Approximately 5% of adolescents present psychotic symptoms which are not necessarily associated with a psychopathological alteration and that are known as subclinical psychotic-like experiences. Said symptoms have been found to be closely linked to the presence of affective psychopathology, such as high levels of anxiety, stress, dysphoria or depression in this population.

**Objectives:** The main objective of this work was to compare the emotional and behavioral problems reported by adolescents with and without psychotic-like symptoms.

**Method:** The sample was composed of 1,713 non-clinical adolescents with a mean age of 14.7 years (SD = 1.7), of which 832 (48.6 %) were males.

**Results:** The results showed that the participants with psychotic-like symptoms reported a higher number of emotional and behavioral problems compared to the participants who did not inform of said experiences.

**Conclusions:** The findings converge with data from previous studies of patients with schizophrenia as well as in schizophrenia-prone individuals, offering support to the dimensional models of psychosis, and have clear implications with a view to establishing primary prevention strategies for these high-risk individuals.