**INTRODUCTION**

Literature has been mixed about the relationship between adult age and temporal discounting. We posit that these mixed findings could be due to the use of a mixture of time delays across studies. Older adults may discount more heavily at longer delays due to a greater awareness of their limited future time.

1. For short time delays (days, weeks, months), there will be no differences in discounting.

2. For very long time delays (years), older adults will discount more than younger adults, due to their uncertainty about the future.

**METHODS**

288 healthy participants
Age: M= 54.37, SD= 16.68, Range= 25-84

Which option would you prefer?
- $10 today
- $14 in 4 days

Delay Lengths:
- Days: 1, 4, 7
- Weeks: 1, 2, 4
- Months: 1, 6, 12
- Years: 1, 5, 10

**RESULTS**

- Older adults discount less than younger adults at short to moderate delays.
- Our ANCOVA shows less discounting with age for days, weeks and months, but not years.

- In general, older adults again discounted significantly less than younger adults.
- At 5 and 10 years, older adults and younger adults discount similarly.

**CONCLUSION**

- Although we didn’t hypothesize age effects in short to moderate delays, we did see age differences in discounting.

- Contrary to our prediction, we didn’t observe age effects at 5 or 10 years.

Future Directions:
- Exogenous factors that mediate age effects
- Age effects on delay lengths of 5-10 years and beyond

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