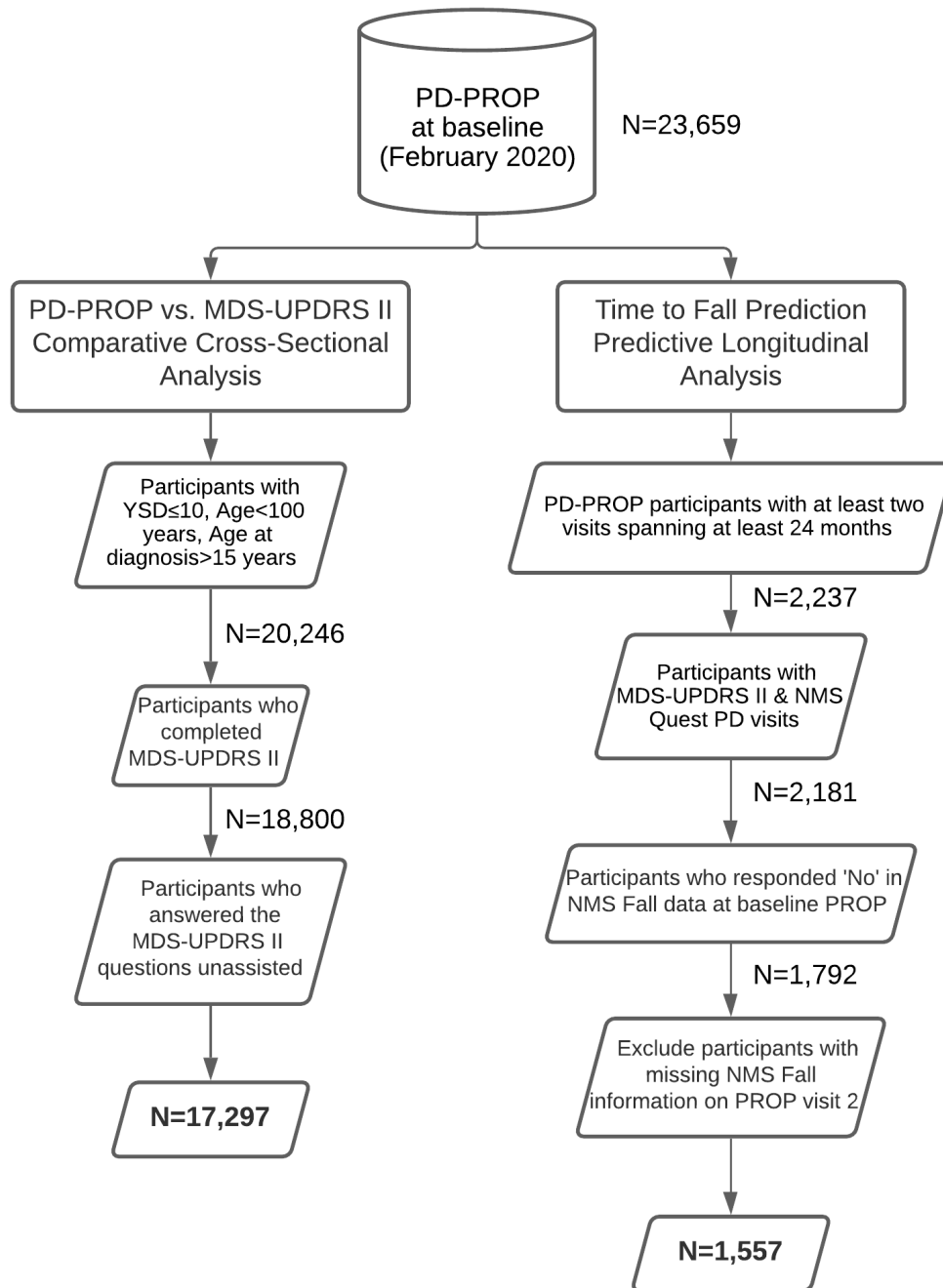# Supplementary Material

Predictive Value of Verbatim Parkinson's Disease Patient-Reported Symptoms of Postural Instability and Falling
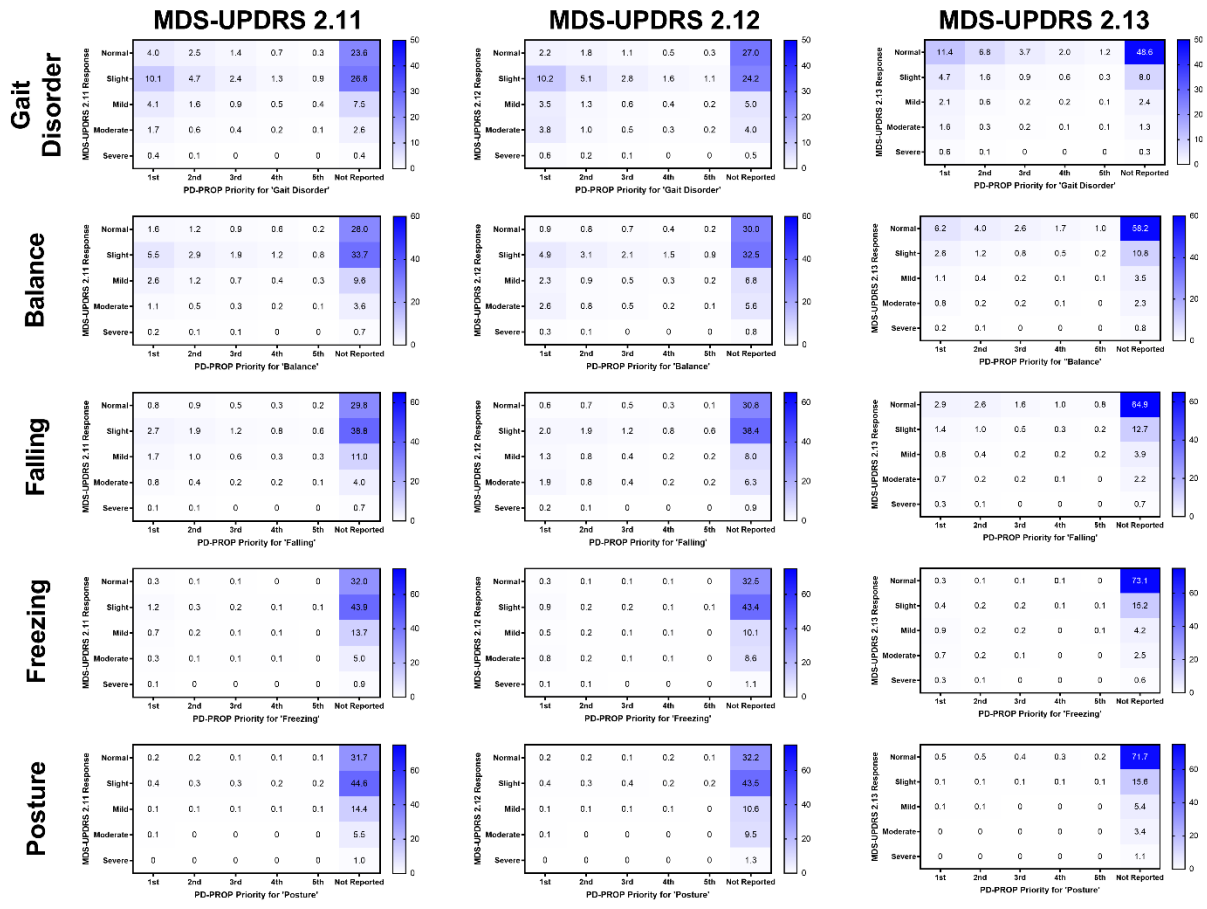
Supplementary Table 1. Validation outcome for postural instability domain.

Domain	Symptom	Accuracy	Precision	Recall/Sensitivity	Specificity
	Balance	96.17	95.33	96.95	95.41
	Falling	97.50	95.00	100.00	95.24
Postural instability	Gait disorder	98.17	96.33	100.00	96.46
	Posture	98.17	96.67	99.66	96.76
	Freezing	95.50	91.00	100.00	91.74

Based on 50 random samples (constituting labels the machine classified as True Positives), and 50 random samples the machine classified as True Negatives. True positive (TP) = the number of cases correctly identified as symptom. False positive (FP) = the number of cases incorrectly identified as symptom. True negative (TN) = the number of cases correctly identified not as symptom. False negative (FN) = the number of cases incorrectly identified not as symptom. Accuracy = (TP+TN) / (TP + FP + TN + FN). Precision = TP / (TP + FP). Recall/Sensitivity = TP / (TP + FN). Specificity = TN / (TN + FP).

Supplementary Figure 1. Participant selection. Flowchart outlining the derivation of data cuts for comparative PROP and MDS-UPDRS II analysis (Fig. 2) and time-to-fall prediction analysis (Table 3, Fig. 3).

MDS-UPDRS 2.11 **MDS-UPDRS 2.12** **MDS-UPDRS 2.13**

Supplementary Figure 2. Heat maps of baseline postural instability symptom reporting and responses to MDS-UPDRS 2.11 (rising up), 2.12 (balance and walking), and 2.13 (freezing) questions. Heat maps show participant baseline postural instability symptom priority and corresponding MDS-UPDRS 2.11-2.13 responses, as a percentage of total participates n=17,297. A darker color indicates a higher percentage of participants.