Electronic supplement: exploratory factor analysis

Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) using principal axis factor analysis was conducted on the 20 items with oblimin rotation to identify the model with the best fit to our data. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure (.95) indicated very good suitability of the data for EFA. Analysis of the eigenvalues considering Kaiser's criterion suggested a three-factor solution (eigenvalue trajectory 8.64; 1.18; 1.04) that in combination explained 54.28% of the variance. However, the scree plot suggested a one-factor solution that explained 43.19% of the variance. Table 7 shows the factor loadings after rotation. Regarding these factor loadings, it has to be considered that for one item (16), we found a factor loading below the loading of > .3, which is required to assign it clearly to a factor (Brown, 2015). Furthermore, some items (5, 7, 12, 13 and 19) demonstrated substantial loadings ($\geq$ .3) on more than one factor, which together with the high correlation between factor 1 and factor 2 (r = .71), the scree plot and the relatively small eigenvalues of factors 2 and 3, supports a one-factor solution.

Table 7. EFA results: factor loadings after rotation

PTSD Symptoms (DSM-5)		**Factor 1**	**Factor 2**	**Factor 3**
1	Intrusive memories	.63	.22	-.18
2	Nightmares		.63	-,12
3	Flashbacks	.15	.54	-.10
4	Emotional cue reactivity	.75	.18	-.25
5	Psychical cue reactivity	.40	.44	
6	Avoidance of thoughts	.66	.15	
7	Avoidance of reminders	.33	.31	.10
8	Memory impairment	.38		.11
9	Negative beliefs	.82		.15
10	Blame of self or others	.61		
11	Negative trauma-related emotions	.83		
12	Lack of interest	.28	.33	.30
13	Detachment	.40	.17	.42
14	Inability to experience positive emotions	.57		.21

15	Irritability/anger	.63	-.11	
16	Reckless behavior	.26		
17	Hypervigilance		.63	.22
18	Exaggerated startle response		.52	.13
19	Difficulty concentrating	.34	.36	
20	Difficulty sleeping	.25	.46	

As a second step, we conducted CFA using the maximum likelihood estimator with robust standard errors (MLR) for the One-Factor PTSD model. Table 8 shows the goodness-of-fit indices of this model and the six competing models. Regarding the fit indices, the One-Factor PTSD model yielded a good fit.

Table 8. Model fit indices for the One-Factor PTSD model and the competing models

	χ2	**df**	**χ2/ df**	**RMSEA**	**RMSEA 90% CI**	**CFI**	**TLI**	**SRMR**	**BIC**
One-Factor PTSD Model	297.037	170	1.747	0.052	0.042-0.062	0.938	0.931	0.045	15771.106
DSM-5 Model	255.281	164	1.557	0.045	0.034-0.056	0.956	0.949	0.042	15753.851
Dysphoria Model	262.073	164	1.598	0.047	0.036-0.057	0.952	0.945	0.043	15762.388
Dysphoric Arousal Model	246.144	160	1.538	0.044	0.033-0.055	0.958	0.950	0.041	15766.110
Anhedonia Model	215.582	155	1.390	0.038	0.025-0.049	0.971	0.964	0.039	15757.029
Externalizing Behaviors Model	226.397	155	1.461	0.041	0.029-0.052	0.965	0.957	0.040	15771.651
Hybrid Model	192.629	149	1.293	0.033	0.017-0.045	0.979	0.973	0.037	15764.904

Note. χ2 = Satorra-Bentler Chi2; df = degrees of freedom; RMSEA = root mean square error of approximation; CI = confidence interval; CFI = comparative fit index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis-Index; SRMR = standardized root mean square residual; BIC = Bayesian information criteria.

To further compare the One-Factor PTSD model with the other models, we used Satorra-Bentler χ2 difference tests (Satorra & Bentler, 2001). In these tests, all other models except the DSM-5 model provided a better fit than the One-Factor PTSD Model (see Table 9).

Table 9. Results of the Satorra-Bentler χ^2 difference tests comparing the One-Factor model with the other models

Model	**Δ χ^2 (df)**
Model 7 versus Model 1	9.338 (6)
Model 7 versus Model 2	31.368 (6) **
Model 7 versus Model 3	47.361 (10) **
Model 7 versus Model 4	73.480 (15) **
Model 7 versus Model 5	67.777 (15) **
Model 7 versus Model 6	97.910 (21) **

Note. Model 1 = DSM-5 model; Model 2 = Dysphoria model; Model 3 = Dysphoric Arousal model; Model 4 = Anhedonia model; Model 5 = Externalizing Behaviors model; Model 6 = Hybrid Model; Model 7 = One-Factor PTSD Model; ** $p < 0.01$.