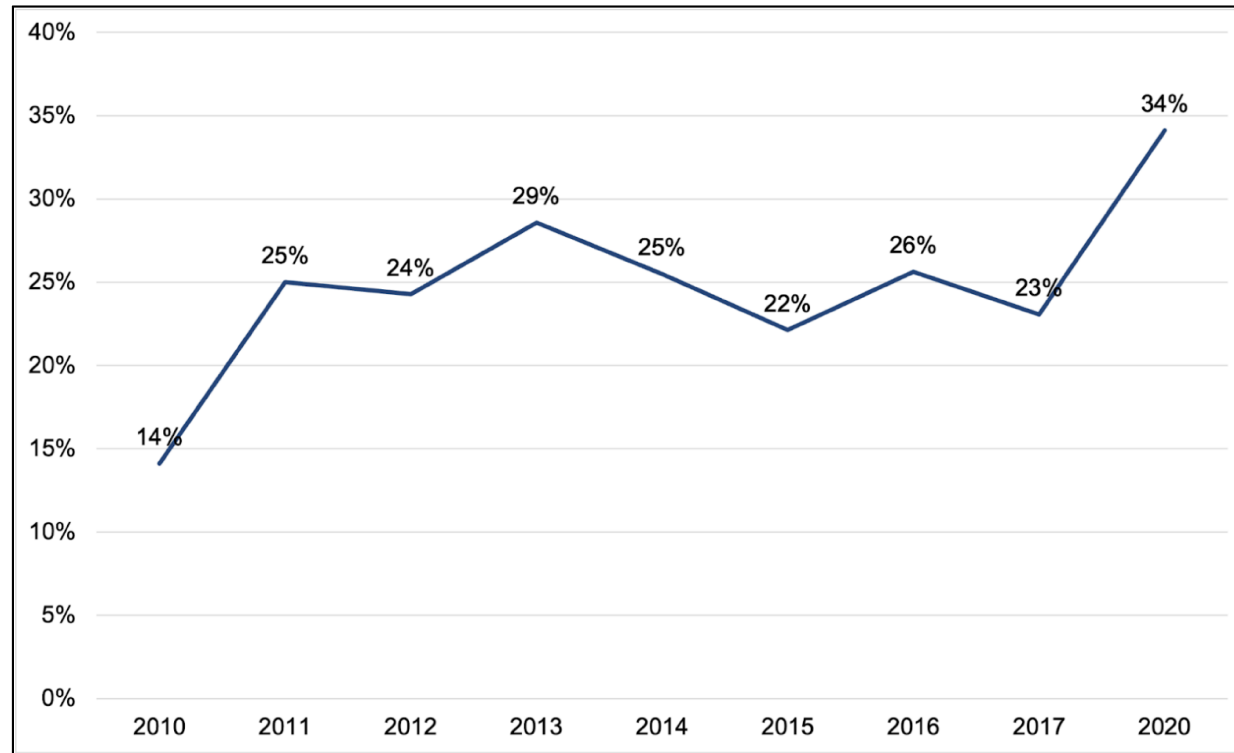## SUPPLEMENTARY FILE

Supplementary Table 1. Associations between symptom clusters and age, gender, race, ethnicity, and heart failure status, n(%)						
	Asymptomatic (reference)	Broadly symptomatic	Dyspnea/ edema	Chest pain	Anxiety	Fatigue/ palpitations
Age (65)	27(57%)	441(59%)	68(57%)	53(47%)	86(62%)	63(51%)
Gender (female)	9(19%)	**294(39%)***	26(22%)	33(29%)	**58(42%)***	35(28%)
Race (non-White)	9(19%)	**329(44%)***	**51(43%)***	**49(43%)***	**57(41%)***	**47(38%)***
Heart failure	20(69%)	342(53%)	69(66%)	**39(41%)***	62(57%)	**43(44%)***
Diabetes	9(31%)	145(22%)	22(21%)	18(19%)	22(20%)	22(22%)
Hypertension	27(93%)	556(86%)	84(81%)	74(79%)	94(87%)	87(89%)
Stroke	3(10%)	105(16%)	11(11%)	15(16%)	18 (17%)	11(11%)
Vascular	23(79%)	419(65%)	68(65%)	57(61%)	72(67%)	57(58%)
Alcohol	28(65%)	403(59%)	58(58%)	64(63%)	83(65%)	74(66%)
Smoking	12(28%)	210(31%)	17(17%)	28(27%)	30(23%)	27(24%)
SDI (90)	8(18%)	137(19%)	20(18%)	20(19%)	33(25%)	30(25%)
Baseline Rate Control	23(49%)	412(55%)	58 (49%)	56(50%)	76(55%)	55(45%)
Antiarrhythmic	8(17%)	232(31%)	28(24%)	36 (32%)	33(24%)	33(27%)
*Indicates significant differences of proportions compared to reference group (p<0.05) determined by Fisher's Exact Test						

Supplementary Figure 1. Proportion of patients undergoing ablation who were asymptomatic at baseline over time*

*Data from 2018-2019 may not reliable due to transitions in EHR vendors resulting in high missingness during this time period; these data are therefore excluded from our reporting.