Asimakidou *et al.*

Running title: Positive schizotypy and self-generated touch

The positive dimension of schizotypy is associated with a reduced attenuation and precision of self-generated touch

Evridiki Asimakidou¹, Xavier Job¹, Konstantina Kilteni^{1*}

¹Department of Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Solnavägen 9, 17165 Stockholm, Sweden

*Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to:

Konstantina Kilteni,

Department of Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Solnavägen 9, 17165 Stockholm, Sweden

+46 700298806

Konstantina.kilteni@ki.se

Keywords: schizotypy; schizophrenia; somatosensory attenuation; somatosensory precision; motor prediction; positive symptoms

Asimakidou *et al.*

20 **Abstract**

21 The brain predicts the sensory consequences of our movements and uses these predictions to
 22 attenuate the perception of self-generated sensations. Accordingly, self-generated touch feels
 23 weaker than externally generated touch of identical intensity. In schizophrenia, this
 24 somatosensory attenuation is substantially reduced, suggesting that patients with positive
 25 symptoms fail to accurately predict and process self-generated touch. Here we hypothesized
 26 that a similar impairment might exist in healthy nonclinical individuals with high positive
 27 schizotypal traits. One hundred healthy participants (53 female) scored for schizotypal traits
 28 and underwent a well-established psychophysics force discrimination task to quantify how
 29 they perceived self-generated and externally generated touch. The perceived intensity of
 30 tactile stimuli delivered to their left index finger (magnitude) and the ability to discriminate
 31 the stimuli (precision) were measured. We observed that higher positive schizotypal traits
 32 were associated with reduced somatosensory attenuation and poorer somatosensory precision
 33 of self-generated touch. These effects were specific to positive schizotypy and were not
 34 observed for the negative or disorganized dimensions of schizotypy. The results suggest that
 35 positive schizotypal traits are associated with a reduced ability to predict and process self-
 36 generated tactile stimuli. Given that the positive dimension of schizotypy represents the
 37 analogue of positive psychotic symptoms of schizophrenia, deficits in processing self-
 38 generated tactile information could indicate increased liability to schizophrenia.

Introduction

Distinguishing between the two causes of our sensory input – the self and the environment – is fundamental for survival. First, it enables the nervous system to detect situations that can be physically harmful for the organism and to act accordingly (Brooks and Cullen, 2019; Crapse and Sommer, 2008; McNamee and Wolpert, 2019): for example, the touch of a spider crawling up one’s arm (externally generated touch) elicits a dramatically different response from the same touch applied by one’s other hand (self-generated touch). Second, this distinction is a prerequisite for maintaining our self-consciousness and consequently our mental health because it allows us to delimit our own intentions, sensations, actions, thoughts and emotions from those of others and perceive ourselves as independent human entities (Blakemore and Frith, 2003; Frith, 2005a; Leptourgos and Corlett, 2020). For example, we do not mistake our thoughts for the voices of other people we simultaneously have conversation with because we attribute the cause of our thoughts to ourselves (self-generated ‘voices’) and the cause of the voices we hear to the other people (externally generated voices).

But how do we make this distinction? One strategy of the brain is to use internal forward models to predict the sensory consequences of the movement (corollary discharge) using a copy of the motor command (efference copy) (Blakemore et al., 2000b; McNamee and Wolpert, 2019; Wolpert and Flanagan, 2001). These predictions are essential for the fast, online control of our movements because they allow the brain to estimate our body state and make corrections despite the inherent delays in the sensory system (Davidson and Wolpert, 2005; Kawato, 1999; McNamee and Wolpert, 2019; Shadmehr et al., 2008). Importantly, however, these predictions allow the brain to differentiate between self-generated and externally generated sensations: accordingly, those sensations that match the sensory predictions are self-generated, while those that deviate from the predicted ones, or have not been predicted, are attributed to external causes (Frith, 2012). Moreover, the brain uses these predictions to attenuate the intensity of the self-generated signals, thereby amplifying the difference between self-generated and externally generated information (Bäb et al., 2008; Blakemore et al., 2000b; Gentsch and Schütz-Bosbach, 2011; Kiltner et al., 2020). In the tactile domain, this attenuation manifests in perceiving self-generated touch as being weaker than externally generated touch of the same intensity (Bays et al., 2005; Bays and Wolpert, 2008; Sarah Jayne Blakemore et al., 1999; Kiltner et al., 2021, 2020, 2018; Kiltner and Ehrsson, 2020b, 2020a, 2017a, 2017b; Lalouni et al., 2020; Shergill et al., 2003) and in yielding weaker activity in the secondary somatosensory cortex and the cerebellum (Blakemore et al., 1998; Kiltner and Ehrsson, 2020a) and increased functional connectivity between the two areas (Kiltner and Ehrsson, 2020a). Somatosensory attenuation has been shown across a wide age range (18-88 years old) (Wolpe et al., 2016), and it is considered one of the reasons why we cannot tickle ourselves (Blakemore et al., 2000b; Leavens and Bard, 2016; Weiskrantz, L., Elliot, J. & Darlington, 1971).

In contrast to healthy individuals, patients with schizophrenia show an impairment in attenuating self-generated tactile sensations. Specifically, patients show significantly less attenuation of self-generated forces at the behavioral level (Shergill et al., 2005) and do not

Asimakidou *et al.*

exhibit attenuation of somatosensory cortical activation for self-generated forces as healthy controls do (Shergill *et al.*, 2014). Moreover, patients with positive symptoms, such as auditory hallucinations and delusions of control, often fail to attenuate self-generated touch and perceive such touches as if they were externally generated (Blakemore *et al.*, 2000a). Critically, this failure of attenuation is positively correlated with the severity of their hallucinations: the more severe the hallucinations, the lower the somatosensory attenuation (Shergill *et al.*, 2014).

These findings have supported the neuropsychiatric view that the positive symptoms of schizophrenia can be explained by a deficit in predicting and processing self-generated sensations (Frith, 2005b, 2019). Such a deficit should hinder the distinction between self-generated and externally generated sensations (Fletcher and Frith, 2009), reduce the sense of agency (Leptourgos and Corlett, 2020; Poletti *et al.*, 2019), and produce perceptual aberrations (Frith *et al.*, 2000), including delusions of control (Frith, 2005a) and auditory hallucinations (Poletti *et al.*, 2019). Consequently, schizophrenia is tightly linked to an atypical perception of self-generated sensations but not externally generated sensations. Indeed, despite the heterogeneity of its symptoms, schizophrenia has been primarily described as a disorder of the sense of self (Park and Baxter, 2022; Postmes *et al.*, 2014; Sass and Parnas, 2003), and self-disorders have been shown to constitute a crucial, trait-like phenotype of the schizophrenia spectrum (Henriksen *et al.*, 2021).

If the positive symptoms of schizophrenia are intrinsically linked to deficits in predicting and processing self-generated somatosensation, then a similar relationship should exist between positive schizotypy and impaired prediction and processing of self-generated somatosensation in nonclinical individuals. Importantly, this approach circumvents many of the methodological confounds arising from patient studies, such as antipsychotic treatment, hospitalization, and disease chronicity, that the patient groups are typically subjected to (Fervaha and Remington, 2013). Schizotypy, or psychosis-proneness, describes subclinical psychosis-like symptoms or personality characteristics, including peculiar beliefs, unusual sensory experiences and odd behavior (Meehl and Prologue, 1990; Raine, 1991), that apply to the general population (Barrantes-Vidal *et al.*, 2015; Kwapil and Barrantes-Vidal, 2015; Nelson *et al.*, 2013; Racioppi *et al.*, 2015; Thomas *et al.*, 2019; Van Os *et al.*, 2000). Schizotypal traits are presumed to originate from the same combination of genetic, neurodevelopmental and psychosocial factors as schizophrenia (Andreasen, 1999; Debbané *et al.*, 2015; Ettinger *et al.*, 2014; Keshavan MS., 1997; Lenzenweger, 2006; Meehl PE., 1962; Miller P, Byrne M, Hodges A, Lawrie SM, Owens DG, 2002; Rado, 1956; Weinberger, 1987), they lie on a continuum with schizophrenia (Nelson *et al.*, 2013) and are considered a valid phenotypic indicator for the liability to psychosis spectrum disorders and for understanding the underlying psychopathology (Barrantes-Vidal *et al.*, 2015; Ettinger *et al.*, 2014; Kwapil and Barrantes-Vidal, 2015; Thomas *et al.*, 2019). Similar to schizophrenia symptom clusters, schizotypy consists of three dimensions, positive, negative and disorganized (E. Fonseca-Pedrero *et al.*, 2018; Nelson *et al.*, 2013; Thomas *et al.*, 2019), that broadly correspond to the positive (*e.g.*, hallucinations and delusions), negative (*e.g.*, alogia and apathy) and disorganized symptoms of schizophrenia (*e.g.*, thought disorder and bizarre

Asimakidou *et al.*

behavior) (Kwapil and Barrantes-Vidal, 2015; Liddle, 1987; Raine et al., 1994; Reynolds et al., 2000; Rossi and Daneluzzo, 2002; Stuart et al., 1999; Wuthrich and Bates, 2006).

Here, we investigated the relationship between schizotypal traits and the perception of self-generated and externally generated somatosensation in 100 healthy individuals. We hypothesized that high positive schizotypy would be associated with reduced somatosensory attenuation and lower precision of self-generated touch.

Methods and Materials

Participants

The data of one hundred and two participants were used in the present study. Current or history of psychological or neurological conditions, as well as the use of any psychoactive drugs or medication, were criteria for exclusion. All participants reported being completely healthy without neurological or psychiatric disorders or taking any medication to treat such conditions. Our sample size was based on two previous studies that assessed the relationship between schizotypy and tactile perception in samples consisting of non-clinical individuals (Lenzenweger, 2000; Whitford et al., 2017). The data were pooled from three studies, all including the same psychophysics task and schizotypy measure, and identical experimental conditions. Two participants were excluded because of missing data in the schizotypy measure. Thus, the final sample consisted of one hundred (100) adults (53 women and 47 men; 91 right-handed, 5 ambidextrous and 4 left-handed; age range: 18-40 years). Handedness was assessed using the Edinburgh Handedness Inventory (Oldfield, 1971). All participants provided written informed consent, and the Swedish Ethical Review Authority (<https://etikprovningssmyndigheten.se/>) approved all three studies (#2020-03647, #2020-03186, #2020-05457).

Psychophysical task

The psychophysical paradigm was a two-alternative forced choice force-discrimination task that has been extensively used to assess somatosensory attenuation (Bays et al., 2006, 2005; Kiltner et al., 2021, 2020, 2019; Kiltner and Ehrsson, 2020b). Participants sat comfortably on a chair and rested their left hand, palm up, with the left index finger placed inside a molded support (**Figure 1**). Their right hand and forearm were placed on top of boxes, next to their left hand. In each trial, a DC electric motor (Maxon EC Motor EC 90 flat; manufactured in Switzerland) delivered two brief (100 ms) forces on the pulp of participants' left index finger through a cylindrical probe (25 mm height) with a flat aluminum surface (20 mm diameter) attached to the motor's lever. We refer to the first force as the *test* tap and to the second force as the *comparison* tap. The intensity of the *test* tap was set to 2 N, while the intensity of the *comparison* tap was systematically varied among seven different force levels (1, 1.5, 1.75, 2, 2.25, 2.5 or 3 N). In each trial, participants verbally indicated which tap felt stronger: the *test* tap or the *comparison* tap. A force sensor (FSG15N1A, Honeywell Inc.; diameter, 5 mm; minimum resolution, 0.01 N; response time, 1 ms; measurement range, 0–15 N) was placed within the probe to record the forces exerted on the left index finger. Moreover, a force of 0.1

Asimakidou *et al.*

N was constantly applied to the participants' left index finger to ensure accurate force intensities.

There were two experimental conditions, the order of which was counterbalanced across participants. In the *externally generated touch* condition, participants kept their right arm relaxed and passively received the two taps on their left index finger (**Figure 1a**). The *test* tap was delivered 800 ms after an auditory 'go' cue, and the *comparison* tap was delivered after a random delay (800 ms – 1500 ms) from the end of the *test* tap. In the *self-generated touch* condition, participants actively tapped with their right index finger a force sensor placed above (but not in contact with) the probe after the auditory 'go' cue (**Figure 1b**). They were instructed to tap the sensor neither too hard nor too softly but as strongly as when they tapped the surface of their smartphone. The tap of their right index finger triggered the *test* tap on their left index finger with an intrinsic delay of 36 ms.

Each condition consisted of 70 trials, resulting in 140 trials per participant. The order of the intensities was randomized across participants. In both conditions, the view of the pulp of the left index finger was occluded, and participants were asked to fixate on a cross placed on a wall 2 meters in front of them. Any sounds created by the motor or the participants' taps were suppressed by administering white noise through a pair of headphones. Before the experiment, the participants were instructed to avoid balancing their responses. If the intensity of the two taps felt very similar, they were explicitly told that they had to guess. No feedback was ever provided about their performance.

Psychophysical fits

In each condition, the participants' responses were fitted with a generalized linear model using a *logit* link function (Equation 1)

$$p = \frac{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x}} \text{ (Equation 1)}$$

Two parameters of interest were extracted. The point of subjective equality ($PSE = -\frac{\beta_0}{\beta_1}$) represents the intensity at which the *test* tap felt as strong as the *comparison* tap ($p = 0.5$) and quantifies the participants' perceived intensity of the *test* tap. Subsequently, somatosensory attenuation is calculated as the difference between the PSEs of the two conditions ($PSE_{external} - PSE_{self}$) (Bays et al., 2006, 2005; Kilteni et al., 2021, 2020, 2019; Kilteni and Ehrsson, 2020b). The just noticeable difference parameter ($JND = \frac{\log(3)}{\beta_1}$) reflects the participants' sensitivity in the psychophysics task and quantifies their somatosensory precision in each condition. The PSE and JND are independent qualities of sensory judgments (Mapp et al., n.d.).

Before fitting the responses, the values of the applied *comparison* taps were binned to the closest value with respect to their theoretical values (1, 1.5, 1.75, 2, 2.25, 2.5 or 3 N). After data collection, 951 trials out of 14000 (6.8%) were rejected, either because the intensity of

Asimakidou *et al.*

the *test* tap (2 N) was not applied accurately (*test* tap < 1.85 N or *test* tap > 2.15 N) or due to missing responses.

Schizotypal traits

After the psychophysical task, all participants completed the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire (SPQ) (Raine, 1991). The SPQ is a 74-item self-report schizotypy assessment instrument with excellent internal reliability (*Cronbach's alpha* = 0.91) and test-retest reliability (0.82)(Raine, 1991). It was developed on the basis of the nine features of schizotypal personality disorder, as defined by the DSM-III-R criteria (American Psychiatric Association, 1987) (Raine, 1991).

We used the three-factor model to partition the dimensions of the construct of schizotypy (E. Fonseca-Pedrero *et al.*, 2018; Fonseca-Pedrero *et al.*, 2014a, 2014b; Rabella *et al.*, 2018; Raine *et al.*, 1994; Reynolds *et al.*, 2000; Tsousis *et al.*, 2015), and we calculated the total score for the cognitive-perceptual, interpersonal and disorganized factors that reflect the positive, negative and disorganized dimensions of schizotypy, respectively. There has been discussion as to whether schizotypy constitutes a continuous or a categorical construct (Kwapil and Barrantes-Vidal, 2015; Lemaitre *et al.*, 2016; Lenzenweger, 2015; Mason, 2014; Whitford *et al.*, 2017). In line with the predominant conceptualization of schizotypy as a continuous variable within the general population (Claridge, 1994; Kwapil and Barrantes-Vidal, 2015; Nelson *et al.*, 2013; Van Os *et al.*, 2000), our main analysis comprised treating positive schizotypal traits as a continuous variable across the entire sample. Nonetheless, to attain methodological rigor and to account for both notions, we performed a secondary analysis treating schizotypy as a categorical variable. Given the absence of established cut-off values for the SPQ estimates, we split the sample into 3 subgroups based on their positive schizotypal traits (*low*, *medium*, *high*). This approach was deemed appropriate to discern the differences between the two extremes (*i.e.*, *low* and *high*).

Statistical Analysis

Data were analyzed using R (Team, 2019) and JASP (JASP and JASP Team, 2019). Data normality was assessed using the Shapiro–Wilk test, and planned comparisons were subsequently made using parametric (independent or paired t-test) or nonparametric (Mann–Whitney or Wilcoxon) statistical tests. For each test, 95% confidence intervals (CI^{95}) are reported. Depending on the data normality, effect sizes are given by Cohen's *d* or by the matched rank biserial correlation *rrb*. Correlations were tested using Spearman correlation coefficients given that the data were not normally distributed. A Bayesian factor analysis was carried out for all statistical comparisons (default Cauchy priors with a scale of 0.707) and correlations (Kendall's tau-b) to provide information about the level of support for the null hypothesis compared to the alternative hypothesis (BF_{01}) given the data. All statistical tests were two-tailed.

Results

Somatosensory attenuation and precision across the entire sample

Asimakidou *et al.*

The PSE was significantly lower in the *self-generated touch* condition than in the *externally generated touch* condition across the entire sample: $n = 100$, $V = 625$, $p < 0.001$, $CI^{95} = [-0.185, -0.105]$, $rrb = -0.747$, $BF_{01} < 0.001$ (**Figure 1c, d**). This indicates that self-generated touches felt weaker than externally generated touches of identical intensity, replicating previous findings (Bays et al., 2006, 2005; Kiltner et al., 2021, 2020, 2019; Kiltner and Ehrsson, 2020b). One participant had an extreme PSE value in the *self-generated touch* condition, as shown in **Figure 1c**. When removing the value, the same results were obtained: $n = 99$, $V = 625$, $p < 0.001$, $CI^{95} = [-0.180, -0.105]$, $rrb = -0.742$, $BF_{01} < 0.001$. Attenuation was observed in 80% of participants in the cohort (**Figure 1e**).

In contrast to the PSEs, the JNDs did not significantly differ between the two conditions: $n = 100$, $V = 2592$, $p = 0.335$, $CI^{95} = [-0.01, 0.03]$, $rrb = 0.113$ (**Figure 1f, g**). This was strongly supported by a Bayesian analysis ($BF_{01} = 5.417$) and indicates that self-generated and externally generated touches were perceived with similar sensory precision, in line with previous studies (Kiltner et al., 2021; Kiltner and Ehrsson, 2020b). One participant had an extreme JND value in the *externally generated touch* condition, as shown in **Figure 1f**. When removing the value, the same results were obtained: $n = 99$, $V = 2592$, $p = 0.247$, $CI^{95} = [-0.005, 0.03]$, $rrb = 0.137$, $BF_{01} = 3.480$. As seen in **Figure 1h**, approximately half of the participants increased and half decreased their JNDs between the conditions (44% increased, 52% decreased, 4% remained unchanged).

No significant correlation was observed between the PSEs and JNDs in either the *self-generated touch* condition ($n = 100$, $\rho = 0.079$, $p = 0.437$) or in the *externally generated touch* condition ($n = 100$, $\rho = 0.046$, $p = 0.647$), and this was strongly confirmed by a Bayesian analysis ($BF_{01} = 5.452$ for the *self-generated touch* condition, and $BF_{01} = 6.560$ for the *externally generated touch* condition). This corroborates that sensory magnitude (PSE) and precision (JND) are independent measures (Mapp et al., n.d.), and is in line with previous findings (Kiltner and Ehrsson, 2020b). All individual fits are shown in **Figure S1**.

Figure 1. Experimental Methods and results. (a-b) In both conditions, the participants received two taps (*test* and *comparison* taps) on the pulp of their left index fingers, and they had to verbally indicate which felt stronger: the first or the second tap. In the externally generated touch condition (a), the participants kept both of their hands relaxed while receiving the *test* tap and *comparison* taps on their left index finger. In the *self-generated touch* condition (b), the participants actively tapped a force sensor with their right index finger and triggered the *test* tap on their left index finger. Then, they remained relaxed while receiving the *comparison* tap. (c) The boxplots show the median and interquartile ranges for the PSEs, the jittered points denote the raw data, and the violin plots display the full distribution of the data in each condition. A lower PSE value indicates a lower perceived magnitude. (d) Line plots illustrate the decreases in PSEs when experiencing self-generated touches compared to externally generated touches. The PSEs were significantly decreased in the *self-generated touch* condition compared to the *externally generated touch* condition. (e) Density plot for somatosensory attenuation (difference in the PSEs between the two conditions). Somatosensory attenuation occurred in eighty participants (80%). (f) The boxplots show the median and interquartile ranges for the JNDs, the jittered points denote the raw data, and the violin plots display the full distribution of the data in each condition. A lower JND value indicates a higher somatosensory precision. (g) Line plots illustrate the changes in JNDs when

experiencing self-generated touches compared to externally generated touches. The JNDs did not significantly differ between the *self-generated touch* and *externally generated touch* conditions. **(h)** Density plot for the difference in the sensory precision between the two conditions. Forty-four participants (44%) had higher JNDs in the *externally generated touch* condition than in the *self-generated touch* condition, fifty-two participants (52%) showed the opposite pattern, and four (4%) did not change.

Schizotypal traits and somatosensory attenuation

Figure 2a-d shows the distribution of the total SPQ scores ($\mu = 20.87$, $\sigma = 12.165$, range = 0-53, *Cronbach's alpha* = 0.821), as well as those of the cognitive-perceptual, interpersonal and disorganized factors in our sample (**Supplemental Table S1**, **Supplemental Figure S2**, **Supplemental Text S1**). Our schizotypy distributions were very similar to those of previous studies using random sampling methods, both in terms of mean and variability (*e.g.*, (Eduardo Fonseca-Pedrero *et al.*, 2018; Whitford *et al.*, 2017)). Confirming our first hypothesis, we observed a negative correlation between somatosensory attenuation and schizotypal traits ($n = 100$, $\rho = -0.215$, $p = 0.031$, $BF_{01} = 0.865$) (**Figure 2e**), which was driven by the scores of the cognitive-perceptual factor (*i.e.*, the positive dimension of schizotypy) (**Figure 2f**): $n = 100$, $\rho = -0.259$, $p = 0.009$, $BF_{01} = 0.243$. This means that the higher the positive schizotypal traits of the participants, the lower their somatosensory attenuation. The individual PSEs did not significantly correlate with the positive schizotypy (*self-generated touch* condition: $n = 100$, $\rho = -0.097$, $p = 0.335$; *externally generated touch* condition: $n = 100$, $\rho = -0.180$, $p = 0.074$). The absence of these significant correlations was supported by a Bayesian analysis ($BF_{01} = 4.794$ for the *self-generated touch* condition and $BF_{01} = 1.502$ for the *externally generated touch* condition), indicating that positive schizotypal traits are associated with the perceived *difference* between the intensities of a self-generated and an externally generated touch (*i.e.*, somatosensory attenuation). Critically, the relationship between attenuation and schizotypy was found only for the positive schizotypy and not for the negative (*i.e.*, interpersonal factor) ($n = 100$, $\rho = -0.179$, $p = 0.074$) (**Figure 2g**) or the disorganized dimension (*i.e.*, disorganized factor) ($n = 100$, $\rho = -0.106$, $p = 0.294$) (**Figure 2h**), and a Bayesian analysis further supported the absence of these relationships ($BF_{01} = 1.552$ for the negative and $BF_{01} = 4.337$ for the disorganized dimension).

Schizotypal traits and somatosensory precision

Confirming our second hypothesis, we observed a positive correlation between the JND of self-generated touch and positive schizotypal traits ($n = 100$, $\rho = 0.339$, $p < 0.001$, $BF_{01} = 0.018$) (**Figure 2j**), which effectively is a negative correlation between the somatosensory precision of self-generated touch and positive schizotypal traits. In other words, the higher the positive schizotypal traits of the participants, the lower their somatosensory precision of self-generated touch. In contrast, the somatosensory precision for externally generated touch did not correlate with positive schizotypy ($n = 100$, $\rho = 0.114$, $p = 0.257$, $BF_{01} = 3.639$), suggesting that positive schizotypy does not generically influence the precision with which touch is perceived but only that of self-generated touch. Finally, the somatosensory precision of self-generated touch significantly correlated only with positive schizotypy but not with the full SPQ ($n = 100$, $\rho = 0.167$, $p = 0.096$) (**Figure 2i**), or the negative ($n = 100$, $\rho = 0.039$, $p = 0.699$) (**Figure 2k**) or disorganized dimension ($n = 100$, $\rho = 0.092$, $p = 0.364$) (**Figure**

Asimakidou *et al.*

21). As above, the Bayesian analysis strongly supported the absence of these relationships ($BF_{01} = 6.600$ for the negative dimension and $BF_{01} = 4.682$ for the disorganized dimension).

Figure 2. Schizotypal traits and somatosensory attenuation and precision. (a-d) Density plots of the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire (SPQ) scores (possible score ranges: total, 0-74; cognitive-perceptual, 0-33; interpersonal, 0-33; disorganized, 0-16). The sample had comparable levels of positive, negative and disorganized schizotypy (Supplemental Text S1) and the scores covered almost the entire range of possible

Asimakidou *et al.*

responses (**Supplemental Table S1**). **(e-h)** Correlations between the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire (SPQ) scores and somatosensory attenuation. The correlations were significant only between somatosensory attenuation and the SPQ full scores, as well as between somatosensory attenuation and the cognitive-perceptual factor (positive dimension of schizotypy). Regression lines are shown for illustrative purposes only. **(i-l)** Correlations between the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire (SPQ) scores and the inverse somatosensory precision of self-generated touch (JND). Note that the y-axis displays the JNDs (*i.e.*, the inverse somatosensory precision). The correlations were significant only between somatosensory precision and the cognitive-perceptual factor (positive dimension of schizotypy). Regression lines are shown for illustrative purposes only.

Schizotypy as a categorical variable

Finally, we treated positive schizotypal traits as a categorical variable by dividing our sample into 3 subgroups with equal number of participants: the low ($n_{low} = 34$), medium ($n_{med} = 33$) and high ($n_{high} = 33$) positive schizotypy groups (**Figure 3a**).

Somatosensory attenuation decreased from low to high schizotypy (**Figure 3b**), yielding a significant difference between the two extremes ($n_{low} = 34$, $n_{high} = 33$, $W = 770$, $p = 0.009$, $CI^{95} = [0.030, 0.230]$, $rrb = 0.373$, $BF_{01} = 0.280$). In contrast, the JND increased from low to high schizotypy ($n_{low} = 34$, $n_{high} = 33$, $t(48.7) = -3.626$, $p < 0.001$, $CI^{95} = [-0.133, -0.038]$, Cohen's $d = -0.89$, $BF_{01} = 0.018$) (**Figure 3c**, **Supplemental Figures S3-S4**, **Supplemental Text S2**).

Figure 3d-f illustrates these effects for the entire sample (**Figure 3d**), the low (**Figure 3e**) and the high positive schizotypy subgroups (**Figure 3f**). In the entire sample, the curve shifted to the left for the *self-generated touch* condition compared to the *externally generated touch* condition without any changes in the slope; thus, self-generated touch felt weaker than external touch, but they were perceived with similar precision (**Figure 3d**). Critically, as seen in **Figures 3e** and **3f**, the high positive schizotypy group showed less of a shift between the PSEs in the *self-generated* and *externally generated touch* conditions (less attenuation) and a flatter curve in the *self-generated touch* condition (higher JND) compared to the low schizotypy group.

Asimakidou *et al.*

Figure 3. Somatosensory attenuation and precision in individuals with low, medium, and high positive schizotypal traits. (a) Density plots for the three schizotypy subgroups of our sample. Vertical dotted lines indicate the mean of each subgroup. (b) The boxplots show the median and interquartile ranges for somatosensory attenuation, the jittered points denote the raw data, and the violin plots display the full distribution of the data in each group. The high schizotypy group showed significantly less somatosensory attenuation than the low schizotypy group. (c) The boxplots show the median and interquartile ranges for the JND in the *self-generated touch* condition, the jittered points denote the raw data, and the violin plots display the full distribution of the data in each group. The high schizotypy group showed significantly less somatosensory precision (significantly higher JND) than the low schizotypy group. (d) Group psychometric fits using the total sample. The fits for each condition were generated using the mean PSE and the mean JND across participants. The leftward shift of the curve for the *self-generated touch* condition with respect to the curve for the *externally generated touch* condition illustrates that self-generated touch is perceived as weaker than externally generated touch. No change is visible in the slopes of the curves, as their JNDs did not significantly differ. (e-f) Group psychometric fits for the low (e) and the high (f) schizotypy groups. The high schizotypy group shows a substantially smaller shift in the curves between the *self-generated* and *externally generated* touch conditions (*i.e.*, less attenuation) and a flatter slope for the *self-generated touch* condition (*i.e.*, higher JND).

Discussion

The present study has two main findings. First, individuals with higher positive schizotypal traits exhibited less attenuation of their self-generated touch than individuals with low

positive schizotypal traits. This result strongly mirrors previous clinical findings of reduced somatosensory attenuation in patients with schizophrenia (Blakemore et al., 2000a; Shergill et al., 2014, 2005). This is also in line with earlier observations that nonclinical individuals with high schizotypy subjectively rate self-generated touch as more ticklish (Lemaitre et al., 2016) and intense (Whitford et al., 2017) than those with low schizotypy. Second, our experimental task (i.e., the force-discrimination task) enabled the measurement, not only of the perceived magnitude but also of that of somatosensory precision and consequently, the assessment of its relationship with schizotypy. Following, we observed that individuals with higher positive schizotypal traits perceived self-generated touch with less sensory precision than individuals with lower positive schizotypal traits, without any effect on the precision of externally generated touches. This result indicates for the first time that high positive schizotypal traits are not accompanied by generic deficits in processing afferent somatosensory information but only self-generated somatosensory feedback and enforces the view that self-disorders lie at the core of the schizophrenia spectrum (Borda and Sass, 2015; Henriksen et al., 2021; Northoff et al., 2021; Postmes et al., 2014; Sass and Parnas, 2003). Critically, both in terms of attenuation and precision of self-generated touch, it was the positive dimension of schizotypy that drove the effects and not the negative or disorganized dimension. This parallels the negative association previously observed between somatosensory attenuation and the severity of hallucinations (Shergill et al., 2014), as well as the delusional ideation (Palmer et al., 2016; Teufel et al., 2010) and passivity experiences (Lemaitre et al., 2016) of nonclinical individuals.

These deficits in somatosensory attenuation and precision can fall within the scope of subtle neurological aberrations in sensorimotor performance (e.g. motor coordination, graphesthesia) (Buchanan and Heinrichs, 1989; Schröder et al., 1991), that are present with variable severity across the psychosis continuum (Chan et al., 2018; Gaha et al., 2015; Herold et al., 2021; Janssen et al., 2009; Mechri et al., 2010). These neurological soft signs have been repeatedly associated with the negative symptoms of schizophrenia and negative schizotypy in non-clinical individuals (Bombin et al., 2005; Chan et al., 2015; Cvetić et al., 2009; Hembram et al., 2014; Kaczorowski et al., 2009; Prikryl et al., 2012; Theleritis et al., 2012; Tosaro and Dazzan, 2005; Varambally et al., 2006; Whitty et al., 2006; Yazici et al., 2002), and less robustly with the positive and disorganized dimensions (Barkus et al., 2006; de Leede-Smith et al., 2017; Mechri et al., 2010; Ojagbemi et al., 2015). Instead, our data revealed a relationship of somatosensory attenuation and precision only with positive schizotypy, and not with the negative and the disorganized dimensions. Consequently, our findings suggest that somatosensory attenuation and precision constitute a special category of neurological soft signs that is specifically related to the self and the positive dimension of psychotic and psychotic-like symptoms.

Our results provide important insights for understanding the mechanism underlying the positive symptoms of schizophrenia. From a computational perspective, our effects can be explained by a deficit in the internal forward model that predicts the somatosensory consequences of the movement. Earlier studies have shown that somatosensory attenuation relies on spatiotemporal motor predictions (Bays et al., 2005; Bays and Wolpert, 2008;

Asimakidou *et al.*

Kilteni et al., 2019) and not on postdictive processes (Bays et al., 2006; Kilteni and Ehrsson, 2020b), and it requires conditions where the received touch can be predicted by the motor command (Bays et al., 2006, 2005; Kilteni et al., 2021, 2020, 2018; Kilteni and Ehrsson, 2017b, 2017a; Shergill et al., 2003). In our study, the reduced attenuation indicates that with the same motor command, the brain of an individual with high positive schizotypy does not accurately predict the sensory consequences of the voluntary movement, and this leads to less attenuation of the self-generated somatosensory feedback compared to an individual with low positive schizotypy. Subsequently, the combination of this inaccurately predicted somatosensory information with the actual somatosensory feedback at the level of state estimation further leads to the decreased precision of self-generated touches. Within a Bayesian framework where prediction corresponds to prior expectations and sensory feedback to sensory evidence (Fletcher and Frith, 2009), our study indicates that high positive schizotypy is related to atypical prior expectations (generated by the internal forward model) and atypical combination of prior knowledge with sensory evidence (state estimation).

The cerebellum has been repeatedly implicated in predicting the sensory consequences of one's own actions (Bays et al., 2006; Blakemore et al., 2001; Sarah J. Blakemore et al., 1999; Shadmehr et al., 2010, 2008; Tanaka et al., 2021; Wolpert DM, Miall RC et al., 1998), and we previously showed that somatosensory attenuation depends on the functional connectivity between the cerebellum and the primary and secondary somatosensory cortices (Kilteni and Ehrsson, 2020a): the stronger this corticocerebellar connectivity during self-generated touches compared to externally generated touches, the greater the somatosensory attenuation. Schizophrenia is also strongly associated with alterations in structural and functional cerebellar connectivity (Kim et al., 2021; Moberget and Ivry, 2019). Patients show impairments in cerebellar-mediated motor tasks (Bernard and Mittal, 2014), deficits in the integrity of the cerebellar white matter tracts (Kanaan et al., 2009; Kyriakopoulos and Frangou, 2009), abnormal resting-state cerebellar connectivity (Anteraper et al., 2021) with the cortex (Shinn et al., 2015), including frontoparietal (Repovs et al., 2011) and sensorimotor networks (Collin et al., 2011; D. J. Kim et al., 2020; Walther et al., 2017), decreased cerebellar connectivity with the primary motor cortex (Moussa-Tooks et al., 2019) and altered cerebellar activation (Bernard and Mittal, 2015) compared to healthy controls. Intriguingly, individuals at ultra-high-risk for psychosis have decreased resting-state cerebellocortical connectivity compared to controls (Bernard et al., 2014), while functional and structural cerebellocortical connectivity relates to their positive symptom progression (Bernard et al., 2017). Given these results, it was recently proposed to use cerebellocortical connectivity as a state-independent neural signature for psychosis prediction and characterization (Cao et al., 2018). Therefore, based on our findings, we speculate that positive schizotypy and consequently positive symptoms of schizophrenia are related to altered corticocerebellar connectivity in particular.

Future efforts should exploit the perception of self-generated somatosensation as a potential cognitive biomarker of psychosis. In contrast to other markers, including prepulse inhibition, mismatch negativity and P300 (Donati et al., 2020), which reflect deficits in processing externally generated information in schizophrenia, our results emphasize deficits in

processing self-generated information. To date, there are no objective biological measures available to inform diagnostic or treatment decisions of schizophrenia (Martins-de-Souza, 2013; Waszkiewicz, 2020), hindering the early detection of disease onset in individuals who are at an increased risk for schizophrenia (Gottesman and Bertelsen, 1989; Tarbox and Pogue-Geile, 2011). To this end, attenuation and precision of self-generated somatosensation could reinforce the diagnostic procedure with an objective measure, which is meaningful since scale-based measures may be susceptible to self-report bias. Furthermore, given that the positive symptoms in the prodromal phase have high positive predictive power for the conversion of a high-risk state to schizophrenia (Klosterkötter, 2012; Meisenzahl et al., 2020), self-generated somatosensation could function as a neurocognitive marker that, when combined with other genetic, biochemical and neuroimaging markers (H. K. Kim et al., 2020; Kraguljac et al., 2021), forms a multilayered ‘signature’ for schizophrenia liability. So far, this perspective is still at a premature stage and the implementation in clinical settings is far from complete. Undoubtedly, appropriate clinical contextualization and validation through future longitudinal studies are necessary. Nonetheless, the present study suggests that deficits in processing self-generated tactile information can indicate increased liability for schizophrenia.

Acknowledgments

E.A. was supported by the Åke Wibergs Foundation (Medical Research Grant M20-0038 granted to K.K.). X.J. and K.K. were supported by the Swedish Research Council (VR Starting Grant 2019-01909 granted to K.K.). Experimental costs were supported by the Swedish Research Council and the Strategic Research Area Neuroscience (StratNeuro Starting Grant granted to K.K.)

Financial Disclosures

All authors report no biomedical financial interests or potential conflicts of interest.

Author contributions

K.K., X.J. and E.A. conceived and designed the experiment. X. J. and E. A. collected the data. K.K., E.A. and X.J. conducted the statistical analysis. E.A., K.K. and X.J. wrote the manuscript.

References

- Andreasen NC. 1999. A Unitary Model of Schizophrenia Bleuler’s “Fragmented Phrene” as Schizencephaly. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* **56**:781–793.
- Anteraper SA, Guell X, Collin G, Qi Z, Ren J, Nair A, Seidman LJ, Keshavan MS, Zhang T, Tang Y, Li H, McCarley RW, Niznikiewicz MA, Shenton ME, Stone WS, Wang J, Whitfield-Gabrieli S. 2021. Abnormal Function in Dentate Nuclei Precedes the Onset of Psychosis: A Resting-State fMRI Study in High-Risk Individuals. *Schizophr Bull* **47**:1421–1430. doi:10.1093/schbul/sbab038
- Barkus E, Stirling J, Hopkins R, Lewis S. 2006. The presence of neurological soft signs along the psychosis proneness continuum. *Schizophr Bull* **32**:573–577. doi:10.1093/schbul/sbj037

Asimakidou *et al.*

- 535 Barrantes-Vidal N, Grant P, Kwapil TR. 2015. The role of schizotypy in the study of the
536 etiology of schizophrenia spectrum disorders. *Schizophr Bull* **41**:S408–S416.
537 doi:10.1093/schbul/sbu191
- 538 Bäß P, Jacobsen T, Schröger E, Bäss P, Jacobsen T SE. 2008. Suppression of the auditory N1
539 event-related potential component with unpredictable self-initiated tones: Evidence for
540 internal forward models with dynamic stimulation. *Int J Psychophysiol* **70**:137–143.
541 doi:10.1016/j.ijpsycho.2008.06.005
- 542 Bays PM, Flanagan JR, Wolpert DM. 2006. Attenuation of self-generated tactile sensations is
543 predictive, not postdictive. *PLoS Biol* **4**:281–284. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.0040028
- 544 Bays PM, Wolpert DM. 2008. Predictive attenuation in the perception of touch In: Haggard
545 EP, Rosetti Y, Kawato M, editors. *Sensorimotor Foundations of Higher Cognition*.
546 Oxford University Press. pp. 339–358.
- 547 Bays PM, Wolpert DM, Flanagan JR. 2005. Perception of the consequences of self-action is
548 temporally tuned and event driven. *Curr Biol* **15**:1125–1128.
549 doi:10.1016/j.cub.2005.05.023
- 550 Bernard JA, Dean DJ, Kent JS, Orr JM, Pelletier-Baldelli A, Lunsford-Avery JR, Gupta T,
551 Mittal VA. 2014. Cerebellar networks in individuals at ultra high-risk of psychosis:
552 Impact on postural sway and symptom severity. *Hum Brain Mapp* **35**:4064–4078.
553 doi:10.1002/hbm.22458
- 554 Bernard JA, Mittal VA. 2015. Dysfunctional activation of the cerebellum in schizophrenia: A
555 functional neuroimaging meta-analysis. *Clin Psychol Sci* **3**:545–566.
556 doi:10.1177/2167702614542463
- 557 Bernard JA, Mittal VA. 2014. Cerebellar motor dysfunction in schizophrenia and psychosis
558 risk: The importance of regional cerebellar analysis approaches. *Front Psychiatry* **5**:1–
559 14. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2014.00160
- 560 Bernard JA, Orr JM, Mittal VA. 2017. Cerebello-thalamo-cortical networks predict positive
561 symptom progression in individuals at ultra-high risk for psychosis. *NeuroImage Clin*
562 **14**:622–628. doi:10.1016/j.nicl.2017.03.001
- 563 Blakemore S-J, Smith J, Steel R, Johnstone EC, Frith CD. 2000a. The perception of self-
564 produced sensory stimuli in patients with auditory hallucinations and passivity
565 experiences: evidence for a breakdown in self-monitoring. *Psychol Med* **30**:1131–1139.
- 566 Blakemore S-J, Wolpert D, Frith C. 2000b. Why can't you tickle yourself? *Neuroreport*
567 **11**:R11–R16. doi:10.1097/00001756-200008030-00002
- 568 Blakemore S-J, Wolpert DM, Frith CD. 1998. Central cancellation of self-produced tickle
569 sensation. *Nat Neurosci* **1**:635–640. doi:10.1038/2870
- 570 Blakemore S-JJ, Frith CD, Wolpert DM. 2001. The cerebellum is involved in predicting the
571 sensory consequences of action. *Neuroreport* **12**:1879–1884. doi:10.1097/00001756-
572 200107030-00023
- 573 Blakemore SJ, Frith C. 2003. Self-awareness and action. *Curr Opin Neurobiol*.
574 doi:10.1016/S0959-4388(03)00043-6
- 575 Blakemore Sarah Jayne, Frith CD, Wolpert DM. 1999. Spatio-temporal prediction modulates
576 the perception of self-produced stimuli. *J Cogn Neurosci* **11**:551–559.
577 doi:10.1162/089892999563607
- 578 Blakemore Sarah J., Wolpert DM, Frith CD. 1999. The cerebellum contributes to
579 somatosensory cortical activity during self-produced tactile stimulation. *Neuroimage*
580 **10**:448–459. doi:10.1006/nimg.1999.0478
- 581 Bombin I, Arango C, Buchanan RW. 2005. Significance and meaning of neurological signs
582 in schizophrenia: Two decades later. *Schizophr Bull* **31**:962–977.
583 doi:10.1093/schbul/sbi028
- 584 Borda JP, Sass LA. 2015. Phenomenology and neurobiology of self disorder in

- 585 schizophrenia: Primary factors. *Schizophr Res* **169**:464–473.
- 586 doi:10.1016/j.schres.2015.09.024
- 587 Brooks JX, Cullen KE. 2019. Predictive Sensing: The Role of Motor Signals in Sensory
- 588 Processing. *Biol Psychiatry Cogn Neurosci Neuroimaging* **4**:842–850.
- 589 doi:10.1016/j.bpsc.2019.06.003
- 590 Buchanan RW, Heinrichs DW. 1989. The neurological evaluation scale (NES): A structured
- 591 instrument for the assessment of neurological signs in schizophrenia. *Psychiatry Res*
- 592 **27**:335–350. doi:10.1016/0165-1781(89)90148-0
- 593 Cao H, Chén OY, Chung Y, Forsyth JK, McEwen SC, Gee DG, Bearden CE, Addington J,
- 594 Goodyear B, Cadenhead KS, Mirzakhani H, Cornblatt BA, Carrión RE, Mathalon
- 595 DH, McGlashan TH, Perkins DO, Belger A, Seidman LJ, Thermenos H, Tsuang MT,
- 596 van Erp TGM, Walker EF, Hamann S, Anticevic A, Woods SW, Cannon TD. 2018.
- 597 Cerebello-thalamo-cortical hyperconnectivity as a state-independent functional neural
- 598 signature for psychosis prediction and characterization. *Nat Commun* **9**.
- 599 doi:10.1038/s41467-018-06350-7
- 600 Chan RCK, Cui H ru, Chu M yi, Zhang T hong, Wang Ya, Wang Yi, Li Z, Lui SSY, Wang J
- 601 jun, Cheung EFC. 2018. Neurological soft signs precede the onset of schizophrenia: a
- 602 study of individuals with schizotypy, ultra-high-risk individuals, and first-onset
- 603 schizophrenia. *Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci* **268**:49–56. doi:10.1007/s00406-017-
- 604 0828-4
- 605 Chan RCK, Geng FL, Lui SSY, Wang Y, Ho KKY, Hung KSY, Gur RCRE, Gur RCRE,
- 606 Cheung EFC. 2015. Course of neurological soft signs in first-episode schizophrenia:
- 607 Relationship with negative symptoms and cognitive performances. *Sci Rep* **5**:1–11.
- 608 doi:10.1038/srep11053
- 609 Claridge G. 1994. Single indicator of risk for schizophrenia: Probable fact or likely myth?
- 610 *Schizophr Bull* **20**:151–168. doi:10.1093/schbul/20.1.151
- 611 Collin G, HulshoffPol HE, Haijma S V., Cahn W, Kahn RS, van den Heuvel MP, Pol HEH,
- 612 Haijma S V., Cahn W, Kahn RS, HulshoffPol HE, Haijma S V., Cahn W, Kahn RS, van
- 613 den Heuvel MP, Pol HEH, Haijma S V., Cahn W, Kahn RS. 2011. Impaired cerebellar
- 614 functional connectivity in schizophrenia patients and their healthy siblings. *Front*
- 615 *Psychiatry* **2**:1–12. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2011.00073
- 616 Crapse TB, Sommer MA. 2008. Corollary discharge across the animal kingdom. *Nat Rev*
- 617 *Neurosci* **9**:587–600. doi:10.1038/nrn2457
- 618 Cvetić T, Vuković O, Britvić D, Ivković M, Dukić-Dejanović S, Lečić-Toševski D. 2009.
- 619 Comparative analysis of soft neurological signs in positive and negative subtype of
- 620 schizophrenia. *Psychiatr Danub* **21**:174–178.
- 621 Davidson PR, Wolpert DM. 2005. Widespread access to predictive models in the motor
- 622 system: a short review. *J Neural Eng* **2**:S313–S319. doi:10.1088/1741-2560/2/3/S11
- 623 de Leede-Smith S, Roodenrys S, Horsley L, Matrini S, Mison E, Barkus E. 2017.
- 624 Neurological soft signs: Effects of trait schizotypy, psychological distress and auditory
- 625 hallucination predisposition. *Schizophr Res Cogn* **7**:1–7. doi:10.1016/j.scog.2016.11.001
- 626 Debbané M, Eliez S, Badoud D, Conus P, Flückiger R, Schultze-Lutter F. 2015. Developing
- 627 psychosis and its risk states through the lens of schizotypy. *Schizophr Bull* **41**:S396–
- 628 S407. doi:10.1093/schbul/sbu176
- 629 Donati FL, D’Agostino A, Ferrarelli F. 2020. Neurocognitive and neurophysiological
- 630 endophenotypes in schizophrenia: An overview. *Biomarkers in Neuropsychiatry*
- 631 **3**:100017. doi:10.1016/j.bionps.2020.100017
- 632 Ettinger U, Meyhöfer I, Steffens M, Wagner M, Koutsouleris N. 2014. Genetics, cognition,
- 633 and neurobiology of schizotypal personality: A review of the overlap with
- 634 schizophrenia. *Front Psychiatry* **5**:1–16. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2014.00018

- 635 Fervaha G, Remington G. 2013. Neuroimaging findings in schizotypal personality disorder:
636 A systematic review. *Prog Neuro-Psychopharmacology Biol Psychiatry* **43**:96–107.
637 doi:10.1016/j.pnpbp.2012.11.014
- 638 Fletcher PC, Frith CD. 2009. Perceiving is believing: a Bayesian approach to explaining the
639 positive symptoms of schizophrenia. *Nat Rev Neurosci* **10**:48–58. doi:10.1038/nrn2536
- 640 Fonseca-Pedrero Eduardo, Chan RCK, Debbané M, Cicero D, Zhang LC, Brenner C, Barkus
641 E, Linscott RJ, Kwapil T, Barrantes-Vidal N, Cohen A, Raine A, Compton MT, Tone
642 EB, Suhr J, Muñiz J, de Albéniz AP, Fumero A, Giakoumaki S, Tsaousis I, Preti A,
643 Chmielewski M, Laloyaux J, Mechri A, Lahmar MA, Wuthrich V, Larøi F, Badcock JC,
644 Jablensky A, Ortuño-Sierra J. 2018. Comparisons of schizotypal traits across 12
645 countries: Results from the International Consortium for Schizotypy Research.
646 *Schizophr Res* **199**:128–134. doi:10.1016/j.schres.2018.03.021
- 647 Fonseca-Pedrero E, Compton MT, Tone EB, Ortuño-Sierra J, Paino M, Fumero A, Lemos-
648 Giráldez S. 2014a. Cross-cultural invariance of the factor structure of the Schizotypal
649 Personality Questionnaire across Spanish and American college students. *Psychiatry Res*
650 **220**:1071–1076. doi:10.1016/j.psychres.2014.06.050
- 651 Fonseca-Pedrero E., Debbané M, Ortuño-Sierra J, Chan RCK, Cicero DC, Zhang LC,
652 Brenner C, Barkus E, Linscott RJ, Kwapil T, Barrantes-Vidal N, Cohen A, Raine A,
653 Compton MT, Tone EB, Suhr J, Muñiz J, Fumero A, Giakoumaki S, Tsaousis I, Preti A,
654 Chmielewski M, Laloyaux J, Mechri A, Lahmar MA, Wuthrich V, Larøi F, Badcock JC,
655 Jablensky A. 2018. The structure of schizotypal personality traits: A cross-national
656 study. *Psychol Med* **48**:451–462. doi:10.1017/S0033291717001829
- 657 Fonseca-Pedrero E, Fumero A, Paino M, de Miguel A, Ortuño-Sierra J, Lemos-Giráldez S,
658 Muñiz J. 2014b. Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire: New sources of validity
659 evidence in college students. *Psychiatry Res* **219**:214–220.
660 doi:10.1016/j.psychres.2014.04.054
- 661 Frith C. 2012. Explaining delusions of control: The comparator model 20years on. *Conscious*
662 *Cogn* **21**:52–54. doi:10.1016/j.concog.2011.06.010
- 663 Frith C. 2005a. The neural basis of hallucinations and delusions. *C R Biol* **328**:169–75.
664 doi:10.1016/j.crv.2004.10.012
- 665 Frith C. 2005b. The self in action: lessons from delusions of control. *Conscious Cogn*
666 **14**:752–70. doi:10.1016/j.concog.2005.04.002
- 667 Frith CD. 2019. Can a Problem With Corollary Discharge Explain the Symptoms of
668 Schizophrenia? *Biol Psychiatry Cogn Neurosci Neuroimaging* **4**:768–769.
669 doi:10.1016/j.bpsc.2019.07.003
- 670 Frith CD, Blakemore SJ, Wolpert DM. 2000. Explaining the symptoms of schizophrenia:
671 Abnormalities in the awareness of action. *Brain Res Rev* **31**:357–363.
672 doi:10.1016/S0165-0173(99)00052-1
- 673 Gaha SB, Dhoub SH, Amado I, Bouden A. 2015. Signes neurologiques mineurs dans la
674 schizophrénie précoce. *Encephale* **41**:209–214.
- 675 Gentsch A, Schütz-Bosbach S. 2011. I Did It: Unconscious Expectation of Sensory
676 Consequences Modulates the Experience of Self-agency and Its Functional Signature. *J*
677 *Cogn Neurosci* **23**:3817–3828. doi:10.1162/jocn_a_00012
- 678 Gottesman II, Bertelsen A. 1989. Confirming Unexpressed Genotypes for Schizophrenia
679 Risks in the Offspring of Fischer’s Danish Identical and Fraternal Discordant Twins.
680 *Arch Gen Psychiatry* **46**:867–872.
- 681 Hembram M, Simlai J, Chaudhury S, Biswas P. 2014. First Rank Symptoms and
682 Neurological Soft Signs in Schizophrenia. *Psychiatry J* **2014**:1–11.
683 doi:10.1155/2014/931014
- 684 Henriksen MG, Raballo A, Nordgaard J. 2021. Self-disorders and Psychopathology: A

- 685 Systematic Review. *Lancet Psychiatry* **8**:Forthcoming. doi:10.1016/S2215-
686 0366(21)00097-3
- 687 Herold CJ, Duval CZ, Schröder J. 2021. Neurological soft signs and cognition in the late
688 course of chronic schizophrenia: a longitudinal study. *Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin*
689 *Neurosci* **271**:1465–1473. doi:10.1007/s00406-020-01138-7
- 690 Janssen J, Diaz-Caneja A, Reig S, Bombín I, Mayoral M, Parellada M, Graell M, Moreno D,
691 Zabala A, Vazquez VG, Desco M, Arango C. 2009. Brain morphology and neurological
692 soft signs in adolescents with first-episode psychosis. *Br J Psychiatry* **195**:227–233.
693 doi:10.1192/bjp.bp.108.052738
- 694 JASP, JASP Team. 2019. JASP. [Computer software].
- 695 Kaczorowski JA, Barrantes-Vidal N, Kwapił TR. 2009. Neurological soft signs in
696 psychometrically identified schizotypy. *Schizophr Res* **115**:293–302.
697 doi:10.1016/j.schres.2009.06.018
- 698 Kanaan RAA, Borgwardt S, McGuire PK, Craig MC, Murphy DGM, Picchioni M, Shergill
699 SS, Jones DK, Catani M. 2009. Microstructural Organization of Cerebellar Tracts in
700 Schizophrenia. *Biol Psychiatry* **66**:1067–1069. doi:10.1016/j.biopsych.2009.07.028
- 701 Kawato M. 1999. Internal models for motor control and trajectory planning. *Curr Opin*
702 *Neurobiol* **9**:718–727. doi:10.1016/S0959-4388(99)00028-8
- 703 Keshavan MS. 1997. Neurodevelopment and schizophrenia: quo vadis? In: Keshavan MS,
704 Murray RM, editors. Neurodevelopment and Adult Psychopathology pp. . London, UK:
705 Cambridge University Press.
- 706 Kiltani K, Andersson BJ, Houborg C, Ehrsson HH. 2018. Motor imagery involves predicting
707 the sensory consequences of the imagined movement. *Nat Commun* **9**:1617.
708 doi:10.1038/s41467-018-03989-0
- 709 Kiltani K, Ehrsson HH. 2020a. Functional Connectivity between the Cerebellum and
710 Somatosensory Areas Implements the Attenuation of Self-Generated Touch. *J Neurosci*
711 **40**:894–906. doi:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1732-19.2019
- 712 Kiltani K, Ehrsson HH. 2020b. Predictive attenuation of touch and tactile gating are distinct
713 perceptual phenomena. *bioRxiv* 1–19. doi:https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.11.13.381202
- 714 Kiltani K, Ehrsson HH. 2017a. Body ownership determines the attenuation of self-generated
715 tactile sensations. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* **114**:8426–8431. doi:10.1073/pnas.1703347114
- 716 Kiltani K, Ehrsson HH. 2017b. Sensorimotor predictions and tool use: Hand-held tools
717 attenuate self-touch. *Cognition* **165**:1–9. doi:10.1016/j.cognition.2017.04.005
- 718 Kiltani K, Engeler P, Boberg I, Maurex L, Ehrsson HH. 2021. No evidence for
719 somatosensory attenuation during action observation of self-touch. *Eur J Neurosci*.
- 720 Kiltani K, Engeler P, Ehrsson HH. 2020. Efference Copy Is Necessary for the Attenuation of
721 Self-Generated Touch. *iScience* **23**:100843. doi:10.1016/j.isci.2020.100843
- 722 Kiltani K, Houborg C, Ehrsson HH. 2019. Rapid learning and unlearning of predicted
723 sensory delays in self-generated touch. *Elife* **8**:1–17. doi:10.7554/eLife.42888
- 724 Kim DJ, Moussa-Touk AB, Bolbecker AR, Aphorpe D, Newman SD, O'Donnell BF,
725 Hetrick WP. 2020. Cerebellar–cortical dysconnectivity in resting-state associated with
726 sensorimotor tasks in schizophrenia. *Hum Brain Mapp* **41**:3119–3132.
727 doi:10.1002/hbm.25002
- 728 Kim HK, Blumberger DM, Daskalakis ZJ. 2020. Neurophysiological Biomarkers in
729 Schizophrenia—P50, Mismatch Negativity, and TMS-EMG and TMS-EEG. *Front*
730 *Psychiatry*. doi:10.3389/fpsy.2020.00795
- 731 Kim SE, Jung S, Sung G, Bang M, Lee SH. 2021. Impaired cerebro-cerebellar white matter
732 connectivity and its associations with cognitive function in patients with schizophrenia.
733 *npj Schizophr* **7**. doi:10.1038/s41537-021-00169-w
- 734 Klosterkötter. 2012. Prediction and prevention of schizophrenia: What has been achieved and

- 735 where to go next? *World Psychiatry*. doi:10.1016/j.wpsyc.2012.01.029
- 736 Kraguljac N V., McDonald WM, Widge AS, Rodriguez CI, Tohen M, Nemeroff CB. 2021.
- 737 Neuroimaging Biomarkers in Schizophrenia. *Am J Psychiatry*.
- 738 doi:10.1176/appi.ajp.2020.20030340
- 739 Kwapil TR, Barrantes-Vidal N. 2015. Schizotypy: Looking back and moving
- 740 forwardSchizophrenia Bulletin. Oxford University Press. pp. S366–S373.
- 741 doi:10.1093/schbul/sbu186
- 742 Kyriakopoulos M, Frangou S. 2009. Recent diffusion tensor imaging findings in early stages
- 743 of schizophrenia. *Curr Opin Psychiatry* **22**:168–176.
- 744 doi:10.1097/YCO.0b013e328325aa23
- 745 Lalouni M, Fust J, Vadenmark-Lundqvist V, Ehrsson HH, Kilteni K, Jensen K. 2020.
- 746 Predicting pain: differential pain thresholds during self-induced, externally induced, and
- 747 imagined self-induced pressure pain. *Pain*. doi:10.1097/j.pain.0000000000002151
- 748 Leavens DA, Bard KA. 2016. Tickling. *Curr Biol* **26**:R91–R93.
- 749 doi:10.1016/j.cub.2015.06.014
- 750 Lemaitre A-L, Luyat M, Lafargue G. 2016. Individuals with pronounced schizotypal traits are
- 751 particularly successful in tickling themselves. *Conscious Cogn* **41**:64–71.
- 752 doi:10.1016/j.concog.2016.02.005
- 753 Lenzenweger MF. 2015. Thinking clearly about schizotypy: Hewing to the schizophrenia
- 754 liability core, considering interesting tangents, and avoiding conceptual quicksand.
- 755 *Schizophr Bull* **41**:S483–S491. doi:10.1093/schbul/sbu184
- 756 Lenzenweger MF. 2006. Schizotypy an organizing framework for schizophrenia research.
- 757 *Curr Dir Psychol Sci* **15**:162–166. doi:10.1111/j.1467-8721.2006.00428.x
- 758 Lenzenweger MF. 2000. Two-point discrimination thresholds and schizotypy: Illuminating a
- 759 somatosensory dysfunction. *Schizophr Res* **42**:111–124. doi:10.1016/S0920-
- 760 9964(99)00120-6
- 761 Leptourgos P, Corlett PR. 2020. Embodied Predictions, Agency, and Psychosis. *Front Big*
- 762 *Data* **3**:1–13. doi:10.3389/fdata.2020.00027
- 763 Liddle PF. 1987. The Symptoms of Chronic Schizophrenia A Re-examination of the Positive-
- 764 Negative Dichotomy. *Br J Psychiatry* **151**:151145.
- 765 Mapp AP, Ono H, Rivest J, Sakuraki K. n.d. Precision and Accuracy with Classical
- 766 Psychophysical Methods.
- 767 Martins-de-Souza D. 2013. Biomarkers for psychiatric disorders: where are we standing? *Dis*
- 768 *Markers* **35**:1.
- 769 Mason OJ. 2014. The duality of schizotypy: Is it Both dimensional and categorical? *Front*
- 770 *Psychiatry* **5**:5–8. doi:10.3389/fpsyt.2014.00134
- 771 McNamee D, Wolpert DM. 2019. Internal Models in Biological Control. *Annu Rev Control*
- 772 *Robot Auton Syst* **2**:339–364. doi:10.1146/annurev-control-060117-105206
- 773 Mechri A, Gassab L, Slama H, Gaha L, Saoud M, Krebs MO. 2010. Neurological soft signs
- 774 and schizotypal dimensions in unaffected siblings of patients with schizophrenia.
- 775 *Psychiatry Res* **175**:22–26. doi:10.1016/j.psychres.2008.10.013
- 776 Meehl PE. 1962. Schizotaxia, schizotypy, schizophrenia. *Am Psychol* **17**:827–838.
- 777 Meehl PE, Prologue M. 1990. TOWARD AN INTEGRATED THEORY OF
- 778 SCHIZOTAXIA, SCHIZOTYPY, AND SCHIZOPHRENIA. *J Pers Disord* **4**:1–99.
- 779 Meisenzahl E, Walger P, Schmidt SJ, Koutsouleris N, Schultze-Lutter F. 2020. Early
- 780 recognition and prevention of schizophrenia and other psychoses. *Nervenarzt*.
- 781 doi:10.1007/s00115-019-00836-5
- 782 Miller P, Byrne M, Hodges A, Lawrie SM, Owens DG JE. 2002. Schizotypal components in
- 783 people at high risk of developing schizophrenia: early findings from the Edinburgh
- 784 High-Risk Study. *Br J Psychiatry* **180**:179–84.

- 785 Moberget T, Ivry RB. 2019. Prediction, Psychosis, and the Cerebellum. *Biol Psychiatry Cogn*
786 *Neurosci Neuroimaging* **4**:820–831. doi:10.1016/j.bpsc.2019.06.001
- 787 Moussa-Tooks AB, Kim DJ, Bartolomeo LA, Purcell JR, Bolbecker AR, Newman SD,
788 O'Donnell BF, Hetrick WP. 2019. Impaired effective connectivity during a cerebellar-
789 mediated sensorimotor synchronization task in schizophrenia. *Schizophr Bull* **45**:531–
790 541. doi:10.1093/schbul/sby064
- 791 Nelson MT, Seal ML, Pantelis C, Phillips LJ. 2013. Evidence of a dimensional relationship
792 between schizotypy and schizophrenia: A systematic review. *Neurosci Biobehav Rev*
793 **37**:317–327. doi:10.1016/j.neubiorev.2013.01.004
- 794 Northoff G, Sandsten KE, Nordgaard J, Kjaer TW, Parnas J. 2021. The Self and Its
795 Prolonged Intrinsic Neural Timescale in Schizophrenia. *Schizophr Bull* **47**:170–179.
796 doi:10.1093/schbul/sbaa083
- 797 Ojagbemi A, Esan O, Emsley R, Gureje O. 2015. Motor sequencing abnormalities are the
798 trait marking neurological soft signs of schizophrenia. *Neurosci Lett* **600**:226.
799 doi:10.1016/j.neulet.2015.06.028
- 800 Oldfield RCRC. 1971. The assessment and analysis of handedness: the Edinburgh inventory.
801 *Neuropsychologia* **9**:97–113.
- 802 Palmer CE, Davare M, Kilner JM. 2016. Physiological and Perceptual Sensory Attenuation
803 Have Different Underlying Neurophysiological Correlates. *J Neurosci* **36**:10803–10812.
804 doi:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1694-16.2016
- 805 Park S, Baxter T. 2022. Schizophrenia in the flesh: Revisiting schizophrenia as a disorder of
806 the bodily self. *Schizophr Res*. doi:10.1016/j.schres.2021.12.031
- 807 Poletti M, Tortorella A, Raballo A. 2019. Impaired Corollary Discharge in Psychosis and At-
808 Risk States: Integrating Neurodevelopmental, Phenomenological, and Clinical
809 Perspectives. *Biol Psychiatry Cogn Neurosci Neuroimaging* **4**:832–841.
810 doi:10.1016/j.bpsc.2019.05.008
- 811 Postmes L, Sno HN, Goedhart S, van der Stel J, Heering HD, de Haan L. 2014.
812 Schizophrenia as a self-disorder due to perceptual incoherence. *Schizophr Res* **152**:41–
813 50. doi:10.1016/j.schres.2013.07.027
- 814 Prikryl R, Ceskova E, Tronerova S, Kasperek T, Kucerova HP, Ustohal L, Venclikova S,
815 Vrzalova M. 2012. Dynamics of neurological soft signs and its relationship to clinical
816 course in patients with first-episode schizophrenia. *Psychiatry Res* **200**:67–72.
817 doi:10.1016/j.psychres.2012.03.008
- 818 Rabella M, Grasa E, Trujols J, Gich I, Torrubia R, Corripio I, Pérez V, Riba J. 2018.
819 Validation of a Spanish version of the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire (SPQ):
820 Psychometric characteristics and underlying factor structure derived from a healthy
821 university student sample. *Actas Esp Psiquiatr* **46**:159–73.
- 822 Racioppi A, Sheinbaum T, Ballespí S, Mitjavila M, Gross GM, Kwapil TR, Barrantes-Vidal
823 N. 2015. Positive and negative schizotypy prediction of prodromal symptoms and
824 schizophrenia-spectrum personality disorder traits: A 3-year prospective study. *Eur Arch*
825 *Psychiatry Clin Neurosci* **265**:S116.
- 826 Rado. 1956. Psychoanalysis of Behavior. New York, NY: Grune & Stratton.
- 827 Raine A. 1991. The SPQ: A Scale for the Assessment of Schizotypal Personality Based on
828 DSM-III-R Criteria. *Schizophr Bull* **17**. doi:10.1093/schbul/17.4.555
- 829 Raine A, Reynolds C, Lencz T, Scerbo A, Triphon N, Kim D. 1994. Cognitive-perceptual,
830 interpersonal, and disorganized features of schizotypal personality. *Schizophr Bull*
831 **20**:191–201. doi:10.1093/schbul/20.1.191
- 832 Repovs G, Csernansky JG, Barch DM. 2011. Brain network connectivity in individuals with
833 schizophrenia and their siblings. *Biol Psychiatry* **69**:967–973.
834 doi:10.1016/j.biopsych.2010.11.009

- 835 Reynolds CA, Raine A, Mellingen K, V'enable PH, Mednick SA. 2000. Three^Factor
- 836 Model of Schizotypal Personality: Invariance Across Culture, Gender, Religious
- 837 Affiliation, Family Adversity, and Psychopathology. *Schizophr Bull* **26**:603–618.
- 838 Rossi A, Daneluzzo E. 2002. Schizotypal dimensions in normals and schizophrenic patients:
- 839 a comparison with other clinical samples. *Schizophr Res* **54**:67–75.
- 840 Sass LA, Parnas J. 2003. Schizophrenia , Consciousness , and the Self. *Schizophr Bull* 427–
- 841 444.
- 842 Schröder J, Niethammer R, Geider FJ, Reitz C, Binkert M, Jauss M, Sauer H. 1991.
- 843 Neurological soft signs in schizophrenia. *Schizophr Res* **6**:25–30. doi:10.1016/0920-
- 844 9964(91)90017-L
- 845 Shadmehr R, Krakauer JW, Neuroanatomy AC, Motor FOR. 2008. A computational
- 846 neuroanatomy for motor control. *Exp Brain Res* **185**:359–381. doi:10.1007/s00221-008-
- 847 1280-5
- 848 Shadmehr R, Smith M a, Krakauer JW. 2010. Error correction, sensory prediction, and
- 849 adaptation in motor control. *Annu Rev Neurosci* **33**:89–108. doi:10.1146/annurev-neuro-
- 850 060909-153135
- 851 Shergill SS, Bays PM, Frith CD, Wolpert DM. 2003. Two eyes for an eye: the neuroscience
- 852 of force escalation. *Science* **301**:187. doi:10.1126/science.1085327
- 853 Shergill SS, Samson G, Bays PM, Frith CD, Wolpert DM. 2005. Evidence for sensory
- 854 prediction deficits in schizophrenia. *Am J Psychiatry* **162**:2384–2386.
- 855 doi:10.1176/appi.ajp.162.12.2384
- 856 Shergill SS, White TP, Joyce DW, Bays PM, Wolpert DM, Frith CD. 2014. Functional
- 857 Magnetic Resonance Imaging of Impaired Sensory Prediction in Schizophrenia. *JAMA*
- 858 *Psychiatry* **71**:28. doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2013.2974
- 859 Shinn AK, Baker JT, Lewandowski KE, Öngür D, Cohen BM. 2015. Aberrant cerebellar
- 860 connectivity in motor and association networks in schizophrenia. *Front Hum Neurosci*
- 861 **9**:1–16. doi:10.3389/fnhum.2015.00134
- 862 Stuart GW, Pantelis C, Klimidis S, Minas IH. 1999. The three-syndrome model of
- 863 schizophrenia: Meta-analysis of an artefact. *Schizophr Res* **39**:233–242.
- 864 Tanaka H, Ishikawa T, Kakei S. 2021. Neural Predictive Computation in the
- 865 CerebellumCerebellum as a CNS Hub. Springer. pp. 371–390.
- 866 Tarbox SI, Pogue-Geile MF. 2011. A multivariate perspective on schizotypy and familial
- 867 association with schizophrenia: A review. *Clin Psychol Rev*.
- 868 doi:10.1016/j.cpr.2011.07.002
- 869 Team RC. 2019. R: A language and environment for statistical computing, version 3.3. 1.
- 870 Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing; 2016.
- 871 Teufel C, Kingdon A, Ingram JN, Wolpert DM, Fletcher PC. 2010. Deficits in sensory
- 872 prediction are related to delusional ideation in healthy individuals. *Neuropsychologia*
- 873 **48**:4169–4172. doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2010.10.024
- 874 Theleritis C, Vitoratou S, Smyrnis N, Evdokimidis I, Constantinidis T, Stefanis NC. 2012.
- 875 Neurological soft signs and psychometrically identified schizotypy in a sample of young
- 876 conscripts. *Psychiatry Res* **198**:241–247. doi:10.1016/j.psychres.2012.03.007
- 877 Thomas EHX, Rossell SL, Tan EJ, Neill E, Van Rheenen TE, Carruthers SP, Sumner PJ,
- 878 Louise S, Bozaoglu K, Gurvich C. 2019. Do schizotypy dimensions reflect the
- 879 symptoms of schizophrenia? *Aust N Z J Psychiatry* **53**:236–247.
- 880 doi:10.1177/0004867418769746
- 881 Tosaro S, Dazzan P. 2005. The psychopathology of schizophrenia and the presence of
- 882 neurological soft signs: A review. *Curr Opin Psychiatry* 285–288.
- 883 Tsaousis I, Zouraraki C, Karamaouna P, Karagiannopoulou L, Giakoumaki SG. 2015. The
- 884 validity of the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire in a Greek sample: Tests of

Asimakidou *et al.*

- 885 measurement invariance and latent mean differences. *Compr Psychiatry* **62**:51–62.
- 886 doi:10.1016/j.comppsy.2015.06.003
- 887 Van Os J, Hanssen M, Bijl R V, Ravelli A. 2000. Strauss (1969) revisited: a psychosis
- 888 continuum in the general population? *Schizophr Res* **45**:11–20.
- 889 Varambally S, Venkatasubramanian G, Thirthalli J, Janakiramaiah N, Gangadhar BN. 2006.
- 890 Cerebellar and other neurological soft signs in antipsychotic-naïve schizophrenia. *Acta*
- 891 *Psychiatr Scand* **114**:352–356. doi:10.1111/j.1600-0447.2006.00837.x
- 892 Walther S, Stegmayer K, Federspiel A, Bohlhalter S, Wiest R, Viher P V. 2017. Aberrant
- 893 hyperconnectivity in the motor system at rest is linked to motor abnormalities in
- 894 schizophrenia spectrum disorders. *Schizophr Bull* **43**:982–992.
- 895 doi:10.1093/schbul/sbx091
- 896 Waszkiewicz N. 2020. Mentally sick or not—(Bio)markers of psychiatric disorders needed. *J*
- 897 *Clin Med* **9**:1–6. doi:10.3390/jcm9082375
- 898 Weinberger DR. 1987. Implications of Normal Brain Development for the Pathogenesis of
- 899 Schizophrenia. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* **44**. doi:10.1001/archpsyc.1988.01800350089019
- 900 Weiskrantz, L., Elliot, J. & Darlington C. 1971. Preliminary Observations of tickling oneself.
- 901 *Nature* **230**:598–599.
- 902 Whitford TJ, Mitchell AM, Mannion DJ. 2017. The ability to tickle oneself is associated with
- 903 level of psychometric schizotypy in non-clinical individuals. *Conscious Cogn* **52**:93–
- 904 103. doi:10.1016/j.concog.2017.04.017
- 905 Whitty P, Clarke M, McTigue O, Browne S, Gervin M, Kamali M, Lane A, Kinsella A,
- 906 Waddington J, Larkin C, O’Callaghan E. 2006. Diagnostic specificity and predictors of
- 907 neurological soft signs in schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and other psychoses over the
- 908 first 4 years of illness. *Schizophr Res* **86**:110–117. doi:10.1016/j.schres.2006.04.012
- 909 Wolpe N, Ingram JN, Tsvetanov KA, Geerligs L, Kievit RA, Henson RN, Wolpert DM,
- 910 Rowe JB. 2016. Ageing increases reliance on sensorimotor prediction through structural
- 911 and functional differences in frontostriatal circuits. *Nat Commun* **7**:13034.
- 912 doi:10.1038/ncomms13034
- 913 Wolpert DM, Miall RC KM, Wolpert DM, Miall RC, Kawato M, Wolpert DM, Miall RC
- 914 KM. 1998. Internal models in the cerebellum, Trends in Cognitive Sciences.
- 915 doi:10.1016/S1364-6613(98)01221-2
- 916 Wolpert DM, Flanagan JR. 2001. Motor prediction. *Curr Biol* **11**:R729–R732.
- 917 doi:10.1016/S0960-9822(01)00432-8
- 918 Wuthrich VM, Bates TC. 2006. Confirmatory factor analysis of the three-factor structure of
- 919 the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire and Chapman schizotypy scales. *J Pers*
- 920 *Assess* **87**:292–304. doi:10.1207/s15327752jpa8703_10
- 921 Yazici AH, Demir B, Yazici KM, Gözü A. 2002. Neurological soft signs in schizophrenic
- 922 patients and their nonpsychotic siblings. *Schizophr Res* **58**:241–246. doi:10.1016/S0920-
- 923 9964(01)00338-3
- 924

925 Supplemental Figures

Supplemental Figure S1. Fitted logistic models based on the participants' responses under each condition.

Asimakidou *et al.*

Supplemental Figure S2. Correlations between the scores of all the SPQ subscales. The correlations have been calculated using the Spearman correlation coefficient and the *p*-values have been corrected for False Discovery Rate (FDR).

Asimakidou *et al.*

Supplemental Figure S3. Somatosensory attenuation and precision in individuals with low, medium, and high negative schizotypal traits. (a) Density plots for the three schizotypy subgroups of our sample. Vertical dotted lines indicate the mean of each subgroup. (b) The boxplots show the median and interquartile ranges for somatosensory attenuation, the jittered points denote the raw data, and the violin plots display the full distribution of the data in each group. No significant differences in somatosensory attenuation were observed between the three groups. (c) The boxplots show the median and interquartile ranges for the JND in the *self-generated touch* condition, the jittered points denote the raw data, and the violin plots display the full distribution of the data in each group. No significant differences in somatosensory precision were observed between the three groups.

Asimakidou *et al.*

Supplemental Figure S4. Somatosensory attenuation and precision in individuals with low, medium, and high disorganized schizotypal traits. (a) Density plots for the three schizotypy subgroups of our sample. Vertical dotted lines indicate the mean of each subgroup. (b) The boxplots show the median and interquartile ranges for somatosensory attenuation, the jittered points denote the raw data, and the violin plots display the full distribution of the data in each group. No significant differences in somatosensory attenuation were observed between the three groups. (c) The boxplots show the median and interquartile ranges for the JND in the *self-generated touch* condition, the jittered points denote the raw data, and the violin plots display the full distribution of the data in each group. No significant differences in somatosensory precision were observed between the three groups.

Asimakidou *et al.*

Supplemental Tables

Supplemental Table S1. Descriptive statistics for the SPQ, its factors and its subscales.

SPQ Parameter	Mean	Standard Deviation	Variance	Range
<i>SPQ total</i>	20.870	12.165	147.993	0-53
<u>Factors</u>				
<i>Cognitive-Perceptual</i>	9.060	6.412	41.107	0-30
<i>Interpersonal</i>	9.280	6.566	43.113	0-29
<i>Disorganized</i>	4.940	3.381	11.431	0-14
<u>Subscales</u>				
<i>Ideas of Reference</i>	3.130	2.489	6.195	0-9
<i>Odd Beliefs or Magical Thinking</i>	1.450	1.696	2.876	0-7
<i>Unusual Perceptual Experiences</i>	2.070	1.908	3.642	0-8
<i>Odd or Eccentric Behaviour</i>	1.630	1.868	3.488	0-6
<i>Excessive Social Anxiety</i>	2.870	2.460	6.054	0-8
<i>No Close Friends</i>	2.190	2.398	5.751	0-9
<i>Odd Speech</i>	3.310	2.214	4.903	0-9
<i>Constricted Affect</i>	1.810	1.756	3.085	0-7
<i>Suspiciousness</i>	2.410	2.000	4.002	0-8

Asimakidou *et al.*

Supplemental Text

Supplemental Text S1.

Our sample had comparable levels of positive, negative and disorganized schizotypal traits, as can be seen in **Figure 2b-c**. A *Levene's* test for Homogeneity of Variance revealed no significant difference between the variances of the positive and the negative schizotypy (cognitive-perceptual and interpersonal, $F(1,198) = 0.115$, $p = 0.735$). To compare the variances between the disorganized schizotypy scores and those of the cognitive perceptual or the interpersonal schizotypy, we first rescaled the disorganized scores (range: 0-16) to the same range as that of cognitive perceptual and interpersonal schizotypal scores (range: 0-33). We then performed the *Levene's* test which revealed no significant difference in the variances of the cognitive-perceptual and the disorganized factors ($F(1,198) = 0.691$, $p = 0.407$), as well as between the interpersonal and disorganized factors ($F(1,198) = 0.242$, $p = 0.624$).

Asimakidou *et al.*

Supplemental Text S2.

To control whether the effects between somatosensory attenuation and precision are specific to the positive schizotypal traits, we repeated our categorical analysis for the negative and disorganized dimension of schizotypy.

Negative schizotypy as a categorical variable

We divided our sample into 3 subgroups: the low ($n_{low} = 34$), medium ($n_{med} = 33$) and high ($n_{high} = 33$) negative schizotypy groups (**Figure S2a**). There was no significant difference between the low and high schizotypy neither in terms of somatosensory attenuation (**Figure S2b**) ($n_{low} = 34$, $n_{high} = 33$, $t(63.5) = 1.484$, $p = 0.143$, $CI^{95} = [-0.025, 0.167]$, *Cohen's d* = 0.362, $BF_{01} = 1.58$) nor in terms of somatosensory precision ($n_{low} = 34$, $n_{high} = 33$, $W = 561.5$, $p = 1$, $CI^{95} = [-0.04, 0.04]$, $rrb < 0.001$, $BF_{01} = 3.680$) (**Figure S2c**).

Disorganized schizotypy as a categorical variable

We divided our sample into 3 subgroups: the low ($n_{low} = 34$), medium ($n_{med} = 33$) and high ($n_{high} = 33$) disorganized schizotypy groups (**Figure S3a**). There was no significant difference between the low and high schizotypy neither in terms of somatosensory attenuation (**Figure S3b**) ($n_{low} = 34$, $n_{high} = 33$, $W = 628$, $p = 0.404$, $CI^{95} = [-0.050, 0.130]$, $rrb = 0.119$, $BF_{01} = 3.368$) nor in terms of somatosensory precision ($n_{low} = 34$, $n_{high} = 33$, $W = 460.5$, $p = 0.209$, $CI^{95} = [-0.070, 0.010]$, $rrb = -0.179$, $BF_{01} = 2.389$) (**Figure S3c**).