* (Even and Smith 2020)
  + Main Point:
    - Economic Study
    - Uses differed recruitment as the variation to get a causal effect of Greek life on grades.
    - Grades reduce by 0.1-0.3 standard deviations attributed to Greeks
    - Greek effects are largest during the semester of pledging
    - No salary effects.
    - This is an economics study in JHR
    - Uses RD and panel methods with the minimum required GPA as the cutoff and the differed recruitment as the change.
  + Author’s position:
    - Selection into Greek organizations is definitely a problem
    - Following a chapter suspension, grades of former members rebound closer to their expected levels suggesting that suspensions may also improve academics.
    - Current dues can average near $500 per semester.
  + How does it relate?
    - Finds variation in differed recruitment. Finds a causal effect of Greek membership on GPA. Effects stronger for males.
    - Looks specifically at effects on Greek membership
  + Data used:
    - Only looks at one large university
  + Shortcomings
    - One university
    - Good academic performance data
* (Glindemann and Geller 2003)
  + Main Point:
    - Non Economic study
    - Virginia State university – requested permission to collect data at every party they heard about over a 2-month period beginning of spring semester. A minimum of 30 students required for parties.
    - Data collected through breatholyzers at 11:30 – 12:30am
    - Significant difference between the BAC levels at fraternity parties and private residence parties. Each of these parties could be on or off campus. Much higher levels at frat parties than others (about 11%) – 0.089 to 0.099 for men.
  + Author’s Position:
    - Parties hosted by fraternity groups set the occasion for the highest levels of intoxication found on college campuses.
  + How does it relate?
    - Shows that we should expect lower levels of alcohol offenses since fraternity parties are a huge source of binge-drinking behavior that can end in citations.
  + Data Used:
    - Virginia State university only – used
  + Shortcomings:
    - Selection into saying ok to doing this at parties.
    - Selection into okaying a research to take BAC
* (Chaloupka and Wechsler 1996)
  + Main Point:
    - Economic study
    - Strong drunk driving policies targeting youths and young adults significantly reduce drinking and binge drinking by male students.
    - Participation in a fraternity or sorority is an important determinant of drinking and binge drinking among college students.
    - Large study of over 140 colleges and universities. Data comes from the Harvard Study
    - Fraternity members drink more.
  + Author’s Position:
  + How does it relate?
    - Most widely used policy tool against alcohol abuse is minimum legal drinking ages.
    - Hard alcohol policies reduce drinking
    - Results suggest that some policies may be effect in reducing binge drinking such as restrictions on the availability of alcohol to college students.
      * This can really tie in to the fact that my study looks at harsh restrictions and how it can deter alcohol abuse.
  + Data Used:
    - Harvard Study which is a self-administered questionnaire – this was in 1993 – very badly outdated.
  + Shortcomings:
* (DeSimone 2007)
  + Main Point:
    - Economic, but doesn’t seem too causal – relies on the assumption that fraternity members don’t go to fraternities because they are binge drinkers which like…isn’t that the point?
    - Does fraternity membership cause binge drinking?
    - Comparing the differences between members and non-mebers who drink in identical frequencies and situations
    - Members are more likely to binge drink by 23 percentage points and binge drink on 1.7 additional days.
  + Author’s Position:
  + How does it relate?
  + Data Used:
    - 1995 National College Health Risk Behavior Survey
  + Shortcomings:
    - Relies on a simple regression netting out the selection into fraternities
* (Francesconi and James 2019)
  + Main Point:
    - Economic
    - Alcohol causes all sorts of problems: binge drinking increase the probability of road accidents by 18%, injury-related accident and emergency attendances by 6% and arrests by 71%.
    - Uses two-stage least squares
  + Author’s Position:
    - Alcohol causes ad things to happen. Not much else to really note in this article that is related to my work.
  + How does it relate?
    - Not very related – only on the effects of binge drinking and health effects/stupid behaviors
  + Data:
    - Health survey in England
  + Shortcomings:
* (Marie and Zölitz 2017)
  + Main Point:
    - Finds that legal cannabis access affects student performance.
      * Grade improvements are driven by younger students and effects are stronger for women and low performers.
        + Performance improvements stronger in courses that require mathematic/numerical skills
      * Driven by improved understanding using course evaluations
  + Author’s Position:
    - Limiting cannabis buying/access improves grades.
  + How does it relate?
    - Mostly a tertiary relation as a reason why we care about drug offenses.
  + Data:
  + Shortcomings:
    - Study was in the Netherlands so not sure if it applies to the US
* (Fletcher 2012)
  + Main Point:
    - Economic
    - Peers influence alcoholic behavior. Nothing new here
  + How does this relate?
    - Most just an effect of why we might expect fraternity parties being banned to decrease alcohol offenses.
* (Hansen 2015)
  + Main Point:
    - Economic
    - More punitive laws on alcohol reduce peoples willingness to do it.
  + How does this relate?
    - Just further evidence on the effects of alcohol and restricting it.
* (Carpenter and Dobkin 2009)
  + Main Point:
    - Alcohol has mortality effects. Drinking is bad.
    - 9% increase in the mortality rate at age 21.
      * This is from alcohol overdose, drunk driving, and suicides.
  + How does it relate?
    - Effects of alcohol and why it’s bad/why we care about alcohol.
* (Carpenter and Dobkin 2017)
  + Main Point:
    - Alcohol increases emergency room visits:
      * These are due to people getting injuries from others, alcohol overdoses, and accidental injuries
  + Author’s Position:
    - Restricting alcohol is good. We should do it more.
  + How does it relate?
    - Restricting alcohol has many benefits.
    - Alcohol is bad. This is why we care about alcohol.
* (Carpenter and Dobkin 2015)
  + Main Point:
    - Alcohol causes increases in propensity to commit crimes:
      * Mostly in the form of assaults/nuisance crimes/alcohol offenses.
      * Modest increase in arrests from property crimes – so maybe not the best placebo
      * Modest increase in arrests for sale or usage of illegal drugs
  + How does this relate?
    - Could be evidence that property crime shouldn’t decrease (e.g. no noticeable difference between robberies and burglaries)
* (Carrell, Hoekstra, and West 2011)
  + Main Point:
    - Economic
    - Drinking impairs college performance in terms of grade point average – highest performing students are the most affected.
* (Ha and Smith 2019)
  + Main Point:
    - Economic
    - Alcohol affects college performance – it affects those who didn’t have access to underage drinking the most (e.g. not fraternity members).
* (“MARCH MADNESS: NCAA TOURNAMENT PARTICIPATION AND COLLEGE ALCOHOL USE - White - 2019 - Contemporary Economic Policy - Wiley Online Library” n.d.)
  + Economic
  + Main Point:
    - NCAA basketball tournament causes higher levels of drinking for college students.
    - Increases in drunk driving
    - Data Used: self-reported alcohol information. Harvard Public school CAS data. Bad bad bad