**Supplementary Table S1: Reported Fall Occurrence among STEADI Fall Risk Groups and Frailty Categories in the Subsequent Four Years Following Initial Stratification**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Frailty Status**‡ | | | | | |
| **Robust** | | **Pre-Frail** | | **Frail** | |
| **Number of Falls***††* | | **0** | **≥1** | **0** | **≥1** | **0** | **≥1** |
| **Fall Risk Status**¶ | **Low Risk** | 1,193 (62.4) | 718 (37.6) | 1,001 (53.8) | 861 (46.2) | 107 (51.0) | 103 (49.0) |
| **Moderate Risk** | 54 (33.8) | 116 (66.2) | 278 (40.6) | 406 (59.4) | 130 (46.9) | 147 (53.1) |
| **High Risk** | 19 (31.7) | 41 (68.3) | 99 (30.6) | 225 (69.4) | 50 (27.5) | 132 (72.5) |

Values are represented as counts (percent)

‡Frailty status defined as frail ≥ 3 criteria, pre-frail 1-2 criteria, robust = 0 criteria, in line with Fried’s phenotypic model26.

¶Fall risk defined by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) Stopping Elderly Accidents, Deaths and Injuries (STEADI) initiative, Preventing Falls in Older Patients-A Provider Tool Kit 24

*††*Number of falls defined by answering “yes” to the question “have you fallen in the last 12 months?” in the succeeding four rounds of longitudinal data collection (2012-2015 NHATS). Answering “no” for all four subsequent rounds=0. Reported “yes” in at least one of the four subsequent rounds ≥1.