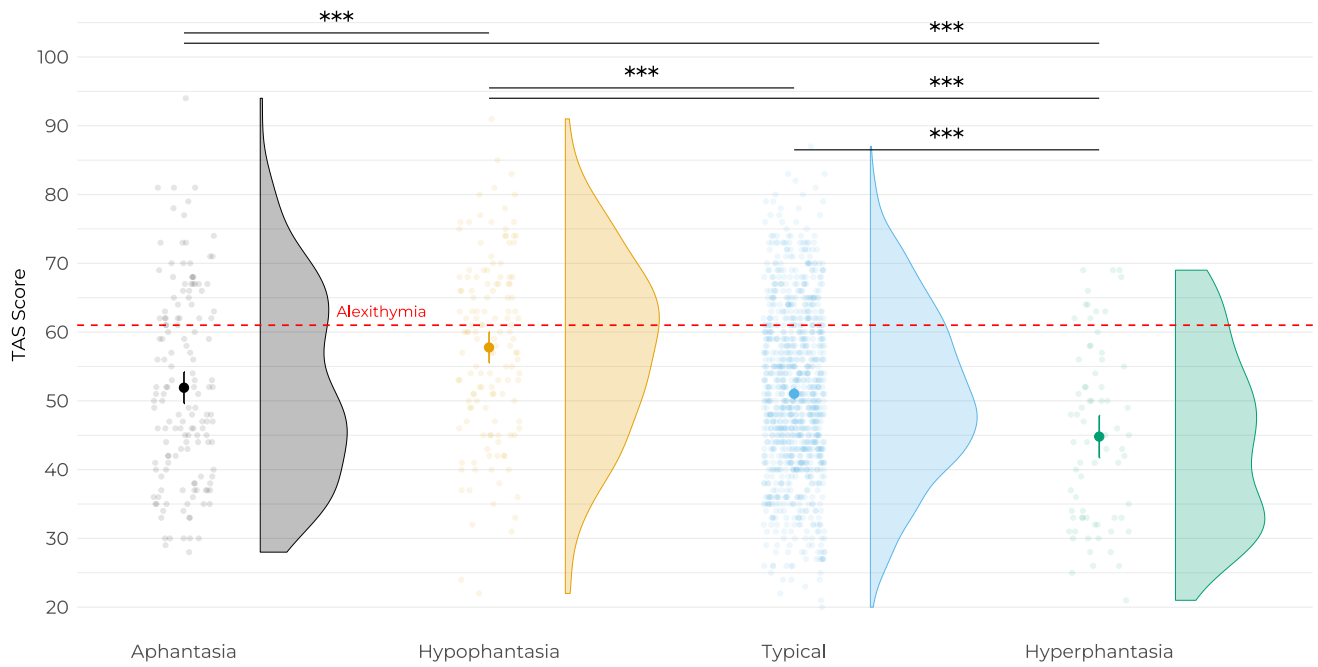


TAS score differences between VVIQ groups (linear model contrasts)

$N_{\text{Aphant.}} = 146$, $N_{\text{Hypophant.}} = 137$, $N_{\text{Typical.}} = 978$, $N_{\text{Hyperphant.}} = 71$

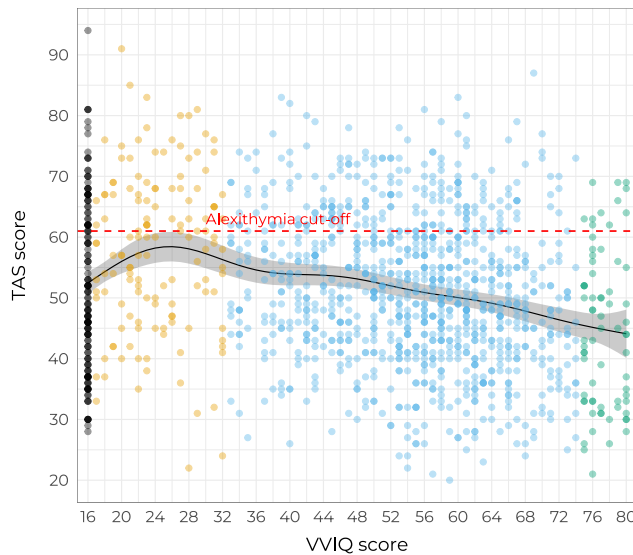


Combined data from Ale & Burns (2024), Monzel et al. (2024), Kvamme et al. (2025) and Ruby (2025). The red line indicates the alexithymia cut-off (TAS > 60). The significance labels are based on a contrast analysis of a linear model predicting TAS scores with VVIQ groups.

Non-linear relationship between TAS and VVIQ scores

$N_{\text{Aphant.}} = 146$, $N_{\text{Hypophant.}} = 137$, $N_{\text{Typical.}} = 978$, $N_{\text{Hyperphant.}} = 71$

■ Aphantasia ■ Hypophantasia ■ Typical ■ Hyperphantasia

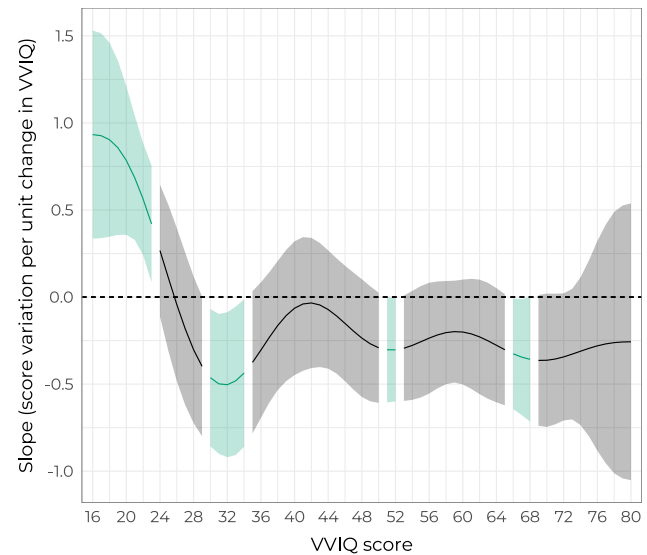


The black line represents a generalized additive model (GAM) fitted to the data. The shaded area represents the 95% confidence interval of the GAM.

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.