|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Low PLE  N=28 | High PLE  N=17 | P value |
| Female gender | 16 (57.1%) | | 7 (41.2%) | 0.365 |
| Cannabis use | 12 (42.9%) | | 7 (41.2%) | 1.000 |
| CAPE-42 scores |  | |  |  |
| Positive | 1.34 (0.15) | | 1.78 (0.12) | <0.001 |
| Negative | 2.62 (0.86) | | 2.56 (0.62) | 0.811 |
| Depressive | 1.73 (0.47) | | 1.92 (0.45) | 0.199 |
| Cognitive biases (CBQ) |  | |  |  |
| CBQ total | 42.0 (5.4) | | 46.6 (9.0) | 0.037 |
| Intentionalizing | 7.6 (1.3) | | 8.0 (2.5) | 0.458 |
| Catastrophizing | 8.8 (1.3) | | 9.4 (2.5) | 0.273 |
| Dichotomous thinking | 8.5 (1.7) | | 9.7 (2.4) | 0.071 |
| Jumping to conclusions | 9.9 (1.4) | | 11.1 (2.8) | 0.114 |
| Emotional reasoning | 7.8 (1.5) | | 9.0 (2.4) | 0.039 |

Table S4. Clinical characteristics and cognitive biases in healthy adolescents with low or high psychotic-like experiences.

Data are the mean (SD) or N (%). Chi-square and T-test were applied for comparing categorical or continuous data.

Abbreviations: SD = standard deviation; PLE= Psychotic-like experiencesCAPE-42= Community Assessment of Psychic Experiences; CBQ = Cognitive Biases Questionnaire for Psychosis.