**Title of datasets used in analyses:**

Main dataset: Diabetes risk perception data

Column headings for tabular data in Diabetes risk perception data:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Q1 | Confirmation of consent |
| Age | Participant Age |
| Gender | Participant Gender |
| CountryResidence | Country of Residence  |
| Q4\_postcode | First three digitals of postcode |
| Education | Participants Education level |
| Ethnicity | Participants ethnicity |
| Religion | Participants religion |
| FamilyDiabetes | [FAMILYDIABETES]Do you have a parent, brother, sister and/or own child with diabetes?-  |
| WaistSize | [WAISTSIZE]What is your waist measurement? |
| HeightMetric | Participants height (m) |
| WeightMetric | Participants weight (kg) |
| Medication | Participant medication for height blood pressure |
| DTToday | Participant- Do you consider yourself at high risk of developing Type 2 Diabetes today? |
| DT5years | Participant- Do you consider yourself at 'high risk' of developing Type 2 Diabetes in 5 years? |
| DT10years | Participant -Do you consider yourself at 'high risk' of developing Type 2 Diabetes in 10 years? |
| TotalRiskPerceptionScore | Participant risk perception score |
| HeightSQD | Participants highest squared |
| BMI | Participants Body mass index |
| EthncityGrouped | Ethnicity (South Asian/ White) |
| ActualRiskScore | Participant Actual Risk Score |
| ActualRiskGroup | Participant Actual Risk (grouping, low, increased, moderate/high risk) |
| PersonalControl | Personal control |
| Worry | Worry |
| OptimisticBias | Optimistic bias |
| PersonalDiseaseRisk | Personal disease risk |
| ComparativeEnvironmentalRisk | Comparative environmental risk |

Data and file overview:

This data file provides raw data from a study conducted in the UK in person survey and online. 210 participants data is available. The study sort to assess participants actual (clinical) risk of developing type 2 diabetes compared to their perceived risk of developing type 2 diabetes. The study focused on understanding individual differences in risk perception, i.e. ethnicity.

**Measures :** Demographic information included gender, age, sex, self-identified ethnic group and family history of diabetes.

**Risk Perception**: Risk Perception (RP) was assessed using the validated Risk Perception Survey of Developing Diabetes (RPS-DD) questionnaire (Walker et al., 2003). The RPS-DD comprised 53 items, including five subscales: (a) Personal Disease Risk, (b) Comparative Environmental Health Risk, (c) Personal Control, (d) Optimistic Bias, and (e) Worry. A single item in the Personal Disease Risk scale measured the perceived risk for developing diabetes. The remaining items in this scale measured perceived risk to health of other chronic conditions. The Likert responses assigned numerical values from 1 to 4 for levels of perceived risk. “Almost No Risk”, “Slight Risk”, “Moderate Risk”, and “High Risk”. The scale was scored as the average of the items. A higher score refers to a higher perceived risk. Three subscales measure general attitudes that may modify risk perception for developing T2D: Personal Control subscale, Optimistic Bias subscale and Worry subscale. The Likert responses to these subscales, assigned numerical values from 1 to 4, are “Strongly Agree”, “Agree”, “Disagree”, and “Strongly Disagree”. Each subscale was scored as the average of the items, and a higher score was interpreted as a higher level of agreement for the assessed factor. A total risk perception score was calculated by adding each score for the subscales.

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File formats: CSV