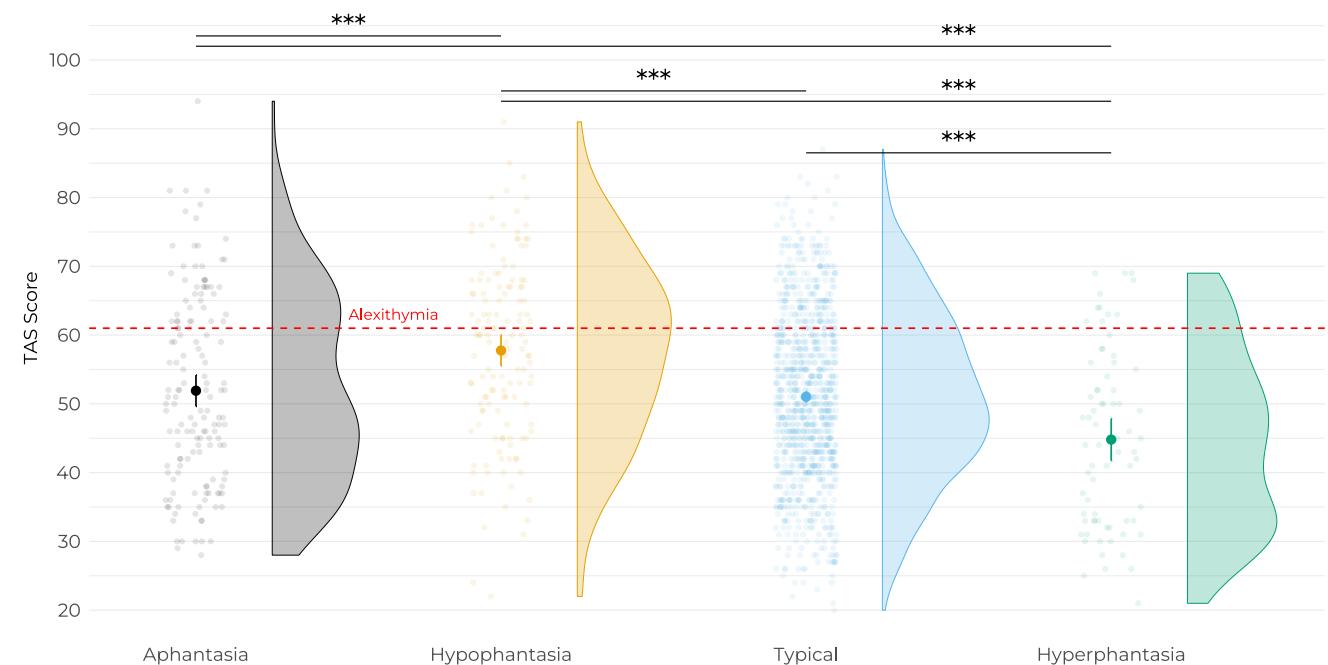


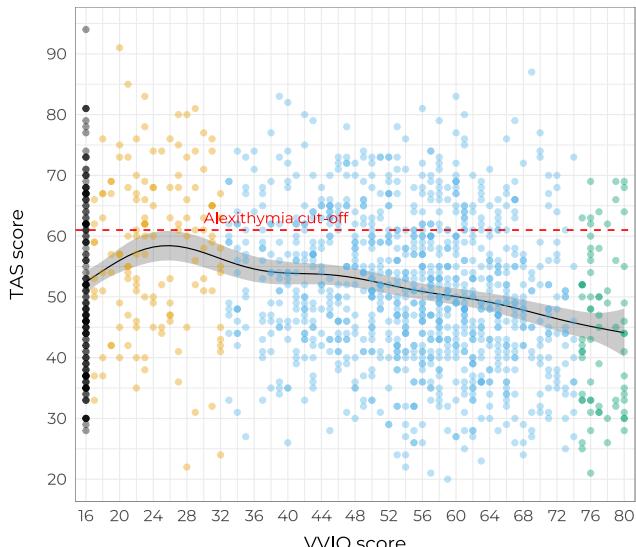
TAS score differences between VVIQ groups (linear model contrasts)
 $N_{\text{Aphant.}} = 146$, $N_{\text{Hypophant.}} = 137$, $N_{\text{Typical.}} = 978$, $N_{\text{Hyperphant.}} = 71$



Combined data from Ale & Burns (2024), Monzel et al. (2025) and Ruby (2025).
The red line indicates the alexithymia cut-off ($\text{TAS} > 60$). 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
 $N_{\text{Aphant.}} = 146$, $N_{\text{Hypophant.}} = 137$, $N_{\text{Typical.}} = 978$, $N_{\text{Hyperphant.}} = 71$

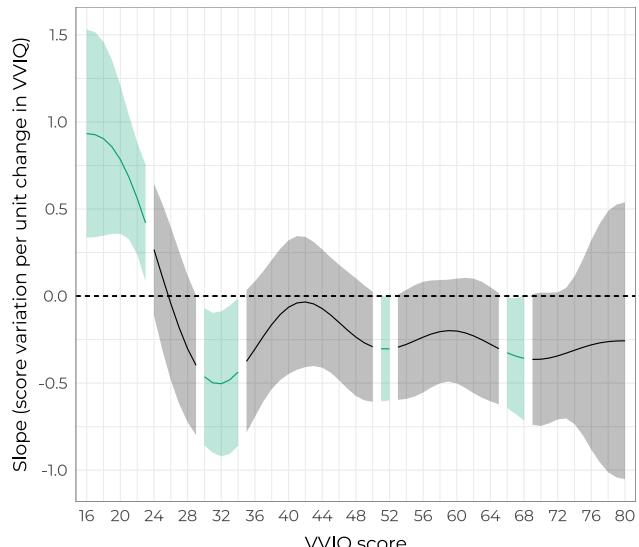
■ Aphantasia ■ Hypophantasia ■ Typical ■ Hyperphantasia



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

p-value ■ Not significant ■ Significant



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.