Table B.2: EFA Factor loadings and Model Fit for each country's dataset

Feature	IDN	LBN	\mathbf{FR}	EGY	NOR	\mathbf{GRL}^*
Record count	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Fitted Model	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	-0.7
High-to-low records Ratio	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Average of Records value	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Slope of Trend line	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
Closeness of Xt to record values	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Closeness of each record to previous record values	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
VMR of record values	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Percentage increase of records	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
VMR of Xt excluding records	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	-0.7
VMR of Xt	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.9
Average of records time	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
Mean item complexity	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6
Cumulative Proportion of variance explained (%)	82	82.5	72.4	84.3	68.3	83
RMSR	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.09	0.04
Tucker Lewis Index of factoring reliability	0.544	0.550	0.331	0.801	0.164	0.421
RMSEA	0.375	0.355	0.431	0.282	0.434	0.417
BIC	222.86	191.47	331.92	91.49	334.39	295.27
Correlation Matrix fit	0.9852	0.983	0.9498	0.9885	0.926	0.988

^{*} Since Greenland's temperatures are consistently negative, they are multiplied by -1 to prevent negative coefficients for certain features. Record definition will be inverted.

Note: Same colored cells correspond to EFA grouping the same features into the same factor. In addition, EFA was also performed on precipitation data but there were no major differences in the results.