Supplementary Content: Table 3a. *Percentage of correct responses on the CKI items (RoCKAS Sections 1 and 2) and misconceptions (\*).*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Correct (%) | | |  |
| CKI Item, True (T) or False (F) | Non-sports fan (*n*=286) | Sports fan  (*n*=133) | Wagering sports fan (*n*=24) |  |
| There is a possible risk of death if a second concussion occurs before the first one has healed.(T) | 90 | 91 | 83 |  |
| People who have had one concussion are more likely to have another concussion.(T)  In order to be diagnosed with a concussion, you have to be knocked out.(F)  A concussion can only occur if there is a direct hit to the head.(F)  Being knocked unconscious always causes permanent damage to the brain.(F)  Symptoms of a concussion can last for several weeks.(T)  Sometimes a second concussion can help a person remember things that were forgotten after the first concussion.(F)  After a concussion occurs, brain imaging (e.g., CAT Scan, MRI, X-Ray, etc.) typically shows visible physical damage (e.g., bruise, blood clot) to the brain.(F)  If you receive one concussion and you have never had a concussion before, you will become less intelligent.(F)  After 10 days, symptoms of a concussion are usually completely gone.(T)  After a concussion, people can forget who they are and not recognize others but be perfect in every other way.(F)  Concussions can sometimes lead to emotional disruptions.(T)  An athlete who gets knocked out after getting a concussion is experiencing a coma.(T)  There is rarely a risk to long-term health and well-being from multiple concussions.(F)  It is likely that Player Q’s concussion will affect his long-term health and well-being.(F)  It is likely that Player X’s concussion will affect his long-term health and well-being.(T)  Even though Player F is still experiencing the effects of the concussion, her performance will be the same as it would be had she not suffered a concussion. (F) | 43  97  62  85  96  78  21  98  52  24  97  20  89  74  91  94 | 47  99  79  81  96  83  21  97  55  25  96  16  90  72  93  93 | 50  100  58  71  88  92  29  100  50  17  96  21  92  54  88  88 | \*  \*  \*  \* |
|  |  |  |  |  |

N = 443. RoCKAS = Rosenbaum Concussion Knowledge and Attitudes Survey. \* Misconception = a correct response by < 50% of at least one group.

Supplementary Content:Table 3b.*Responses (percent correct) on Concussion Symptom Checklist (RoCKAS Section 5) and misconceptions (\*).*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  | | |  |  | |
|  |  | |  | | |
| Symptoms | Non-sports fan (*n*=286) | Sports fan (*n*=133) | | Wagering sports fan (*n*=24) | |  |
| Hives (D) | 99 | 99 | | 100 | |  |
| Headache (L) | 97 | 96 | | 92 | |  |
| Difficulty Speaking (D) | 18 | 22 | | 29 | | \* |
| Arthritis (D) | 99 | 99 | | 100 | |  |
| Sensitivity to Light (L) | 92 | 80 | | 75 | |  |
| Difficulty Remembering (L) | 92 | 89 | | 83 | |  |
| Panic Attacks (D) | 76 | 85 | | 83 | |  |
| Drowsiness (L) | 87 | 81 | | 67 | |  |
| Feeling in a “Fog” (L) | 85 | 85 | | 71 | |  |
| Weight Gain (D) | 99 | 100 | | 100 | |  |
| Feeling Slowed Down (L) | 81 | 77 | | 71 | |  |
| Reduced Breathing Rate (D) | 58 | 58 | | 67 | |  |
| Excessive Studying (D) | 99 | 100 | | 100 | |  |
| Difficulty Concentrating (L) | 94 | 90 | | 92 | |  |
| Dizziness (L) | 96 | 96 | | 88 | |  |
| Hair Loss (D) | 99 | 100 | | 100 | |  |

N = 443. RoCKAS = Rosenbaum Concussion Knowledge and Attitudes Survey. D = Distractor symptom; L =Legitimate symptom. A correct response was defined as the selection of a legitimate symptom, or the non-selection of a distractor symptom. \* Misconception = a correct response by < 50% of at least one group.