

Supplementary Material

Table S1. Sensitivity Analysis: Alternative Ayahuasca Experience Classification Thresholds

Comparison of MANOVA results across the original three-tier classification and three alternative classification schemes drawn from the published literature.

Dependent Variable	Original (3-tier: Naïve/1–20/21+)	Daldegan-Bueno et al. (2022) (3-tier: <10/10–50/>50)	Cowley-Court et al. (2023)* (5-tier: Naïve/1–5/6–20/21–50/51+)	Bouso et al. (2022)† (4-tier, approx.: ≤2/3–8/9–30/>30)
Multivariate effect (Pillai's Trace)	V = .125, p < .001, η^2 = .06	V = .120, p < .001, η^2 = .06	V = .161, p < .001, η^2 = .04	V = .154, p < .001, η^2 = .05
ASSIST – Alcohol	p < .001, η^2 = .04	p < .001, η^2 = .05	p < .001, η^2 = .06	p < .001, η^2 = .05
ASSIST – Tobacco	p = .018, η^2 = .01	p = .001, η^2 = .02	p = .004, η^2 = .02	p = .004, η^2 = .02
DASS-21 – Depression	p < .001, η^2 = .03	p < .001, η^2 = .04	p < .001, η^2 = .05	p < .001, η^2 = .04
DASS-21 – Anxiety	p = .002, η^2 = .01	p = .001, η^2 = .02	p = .001, η^2 = .02	p = .001, η^2 = .02
DASS-21 – Stress	p < .001, η^2 = .02	p < .001, η^2 = .02	p < .001, η^2 = .03	p < .001, η^2 = .03
ASI	p = .005, η^2 = .01	p = .075, η^2 = .006 (n.s.)	p = .013, η^2 = .02	p = .001, η^2 = .02
MBQ	p = .002, η^2 = .01	p = .002, η^2 = .02	p = .005, η^2 = .02	p < .001, η^2 = .03
WHOQOL-SRPB BREF	p < .001, η^2 = .09	p < .001, η^2 = .08	p < .001, η^2 = .10	p < .001, η^2 = .10

Note. ASSIST = Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test; DASS-21 = Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale-21; ASI = Aberrant Salience Inventory; MBQ = Metaphysical Beliefs Questionnaire; WHOQOL-SRPB BREF = WHO Quality of Life – Spirituality, Religiousness and Personal Beliefs. η^2 = partial eta squared. n.s. = not significant. *Cowley-Court et al. (2023) classification was adapted to include an additional naïve category, given the availability of this information in our sample (the original study did not separate naïve users as a distinct group). †Bouso et al. (2022) thresholds could not be reproduced exactly, since the original experience variable was collected in ordinal bands (e.g., "2 to 5 times") rather than as a continuous count; the closest approximation available in our data is reported.

Table S2. Robustness Check: MANOVA With and Without Sociodemographic Covariates

Comparison of results from the original MANOVA (three-tier classification: naïve, low/moderate, high experience) and a MANCOVA including sociodemographic variables as covariates.

Dependent Variable	Original MANOVA (no covariates)	MANCOVA (age, gender, sexual orientation, education, marital status, income as covariates)
Multivariate effect (Pillai's Trace)	$V = .125, p < .001, \eta^2 = .06$	$V = .120, F(16,1576) = 6.265, p < .001, \eta^2 = .06$
ASSIST – Alcohol	$p < .001, \eta^2 = .04$	$p < .001, \eta^2 = .034$
ASSIST – Tobacco	$p = .018, \eta^2 = .01$	$p = .062, \eta^2 = .007$ (n.s.)
DASS-21 – Depression	$p < .001, \eta^2 = .03$	$p < .001, \eta^2 = .032$
DASS-21 – Anxiety	$p = .002, \eta^2 = .01$	$p = .006, \eta^2 = .013$
DASS-21 – Stress	$p < .001, \eta^2 = .02$	$p < .001, \eta^2 = .019$
ASI	$p = .005, \eta^2 = .01$	$p = .002, \eta^2 = .015$
MBQ	$p = .002, \eta^2 = .01$	$p = .001, \eta^2 = .018$
WHOQOL-SRPB BREF	$p < .001, \eta^2 = .09$	$p < .001, \eta^2 = .088$

Note. Covariates included age (continuous), gender (woman/man), sexual orientation (heterosexual/LGBTQ+), educational level (with/without higher education), marital status (married or in a stable union/single, widowed, or divorced), and income (Classes D/E vs. A/B/C, Brazilian classification system). η^2 = partial eta squared. n.s. = not significant.