Women are about twice more likely to be diagnosed with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder than men. It is not clear why women are more likely to be diagnosed; however gender and severity of alcohol abuse may play a factor. A sample of 301 women and 291 men who had experienced at least 1 traumatic event were recruited through Amazon’s Mechanical Turk to complete an online survey. Participants were assessed on their likelihood to meet PTSD criteria, degree of alcohol abuse, depression, and generalized anxiety. There was a significant relation between PTSD symptoms and alcohol abuse ($b = 1.62, p < 0.001$), depression symptoms and alcohol abuse ($b = 7.04, p < 0.001$), and generalized anxiety and alcohol abuse ($b = 6.53, p < 0.001$). However, these findings were qualified by a significant interaction such that the strength of these relations was stronger for women than men for PTSD ($b = -0.57, p = 0.014$), depression ($b = -2.26, p = 0.036$), and generalized anxiety ($b = -2.30, p = 0.024$). These data suggest that alcohol use is strongly associated with post-trauma psychopathology, but that problematic drinking exacerbates such symptoms for women.