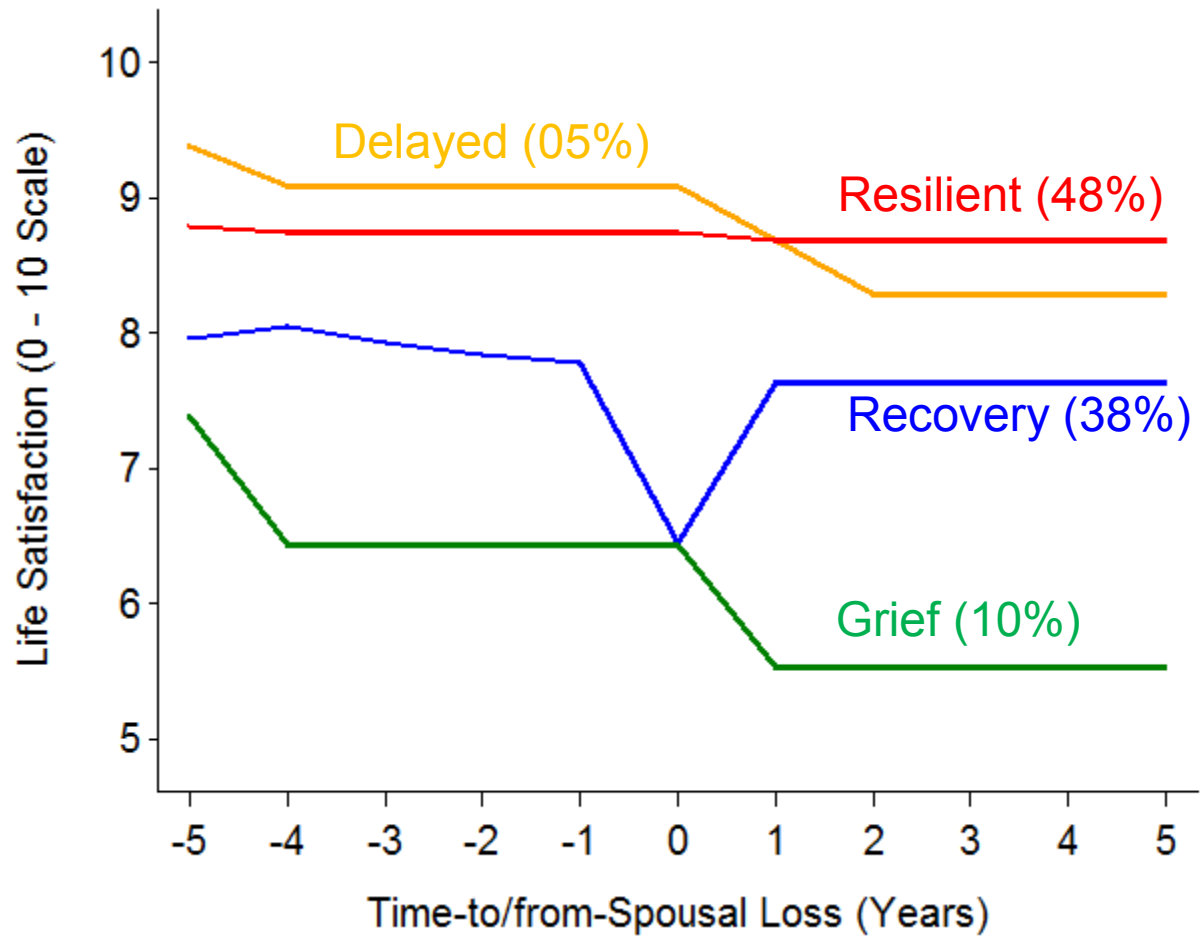
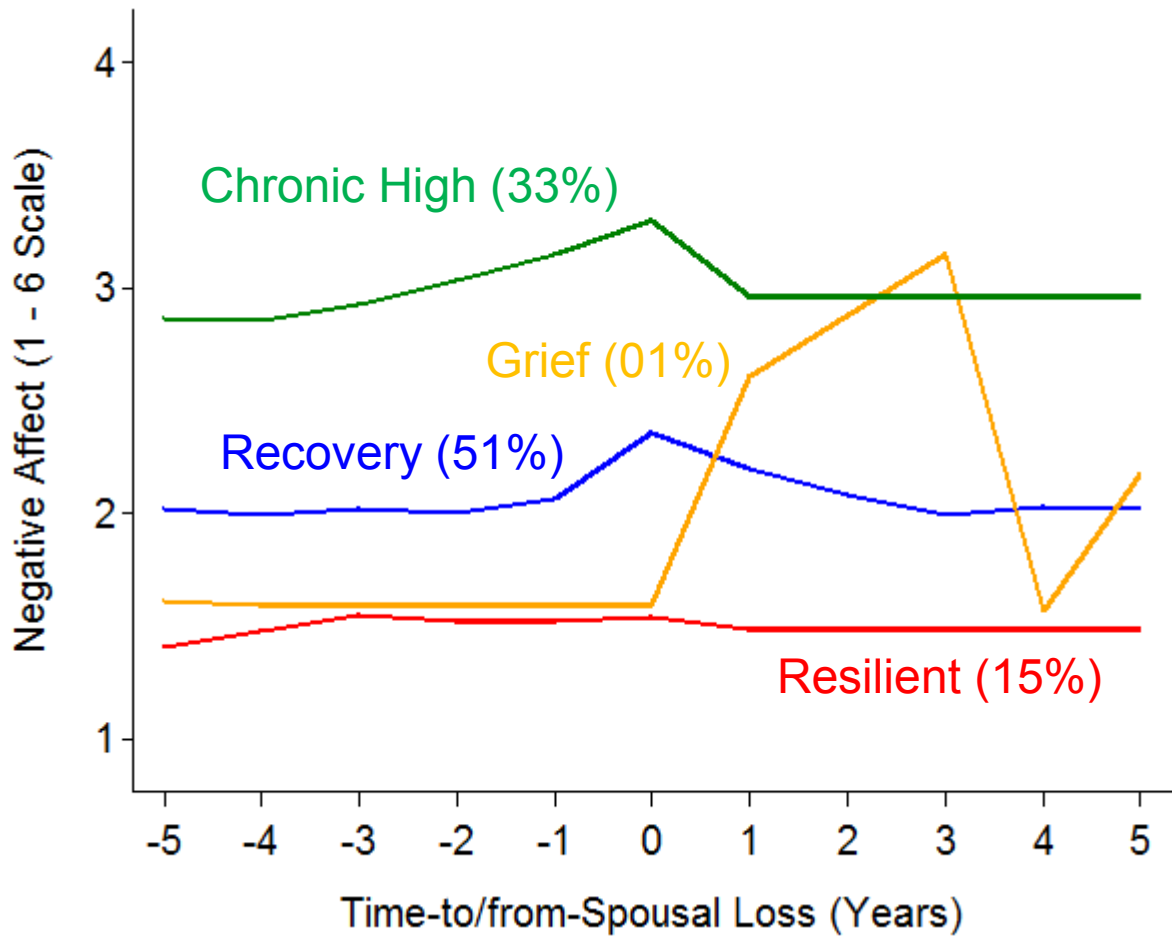


**Figure S1**



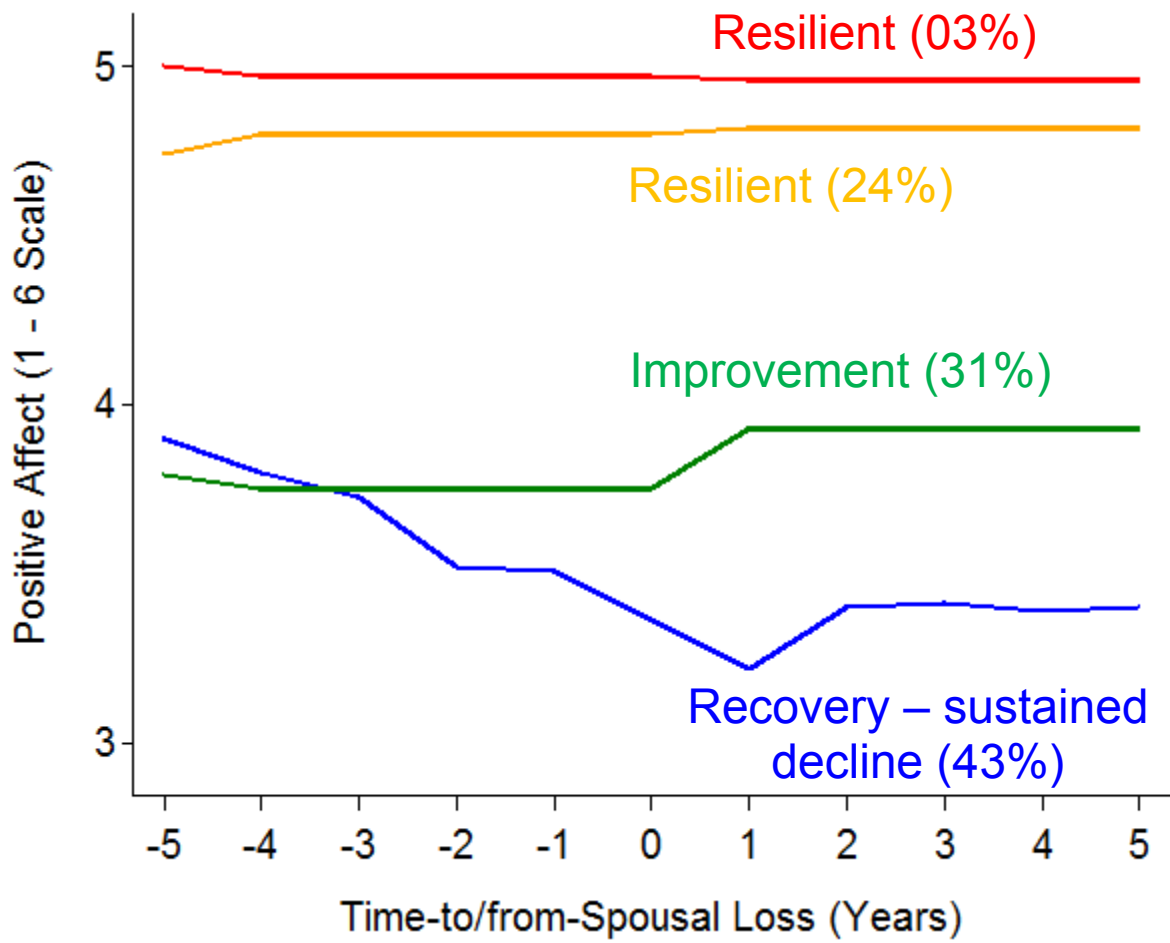
**Figure S1.** Graphical illustration of the 4-class solution for changes in life satisfaction before and after spousal loss. We found that the Resilient class remained the largest, with 48% of the sample likely belonging to this class, with Recovery comprising 38% of the sample. Two new classes emerge that are embedded in Resilient and Recovery classes from the 2-class solution, Delayed Declines (5%) and Grief (10%).

Figure S2



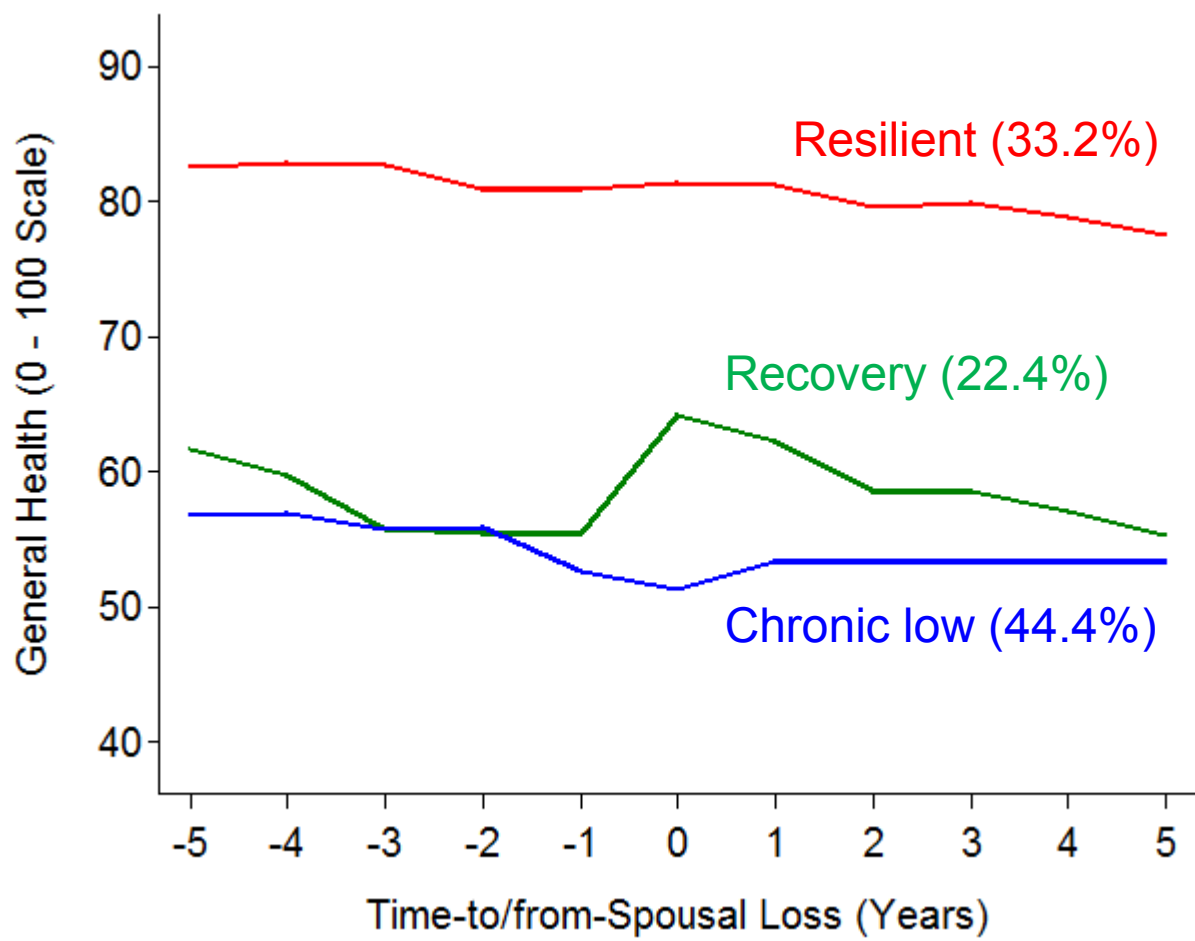
**Figure S2.** Graphical illustration of the 4-class solution for changes in negative affect before and after spousal loss. We found that the Recovery class remained the largest, with 51% of the sample likely belonging to this class, with 33% of participants likely to belong to the Chronic High class. The two smallest classes were those of Resilient (15%) and Grief (01%).

Figure S3



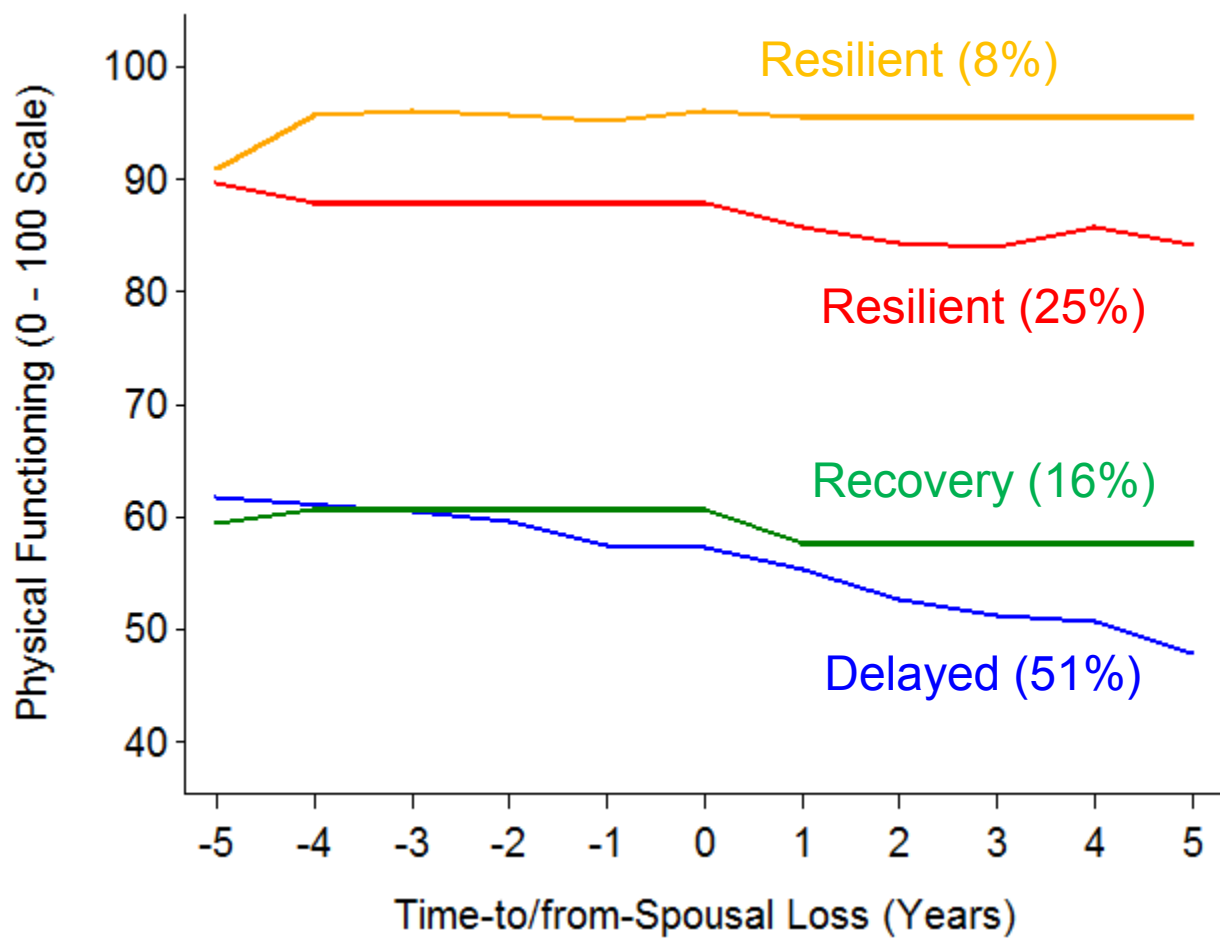
**Figure S3.** Graphical illustration of the 4-class solution for changes in positive affect before and after spousal loss. We found that the Recovery class remained the largest, with 43% of the sample likely belonging to this class, with an Improvement class emerging (31%). The Resilient class from the 2-class solution was divided into two Resilient classes that show stable, high levels of functioning (03% and 24%).

**Figure S4**



**Figure S4.** Graphical illustration of the 3-class solution for changes in general health before and after spousal loss. We found that the Chronic Low class remained the largest (44.4%), followed by Resilient (33.2%), and Recovery (22.4%).

Figure S5



**Figure S5.** Graphical illustration of the 4-class solution for changes in physical functioning before and after spousal loss. We found that the Delayed Decline class remained the largest (51%) and there was a Recovery class (16%). We found evidence for two Resilient classes that showed stable, high levels of physical functioning (08% and 25%).