# WEBAPPENDIX A

Further information on the sample and the study sites.

Table W1: Sociodemographic characteristics of the study sites

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Characteristics** | **Altai Krai** | **Republic of Karelia** |
| Total Population (in 2014) | 2,390,638 (1.66% of total Russian population)  Barnaul (capital): 632,848 | 634,402 (0.44% of total Russian population)  Petrozavodsk(capital): 272,101 |
| Urban-rural population ratio (in 2014) | 55.76% urban, 44.24% rural | 79.18% urban,  20.82% rural |
| Death rate (in 2013) | 14,2 (per 1,000) | 14.7 (per 1,000) |
| Population decline (in 2013) | - 0.7% | - 2.7% |
| Ranking position of life quality ranking of Russian regions in 2014 (assessment of life quality was based on aggregated data) | 64 (out of 82) | 65 (out of 82) |
|  | **Barnaul** (capital) | **Petrozavodsk** (capital) |
| Living wage per capita and month | 6,565 RUB (2013)  7,423 RUB (2014) | 8,324 RUB (2013)  9,319 RUB (2014) |
| Average wage per capita and month | 14,752 RUB (2013)  17,134 RUB (2014) | 21,494 RUB (2013)  22,939 RUB (2014) |
| Percentage of people living below living wage | 17.6% (2013)  17.0% (2014) | 14.1% (2013)  14.2% (2013) |
|  | **Market value of the Russian ruble for the assessment periods** | |
| August 2013 | 1 RUB ≈ 0.023 € ≈ 0.03 $ | |
| August 2014 | 1 RUB ≈ 0.021 € ≈ 0.028 $ | |
| September 2014 | 1 RUB ≈ 0.02 € ≈ 0.026$ | |
|  | **Alcohol and foodstuff prices** **for Russia** (third quarter of 2014)\* | |
| Vodka (40% ethanol, 0,5l) | 220-250 RUB (≈ 6.16- 7.0$) with an established fixed minimum price of 220 RUB (≈ 6.16$). | |
| Beer (4-6% ethanol, 0,5l) | 40-50 RUB (≈ 1.12-1.4$). | |
| Home-distilled samogon (0,5l, 50-80% ethanol) | 80-150 RUB (≈ 2.24-4.2$). | |
| Medicinal tincture and antiseptic (100ml, 70% and 95% ethanol, respectively) | 15-25 RUB (≈ 0.42-0.70$) | |
| Eau de cologne (86ml, 60-% ethanol) | 20 RUB (≈ 0.56$). | |
| Bread (0,5kg) | 20-30 RUB (≈ 0.56-0.84$) | |
| Milk | 40-60 RUB (≈ 1.12-1.68$) | |

Table W2: Prevalence and incidence of alcoholic psychoses and alcohol dependence for the researched regions.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Prevalence of alcoholic psychoses** | | | |
| Absolute number | | Per 100,000 | |
| **2013** | **2014** | **2013** | **2014** |
| Russian Federation | 75,756 | 72,180 | 52.79 | 49.41 |
| Republic of Karelia | 619 | 789 | 97.38 | 124.55 |
| Altai Region | 731 | 842 | 30.53 | 35.26 |
|  | **Prevalence of alcohol dependence (incl. alcoholic psychoses)** | | | |
| Absolute number | | Per 100,000 | |
| **2013** | **2014** | **2013** | **2014** |
| Russian Federation | 1,852,598 | 1,809,975 | 1290.95 | 1238.94 |
| Republic of Karelia | 7,078 | 7,750 | 1113.48 | 1223.42 |
| Altai Region | 36,251 | 34,560 | 1513.81 | 1447.40 |
|  | **Incidence of alcoholic psychoses** | | | |
| Absolute number | | Per 100,000 | |
| **2013** | **2014** | **2013** | **2014** |
| Russian Federation | 33,483 | 3,2056 | 23.33 | 21.94 |
| Republic of Karelia | 304 | 345 | 47.82 | 54.46 |
| Altai Region | 667 | 809 | 27.85 | 33.88 |
|  | **Incidence of alcohol dependence (incl. alcoholic psychoses)** | | | |
| Absolute number | | Per 100,000 | |
| **2013** | **2014** | **2013** | **2014** |
| Russian Federation | 112,218 | 10,9149 | 78.20 | 74.71 |
| Republic of Karelia | 812 | 909 | 127.74 | 143.50 |
| Altai Region | 2,518 | 2,669 | 105.15 | 111.78 |

*Table W3: Sample characteristics*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sample characteristics** | **Barnaul (2013 and 2014)** | **Petrozavodsk (2014)** | **Total Sample Description** |
| **Sample size** (n) | 18 | 7 | 25 |
| **Age** (in years, mean, SD and range) | M: 41.33 SD; SD: 13.54; range 29-78 | M: 39.14; SD: 11.9; range: 24 - 60 | M: 38.72; SD: 15; range: 24 - 78 |
| **Female gender** (in % of total sample size) | 94.4% (7) | 14.4% (1) | 32%(8) |
| **Place of residence** |  |  |  |
| Urban | 94.4% (17) | 85.7% (6) | 92% (23) |
| Rural | 4.4% (1) | 14.3% (1) | 8% (2) |
| **Education**  (in % of total sample size) |  |  |  |
| Primary school education, basic vocational training or less | 33.3%(6) | 71.4% (5) | 44% (11) |
| Secondary/ Secondary specialized | 50% (9) | 28.6% (2) | 44% (11) |
| Higher Education | 16.7% (3) | 0 | 12% (3) |
| **Employment**  (in % of sample size) |  |  |  |
| Unemployed | 38.9% (7) | 28.6% (2) | 36% (9) |
| Informal/occasional employment (unskilled labor) | 22.2% (4) | 42.9% (3) | 28%(7) |
| Formal employment (skilled labor) | 16.7% (3) | 14.3% (1) | 16% (4) |
| Self-employment | 11.1% (2) | 0 | 8% (2) |
| Retired | 11.1% (2) | 14.3% (1) | 12% (3) |
| Periods of unemployment reported | 61.1% (11) | 71.4% (5) | 64% (16) |
| Imprisonment reported | 18.2% (2) | 0 | 8% (2) |

# WEBAPPENDIX B

Thematic maps of analyzed material.

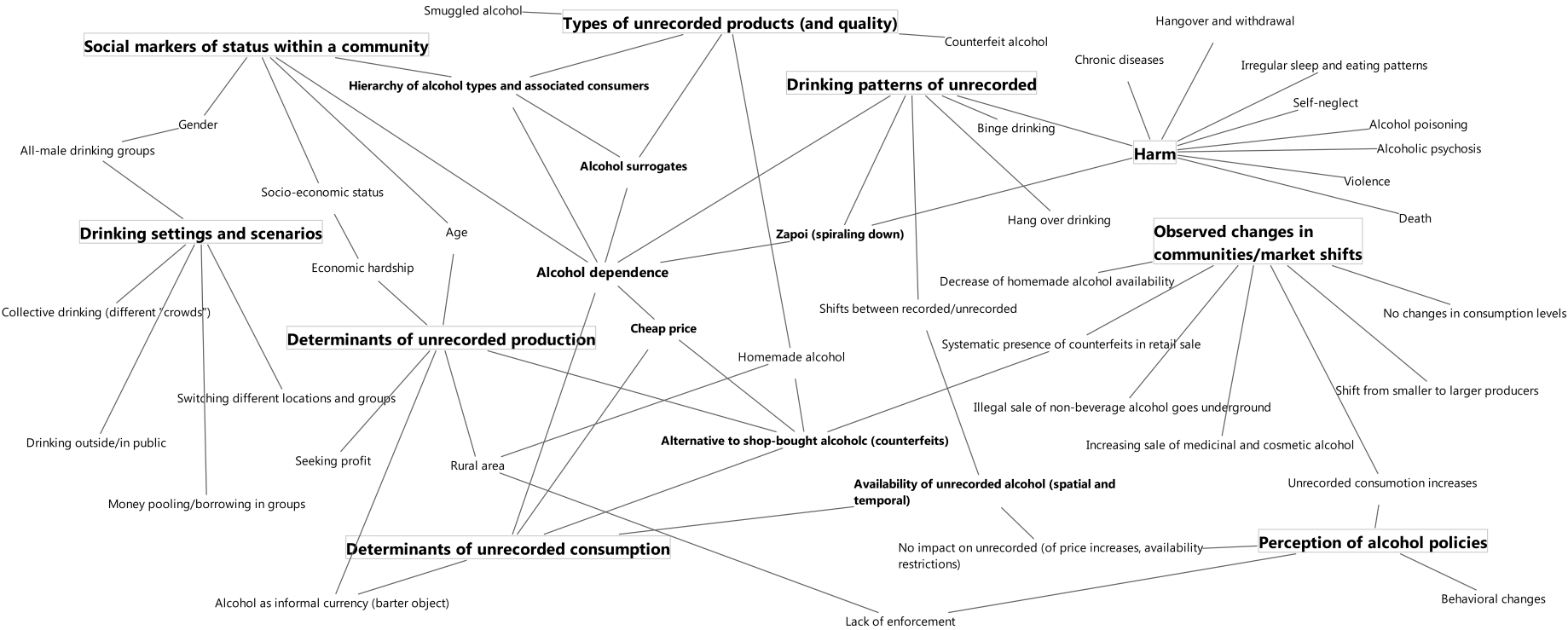


Figure W1. Full thematic map of the overall interview study (for the sub-study on unrecorded drinking patterns and harm see: Neufeld et al., 2017a).