

**Appendix Table 1.** Poisson regression analysis of relationships between labor factors and refraining from seeking medical services, by sex, including interaction with self-rated health (n=1,876)

Variables	Multivariate-adjusted (PR 95% CI)			
	Men (n=1,082)		Women (n=794)	
	Main effect	Interaction effect	Main effect	Interaction effect
<b>Employment type</b>				
Permanent	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Temporary	0.97 (0.73-1.29)	0.90 (0.55-1.45)	1.08 (0.91-1.28)	1.38 (0.92-2.07)
Self-employed	1.10 (0.88-1.37)	1.41 (1.04-1.91)	1.34 (1.03-1.76)	1.22 (0.65-2.31)
<b>Company size (employees)</b>				
Large (>1,000)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Medium (100-1,000)	1.02 (0.86-1.20)	1.01 (0.57-1.77)	0.92 (0.75-1.13)	1.02 (0.60-1.72)
Small (<100)	1.15 (0.99-1.34)	1.29 (0.92-1.80)	1.08 (0.92-1.28)	1.02 (0.66-1.58)
<b>Occupation type</b>				
White collar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Blue collar	1.02 (0.87-1.20)	1.24 (0.93-1.65)	1.28 (1.06-1.55)	0.86 (0.56-1.32)

**Appendix Table 2.** Poisson regression analysis of relationships between study variables and refraining from seeking medical services between sex: Multiple imputation analysis\* (n=2,192)

Variables	Multivariate-adjusted (PR 95% CI)	
	Men (n=1,224)	Women (n=968)
<b>Employment type</b>		
Permanent	1.00	1.00
Temporary	0.96 (0.77-1.20)	1.10 (0.95-1.27)
Self-employed	1.18 (0.99-1.41)	1.29 (1.02-1.62)
<b>Company size (employees)</b>		
Large (>1,000)	1.00	1.00
Medium (100-1,000)	1.06 (0.91-1.23)	0.93 (0.78-1.11)
Small (<100)	1.21 (1.06-1.38)	1.05 (0.91-1.22)
<b>Occupation type</b>		
White collar	1.00	1.00
Blue collar	1.06 (0.93-1.22)	1.20 (1.03-1.41)

\*We performed multiple imputation for variables meeting the assumption of missing at random. Only one variable, income, was met the assumption. To reduce sampling variability, we created 20 replicate imputed data sets which included all measurement variables, and combined the estimated parameters using Rubin's combination methods.

**Appendix Table 3.** The prevalence of self-reported comorbidity among people who refrained from seeking medical services, by sex

Self-reported comorbidity	Men		Women	
	Yes (n=562) %	No (n=520) %	Yes (n=423) %	No (n=371) %
Diabetes	2.7%	2.5%	1.2%	0.8%
Dyslipidemia	8.0%	10.6%	2.1%	3.5%
Depression/mental disorder	6.0%	7.1%	12.3%	6.5%
Hypertension	7.5%	8.8%	3.3%	4.0%
Asthma	8.4%	9.0%	9.9%	8.6%
Gastrointestinal complaint	9.4%	9.8%	9.7%	8.1%
Migraine	6.4%	6.0%	13.7%	7.3%
Cancer	1.1%	0.6%	0.9%	2.2%

**Appendix Table 4.** The main reasons for refraining from seeking medical services

	Total	Employment type			Company size (employees)				Occupation type							
		Permanent	Temporary	Self-employed	Large (≥1,000)	Medium (100-1,000)	Small (<100)	White collar	Blue collar							
Men	n=562	%	n=36	%	n=41	%	n=205	%	n=130	%	n=227	%	n=443	%	n=119	%
Wait too long.	175	31.1%	11	30.6%	10	24.4%	56	27.3%	47	36.2%	72	31.7%	138	31.2%	37	31.1%
It is expensive.	184	32.7%	23	63.9%	16	39.0%	54	26.3%	38	29.2%	92	40.5%	140	31.6%	44	37.0%
Dislike going to see a doctor.	128	22.8%	16	44.4%	11	26.8%	44	21.5%	27	20.8%	57	25.1%	95	21.4%	33	27.7%
Busy and have no time.	334	59.4%	294	60.6%	22	61.1%	18	43.9%	82	63.1%	138	60.8%	262	59.1%	72	60.5%
Judge the disease or injury is no need to go to see a doctor.	412	73.3%	356	73.4%	27	75.0%	29	70.7%	160	78.0%	151	66.5%	329	74.3%	83	69.7%
Women	n=423	%	n=181	%	n=33	%	n=121	%	n=90	%	n=212	%	n=367	%	n=56	%
Wait too long.	119	28.1%	45	24.9%	9	27.3%	36	29.8%	23	25.6%	60	28.3%	99	27.0%	20	35.7%
It is expensive.	159	37.6%	51	28.2%	15	45.5%	37	30.6%	36	40.0%	86	40.6%	131	35.7%	28	50.0%
Dislike going to see a doctor.	80	18.9%	30	16.6%	6	18.2%	22	18.2%	17	18.9%	41	19.3%	70	19.1%	10	17.9%
Busy and have no time.	228	53.9%	111	61.3%	19	57.6%	74	61.2%	44	48.9%	110	51.9%	198	54.0%	30	53.6%
Judge the disease or injury is no need to go to see a doctor.	302	71.4%	132	72.9%	26	78.8%	84	69.4%	69	76.7%	149	70.3%	264	71.9%	38	67.9%