



Supplementary Material

Table S1. Pre-presentation melanoma knowledge quiz survey questions.

Zip Code of Residence*
Race
Asian or Pacific Islander
Black or African American
Hispanic or Latino
Native American or Alaskan Native
White or Caucasian
Multiracial or Biracial
Ethnicity not listed
Prefer not to answer
Are you a first generation American? If only one parent is an immigrant, please select no.
Yes
No
What is the highest level of education your parents completed?
No schooling
Some elementary school
Completed elementary school
Some middle school
Completed middle school
Some high school
Completed high school
Some trade/vocational school
Completed trade/vocational school
Some college
Associate's degree
Bachelor's degree
Some graduate school
Graduate degree (Master's, MD, PhD, etc.)
Prefer not to answer
Age
Drop down menu of ages
Grade
Drop down menu of grade levels
Gender
Male
Female
Other ^a

Table S1 continues

Fair skinned people are more likely to get melanoma. ^b
The ultraviolet index, or “UV index”, correlates with the number of SPF you should wear that day. ^b
Occasional sunburns probably do not cause melanoma. ^b
Wearing a dry white T-shirt is better protection from the sun than an SPF30 sun block. ^b
Melanoma is usually flat, not raised like a mosquito bite or a pimple. ^b
Melanoma is usually round with regular borders. ^b
Exposure to the sun can cause skin wrinkles. ^b
Sunscreen with an SPF of 2 means that anyone can stay in the sun for 2 hours without getting a sunburn. ^b
Melanomas are always black, never red or white. ^b
Sun tanning does not increase a person’s chance for getting skin cancer. ^b
Blonde-haired, blue-eyed people are the least likely to develop melanoma. ^b
You don’t need to wear sunscreen on a cloudy day because the sun’s rays don’t get through. ^b
Tanning beds are safer than outdoors at preventing melanoma because they filter the cancer-causing type of ultraviolet rays. ^b
The most important factor in deciding how bad someone’s melanoma is, is the size of the mole. ^b
Melanomas don’t grow under the fingernails or toenails. ^b
There is no genetic risk for getting melanoma. ^b
People with red hair are the most prone to developing melanoma. ^b
Once you get melanoma, you cannot get it again. ^b
Luckily, melanoma does not grow beyond the skin. ^b
Melanomas can occur in the eyes. ^b
People who get a sunburn when they are very young have a greater chance of developing melanoma. ^b
People with freckles are less likely to develop melanoma. ^b
Melanomas don’t change much once they start - they can look the same for up to a year, just like any dark mole. ^b
People with more than 20 dark moles on their body have a higher risk of getting melanoma. ^b
Sun damage is cumulative. ^b
Skin cancer is preventable. ^b
Without sun exposure, my body will not produce vitamin D. ^b
Cold places with lots of snow do not require sun protection. ^b
Drawing on your skin and getting tattoos does not give you skin cancer. ^b

*Free response question

^aIf this answer choice was selected, students were asked to specify gender in a free form box.

^bTrue/false question