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) | 43976285967821985224972089749194 | 47997981968321975525961690729393 | 5010058718892291005017962192548888 | \*\*\*\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |

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.