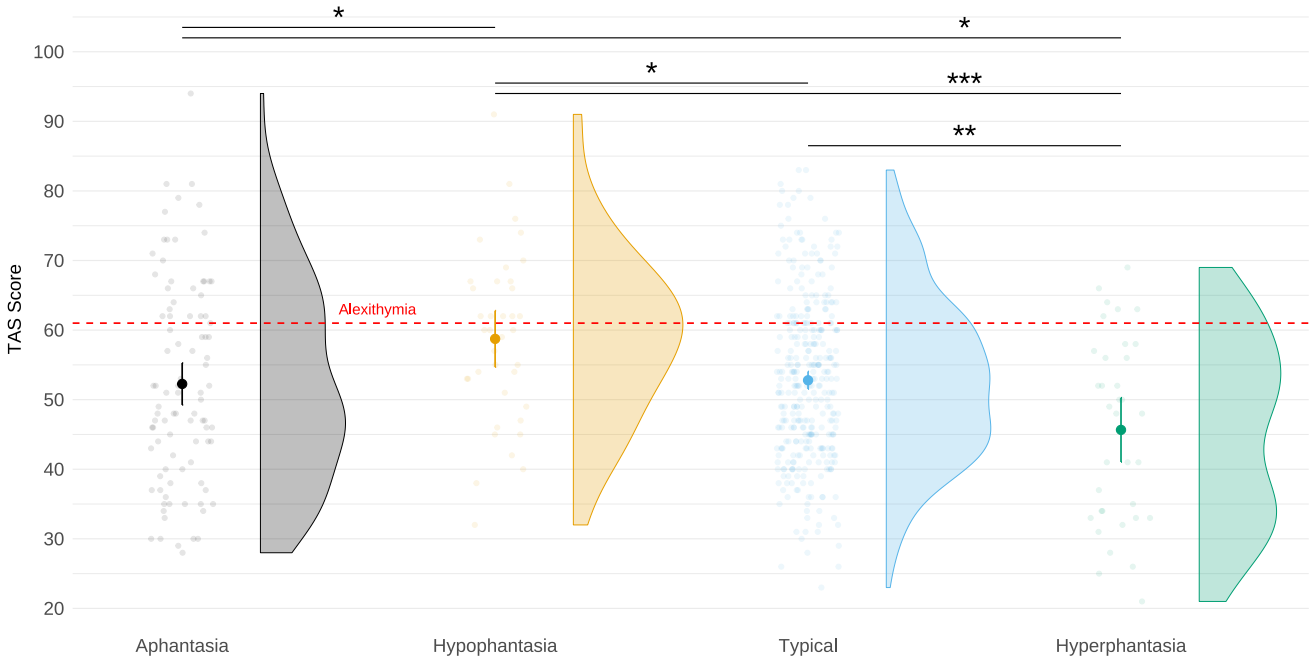
TAS score differences between VVIQ groups (linear model contrasts)

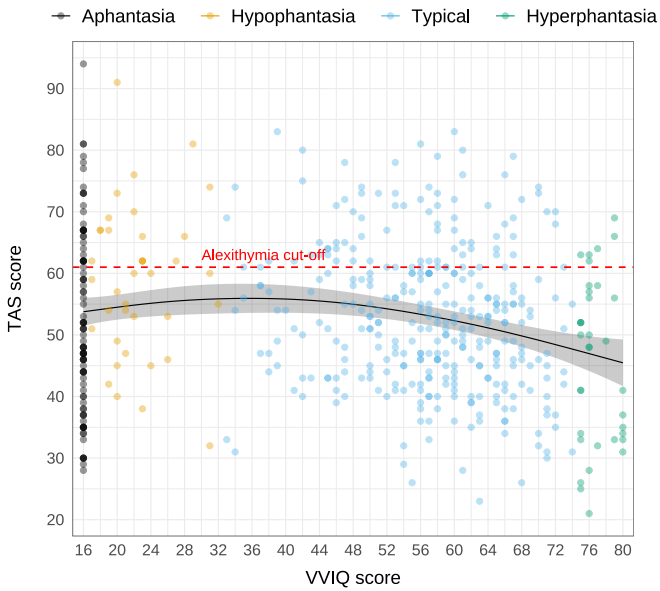
$N_{Aphant.}$ = 92 , $N_{Hypophant.}$ = 38 , $N_{Typical.}$ = 334 , $N_{Hyperphant.}$ = 35



Combined data from Burns et al. (2024), Monzel et al. (2024) & Ruby (2025). The red line indicates the alexithymia cut-off (TAS > 60). The significance labels are based on a contrast analysis of a linear model predicting TAS scores with VVIQ groups.

Non-linear relationship between TAS and VVIQ scores

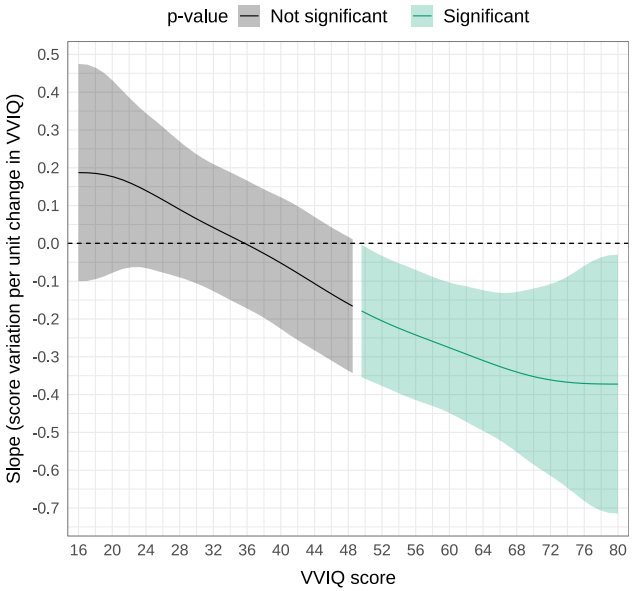
$N_{Aphant.}$ = 92 , $N_{Hypophant.}$ = 38 , $N_{Typical.}$ = 334 , $N_{Hyperphant.}$ = 35



The black line represents a generalized additive model (GAM) fitted to the data. The shaded area represents the 95% confidence interval of the GAM.

Non-linear variation of TAS scores by VVIQ

Estimation based on the first derivative of the GAM



A slope above 0 indicates that as VVIQ increases, TAS scores also increase. A slope below 0 indicates that as VVIQ increases, TAS scores decrease.