Literature Review:

Overall problem with surveys: Confounding results because members may lie more than other members, could care less than other students in accuracy, could volunteer to participate in surveys to reduce stigmas.

* (BOSWELL and SPADE 1996)
  + Martin and Hummer 1989: O’sullivan 1993 Sanday 1990 – argue that fraternities are places where rape is likely to occur on college campuses
  + Boeriginer, shehan and Akers
  + Look at one private university with small population ~5000.
  + Survey students to find out which fraternity houses are seen as “high risk” places for rape to occur, and “low-risk” places
  + Vastly different behavior at low-risk and high-risk places
    - Low risk: more inclusive atmosphere – more men and women interacting, better manners (pushing resulted in an apology)
    - High risk: skewed gender ratios, sometimes involving more men or involving more women- gender segratation more evident – men treated women differently in these houses, engaging in jokes, conversation, and bheaviors that degraded women
* Lindo
  + Koss, Gidycz and Wisnieski (1987) – first major study on sexual assault
  + Title IX investigations increase applications for admission from both males and females.
  + Increase freshman enrollment
* (Peterson et al. 2018)
  + Compared administrative data from multiple sources for Hospital Service Areas. Looked at 18-24 year olds
  + HSAs serving campuses with and without fraternities and sororities and HSAs without campuses
  + Allude to the fact that the study does not address whether sexual assault is associated with fraternity and sorority activities
  + Did not find population-level association between presence of fraternities and sororities and the ED-treated injury rate among undergraduate age youth.
* (Holloway and Bennett 2018)
  + Bullshit
* (Lasky et al. 2017)
  + Sorority members who were first-year students and binge drank at least once in the past month had significantly higher rates of drugging victimization compared to all other groups of students
  + Uses survey data from random sample of American undergraduate students from 3 public universities
  + Party culture and drug victimization
  + (Weiss, 2013)
  + Survey “since the beginning of fall term, how many times do you suspect or know that someone put a drug into your drink WITHOUT your knowledge”.
* (DeBard and Sacks 2011)
  + Gather data from institutions that willingly participated.
  + PROBLEM: the institutions that willingly participated are greatly different than those who do not participate.
  + Significant difference between first semester grade point averages for fall and spring new members
  + Greek membership contributed to earning less credit-unit hours
* (Bynion et al. 2020)
  + Examined differences in rates of hypothetical willingness to formally disclose and actual formal/informal disclosure as well as mental health as a function of Greek-life among college women
  + Online surveys
  + No significant differences in rates of hypothetical or actual disclosure as a function of Greek-life status.
    - Greek-life members reported lower mental health
  + GREAT SECTION ON BARRIERS AND GREEK LIFE STATUS
  + Did not find significant difference in Greek-life affiliation and any form of sexual assault
* (MARTIN and HUMMER 1989)
  + Fraternity members preferred pledges that were had stereotypically masculine attributes. Seek members who are “athletic” “big guys” “who can talk college sports” “who are willing to drink alcohol” “who can hold their litera
* (Seabrook, Ward, and Giaccardi 20160926)
* (Franklin 2016)
  + Sorority members have frequent and isolated contact with members of the opposite sex who are often intoxicated and hold expectations for sexual intimacy
  + Sorority women consume more alcohol with greater frequency, increased risk-taking behavior, delayed assessments of threat and responses to risk, and increased contact with fraternity men
* (Rooney and Smith 2019)
  + Scandals lead to a 10% drop in applications the following year- impacts persist for 2 years.