

Supplementary Materials

Association between Participation in the Government Subsidy Program for Domestic Travel and Symptoms Indicative of COVID-19 Infection in Japan: Cross-Sectional Study

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Method A1. Management of data quality

To validate data quality, we excluded respondents showing unnatural or inconsistent responses.

(A) We excluded those who answered incorrectly for the survey item

Please choose the second from the bottom of the following options.

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

*The correct answer is D.

(B) We excluded those participants who answered "almost every day" or "several times per week" (as opposed to "once a week," "once a month," or "never") to all nine questions asking about the use of the following substances: (1) alcohol, (2) sleeping pills/anti-anxiety drugs, (3) prescribed narcotics for cancer pain, (4) prescribed narcotics for non-cancer pain, (5) non-prescribed narcotics, (6) inhalation of organic solvents such as paint thinner or toluene, (7) illegal herbs/magic mushrooms, (8) cannabis (marijuana), and (9) methamphetamine/cocaine/heroin.

(C) We excluded those participants who answered "currently have this condition and receiving treatment" or "currently have this condition but not receiving treatment" (as opposed to "never in the past" or "not now, but existed in the past") to all 16 questions asking about the presence of the following chronic conditions: (1) hypertension, (2) diabetes, (3) asthma, (4) bronchitis/pneumonia, (5) atopic dermatitis, (6) periodontal disease, (7) caries, (8) otitis media, (9) angina pectoris, (10) myocardial infarction, (11) stroke, (12) chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, (13) cancer/malignant tumor, (14) chronic pain, (15) depression, and (16) mental disorder other than depression.

Method A2. Inverse Probability Weighting

Internet surveys have several advantages over traditional surveys. However, the potential disadvantage is that they may not be representative of the population of interest because subpopulations with internet access may be specific. Previous studies have used inverse probability weighting (IPW) (derived from propensity scores calculated by a logistic regression model using basic demographic and socio-economic factors such as education and length of home-ownership) obtained from an internet-accessible convenience sample and the nationally-representative sample. It has been suggested that the parameter estimates calculated using IPW are similar, or at least less different, than the population-based estimates [1].

In the current study, we used a population-based sample representative of the Japanese population from the 2016 Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions (CSLC) to correct for sample selectivity in the internet survey. The CSLC has been conducted every three years by the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) and collects information on health-related factors, such as self-rated health and smoking behavior [2]. Out of inhabited census tracts (sampling unit for the national census in 2010), 5410 were randomly sampled across Japan in 2016 to collect data from all household members within each census tract. Data were available for 224,208 households (response rate; 77.5%) in 2016. Data from the 2016 CSLC were used because the 2019 CSLC was not yet available at the time of analysis. Data were used with permission from MHLW. CSLC has been used in several studies [3-5].

We pooled and combined data from the two surveys (the current internet survey and CSLC) and ran a multivariable logistic regression model to estimate the probability of "being an internet survey respondent," or propensity score. Propensity scores were calculated for each group stratified by gender and age (15-19, 20-29, ..., 70-79) (gender x age stratification = 14 strata). We used variables available in both surveys (the current internet survey and CSLC) as covariates for the models. For men and women aged 20-79 years, we included socio-economic status (residence area, marital status, education level, and home-ownership) and health-related characteristics (self-rated health and smoking status) in the model. For men and women aged 15-19 years, we included socio-economic status (residence area, education level, and home-ownership) and self-rated health in the model, because they were too young to have a different distribution of marital status, and the CSLC did not ask teenagers about their smoking status. A standardized weight was used to keep the total number of respondents included constant.

Table A1. Association between Participation in the Subsidy Program for Domestic Travel and Incidence of COVID-19-Like Symptoms, after Excluding Those Who Were Living in Tokyo

Subsidy Program Participation	Weighted sample, No.	Weighted incidence, n (%)	Model 1: adjusted for demographics, SES, health, and prefecture fixed effects			Model 2: adjusted for the adjustment variables in Model 1 + preventive measures & fear against COVID-19		
			Adjusted rate, % (95%CI)	Adjusted OR (95%CI)	Adjusted P value	Adjusted rate, % (95%CI)	Adjusted OR (95%CI)	Adjusted P value
High Fever								
Participants	2,959	308 (10.4)	4.8 (4.3, 5.3)	1.77 (1.30, 2.40)	0.002	4.6 (4.1, 5.1)	1.61 (1.14, 2.29)	0.03
Non-participants	19,604	584 (3.0)	3.9 (3.8, 4.0)	Reference		3.9 (3.8, 4.0)	Reference	
Sore Throat								
Participants	2,959	622 (21.0)	17.3 (13.2, 21.4)	1.76 (1.19, 2.61)	0.01	15.7 (13.4, 17.9)	1.52 (1.19, 1.93)	0.003
Non-participants	19,604	2,100 (10.7)	11.1 (10.5, 11.8)	Reference		11.5 (11.1, 11.8)	Reference	
Cough								
Participants	2,959	564 (19.1)	16.2 (12.1, 20.3)	1.60 (1.07, 2.39)	0.02	14.2 (12.3, 16.2)	1.32 (1.06, 1.65)	0.04
Non-participants	19,604	2,107 (10.7)	11.1 (10.5, 11.8)	Reference		11.4 (11.1, 11.7)	Reference	
Headache								
Participants	2,959	941 (31.8)	29.8 (27.7, 31.8)	1.26 (1.10, 1.44)	0.004	28.7 (26.7, 30.7)	1.18 (1.03, 1.35)	0.04
Non-participants	19,604	5003 (25.5)	25.8 (25.5, 26.1)	Reference		26.0 (25.7, 26.3)	Reference	
Smell and Taste Disorder								
Participants	2,959	157 (5.3)	2.7 (2.1, 3.3)	1.95 (1.11, 3.44)	0.04	2.4 (2.0, 2.9)	1.54 (1.03, 2.30)	0.03
Non-participants	19,604	267 (1.4)	1.9 (1.7, 2.0)	Reference		2.0 (1.9, 2.0)	Reference	

SES: socio-economic status. OR: odds ratio. CI: confidence interval. We analyzed 22,563 respondents after excluding 2,919 respondents living in Tokyo. See Table 3's legend for more details.

Table A2. Association between Participation in the Subsidy Program for Domestic Travel and Incidence of COVID-19-Like Symptoms, Using the Unweighted Logistic Regression Models

Subsidy Program Participation	Unweighted sample, No.	Unweighted incidence, n (%)	Model 1: adjusted for demographics, SES, health, and prefecture fixed effects			Model 2: adjusted for the adjustment variables in Model 1 + preventive measures & fear against COVID-19		
			Adjusted rate, % (95%CI)	Adjusted OR (95%CI)	Adjusted P value	Adjusted rate, % (95%CI)	Adjusted OR (95%CI)	Adjusted P value
High Fever								
Participants	3,306	111 (3.4)	2.4 (2.0, 2.8)	1.51 (1.18, 1.93)	0.002	2.2 (1.8, 2.6)	1.36 (1.04, 1.78)	0.03
Non-participants	22,176	331 (1.5)	1.6 (1.5, 1.7)	Reference		1.7 (1.6, 1.7)	Reference	
Sore Throat								
Participants	3,306	462 (14.0)	12.8 (11.8, 13.8)	1.23 (1.10, 1.38)	<0.001	12.6 (11.5, 13.6)	1.21 (1.07, 1.36)	0.005
Non-participants	22,176	2,338 (10.5)	10.7 (10.5, 10.9)	Reference		10.7 (10.6, 10.9)	Reference	
Cough								
Participants	3,306	455 (13.8)	13.4 (12.3, 14.4)	1.22 (1.10, 1.36)	<0.001	13.1 (12.1, 14.2)	1.20 (1.07, 1.33)	0.004
Non-participants	22,176	2,489 (11.2)	11.3 (11.1, 11.4)	Reference		11.3 (11.2, 11.5)	Reference	
Headache								
Participants	3,306	988 (29.9)	27.4 (26.4, 28.4)	1.17 (1.08, 1.28)	<0.001	27.2 (26.2, 28.1)	1.12 (1.05, 1.20)	0.003
Non-participants	22,176	5,509 (24.8)	25.2 (25.0, 25.3)	Reference		25.2 (25.1, 25.4)	Reference	
Smell and Taste Disorder								
Participants	3,306	63 (1.9)	1.4 (1.1, 1.7)	1.53 (1.14, 2.06)	0.005	1.3 (1.1, 1.6)	1.51 (1.12, 2.03)	0.01
Non-participants	22,176	180 (0.8)	0.9 (0.9, 1.0)	Reference		0.9 (0.9, 1.0)	Reference	

SES: socio-economic status. OR: odds ratio. CI: confidence interval. We showed the results of the analyses using unweighted logistic regression models. See Table 3's legend for more details.

Table A3. Association between Participation in the Subsidy Program for Domestic Travel and Incidence of COVID-19-Like Symptoms, after Excluding Individuals Who Avoided Travels in the Past Month

Subsidy Program Participation	Weighted sample, No.	Weighted incidence, n (%)	Adjusted rate, % (95%CI)	Adjusted OR (95%CI)	Adjusted P value	Adjusted rate, % (95%CI)	Adjusted OR (95%CI)	Adjusted P value
High Fever								
Participants	1,872	162 (8.7)	6.9 (6.3, 7.4)	1.14 (0.72, 1.83)	0.57	6.6 (6.1, 7.0)	0.87 (0.56, 1.37)	0.56
Non-participants	5,565	333 (6.0)	6.6 (6.4, 6.8)	Reference		6.8 (6.5, 7.0)	Reference	
Sore Throat								
Participants	1,872	463 (24.7)	18.9 (15.5, 22.3)	1.95 (1.24, 3.08)	0.02	17.3 (14.8, 19.8)	1.64 (1.13, 2.38)	0.04
Non-participants	5,565	593 (10.7)	12.4 (11.1, 13.6)	Reference		12.9 (12.0, 13.9)	Reference	
Cough								
Participants	1,872	446 (23.8)	18.6 (15.4, 21.7)	1.85 (1.25, 2.73)	0.01	16.5 (14.7, 18.3)	1.48 (1.14, 1.92)	0.02
Non-participants	5,565	578 (10.4)	12.0 (11.0, 13.1)	Reference		12.7 (12.1, 13.4)	Reference	
Headache								
Participants	1,872	477 (25.5)	27.0 (24.3, 29.6)	1.42 (1.13, 1.80)	0.01	25.0 (22.6, 27.4)	1.20 (0.95, 1.52)	0.12
Non-participants	5,565	1244 (22.4)	21.9 (21.0, 22.7)	Reference		22.4 (21.6, 23.3)	Reference	
Smell and Taste Disorder								
Participants	1,872	142 (7.6)	5.3 (4.7, 5.9)	1.50 (0.64, 3.47)	0.35	5.2 (4.6, 5.7)	1.34 (0.56, 3.20)	0.51
Non-participants	5,565	154 (2.8)	4.9 (4.6, 5.1)	Reference		4.9 (4.7, 5.2)	Reference	

We analyzed 7,437 respondents after excluding 18,045 respondents who avoided travels in the past month (defined as individuals who answered that they had avoided any travels in the past month to the question “Have you avoided travels in the past one month?”). For Holm-adjusted P values, we multiplied the *i*-th smallest unadjusted P values by $(5 - i + 1)$ times if the unadjusted P value < 0.05 , and simply showed the unadjusted P values if ≥ 0.05 . See Table 3’s legend for more details.

Table A4. Association between Participation in the Subsidy Program for Domestic Travel and Incidence of COVID-19-Like Symptoms, Stratified by Age

	Age < 65 yrs (n=19,174)			Age ≥ 65 yrs (n=6,308)		
	Adjusted rate, % (95%CI)	Adjusted OR (95%CI)	Adjusted P value	Adjusted rate, % (95%CI)	Adjusted OR (95%CI)	Adjusted P value
Model 1						
High Fever						
Participants	6.0 (5.4, 6.7)	1.95 (1.41, 2.69)	<0.001	0.8 (-0.2, 1.8)	0.96 (0.20, 4.61)	0.96
Non-participants	4.7 (4.6, 4.8)	Reference		0.8 (0.7, 0.9)	Reference	
Sore Throat						
Participants	23.3 (18.3, 28.4)	2.29 (1.53, 3.43)	<0.001	8.2 (3.1, 13.4)	1.23 (0.48, 3.18)	0.67
Non-participants	12.6 (11.8, 13.5)	Reference		7.1 (6.6, 7.5)	Reference	
Cough						
Participants	21.6 (16.1, 27.1)	2.18 (1.38, 3.44)	0.002	7.9 (4.3, 11.5)	0.78 (0.42, 1.43)	0.42
Non-participants	11.8 (10.9, 12.8)	Reference		9.6 (9.3, 10.0)	Reference	
Headache						
Participants	35.7 (33.2, 38.1)	1.27 (1.11, 1.47)	0.002	10.4 (7.0, 13.8)	1.21 (0.73, 2.02)	0.45
Non-participants	30.9 (30.5, 31.3)	Reference		9.0 (8.7, 9.3)		
Smell and Taste Disorder						
Participants	3.4 (2.7, 4.1)	2.00 (1.14, 3.49)	0.02	0.3 (0, 0.6)	0.49 (0.18, 1.33)	0.16
Non-participants	2.4 (2.2, 2.6)	Reference		0.6 (0.6, 0.6)	Reference	
Model 2						
High Fever						
Participants	5.6 (5.0, 6.3)	1.63 (1.11, 2.38)	0.04	1.0 (0, 2.1)	1.38 (0.35, 5.40)	0.65
Non-participants	4.8 (4.6, 4.9)	Reference		0.8 (0.7, 0.9)	Reference	
Sore Throat						
Participants	21.0 (17.9, 24.2)	1.93 (1.46, 2.56)	<0.001	8.6 (4.7, 12.4)	1.34 (0.64, 2.81)	0.44
Non-participants	13.0 (12.5, 13.6)	Reference		7.0 (6.7, 7.4)	Reference	
Cough						
Participants	19.8 (15.8, 22.5)	1.82 (1.33, 2.48)	<0.001	8.2 (4.6, 11.9)	0.82 (0.44, 1.52)	0.52
Non-participants	12.2 (11.7, 12.8)	Reference		9.6 (9.3, 9.9)	Reference	
Headache						
Participants	34.3 (32.1, 36.5)	1.18 (1.04, 1.35)	0.03	11.6 (8.0, 15.1)	1.46 (0.87, 2.44)	0.15
Non-participants	31.1 (30.8, 31.5)	Reference		8.9 (8.7, 9.2)	Reference	
Smell and Taste Disorder						
Participants	3.1 (2.6, 3.6)	1.60 (1.04, 2.45)	0.03	0.3 (0, 0.9)	0.49 (0.10, 2.40)	0.38
Non-participants	2.5 (2.4, 2.6)	Reference		0.6 (0.5, 0.7)	Reference	

We stratified the respondents by age (15-64 years and 65-79 years) and separately repeated the analyses using the same models as in the main analyses. For Holm-adjusted P values, we multiplied the *i*-th smallest unadjusted P values by $(5 - i + 1)$ times if the unadjusted P value < 0.05, and simply showed the unadjusted P values if ≥ 0.05 . P for interaction (Wald test, not adjusted for multiple testing) between subsidy program participation and age group were 0.26 and 0.39 for high fever, 0.09 and 0.18 for sore throat, 0.005 and 0.008 for cough, 0.21 and 0.32 for headache, and 0.02 and 0.04 for smell and taste disorder, respectively. See Table 3's legend for more details.

Table A5. Association between Participation in the Subsidy Program for Domestic Travel and Incidence of COVID-19-Like Symptoms, Stratified by the Presence of Comorbidities

	Individuals without comorbidities (n=12,749)			Individuals with comorbidities (n=12,733)		
	Adjusted rate, % (95%CI)	Adjusted OR (95%CI)	Adjusted P value	Adjusted rate, % (95%CI)	Adjusted OR (95%CI)	Adjusted P value
Model 1						
High Fever						
Participants	2.6 (1.6, 3.6)	2.63 (1.54, 4.48)	0.002	7.1 (6.6, 7.6)	1.26 (0.86, 1.84)	0.24
Non-participants	1.0 (0.9, 1.2)	Reference		6.7 (6.6, 6.9)	Reference	
Sore Throat						
Participants	11.6 (9.8, 13.3)	1.35 (1.09, 1.67)	0.02	26.0 (18.9, 33.0)	2.56 (1.45, 4.52)	0.006
Non-participants	8.9 (8.7, 9.2)	Reference		13.8 (12.5, 15.1)	Reference	
Cough						
Participants	10.5 (8.5, 12.5)	1.30 (1.01, 1.68)	0.09	25.5 (18.0, 33.0)	2.23 (1.25, 3.97)	0.02
Non-participants	8.3 (8.1, 8.6)	Reference		14.3 (13.0, 15.7)	Reference	
Headache						
Participants	31.7 (28.7, 34.7)	1.39 (1.17, 1.67)	0.002	26.4 (23.7, 29.0)	1.06 (0.86, 1.31)	0.58
Non-participants	25.7 (25.3, 26.0)	Reference		25.5 (25.0, 25.9)	Reference	
Smell and Taste Disorder						
Participants	1.5 (0.6, 2.3)	1.86 (0.84, 4.13)	0.13	4.4 (3.6, 5.2)	2.47 (1.29, 4.73)	0.02
Non-participants	0.8 (0.7, 1.0)	Reference		2.9 (2.7, 3.2)	Reference	
Model 2						
High Fever						
Participants	2.4 (1.4, 3.5)	2.43 (1.38, 4.28)	0.009	7.0 (6.4, 7.5)	1.13 (0.73, 1.76)	0.58
Non-participants	1.1 (0.9, 1.2)	Reference		6.8 (6.6, 6.9)	Reference	
Sore Throat						
Participants	11.6 (9.8, 13.4)	1.36 (1.10, 1.68)	0.02	22.9 (18.2, 27.6)	2.04 (1.33, 3.13)	0.005
Non-participants	8.4 (8.1, 8.6)	Reference		14.4 (13.6, 15.3)	Reference	
Cough						
Participants	10.4 (8.4, 12.5)	1.29 (0.99, 1.67)	0.06	21.8 (17.3, 26.2)	1.71 (1.16, 2.53)	0.03
Non-participants	8.4 (8.1, 8.6)	Reference		15.0 (14.3, 15.8)	Reference	
Headache						
Participants	31.1 (28.2, 34.0)	1.36 (1.13, 1.63)	0.005	25.6 (23.3, 27.8)	1.00 (0.83, 1.20)	1.00
Non-participants	25.7 (25.3, 26.1)	Reference		25.6 (25.2, 26.0)	Reference	
Smell and Taste Disorder						
Participants	1.5 (0.7, 2.2)	1.95 (0.92, 4.15)	0.08	3.8 (3.2, 4.4)	1.65 (0.93, 2.92)	0.09
Non-participants	0.8 (0.7, 1.0)	Reference		3.2 (3.0, 3.3)	Reference	

We stratified the respondents by the presence of comorbidities and separately repeated the analyses using the same model as in the main analyses. For Holm-adjusted P values, we multiplied the i -th smallest unadjusted P values by $(5 - i + 1)$ times if the unadjusted P value < 0.05 , and simply showed the unadjusted P values if ≥ 0.05 . P for interaction (Wald test, not adjusted for multiple testing) between subsidy program participation and age group were 0.07 (Model 1) and 0.08 (Model 2) for high fever, 0.03 and 0.04 for sore throat, 0.10 and 0.23 for cough, 0.08 and 0.02 for headache, and 0.67 and 0.73 for smell and taste disorder, respectively. See Table 3's legend for more details.

Table A6. Association between Participation in the Subsidy Program for Domestic Travel and Incidence of COVID-19-Like Symptoms, Stratified by Gender

	Men (n=12,673)			Women (n=12,809)		
	Adjusted rate, % (95%CI)	Adjusted OR (95%CI)	Adjusted P value	Adjusted rate, % (95%CI)	Adjusted OR (95%CI)	Adjusted P value
Model 1						
High Fever						
Participants	7.5 (6.6, 8.4)	1.76 (1.07, 2.91)	0.08	2.6 (1.6, 3.7)	2.44 (1.41, 4.20)	0.007
Non-participants	6.5 (6.3, 6.7)	Reference		1.2 (1.1, 1.3)	Reference	
Sore Throat						
Participants	24.7 (18.1, 31.3)	3.54 (2.00, 6.28)	<0.001	13.4 (11.0, 15.9)	1.09 (0.83, 1.42)	0.54
Non-participants	9.9 (8.8, 11.1)	Reference		12.6 (12.2, 12.9)	Reference	
Cough						
Participants	25.4 (18.1, 32.7)	2.76 (1.55, 4.92)	0.002	11.3 (9.7, 12.8)	1.08 (0.89, 1.31)	0.43
Non-participants	12.0 (10.7, 13.2)	Reference		10.6 (10.4, 10.8)	Reference	
Headache						
Participants	21.9 (18.9, 25.0)	1.25 (0.97, 1.60)	0.08	36.7 (33.6, 39.9)	1.28 (1.07, 1.53)	0.03
Non-participants	18.9 (18.5, 19.4)	Reference		32.0 (31.6, 32.4)	Reference	
Smell and Taste Disorder						
Participants	3.9 (3.2, 4.6)	1.67 (0.93, 3.00)	0.09	1.7 (0.7, 2.6)	1.98 (0.89, 4.38)	0.09
Non-participants	3.2 (3.0, 3.4)	Reference		0.9 (0.8, 1.0)	Reference	
Model 2						
High Fever						
Participants	7.2 (6.4, 8.0)	1.46 (0.83, 2.57)	0.20	2.4 (1.4, 3.3)	2.17 (1.24, 3.78)	0.03
Non-participants	6.6 (6.3, 6.8)	Reference		1.2 (1.1, 1.3)	Reference	
Sore Throat						
Participants	20.9 (17.0, 24.9)	2.69 (1.80, 4.01)	<0.001	13.9 (11.5, 16.2)	1.14 (0.89, 1.46)	0.31
Non-participants	10.7 (10.0, 11.3)	Reference		12.5 (12.2, 12.9)	Reference	
Cough						
Participants	20.9 (16.8, 25.0)	2.01 (1.37, 2.96)	0.002	11.4 (9.9, 12.8)	1.09 (0.91, 1.31)	0.33
Non-participants	12.8 (12.1, 13.4)	Reference		10.6 (10.4, 10.8)	Reference	
Headache						
Participants	20.6 (18.1, 23.2)	1.12 (0.90, 1.41)	0.31	36.7 (33.6, 39.7)	1.28 (1.07, 1.54)	0.03
Non-participants	19.1 (18.7, 19.5)	Reference		32.0 (31.6, 32.4)	Reference	
Smell and Taste Disorder						
Participants	3.6 (3.1, 4.1)	1.31 (0.79, 2.18)	0.30	1.6 (0.9, 2.4)	2.06 (1.00, 4.23)	0.14
Non-participants	3.3 (3.1, 3.4)	Reference		0.9 (0.8, 1.0)	Reference	

We stratified the respondents by gender and separately repeated the analyses using the same model as the main analyses. For Holm-adjusted P values, we multiplied the i -th smallest unadjusted P values by $(5 - i + 1)$ times if the unadjusted P value < 0.05 , and simply showed the unadjusted P values if ≥ 0.05 . P for interaction (Wald test, not adjusted for multiple testing) between subsidy program participation and age group was 0.70 (Model 1) and 0.95 (Model 2) for high fever, 0.001 and 0.001 for sore throat, 0.01 and 0.03 for cough, 0.68 and 0.25 for headache, and 0.35 and 0.84 for smell and taste disorder, respectively. See Table 3's legend for more details.

Table A7. Association between Participation in the Subsidy Program for Domestic Travel and Incidence of COVID-19-Like Symptoms, Stratified by Region

	Region 1 (n=3,750)	Region 2 (n=5,589)	Region 3 (n=5,390)	Region 4 (n=3,884)	Region 5 (n=6,869)
Total conformed cases of COVID-19 as of September 1, 2020 (/million)*	169.0	790.2	339.1	663.0	394.3
High Fever					
Adjusted odds ratios (95%CI)	5.20 (1.45, 18.6)	1.19 (0.72, 1.96)	1.58 (0.73, 3.43)	2.42 (1.24, 4.72)	1.50 (0.52, 4.30)
Adjusted P value	0.04	0.49	0.24	0.048	0.45
Sore Throat					
Adjusted odds ratios (95%CI)	1.45 (0.90, 2.32)	2.23 (1.60, 3.12)	1.56 (1.08, 2.24)	1.65 (1.13, 2.40)	1.04 (0.71, 1.52)
Adjusted P value	0.13	<0.001	0.09	0.03	0.84
Cough					
Adjusted odds ratios (95%CI)	1.13 (0.72, 1.77)	2.00 (1.44, 2.77)	1.05 (0.69, 1.62)	1.27 (0.88, 1.84)	1.11 (0.77, 1.59)
Adjusted P value	0.59	<0.001	0.81	0.21	0.59
Headache					
Adjusted odds ratios (95%CI)	1.62 (1.11, 2.38)	1.42 (1.10, 1.82)	1.44 (1.05, 1.97)	0.97 (0.73, 1.30)	1.00 (0.76, 1.32)
Adjusted P value	0.052	0.02	0.10	0.86	0.98
Smell and Taste Disorder					
Adjusted odds ratios (95%CI)	0.57 (0.17, 1.93)	1.04 (0.47, 2.28)	0.40 (0.16, 1.03)	2.83 (1.30, 6.13)	3.98 (1.49, 10.6)
Adjusted P value	0.37	0.92	0.06	0.04	0.03

Division 1: Seven prefectures in Hokkaido and Tohoku District (northern region in Japan). Division 2: seven prefectures in Kanto District (Tokyo metropolitan area). Division 3: nine prefectures in Tokai and Hokuriku District (central region). Division 4: seven prefectures in Kinki District (mid-west region). Division 5: 17 prefectures in Chugoku, Shikoku, Kyusyu, and Okinawa District (southwest region). For Holm-adjusted P values, we multiplied the *i*-th smallest unadjusted P values by $(5 - i + 1)$ times if the unadjusted P value < 0.05 , and simply showed the unadjusted P values if ≥ 0.05 . We showed adjusted odds ratio of COVID-19-like symptoms for the participation in the domestic travel subsidy program (Model 2). See Table 3's legend for more details.

* For reference, we described the number of total confirmed cases of COVID-19 per million as of September 1 (at the time of the survey), which was calculated from the government official data.

Supplementary Reference

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