

Table S1 Lists of different scenarios.

Description of different scenarios.
(1) Male Stranger A strange man who is between the ages of 18 and 50 has sudden cardiac arrest and needs an immediate CPR. You are the first eyewitness and there are no other people on the spot to help.
(2) Female Stranger A strange woman who is between the ages of 18 and 50 has sudden cardiac arrest and needs an immediate CPR. You are the first eyewitness and there are no other people on the spot to help.
(3) A Child An unknown child (regardless of gender) has cardiac arrest and requires an immediate CPR. You are the first eyewitness and there is no other person to help.
(4) An Elderly Person An unknown elderly person (regardless of gender) has cardiac arrest and requires immediate CPR. You are the first eyewitness and there is no other person to help.
(5) A Close Family Member Your close family member (parent, sibling, etc.) has cardiac arrest and requires immediate CPR. You are the first eyewitness and no one else can help.
(6) A Relative A relative (cousin, uncle, aunt, etc.) has cardiac arrest and requires immediate CPR. You are the first eyewitness and there is no other person to help.
(7) A Friend Your friend has cardiac arrest and requires immediate CPR. You are the first eyewitness and there is no other person to help.
(8) A Trauma Victim At the scene of a traffic accident, there is a trauma victim with serious injury and bleeding, and you need to perform CPR immediately. You are the first eyewitness and there is no other people on the scene to help.

CPR: Cardiopulmonary resuscitation

Table S2 Respondents' attitudes toward cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) (n=1888).

Responses	N (%)
Understanding what is CPR	
Yes	1826 (96.7)
No	62 (3.3)
Would like to learn CPR knowledge	
Yes	1857 (98.4)
No	31 (1.6)
Reasons for learning CPR (multiple-choice)	
A family history of cardiac arrest	512 (27.1)
Avoiding unnecessary death	1654 (87.6)
Helping others	1631 (86.4)
Others	386 (20.4)
Would like to disseminate CPR knowledge	
Yes	1548(82.0)
No	48(2.5)
Uncertain	292(15.5)
Opinions on developing CPR training courses in university	
Compulsory courses for all the students	1263(66.9)
Optional courses for all the students	509 (27.0)
Only for medical-related students	109 (5.8)
Negative answer	7 (0.3)
How important do you think CC is for cardiac arrest	
Uncertain	17 (0.9)
Not important	1 (0.0)
Not very important	7 (0.3)
Very important	1863 (98.8)
How important do you think MMV is for cardiac arrest	
Uncertain	92 (4.9)
Not important	15 (0.8)
Not very important	235 (12.4)
Very important	1546(81.9)
Ever trained in CPR	
Yes	657 (34.8)
No	1231 (65.2)
Reasons for not attending CPR training (multiple-choice)	
Do not know where the training is	961 (50.9)
Cost	709 (37.6)
Lack of time	305 (16.2)
Others	387 (20.5)

CPR = cardiopulmonary resuscitation; CC: Chest compressions; MMV: Mouth-to-mouth ventilation

Table S3 Willingness to perform CO-CPR and S-CPR in different scenarios.

Scenarios	CO-CPR (N, %)		S-CPR (N, %)		P value
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Male Stranger	1740 (92.2)	148 (7.8)	1349 (71.5)	539 (28.6)	<0.01
Female Stranger	1741 (92.2)	147 (7.8)	1476 (78.2)	412 (21.8)	
A Child	1740 (92.2)	148 (7.8)	1618 (85.7)	270 (14.3)	
An Elderly Person	1585 (84.0)	303 (16.1)	1312 (69.5)	576 (30.5)	
A Close Family Member	1865 (98.8)	23 (1.2)	1831 (97.0)	57 (3.0)	
A Relative	1829 (96.9)	59 (3.1)	1696 (89.8)	192 (10.2)	
A Friend	1845 (97.7)	43 (2.3)	1751 (92.7)	137 (7.3)	
A Trauma Victim	1676 (88.8)	212 (11.2)	1452 (76.9)	436 (23.1)	
Total	1477 (78.2)	411 (21.8)	1155 (61.2)	733 (38.8)	

CO-CPR: chest compression-only CPR; S-CPR: standard CPR.

The χ^2 test were between the CO-CPR and S-CPR groups.

Table S4 Predictive factors associated with performing CO-CPR and S-CPR using ordinal regression.

Respondent Variables	Reference group	CO-CPR		S-CPR	
		Odds Ratio(95%CI)	P value	Odds Ratio(95%CI)	P value
Gender (Male)	Female	0.687(-0.153-0.858)	0.001	1.039(0.860-1.254)	0.694
Occupation (Medical-related)	Non-medical-related	1.315(0.573-1.774)	0.073	1.510(1.191-1.914)	0.001
Health condition (Good)	Poor	0.520(0.331-0.819)	0.005	0.645(0.426-0.977)	0.039
(General)		0.897(0.712-1.130)	0.354	0.802(0.661-0.972)	0.025
Ever encountered someone in need of CPR performance (No)	Yes	0.473(0.283-0.791)	0.004	N/A	N/A
Ever trained in CPR (No)	Yes	0.820(0.640-1.05)	0.118	N/A	N/A

CPR: Cardiopulmonary resuscitation; CO-CPR: chest compression-only CPR; S-CPR: standard CPR.

Table S5 Reasons for not performing CO-CPR or S-CPR in different scenarios.

Reasons	CO-CPR (%)			S-CPR (%)		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Lack of confidence	26.6	23.3	29.0**	28.7	24.8	31.5**
Fear of harming the victim	23.4	20.9	25.3**	21.5	17.6	24.4**
Fear of causing trouble (legal trouble)	20.7	23.8	18.4**	20.6	23.9	18.2**
Nervousness and fear	16.7	15.1	17.9**	20.0	16.3	22.8**
Poor knowledge of CPR	12.7	13.8	11.9**	17.6	17.8	17.4
Depending on victims' situation	11.9	12.9	11.1*	13.5	13.2	13.8
Fear of disease transmission	7.7	9.0	6.8**	22.9	22.9	22.9
Unwilling to touch strangers	5.2	5.9	4.7**	10.7	8.3	12.5**
Others	3.8	4.7	3.1**	4.9	5.4	4.5**
None of my business	0.7	1.1	0.5**	1.0	1.4	0.7**

CPR: Cardiopulmonary resuscitation; CO-CPR: chest compression-only CPR; S-CPR: standard CPR.

*P<0.05, **P<0.01, the χ^2 test were between the gender groups.