*Supplementary Material: Description of neuropsychological assessment methods.*

Neurocognitive was performed with the Polish version of the Brief Cognitive Assessment Tool for Schizophrenia (B-CATS; Jędrasik-Styła et al., 2014). B-CATS consists of three brief tasks (Digit-Symbol, Semantic Fluency, Trail Making Test) which measure mostly the speed of processing and executive functions.

To examine the link between the participants’ performance in the Verbal Theory of Mind (V-ToM) task and other social cognitive abilities, three well-established tasks, based on non-verbal vignettes, were also used. Complex mental state attribution was examined with the Reading Mind in the Eyes task (RMET; Baron‐Cohen, Wheelwright, Hill, Raste, Plumb, 2001) and the Frith-Happe task (White, Coniston, Rogers, Frith, 2011).

First of the tasks measures the ability to recognize others thoughts and emotions from a strip showing just a person’s eyes. Stimuli is 36 black and white pictures depicting the pairs of the eyes. Each picture is presented with four adjectives and participants task is to choose the one which describes the current state of the person depicted by the picture. No time limit was given for the task, participant could score from 0 to 36 points. Stimuli for the

Stimuli for the Frith-Happe task consisted of 12 animations depicting two triangles moving on a white background. Participants task was to classify each of the animations as i/ Random Motion (triangles moving randomly on the screen with no indication of intentionality in their movements), ii/ Goal-Directed (triangles moving in the interdependent and goal-directed manner), iii/ Mentalizing (actions of the one triangle are aimed at manipulating the thoughts or emotions of the other triangle). Furthermore, after each Mentalizing item participant was asked to choose among the five alternatives the one that best described emotion of each triangle. No time limit was applied for the task, participants could score from 0 to 12 points for the classification task and from 0 to 8 points for alternative selection task.

Furthermore, to examine basic emotion recognition in participants, we used a facial affect recognition task, for which stimuli were selected from the photographs included in the Warsaw set of emotional facial expression pictures (Olszanowski et al., 2015). Fifty pictures were chosen from the database – 14 pictures depicted neutral expressions, while 36 one of six basic emotions (happy, sad, fear, angry, surprise, disgust). Participants task was to choose the one out of seven alternatives (six basic emotions and neutral), that describes best the state of the person depicted in the picture. No time limit was applied.