

Table S1. Means for attitudes and skills items and correct answers for knowledge items in the pre-test and post-test scales in Spain and United Kingdom

| Item | Spain ¹ | | | | United Kingdom ² | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| | Pre-value ³ | Post-value ³ | % increase | p-value ⁴ | Pre-value ³ | Post-value ³ | % increase | p-value ⁴ |
| Attitudes | | | | | | | | |
| | M | M | | | M | M | | |
| 1. Climate change is an important issue for nursing. | 5.98 ± 1.27 | 6.80 ± 0.56 | 13.71% | <0.001 | 5.29 ± 1.41 | 6.22 ± 1.28 | 17.58% | <0.001 |
| 2. Issues about climate change should be included in the nursing curriculum. | 4.64 ± 1.62 | 6.31 ± 0.92 | 35.99% | <0.001 | 4.74 ± 1.58 | 5.88 ± 1.34 | 24.05% | <0.001 |
| 3. Sustainability is an important issue for nursing. | 5.49 ± 1.42 | 6.54 ± 0.81 | 19.13% | <0.001 | 6.08 ± 1.20 | 6.27 ± 1.18 | 3.03% | 0.084 |
| 4. Sustainability should be included in the nursing curriculum. | 4.69 ± 1.64 | 6.26 ± 0.98 | 33.48% | <0.001 | 5.68 ± 1.35 | 6.11 ± 1.67 | 7.57% | <0.001 |
| 5. I apply sustainability principles at home. | 4.90 ± 1.46 | 5.69 ± 1.21 | 16.12% | <0.001 | 5.27 ± 1.39 | 5.57 ± 1.26 | 5.69% | 0.011 |
| Knowledge | | | | | | | | |
| | Correct Answers | Correct Answers | | | Correct Answers | Correct Answers | | |
| 1. The pediatric population is more susceptible to environmental threats due to their biological immaturity. | 103 | 110 | 6.80% | 1.000 | 112 | 152 | 35.71% | <0.001 |
| 2. The increased energy and metabolic consumption of the pediatric population protects children from environmental hazards. | 70 | 94 | 34.29% | 0.001 | 66 | 84 | 27.27% | 0.027 |
| 3. The higher rate of cell growth during the pediatric age increases the risk of health effects caused by environmental factors. | 71 | 102 | 43.66% | <0.001 | 83 | 132 | 59.04% | <0.001 |
| 4. Environmental factors do not influence hormonal secretion during puberty. | 95 | 106 | 11.58% | 0.013 | 101 | 123 | 21.78% | 0.002 |
| 5. Nitrogen oxide from fossil fuels in the home and tobacco smoke causes redness and burns on the skin. | 14 | 8 | -42.86% | 0.238 | 27 | 20 | -25.93% | 0.311 |
| 6. Particles from animals exacerbate asthma crisis. | 68 | 108 | 58.82% | <0.001 | 108 | 145 | 34.26% | <0.001 |
| 7. Increased humidity at home improves respiratory diseases in children. | 59 | 95 | 61.02% | <0.001 | 69 | 74 | 7.25% | 0.590 |
| 8. Passive smoking is associated with the development of acute leukemia in children. | 51 | 98 | 92.16% | <0.001 | 67 | 120 | 79.10% | <0.001 |
| 9. Childhood leukemia incidence rates are higher in the areas most exposed to radon. | 45 | 93 | 106.67% | <0.001 | 86 | 132 | 53.49% | <0.001 |
| 10. Overexposure to solar ultraviolet radiations can damage the skin of adults more severely than that of children. | 83 | 88 | 6.02% | 0.442 | 105 | 102 | -2.86% | 0.780 |
| 11. During childhood more than half of the expected lifetime solar ultraviolet radiation is absorbed. | 51 | 95 | 86.27% | <0.001 | 50 | 98 | 96.00% | <0.001 |
| 12. Lead accumulates in the body affecting the nervous system. | 77 | 100 | 29.87% | <0.001 | 81 | 127 | 56.79% | <0.001 |
| 13. Chronic dietary exposure to mercury (fish and shellfish) is less toxic to children's central nervous system than to adults. | 66 | 94 | 42.42% | <0.001 | 90 | 119 | 32.22% | <0.001 |
| 14. Exposure to pesticides increases the risk of developing attention deficit problems in school-aged children. | 53 | 94 | 77.36% | <0.001 | 54 | 111 | 105.56% | <0.001 |
| 15. Children born to smoking mothers during pregnancy are at risk of lower intellectual capacity. | 63 | 95 | 50.79% | <0.001 | 96 | 133 | 38.54% | <0.001 |
| 16. Exposure to organic solvents during fetal development can cause learning disabilities in children. | 63 | 96 | 52.38% | <0.001 | 66 | 111 | 68.18% | <0.001 |
| 17. Water containing nitrates can only cause intoxication during childhood. | 73 | 72 | -1.37% | 1.000 | 64 | 94 | 46.88% | 0.001 |
| 18. Chlorination of water forms sub-products from the disinfection process that have been classified as carcinogenic. | 39 | 90 | 130.77% | <0.001 | 34 | 97 | 135.29% | <0.001 |
| 19. The major source of childhood exposure to pesticides is through ambient air. | 19 | 11 | -42.11% | 0.115 | 26 | 20 | -23.08% | 0.362 |
| 20. The main route of exposure to mercury is through cereal intake. | 45 | 42 | -6.67% | 0.766 | 74 | 63 | -14.86% | 0.185 |
| 21. Exposure to lead through diet occurs mainly through fish intake. | 22 | 23 | 4.55% | 1.000 | 27 | 42 | 55.56% | 0.036 |
| 22. Food colourings and preservatives are associated with central nervous system problems. | 37 | 89 | 140.54% | <0.001 | 40 | 85 | 112.50% | <0.001 |
| 23. Genetically modified foods cause fewer allergic reactions in children. | 67 | 87 | 29.85% | 0.002 | 73 | 86 | 17.81% | 0.136 |
| 24. Schools and nurseries are environmentally safe places. | 97 | 105 | 8.24% | 0.057 | 75 | 122 | 62.67% | <0.001 |
| 25. Children are exposed to higher concentrations of air pollutants at home than outdoors. | 61 | 65 | 6.56% | 0.678 | 78 | 76 | -2.56% | 0.905 |
| 26. Parks and gardens are the areas with the least environmental pollutants where children can play. | 67 | 85 | 26.87% | 0.015 | 68 | 86 | 26.47% | 0.036 |
| Skills | | | | | | | | |
| | M | M | | | M | M | | |
| 1. I am able to assess the main environmental risks to which a child is exposed. | 3.10 ± 0.93 | 4.27 ± 0.60 | 37.74% | <0.001 | 3.36 ± 0.90 | 4.01 ± 0.83 | 19.35% | <0.001 |
| 2. I am NOT able to identify the environmental risks that can cause respiratory diseases in a child. | 3.18 ± 1.01 | 4.26 ± 0.82 | 33.96% | <0.001 | 3.66 ± 0.90 | 4.04 ± 0.88 | 10.38% | <0.001 |
| 3. I am able to identify the environmental risks that can cause neoplastic diseases in a child. | 2.72 ± 0.90 | 4.20 ± 0.83 | 54.41% | <0.001 | 2.02 ± 0.94 | 3.24 ± 1.10 | 60.40% | <0.001 |
| 4. I am NOT able to identify the environmental risks that can cause neurological disorders in a child. | 2.92 ± 1.12 | 4.20 ± 0.75 | 43.84% | <0.001 | 2.75 ± 1.07 | 3.55 ± 0.98 | 29.09% | <0.001 |
| 5. I am able to provide health education to parents about the main contaminants in their child's food. | 2.76 ± 1.19 | 4.33 ± 0.90 | 56.88% | <0.001 | 2.61 ± 1.09 | 3.64 ± 0.96 | 39.46% | <0.001 |
| 6. I am NOT able to identify the environmental risks in playgrounds. | 3.08 ± 1.06 | 4.17 ± 0.72 | 35.39% | <0.001 | 3.40 ± 1.01 | 3.93 ± 0.89 | 15.59% | <0.001 |
| 7. I am able to provide health education to parents about actions to minimize environmental risks to which a child is exposed when playing outdoors. | 2.80 ± 1.06 | 4.39 ± 0.93 | 56.79% | <0.001 | 3.11 ± 0.98 | 3.81 ± 0.86 | 22.51% | <0.001 |
| 8. I am NOT able to identify the environmental risks in a child's home. | 3.06 ± 0.94 | 4.31 ± 0.66 | 40.85% | <0.001 | 3.67 ± 0.90 | 4.07 ± 0.88 | 10.90% | <0.001 |
| 9. I am able to provide health promotion to parents about environmental risks at home. | 2.92 ± 1.02 | 4.25 ± 0.79 | 45.56% | <0.001 | 3.45 ± 0.96 | 4.04 ± 0.78 | 17.10% | <0.001 |
| 10. I am able to identify the environmental risks in a child's school. | 3.01 ± 0.89 | 4.27 ± 0.91 | 41.86% | <0.001 | 3.34 ± 1.02 | 3.93 ± 0.79 | 17.66% | <0.001 |
| 11. I am NOT able to identify the actions needed to combat environmental risks in a child's school. | 3.09 ± 1.02 | 4.23 ± 1.00 | 36.89% | <0.001 | 3.20 ± 0.96 | 3.83 ± 0.89 | 19.69% | <0.001 |
| 12. I do NOT feel able to do my job as a nurse in a Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Unit. | 2.83 ± 1.22 | 4.27 ± 0.60 | 50.88% | <0.001 | 3.01 ± 1.02 | 3.68 ± 0.97 | 22.26% | <0.001 |

¹n = 110 for attitudes, n = 110 for knowledge and n = 109 for skills. ²n = 157 for attitudes, n = 157 for knowledge and n = 154 for skills. ³Means for attitudes and skills items and correct answers for knowledge items. ⁴p-value in the Wilcoxon test for ordinal variables (attitudes and skills items) and McNemar test for nominal variables (knowledge items) comparing pre-test with post-test results.