The Star Excursion Balance Test (SEBT) is a common measure of dynamic postural control. It has demonstrated good reliability, and has preliminary validity to identify dynamic balance deficits and to predict risk of lower extremity injury. Normative values are needed to assist in test interpretation with consideration of sport- and gender-specific scores. **Purpose:** To determine if differences in SEBT performance exist between sports and gender among NCAA Division 1 student athletes. **Methods:** 205 men from six sports (football, basketball, hockey, soccer, golf, wrestling) and 129 women from six sports (basketball, hockey, soccer, golf, volleyball, softball) participated. Athletes with a lower extremity injury were excluded. Each athlete performed the anterior, posteromedial and posterolateral directions of the SEBT three times following four practice trials. The average of the test trials for each direction as well as the composite score, were compared between gender and sports using 2-factor ANOVAs with post-hoc testing as appropriate. Only the dominant limb was analyzed, and all reach distances were normalized to leg length. **Results:** No significant interactions were found for those sports that included both genders. A gender main effect was only found for the anterior reach direction (men 64.5 ± 5.2, women 66.4 ± 6.4; p=0.012). Among men, a significant sport main effect was found for each reach direction (p<0.001), with wrestling (91.6 ± 7.3) and hockey (91.0 ± 5.3) having a composite reach distance greater than football (83.7 ± 8.0), basketball (81.2 ± 6.4) and soccer (85.9 ± 5.9). Similarly, women showed a main effect of sport for each reach direction (p<0.03), with hockey (90.4 ± 8.4) having a composite reach greater than softball (83.5 ± 7.0), volleyball (85.0 ± 5.9), and basketball (84.7 ± 6.1). **Conclusions:** Performance on the SEBT was substantially different between sports for both men and women, indicating the need for sport-specific normative values. In particular, men and women hockey players consistently had the greatest composite reach distance, while sports such as football, basketball and volleyball were not able to reach as far. With the exception of the anterior direction, SEBT performance was similar between men and women.