

Supplemental Table 2. Age-specific differences in epidemiology and characteristics of OHCA due to drowning

Epidemiologic factor	Age group		Crude OR (95% CI) with > 35y as reference or P value
	Older > 35y N = 15,142	Younger ≤ 35y N = 869	
Year 2016–2017, % (N)	49.0% (7,419)	51.7% (449)	1.13 (0.97–1.28)
Private/public bathrooms	81.0% (12,269)	45.8% (398)	0.20 (0.17–0.23)
Outdoor	18.7% (2,837)	54.0% (469)	5.09 (4.42–5.85)
Weekend, % (N)	30.5% (4,614)	36.1% (314)	1.29 (1.12–1.49)
Summer, % (N)	12.3% (1,868)	38.7% (336)	4.48 (3.88–5.18)
Winter, % (N)	44.5% (6,743)	21.2% (184)	0.33 (0.28–0.39)
Non-medical (accidental)	69.5% (10,523)	88.3% (767)	3.30(2.68–4.07)
Male, % (N)	51.7% (7,821)	66.9% (581)	1.89 (1.63–2.18)
Witnessed, % (N)	5.9% (894)	22.0% (191)	4.49 (3.77–5.34)
Bystander CPR	46.1% (6,984)	59.3% (515)	1.70 (1.48–1.95)
Shockable initial rhythm, % (N)	1.1% (172)	2.4% (21)	2.16 (1.36–3.41)
Prehospital defibrillation, % (N)	2.9% (435)	5.8% (50)	2.06 (1.53–2.79)

Analyzed for 16 011 non-EMS or physician-witnessed cases.