Supplementary

As a model sensitivity analysis, we used an alternative to the two-step approach presented in the paper. We ran a logistic regression including sex and all medically relevant covariates selected by the bidirectional selection, considering discharge location as the outcome of interest. The results of this analysis are consistent with those of the main model, and indicate that sex is associated with discharge location (P = 0.029).

Table 1: Multivariable logistic regression of baseline factors (after bidirectional selection), sex, and their association with **discharge location**.

	Discharge		
Factors	**OR***	**95 % CI**	**P value**
Age	0.96	[0.95, 0.98]	<0.001
Other cardiac etiology†	1.67	[1.14, 2.44]	0.009
Catheterization	1.69	[1.21, 2.38]	0.002
CCI‡	0.87	[0.79, 0.96]	0.006
LOS§	0.98	[0.97, 0.99]	<0.001
mRS‖	0.18	[0.11, 0.30]	<0.001
PCAC‡‡	0.81	[0.69, 0.95]	0.008
Witnessed**	1.43	[1.02, 1.98]	0.034
Sex††	0.71	[0.52, 0.97]	0.029

*Odd Ratio
†Reference: Other etiologies
‡Charlson Comorbidity Index
§Length Of Stay
‖modified Rankin Scale, Reference: 0 - 2
‡‡Pittsburgh Cardiac Arrest Category
**Reference: Non witnessed
††Reference: Men