Supplemental Materials. The following four tables are supplemental materials that the authors request be

made available online.

Table 5
Results of Hierarchical Regressions Testing Predictive Utility of Behavioral Economic Metrics of Alcohol Value for Alcohol Use and Related Problems for Men

Variable	B	SEB	β	R^2	ΔR^2	*t*(df)
Total Drinks						
Step 1				.11		
Age	.32	.83	.04			*t*(94) = .38
Ethnicity	11.30	3.31	.33			*t*(94) = 3.42**
Step 2				.38	.27	
Intensity	.1.03	.16	.53			*t*(93) = 6.31**
Step 2				.14	.03	
Breakpoint	.55	.29	.19			*t*(93) = 1.89
Step 2				.28	.17	
O_{max}	.52	.11	.42			*t*(93) = 4.63**
Step 2				.11	.00	
P_{max}	-.17	.67	-.03			*t*(92) = -.25
Step 2				.24	.13	
Elasticity	-1410.46	354.37	-.38			*t*(90) = -3.98**
Step 2				.26	.14	
RR	33.39	8.04	.39			*t*(90) = 4.15**
Step 2				.18	.10	
RDEA	19.94	6.18	.32			*t*(87) = 3.23**
Step 2				.41	.30	
Intensity	.83	.18	.43			*t*(92) = 4.53**
O_{max}	.26	.12	.21			*t*(92) = 2.22*
Step 2				.36	.27	
Elasticity	-1209.69	350.95	-.34			*t*(80) = -3.46**
RR	26.75	8.37	.30			*t*(80) = 3.20**
RDEA	7.25	6.24	.12			*t*(80) = 1.16
Step 2				.43	.31	
Amplitude	3.58	.52	.58			*t*(86) = 6.85**
Step 2				.13	.02	
Persistence	1.08	.73	.15			*t*(89) = 1.49
Total Problems				.32		
Step 1						
Age	1.38	.44	.27			*t*(93) = 3.12**
Ethnicity	3.24	1.86	.16			*t*(93) = 1.74
Drinks	.25	.06	.42			*t*(93) = 4.61**
Step 2				.32	.01	
Intensity	-.10	.12	-.09			*t*(92) = -.82
Step 2				.33	.01	
Breakpoint	.21	.16	.11			*t*(92) = 1.29
Step 2				.40	.08	
O_{max}	.24	.07	.33			*t*(92) = 3.59**
Step 2				.32	.01	
P_{max}	.47	.35	.12			*t*(91) = 1.34

Variable	B	SEB	β	R^2	ΔR^2	t(df)
Step 2				.33	.03	
Elasticity	-425.28	215.60	-.19			t(89) = -1.97*
Step 2				.35	.01	
RR	5.54	4.93	.11			t(89) = 1.12
Step 2				.34	.00	
RDEA	-.06	3.66	-.00			t(86) = -.02
Step 2				.40	.10	
O_{max}	.26	.08	.35			t(88) = 3.13**
Elasticity	-15.65	243.85	-.01			t(88) = -..06
Step 2				.35	.02	
Amplitude	.67	.41	.18			t(85) = 1.61
Step 2				.33	.04	
Persistence	.85	.38	.20			t(88) = 2.22*

*$p \leq .05$, ** $p \leq .01$; RR = Reinforcement ratio; RDEA = Relative discretionary expenditures towards

alcohol. For clarity, only step one of a single regression is included. Although values were slightly

different, in each regression for typical drinks only ethnicity was a significant predictor, and for problems,

age and typical drinks per week were significant predictors.

Table 6
Results of Hierarchical Regressions Testing Predictive Utility of Behavioral Economic Metrics of Alcohol Value for Alcohol Use and Related Problems for Women

Variable	B	SEB	β	R^2	ΔR^2	t(df)
Total Drinks				.17		
Step 1						
Age	.38	.33	.10			$t(105) = 1.17$
Ethnicity	6.39	1.42	.40			$t(105) = 4.50**$
Step 2				.30	.13	
Intensity	.47	.11	.37			$t(105) = 4.39**$
Step 2				.24	.06	
Breakpoint	.39	.13	.26			$t(105) = 2.98**$
Step 2				.38	.21	
O_{max}	.37	.06	.47			$t(105) = 5.94**$
Step 2				.17	.01	
P_{max}	.24	.27	.08			$t(104) = .86$
Step 2				.25	.08	
Elasticity	-362.00	113.37	-.28			$t(103) = -3.20**$
Step 2				.30	.12	
RR	16.88	4.05	.35			$t(101) = 4.17**$
Step 2				.19	.02	
RDEA	6.75	1.51	.41			$t(99) = 4.49**$
Step 2				.40	.23	
Intensity	.23	.12	.18			$t(102) = 1.98*$
Breakpoint	-.12	.16	-.08			$t(102) = -.75$
O_{max}	.33	.09	.42			$t(102) = 3.63**$
Step 2				.34	.17	
Elasticity	-226.02	120.18	-.18			$t(90) = -1.88$
RR	14.79	4.44	.31			$t(90) = 3.33**$
RDEA	2.06	2.88	.07			$t(90) = .72$
Step 2				.36	.20	
Amplitude	1.84	.34	.46			$t(94) = 5.38**$
Step 2				.21	.04	
Persistence	.75	.35	.19			$t(103) = 2.12*$
Total Problems				.16		
Step 1						
Age	.34	.32	.10			$t(104) = 1.08$
Ethnicity	1.63	1.50	.11			$t(104) = 1.09$
Drinks	.31	.09	.33			$t(104) = 3.31**$
Step 2				.18	.02	
Intensity	.19	.12	.16			$t(103) = 1.60$
Step 2				.20	.02	
Breakpoint	.22	.14	.15			$t(104) = 1.60$
Step 2				.19	.02	
O_{max}	.12	.08	.16			$t(104) = 1.50$
Step 2				.26	.06	
P_{max}	.70	.25	.24			$t(103) = 2.83**$

Variable	B	SEB	β	R^2	ΔR^2	t(df)
Step 2				.22	.02	
Elasticity	-208.16	116.08	-.17			$t(102) = -1.79$
Step 2				.24	.06	
RR	12.71	4.36	.28			$t(100) = 2.92**$
Step 2				.17	.00	
RDEA	-.41	2.98	-.01			$t(98) = -.14$
Step 2				.31	.11	
P_{max}	.50	.27	.17			$t(97) = 1.87$
RR	11.30	4.53	.25			$t(97) = 2.50**$
Step 2				.22	.02	
Amplitude	.60	.41	.16			$t(93) = 1.46$
Step 2				.23	.03	
Persistence	.72	.34	.19			$t(102) = 2.11*$

$*p \leq .05$, $**p \leq .01$; RR = Reinforcement ratio; RDEA = Relative discretionary expenditures towards alcohol. For clarity, only step one of a single regression for typical drinks and alcohol-related problems is included. Although values were slightly different, in each regression for typical drinks on ethnicity was a significant predictor and for alcohol-related problems only typical drinks per week was a significant predictor.

Table 7
Results of Hierarchical Regressions Testing Predictive Utility Beyond Established Risk Factors of Behavioral Economic Metrics of Alcohol Value for Alcohol Use and Related Problems for Men

Variable	B	SEB	β	R^2	ΔR^2	t(df)
Total Problems						
Step 1				.32		
Age	1.38	.45	.27			t(92) = 3.10
Ethnicity	3.27	1.88	.16			t(92) = 1.74
Drinks	.25	.06	.42			t(92) = 4.56**
Step 2				.36	.04	
PB	-.15	.06	-.21			t(91) = -2.41*
Step 3				.37	.01	
Intensity	-.15	.13	-.13			t(90) = -1.20
Step 3				.37	.01	
Breakpoint	.18	.16	.10			t(90) = 1.13
Step 3				.44	.08	
O_{max}	.24	.07	32			t(90) = 3.58**
Step 3				.36	.01	
P_{max}	.47	.35	.12			t(89) = 1.36
Step 3				.36	.02	
Elasticity	-363.10	217.29	-.16			t(87) = -1.67
Step 3				.41	.02	
RR	7.85	4.84	.15			t(87) = 1.62
Step 3				.40	.00	
RDEA	.15	3.83	.00			t(84) = .04
Step 3				.40	.02	
Amplitude	.75	.41	.20			t(83) = 1.81
Step 3				.37	.04	
Persistence	.88	.38	.21			t(86) = 2.34*
Step 2				.32	.00	
Sensation seeking	.00	.27	.00			t(92) = -.01
Step 2				.38	.09	
Depression	.43	.12	.31			t(82) = 3.46**
Step 3				.42	.04	
Intensity	-.30	.13	-.26			t(81) = -2.39*
Step 3				.39	.01	
Breakpoint	.18	.16	.10			t(81) = 1.09
Step 3				.38	.06	
O_{max}	.21	.07	.29			t(81) = 2.98**
Step 3				.39	.02	
P_{max}	.54	.35	.14			t(79) = 1.56
Step 3				.39	.02	
Elasticity	-315.84	216.83	-.15			t(79) = -1.46
Step 3				.41	.01	
RR	5.02	5.28	.09			t(78) = .95
Step 3				.41	.01	
RDEA	-1.17	3.91	-.03			t(76) = -.30

Variable	B	SEB	β	R^2	ΔR^2	t(df)
Step 3				.39	.00	
Amplitude	.19	.44	.05			t(75) = .42
Step 3				.39	.03	
Persistence	.78	.38	.19			t(78) = 2.04*

*p ≤ .05, **p ≤ .01; PB = Protective Behaviors; RR = Reinforcement ratio; RDEA = Relative

discretionary expenditures towards alcohol. For clarity, only step one and step two of a single regression

for alcohol-related problems is included. Although values were slightly different, in each regression

typical drinks per week was a significant predictor. Similarly, for each regression protective behaviors

and depression symptoms were significant predictors (sensation seeking was not).

Table 8
Results of Hierarchical Regressions Testing Predictive Utility Beyond Established Risk Factors of Behavioral Economic Metrics of Alcohol Value for Alcohol Use and Related Problems for Women

Variable	B	SEB	β	R^2	ΔR^2	t(df)
Total Problems						
Step 1				.16		
Age	.34	.32	.10			$t(104) = 1.08$
Ethnicity	1.63	1.50	.11			$t(104) = 1.09$
Drinks	.32	.09	.33			$t(104) = 3.31**$
Step 2				.22	.06	
PB	-.16	.06	-.25			$t(103) = -2.80*$
Step 3				.23	.01	
Intensity	.14	.12	.11			$t(102) = -1.13$
Step 3				.24	.01	
Breakpoint	.13	.14	.09			$t(103) = .95$
Step 3				.24	.00	
O_{max}	.06	.08	.08			$t(103) = .73$
Step 3				.31	.03	
P_{max}	.54	.25	.19			$t(102) = 2.15*$
Step 3				.28	.01	
Elasticity	-122.32	116.44	-.10			$t(101) = -1.05$
Step 3				.28	.05	
RR	10.83	4.34	.24			$t(99) = 2.49**$
Step 3				.21	.00	
RDEA	-.24	2.91	-.01			$t(84) = -.08$
Step 3				.27	.01	
Amplitude	.49	.40	.13			$t(92) = 1.23$
Step 3				.29	.02	
Persistence	.52	.34	.14			$t(101) = 1.56$
Step 2				.16	.00	
Sensation seeking	-.11	.24	-.04			$t(103) = -.47$
Step 2				.19	.04	
Depression	.20	.09	.21			$t(99) = 2.25*$
Step 3				.21	.02	
Intensity	.17	.12	.14			$t(98) = 1.35$
Step 3				.23	.02	
Breakpoint	.23	.14	.16			$t(99) = 1.73$
Step 3				.22	.02	
O_{max}	.13	.08	.18			$t(99) = 2.98**$
Step 3				.28	.05	
P_{max}	.67	.25	.23			$t(98) = 1.56$
Step 3				.26	.04	
Elasticity	-257.75	116.91	-.21			$t(97) = -2.21*$
Step 3				.25	.05	
RR	11.40	4.53	.25			$t(95) = 2.52**$
Step 3				.19	.00	
RDEA	-1.75	3.04	-.06			$t(95) = -.58$

Variable	B	SEB	β	R^2	ΔR^2	t(df)
Step 3				.22	.01	
Amplitude	.46	.42	.12			t(89) = 1.08
Step 3				.26	.03	
Persistence	.68	.35	.18			t(97) = 1.98*

*$p \leq .05$, **$p \leq .01$; PB = Protective Behaviors; RR = Reinforcement ratio; RDEA = Relative discretionary expenditures towards alcohol. For clarity, only step one and step two of a single regression for alcohol-related problems is included. Although values were slightly different, in each regression typical drinks per week was a significant predictor. Similarly, for each regression protective behaviors and depression symptoms were significant predictors (sensation seeking was not).