* (Armstrong, Hamilton, and Sweeney 2006)
  + Type: Descriptive
  + Main Study: Data is from a study of college life at large midwestern university involving nine months of observation of a women’s floor in a party dorm and in-depth interview with 42 residents, and 16 group interviews.
  + Main Finding: Show that sexual assault is a predictable outcome.
  + Secondary facts: Fraternities offer the most reliable and private source of alcohol for first-year students excluded from bars and parties because of age and social networks. Fraternities control every aspect of parties at their hosues: themes, music, transportation, admission, access to alcohol, and movement of guests. Fraternities police the door of their parties, allowing in desirable guests (first-year women) and turning away others (unaffliliated men). The promise of more or better alcohol was often used to lure women into private spaces of fraternities
  + Downfalls: only at one school. Descriptive evidence. Small sample. Only looked at “party dorm” people whose opinions and experiences vary greatly from other college kids.
* (Seabrook and Ward 2019)
  + Type: Descriptive/small random experiment
  + Main Study: Undergraduates were randomly assigned at one university. Pooled from undergraduate psychology. 408 total. Treatment is whether fraternity information is given or not given when telling a story of sexual assault. Finds that fraternity members are seen as less guilty and victims as more culpable when perpetrator was a fraternity member. Large part of sample (28%) from fraternity or sorority.
  + Downfalls: Small sample in which a large portion of the sample comes from a fraternity or sorority. This would make sense that fraternity and sorority members see their own as less culpable. While they control for Greek affiliation for women, they do not for men. Just one university.
* (Pike 2000)
  + Type: Descriptive
  + Main Study:
  + Data: Uses the 1997 MU Freshman Survey. Sample population is first-time college students living on campus or in Greek housing. No international students. 31% response rate, 827 students. No compensation.
* (Rooney and Smith 2019)
  + Type: Economic/Causal
  + Main Study: How do college scandals affect outcomes? Scandals look at include sexual assaults, murders, hazing, and cheating. Murders and sexual assault make up 70% of the sample treatments. New York Times citations serves as a proxy for size of national media coverage. Find no effects on competitiveness, no effects on donations.
  + Data: Constructed a large data set of top 100 US universities from 2001-2013. Find that scandals with significant media coverage substantially reduce applications (10%).
  + Downfalls: Only looks at top 100 universities. Can’t look at effects of “snowballing”. For instance, scandals tend to get bigger and more salient as time goes on. While they look at persistent effects (no effects after 2 years), they can’t find the effects of scandals getting larger and larger.
* (Williams, Powell, and Wechsler 2003)
  + Type: Economic/Causal
  + Main Study: Use the Harvard College Alcohol Study which samples 3 times in the 1990s. Use the full price of alcohol as an instrument for drinking. Finds that an extra drink on a typical drinking occasion is associated with a quarter of an hour less time spent studying per day. Students drink more as they get older up until the age of 21. They spend more hours studying as they age, and achieve a better GPA as they get older until they reach 21. Finds that alcohol reduces human capital stock as measured by GPA.
  + Insights: drinking may reduce time to study therefore affecting GPA. I don’t think this is a good paper.
* (Kremer and Levy 2008)
  + Type: Economic/Causal
  + Main Study: Uses the random assignment of roommates to estimate the effect of alcohol use among college students at a large state university. Finds effects on males. In particular, if a male was assigned a roommate that previously drank alcohol prior to college, then that male should expect to have a lower grade point average than those assigned to nondrinking roommates.
* (Liang and Huang 2008)
  + Type: Economic/Causal
  + Main Study: Uses zero tolerance laws to show that harsher punishment amounts to less drinking and driving. The control group here is older college students. Hence, comparing drinking and driving of young underage students to older college students. 26-27% reduction in probability of drinking and driving among those who reported drinking away from home.
    - Data: The College Alcohol Surveys by Harvard School of Public Health (1993, 1997, 1999). This has 119 schools and coverage of 40 states.
  + Other Results: Shows that most drinking occurs at a student’s residence, although not too different from drinking away from home.
  + Shortcomings: survey data.
* (DeBard and Sacks 2011)
  + Type: Not economic. A really poor design with data that is kind of unique to the literature.
  + Main Study: Uses data from 17 participating institutions and has students’ academic records. Wants to find whether there are differences between 1st year Greek members and their counterparts in terms of GPA, credit hours earned, and retention to sophomore year.
  + Main contribution: has unique student-level data from 17 participating universities. Most studies only use 1 university in the literature.
  + Main Results:
    - Greek membership has better overall GPA, and more credit hours earned than their non-Greek counterparts.
    - There is some evidence that deferred recruitment into the spring semester for 1st years could be beneficial, as Greek students who are deferred earn more credit hours in their first semester than they (for the sake of me thinking) otherwise would.
    - Helps 1st year retention by 9.2%.
  + Downfalls: only participating institutions. Hence, schools with plausibly better behaved Greek life participated while those with bad Greek life did not. This is even more pronounced since the initial participation survey was sent to 86 directors of Greek life – these directors do not want to expose anything. Half of the institutions are private.
* (Bynion et al. 2020)
  + Type: Non-economic- I like this study though. Very interesting results.
  + Main Study: Find out what the barriers to disclosure of sexual assault among college-aged women is. Wants to find out if barriers to disclosure may be more salient to sorority women.
  + Main Results:
    - No significant differences in rates of hypothetical or actual formal/informal disclosure as a function of Greek-life status
    - Most likely to report to resident advisors (47%) or student support services (43%), only 20% for the on-campus police and only 17% to the local police department.
    - Women who were sexually assaulted had the following:
      * Those in Greek life were more likely to be sexually assaulted by an acquaintance or strange relative to not Greek life.
        + Alcohol was more likely to be involved with both perpetrator and victim
  + Data: Uses two separate online surveys administered in 2016/2017.
  + Other Results:
    - Barriers to reporting include:
      * Assault severity (completed rape)
      * Relationship to the perpetrator
      * Involvement of alcohol
      * Location
      * Finds that 25% of the women in their sample reported at least once instance of attempted or completed nonconsenual sexual behavior in the last year
  + Shortcomings:
    - Online data survey
    - Only one large southern university
    - Asks: “If you were sexually assaulted, physically assaulted, or stalked, how likely would you be to go to the following for help?” Very unlikely to very likely.
* (Glindemann et al. 2007)
  + Type: Control trial
  + Main Study: Took 702 university students attending one of 12 fraternity parties. The parties were held by six fraternities each hosting two parties. BAC levels were assessed using breathalyzers. Flyers for a raffle to win $100 if below the BAC were given out.
    - Treatment: if BAC is below .05 then you get a raffle chance for $100
      * Control: If you decide to take a BAC test, you get a change.
  + Main Results:
    - Those in the treatment group had mean BAC levels significantly lower than at the baseline parties (~20%) difference. And percentage of partygoers with a BAC below 0.08 was significantly higher at the intervention parties by 10%.
  + Shortcomings: researchers were in the party physically, thus changing the surroundings.
    - Researchers physically tested them at the party, asked questions at the party – thus we’re getting a super selective sample here
* (W. Routon and Walker 2016)
  + Type: Kind of Economic? Descriptive – gives a lay of the land
* (P. W. Routon and Walker 2014)
  + Type: Economic – Probably the main paper in this field
  + Main Study: Uses propensity score matching to estimate the effects of Greek membership
  + Main Results:
    - Find that membership increases the likelihood of graduation on time and graduate school aspirations.
    - Small negative impact on grades.
  + Data: Uses a longitudinal survey of college students from over 400 institutions.
    - Higher Education Research Institute surveys (1994-1999)
  + Fraternity members are about 14 percentage points more likely to report they drink beer “frequently” while sorority members is about 9 percent points.
  + Other Results
    - Fraternity members spend about 1.9 hours per week more than non-Greeks partying.
    - Included analysis from over 450 American colleges and universities
    - Fraternities are predominantly white, spend approximately 2 hours more per week partying, spend approximately 2 hours more per week socialization with friends, drink more, and parent’s income is higher and level of schooling is higher.
  + Downfalls:
    - Since only matches on observables, Greek membership is still not random. Lots of unobservables go into a Greek membership. Sexual desire, desire to network, desire to be loved, etc.
* (Mara, Davis, and Schmidt 2018)
  + Type: Economic
    - This study has a nice lit review to steal
  + Main Study: Causal effect of fraternity membership on college grades and future income levels by exploiting time variation in college’s social and residential environment. Use presence of theme houses and non-Greek social houses and the presence of female students on campus to instrument for Greek membership.
  + Data:
    - Alumni survey administered in fall 2009. Restricts survey to men who are currently employed full time. 1600 observations over 40 years.
  + Main Results:
    - Fraternities lower grade point average by approximately .25 points on the traditional 4-point scale
    - Raises future income by approximately 36%
  + Downfalls:
    - Only looks at economic and academic consequences of fraternity membership at a small North-eastern college. Very limited external validity.
    - Alumni who graduated in the 1970s make up 31% of the sample.
    - A lot of the survey required alumni to recall status’ of college attributes. For instance, self reported SAT score, self reported attractiveness level, self reported drinking habits, self-reported drinking intensity,
* (Popov and Bernhardt 2012)
  + Type: economic
  + Main study: Theoretical model of fraternities and wages. Stupid.
  + Data: None, purely theoretical
  + Results:
    - Theoretical: if firms can either evaluate student productivities perfectly or are completely incapable of screening job applicants, then fraternity membership has no impact on labor market outcomes.
    - Optimistic beliefs by firms about the abilities of fraternity members lead to higher wages for fraternity members than nonmembers
  + Downfalls:
* (Sacerdote 2001)
  + Type: economic
  + Main Study: uses randomly assigned students at Dartmouth college for peer effects.
  + Main Results:
    - If freshman year roommate joins fraternity, then 8 percent more likely to do so - they actually join the same house frequently too.
  + Data:
    - Dartmouth’s database of students and include a full history of housing/dorm assignments and term-by-term academic performance

Alcohol literature (updated Nov 2021). Why do we care about alcohol offenses?

* (Carpenter and Dobkin 2015)
  + Type: Economics/Causal
  + Main Study: uses RD with the minimum legal drinking age to find that individuals just over age 21 have a higher likelihood to be arrested for things such as assaults, alcohol-related offenses, and nuisance crimes. Things such as DUI and drunkenness increase a lot as well.
  + Data: California Monthly Arrest Data which is the universe of arrests in California.
  + Main point: alcohol causes people to do really dumb shit.

Alcohol literature on academic performance:

* (Kremer and Levy 2008)
  + Type: Economic/Causal
  + Main Study: Uses the random assignment of roommates to estimate the effect of alcohol use among college students at a large state university. Finds effects on males. In particular, if a male was assigned a roommate that previously drank alcohol prior to college, then that male should expect to have a lower grade point average than those assigned to nondrinking roommates.
* (Carrell, Hoekstra, and West 2011)
  + Type: Economics/Causal
  + Main Study: Uses RD with minimum legal drinking age to find that alcohol significantly affects academic performance, particularly for the highest performing students.
  + Data: administrative data on the US Air Force Academy from 2000-2006. Ban on underage drinking in this setting is extremely enforced. Students have no discretion in choosing their professors.
  + Main Point: alcohol causes declines in college performance
* (Ha and Smith 2019)
  + Type: Economic/Causal
  + Main Study: uses RD with the minimum legal drinking age to find that alcohol hinders academic performance in college. Particularly for students that had limited underage access, while students with large social networks and access experience almost no effect. Different from the Hoekstra paper because it uses a different school in the Midwest that is not the Airforce.
* (Lindo, Swensen, and Waddell 2013)
  + Type: Economic/Causal
  + Main Study: uses RD with minimum legal drinking age to find that alcohol hinders academic performance. Different setting than before (Oregon).

Alcohol literature on what happens when you prohibit it

* (Liang and Huang 2008)
  + Type: Economic/Causal
  + Main Study: Uses zero tolerance laws to show that harsher punishment amounts to less drinking and driving. The control group here is older college students. Hence, comparing drinking and driving of young underage students to older college students. 26-27% reduction in probability of drinking and driving among those who reported drinking away from home.
    - Data: The College Alcohol Surveys by Harvard School of Public Health (1993, 1997, 1999). This has 119 schools and coverage of 40 states.
  + Other Results: Shows that most drinking occurs at a student’s residence, although not too different from drinking away from home.

Studies that are closest to yours:

* (Lindo et. al)
  + College partying –
  + Main results- football games more partying more sexual assault
  + Pitfall: One of the few studies to connect college partying to outcomes at the daily level. Dataset is limited and cannot investigate alcohol incidents – only arrests.
* (“Greek Myth or Fact? The Role of Greek Houses in Alcohol and Drug Violations on American Campuses” n.d.) Manu Raghav
  + Economic/Associative, not really causal
  + Main Study: investigates the degree to which fraternities affect drug and liquor law violations across universities in the US. Finds that a larger percentage of students in fraternities is associated with an increase in the number of drug law arrests. Finds that a larger percentage of sororities is associated with an increase in the number of liquor law violations.
  + Problems with this study:
    - Uses the US News Reports which does not consider only IFC fraternities: considers multicultural and professional fraternities too which is a much different population.
    - Uses the Campus Safety and security data which is aggregated to the yearly level.
    - Cannot directly attribute the violations to fraternities/sororities.

Fraternity literature:

* (Mara, Davis, and Schmidt 2018)
  + Type: Economic
    - This study has a nice lit review to steal
  + Main Study: Causal effect of fraternity membership on college grades and future income levels by exploiting time variation in college’s social and residential environment. Use presence of theme houses and non-Greek social houses and the presence of female students on campus to instrument for Greek membership.
  + Data:
    - Alumni survey administered in fall 2009. Restricts survey to men who are currently employed full time. 1600 observations over 40 years.
  + Main Results:
    - Fraternities lower grade point average by approximately .25 points on the traditional 4-point scale
    - Raises future income by approximately 36%
  + Downfalls:
* (P. W. Routon and Walker 2014)
  + Type: Economic – Probably the main paper in this field
  + Main Study: Uses propensity score matching to estimate the effects of Greek membership
  + Main Results:
    - Find that membership increases the likelihood of graduation on time and graduate school aspirations.
    - Finds that membership makes 14 percentage points.
    - Small negative impact on grades.
  + Data: Uses a longitudinal survey of college students from over 400 institutions.
    - Higher Education Research Institute surveys (1994-1999)
  + Fraternity members are about 14 percentage points more likely to report they drink beer “frequently” while sorority members is about 9 percent points.
  + Other Results
    - Fraternity members spend about 1.9 hours per week more than non-Greeks partying.
    - Included analysis from over 450 American colleges and universities
    - Fraternities are predominantly white, spend approximately 2 hours more per week partying, spend approximately 2 hours more per week socialization with friends, drink more, and parent’s income is higher and level of schooling is higher.
  + Downfalls:
    - Since only matches on observables, Greek membership is still not random. Lots of unobservables go into a Greek membership. Sexual desire, desire to network, desire to be loved, etc.
    - Only looks at economic and academic consequences of fraternity membership at a small North-eastern college. Very limited external validity.
    - Alumni who graduated in the 1970s make up 31% of the sample.
    - A lot of the survey required alumni to recall status’ of college attributes. For instance, self reported SAT score, self reported attractiveness level, self reported drinking habits, self-reported drinking intensity,
* Insights: drinking may reduce time to study therefore affecting GPA. I don’t think
* (Rooney and Smith 2019)
  + Type: Economic/Causal
  + Main Study: How do college scandals affect outcomes? Scandals look at include sexual assaults, murders, hazing, and cheating. Murders and sexual assault make up 70% of the sample treatments. New York Times citations serves as a proxy for size of national media coverage. Find no effects on competitiveness, no effects on donations.
  + Data: Constructed a large data set of top 100 US universities from 2001-2013. Find that scandals with significant media coverage substantially reduce applications (10%).
  + Downfalls: Only looks at top 100 universities. Can’t look at effects of “snowballing”. For instance, scandals tend to get bigger and more salient as time goes on. While they look at persistent effects (no effects after 2 years), they can’t find the effects of scandals getting larger and larger.
* (Lindo et. al)
  + College partying –
  + Main results- football games more partying more sexual assault

My contribution: