	Adequate diastolic pressure		Overall
	No (N = 76)	Yes (N = 127)	(N = 203)
Survival to hospital discharge			
No	50 (65.8%)	65 (51.2%)	115 (56.7%)
Yes	26 (34.2%)	62 (48.8%)	88 (43.3%)

Find the p-value to determine if adequate diastolic blood pressure during CPR is associated with survival to hospital discharge.

	Average chest compression fraction ≥ 90 percent		Overall
	No (N = 87)	Yes (N = 116)	Overall (N = 203)
Survival to hospital discharge			
No	50 (57.5%)	66 (56.9%)	116 (57.1%)
Yes	37 (42.5%)	50 (43.1%)	87 (42.9%)

Find the p-value to determine if chest compression fraction ≥ 90% during CPR is associated with survival to hospital discharge.

Subjects surviving to hospital discharge

	ROSC		
	No (N = 28)	Yes (N = 130)	Overall (N = 158)
New morbidity (survivors only)			
No	14 (50.0%)	82 (63.1%)	96 (60.8%)
Yes	14 (50.0%)	48 (36.9%)	62 (39.2%)

Find the p-value to determine if ROSC is associated with new morbidity among survivors.

	Survival to hospital discharge		
	No (N = 210)	Yes (N = 158)	Overall (N = 368)
Race			
Unknown or Not Reported	39 (18.6%)	42 (26.6%)	81 (22.0%)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1 (0.5%)	3 (1.9%)	4 (1.1%)
Asian	17 (8.1%)	6 (3.8%)	23 (6.3%)
Black or African American	52 (24.8%)	40 (25.3%)	92 (25.0%)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.3%)	2 (0.5%)
White	100 (47.6%)	65 (41.1%)	165 (44.8%)
Multiracial	1 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.3%)
Race			
Unknown or Not Reported	39 (18.6%)	42 (26.6%)	81 (22.0%)
White	100 (47.6%)	65 (41.1%)	165 (44.8%)
Black or African American	52 (24.8%)	40 (25.3%)	92 (25.0%)
Other	19 (9.0%)	11 (7.0%)	30 (8.2%)

Find the p-value to determine if race is associated with survival to hospital discharge.