

Method

Validation of the Domain-Specific Engagement Items

Reliability of the engagement items was supported by nine-year test-retest correlations that were small to moderate in size ($r_s = .21-.46$; see Table 1). Item validity was supported by an expected pattern of correlations with relevant domain-specific measures at pre-retirement (all $p_s \leq .01$). Work engagement was associated with working more intensively ($r = .17$), working more hours per week ($r = .09$), higher skill discretion at work ($r = .39$), and greater work decision authority ($r = .20$). Child engagement was associated with more hours per week spent providing children with unpaid assistance ($r = .10$) and giving children emotional support ($r = .09$), increased family support ($r = .33$), and reduced family strain ($r = -.10$). Spousal engagement was associated with more hours per week spent providing spouses with emotional support ($r = .12$), higher relationship quality ($r = .46$), increased spousal empathy and support ($r = .39$), and reduced spousal strain ($r = -.30$) and marital risk ($r = -.33$). Health engagement was associated with higher health locus of control ($r = .33$), reduced levels of dyspnea ($r = -.12$), lower body mass index ($r = -.17$), and fewer limitations with independent activities of daily living ($r = -.09$). Financial engagement was associated with greater personal income and financial assets ($r = .08$) and owning a rental property ($r = .15$). Engagement with others' welfare was associated with being more likely to volunteer one's time ($r = .21$), and increased generativity ($r = .41$), social integration ($r = .33$), and social contributions ($r = .36$).

Results

Engagement Trajectory Differences in Domain-Specific Perceived Control, Domain-Specific Situation Quality, and Dimension-Specific Eudaimonic Well-Being

Separate analyses of covariance (ANCOVAs) tested trajectory differences for each perceived control domain, situation quality domain, and well-being dimension. ANCOVAs controlled for age, sex, education, income, self-reported health status, and pre-retirement (baseline) levels of each outcome measure (i.e., autoregressive effects). Significant ANCOVA effects were subjected to t -test pairwise

comparisons that contrasted covariate-adjusted trajectory means on each perceived control domain, situation quality domain, and well-being dimension.

ANCOVAs revealed that trajectories differed on each of the six domains of perceived control and situation quality (see Table S1). ANCOVAs also showed that trajectories differed on four of the six well-being dimensions (autonomy, growth, purpose, acceptance). A consistent pattern of results emerged in the *t*-test analyses that involved pairwise comparisons of covariate-adjusted trajectory means (see Table S1). Those in the stable high engagement trajectory reported the highest levels of: perceived control for each domain, situation quality for each domain, and well-being for each dimension (see Figures S3 and S4). Mean differences that favored the stable high engagement trajectory (vs. each of the other three trajectories) were statistically significant in the majority of cases (see Table S1). A notable exception to this trend was that the stable high engagement trajectory did not differ from the high engagement-low work engagement trajectory on the well-being dimensions (except on self-acceptance). Participants in the high engagement-low work engagement trajectory thus exhibited high levels of autonomy, personal growth, and purpose in life that were comparable to their peers in the stable high engagement trajectory.

Table S1

ANOVA F-Table of Trajectory Effects and Pairwise Comparisons of Trajectory Means for Domain-Specific Perceived Control, Situation Quality, and Eudaimonic Well-Being

Outcome measure	MSE	df	Engagement trajectory effect		Covariate-adjusted trajectory means				Pairwise trajectory comparisons ^a
			MS	F	SHE (1)	SME (2)	HE-LWE (3)	ME-LWE (4)	
Work perceived control	5.70	873	96.36	16.90**	8.59	8.19	7.59	6.68	1 > 3, 4; 2, 3 > 4
Child perceived control	5.82	893	49.43	8.49**	7.51	6.41	7.02	6.78	1 > 2, 4
Spouse perceived control	3.37	678	11.96	3.55**	8.33	7.72	7.95	7.72	1 > 2
Health perceived control	2.51	1016	22.53	8.99**	7.83	7.33	7.42	7.10	1 > 2, 3, 4
Financial perceived control	5.73	1000	48.53	8.47**	7.21	6.55	6.26	6.35	1 > 2, 3, 4
Others perceived control	5.32	977	78.06	14.67**	7.79	6.67	6.64	7.16	1 > 2, 3, 4
Work situation quality	4.30	856	41.16	9.57**	8.30	7.75	7.60	7.09	1 > 2, 3, 4; 2 > 4
Child situation quality	1.88	893	9.83	5.24**	8.96	8.49	8.60	8.71	1 > 2, 3
Spouse situation quality	1.71	678	6.25	3.67**	8.78	8.37	8.47	8.47	1 > 2
Health situation quality	1.80	1017	22.69	12.57**	7.48	7.43	7.13	6.60	1 > 3, 4; 2, 3 > 4
Financial situation quality	3.14	989	14.73	4.69**	7.09	6.56	6.98	6.63	1 > 2, 4
Others situation quality	3.89	946	34.16	8.77**	6.74	6.06	6.01	5.95	1 > 2, 3, 4
Autonomy	6.92	1013	23.15	3.35*	16.91	16.37	16.71	16.15	1 > 2, 4
Environmental mastery	7.00	1015	6.60	0.94	17.67	17.31	17.52	17.38	–
Personal growth	6.84	1014	55.45	8.11**	17.74	16.96	17.32	16.47	1 > 2, 4; 3 > 4
Positive relationships	8.63	1015	16.01	1.86	17.47	17.04	16.93	17.07	–
Purpose in life	8.68	1015	28.52	3.29*	16.33	15.82	16.14	15.39	1 > 4
Self-acceptance	7.89	1015	26.96	3.42*	17.00	16.44	16.29	16.52	1 > 2, 3

Note. SHE = stable high engagement. SME = stable moderate engagement. HE-LWE = high engagement-low work engagement. ME-LWE = moderate engagement-low work engagement. Numerator $df = 3$ for engagement trajectory effects. Effects controlled for age, sex, education, income, self-reported health status, and pre-retirement levels of each outcome measure (i.e., autoregressive effects). Trajectory means are adjusted for all covariates.

* $p \leq .05$. ** $p \leq .01$ (two-tailed tests).

Table S2

Age-Moderated Trajectory Differences on Cross-Domain Perceived Control, Situation Quality, and Eudaimonic Well-Being

Predictor variables	Cross-domain perceived control		Cross-domain situation quality		Cross-dimension well-being	
	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>
Age	-.02*	.006	-.00	.005	-.01	.008
SME (vs. SHE) ^a	-.65*	.114	-.38*	.088	-.37*	.155
HE-LWE (vs. SHE)	-.80*	.129	-.47*	.099	-.35	.180
ME-LWE (vs. SHE)	-.81*	.143	-.61*	.110	-.50*	.198
Age x SME	-.02	.016	-.01	.012	-.02	.022
Age x HE-LWE	-.03	.019	-.02	.015	-.01	.027
Age x ME-LWE ^b	-.01	.018	.03*	.014	.012	.026
ME-LWE (vs. SHE) for younger retirees	–		-.85*	.139	–	
ME-LWE (vs. SHE) for mean aged retirees	–		-.61*	.110	–	
ME-LWE (vs. SHE) for older retirees	–		-.38*	.152	–	

Note. OLS regression analyses tested trajectory differences for outcome using age as a continuous moderator variable. Analyses were conducted with dummy-coded trajectory variables that reflected stable moderate engagement (SME), moderate engagement-low work engagement (ME-LWE), and high engagement-low work engagement (HE-LWE). Stable high engagement (SHE) was used as the reference group. This permitted a test of whether SHE effects on each situation quality domain depended on retiree age. Variables involved in the interaction terms (age, SME, HE-LWE, ME-LWE) were mean centered to facilitate interpretation (Cohen et al., 2003). All analyses controlled for sex, education, income, self-reported health status, and pre-retirement levels of each outcome measure (i.e., autoregressive effects).

^aSME = stable moderate engagement. SHE = stable high engagement. HE-LWE = high engagement-low work engagement. ME-LWE = moderate engagement-low work engagement.

^bSimple slope differences between the moderate engagement-low work engagement (ME-LWE) trajectory and the stable high engagement (SHE) trajectory are shown for younger (-1 SD on age), mean aged, and older retirees (+1 SD on age). Negative simple slope differences indicate that those in the ME-LWE trajectory reported *lower* situation quality than those in the SHE trajectory.

* $p \leq .05$.

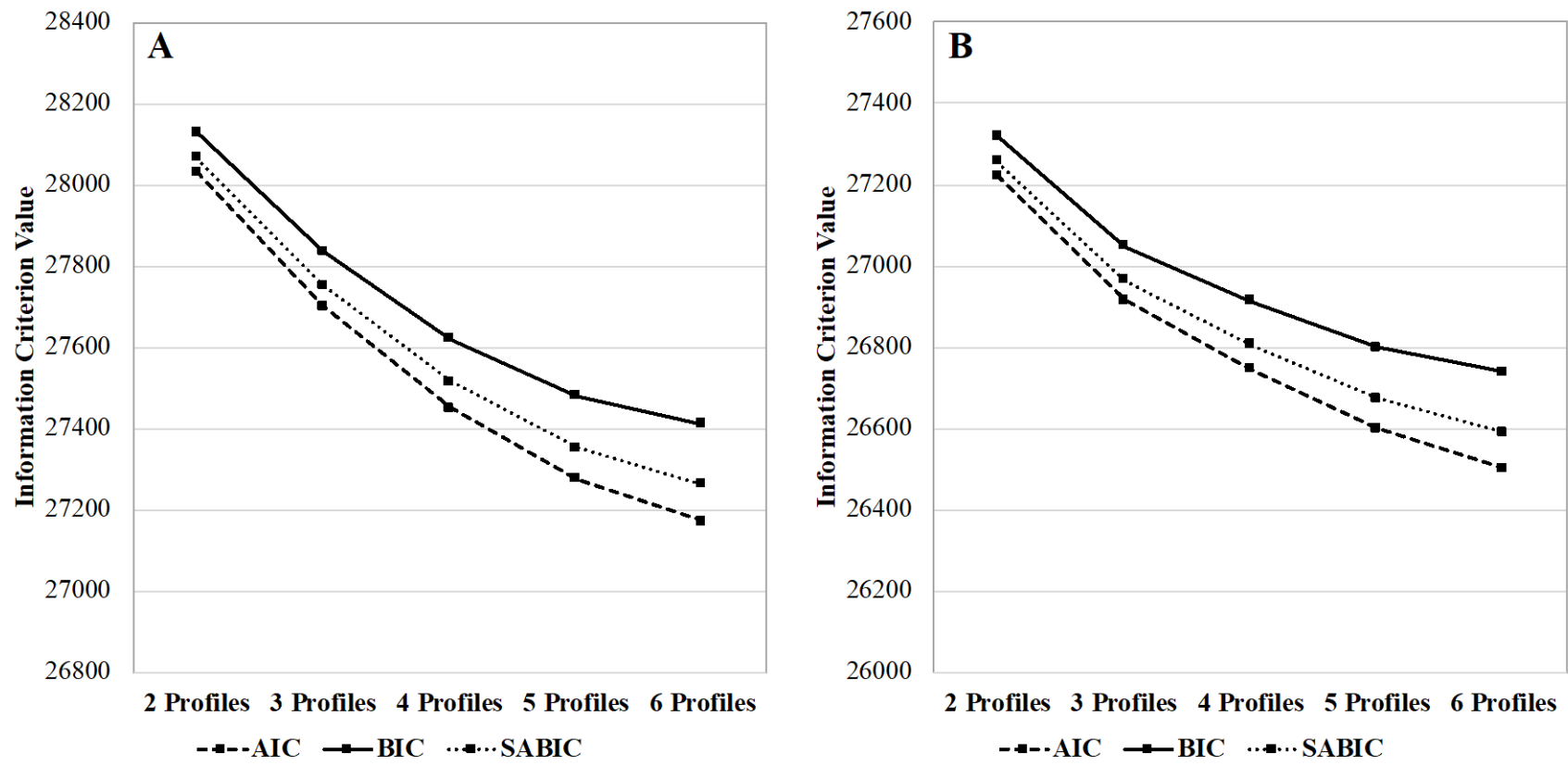


Figure S1. Elbow plots of the information criterion indices based on the pre-retirement (Panel A) and post-retirement (Panel B) latent profile analyses (LPA).

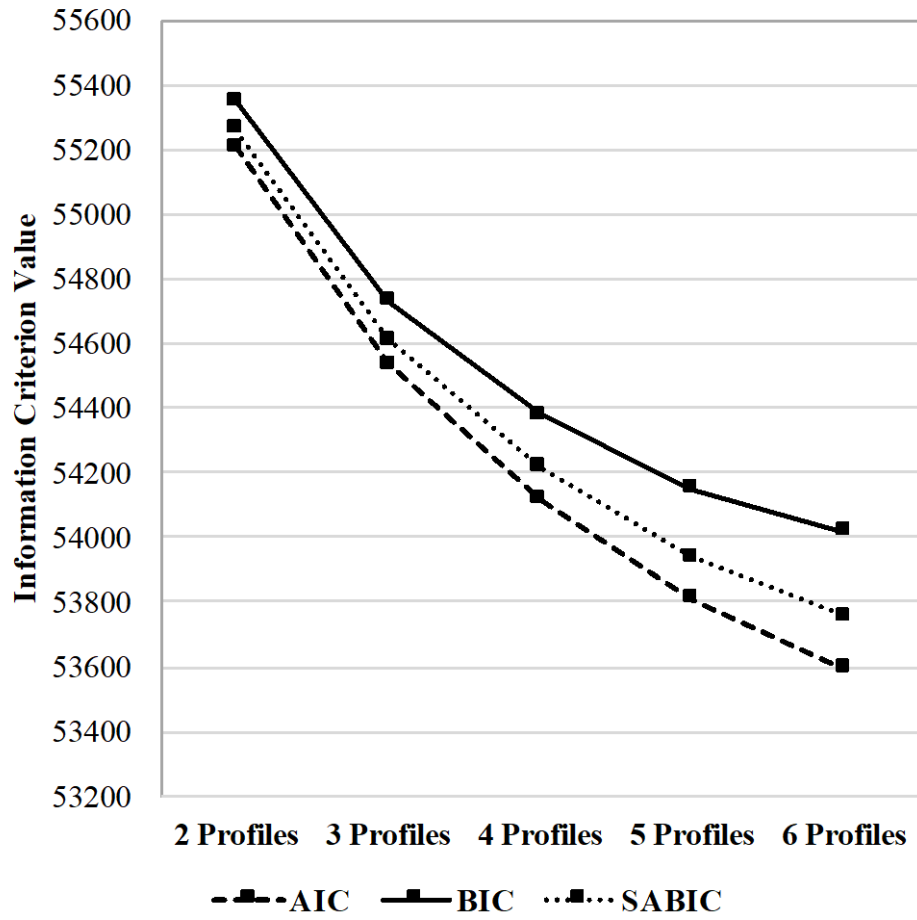


Figure S2. Elbow plots of the information criterion indices based on pre-to-post retirement latent transition analyses (LTA).

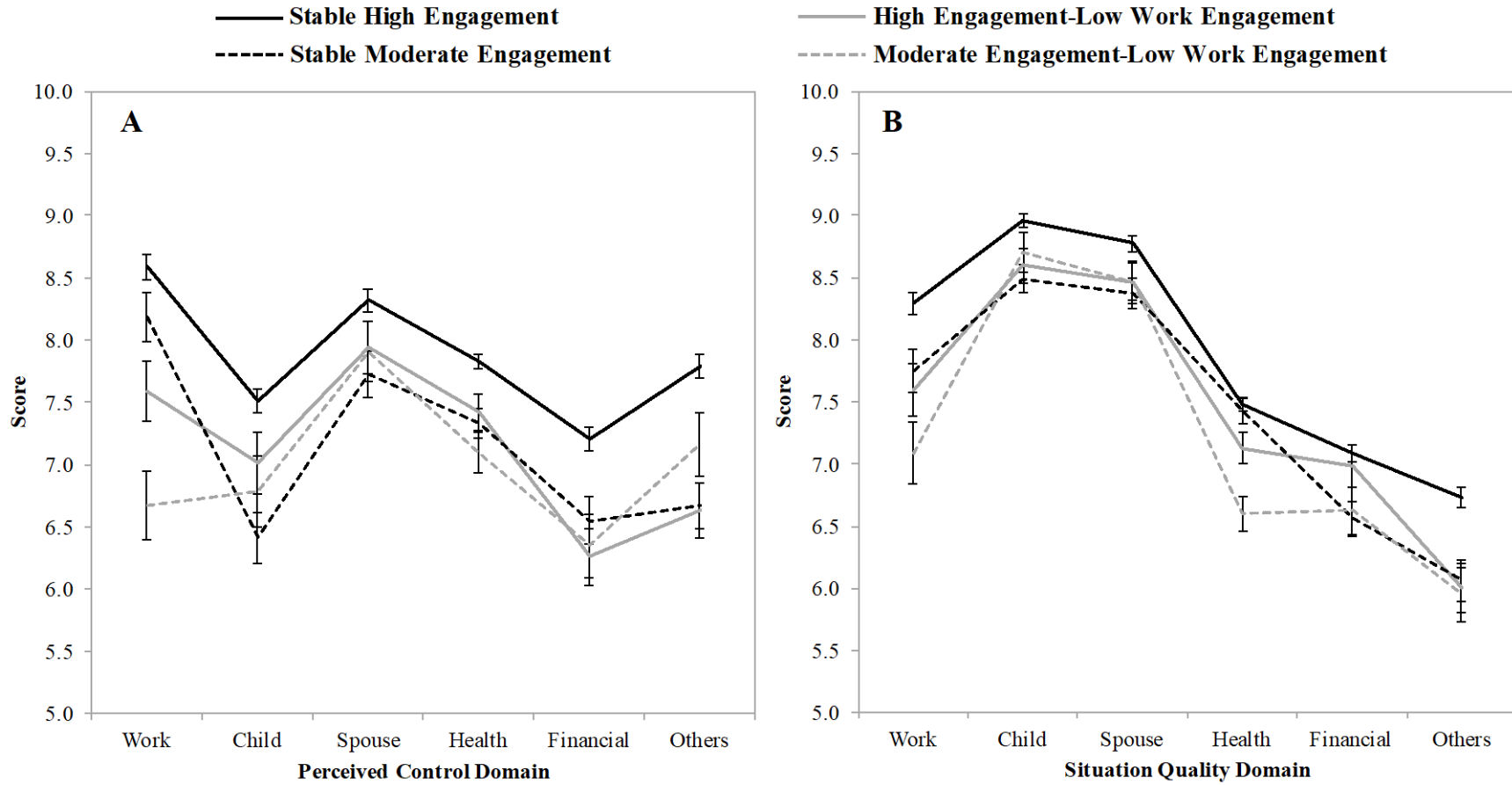


Figure S3. Differences in *domain-specific* perceived control (Panel A) and *domain-specific* situation quality (Panel B) based on the supplemental analyses. Engagement trajectories are based on the $k = 3$ profile latent transition analysis. Analyses controlled for pre-retirement (T1) age, gender, education, income, health status, and autoregressive effects.

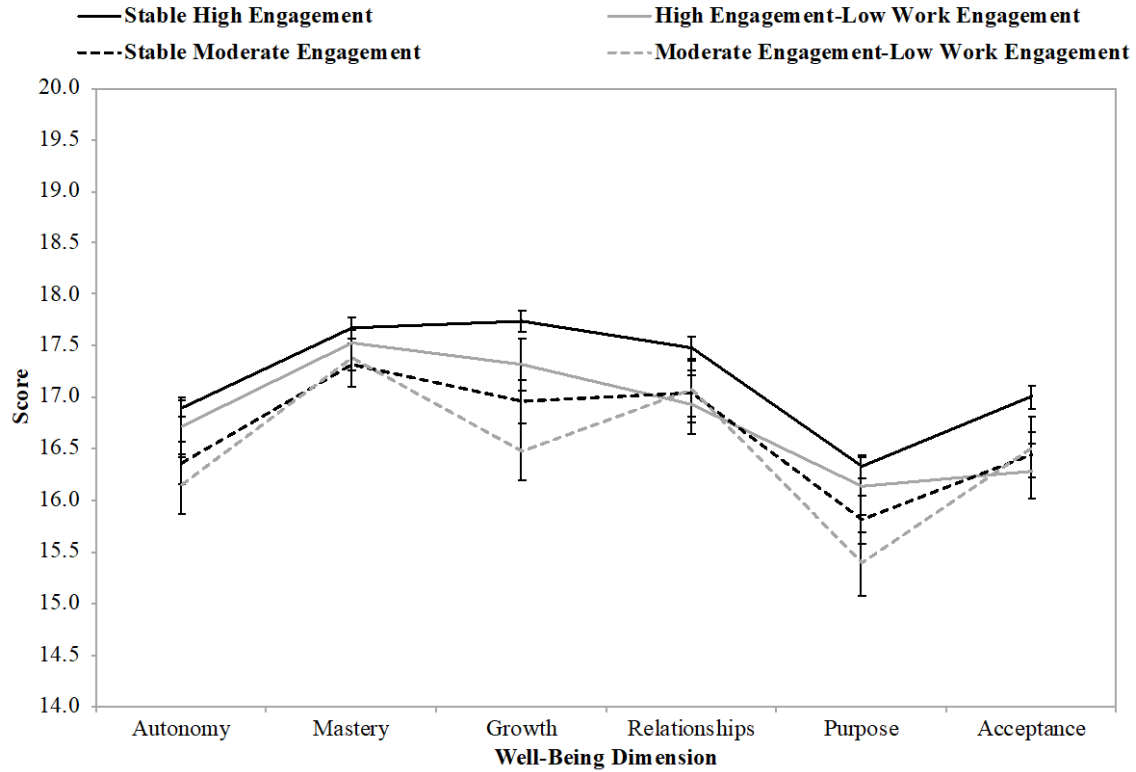


Figure S4. Differences in *dimension-specific* well-being based on the supplemental analyses. Engagement trajectories are based on the $k = 3$ profile latent transition analysis. Analyses controlled for pre-retirement (T1) age, gender, education, income, health status, and autoregressive effects.