Supplementary Material

# Reference Lists for the Meta-Analyses

## Articles included in the meta-analysis between CTQ and TAS

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# Supplementary Figures and Tables

## Supplementary Figures

**Figure 1**

Origin of participants based on origin country of the studies (CTQ-TAS)

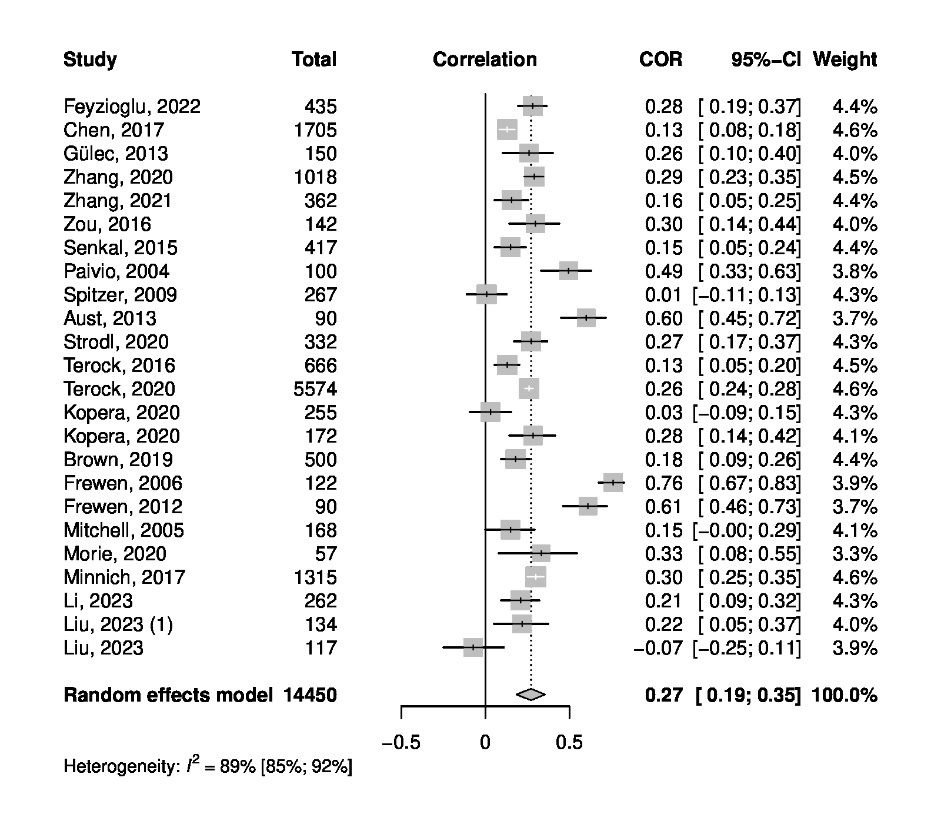
**Figure 2**

Origin of participants based on origin country of the studies (TAS-SCL)

*Note.* Turkey was listed as Asian country.

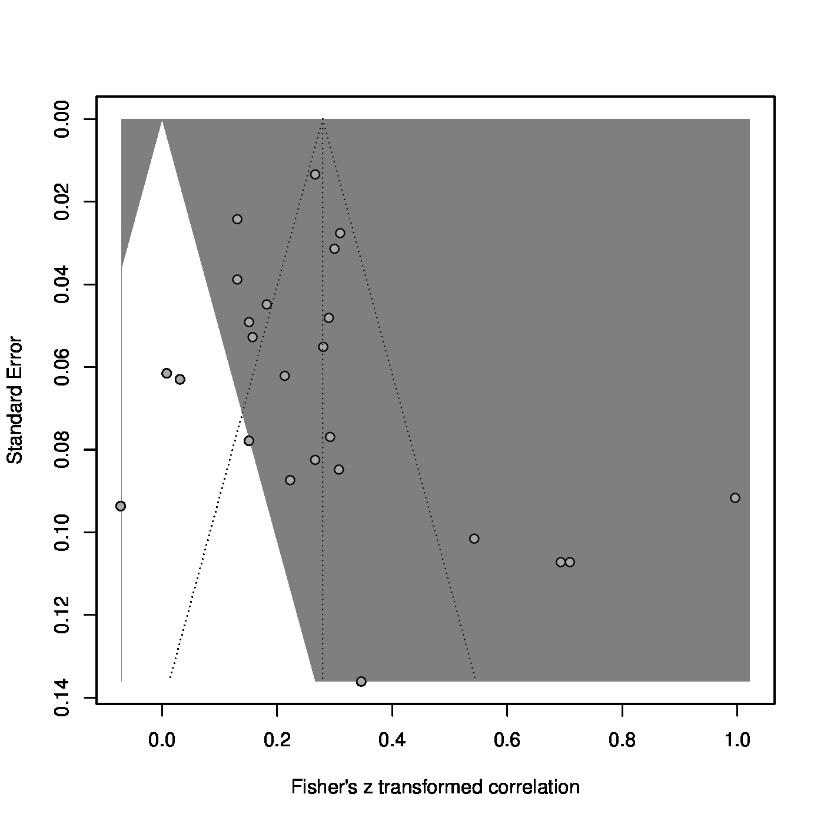
**Figure 3**

Forest Plot (Emotional Neglect)



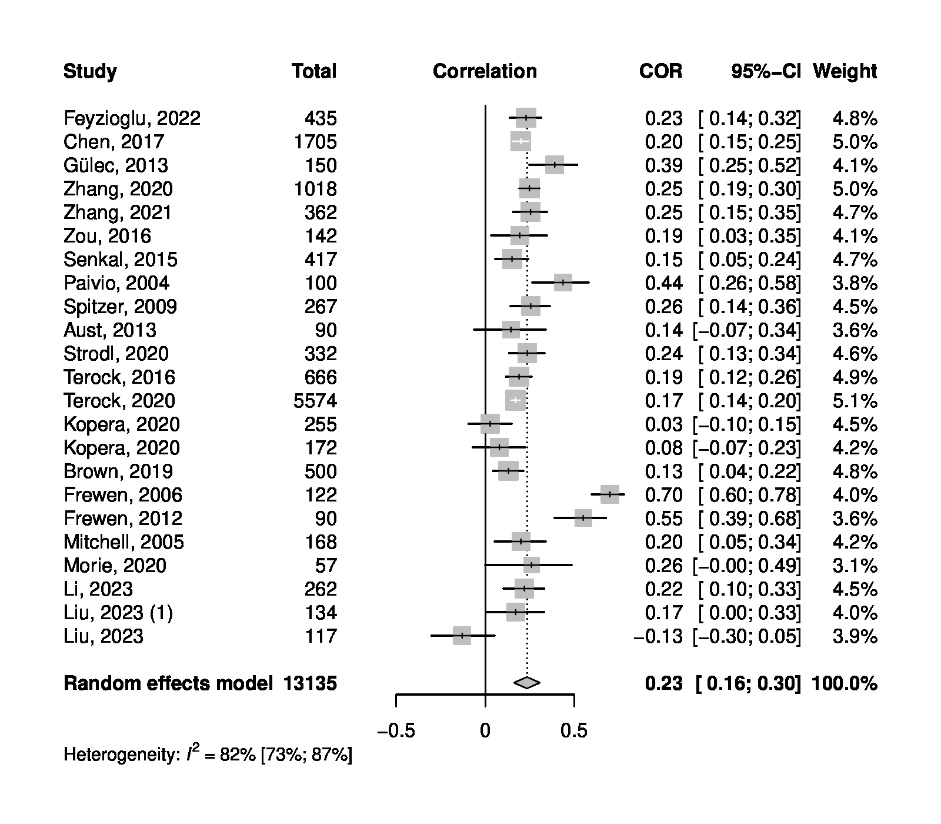
**Figure 4**

Funnel Plot (Emotional Neglect)



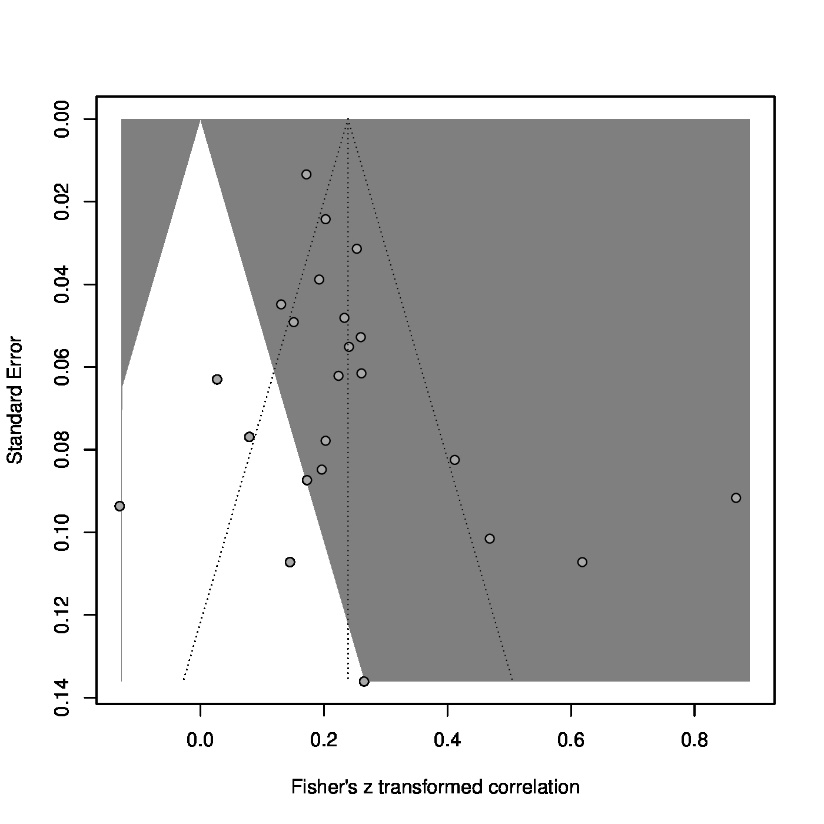
**Figure 5**

Forest Plot (Emotional Abuse)



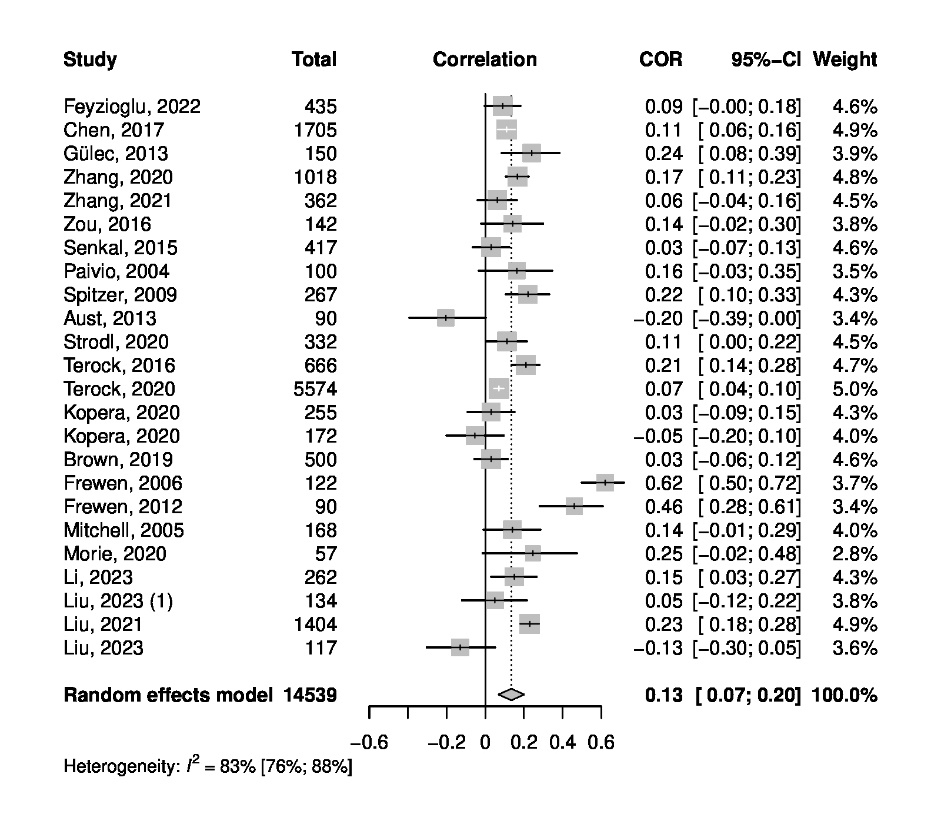
**Figure 6**

Funnel Plot (Emotional Abuse)



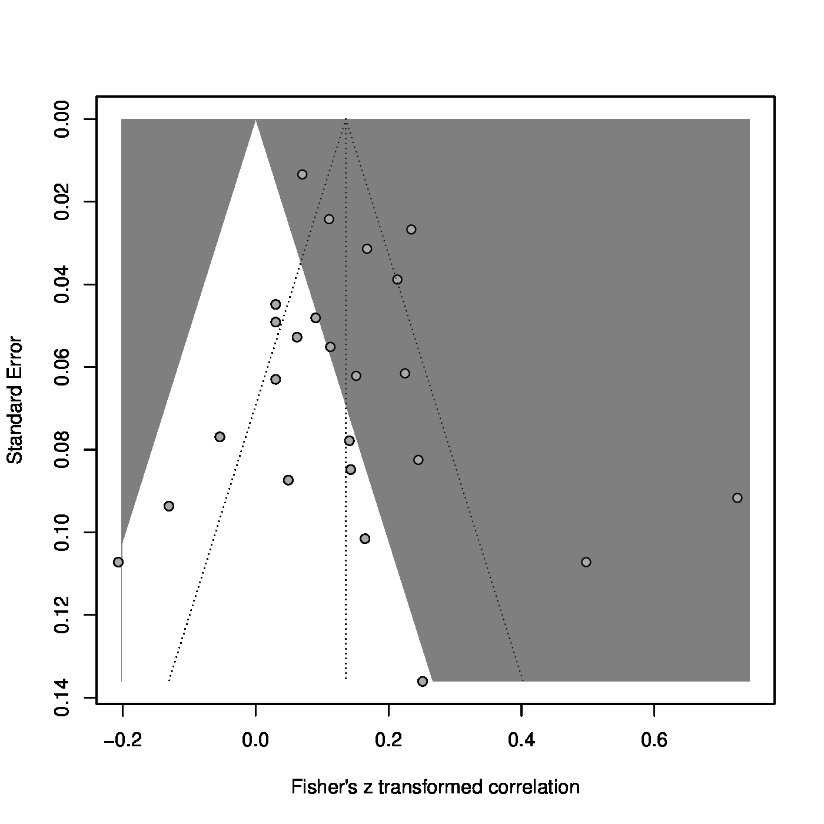
**Figure 7**

Forest Plot (Sexual Abuse)



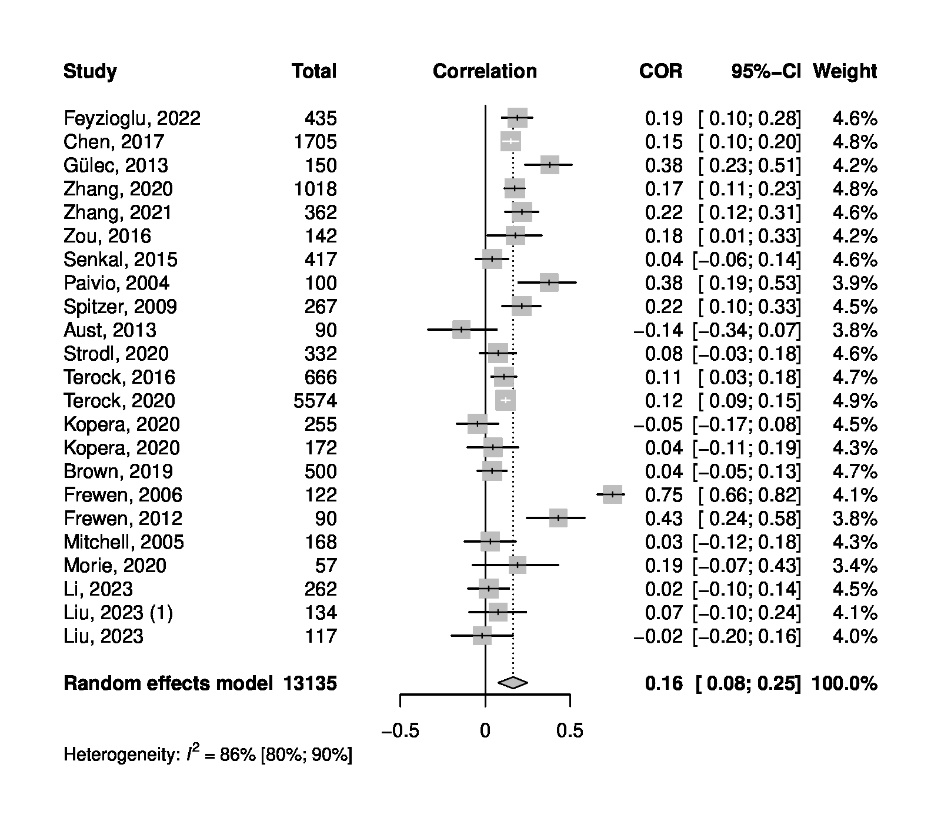
**Figure 8**

Funnel Plot (Sexual Abuse)



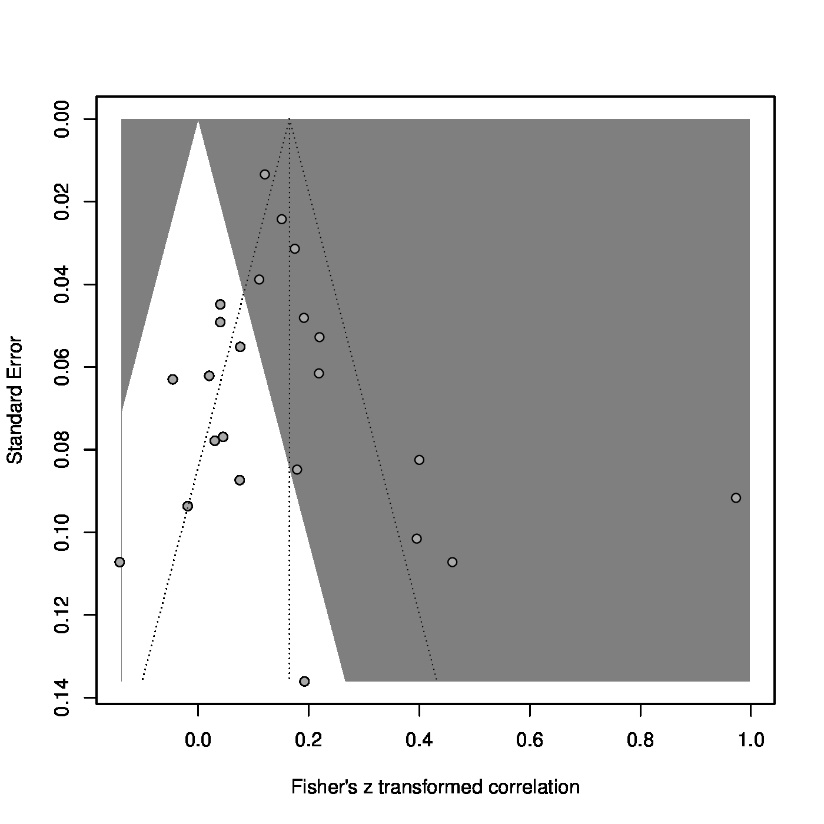
**Figure 9**

Forest Plot (Physical Abuse)



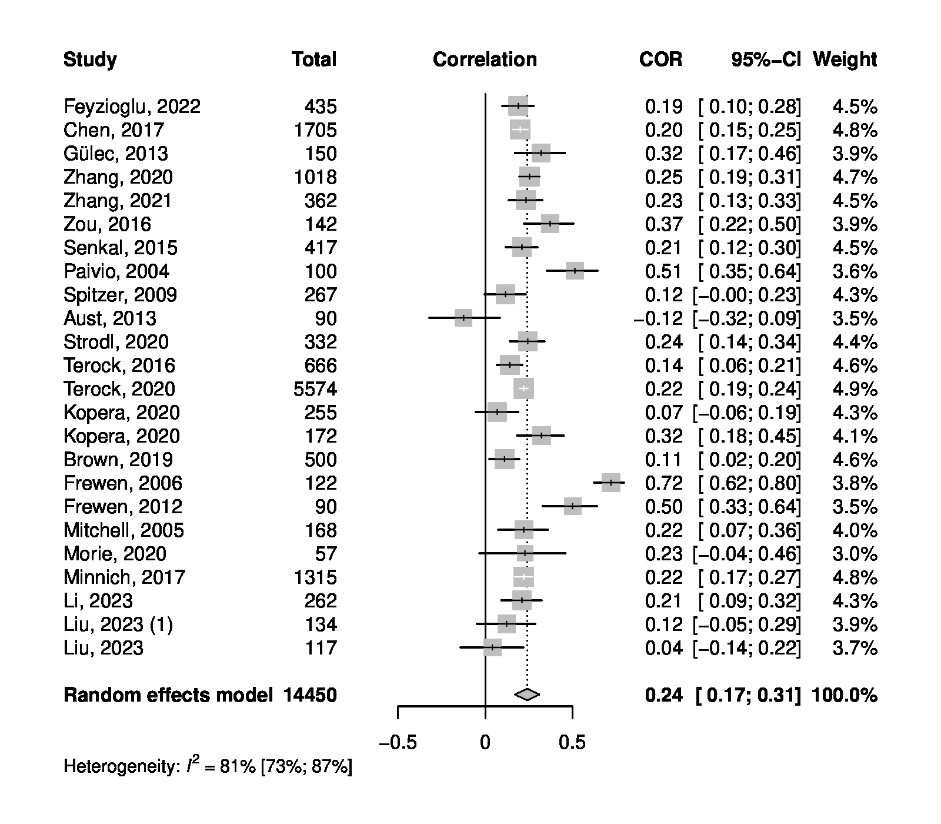
**Figure 10**

Funnel Plot (Physical Abuse)



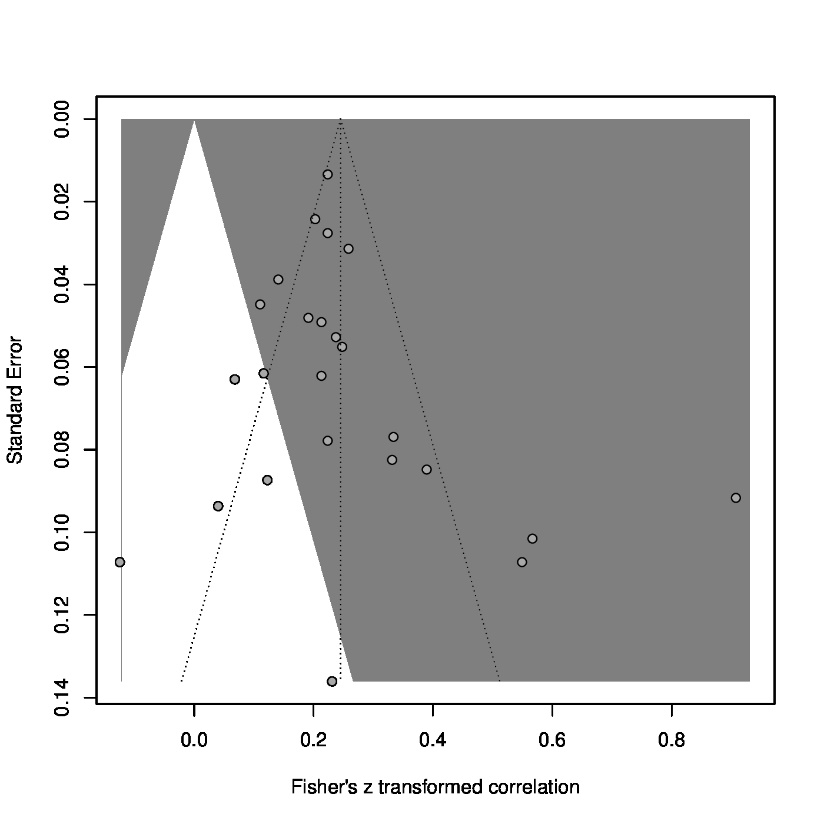
**Figure 11**

Forest Plot (Physical Neglect)



**Figure 12**

Funnel Plot (Physical Neglect)



## Supplementary Tables

**Table 1**

Keywords for article search (child abuse and alexithymia)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Database** | **Number of articles** | **Keywords** |
| PubMed | 143 | "alexithymia" AND ((child abuse) OR (child neglect) OR (child maltreatment)) |
| PsycINFO  (via EBSCOhost) | 167 | Alexithymia AND child abuse or child neglect or child maltreatment |
| PSYNDEX  (via EBSCOhost) | 11 | Alexithymia AND child abuse or child neglect or child maltreatment |
| Google Scholar | 7570 – only the first 200 screened | "alexithymia" AND ("child abuse" OR "child neglect" OR "child maltreatment") |

**Table 2**

Keywords for article search (alexithymia and psychopathology)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Database** | **Number of articles** | **Keywords** |
| PubMed | 91 | ("alexithymia") AND ((BSI) OR (SCL-90) OR (SCL-90-R)) |
| PsycINFO  (via EBSCOhost) | 112 | Alexithymia AND SCL-90 or SCL-90-r or BSI |
| PSYNDEX  (via EBSCOhost) | 57 | Alexithymia AND SCL-90 or SCL-90-r or BSI |
| Google Scholar | 4710 – only the first 200 screened | "alexithymia" AND ("SCL-90" OR "SCL-90-R" OR "BSI") |

# Subgroup Analyses and Meta-Regressions

## CTQ-TAS

**Table 3**

Subgroup analysis for healthy samples vs. samples with mental disorders

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sample Characteristics** | ***k*** | ***r*** | **95%-CI** | **I2** |
| Healthy | 15 | .30 | [.25; .35] | 83.9 % |
| Mental Disorder | 8 | .15 | [.04; .26] | 73.2 % |

*Note.* Unclear samples were removed from the analysis. Test for subgroup differences (random effects model) revealed a significant difference (*Q* = 6.13, *df* = 1, *p* = .01).

**Table 4**

Model results for a meta-regression with mean age as predictor for the correlation between CTQ and TAS

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***β*** | ***SE*** | ***p*** |
| Intercept | .42 | .10 | <.01\* |
| Mean Age | < -.01 | < .01 | .12 |

*Note. k* = 26; \* indicates significance with α = .05.

**Table 5**

Model results for a meta-regression with mean TAS score as predictor for the correlation between CTQ and TAS

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***β*** | ***SE*** | ***p*** |
| Intercept | .55 | .20 | .01\* |
| Mean TAS score | -.01 | < .01 | .14 |

*Note. k* = 21; \* indicates significance with α = .05.

**Table 6**

Model results for a meta-regression with percentage of female participants as predictor for the correlation between CTQ and TAS

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***β*** | ***SE*** | ***p*** |
| Intercept | .18 | .06 | <.01\* |
| % female | < .01 | < .01 | .13 |

*Note. k* = 28; \* indicates significance with α = .05.

## TAS-SCL/BSI

**Table 7**

Subgroup analysis for healthy samples vs. samples with mental disorders vs. samples with physical disorders

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sample Characteristics** | ***k*** | ***r*** | **95%-CI** | **I2** |
| Healthy | 21 | .44 | [.39; .49] | 79.8% |
| Mental Disorder | 15 | .44 | [.39; .50] | 62.6% |
| Physical Disorder | 8 | .30 | [.04; .53] | 92.1% |

*Note.* Unclear samples were removed from the analysis. Test for subgroup differences (random effects model) revealed no significant differences (*Q* = 1.32, *df* = 2, *p* = .52).

**Table 8**

Model results for a meta-regression with mean age as predictor for the correlation between TAS and SCL/BSI

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***β*** | ***SE*** | ***p*** |
| Intercept | .45 | .10 | <.0001\* |
| Mean Age | < .001 | < .01 | .71 |

*Note. k* = 39; \* indicates significance with α = .05.

**Table 9**

Model results for a meta-regression with mean TAS score as predictor for the correlation between TAS and SCL/BSI

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***β*** | ***SE*** | ***p*** |
| Intercept | .22 | .19 | .28 |
| Mean TAS score | < .01 | < .001 | .21 |

*Note. k* = 28.

**Table 10**

Model results for a meta-regression with percentage of female participants as predictor for the correlation between TAS and SCL/BSI

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***β*** | ***SE*** | ***p*** |
| Intercept | .51 | .08 | <.0001\* |
| % female | < -.001 | < .01 | .89 |

*Note. k* = 44; \* indicates significance with α = .05.