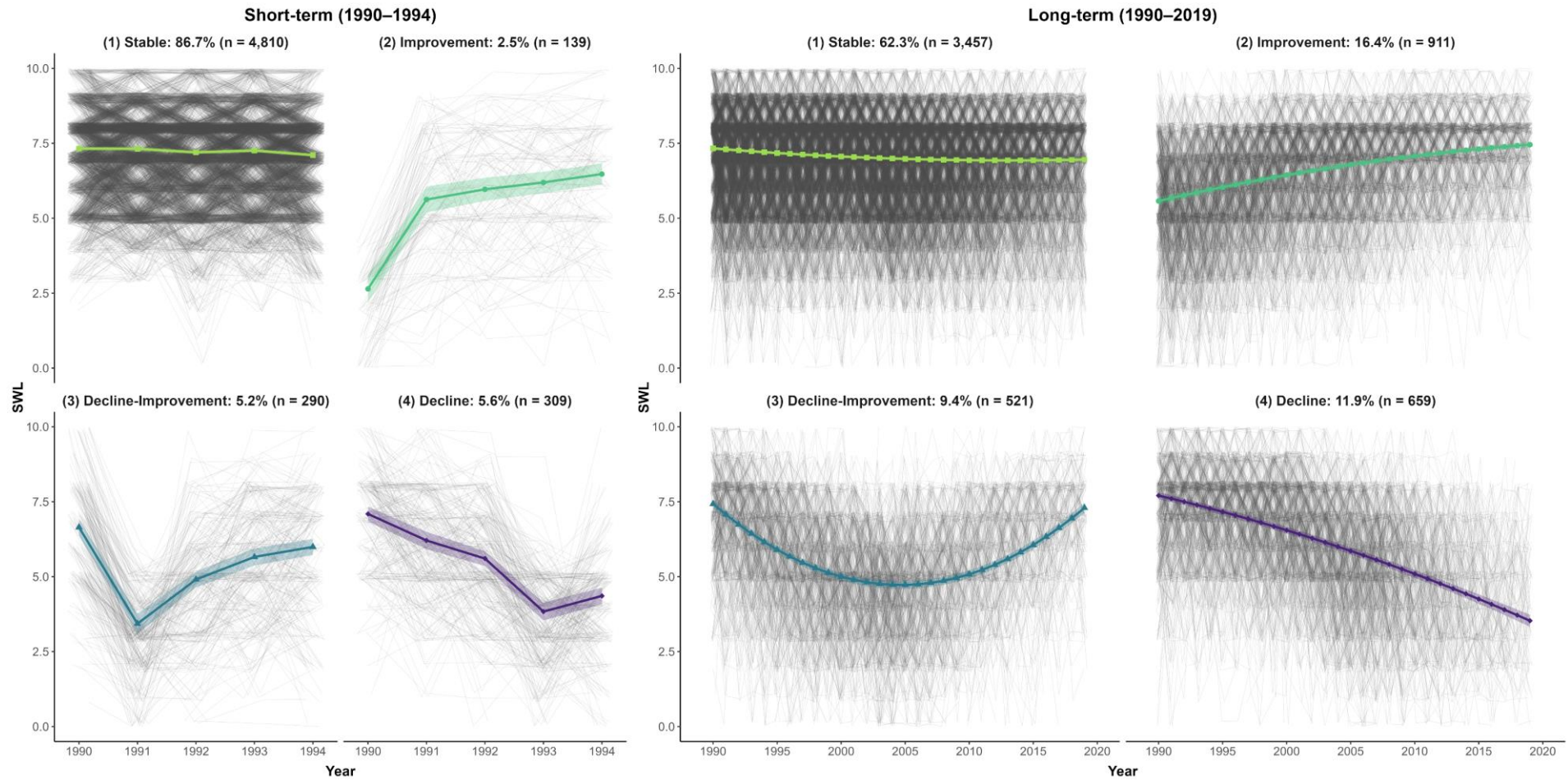


Trajectories of satisfaction with life following a collective, critical life event and their relationship with sociodemographic factors and internal migration: The example of the German reunification 1989/90

Applied Research in Quality of Life

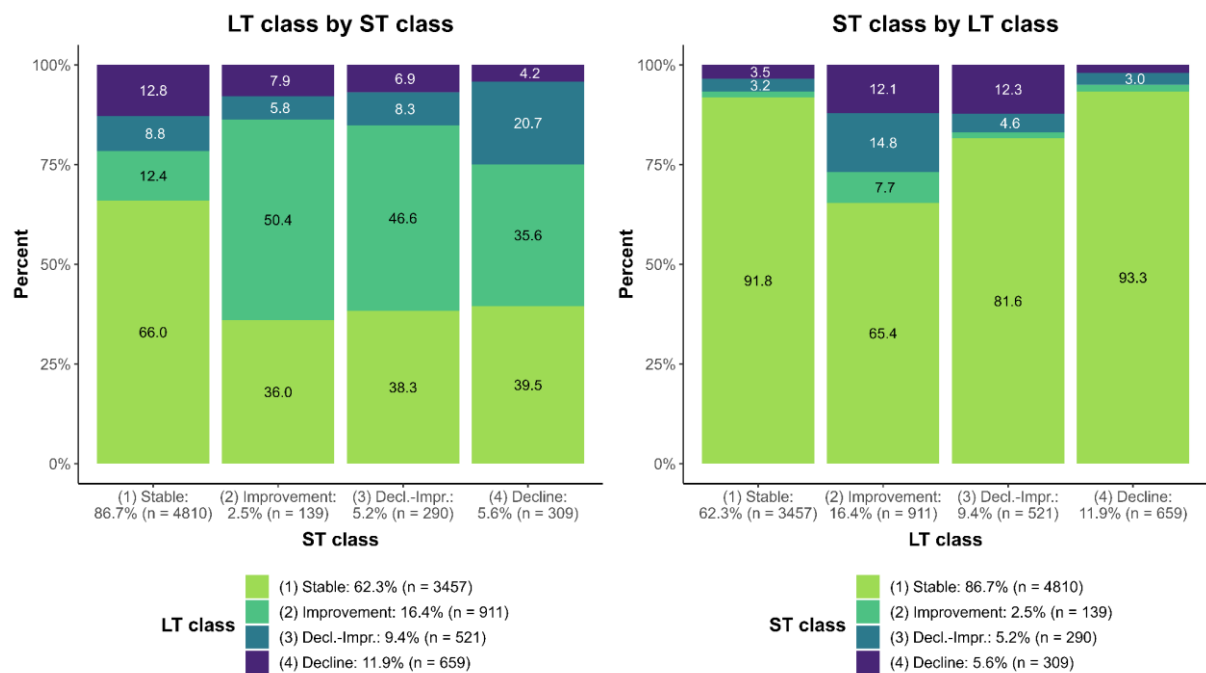
Supplementary Material 3: Additional figures for the selected models

SM3 Fig. 1. Short- and long-term predicted mean and individually observed trajectories of satisfaction with life (SWL) for the four-class solution.



Note. Individually observed trajectories (grey) displayed for a randomly selected sample of $n=1000$. Class sizes relate to the total sample ($N=5,548$). Shaded area around coloured lines (predicted mean trajectories) indicates 95% confidence interval.

SM3 Fig. 2. Association of short-term (ST) and long-term (LT) trajectory classes identified by Growth Mixture Modelling



Note. ST and LT trajectories showed a significant, but small association ($\chi^2(9) = 525.9, p < .001$; Cramer's $v = 0.18$ [small: 0.1, medium: 0.2, large: 0.6]), i.e., stable ST-trajectories generally corresponded to a higher likelihood for stable LT-trajectories, whereas non-stable ST-trajectories (improvement, decline-increase, decline) corresponded to higher rates of increasing satisfaction with life (SWL) in the LT-perspective; Percentages < 3% not displayed.