**Supplementary Table 1. Clinical description of respondents with lifetime psychotic-like experiences in CPES, adjusted by age and gender (N=1,138).**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number of individuals with PLEs** | **TOTAL** | **NCS-R Non-Latino Whites (I)** | **NLAAS Carib-Latinos (II)** | **NLAAS Non-Carib-Latinos (III)** | **NLAAS Asian Americans (IV)** | **NSAL African Americans (V)** | **NSAL Afro-Caribbeans (VI)** | **Omnibus Test** | **Benjamini- Hochberg post-hoc comparison** |
| **(n=1,138)** | **(n=181)1,2** | **(n=143)2,3** | **(n=136)2,4** | **(n=121)2** | **(n=427)2** | **(n=130)2,5** | **P Value** |  |
| **PLE characteristics** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mean age of PLE onset (yrs) | 25.4 | 26.4 | 28.2 | 25.8 | 20.1 | 24.3 | 17.7 | 0.006 | I, II, V > VI |
| Number of PLEs |  |  | . | . | . | . | . | . |  |
|  1 | 73.5% | 77.7% | 58.3% | 69.3% | 76.5% | 71.3% | 68.9% | 0.0066 |  |
|  2 | 18.7% | 12.5% | 25.9% | 26.8% | 17.6% | 23.0% | 23.4% | . |  |
|  3+ | 7.8% | 9.8% | 15.8% | 3.8% | 5.9% | 5.7% | 7.7% | . |  |
| Any current PLEs | 30.7% | 28.6% | 41.6% | 31.3% | 24.5% | 32.2% | 47.5% | 0.33 | I < VI |
| **Type of lifetime PLEs** |  |  | . | . | . | . | . | . |  |
| Visual hallucinations | 69.2% | 68.3% | 66.5% | 64.3% | 68.3% | 73.5% | 89.7% | 0.24 |  |
| Auditory hallucinations | 43.3% | 40.2% | 57.0% | 49.2% | 39.3% | 44.3% | 24.0% | 0.16 |  |
| Thought insertion/withdrawal | 4.8% | 5.9% | 11.6% | 3.2% | 6.0% | 2.5% | 7.7% | 0.09 |  |
| Delusions of control | 2.2% | 1.2% | 8.0% | 2.1% | 2.4% | 2.9% | 5.2% | 0.10 | I < II |
| Delusions of reference | 8.1% | 9.1% | 12.1% | 9.1% | 8.7% | 4.9% | 7.4% | 0.37 |  |
| Persecutory delusions | 10.6% | 11.0% | 11.8% | 10.4% | 6.8% | 10.2% | 19.7% | 0.83 |   |

1Only the NCS-R random subsample that completed the psychosis symptom screener was included. 2Respondents with missing PLE data were dropped from the sample. 3Caribbean Latinos include respondents who identify as Puerto Rican, Cuban, or Dominican. 4Non-Caribbean Latinos include all other respondents who identify as Latinos (68.7% of Mexican origin). 5Afro-Caribbean respondents identified as Black and reported West Indian or Caribbean descent in their own, their parents’, or previous generations. 6None of the post-hoc tests remained significant after Benjamini-Hochberg correction.

Note: PLE: psychotic-like experiences.

**Supplementary Table 2. Demographic description of respondents with lifetime psychotic-like experiences in CPES (N=1,138).**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number of individuals with PLEs** | **TOTAL** | **NCS-R Non-Latino Whites (I)** | **NLAAS Caribbean Latinos (II)** | **NLAAS Non-Caribbean Latinos (III)** | **NLAAS Asian Americans (IV)** | **NSAL African Americans (V)** | **NSAL Afro-Caribbeans (VI)** | **Omnibus Test** | **Benjamini- Hochberg post-hoc comparison** |
| **(n=1,138)** | **(n=181)1,2** | **(n=143)2,3** | **(n=136)2,4** | **(n=121)2** | **(n=427)2** | **(n=130)2,5** | **P Value** |  |
| **Demographic variables** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Migration Status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  US-born | 83.0% | 95.5% | 40.4% | 54.5% | 33.2% | 98.4% | 51.0% | <0.0001 | II, III, IV, VI *v*. I |
|  Foreign-born | 17.0% | 4.5% | 59.6% | 45.5% | 66.8% | 1.6% | 49.0% | . | II, III, IV, VI *v*. V |
| Age  |  |  | . | . | . | . | . | . |  |
| 18-34 years | 37.3% | 31.8% | 44.3% | 46.3% | 49.3% | 36.6% | 51.8% | 0.00477 |  |
| 35-49 years | 29.9% | 27.7% | 28.9% | 32.6% | 27.4% | 32.9% | 26.8% | . |  |
| 50+ years | 32.8% | 40.4% | 26.8% | 21.1% | 23.3% | 30.5% | 21.4% | . |  |
| Education |  |  | **.** | **.** | **.** | **.** | **.** | . |  |
| 11 years or less | 22.8% | 12.1% | 36.7% | 38.4% | 14.4% | 30.2% | 32.6% | <0.0001 | II, III, V *v.* I |
| 12 years | 29.0% | 32.2% | 24.0% | 22.4% | 11.3% | 32.3% | 26.9% | . | II, III, V, VI *v.* IV |
| 13-15 years | 29.5% | 31.2% | 28.7% | 26.6% | 38.5% | 27.0% | 24.3% | . |  |
| 16+ years | 18.7% | 24.4% | 10.6% | 12.6% | 35.8% | 10.6% | 16.3% | . |  |
| Gender |  |  | . | . | . | . | . | . |  |
| Male | 43.1% | 39.4% | 50.2% | 50.9% | 53.7% | 40.2% | 57.5% | 0.059 |  |
| Female | 56.9% | 60.6% | 49.8% | 49.1% | 46.3% | 59.8% | 42.5% | . |  |
| Household Income |  |  | . | . | . | . | . | . |  |
| $0-$14,999 | 27.5% | 21.3% | 35.0% | 33.3% | 18.4% | 35.2% | 31.1% | <0.0001 | I *v.* V |
| $15,000-$34,999 | 24.8% | 21.3% | 26.7% | 21.5% | 10.4% | 35.3% | 27.1% | . | II, III, V *v.* IV |
| $35,000-$74,999 | 30.1% | 34.9% | 22.6% | 30.1% | 26.3% | 23.4% | 36.8% | . |  |
| $75,000+ | 17.6% | 22.5% | 15.7% | 15.1% | 45.0% | 6.1% | 5.1% | . |  |
| Marital Status6 |  |  | . | . | . | . | . | . |  |
| Unmarried  | 52.6% | 47.5% | 55.2% | 42.9% | 44.5% | 68.4% | 57.5% | <0.0001 | I, III, IV *v.* V |
| Married | 47.4% | 52.5% | 44.8% | 57.1% | 55.5% | 31.6% | 42.5% | . |   |

1Only the NCS-R random subsample that completed the psychosis symptom screener was included. 2Respondents with missing PLE data were dropped from the sample. 3Caribbean Latinos include respondents who identify as Puerto Rican, Cuban, or Dominican. 4Non-Caribbean Latinos include all other respondents who identify as Latinos (68.7% of Mexican origin). 5Afro-Caribbean respondents identified as Black and reported West Indian or Caribbean descent in their own, their parents’, or previous generations. 6Unmarried includes respondents who never married or who are widowed, separated, or divorced. 7None of the post-hoc tests remained significant after Benjamini-Hochberg correction

Note: PLE: psychotic-like experiences.

**Supplementary Table 3. Hazard ratios of lifetime, and odds ratios of current, mental health outcomes by lifetime psychotic-like experiences in CPES (Ns=914-1071), adjusted by nativity, other socio-demographic, and clinical variables.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Lifetime Mental Health Outcomes** |  |
|  | **NCS-R Non-Latino Whites1,2**  |  | **NLAAS Latinos2,3** |  | **NLAAS Asian Americans2** |  | **NSAL Black Americans2,4** |  |
|  | HR | 95% CI |  | HR | 95% CI |  | HR | 95% CI |  | HR | 95% CI |  |
|  | **(n=168)** |  | **(n=262)** |  | **(n=118)** |  | **(n=523)** |  |
| **Psychiatric hospitalization after PLE onset (n=1071)** | 1 |  |  |  | 0.67 | 0.34 | 1.33 |  | 0.52 | 0.19 | 1.44 |  | 0.67 | 0.40 | 1.14 |  |
|  |
|  | **(n=133)** |  | **(n=220)** |  | **(n=108)** |  | **(n=453)** |  |
| **Outpatient mental health care after PLE onset (n=914)** | 1 |  |  |  | 0.68 | 0.35 | 1.33 |  | 0.62 | 0.25 | 1.54 |  | **0.66** | **0.44** | **0.99** | \*\* |
|  |
|  | **(n=157)** |  | **(n=249)** |  | **(n=110)** |  | **(n=496)** |  |
| **Suicidal ideation after PLE onset (n=1012)** | 1 |  |  |  | 0.65 | 0.35 | 1.20 |  | 0.44 | 0.17 | 1.13 |  | 0.60 | 0.34 | 1.03 |  |
|  |
|  | **(n=167)** |  | **(n=249)** |  | **(n=116)** |  | **(n=513)** |  |
| **Suicide attempt after PLE onset (n=1045)** | 1 |  |  |  | 0.48 | 0.17 | 1.35 |  | 0.61 | 0.25 | 1.51 |  | 0.53 | 0.22 | 1.27 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Current Mental Health Outcomes** |  |
|  | OR | 95% CI |  | OR | 95% CI |  | OR | 95% CI |  | OR | 95% CI |  |
|  | **(n=82)** |  | **(n=279)** |  | **(n=120)** |  | **(n=554)** |  |
| **Fair or poor mental health currently (n=1035)** | 1 |  |  |  | 0.59 | 0.29 | 1.18 |  | 0.59 | 0.26 | 1.36 |  | 0.95 | 0.47 | 1.92 |  |
|  |
|  | **(n=179)** |  | **(n=279)** |  | **(n=121)** |  | **(n=554)** |  |
| **Days out of role in last 30 days (n=1133)** | 1 |  |  |  | 0.50 | 0.18 | 1.43 |  | 0.45 | 0.07 | 3.00 |  | **2.10** | **1.12** | **3.93** | \* |

1Only the NCS-R random subsample that completed the psychosis symptom screener was included. 2Respondents with missing PLE data were dropped from the sample. 3Latinos combine Caribbean and non-Caribbean Latinos from the NLAAS. 4Black Americans combine African Americans and Blacks of Caribbean origin from the NSAL.

Note: Bolded values are statistically significant: \*p<.05; \*\*p<.01. Cox or logistic regressions adjusting for nativity, age of PLE onset, education, household annual income, marital status, and number of lifetime psychiatric disorders; logistic regressions also adjust for duration of PLEs. PLE: psychotic-like experiences.