SOCIOEMOTIONAL SELECTIVITY (FUTURE TIME PERSPECTIVE, GOAL ORIENTATION) AND SUBJECTIVE WELL BEING

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ABSTRACT

Successful old age is coveted by every individual who enters late adulthood, which is marked by self-assessment of well-being, known as subjective well-being. One of the things that affect the subjective well being is how to selectively establish the size and composition of social networks, give meaning, to obtain social goals (goal orientation), which greatly influenced by the future time perspective, and this is known with socioemotional selectivity. This study aimed to discover how the relation between future time perspective and goal orientation, with subjective well being of individuals, considering the goal orientation as a mediating variable.

The subjects were 140 people late adulthood. Assessments using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The results showed that the model had a relatively good fit after re-specification. Future time perspective showed significant influence on goal orientation, and goal orientation on subjective well being, and future time perspective did not showed significantly affect on the subjective well being, so the test is conducted on a second model designed by researcher and indicating that future time perspective showed significant effect on subjective well-being, so this model also showed that goal orientation is an mediating variable.

Keywords: future time perspective, goal orientation, subjective well being, old age

INTRODUCTION

Research Background

Being old is something that must be experienced by all people in this world if you live longer. Throughout 2000, the world's elderly population grows more than 795,000 per month (Kinsella & Velkoff, 2001), and it is estimated that more than doubled in 2025. At that time, there will be more than 900 million of people aged over 60 years, and two-thirds of them are in developing countries (U.S. Bereau of the Census, Kinsella & Velkoff, 2001). In a journal, Growing Old or Longevity, the scientists say that the future challenge is to build a world that is responsive to the needs of older people (Carstensen, 2003)

Successful old age is highly coveted by every individual who enters late adulthood. The indicator for success in adulthood these days is the readiness of entering old age (elderly), characterized by well-being assessment to themselves or well-being (Poulin, M. and Silver, RC, 2007). Well being is better known as subjective well-being. Many subjective well-being studies were conducted in many Western industrial countries, which was found that most people judge their lives "over the average" (Diener & Suh, 1997, in Seligman, 2002). Subjective well-being includes the so-called global well being, stated by Keyes and Moe in Lopez and Snyder (2003). It consists of psychological well-being, social well-being and emotional well-being.

As social beings, individuals need other people to interact, to share and to help each other, including the late mature. Associated with success in late adulthood through the subjective well-being, then the relation with others can influence as well. A longitudinal study was conducted by Carstensen, from the Journal of Psychology and Aging (vol 7, 331-338, 2005), through interviews with 28 women and 22 men from the Child Guidance Study over 34 years. They were inspected and rated for the frequency of interaction, satisfaction with the relation, and the degree of emotional closeness in 6

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types of relations. The result, the frequency of interaction with colleagues and close friends had declined since early adulthood. Frequency of interaction with partner, family and siblings increased at late adulthood, and emotional closeness increased throughout adulthood these days in relation with relatives and close friends. Other findings show that individuals are closer with social partners by their age.

From all the explanation above, it can be concluded that one thing affecting person's welfare and healthy including the late mature is the meaning of situation felt in his/her social network, which is related to the activities of individuals in meetings or organization activities, quality and quantity of activities conducted and the subject of social contacts, and as the whole, they can meet the psychological needs of individuals (Pinquart & Sorenson, 2007). How individuals explain socioemotional relation to meet their psychological needs is called socioemotional selectivity (Cartensen, 1995). Socioemotional Selectivity theory sees that the perception to time plays a fundamental role in social selection and pursuit of social goals. Socioemotional selectivity is an impulse within the individual to selectively establish the size and composition of social networks, and then explain the purpose (Goal Orientation) obtained from the social networks, and this is greatly influenced by the perception of time left in life (Future Time Perspective) (Cartensen, 1995).

The retirees of Indonesian Armed Forces are the group of late adulthood with the background of education and relatively the same job, and while they were still in duty, they were placed in a situation of hard life, full of discipline and order, and conditioned to have a strong motivation in achievement and devote themselves on the Unity Institutions and the State. When they are retired, they are no longer bound in duty and the duties of citizenship, but their lives are still characterized by high motivation in meeting their needs and full of discipline in every activities undertaken although many of them are not working anymore (Armed Forces Information Center, 2002). This is what makes the life of military retirees seem to be more varied with activities and they join the associations in their generations, and the researcher focused the investigation on the subjects of retired Indonesian Army officer with the consideration that this group have the associations maintained better than the other retiree groups (the Days of Kompas, October 2, 2009).

Researcher conducted a preliminary study of retired Indonesian Army, who were the members of the Association of Retired Indonesian Army in Cimahi. In this community, researcher assessed the joy, happiness and health in general (well-being) viewed from their activities, i.e. tennis at age that no longer young, namely 60-74 years, and the late adults seemed happy to continuously to engage with activities, i.e tennis and social gathering, and other activities held several times a year, such as memorial visit to Magelang, visits to social institutions, travel to some locations, for example Ciater, or to Tangkuban Perahu (initial interview results).

The conclusion drawn from this preliminary study is; there is a general description that in spite of being old, not all subjects saw a limited future, and the subjects obtain social purposes both emotional related goal and knowledge related goal of the association, and it is different from the research performed in California finding that the older the one, the more limited the one sees the future (Lo ̈ ckenhoff & Carstensen (2004): 1398), also the research in USA then was repeated in Hong Kong, Taiwan and China finding a tendency for the late adulthood to prioritize emotional related goals (Carstensen, Isaacowitz, and Charles, 2003).

Late adulthood focuses more on emotional satisfaction, so they would rather spend time with people who are familiar with and have good relations. They are often lazy to interact in a new environment (Laura Cartensen, 2003), and this selective interaction may maximize positive emotion experience and minimize the risk of negative emotions as individuals get older. In cross-cultural research (Norway, Catholic, African-American, Chinese-Americans, European-Americans), it was

found that individuals of late adulthood were able to control their emotions better and less negative emotional experiences than younger age (Lawton & Others, 1992, Mroczek, 2001), as well as the results of research in the United States over 2727 people aged 25-74 years showing similar results. There is no such a specific research on socioemotional selectivity In Indonesia.

From the background, the researcher will focus on how the problems of socioemotional selectivity (future time perspective, goal orientation) at late adult associated with subjective well-being, researcher will consider the relation of future time perspective with subjective well-being and the relation of goal orientation with individual subjective well-being by taking into account goal orientation as an intermediary variable or mediating variable.

Research Objectives

This study aimed to discover how the relation between future time perspective and goal orientation in the socioemotional selectivity of late adults joined in research participants. Next, it was to find how the relation between socioemotional selectivity and subjective well-being of individuals, that is how the relation between future time perspective and subjective well-being and how the relation between goal orientation and subjective well-being of individuals, and subjective well-being is reflected in psychological well-being, social welfare and emotional wellbeing of individuals, as well as considering goal orientation as mediating variable.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Late Adulthood

Primary aging is the process of inevitable gradual decline of body started from the beginning of life and continues for years. Secondary aging is the result of disease, due to errors and misuse (e.g smoking, alcohol) (Busse, in Santrock, 2006). By selecting foods and maintaining fitness throughout adulthood, many people can delay the effects of aging.

Physical Development of Late Adulthood

In late adulthood, the strength will decrease in terms of the ability of activities that require endurance and ability to carry heavy loads. Late adulthood will usually lose about 10-20 percent of its strength, especially in the lower body muscles (Van Heuvelen, Kempen, Ormel & Rispens, 1998, in Santrock, 2006). However, this loss can be reversed or minimized.

 In one group of research participants, the retired military group, belonging to the tennis club at the age ranged between 55 to 72 years (included in the group of young adults), are still strong and fit in playing tennis at least twice a week, through the game of 2-3 sets / rounds each game. When we examine, tennis is one of sports requiring high mobility and optimal physical strength. A heavy tennis racket, a large field to the quite complicated rules of the game, include this sport into the category of hard, difficult and requires concentration and good body vitality. For the tennis participants, the sport maintains their health and physical strength, in addition to the other important goal as the occasion for gathering and socializing.

Work and Retirement

People who continue working after the age of 60 years, on average, liked their work and do not regard it as something boring and depressing. They tend to be better educated than those who retire and are in good health condition (Kim & Moen, in Papalia and Feldman, 2008). They also tend to be more active during their leisure periods compared to the retirees.

At retirement, the late adulthood may feel the loss of central role for their identity, or they enjoy the loss of tension going by that role (Kim & Moen, in Papalia and Feldman, 2008). Retirement can be a cause the adjustment of other roles. These conditions do not only alter the household income but also can change the work sharing in the household, marital quality, and distribution of power and decision-makers. At the time, it will be a lot of time to get in touch with family and friends, as well as to care for grandchildren. Illness and unexpected physical weakness, or marital problems of children, can affect the experience of retired (Szinovacz & Ekerdt, in Papalia and Feldman, 2008).

SOCIOEMOTIONAL SELECTIVITY THEORY

Socioemotional Selectivity Theory (SST) was introduced by Stanford psychologist, Laura L. Carstensen, PhD, Director of the Stanford Center on Longevity, which is an encouragement within the individual to selectively establish the size and composition of social networks, and then explain the goals (Goal Orientation) obtained from these social networks, and this is greatly influenced by perceptions of time (Future Time Perspective).

According to this theory, human behavior is governed by two types of social goals (knowledge-related goals vs. emotional related goals) and is previously determined by two future time perspective (expansive vs. limited-time view). According to SST, in old age (late adulthood), it occurs a shift in orientation on the future, that is, from expansive to limited, and the purpose change from knowledge-related goals to emotional related goals, they will put themselves on emotionally meaningful goals and more attention to the emotional quality of social tasks and making strategic efforts to optimize the emotional satisfaction (Carstensen et al 1995).

In SST, the role of future time perspective is to predict one's chosen goals, and how they choose their social partners to meet their goals (Fredrickson and Carstensen, 1999). According to SST, the perception of time is not only by clock and calendar time, but the life time or perception of time left in life. When people live their life, they become increasingly aware that time is limited and precious, and it becomes increasingly important to make the right choice, do not waste time on less useful things (Yujie Wei, 2007).

a. Future Time Perspective (Perspectives on the time in the future)
Future Time Perspective refers to how people see the amount of time remaining in their lives (Carstensen, Isaacowitz, dan Charles, 2003). There are two types of Future Time Perspective: expansive (open-ended or open) and limited (constrain on time or time limited). Expansive Future Time Perspective argues that life is spacious with lots of opportunities and futures. Limited Future Time Perspective suggests that life may end at any time due to old age or deteriorating health. Since the life time is beyond the control of individuals. The importance, which tends to increase, is how to spend a life time that varies among people who have different orientation of the future (Carstensen et al. 1999; in Fingerman and Perlmutter, 2004).

b. Goal Orientation
SST believes that the Future Time Perspective influences social behavior through the mechanism of purpose adjustment (Carstensen, Isaacowitz and Charles, 2003). In the socioemotional selectivity theory, there are two categories of social goals, namely:
(1) knowledge-related goals; which include how the acquisition of knowledge, career plans, the development of social relations and how the efforts to do for the future (Fung, 2000). (2) emotional-related goals; which include the emotion regulation, how to establish a pleasant emotional interactions with social partners, and obtaining a deep emotional meaning. This goal category focuses on "balancing the emotional state or finding the meaning of a relation" (Carstensen and Charles, 2002).

SST suggests that the selectivity of goals are set by the individual Future Time Perspective at a particular moment in his/her life. Open-ended time is related to knowledge-related goals, while constraints on time are related to emotional related goals. In daily life, individual focuses on one of two goals and involves them in decision-making process, and take proper action (Lockenhoff and Carstensen, 2004).

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Harold Dupuy, 1977 in "Assessing Health", (McDowell & Newell, 1996; 206, in Papalia and Feldman, 2008) states that well-being is the feeling 'in' individual subjective (inner personal state) which covers various aspects of life within a certain time, i.e. aspects of anxiety, depression, positive well-being, self-control, vitality and general health condition.

Subjective well-being is a well-being condition referred to individual based on the aspects of cognition and affection or feelings at once (Larsen, Randy & Michael, 2008). This condition is an individual evaluation of the various dimensions of self well-being which consists of emotional well-being, psychological well-being, and social well-being. In particular, Mac Arthur Foundation's Successful midlife / MIDUS-National Study Conducted in 1995 in Keyes & Moe (Lopez & Snyder, 2003) states that these three aspects can be further divided into the sub-aspects such as, the affects of negative and positive, life satisfaction (emotional wellbeing); social acceptance, social actualization and social contributions (social well-being); self-acceptance, personal growth and purpose in life (psychological well-being), then the overall aspects can lead to someone's conclusion on the 'position' of well-being and life satisfaction.

RESEARCH METHOD

Based on a statistical method (SEM), the relation between variables was tested. The strength of the relation between variables is stated in the following chart:
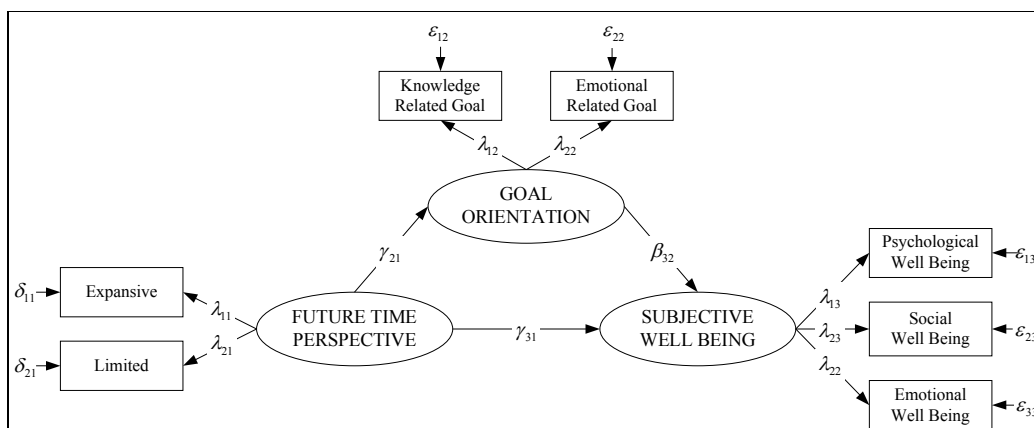

Figure 1 The relation between Future Time perspective,
Goal Orientation and Subjective Well-Being

Research Subjects

The subjects of this study were the late adulthood groups of military retirees, who are members of 4 Retiree Organizations who have the same characteristics; as retired Indonesian Army officers who are quite healthy and eager to follow the activities of associations. This community consists of:
• the Retiree Community of Indonesian Armed Forces 1967 and domiciled in Bandung: 50 subjects
• Retired Indonesian Army 1970 and domiciled in Bandung: 30 subjects
• PEPABRI, which is active in the region Cimahi: 40 subjects
• the Lawn Tennis Association of Gajah Mada Cimahi: 20 subjects

Samples and Sampling
The sample size was done in relation with the model feasibility test. Model feasibility used the statistical models of Steiger's Root Means Square Approximation (RMSEA) (Jöreskog and Sörbom, 1993).

Table 1.   The Calculation Parameter of Minimum Sample Size in Research

Parameters	Value
Population RMSEA (R)	0,08
Null Hypothesized RMSEA (R_0)	0,05
Type I Error Rate (α)	0,05
Degrees of Freedom	11
Power Goal	0,90
Actual Power for Required N	0,90
Required Sample Size	116

Based on Table 1 the recommended minimum sample size based on the model characteristics is 116 sampling units. The number of samples in this research were 140 research subjects.

Sample Characteristics
In order to obtain samples corresponding to the object and purpose of the research, then it was determined a particular sample characteristics based on the consideration to maintain the homogeneity of the samples. The characteristics of the research sample, were: Men aged between 60-74 years, which is included in the group of young-old, retired from his job, healthy in general, in the sense of not having chronic or severe illness, domiciled in Bandung, Cimahi and surrounding areas, as a control against the possible influence of cultural differences or social environment.

The Assessment Tools of Socioemotional Selectivity

Future Time Perspective:
Future Time Perspective Questionnaire contains 10 statements with five items assessing *expansive* and 5 items assessing *limited.* These tools are translated with back translation of the Carstensen Assessment Tool, L. L. & Lang, F. R. (1996). Future Time Perspective Scale. Unpublished manuscript. Stanford   University.

Goal Orientation:
Goal orientation questionnaire contains 18 statements with 10 items (7+ and 3-) to assess knowledge related goals and 8 items (6+ and 2-) to assess emotional related goals.

The Assessment Tool of Subjective Well-being

Psychological Well-being: contains 33 statements with 21 positive items and 12 negative items.

Social Well-being: contains 33 statements with 17 positive items and 16 negative items.

Emotional Well-being: consists of 25 items, with the details:

Facet 1: Positive Affect, Negative Affect, and balance Affect

Facet 2: Life Satisfaction

The Assessment Tool for Life Satisfaction Upholstery: Satisfaction With Life Scale developed by Diener (1985) in Pratama 2009.

Facet 3: Avowed Happines

Facet 4: Satisfaction Domain, Life Domain Rank-an adaptation of the review carried out by Martin Seligman (2002) for the research of Warner Wilson (1967), in Pratama, 2009.

Inferential Statistical Analysis Results

The Test of Construct Assessment Model of Socioemotional Selectivity (Future Time Perspective and Goal Orientation) and Subjective Well-being Construct (Subjective Well Being)

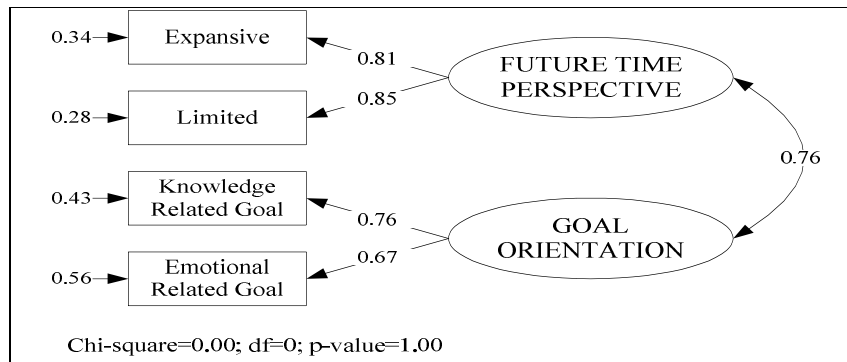The detail of research's result in figure 2-3 and table 2-3 →

Figure 2. The Test of Variable Assessment Model of Socioemotional Selectivity (Future Time Perspective and Goal Orientation)

Table 2. Factor Loading and The Significance Value of The Test for Variable Assessment Model of Socioemotional Selectivity

Variable	Aspect	Factor Loading	t-value	p-value	Remarks
Future Time Perspective	*Expansive*	0.81	9.03	0.00	Significant
	Limited	0.85	9.36	0.00	Significant
Goal Orientation	*Knowledge RG*	0.76	7.83	0.00	Significant
	Emotional RG	0.67	7.08	0.00	Significant

The Test of Variable Assessment model of Subjective Well-being
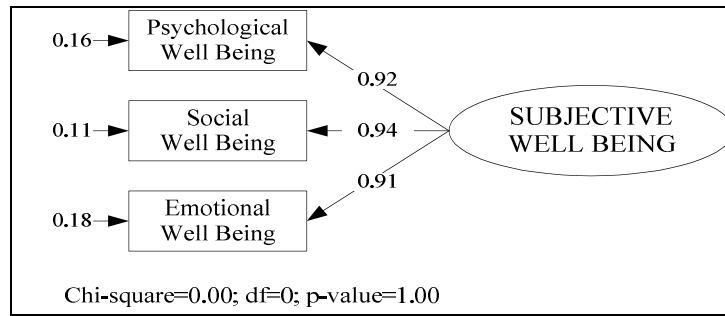

Figure 3   The Test of Variable Assessment model of Subjective Well-being

Table 3.   Factor Loading and The Significance Value of The Test for Variable Assessment Model of Subjective Well-being

Variable	Aspect	Factor Loading	t-value	p-value	Remarks
Subjective Well Being	*Psychological WB*	0.92	14.03	0.00	Significant
	Social WB	0.94	14.71	0.00	Significant
	Emotional WB	0.91	13.76	0.00	Significant

The Effect Model Test of Socioemotional Selectivity (Future Time Perspective and Goal Orientation) on Subjective Well-being
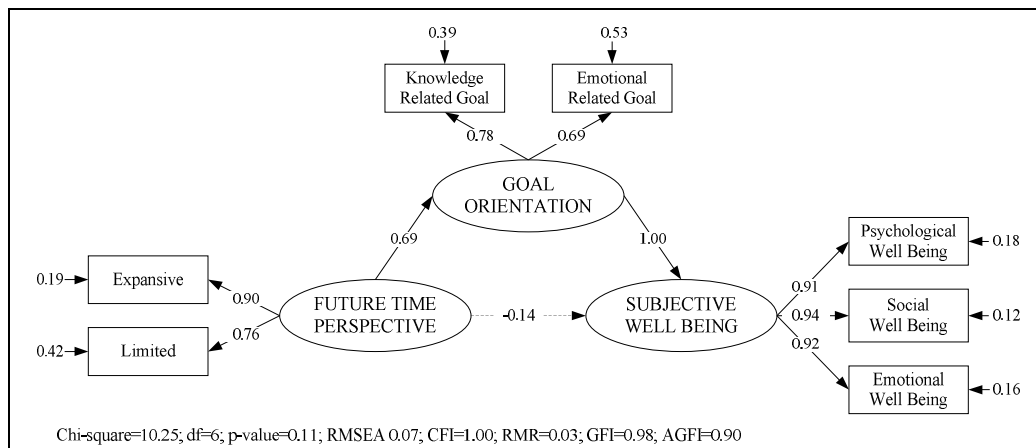The detail of research's result in figure 4 and table 4 →

Figure 4.   The Effect Model Test of Socioemotional Selectivity (Future Time Perspective and Goal Orientation) on Subjective Well-being

Table 4.   Factor Loading and The Significance Value of The Effect Model Test for Socioemotional Selectivity on Subjective Well-being

Variable	Aspect	Factor Loading	t-value	p-value	Remarks
Future Time Perspective	*Expansive*	0.90	11.09	0.00	Significant
	Limited	0.76	8.96	0.00	Significant
Goal Orientation	*Knowledge RG*	0.78	-	-	Significant
	Emotional RG	0.69	8.26	0.00	Significant
Subjective Well Being	*Psychological WB*	0.91	-	-	Significant
	Social WB	0.94	18.48	0.00	Significant
	Emotional WB	0.92	17.77	0.00	Significant

Insignificant Future Time Perspective had effect on the Subjective Well Being, then the test was conducted again with a new model that had been prepared by researcher, with no Goal Orientation variable. The test results of the effect model of Future Time Perspective on the Subjective Well Being will be outlined as follows:
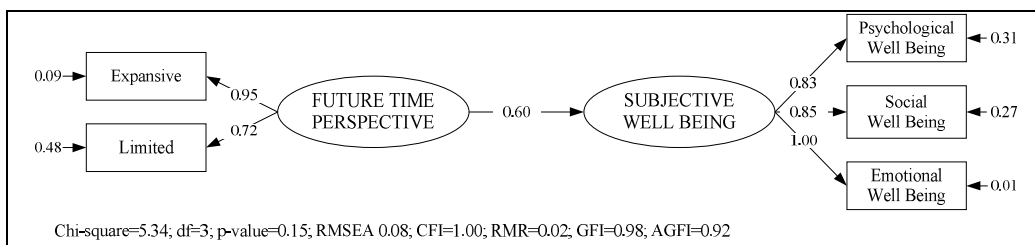

Figure 5.   The Test of The Effect Model of Future Time Perspective on Subjective Well Being

DISCUSSION

The Discussion of Descriptive Statistical Analysis Results
The results show that 87.1% of subjects have limited view of time in the future, only 12.9% who have expansive view. The research subjects also show positive degree of Psychological Aspect WB, Social WB, and Emotional WB on Subjective Well Being (99.3%), only 0.7% in a low degree.

The aspects of Emotional related goals as well as knowledge related goals, the majority of subjects are in a high degree (99.3% and 95.7%). Socioemotional Selectivity theory through the research in the USA which was then repeated in Hong Kong, Taiwan and China, found a late adulthood tendency to prioritize emotional related goals, which means few late adults chose knowledge related goals (Carstensen, Isaacowitz, and Charles, 2003), so the researcher concluded that it is not in line with the research results in Indonesia, it is true that the choice of late adult subjects is relatively higher on emotional related goals than knowledge-related goals, but the difference is relatively small so that the retirees of late adulthood who were the members of Indonesian Army Retiree Association also chose high knowledge related goals

The Discussion of Inferential Statistical Analysis Results
The Test of Construct Assessment Model of Socioemotional Selectivity (Future Time Perspective and Goal Orientation) and The Construct of Subjective Well-being
The model fits perfectly and has empirical data with a value of chi-square = 0.00; df = 0; and p-value = 1.00. It means that the construct Assessment model of Socioemotional Selectivity fit the research data of the late adults joined as research participants. Limited aspect is relatively dominant in assessing future time perspective rather than expansive aspect. It means, the subjects tend to have a limited view of time in the future, but with the charge that is not much different, it also shows that the late adults have an expansive view of their future.

Limited or expansive view still make the late adults do not limit their activities to keep socializing in certain social networks, with colleagues to meet the psychological needs, such as by joining in the associations. The aspects of knowledge related goal is more dominant in assessing goal orientation compared with the emotional related goal aspects. Through the associations with a variety of activities, they tend to be trying to obtain social goals associated with knowledge (knowledge related goal) to acquire information, knowledge and new insights and add new experiences. Most clubs do have a variety of activities and it makes a better interpretation of the knowledge-related goals. According to the researcher, this is interesting because the result is different from the concept of Socioemotional Selectivity Theory (SST), in which according to SST, late adults have higher tendency on emotional related goal, namely the social goals that include emotion regulation, establish a nice emotional interaction with the social partners , and get deep emotional meaning, and this purpose category focuses on "balance the emotional state or find the meaning of a relation" (Carstensen, Isaacowitz, and Charles, 2003).

The test results of Subjective Well-being Construct Model fit perfectly with the empirical data, the chi-square = 0.00; df = 0; and p-value = 1.00 which means it fits with the research data from The late adults who joined as research participants.

The aspects of social well-being are relatively dominant in assessing Subjective Well-Being compared to the aspects of psychological well-being and emotional well-being. This suggests that the the late adults' well-being is generally characterized by the fulfillment of individual happiness quality by serving both psychologically and socially (psychologically and socially healthy people); considering happiness and life satisfaction positively; and have balanced affective conditions, and through the test results of subjective well-being construct model. The most important for the late adults is their social function, the existence of a positive acceptance on their social environment, feeling as the part of the environment and concerned about the progress of their environment, as well as contributed to the environment where they interacts .

The Effect Model Test of Socioemotional Selectivity (Future Time Perspective and Goal Orientation) on Subjective Well Being

The test results show that the model fits with empirical data, the chi-square = 10.25; df = 6; and p-value = 0.11; RMSEA = 0.07; RMR = 0.03; CFI = 1.00; GFI = 0.98; and AGFI = 0.90. It means the effects model of Socioemotional Selectivity (Future Time Perspective and Goal Orientation) on Subjective Well-being (Subjective Well Being) fits with the research data through the late adult groups who are the members of associations.

Dominant Future time perspective is determined by the expansive view, and it is different from the test to future time perspective construct models, so when the subjects were assessed in private with no relation with well-being through the objectives derived from the association, then the view towards their future is likely limited. Expansive view is a view that the time in the future is unlimited,

and the expansive view has the effect on dominant goal orientation assessed by knowledge-related goals. This illustrates an alignment with the theory. The different one is that it occurs in late adulthood incorporated in peer association, not in young age in socioemotional selectivity theory, and in general the researcher conclude that this happens to participants when the future time perspective interacts with goal orientation, which is then related to subjective well being.

Subjective well being, which is relatively dominant, is formed by social well being, characterized by the presence of social acceptance, namely, the subjects accept, trust and feel comfortable in the grou. Instead, in terms of social actualization, the subjects believed that the association has the potential to grow. The both sub-aspects are characterized also by their participation in all activities, with quite varied activities, and certainly involve thinking and planning from most members of association.

The test results of path coefficients or the effect of inter-variables, it shows that future time perspective significantly affects on goal orientation with the effect scale of 0.69, meaning that late adults' view to the remains of time in their future affects them in determining the social goals of the association they join with. The other test results show that future time perspective does not significantly affect subjective well being. Subjective well-being means that dimaknakan by the end of the adult who joined the club, not influenced by their perceptions of time left in his life. While the recent test results show that subjective well being of the late adults is very much influenced by goal orientation, with the perfect scale of 1.00, which is interpreted that subjective well-being of research participants is determined by the achievement of their social purpose, that is when they socialize and get social goals of knowledge-related goals and emotional related goal, then the individual will consider himself well-being

Future time perspective did not significantly affect subjective well being, and the researcher re-tested using the new model, which had been prepared by the researcher. This model attempts to see the effect of future time perspective on subjective well being, by not involving goal orientation, in order to see the presence or absence of a relation between future time perspective and subjective well being, and how the position of goal orientation between the two. The model test results indicate that the model fits with empirical data, the chi-square = 5.34; df = 3, and p-value = 0.15; RMSEA = 0.08; CFI = 1.00; RMR = 0, 02; GFI = 0.98; and AGFI = 0.92. It states that the effect model of Future Time Perspective on Subjective Well Being fit the research data, meaning that the model can assess the effect of future time perspective on subjective well being only if it is not directly associated with goal orientation. This suggests that the view of time in the future could affect the late adults in interpreteting well being of themselves, with the scale of effect 0.60. This expansive aspect is more dominant than the limited aspects in assessing future time perspective, an open view / broad or expansive on time in the future develops a positive meaning to the individual's subjective well-being. The aspects of emotional well-being are very dominant over the aspects of social well-being and psychological well-being in shaping subjective well being, the expansive view made the late adult interpret themselves well being emotionally. An expansive view towards the future, basically can not explain the effect on subjective well-being of individuals, because the subjects of retired Indonesian Army, otherwise interact with the associations and achieve social purpose from their associations, have a limited view of their future.

Based on the description above, researcher see that goal orientation is a mediating variable, which explains the expansive view of the subject on time in the future, through their interaction with association, they achieve social goals, that is the goals associated with knowledge and emotional so that they consider themselves included in well being people; psychologically, socially and emotionally.

CONCLUSION

The majority of research subjects had limited view on their future, with two social goals, namely emotional related goals and knowledge-related goals. The majority of research subjects had positive subjective well-being; psychological, social, and emotional well-being.

The Construct Assessment Model of Socioemotional Selectivity (Future Time Perspective and Goal Orientation) is appropriate to the subjects of research, which describes the late adults who joined the community of retired officers in the Indonesian Army in interpreting the amount of time remaining in their lives, with limited aspect relatively dominant compared with the expansive aspects having not much different in loading, and they achieved more social goals from the associations in the form of information, knowledge and new insights and add new experiences (knowledge-related goals) rather than emotional related goals.

The Construct Assessment Model of Subjective Well-being (Subjective Well Being) is appropriate to the research subjects, with the aspects of social well-being relatively dominant in assessing Subjective Well Being compared to psychological well-being and emotional well-being aspects.

The Effect Model of Socioemotional Selectivity (Future Time Perspective and Goal Orientation) of Subjective Well-being is appropriate to the research subjects, and suggests that future time perspective do not significantly affect subjective well being, and the test was conducted again to the second model to see the effect of future time perspective on subjective well being, by not involving goal orientation, with the result of perfectly fit, and at the same time, found that goal orientation is a mediating variable

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