APPENDIX

Supplementary Appendices 1

Originally, the questionnaire comprised an eighth domain, namely Religion and Spirituality. However, since this domain differs from the other domains by not having an evaluative meaning that is generally shared (positive values on these items do not have a positive meaning for everyone), we decided to remove this domain from the analyses for the current research question.

Supplementary Appendices 2

The only other socio-demographic variable that showed substantial bivariate correlations with SA and future self-views, respectively, was monthly net household income. When additionally controlling for this variable, none of the relevant effects changed, neither in the general, nor in the multi-group models. Since effects of SES on subjective age seem to be mostly explained by health status (Barrett & Montepare, 2015), we decided not to report these analyses in more detail.

Supplementary Appendices 3

An anonymous reviewer suggested that low values of SA in the work domain for the oldest sample might reflect the fact that older participants are typically retired and thus experience low levels of work-related stress. In order to test the possibility that SA in the work domain is a function of retirement rather than of age, we compared individuals' subjective age in this domain for retired and non-retired participants within the middle-aged group. We found that for both the individuals in this group who were already retired at T_1 ($n = 46$) and for those retired at T_2 ($n = 76$), there was no difference in subjective age in the work domain compared to those participants who were not retired at either T_1 ($n = 135$) or T_2 ($n = 105$), respectively, $F(1, 179) = .012$, $p = .91$, and $F(1, 179) = .046$, $p = .83$, respectively.