

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 1. Characteristics of all adult hazardous or harmful drinking respondents who remembered whether they received GP advice or not (n=2,247) compared to those who didn't remember or refused to answer (n=465)

	Respondents who remember n=2,247, % (n)	Respondents who did not remember/refused to answer, n=465, % (n)	p-value and test statistics ^a
Gender			
Male	55.0% (1235)	52.5% (244)	$\chi^2(1)=1.0, p=0.327$
Female	45.0% (1012)	47.5% (221)	
Age in years			
18 – 24	9.9% (222)	8.0% (37)	$\chi^2(3)=4.0, p=0.263$
25 – 39	21.5% (482)	20.0% (93)	
40 – 64	48.2% (1083)	48.2% (224)	
65 +	20.5% (460)	23.9% (111)	
Educational qualification[†]			
Low	24.3% (543)	27.4% (125)	$\chi^2(2)=3.3, p=0.197$
Medium	40.9% (913)	41.8% (191)	
High	34.8% (778)	30.9% (141)	
Person net household income class[#]			
Low	9.6% (209)	12.5% (57)	$\chi^2(2)=7.1, p=0.029^*$
Medium	60.4% (1319)	62.8% (287)	
High	30.0% (654)	24.7% (113)	
Migration background			
No (ref.)	88.6% (1896)	89.3% (394)	$\chi^2(1)=0.2, p=0.653$
Yes	11.4% (224)	10.7% (47)	
Region of residence			
Urban setting (ref.)	63.7% (1431)	66.7% (310)	$\chi^2(1)=1.5, p=0.222$
Rural setting	36.3% (816)	33.3% (155)	
Tobacco smoking status			
Current smoker	29.0% (652)	36.4% (168)	$\chi^2(2)=12.3, p=0.002^{**}$
Former smoker	19.0% (427)	20.0% (92)	
Never smoker	51.9% (1166)	43.6% (201)	
Alcohol consumption[§], MD (IQR)	5 (5-6)	5 (5-6)	$z=-0.455, p=.649$

Data are presented as column percentages (number), unless stated otherwise; MD = median, SD = standard deviation, ** $p<0.01$, * $p<0.05$. Differences when calculating the total percentage can be explained by sparse missing data on the respective variable.

^aResults of Chi-square (χ^2) test and Mann-Whitney U test (z).

[#]Monthly net household income per person in the household, based on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)-modified equivalence scale [29]. The variable was categorised into three levels: low (<20th income percentile), medium (20th to 80th income percentiles), and high (>80th income percentile), approximately reflecting the distribution of income in the German population [30-32].

[†]German educational qualification levels: low (9 years of education, or no graduation), medium (10 years of education), high (≥ 12 years of education).

[§]According to the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test-Consumption (AUDIT-C) [22]; an AUDIT-C score of ≥ 5 in male respondents, and of ≥ 4 in female respondents was used to operationalise hazardous drinking [2, 24, 25].