



Figure S1. Adjusted mean of life satisfaction (Least-squares mean) across different marital statuses in men (blue) and women (red) participants. Mean values of life satisfaction were adjusted after controlling for age, education, and house income levels from the linear model predicting life satisfaction. Error bars represent the standard error. For elderly men (blue line), among the individuals who live without a spouse, bereaved men reported higher life satisfaction compared to divorced/separated ones while never married men reported the lowest life satisfaction among all the four marital statuses. For elderly women (red line), divorced/separated women reported the lowest life satisfaction among the four marital statuses. Single as well as widowed women reported lower life satisfaction compared to married women but the decrease was less severe as that in men.

Table S1. Unstandardized beta estimates for two-way interaction model between house income level and marital status to predict life satisfaction in community health survey.

Variable	Men	Women
	(N=55303)	(N=71633)
(Intercept)	5.53	6.14
Age	0.01**	-0.0002
Education Level	0.18**	0.21**
Household Income ¹	0.31**	0.27**
Marital Status (ref = married)		
Never married	-0.86**	-0.11**
Divorce/separation	-0.78**	-0.57**
Bereavement	-0.62**	-0.24**
Marital Status x Household Income		
Never married x house income	0.08	0.12
Divorce/separation x house income	0.27**	0.14**
Bereavement x house income	0.05	0.03
<i>R</i> ²	.079**	060**

1. Centered score for categories 1-8

** $p < .01$

Table S2. house income level and spousal satisfaction to predict life satisfaction in KLoSA samples.

Variable	Men	Women
	N=2887	N=2800
(Intercept)	62.81**	67.44**
Age	-0.01	-0.07*
Education Level	0.92**	0.76**
Household Income	2.06**	1.90**
Spousal Satisfaction	8.52**	8.30**
Household Income x Spousal Satisfaction	0.78**	0.20
R^2	.39**	40**

* $p < .05$

** $p < .01$