**Supplementary Table 1.** Means of Study Variables by Nation and Age Groups; ANOVA Analyses

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Older Canadians**  | **Older U.S. Adults** | **Young Canadians**  | **Young U.S. Adults** | **National Differences** | **Age Group Differences** | **Nation x Age Group** |
| **Study Variables** | *M* | *SE* | *M* | *SE* | *M* | *SE* | *M* | *SE* | *F* | *p* | *F* | *p* | *F* | *p* |
| Subjective well-being | 3.53 | .099 | 3.90 | .108 | 3.73 | .109 | 3.42 | .109 | .07 | .791 | 1.68 | .196 | 10.61a,b,d | .001 |
| 3D-Wisdom | 3.76 | .048 | 3.94 | .052 | 3.81 | .052 | 3.75 | .052 | 1.40 | .237 | 2.13 | .146 | 5.21a,d | .023 |
| Religiositye | 4.90 | .366 | 5.46 | .394 | 2.47 | .394 | 3.47 | .394 | 4.07 | .045 | 32.49 | .000 | .32 | .574 |
| Mastery | 3.50 | .076 | 3.95 | .082 | 4.02 | .083 | 4.03 | .083 | 7.89 | .005 | 13.85 | .000 | 7.50a,c | .007 |
| Purpose in life | 4.31 | .100 | 4.51 | .109 | 4.04 | .110 | 4.01 | .110 | .71 | .400 | 12.75 | .000 | 1.19 | .276 |
| Subjective healthf | 3.39 | .109 | 3.92 | .117 | 4.10 | .119 | 3.85 | .119 | 1.56 | .213 | 7.60 | .006 | 11.08a,c | .001 |
| Educationg | 3.47 | .139 | 4.84 | .148 | 4.02 | .150 | 3.58 | .150 | 10.18 | .002 | 5.82 | .017 | 38.26a,b,c,d | .000 |
| White (1=yes, 0=no)h | .56 | .063 | .78 | .065 | .75 | .067 | .60 | .066 | .36 | .547 | .01 | .938 | 8.42a,c,d | .004 |
| Female (1=yes, 0=no) | .65 | .064 | .51 | .070 | .50 | .070 | .50 | .070 | 1.04 | .310 | 1.35 | .247 | 1.04 | .310 |
| *N* | 54-60 | 50-51 | 48-50 | 50 |  |  |  |

*Note.* Comparison of means with Bonferroni adjustment.

a significant difference (*p* <. 05) between Canadian older adults and U.S. older adults

b significant difference (*p* <. 05) between Canadian young adults and U.S. young adults

c significant difference (*p* <. 05) between Canadian older adults and Canadian young adults

d significant difference (*p* <. 05) between U.S. older adults and U.S. young adults

e Two cases are missing for older Canadians and one for older U.S. adults

f One case is missing for older Canadians

g Two cases are missing for older Canadians

h Six cases are missing for older Canadians and two for young Canadians

Compared to older U.S. residents, older Canadian residents tended to score lower on SWB, wisdom, mastery, subjective health, and educational degree. The sample of older Canadian residents also contained a smaller proportion of white respondents than that of older U.S. residents. By contrast, young adults were more similar across nation of residency, except that young Canadian residents tended to report significantly greater SWB and a higher educational degree than young U.S. residents in direct contrast to their older counterparts. Within nation, older Canadian residents tended to score lower on mastery, subjective health, and educational degree than young Canadian residents, whereas older U.S. residents tended to score higher on subjective well-being, wisdom, and educational degree than young U.S. residents. Moreover, the proportion of whites was significantly smaller among older Canadian residents and young U.S. residents than among young Canadian residents and older U.S. residents, respectively. Older adults tended to score higher on religiosity and purpose in life than young adults, and U.S. residents tended to endorse religiosity more than Canadian residents.