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Electronic Supplemental Material

"Why people with high alexithymia make more utilitarian judgements: The role of empathic concern and deontological inclinations"

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Table E1. The TAS-20 scores of the high and low alexithymia groups.

Group	DDF	DIF	EOT	TAS-20
High alexithymia (*n* = 45)	17.40 ± 1.80	24.49 ± 2.46	22.27 ± 2.80	64.16 ± 3.41
Low alexithymia (*n* = 47)	10.30 ± 1.83	13.17 ± 3.0	17.23 ± 2.81	40.70 ± 3.44

Note. DDF = difficulty describing feelings; DIF = difficulty identifying feelings; EOT = externally oriented thinking; TAS-20 = Toronto Alexithymia Scale-20.

Text E1. Results of the mediation analysis of empathic concern and deontological inclinations (*D* parameter) including the utilitarian inclinations (*U* parameter) as a covariate.

We have conducted a mediation analysis on empathic concern and deontological inclinations (*D* parameter) including the utilitarian inclinations (*U* parameter) as a covariate. The results revealed that the indirect effect of alexithymia on relative judgements via deontological inclinations was significant, β = .191, *SE* = .084, 95% CI = [.032, .364]. Alexithymia had a significant negative effect on deontological inclinations (β = −.26, p = .014), which in turn had a highly significant negative effect on relative judgements (β = −.69, $p < .001$).

The indirect effect of alexithymia on relative judgements via empathic concern and deontological inclinations was also significant, β = .077, *SE* = .036, 95% CI = [.018, .161]. Specifically, alexithymia had a highly significant negative effect on empathic concern (β = −.42, $p < .001$), and empathic concern had a significant positive effect on deontological inclinations (β = .25, p = .017), which in turn had a highly significant negative effect on relative judgements (β = −.69, $p < .001$).