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Author(s): Brothers, A., Chui, H. and Diehl, M.

Title: Measuring Future Time Perspective across Adulthood: Development and Evaluation of a Brief Multidimensional Questionnaire

Publication year: 2014

Journal title: Gerontologist

Link to original published version: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/geront/gnu076>

Citation: Brothers, A., Chui, H. and Diehl, M. (2014) Measuring Future Time Perspective across Adulthood: Development and Evaluation of a Brief Multidimensional Questionnaire. *Gerontologist*, 54 (6):1075-88.

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Measuring Future Time Perspective across Adulthood:  
Development and Evaluation of a Brief Multidimensional Questionnaire

Word count (abstract, text, and references): 8148

## Abstract

**Purpose of the Study:** Despite calls for the consideration of future time perspective (FTP) as a multidimensional construct, mostly unidimensional measurement instruments have been used. This study had two objectives: (1) to develop a brief multidimensional questionnaire for assessing FTP in adulthood and evaluate its psychometric properties; and (2) to examine age associations and age-group differences of the dimensions of FTP. **Design and Methods:** Data were collected from 625 community-residing adults between the ages of 18 and 93, representing young, middle-aged, and older adults. The psychometric evaluation involved exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses, reliability and validity analyses, and measurement invariance testing. Zero-order and partial correlations were used to examine the association of the dimensions of FTP with age, and multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was used to examine age-group differences. **Results:** Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses supported a 3-factor solution: Future as Open, Future as Limited, and Future as Ambiguous. Metric measurement invariance for this factor structure was confirmed across the three age groups. Reliability and validity analyses provided evidence of sound psychometric properties of the brief questionnaire. Age was negatively associated with Future as Open and positively associated with Future as Limited. Young adults exhibited significantly greater ambiguity toward the future than middle-aged or older adults. **Implications:** This study provides evidence in support of the psychometric properties of a new brief multidimensional FTP scale. It also provides evidence for a pattern of age associations and age-group differences consistent with life-span developmental theory.

Key terms: future orientation, multidimensional assessment, lifespan development.

Measuring Future Time Perspective across Adulthood:  
Development and Evaluation of a Short Multidimensional Questionnaire

“At any given point in an individual’s life, the anticipated amount of time left to live may shape behavior and affect in important ways.” - Schulz and Heckhausen (1996, p. 703)

The way in which individuals perceive their personal lifetime has been of interest to researchers for many decades (Carstensen, 2006; Neugarten, 1968). Future time perspective (FTP) is one component of personal lifetime, and is concerned with how individuals look at their future, as opposed to their present or past. FTP can be defined as the perceptions and expectations a person has with regard to his or her future, specifically the extent to which he or she perceives the future as open-ended and holding opportunities, or as being limited and closed in nature (Carstensen, Isaacowitz, & Charles, 1999). In recent years, interest in individuals’ FTP has been evident in a variety of disciplines and contexts. For example, FTP has been shown to be associated with risk-taking behavior in young adults (Duangpatra, Bradley, & Glendon, 2009), engagement in health behaviors (Gellert, Ziegelmann, Lippke, & Schwarzer, 2012), decision-making (Löckenhoff & Carstensen, 2007), and workplace success in middle-aged and older adults (Zacher & Frese, 2009). FTP is also strongly related to the selection and pursuit of social goals, in particular the preference for social partners (Lang, 2000). Thus, FTP is relevant across the adult life span, from adolescence to late adulthood, and longitudinal research suggests that there are age-related differences and age-related changes in FTP (Cate & John, 2007).

Given the importance of FTP for a number of behaviors, it is essential that the construct is assessed in a comprehensive manner. Existing self-report questionnaires, however, do not

reflect the multiple dimensions of FTP that are suggested by theoretical and empirical evidence, but instead rely on a unidimensional approach, assessing a continuum that ranges from an open future on one end to a limited future on the other end. Furthermore, research on FTP has mainly used samples of a limited age range (see Cate & John, 2007 for an exception), and often includes items that are inherently age-biased; that is, a person of a particular age may only be able to answer an item in one direction because the way it is worded. Using a sample that covered the entire adult life span, this study developed and evaluated a brief FTP questionnaire that applied a multidimensional perspective and also minimized age-bias.

### **The Study of Future Time Perspective (FTP)**

Systematic research on FTP started more than four decades ago when Neugarten (1968) argued that midlife brings a qualitative shift in the way individuals perceive time. Specifically, Neugarten (1968) described that in middle age many adults begin to focus on the time left to live, rather than the time they have already lived. This shift may be accompanied by increased motivation to achieve certain goals, or it may usher in a time of heightened anxiety. Early theorists also argued that studying various dimensions of FTP would be informative for understanding adults' attitudes and behaviors. Rakowski (1979), for example, proposed the dimensions of future extension, degree of planning, and anticipated affect as integral parts of FTP, and also argued that older adults may be portrayed as holding primarily a negative FTP. This presumption of a primarily limited sense of the future in old age continues to be a topic of current research (e.g. Carstensen, 2006). Therefore, understanding the multidimensionality of FTP is essential for accurately determining the psychological and behavioral relevance of this construct.

A large body of research shows the utility of FTP across the life span and in various life contexts. In adolescence a stronger future orientation is associated with positive developmental outcomes, such as academic achievement (Schechter & Francis, 2010), and protects against engagement in maladaptive behaviors (Chen & Vazsonyi, 2011). During adulthood, a more expansive FTP has been shown to be related to a larger social network (Lang, 2000), whereas a more limited FTP is associated with better emotion regulation (Kellough & Knight, 2012). FTP also has associations with certain personality traits. For instance, individuals holding a more expansive FTP tend to score higher on the trait conscientiousness. Furthermore, younger adults who reported a limited future were more likely to score higher on neuroticism (Cate & John, 2007). Studies in adulthood also show that FTP plays an important role in future-oriented behaviors, such as financial saving habits (Rabinovich, Morton, & Postmes, 2010), physical activity (Stahl & Patrick, 2012) and healthy nutrition (Gellert et al., 2012). Additionally, FTP has relevance for promoting the job success of older workers, due to its relationship with generativity motives (Kooij & Van De Voorde, 2011) and with job complexity and control (Zacher & Frese, 2009). In later life, shifts in FTP are thought to be adaptive, such that as individuals perceive a more limited future, behavior becomes less concerned with individual needs (Brandtstädter, Rothermund, Kranz, & Kuhn, 2010) and more directed toward generativity (Kooij & Van De Voorde, 2011). Despite the wide-reaching relevance of FTP, many studies have relied on a unidimensional assessment of the construct, which constrains the developmental relevance of the construct.

FTP is measured in various ways, depending on the discipline and age group of interest. The most common measure is the 10-item scale by Carstensen and Lang (1996), which assesses FTP as a developmental construct in adults. Predictive validity of the scale has been described

(Lang & Carstensen, 2002), but its psychometric properties have otherwise not been widely documented. Little to no psychometric information is available for early FTP measures (e.g. Gould, 1972; Lessing, 1972). On the other hand, Zimbardo's Time Perspective Inventory (ZPTI; Zimbardo & Boyd, 1999) has been widely validated, but primarily with adolescent and emerging adult populations. The ZPTI applies a somewhat conceptually different approach and assumes that individuals have a tendency to orient to one of three time perspectives (i.e. past, present, or future; Zimbardo & Boyd, 1999), in contrast to conceptualizing the future as open vs. limited. In summary, a psychometrically sound multidimensional measure of FTP for use with adults will be an important contribution to the field.

### **A Multidimensional Approach to Future Time Perspective (FTP)**

From an empirical perspective, it is becoming clear that openness and limitations represent two related but distinct dimensions of FTP, and this evidence comes from several different methodological approaches. First, factor analytic studies consistently find that openness and limitations emerge as two separate factors that represent unique information (Cate & John, 2007; Kooij, de Lange, Jansen, & Dijkers, 2013; Zacher & Frese, 2009), with 52% (Zacher & Frese, 2009) to 90% (Cate & John, 2007) non-shared variance. Second, evidence suggests that an increase in one factor is not necessarily concordant with a decrease in the other. In one study, middle-aged women reported a relatively high focus on opportunities, while simultaneously experiencing an increasing sense of the future as limited, suggesting that the two dimensions may function independently of one another (Cate & John, 2007). Third, there is preliminary evidence that opportunities and limitations correlate differently with many constructs, rather than being mirror images of one another. For instance, a greater sense of future as limited among young people is associated with higher neuroticism, but there is no relationship between

opportunities and neuroticism in this age group. Similarly, openness (but not limitations) is correlated with conscientiousness among younger adults (Cate & John, 2007). These preliminary findings are supported by recent work (Kooij et al., 2013), which found that open-ended and limited FTP correlated differentially with work motivation variables and work engagement.

Aside from the empirical evidence, there are also good theoretical reasons for conceptualizing FTP as a multidimensional construct. First, life-span developmental theory (Baltes, Lindenberger, & Staudinger, 2006) considers most developmental constructs, such as FTP, to be both multidirectional and multidimensional. Within this framework, the different dimensions of FTP would be expected to potentially show different patterns of age differences and different trajectories of age-related change across adulthood, both in positive and negative directions.

Second, the unidimensional view of FTP also neglects the possibility that individuals may view their future as uncertain, which we theorize to represent a potential third dimension of FTP. In particular, individuals may perceive the future as ambiguous when they are not certain if their goals and plans can be realized or if opportunities exist to put their life plans into action (Hendricks, 2001; Zaleski, 2001). Viewing the future as uncertain is a plausible frame of mind for individuals of any age. Young persons might experience uncertainty toward the future due to undecided career paths and unfavorable economic conditions (Morselli, 2013), whereas middle-aged or older individuals might develop a sense of uncertainty toward the future as a result of critical life events, such as impending retirement, failing health, or the loss of a loved one (Rakowski, 1986). Thus, experiencing the future as uncertain may not simply be the midpoint on the continuum between an open and limited time perspective, but rather a qualitatively different third dimension of FTP.



In summary, a multidimensional measure of FTP has potentially great value for research on adult development and aging, as it will allow for the study of age differences and age trajectories of these different dimensions, as well as the study of how the different dimensions co-vary with other developmentally relevant variables. Thus, the theoretical relevance of the FTP construct suggests that a reliable and valid multidimensional assessment tool would fill an existing void and would potentially find wide application in research and applied settings.

Given this general background, the present study had two primary objectives. The first objective was to develop and evaluate the psychometric properties of a brief measure to assess three theoretically meaningful dimensions of future time perspective: Future as Open, Future as Limited, and Future as Ambiguous. A brief measure was the desired outcome in order to increase its practical applications and allow for more widespread incorporation into research and practice. Psychometric evaluation included exploratory and confirmatory analyses of the factorial structure; examination of item-total correlations and scale reliabilities, as well as convergent and divergent validity; and testing for measurement invariance across age groups. The second objective was to examine the associations between the three FTP dimensions and age. In accordance with life-span developmental theory, we expected that age would be negatively associated with Future as Open, and positively with Future as Limited. Furthermore, in terms of age differences we expected that young adults would score highest on Future as Open, and older adults would score highest on Future as Limited. Because Future as Ambiguous has not yet been assessed in FTP research, and because ambiguity toward the future is plausible at any point during the life span, no specific hypotheses were postulated for this dimension.

## **Method**

### **Participants**

The study sample consisted of 625 adults between the ages of 18–93 years who were recruited primarily from the Northern Colorado area. Participants were recruited from three age groups: Young adults ( $n = 203$ ; age 18-39), middle-aged adults ( $n = 209$ ; age 40-59), and older adults ( $n = 213$ ; age 60-93). The sample was primarily White, with above-average education and income level. The key demographic characteristics of the sample are provided in Table 1.

### Measures

**Demographic variables.** Key demographic variables, such as gender, race/ethnicity, marital status, years of education, and household income were collected using a personal data form. The descriptive data for these variables are shown in Table 1.

**Future time perspective.** Based on a review of the literature, a questionnaire was devised to represent three theoretically meaningful dimensions of FTP: Future as Open, Future as Ambiguous, and Future as Limited. Potential items representing each of the three FTP subscales were selected from various sources. A literature search found six existing measures related to “time orientation” (see Table 2) which were examined for relevance, and a subset of items from each scale was selected. The investigators devised additional items in order to represent the dimension of ambiguity and to improve items from existing scales. A total of 37 questions were generated: 26 questions came from existing FTP measures, and 11 were formulated by the research team after reviewing established measures. Of the 37 items, 22 were openness items, 10 were limitation items, and 5 were ambiguity items. The smaller number of ambiguity items reflects the fact that existing measures of FTP tend to focus on the openness and limitation dimensions. Great efforts were made to devise additional items for this category. However, several of the generated items were repetitive and, hence, we ended up with only five items without redundancy in wording. All items were answered on a scale ranging from strongly

disagree (1) to strongly agree (5). The FTP items were randomly distributed throughout a questionnaire along with items from the other measures described below.

**Psychological constructs.** In order to assess the convergent and divergent validity of the new FTP questionnaire, we administered well validated measures of satisfaction with life, neuroticism, and extraversion.

**Satisfaction with life.** The satisfaction with life scale (SWLS; Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985) was used to assess the cognitive-evaluative (rather than affective) component of subjective well-being. Five items (e.g. “In most ways, my life is close to ideal”) were answered on a 7-point rating scale (1= *strongly disagree*, 7= *strongly agree*). Cronbach’s  $\alpha$  in the present study was .85. Several types of reliability and validity have been established (Diener et al., 1985).

**Personality traits.** We included the Neuroticism and Extraversion scales from the NEO Five Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI; Costa & McCrae, 1992) as measures of two primary personality traits. Each scale has 12 items to which participants respond on a 5-point rating scale (1 = *strongly disagree*, 5 = *strongly agree*). Cronbach’s  $\alpha$  values were .89 and .83 for Neuroticism and Extraversion, respectively. The psychometric properties of the NEO-FFI are well documented (Costa, 2008).

**Control variables.** We included measures of dispositional optimism, depression, self-rated health, and social desirability to control for their potentially confounding effects on future time perspective. These control variables were selected based on their conceptual potential to influence the way in which individuals perceive their future. Specifically, we wanted to ensure that any statistically significant relationships between FTP and age could not instead be explained by the extent to which individuals viewed the future as optimistic, or their tendency to

respond to the questionnaires in a socially desirable way. It was also important to ensure that symptoms of depression or poor physical health did not explain the relationship between FTP and age.

**Optimism.** The Life Orientation Test–Revised (LOT-R; Scheier, Carver, & Bridges, 1994) measures dispositional optimism, and includes 10 items such as “In uncertain times, I usually expect the best” (1 = *strongly disagree*, 5 = *strongly agree*). Cronbach’s  $\alpha$  in the present study was .81. The predictive and discriminant validity of the LOT-R are satisfactory (Scheier et al., 1994).

**Depressive symptoms.** The Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D; Radloff, 1977) scale was used to assess depressive symptoms. The CES-D has 20 items that are answered on a 4-point scale [1 = *Rarely or none of the time (less than 1 day)*, 4 = *Most or all of the time (5-7 days)*]. The psychometric properties of the CES-D are well-established (Hertzog, Van Alstine, Usala, Hultsch, & Dixon, 1990). Cronbach’s  $\alpha$  in this study was .89.

**Self-rated health.** Self-rated health (SRH) was assessed with the question “Overall, I believe my health to be...,” (1 = *very good*, 6 = *very poor*). Responses were reverse-scored so that a higher number indicated better perceived health. Despite its simplicity as a single-item measure, SRH has consistently shown predictive validity with regard to a number of outcomes, including objective health and mortality (Idler & Benyamini, 1997).

**Social desirability.** The self-deception scale from the Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR; Paulhus, 1991) measures overconfidence in a person’s judgment, and consists of 20 items such as “I never regret my decisions” (1 = *not true*, 7 = *very true*). Cronbach’s  $\alpha$  was .70. The psychometric characteristics of the BIDR, including construct validity, have been established (Paulhus, 2002).

## Procedures

Data were collected via mail survey, following established procedures of survey research (Dillmann, 2000). Research personnel were trained on the procedures using a structured training protocol, and were supervised closely for adherence to the study protocol. Middle-aged and older adults filled out the questionnaires at home and returned the completed forms by mail. Students completed their questionnaires in group sessions on campus. ~~Identical sets of~~ A standard set of instructions ~~were read aloud~~ explained to all participants prior to questionnaire completion, ~~either over the phone or in person, depending on the testing location.~~ Participants provided written informed consent prior to completing the study materials, in accordance with institutional policies. Student participants received course credit for their participation, and for referring individuals in older age groups. A debriefing letter was provided to all participants upon questionnaire completion.

## Statistical Analyses

Exploratory (EFA) and confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) were performed on two separate random halves of the study sample for the purposes of establishing and confirming the factor structure of the short-form FTP scale (Anderson & Gerbing, 1988). EFA was performed on what we refer to as the calibration sample ( $n = 312$ ), using SPSS, Version 21.0. In addition to traditional methods (e.g. eigenvalue  $> 1.0$ , scree plot) for determining the number of factors to extract, we also applied parallel analysis. Parallel analysis (Russell, 2002) is a more rigorous statistical approach in which a series of random data matrices are generated and serve as a baseline against which the actual data are compared. Parallel analysis was conducted using SPSS syntax written by O'Connor (2000), and the factors with eigenvalues that exceeded the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile of the randomly generated eigenvalues were retained.

CFAs were performed on the cross-validation sample ( $n = 313$ ) using Mplus 3.12 (Muthén & Muthén, 2007). Measurement invariance analyses were performed on the total sample. We used the Satorra-Bentler robust maximum likelihood (MLM) estimation in order to account for the issue of non-normality inherent with 5-point rating scale data (Finney & DiStefano, 2006). The MLM estimation method adjusts the standard errors and the chi-square statistic in order to account for non-normality (Russell, 2002), thereby reducing the risk of a Type I error. Following established practice, multiple indices were used to evaluate the goodness of fit. The comparative fit index (CFI) and Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) are both indicators used to compare nested models; values  $> .95$  indicate acceptable fit. The root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) and square root mean residual (SRMR) are both indicators of *misfit*; therefore, satisfactory fit is indicated by  $RMSEA < .06$  and  $SRMR < .05$  (Byrne, 2012). The change in goodness of fit between nested models was evaluated based on the change in the chi-square statistic using an adjusted equation suitable for comparison of MLM chi-square values (Satorra & Bentler, 1999).

Before conducting correlational and age-comparative analyses, we performed a check for potential outliers and influential cases. Knowing that answers to questions regarding the future could be influenced by extreme responses on a number of psychological variables, we screened for potential outliers with regard to depressive symptoms, optimism, neuroticism, and social desirability. -Using a cut-off score of  $z \geq 3.0$  (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007) on any of these variables, 14 unique cases were considered outliers on one or more variables and were therefore removed. Eight cases were removed for high scores on the CES-D (7 young adults and 1 middle-aged adult); four cases were removed for low scores on dispositional optimism (1 young adult, 2 middle aged adults, and 1 older adult); two cases were removed for high scores on neuroticism

(both young adults), and two cases were removed for high scores on social desirability (both middle aged adults). Therefore, correlational and age-comparative analyses include the remaining 611 participants (i.e., 200 young adults, 199 middle-aged adults, and 212 older adults).

## Results

### Psychometric Findings

**Content validity.** The pool of 37 FTP items was rated for content validity by 4 raters trained in psychology. Specifically, based on the item content, raters indicated for each item to which scale it should belong: Future as Open, Limited, or Ambiguous, or “none of the above”. Interrater reliability was assessed using Cohen’s kappa coefficient which corrects for agreement by chance. The kappa coefficients ranged from .86 to 1.0, with a mean kappa of .93. Thus, the agreement among the raters was high, suggesting good content validity of the selected items. The wording and source of each item retained for the short-form questionnaire are listed in Table 2.

**Exploratory factor analyses and scale reliabilities.** To investigate the factor structure of the newly created FTP questionnaire, a principal axis factor analysis (PAF) with PROMAX rotation was performed with the entire set of 37 items first, and then a short form was devised as a next step. This analysis yielded four factors, accounting for 44.93% of the variance. The four-factor solution was obtained because items representing the dimension Future as Open loaded on two separate factors (i.e., Factors 1 and 2). However, inspection of Factor 2 revealed that it accounted for only 6.07% of the variance and did not represent substantively distinct content compared to Factor 1. Specifically, there was no clear distinction with regard to the type of items loading onto Factor 1 versus Factor 2; both sets of items represented various ideas of seeing the future as being expansive, having opportunities, and as a time for hope. Therefore, it was

determined that Factor 2 was a redundant factor that could be dropped without sacrificing any important information. As a result, three factors were extracted from this PAF: Future as Open, Future as Limited, and Future as Ambiguous.

To develop a short form of the FTP questionnaire, we applied two main criteria. Criterion 1 was to select items with the highest pattern coefficients from the EFA, in order to include the items having the strongest association with the latent FTP construct. Criterion 2 included an evaluation of item content, determined by the investigators. Specifically, we excluded items that were very similar in content, thus avoiding redundancy in meaning. In addition to avoiding redundancy, we also excluded items that were age-biased. That is, we excluded items that could only be answered in a certain direction by a certain age group. An example is the item, "I cannot even imagine what my life will be like in twenty years," which is biased in favor of young and middle-aged adults. In the process of applying these two criteria, we selected at least four top-performing items in each domain in order to ensure that a sufficient number of items would be available to conduct the CFAs. In consideration of model identification for CFA, three indicators per latent variable are preferred (Kenny, 1979). Therefore, we started with at least four items per domain in case any items would need to be dropped due to poor model fit.

This process resulted in a reduced set of 12 items, with 4 items per subscale. These 12 items were subjected to a follow-up PAF with rotation to simple structure. Table 2 shows the pattern coefficients and communalities of the short form, as well as the eigenvalues and the amount of variance accounted for by the factors. The PAF with PROMAX rotation yielded three factors that accounted for 44.70% of the variance. All of the items had pattern coefficients larger than .34 on their respective factor, with the majority being larger than .60. Based on the content of the marker items, the factors were interpreted as Future as Open (Factor 1), Future as Limited



(Factor 2), and Future as Ambiguous (Factor 3). Consistent with expectations, the factor Future as Open was inversely related to Future as Limited ( $r_{12} = -.47$ ) and Future as Ambiguous ( $r_{13} = -.46$ ), whereas Future as Limited and Future as Ambiguous were positively correlated ( $r_{23} = .44$ ). Based on this factor solution, coefficients of internal consistency (Cronbach's  $\alpha$ ) were calculated for the scales of the short form. The resulting Cronbach's  $\alpha$  ranged from .70 to .77 (see Table 2). Corrected item-total correlations ranged from .48 to .65 for the items of the scale Future as Open, from .24 to .63 for the items of Future as Limited, and from .47 to .57 for the items of Future as Ambiguous. The mean item-total correlations were .58, .49 and .53 for the three scales, respectively.

**Convergent and divergent validity.** Convergent validity was examined by calculating zero-order correlations between each of the short-form FTP scales with related psychological constructs (see Table 3). As would be expected, Future as Open was moderately to strongly correlated with optimism, satisfaction with life, and extraversion. Future as Limited was significantly correlated with depressive symptoms and neuroticism, but Future as Ambiguous showed a somewhat stronger correlation with both of these constructs. Overall, the correlations were in the expected direction, with primarily medium effect sizes according to Cohen (1988). Evidence of divergent validity is apparent in the varied pattern of correlations among the three FTP subscales: Compared to Future as Ambiguous, Future as Limited showed an overall weaker pattern of association with constructs such as neuroticism and depressive symptoms. Such a pattern provides support for the differential utility of these subscales.

### **Confirmatory Factor Analyses**

A set of nested measurement models was examined in order to determine whether the three-factor model suggested by the exploratory factor analyses provided a significantly better fit

to the data compared to the prevailing conceptualization of FTP as a two-dimensional (Cate & John, 2007) or one-dimensional construct (Carstensen, 2006). The two-factor model we tested assumed Future as Open and Future as Limited/Ambiguous to represent two separate factors, whereas the one-factor model views FTP as one global factor. The hypothesized three-factor model is shown in Figure 1.

The three-factor model provided a good fit to the observed data. Furthermore, the three-factor model fit the data significantly better than the two- or one-factor models (Table 4). The parameter estimates based on the completely standardized model are shown in Figure 1. All factor loadings in the three-factor model were significantly different from zero ( $t > 1.96$ ) and similar to the estimated pattern coefficients obtained in the exploratory analyses. Also, the factor intercorrelations were in the expected direction and their magnitude suggested that the three factors were sufficiently distinct from each other. Given this confirmation of the factor structure, factor scores for each FTP dimension were calculated by summing participants' individual scores on all items that comprised a factor (i.e., unit weighting). These factor scores were used in the subsequent analyses.

### **Measurement Invariance**

Measurement invariance analyses were performed in order to examine whether the factor structure of the short-form FTP scale was equivalent across age groups. Developmental constructs are often assumed to have an invariant factor structure across different ages; however, in order to make valid mean-level comparisons across groups, this assumption must first be established empirically (Horn & McArdle, 1992). Procedures for testing increasingly stringent degrees of invariance were followed (Byrne, 2012; Horn & McArdle, 1992). First, using a multigroup analysis, a baseline model (see Table 4, M1) established that the same factor loading

pattern was supported across the three age groups (i.e., configural invariance). Second, the assumption of invariant factor loadings across age groups (M2) was supported (i.e. metric invariance). The assumption of invariant factor loadings represents the minimum requirement for valid group comparisons of factor scores (Byrne, 2012). The subsequent steps of constraining the item intercepts (i.e. scalar invariance; M3), factor variances (i.e. strict invariance with latent variances; M4) and factor covariances (i.e. strict invariance with latent covariances; M5), did not provide an improved fit to the data, suggesting that stricter forms of measurement invariance were not supported by the data. Table 4 shows the goodness of fit indices for each step of the invariance analyses.

### **Associations of Age and the Three Dimensions of FTP**

Zero-order correlations showed significant yet small associations between age and the three FTP dimensions (see Table 3). Age was negatively correlated with Future as Open and with Future as Ambiguous. Age was positively correlated Future as Limited. We then examined partial correlations with age, controlling for the effect of optimism, depressive symptoms, self-rated health, and social desirability. All of these variables were significantly associated with the three dimensions of FTP and we wanted to rule out that the associations between the FTP scales and age were not due to the shared variance with these variables. After controlling for the effects of these variables, the partial correlations became stronger for age and Future as Open ( $r_{\text{partial}} = -.31, p < .001$ ), as well as for age and Future as Limited ( $r_{\text{partial}} = .24, p < .001$ ). Therefore, a higher age tended to be associated with perceiving the future as less open and also more limited, regardless of optimism, depression, health, or social desirability. No significant association was found between age and Future as Ambiguous once the effect of the potentially confounding variables was taken into account.

The hypotheses of age group differences regarding the three dimensions of FTP were tested using multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA). There was a small but significant multivariate effect for age group, Wilks'  $\Lambda = .927$ ,  $F(6, 1212) = 7.76$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $\eta^2_p = .037$ . Examination of the univariate effects showed a significant effect of age group on all three dimensions of FTP: Future as Open,  $F(2,608) = 4.31$ ,  $p = .01$ ,  $\eta^2_p = .014$ , Future as Limited,  $F(2,608) = 3.30$ ,  $p = .037$ ,  $\eta^2_p = .011$ , and Future as Ambiguous,  $F(2,608) = 5.94$ ,  $p = .003$ ,  $\eta^2_p = .019$ . Post-hoc tests using Tukey's Honestly Significant Difference (HSD) method indicated that young adults perceived their future as significantly more open ( $M = 16.85$ ,  $SD = 1.84$ ) than older adults ( $M = 16.26$ ,  $SD = 2.23$ ; see Figure 2). In addition, young adults also perceived their future as more ambiguous ( $M = 10.44$ ,  $SD = 2.91$ ) than middle-aged ( $M = 9.55$ ,  $SD = 2.75$ ) or older adults ( $M = 9.66$ ,  $SD = 2.77$ ). As expected, older adults ( $M = 12.66$ ,  $SD = 2.67$ ) perceived their future as significantly more limited than younger adults ( $M = 12.00$ ,  $SD = 2.45$ ). Figure 2 displays the age group means using standardized scores ( $z$ -scores) for ease of interpretation.

Gender was added to the model to examine whether age group differences in the three dimensions of FTP differed for men and women. However, neither the main effect nor the interaction term reached statistical significance.

### Discussion

The primary goal of this study was to design and evaluate a brief questionnaire to assess multiple dimensions of FTP in adulthood. The psychometric properties of this instrument were supported by the data, including the hypothesized three-factor structure as well as internal consistency reliability and several types of validity. We also found support for metric measurement invariance across three age groups, indicating that the instrument assesses the three dimensions of FTP in identical ways in young, middle-aged and older adults.

The second goal of the study was to examine the association between age and the three FTP dimensions. Our hypotheses, which were based on life-span developmental theory, were supported by the data. Specifically, our data showed that Future as Open was negatively associated with age, whereas Future as Limited was positively associated with age. These associations held even after controlling for optimism, depression, self-rated health, and social desirability. In summary, these findings suggest that an older age tended to be associated with seeing the future as less open and also more limited, regardless of how optimistic, depressed or healthy a person was, or the extent to which a person responded in a socially desirable manner. Although we found a statistically significant yet small negative association between age and Future as Ambiguous, this correlation became non-significant when we controlled for the potential confounding variables.

In addition to the correlational analyses, we also found support for the hypothesized age-group differences in FTP. Consistent with previous research and with life-span developmental theories, such as socioemotional selectivity theory (Carstensen, Isaacowitz, & Charles, 1999), younger adults tended to perceive the future as being more open, whereas older adults tended to perceive the future as more limited. This study extends existing research by examining age-group differences in a new dimension of FTP, Future as Ambiguous. That younger adults perceived their future as significantly more ambiguous than middle-aged adults and older adults was an interesting finding which was somewhat unexpected yet also informative. Many of the young adults in our sample were university students who were getting ready to embark on a professional career and might have been concerned about the larger economical and societal context in which their future is embedded and depends on. Thus, it is understandable that they may look at their personal future not only in terms of openness and opportunities, but also with

feelings and thoughts of ambiguity. Indeed, as can be seen in Figure 2, in young adults the average level of perceiving one's future as ambiguous was about the same as the average level of perceiving the future as open. This aspect of young adults' future time perspective would not have been captured with the existing questionnaires of FTP and, therefore, we believe that our brief multidimensional questionnaire permits a more differentiated assessment of adults' personal FTP.

This study contributes to the existing literature in several ways. First, other studies have considered FTP as a unidimensional (Lang & Carstensen, 2002) or two-dimensional construct (Cate & John, 2007; Kooij & Van De Voorde, 2011). However, the conceptualization considering ambiguity toward the future as a third dimension had not yet been examined prior to this study. The findings from this study suggest that we developed reliable marker items for this dimension which measured it in comparable ways in young, middle-aged, and older adults. Second, the present study also contributes to the existing knowledge base in that it examined the multidimensional structure of FTP in adults spanning a wide range of ages, namely from 18 to 93 years. Thus, the wide age range covered is a unique facet of this study. Previous studies have relied on samples that represented only part of the adult life span, either focusing on middle and early old age, excluding adults in the very old age range. In combination with the examination of the measurement invariance of the newly developed instrument, the sample size and sample composition, therefore, permitted the robust examination of age differences in FTP. Third, this study controlled for the effects of potentially confounding constructs, such as optimism, depressive symptoms, self-rated health, and social desirability, and showed that two dimensions of FTP were associated with age even after taking these variables into account. Previous research controlled for confounds such as social desirability (specifically acquiescence; Cate & John,

2007) and health status (Lang & Carstensen, 2002). However, to our knowledge, our study is the first to control for the tendency to have an optimistic disposition, a consideration that we deem to be extremely important when asking individuals how they perceive the future. Thus, we interpret the results from these analyses as providing evidence for the discriminant validity of Future as Open and Future as Limited.

Overall, the strength of the correlations between age and the three dimensions of FTP were lower in magnitude than expected. Other studies have reported stronger zero-order correlations between age and Future as Open (Gellert et al., 2012; Zacher & Frese, 2009). Specifically, Gellert et al. (2012) found correlations of FTP and age to be  $r = -.48$  among a sample of individuals age 16-78 (Study 1), and  $r = -.31$  in a sample age 60-95 (Study 2). In contrast, we found correlations between age and all three domains to be low but statistically significant among older adults (Open:  $r = -.17$ ; Limited:  $r = .11$ ; Ambiguous:  $r = .24$ ); the correlations between age and the three FTP domains in young or middle-aged adults in our sample was non-significant. One potential reason that the correlations between age and the three FTP dimensions were not as strong as expected is that we excluded items that were inherently age-biased. For instance, an adult in his or her 80's is, by definition, limited in responding to an item such as "Most of my life still lies ahead of me" (Carstensen & Lang, 1996). Hence, the content of this item does not apply in the same way to this individual compared to a person in his or her 30s or 40s. Such items, then, may distort the relationship between FTP and age, and potentially result in biased correlations. Therefore, the revised short form of our FTP measure minimizes the risk that adults' FTP scores are influenced by an inherent age bias. Furthermore, it is likely that subjective age ratings, rather than simply chronological age, may contribute more strongly to individuals' ratings of FTP scales. For instance, Weiss and Lang (2012) showed the

importance of age-group identification for individuals' ratings of FTP, such that older adults who identified less strongly with their actual age group scored higher on Future as Open. This finding suggests that other psychological constructs, including subjective evaluations of age, contribute to ratings of FTP over and above chronological age.

### **Limitations and Future Directions**

An important limitation of the present study was the homogeneity of the sample. Most individuals were Caucasian, well-educated, and generally healthy, and there were more women than men. Therefore, the generalizability of findings is limited, and may not reflect the experiences of non-white adults, particularly men, those with fewer years of formal education, and those in poorer health. This measure of FTP will need to be evaluated with a more representative sample in order to better understand how the three dimensions function in a broader range of demographic variables. A second limitation is that the study does not allow any statements about change in the dimensions of FTP over time, as the data are cross-sectional.

Future research should include the longitudinal evaluation of the brief FTP questionnaire in order to understand how the dimensions of FTP change across adulthood. Further refinement of the questionnaire may also be warranted, such as replacing a poorly-performing item (L2), and performing Rasch analyses to further improve the psychometric soundness of the instrument. In addition, only about 45% of the variance was explained by our short-form questionnaire. Although this small amount of variance is comparable with previous research (e.g. Cate & John, 2007 explained 51%), it would be important to study a more heterogeneous sample to determine whether the items account for a larger amount of the variance in FTP. Finally, follow-up studies should examine how the brief FTP scale performs compared to potentially overlapping



constructs. For example, we measured its association with dispositional optimism, but its relation to a hope scale (e.g. Snyder et al., 1996) would also be important to examine.

In summary, this study provides evidence in support of the utility of a new multidimensional questionnaire to assess FTP. The new short-form FTP measure was shown to be reliable and valid, and can be incorporated in studies of individuals across the entire adult life span.

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Table 1

*Key Demographic Characteristics*

	Total Sample <i>M (SD)</i> <i>N = 625</i>	Young Adults <i>M (SD)</i> <i>n = 209</i>	Middle-Aged Adults <i>M (SD)</i> <i>n = 203</i>	Older Adults <i>M (SD)</i> <i>n = 213</i>
Age (years)	48.25 (21.65)	21.09 (3.71)	51.31 (4.31)	71.63 (7.92)
Gender				
Women	65.3%	77.8%	63.5%	54.9%
Marital Status				
Single	33.0%	94.3%	1.5%	2.8%
Married	49.9%	3.4%	87.7%	59.9%
Separated	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Divorced	11.4%	1.4%	9.9%	22.6%
Widowed	5.0%	-	0.5%	14.2%
Race/Ethnicity				
White	92.3%	88.3%	94.1%	96.7%
African American	1.8%	3.4%	1.5%	0.5%
Hispanic	3.5%	5.9%	3.5%	1.4%
Asian	1.1%	2.0%	0.5%	0.9%
Other	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Education (years)	15.35 (2.56)	13.75 (1.54)	15.74 (2.24)	16.57 (2.83)
Household Income				
< \$50K	26.7%	29.8%	9%	40.7%
\$50K – \$100K	37%	39.5%	35.5%	39.2%
\$100K – \$150K	19.1%	19.7%	26%	13.4%
> \$150K	15.2%	11.1%	29.5%	6.7%
Self-Rated Health	5.15 (.76)	5.12 (.67)	5.21 (.74)	5.12 (.83)

*Note.* Self-rated health ranges from 1 (very poor) to 6 (very good).

Table 2

*Findings from Exploratory Factor Analysis and Scale Reliabilities for the Future Time Perspective Scale – Short Form (Calibration Sample: n=312)*

Item text	Item Source	Pattern Coefficients (PROMAX Rotation)			Communalities
		I	II	III	
O12 – I look forward to the future with hope and enthusiasm.	d	.84			.71
O10 – When I think about the future, I expect good things to happen.	a	.74			.53
L3 – I have little hope for the future. (R)	b	.64			.38
O2 – Each new day and season presents me with interesting opportunities.	a	.58			.32
L9 – I have the sense that time is running out.	f		.85		.74
L10 – I am beginning to experience that time is limited.	f		.70		.46
L6 – Increasingly I feel like time is against me.	a		.58		.48
L2 – I know that I do not have all the time in the world.	a		.34		.09
A4 – My future is uncertain.	a			.74	.54
A2 – You cannot really plan for the future because things change so much.	e			.62	.34
A8 – My future seems very vague and uncertain to me.	d			.44	.40
A1 – I do not focus on the future because it is so uncertain to me anyway.	c			.44	.39
Eigenvalues		3.99	1.60	1.33	
% Variance		29.15%	8.92%	6.63%	
Cronbach's alpha		.77	.71	.70	

R = Item is reverse scored.

<sup>a</sup> Investigator generated

<sup>b</sup> Sense of Time (Gould, 1972)

<sup>c</sup> Scales of Psychological Well-being, Purpose in Life (Ryff & Keyes, 1995)

<sup>d</sup> FTP Inventory (Heimberg, 1963 unpublished, as cited in Lessing, 1972)

<sup>e</sup> Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory (Zimbardo & Boyd, 1999)

<sup>f</sup> Future Time Perspective Scale (Carstensen & Lang, 1996)

Table 3

*Correlations of FTP Questionnaire Dimensions and Select Psychological Constructs (N = 611)*

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1. Future as Open	-										
2. Future as Limited	-.31*	-									
3. Future as Ambiguous	-.42*	.39*	-								
4. Optimism	.59*	-.27*	-.44*	-							
5. Satisfaction with Life	.28*	-.21*	-.30*	.37*	-						
6. Neuroticism	-.32*	.27*	.40*	-.64*	-.35*	-					
7. Extraversion	.57*	-.18*	-.30*	.46*	.31*	-.23*	-				
8. Depressive symptoms	-.25*	.22*	.36*	-.50*	-.43*	.68*	-.17*	-			
9. Self-rated health	.28*	-.10*	-.18*	.35*	.22*	-.25*	.29*	-.24*	-		
10. Social desirability	.26*	-.17*	-.30*	.32*	.23*	-.44*	.29*	-.31*	.25*	-	
11. Age – zero order	-.14*	.13*	-.10*	.19*	-.01	-.43*	-.22*	-.38*	-.03	.08	-
Age – partial <sup>#</sup>	-.31*	.24*	.05								

<sup>#</sup>Controlling for the effects of optimism, depressive symptoms, self-rated health, and social desirability.\*  $p < .05$ .

Table 4

*Confirmatory Factor Analyses and Measurement Invariance Models with Resulting Goodness of Fit Indices*

Model	MLM $\chi^2$	df	$\Delta$ MLM $\chi^2$	$\Delta$ df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
<i>Confirmatory Factor Analysis Models (Cross-Validation Sample: n = 313)</i>								
1-Factor Model of FTP	716.04	55	-	-	.316	.180	.196	.722
2-Factor Model of FTP	183.16	53	8497.54 <sup>a</sup>	2	.865	.832	.089	.068
3-Factor Model of FTP	85.57	51	78.28 <sup>a</sup>	2	.961	.950	.049	.053
<i>Measurement Invariance Models (Total Sample: N = 625)</i>								
M1: Configural	251.53	153	-	-	.949	.934	.056	.059
M2: Metric	270.91	171	19.38	18	.949	.941	.053	.062
M3: Scalar	456.10	195	200.94 <sup>b</sup>	24	.866	.864	.080	.085
M4: Strict - factor variances	467.51	201	11.33	6	.863	.865	.080	.094
M5: Strict - factor covariances	475.47	207	7.96	6	.862	.868	.079	.095

*Note.* CFI = Comparative Fit Index; TLI = Tucker Lewis Index; RMSEA = Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; SRMR = Square Root Mean Residual. Estimation method: Robust Maximum Likelihood (MLM).

<sup>a</sup> Indicates significantly *better* fit compared to the previous model, based on the Chi-square critical value for the specified change in degrees of freedom,  $\alpha$ -level .05.

<sup>b</sup> Indicates significantly *worse* fit compared to the previous model, based on the Chi-square critical value for the specified change in degrees of freedom,  $\alpha$ -level .05.

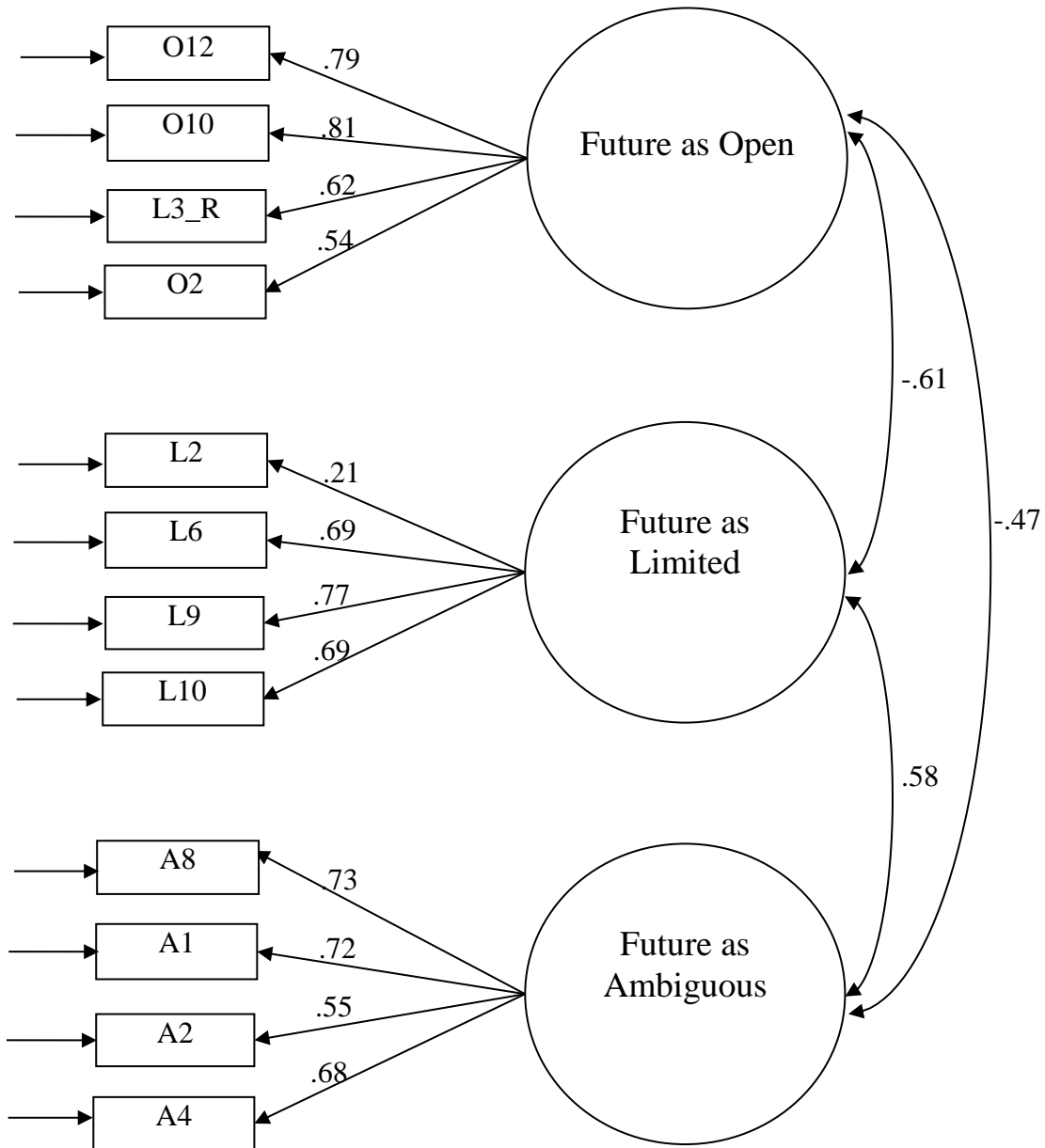


Figure 1. CFA results of the three-factor model of the Future Time Perspective Scale-Short Form. The factor loadings and the factor intercorrelations from the completely standardized solution are shown.

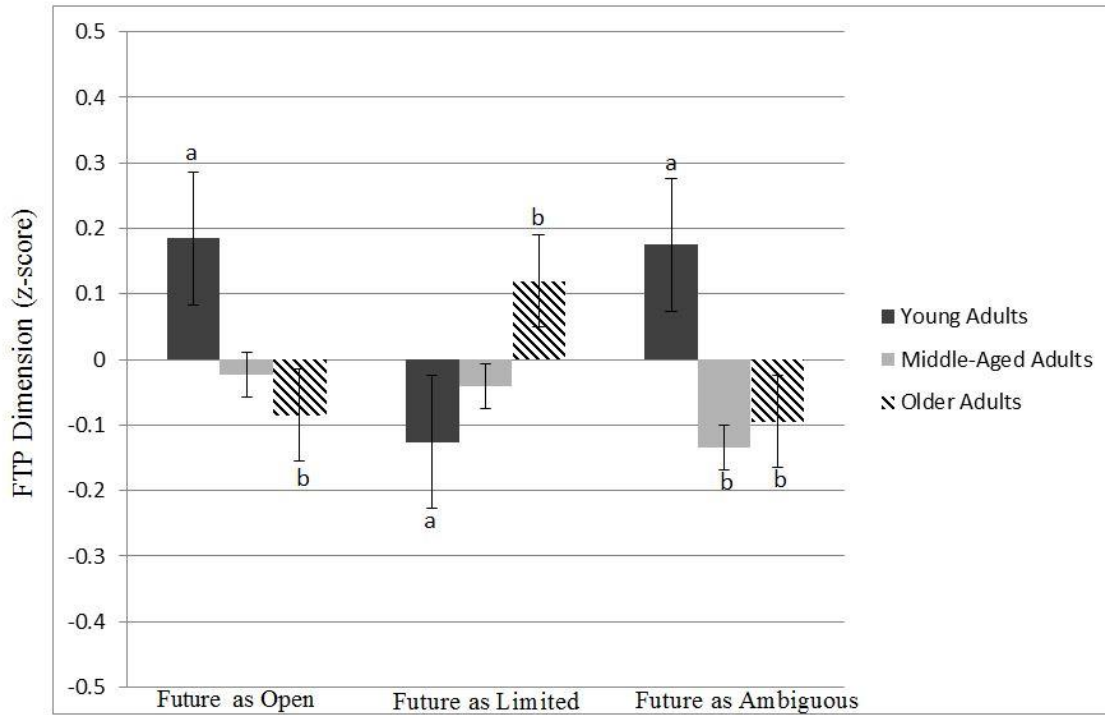


Figure 2. Pattern of age group differences on the three FTP subscales. Different letters denote a significant difference,  $p < .05$ . Error bars represent standard errors.