

## **Reviewer Appendix on Gender**

One consistent finding in some prior work concerns gender differences in these behaviors (e.g., Wechsler et al., 1997, Buckman et al. 2008), such that that males are more likely to drink and use illegal drugs than are females. This is tangential to our study but we provide an appendix here on some details (which can be deleted as it is noted in a note above, or put on-line.)

We explored gender differences in our survey by using multi-variate regressions with a series of control variables, as listed in an above note, and a variable we measured that asks respondents to rate the importance of religion in their life. The full results are available from the authors but here we focus on gender, for the following two reasons: (1) as explained, gender is the one variable that consistently influenced respondents across variables, and (2) this is consistent with the aforementioned work that also finds gender effects. (Aside from gender, we found: religious importance decreased the likelihood of partying, drinking booze, or drinking beer; income increased the likelihood of partying, drinking beer, and drinking in general; and year in school influenced drinking for the assumed reason that seniors may reach the legal drinking age. Other effects were less consistent and again are available from the authors.)

### **[Insert Table A-1 About Here]**

In Table A-1, we present the average score for our key questions, broken out by gender with the statistical significance listed in the last row. We find significant differences in all cases. Specifically, we see that men party significantly more, drink significantly more, and are significantly more likely to admit to taking banned drugs. On the flip side, women display a distinct drinking behavior by consuming significantly more booze (wine or liquor). In short, gender does seem to matter in behavior among student-athletes with men generally engaging in what may be deemed socially less desirable behavior. Of course, many of these results beg the questions of the veracity of responses. Like all prior work, we have relied on self-reports.

**Table A-1: Gender Differences<sup>A</sup>**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Average Total</b>	<b>Average for Men</b>	<b>Average for Women</b>	<b>Stat Sig. for Men versus Women</b>
Party (8 point scale)	2.95 (1.41; 1028)	3.21 (1.38; 411)	2.77 (1.40; 617)	$t_{1028} = 5.01; p < .01$
Booze (3 point scale)	2.44 (.81; 1021)	2.37 (.83; 410)	2.48 (.80; 611)	$t_{1021} = 2.20; p < .05$
Beer (3 point scale)	2.23 (.89; 1027)	2.37 (.78; 410)	2.14 (.94; 617)	$t_{1027} = 4.06; p < .01$
Take Banned Drugs (% no)	95.20 (1041)	93% (411)	97% (630)	$z = 3.04; p < .01$
How much drink (6 point scale)	1.88 (1.16; 1028)	2.18 (1.28; 410)	1.70 (1.02; 618)	$t_{1028} = 6.63; p < .01$

<sup>A</sup>For the “average total” column we only included those who also answered the gender question.