

Supplementary Materials

An individual's reason for pursuing social interactions, or social motive, could also influence decision making, especially in the social domain. To assess this possibility, the Social Motives Questionnaire (SMQ), which was originally developed by Margaret Baltes and Frieder Lang, was used. This unpublished scale was designed to capture two factors: Information-Seeking, which quantifies the degree to which individuals seek social interaction in order to learn new information and build new social contacts for the future, and Emotional-Meaning, which quantifies the degree to which individuals seek out social interaction to meet current emotional needs. For each of 18 items on the scale, participants rated from 1 (Very Untrue) to 7 (Very True) how true the item was for them. Sample Information-Seeking items include "I seek out people who stimulate me to think about new things," and "I like to be with people who challenge my intellect." Sample Emotional-Meaning items include "I spend most of my time with people whom I feel very close," and "I need to be with people who can make me smile." Because this measure has not been published, a principal components analysis was conducted with two components and oblique rotation (oblimin method). Items clustering on component 1 appear to reflect Information-seeking motivation while items clustering on component 2 appear to reflect Emotional-meaning motivation. Individual component scores were extracted and used as measures of social motivation.

We examined the relationship between future time perspective (FTP), social motives (Information-seeking and Emotional-meaning), and discounting in each discounting factor/reward domain. There was a significant relationship between FTP and temporal discounting for health rewards, $r = -.275$, 95% CI [-.492, -.059], but this relationship was no longer significant when age was added to the model, $r = -.111$, [-.347, .125]. There was a

significant relationship between Information-seeking social motive and probability discounting for social rewards, $r = .253$, [.037, .468] and this relationship remained significant when controlling for age, $r = .252$, [.036, .469]. There was a more modest non-significant relationship between Information-seeking social motive and temporal discounting for social rewards, $r = .213$, [-.003, .430], and this relationship became significant when controlling for age, $r = .212$, [.003, .421]. There was also a modest non-significant relationship between Emotional Meaning social motive and probability discounting for health rewards, $r = .207$, [-.007, .421], and this effect remained non-significant when age was added to the model, $r = .203$, [-.008, .414]. Overall, having a greater information-seeking social motive was related to increased discounting for health and social rewards, respectively.

