

8 Appendices

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8.1. Appendix A: Descriptives of Central Constructs

Table A 1

Basic descriptors of vision indicators in middle-aged (38-65 years; $N = 32$), young old (66-75 years; $N = 51$) and old (>75 years; $N = 53$) participants

			M	SD	Min	Max	Skew	Kurt	Sig.-Test ^b
Vision in operative eye ^a	T1	Total Sample	.44	.18	0	1.0	.02	.71	
		Middle Aged	.48	.25	.06	1.0	.20	-.14	
		Young Old	.43	.16	.06	.80	.05	.01	
		Old	.42	.16	0	.70	-.96	-.68	
	T3	Total Sample	.69	.24	.08	1.0	-.43	-.54	
		Middle Aged	.75 ^B	.26	.08	1.0	-.81	-.29	
		Young Old	.71	.26	.10	1.0	-.64	-.27	
		Old	.63	.21	.09	1.0	-.21	-.39	2.7 [†] / .04
	T4	Total Sample	.78	.20	.12	1.0	-.92	.62	
		Middle Aged	.86 ^B	.19	.12	1.0	-2.11	6.21	
		Young Old	.82 ^C	.17	.40	1.0	-.68	-.32	
		Old	.70	.20	.20	1.0	-.61	-.11	8.8**/.12
Vision in better eye ^a	T1	Total Sample	.71	.21	.10	1.0	-.26	-.67	
		Middle Aged	.78 ^B	.21	.10	1.0	-1.22	1.91	
		Young Old	.71	.21	.30	1.0	-.05	-1.18	
		Old	.67	.21	.16	1.0	.02	-.61	2.8 [†] / .04
	T3	Total Sample	.82	.17	.08	1.0	-1.0	1.4	
		Middle Aged	.90 ^B	.18	.08	1.0	-3.48	15.10	
		Young Old	.84	.15	.48	1.0	-.66	-.49	
		Old	.76	.17	.40	1.0	-.09	-.90	7.9**/.11
	T4	Total Sample	.85	.17	.12	1.0	-1.15	1.65	
		Middle Aged	.92 ^B	.16	.12	1.0	-3.98	18.78	
		Young Old	.87 ^C	.15	.50	1.0	-.88	-.26	
		Old	.79	.16	.50	1.0	-.16	-1.04	7.8**/.11

^a Best-corrected distance vision in Snellen decimals

^b F-value with 2;133 degrees of freedom / η^2 (displayed in italics when variances are unequal)

[†] $p \leq .10$; * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$ (†n.s.; * $p \leq .10$; ** $p \leq .05$ after Bonferoni adjustment for 5 (objective vision indicators) comparisons)

Note: Post Hoc Tests (Scheffé for equal variances and Tamhane for unequal variances) were performed to determine which group means differed. Significant group comparisons are indicated by ^A (middle aged vs. young old), ^B (middle aged vs. old) and ^C (young old vs. old).

Table A 1 (continued)

Basic descriptors of vision indicators in middle-aged (38-65 years; $N = 32$), young old (66-75 years; $N = 51$) and old (>75 years; $N = 53$) participants

			M	SD	Min	Max	Skew	Kurt	Sig.-Test ^c
Change in vision in operative eye ^a	T3	Total Sample	.25	.30	-.70	.94	-.38	.74	
		Middle Aged	.27	.35	-.70	.94	-.42	.86	
		Young Old	.27	.32	-.70	.80	-.85	1.43	
		Old	.20	.26	-.41	.90	.19	.08	
	T4	Total Sample	.34	.25	-.35	.94	-.13	-.01	
		Middle Aged	.39	.28	-.35	.94	-.34	.55	
		Young Old	.39	.24	-.19	.87	-.38	-.12	
		Old	.28 ^D	.24	-.30	.90	.17	.47	3.1*/.05
Change in vision in better eye ^a	T3	Total Sample	.12	.16	-.23	.60	.67	.49	
		Middle Aged	.13	.17	-.10	.60	1.0	.41	
		Young Old	.13	.19	-.20	.56	.71	-.05	
		Old	.09	.13	-.23	.40	-.30	.08	
	T4	Total Sample	.14	.17	-.31	.60	.34	-.02	
		Middle Aged	.15	.17	-.10	.60	.88	.56	
		Young Old	.16	.18	-.20	.56	.27	-.62	
		Old	.12	.14	-.31	.40	-.24	.20	
Number of additional eye diseases	Total Sample	.32	.48	0	2	.98	-.48		
	Middle Aged	.36	.48	0	1	.59	-1.72		
	Young Old	.25	.43	0	1	1.21	-.53		
	Old	.37	.52	0	2	.99	-.08		
Subjective impairment experienced by vision problems ^b	T1	Total Sample	2.41	.63	1.0	4.0	.67	.21	
		Middle Aged	2.78 ^{AB}	.71	1.0	4.0	.29	-.87	
		Young Old	2.26	.52	1.0	3.0	.20	-.22	
		Old	2.31	.60	1.0	4.0	.89	1.0	8.1**/.11
	T3	Total Sample	2.02	.77	1.0	4.0	.64	.41	
		Middle Aged	2.03	.86	1.0	4.0	.59	-.07	
		Young Old	1.88	.65	1.0	4.0	.57	1.23	
		Old	2.15	.82	1.0	4.0	.59	.17	
	T4	Total Sample	1.82	.74	1.0	4.0	.86	.97	
		Middle Aged	1.72	.81	1.0	4.0	1.35	2.14	
		Young Old	1.63 ^C	.69	1.0	4.0	1.03	1.39	
		Old	2.06	.69	1.0	4.0	.65	1.18	5.0**/.07

^a Best-corrected distance vision in Snellen decimals

^b Scale range from 1 (not at all impaired) to 4 (very much impaired)

^c F-value with 2;133 degrees of freedom / η^2 (displayed in italics when variances are unequal)

[†] $p \leq .10$; * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$ ([†]n.s.; * $p \leq .10$; ** $p \leq .05$ after Bonferoni adjustment for 5 (objective vision indicators) comparisons, subjective impairment not included)

Note: Post Hoc Tests (Scheffé for equal variances and Tamhane for unequal variances) were performed to determine which group means differed. Significant group comparisons are indicated by ^A (middle aged vs. young old), ^B (middle aged vs. old), ^C (young old vs. old) and ^D (old vs. the two others).

Table A 2

Basic descriptors of indicators of duration of visual problems in middle-aged (38-65 years; $N = 32$), young old (66-75 years; $N = 51$) and old (>75 years; $N = 53$) participants

		no impair. ^a	4 weeks	6 mo.	1 year	2-3 years	> 3 years	Sig.- Test ^b
		N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	
Temporal distance to diagnosis	Total Sample		19 (14.0)	35 (25.7)	36 (26.5)	31 (22.8)	15 (11.0)	
	Middle Aged		4 (12.5)	11 (34.4)	6 (18.8)	7 (21.9)	4 (12.5)	
	Young Old		9 (17.6)	13 (25.5)	16 (31.4)	8 (15.7)	5 (9.8)	
	Old		6 (11.3)	11 (20.8)	14 (26.4)	16 (30.2)	6 (11.3)	
Temporal distance to recommendation of surgery	Total Sample		42 (30.9)	52 (38.2)	32 (23.5)	8 (5.9)	2 (1.4)	
	Middle Aged		9 (28.1)	14 (43.8)	4 (12.5)	4 (12.5)	1 (3.1)	
	Young Old		17 (33.3)	21 (41.2)	12 (23.5)	--	1 (2.0)	
	Old		16 (30.2)	17 (32.1)	16 (30.2)	4 (7.5)	--	
Duration of subjective impairment	Total Sample	8 (5.9)	7 (5.1)	31 (22.8)	51 (37.5)	32 (23.5)	7 (5.1)	
	Middle Aged	1 (3.1)	2 (6.3)	8 (25.0)	11 (34.4)	9 (28.1)	1 (3.1)	
	Young Old	4 (7.8)	1 (2.0)	12 (23.5)	23 (45.1)	10 (19.6)	1 (2.0)	
	Old	3 (5.7)	4 (7.5)	11 (20.8)	17 (32.1)	13 (24.5)	5 (9.4)	

^a No impairment; this category only applies to the third item (duration of subjective impairment)

^b Age groups did not significantly differ with respect to these variables

Table A 3

Basic descriptors of health indicators in middle-aged (38-65 years; $N = 32$), young old (66-75 years; $N = 51$) and old (>75 years; $N = 53$) participants

		M	SD	Min	Max	Skew	Kurt	Sig.-Test ^b	
Multimorbidity (number of diseases)	Total Sample	2.46	1.56	0	7.0	.50	.01		
	Middle Aged	2.25	1.41	0	5.0	.11	-.65		
	Young Old	2.27	1.71	0	7.0	.85	.56		
	Old	2.75	1.48	0	6.0	.33	-.17		
Subjective strain experienced by diseases ^a	T1	Total Sample	2.30	.64	1.0	4.0	.37	.55	
		Middle Aged	2.27	.60	1.0	3.3	-.16	-.10	
		Young Old	2.25	.74	1.0	4.0	.68	.58	
		Old	2.36	.57	1.0	4.0	.28	.91	
	T3	Total Sample	2.30	.60	1.0	4.0	.55	1.22	
		Middle Aged	2.24	.59	1.0	4.0	.65	2.42	
		Young Old	2.27	.61	1.0	4.0	.34	.78	
		Old	2.36	.62	1.0	4.0	.70	1.42	
	T4	Total Sample	2.38	.58	1.0	4.0	.56	.82	
		Middle Aged	2.35	.64	1.0	4.0	.22	.98	
		Young Old	2.29	.54	1.0	3.7	.76	.59	
		Old	2.48	.57	1.0	4.0	.43	1.14	

^a Mean score across all ratings of subjective strain; scale range from 1 (not at all strained) to 4 (extremely strained)

^b Age groups did not significantly differ with respect to these variables

Table A 4

Basic descriptors of the generalized expectations and social support in middle-aged (38-65 years; $N = 32$), young old (66-75 years; $N = 51$) and old (>75 years; $N = 53$) participants

		M	SD	Min	Max	Skew	Kurt	Sig.-Test ^b
Generalized Self-Efficacy ^a	Total Sample	3.0	.51	1.5	4.0	-.10	-.08	
	Middle Aged	2.95	.56	1.5	3.9	-.38	.50	
	Young Old	3.05	.53	1.9	4.0	.12	-.46	
	Old	2.98	.48	1.9	4.0	-.13	-.23	
Control Believes (Powerful Others) ^a	Total Sample	3.12	.65	1.0	4.0	-.53	.06	
	Middle Aged	2.85 ^B	.72	1.0	4.0	-.59	.47	
	Young Old	3.16	.69	1.5	4.0	-.35	-.84	
	Old	3.25	.52	2.0	4.0	-.27	-.69	<i>4.2*/.06</i>
Dispositional Optimism ^a	Total Sample	2.93	.49	1.5	4.0	.10	.09	
	Middle Aged	2.88	.57	1.8	4.0	.37	-.33	
	Young Old	2.96	.51	1.5	4.0	-.02	.51	
	Old	2.93	.43	1.8	4.0	.04	.09	
Perceived availability of Social Support ^a	Total Sample	3.33	.69	1.3	4.0	-.92	.12	
	Middle Aged	3.35	.68	1.7	4.0	-.94	.07	
	Young Old	3.37	.68	1.3	4.0	-1.13	.98	
	Old	3.28	.70	1.5	4.0	-.76	-.31	
Subscale Emot. Support	Total Sample	3.33	.82	1.0	4.0	-1.15	.44	
	Middle Aged	3.32	.87	1.0	4.0	-1.24	.71	
	Young Old	3.37	.83	1.0	4.0	-1.32	1.07	
	Old	3.30	.79	1.3	4.0	-.98	-.03	
Subscale Instrum. Support	Total Sample	3.33	.66	1.0	4.0	-.74	-.01	
	Middle Aged	3.39	.61	2.0	4.0	-.61	-.48	
	Young Old	3.36	.64	1.7	4.0	-.75	-.35	
	Old	3.27	.72	1.0	4.0	-.75	.26	

^a Scale range from 1 (not at all) to 4 (very much)

^b F-value with 2;133 degrees of freedom / η^2 (displayed in italics when variances are unequal)

* $p \leq .05$ ($p \leq .10$ after Bonferoni adjustment for 4 comparisons, subscales not included)

Note: Post Hoc Tests (Scheffé for equal variances and Tamhane for unequal variances) were performed to determine which group means differed. Significant group comparisons are indicated by ^A (middle aged vs. young old), ^B (middle aged vs. old) and ^C (young old vs. old).

Table A 5

Basic descriptors of personal life-investment in middle-aged (38-65 years; $N = 32$), young old (66-75 years; $N = 51$) and old (>75 years; $N = 53$) participants

			M	SD	Min	Max	Skew	Kurt	Sig.-Test ^c
Life Investment ^a	T1	Total Sample	2.35	.48	1.1	3.5	-.21	-.02	
		Middle Aged	2.27	.42	1.1	3.0	-.94	1.13	
		Young Old	2.44	.54	1.4	3.5	-.08	-.80	
		Old	2.31	.45	1.2	3.3	-.40	.47	
	T3	Total Sample	1.98	.62	0.4	3.5	-.42	.16	
		Middle Aged	2.04	.58	0.5	3.5	.03	1.34	
		Young Old	1.98	.74	0.4	3.4	-.52	-.36	
		Old	1.95	.51	0.8	2.9	-.52	-.37	
	T4	Total Sample	2.2	.55	0.5	3.4	-.49	.65	
		Middle Aged	2.28	.58	1.2	3.4	.27	-.40	
		Young Old	2.29	.51	1.0	3.4	-.60	.55	
		Old	2.12	.57	0.5	3.3	-.89	1.10	
Investment Variability: Variance across all domains ^b	T1	Total Sample	1.15	.33	.42	1.78	-.22	-.73	
		Middle Aged	1.13	.31	.47	1.58	-.55	-.69	
		Young Old	1.13	.34	.42	1.75	-.26	-.81	
		Old	1.18	.32	.42	1.78	.00	-.80	
	T3	Total Sample	1.06	.31	.32	1.93	.17	.09	
		Middle Aged	1.01	.29	.32	1.77	.26	1.14	
		Young Old	1.04	.36	.32	1.93	.30	-.35	
		Old	1.12	.25	.47	1.70	.18	.09	
	T4	Total Sample	1.09	.31	.00	1.93	-.19	.35	
		Middle Aged	1.03	.29	.42	1.65	-.19	-.46	
		Young Old	1.04	.35	.00	1.93	-.24	.64	
		Old	1.16	.27	.57	1.73	.23	-.61	
Investment Selectivity : Number of domains with low and very low investment ^b	T1	Total Sample	2.38	1.63	0	8	.85	.75	
		Middle Aged	2.78	1.83	0	8	.95	1.27	
		Young Old	2.25	1.68	0	6	.81	-.13	
		Old	2.26	1.44	0	7	.71	1.12	
	T3	Total Sample	3.33	2.30	0	10	1.08	.59	
		Middle Aged	3.0	2.02	0	8	.86	.63	
		Young Old	3.55	2.75	0	10	.94	-.19	
		Old	3.32	1.99	1	9	1.26	1.34	
	T4	Total Sample	2.62	1.84	0	9	1.26	1.46	
		Middle Aged	2.59	1.92	0	7	1.01	.22	
		Young Old	2.39	1.70	0	7	1.11	1.44	
		Old	2.87	1.93	1	9	1.52	2.11	

^a Mean score across 10 domains; scale range from 0 (not at all true) to 4 (very much)

^b Total number of domains = 10

^c Age groups did not significantly differ with respect to these variables

Table A 6

Basic descriptors of positive and negative affect in middle-aged (38-65 years; $N = 32$), young old (66-75 years; $N = 51$) and old (>75 years; $N = 53$) participants

			M	SD	Min	Max	Skew	Kurt	Sig.-Test ^b	
Positive Affect ^a	T1	Total Sample	2.10	.53	1.0	3.8	.57	.48		
		Middle Aged	2.17	.58	1.0	3.5	.15	.19		
		Young Old	2.09	.51	1.2	3.4	.79	.53		
		Old	2.06	.53	1.0	3.8	.69	1.13		
	T2	Total Sample	2.28	.67	1.0	4.0	.34	-.17		
		Middle Aged	2.33	.75	1.0	3.7	.07	-.68		
		Young Old	2.32	.68	1.1	4.0	.50	-.13		
		Old	2.21	.61	1.0	4.0	.35	.41		
	Negative Affect ^a	T1	Total Sample	1.32	.31	1.0	2.3	.99	.44	
			Middle Aged	1.42 ^A	.30	1.0	2.0	.24	-1.14	
Young Old			1.24	.29	1.0	2.3	1.63	2.99		
Old			1.34	.33	1.0	2.3	1.04	.57	3.4*/.05	
T2		Total Sample	1.19	.26	1.0	2.5	1.87	4.69		
		Middle Aged	1.19	.21	1.0	1.7	1.28	1.17		
		Young Old	1.14	.22	1.0	1.8	1.7	2.24		
		Old	1.25	.30	1.0	2.5	1.86	4.55		

^a Scale range from 1 (not at all) to 4 (very much)

^b F-value with 2;133 degrees of freedom / η^2 (displayed in italics when variances are unequal)

* $p \leq .05$

Note: Post Hoc Tests (Scheffé for equal variances and Tamhane for unequal variances) were performed to determine which group means differed. Significant group comparisons are indicated by ^A (middle aged vs. young old), ^B (middle aged vs. old) and ^C (young old vs. old).

Table A 7

Basic descriptors of the coping strategies in middle-aged (38-65 years; $N = 32$), young old (66-75 years; $N = 51$) and old (>75 years; $N = 53$) participants

		M	SD	Min	Max	Skew	Kurt	Sig.-Test ^b
Acceptance	Total Sample	3.07	.71	1.0	4.0	-.81	.46	
	Middle Aged	3.02	.73	1.0	4.0	-.64	.23	
	Young Old	3.11	.74	1.0	4.0	-.97	.74	
	Old	3.07	.69	1.0	4.0	-.80	.75	
Positive Reframing	Total Sample	2.75	.78	1.0	4.0	-.19	-.72	
	Middle Aged	2.44 ^A	.78	1.0	4.0	-.11	-.52	
	Young Old	2.95	.65	1.5	4.0	-.21	-.82	
	Old	2.75	.84	1.0	4.0	-.06	-1.0	4.52 [*] /.06
Humor	Total Sample	1.74	.68	1.0	4.0	.89	.66	
	Middle Aged	1.63	.68	1.0	3.0	.65	-1.01	
	Young Old	1.82	.67	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.35	
	Old	1.74	.70	1.0	4.0	1.03	1.19	
Instrumental support seeking	Total Sample	1.67	.70	1.0	4.0	.89	.16	
	Middle Aged	1.78	.88	1.0	4.0	.89	-.16	
	Young Old	1.55	.68	1.0	3.5	1.14	.57	
	Old	1.72	.60	1.0	3.0	.38	-.73	
Receiving emotional support	Total Sample	2.66	.91	1.0	4.0	-.13	-.94	
	Middle Aged	2.82	.85	1.0	4.0	-.35	-.82	
	Young Old	2.44	.89	1.0	4.0	.12	-.88	
	Old	2.78	.92	1.0	4.0	-.24	-.82	
Religion	Total Sample	1.73	.93	.82	4.0	1.13	.12	
	Middle Aged	1.69	.89	1.0	4.0	1.24	.60	
	Young Old	1.60	.90	.82	4.0	1.4	.78	
	Old	1.88	.99	1.0	4.0	.92	-.29	
Active	Total Sample	2.11	.82	1.0	4.0	.43	-.45	
	Middle Aged	1.97	.82	1.0	4.0	.76	.46	
	Young Old	2.01	.86	1.0	4.0	.65	-.16	
	Old	2.30	.76	1.0	4.0	.13	-.71	
Distraction	Total Sample	2.01	.90	1.0	4.0	.55	.64	
	Middle Aged	2.42 ^A	.94	1.0	4.0	.20	-.84	
	Young Old	1.81	.87	1.0	4.0	.86	-.18	
	Old	1.97	.84	1.0	4.0	.49	.60	4.89 ^{**} /.07
Denial	Total Sample	1.34	.58	0.9	4.0	1.94	3.95	
	Middle Aged	1.42	.60	1.0	2.5	.93	-.87	
	Young Old	1.20	.46	0.9	3.5	3.3	13.01	
	Old	1.43	.65	1.0	4.0	1.82	3.74	

^a Scale range from 1 (not at all) to 4 (very much)

^b F-value with 2;133 degrees of freedom / η^2 (displayed in italics when variances are unequal)

** $p \leq .01$; * $p \leq .05$; $p \leq .10$ after Bonferoni adjustment for 9 comparisons)

Note: Post Hoc Tests (Scheffé for equal variances and Tamhane for unequal variances) were performed to determine which group means differed. Significant group comparisons are indicated by ^A (middle aged vs. young old), ^B (middle aged vs. old) and ^C (young old vs. old).

Table A 8

Basic descriptors of the dispositional coping styles in middle-aged (38-65 years; $N = 32$), young old (66-75 years; $N = 51$) and old (>75 years; $N = 53$) participants

		M	SD	Min	Max	Skew	Kurt	Sig.-Test ^b
Flexible Goal Adjustment ^a	Total Sample	2.68	.49	1.4	3.9	.02	.27	
	Middle Aged	2.65	.46	1.7	3.5	-.14	-.25	
	Young Old	2.68	.55	1.5	3.9	.40	.16	
	Old	2.69	.45	1.4	3.5	-.57	.73	
Subscale Reframing ^a	Total Sample	2.61	.65	1.0	4.0	-.24	-.19	
	Middle Aged	2.53	.58	1.2	3.6	-.45	.03	
	Young Old	2.54	.73	1.2	3.8	-.01	-.70	
	Old	2.72	.60	1.0	4.0	-.40	.72	
Subscale Orientation towards new things ^a	Total Sample	2.64	.58	0.9	4.0	-.15	.12	
	Middle Aged	2.63	.55	1.7	3.4	-.18	-1.35	
	Young Old	2.7	.62	1.3	4.0	.06	-.10	
	Old	2.6	.55	0.9	3.7	-.50	1.14	
Tenacious Goal Pursuit ^a	Total Sample	2.08	.42	0.8	3.1	.03	.24	
	Middle Aged	2.13	.42	1.3	3.0	.19	-.15	
	Young Old	2.08	.46	0.8	2.9	-.28	-.05	
	Old	2.05	.38	1.2	3.1	.37	1.29	

^a Scale range from 0 (not at all true) to 4 (very true)

^b Age groups did not significantly differ with respect to these variables

Table A 9

Basic descriptors of indicators of subjective well-being and depressive symptoms in middle-aged (38-65 years; $N = 32$), young old (66-75 years; $N = 51$) and old (>75 years; $N = 53$) participants

			M	SD	Min	Max	Skew	Kurt	Sig.-Test ^b	
PGCMS Composite Score ^a	T1	Total Sample	2.52	.73	0.5	3.9	-.62	.04		
		Middle Aged	2.39	.82	0.6	3.5	-.23	-.80		
		Young Old	2.63	.69	1.1	3.9	-.46	-.40		
		Old	2.48	.70	0.5	3.9	-.56	.44		
	T3		Total Sample	2.65	.73	0.5	4.0	-.73	.44	
			Middle Aged	2.58	.78	0.6	3.7	-.98	.42	
		Young Old	2.79	.73	0.7	4.0	-.51	.05		
		Old	2.55	.70	0.5	3.7	-.89	.92		
	T4		Total Sample	2.68	.74	0.3	4.0	-.80	.67	
			Middle Aged	2.57	.87	0.3	3.7	-.92	.20	
		Young Old	2.82	.65	1.5	4.0	.10	-.86		
		Old	2.62	.73	0.5	3.7	-1.15	1.02		
Subscale Non-Agitation ^a	T1		Total Sample	2.43	.87	0	4.0	-.31	-.39	
			Middle Aged	2.31	.89	0	3.7	-.68	-.10	
		Young Old	2.51	.86	0.8	4.0	-.06	-.72		
	Old	2.42	.87	0.3	4.0	-.32	-.36			
T3		Total Sample	2.74	.85	0.2	4.0	-.57	-.12		
		Middle Aged	2.58	.80	0.7	4.0	-.79	.11		
	Young Old	2.83	.87	0.7	4.0	-.38	-.76			
	Old	2.76	.87	0.2	4.0	-.75	.44			
T4		Total Sample	2.77	.93	0	4.0	-.72	-.01		
		Middle Aged	2.62	1.02	0.3	4.0	-.77	-.09		
	Young Old	2.86	.84	1.0	4.0	-.34	-.79			
	Old	2.77	.97	0	4.0	-.87	.22			
Subscale Aging- Satisfaction ^a		T1	Total Sample	2.42	.85	0	4.0	-.58	-.02	
			Middle Aged	2.39	.96	0	3.8	-.71	-.15	
	Young Old		2.52	.85	0.2	4.0	-.58	-.04		
	Old	2.33	.78	.02	3.6	-.55	.28			
T3		Total Sample	2.42	.78	0.4	4.0	-.24	-.21		
		Middle Aged	2.49	.80	0.8	4.0	-.39	-.44		
	Young Old	2.58	.77	1.0	4.0	-.04	-.39			
	Old	2.23	.75	0.4	3.4	-.46	-.05			
T4		Total Sample	2.45	.75	0.2	4.0	-.53	.39		
		Middle Aged	2.41	.88	0.4	3.6	-.48	-.74		
	Young Old	2.63	.64	1.2	4.0	.35	.09			
	Old	2.32	.75	0.2	3.4	-.97	.59			

^a Scale range from 0 (not at all true) to 4 (very true)

Table A 9 (continued)

Basic descriptors of indicators of subjective well-being in middle-aged (38-65 years; $N = 32$), young old (66-75 years; $N = 51$) and old (>75 years; $N = 53$) participants

			M	SD	Min	Max	Skew	Kurt	Sig.-Test ^c
PGCMS Subscale Life-Satisfaction ^a	T1	Total Sample	2.77	.82	0	4.0	-.73	.28	
		Middle Aged	2.50	1.0	0.5	4.0	-.39	-1.03	
		Young Old	2.94	.70	1.5	4.0	-.41	-.97	
		Old	2.76	.77	0	4.0	-.98	2.07	
	T3	Total Sample	2.79	.84	0	4.0	-1.08	1.01	
		Middle Aged	2.68	.95	0	4.0	-1.13	1.05	
		Young Old	2.99 ^c	.79	0.3	4.0	-1.29	2.0	
		Old	2.65	.79	0.5	4.0	-.97	.63	
	T4	Total Sample	2.85	.82	0	4.0	-.90	.56	
		Middle Aged	2.72	1.06	0	4.0	-.89	-.22	
		Young Old	3.02	.71	1.3	4.0	-.52	.03	
		Old	2.76	.75	0.8	3.8	-.91	.55	
CES-D ^b	T1	Total Sample	.71	.43	0	2.3	1.06	1.38	
		Middle Aged	.79	.56	0.1	2.3	.93	.48	
		Young Old	.58 ^c	.31	0.1	1.4	.72	.04	
		Old	.78	.43	0	2.0	.83	.99	3.8*/.05
	T3	Total Sample	.67	.40	0	1.9	1.16	1.36	
		Middle Aged	.63	.40	0	1.9	1.54	2.77	
		Young Old	.56 ^c	.38	0	1.9	1.5	3.27	
		Old	.79	.38	0.3	1.9	1.0	.43	4.7**/.07
	T4	Total Sample	.67	.41	0.1	2.2	1.1	1.37	
		Middle Aged	.69	.48	0.1	1.9	1.0	.09	
		Young Old	.52 ^c	.30	0.1	1.2	.54	-.69	
		Old	.79	.41	0.2	2.2	1.23	2.02	6.6**/.09
Subscale Depressive Affect ^b	T1	Total Sample	.40	.51	0	2.4	1.73	3.12	
		Middle Aged	.50	.66	0	2.4	1.67	2.21	
		Young Old	.26 ^c	.36	0	1.4	1.50	1.75	
		Old	.47	.50	0	2.0	1.34	1.57	3.16*/.05
	T3	Total Sample	.34	.47	0	2.2	1.63	2.46	
		Middle Aged	.39	.52	0	2.0	1.51	1.96	
		Young Old	.23	.38	0	1.6	2.04	3.88	
		Old	.42	.50	0	2.2	1.44	2.05	
	T4	Total Sample	.36	.46	0	2.3	1.72	3.05	
		Middle Aged	.51 ^A	.60	0	1.7	1.04	-.22	
		Young Old	.20 ^c	.30	0	1.1	1.61	1.71	
		Old	.43	.46	0	2.3	1.90	4.88	5.5**/.08

^a Scale range from 0 (not at all true) to 4 (very true)

^b Mean scores were computed here instead of the sum score that is used to determine cut-offs; scale range from 0 (less than a day) to 3 (most of the time)

^c F-value with 2;133 degrees of freedom / η^2 (displayed in italics when variances are unequal)

* $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$ ($p \leq .05$; $p \leq .01$ after Bonferoni adjustment for 2 (PGCMS and CES-D) comparisons, subscales not included)

Note: Post Hoc Tests (Scheffé for equal variances and Tamhane for unequal variances) were performed to determine which group means differed. Significant group comparisons are indicated by ^A (middle aged vs. young old), ^B (middle aged vs. old) and ^C (young old vs. old).

Table A 9 (continued)

Basic descriptors of indicators of subjective well-being in middle aged (38-65 years; $N = 32$), young old (66-75 years; $N = 51$) and old (>75 years; $N = 53$) participants

			M	SD	Min	Max	Skew	Kurt	Sig.-Test ^c	
CES-D Subscale Lack of Well-Being ^b	T1	Total Sample	1.52	.80	0	3.0	-.05	-.77		
		Middle Aged	1.45	.87	0	2.75	-.19	-.94		
		Young Old	1.46	.78	0	3.0	.14	-.76		
		Old	1.63	.79	0	3.0	-.09	-.60		
	T3		Total Sample	1.63	.78	0	3.0	-.45	-.40	
			Middle Aged	1.38 ^B	.74	0	3.0	.03	-.17	
		Young Old	1.51 ^C	.84	0	3.0	-.51	-.73		
		Old	1.90	.66	0	3.0	-.48	.03	5.8**/.08	
	T4		Total Sample	1.53	.79	0	3.0	-.02	-.92	
			Middle Aged	1.36 ^B	.81	0	3.0	.25	-.95	
		Young Old	1.39 ^C	.76	0	3.0	.07	-.63		
		Old	1.78	.76	0.3	3.0	-.26	-.87	4.4**/.06	
Subscale Somatic Problems ^b	T1		Total Sample	.71	.53	0	2.4	.98	.63	
			Middle Aged	.85 ^A	.66	0	2.4	.89	-.05	
		Young Old	.52 ^C	.39	0	1.6	1.1	.74		
	Old	.80	.52	0	2.1	.54	.05	5.4**/.07		
T3		Total Sample	.62	.52	0	2.6	1.27	1.72		
		Middle Aged	.62	.50	0	2.3	1.67	3.25		
	Young Old	.48 ^C	.51	0	2.6	2.19	6.27			
	Old	.74	.51	0	1.9	.49	-.62	3.3*/.05		
T4		Total Sample	.64	.52	0	2.4	1.28	1.83		
		Middle Aged	.67	.57	0	2.4	1.41	1.73		
	Young Old	.46 ^C	.39	0	1.6	.71	.06			
	Old	.79	.55	0	2.3	1.23	1.36	5.8**/.08		
Subscale Interpersonal Problems ^b		T1	Total Sample	.15	.37	0	2.0	2.87	8.17	
			Middle Aged	.22	.49	0	2.0	2.38	5.21	
	Young Old		.10	.28	0	1.5	3.56	14.04		
	Old	.15	.36	0	1.5	2.64	6.66			
T3		Total Sample	.07	.23	0	1.5	3.67	14.90		
		Middle Aged	.03	.12	0	0.5	3.80	13.23		
	Young Old	.12	.31	0	1.5	2.96	9.02			
	Old	.06	.19	0	1.0	3.57	13.32			
T4		Total Sample	.10	.28	0	1.5	3.30	11.40		
		Middle Aged	.11	.28	0	1.0	2.54	5.63		
	Young Old	.08	.21	0	1.0	2.76	7.57			
	Old	.10	.33	0	1.5	3.49	11.88			

^b Mean scores were computed here instead of the sum score that is used to determine cut-offs; scale range from 0 (less than a day) to 3 (most of the time)

^c F-value with 2;133 degrees of freedom / η^2 (displayed in italics when variances are unequal)

* $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$ ($p \leq .05$; $p \leq .01$ after Bonferoni adjustment for 4 (subscales of CES-D) comparisons)

Note: Post Hoc Tests (Scheffé for equal variances and Tamhane for unequal variances) were performed to determine which group means differed. Significant group comparisons are indicated by ^A (middle aged vs. young old), ^B (middle aged vs. old) and ^C (young old vs. old).

Table A 10

Basic descriptors of activity-related indicators of adaptation in middle-aged (38-65 years; $N = 32$), young old (66-75 years; $N = 51$) and old (>75 years; $N = 53$) participants

			M	SD	Min	Max	Skew	Kurt	Sig.-Test ^c
Difficulty with ADL / IADL ^a	T1	Total Sample	1.03	.79	0	3.3	.85	.63	
		Middle Aged	1.16	.97	0	3.3	.92	-.08	
		Young Old	.76 ^C	.69	0	3.0	1.10	1.41	
		Old	1.22	.69	0	3.3	.54	1.16	5.2**/.07
	T3	Total Sample	1.01	.78	0	3.4	.85	.36	
		Middle Aged	.88 ^B	.85	0	3.3	1.24	1.00	
		Young Old	.75 ^C	.64	0	2.9	1.30	2.09	
		Old	1.33	.77	0	3.4	.42	.26	8.53**/.11
	T4	Total Sample	1.11	.82	0	3.5	.84	.39	
		Middle Aged	1.04 ^B	.94	0	3.5	1.17	.95	
		Young Old	.79 ^C	.61	0	2.4	.82	.79	
		Old	1.47	.79	0	3.3	.52	-.13	10.3**/.13
Difficulty with activities other than ADL /IADL ^a	T1	Total Sample	1.33	.75	0	4.0	.64	.50	
		Middle Aged	1.62 ^A	.96	0	4.0	.33	-.15	
		Young Old	1.14	.60	0	2.5	.30	-.09	
		Old	1.34	.70	0	3.1	.52	-.03	4.2**/.06
	T3	Total Sample	1.43	.78	0	4.0	.68	.66	
		Middle Aged	1.50	.93	0	4.0	.84	.56	
		Young Old	1.24	.68	0	3.0	.33	-.34	
		Old	1.56	.74	0	3.7	.65	.78	
	T4	Total Sample	1.23	.69	0	3.0	.45	-.19	
		Middle Aged	1.22	.77	0	2.9	.41	-.69	
		Young Old	.94 ^C	.54	0	2.3	.23	-.15	
		Old	1.51	.66	0	3.0	.44	-.36	10.2**/.13
Overall range of activities other than ADL /IADL ^b	T1	Total Sample	10.69	3.88	2	19	-.21	-.53	
		Middle Aged	11.06	3.80	3	19	.11	-.27	
		Young Old	11.63 ^C	3.44	3	19	-.50	.28	
		Old	9.57	4.11	2	17	.01	-.93	4.0*/.06

^a Average score across all 14 (ADL / IADL) / 18 (other) activities; scores were recoded and ranged from 0 (very easy) to 4 (very difficult); ADL = Activities of daily living, IADL = Instrumental activities of daily living (for details see method section)

^b Total number of activities = 19

^c F-value with 2;133 degrees of freedom / Eta² (displayed in italics when variances are unequal)

[†] $p \leq .10$; * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$ (†n.s.; * $p \leq .10$; ** $p \leq .05$ after Bonferoni adjustment for 3 comparisons)

Note: Post Hoc Tests (Scheffé for equal variances and Tamhane for unequal variances) were performed to determine which group means differed. Significant group comparisons are indicated by ^A (middle aged vs. young old), ^B (middle aged vs. old) and ^C (young old vs. old).

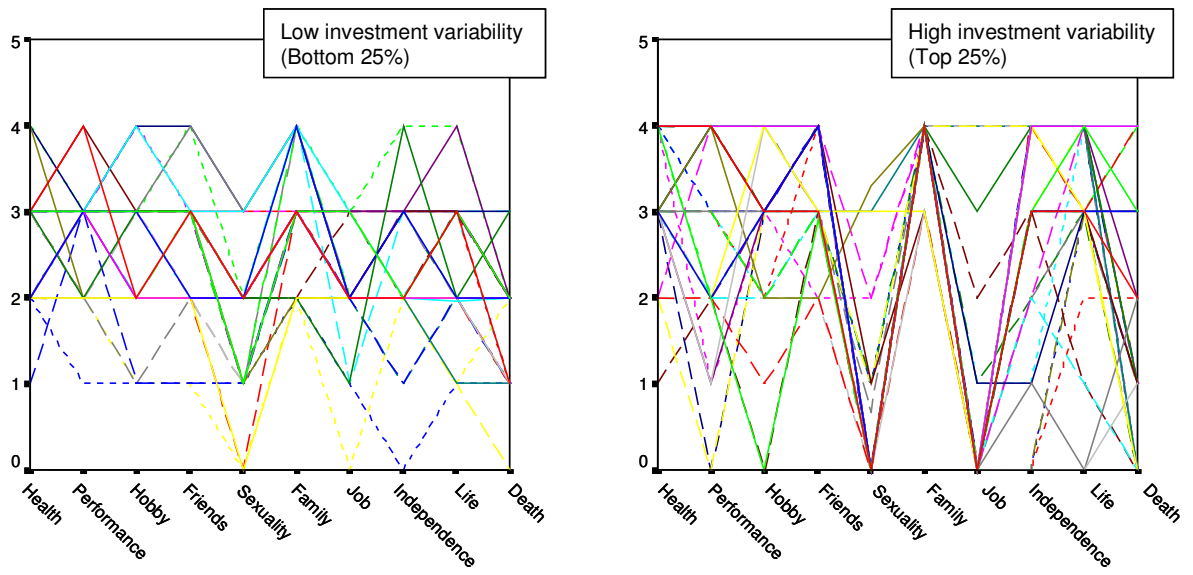


Figure A 1 Patterns of life investment in ten domains in patients with low variability (left) and patients with high variability across domains

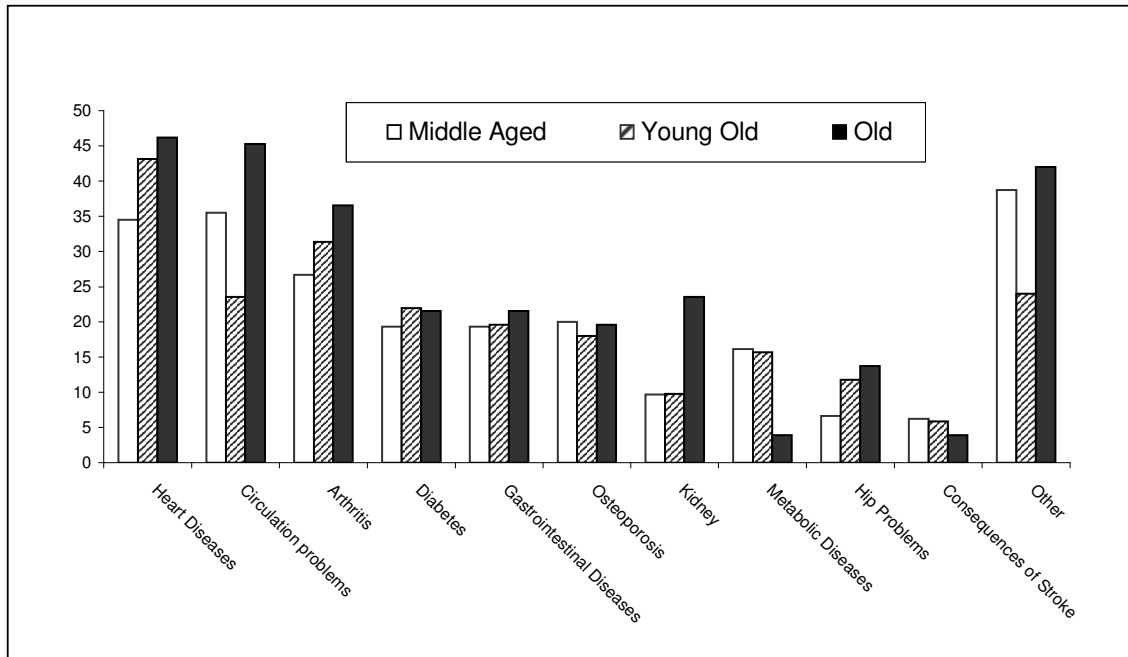


Figure A. 2 Frequency of diseases in the three age groups

Note: None of the apparent differences was significant

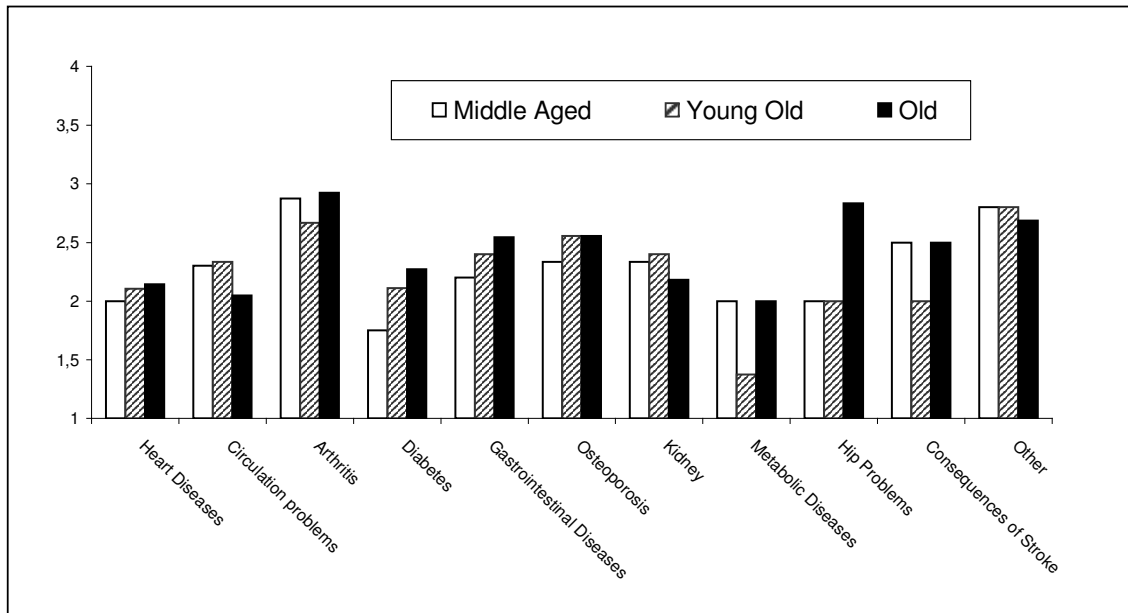


Figure A 3 Average subjective health strain experienced by each disease in the three agegroups (T1)

Notes: Scale range from 1 (not at all strained) to 4 (extremely strained);
 Multivariate F-Test: $F(244) = 0.71$, n.s.

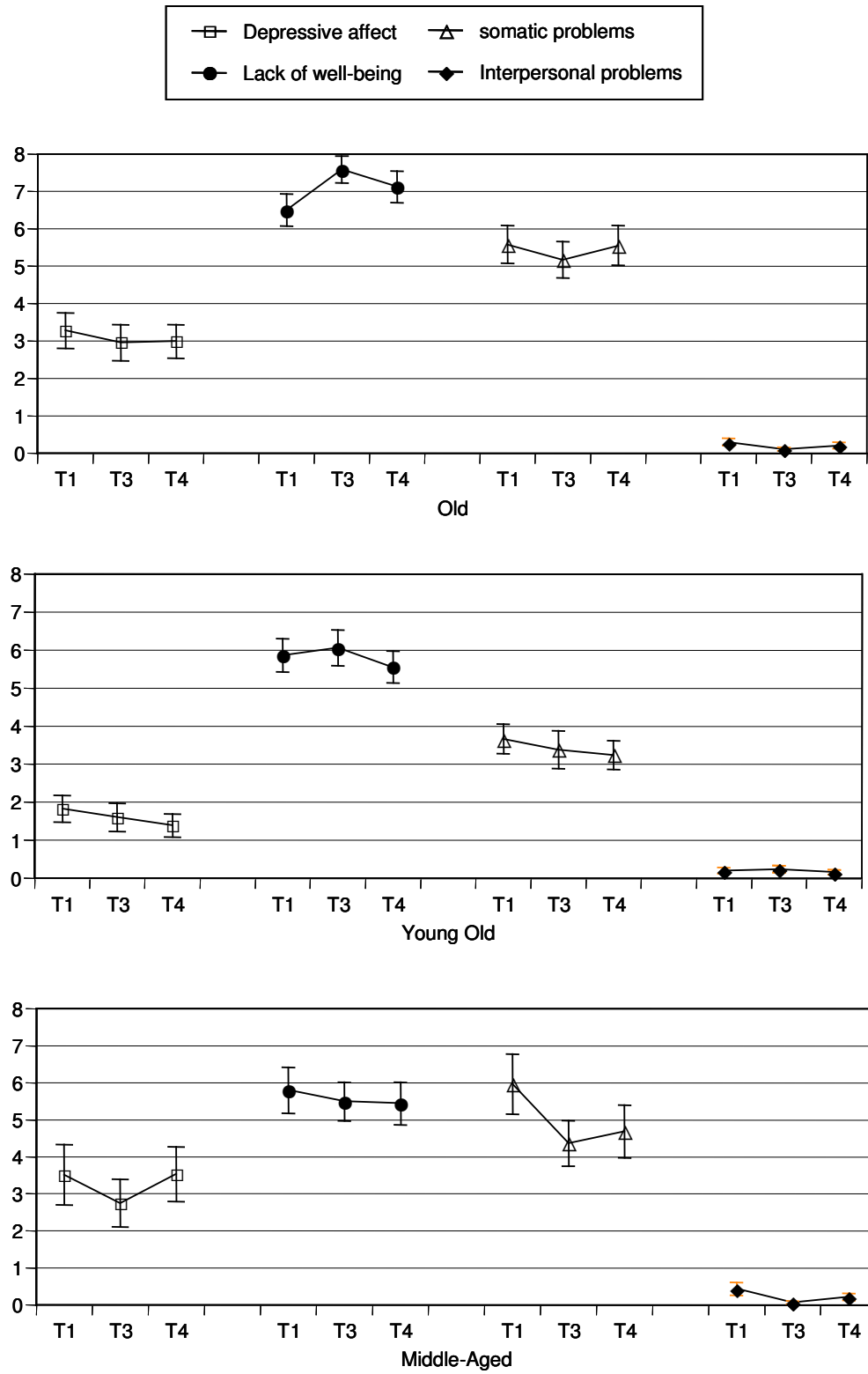


Figure A 4 Changes in CES-D subscales across occasions in the three age groups

Note: Error bars represent one standard error of the mean

8.2. Appendix B: Bivariate Correlations

Table B 1

Intercorrelations of the composite score and the subscale scores of the PGCMS within the three measurement occasions

		1			2			3		
		T1 / T3 / T4			T1 / T3 / T4			T1 / T3 / T4		
1	PGCMS Composite Score	--								
2	Non-Agitation	.86 / .89 / .90								
3	Aging-Satisfaction	.88 / .88 / .86			.57 / .62 / .67					
4	Life-Satisfaction	.84 / .90 / .88			.53 / .59 / .66			.73 / .79 / .75		

Note: All coefficients are significant at $p \leq .01$

Table B 2

Intercorrelations of the composite score and the subscale scores of the CES-D within the three measurement occasions

		1			2			3			4		
		T1 / T3 / T4			T1 / T3 / T4			T1 / T3 / T4			T1 / T3 / T4		
1	CES-D Composite Score	--											
2	Depressive Affect	.90 / .88 / .87											
3	Lack of well-being	.65 / .62 / .70			.40 / .32 / .43								
4	Somatic Problems	.83 / .83 / .82			.73 / .71 / .65			.24 / .18 / .30					
5	Interpersonal Problems	.40 / .28 / .21			.40 / .21 / .25			.17 / .13 / .04			.84 / .19 / .07		

Note: All coefficients above .16 are significant at $p \leq .05$; coefficients above .20 are significant at $p \leq .01$

Table B 3*Intercorrelations between objective indicators of vision*

		Operative eye			Better eye			Change in operative eye		Change in better eye	
		T1	T3	T4	T1	T3	T4	T3	T4	T3	T4
Operative eye	T1	--	.02	.13							
	T3		--	.62							
	T4			--							
Better eye	T1	.19	.17	.29	--	.66	.65				
	T3	.22	.51	.56		--	.81				
	T4	.19	.49	.68			--				
<i>Change in operative eye</i>	T3	-.59	.79	.42	.02	.27	.28	--	.76		
	T4	-.63	.48	.69	.09	.28	.40		--		
<i>Change in better eye</i>	T3	-.02	.31	.21	-.61	.19	.01	.26	.18	--	.80
	T4	-.06	.28	.30	-.65	-.04	.16		.28		--
Duration of impairment		.03	-.02	-.06	-.07	.00	.00	-.04	-.07	.09	.08

Note: Coefficients above .15 are significant at $p \leq .10$; coefficients above .17 are significant at $p \leq .05$; coefficients above .20 are significant at $p \leq .01$

Table B 4*Bivariate correlations of the resource and self-regulation variables*

		TGP	FGA-R	FGA-N	Opti	GSE	CPO	Life Investment			Investment Selectivity			Avail	Receiv	ISS	
								T1	T3	T4	T1	T3	T4				
Dispositional Coping																	
	TGP	--															
	FGA-R	.20*	--														
	FGA-N	.08	.36**	--													
General Expectations																	
	Optimism (Opti)	.37**	.43**	.31**	--												
	Self-Efficacy (GSE)	.44**	.63**	.29**	.55**	--											
	Powerful Others (CPO)	-.05	.34**	-.01	.20*	.29**	--										
Life Investment																	
	Average L-I_T1	.22**	.34**	.30**	.34**	.33**	.18*	--									
	L-I_T3	.20*	.21**	.11	.09	.13	.10	.48**	--								
	L-I_T4	.25**	.29**	.13	.29**	.29**	.14	.60**	.60**	--							
	Selectivity sL-I_T1	-.08	-.22**	-.20*	-.13	-.06	-.08	-.74**	-.37**	-.38**	--						
	sL-I_T3	-.07	-.15 [†]	-.03	.00	.00	-.03	-.40**	-.88**	-.47**	.44**	--					
	sL-I_T4	-.13	-.22**	-.07	-.13	-.16	-.12	-.42**	-.49**	-.80**	.48**	.53**	--				

[†]p ≤ .10; * p ≤ .05; ** p ≤ .01

Note: TGP = Tenacious Goal Pursuit, FGA = Flexible Goal Adjustment, FGA-R = FGA by Reframing, FGA-N = FGA by Orientation towards New Things

Table B 4 (continued)*Bivariate correlations of the resource and self-regulation variables*

	TGP	FGA-R	FGA-N	Opti	GSE	CPO	Life Investment			Investment Selectivity			Avail	Receiv	ISS
							T1	T3	T4	T1	T3	T4			
Life Investment															
Variability vL-I_T1	-.02	.15 [†]	.02	.24**	.23**	.12	.02	-.15 [†]	.08	.41**	.29**	.20*	.18*	-.08	.12
vL-I_T3	.16 [†]	.20*	.01	.19*	.23**	.16 [†]	.21**	.25**	.21**	.01	-.01	.05	.05	.04	.07
vL-I_T4	.09	.12	.10	.13	.17*	.20*	.14 [†]	.00	.11	.14	.17*	.27**	.14 [†]	.01	-.02
Social Support															
Perceived (Avail)	.11	.22**	.12	.42**	.29**	.45**	.11	.00	.20*	.06	.07	-.09	--		
Received (Receiv)	.04	-.07	.03	.06	-.03	.10	.11	-.02	.05	-.11	.06	.01	.32**	--	
Seeking (ISS)	-.06	.00	.01	-.01	-.05	-.07	.12	.05	.11	-.04	-.08	-.11	-.01	.37**	--
Coping Strategies in dealing with Surgery															
Acceptance	-.04	.04	.03	.05	.01	-.01	.12	.00	.04	-.05	.06	.01	.01	.13	.07
Reframing	.18*	.26**	.10	.20	.19	.27**	.17*	.05	.15 [†]	-.16 [†]	-.05	-.18*	.21*	.16 [†]	.08
Active Coping	.02	.19*	.10	.20*	.16 [†]	.22**	.25**	.18*	.13	-.18*	-.16 [†]	-.14	.01	.15 [†]	.20*
Distraction	-.06	-.04	-.04	-.03	-.04	.00	.12	.20*	.12	-.14	-.21**	-.12	-.08	.15 [†]	.30**
Humor	.08	.17 [†]	.01	.12	.08	.13	.06	.03	.08	-.02	-.05	-.06	.22**	.06	.09
Religion	.08	.16 [†]	.07	.17*	.07	.18*	.23**	.26**	.21**	-.24**	-.24**	-.15 [†]	-.01	.04	-.03
Denial	-.04	.11	-.10	.01	.07	.14 [†]	.05	.05	.07	.12	.05	.07	-.09	.00	.12

[†]p ≤ .10; * p ≤ .05; ** p ≤ .01

Note: TGP = Tenacious Goal Pursuit, FGA = Flexible Goal Adjustment, FGA-R = FGA by Reframing, FGA-N = FGA by Orientation towards New Things;

8.3. Appendix C: Results of Multiple Regressions

Predicting Criteria of Adaptation Prior to Surgery

Table C 1

Hierarchical regressions of well-being prior to surgery on resources and self-regulation

		PGCMS			CES-D		
		β	$R^2 / adj.$	ΔR^2	B^b	$R^2 / adj.$	ΔR^2
<i>Step I:</i>	Rival predictors ^a		.25			.21	
<i>Step II:</i>	FGA-R	.15 [†]			-.10		
	FGA-N	.25**	.35 / .31	.10	-.23**	.30 / .26	.09
<i>Step II:</i>	Life Investment	.18*	.28 / .24	.03	-.21**	.25 / .22	.04
<i>Step II:</i>	Partner (0 = no; 1 = yes)	-.10			-.02		
	Child (0 = no; 1 = yes)	-.00	.26	.01	-.02	.21	.00
<i>Step III:</i>	Perceiv. avail. of social support	.27**	.33 / .27	.07	-.19**	.25 / .20	.04
<i>Step II:</i>	Optimism	.33**			-.35**		
	Self-Efficacy	-.09			-.10		
	Powerful Others	.08	.41 / .36	.16	.08	.37 / .33	.18

Table C 2

Hierarchical regressions difficulties with activities prior to surgery on resources and self-regulation

		Difficulty with ADL /IADL			Difficulty with other activities		
		B^b	$R^2 / adj.$	ΔR^2	B^b	$R^2 / adj.$	ΔR^2
<i>Step I:</i>	Rival predictors ^a		.30			.25	
<i>Step II:</i>	FGA-R	.02			-.08		
	FGA-N	-.06	.30 / .27	.00	.09	.26 / .22	.00
<i>Step II:</i>	Life Investment	-.02	.30 / .27	.00	-.01	.25 / .21	.00
<i>Step II:</i>	Partner (0 = no; 1 = yes)	.02			.17*		
	Child (0 = no; 1 = yes)	.04	.30	.00	.07	.28	.03
<i>Step III:</i>	Perceiv. avail. of social support	-.16*	.33 / .29	.03	-.05	.28 / .23	.00
<i>Step II:</i>	Optimism	-.02			.09		
	Self-Efficacy	.01			-.14		
	Powerful Others	-.16*	.33 / .29	.03	-.08	.27 / .23	.03

[†] $p \leq .10$; * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$

^a Rival predictors: age / age², sex, and all vision and health indicators with unique contributions to respective criteria variance

^b Unstandardized coefficient is displayed because variables had been centered

Note: FGA-R = Flexible Goal Adjustment by Reframing, FGA-N = FGA by Orientation towards New Things

Table C 3*Hierarchical regressions of range of activities prior to surgery on resources and self-regulation*

		Range of activities other than ADL / IADL		
		β	$R^2 / adj.$	ΔR^2
<i>Step I:</i>	Rival predictors ^a		.15	
<i>Step II:</i>	TGP	.22**		
	FGA-R	.02		
	FGA-N	.06	.21 / .17	.06
<i>Step II:</i>	Life Investment	.18**	.18 / .15	.03
<i>Step II:</i>	Partner (0 = no; 1 = yes)	.14 [†]		
	Child (0 = no; 1 = yes)	.07	.18	.03
<i>Step III:</i>	Perceiv. avail. of social support	.09	.18 / .15	.01
<i>Step II:</i>	Optimism	.16 [†]		
	Self-Efficacy	.16 [†]		
	Powerful Others	-.21**	.24 / .20	.09

[†] $p \leq .10$; * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$

^aRival predictors: age², sex, and all vision and health indicators with unique contributions to respective criteria variance

^bUnstandardized coefficient is displayed because variables had been centered

Note: FGA-R = Flexible Goal Adjustment by Reframing, FGA-N = FGA by Orientation towards New Things, TGP = Tenacious Goal Pursuit

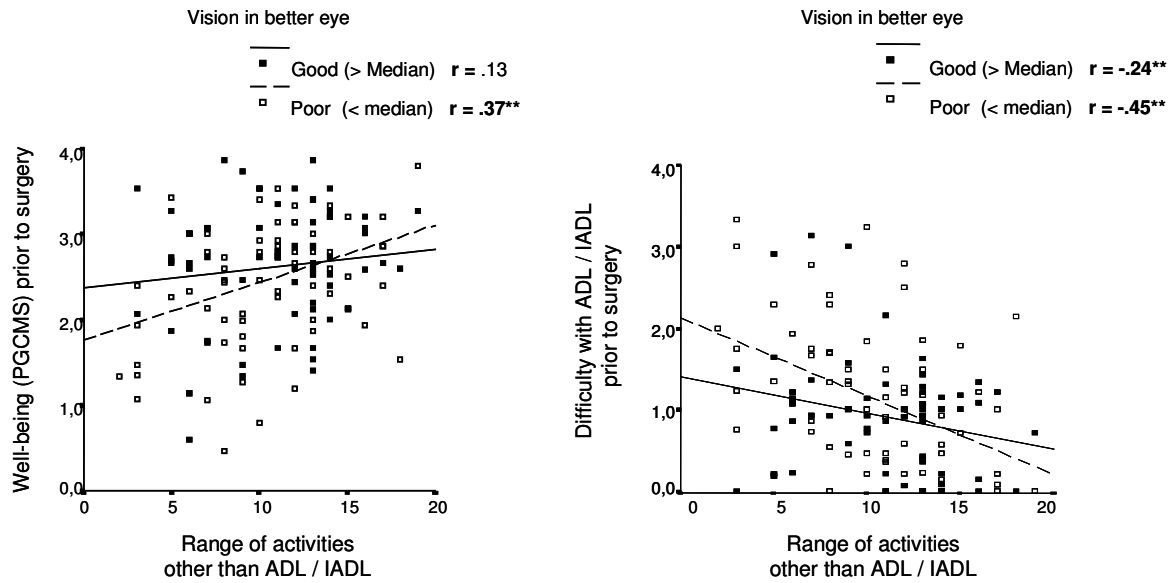


Figure C 1 Activity range buffers the negative impact of poorer visual acuity on well-being (left) and activity difficulty (right) prior to surgery

Note: displayed are zero-order correlations

Results of Multiple Regressions
Predicting Criteria of Post-Surgical Adaptation

Table C 4

Hierarchical multiple regression of well-being on vision and health indicators one week (T3) and six weeks (T4) after surgery

		PGCMS (T3)			PGCMS (T4)		
		β^b	R ²	ΔR^2	β^b	R ²	ΔR^2
<i>Step I: enter</i>	Age	-.08			Age	.10	
	Sex	-.05	.03		Sex	-.07	.03
<i>Step II: stepwise^a</i>	Subj. vision (T3)	-.29**	.23	.20	Subj. vision (T4)	-.30**	.17
	Multimorbidity	-.28**	.30	.07	Subj. strain (T4)	-.32**	.23
	Subj. vision (T1)	-.23**	.32	.02	Operative eye (T1)	-.24**	.28
	Operative eye (T1)	-.15*	.34	.02			
		Adj. R²		.31		Adj. R²	.26
		CES-D (T3)			CES-D (T4)		
		B^b	R ²	ΔR^2	B^b	R ²	ΔR^2
<i>Step I: enter</i>	Age	.06			Age ²	.20**	
	Sex	.03	.02		Sex	-.03	.08
<i>Step II: stepwise^a</i>	Subj. vision (T3)	.26**	.17	.15	Subj. strain (T4)	.35**	.22
	Change in operative eye (T3)	-.23**	.21	.05	Subj. vision (T4)	.26**	.28
	Multimorbidity	.23**	.26	.05	Operative eye (T1)	.17*	.31
		Adj. R²		.23		Adj. R²	.28

* $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$

^a Predictors include all baseline (T1) vision and health indicators, as well as change in surgery eye from T1 to T3 / T4, and all vision and health indicators at T3 / T4.

Variables are listed in their empirical order of entry (probability of $F < .05$), variables not included in the equation are not displayed.

^b Coefficients and significance pertain to the last model, unstandardized coefficients are displayed for the prediction of CES-D because predictors had been z-standardized.

Note: Subj. strain = average subjective strain experienced by additional diseases; subj. vision = subjective impairment experienced by vision problems

Table C 5

Hierarchical multiple regression of activity difficulties on vision and health indicators one week (T3) and six weeks (T4) after surgery

		ADL /IADL Difficulty (T3)			ADL /IADL Difficulty (T4)		
		<i>B</i> ^b	R ²	Δ R ²	<i>B</i> ^b	R ²	Δ R ²
<i>Step I: enter</i>	Age	.12			Age ²	.25**	
	Sex	.00	.04		Sex	-.09	.10
<i>Step II: stepwise^a</i>	Subj. vision (T3)	.34**	.23	.19	Subj. strain (T4)	.37**	.34
	Multimorbidity	-.25**	.32	.09	Multimorbidity	.26**	.41
	Subj. strain (T1)	.18*	.35	.03	Subj. vision (T4)	.19**	.45
		Adj. R²	.32			Adj. R²	.42
		Difficulty with other activities (T3)			Difficulty with other activities (T4)		
		<i>B</i> ^b	R ²	Δ R ²	<i>B</i> ^b	R ²	Δ R ²
<i>Step I: enter</i>	Age	.08			Age ²	.10	
	Sex	.01	.03		Sex	.05	.05
<i>Step II: stepwise^a</i>	Subj. vision (T3)	.52**	.33	.30	Subj. strain (T4)	.45**	.29
	Subj. strain (T1)	.22**	.38	.05	Subj. vision (T4)	.21**	.33
		Adj. R²	.36			Adj. R²	.31

* $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$

^a Predictors include all baseline (T1) vision and health indicators, as well as change in surgery eye from T1 to T3 / T4, and all vision and health indicators at T3 / T4.

Variables are listed in their empirical order of entry (probability of $F < .05$), variables not included in the equation are not displayed.

^b Coefficients and significance pertain to the last model, unstandardized coefficients are displayed because predictors had been z-standardized.

Note: Subj. strain = average subjective strain experienced by additional diseases; subj. vision = subjective impairment experienced by vision problems

Table C 6

Hierarchical multiple regression of residualized well-being on vision and health indicators one week (T3) and six weeks (T4) after surgery

		PGCMS (T3)			PGCMS (T4)		
		β^b	R ²	ΔR^2	β^b	R ²	ΔR^2
<i>Step I:</i>	Baseline PGCMS	.68**	.60		Baseline PGCMS	.75**	.57
<i>Step II: enter</i>	Age	-.10			Age	-.00	
	Sex	-.05	.61	.01	Sex	-.09	.58 .01
<i>Step III: stepwise^a</i>	Subj. vision (T1)	-.17**	.63	.02			
	Multimorbidity	-.15**	.65	.02			
		Adj. R²	.64		Adj. R²	.57	
		CES-D (T3)			CES-D (T4)		
		β^b	R ²	ΔR^2	β^b	R ²	ΔR^2
<i>Step I:</i>	Baseline CES-D	.61**	.39		Baseline CES-D	.65**	.43
<i>Step II: enter</i>	Age	.08			Age	.05	
	Sex	.06	.40	.01	Sex	.03	.43 .00
<i>Step III: stepwise^a</i>	Change in operative eye (T3)	-.28**	.48	.08			
		Adj. R²	.46		Adj. R²	.42	

* $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$

^a Predictors include all baseline (T1) vision and health indicators, as well as change in surgery eye from T1 to T3 / T4. Variables are listed in their empirical order of entry (probability of $F < .05$), variables not included in the equation are not displayed.

^b Coefficients and significance pertain to the last model.

Note: Subj. strain = average subjective strain experienced by additional diseases; subj. vision = subjective impairment experienced by vision problems

Table C 7

Hierarchical multiple regression of residualized activity difficulties on vision and health indicators one week (T3) and six weeks (T4) after surgery

		ADL /IADL Difficulty (T3)			ADL /IADL Difficulty (T4)		
		β^b	R ²	ΔR^2	β^b	R ²	ΔR^2
<i>Step I:</i>	Baseline Difficulty	.75**	.64		Baseline Difficulty	.77**	.60
<i>Step II:</i>							
<i>enter</i>	Age	.23**			Age	.18**	
	Sex	.04	.67	.03	Sex	.01	.63
<i>Step III:</i>							
<i>stepwise</i> ^a	Subj. vision (T1)	.17**	.69	.02			
		Adj. R²	.69		Adj. R²	.62	
		Difficulty with other activities (T3)			Difficulty with other activities (T4)		
		β^b	R ²	ΔR^2	β^b	R ²	ΔR^2
<i>Step I:</i>	Baseline Difficulty	.46**	.31		Baseline Difficulty	.39**	.17
<i>Step II:</i>							
<i>enter</i>	Age	.07			Age	.29**	
	Sex	-.01	.31	.00	Sex	.07	.23
<i>Step III:</i>							
<i>stepwise</i> ^a	Subj. vision (T1)	.25**	.37	.06	Subj. vision (T1)	.28**	.30
	Multimorbidity	.19**	.40	.03			
		Adj. R²	.38		Adj. R²	.28	

* $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$

^a Predictors include all baseline (T1) vision and health indicators, as well as change in surgery eye from T1 to T3 / T4. Variables are listed in their empirical order of entry (probability of $F < .05$), variables not included in the equation are not displayed.

^b Coefficients and significance pertain to the last model.

Note: Subj. strain = average subjective strain experienced by additional diseases; subj. vision = subjective impairment experienced by vision problems

Table C 8

Hierarchical regressions of well-being on resources and self-regulation one week (T3) and six weeks (T4) after surgery

		PGCMS (T3)			PGCMS (T4)		
		β	$R^2 / \text{adj.}$	ΔR^2	β	$R^2 / \text{adj.}$	ΔR^2
<i>Step I</i>	Rival predictors ^a		.34		.28		
<i>Step II</i>	FGA-R	.17**			.22**		
	FGA-N	.18**	.42 / .39	.08	.21**	.40 / .37	.12
<i>Step II</i>	Life Investment (T1)	.17*	.37 / .34	.03	-.30**	.31 / .29	.03
<i>Step II</i>	Partner (0 = no; 1 = yes)	.03			.03		
	Child (0 = no; 1 = yes)	.01	.34	.00	-.01	.29	.01
<i>Step III</i>	Perceiv. avail. of social support	.21**	.38 / .34	.04	-.30**	.37 / .33	.08
<i>Step II</i>	Optimism	.26**			.37**		
	Self-Efficacy	.15			.06		
	Powerful Others	.07	.48 / .45	.14	.10	.47 / .44	.19
		CES-D (T3)			CES-D (T4)		
		B^b	$R^2 / \text{adj.}$	ΔR^2	B^b	$R^2 / \text{adj.}$	ΔR^2
<i>Step I</i>	Rival predictors ^a		.26		.31		
<i>Step II</i>	FGA-R	.04			-.14		
	FGA-N	-.25**	.32 / .28	.06	-.18*	.38 / .34	.07
<i>Step II</i>	Life Investment (T1)	-.09	.27 / .24	.01	-.16*	.33 / .30	.02
<i>Step II</i>	Partner (0 = no; 1 = yes)	-.13			-.07		
	Child (0 = no; 1 = yes)	-.08	.29	.03	-.08	.33	.02
<i>Step III</i>	Perceiv. avail. of social support	-.09	.30 / .25	.01	-.25**	.39 / .35	.06
<i>Step II</i>	Optimism	-.15 [†]			-.16 [†]		
	Self-Efficacy	-.06			-.14		
	Powerful Others	.08	.29 / .25	.03	-.07	.39 / .35	.08

[†] $p \leq .10$; * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$

^a Rival predictors: age / age², sex, and vision and health indicators with unique contributions to respective criteria variance (see **Error! Reference source not found.**)

^b Unstandardized coefficient is displayed because variables had been centered

Note: FGA-R = Flexible Goal Adjustment by Reframing, FGA-N = FGA by Orientation towards New Things

Table C 9

Hierarchical regressions of activity difficulties on resources and self-regulation one week (T3) and six weeks (T4) after surgery

		ADL / IADL Difficulty (T3)			ADL / IADL Difficulty (T4)		
		<i>B</i> ^b	R ² / <i>adj.</i>	Δ R ²	<i>B</i> ^b	R ² / <i>adj.</i>	Δ R ²
<i>Step I</i>	Rival predictors ^a		.35			.45	
<i>Step II</i>	FGA-R	.18*			-.04		
	FGA-N	-.11	.38 / .34	.03	-.12	.47 / .44	.02
<i>Step II</i>	Life Investment (T1)	-.05	.35 / .32	.00	-.18**	.48 / .45	.03
<i>Step II</i>	Partner (0 = no; 1 = yes)	-.17*			-.08		
	Child (0 = no; 1 = yes)	-.06	.38	.03	.01	.46	.01
<i>Step III</i>	Perceiv. avail. of social support	-.07	.38 / .34	.00	-.10	.47 / .43	.01
<i>Step II</i>	Optimism	-.04			.01		
	Self-Efficacy	.04			-.08		
	Powerful Others	.00	.35 / .31	.00	-.07	.46 / .42	.01
		Difficulty with other activities (T3)			Difficulty with other activities (T4)		
		<i>B</i> ^b	R ² / <i>adj.</i>	Δ R ²	<i>B</i> ^b	R ² / <i>adj.</i>	Δ R ²
<i>Step I</i>	Rival predictors ^a		.38			.33	
<i>Step II</i>	FGA-R	-.01			-.07		
	FGA-N	-.08	.39 / .36	.01	-.05	.34 / .31	.01
<i>Step II</i>	Life Investment (T1)	-.05	.38 / .36	.00	-.09	.34 / .31	.01
<i>Step II</i>	Partner (0 = no; 1 = yes)	-.01			-.09		
	Child (0 = no; 1 = yes)	.00	.38	.00	-.04	.34	.01
<i>Step III</i>	Perceiv. avail. of social support	-.05	.38 / .35	.00	-.22**	.39 / .36	.05
<i>Step II</i>	Optimism	.09			-.10		
	Self-Efficacy	-.16 [†]			-.08		
	Powerful Others	-.06	.40 / .37	.02	-.11	.38 / .34	.05

[†] $p \leq .10$; * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$

^a Rival predictors: age², sex, and vision and health indicators with unique contributions to respective criteria variance (see Table C 5)

^b Unstandardized coefficient is displayed because variables had been centered

Note: FGA-R = Flexible Goal Adjustment by Reframing, FGA-N = FGA by Orientation towards New Things

Table C 10

Hierarchical regressions of residualized well-being on resources and self-regulation one week (T3) and six weeks (T4) after surgery

		PGCMS (T3)			PGCMS (T4)		
		β	$R^2 / adj.$	ΔR^2	β	$R^2 / adj.$	ΔR^2
<i>Step I</i>	Rival predictors ^a		.65			.58	
<i>Step II</i>	FGA-R	.12*			.11 [†]		
	FGA-N	-.01	.66 / .65	.01	-.01	.59 / .58	.01
<i>Step II</i>	Partner (0 = no; 1 = yes)	.08			.12 [†]		
	Child (0 = no; 1 = yes)	.00	.66	.01	.00	.59	.01
<i>Step III</i>	Perceiv. avail. of social support	.07	.66 / .64	.00	.11 [†]	.60 / .58	.01
<i>Step II</i>	Optimism	.05			.15*		
	Self-Efficacy	.11 [†]			.01		
	Powerful Others	.03	.67 / .66	.02	.06	.60 / .58	.02
		CES-D (T3)			CES-D (T4)		
		B^b	$R^2 / adj.$	ΔR^2	B^b	$R^2 / adj.$	ΔR^2
<i>Step I</i>	Rival predictors ^a		.48			.43	
<i>Step II</i>	FGA-R	.04			-.09		
	FGA-N	-.09	.49 / .46	.01	-.01	.44 / .42	.01
<i>Step II</i>	Partner (0 = no; 1 = yes)	.07			.04		
	Child (0 = no; 1 = yes)	-.07	.49	.01	-.05	.44	.01
<i>Step III</i>	Perceiv. avail. of social support	.02	.49 / .46	.00	-.13 [†]	.45 / .42	.01
<i>Step II</i>	Optimism	.07			.03		
	Self-Efficacy	-.04			-.11		
	Powerful Others	-.02	.48 / .45	.00	-.13 [†]	.46 / .43	.03

[†] $p \leq .10$; * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$

^a Rival predictors: baseline criterion, age, sex, and all vision and health indicators with unique contributions to respective residualized criteria variance (see Table C 6)

^b Unstandardized coefficient is displayed because variables had been centered

Note: FGA-R = Flexible Goal Adjustment by Reframing, FGA-N = FGA by Orientation towards New Things

Table C 11

Hierarchical regressions of residualized activity difficulties on resources and self-regulation one week (T3) and six weeks (T4) after surgery

		ADL / IADL Difficulty (T3)			ADL / IADL Difficulty (T4)		
		<i>B</i> ^b	<i>R</i> ² / <i>adj.</i>	ΔR^2	<i>B</i> ^b	<i>R</i> ² / <i>adj.</i>	ΔR^2
<i>Step I</i>	Rival predictors ^a		.70			.63	
<i>Step II</i>	TGP	-.11*			-.05		
	FGA-R	.10 [†]			-.09		
	FGA-N	-.02	.72 / .70	.02	-.03	.65 / .63	.02
<i>Step II</i>	Partner (0 = no; 1 = yes)	.06			.03		
	Child (0 = no; 1 = yes)	-.08	.71	.01	.02	.63	.00
<i>Step III</i>	Perceiv. avail. of social support	.00	.71 / .69	.00	-.02	.63 / .61	.00
<i>Step II</i>	Optimism	-.04			-.00		
	Self-Efficacy	.04			-.07		
	Powerful Others	.02	.70 / .68	.00	-.05	.64 / .62	.01
		Difficulty with other activities (T3)			Difficulty with other activities (T4)		
		<i>B</i> ^b	<i>R</i> ² / <i>adj.</i>	ΔR^2	<i>B</i> ^b	<i>R</i> ² / <i>adj.</i>	ΔR^2
<i>Step I</i>	Rival predictors ^a		.40			.30	
<i>Step II</i>	TGP	-.01			-.10		
	FGA-R	-.05			-.04		
	FGA-N	-.08	.41 / .37	.01	-.06	.32 / .38	.02
<i>Step II</i>	Partner (0 = no; 1 = yes)	.03			.00		
	Child (0 = no; 1 = yes)	-.05	.41	.01	-.07	.31	.01
<i>Step III</i>	Perceiv. avail. of social support	-.08	.41 / .37	.00	-.23**	.36 / .32	.05
<i>Step II</i>	Optimism	.06			-.13		
	Self-Efficacy	-.13			-.06		
	Powerful Others	-.08	.42 / .38	.02	-.16*	.36 / .33	.06

[†] $p \leq .10$; * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$

^a Rival predictors: baseline criterion, age, sex, and all vision and health indicators with unique contributions to respective residualized criteria variance (see Table C 7)

^b Unstandardized coefficient is displayed because variables had been centered

Note: TGP = Tenacious Goal Pursuit; FGA-R = Flexible Goal Adjustment by Reframing, FGA-N = FGA by Orientation towards New Things

8.4. Appendix D: Descriptives of Health, Vision and Criteria of Adaptation in Four Risk Groups

Table D 1

Comparison of age, vision and health status and adaptational criteria across four risk groups

	Low Risk (N=32)		High MM (N=30)		Low Vision (N=42)		High Risk (N=32)		Sig.-Test ^e
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	
	Age	69.6	10.82	69.8	10.48	72.8	7.61	73.9	
Multimorbidity (MM)	1.13	.83	3.90	1.06	1.40	.66	3.81^{AC}	1.03	93.9** (.68)
Vision in better eye	.91	.09	.90	.09	.54	.12	.55^{AB}	.14	120.3** (.73)
Vision in operative eye	.49	.20	.42	.22	.40	.16	.46	.13	1.6, <i>n.s.</i>
Subj. health strain	1.88	.77	2.32	.73	1.98	.70	2.53^{AC}	.55	6.3** (.13)
Subj. impairment experienced by vision problems	2.31	.54	2.37	.61	2.38	.70	2.59	.61	1.3, <i>n.s.</i>
PGCMS ^a	2.66	.82	2.50	.64	2.67	.64	2.18^{AC}	.73	3.6* (.08)
CES-D ^b	.61	.47	.69	.41	.63	.30	.91^{AC}	.51	3.5* (.07)
Difficulty with ADL / IADL ^c	.64	.46	1.21	.80	.81	.65	1.56^{AC}	.89	11.2** (.20)
Difficulty with other activities ^c	1.03	.54	1.54	.77	1.15	.62	1.68^{AC}	.90	6.2** (.12)
Range of activities (overall) ^d	11.5	3.98	10.5	3.72	10.7	3.50	10.1	4.41	0.8, <i>n.s.</i>
Range of activities (daily) ^d	3.41	1.21	2.80	1.16	3.17	1.19	3.09	1.35	1.3, <i>n.s.</i>

** $p \leq .01$, * $p \leq .05$

^a Scale range from 0 (not at all true) to 4 (very true); ^b scale range from 0 (less than a day) to 3 (most of the time); ^c scale range from 0 (very easy) to 4 (very difficult); ^d total number of activities = 19

^e F Tests with 3;132 degrees of freedom (η^2)

Note: Post-hoc Tests (Scheffé) were performed, indicated are the comparisons between each of the first three groups and the high risk group. Significant group comparisons ($p \leq .05$) are indicated by ^A (low risk vs. high risk), ^B (high MM vs. high risk) and ^C (low vision vs. high risk).

8.5. Appendix E: Complete Structural Equation Models

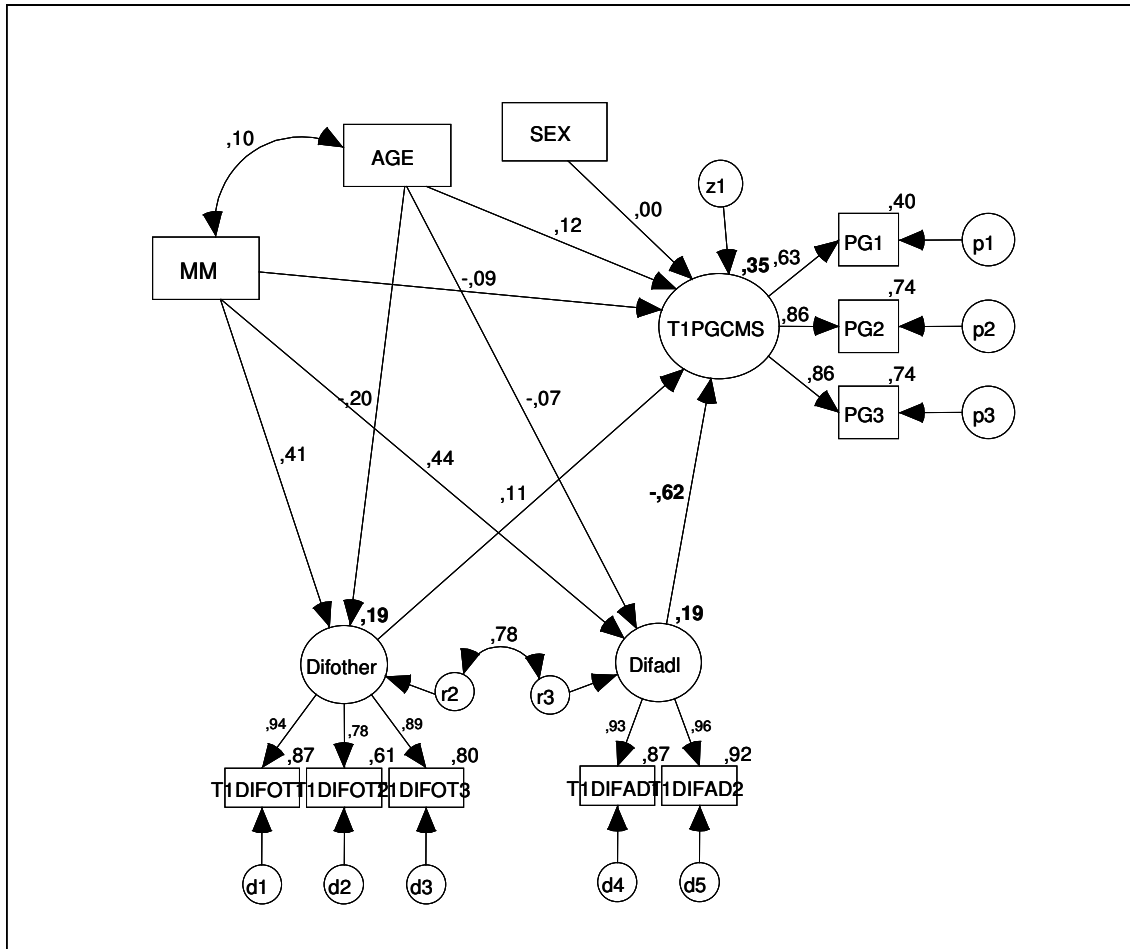


Figure E 1 Activity difficulty mediates the association between multimorbidity and well-being

Note: MM = multimorbidity; Difother = difficulty with activities other than ADL / IADL; Difadl = difficulty with ADL / IADL; PGCMS = Philadelphia Geriatric Center Morale Scale; PG1 = PGCMS subscale non-agitation; PG2 = PGCMS subscale aging satisfaction; PG3 = PGCMS subscale life satisfaction

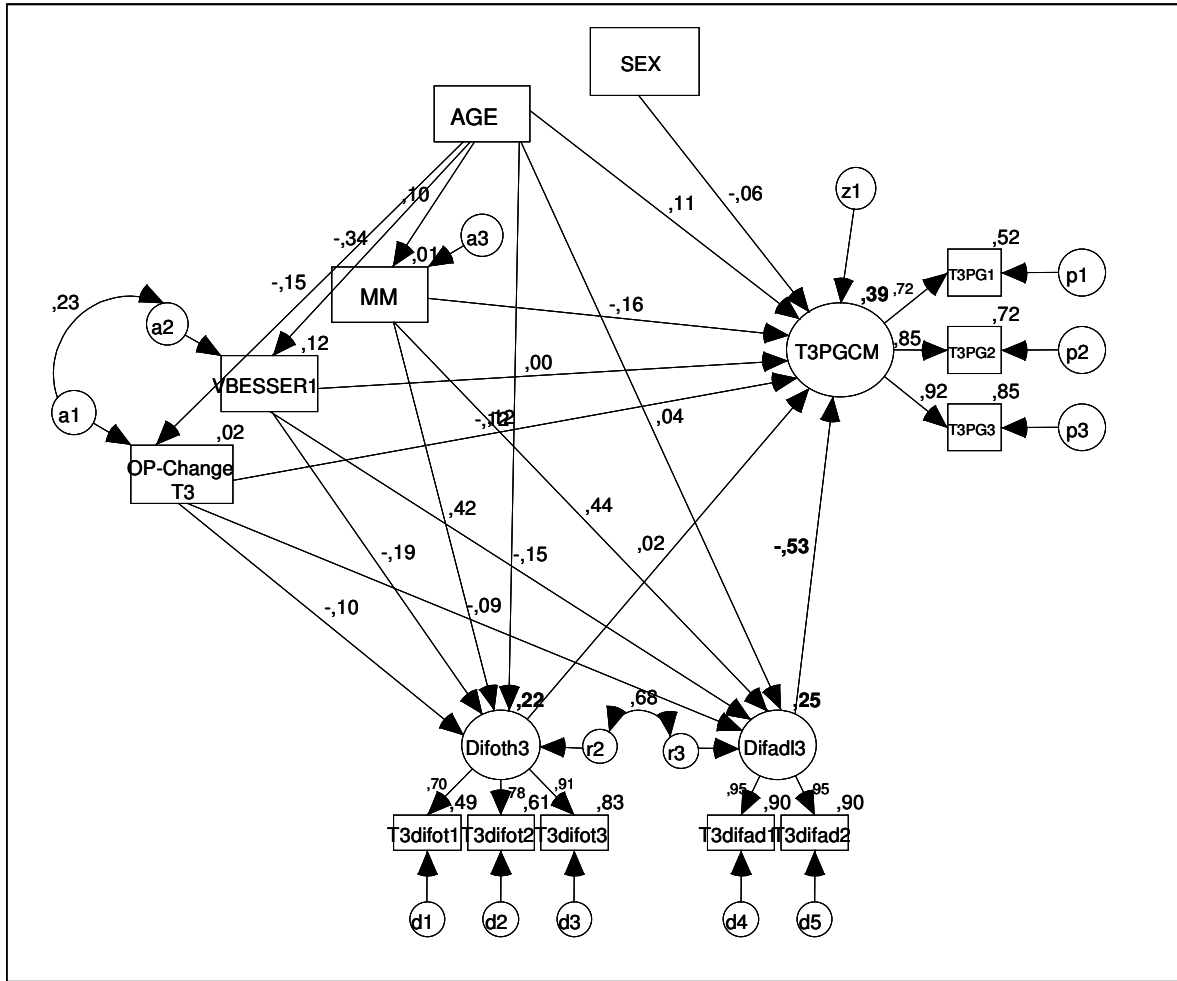


Figure E 2 Activity difficulty mediates the association between multimorbidity and well-being one week after surgery

Note: MM = multimorbidity; Difoth3 = difficulty with activities other than ADL / IADL; Difadl3 = difficulty with ADL / IADL; PGCMS = Philadelphia Geriatric Center Morale Scale; PG1 = PGCMS subscale non-agitation; PG2 = PGCMS subscale aging satisfaction; PG3 = PGCMS subscale life satisfaction; Better Eye = visual acuity in the better eye; OP-Change = visual acuity change in operative eye

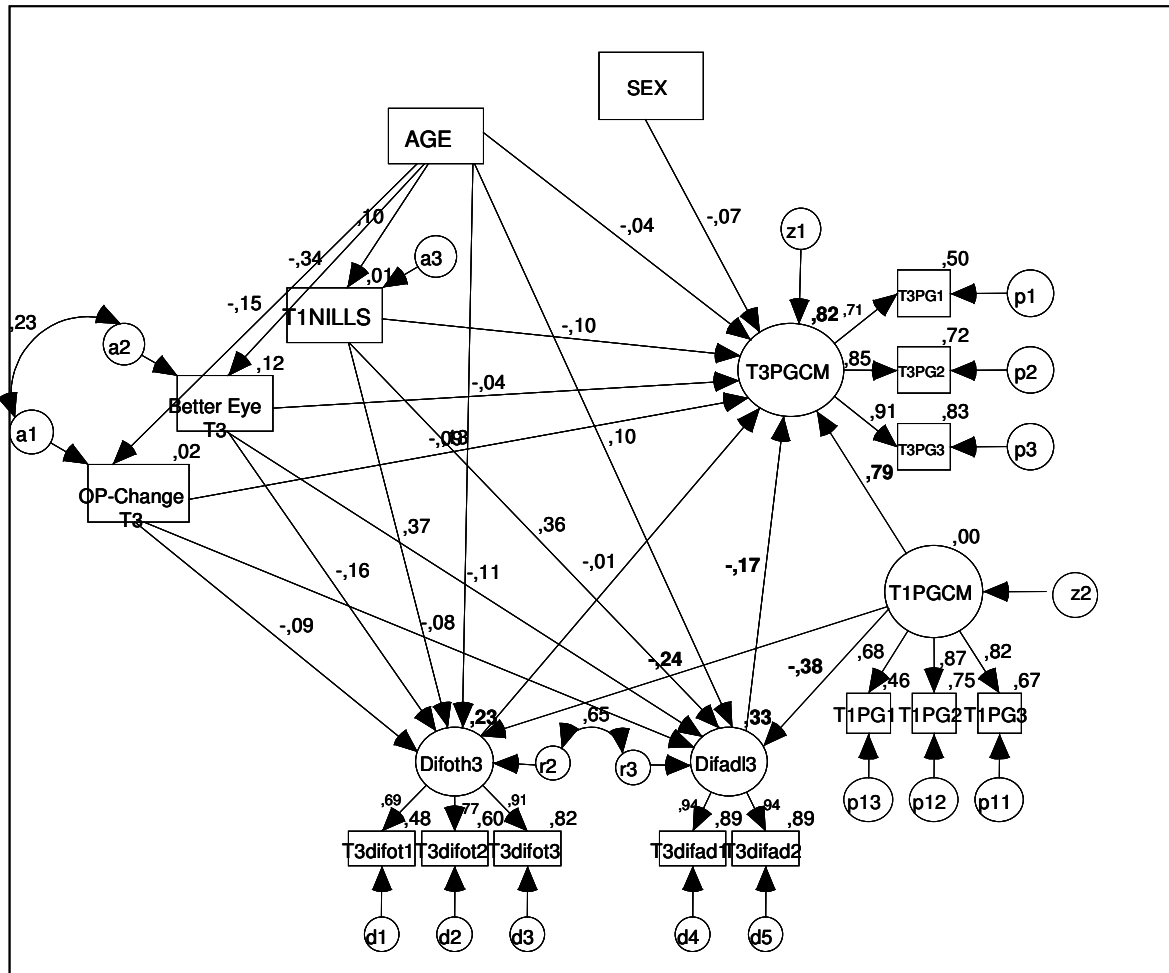


Figure E 3 Activity difficulty mediates the association between multimorbidity and change in well-being one week after surgery

Note: T1NILLS = multimorbidity; Difother = difficulty with activities other than ADL / IADL; Difadl = difficulty with ADL / IADL; PGCMS = Philadelphia Geriatric Center Morale Scale; PG1 = PGCMS subscale non-agitation; PG2 = PGCMS subscale aging satisfaction; PG3 = PGCMS subscale life satisfaction; Better Eye = visual acuity in the better eye; OP-Change = visual acuity change in operative eye

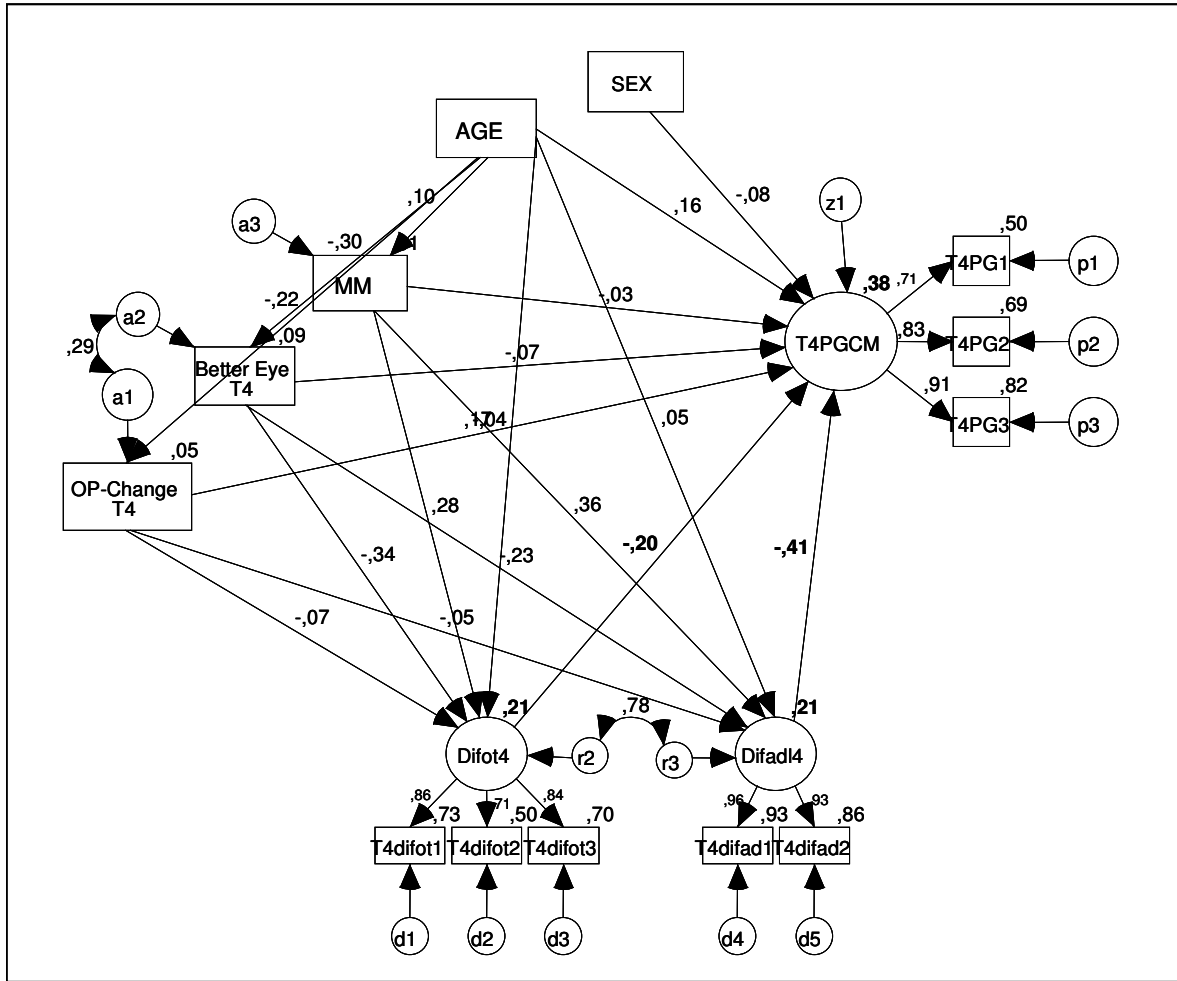


Figure E 4 Activity difficulty mediates the association between multimorbidity and well-being six weeks after surgery

Note: MM = multimorbidity; Difother = difficulty with activities other than ADL / IADL; Difadl = difficulty with ADL / IADL; PGCMS = Philadelphia Geriatric Center Morale Scale; PG1 = PGCMS subscale non-agitation; PG2 = PGCMS subscale aging satisfaction; PG3 = PGCMS subscale life satisfaction; Better Eye = visual acuity in the better eye; OP-Change = visual acuity change in operative eye

8.6. Appendix F: Comparison of Four Groups Defined by Risk Status and Outcome Level

Table F 1

Age, gender and family status distribution in four groups defined by risk status and outcome level

	Vulnerable (N=35)	Normal (N=21)	Non-Resilient (N=30)	Resilient (N=17)	Sig.-Test ^e
Age (M / SD)	71.8 / 9.00	71.1 / 9.91	71.1 / 11.71	73.4 / 8.39	0.3, <i>n.s.</i>
% women	71.4	60.0	76.7	70.6	2.2, <i>n.s.</i>
% with children	81.0	88.6	80.0	82.4	1.04, <i>n.s.</i>
% with partner	52.4	51.4	40.0	47.1	1.1, <i>n.s.</i>

** $p \leq .01$, * $p \leq .05$

^aF-Test or chi-square test with 3;99 degrees of freedom (Eta^2)

Table F 2

Comparison of vision and health status and adaptational criteria across four groups defined by risk status and outcome level

		Vulnerable (N=35)		Normal (N=21)		Non-Resilient (N=30)		Resilient (N=17)		Sig.-Test ^e
		M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	
Multimorbidity (MM)										93.9** (.68)
Vision in better eye	T1	.68	.20	.69	.24	.66	.24	.78	.20	1.1, <i>n.s.</i>
	T4	.85	.14	.85	.18	.80	.19	.84	.18	0.7, <i>n.s.</i>
Vision in operative eye	T1	.50	.14	.41	.22	.43	.16	.40	.17	1.4, <i>n.s.</i>
	T4	.82	.15	.78	.21	.73	.21	.67	.24	1.9, <i>n.s.</i>
Subj. health strain	T1	2.12	.76	1.94	.73	2.53	.54	2.52^B	.69	5.43** (.14)
Subj. impairment experienced by vision problems	T1	2.48	.68	2.34	.64	2.67	.71	2.29	.47	1.78, <i>n.s.</i>
PGCMS ^a	T1	1.79	.62	3.16	.35	1.84	.53	3.05^A	.31	67.02** (.67)
	T3	2.17	.63	3.25	.36	1.89	.70	2.91^B	.49	38.70** (.54)
	T4	1.97	.56	3.33	.32	1.97	.60	3.25^A	.36	60.48** (.65)
CES-D ^b	T1	.87	.43	.51	.30	1.10	.46	.47^A	.27	17.38** (.35)
	T3	.76	.28	.49	.21	.99	.48	.60^A	.42	11.11** (.25)
	T4	.96	.33	.38	.18	1.01	.45	.48^A	.27	27.71** (.46)
Difficulty with ADL / IADL ^c	T1	1.05	.59	.63	.54	1.81	.89	.98^A	.54	17.14** (.34)
	T3	.87	.68	.62	.53	1.70	.89	1.16^A	.79	12.77** (.28)
	T4	.98	.58	.73	.61	1.87	.84	1.22^A	.82	14.48** (.31)
Difficulty with other activities ^c	T1	1.35	.63	1.05	.53	1.80	.87	1.61^A	.78	6.69** (.17)
	T3	1.49	.84	1.09	.54	1.90	.77	1.79^A	.89	7.30** (.18)
	T4	1.33	.72	.96	.53	1.70	.63	1.21^A	.87	6.90** (.17)
Range of activities ^d		9.76	3.52	11.32	3.81	8.75	3.78	10.53	3.89	2.84* (.08)

** $p \leq .01$, * $p \leq .05$

^a Scale range from 0 (not at all true) to 4 (very true); ^b scale range from 0 (less than a day) to 3 (most of the time); ^c Scale range from 0 (very easy) to 4 (very difficult); ^d total number of activities = 19

^e F Tests with 3;99 degrees of freedom (η^2)

Note: Contrast analyses were performed comparing normal and non-resilient individuals with resilient patients. Significant group comparisons are indicated by ^A (resilient vs. non-resilient), and ^B (resilient vs. normal)

Table F 3

Comparison of resources and life investment across four groups defined by risk status and outcome level

		Vulnerable (N=35)		Normal (N=21)		Non-Resilient (N=30)		Resilient (N=17)		Sig.-Test ^d
		M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	
Tenacious goal pursuit ^a		1.90	.40	2.15	.41	2.06	.36	2.06	.47	1.62, <i>n.s.</i>
Flexible goal adjustment (reframing) ^a		2.25	.77	2.70	.51	2.38	.61	2.99^A	.64	5.91** (.15)
Flexible goal adjustment (orientation towards new things) ^a		2.35	.40	2.73	.48	2.47	.62	2.96^A	.64	5.30** (.14)
Generalized self- efficacy ^b		2.73	.59	3.16	.43	2.77	.53	3.18^A	.44	5.90** (.15)
Dispositional optimism ^b		2.59	.42	3.13	.39	2.66	.47	3.24^A	.53	12.71** (.28)
Control believes ^b		3.10	.55	3.39	.58	2.81	.72	3.21^A	.53	5.0** (.13)
Availability of social support ^b		3.10	.78	3.60	.49	2.85	.74	3.50^A	.53	8.54** (.21)
Life investment ^a	T1	2.29	.42	2.42	.54	2.23	.42	2.41	.53	1.10, <i>n.s.</i>
	T3	1.90	.55	1.97	.71	1.92	.47	1.92	.67	0.06, <i>n.s.</i>
	T4	2.12	.55	2.23	.60	2.18	.50	2.20	.64	0.17, <i>n.s.</i>
Investment variability	T1	1.17	.34	1.12	.32	1.15	.29	1.25	.36	0.56, <i>n.s.</i>
	T3	1.08	.34	1.00	.28	1.09	.31	1.23^B	.32	2.05 [†] (.06)
	T4	1.01	.35	1.04	.30	1.10	.34	1.19	.33	1.20, <i>n.s.</i>
Investment selectivity ^c	T1	2.24	1.64	2.37	1.75	2.40	1.52	2.41	1.62	0.05, <i>n.s.</i>
	T3	3.48	2.20	3.34	2.60	3.50	2.01	3.76	2.49	0.12, <i>n.s.</i>
	T4	2.71	2.26	2.60	2.05	2.47	1.89	2.82	1.59	0.14, <i>n.s.</i>

** $p \leq .01$, * $p \leq .05$, [†] $p \leq .10$

^a Scale range from 0 (not at all true) to 4 (very true); ^b scale range from 1 (not at all) to 4 (very much);

^c total number of domains = 10

^d F Tests with 3;99 degrees of freedom (Eta²)

Note: Contrast analyses were performed comparing normal and non-resilient individuals with resilient patients.
Significant group comparisons are indicated by ^A (resilient vs. non-resilient), and ^B (resilient vs. normal)

Table F 4*Comparison of coping strategies across four groups defined by risk status and outcome level*

	Vulnerable (N=35)		Normal (N=21)		Non-Resilient (N=30)		Resilient (N=17)		Sig.-Test ^b
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	
Acceptance ^a	3.10	.58	3.04	.87	3.03	.60	3.35	.63	0.89, <i>n.s.</i>
Positive Reframing	2.67	.89	2.71	.67	2.58	.82	3.18^{A, B}	.53	2.48 [†] (.07)
Humor	1.81	.81	1.81	.71	1.53	.52	1.85	.66	1.31, <i>n.s.</i>
Instrumental support seeking	1.52	.62	1.58	.68	1.80	.66	1.75	.95	0.86, <i>n.s.</i>
Receiving emotional support	2.29	.89	2.76	.90	2.67	.84	2.79	.99	1.48, <i>n.s.</i>
Religion	1.81	1.10	1.83	1.04	1.61	.74	1.56	.95	0.67, <i>n.s.</i>
Active	2.14	.95	2.11	.81	2.0	.83	2.32	.73	0.55, <i>n.s.</i>
Distraction	2.22	.93	1.81	.86	2.13	.87	2.12	1.04	1.56, <i>n.s.</i>
Denial	1.42	.57	1.21	.41	1.41	.57	1.65^B	.95	2.04 [†] (.06)

** $p \leq .01$, * $p \leq .05$, † $p \leq .10$ ^a Scale range from 1 (not at all) to 4 (very much);^b F Tests with 3;99 degrees of freedom (η^2)

Note: Contrast analyses were performed comparing normal and non-resilient individuals with resilient patients.
Significant group comparisons are indicated by ^A (resilient vs. non-resilient), and ^B (resilient vs. normal)

8.7. Appendix G: Comparison of Patients with and without Partner

Table G 1

Comparison of vision and health status and adaptational criteria in patients with and without partner

		No Partner		Partner		Sig.-Test ^e
		M	SD	M	SD	
Multimorbidity (MM)		2.46	1.47	2.45	1.67	0.0, <i>n.s.</i>
Vision in better eye	T1	.66	.22	.75	.20	6.13* (.04)
Vision in operative eye	T1	.43	.20	.45	.16	0.36, <i>n.s.</i>
Subj. health strain	T1	2.26	.78	2.05	.66	2.97 [†] (.02)
	T3	2.20	.73	2.11	.64	0.61, <i>n.s.</i>
	T4	2.34	.68	2.17	.70	1.96, <i>n.s.</i>
Subj. impairment experienced by vision problems	T1	2.50	.65	2.32	.59	2.90 [†] (.02)
	T3	2.11	.77	1.92	.77	2.06, <i>n.s.</i>
	T4	1.97	.80	1.65	.64	6.57** (.05)
PGCMS ^a	T1	2.50	.77	2.53	.68	0.45, <i>n.s.</i>
	T3	2.54	.77	2.76	.68	2.92 [†] (.02)
	T4	2.59	.76	2.79	.71	2.55 [†] (.02)
CES-D ^b	T1	.76	.47	.65	.39	2.58 [†] (.02)
	T3	.74	.42	.59	.35	5.06* (.04)
	T4	.75	.44	.58	.10	5.59* (.04)
Difficulty with ADL / IADL ^c	T1	1.12	.85	.94	.71	1.65, <i>n.s.</i>
	T3	1.31	.81	.81	.66	8.28** (.06)
	T4	1.52	.73	1.33	.82	4.47* (.03)
Difficulty with other activities ^c	T1	1.52	.73	1.33	.82	0.64, <i>n.s.</i>
	T3	1.26	.83	.96	.79	2.10, <i>n.s.</i>
	T4	1.40	.68	1.05	.65	9.42** (.07)
Range of activities ^d		9.99	4.11	11.44	3.50	4.90* (.04)

** $p \leq .01$, * $p \leq .05$, [†] $p \leq .10$

^a Scale range from 0 (not at all true) to 4 (very true); ^b scale range from 0 (less than a day) to 3 (most of the time); ^c Scale range from 0 (very easy) to 4 (very difficult); ^d total number of activities = 19

^e F Tests with 1;134 degrees of freedom (η^2)

Table G 2*Comparison of resources and life investment in patients with and without partner*

	No Partner		Partner		Sig.-Test ^e	
	M	SD	M	SD		
Tenacious goal pursuit ^a	2.03	.39	2.13	.44	1.76, <i>n.s.</i>	
Flexible goal adjustment (reframing) ^a	2.78	.58	2.43	.67	11.01** (.08)	
Flexible goal adjustment (orientation towards new things) ^a	2.68	.61	2.60	.54	0.59, <i>n.s.</i>	
Generalized self-efficacy ^b	3.00	.55	2.99	.47	0.14, <i>n.s.</i>	
Dispositional optimism ^b	2.94	.50	2.82	.49	0.57, <i>n.s.</i>	
Control believes ^b	3.15	.64	3.09	.67	0.29, <i>n.s.</i>	
Availability of social support ^b	3.24	.78	3.43	.56	2.54 [†] (.02)	
Life investment ^a	T1	2.36	.52	2.33	.45	0.14, <i>n.s.</i>
	T3	2.01	.57	1.95	.67	0.36, <i>n.s.</i>
	T4	2.20	.54	2.25	.90	0.31, <i>n.s.</i>
Investment variability	T1	1.22	.32	1.08	.32	6.57** (.05)
	T3	1.14	.30	.98	.29	10.45** (.07)
	T4	1.12	.29	.98	.30	8.10, (.06)
Investment selectivity ^c	T1	2.39	1.54	2.38	1.74	0.00, <i>n.s.</i>
	T3	3.14	2.05	3.53	2.54	0.96, <i>n.s.</i>
	T4	2.73	1.70	2.52	1.99	0.45, <i>n.s.</i>

** $p \leq .01$, * $p \leq .05$, [†] $p \leq .10$ ^a Scale range from 0 (not at all true) to 4 (very true); ^b scale range from 1 (not at all) to 4 (very much);^c total number of domains = 10^d F Tests with 1;134 degrees of freedom (Eta^2)

Table G 3*Comparison of coping strategies in patients with and without partner*

	No Partner		Partner		Sig.-Test ^e
	M	SD	M	SD	
Acceptance ^a	3.09	.63	3.05	.79	0.15, <i>n.s.</i>
Positive Reframing	2.71	.81	2.80	.74	0.44, <i>n.s.</i>
Humor	1.82	1.03	1.64	.81	0.00, <i>n.s.</i>
Instrumental support seeking	1.67	.65	1.67	.76	0.00, <i>n.s.</i>
Receiving emotional support	2.51	.88	2.83	.91	4.41* (.03)
Religion	1.82	1.03	1.64	.81	1.36, <i>n.s.</i>
Active	2.24	.88	1.98	.75	3.21† (.02)
Distraction	2.02	.84	2.01	.95	0.13, <i>n.s.</i>
Denial	1.39	.65	1.29	.49	1.09, <i>n.s.</i>

** $p \leq .01$, * $p \leq .05$, † $p \leq .10$ ^a Scale range from 1 (not at all) to 4 (very much);^b F Tests with 1;134 degrees of freedom (η^2)

8.8. Appendix H: Additional Information on Measures (German Items used in the Study)

Life Investment

Im folgenden geht es um Dinge und Themen, an die Sie in Ihrem täglichen Leben vielleicht denken oder für die Sie etwas tun.

Wir möchten Sie bitten, für jedes dieser Themen einzuschätzen, wie sehr Sie gegenwärtig daran denken oder etwas dafür tun.

(1-5: gar nicht, wenig, teils teils, viel, sehr viel)

Ihre Gesundheit:

Ihre geistige Leistungsfähigkeit

(z.B. Ihr Gedächtnis):

Ihre Hobbies und andere Interessen:

Die Beziehungen zu Ihren Freunden und Bekannten:

Ihre Sexualität

Das Wohlergehen Ihrer Angehörigen

Ihre berufliche oder eine andere vergleichbare Tätigkeit

Ihre Unabhängigkeit

Ihr Leben insgesamt

Ihr Sterben und Ihr Tod

Depressive Symptoms: Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression

Scale (CES-D)

In folgenden geht es darum, wie Sie sich in der letzten Woche gefühlt haben. Beurteilen Sie bitte, inwiefern die folgenden Aussagen auf Ihr Befinden in der letzten Woche zutreffen.

(0-3: kaum bzw. gar nicht, manchmal, öfter, meistens)

Während der letzten Woche ...

... haben mich Dinge beunruhigt, die mir sonst nichts ausmachen

... hatte ich kaum Appetit

... konnte ich meine trübsinnige Laune nicht loswerden

... kam ich mir genauso gut vor wie andere

... hatte ich Mühe, mich zu konzentrieren

... war ich deprimiert / niedergeschlagen

... war alles anstrengend für mich

... dachte ich voller Hoffnung an die Zukunft

... dachte ich, das Leben ist ein einziger Fehlschlag

... hatte ich oft Angst

... habe ich schlecht geschlafen

... war ich fröhlich gestimmt

... habe ich weniger als sonst geredet

Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D, cont.)

... fühlte ich mich einsam
... waren die Leute unfreundlich zu mir
... habe ich das Leben genossen
... mußte ich manchmal weinen
... war ich traurig
... hatte ich das Gefühl, daß mich die Leute nicht leiden können
... bin ich überhaupt nicht in Schwung gekommen

Philadelphia Geriatric Center Morale-Scale (PGCMS)

Bitte kreuzen Sie an, inwieweit die Aussage im allgemeinen auf Sie persönlich zutrifft.

(0-4: trifft gar nicht zu, trifft eher nicht zu, unbestimmt, trifft eher zu, trifft genau zu); 1-6 non-agitation, 7-11 aging satisfaction, 12-15 life satisfaction)

Dieses Jahr rege ich mich über Kleinigkeiten auf.
Ich mache mir oft solche Sorgen, daß ich nicht einschlafen kann.
Ich habe vor vielen Dingen Angst.
Ich werde häufiger wütend als früher.
Ich nehme die Dinge schwer.
Ich rege mich leicht auf.

Je älter ich werde, desto schlimmer wird alles.
Ich habe genauso viel Schwung wie letztes Jahr.
Je älter ich werde, desto weniger nützlich bin ich.
Mit zunehmendem Alter ist mein Leben besser, als ich erwartet habe.
Ich bin jetzt genauso glücklich, wie ich es in jüngeren Jahren war.
Manchmal glaube ich, daß das Leben nicht lebenswert ist.
Das Leben ist die meiste Zeit hart für mich.
Zur Zeit bin ich zufrieden mit meinem Leben.
Ich bin über vieles traurig.

Belief in Powerful Others

(1-4: Stimmt nicht, stimmt kaum, stimmt eher, stimmt genau)

Wenn ich regelmäßig einen guten Arzt aufsuche, werde ich kaum Gesundheitsprobleme haben.
Wenn es um die Gesundheit geht, ist es am besten, sich auf die Experten zu verlassen.
Wie rasch ich wieder von einer Erkrankung genesen, hängt ganz davon ab, welche Hilfe ich von anderen bekomme.
Der beste Weg, gesund zu bleiben, ist, die Anordnungen der Ärzte zu befolgen.

General Self-Efficacy

(1-4: stimmt nicht, stimmt kaum, stimmt eher, stimmt genau)

Wenn sich Widerstände auftun, finde ich Mittel und Wege, mich durchzusetzen.

Die Lösung schwieriger Probleme gelingt mir immer, wenn ich mich darum bemühe

Es bereitet mir keine Schwierigkeiten, meine Absichten und Ziele zu verwirklichen

In unerwarteten Situationen weiß ich immer, wie ich mich verhalten soll

Auch bei überraschenden Ereignissen glaube ich, daß ich gut mit ihnen zurechtkommen kann.

Schwierigkeiten sehe ich gelassen entgegen, weil ich meinen Fähigkeiten immer vertrauen kann.

Was auch immer passiert, ich werde schon klarkommen.

Für jedes Problem kann ich eine Lösung finden.

Wenn eine neue Sache auf mich zukommt, weiß ich, wie ich damit umgehen kann.

Wenn ein Problem auftaucht, kann ich es aus eigener Kraft meistern.

Optimism

(1-4: Stimmt nicht, stimmt kaum, stimmt eher, stimmt genau)

In unsicheren Zeiten erwarte ich gewöhnlich das Beste.

Wenn etwas schiefgehen kann in meinem Leben, dann wird es auch

schiefgehen.

Ich blicke immer optimistisch in meine Zukunft.

Ich erwarte selten, daß die Dinge gut für mich laufen.

Ich zähle selten darauf, daß mir etwas Gutes passiert.

Im großen und ganzen erwarte ich, daß mir mehr gute Dinge als schlechte Dinge passieren.

Tenacious Goal Pursuit / Flexible Goal Adjustment

(0-4: trifft gar nicht zu, trifft eher nicht zu, unbestimmt, trifft eher zu, trifft genau zu)

TGP, FGA-N (FGA through Orientation towards New things)

Wenn ich mich in etwas verrannt habe, fällt es mir schwer, einen neuen Weg einzuschlagen.

Je schwieriger ein Ziel zu erreichen ist, um so erstrebenswerter erscheint es mir oft.

Bei der Durchsetzung meiner Interessen kann ich sehr hartnäckig sein.

Auch im größten Unglück finde ich oft noch einen Sinn.

Wenn sich mir Schwierigkeiten in den Weg legen, verstärke ich gewöhnlich meine Anstrengungen erheblich.

Um Enttäuschungen von vornherein zu vermeiden, stecke ich meine Ansprüche nicht allzu hoch.

Tenacious Goal Pursuit / Flexible Goal Adjustment (cont.)

Ich neige dazu, auch in aussichtslosen Situationen zu kämpfen.

Selbst wenn mir etwas gründlich schiefgeht, sehe ich doch irgendwo einen kleinen Fortschritt.

Ein Gebiet, auf dem ich von anderen übertroffen werde, verliert für mich an Bedeutung.

Ich verzichte auch mal auf einen Wunsch, wenn er mir schwer erreichbar scheint.

Wenn ich auf unüberwindbare Hindernisse stoße, suche ich mir lieber ein neues Ziel.

Das Leben ist viel angenehmer, wenn ich mir keine hohen Ziele stecke.

Viele Probleme schaffe ich mir selbst, weil ich überhöhte Ansprüche habe.

Wenn ich mich lange vergeblich mit einem Problem auseinandersetze, merke ich oft, daß ich im Grunde auch ohne eine Lösung ganz gut zurechtkomme.

Im allgemeinen trauere ich verpaßten Chancen nicht lange nach.

Veränderten Umständen kann ich mich im allgemeinen recht gut anpassen.

Ich kann auch dem Verzicht etwas abgewinnen.

Ich vermeide es, mich mit Problemen auseinanderzusetzen, für die ich keine Lösung habe.

Ich merke im allgemeinen recht gut, wann ich an die Grenzen meiner Möglichkeiten komme.

Wenn etwas nicht nach meinen Wünschen läuft, gebe ich eher meine Wünsche auf, als lange zu kämpfen.

Nach schweren Enttäuschungen wende ich mich bald neuen Aufgaben zu.

Vor ernststen Problemen verschließe ich manchmal die Augen.

Wenn ich nicht bekomme, was ich will, sehe ich das auch als eine Möglichkeit, mich in Gelassenheit zu üben.

Auch wenn mir ein Wunsch nicht erfüllt wird, ist das für mich kein Grund zur Verzweiflung: es gibt ja noch andere Dinge im Leben.

Ich kann auch den unangenehmen Dingen des Lebens leicht eine gute Seite abgewinnen.

Mit Niederlagen kann ich mich nur schlecht abfinden.

Selbst wenn alles aussichtslos erscheint, suche ich noch nach Möglichkeiten, die Lage unter Kontrolle zu bringen.

Wenn ich mir einmal etwas in den Kopf gesetzt habe, lasse ich mich auch durch große Schwierigkeiten nicht davon abbringen.

Wenn ich in Schwierigkeiten stecke, frage ich mich sofort, wie ich das Beste daraus machen kann.

Ich will nur dann wirklich zufrieden sein, wenn sich meine Wünsche ohne Abstriche erfüllt haben.

Brief-Cope

Im folgenden geht es darum, wie Sie sich in der letzten Woche gefühlt haben, wenn Sie an die bevorstehende Operation dachten. Beurteilen Sie bitte, inwiefern die folgenden Aussagen auf Ihr Denken und Handeln in der letzten Woche zutreffen.

(1-4: ueberhaupt nicht, ein bischen, ziemlich, sehr)

1. Self-distraction, items 1 and 19; 2. Active coping, items 2 and 7
3. Denial, items 3 and 8; 4. Substance use, items 4 and 11
5. Use of emotional support, items 5 and 15
6. Use of instrumental support, items 10 and 23
7. Behavioral disengagement, items 6 and 16
9. Positive reframing, items 12 and 17
8. Venting, items 9 and 21; 10. Planning, items 14 and 25
11. Humor, items 18 and 28; 12. Acceptance, items 20 and 24
13. Religion, items 22 and 27; 14. Self-blame, items 13 and 26

1. Ich habe mich mit Arbeit oder anderen Sachen beschäftigt, um auf andere Gedanken zu kommen.
2. Ich habe mich darauf konzentriert, etwas an meiner Situation zu verändern
3. Ich habe mir eingeredet, daß das alles nicht wahr ist.
4. Ich habe Alkohol oder andere Mittel zu mir genommen, um mich besser zu fühlen.
5. Ich habe aufmunternde Unterstützung von anderen erhalten.
6. Ich habe es aufgegeben, mich damit zu beschäftigen.
7. Ich habe aktiv gehandelt, um die Situation zu verbessern.
8. Ich wollte einfach nicht glauben, daß mir das passiert.
9. Ich habe meinen Gefühlen freien Lauf gelassen.
10. Ich habe andere Menschen um Hilfe und Rat gebeten.

11. Um das durchzustehen, habe ich mich mit Alkohol oder anderen Mitteln besänftigt.
12. Ich habe versucht, die Dinge von einer positiveren Seite zu betrachten.
13. Ich habe mich selbst kritisiert (und mir Vorwürfe gemacht).
14. Ich habe versucht, mir einen Plan zu überlegen, was ich tun kann.
15. Jemand hat mich getröstet und mir Verständnis entgegengebracht.
16. Ich habe versucht, die Situation in den Griff zu kriegen.
17. Ich habe versucht, etwas Gutes in dem zu finden, was mir passiert ist.
18. Ich habe Witze darüber gemacht.
19. Ich habe etwas unternommen, um mich abzulenken (wie z.B. Musik hören oder Einkaufen).
20. Ich habe mich damit abgefunden, daß es passiert ist.
21. Ich habe offen gezeigt, wie schlecht ich mich fühle.
22. Ich habe versucht, Halt in meinem Glauben zu finden.
23. Ich habe versucht, von anderen Menschen Rat oder Hilfe einzuholen.
24. Ich habe gelernt, damit zu leben.
25. Ich habe mir viele Gedanken darüber gemacht, was hier das Richtige wäre.
26. Ich habe mir für die Dinge, die mir widerfahren sind, selbst die Schuld gegeben.
27. Ich habe gebetet oder meditiert.

PANAS

Im Anschluß finden Sie eine Liste von Wörtern, die unterschiedliche Gefühle beschreiben. Bitte kreuzen Sie für jedes Wort an, wie sehr dieses Gefühl am heutigen Tag auf Sie zutrifft. Machen Sie bitte für jedes Wort eine Angabe.

(1-4: ueberhaupt nicht, ein bischen, ziemlich, sehr)

Positive Affect***Negative Affect***

Aktiv	Betruebt
Munter	Beschaemt
Befluegelt	Schuldig
Freudig erregt	Aufgeregt
Begeistert	Feindselig
Stark	Reizbar
Stolz	Veraengstigt
Entschlossen	Nervoes
aufmerksam	Durcheinander
Interessiert	Besorgt