Supplementary Table S1 Association of pretest knowledge score of adults toward basic life support with selected sociodemographic variables

Serial no.	Demographic variables	N = 91		Chi-square value	p-Value
		Knowledge score			
		≤ Median (≤ 10)	> Median (> 10)		
1	Age in years			7.74	0.02[a]
	18–25	12	17		
	26–35	15	20		
	36–45	20	7		
2	Religion			5.31	0.07
	Hindu	18	25		
	Muslim	28	16		
	Christian	1	3		
3	Education			24.82	0.001[a]
	Primary	14	2		
	High school	13	2		
	PUC	15	26		
	Graduation	5	12		
	Postgraduation	0	2		
4	Family economic status			8.22	0.004[a]
	APL	0	29		
	BPL	47	15		
5	Type of work			12.09	0.033[a]
	Government employee	1	1		
	Private employee	9	4		
	Health worker	0	2		
	Self-employed	15	12		
	Fishing	16	8		
	Unemployed	6	17		
6	Attend any basic life support training in the past				
	Yes	0	2	2.18	0.139
	No	47	42		

Abbreviations: APL, above poverty line; BPL, below poverty line; PUC, pre-university course.
Note: This table presents the results of the chi-square test assessing the association between knowledge of basic life support in the management of drowning and demographic characteristics. Significant associations ($p < 0.05$) were found between pretest knowledge scores and age, education, family economic status, and type of work.
[a]$p < 0.05$ = significant.

Supplementary Table S2 Association of pretest attitude score of adults toward basic life support with selected sociodemographic variable

Serial no.	Demographic variables	$N = 91$		Chi-square value	*p*-Value
		Attitude score			
		≤ Median (≤ 59)	> Median (> 59)		
1	Age in years			4.303	0.116
	18–25	18	11		
	26–35	20	15		
	36–45	22	5		
2	Religion			12.506	0.002[a]
	Hindu	21	22		
	Muslim	37	7		
	Christian	2	2		
3	Education			17.428	0.002[a]
	Primary	14	2		
	High school	13	2		
	PUC	26	15		
	Graduation	5	12		
	Postgraduation	2	0		
4	Family economic status			0.945	0.331
	APL	0	29		
	BPL	47	15		
5	Type of work			27.570	0.001[a]
	Government employee	1	1		
	Private employee	11	2		
	Health worker	0	2		
	Self-employed	25	2		
	Fishing	16	8		
	Unemployed	7	16		
6	Attend any basic life support training in the past				
	Yes	0	2	3.958	0.047[a]
	No	60	29		

Abbreviations: APL, above poverty line; BPL, below poverty line; PUC, pre-university course.

Note: This table shows the results of the chi-square test used to find the association between the attitude of basic life support in the management of drowning and demographic characteristics. Significant associations ($p < 0.05$) were found between religion, education, type of work, and earlier attending basic life support training.

[a]$p < 0.05$ = significant.

Supplementary Table S3 Association of pretest self-efficacy score with selected sociodemographic variable

Serial no.	Demographic variables	N = 91		Chi-square value	p-Value
		Self-efficacy score			
		≤ Median (≤ 31)	> Median (> 31)		
1	Age in years			7.442	0.024[a]
	18–25	11	18		
	26–35	20	15		
	36–45	20	7		
2	Religion			6.621	0.036[a]
	Hindu	19	24		
	Muslim	28	16		
	Christian	4	0		
3	Education			20.352	0.001[a]
	Primary	14	2		
	High school	12	3		
	PUC	19	22		
	Graduation	4	13		
	Postgraduation	2	0		
4	Family economic status			4.763	0.029[a]
	APL	13	19		
	BPL	38	21		
5	Type of work			17.155	0.004[a]
	Government employee	0	2		
	Private employee	11	2		
	Health worker	0	2		
	Self-employed	17	10		
	Fishing	16	8		
	Unemployed	7	16		
6	Attend any basic life support training in the past				
	Yes	0	2	2.607	0.106
	No	51	38		

Abbreviations: APL, above poverty line; BPL, below poverty line; PUC, pre-university course.
Note: This table shows the results of the chi-square test used to find the association between the self-efficacy of basic life support in the management of drowning and demographic characteristics. Significant associations ($p < 0.05$) were found between age, religion, education, family economic status, and type of work.
[a]$p < 0.05$ = significant.