

## **Abstract**

Previous studies have found conflicting results on risky decision making which are both consistent with the predictions of socioemotional selectivity theory. The current research aims to investigate how future time perspective manipulation might influence individuals' risk propensity in making positively versus negatively framed decisions as well as gain versus loss decisions. It was hypothesized that people who perceived time as limited would be less risk taking in the negative frame but more risk seeking in the negative domain than people who perceived time as open-ended. In order to gain insights into the mechanism underlying the relation between time perspective and level of risk-taking tendency, positive and negative emotion words in participants' explanations for their choices were coded. Moreover, reliance on analytic versus heuristic processes in decision making was varied to examine its moderating effect on the relation between time perspective and level of risk seeking in different frames. In total, 160 university students participated in the study. It was showed that the negative frame induced less affect in people with limited FTP than in people with unlimited FTP, and that people with limited FTP were less likely to take risks than were people with unlimited FTP in the negative frame. The results have significant implications for predicting and improving the general public's decision making under risk.