APPENDIX 2

MEASUREMENT INVARIANCE ANALYSIS

To ensure that Personal Depression Stigma Scale (PDSS) set of nine statements formed a suitable representation of the underlying latent dimension of personal stigma against depression measure for the two countries, we performed a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). In the first step, we created a conceptual model in AMOS 26 in which the latent construct "personal depression stigma" was structured onto one factor. We noticed that many of the between-error indices were high, challenging the assumption of independence for several of the pairings. Therefore, the models were re-run to introduce covariance between pairs of error terms with high modification indices. The individual country models were run, and the results are displayed in Table S1. The variables were loaded onto a single factor structure and the models display satisfactory fit indices.

In the second step we analysed whether the PDSS could be represented using a latent structure model and whether this model was suitable across the two countries using a multigroup CFA. Given that the model parameters are fitted simultaneously for both countries, an overall satisfactory fit is sufficient to assume configural invariance (Byrne, 2010). The results are shown in Table S2.

Further, we evaluated whether the fifteen items of the Need for Cognitive Closure Scale (NCCS) adequately represented the underlying construct of cognitive closure in both countries. We followed the same procedure as was previously presented: a CFA specifying a single-factor structure for the latent variable "need for cognitive closure" followed by a multigroup CFA after covariance between pairs of error was introduced. In both models, the items loaded onto a single factor and the fit indices, presented in Table S3, indicated an acceptable model fit. The results for the measurement invariance analysis displayed in Table S4, revealed that the scale can be validly applied across the two countries.

Finaly, we assessed whether the thirty items of the Aspiration Index (extrinsic aspirations) adequately captured the underlying latent construct of material-

Table S1

Fit statistics for Personal Depression Stigma Scale

	χ^2	*df*	*p*	CMIN/*df*	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	PCLOSE
Republic of Moldova	21.78	24	.059	.907	1.010	1.101	.000	.854
Romania	40.61	26	.034	1.562	.958	.941	.051	.194

Table S2

Configural invariance test statistics for PDSS

χ^2	*df*	*p*	CMIN/*df*	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	PCLOSE
62.60	48	.060	1.30	.974	.961	.037	.797

Table S3

Fit statistics for Need for Cognitive Closure Scale

	χ^2	*df*	*p*	CMIN/*df*	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	PCLOSE
Republic of Moldova	127.56	85	.002	1.59	.923	.904	.060	.127
Romania	186.91	88	< .001	2.12	.899	.878	.010	.058

Table S4

Configural invariance test statistics for Need for Cognitive Closure Scale

χ^2	*df*	*p*	CMIN/*df*	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	PCLOSE
316.56	170	< .001	1.86	.873	.844	.082	.051

Table S5

Fit statistics for materialism measurement

	χ^2	*df*	*p*	CMIN/*df*	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	PCLOSE
Republic of Moldova	1001.04	389	< .001	2.57	.773	.734	.119	.000
Romania	873.72	386	< .001	2.26	.748	.716	.100	.000

Table S6

Configural invariance test statistics for materialism measurement

χ^2	*df*	*p*	CMIN/*df*	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	PCLOSE
968.14	734	< .001	2.76	.753	.714	.111	.000

ism across both countries. Consistent with the previously described procedure, a CFA was conducted, specifying a single-factor model representing the latent variable "materialism". The second model was run for testing the measurement invariance across countries. Although the variables were loaded onto a single factor structure, the models are, generally, of an unsatisfactory fit. We believe that this is because we have not treated each component subscale of the questionnaire separately and we assume this as a limitation of the research. The indices are reported in Table S5 and Table S6.

Because materialism as measured by the Aspiration Index is a multidimensional factor assessed by financial success scale, attractive appearance scale, and social recognition scale, an instrument that evaluate materialism as one-dimension construct is recommended for future research.

References

Byrne, B. M. (2010). *Structural equation modelling with AMOS: Basic concepts, applications and programming* (2nd ed.). Routledge, Taylor & Francis.