**APPENDICES**

**Appendix 1** Relationship between age and comprehensive evaluation of the pictogram and risk evaluation when viewing the pictogram.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Apendix1-1 Comprehensive evaluation of pictogram | Age | N | Mean | Standard deviation | Standard error | 95% confidence interval of the mean |
| Lower limit | Upper limit |
| 20s | 200 | 17.85 | 4.35 | 0.31 | 17.25 | 18.45 |
| 30s | 200 | 18.27 | 4.00 | 0.28 | 17.72 | 18.83 |
| 40s | 200 | 18.89 | 3.96 | 0.28 | 18.35 | 19.44 |
| 50s | 200 | 19.05 | 3.82 | 0.27 | 18.52 | 19.57 |
| 60s | 200 | 19.36 | 3.58 | 0.25 | 18.86 | 19.86 |
| 70s | 200 | 19.09 | 3.71 | 0.26 | 18.58 | 19.60 |
| Total  | 1200 | 18.75 | 3.94 | 0.11 | 18.53 | 18.98 |
| Apendix1 -2 Risk evaluation when viewing the pictogram | Age | N | Mean | Standard deviation | Standard error | 95% confidence interval of the mean |
| Lower limit | Upper limit |
| 20s | 200 | 3.38 | 0.76 | 0.05 | 3.27 | 3.48 |
| 30s | 200 | 3.50 | 0.68 | 0.05 | 3.40 | 3.59 |
| 40s | 200 | 3.48 | 0.70 | 0.05 | 3.39 | 3.58 |
| 50s | 200 | 3.60 | 0.62 | 0.04 | 3.51 | 3.69 |
| 60s | 200 | 3.60 | 0.63 | 0.04 | 3.51 | 3.68 |
| 70s | 200 | 3.53 | 0.70 | 0.05 | 3.43 | 3.63 |
| Total  | 1200 | 3.51 | 0.69 | 0.02 | 3.47 | 3.55 |

Table A1. Relationship between comprehensive evaluation of the pictogram and sociodemographic characteristics, awareness of the number of prescription drugs, and recognition of risk (multiple regression analysis).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 　 | Coefficient | Standard error | p-value | Lower limit | Upper limit |
| (Intercept) | 7.289  | 0.932  | < .001  | 5.4628  | 9.1162  |
| Age (years): 20s (reference)30s | 0.131  | 0.352  | .7092  | -0.5594  | 0.8223  |
| 40s | 0.787  | 0.355  | .0266\*  | 0.0925  | 1.4824  |
| 50s | 0.687  | 0.356  | .0534  | -0.0095  | 1.3842  |
| 60s | 0.977  | 0.361  | .0070\*\*  | 0.2686  | 1.6851  |
| 70s | 0.878  | 0.365  | .0163\*  | 0.1628  | 1.5937  |
| Prescription drugs—1 type (reference)Prescription drugs—2 types | -0.068  | 0.276  | .8043  | -0.6095  | 0.4727  |
| Prescription drugs—3 types | 0.002  | 0.316  | .9953  | -0.6169  | 0.6205  |
| Prescription drugs—4 types | 0.359  | 0.379  | .3444  | -0.3844  | 1.1015  |
| Prescription drugs—5 types | -0.476  | 0.413  | .2495  | -1.2864  | 0.3339  |
| Prescription drugs—6 types | -0.126  | 0.603  | .8350  | -1.3067  | 1.0557  |
| Prescription drugs—7 or more types | -0.366  | 0.392  | .3505  | -1.1350  | 0.4023  |
| Driving frequency | 0.137  | 0.226  | .5448  | -0.3062  | 0.5800  |
| Sex (Male: 1; Female:2) | 0.277  | 0.209  | .1855  | -0.1327  | 0.6866  |
| Pictogram risk perception | 2.186  | 0.151  | < .001\*\*  | 1.8908  | 2.4815  |
| Reading literacy | -0.055  | 0.038  | .1479  | -0.1301  | 0.0195  |
| Communicative literacy | 0.179  | 0.037  | < .001\*\*  | 0.1072  | 0.2507  |
| Critical literacy | 0.006  | 0.048  | .8981  | -0.0876  | 0.0998  |

\*p<0.05 , \*\*p<0.01

Table A2. Medication-taking/driving behavior and predictive factors (logistic regression analysis) sociodemographic characteristics, awareness of the number of prescription drugs, and recognition of risk

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 　 | Coefficient | Standard error | P-value | Odds ratio | Lower limit | Upper limit |
| (Intercept) | -2.194  | 0.654  | .0008  | 0.1114  | 0.0307  | 0.3985  |
| Age (years): 20s (reference)　　30s | -0.087  | 0.240  | .7183  | 0.9171  | 0.5725  | 1.4677  |
| 40s | -0.228  | 0.239  | .3408  | 0.7960  | 0.4970  | 1.2721  |
| 50s | -0.142  | 0.242  | .5573  | 0.8677  | 0.5395  | 1.3932  |
| 60s | 0.396  | 0.253  | .1174  | 1.4852  | 0.9063  | 2.4426  |
| 70s | 0.227  | 0.252  | .3677  | 1.2552  | 0.7655  | 2.0610  |
| Prescription drugs—1 type (reference) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prescription drugs—2 types | -0.231  | 0.188  | 3  | 0.7935  | 0.5485  | 1.1480  |
| Prescription drugs—3 types | -0.211  | 0.212  | .3214  | 0.8100  | 0.5346  | 1.2307  |
| Prescription drugs—4 types | -0.313  | 0.254  | .2179  | 0.7313  | 0.4460  | 1.2090  |
| Prescription drugs—5 types | -0.342  | 0.275  | .2133  | 0.7101  | 0.4156  | 1.2243  |
| Prescription drugs—6 types | -0.473  | 0.398  | .2350  | 0.6232  | 0.2878  | 1.3813  |
| Prescription drugs—7 or more types | -0.223  | 0.268  | .4066  | 0.8005  | 0.4750  | 1.3616  |
| Driving frequency (2 categories) | -1.231  | 0.166  | < .001\*\* | 0.2919  | 0.2096  | 0.4023  |
| Sex (Male:1. Female:2) | 0.322  | 0.141  | .0221\*  | 1.3794  | 1.0476  | 1.8178  |
| Pictogram risk perception | 1.206  | 0.117  | < .001\*\*  | 3.3403  | 2.6648  | 4.2196  |
| Reading literacy | -0.004  | 0.026  | .8850  | 0.9963  | 0.9474  | 1.0480  |
| Communicative literacy | 0.034  | 0.025  | .1861  | 1.0342  | 0.9838  | 1.0870  |
| Critical (scrutiny) literacy | -0.081  | 0.033  | .0135\*  | 0.9218  | 0.8638  | 0.9830  |
| Pictogram evaluation | 0.049  | 0.019  | .0112\*  | 1.0504  | 1.0112  | 1.0913  |

\*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01