**Table 1**. Confirmatory factor analyses.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Model | AIC | BIC | Χ2 | RMSEA | CFI | TLI | SRMR | *r* |
| A. 1 factor | 39450.91 | 39595.71 | 92.47\*\* | 0.04 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.02 | - |
| B. 2 factors(*r* = 0) | 40235.14 | 40379.94 | 876.70\*\* | 0.16 | 0.71 | 0.63 | 0.24 | 0.00 |
| C. 2 factors(*r* = 0)  | 40342.06 | 40486.86 | 983.62\*\* | 0.17 | 0.68 | 0.59 | 0.25 | 0.00 |
| D. 2 factors | 39452.17 | 39601.80 | 91.73\*\* | 0.04 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 0.02 | 0.99 |

Fit statistics for a one-factor model (A) and three two-factor models. (B): the ten spatial tests were assigned randomly to the two factors (five tests in each), and the correlation between the factors (*r*) was constrained to zero to force orthogonality. (C): the five highest-loading tests in the one-factor model were assigned to one factor and the lowest five to the other; *r* was constrained to zero. (D): like (C), but the factors were allowed to correlate. AIC = Akaike Information Criterion; BIC = Bayesian Information Criterion; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; CFI = Comparative Fit Index; TLI = Tucker-Lewis Index; SRMR = Standardized Root Mean Square Residual; \*\* = p< 0.01; *r* = correlation between factors.