LPA Analyses Using Full Sample (N=1608)

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1 Number of participants from each country

Table 1
Number of participants from each country

	Australia	Canada	UK	US	total
n	617	307	370	314	1608
percent	38	19	23	20	100

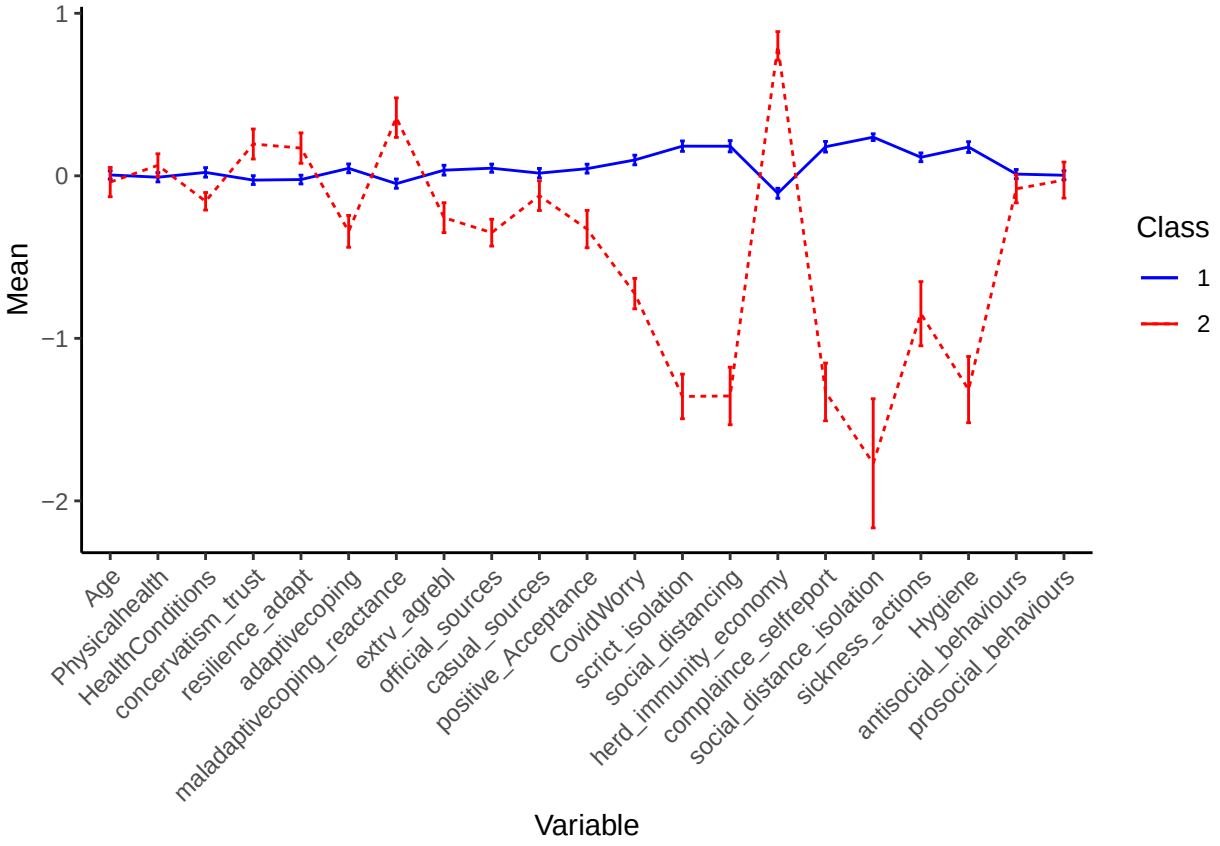
2 Goodness of fit indices for 2 to 6 profile models

Table 2
Goodness of fit indices for 2-6 profile models

Model	Classes	LogLik	AIC	BIC	Entropy	BLRT_val	BLRT_p
1	2	-46809	93747	94091	0.94	2190	0.01
1	**3**	**-45781**	**91734**	**92197**	**0.97**	**2057**	**0.01**
1	4	-45336	90887	91469	0.83	891	0.01
1	5	-45146	90552	91252	0.84	379	0.01
1	6	-44908	90120	90938	0.83	476	0.01

3 2 profile model

3.1 Plot



3.2 Latent profile membership

3.2.1 Overall membership

Table 3
Number and percent of participants in each profile

	1	2	total
n	1421	187	1608
percent	88	12	100

3.2.2 Country membership

Table 4
Number of participants from each country in each profile

CountryLive	1	2	total
Australia	538	79	617
Canada	285	22	307
UK	343	27	370
US	255	59	314

3.2.3 Gender membership

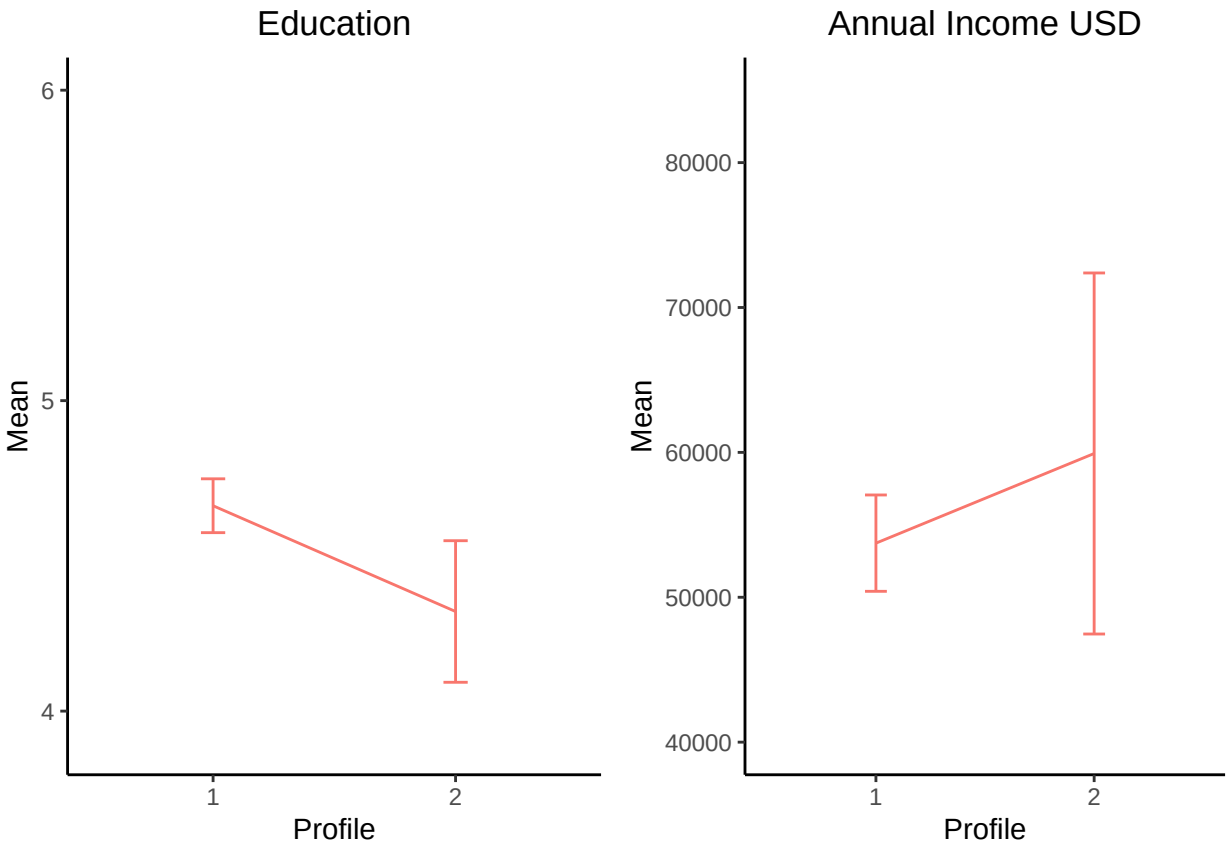
Table 5
Number of participants from each gender in each profile

Gender	1	2	total
1	469	90	559
2	938	95	1033
NA	14	2	16

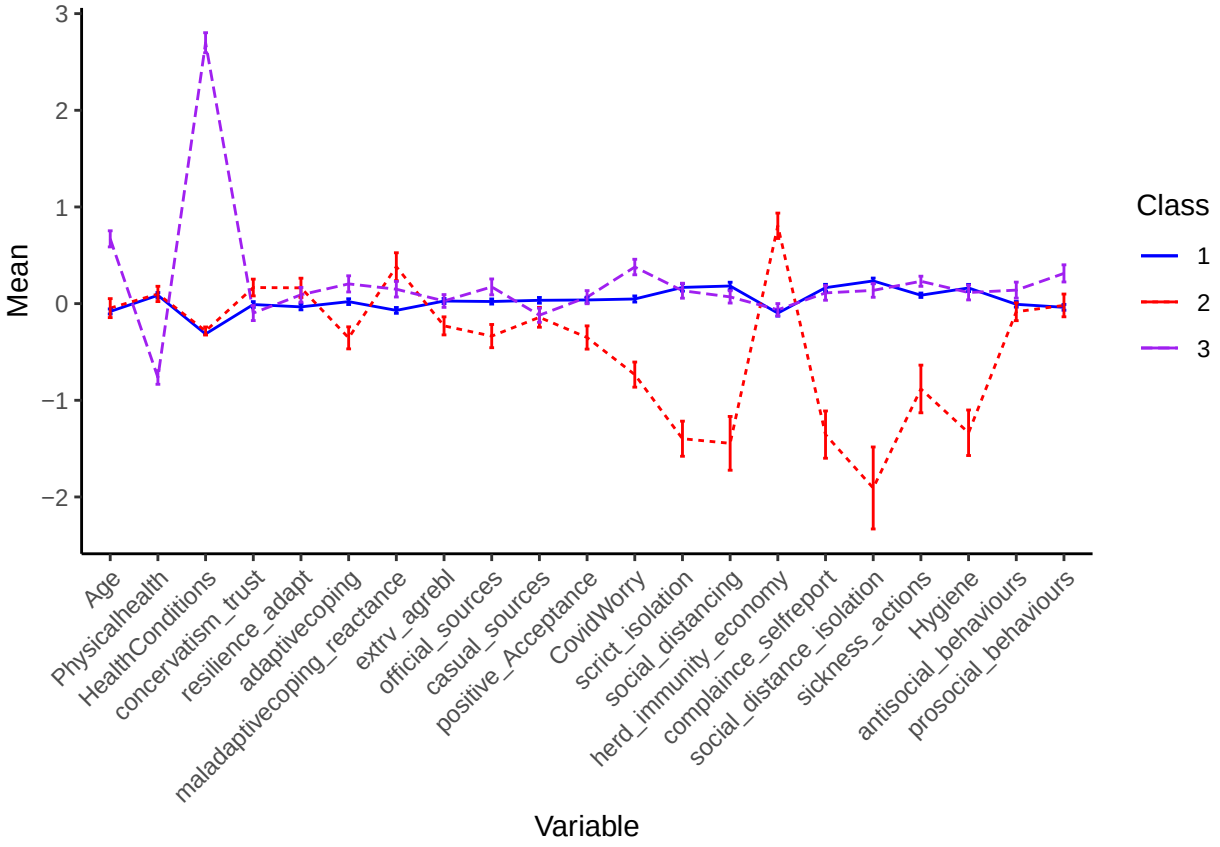
3.2.4 Differences on demographic variables

Table 6
Differences between latent profiles on demographic variables

var	mean_1	mean_2	t	p.value	df	conf.low	conf.high
AnnualIncome_usd	53735.9	59923.8	-1.1	0.27	1394	-17252.95	4877.28
Education	4.7	4.3	2.6	0.01	1606	0.09	0.59



4 3 profile model



4.1 Latent profile membership

4.1.1 Overall membership

Table 7
Number and percent of participants in each profile

	1	2	3	total
n	1275	167	166	1608
percent	79	10	10	99

4.1.2 Country membership

Table 8
Number of participants from each country in each profile

CountryLive	1	2	3	total
Australia	502	68	47	617
Canada	249	20	38	307
UK	308	24	38	370
US	216	55	43	314

4.1.3 Gender membership

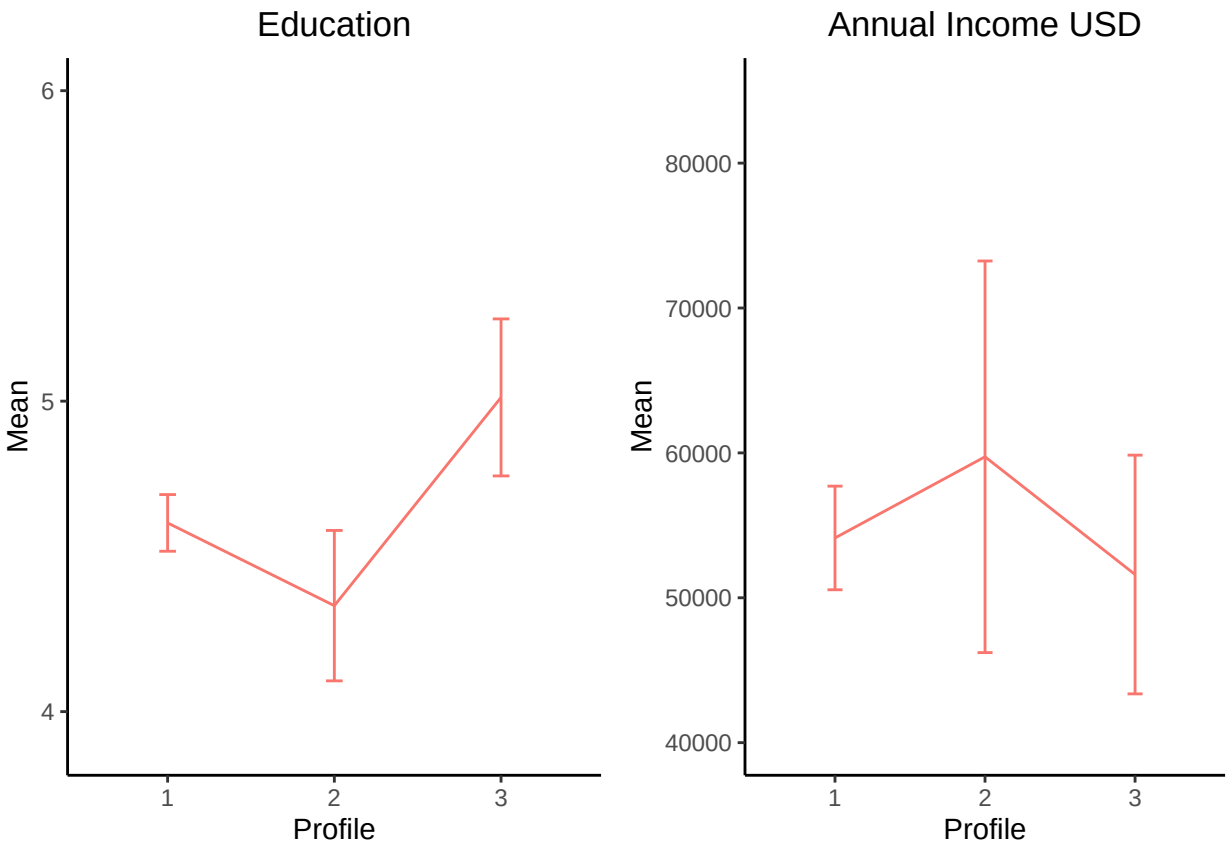
Table 9
Number of participants from each gender in each profile

Gender	1	2	3	total
1	430	82	47	559
2	834	83	116	1033
NA	11	2	3	16

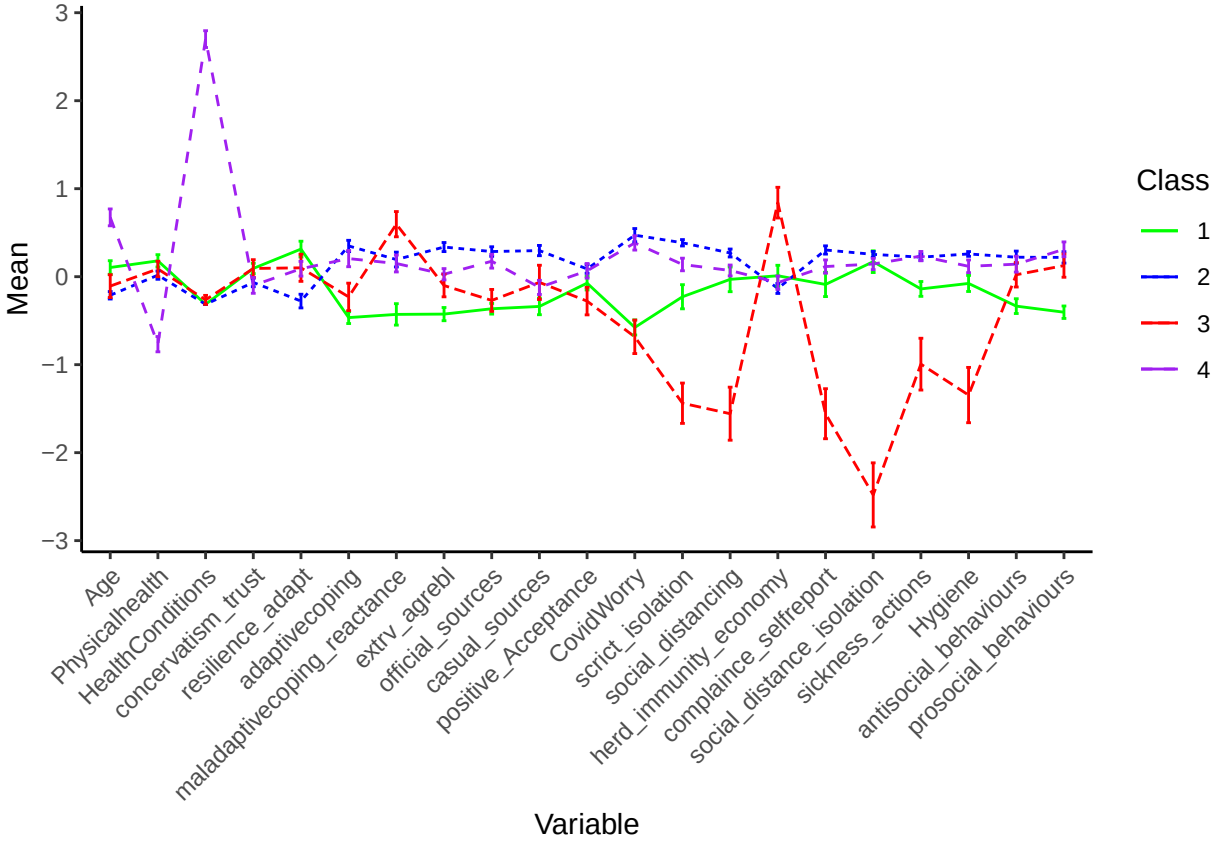
4.1.4 Differences on demographic variables

Table 10
Differences between latent profiles on demographic variables

var	term	df	sumsq	meansq	F	p
Education	.x$Class	1	10	10.1	3.665	0.056
Education	Residuals	1606	4430	2.8		
AnnualIncome_usd	.x$Class	1	7235204	7235204.0	0.002	0.968
AnnualIncome_usd	Residuals	1394	6254313746358	4486595226.9		



5 4 profile model



5.1 Latent profile membership

5.1.1 Overall membership

Table 11
Number and percent of participants in each profile

	1	2	3	4	total
n	560	756	126	166	1608
percent	35	47	8	10	100

5.1.2 Country membership

Table 12
Number of participants from each country in each profile

CountryLive	1	2	3	4	total
Australia	224	289	57	47	617
Canada	98	157	14	38	307
UK	141	177	14	38	370
US	97	133	41	43	314

5.1.3 Gender membership

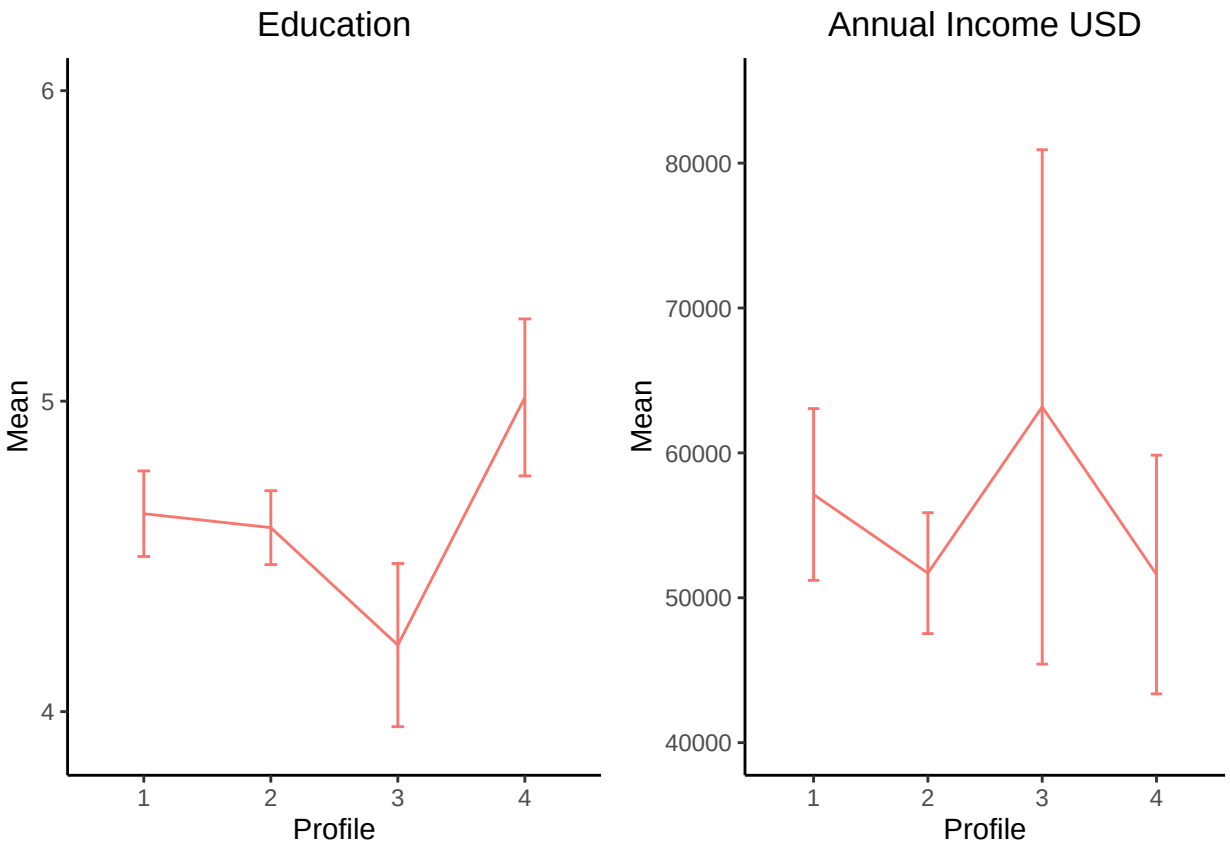
Table 13
Number of participants from each gender in each profile

Gender	1	2	3	4	total
1	248	207	57	47	559
2	311	539	67	116	1033
NA	1	10	2	3	16

5.1.4 Differences on demographic variables

Table 14
Differences between latent profiles on demographic variables

var	term	df	sumsq	meansq	F	p
Education	.x$Class	1	3.6	3.6	1.299	0.255
Education	Residuals	1606	4436.5	2.8		
AnnualIncome_usd	.x$Class	1	1257527430.4	1257527430.4	0.28	0.597
AnnualIncome_usd	Residuals	1394	6253063454131.8	4485698317.2		



6 List of goodness of fit indices

A list and description of the GFI that can be computed for LPA models.

- LogLik: Log-likelihood of the data, given the model.
- AIC: Aikake information criterion; based on -2 log-likelihood, and penalized by number of parameters.
- BIC: Bayesian information criterion; based on -2 log-likelihood, and penalized by number of parameters adjusted by sample size.
- Entropy: A measure of classification uncertainty, reverse-coded so that 1 reflects complete certainty of classification, and 0 complete uncertainty (see Celeux & Soromenho, 1996).
- BLRT: bootstrapped likelihood test.
- BLRT p-value: p-value for the bootstrapped likelihood ratio test.
- AWE: Approximate weight of evidence; combines information on model fit and on classification errors (Celeux et al., 1997).
- CAIC: Consistent Aikake information criterion; based on -2 log-likelihood, and penalized by number of parameters adjusted by sample size.
- CLC: Classification Likelihood Criterion; based on -2 log-likelihood, and penalized by the entropy (Biernacki, 1997).
- KIC: Kullback information criterion; based on -2 log-likelihood, and penalized by 3 times the number of parameters -1 (Cavanaugh, 1999).
- SABIC: Sample size-adjusted Bayesian information criterion (Sclove, 1987).
- ICL: Integrated completed likelihood (Biernacki, Celeux, & Govaert, 2000).
- Prob. Min.: Minimum of the diagonal of the average latent class probabilities for most likely class membership, by assigned class. The minimum should be as high as possible, reflecting greater classification certainty (cases are assigned to classes they have a high probability of belonging to; see Jung & Wickrama, 2008).
- Prob. Max.: Maximum of the diagonal of the average latent class probabilities for most likely class membership, by assigned class. The maximum should also be as high as possible, reflecting greater classification certainty (cases are assigned to classes they have a high probability of belonging to).
- N Min.: Proportion of the sample assigned to the smallest class (based on most likely class membership).
- N Max.: Proportion of the sample assigned to the largest class (based on most likely class membership).