Exploring the Socioeconomic Pattern of Humans' Future Orientation: A Multi-Method Multi-Study Approach

Online Supplemental Material

Online Supplemental Material S1

Study 1. Items used in the Coordinated Data Analysis

Survey	Measure	Spanish Item	English Translation	Ncat	*M*	*SD*
CIS Expectations Barometer 1992	Optimism	¿Cree usted que en 1992 las cosas le irán mejor que en 1991?	Do you think things will be better for you in 1992 than they were in 1991?	3	2.16	0.74
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	7	3.80	1.37
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	1.83	0.49
	Household income	¿Podría decirme en qué tramo de esta escala se encuentran los ingresos netos mensuales que percibe su familia por todos los conceptos?	Could you tell me in which range on this scale fall the net monthly income your family receives from all sources?	6	2.44	0.88
CIS Expectations Barometer 1993	Optimism	¿Cree usted que en 1993 las cosas le irán mejor que en 1992?	Do you think things will be better for you in 1993 than they were in 1992?	3	1.97	0.77
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	2.45	1.41
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	1.68	0.68
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social cree usted que pertenece?	What social class do you think you belong to?	5	2.80	1.28
CIS Expectations Barometer 1994	Optimism	¿Cree usted que en 1994 las cosas le irán mejor que en 1993?	Do you think things will be better for you in 1994 than they were in 1993?	3	2.12	0.75
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	2.73	1.31
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	1.68	0.67
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social cree usted que pertenece?	What social class do you think you belong to?	5	2.78	1.24
CIS Expectations Barometer 1995	Optimism	¿Cree usted que en 1995 las cosas le irán mejor que en 1994?	Do you think things will be better for you in 1995 than they were in 1994?	3	2.33	0.73
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	2.73	1.31
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	1.68	0.70
	Household income	Actualmente, entre todos los miembros del hogar y por todos los conceptos, ¿de cuántos ingresos netos disponen por término medio en su hogar al mes?	Currently, considering all household members and all sources, what is the average net monthly income available in your household?	10	2.98	1.47
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social cree usted que pertenece?	What social class do you think you belong to?	5	2.75	1.29

Notes. Ncat = Number of categories. CIS = Spanish Center of Sociological Research.

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Study 1. Items used in the Coordinated Data Analysis (continued)

Survey	Measure	Spanish Item	English Translation	Ncat	*M*	*SD*
CIS Expectations Barometer 1996	Optimism	¿Cree usted que en 1996 las cosas le irán mejor que en 1995?	Do you think things will be better for you in 1996 than they were in 1995?	3	2.41	0.68
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	2.79	1.32
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	1.72	0.70
	Household income	Actualmente, entre todos los miembros del hogar y por todos los conceptos, ¿de cuántos ingresos netos disponen por término medio en su hogar al mes?	Currently, considering all household members and all sources, what is the average net monthly income available in your household?	10	3.15	1.47
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social cree usted que pertenece?	What social class do you think you belong to?	5	2.76	1.33
CIS Expectations Barometer 1997	Optimism	¿Cree usted que en 1997 las cosas le irán mejor que en 1996?	Do you think things will be better for you in 1997 than they were in 1996?	3	2.43	0.67
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	2.87	1.36
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	1.68	0.70
	Household income	Actualmente, entre todos los miembros del hogar y por todos los conceptos, ¿de cuántos ingresos netos disponen por término medio en su hogar al mes?	Currently, considering all household members and all sources, what is the average net monthly income available in your household?	10	3.17	1.43
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social cree usted que pertenece?	What social class do you think you belong to?	5	2.76	1.32
CIS Expectations Barometer 1998	Optimism	¿Cree usted que en 1998 las cosas le irán mejor que en 1997?	Do you think things will be better for you in 1998 than they were in 1997?	3	2.48	0.63
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	2.86	1.35
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	1.68	0.71
	Household income	Actualmente, entre todos los miembros del hogar y por todos los conceptos, ¿de cuántos ingresos netos disponen por término medio en su hogar al mes?	Currently, considering all household members and all sources, what is the average net monthly income available in your household?	10	3.34	1.47
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social cree usted que pertenece?	What social class do you think you belong to?	5	2.74	1.32
CIS Expectations Barometer 1999	Optimism	¿Cree usted que en 1999 las cosas le irán mejor que en 1998?	Do you think things will be better for you in 1999 than they were in 1998?	3	2.51	0.61
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	2.94	1.39
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	1.74	0.72
	Household income	Actualmente, entre todos los miembros del hogar y por todos los conceptos, ¿de cuántos ingresos netos disponen por término medio en su hogar al mes?	Currently, considering all household members and all sources, what is the average net monthly income available in your household?	10	3.54	1.54
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social cree usted que pertenece?	What social class do you think you belong to?	5	2.84	1.35
CIS Expectations Barometer 2000	Optimism	¿Cree usted que en 2000 las cosas le irán mejor que en 1999?	Do you think things will be better for you in 2000 than they were in 1999?	3	2.47	0.62
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	2.97	1.38
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	1.69	0.71
	Household income	Actualmente, entre todos los miembros del hogar y por todos los conceptos, ¿de cuántos ingresos netos disponen por término medio en su hogar al mes?	Currently, considering all household members and all sources, what is the average net monthly income available in your household?	10	3.72	1.57
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social cree usted que pertenece?	What social class do you think you belong to?	5	2.77	1.32

Notes. Ncat = Number of categories. CIS = Spanish Center of Sociological Research.

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Study 1. Items used in the Coordinated Data Analysis (continued)

Survey	Measure	Spanish Item	English Translation	Ncat	*M*	*SD*
CIS Expectations Barometer 2001	Optimism	¿Cree usted que en 2001 las cosas le irán mejor que en 2000?	Do you think things will be better for you in 2001 than they were in 2000?	3	2.46	0.63
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	2.98	1.40
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	1.72	0.70
	Household income	Actualmente, entre todos los miembros del hogar y por todos los conceptos, ¿de cuántos ingresos netos disponen por término medio en su hogar al mes?	Currently, considering all household members and all sources, what is the average net monthly income available in your household?	10	3.84	1.63
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social cree usted que pertenece?	What social class do you think you belong to?	5	2.85	1.33
CIS Expectations Barometer 2002	Optimism	¿Cree usted que en 2002 las cosas le irán mejor que en 2001?	Do you think things will be better for you in 2002 than they were in 2001?	3	2.40	0.66
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	2.99	1.35
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	1.72	0.70
	Household income	Actualmente, entre todos los miembros del hogar y por todos los conceptos, ¿de cuántos ingresos netos disponen por término medio en su hogar al mes?	Currently, considering all household members and all sources, what is the average net monthly income available in your household?	10	3.90	1.55
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social cree usted que pertenece?	What social class do you think you belong to?	5	2.83	1.33
CIS Expectations Barometer 2003	Optimism	¿Cree usted que en 2003 las cosas le irán mejor que en 2002?	Do you think things will be better for you in 2003 than they were in 2002?	3	2.40	0.66
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	2.99	1.34
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	1.70	0.70
	Household income	Actualmente, entre todos los miembros del hogar y por todos los conceptos, ¿de cuántos ingresos netos disponen por término medio en su hogar al mes?	Currently, considering all household members and all sources, what is the average net monthly income available in your household?	10	4.04	1.68
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social cree usted que pertenece?	What social class do you think you belong to?	5	2.78	1.31
CIS Expectations Barometer 2004	Optimism	¿Cree usted que en 2004 las cosas le irán mejor que en 2003?	Do you think things will be better for you in 2004 than they were in 2003?	3	2.45	0.62
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	2.88	1.47
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	1.75	0.70
	Household income	Actualmente, entre todos los miembros del hogar y por todos los conceptos, ¿de cuántos ingresos netos disponen por término medio en su hogar al mes?	Currently, considering all household members and all sources, what is the average net monthly income available in your household?	10	4.27	1.73
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social cree usted que pertenece?	What social class do you think you belong to?	5	2.86	1.33
CIS Expectations Barometer 2005	Optimism	¿Cree usted que en 2005 las cosas le irán mejor que en 2004?	Do you think things will be better for you in 2005 than they were in 2004?	3	2.41	0.63
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	2.95	1.49
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	1.78	0.70
	Household income	Actualmente, entre todos los miembros del hogar y por todos los conceptos, ¿de cuántos ingresos netos disponen por término medio en su hogar al mes?	Currently, considering all household members and all sources, what is the average net monthly income available in your household?	10	4.54	1.77
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social cree usted que pertenece?	What social class do you think you belong to?	5	2.95	1.36

Notes. Ncat = Number of categories. CIS = Spanish Center of Sociological Research.

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Study 1. Items used in the Coordinated Data Analysis (continued)

Survey	Measure	Spanish Item	English Translation	Ncat	*M*	*SD*
CIS Barometer December 2010	CFC	Dígame con cuál de las siguientes frases se siente usted más de acuerdo: 1 = El futuro es tan incierto que es mejor vivir al día y pensar en el presente. / 3 = Hay que sacrificarse en el presente pensando en el futuro.	Please tell me which of the following statements you agree with more: 1 = The future is so uncertain that living for the day and focusing on the present might be better. / 3 = One must sacrifice in the present while thinking about the future.	3	0.69	0.46
	Optimism	¿Cree usted que en 2001 las cosas le irán mejor que en 2000?	Do you think things will be better for you in 2001 than they were in 2000?	3	2.27	0.74
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	3.06	1.50
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	1.71	0.77
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social cree usted que pertenece?	What social class do you think you belong to?	5	2.97	1.34
CIS Barometer January 2012	CFC	Dígame con cuál de las siguientes frases se siente usted más de acuerdo: 1 = El futuro es tan incierto que es mejor vivir al día y pensar en el presente. / 3 = Hay que sacrificarse en el presente pensando en el futuro.	Please tell me which of the following statements you agree with more: 1 = The future is so uncertain that living for the day and focusing on the present might be better. / 3 = One must sacrifice in the present while thinking about the future.	3	0.69	0.46
	Optimism	¿Cree usted que en 2002 las cosas le irán mejor que en 2001?	Do you think things will be better for you in 2002 than they were in 2001?	3	2.22	0.75
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	3.11	1.50
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	1.72	0.77
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social cree usted que pertenece?	What social class do you think you belong to?	5	3.02	1.34
CIS Barometer December 2012	CFC-I	El futuro es tan incierto que es mejor vivir al día y pensar en el presente.	The future is so uncertain that living for the day and focusing on the present might be better.	3	2.27	0.93
	CFC-D	Hay que sacrificarse en el presente pensando en el futuro.	One must sacrifice in the present while thinking about the future.	3	2.55	0.79
	Optimism	¿Cree usted que en 2003 las cosas le irán mejor que en 2002?	Do you think things will be better for you in 2003 than they were in 2002?	3	2.16	0.76
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	3.11	1.49
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	1.71	0.76
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social cree usted que pertenece?	What social class do you think you belong to?	5	3.04	1.34
CIS Barometer December 2017	CFC-I	El futuro es tan incierto que es mejor vivir al día y pensar en el presente.	The future is so uncertain that living for the day and focusing on the present might be better.	3	2.33	0.90
	CFC-D	Hay que sacrificarse en el presente pensando en el futuro.	One must sacrifice in the present while thinking about the future.	3	2.48	0.84
	Optimism	¿Cree usted que en 2004 las cosas le irán mejor que en 2003?	Do you think things will be better for you in 2004 than they were in 2003?	3	2.43	0.64
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	3.91	1.57
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	1.81	0.75
	Household income	Actualmente, entre todos los miembros del hogar y por todos los conceptos, ¿de cuántos ingresos netos disponen por término medio en su hogar al mes?	Currently, considering all household members and all sources, what is the average net monthly income available in your household?	11	5.97	1.74
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social cree usted que pertenece?	What social class do you think you belong to?	5	3.10	1.37

Notes. Ncat = Number of categories. CIS = Spanish Center of Sociological Research. CFC = Consideration of Future Consequences (I = Immediate, D = Distant).

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Study 1. Items used in the Coordinated Data Analysis (continued)

Survey	Measure	Spanish Item	English Translation	Ncat	*M*	*SD*
CIS Spanish General Social Survey	CFC-I	El futuro es tan incierto que es mejor vivir al día y pensar en el presente.	The future is so uncertain that living for the day and focusing on the present might be better.	3	2.33	0.87
	CFC-D	Hay que sacrificarse en el presente pensando en el futuro.	One must sacrifice in the present while thinking about the future.	3	2.79	0.54
	Optimism	Hay que confiar en el futuro, al final las cosas saldrán bien.	You must trust in the future; eventually, things will turn out well.	3	2.41	0.80
	Educational level	¿Cuáles son los estudios de más alto nivel que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	3.94	1.63
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	1.87	0.77
	Household income	Actualmente, entre todos los miembros del hogar (incluida la persona entrevistada) y por todos los conceptos, ¿de cuántos ingresos disponen por término medio en su hogar al mes, después de la deducción de impuestos (o sea, ingresos netos)?	Currently, considering all household members (including the interviewee) and all sources, what is the average net monthly income available in your household, after tax deductions?	11	6.30	1.91
	Subjective Social Class	En una escala social, en la que el 1 representa la clase social más baja y el 10 la más alta, ¿en qué punto se situaría usted?	On a social scale, where 1 represents the lowest social class and 10 represents the highest, where would you place yourself?	10	5.53	1.36
CIS COVID-19 EE&CC Study I	Optimism	Soy optimista respecto a mi futuro.	I am optimistic about my future.	5	3.68	1.23
	Educational level	¿Cuáles son los estudios de más alto nivel que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	4.55	1.47
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	2.09	0.67
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social diría usted que pertenece?	What social class would you say you belong to?	5	3.45	1.03
CIS COVID-19 EE&CC Study VI	Optimism	Sobre su propio futuro personal, ¿se siente usted muy optimista, algo optimista, poco optimista o nada o casi nada optimista?	Regarding your own personal future, do you feel very optimistic, somewhat optimistic, slightly optimistic, or not at all (or almost not at all) optimistic?	4	3.07	0.83
	Educational level	¿Cuáles son los estudios de más alto nivel que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	4.59	1.47
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	2.15	0.67
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social diría usted que pertenece?	What social class would you say you belong to?	5	3.42	1.09
CIS Social Trends Survey I	Optimism	Como usted sabe, hay mucha gente que está hablando del futuro y de los cambios sociales y económicos que se van a producir. En general, ¿cree Ud. que estos cambios en su conjunto van a ser muy positivos, positivos, negativos, muy negativos o indiferentes?	As you know, many people are discussing the future and the social and economic changes that are going to occur. In general, do you believe these changes as a whole will be very positive, positive, negative, very negative, or indifferent?	6	3.19	1.01
	Educational level	¿Cuáles son los estudios de más alto nivel que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	4.81	1.35
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	2.21	0.66
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social diría usted que pertenece?	What social class would you say you belong to?	5	3.51	1.01
CIS Social Trends Survey II	Optimism	Como usted sabe, hay mucha gente que está hablando del futuro y de los cambios sociales y económicos que se van a producir. En general, ¿cree Ud. que estos cambios en su conjunto van a ser muy positivos, positivos, negativos, muy negativos o indiferentes?	As you know, many people are discussing the future and the social and economic changes that are going to occur. In general, do you believe these changes as a whole will be very positive, positive, negative, very negative, or indifferent?	6	3.12	1.04
	Educational level	¿Cuáles son los estudios de más alto nivel que ha terminado usted?	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	6	4.90	1.35
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su categoría o nivel profesional?	What is your job category or professional level?	3	2.29	0.70
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social diría usted que pertenece?	What social class would you say you belong to?	5	3.51	1.03

Notes. Ncat = Number of categories. CIS = Spanish Center of Sociological Research. EE&CC = Effects and Consequences. CFC = Consideration of Future Consequences (I = Immediate, D = Distant).

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Study 1. Items used in the Coordinated Data Analysis (continued)

Survey	Measure	Spanish Item	English Translation	Ncat	*M*	*SD*
European Social Survey 2006	CFC	Por lo general, ¿intenta planificar su futuro al máximo o se limita a vivir el día a dia? [Ítem recodificado]	Do you generally plan for your future or do you take each day as it comes? [Recoded item]	10	4.41	2.64
	Optimism	Soy siempre optimista con respecto a mi futuro.	I'm always optimistic about my future.	5	3.69	0.90
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el nivel de estudios más alto que ha obtenido?	What is the highest level of education you have achieved?	5	2.55	1.49
	Occupational prestige	¿Cómo definiría su puesto (o cargo) de trabajo principal?	What is/was the name or title of your main job?	3	1.69	0.71
	Household income	Utilizando esta tarjeta, si suma los ingresos provenientes de todo tipo de fuentes, ¿qué letra describe mejor los ingresos netos de su hogar? Si no conoce la cantidad exacta, por favor díganos una cantidad aproximada.	Using this card, if you add up the income from all sources, which letter describes your household's total net income? If you don't know the exact figure, please give an estimate.	12	6.07	2.10
European Social Survey 2012	Optimism	Soy siempre optimista con respecto a mi futuro.	I'm always optimistic about my future	5	3.60	1.00
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el nivel de estudios más alto que ha obtenido?	What is the highest level of education you have achieved?	7	3.01	2.13
	Occupational prestige	¿Cómo definiría su puesto (o cargo) de trabajo principal?	What is/was the name or title of your main job?	3	1.81	0.74
	Household income	Utilizando esta tarjeta, si suma los ingresos provenientes de todo tipo de fuentes, ¿qué letra describe mejor los ingresos netos de su hogar? Si no conoce la cantidad exacta, por favor díganos una cantidad aproximada.	Using this card, if you add up the income from all sources, which letter describes your household's total net income? If you don't know the exact figure, please give an estimate.	12	4.62	2.89
European Social Survey 2018	CFC	Por lo general, ¿intenta planificar su futuro al máximo o se limita a vivir el día a dia? [Ítem recodificado]	Do you generally plan for your future or do you take each day as it comes? [Recoded item]	10	4.54	2.74
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el nivel de estudios más alto que ha obtenido?	What is the highest level of education you have achieved?	7	3.36	2.13
	Occupational prestige	¿Cómo definiría su puesto (o cargo) de trabajo principal?	What is/was the name or title of your main job?	3	1.86	0.79
	Household income	Utilizando esta tarjeta, si suma los ingresos provenientes de todo tipo de fuentes, ¿qué letra describe mejor los ingresos netos de su hogar? Si no conoce la cantidad exacta, por favor díganos una cantidad aproximada.	Using this card, if you add up the income from all sources, which letter describes your household's total net income? If you don't know the exact figure, please give an estimate.	12	5.12	2.54
EQL Survey 2003	Optimism	Soy optimista respecto a mi futuro.	I am optimistic about my future.	4	3.06	0.87
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que usted ha terminado?	What is the highest level of education you completed?	3	1.77	0.78
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su profesión actual?	What is your current occupation?	3	1.65	0.68
	Household income	Por favor, ¿podría decirme a cuánto ascienden los ingresos netos mensuales de su hogar? Si no conoce la cifra exacta, por favor, dé una estimación.	Please can you tell me how much your household's net income per month is? If you don't know the exact figure, please give an estimate.	*	951.23	708.95
EQL Survey 2007	Optimism	Soy optimista respecto a mi futuro.	I am optimistic about my future.	5	3.66	0.89
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que usted ha terminado?	What is the highest level of education you completed?	7	3.35	1.68
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su profesión actual?	What is your current occupation?	3	1.53	0.63
	Household income	Por favor, ¿podría decirme a cuánto ascienden los ingresos netos mensuales de su hogar? Si no conoce la cifra exacta, por favor, dé una estimación.	Please can you tell me how much your household's net income per month is? If you don't know the exact figure, please give an estimate.	*	990.62	1040.03
EQL Survey 2012	Optimism	Soy optimista respecto a mi futuro.	I am optimistic about my future.	5	3.47	1.07
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que usted ha terminado?	What is the highest level of education you completed?	7	3.73	1.70
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su profesión actual?	What is your current occupation?	3	1.67	0.67
	Household income	Por favor, ¿podría decirme a cuánto ascienden los ingresos netos mensuales de su hogar? Si no conoce la cifra exacta, por favor, dé una estimación.	Please can you tell me how much your household's net income per month is? If you don't know the exact figure, please give an estimate.	*	1207.06	3382.33
EQL Survey 2016	Optimism	Soy optimista respecto a mi futuro.	I am optimistic about my future.	5	3.65	0.98
	Educational level	¿Cuál es el máximo nivel de estudios que usted ha terminado?	What is the highest level of education you completed?	16	4.78	3.17
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su profesión actual?	What is your current occupation?	3	1.62	0.64
	Household income	Por favor, ¿podría decirme a cuánto ascienden los ingresos netos mensuales de su hogar? Si no conoce la cifra exacta, por favor, dé una estimación.	Please can you tell me how much your household's net income per month is? If you don't know the exact figure, please give an estimate.	*	1088.54	608.24

Notes. Ncat = Number of categories. * Continuous variable. EQL = European Quality of Life. CFC = Consideration of Future Consequences.

Online Supplemental Material S1

Study 1. Items used in the Coordinated Data Analysis (continued)

Survey	Measure	Spanish Item	English Translation	Ncat	*M*	*SD*
EVS 1990	Fatalism	Algunas personas piensan que tienen completa libertad de elección y control sobre la manera en que se desarrolla su vida, otras piensan que lo que hacen por sí mismas no produce ningún efecto real sobre lo que les sucede. Utilice, por favor, esta escala para indicar cuánta libertad de elección y control piensa usted que tiene sobre la manera en que se desarrolla su vida [Ítem recodificado].	Some people feel they have completely free choice and control over their lives, and other people feel that what they do has no real effect on what happens to them. Please use the scale to indicate how much freedom of choice and control you feel you have over the way your life turns out [Recoded item].	10	4.27	1.92
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su ocupación actual?	What is your current job?	3	1.57	0.78
	Household income	Aquí tiene una tarjeta con distintos grupos de ingresos mensuales y querríamos saber en qué grupo se sitúa su familia contando todo tipo de jornales, salarios, pensiones, rentas, y cualesquiera otros ingresos que pudieran tener. Deme solo el número del grupo dentro del que caen ustedes.	Here is a card with different monthly income groups, and we would like to know which group your family falls into, counting all types of wages, salaries, pensions, rents, and any other income you may have. Please give me only the number of the group you fall into.	10	5.11	2.09
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social diría usted que pertenece?	What social class would you say you belong to?	4	2.25	0.94
EVS 1999	Fatalism	Algunas personas piensan que tienen completa libertad de elección y control sobre la manera en que se desarrolla su vida, otras piensan que lo que hacen por sí mismas no produce ningún efecto real sobre lo que les sucede. Utilice, por favor, esta escala para indicar cuánta libertad de elección y control piensa usted que tiene sobre la manera en que se desarrolla su vida [Ítem recodificado].	Some people feel they have completely free choice and control over their lives, and other people feel that what they do has no real effect on what happens to them. Please use the scale to indicate how much freedom of choice and control you feel you have over the way your life turns out [Recoded item].	10	4.16	1.93
	Educational level	Dígame el nivel más alto al que haya llegado usted en sus estudios.	What is the highest level of education you have achieved?	8	3.99	2.37
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su ocupación principal?	What is your main job?	3	1.71	0.79
	Household income	Aquí tiene una tarjeta con distintos grupos de ingresos mensuales y querríamos saber en qué grupo se sitúa su familia contando todo tipo de jornales, salarios, pensiones, rentas, y cualesquiera otros ingresos que pudieran tener. Deme solo el número del grupo dentro del que caen ustedes.	Here is a card with different monthly income groups, and we would like to know which group your family falls into, counting all types of wages, salaries, pensions, rents, and any other income you may have. Please give me only the number of the group you fall into.	10	3.93	2.14
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social diría usted que pertenece?	What social class would you say you belong to?	4	2.26	0.92
EVS 2008	Fatalism	Algunas personas piensan que tienen completa libertad de elección y control sobre la manera en que se desarrolla su vida, otras piensan que lo que hacen por sí mismas no produce ningún efecto real sobre lo que les sucede. Utilice, por favor, esta escala para indicar cuánta libertad de elección y control piensa usted que tiene sobre la manera en que se desarrolla su vida [Ítem recodificado].	Some people feel they have completely free choice and control over their lives, and other people feel that what they do has no real effect on what happens to them. Please use the scale to indicate how much freedom of choice and control you feel you have over the way your life turns out [Recoded item].	10	4.16	1.87
	Educational level	Dígame el nivel más alto al que haya llegado usted en sus estudios.	What is the highest level of education you have achieved?	7	3.47	1.79
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su ocupación actual?	What is your current job?	3	1.71	0.73
	Household income	Aquí hay una lista de ingresos y nos gustaría saber en qué grupo está su hogar, contando todas las pagas, salarios, pensiones y otros ingresos que entran. Sólo dé la letra del grupo en que su hogar se encuentra, tras descontar impuestos y otras deducciones.	Here is a list of incomes, and we would like to know which group your household is in, counting all paychecks, salaries, pensions, and other incoming income. Please only give the letter of the group in which your household is located, after deducting taxes and other deductions.	12	5.71	2.49

Notes. Ncat = Number of categories. * Continuous variable. EQL = European Quality of Life. EVS = European Values Study.

Online Supplemental Material S1

Study 1. Items used in the Coordinated Data Analysis (continued)

Survey	Measure	Spanish Item	English Translation	Ncat	*M*	*SD*
EVS 2017	Fatalism	Algunas personas piensan que tienen completa libertad de elección y control sobre la manera en que se desarrolla su vida, otras piensan que lo que hacen por sí mismas no produce ningún efecto real sobre lo que les sucede. Utilice, por favor, esta escala para indicar cuánta libertad de elección y control piensa usted que tiene sobre la manera en que se desarrolla su vida [Ítem recodificado].	Some people feel they have completely free choice and control over their lives, and other people feel that what they do has no real effect on what happens to them. Please use the scale to indicate how much freedom of choice and control you feel you have over the way your life turns out [Recoded item].	10	3.62	1.89
	Educational level	Dígame el nivel más alto al que haya llegado usted en sus estudios.	What is the highest level of education you have achieved?	8	3.04	2.17
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su ocupación actual?	What is your current job?	3	1.79	0.70
	Household income	Aquí hay una lista de ingresos y nos gustaría saber en qué grupo está su hogar, contando todas las pagas, salarios, pensiones y otros ingresos que entran. Sólo dé la letra del grupo en que su hogar se encuentra, tras descontar impuestos y otras deducciones.	Here is a list of incomes, and we would like to know which group your household is in, counting all paychecks, salaries, pensions, and other incoming income. Please only give the letter of the group in which your household is located, after deducting taxes and other deductions.	10	4.58	2.65
ISSP 1998	Fatalism	Las personas pueden hacer bastante poco para cambiar el curso de sus vidas.	There is little that people can do to change the course of their lives	5	2.54	1.17
	Educational level	¿Cuáles son los estudios oficiales de más alto nivel que usted ha finalizado?	What is the highest level of official studies you have completed?	6	3.32	1.47
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su actual ocupación u oficio?	What is your current occupation or trade?	3	1.73	0.77
	Subjective Social Class	¿A qué clase social diría que pertenece usted?	What social class would you say you belong to?	6	2.83	1.05
ISSP 2008	Fatalism	Las personas pueden hacer bastante poco para cambiar el curso de sus vidas.	There is little that people can do to change the course of their lives.	5	2.35	1.16
	Educational level	¿Cuáles son los estudios oficiales de más alto nivel que usted ha finalizado?	What is the highest level of official studies you have completed?	6	3.25	1.43
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su actual ocupación u oficio?	What is your current occupation or trade?	3	1.71	0.76
ISSP 2018	Fatalism	Las personas pueden hacer bastante poco para cambiar el curso de sus vidas.	There is little that people can do to change the course of their lives.	5	2.24	1.16
	Educational level	¿Cuáles son los estudios oficiales de más alto nivel que usted ha finalizado?	What is the highest level of official studies you have completed?	7	3.82	1.83
	Occupational prestige	¿Cuál es su actual ocupación u oficio?	What is your current occupation or trade?	3	1.80	0.76
	Household Income	Actualmente, ¿aproximadamente cuáles son los ingresos de todos los miembros de su hogar (incluido/a usted), antes de descontar los impuestos y otras deducciones fiscales, es decir, los ingresos brutos?	Currently, approximately what is the gross income of all members of your household (including yourself), before deducting taxes and other fiscal deductions?	11	6.36	1.94

Notes. Ncat = Number of categories. EVS = European Values Study. ISSP = International Social Survey Programme.

Online Supplemental Material S2

Study 1. Moderation analyses results

		Educational Level – CFC				Occupational Prestige – CFC				Household Income – CFC				Subjective Social Class – CFC			
	Variable	NES	*β*	(95% CI)	*z*	NES	*β*	(95% CI)	*z*	NES	*β*	(95% CI)	*z*	NES	*β*	(95% CI)	*z*
	Year	7	-.01	(-.06, .03)	-0.51	7	-.01	(-.03, .02)	-0.65	4	-.01	(-.02, .00)	-1.74	5	-.01	(-.04, .01)	-1.05
	% Women	7	.00	(-.22, .23)	0.02	7	.01	(-.10, .13)	0.30	4	-.01	(-.08, .06)	-0.20	5	-.06	(-.30, .18)	-0.50
	Mean age	7	-.05	(-.16, .06)	-0.85	7	-.03	(-.08, .03)	-0.86	4	-.03	(-.04, -.02)	-5.30***	5	-.03	(-.07, .02)	-1.26
Variable	Category	NES	*r*	(95% CI)	Q_B	NES	*r*	(95% CI)	Q_B	NES	*r*	(95% CI)	Q_B	NES	*r*	(95% CI)	Q_B
Institution	CIS	5	.14	(-.08, .35)	0.13	5	.12	(.01, .23)	0.14	2	.08	(.05, .11)	14.85***	5	.09	(.02, .15)	-
	ESS	2	.21	(-.13, .55)		2	.16	(-.02, .34)		2	.18	(.14, .22)		-	-	-	
National character	National	5	.14	(-.08, .35)	0.13	5	.12	(.01, .23)	0.19	2	.08	(.05, .11)	14.85***	5	.09	(.02, .15)	-
	International	2	.21	(-.13, .55)		2	.16	(-.02, .34)		2	.18	(.14, .22)		-	-	-	

		Educational Level – CFC-I				Occupational Prestige – CFC-I				Household Income – CFC-I				Subjective Social Class – CFC-I			
	Variable	NES	*β*	(95% CI)	*z*	NES	*β*	(95% CI)	*z*	NES	*β*	(95% CI)	*z*	NES	*β*	(95% CI)	*z*
	Year	3	-.01	(-.02, .01)	-1.06	3	-.02	(-.06, .02)	-0.97	2	-	-	-	3	.01	(-.02, .03)	0.50
	% Women	3	-.04	(-.14, .06)	-0.78	3	-.19	(-.46, .08)	-1.37	2	-	-	-	3	.06	(-.10, .23)	0.74
	Mean age	3	-.01	(-.03, .01)	-1.22	3	-.03	(-.12, .05)	-0.82	2	-	-	-	3	.01	(-.04, .05)	0.40
Variable	Category	NES	*r*	(95% CI)	Q_B	NES	*r*	(95% CI)	Q_B	NES	*r*	(95% CI)	Q_B	NES	*r*	(95% CI)	Q_B
Institution	CIS	3	-.08	(-.10, -.06)	-	3	-.11	(-.13, -.08)	-	2	-.12	(-.12, -.03)	-	3	-.08	(-.12, -.03)	-
National character	National	3	-.08	(-.10, -.06)	-	3	-.11	(-.13, -.08)	-	2	-.12	(-.12, -.03)	-	3	-.08	(-.12, -.03)	-

		Educational Level – CFC-D				Occupational Prestige – CFC-D				Household Income – CFC-D				Subjective Social Class – CFC-D			
	Variable	NES	*β*	(95% CI)	*z*	NES	*β*	(95% CI)	*z*	NES	*β*	(95% CI)	*z*	NES	*β*	(95% CI)	*z*
	Year	3	.01	(-.04, .06)	0.33	3	-.00	(-.03, .03)	-0.03	2	-	-	-	3	.00	(-.05, .06)	0.13
	% Women	3	.10	(-.27, .46)	0.53	3	.02	(-.25, .28)	0.13	2	-	-	-	3	.07	(-.36, .49)	0.31
	Mean age	3	.01	(-.08, .11)	0.25	3	-.00	(-.07, .06)	-0.11	2	-	-	-	3	.00	(-.10, .11)	0.05
Variable	Category	NES	*r*	(95% CI)	Q_B	NES	*r*	(95% CI)	Q_B	NES	*r*	(95% CI)	Q_B	NES	*r*	(95% CI)	Q_B
Institution	CIS	3	-.04	(-.12, .05)	-	3	-.02	(-.13, .08)	-	2	.03	(-.10, .17)	-	3	.00	(-.10, .09)	-
National character	National	3	-.04	(-.12, .05)	-	3	-.02	(-.13, .08)	-	2	.03	(-.10, .17)	-	3	.00	(-.10, .09)	-

Notes. * $p < .05$, *** $p < .001$. CFC = Consideration of Future Consequences (I = Immediate, D = Distant). NES = Number of Effect Sizes. *β* = Standardized regression coefficient. Q_B = Test of categorical moderators

Online Supplemental Material S2

Study 1. Moderation analyses results (continued)

		Educational Level – Optimism				Occupational Prestige – Optimism				Household Income – Optimism				Subjective Social Class – Optimism			
	Variable	NES	*β*	(95% CI)	*z*	NES	*β*	(95% CI)	*z*	NES	*β*	(95% CI)	*z*	NES	*β*	(95% CI)	*z*
	Year	29	-.00	(-.01, .00)	-4.00***	29	-.00	(.00, .00)	-1.71	20	-.00	(-.00, .00)	-1.53	22	.00	(.00, .00)	2.20*
	% Women	29	.01	(-.00, .03)	1.54	29	.01	(-.00, .01)	1.04	20	.00	(-.02, .01)	-0.62	22	-.02	(-.04, .00)	-1.79
	Mean age	29	-.02	(-.03, -.01)	-3.37***	29	-.01	(-.01, .00)	-1.58	20	-.01	(-.02, .00)	-1.85	22	.01	(.00, .02)	2.45*
Variable	Category	NES	*r*	(95% CI)	Q_B	NES	*r*	(95% CI)	Q_B	NES	*r*	(95% CI)	Q_B	NES	*r*	(95% CI)	Q_B
Institution	CIS	23	.12	(.09, .15)		23	.06	(.05, .08)		14	.12	(.09, .15)		22	.06	(.04, .08)	
	ESS	2	.11	(.00, .21)	0.62	2	.09	(.03, .15)	1.27	2	.11	(.04, .19)	0.32	-	-	-	-
	EQLS	4	.15	(.07, .23)		4	.09	(.04, .13)		4	.10	(.05, .16)		-	-	-	
National character	National	23	.12	(.09, .15)	0.15	23	.06	(.05, .08)	1.29	14	.12	(.09, .15)	0.26	22	.06	(.04, .08)	-
	International	6	.14	(.08, .20)		6	.09	(.05, .12)		6	.11	(.07, .15)		-	-	-	

		Educational Level – Fatalism				Occupational Prestige – Fatalism				Household Income – Fatalism				Subjective Social Class – Fatalism			
	Variable	NES	*β*	(95% CI)	*z*	NES	*β*	(95% CI)	*z*	NES	*β*	(95% CI)	*z*	NES	*β*	(95% CI)	*z*
	Year	9	.00	(-.01, .01)	0.12	10	.00	(-.01, .00)	-1.49	8	-.00	(-.01, .00)	-0.81	3	-.01	(-.01, .00)	-1.97*
	% Women	9	.04	(.02, .06)	3.55***	10	.02	(-.00, .05)	1.84	8	.02	(.00, .06)	1.96	3	.04	(.00, .09)	2.00*
	Mean age	9	.00	(-.05, .06)	0.13	10	-.01	(-.03, .01)	1.34	8	-.01	(-.03, .01)	-0.66	3	-.01	(-.02, .00)	-1.94
Variable	Category	NES	*r*	(95% CI)	Q_B	NES	*r*	(95% CI)	Q_B	NES	*r*	(95% CI)	Q_B	NES	*r*	(95% CI)	Q_B
Institution	EVS	3	-.06	(-.10, -.02)	68.91***	4	-.07	(-.14, .00)	4.31*	4	-.04	(-.07, -.01)	31.63***	2	-.08	(-.14, -.02)	0.08
	ISSP	3	-.27	(-.30, -.24)		3	-.18	(-.25, -.10)		1	-.23	(-.29, -.17)		1	-.09	(-.18, -.01)	
National character	National	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	International	6	-.17	(-.26, -.07)		10	-.12	(-.18, -.05)		8	-.08	(-.16, -.00)		3	-.08	(-.12, -.05)	

Notes. * $p < .05$, *** $p < .001$. *NES* = Number of Effect Sizes. *β* = Standardized regression coefficient. Q_B = Test of categorical moderators.

Online Supplemental Material S3

Studies 3 and 5. Bimboola housing items

	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3
Low-SES class	1) 	2) 	3) 
Class 2	4) 	5) 	6) 
Control/Middle-SES class	7) 	8) 	9) 
Class 4	10) 	11) 	12) 
Class 5	13) 	14) 	15) 

Online Supplemental Material S4

Studies 3 and 5. Bimboola vehicles items

	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3
Low-SES class	16) 	17) 	18) 
Class 2	19) 	20) 	21) 
Control/Middle-SES class	22) 	23) 	24) 
Class 4	25) 	26) 	27) 
Class 5	28) 	29) 	30) 

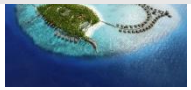
Online Supplemental Material S5

Studies 3 and 5. Bimboola phones items

	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3
Low-SES class	31) 	32) 	33) 
Class 2	34) 	35) 	36) 
Control/Middle-SES class	37) 	38) 	39) 
Class 4	40) 	41) 	42) 
Class 5	43) 	44) 	45) 

Online Supplemental Material S6

Studies 3 and 5. Bimboola leisure activities items

	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3
Low-SES class	Playing street sports 46) 	Picnic in the park 47) 	Going for a Walk and Eating Sunflower Seeds 48) 
Class 2	Camping weekend 49) 	Day at the amusement park 50) 	Day at the beach 51) 
Control/Middle-SES class	Week in a Motorhome 52) 	Ski or Snowboarding Weekend 53) 	Week at a beach hotel 54) 
Class 4	Trip around Europe 55) 	Trip to Southeast Asia 56) 	Trip to the USA 57) 
Class 5	Zero Gravity Flight 58) 	Stay at a Luxury Resort in the Maldives 59) 	Stay at a Luxury Alpine Resort 60) 

Websites from which the images in Supplemental Materials S3–S6 can be sourced:

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Online Supplemental Material S7

Studies 3 and 5. Post-Manipulation Items for Future Orientation

Measure	Spanish Item	English Translation
CFC-D	En Bimboola, mi comportamiento económico (de gastos o ahorros) a menudo estaría influenciado por posibles ganancias o pérdidas económicas futuras (tener grandes gastos o beneficios dentro de un futuro no inmediato).	In Bimboola, my economic behavior (spending or saving) would often be influenced by possible future economic gains or losses (having large expenses or benefits in the not-immediate future).
CFC-I	En Bimboola, mis acciones estarían centradas en solucionar problemas económicos inmediatos, esperando que el futuro se ocupe de sí mismo.	In Bimboola, my actions would be focused on addressing immediate economic issues, with the hope that the future takes care of itself.
CFC-I	Mi comportamiento económico (de gastos o ahorros) en Bimboola solo estaría influenciado por las posibles ganancias o pérdidas inmediatas resultado de mis acciones.	My economic behavior (spending or saving) in Bimboola would only be influenced by the possible immediate gains or losses resulting from my actions.
CFC-D	En Bimboola, estaría dispuesto/a a sacrificar mi felicidad o bienestar inmediatos para lograr mejores resultados económicos en el futuro.	In Bimboola, I would be willing to sacrifice my immediate happiness or well-being to achieve better economic outcomes in the future.
CFC-D	Para mí sería fundamental desarrollar un comportamiento con beneficios económicos importantes a largo plazo en lugar de un comportamiento con beneficios económicos inmediatos pero menos importantes	For me, it would be essential to develop behavior with significant long-term economic benefits rather than behavior with immediate but less significant economic benefits.
CFC-I	En Bimboola, pensaría que sacrificarse en el presente por cuestiones económicas futuras sería por lo general innecesario dado que éstas se podrían tratar más adelante.	In Bimboola, I would think that sacrificing in the present for future economic matters would generally be unnecessary, given that they could be dealt with later.
CFC-I	Respecto a temas económicos, me centraría en resolver problemas inmediatos, imaginando que más adelante me ocuparía de futuros problemas financieros que pudieran surgir.	Regarding economic issues, I would focus on solving immediate problems, assuming that I would deal with any future financial problems that might arise later on.
CFC-D	Cuando decidiera si gastar o ahorrar en Bimboola, pensaría de qué manera esa decisión podría afectar a mi situación económica futura.	When deciding whether to spend or save in Bimboola, I would consider how that decision might affect my future economic situation.
Optimism	En Bimboola, pensaría mucho en las posibles pérdidas económicas que pudiesen ocurrir como consecuencia de mis decisiones económicas [Ítem recodificado].	In Bimboola, I would think a lot about the possible economic losses that might occur as a consequence of my economic decisions [Recoded item].
Optimism	Al tomar una decisión económica en Bimboola, me centraría más en los posibles beneficios.	When making an economic decision in Bimboola, I would focus more on the possible benefits.
Optimism	En Bimboola, preferiría pensar en las posibles ganancias económicas antes que en las posibles pérdidas.	In Bimboola, I would prefer to think about possible economic gains rather than possible losses.
Optimism	En Bimboola, a menudo tendría miedo de que las cuestiones económicas salieran mal [Ítem recodificado].	In Bimboola, I would often be afraid that economic matters might go wrong [Recoded item].
Optimism	En Bimboola, mantendría una actitud positiva, pensando que las cuestiones económicas siempre saldrán bien.	In Bimboola, I would maintain a positive attitude, believing that economic matters will always turn out well.
Optimism	En Bimboola, a menudo me preocuparía por lo que pudiese salir mal como consecuencia de mis decisiones económicas [Ítem recodificado].	In Bimboola, I would often worry about what might go wrong as a consequence of my economic decisions [Recoded item].
Optimism	Al tomar una decisión económica en Bimboola, me centraría más en las posibles pérdidas [Ítem recodificado].	When making an economic decision in Bimboola, I would focus more on possible losses [Recoded item].
Fatalism	En Bimboola, pensaría que el destino determina gran parte de mi vida.	In Bimboola, I would think that destiny determines a large part of my life.
Fatalism	En Bimboola, entendería que lo que tenga que pasar, pasará, por lo que realmente no importaría mucho lo que hiciese.	In Bimboola, I would understand that what is meant to happen will happen, so what I did wouldn't really matter much.
Fatalism	Supondría que uno no puede planificar el futuro en Bimboola, debido a la incertidumbre.	I would assume one cannot plan the future in Bimboola, due to the uncertainty.
Fatalism	Pensaría que el camino de mi vida en Bimboola está gobernado por elementos incontrolables.	I would think that the path of my life in Bimboola is governed by uncontrollable elements.
Fatalism	En Bimboola, supondría que no tendría sentido preocuparme por el futuro ya que, de todos modos, no podría hacer nada para remediarlo.	In Bimboola, I would assume there would be no point in worrying about the future since I couldn't do anything to fix it anyway.
Fatalism	Con frecuencia, en Bimboola sospecharía que la suerte pesa más que el trabajo duro.	I would often suspect that luck outweighs hard work in Bimboola.

Notes. CFC = Consideration of Future Consequences (I = Immediate, D = Distant).

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Study 4. Future Orientation items

Measure	MIDUS Item
CFC-D	I like to make plans for the future.
CFC-I	I live one day at a time.
CFC-D	I find it helpful to set goals for the near future.
CFC-I	I have too many things to think about today to think about tomorrow.
Optimism	In uncertain times, I usually expect the best.
Optimism	If something can go wrong for me, it will [Recoded item].
Optimism	I'm always optimistic about my future.
Optimism	I hardly ever expect things to go my way [Recoded item].
Optimism	I rarely count on good things happening to me [Recoded item].
Optimism	I expect more good things to happen to me than bad.
Fatalism	There is little I can do to change the important things in my life.
Fatalism	What happens in my life is often beyond my control.
Fatalism	Whether or not I am able to get what I want is in my own hands [Recoded item].
Fatalism	I have little control over the things that happen to me.
Fatalism	What happens to me in the future mostly depends on me [Recoded item].

Notes. CFC = Consideration of Future Consequences (I = Immediate, D = Distant).

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Study 4. Job-Related Impact Models

	CFC – Step 1 Model				CFC – Step 2 Model				CFC – Step 3 Model				CFC – Step 4 Model			
Fixed Effects	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*
Intercept	2.91	(2.90, 2.93)	327.42 (4247)	< .001	2.97	(2.95, 2.99)	260.92 (3118)	< .001	2.97	(2.95, 2.99)	257.85 (3118)	< .001	3.13	(3.03, 3.22)	64.82 (3118)	< .001
Age													0.00	(0.00, 0.00)	-3.40 (2662)	.001
Wave	-0.03	(-0.05, -0.01)	-3.00 (2664)	.003	-0.05	(-0.07, -0.03)	-4.81 (2664)	< .001	-0.05	(-0.07, -0.02)	-4.18 (2663)	< .001	-0.02	(-0.05, 0.01)	-1.53 (2662)	.126
Job-Related Impact					-0.05	(-0.07, -0.02)	-3.46 (3118)	.001	-0.04	(-0.07, -0.01)	-2.94 (3118)	.003	-0.06	(-0.09, -0.03)	-3.65 (3118)	< .001
Interaction									0.00	(-0.03, 0.03)	-0.26 (2663)	.796	0.00	(-0.03, 0.03)	-0.25 (2662)	.805
Random Effects																
Intercept	0.19				0.19				0.27				0.27			
Wave									0.18				0.18			
Residuals	0.13				0.13				0.04				0.04			
ICC	.59				.58				.60				.60			
Fit indexes																
AIC	10725.63				8739.53				8749.70				8752.50			
BIC	10752.99				8772.84				8803.00				8812.46			
Log-Likelihood	-5358.81				-4364.77				-4366.85				-4367.25			
Sample size																
Observations	6913				5785				5785				5785			
Participants	4248				3120				3120				3120			

	CFC-I – Step 1 Model				CFC-I – Step 2 Model				CFC-I – Step 3 Model				CFC-I – Step 4 Model			
Fixed Effects	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*
Intercept	2.28	(2.25, 2.30)	187.74 (4247)	< .001	2.20	(2.17, 2.23)	142.46 (3118)	< .001	2.20	(2.17, 2.23)	137.96 (3118)	< .001	1.81	(1.68, 1.93)	28.03 (3118)	< .001
Age													0.01	(0.00, 0.01)	6.29 (2661)	< .001
Wave	-0.02	(-0.05, 0.00)	-1.66 (2663)	.098	0.00	(-0.03, 0.03)	0.18 (2663)	.856	0.01	(-0.03, 0.04)	0.35 (2662)	.725	-0.06	(-0.09, -0.02)	-3.06 (2661)	.002
Job-Related Impact					0.07	(0.04, 0.11)	4.00 (3118)	< .001	0.08	(0.04, 0.12)	3.65 (3118)	< .001	0.11	(0.06, 0.15)	4.96 (3118)	< .001
Interaction									-0.01	(-0.05, 0.03)	-0.43 (2662)	.669	-0.01	(-0.05, 0.03)	-0.45 (2661)	.653
Random Effects																
Intercept	0.32				0.31				0.51				0.51			
Wave									0.39				0.39			
Residuals	0.28				0.28				0.08				0.08			
ICC	.53				.52				.57				.56			
Fit indexes																
AIC	15212.73				12511.61				12522.92				12497.46			
BIC	15240.09				12544.93				12576.22				12557.41			
Log-Likelihood	-7602.36				-6250.81				-6253.46				-6239.73			
Sample size																
Observations	6912				5784				5784				5784			
Participants	4248				3120				3120				3120			

Notes. *p*-values for the interaction effects of Step 4 models have been adjusted using the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure. CFC = Consideration of Future Consequences (I = Immediate). Wave = Linear Time effect. Job-Related Impact = Impact of the Great Recession on participants' occupation. Interaction = The interaction term between Wave and the Properties-Related Impact measure. ICC = Intraclass Correlation Coefficient. AIC = Akaike's Information Criterion. BIC = Bayesian Information Criterion. Est. = Estimated coefficient.

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Study 4. Job-Related Impact Models (continued)

	CFC-D – Step 1 Model				CFC-D – Step 2 Model				CFC-D – Step 3 Model				CFC-D – Step 4 Model			
Fixed Effects	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*
Intercept	3.10	(3.08, 3.12)	271.83 (4246)	< .001	3.14	(3.11, 3.17)	214.66 (3118)	< .001	3.14	(33.11, 3.17)	213.07 (3118)	< .001	3.07	(2.95, 3.19)	50.01 (3118)	< .001
Age													0.00	(0.00, 0.00)	1.09 (2662)	.275
Wave	-0.08	(-0.10, -0.05)	-5.91 (2664)	< .001	-0.09	(-0.12, -0.07)	-6.93 (2664)	< .001	-0.11	(-0.09, -0.16)	-5.80 (2663)	< .001	-0.10	(-0.13, -0.06)	-5.46 (2662)	< .001
Job-Related Impact					-0.02	(-0.05, 0.01)	-1.25 (3118)	.211	-0.01	(-0.05, 0.03)	-0.65 (3118)	.517	-0.01	(-0.05, 0.03)	-0.38 (3118)	.702
Interaction									-0.02	(-0.06, 0.02)	-0.88 (2663)	.380	-0.02	(-0.06, 0.02)	-0.88 (2662)	.378
Random Effects																
Intercept	0.29				0.28				0.43				0.43			
Wave									0.34				0.34			
Residuals	0.24				0.24				0.07				0.07			
ICC	.54				.54				.56				.56			
Fit indexes																
AIC	14328.34				11821.72				11827.32				11839.99			
BIC	14355.70				11855.03				11880.62				11899.95			
Log-Likelihood	-7160.17				-5905.86				-5905.66				-5911.00			
Sample size																
Observations	6912				5785				5785				5785			
Participants	4247				3120				3120				3120			

	Optimism – Step 1 Model				Optimism – Step 2 Model				Optimism – Step 3 Model				Optimism – Step 4 Model			
Fixed Effects	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*
Intercept	3.86	(3.83, 3.88)	315.77 (4249)	< .001	3.94	(3.91, 3.97)	251.44 (3116)	< .001	3.94	(3.91, 3.97)	242.34 (3116)	< .001	3.61	(3.48, 3.75)	53.11 (3116)	< .001
Age													0.01	(0.00, 0.01)	4.96 (2669)	< .001
Wave	-0.02	(-0.04, 0.01)	-1.41 (2671)	.157	-0.04	(-0.06, -0.01)	-3.03 (2671)	.003	-0.03	(-0.06, -0.01)	-2.66 (2670)	.008	-0.09	(-0.12, -0.05)	-5.19 (2669)	< .001
Job-Related Impact					-0.08	(-0.12, -0.05)	-4.41 (3116)	< .001	-0.08	(-0.13, -0.04)	-3.93 (3116)	< .001	-0.06	(-0.10, -0.02)	-2.69 (3116)	.007
Interaction									0.00	(-0.04, 0.03)	-0.05 (2670)	.959	0.00	(-0.04, 0.03)	-0.07 (2669)	.941
Random Effects																
Intercept	0.43				0.42				0.56				0.55			
Wave									0.24				0.24			
Residuals	0.19				0.19				0.07				0.07			
ICC	.69				.69				.70				.70			
Fit indexes																
AIC	14552.91				11822.70				11827.04				11816.32			
BIC	14580.27				11856.02				11880.35				11876.29			
Log-Likelihood	-7272.45				-5906.35				-5905.52				-5899.16			
Sample size																
Observations	6922				5790				5790				5790			
Participants	4250				3118				3118				3118			

Notes. *p*-values for the interaction effects of Step 4 models have been adjusted using the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure. CFC-D = Consideration of Distant Future Consequences. Wave = Linear Time effect. Job-Related Impact = Impact of the Great Recession on participants' occupation. Interaction = The interaction term between Wave and the Properties-Related Impact measure. ICC = Intraclass Correlation Coefficient. AIC = Akaike's Information Criterion. BIC = Bayesian Information Criterion. Est. = Estimated coefficient.

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Study 4. Job-Related Impact Models (continued)

	Fatalism – Step 1 Model				Fatalism – Step 2 Model				Fatalism – Step 3 Model				Fatalism – Step 4 Model			
Fixed Effects	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*
Intercept	2.53	(2.49, 2.53)	141.03 (4018)	< .001	2.45	(2.41, 2.50)	107.34 (2887)	< .001	2.45	(2.40, 2.49)	106.46 (2887)	< .001	1.89	(1.70, 2.08)	19.42 (2887)	< .001
Age													0.01	(0.01, 0.01)	5.84 (2673)	< .001
Wave	0.18	(0.14, 0.22)	9.27 (2675)	< .001	0.21	(0.17, 0.25)	10.61 (2675)	< .001	0.22	(0.18, 0.27)	10.10 (2674)	< .001	0.13	(0.08, 0.18)	4.95 (2673)	< .001
Job-Related Impact					0.01	(-0.05, 0.06)	0.21 (2887)	.836	0.02	(-0.03, 0.08)	0.81 (2887)	.420	0.07	(0.01, 0.13)	2.13 (2887)	.034
Interaction									-0.04	(-0.10, 0.02)	-1.40 (2674)	.163	-0.04	(-0.10, 0.02)	-1.41 (2673)	.158
Random Effects																
Intercept	0.76				0.72				1.04				1.04			
Wave									0.71				0.71			
Residuals	0.53				0.53				0.17				0.17			
ICC	.59				.58				.59				.59			
Fit indexes																
AIC	19596.13				15957.07				15962.44				15942.09			
BIC	19623.36				15990.19				16015.42				16001.70			
Log-Likelihood	-9794.07				-7973.54				-7973.22				-7962.04			
Sample size																
Observations	6695				5565				5565				5565			
Participants	4019				2889				2889				2889			

Notes. *p*-values for the interaction effects of Step 4 model have been adjusted using the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure. Wave = Linear Time effect. Job-Related Impact = Impact of the Great Recession on participants' occupation. Interaction = The interaction term between Wave and the Properties-Related Impact measure. ICC = Intraclass Correlation Coefficient. AIC = Akaike's Information Criterion. BIC = Bayesian Information Criterion. Est. = Estimated coefficient.

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Study 4. Properties-Related Impact Models

	CFC – Step 1 Model				CFC – Step 2 Model				CFC – Step 3 Model				CFC – Step 4 Model			
Fixed Effects	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*
Intercept	2.91	(2.90, 2.93)	327.42 (4247)	< .001	2.98	(2.96,3.00)	274.11 (3118)	< .001	2.98	(2.96, 3.00)	272.53 (3118)	< .001	3.15	(3.05, 3.24)	68.00 (3118)	< .001
Age													0.00	(0.00, 0.00)	-3.74 (2662)	< .001
Wave	-0.03	(-0.05, -0.01)	-3.00 (2664)	.003	-0.05	(-0.07, -0.03)	-4.73 (2664)	< .001	-0.04	(-0.06, -0.02)	-3.69 (2663)	< .001	-0.01	(-0.04, 0.01)	-0.88 (2662)	.380
Properties-Related Impact					-0.11	(-0.13, -0.08)	-7.79 (3118)	< .001	-0.09	(-0.12, -0.06)	-5.74 (3118)	< .001	-0.10	(-0.13, -0.07)	-6.22 (3118)	< .001
Interaction									-0.03	(-0.06, 0.00)	-2.12 (2663)	.034	-0.03	(-0.06, 0.00)	-2.10 (2662)	.077
Random Effects																
Intercept	0.19					0.18				0.27				0.27		
Wave										0.18				0.18		
Residuals	0.13					0.13				0.04				0.04		
ICC	.59					.58				.59				.59		
Fit indexes																
AIC	10725.63					8691.30				8697.75				8698.21		
BIC	10752.99					8724.61				8751.05				8758.17		
Log-Likelihood	-5358.81					-4340.65				-4340.88				-4340.11		
Sample size																
Observations	6913					5785				5785				5785		
Participants	4248					3120				3120				3120		

	CFC-I – Step 1 Model				CFC-I – Step 2 Model				CFC-I – Step 3 Model				CFC-I – Step 4 Model			
Fixed Effects	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*
Intercept	2.28	(2.25, 2.30)	187.74 (4247)	< .001	2.19	(2.16,2.22)	148.17 (3118)	< .001	2.19	(2.16, 2.22)	145.06 (3118)	< .001	1.82	(1.69, 1.94)	29.34 (3118)	< .001
Age													0.00	(0.00, 0.01)	6.29 (2661)	< .001
Wave	-0.02	(-0.05, 0.00)	-1.66 (2663)	.098	0.00	(-0.03, 0.03)	0.10 (2663)	.918	0.00	(-0.03, 0.03)	-0.02 (2662)	.988	-0.06	(-0.10, -0.03)	-3.44 (2661)	.001
Properties-Related Impact					0.13	(0.09, 0.16)	6.92 (3118)	< .001	0.12	(0.08, 0.17)	5.68 (3118)	< .001	0.14	(0.10, 0.19)	6.51 (3118)	< .001
Interaction									0.01	(-0.04, 0.05)	0.31 (2662)	.756	0.01	(-0.04, 0.05)	0.28 (2661)	.862
Random Effects																
Intercept	0.32				0.30				0.51				0.50			
Wave									0.39				0.39			
Residuals	0.28				0.28				0.08				0.08			
ICC	.53				.52				.56				.56			
Fit indexes																
AIC	15212.73				12479.98				12491.23				12465.75			
BIC	15240.09				12513.29				12544.53				12525.71			
Log-Likelihood	-7602.36				-6234.99				-6237.61				-6223.88			
Sample size																
Observations	6912				5784				5784				5784			
Participants	4248				3120				3120				3120			

Notes. *p*-values for the interaction effects of Step 4 models have been adjusted using the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure. CFC = Consideration of Future Consequences (I = Immediate). Wave = Linear Time effect. Properties-Related Impact = Impact of the Great Recession on participants' properties. Interaction = The interaction term between Wave and the Properties-Related Impact measure. ICC = Intraclass Correlation Coefficient. AIC = Akaike's Information Criterion. BIC = Bayesian Information Criterion. Est. = Estimated coefficient.

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Study 4. Properties-Related Impact Models (continued)

	CFC-D – Step 1 Model				CFC-D – Step 2 Model				CFC-D – Step 3 Model				CFC-D – Step 4 Model			
Fixed Effects	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*
Intercept	3.10	(3.08, 3.12)	271.83 (4246)	< .001	3.15	(3.13, 3.18)	224.83 (3118)	< .001	3.15	(3.12, 3.17)	224.81 (3118)	< .001	3.11	(3.00, 3.23)	52.67 (3118)	< .001
Age													0.00	(0.00, 0.00)	0.59 (2662)	.553
Wave	-0.08	(-0.10, -0.05)	-5.91 (2664)	< .001	-0.09	(-0.12, -0.07)	-6.89 (2664)	< .001	-0.08	(-0.11, -0.05)	-5.23 (2663)	< .001	-0.08	(-0.12, -0.05)	-4.93 (2662)	< .001
Properties-Related Impact					-0.09	(-0.12, -0.05)	-4.96 (3118)	< .001	-0.06	(-0.10, -0.02)	-2.92 (3118)	.004	-0.06	(-0.10, -0.02)	-2.80 (3118)	.005
Interaction									-0.05	(-0.09, -0.01)	-2.63 (2663)	.009	-0.05	(-0.09, -0.01)	-2.63 (2662)	.026
Random Effects																
Intercept	0.29				0.28				0.43				0.43			
Wave									0.34				0.34			
Residuals	0.24				0.24				0.07				0.07			
ICC	.54				.54				.56				.56			
Fit indexes																
AIC	14328.34				11798.72				11799.10				11812.66			
BIC	14355.70				11832.03				11852.40				11872.62			
Log-Likelihood	-7160.17				-5894.34				-5891.55				-5897.33			
Sample size																
Observations	6912				5785				5785				5785			
Participants	4247				3120				3120				3120			

	Optimism – Step 1 Model				Optimism – Step 2 Model				Optimism – Step 3 Model				Optimism – Step 4 Model			
Fixed Effects	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	t(df)	p
Intercept	3.86	(3.83, 3.88)	315.77 (4249)	< .001	3.95	(3.92, 3.98)	263.88 (3116)	< .001	3.95	(3.9, 3.98)	255.31 (3116)	< .001	3.64	(3.51, 3.77)	55.75 (3116)	< .001
Age													0.00	(0.00, 0.01)	4.77 (2669)	< .001
Wave	-0.02	(-0.04, 0.01)	-1.41 (2671)	.157	-0.03	(-0.06, -0.01)	-2.96 (2671)	.003	-0.03	(-0.05, 0.00)	-2.02 (2670)	.043	-0.08	(-0.11, -0.04)	-4.61 (2669)	< .001
Properties-Related Impact					-0.15	(-0.19, -0.11)	-7.56 (3116)	< .001	-0.17	(-0.13, -0.08)	-5.75 (3116)	< .001	-0.11	(-0.16, -0.07)	-5.03 (3116)	< .001
Interaction									-0.04	(-0.07, 0.00)	-2.08 (2670)	.038	-0.04	(-0.07, 0.00)	-2.10 (2669)	.077
Random Effects																
Intercept	0.43				0.41				0.55				0.55			
Wave									0.23				0.24			
Residuals	0.19				0.19				0.07				0.07			
ICC	.69				.69				.70				.70			
Fit indexes																
AIC	14552.91				11785.49				11783.81				11774.97			
BIC	14580.27				11818.80				11837.11				11834.94			
Log-Likelihood	-7272.45				-5887.74				-5883.90				-5878.48			
Sample size																
Observations	6922				5790				5790				5790			
Participants	4250				3118				3118				3118			

Notes. *p*-values for the interaction effects of Step 4 models have been adjusted using the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure. CFC-D = Consideration of Distant Future Consequences. Wave = Linear Time effect. Properties-Related Impact = Impact of the Great Recession on participants' properties. Interaction = The interaction term between Wave and the Properties-Related Impact measure. ICC = Intraclass Correlation Coefficient. AIC = Akaike's Information Criterion. BIC = Bayesian Information Criterion. Est. = Estimated coefficient.

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Study 4. Properties-Related Impact Models (continued)

	Fatalism – Step 1 Model				Fatalism – Step 2 Model				Fatalism – Step 3 Model				Fatalism – Step 4 Model			
Fixed Effects	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*
Intercept	2.53	(2.49, 2.56)	141.03 (4018)	< .001	2.43	(2.38, 2.47)	111.02 (2887)	< .001	2.43	(2.39, 2.48)	111.46 (2887)	< .001	1.85	(1.67, 2.04)	19.77 (2887)	< .001
Age													0.01	(0.01, 0.01)	6.35 (2673)	< .001
Wave	0.18	(0.14, 0.22)	9.27 (2675)	< .001	0.21	(0.17, 0.25)	10.62 (2675)	< .001	0.20	(0.15, 0.24)	9.31 (2674)	< .001	0.10	(0.05, 0.15)	3.88 (2673)	< .001
Properties-Related Impact					0.12	(0.06, 0.17)	4.01 (2887)	< .001	0.09	(0.03, 0.15)	2.81 (2887)	.005	0.12	(0.06, 0.18)	3.69 (2887)	< .001
Interaction									0.06	(0.00, 0.12)	1.83 (2674)	.068	0.06	(0.00, 0.12)	1.81 (2673)	.132
Random Effects																
Intercept	0.76				0.71				1.04				1.04			
Wave									0.71				0.72			
Residuals	0.53				0.53				0.17				0.17			
ICC	.59				.57				.59				.59			
Fit indexes																
AIC	19596.13				15940.97				15945.40				15919.17			
BIC	19623.36				15974.09				15998.39				15978.78			
Log-Likelihood	-9794.07				-7965.49				-7964.70				-7950.58			
Sample size																
Observations	6695				5565				5565				5565			
Participants	4019				2889				2889				2889			

Notes. *p*-values for the interaction effects of Step 4 model have been adjusted using the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure. Wave = Linear Time effect. Properties-Related Impact = Impact of the Great Recession on participants' properties. Interaction = The interaction term between Wave and the Properties-Related Impact measure. ICC = Intraclass Correlation Coefficient. AIC = Akaike's Information Criterion. BIC = Bayesian Information Criterion. Est. = Estimated coefficient.

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Study 4. Subjective Impact Models

	CFC – Step 1 Model				CFC – Step 2 Model				CFC – Step 3 Model				CFC – Step 4 Model			
Fixed Effects	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*
Intercept	2.91	(2.90, 2.93)	327.42 (4247)	< .001	2.96	(2.94, 2.98)	267.61 (2621)	< .001	2.96	(2.94, 2.98)	271.06 (2621)	< .001	3.05	(2.96, 3.15)	61.56 (2621)	< .001
Age													0.00	(0.00, 0.00)	-1.95 (2590)	.051
Wave	-0.03	(-0.05, -0.01)	-3.00 (2664)	.003	-0.05	(-0.07, -0.03)	-4.53 (2592)	< .001	-0.05	(-0.07, -0.03)	-4.56 (2591)	< .001	-0.03	(-0.06, -0.01)	-2.38 (2590)	.017
Subjective Impact					-0.01	(-0.02, 0.00)	-2.01 (2621)	.045	0.00	(-0.02, 0.01)	-0.58 (2621)	.565	0.00	(-0.01, 0.02)	-0.47 (2621)	.637
Interaction									-0.02	(-0.03, 0.00)	-2.66 (2591)	.008	-0.02	(-0.03, 0.00)	-2.66 (2590)	.011
Random Effects																
Intercept	0.19				0.19				0.27				0.27			
Wave									0.18				0.18			
Residuals	0.13				0.13				0.05				0.05			
ICC	.59				.58				.60				.60			
Fit indexes																
AIC	10725.63				7822.37				7827.33				7837.78			
BIC	10752.99				7855.17				7879.80				7896.81			
Log-Likelihood	-5358.81				-3906.19				-3905.67				-3909.89			
Sample size																
Observations	6913				5216				5216				5216			
Participants	4248				2623				2623				2623			

	CFC-I – Step 1 Model				CFC-I – Step 2 Model				CFC-I – Step 3 Model				CFC-I – Step 4 Model			
Fixed Effects	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*
Intercept	2.28	(2.25, 2.30)	187.74 (4247)	< .001	2.21	(2.28, 2.34)	148.03 (2621)	< .001	2.21	(2.18, 2.24)	147.53 (2621)	< .001	1.96	(1.83, 2.09)	29.67 (2621)	< .001
Age													0.01	(0.00, 0.01)	4.01 (2589)	< .001
Wave	-0.02	(-0.05, 0.00)	-1.66 (2663)	.098	0.00	(-0.03, 0.03)	0.20 (2591)	.840	0.00	(-0.03, 0.03)	0.21 (2590)	.836	-0.04	(-0.07, 0.00)	-2.18 (2589)	.029
Subjective Impact					0.02	(0.00, 0.03)	2.37 (2621)	.018	0.02	(0.00, 0.03)	1.78 (2621)	.076	0.01	(-0.01, 0.03)	1.57 (2621)	.116
Interaction									0.00	(-0.01, 0.02)	0.58 (2590)	.561	0.00	(-0.01, 0.02)	0.58 (2589)	.559
Random Effects																
Intercept	0.32				0.31				0.50				0.50			
Wave									0.38				0.38			
Residuals	0.28				0.28				0.09				0.09			
ICC	.53				.53				.57				.57			
Fit indexes																
AIC	15212.73				11193.51				11206.74				11204.44			
BIC	15240.09				11226.31				11259.21				11263.47			
Log-Likelihood	-7602.36				-5591.76				-5595.37				-5593.22			
Sample size																
Observations	6912				5215				5215				5215			
Participants	4248				2623				2623				2623			

Notes. *p*-values for the interaction effects of Step 4 models have been adjusted using the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure. CFC = Consideration of Future Consequences (I = Immediate). Wave = Linear Time effect. Subjective Impact = Subjective SES change following the Great Recession. Interaction = The interaction term between Wave and the Properties-Related Impact measure. ICC = Intraclass Correlation Coefficient. AIC = Akaike's Information Criterion. BIC = Bayesian Information Criterion. Est. = Estimated coefficient.

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Study 4. Subjective Impact Models (continued)

	CFC-D – Step 1 Model				CFC-D – Step 2 Model				CFC-D – Step 3 Model				CFC-D – Step 4 Model			
Fixed Effects	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*
Intercept	3.10	(3.08, 3.12)	271.83 (4246)	< .001	3.13	(3.10, 3.16)	221.51 (2621)	< .001	3.13	(3.10, 3.16)	226.54 (2621)	< .001	3.06	(2.94, 3.19)	49.05 (2621)	< .001
Age													0.00	(0.00, 0.00)	1.06 (2590)	.287
Wave	-0.08	(-0.10, -0.05)	-5.91 (2664)	< .001	-0.09	(-0.12, -0.06)	-6.54 (2592)	< .001	-0.09	(-0.12, -0.06)	-6.59 (2591)	< .001	-0.10	(-0.13, -0.07)	-5.93 (2590)	< .001
Subjective Impact					-0.01	(-0.02, 0.01)	-0.71 (2621)	.480	0.01	(-0.01, 0.02)	1.11 (2621)	.267	0.01	(-0.01, 0.02)	1.05 (2621)	.292
Interaction									-0.03	(-0.04, -0.01)	-3.55 (2591)	< .001	-0.03	(-0.04, -0.01)	-3.55 (2590)	.001
Random Effects																
Intercept	0.29				0.28				0.42				0.42			
Wave									0.33				0.33			
Residuals	0.24				0.24				0.08				0.08			
ICC	.55				.54				.56				.56			
Fit indexes																
AIC	14328.34				10559.16				10553.72				10566.36			
BIC	14355.70				10591.95				10606.18				10625.39			
Log-Likelihood	-7160.17				-5274.58				-5268.86				-5274.18			
Sample size																
Observations	6912				5216				5216				5216			
Participants	4247				2623				2623				2623			

	Optimism – Step 1 Model				Optimism – Step 2 Model				Optimism – Step 3 Model				Optimism – Step 4 Model			
Fixed Effects	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*
Intercept	3.86	(3.83, 3.88)	315.77 (4249)	< .001	3.93	(3.90, 3.95)	259.07 (2621)	< .001	3.93	(3.90, 3.96)	254.72 (2621)	< .001	3.53	(3.40, 3.67)	50.79 (2621)	< .001
Age													0.01	(0.00, 0.01)	5.78 (2600)	< .001
Wave	-0.02	(-0.04, 0.01)	-1.41 (2671)	.157	-0.04	(-0.06, -0.01)	-3.11 (2602)	.002	-0.04	(-0.06, -0.01)	-3.20 (2601)	.001	-0.10	(-0.13, -0.07)	-6.30 (2600)	< .001
Subjective Impact					0.00	(-0.02, 0.01)	-0.35 (2621)	.724	0.02	(0.01, 0.04)	2.64 (2621)	.008	0.02	(0.00, 0.04)	2.35 (2621)	.019
Interaction									-0.05	(-0.07, -0.04)	-7.67 (2601)	< .001	-0.05	(-0.07, -0.04)	-7.67 (2600)	< .001
Random Effects																
Intercept	0.43				0.41				0.55				0.54			
Wave									0.22				0.22			
Residuals	0.19				0.19				0.08				0.08			
ICC	.69				.69				.71				.71			
Fit indexes																
AIC	14552.91				10533.38				10481.59				10462.13			
BIC	14580.27				10566.18				10534.07				10521.17			
Log-Likelihood	-7272.45				-5261.69				-5232.79				-5222.07			
Sample size																
Observations	6922				5226				5226				5226			
Participants	4250				2623				2623				2623			

Notes. *p*-values for the interaction effects of Step 4 models have been adjusted using the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure. CFC-D = Consideration of Distant Future Consequences. Wave = Linear Time effect. Subjective Impact = Subjective SES change following the Great Recession. Interaction = The interaction term between Wave and the Properties-Related Impact measure. ICC = Intraclass Correlation Coefficient. AIC = Akaike's Information Criterion. BIC = Bayesian Information Criterion. Est. = Estimated coefficient.

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Study 4. Subjective Impact Models (continued)

	Fatalism – Step 1 Model				Fatalism – Step 2 Model				Fatalism – Step 3 Model				Fatalism – Step 4 Model			
Fixed Effects	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*
Intercept	2.53	(2.49, 2.56)	141.03 (4018)	< .001	2.44	(2.40, 2.48)	112.59 (2619)	< .001	2.44	(2.40, 2.48)	114.61 (2619)	< .001	1.96	(1.77, 2.15)	20.32 (2621)	< .001
Age													0.01	(0.01, 0.01)	5.10 (2616)	< .001
Wave	0.18	(0.14, 0.22)	9.27 (2675)	< .001	0.21	(0.17, 0.25)	10.53 (2618)	< .001	0.21	(0.17, 0.25)	10.66 (2617)	< .001	0.13	(0.08, 0.18)	5.29 (2616)	< .001
Subjective Impact					0.01	(-0.01, 0.03)	0.87 (2619)	.383	-0.03	(-0.05, 0.09)	-2.14 (2619)	.033	-0.03	(-0.05, -0.01)	-2.33 (2621)	.020
Interaction									0.07	(0.05, 0.09)	6.27 (2617)	< .001	0.07	(0.05, 0.09)	6.33 (2616)	< .001
Random Effects																
Intercept	0.76				0.71				1.01				1.01			
Wave									0.69				0.69			
Residuals	0.53				0.53				0.18				0.18			
ICC	.59				.58				.60				.60			
Fit indexes																
AIC	19596.13				14946.62				14916.56				14904.21			
BIC	19623.36				14979.44				14969.07				14963.28			
Log-Likelihood	-9794.07				-7468.31				-7450.28				-7443.11			
Sample size																
Observations	6695				5240				5240				5240			
Participants	4019				2621				2621				2621			

Notes. *p*-values for the interaction effects of Step 4 model have been adjusted using the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure. Wave = Linear Time effect. Subjective Impact = Subjective SES change following the Great Recession. Interaction = The interaction term between Wave and the Properties-Related Impact measure. ICC = Intraclass Correlation Coefficient. AIC = Akaike's Information Criterion. BIC = Bayesian Information Criterion. Est. = Estimated coefficient.

Online Supplemental Material S12

Study 5. Pre-Manipulation Items for Future Orientation

Measure	Spanish Item	English Translation
CFC-D	Mi comportamiento económico actual (de gastos o ahorros) a menudo está influenciado por posibles ganancias o pérdidas económicas futuras (tener grandes gastos o beneficios dentro de un futuro no inmediato).	My current economic behavior (spending or saving) is often influenced by possible future economic gains or losses (having large expenses or benefits in the not-immediate future).
CFC-I	Mis acciones están centradas en solucionar problemas económicos inmediatos, esperando que el futuro se ocupe de sí mismo.	My actions are focused on addressing immediate economic issues, with the hope that the future takes care of itself.
CFC-I	Mi comportamiento económico (de gastos o ahorros) solo está influenciado por las posibles ganancias o pérdidas inmediatas resultado de mis acciones.	My economic behavior (spending or saving) is only influenced by the possible immediate gains or losses resulting from my actions.
CFC-D	Estoy dispuesto/a a sacrificar mi felicidad o bienestar inmediatos para lograr mejores resultados económicos en el futuro.	I am willing to sacrifice my immediate happiness or well-being to achieve better economic outcomes in the future.
CFC-D	Es fundamental desarrollar un comportamiento con beneficios económicos importantes a largo plazo en lugar de un comportamiento con beneficios económicos inmediatos pero menos importantes.	It is essential to develop behavior with significant long-term economic benefits rather than behavior with immediate but less significant economic benefit.
CFC-I	Sacrificarse en el presente por cuestiones económicas futuras es por lo general innecesario dado que éstas se podrían tratar más adelante.	Sacrificing in the present for future economic matters is generally unnecessary, given that they could be dealt with later.
CFC-I	Respecto a temas económicos, me centro en resolver problemas inmediatos, imaginando que más adelante me ocuparé de futuros problemas financieros que puedan surgir.	Regarding economic issues, I focus on solving immediate problems, assuming that I will deal with any future financial problems that might arise later on.
CFC-D	Cuando decido si gastar o ahorrar, pienso de qué manera esa decisión puede afectar a mi situación económica futura.	When deciding whether to spend or save, I consider how that decision might affect my future economic situation.
Optimism	Respecto a mi economía, prefiero pensar en las posibles ganancias económicas antes que en las posibles pérdidas.	Regarding my finances, I prefer to think about possible economic gains rather than possible losses.
Optimism	A menudo tengo miedo de que las cuestiones económicas salgan mal [Ítem recodificado].	I am often afraid that economic matters might go wrong [Recoded item].
Optimism	Mantengo una actitud positiva, pensando que las cuestiones económicas siempre salen bien.	I keep a positive attitude, believing that economic matters will always turn out well.
Optimism	Al tomar una decisión económica, me centro más en las posibles pérdidas [Ítem recodificado].	When making an economic decision, I focus more on possible losses [Recoded item].
Fatalism	El destino determina gran parte de mi vida.	Destiny determines a large part of my life.
Fatalism	El camino de mi vida está gobernado por elementos incontrolables.	The path of my life is governed by uncontrollable elements.
Fatalism	No tiene sentido preocuparme por el futuro ya que, de todos modos, no puedo hacer nada para remediarlo.	There is no point in worrying about the future since I can't do anything to fix it anyway.
Fatalism	Con frecuencia, la suerte pesa más que el trabajo duro.	I often suspect that luck outweighs hard work.

Notes. CFC = Consideration of Future Consequences (I = Immediate, D = Distant).

Online Supplemental Material S13-S15

This last study constitutes a pre-registered, exact replication of Study 5, conducted specifically to address the journal editor's recommendations regarding reproducibility and robustness of the findings.

Method

Transparency and Openness

Hypotheses, study design, and analyses for this study were preregistered at https://doi.org/10.17605/osf.io/k5w6t. All materials, including all data, the codebook and analysis scripts necessary to reproduce the findings, are publicly available at https://osf.io/myxzu/overview?view_only=99a3ec62a77241c6b9c05f6a80374e7d. In line with the JARS, all data exclusions (if any), measures, and data processing procedures are fully reported. Based on the findings of Study 5, the target sample size was set at 100 participants. However, up to 150 participants were recruited to account for potential incomplete submissions or attrition.

The data collection and analytical procedures for this study were conducted using exactly the same software and R libraries as in Study 5.

Sample

Participants (*N* = 150 undergraduate Psychology students from a Spanish University, 80% females; M_{Age} = 19.38, SD_{Age} = 1.90) voluntarily participated as part of a Psychology course at university. Sample mean subjective SES as measured with the MacArthur scale was 6.51 (SD = 1.31).

Procedure

As this study constitutes an exact, pre-registered replication of Study 5, the experimental procedure employed was identical to that described previously. The experiment was conducted in a dedicated seminar room at the Faculty of Psychology of Universidad Complutense de Madrid, lasting approximately 22 minutes per session. Participants who had previously participated in related experiments were excluded. The study used a mixed factorial design (between-subjects: socioeconomic level; within-subject: time), requiring FO measures to be completed pre- and post-manipulation. A randomized complete block design based on baseline subjective SES (MacArthur scale) was utilized to assign participants to the low-SES prime (*N* = 75) or middle-SES prime (*N* = 75) conditions of the Bimboola paradigm. The randomization was successful, showing no pre-manipulation differences in subjective SES, $t(147.7) = 0.81$, $p = .421$, $d = 0.13$. To ensure a temporal gap, three irrelevant tasks (a financial literacy test, a delay-discounting task, and a creativity task) were included between the pre-measures and the manipulation.

Measures

All FO measures used were identical to those in Study 5. Before the manipulation, items were administered without contextual reference to the Bimboola scenario, whereas post-manipulation items were explicitly contextualized to reflect the experimental setting.

All items were rated on a 5-point scale (1 = Strongly disagree; 5 = Strongly agree), and internal reliability values across all scales were acceptable, ranging from ω = .63 to ω = .94. The pre-manipulation FO items are shown in Online Supplemental Material S12, while the post-manipulation items are presented in Online Supplemental Material S7.

Analytical Strategy

The data were analyzed using mixed ANOVAs with Time and Socioeconomic Level as factors. Tukey's HSD post-hoc analyses were performed for pairwise comparisons. To manage the False Discovery Rate across multiple comparisons, *p*-values for the interaction effects and all pairwise comparisons were adjusted using the BH procedure.

Results

Online Supplemental Material S13 presents the descriptive statistics and correlations for the primary variables measured before the manipulation. Consistent with the findings of Study 5, participants' own subjective SES showed a significant, negative correlation with fatalism, r = -.18, 95% CI (-.03, -.34). Additionally, and contrary to the majority of previous research, a significant negative correlation was observed with the CFC-D subdimension, r = -.22, 95% CI (-.07, -.37). It is important to note, however, that similar negative correlational patterns were also present in some of the surveys utilized in Study 1 (see Table 1 in the manuscript).

Before carrying out the main analyses, the manipulation check items were examined. Participants assigned to the low-SES condition reported markedly lower levels of perceived affluence, M = 1.31, 95% CI (1.08, 1.53), than those in the control condition, M = 3.56, 95% CI (3.27, 3.85), $t(139.2) = –12.10$, $p < .001$, d = -1.98. In the opposite direction, participants in the low-SES condition rated their group as significantly poorer, M = 6.33, 95% CI (6.02, 6.65) compared with those in the control condition, M = 2.45, 95% CI (2.14, 2.76), $t(147.9) = 17.42$, $p < .001$, d = 2.85. Additionally, all participants correctly recalled the monthly income associated with their assigned social group, confirming that they followed the task instructions. Therefore, no participants were excluded based on this last comprehension check.

Post-manipulation differences between groups successfully replicated the findings of both Study 3 and Study 5 for CFC-I, optimism, and fatalism (partially supporting Hypothesis 1; see Online Supplemental Material S14). Consequently, the primary focus for these three variables will be placed on analyzing within-individual differences (i.e., change over time). Conversely, for the CFC total scale and CFC-D, where between-group replication was not observed, post-manipulation group differences will also be discussed in detail.

Analyses of participants' overall CFC scores revealed solely a significant Time × Group interaction, $F(1, 148) = 5.64$, $p_{BH} = .040$, $\eta^2_G = .02$. However, no significant differences were found between groups or across time points in either case ($p_{BH} > .05$). This pattern varied when examining CFC-I and CFC-D subdimensions separately. For CFC-I, all effects were significant: Group, $F(1, 148) = 10.26$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_G = .04$; Time, $F(1, 148) = 19.70$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_G = .06$; and the Time × Group interaction, $F(1, 148) = 27.00$, $p_{BH} < .001$, $\eta^2_G = .07$. Post hoc tests indicated that in the low-SES group, CFC-I increased from time 1, M = 2.38, 95% CI (2.24, 2.53), to time 2, M = 3.15, 95% CI (2.93,

3.37), $p_{BH} < .001$, d = -0.63, while remaining stable in the control group ($p_{BH} = .590$). For CFC-D, by contrast, the interaction did not reach significance ($p_{BH} = .251$), but the main effects did: Group, $F(1, 148) = 10.26$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_G = .04$; and Time, $F(1, 148) = 19.70$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_G = .06$. Post hoc tests revealed that in the low-SES group, CFC-D scores increased significantly from time 1, $M = 3.61$, 95% CI (3.48, 3.74), to time 2, $M = 3.95$, 95% CI (3.75, 4.15), $p_{BH} = .014$, d = -0.31, whereas scores in the control group remained stable ($p_{BH} = .200$). Moreover, the between-group difference at time 2 was also significant, with the low-SES group showing higher CFC-D levels than the control group, $M = 3.65$, 95% CI (3.53, 3.78), $p_{BH} = .032$, d = 0.41.

Regarding optimism, analyses revealed significant main effects and an interaction: Group, $F(1, 148) = 12.31$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_G = .05$; Time, $F(1, 148) = 34.06$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_G = .08$; and Interaction, $F(1, 148) = 63.86$, $p_{BH} < .001$, $\eta^2_G = .14$. Post hoc comparisons showed that optimism scores remained stable in the control group ($p_{BH} = .213$), but significantly decreased after the manipulation in the low-SES condition (pre-manipulation: $M = 2.86$, 95% CI (2.70, 3.03); post-manipulation: $M = 1.93$, 95% CI (1.77, 2.09), $p_{BH} < .001$, d = 1.01).

Finally, for fatalism, both main effects and their interaction were significant: Group, $F(1, 148) = 15.55$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_G = .07$; Time, $F(1, 148) = 14.78$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_G = .03$; and Interaction, $F(1, 148) = 40.99$, $p_{BH} < .001$, $\eta^2_G = .07$. Post hoc analyses revealed that fatalism levels remained unchanged in the control group ($p_{BH} = .213$), whereas participants in the low-SES condition reported higher fatalism after the manipulation, $M = 2.99$, 95% CI (2.77, 3.21), compared to before, $M = 2.31$, 95% CI (2.15, 2.47), $p_{BH} < .001$, d = -0.70.

Discussion

The findings of this study largely replicate those of Study 5, further supporting the hypothesis that changes in subjective SES may account for intra-individual variations in FO.

The only exception observed was in the consideration of distant future consequences: contrary to expectations, CFC-D was significantly higher in the Low-SES group than in the control group (however, a non-significant directional increase in CFC-D was also observed in Study 5, and potentially in Study 3). This unexpected increase suggests that, in their temporal adaptation to the difficult Bimboola scenario, participants may have felt compelled to focus not only on the immediate future but also on long-term planning as a necessary strategy for potential escape from the induced difficult socioeconomic circumstance. However, this specific result conflicts with both ecological adaptation theory and empirical evidence from real-world data (such as those analyzed in Study 4), which consistently show that challenging socioeconomic circumstances are most likely to hinder (or at least not enhance) a long-term vision. This discrepancy highlights and reinforces the main limitation of the experimental studies: their hypothetical nature.

Online Supplemental Material S13

Pre-registered replication of Study 5. Descriptive Statistics and Zero-order Correlations between for Pre-Manipulation Variables

Variable	M	SD	ω	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Sex	0.80			1							
2. Age	19.38	1.90		.03	1						
3. Subjective SES	6.51	1.31		-.01	-.04	1					
4. CFC	3.56	0.49	.71	-.09	.11	-.20*	1				
5. CFC-I	2.45	0.64	.63	.15	-.10	.10	-.80***	1			
6. CFC-D	3.56	0.60	.66	.01	.08	-.22**	.77***	-.23**	1		
7. Optimism	2.75	0.70	.71	-.23*	.01	.11	-.20*	.05	-.27***	1	
8. Fatalism	2.31	0.70	.64	.04	-.14	-.18*	-.11	.27***	.11	-.09	1

Notes. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. ω = MacDonald's omega indicator of internal reliability. Sex coded as 0 = Male, 1 = Female. Correlations involving Sex are point-biserial correlations (due to its dichotomous nature), while all others are Pearson correlations (as they involve continuous variables). SES = Socioeconomic Status. CFC = Consideration of Future Consequences (I = Immediate, D = Distant).

Online Supplemental Material S14

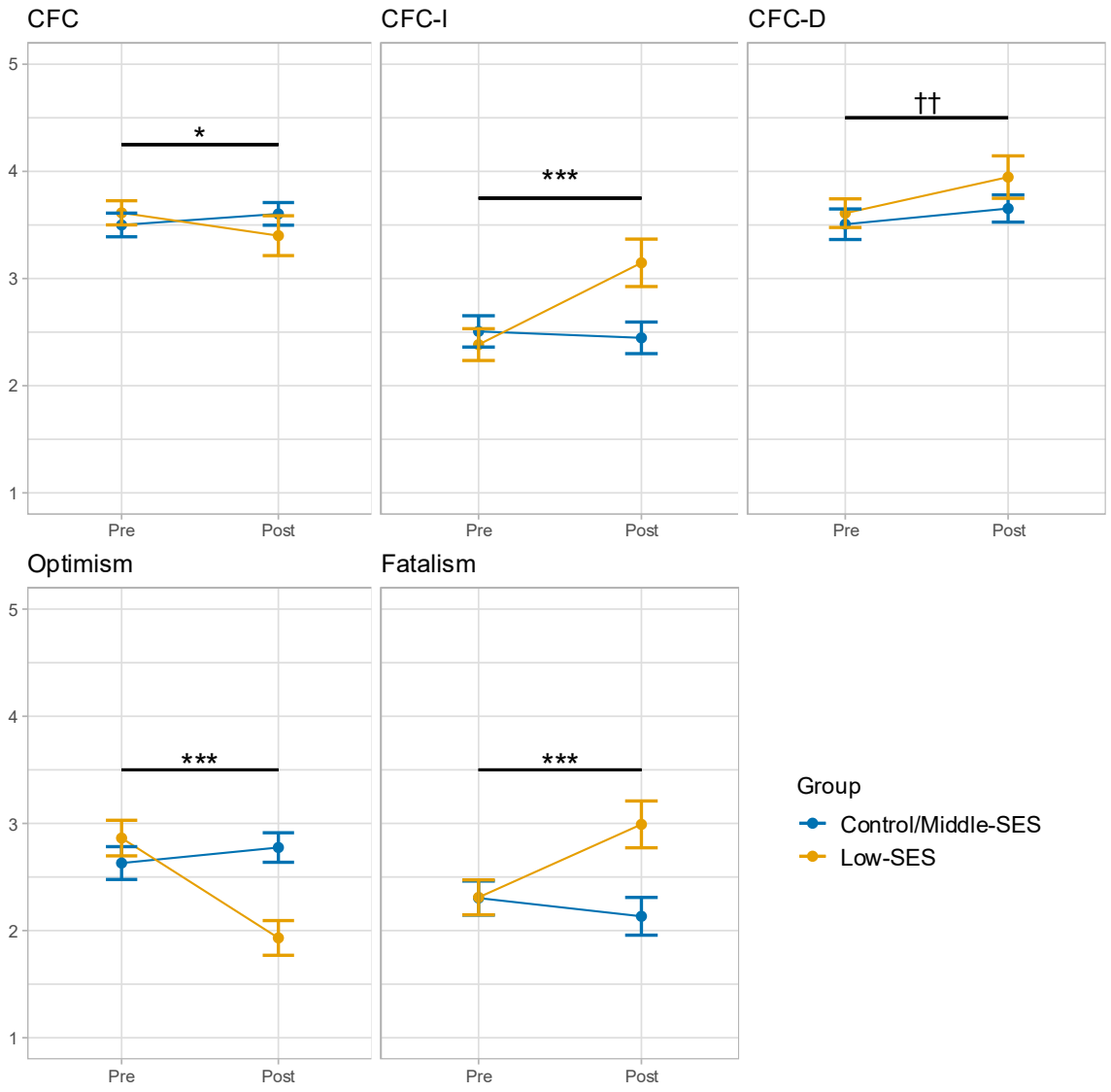
Pre-registered replication of Study 5. Results

Variable	Group	Pre	Post	ANOVA			
		M (95% CI)	*M* (95% CI)	Group	Time	Interaction	Tukey's HSD
CFC	Low-SES	3.61 (3.50, 3.73)	3.40 (3.21, 3.59)	$F(1, 148) = 0.46$, $p = .501$, $\eta^2_G = .00$	$F(1, 148) = 0.68$, $p = .411$, $\eta^2_G = .00$	$F(1, 148) = 5.64$, $p = .019$, $\eta^2_G = .02$	-
	Control/Middle-SES	3.50 (3.39, 3.61)	3.60 (3.50, 3.71)				
CFC-I	Low-SES	2.38 (2.24, 2.53)	3.15 (2.93, 3.37)	$F(1, 148) = 10.26$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_G = .04$	$F(1, 148) = 19.70$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_G = .06$	$F(1, 148) = 27.00$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_G = .07$	Post L > Post C Post L > Pre L
	Control/Middle-SES	2.51 (2.36, 2.65)	2.45 (2.30, 2.59)				
CFC-D	Low-SES	3.61 (3.48, 3.74)	3.95 (3.75, 4.15)	$F(1, 148) = 6.52$, $p = .012$, $\eta^2_G = .02$	$F(1, 148) = 10.19$, $p = .002$, $\eta^2_G = .03$	$F(1, 148) = 1.58$, $p = .211$, $\eta^2_G = .01$	Post L > Post C Post L > Pre L
	Control/Middle-SES	3.51 (3.36, 3.65)	3.65 (3.53, 3.78)				
Optimism	Low-SES	2.86 (2.70, 3.03)	1.93 (1.77, 2.09)	$F(1, 148) = 12.31$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_G = .05$	$F(1, 148) = 34.06$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_G = .08$	$F(1, 148) = 63.86$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_G = .14$	Post C > Post L Pre L > Post L
	Control/Middle-SES	2.63 (2.48, 2.78)	2.78 (2.64, 2.91)				
Fatalism	Low-SES	2.31 (2.15, 2.47)	2.99 (2.77, 3.21)	$F(1, 148) = 15.55$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_G = .07$	$F(1, 148) = 14.78$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_G = .03$	$F(1, 148) = 40.99$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2_G = .07$	Post L > Post C Post L > Pre L
	Control/Middle-SES	2.30 (2.14, 2.46)	2.13 (1.96, 2.31)				

Notes. *p*-values for the interaction effects and for all pairwise comparisons (i.e., group and time differences) have been adjusted using the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure. The *p*-values for the main effects remain unadjusted. CFC = Consideration of Future Consequences (I = Immediate, D = Distant). Post = Post-Manipulation; Pre = Pre-manipulation. C = Control/Middle-SES group; L = Low-SES group.

Online Supplemental Material S15

Pre-registered replication of Study 5. Interaction Effect of Group x Time on Future orientation



Notes. †† $p > .05$, * $p < .05$, *** $p < .001$. *p*-values for the interaction effects have been adjusted using the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure. Vertical bars show 95% confidence intervals. CFC = Consideration of Future Consequences (I = Immediate, D = Distant).

Online Supplemental Material S16

Study 4. Model with a Significant Three-Way Interaction (Wave x SES Impact x Age)

	Properties-Related Impact – CFC model			
Fixed Effects	Est.	(95% CI)	*t*(df)	*p*
Intercept	3.09	(2.98, 3.20)	57.00 (3118)	< .001
Age	0.00	(0.00, 0.00)	-2.13 (2659)	.033
Wave	0.20	(0.09, 0.32)	3.52 (2659)	< .001
SES Impact	-0.16	(-0.33, 0.00)	-1.95 (3118)	.051
Interaction Wave*SESImp	-0.28	(-0.46, -0.10)	-3.10 (2659)	.002
Interaction Wave*Age	0.00	(-0.01, 0.00)	-3.72 (2659)	< .001
Interaction SESImp*Age	0.00	(0.00, 0.00)	0.83 (2659)	.408
Triple Interaction	0.00	(0.00, 0.01)	2.39 (2659)	.017
Random Effects				
Intercept	0.27			
Wave	0.18			
Residuals	0.04			
ICC	.60			
Fit indexes				
AIC	8718.33			
BIC	8798.27			
Log-Likelihood	-4347.16			
Sample size				
Observations	5785			
Participants	3120			

Notes. Wave = Linear Time effect. SES Impact / SESImp = Impact of the Great Recession on participants' properties. ICC = Intraclass Correlation Coefficient. AIC = Akaike's Information Criterion. BIC = Bayesian Information Criterion. Est. = Estimated coefficient.

Online Supplemental Material S17

Study 4. Model with a Significant Three-Way Interaction (Wave x SES Impact x Age)

