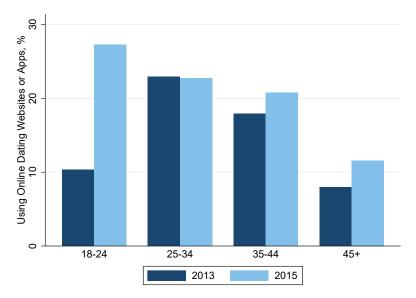
## Online Appendix for "The Impact of Dating Apps on Young Adults: Evidence From Tinder"

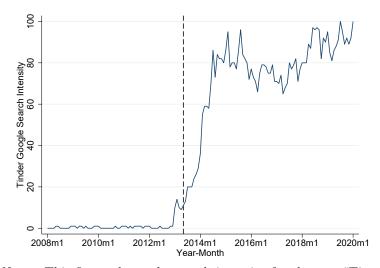
## Appendix A. Additional Tables and Figures

Figure A1: Online and Mobile Dating by Age Group, 2013 and 2015



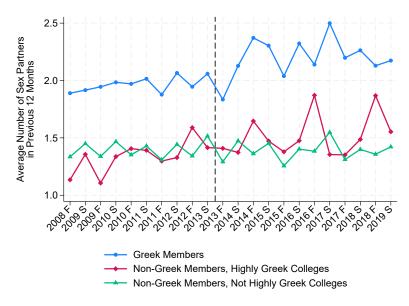
Notes: The figure illustrates the rapid, disproportionate growth in the share of young adults using dating websites or apps following Tinder's full-scale launch in the summer of 2013. The data come from the Pew Internet and American Life Survey conducted April 17 to May 19, 2013, and from the Pew Tracking Survey conducted June 10 to July 12, 2015.

Figure A2: Google Trends for "Tinder" in the United States From 2008 to 2020



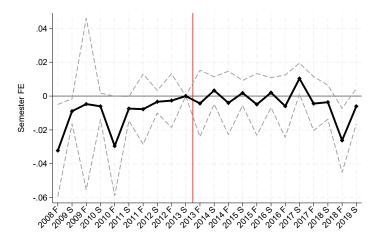
Notes: This figure shows the search intensity for the app "Tinder" on Google from January 2008 to January 2020 (roughly matching the time coverage of the NCHA data). The black dashed line indicates the release of the swipe feature on the app.

Figure A3: The Average Number of Sex Partners Between Greek and Non-Greek Members, by College-Level Greek Activity



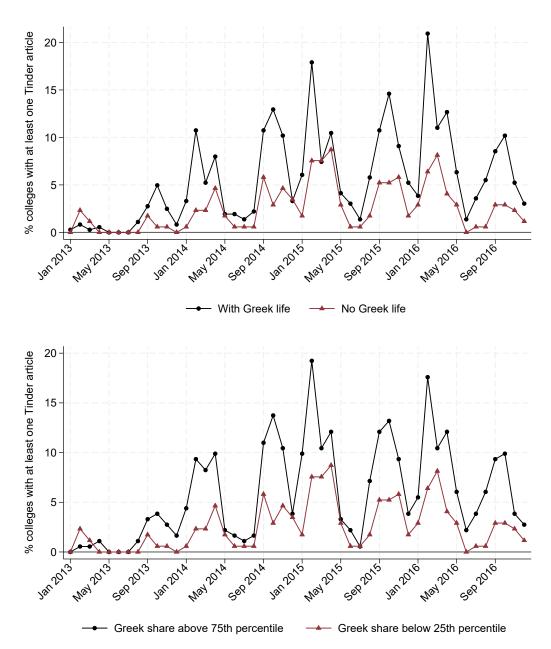
Notes: This figure presents the evolution of the average number of sexual partners in the previous 12 months for Greek and non-Greek members across semesters, with the latter group split by whether a non-Greek member was at a college where its share of Greek students was above the 90th percentile in the sample. The data source is the NCHA survey; the sample is restricted to undergraduate students.

Figure A4: Evolution of the Share of Undergraduate Students Involved in Greek Life



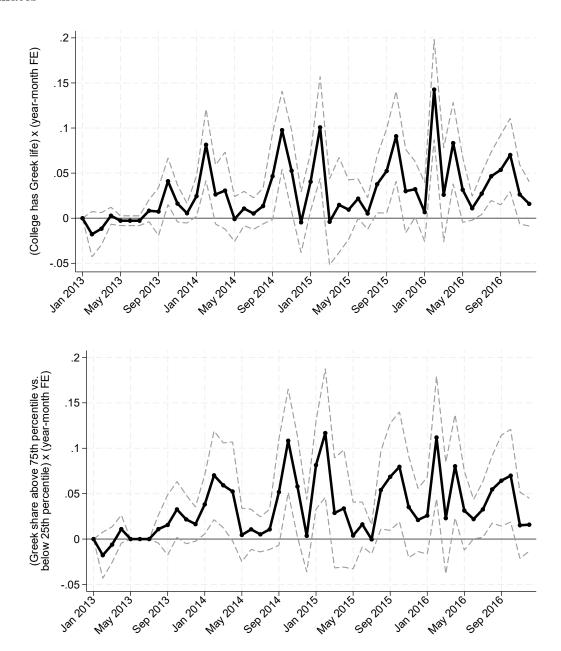
Notes: This figure presents the evolution of the share of undergraduate students who were involved in Greek life. It presents the estimates of a college-semester-level specification, regressing the share of students in Greek organizations on the semester fixed effects, taking Spring 2013 as the baseline period. The upper and lower lines represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure A5: Share of Colleges With Newspaper Articles Mentioning Tinder



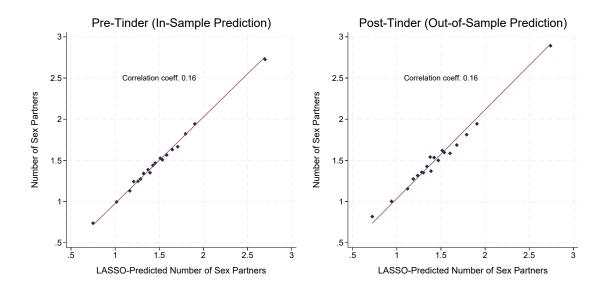
Notes: The top figure illustrates the evolution of the share of colleges with at least one article containing the keyword *Tinder* in a given month, separately for colleges with and without Greek life, from January 2013 through December 2016. The bottom figure shows the same trend for colleges in the bottom quartile of Greek-life participation versus colleges in the top quartile. Data on the college newspapers come from LexisNexis; data on Greek organizations are from the Common Data Set.

Figure A6: Colleges With Newspaper Articles Mentioning Tinder, Difference-in-Differences Estimates



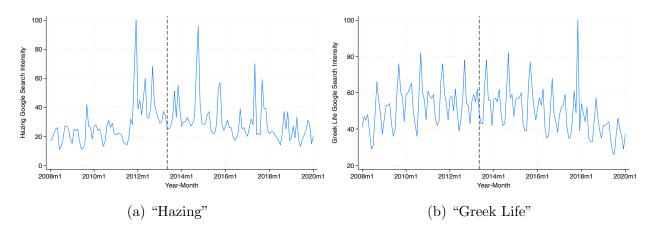
Notes: The figures present the difference-in-differences equivalents of the data patterns presented in Figure A5, illustrating that colleges with more-active Greek life were more likely to have newspapers publish articles mentioning Tinder. Specifically, we estimate  $Y_{ct} = \alpha_c + \sum_{t=Jan2013}^{Dec2016} \beta_t \times Greek_c + \varepsilon_{ict}$  where  $Y_{ct}$  stands for the indicator of whether newspapers in college c had at least one article containing the keyword Tinder in a given month t, and  $\alpha_c$  and  $\beta_t$  are the college and year-month fixed effects, respectively. For the top figure,  $Greek_c$  takes the value of 1 if college c has Greek life and 0 otherwise. For the bottom figure,  $Greek_c$  takes the value of 1 if the share of Greek students at college c is in the top quartile and takes the value of 0 if it is in the bottom quartile. The figures display the coefficients  $\beta_t$ . January 2013 is the baseline period. Standard errors are clustered at the college level. Data on the college newspapers come from LexisNexis; data on Greek organizations are from the Common Data Set.

Figure A7: Relationship Between the LASSO-Predicted and Actual Number of Sex Partners



Notes: This figure explores the relationship between our LASSO-predicted number of sex partners and the actual number of sex partners a student reported having in the previous year. Specifically, for each ventile of our LASSO-predicted number of sex partners, the figure plots the average predicted number of sex partners against the average actual number of sex partners. See Section ?? for details of the LASSO procedure. The left panel presents data from the period before Tinder's full-scale launch; the right panel presents data from the period after Tinder's full-scale launch. Since the LASSO algorithm is trained on pre-period data, the left figure shows in-sample predictions, whereas the right figure shows out-of-sample predictions. The figure also displays correlation coefficients between the LASSO-predicted and actual number of sex partners.

Figure A8: Google Trends for Greek Life Related Words From 2008 to 2020



Notes: These figures show the search intensity for "hazing" and "Greek life" on Google from January 2008 to January 2020 (roughly matching the time coverage of the NCHA data). The black dashed line indicates the release of the swipe feature on the app.

Table A1: Top 30 Cities in Terms of Google Search Intensity for Tinder: 2013 and 2014

	2013				2014		
City	Nearby Colleges	Student Pop.	Total Pop.	City	Nearby Colleges	Student Pop.	Total Pop.
Provo, UT	BYU	35k	116k	Brookline, MA	Northeastern, BU, BC	62k	63k
Somerville, MA	Tufts, Harvard	31k	81k	Santa Monica, CA	UCLA, LMU	56k	93k
Amherst, MA	UMass Amherst	32k	39k	Berkeley, CA	UC Berkeley	45k	124k
Boulder, CO	CU Boulder	36k	108k	Somerville, MA	Tufts, Harvard	31k	81k
Beverly Hills, CA	UCLA	46k	33k	Morro Bay, CA	-	_	11k
Brookline, MA	Northeastern, BU, BC	62k	63k	Bloomington, IN	IU Bloomington	45k	88k
Superior, WI	UW-Superior	3k	26k	Hoboken, NJ	Stevens IT	8k	60k
Santa Monica, CA	UCLA, LMU	56k	93k	East Lansing, MI	MSU	50k	49k
East Lansing, MI	MSU	50k	49k	State College, PA	Penn State	47k	42k
Stanford, CA	Stanford	19k	21k	Mount Pleasant, MI	Central Michigan	12k	89k
Wellesley, MA	Wellesley College	2k	29k	Provo, UT	BYU	35k	116k
Athens, GA	U of Georgia	40k	215k	Cheswold, DE	-	_	1k
Blacksburg, VA	Virginia Tech	37k	45k	Santa Barbara, CA	UCSB	26k	90k
Cambridge, MA	Harvard, MIT	31k	117k	Wilmington, NC	UNC Wilmington	19k	116k
State College, PA	Penn State	47k	42k	Davis, CA	UC Davis	39k	69k
Harrisonburg, VA	James Madison	22k	52k	Carrboro, NC	UNC Chapel Hill	32k	21k
Fairfield, CT	Fairfield	6k	62k	Iowa City, IA	U of Iowa	28k	75k
Waltham, MA	Brandeis	6k	65k	Arlington, TX	UT Arlington	46k	401k
College Park, MD	U of Maryland	41k	35k	Gainesville, FL	U of Florida	54k	135k
Hoboken, NJ	Stevens IT	8k	60k	Troy, MI	_	-	84k
Annapolis, MD	Naval Academy	5k	41k	Superior, WI	UW-Superior	3k	26k
Bloomington, IN	IU Bloomington	45k	88k	SeaTac, WA	_	_	29k
Columbia, MO	U of Missouri	31k	126k	Cambridge, MA	Harvard, MIT	31k	117k
College Station, TX	Texas A&M	73k	124k	Goldsby, OK	_	_	3k
Evanston, IL	Northwestern	22k	75k	Brighton, MI	_	_	8k
Burlington, VT	U of Vermont	13k	45k	Ann Arbor, MI	UMich	47k	124k
Boston, MA	Northeastern, BU	50k	676k	Boston, MA	Northeastern, BU	50k	676k
Fort Collins, CO	Colorado State	33k	176k	Fullerton, CA	CSU Fullerton	40k	141k
Tempe, AZ	ASU	135k	192k	Carlsbad, CA	_	_	115k
Arlington, TX	UT Arlington	46k	401k	Roseville, CA	_	_	149k

Notes: This table lists the 30 cities with the highest Google search intensity for the app *Tinder* in 2013 and 2014. The data source is Google Trends. The student population and total population columns are in thousands. The cities that don't have colleges nearby are denoted with "\_".

Table A2: Variables: Definitions, Constructions, and Associated NCHA Survey Questions

Variable	Description	

Treatment Variables

Post Tinder introduction Coding: 1 = Tinder had already been fully launched by the time the respondent took the survey

(after the summer of 2013); 0 = Tinder had not been introduced by the time the respondent took the

survey.

Greek-life involvement (individual) Question: "Are you a member of a social fraternity or sorority?"; Coding: 1 = Yes; 0 = No.

Greek-life involvement (college-level)

The share is the ratio of students who are part of Greek life over all students.

Sexual Outcomes

Number of sex partners Question: "Within the last 12 months, with how many partners have you had oral sex/vaginal inter-

course/anal intercourse?"; Numeric open response.

Sex previous 12 months Question: "Within the last 12 months, with how many partners have you had oral sex/vaginal in-

tercourse/anal intercourse?"; Numeric open response. Coding:  $1 = \{any number above zero\}; 0 =$ 

{zero}.

Sex previous 30 days Question: "Within the last 30 days, did you have: Oral sex/Vaginal intercourse/Anal intercourse?"

Scale: 1 = No, never done; 2 = Have done, not last 30 days; 3 = Yes. Coding:  $1 = \{3\}$ ;  $0 = \{1,2\}$ .

 $Number\ of\ sex\ partners\ (cond.\ on\ >0) \qquad Question:\ "Within\ the\ last\ 12\ months,\ with\ how\ many\ partners\ have\ you\ had\ oral\ sex/vaginal\ inter-partners\ have\ you\ had\ oral\ sex/vaginal\ had\ oral\ sex/vaginal\ had\ oral\ nor\ had\ nor\ ha$ 

course/anal intercourse?"; Numeric open response. Coding: replace zeroes with missing values.

Relationship-Quality Outcomes

 ${\it Cohabiting} \qquad \qquad {\it Question: "What is your relationship status?"; Scale: 1 = Not in a relationship; 2 = In a relationship}$ 

but not living together;  $3 = \text{In a relationship and living together. Coding: } 1 = \{3\}; 0 = \{1,2\}.$ 

In relationship Question: "What is your relationship status?"; Scale: 1 = Not in a relationship; 2 = In a relationship

but not living together;  $3 = \text{In a relationship and living together. Coding: } 1 = \{2,3\}; 0 = \{1\}.$ 

Abusive relationship Question: "Within the last 12 months, have you been in an intimate (coupled/partnered) relationship

that was emotionally/physically or sexually abusive?"; Coding: 1 = Yes; 0 = No.

Difficult relationship Question: "Within the last 12 months, have any of the following been traumatic or very difficult for

you to handle?: Intimate Relationships"; Coding: 1 = Yes; 0 = No.

Relationship problems Question: "Within the last 12 months, have any of the following affected your academic performance?

Scale: 1 = Not happened to me, not applicable; 2 = Experienced but academics not negatively affected; 3 = Lower grade on exam/project; 4 = Lower grade in course; 5 = Incomplete or dropped course; 6 = Significant disruption in thesis, dissertation, research, or practicum work. Coding: 1 = Lower

 ${2,3,4,5,6}; 0 = {1}.$ 

Negative Sex-Related Outcomes

Sexual assault Question: "Within the last 12 months, have you been subject to sexual abuse (sexually touched with-

out consent/sexual penetration attempted without consent/sexually penetrated without consent)?";

Coding: 1 = Yes; 0 = No.

Chlamydia Question: "Within the 12 months, have you been diagnosed or treated by any professional for Chlamy-

dia?"; Coding: 1 = Yes; 0 = No.

HIV test Question: "Have you ever been tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection?"; Scale:

1= No; 2= Yes; 3= Don't know. Coding:  $1=\{2\};\,0=\{1,\!3\}.$ 

Table A2: Variables: Definitions, Constructions, and Associated NCHA Survey Questions (cont.)

Variable	Description
Poor Mental Health Symptoms	
Hopeless	Question: "Have you ever: Felt things were hopeless?"; Scale: $1 = \text{Never}; \ 2 = \text{No}, \ \text{not in last } 12$
	months; $3 = \text{In}$ the last 2 weeks; $4 = \text{In}$ the last 30 days; $5 = \text{In}$ the last 12 months. Coding: $1 = \frac{1}{2}$
	${3,4}; 0 = {1,2,5}$
Overwhelmed	eq:Question: Wave you ever: Felt overwhelmed by all you had to do?"; Scale and coding: same as above.
Exhausted (not physically)	Question: "Have you ever: Felt exhausted (not from physical activity)?"; Scale and coding: same as
	above.
Very lonely	Question: "Have you ever: Felt very lonely?"; Scale and coding: same as above.
Very sad	Question: "Have you ever: Felt very sad?"; Scale and coding: same as above.
Severely depressed	Question: "Have you ever: Felt so depressed that it was difficult to function?"; Scale and coding: same as above.
Overwhelming anxiety	Question: "Have you ever: Felt overwhelming anxiety?"; Scale and coding: same as above.
Overwhelming anger	Question: "Have you ever: Felt overwhelming anger?"; Scale and coding: same as above.
Self-harm	Question: "Have you ever: Intentionally cut, burned, bruised or otherwise injured yourself?"; Scale
	and coding: same as above.
Considered suicide	Question: "Have you ever: Seriously considered suicide?"; Scale and coding: same as above.
Index for Mental Health Variables	
Index poor mental health	The index is constructed in the following way: (i) For the pretreatment period, all $symptoms$ of $poor$
	$mental\ health$ variables have been standardized to have a mean equal to 0 and a standard deviation
	equal to 1; (ii) An equally weighted average of the standardized variables has been derived; (iii) For
	the pretreatment period, the equally-weighted average is standardized again to have a mean equal to $\frac{1}{2}$
	0 and a standard deviation equal to 1.
Downstream Academic Perfor-	
mance	
Relationship difficulties (academic)	Question: "Within the last 12 months, have any of the following affected your academic performance?:
	Relationship Difficulties"; Scale: $1 = Not$ happened to me, $2 = Experienced$ but academics not
	negatively affected, 3 = Lower grade on exam/project, 4 = Lower grade in course, 5 = Incomplete
	or dropped course, $6 = \text{Significant disruption in thesis, dissertation, research, or practicum work;}$ Coding: $1 = \{3,4,5,6\}$ ; $0 = \{1,2\}$ .
Sexual assault (academic)	Question: "Within the last 12 months, have any of the following affected your academic performance?:
	Assault (sexual)." Scale and coding as above.
STD (academic)	$\label{thm:prop:prop:prop:prop:} Question: \ \ \text{``Within the last 12 months, have any of the following affected your academic performance?:}$
	Sexually transmitted disease/infection (STD/I)." Scale and coding as above.
Depression (academic)	Question: "Within the last 12 months, have any of the following affected your academic performance?:
	Depression." Scale and coding as above.
Anxiety (academic)	Question: "Within the last 12 months, have any of the following affected your academic performance?:
	Anxiety." Scale and coding as above.
Stress (academic)	Question: "Within the last 12 months, have any of the following affected your academic performance?:
	Stress." Scale and coding as above.
ADHD (academic)	Question: "Within the last 12 months, have any of the following affected your academic performance?:
	Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)." Scale and coding as above.
Eating disorder (academic)	Question: "Within the las A+210 onths, have any of the following affected your academic performance?:
	Eating disorder/problem." Scale and coding as above.

Table A2: Variables: Definitions, Constructions, and Associated NCHA Survey Questions (cont.)

Variable	Description
Student Characteristics	
Female	Question: "What is your gender?"; Coding: $1 = \text{female}$ ; $0 = \text{not female}$ .
Height	Question: "What is your height in feet and inches?"
Weight	Question: "What is your weight in pounds?"
White	Question: "How do you usually describe yourself? (Mark all that apply)"; Coding: 1 if chose "White";
	0 otherwise.
Black	Question: "How do you usually describe yourself? (Mark all that apply)"; Coding: 1 if chose "Black
	or African American"; 0 otherwise.
Hispanic	Question: "How do you usually describe yourself? (Mark all that apply)"; Coding: 1 if chose "Hispanic
	or Latino/a"; 0 otherwise.
Asian	Question: "How do you usually describe yourself? (Mark all that apply)"; Coding: 1 if chose "Asian
	or Pacific Islander"; 0 otherwise.
Native American	Question: "How do you usually describe yourself? (Mark all that apply)"; Coding: 1 if chose "Amer-
	ican Indian, Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian"; 0 otherwise.
Other race	Question: "How do you usually describe yourself? (Mark all that apply)"; Coding: 1 if chose "Other";
	0 otherwise.
International	Question: "Are you an international student?"; Scale: $1 = \text{Yes}$ ; $0 = \text{No}$ .
Age	Question: "How old are you?" This variable has been winsorized by cutting off $0.5\%$ at the right tail.
	This has been used within regressions as separate indicators.
College grade	Question: "What is your year in school?"; Scale: $1=1$ st year undergraduate; $2=2$ nd year undergrad-
	uate; $3 = 3$ rd year undergraduate; $4 = 4$ th year undergraduate; $5 = 5$ th year or more undergraduate.
	We keep only undergraduate students in our sample.
Gay/Lesbian	eq:Question: What is your sexual orientation?"; Scale: 1 = Asexual; 2 = Bisexual; 3 = Gay; 4 = Lesbian;
	$5 = {\it Pansexual};  6 = {\it Queer};  7 = {\it Questioning};  8 = {\it Same-Gender Loving};  9 = {\it Straight/Heterosexual};$
	$10 = \text{Another identity}$ (please specify). Coding: $1 = \{2,3,4\}$ ; 0 otherwise. We use this variable and
	coding as opposed to broader categories due to the inconsistency of the available answer options across
	years.
Body Mass Index (BMI)	Calculated by the ACHA following the standardized formula, weight (in kg) per height (in m) squared.
Overweight	Based on the BMI categories variable in the NCHA, which splits the data into brackets identified by
	the World Health Organization; Scale: $1 = \text{Underweight},  2 = \text{Healthy Weight},  3 = \text{Overweight},  4 = \text{Underweight},  4 $
	Class I Obesity, $5 = \text{Class II Obesity}$ , $6 = \text{Class III Obesity}$ . Coding: $1 = \{3,4,5,6\}$ ; 0 otherwise.
High Blood Alcohol Content (BAC)	Estimated blood alcohol content at the time of the survey is above 0.08. Estimated by ACHA based
	on the reported number of drinks and number of hours for the last time students partied/socialized,
	weight, as well as estimates for total body water weight and the average rate of alcohol metabolism.
	Follows the formula provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation.
On-campus living	Question: "Where do you currently live?"; Scale: $1 = \text{Campus residence hall}$ ; $2 = \text{Fraternity or}$
	sorority house; $3 = Other college/university housing; 4 = Parent/guardian's home; 5 = Other off-$
	campus housing; $6 = \text{Other. Coding: } 1 = \{1,2,3\}; 0 = \{4,5,6\}.$
GPA	Question: "What is your approximate cumulative grade average?"; Scale: $1 = A$ ; $2 = B$ ; $3 = C$ ; $4 = C$
	D/F; $5 = N/A$ ; Coding varies depending on the type of analysis and is indicated in the text.

Table A2: Variables: Definitions, Constructions, and Associated NCHA Survey Questions (cont.)

Variable	Description
Other Variables	
Region	The region where the campus is located; Scale: $1 = \text{Northeast}$ , $2 = \text{Midwest}$ , $3 = \text{South}$ , $4 = \text{West}$ .
Large college	Based on total enrollment; Scale: $1 = \text{Less than } 2,500 \text{ students}, \ 2 = 2,500-4,999 \text{ students}, \ 3 = 5,000-1,000 \text{ students}$
	9,999 students, 4 = 10,000–19,999 students, 5 = 20,000 or more students. Coding: 1 = {5}; 0 =
	$\{1,2,3,4\}.$
Research institution	${\it Based on the Basic Carnegie Classification; Scale: \ 1 = Associates \ Colleges, \ 2 = Baccalaure ate \ Colleges, \ 2 = Baccalaure \ Associates \ Associates \ Colleges, \ 2 = Baccalaure \ Associates \$
	$3={\it Masters~Colleges~and~Universities}, 4={\it Research~Institutions}, 5={\it Special~Focus~Institutions}, 6$
	= Miscellaneous/Not Classified. Coding: $1 = \{4\}; 0 = \{1,2,3,5,6\}.$
Southern college	Based on the region classification above. Coding: $1 = \{3\}$ ; $0 = \{1,2,4\}$ .
Small city college	Based on where the campus is located; Scale: $1 = \text{Very large city}$ (population over 500,000), $2 =$
	$ \text{Large city } (250,000-499,999), \ 3 = \text{Small city } (50,000-249,999), \ 4 = \text{Large town } (10,000-49,999), \ 5 = 100,000 + 100,00$
	Small town (2,500–9,999), $6 = \text{Rural Community}$ (<2,500). Coding: $1 = \{4,5,6\}; 0 = \{1,2,3\}.$
Religiously-affiliated college	Based on ACHA-NCHA Reference Group files; Scale: $1 = \text{Yes}, 2 = \text{No}.$

Table A3: Online Dating Patterns Among the College-Student Population

Survey	Year(s)	Question	Relevant Respondents	Sample Size	Response
Pew Internet and American Life Project Polls <sup>1</sup>	2005 and 2009	Do you ever use an online dating website? (Yes)	Full-time students aged 18–24	33	3.1%
Pew Research Center Poll: Generation Next <sup>2</sup>	2006	Have you ever gone on a date with someone you met online? (Yes)	College undergraduates aged 18–24	24	8.3%
Online College Social Life Survey <sup>3</sup>	2005- 2011	Where did you first meet your last (romance, hookup, date)? (Personal ad/dating service or "Other response" mentions the internet)	College Undergraduates from 22 different US colleges/universities	24,131	3.58%
Pew Internet & American Life Poll <sup>4</sup>	2013	Have you ever used an online dating site or a dating app on your cell phone? (Yes)	Adults with a high school or college degree aged 18–24	211	9.5%
Pew Research Center: Tracking <sup>5</sup>	2015	Have you ever used an online dating site or a dating app on your cell phone? (Yes)	College undergraduates aged 18–24	55	29%
Pew Research Center: American Trends Panel <sup>6</sup>	2019	Have you ever used an online dating site or dating app? (Yes)	Adults with some college or a college degree aged 18–29	731	49.7%

Notes: This table presents the shares of college-educated young adults who reported using dating websites or apps from 2005 through 2019. The surveys were identified by searching the Roper Center iPoll database for surveys from the years 2000–2020 containing the keyword *online dating*. Surveys that had questions related to the use of online dating, as well as questions on education level and age, were kept.

- 1: Only internet users were surveyed. The 2009 survey has only nine respondents who fit the age and education criteria, so their responses are merged with the 2005 survey.
- 2: Only internet users were surveyed.
- 3: The indicator for meeting via the internet is equal to 1 if an individual indicated that they met their most recent romance, hookup, or date through a personal ad/dating service or if they chose the "other" category and their response contained one or more of the following strings: internet, online, Facebook, Myspace, Craigslist, eHarmony, .com; otherwise, the indicator is equal to 0.
- 4: The variable is constructed as equal to 1 if an individual answered yes to ever using a dating website or app. The former question was put to internet users, and the latter question was asked of users of mobile phone apps.
- 5: The variable is constructed in the same way as for the 2013 survey.
- 6: The sample is restricted to individuals aged 18–29 (finer age categories are not available) and with the highest education level being either a bachelor's degree or one or more years of college.

Table A4: Changes in Composition of Greek Students Relative to Overall Student Population

	Pre-Non-Greek		Pre-Greek		Post	-Non-Greek	Po	st-Greek	P-value for (Pre-/Post-Greek - Pre-/Post-Non-Greek	
Variable	N	Mean/SD	N	Mean/SD	N	Mean/SD	N	Mean/SD	N	
Male	506	0.33	503	0.33	538	0.30	527	0.30	0.979	
		(0.00)		(0.01)		(0.00)		(0.01)		
Age	506	21.57	503	21.77	538	21.42	527	21.83	0.402	
		(0.10)		(0.14)		(0.09)		(0.16)		
White	506	0.72	503	0.73	538	0.71	527	0.73	0.528	
		(0.01)		(0.01)		(0.01)		(0.01)		
Black	506	0.08	503	0.09	538	0.08	527	0.07	0.152	
		(0.01)		(0.01)		(0.00)		(0.01)		
Hispanic	506	0.10	503	0.10	538	0.12	527	0.12	0.409	
		(0.01)		(0.01)		(0.01)		(0.01)		
Asian	506	0.10	503	0.08	538	0.11	527	0.09	0.992	
		(0.01)		(0.01)		(0.01)		(0.01)		
Native American	506	0.02	503	0.03	538	0.02	527	0.03	0.694	
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		
Other Race	506	0.03	503	0.03	538	0.02	527	0.03	0.705	
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		
International	506	0.07	503	0.17	538	0.05	527	0.09	0.000***	
		(0.00)		(0.01)		(0.00)		(0.01)		
GPA	506	1.87	503	1.85	538	1.79	527	1.77	0.935	
		(0.01)		(0.01)		(0.01)		(0.01)		
Freshman	506	0.30	503	0.22	538	0.30	527	0.22	0.694	
		(0.01)		(0.01)		(0.01)		(0.01)		
Sophomore	506	0.24	503	0.26	538	0.24	527	0.24	0.118	
		(0.00)		(0.01)		(0.00)		(0.01)		
Junior	506	0.22	503	0.24	538	0.22	527	0.25	0.308	
		(0.00)		(0.01)		(0.00)		(0.01)		
Height	506	66.80	503	66.81	538	66.47	527	66.54	0.308	
		(0.04)		(0.06)		(0.04)		(0.08)		
Weight	506	156.45	503	158.72	538	157.81	527	160.77	0.597	
		(0.41)		(0.66)		(0.42)		(0.88)		
BMI	506	24.56	503	24.88	538	25.04	527	25.54	0.386	
		(0.06)		(0.10)		(0.07)		(0.15)		
Gay/Lesbian	506	0.03	503	0.02	538	0.03	527	0.02	0.372	
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		
Living on campus	506	0.47	503	0.52	538	0.51	527	0.53	0.401	
G		(0.01)		(0.01)		(0.01)		(0.01)		

Notes: This table presents the average characteristics of Greek and non-Greek students across colleges before and after Tinder's full-scale launch. The p-values in the last column correspond to the difference-in-differences regressions of each characteristic on Post×Greek using aggregate college-by-post-by-Greek data. \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01.

Table A5: Newspaper Articles—First-Stage Results

	С	ollege Has Tinder, 2		n	Number of Articles on Tinder, 2013–2016				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
College has Greek life	0.138***				0.999***				
	(0.046)				(0.375)				
Share of students in fraternities above median		0.112**				1.244**			
		(0.045)				(0.571)			
Share of students in sororities above median			0.113**				1.448**		
			(0.045)				(0.562)		
Share of students in Greek life				0.435**				4.205**	
				(0.202)				(2.050)	
Total articles	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓	
Observations	540	530	530	530	540	530	530	530	

Notes: This table presents the relationship between the presence of Greek life and the intensity of Tinder mentions in associated college newspapers. The outcome variables in columns (1)–(4) are indicators for whether a college had at least one article mentioning Tinder published in any of its newspapers from 2013 through 2016; the outcome variables in columns (5)–(8) are the numbers of articles mentioning Tinder in any newspaper at a given college from 2013 through 2016. All estimates control for the total number of articles published by newspapers from 2013 through 2016. Data on the college newspapers come from LexisNexis; data on Greek organizations are from the Common Data Set. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01.

Table A6: Google Trends—First-Stage Results

	Google Top 100 "Tinder"						
	Search Intensity						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			
College has Greek life	0.052**						
	(0.021)						
Share of students in fraternities above median		0.042*					
		(0.022)					
Share of students in sororities above median			0.060***				
			(0.022)				
Share of students in Greek life				0.234**			
				(0.114)			
Observations	540	530	530	530			
Mean of dep. var.	0.070	0.072	0.072	0.072			
SD of dep. var.	0.256	0.258	0.258	0.258			

Notes: This table presents the relationship between the presence of Greek life at a college and an indicator for whether a city or town where the college is located ranks in the top 100 in terms of Google search intensity for Tinder in 2013–2014. Each observation is a college. Data on search intensity come from Google Trends; data on Greek organizations are from the Common Data Set. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. \* p<0.1, \*\*\* p<0.05, \*\*\*\* p<0.01.

Table A7: App-Usage Data—First-Stage Results

	Average Daily Use of Tinder During AY 2017–2018						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			
College has Greek life	0.003***						
	(0.001)						
Share of students in fraternities above median		0.004***					
		(0.001)					
Share of students in sororities above median			0.003***				
			(0.001)				
Share of students in Greek life				0.006*			
				(0.003)			
Observations	466	458	458	458			
Mean of dep. var.	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012			
SD of dep. var.	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011			

Notes: This table presents the relationship between the presence of Greek life at a college and and the average daily usage rate of Tinder within the college's zip codes. The daily usage rate is calculated as the number of devices using Tinder in a given day divided by the total number of devices for which one of college's zip codes is the most frequently appearing location during that day. We analyze this relationship for the earliest academic year that the data on Tinder use became available, from September 21, 2017, through May 15, 2018. Each observation is a college. Data on app usage and device location come from Complementics; data on Greek organizations are from the Common Data Set. Observations are weighted by the logarithm of the total number of devices most frequently appearing in the college's main zip code. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. \* p < 0.1, \*\* p < 0.05, \*\*\* p < 0.01.

Table A8: Distribution of Sexual Activity, By Student Gender

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	>0	>1	>2	>3	>4	>5	>6	>7	>8	>9	>10
	Partners										
Panel A: Males											
Fraternity/Sorority $\times$ Post	0.047***	0.048***	0.053***	0.040***	0.035***	0.026***	0.018***	0.013***	0.010***	0.007***	0.005**
	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.002)
College-Semester FE	<b>√</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Has controls	✓	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$						
Observations	329,739	$329{,}739$	$329{,}739$	$329{,}739$	329,739	$329{,}739$	329,739	329,739	329,739	329,739	329,739
Mean of dep. var.	0.664	0.289	0.190	0.125	0.087	0.060	0.044	0.036	0.028	0.025	0.017
SD of dep. var.	0.472	0.453	0.392	0.330	0.282	0.237	0.206	0.185	0.165	0.156	0.130
Panel B: Females											
Fraternity/Sorority $\times$ Post	0.029***	0.029***	0.030***	0.024***	0.017***	0.013***	0.011***	0.009***	0.006***	0.005***	0.003***
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
College-Semester FE	✓	$\checkmark$	✓								
Has controls	$\checkmark$										
Observations	680,290	680,290	680,290	680,290	680,290	680,290	680,290	680,290	680,290	680,290	680,290
Mean of dep. var.	0.679	0.249	0.145	0.087	0.055	0.034	0.023	0.016	0.012	0.009	0.006
SD of dep. var.	0.467	0.433	0.353	0.282	0.228	0.181	0.149	0.126	0.107	0.096	0.076

Notes: This table presents the estimates of the impact of Tinder's introduction on student sexual activity. Panel A displays the results for male students only, and Panel B displays the results for female students only. The outcome variable is an indicator for whether a student had more than the given number of sex partners (ranging from strictly over 0 to strictly over 10) within the previous 12 months. The coefficient of interest is the interaction of a student's fraternity or sorority membership and an indicator for semesters after Tinder's full-scale launch. All columns include college-semester fixed effects and controls (age, gender, race, grade, international student status, sexual orientation, height, and BMI). For detailed variable definitions, see Appendix Table A2. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the college level. \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01.

Table A9: Heterogeneity By Student- and College-Level Characteristics

					2 Months									
	Student Characteristic X:									College Characteristic X:				
	Male	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Gay/Lesbian	Freshman,	Overweight	Large	Research	Southern	Small City	Religiously	
							Sophomore		College	Institution	College	College	Affiliated	
							or Junior						College	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
$\overline{\text{Fraternity/Sorority} \times \text{Post}}$	0.224***	0.159**	0.201***	0.219***	0.207***	0.220***	0.133***	0.228***	0.154***	0.148***	0.262***	0.238***	0.219***	
	(0.030)	(0.063)	(0.029)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.044)	(0.032)	(0.037)	(0.042)	(0.038)	(0.037)	(0.033)	
Fraternity/Sorority × Post × X	0.095	0.050	0.317	-0.076	-0.019	0.185	0.106**	-0.027	0.129*	0.104*	-0.157***	-0.080	-0.057	
	(0.070)	(0.067)	(0.196)	(0.095)	(0.106)	(0.347)	(0.053)	(0.056)	(0.066)	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.064)	(0.078)	
College-Semester FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
$Post  \times  X$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Observations	$1,\!051,\!472$	$1,\!057,\!077$	1,055,998	1,055,867	$1,\!055,\!792$	1,048,184	1,057,717	1,039,838	1,057,717	1,057,717	$1,\!057,\!717$	$1,\!057,\!717$	1,057,717	
Mean of dep. var.	1.495	1.497	1.497	1.496	1.496	1.497	1.498	1.497	1.498	1.498	1.498	1.498	1.498	
SD of dep. var.	2.970	2.986	2.986	2.983	2.984	2.974	2.988	2.944	2.988	2.988	2.988	2.988	2.988	

Notes: This table explores the heterogeneity of the baseline estimates for the impact of Tinder's introduction on sexual activity with respect to various student- and college-level characteristics. Each column presents the results of a modified baseline specification where we interact the indicator for semesters after Tinder's full-scale launch with the indicator for a student's fraternity or sorority membership and with the various indicators of interest. All columns include college-semester fixed effects and the interaction between the indicator of interest and the indicator after Tinder's full-scale launch. For detailed variable definitions, see Appendix Table A2. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the college level. \* p < 0.1, \*\*\* p < 0.05, \*\*\*\* p < 0.01.

Table A10: Negative Outcomes Related to Sexual Activity, By Student Gender

	Sexual	Assault	Chlai	mydia	HIV	Test
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Males						
Fraternity/Sorority $\times$ Post	0.016***	0.016***	0.006***	0.006***	0.015***	0.016***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.006)	(0.005)
College-Semester FE	<b>√</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>√</b>
Has controls		$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$
Observations	333,819	333,819	331,961	331,961	318,054	318,054
Mean of dep. var.	0.042	0.042	0.010	0.010	0.197	0.197
SD of dep. var.	0.201	0.201	0.097	0.097	0.397	0.397
Panel B: Females						
Fraternity/Sorority $\times$ Post	0.019***	0.019***	0.007***	0.007***	0.018***	0.015***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.005)	(0.004)
College-Semester FE	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	✓	<b>√</b>	✓	<b>√</b>
Has controls		$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$
Observations	686,133	686,133	684,106	684,106	647,222	647,222
Mean of dep. var.	0.109	0.109	0.015	0.015	0.286	0.286
SD of dep. var.	0.311	0.311	0.120	0.120	0.452	0.452

Notes: This table presents the estimates of the impact of Tinder's introduction on negative outcomes related to sexual activity. Panel A displays the results for male students only, and Panel B displays the results for female students only. The outcome variables are reported experiences of sexual abuse within the previous 12 months, having been diagnosed with or treated for chlamydia within the previous 12 months, and having ever tested for HIV. The coefficient of interest is the interaction of a student's fraternity or sorority membership and an indicator for semesters after Tinder's full-scale launch. All columns include college-semester fixed effects and controls (age, gender, race, grade, international student status, sexual orientation, height, and BMI). For detailed variable definitions, see Appendix Table A2. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the college level. \* p < 0.1, \*\* p < 0.05, \*\*\* p < 0.01.

Table A11: Mental Health (Excluding Sexually Abused Individuals)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Hopeless	Over-	Mentally	Very	Very	Severely	Over-	Over-	Self-Harm	Considered	Index Poor
		whelmed	Exhausted	Lonely	Sad	Depressed	whelming	whelming		Suicide	Mental
							Anxiety	Anger			Health
											(Last 30 Days)
Fraternity/Sorority $\times$ Post	-0.010**	-0.014***	-0.012***	-0.012***	-0.009**	-0.012***	-0.013***	-0.010***	-0.002**	-0.005***	-0.040***
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.007)
College-Semester FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Has controls	✓	✓	✓	$\checkmark$	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	926,794	928,700	$932,\!581$	928,048	926,901	$928,\!072$	$927,\!840$	$925,\!665$	$928,\!487$	928,730	$932,\!581$
Mean of dep. var.	0.456	0.686	0.656	0.372	0.391	0.172	0.340	0.203	0.023	0.028	0.052
SD of dep. var.	0.498	0.464	0.475	0.483	0.488	0.377	0.474	0.402	0.151	0.164	0.998

Notes: This table presents the estimates of the impact of Tinder's introduction on student mental health, excluding individuals who reported being victims of sexual assault in the previous year. The outcome variables are feeling hopeless, overwhelmed, mentally exhausted, very lonely, very sad, severely depressed (such that it was difficult to function), overwhelming anxiety, overwhelming anger, self-harm, and considered suicide in the previous 12 months. The index of poor mental health is obtained by adding the standardized versions of all of the variables above and standardizing the resulting variable. The coefficient of interest is the interaction of a student's fraternity or sorority membership and an indicator for semesters after Tinder's full-scale launch. All columns include college-semester fixed effects and controls (age, gender, race, grade, international student status, height, and BMI). For detailed variable definitions, see Appendix Table A2. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the college level. \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01.

Table A12: Mental Health (Controlling for Sexual Activity)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Hopeless	Over-	Mentally	Very	Very	Severely	Over-	Over-	Self-Harm	Considered	Index Poor
		whelmed	Exhausted	Lonely	Sad	Depressed	whelming	whelming		Suicide	Mental
							Anxiety	Anger			Health
											(Last 30 Days)
Fraternity/Sorority $\times$ Post	-0.010**	-0.015***	-0.013***	-0.012***	-0.011***	-0.013***	-0.014***	-0.012***	-0.003***	-0.005***	-0.043***
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.007)
College-Semester FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Baseline controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sexual-activity controls	$\checkmark$	✓									
Observations	$914,\!082$	$915,\!901$	$919{,}105$	$915,\!315$	$914,\!188$	$915,\!335$	$915{,}109$	$912,\!968$	915,717	$915,\!974$	919,105
Mean of dep. var.	0.457	0.686	0.657	0.373	0.391	0.172	0.340	0.203	0.023	0.028	0.054
SD of dep. var.	0.498	0.464	0.475	0.483	0.488	0.377	0.474	0.402	0.150	0.164	0.995

Notes: This table investigates whether the average positive impact of Tinder's introduction on mental health is driven by increased sexual activity. Specifically, it displays the estimates of the Tinder's impact on mental health controlling for students' number of sexual partners in the previous 12 months and for whether they had sex in the previous 30 days. The outcome variables are feeling hopeless, overwhelmed, mentally exhausted, very lonely, very sad, severely depressed (such that it was difficult to function), overwhelming anxiety, overwhelming anger, self-harm, and considered suicide in the previous 12 months. The index of poor mental health is obtained by adding the standardized versions of all of the variables above and standardizing the resulting variable. The coefficient of interest is the interaction of a student's fraternity or sorority membership and an indicator for semesters after Tinder's full-scale launch. All columns include college-semester fixed effects and controls (age, gender, race, grade, international student status, height, and BMI). For detailed variable definitions, see Appendix Table A2. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the college level. \* p<0.1, \*\*\* p<0.05, \*\*\*\* p<0.01.

Table A13: Robustness: Exclude Non-Greek Students From Highly Greek Colleges

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	# of Sex	Sex Previous	Cohabiting	Index Poor	Chlamydia	HIV Test	Sexual
	Partners	30 Days		Mental			Assault
				Health			
				(Last 30 Days)			
Panel A: All Students							
Fraternity/Sorority $\times$ Post	0.234***	0.030***	-0.001	-0.033***	0.006***	0.017***	0.019***
	(0.028)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.008)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.002)
College FE	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	✓	✓	✓	<b>√</b>	✓
Semester FE	✓	✓	$\checkmark$	✓	✓	✓	✓
Has controls	$\checkmark$	✓	✓	✓	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓
Observations	1,011,614	1,017,814	1,021,666	1,023,380	1,017,686	966,806	1,021,582
Mean of dep. var.	1.492	0.520	0.114	0.100	0.013	0.257	0.087
SD of dep. var.	2.912	0.500	0.318	1.028	0.113	0.437	0.282
Panel B: Non-Greek Studen	ts Are From	Colleges With	Greek Share I	Below 75th Perce	ntile		
Fraternity/Sorority $\times$ Post	0.255***	0.033***	0.000	-0.029***	0.007***	0.018***	0.019***
	(0.029)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.009)	(0.001)	(0.004)	(0.003)
College FE	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	✓	<b>√</b>	✓	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>
Semester FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Has controls	✓	✓	$\checkmark$	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	814,913	819,998	823,200	824,613	819,834	779,748	823,099
Mean of dep. var.	1.511	0.531	0.123	0.099	0.013	0.269	0.087
SD of dep. var.	2.929	0.499	0.329	1.031	0.115	0.443	0.281
Panel C: Non-Greek Studen	ts Are From	Colleges With	Greek Share	Below 50th Perce	entile		
Fraternity/Sorority × Post	0.248***	0.029***	0.001	-0.031***	0.007***	0.017***	0.019***
0,	(0.032)	(0.005)	(0.002)	(0.010)	(0.001)	(0.004)	(0.003)
College FE	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>
Semester FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Has controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	587,596	591,370	593,745	594,822	591,310	561,823	593,708
Mean of dep. var.	1.531	0.532	0.125	0.105	0.014	0.274	0.089
SD of dep. var.	2.986	0.499	0.331	1.035	0.116	0.446	0.285
Panel D: Non-Greek Studen	ts Are Fron	Colleges With	Greek Share	Below 25th Perce	entile		
Fraternity/Sorority × Post	0.239***	0.024***	0.001	-0.032**	0.007***	0.011**	0.018***
	(0.038)	(0.006)	(0.003)	(0.014)	(0.001)	(0.005)	(0.004)
College FE	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<u>√</u>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>
Semester FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Has controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	350,166	352,463	354,015	354,659	352,273	334,442	353,885
Mean of dep. var.	1.635	0.533	0.113	0.116	0.014	0.269	0.097
SD of dep. var.	3.181	0.499	0.317	1.035	0.118	0.443	0.296

Notes: This table presents the results of a robustness check for whether the baseline results remain stable after sequentially removing non-Greek-affiliated students in colleges with increasingly higher levels of Greek presence from the sample. Panel A presents the baseline estimates with college and semester fixed effects. Panel B presents the results after excluding non-Greek-affiliated students from colleges above the 75th percentile in its share of Greek students. Panels B and C further decrease this threshold to the 50th and 25th percentiles, respectively. All columns include college and semester fixed effects and controls (age, gender, race, grade, international student status, sexual orientation, height, and BMI). For detailed variable definitions, see Appendix Table A2. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the college level 23p<0.1, \*\*\* p<0.05, \*\*\*\* p<0.01.

Table A14: Robustness: Student Characteristics Interacted With the Post Indicator

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	# of Sex	Sex Previous	Cohabiting	Index Poor	Chlamydia	HIV Test	Sexual
	Partners	30 Days		Mental			Assault
				Health			
				(Last $30 \text{ Days}$ )			
Fraternity/Sorority $\times$ Post	0.188***	0.023***	-0.000	-0.036***	0.005***	0.011***	0.012***
	(0.025)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.008)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.002)
College-Semester FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Has controls	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Controls $\times$ Post	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Observations	994,404	999,941	1,003,279	1,004,944	999,763	949,826	1,003,325
Mean of dep. var.	1.482	0.521	0.473	0.094	0.013	0.256	0.086
SD of dep. var.	2.822	0.500	0.499	1.020	0.113	0.437	0.281

Notes: This table presents the results of a robustness check for whether the baseline results remain stable after the inclusion of the interactions of all baseline controls (age, gender, race, grade, international student status, height, and BMI) and the additional controls (living on campus and having high blood alcohol content at the moment of the survey) with the post-Tinder-introduction indicator for semesters after Tinder's full-scale launch. All columns include college-semester fixed effects. For detailed variable definitions, see Appendix Table A2. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the college level. \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01.

Table A15: Robustness: LASSO-Predicted Sexual Activity Interacted With the Post Indicator

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	# of Sex	Sex Previous	Cohabiting	Index Poor	Chlamydia	HIV Test	Sexual
	Partners	30 Days		Mental			Assault
				Health			
				(Last $30 \text{ Days}$ )			
Fraternity/Sorority $\times$ Post	0.219***	0.029***	0.003	-0.032***	0.006***	0.016***	0.020***
	(0.028)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.007)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.002)
College-Semester FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Baseline controls	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$	✓	✓
LASSO # of sex partners × Post	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$	✓	✓
Observations	1,011,613	1,017,813	$1,\!021,\!665$	1,023,379	$1,\!017,\!685$	966,806	1,021,581
Mean of dep. var.	1.492	0.520	0.473	0.100	0.013	0.257	0.087
SD of dep. var.	2.912	0.500	0.499	1.028	0.113	0.437	0.282

Notes: This table presents the results of a robustness check for whether the baseline results remain stable after the inclusion of the interactions of the LASSO-predicted sexual activity of a respondent with post-Tinder-introduction indicator for semesters after Tinder's full-scale launch. For prediction, we use age, gender, race, BMI categories, sexual orientation, and international status, as well as their square terms and interaction terms. All columns include baseline controls and college-semester fixed effects. For detailed variable definitions, see Appendix Table A2. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the college level. \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01.

Table A16: Robustness: LASSO-Predicted Greek Status Interacted with Post Indicator

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	# of Sex	Sex Previous	Cohabiting	Index Poor	Chlamydia	HIV Test	Sexual
	Partners	30 Days		Mental			Assault
				Health			
				$({\rm Last}~30~{\rm Days})$			
Fraternity/Sorority × Post	0.223***	0.030***	0.003	-0.034***	0.006***	0.015***	0.018***
	(0.029)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.007)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.002)
College-Semester FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Baseline controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$
LASSO Greek status × Post	✓	✓	✓	✓	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$
Observations	1,011,613	1,017,813	1,021,665	1,023,379	1,017,685	966,806	1,021,581
Mean of dep. var.	1.492	0.520	0.473	0.100	0.013	0.257	0.087
SD of dep. var.	2.912	0.500	0.499	1.028	0.113	0.437	0.282

Notes: This table presents the results of a robustness check for whether the baseline results remain stable after the inclusion of the interactions of the LASSO-predicted Greek status of a respondent with the post-Tinder-introduction indicator for semesters after Tinder's full-scale launch. For prediction, we use age, gender, race, BMI categories, sexual orientation, and international status, as well as their square terms and interaction terms. All columns include baseline controls and college-semester fixed effects. For detailed variable definitions, see Appendix Table A2. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the college level. \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01.

Table A17: Robustness: Survey Nonresponse

			Missin	g Response Rate F	or:		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	# of Sex	Sex Previous	Cohabiting	Any Component	Chlamydia	HIV Test	Sexual
	Partners	30 Days		of Mental			Assault
				Health Index			
				(Last 30 Days)			
Fraternity/Sorority $\times$ Post	0.001	0.000	-0.000	-0.001	0.001*	-0.001	-0.000*
	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.000)
College-Semester FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Baseline controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	$\checkmark$	✓	✓
Observations	1,023,379	1,023,379	1,023,379	1,023,379	1,023,379	1,023,379	1,023,379
Mean of dep. var.	0.011	0.005	0.002	0.025	0.006	0.055	0.002
SD of dep. var.	0.107	0.074	0.041	0.156	0.074	0.229	0.042

Notes: This table examines the possible differential changes in misreporting after Tinder's introduction by estimating whether nonresponse rates for our main outcomes change differentially for Greek students and non-Greek students before and after Tinder's full-scale launch. All columns include baseline controls and college-semester fixed effects. For detailed variable definitions, see Appendix Table A2. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the college level. \* p < 0.1, \*\* p < 0.05, \*\*\* p < 0.01.

Table A18: Robustness: Crackdown on Greek Organizations

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	# of Sex	Sex Previous	Cohabiting	Index Poor	Chlamydia	HIV Test	Sexual
	Partners	30 Days		Mental			Assault
				Health			
				(Last 30 Days)			
Panel A: Omit Colleges Wit	th Large De	cline in Greek	Share Pre/Pos	st Fall 2013			
Fraternity/Sorority $\times$ Post	0.218***	0.033***	-0.002	-0.036***	0.006***	0.017***	0.019***
	(0.033)	(0.005)	(0.002)	(0.008)	(0.001)	(0.004)	(0.003)
College-Semester FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Has controls	✓	✓	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓	✓	$\checkmark$
Observations	$760,\!464$	765,016	767,895	769,139	764,923	$727,\!448$	$767,\!842$
Mean of dep. var.	1.506	0.522	0.114	0.097	0.013	0.256	0.087
SD of dep. var.	2.949	0.500	0.318	1.025	0.113	0.436	0.281
Panel B: Omit Colleges Wit	h Any Deci	line in Greek SI	hare Pre/Post	Fall 2013			
Fraternity/Sorority $\times$ Post	0.210***	0.029***	-0.003	-0.039***	0.007***	0.017***	0.019***
	(0.039)	(0.006)	(0.002)	(0.009)	(0.001)	(0.004)	(0.003)
College-Semester FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Has controls	✓	✓	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$
Observations	395,072	397,111	398,573	399,194	396,991	377,245	398,531
Mean of dep. var.	1.577	0.521	0.092	0.085	0.013	0.241	0.091
SD of dep. var.	3.013	0.500	0.290	1.009	0.112	0.428	0.287

Notes: This table presents the results of a robustness check for whether the baseline results remain stable after omitting colleges for which the share of Greek students had declined. This addresses a potential concern about certain colleges concurrently cracking down on Greek life. The estimates in Panel A omit colleges for which the share of Greek students had declined by more than 2.8 percentage points before and after the Fall 2013 semester, which is the 5th percentile of the change in Greek student share. The estimates in Panel B omit colleges for which the share of Greek students had declined by any amount. All columns include baseline controls and college-semester fixed effects. For detailed variable definitions, see Appendix Table A2. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the college level. \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01.

Table A19: Impact on Grade Point Average (GPA)

	Student	's Approxin	nate GPA		
	A B C or				
	(1)	(2)	(3)		
$\overline{\text{Fraternity/Sorority} \times \text{Post}}$	-0.004	0.003	0.000		
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.003)		
College-Semester FE	✓	✓	$\checkmark$		
Has controls	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		
Observations	1,019,719	1,019,719	$1,\!019,\!719$		
Mean of dep. var.	0.373	0.485	0.123		
SD of dep. var.	0.484	0.500	0.329		

Notes: This table presents the estimates of the impact of Tinder's introduction on students' self-reported approximate cumulative GPA. The coefficient of interest is the interaction of a student's fraternity or sorority membership and an indicator for semesters after Tinder's full-scale launch. All columns include college-semester fixed effects and controls for age, gender, race, grade level, international student status, sexual orientation, height, and BMI. For detailed variable definitions, see Appendix Table A2. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the college level. \* p < 0.1, \*\* p < 0.05, \*\*\* p < 0.01.

Table A20: Robustness: Excluding Colleges Surveyed Fewer Than Four Semesters

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	# of Sex	Sex Previous	Cohabiting	Index Poor	Chlamydia	HIV Test	Sexual
	Partners	30 Days	08	Mental	0		Assault
		·		Health			
				(Last 30 Days)			
$\overline{\text{Fraternity/Sorority} \times \text{Post}}$	0.228***	0.029***	-0.003	-0.032***	0.006***	0.016***	0.019***
	(0.035)	(0.005)	(0.002)	(0.008)	(0.001)	(0.004)	(0.003)
College-Semester FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Has controls	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$
Observations	$632,\!245$	636,011	$638,\!322$	639,305	635,932	604,878	638,246
Mean of dep. var.	1.506	0.517	0.109	0.100	0.013	0.252	0.088
SD of dep. var.	2.949	0.500	0.311	1.021	0.113	0.434	0.283

Notes: This table presents the results of a robustness check for whether the baseline results remain stable after excluding the colleges that appear in the data for fewer than four semesters, which is the median number of times a college appears in the NCHA survey from Fall 2008 through Spring 2019. For detailed variable definitions, see Appendix Table A2. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the college level. \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01.

Table A21: College-Level Specification, By Student Gender

		Share of	f Students:		Share	e of Student	s:
	Average # of Sex Partners	Sex Previous 30 Days	Cohabiting	Average Index Poor Mental Health	Chlamydia	HIV Test	Sexual Assault
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A: Males							
Greek share $\times$ Post	0.252 $(0.225)$	0.079*** (0.028)	0.054*** (0.016)	0.023 $(0.062)$	0.007 (0.006)	0.040* (0.023)	0.014 (0.011)
College FE	<b>√</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>
Semester FE	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
College-level controls	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Observations	1,624	1,624	1,624	1,624	1,624	1,624	1,624
Mean of dep. var.	1.756	0.495	0.100	-0.124	0.010	0.186	0.042
SD of dep. var.	0.523	0.086	0.080	0.153	0.008	0.066	0.020
Panel B: Females							
Greek share $\times$ Post	0.433***	0.051**	0.040***	-0.054	0.013***	0.054***	0.003
	(0.079)	(0.020)	(0.014)	(0.083)	(0.005)	(0.018)	(0.017)
College FE	<b>√</b>	✓	<b>√</b>	✓	✓	✓	<b>√</b>
Semester FE	✓	✓	$\checkmark$	✓	✓	$\checkmark$	✓
College-level controls	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Observations	1,644	1,644	1,644	1,644	1,644	1,644	1,644
Mean of dep. var.	1.343	0.526	0.119	0.195	0.015	0.268	0.108
SD of dep. var.	0.288	0.091	0.092	0.164	0.009	0.078	0.042

Notes: This table presents the college-level estimates of the impact of Tinder's introduction on the main outcomes using the college-wide share of Greek students as a treatment intensity. Panel A displays the results for male students only, and Panel B displays the results for female students only. Each observation is a college and survey-wave pair. The outcome variables are (i) the average number of sexual partners per student within the previous 12 months, (ii) the share of students who had sex within the previous 30 days, (iii) the share of students in a cohabiting relationship, (iv) the average value of the index of poor mental health among students, (v) the share of students who had been diagnosed with or treated for chlamydia within the previous 12 months, (vi) the share of students who ever tested for HIV, and (vii) the share of students who reported experiencing sexual assault within the previous 12 months. The coefficient of interest is the interaction of the percentage of students who were part of a Greek-life organization and an indicator for semesters after Tinder's full-scale launch. All specifications include college and survey-wave fixed effects. College-level controls are created by taking the mean value of individual-level indicator controls (gender, race, grade, international student status, and sexual orientation) and the median value of individual-level continuous controls (age, height, and BMI). For detailed variable definitions, see Appendix Table A2. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the college level. \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01.

Table A22: College-Level Specification, By Quartiles of Greek Share

	Share of Students:				Share of Students:			
	Average	Sex	Cohabiting	Average	Chlamydia	HIV Test	Sexual	
	# of Sex Partners	Previous		Index Poor Mental			Assault	
	Partners	30 Days		Health				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
2nd-quartile Greek share $\times$ Post	0.027	-0.007	-0.000	0.024	0.001	-0.009	0.001	
	(0.031)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.019)	(0.001)	(0.005)	(0.004)	
3rd-quartile Greek share $\times$ Post	0.049	-0.008	0.000	0.006	0.003***	-0.006	0.003	
	(0.031)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.017)	(0.001)	(0.006)	(0.004)	
Upper-quartile Greek share $\times$ Post	0.132***	0.011**	0.004	0.010	0.004***	0.003	0.005	
	(0.029)	(0.006)	(0.004)	(0.018)	(0.001)	(0.005)	(0.004)	
College FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Semester FE	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓	✓	✓	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
College-level controls	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
Observations	1,644	1,644	1,644	1,644	1,644	1,644	1,644	
Mean of dep. var.	1.482	0.512	0.113	0.071	0.013	0.238	0.086	
SD of dep. var.	0.341	0.084	0.086	0.171	0.008	0.071	0.033	

Notes: This table presents the estimates of the impact of Tinder's introduction on main outcomes using quartiles of the college-wide share of Greek students as indicators of treatment intensity. Each observation is a college and survey-wave pair. The outcome variables are (i) the average number of sexual partners per student within the previous 12 months, (ii) the share of students who had sex within the previous 30 days, (iii) the share of students in a cohabiting relationship, (iv) the average value of the index of poor mental health among students, (v) the share of students who had been diagnosed with or treated for chlamydia within the previous 12 months, (vi) the share of students who ever tested for HIV, and (vii) the share of students who reported experiencing sexual assault within the previous 12 months. The coefficients of interest are the interactions of the quartiles of the share of students who were part of a Greek-life organization and an indicator for semesters after Tinder's full-scale launch. Colleges in the first quartile of Greek share serve as an omitted category. All specifications include college and survey-wave fixed effects. College-level controls are created by taking the mean value of individual-level indicator controls (gender, race, grade, international student status, and sexual orientation) and the median value of individual-level continuous controls (age, height, and BMI). For detailed variable definitions, see Appendix Table A2. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the college level. \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01.

Table A23: College-Level Specification: Impact on Non-Greek-Affiliated Students

		Share of	f Students:		Share of Students:			
	Average	Sex Cohabiting		Average	Chlamydia	HIV Test	Sexual	
	# of Sex	Previous		Index Poor			Assault	
	Partners	30 Days		Mental				
				Health				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Greek share × Post	0.233*	0.067***	0.055***	-0.003	0.009**	0.030	-0.018	
	(0.124)	(0.026)	(0.014)	(0.084)	(0.004)	(0.019)	(0.017)	
College FE	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	
Semester FE	✓	✓	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$	
College-level controls	✓	✓	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓	$\checkmark$	
Observations	1,644	1,644	1,644	1,644	1,644	1,644	1,644	
Mean of dep. var.	1.410	0.506	0.120	0.090	0.012	0.239	0.082	
SD of dep. var.	0.330	0.088	0.088	0.168	0.008	0.074	0.032	

Notes: This table presents the estimates of the impact of Tinder's introduction on non-Greek-affiliated students using the college-wide share of Greek students as a treatment intensity. Each observation is a college and survey-wave pair. The outcome variables are (i) the average number of sexual partners per student within the previous 12 months, (ii) the share of students who had sex within the previous 30 days, (iii) the share of students in a cohabiting relationship, (iv) the average value of the index of poor mental health among students, (v) the share of students who had been diagnosed with or treated for chlamydia within the previous 12 months, (vi) the share of students who ever tested for HIV, and (vii) the share of students who reported experiencing sexual assault within the previous 12 months. The coefficient of interest is the interaction of the percentage of students who were a part of Greek-life organizations and an indicator for semesters after Tinder's full-scale launch. All specifications include college and survey-wave fixed effects. College-level controls are created by taking the mean value of individual-level indicator controls (gender, race, grade, international student status, and sexual orientation) and the median value of individual-level continuous controls (age, height, and BMI). For detailed variable definitions, see Appendix Table A2. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the college level. \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01.

## Appendix B. Full Versions of Tables in Main Text.

Table B1: Distribution of Sexual Activity: Full Version

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	>0	>1	>2	>3	>4	>5	>6	>7	>8	>9	>10
	Partners										
Fraternity/Sorority $\times$ Post	0.031***	0.032***	0.034***	0.026***	0.021***	0.015***	0.012***	0.009***	0.006***	0.005***	0.003***
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
College-Semester FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Has controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	1,011,613	1,011,613	1,011,613	1,011,613	1,011,613	1,011,613	1,011,613	1,011,613	1,011,613	1,011,613	1,011,613
Mean of dep. var.	0.674	0.262	0.160	0.099	0.065	0.043	0.030	0.023	0.017	0.014	0.010
SD of dep. var.	0.469	0.440	0.367	0.299	0.247	0.202	0.170	0.149	0.129	0.119	0.097

Notes: This table presents the full version of Table 3 in the main text, which estimates of the impact of Tinder's introduction on the distribution of student sexual activity. The outcome variable is an indicator for whether a student had more than a given number of sex partners (ranging from strictly over 0 to strictly over 10) within the previous 12 months. The coefficient of interest is the interaction of a student's fraternity or sorority membership and an indicator for semesters after Tinder's full-scale launch. All columns include college-semester fixed effects and controls (age, gender, race, grade, international student status, sexual orientation, height, and BMI). Table A8 presents these results broken down by gender. For detailed variable definitions, see Appendix Table A2. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the college level. \* p<0.1, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01.

Table B2: Mental Health: Full Version

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Hopeless	Over-	Mentally	Very	Very	Severely	Over-	Over-	${\bf Self\text{-}Harm}$	Considered	Index Poor
		whelmed	Exhausted	Lonely	Sad	Depressed	whelming	whelming		Suicide	Mental
							Anxiety	Anger			Health
											(30 Days)
Panel A: All											
Fraternity/Sorority × Post	-0.008**	-0.012***	-0.012***	-0.010**	-0.007*	-0.010***	-0.010***	-0.007**	-0.002*	-0.004***	-0.033***
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.007)
College-Semester FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Has controls	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Observations	1,017,002	1,018,978	1,023,379	$1,\!018,\!279$	$1,\!017,\!028$	$1,\!018,\!283$	1,018,058	1,015,640	$1,\!018,\!741$	1,018,986	$1,\!023,\!379$
Mean of dep. var.	0.466	0.695	0.667	0.390	0.409	0.187	0.356	0.215	0.027	0.033	0.100
SD of dep. var.	0.499	0.461	0.471	0.488	0.492	0.390	0.479	0.411	0.163	0.177	1.028
Panel B: Males											
Fraternity/Sorority × Post	-0.006	-0.013**	-0.016***	-0.016**	-0.006	-0.005	-0.004	-0.007	0.001	-0.001	-0.025**
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.012)
College-Semester FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Has controls	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓	✓	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	$332,\!182$	332,600	$334,\!472$	$332,\!375$	$332,\!183$	$332,\!494$	$332,\!433$	331,789	$332,\!617$	332,760	$334,\!472$
Mean of dep. var.	0.416	0.574	0.563	0.326	0.316	0.153	0.257	0.189	0.021	0.032	-0.115
SD of dep. var.	0.493	0.494	0.496	0.469	0.465	0.360	0.437	0.392	0.143	0.175	1.004
Panel C: Females											
Fraternity/Sorority $\times$ Post	-0.009*	-0.013***	-0.011***	-0.009**	-0.008*	-0.012***	-0.015***	-0.006*	-0.002**	-0.005***	-0.037***
	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.009)
College-Semester FE	<b>√</b>	✓	✓	✓	<b>√</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>
Has controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observations	683,197	684,754	687,277	684,283	683,219	684,165	684,001	682,230	684,499	684,601	687,277
Mean of dep. var.	0.491	0.753	0.717	0.421	0.453	0.203	0.404	0.227	0.030	0.033	0.203
SD of dep. var.	0.500	0.431	0.450	0.494	0.498	0.402	0.491	0.419	0.172	0.178	1.023

Notes: This table presents the full version of Table 6, which estimates the impact of Tinder's introduction on student mental health. In addition to the outcome variables in Table 6 (feeling hopeless, overwhelmed, mentally exhausted, very lonely, severely depressed such that it was difficult to function, overwhelming anxiety, overwhelming anger, self-harm, and considering suicide within the previous 30 days), the table also presents two additional outcomes: feeling very sad and conducting self-harm within the previous 30 days. The index of poor mental health is obtained by adding the standardized versions of all of the variables above and standardizing the resulting variable. The coefficient of interest is the interaction of a student's fraternity or sorority membership and an indicator for semesters after Tinder's full-scale launch. All columns include college-semester fixed effects and controls (age, gender, race, grade, international student status, sexual orientation, height, and BMI). We present the results for all students in Panel A, for male students only in Panel B, and for female students only in Panel C. For detailed variable definitions, see Appendix Table A2. Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the college level. \* p<0.1, \*\*\* p<0.05, \*\*\*\* p<0.01.