Supplemental Table 1: Summary of Constructs and Measures

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| **Construct** | **Description** | **Response Range** |
| **Prevention/Detection Behaviors**  **Sun Protection Habits**  **Skin Self-Examination**  **Total Skin Examination by a Medical Professional** | *When you are outdoors in the sun, in warm weather, how often do you…*   1. wear a shirt with sleeves (short or long) 2. wear sunglasses 3. stay in the shade or under an umbrella 4. use sunscreen 5. limit your time in the sun during mid-day hours 6. wear a hat 7. Do you ever closely examine yourself for signs of skin cancer, including melanoma? 8. If yes, when did you last examine your skin? 9. Sometimes health care providers examine your skin for the purpose of detecting skin cancer or other skin changes. Does your provider examine your skin? 10. If yes, how often does your health care provider examine your skin? | 1 (rarely/never) to 4 (always)  yes/no  1 (within the past month) to 5 (more than 1 year ago)  yes/no  1 (once every few years) to 4 (each month or more) |
| **Sun Exposure** | 1. On an average **WEEKDAY** last summer, how many hours between 10am and 4pm did you spend in the sun? 2. On an average **WEEKEND** day last summer, how many hours between 10am and 4pm did you spend in the sun? | [number of hours, 0-6] |
| **Knowledge** | 1. To work best, sunscreen needs a half hour to be absorbed by the skin. 2. A sun protection factor of 15 or higher means you can stay outside for 3 hours without worrying about getting a burn. 3. The best type of sunscreen protects you against “UVA” rays only. 4. Sunscreen should be re-applied every 2 or 3 hours if you’re outside for a long time. 5. The sun is the strongest when your shadow is short. 6. If you have a mole on your skin that’s bigger than a pin-head, you need to have a doctor check it for skin cancer. 7. Moles that are uneven in color with irregular borders are more likely to become cancerous than other moles. 8. Clothing that is loosely woven is the best type for sun protection. 9. On cloudy days, you don’t need to worry about sun. 10. Sunburn is painful, but not really harmful in the long run. | true/false |

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| **Beliefs/Attitudes**  **General Beliefs about Skin Cancer** | 1. People are more attractive with a tan. 2. Sunscreen lotions are too expensive. 3. It’s too much bother to put on a hat when you go outside. 4. Remembering to carry sunscreen or a hat when I go out is inconvenient. 5. You find it difficult to protect yourself from the sun. 6. There is not much you can do to lower your chance of getting skin cancer. 7. There are so many different recommendations about preventing skin cancer that it’s hard to know which ones to follow. 8. Skin cancer develops over a period of several years. 9. There are ways to slow down or disrupt the development of skin cancer. 10. It seems like almost everything causes skin cancer. 11. People need to go out in the sun to have enough vitamin D to be healthy. 12. You can get enough vitamin D from foods such as fortified milk and orange juice. 13. Sunlight helps the body to naturally produce vitamin D. | 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) |
| **Benefits of Preventive Behaviors** | *Does it help to do each of the following things to protect yourself from the sun?*   1. wear a shirt with sleeves 2. wear sunglasses 3. stay in the shade or under an umbrella 4. use sunscreen 5. limit your time in the sun during mid-day hours 6. wear a hat | 1 (not at all) to 4 (a great deal) |
| **Perceived Skin Cancer Risk** | 1. In your opinion, would you say your chance of getting skin cancer in the next 10 years is… 2. In your opinion, would you say your chance of ever getting skin cancer is… | 1 (very unlikely) to 5 (very likely); 6 (already had it) |