

## Annual Report 1999

**Annual Report 1999** innehåller totalt **143** referenser sorterade efter försteförfattarens efternamn. Under året anställda forskare vid Psykologiska institutionen är markerade med blå färg.

### Lite statistik

- Av 143 bidrag är 42 "in press".
- 70 referenser avser artiklar i vetenskapliga tidskrifter (Journal). Av dessa var 25 st "in press".
- 44 referenser avser böcker eller bokkapitel (Book (chapter)). Av dessa var 17 "in press".
- 11 referenser avser rapporter (Report).
- 14 referenser avser konferensbidrag (Proceedings).
- 13 referenser avser doktorsavhandlingar (Dissertations) som lagts fram under året.
- 1999 är alla bidrag utom ett på engelska, vilket avspeglar reglerna för att komma med i Annual Report vid denna tid. Det övriga bidraget är på tyska.

**Referens:** Ahlberg-Hultén, G. (1999). *Psychological demands and decision latitude within health care work. Relation to health and significance*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University. (Doctoral dissertation).

**Abstract:** The general aim of this thesis is to provide a scientific evaluation of the psychosocial work environment for health care personnel. The theoretical basis is the demand-control model developed by Karasek and Theorell. The model consists of the dimensions psychological demands and decision latitude, the latter is a combination of intellectual discretion and authority over decision. The results in study I indicated that there are strong relationships between job strain, high psychological demands and low decision latitude, and blood pressure during work among health care personnel. In study II, symptoms from the low back were associated with all three dimensions psychological demands, skill discretion and decision authority while symptoms from the neck were related to lack of work support. The results in study III indicated that the combination of somatic and psychiatric care could be associated with higher levels of job strain and psychological symptoms. Study IV showed that substantial changes in working conditions had been frequent in the public sector during the period 1988-1996 and that registered nurses and nurse assistants had very different developments. Registered nurses had got a more intense work environment with increased skill utilization but also increased hindrances to perform work. Nurse assistants on the other hand had experienced decreased skill utilization. Temporary employment and part time work, common among health care personnel with low education, were the factors that explained the greatest part of deterioration of skill utilization and possibility to take part in planning of work. These different trends may negatively influence social climate as these two occupational groups often work together. Study V is a qualitative validation of the demand-control model. The findings showed that the model is equally relevant for women as for men and also relevant for health care personnel. Compared to occupational groups working with either "things" or "symbols" health care personnel experienced higher levels of psychological demands and lower levels of decision latitude. It is concluded that the demand-control scale is relevant for use in studies of psychosocial work environment in health care, possibly supplemented with the effort-reward scale. In order to reach a more solid understanding of the psychosocial work environment, questionnaire data should be combined with qualitatively analyzed interviews. The indications of a deteriorated psychosocial work environment for health care personnel in this and other studies calls for radical changes that promote less psychological demands and more decision latitude within this occupational sector.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation

**Referens:** Allvin, M., & Sverke, M. (in press). Do new generations imply the end of solidarity? Swedish unionism in the era of individualization. *Ergonomic and Industrial Democracy*.

**Abstract:** The role of trade unions in modern society is challenged, partly by external factors but primarily by a slow threat from within the organizations. We argue that the processes of individualization and an increasing differentiation of the workforce undermine unions' traditional forms of interest representation because different generations express differing relationships to the union movement. Questionnaire data from Swedish blue-collar workers are congruent with our postulations that the older generations share the ideology and mission of their unions while the young generation expresses more instrumental union attitudes. The implications of the conceptual arguments and empirical findings are discussed with reference to union policy making and the future roles of the trade unions.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Arvonen, J., & Petterson, P. (1999). *Leadership profiles, moderating factors and coworkers health in the context of downsizing*. Reports from the Department of Psychology, Stockholm University, No. 862.

**Abstract:** Coworkers' health as an effect of the immediate manager's leadership profile was studied in a survey. Leadership profiles were formed by a cluster method, which produced seven different combinations of behavior.

The clusters were named as follows: complete, transformative, entrepreneur, humanist, creative, bureaucrat, and laissez-faire leadership behavior. Mental health was defined as dissatisfaction with work, mental fatigue, and psychosomatic load. The questionnaire was distributed to 1,020 employees at two production plants in a Swedish forest company. 781 questionnaires were returned, a response rate of 77 percent. The creative leader profile was associated with coworkers' stress to a greater extent than the other profiles. However, the respondent's position of employment in the company moderates this effect. Commitment also moderates the effect of the change-oriented leadership defined in terms of the creative and entrepreneur profiles. These results have to be interpreted in the context of the downsizing and restructuring of organizations.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Report

**Referens:** [Backenroth, G.A.M. \(1999\). Social support in different communication environments. \*International Journal of Rehabilitation Research\*, 22, 331-332.](#)

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to investigate social support in two different communication environments. The questions to be answered were whether any differences could be found in social support (a) between deaf and hearing in signing vs. non-signing work groups; (b) between deaf in signing vs. non-signing work groups. The hypothesis was that deaf associates in signing work groups would be expected to report significantly more social support as compared with deaf associates in non-signing work groups. The investigation group was composed of an equal number (n=64) of, mainly, pre-lingually deaf associates and hearing associates respectively in signing vs. non-signing work groups, the subjects being randomly selected. Data for this study was obtained from an in-depth interview. Sub-indexes covering various aspects of "social support" were developed and data was analyzed quantitatively. Contradictory results were demonstrated suggesting further investigation in order to clarify more thorough the nature of deaf associates' social support in working life.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Backenroth, G.A.M. \(in press\). People with disabilities and the changing labor market: Some challenges for counselling practice and research on workplace counselling. \*International Journal for the Advancement of Counselling\*.](#)

**Abstract:** Nearly a quarter of the entire population of the EU has a disability. Disabled employees have become increasingly integrated into the labor force. According to a national survey and an international literature review, disabled people's experiences enrich the cultural diversity of the workplace. The purpose of the present paper is to present current research trends and identify future research needs in terms of occupational counselling for disabled employees. Research in this area poses many challenges, and there is a clear need for an interdisciplinary approach. Counselling-oriented, work-oriented and manager-based models are discussed in this paper. Counselling can promote collaboration with various agencies, such as family organizations, educators and managers, thus laying the foundations for developing the competencies needed in the labor markets of the future. The paper goes on to discuss the role of empowerment, self-advocacy and social relations over the life span.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Backenroth, G.A.M., & Ahlner, B.H. \(in press\). Quality of life of hearing-impaired persons who have participated in audiological rehabilitation counselling. \*International Journal for the Advancement of Counselling\*.](#)

**Abstract:** Hearing impairment may be regarded as a hidden disability in working life, only becoming visible in communication, collaboration and human interaction. The purpose of this study is to describe the reported quality of life of individuals with moderate to severe hearing loss, after their participation in counselling in an audiological rehabilitation program for hearing aid users. The method used was an in-depth interview. The results demonstrated that the counselling interventions had influenced attitudes to hearing impairment and had increased awareness of the hearing-impairment and increased demands for more understanding on close relatives and friends. Furthermore, the study found that subjects gained new perspectives and felt more comfortable using a hearing aid. They were given more support, their self-confidence increased and they gained insight into their experienced tiredness. Their ability to use coping strategies in order to deal with their changed life situation was also increased. Implications for counselling are discussed.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Bekker, M., Gjerdinger, D., McGovern, P., & Lundberg, U. \(1999\). Multiple roles: Health protection or health risk? In A. Kolk, M. Bekker, & K. van Vliet \(Eds.\), \*Advances in women and health research. Toward gender-sensitive strategies\* \(pp. 103-121\). Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.](#)

**Abstract:** This chapter offers several explanations for the discrepancies between multiple roles as a health risk versus health protection factor. First, the focus is upon health indicators and the influence of disciplinary perspective on measurement, with an example on the use of self-report measures in health research. Secondly, psychophysiological, and thirdly, specific, rather than unobtrusive, psychological effects of multiple roles are examined, respectively. Both perspectives shed another light on a predominantly positive picture of the relationship between multiple roles and health. The fourth explanation, finally, refers to life-span effects. Here, groups of women with multiple roles who have increased their health risks are identified. Finally, some attention is paid to the integration of all perspectives and to future research.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** [Berglund, B. \(1998\). Community noise in a public health perspective. In V.S. Goodwin & D.C. Stevenson \(Eds.\), \*Internoise 98. Sound and silence: Setting the balance\* \(Vol. 1, pp. 19-24\). Auckland: New Zealand Acoustical Society.](#)

**Abstract:** The first principle of the WHO constitution defines health as "A state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity". For noise pollution, an efficient public health action would be to recognize directly observable health effect (speech intelligibility, sleep disturbance, annoyance) in a target population rather than to rely on uncertain dose-reponse relationships followed by risk assessments, the latter being an appropriate approach for long term effects only (e.g., cardiovascular effects).

During the last two decades noise pollution has been increasing. Sustainable development would require that this increase is reversed to a decrease. To accomplish this, nine environmental health principles are proposed that should guide future noise policy and strategic actions. The forthcoming WHO guideline values should be adopted as intermediary planning targets not only for new land-use and traffic-system projects but also for enlargements. Strategic actions and follow-ups of actions are proposed in order to promote an efficient noise policy that would provide supportive sound environments for people to live in.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) Proceedings

**Referens:** [Berglund, B.](#), [Bluyssen, P.](#), [Clausen, G.](#), [Garriga-Trillo, A.](#), [Gunnarsen, L.](#), [Knöppel, H.](#), [Lindvall, T.](#), [MacLeod, P.](#), [Molhave, L.](#), & [Winneke, G.](#) (1999). *Sensory evaluation of indoor air quality*. Luxembourg: European Communities, Report No. 20.

**Abstract:** This report presents background to and advice on methodologies for sensory evaluation of indoor air quality (IAQ). The report gives a short introduction to sensory mechanisms and responses and to the theory of measurement underlying sensory evaluations and discusses in detail available sensory evaluation techniques. After a critical methodological analysis of some recently published documents on IAQ, sensory methods best suited for the evaluation of material emissions and of IAQ and for population response studies are recommended. Also non-sensory techniques for the evaluation of odour and mucosal irritation are briefly discussed. However, it is concluded that, at present, human subjects are indispensable in the measurement of perceived indoor air quality. The proposed methods will enable designers, manufacturers, chemical and ventilating engineers, consumers, building and health authorities, and other decision makers to compare and select appropriate building materials, furnishings, etc. Thereby the design, supply and control for good perceived air quality in indoor spaces will be eased which will lower the costs and minimise waste of energy.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Report

**Referens:** [Berglund, B.](#), & [Gidlöf Gunnarsson, A.](#) (1999). SBS descriptor profile groups of occupants and their association with psychological factors. In G. Raw, C. Aizlewood & P. Warren (Eds.), *Indoor air 99* (Vol. 1, pp. 870-872). London: Construction Research Communications.

**Abstract:** The aim of this study is to identify groups of occupants with distinct descriptor profiles of sensory reactions in the eyes, upper airways and facial skin and to study the potential association between classes of such descriptor profiles and psychological factors. The descriptors were selected for identifying occupants afflicted with the "sick building syndrome" (SBS) and all participants lived in three buildings classified as "sick" buildings. Occupants with similar descriptor profiles were grouped with the aid of cluster analysis. Five different distinct group profiles found for each of the three target organs, however, a sensation of dryness predominated a major part of the profiles (11 out of 15 descriptor group profiles). The psychological factors depression, anxiety, and somatization were found to be associated with the descriptor profile groups dominated by adverse descriptors in all three target organs.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) Proceedings

**Referens:** [Berglund, B.](#), & [Gidlöf Gunnarsson, A.](#) (1999). Somatization acts as an intervening variable between symptom reports and general psychological conditions. In G. Raw, C. Aizlewood & P. Warren (Eds.), *Indoor air 99* (Vol. 4, pp. 1-6). London: Construction Research Communications.

**Abstract:** A hypothetical model is evaluated by relating a general psychological construct to the "sick building syndrome" (SBS) with the aid of structural equation modeling. Results of a questionnaire study indicated a poor fit to the data for this model. In a new path model explored, the psychological construct was found to have an indirect effect on SBS through somatization. Direct effects were seen between the psychological construct and somatization; somatization and SBS; and the psychological construct and a specific panic state factor of somatization. Relationships between latent factors in the path analysis raise questions about potential processes involved in SBS and the role of non-environmental factors. However, structural equation modeling does not provide evidence of causality and the proposed model still needs to be validated.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) Proceedings

**Referens:** [Berglund, B.](#), [Gidlöf Gunnarsson, A.](#), & [Nilsson, M.E.](#) (1999). A method for measuring the sick building syndrome based on structural equation modeling of perceptual descriptor profiles. In G. Raw, C. Aizlewood & P. Warren (Eds.), *Indoor air 99* (Vol. 1, pp. 798-803). London: Construction Research Communications.

**Abstract:** As an alternative to symptom frequencies, the "sick building syndrome" (SBS) may be assessed by using descriptor profiles of feelings in target body organs. Such descriptor profiles were obtained in a longitudinal study by the aid of a questionnaire distributed to 135 occupants of three apartment buildings with manifested indoor climate problems. Meaningful models for these descriptor profiles of sensory reactions in eyes, upper airways, and facial skin were developed by structural equation modeling. The descriptors were found to share common variance with a general sensory factor as well as with specific factors. The three models developed were supported by data from a re-test two months later: stability was shown over time, and general specific factors were found to correlate positively with adverse environmental perceptions such as stuffy air, odor, dustiness, and dry air. Further research is underway for testing if the specific factors identified may be used for differentiating sick buildings from healthy ones.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) Proceedings

**Referens:** [Berglund, B.](#), [Harju, E.-L.](#), [Kosek, E.](#), & [Lindblom, U.](#) (1999). Aberrant perceptions for cold in fibromyalgia patients. In *Abstract book from the 9th world congress of pain*, p. 44. Seattle, WA: IASP. (Abstract)

**Abstract:** The main aim was to study absolute threshold, perceived intensity and perceived quality of thermal (and tactile) stimulations in patients with fibromyalgia. Nine women (mean age 47 yrs) were tested in two pain areas and at thenar. Absolute thresholds and perceived intensity were determined by the method of limits and free-number magnitude estimation, respectively. Perceived quality was assessed by verbal descriptors. The test-retest reliability was good for all patients. The cold thenar thresholds were lower in fibromyalgia patients

than in unaffected controls. All patients reached thresholds for cold-pain and cold-pain tolerance above 100C in the pain areas and at thenar. This rarely occurred in unaffected controls (or neuropathic-pain patients). Psychophysical power functions for perceived intensity fitted the data well for all test sites. The thenar-function exponents were normal (1.5 for warmth, 1.2 for cold, 0.3 for touch) in comparison with unaffected controls (1.6 for warmth, 1.1 for cold) and neuropathic-pain patients (1.7 for warmth, 1.9 for cold, 0.4 for touch); perceived quality was also correctly classified. In pain areas, all fibromyalgia patients reported aberrant perceived qualities for cold but normal for warmth and touch. Two abnormalities stand out among the results: (1) The facilitation of the cold and possibly the cold pain sensory channels. This may be generic for fibromyalgia, and (2) The aberrant perceptions for cold in the pain areas. Another main finding was that the psychophysical functions for touch, cold, and warmth (incl. heat pain) apparently are normal in fibromyalgia. Awaiting a larger study sample the results are to be viewed as preliminary.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings

**Referens:** Berglund, B., Harju, E.-L., Kosek, E., & Lindblom, U. (1999). Comparison of somato-sensory function in patients with neuropathic pain or fibromyalgia. In *Abstract book of SASP 99*, p. 69. Reykjavik: SASP. (Abstract)

**Abstract:** To study and compare perception thresholds, perceived intensity and perceived quality of thermal and tactile stimulations in patients with neuropathic pain or fibromyalgia. Two pain areas and an unaffected thenar was tested in 12 fibromyalgia (women, mean age 48 yrs) and 21 neuropathic-pain patients (10 women, 11 men: mean age 55 yrs; 12 with peripheral and 9 with central lesions). Perception thresholds, perceived intensity and perceived quality was determined by the method of limits, free-number magnitude estimation, and verbal descriptors, respectively. The test-retest reliability was good for all patients and methods. Whereas fibromyalgia patients had thresholds for cold-pain and cold-pain tolerance above 100C in pain areas and at thenar, this rarely occurred in neuropathic-pain patients. For thenar, psychophysical power functions for perceived intensity with normal exponents for thenar were found in both patient groups (cf. unaffected controls). Perceived quality was also equally correctly classified. Conversely, in the pain areas of the neuropathic pain patients, cases of aberrant perceived quality, perceptual distortions and perceived-intensity loss was present in at least one sensory channel as compared to contralateral sides, whereas fibromyalgia patients systematically reported aberrant perceived qualities for cold but normal for warmth and touch. Interestingly, the 7 post-stroke patients also reported aberrant perceived qualities for cold and occasionally also for warmth and touch. For peripheral lesions, these perceptions were less varied. In pain areas, the form of the psychophysical functions were normal in fibromyalgia but often distorted in neuropathic pain. The comparison showed: (1) Distinct abnormalities in the cold and cold-pain sensory channels for fibromyalgia and post-stroke neuropathic-pain patients as compared to a varied abnormality pattern in patients with peripheral lesions. (2) All neuropathic pain patients displayed one or more abnormal intensity functions, most often hypoesthesia, while in fibromyalgia the form of the psychophysical functions apparently are normal (power function) for touch, cold and warmth (incl. heat pain).

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings

**Referens:** Berglund, B., Harju, E.-L., Kosek, E., & Lindblom, U. (1999). Are dysfunctions in cold perception in fibromyalgia and post-stroke pain patients indicative of centrally induced pain conditions? In P.R. Killeen & W.R. Uttal (Eds.), *Fechner day 99* (pp. 130-135). Tempe, AZ: International Society for Psychophysics.

**Abstract:** Somatosensory perception thresholds, perceived intensity, and quality of perceptions were assessed in 21 neuropathic pain patients (11 men and 10 women, mean age: 55 yrs; range: 32-80 yrs) and 20 women with fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS) (mean age: 46 yrs; range: 29-56 yrs). Twelve of the neuropathic pain patients had been diagnosed having peripheral lesions, and nine patients central lesions. Seven of the nine central lesions were in central post-stroke pain (CPSP) patients. All patients scaled the perceived intensity of randomized thermal (Thermotest) and tactile (von Frey hairs) stimulations by the method of free-number magnitude estimation. The quality of the perceptions were assessed by choosing verbal descriptors from a list. All patients were able to reliably scale perceived intensity at unaffected, as well as pain affected body areas. In the group with peripheral lesions the somatosensory dysfunctions varied within, as well as, between individuals. The largest variability in perceived quality was found for CPSP and FMS patients. For cold stimulation, both groups had paradoxical warmth sensations, as well as dysesthetic and paresthetic sensations. Peripheral and central lesions were distinguished with regard to (1) perceived qualities, (2) forms of the psychophysical functions, and (3) sensory modalities affected. FMS was characterized by aberrant perceptions in the cold modality, warmth and touch was not affected. It is suggested that the very specific somato-sensory profiles obtained by the sensory evaluation methods show good potentials for clinical diagnostic work.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) Proceedings cold perception, fibromyalgia, post-stroke patients, Fechner Day

**Referens:** Berglund, B., Lercher, P., & Thompson, S. (in press). Traffic noise pollution and health. In *Transport environment and health*. Copenhagen: World Health Organization.

**Abstract:** This is a substantiation paper for the Third ministerial conference on environment and health in London, June 16-18, 1999. The scope is to consolidate scientific knowledge on the health impacts of transportation noise and to propose policy actions in a framework of sustainable development. Noise is a major environmental health problem. Traffic is the dominating noise source. Noise often destroys environments that otherwise could have been quiet and relaxing, such as backyards, gardens, parks, etc. Not only occupational noise but also environmental noise may have a number of primary adverse effects including hearing impairment, interference with communication, annoyance responses, and effects on sleep, the cardio-vascular and psychophysiological systems, performance, productivity, and social behavior. These effects depend on sound levels, type or quality of noise, duration, number of noise events, etc. The secondary adverse effects of noise include increased risks of accidents by noise-exposed individuals, reduction in productivity at work, and related effects. Various combinations of the primary and secondary effects of noise pollution are considered critical for sensitive subenvironments (dwellings, schools, hospitals, parklands and conservation areas) as well as for sensitive time periods (nighttime, evenings, weekends). Some parts of a country's population are at greater risk than others for adverse effects of noise, namely young children, especially during language and reading acquisition and the hearing impaired including the elderly. The policy implications of the scientific evidence include the following actions or follow up of actions: start monitoring human exposure to noise, require mitigation of noise immissions for improved health, incorporate noise consequences in transport-system and land-use planning, introduce surveillance systems based on effect measures (speech intelligibility, sleep disturbance, annoyance, blood pressure), assess and evaluate the effectiveness of noise policies for health, adopt WHO guidelines as intermediary targets to improve health, and adopt precautionary action for sustainable development

(knowledge is lacking on effects of combined noises and combined effects, life styles, time-activity patterns).

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** [Berglund, B., & Nilsson, M.E. \(1999\)](#). Loudness, annoyance and intrusiveness of combined traffic noises. *Archives of the Center for Sensory Research, 4*, 1-13.

**Abstract:** The research results show that the models proposed for predicting overall annoyance from combined traffic noises are deficient. The overall perception of the immission is influenced by sensory (masking), perceptual (discernibility, intrusiveness) and cognitive (integration) processes, all of which make it possible for persons to assess and evaluate reliably the sound environment as a whole with respect to both loudness and annoyance. Traffic noises (road, rail, air) are possible to discern in sound environments but persons' identification and perception of dominating sounds in the environment are not identical with the predictions from the sound level of the noise sources. Overall annoyance depends on how well the perception of the different sound sources emerge and is, of course, also influenced by how much the sounds disturb daily activities. A new model for overall annoyance is being developed. It is based on sensory, perceptual and cognitive processing of information from singular noise sources in complex sound environments.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Berglund, B., & Nilsson, M.E. \(1999\)](#). Predicting the joint annoyance of multiple noise sources. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 105*, 1005.

**Abstract:** Noise annoyance is always linked to a complex of environmental noises (noise immission) even if source specific annoyance is possible to report. Therefore, there is a lack of agreement between total or joint annoyance predicted from source emissions and the actual annoyance reported under field conditions. Models developed from laboratory experiments are commonly pure mathematical constructs based on simple energy summation of totally overlapping sounds, whereas the field conditions require yet undeveloped mathematical models that account for perceptual-cognitive integration processes. To be successful in predicting joint annoyance of multiple noise sources, it is necessary that the integration of information derived from noise immission(s) is modeled, rather than simply to sum mathematically noise-source emissions. Important factors for perceptual-cognitive integration processes are kinds of noise sources, their levels, time pattern of joint emissions, discernibility of sounds and the role these play in the soundscape. Existing models can to varying degree accommodate these factors but it seems necessary that new models particularly take into account the time pattern of joint emissions as well as the role of sounds in (perceived) soundscapes.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Berglund, B., & Zheng, L. \(1999\)](#). A theoretical and empirical study of human bisensory detection and recognition of odorous irritants. In G. Raw, C. Aizlewood & P. Warren (Eds.), *Indoor air 99* (Vol. 2, pp. 582-587). London: Construction Research Communications.

**Abstract:** A theoretical and methodological framework is presented for assessing the human ability to detect, recognize and differentiate odor and irritation. With the aid of the method of constant stimuli, the sensory data were collected for two odorous irritants at low concentrations representative for indoor air, and Luce's Choice Theory was utilized for predicting the outcome. It was found that normal non-sensitized persons had better detectability of odor as compared to irritation. In addition, the ability to recognize a chemical substance at very low concentrations is determined mainly by its odor quality. Individual differences in odor and in irritation detections were found to be associated with differences in the choice model parameters for sensitivity and response bias, respectively. It was also shown that an improved predictive model is needed for joint detection and recognition, both being critical in everyday perception of indoor air. The joint odor-irritation detection and chemical-substance recognition tests are being developed for future sensory testing of emissions from building materials.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) Proceedings

**Referens:** [Berglund, E. \(1999\)](#). *Early communicative and language development in Swedish children*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University. (Doctoral dissertation).

**Abstract:** The present thesis concerns communicative and language skills in Swedish children and the instruments designed to measure those skills. The primary focus of the paper is on findings related to the field of communicative and language skills and on important methodological issues. The introductory section of the thesis introduces the reader to the field of communication and language in children, with references to its long history, influential ideas, recent approaches, and areas designated worthy of research. Special attention is given to methodological issues. The thesis is composed of five empirical studies in communicative and language development. Study I concerns the validity and reliability of the instrument Swedish Early Communicative Development Inventories (SECDI). Study II-IV includes representative samples of Swedish children 8-16 months old, 16-28 months old, and children with Down's syndrome 1-5 years old. Study V related to characteristics of a new instrument specifically designed to measure natural speech. The results highlight the developmental trends and individual variation in the communicative development of children. The relation between gestures, vocabulary comprehension, and vocabulary production is discussed, as well as patterns in the development of different skills and the kind of growth functions that represent early development. Also gender differences in early communicative skills and several other issues related to communicative development are examined. The methodological discussion primarily bears on the disadvantages and limitations of parental reports, validity, the adaptation of an American instrument to Swedish problems, and sampling and missing data. The unique difficulties and prospects in using recordings and transcriptions are also outlined. The clinical implications emphasize the need to see language problems from a contextual perspective and to use a family centered approach for any intervention.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation

**Referens:** [Bergman, L.R. \(in press\)](#). A person approach in research on adolescence: Some methodological challenges. *Journal of Adolescent Research*.

**Abstract:** Research on adolescence has to face a number of methodological challenges which tend to be particularly

relevant for studies during this period of life. Some of these issues are addressed in the article. First a meta theoretical perspective is introduced in the form of the person approach which is based on the holistic-interactionistic research paradigm. In a person approach the individual as a "functioning whole" is central and not the variable which usually is the case. This perspective has consequences, both for the theoretical thinking and for the methodological approach. A short overview is given of major types of pattern-based methods which often are used for carrying out a person approach. Against this background, some methodological challenges for research on adolescence are discussed: Studying growth in patterns or configurations, interindividual differences in maturational tempo, a dynamic vs. a static perspective, and prediction and explanation.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Bergman, L.R., & El-Khoury, B.M. (1999). Studying individual patterns of development using I-States as Objects Analysis (ISOA). *Biometrical Journal*, 41, 753-770.

**Abstract:** An approach is presented for studying individual pattern development in person-oriented terms focusing on the concept of i-state, i.e. an individual's configuration of information at a specific point in time. The procedure is called I-States as Objects Analysis (ISOA). First common i-states (typical states) are identified using cluster analysis of subindividuals and then this information is used for describing typical developmental patterns. Both a general procedure and a specific procedure used on a demonstration data set were developed. Using ISOA, change and stability can be studied both with regard to structure and with regard to individual variation. An empirical example was given which concerned longitudinal data about school grades at four different ages for 333 boys and girls. The data were split into a test sample and a replication sample of equal sizes. It was contended from the empirical study that ISOA functioned reasonably well on the sample studied. In the discussion, it was pointed out that ISOA can be a powerful method to use for small samples with many measurement occasions and that the method is optimal for studying short-term change.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal longitudinal, dynamic systems, development

**Referens:** Bergman, L.R., & Magnusson, D. (in press). 74 person-centered research. In T. Cook & C. Ragin (Eds.), *Logic of inquiry and research design* (Vol. 8 of the International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences).

**Abstract:** Person-centered research focuses on the person as a functioning totality within the domain studied. Often individuals' patterns of values in the variables under study become the main analytical units and subjected to, for instance, classification analysis where persons with similar value profiles are sorted into the same class. Person-centered research can be contrasted to variable-centered research where the focus instead is on the variable as the main unit. The perspective given in the article is quantitative, aiming at explaining and understanding individual differences. A very short historical overview of the emergence of person-centered research is first given and its close relationship to the typological approach indicated. Then a presentation of the theoretical foundation of the modern person approach is given. It is considered a useful meta theory for the planning and implementation of person-centered research. Finally, an overview of common methods is presented, focusing on methods for descriptive classification analysis.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** Bergman, L.R., & Mahoney, J. (1999). Ein musterorientierter Ansatz für die Erforschung von Risiko- und Schutzfaktoren. In G. Opp, M. Fingerle, & A. Freytag (Eds.), *Was Kinder stärkt. Erziehung zwischen Risiko und Resilienz* (pp. 315-327). München: Ernst Reinhardt Verlag.

**Abstract:** An overview is given of different methods for studying risk factors and protective factors and the necessity for precise definitions of the concepts "risk" and "protective" is pointed out. Special attention is given to the case when many risk/protective factors are studied simultaneously and a pattern-oriented approach to accomplish this is suggested. Finally, an empirical example is given and interpreted within a holistic-interactionistic framework.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) risk, protective, interactionistic

**Referens:** Bergman, L.R., & Wångby, M. (1999). We do not know if today, in Sweden, girls more than boys are subjected to disruptive conditions of upbringing. *International Journal of Social Welfare*, 8, 79-80.

**Abstract:** A response to Vinnerljung's commentary to Bergman and Wångby's article "Are girls more than boys subjected to disrupted conditions of upbringing?", in *Scandinavian Journal of Social Welfare*, 1998, 7, 194-203. In our study we found that, compared with boys, girls more often had had another caregiver than the parent(s) during upbringing (5.8 vs 1.8%). Vinnerljung related this to his own results from a national register of children in foster care, where no sex difference in that direction was found. He concluded that the discrepancy probably was caused by the small size of our sample of children in foster care (n=52). In response, we made the following comments: (1) It is the total number of children studied that defines the sample size (n=1383), not the number of children in foster care. In the article we also have cautioned against interpreting the size of the difference. (2) In the article we suggested that one mechanism behind the sex difference might be that it is often easier to place girls than boys temporarily with relatives, a type of placement which might not often be reflected in the national registers. (3) We hope this discussion has not clouded more important aspects of our results; for instance: (a) the importance of looking at longitudinal patterns; (b) that girls more often than boys showed a significant relationship between a disruptive upbringing and school problems.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal development, sex differences, upbringing

**Referens:** Bergmark Helmersson, K., & Andersson, T. (1999). The development of advanced drinking habits in adolescence - A longitudinal study. *Substance Use and Misuse*, 34, 171-194.

**Abstract:** This paper aims at exploring the relations between early risk factors and the development of advanced drinking habits in adolescence. Data were derived from the longitudinal research program Individual Development and Adjustment. Results confirm earlier findings from longitudinal studies in this field. Three important factors have been identified: significant others, general sociability, and personality/conduct. More important, though, is that results indicate that knowledge about one or two background characteristics is not enough to make predictions of adolescent drinking habits. Rather, it is the ensemble of circumstances that together lead to an increased

risk for advanced drinking habits in adolescence.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Boalt Boëthius, S., & Ögren, M. (in press). Role patterns in group supervision. *The Clinical Supervisor*.

**Abstract:** An analysis was made of 22 supervision groups in two psychotherapy training programmes at different levels. Main focus concerned role patterns based on self-image ratings and changes over time. The results showed no significant differences between the two categories of supervisees, whereas the differences between the supervisors and the supervisees, independent of level of training, were highly significant. The results indicate that it is just as difficult to find one's voice and role in a supervision group at an advanced as at a basic level. For the supervisors the result was interpreted in terms of their roles in relation to the supervisees and the aim of the supervision.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Bohman, M., Wennberg, P., & Andersson, T. (1999). *Classification of drinking habits and alcohol related problems: Report from a prospective longitudinal study*. Reports from the Department of Psychology, Stockholm University, No. 858.

**Abstract:** Using data from a prospective "birth-to-maturity" project, the present study presents normally occurring variations in alcohol involvement and classifications of alcohol-related problems among a representative cohort of lower middle-aged Swedish males (n=106). Description and classification were based on an analysis of self-reported information (collected at about 36 years of age) about frequency and quantity of alcohol consumption (4-week timeline) and alcohol-related symptoms, and also registry data. According to a broad, operationally defined classification of "harmful drinking" (3+ alcohol-related symptoms, including alcohol-related crimes), 43 subjects (40.6%) had during their lifetime experienced a substantial drinking problem - to an extent that might warrant labels such as "alcoholism" or "hazardous drinking". About a third of these misusers were currently using other drugs. No less than 80 of the 106 subjects (75.4%) reported having had at least one alcohol-related symptom or problem at some time during their life. Taking various life events into account, including heavy consumption at 18 and 25 years and also sociomedical circumstances, 23 subjects (21.7%) were tentatively classified as having a lifetime prevalence of Alcohol Abuse/Dependence according to DSM-III criteria. Problem drinkers were largely unknown to the health-care system, and only a few (n=6) had been in treatment. Results are discussed in the light of data from national and international epidemiological surveys. A handful of case vignettes are displayed to illustrate the classification procedure.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Report

**Referens:** Borg, G. (in press). Borg's range model and scales. *International Journal of Sport Psychology*.

**Abstract:** A review is provided of fundamental principles and methods in psychophysical scaling. One main principle is "The Range Model", according to which the total range from a minimum to a maximal value is used as a frame of reference, and the perceptual intensity at a "maximal" physical intensity (e.g., peak performance) is defined as being intersubjectively equal (even if the physical intensity differs greatly across individuals). A short description is given of two common scales for determining perceived exertion and pain, viz. Borg's RPE scale and CR10 scale. A new classification of psychophysical scaling methods is also presented, in which the importance of an explicit discrimination between partition scaling, relative ratio scaling and level anchored ratio scaling is stressed. Only the last kind of scaling (e.g., that of the CR10 scale) combines the advantages of a ratio scaling method for determinations of relative growth functions with the advantages of verbal category scaling for direct level identification.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Borg, G., & Hassmén, P. (1999). Physical activity and perceived exertion: Basic knowledge with applications for the elderly. In P. Capodaglio & M.V. Narici (Eds.), *Advances in rehabilitation. Physical activity in the elderly* (Vol. 1, pp. 17-34). Pavia: Maugeri Foundation Books and PI-ME Press.

**Abstract:** Evidence suggests that physical activity enhances both physical and mental well-being. Although it is fairly easy to quantify the frequency and time needed to achieve aerobic fitness, elderly persons in particular may experience difficulties in finding the appropriate intensity of the chosen type of activity. Borg's RPE and CR10 scales offer convenient ways to monitor and regulate the intensity by using perceived exertion. In addition, by supplementing "overall" ratings of exertion with ratings of breathlessness, pain, and other subjective somatic symptoms, profiles can be obtained for differential clinical diagnostics. Subjective ratings can also be used for estimations of working capacity and maximal heart rates. Further applications are found in a simple walk test and for evaluations of ergonomic improvements. Combining the experience of the elderly with psychophysical methods provides ample opportunity to enhance well-being and promote an independent life-style.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** Breitholtz, E., Johansson, B., & Öst, L.-G. (1999). Cognitions in generalized anxiety disorder and panic disorder patients. A prospective approach. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 37, 533-544.

**Abstract:** Self-observations of cognitions during episodes of anxiety were examined in 38 patients with generalized anxiety disorder and 36 patients with panic disorder. Two independent observers who were blind to the diagnoses categorised the cognition. The inter-rater reliability was high (mean kappa 0.82). The GAD-patients had significantly more cognitions in the following categories: interpersonal confrontation, competence, acceptance, concern about others and worry over minor matters, while the PD-patients had significantly more cognitions in the physical catastrophe category. Further-more, GAD-patients with a comorbidity of social phobia reported more cognitions regarding social embarrassment than did GAD-patients with other or no (axis-1) comorbidity. The results of this study support the cognitive theory regarding the cognitive specificity of anxiety disorders. The implications of these results are discussed, along with the issues of reliability and validity of the instrument used.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

- Referens:** Börjesson, A., Karlsson, T., Adolfsson, R., Rönnlund, M., & Nilsson, L.-G. (1999). Linopirdine (DUP 996): Cholinergic treatment of older adults using successive and non-successive tests. *Neuropsychobiology*, 40, 78-85.
- Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to examine whether cholinergic treatment of age-associated memory impairment with Linopirdine (DUP 996), a derivative of phenylindoline, affects explicit memory, implicit memory, and primary memory. We also assessed cognitive decision making in a reaction time test. Explicit memory was assessed by face recognition, word recall and word recognition test, being a part of a successive test paradigm. Implicit memory was assessed by primed word fragment completion in the same successive test paradigm. Primary memory was studied by means of digit recall. Thirty-eight elderly subjects fulfilled the criteria for memory impairment. Four groups of subjects were given 10, 20 or 30 mg of DUP 996 or placebo during 4 weeks. A double-blind procedure was applied. No significant treatment effects for recognition memory and priming were obtained in the successive test paradigm. Analysis of dependence/independence between tests did not show any clear pattern of treatment effects. The other explicit memory tests and the reaction time test showed no effect with DUP 996. Because of the range of the different tests used here, the result and the general evidence in other investigations of the cholinergic depletion among aged people, the conclusion is that DUP 996 does not improve memory performance either in explicit, implicit or primary tests.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal
- Referens:** Chaison, G., Sverke, M., & Sjöberg, A. (in press). The impact of union merger on membership participation. *Journal of Labor Research*.
- Abstract:** Mergers have become an increasingly used structural reform for labor unions as environmental changes have led to membership decline, financial difficulty, and the lack of scale in operations. However, despite a growing merger trend, much more is known about why and how unions merge than about the impact of mergers on the members. The literature suggests that mergers may have detrimental effects on union democracy because large, consolidated unions lead to centralization which discourages membership participation. This study employs a quasi-experimental design to analyze the potential effects of an amalgamation between two Swedish blue-collar unions on the members' participation in union activity. The results show that participation need not be lost among the many and complex issues of governance and administration that are resolved in an amalgamation. There were no changes in members' levels of participation in administrative, occasional, or supportive activities from the pre- to the post-merger period. Moreover, relative to the comparison union, members of the merged unions were more inclined to remain in the union after the merger. While the results can partly be explained from the national context of union mergers and the careful implementation of the merger, the implication of the study is that an open and vigorous discussion of membership participation and a merger plan that assigns a high priority to participation can produce results that defy common assumptions about mergers.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal
- Referens:** Christianson, S.-Å., & Bylin, S. (1999). Does simulating amnesia mediate genuine forgetting for a crime event? *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 13, 495-511.
- Abstract:** An experiment is reported examining memory for a crime. One group of subjects was instructed to genuinely remember the crime, and a second group was instructed to simulate amnesia for the crime. Subjects were presented a description of a crime and asked to pretend that they were the principal perpetrator. After reading the description, rating emotional reaction and involvement, and after a distraction interval, subjects were given instructions for one of two conditions: (1) Genuine - to recall everything they could; (2) Simulation - to recall so as to evade responsibility, as if they did not remember very well. A free recall test was followed by a cued recall test, and subjects were also asked to fill out a questionnaire assessing responsibility. One week later, both groups were given the same tests and asked for genuine recall and ratings. Results showed that whereas recall of the genuine group declined from test 1 to test 2, recall of the simulation group increased, but did not reach the level of the genuine group. It is suggested that in simulated amnesia cases, suspects may withhold reporting details that have a probative value for the police investigation, and that withholding of information may reduce subsequent recall of the original memory representation of the crime event.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal
- Referens:** Cohen, N., Kehrl, H., Berglund, B., Leary, A., Ross, G., Seltzer, J., & Weisel, C. (1997). Psychoneuroimmunology. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 105, 527-529.
- Abstract:** This paper develops hypotheses regarding the interactions among stress, immunity, and chemical sensitivities and gives an overview of the questions and hypotheses generated by a working group exploring the application of psychoneuroimmunology to chemical sensitivities. Consideration is given to prospective longitudinal studies designed to find cases among at-risk exposed populations. Relative immune parameters to be measured longitudinally and challenge studies for patients with MCS was discussed. Immune system changes in response to the chronic stress of having MCS and as primary responses to chemical exposure also are considered.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal
- Referens:** Dåderman, A. (1999). Differences between severely conduct-disordered juvenile males and normal juvenile males: The study of personality traits. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 26, 827-845.
- Abstract:** Personality traits among a group of 47 severely conduct-disordered (C-D) juvenile males from four Swedish national correctional institutions for serious offences were studied. The Karolinska Scales of Personality (KSP), the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ-I), including an impulsivity scale from the Impulsiveness-Venturesomeness-Emphathy (IVE) inventory, and the Zuckerman Sensation-Seeking Scales (SSS) form V, were administered to the C-D juveniles. The scores from the KSP for this group were compared to scores from a representative group of 82 normal juvenile male subjects from the Swedish longitudinal research program Individual Development and Adaptation (IDA). Pearson product-moment correlations were calculated between the KSP scales and scales from the EPQ-I, and between the SSS and scales from the EPQ-I and KSP inventories. The C-D juveniles displayed notably higher scores than the mean normal scores on psychopathy-related personality scales. The present results are consistent with earlier findings concerning personality dimensions in adult criminal psychopaths: high scores on impulsivity and sensation seeking, and low scores on

conformity reflected in low socialization and high psychoticism.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Dåderman, A.M., & Lidberg, L. \(1999\). Flunitrazepam \(Rohypnol\) abuse in combination with alcohol causes premeditated, grievous violence in male juvenile offenders. \*Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law\*, 27, 83-99.](#)

**Abstract:** This study focuses on nineteen juvenile offenders who were frequently intoxicated by flunitrazepam (FZ), almost exclusively under the brand name Rohypnol. Street names for Rohypnol tablets are Rophies, Ropies, Ropes, Roches, Rochas, Rochas Dos, Rophs, Ropers, Ribs, R-25, Roach-2s, Trip and Fall, Remember All, Mind-Erasers, Forget Pill, and the Date-Rape Drug. An overdose of FZ gives an increased feeling of power and self-esteem, reduces fear and insecurity, and provides the belief that everything is possible. FZ is also associated with loss of episodic memory and with impulsive violence, particularly when combined with alcohol. The subjects were taken from a subpopulation of 47 male juvenile offenders from Swedish national correctional institutions. Background information for subjects was obtained by in-depth interviewing and personality inventories including the Zuckerman Sensation-Seeking Scales, the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, and the Karolinska Scales of Personality. Data concerning previous criminal offences were obtained from the Swedish National Police Board. Almost all of the FZ abusers had been previously sentenced for serious violent offences. Our data suggest that FZ abused by psychiatrically vulnerable subjects (i.e. with high scores on boredom susceptibility and verbal aggression) poses a serious hazard both to the abusers as well as the community. Our results support the finding that FZ should be classified as a Schedule I drug (i.e., a drug similar to heavy narcotics).

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Eisler, A.D. \(in press\). Newtonian and Prigoginean concepts of time: Physical, psychological and cultural perspectives. In \*Metatheories in the natural sciences and in cross-cultural psychology: Implications of a post-Newtonian world view\*. Pultusk: Polish Academy of Sciences.](#)

**Abstract:** Physical time is defined on the basis of periodic events in the outside of the world. The theories about the physical world in general, and space and time in particular, seem often to be conflicting elaborations of human conceptions of time and space. The present paper considers mainly Newton's and the Prigogine's theories and perspectives about physical time and about the concept of time as seen in the psychology, the sense of time, namely, (1) the biological and (2) the cognitive clock. Furthermore, the relation between psychological (subjective, perceived) time and universal objective (physical) time is dealt with. Psychological time depends not only on the biological time sense, but also on learning, cognitive ability, experience, and the physical, social and cultural environment. The psychological and cultural aspects of the concept of time are taken up in several contexts and general implications will be presented from my empirical research.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** [Eisler, A.D., Mori, S., Murata, M., Saito, O., & Okabe, A. \(1999\). Subjective duration in Japanese and Swedish males. In C.Q. Sim & N.K. Tanzer \(Eds.\), \*Cultural diversity and European integration\* \(p. 98\). Graz: The European Conference of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology and the International Test Commission. \(Abstract\)](#)

**Abstract:** Previous research (Eisler, 1992, 1995) has demonstrated differences between African immigrants and native Swedish subjects in subjective duration, measured by the method of reproduction. The present study is part of a systematic series of experiments on time perception and culture. Possible cultural differences in subjective duration (psychological time, subjective experience of time) in relation to standard duration (physical duration, clock-time), between Japanese and Swedish males were examined. Two experiments were conducted with each group in a prospective paradigm (the experience of time-in-passing), using the methods of reproduction (Experiment 1) and verbal estimation in subjective seconds (Experiment 2). In each experiment ten standard durations, ranging from 1.3 to 20 s in logarithmic steps were used and presented 3 times each in pseudorandom order. It was found an interaction between culture and duration. The Japanese subjects reproduced the standard durations up to about 6 s slightly shorter and the standard durations exceeding 11 seconds longer than the Swedish subjects. The results also revealed a significant difference in the verbal estimations of duration between these two groups. The Japanese estimated the durations shorter and less veridical than the Swedes. These differences are described by variations in parameters values of the psychophysical power function. The present results are discussed in terms of approaches that emphasize cultural, cognitive, biological and methodological effects on subjective duration in time perception research.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Book (chapter)

**Referens:** [Eisler, A.D., & Sorjonen, K. \(1999\). Perception of suicide: A cross-cultural comparison of Argentina, Finland, and Sweden. In C.Q. Sim & N.K. Tanzer \(Eds.\), \*Cultural diversity and European integration\* \(p. 121\). Graz: The European Conference of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology and the International Test Commission. \(Abstract\)](#)

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to examine cultural influence on perception and attitudes toward suicide in Argentina, Finland and Sweden. Subjects from these three cultural groups completed a suicide questionnaire scale which comprises five components consisting of thirty-three items in a Likert response format. The components are: (1) beliefs in intrapsychic causes, (2) beliefs in interpersonal causes, (3) beliefs in societal causes, (4) personal attitudes, and (5) normative beliefs. A profile analysis revealed significant main effects among the three cultural groups over the five components. Moreover, a mixed model analysis of variance showed that Argentina participants were most inclined to attribute suicide to intrapsychic, interpersonal and to societal causes, and were most negative toward suicide in terms of their personal attitudes and normative beliefs. The Finnish group was least inclined to attribute suicide to intrapsychic, and the Swedish least to interpersonal causes. The Finnish and Swedish groups did not differ in attribution to societal causes and in their personal attitudes and normative beliefs. Also, gender differences were obtained, between as well as within cultures, except that in the Swedish group, there was no difference between female and male subjects. The findings suggest that attitudes toward suicide and suicidal behavior are influenced by overall cultural patterns and cultural values, but also reflect that perception of suicide is partially determined by gender inequality. The results are discussed focusing on cultural, developmental and social contexts with implications for future research.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Book (chapter)

**Referens:** Elvin-Nowak, Y. (1999). *Accompanied by guilt. Modern motherhood the Swedish way*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University. (Doctoral dissertation).

**Abstract:** The general purpose of this dissertation was to shed light on employed mothers' everyday life experiences, especially their experiences of guilt in the interplay of family and employment. The project upon which the dissertation is based was designed within a social constructionist, gender-theoretical frame of reference. The results of the empirical investigations are presented in four articles that deals with various aspects of the meaning of being an employed mother in Sweden today. The empirical foundation for the articles is qualitative interviews with employed mothers who live in Sweden. The first study aimed to identify a concept of guilt based on the experience of working mothers themselves. The most salient feature of the guilt phenomenon was that it was a regular feature of everyday life with which the women were very familiar. Their descriptions of guilt situations evince a general feeling of responsibility, especially towards the children. The second study focused on women's ability to arrange paid work in relation to how they think about and give meaning to employment. The results showed that paid work was balanced and valued primarily in relation to responsibility for the children and that significant opportunities for flexibility with respect to working hours were connected to guilt. In the third study the individual understanding of motherhood in relation to culturally sanctioned ideas of motherhood was investigated. It was concluded that the picture of positive motherhood constructed within the emphatic discourse of gender equality within Swedish society represents a style of motherhood in which the child stands constantly at the centre but where the mother is also expected to find her well-being external to the child and family. Repeated interviews over a period of three years laid the empirical foundation for the fourth study, which focused on changes in the meaning of responsibility in relation to children's development. The individual frames of understanding were analysed in relation to culturally sanctioned ideas about children's needs as well to developmental psychological theories. The results showed that the meaning of responsibility changes as children grow and that responsibility for older children is less visible. Responsibility for older children is not so much expressed through practical care as through invisible systems of support and through emotional caring.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation

**Referens:** [Enkvist, J.](#), [Edland, A.](#), & [Svenson, O.](#) (1999). On human factors aspects of non-destructive testing in the nuclear power context. In *Proceedings of the Nondestructive inspection reliability*, pp. 59-69. Columbus, OH: American Society for Nondestructive Testing.

**Abstract:** Based on a literature review by the present authors, the present report presents research on the reliability of non-destructive testing (NDT). Also, psychological aspects concerning issues in need of study for improved reliability of NDT are presented. Suggestions are given for research in need of further examination.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings

**Referens:** [Enkvist, J.](#), [Edland, A.](#), & [Svenson, O.](#) (1999). *Human factors aspects of non-destructive testing in the nuclear power context. A review of research in the field*. Stockholm: SKI Report No. 99:8.

**Abstract:** The present report reviews literature relevant to human factors and non-destructive testing. The purpose is to cover research that has been done, and to find out what still needs to be done to improve inspection performance. Methods of non-destructive testing (e.g., ultrasonics, eddy current) are complex diagnostic tools used by operators to inspect materials, e.g. components of a nuclear power plant. In order to maintain the integrity of a plant, recurrent inspections are made while the components are still in service. To control the quality of inspections, operators have to follow a procedure that determines what equipment to use and how to use it. The procedure also guides the operator in assessment of indications. There are a number of factors that can affect the inspection quality (e.g. heat, time pressure, and fear of radiation). In earlier studies, experience, organizational practices, and work conditions have been shown to affect the quality of inspections. The quality of inspection performance is considered to benefit from adapting equipment and procedure to man's abilities and limitations. Furthermore, work conditions and feedback are considered determinants of performance quality. However, exactly how performance is affected by these factors, and the combined effect of them, need to be studied further. Further research is needed in decision criteria, procedure, and work conditions, and affect on the quality of inspection performance.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Report

**Referens:** Erdener, C., Chan, P., & [Torbiörn, I.](#) (in press). Shifting modes of governance in international franchising: Effects of cultural distance and transaction costs. *Asian Journal of Business Entrepreneurship*.

**Abstract:** International franchising is an important strategic option for many companies. As it is a highly standardised operation the costs of monitoring activities across diverse cultural settings may be higher than for other entrepreneurial forms. By relieving the international franchisor from responsibility for daily operations, transaction costs emerging from risks associated with cultural distance may be reduced. According to transaction cost theory, however, it is also predicted that, as such risks in a given market decline, a shift in governance should take place from indirect to more direct forms. Such a shift is demonstrated by the case of a large American franchisor in China.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Erdener, C., & [Torbiörn, I.](#) (1999). A transaction costs perspective on international staffing patterns: Implications for firm performance. *Management International Review*, 3, 89-106.

**Abstract:** This paper develops a model of the relationship between staffing patterns and firm performance in international firms. According to the logic of transaction cost economics, staffing patterns that reduce cultural frictions and risk can help the firm to gain competitive advantage and improve performance. The implications of various staffing patterns for international firm performance depend on the underlying basis for competitive advantage, and on the type of international strategy pursued.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

- Referens:** Grossi, G. (1999). *The stress of unemployment - coping patterns, psychological and physiological responses and implications for health*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University. (Doctoral dissertation).
- Abstract:** The aim of this thesis was to examine stressors, coping styles, and psychological, psychosomatic and physiological stress responses in unemployed men and women. In two cross-sectional studies (I and IV) data were collected by means of questionnaires. In a laboratory experiment (Study II), salivary cortisol was measured during stress exposure. In a longitudinal study (III), psycho-physiological responses were measured during and three years after threat of unemployment. In Study I, financial strain and high work involvement were found to be positively associated with psychological and psychosomatic symptoms. In Study II, depression and dispositional anxiety and irritation were related to low basal cortisol and attenuated cortisol reactivity to stress. In Study III, the three-year follow-up showed a decrease in total and LDL cholesterol and in prolactin, and an increase in testosterone and cortisol. In Study IV, anxiety and depression were positively associated with emotion-focused coping, and negatively with problem-focused coping and cognitive restructuring. It was concluded that the impact of unemployment on health variables is related to financial strain, work involvement, personality, coping styles and sociodemographic background.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation
- Referens:** Grossi, G., & Unge, C. (1999). *Financial strain, work involvement and psychological and psychosomatic symptoms amongst a group of unemployed Swedish men and women*. Reports from the Department of Psychology, Stockholm University, No. 856.
- Abstract:** This article concerns a study of the connection between financial strain, work involvement and mental/psychosomatic symptoms amongst a group of unemployed men and women (n=93). A questionnaire was used to determine conditions at one point of time. The results show that psychological and psychosomatic complaints are significantly related to both financial strain and a high degree of work involvement. The connection between financial strain and psychological and psychosomatic symptoms was significant both amongst participants with a high work involvement and those with a lower level of involvement.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Report
- Referens:** Hassmén, P., Koivula, N., & Uutela, A. (in press). Physical exercise and psychological well-being: A population study in Finland. *Preventive Medicine*.
- Abstract:** Background: Regular physical exercise has been characterized as a positive health behavior having physiological benefits. It may also yield psychological benefits. The purpose of the present study was therefore to explore the association between physical exercise frequency and a number of measures of psychological well-being in a large population-based sample.
- Methods: A total of 3403 participants (1856 women and 1547 men) of the Finnish cardiovascular risk factor survey, ranging in age between 25 and 64, completed questionnaires. Besides answering questions concerning their exercise habits and perceived health and fitness, the participants also completed the Beck Depression Inventory, the State-Trait Anger Scale, the Cynical Distrust Scale, and the Sense of Coherence inventory.
- Results: The results of this cross-sectional study suggest that individuals who exercised at least two to three times a week experienced significantly less depression, anger, cynical distrust, and stress than those exercising less frequently or not at all. Furthermore, regular exercisers perceived their health and fitness to be better than less frequent exercisers did. Finally, those who exercised at least twice a week reported higher levels of sense of coherence and a stronger feeling of social integration than their less frequently exercising counterparts.
- Conclusions: The results indicate a consistent association between enhanced psychological well-being, as measured using a variety of psychological inventories, and regular physical exercise.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal
- Referens:** Hedenborg, M.-L. (1999). *Cognitive strategies in simple addition and subtraction: Process models based on analyses of response latencies and retrospective verbal reports*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University. (Doctoral dissertation).
- Abstract:** The purpose of this thesis is to explore cognitive processes used by children and adults when solving simple arithmetic problems, and to develop process models for describing these processes. The studies in the thesis were based mainly on analyses of response latencies and retrospective verbal reports, separately and in combination. Process models are presented, describing problem solving processes in simple addition and subtraction in children and adults. For children, reconstructive solutions, i.e., solutions where a conscious cognitive procedure is used in the process, dominated. For adults, reproductive solutions, i.e., processes in which the answer to a problem is retrieved directly from long-term memory storage, were more frequent. The process models presented in the thesis are based on a simple counter model, which is gradually revised and elaborated throughout the thesis. In the original simple counter model for addition, a counter is initially set to a starting point, normally the larger of the addends, and then incremented in steps of one, until the answer is reached. For subtraction, the counter starts on the larger number in the problem and counts down, or on the smaller number and counts up, according to a certain rule. The starting point and the number of steps to count, and steps counted, are assumed to be stored in working memory. The reconstructive strategies for addition described by children in this thesis included counting up with units of one, counting up with steps greater than one, use of "ties" (problems where the addends are equal) as reference, and idiosyncratic strategies. Consistency in strategy choice resulted in good performances. Reconstructive strategies for children's subtraction included counting up from the smaller number or down from the larger number, in steps of one or in greater steps, use of "ties" as reference, and idiosyncratic strategies. As would be expected, the number 10 was an important point of reference, especially in counting down strategies. The process model for retrieved solutions in adults' subtraction suggested that traces of originally learnt strategies were present in retrieval. Finally, judged and observed error frequencies in adults' simple subtraction problem solving were compared. Error predictions were more accurate for errors in reconstructive solutions than for errors in retrieved solutions, i.e., in more complex rather than in simpler and more automated tasks.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation

**Referens:** [Hellgren, J., Sverke, M., & Isaksson, K. \(1999\).](#) A two-dimensional approach to job insecurity: Consequences for employee attitudes and well-being. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology, 8*, 179-195.

**Abstract:** The issues of job insecurity has received growing recognition in connection with increased unemployment and the use of large workforce reductions to improve organizational effectiveness and competitive ability. Although research suggests that job insecurity is negatively related to employee work attitudes and well-being, some issues concerning these relationships have not yet been fully addressed. First, concerns about the continued existence of one's job (quantitative insecurity) and important job features (qualitative insecurity) could relate differently to the outcomes. Second, empirical research has not systematically controlled for mood dispositions although a growing body of literature suggests that this should be a standard procedure when self-rated stress reactions are measured. Third, most studies are cross-sectional and thus unable to control for prior levels of the outcome variables. Based on longitudinal data from a Swedish organization undergoing downsizing (N=375), this study revealed that quantitative insecurity was the most important dimension in that it negatively affected subsequent well-being after controlling for positive and negative affectivity as well as prior levels of well-being. While job insecurity appears to have negative consequences for employees and their organizations, our results indicate that the consequences of insecurity may have been overestimated in previous, often cross-sectional, research.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Hellström, Å. \(1999\).](#) Time-order effects in weight perception. In P. Killeen & W.R. Uttal (Eds.), *Fechner day 99* (pp. 49-54). Tempe, AZ: International Society for Psychophysics.

**Abstract:** The time-order effect (TOE) is an old problem in psychophysics, which has been addressed by many theorists. In the present paper it was studied by way of comparisons of successive weights, emphasizing the negativity of TOEs and their negative relation to stimulus magnitude. These effects were accounted for, in terms of Hellström's (1979) sensation-weighting model, as resulting from the weighting, with a smaller coefficient for the first stimulus than for the second, in conjunction with a low reference level resulting from a light background weight. Also employed variations on the theme include heaviness judgment of paired weights, and an experiment where subjects were to detect changes from one weight pair to the next. It is emphasized that the TOE is only an indicator of the comparison process, and that a useful time-order effect (TOE) is an old problem in psychophysics, which has been addressed by many. TOE theory must explain the whole range of empirical results.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) Proceedings time-order effects, weight perception, Fechner Day

**Referens:** Henriksson-Larsén, K. (in press). Short term overtraining - effects on performance, hemodynamics and heart rate variability. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*.

**Abstract:** Nine elite canoeists were investigated concerning changes in performance, heart rate variability (HRV) and blood-chemical parameters over a six day training camp. The training regimen consisted of crosscountry skiing and strength training, in total 13.0 + 1.6 hrs, corresponding to a 50% increase in training load. Time to exhaustion (RunT) decreased from 19.1 + 1.0 to 18.0 + 1.2 min,  $p < 0.05$ .  $VO_{2max}$  and max lactate (Lamax) both decreased significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) over the training period (4.99 + 0.97 to 4.74 + 0.98 l/min and from 10.08 + 1.25 to 8.98 + 1.03 mmol/l respectively). Heart rates (HR) decreased significantly at all workloads. Plasma volume increased by 7 + 7%,  $p = 0.03$ . Resting cortisol, corrected for plasma volume changes, decreased from 677 + 244 to 513 + 189 nmol/l,  $p < 0.05$ , while resting levels of adrenaline and noradrenaline remained unchanged. The change between tests in RunT correlated significantly to the change in HRmax ( $r = 0.79$ ;  $p = 0.01$ ). The change in Lamax was associated with a change in high frequency heart rate variability, a measure of vagal activity. There were however no group changes in high or low frequency HRV. The reduced maximal performance indicates a state of fatigue/overreaching and peripheral factors are suggested to limit performance even though HRmax and Lamax both were reduced. Plasma volume changes can be extensive and should not be omitted when interpreting data (e.g. heart rates, lactate, cortisol).

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Herlitz, A., Airaksinen, E., & Nordström, E. \(1999\).](#) Sex differences in episodic memory: The impact of verbal and visuospatial ability. *Neuropsychology, 13*, 590-597.

**Abstract:** The impact of verbal and visuospatial ability on sex differences in episodic memory was investigated. One-hundred men and 100 women, 20-40 years old, participated in a series of verbal and visuospatial tasks. Episodic memory was assessed in tasks that, to a greater or lesser extent, were verbal or visuospatial in nature. Results showed that women excelled in verbal production tasks and that men performed at a superior level on a mental rotation task. In addition, women tended to perform at a higher level than men on most episodic memory tasks. Taken together, the results demonstrated that (a) women perform at a higher level than men on most verbal episodic memory tasks and on some episodic memory tasks with a visuospatial component, and (b) women's higher performance on episodic memory tasks cannot fully be explained by their superior performance on verbal production tasks.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Hillerås, P., Jorm, A.F., [Herlitz, A.](#), & Winblad, B. (1999). Activity patterns among the very old: A survey on a cognitively intact sample aged 90 years or above. *Age and Ageing, 28*, 147-152.

**Abstract:** Aim: to measure activity patterns among the very old, the factors related to activity and the association of different types of activity with well-being.

Methods: the study involved 105 people, 90 years or above, who were not cognitively impaired, living in the inner part of Stockholm. The activities carried out during the previous day were recorded and each activity was rated for degree of mental, social and physical activity.

Results and Conclusions: showed that the degree of intellectual, social and physical activity is independent of

each other. The very elderly tended to have variable but relatively low activity levels over a day. Good health and not moving home were associated with greater intellectual activity. Extraversion and negative life events (such as death of close friend or family member) were associated with greater social activity, while younger age and better health were associated with greater physical activity. There was also a positive association between physical activity and well-being.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Hillerås, P., Jorm, A.F., Herlitz, A., & Winblad, B. (in press). Life satisfaction among the very old. *International Journal of Aging and Human Development*.

**Abstract:** The purpose of the study was to measure life satisfaction and the factors believed to influence it. The study involved 105 very old people, 90 years and above, who were not cognitively impaired, living in the inner part of Stockholm, Sweden. In order to assess life satisfaction, the Life Satisfaction Index-B (LSI-B) and Life Satisfaction Index-Z (LSI-Z) were used. Information about life events, activities, personality and social contacts were collected in order to determine their relative influence on life satisfaction. Factors associated with life satisfaction were also investigated in a content analysis to find out what the elderly themselves believe gives them life satisfaction. Results showed that health and an emotionally stable personality were, independently of other factors, the most important factors for life satisfaction among the very old.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal aging, life satisfaction, personality, ISSN: 0091-4150

**Referens:** Isaksson, K., Hellgren, J., & Pettersson, P. (in press). Repeated downsizing: Attitudes and well-being for surviving personnel in a Swedish retail company. In K. Isaksson, C. Hogstedt, C. Eriksson & T. Theorell (Eds.), *Health effects of the new labor market*. New York, NY: Plenum.

**Abstract:** The study evaluates consequences of the major restructuring and downsizing of a large Swedish retail company. Efforts were made to investigate the impacts of perceived job insecurity, influence over the restructuring process, and perceived fairness of the process on well-being of remaining personnel, "survivors" of the process. A second aim was to investigate effects of repeated downsizing on work perceptions, attitudes and health of "survivors". Data were collected by means of a questionnaire on two occasions with a 12-month interval. The response rate was 71% for survivors at Time 1 (n=555), and 71% again for survivors at Time 2 (n=395). Results indicated that the most important predictors of distress at Time 1 was perceived job insecurity and perceived participation in the process. Furthermore, that a new wave of organizational change between measurement occasions was associated with higher personal ratings of workload and lower ratings of job satisfaction, whereas mean distress scores remained unchanged. At Time 2 perceived insecurity together with experience from repeated downsizing were critical factors predicting distress symptoms.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** Janson, H. (1999). Longitudinal patterns of tobacco smoking from childhood to middle age. *Addictive Behaviors*, 24, 239-249.

**Abstract:** This study described the development of tobacco smoking of subjects between ages 12 and 36 using prospectively collected self-reports of 212 Swedish men and women born in the 1950s. Smoking habits were studied in terms of stability, longitudinal patterns of smoking, and the relation between age of initiation and later smoking. Findings showed that light smoking (up to 6 cigarettes/day) did not remain stable after adolescence. Typical development patterns from age 15 to age 36 included staying a nonsmoker; smoking intensely (>10 cigarettes/day) and continuing into adulthood; smoking less intensely for some periods; or smoking intensely and quitting before age 36. Differences in age at smoking initiation were related to later habitual smoking only when participants reported initiation had occurred after age 12.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Janson, H. (1999). Examiner effect on number of Rorschach responses at current and later occasions. In A. Andronikof-Sanglade (Ed.), *Rorschachiana XXIII. Yearbook of the International Rorschach Society* (pp. 28-42). Göttingen: Hogrefe & Huber Publ.

**Abstract:** Previous studies indicate that examiner and procedure may influence the number of Rorschach responses (R) that a person produces. This study examined examiner effects of R at current and later test occasions in a longitudinal study of 212 Swedish children born in 1955-1958 and studied from their birth onwards. Rorschachs administered according to a Klopfer-Beck procedure at ages 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, and 18 of the subjects were compared for differences in R among different examiners. The number of examiners varied over ages. At two of the nine ages, differences in R among examiners statistically significant at  $p < .05$  were found; the largest mean difference in R for a pair of examiners at one age was eight responses. The results did not strongly support the hypothesis that there is a continuing effect on R at later test occasions. Discussion focussed on measures to assess and control for examiner effects. It was noted that while the Comprehensive System has introduced measures to reduce examiner variation, the effectiveness of these measures is not well documented.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** Janson, H. (1999). *Projective methods and longitudinal developmental research*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University. (Doctoral dissertation).

**Abstract:** A projective method is viewed in the present work as a psychological test, by which is understood a standardized task that is set before a person, the solution of which is used for making inferences about psychological quantities. The present research was designed to shed light on several aspects of the usefulness of projective methods in longitudinal research, particularly with regard to reliability and to the distinction between measurement and theory-free empirical-comparison data. Data come from an ongoing longitudinal study of 212 Swedish children who were born in 1955-1958. Interrater agreement was good or excellent for all or almost all variables studied. An extended kappa coefficient for calculating, overall chance-corrected interobserver agreement among the multivariate ratings of several judges was presented. Some temporal stability was found for many of the test phenomena and scores studied; however, difficulties in the interpretation of stability were pointed out. Part of the study concerned global personality ratings based on the

Rorschach, which at face value seemed to consistently capture important personality characteristics; however, problems with their integrity were noted and steps toward their validation were suggested. Further results suggested that recoding of archival Rorschach records may be a fruitful procedure for obtaining scores that can be compared with current research findings, when the inherent limitations are respected. Finally a theory-based measurement model was fitted to empirical codings of children's human figure drawings. In doing so, this study joined a long-existing stage-development theory with a measurement model for the first time. The implications of these results were discussed, and suggestions for further research were made.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation

**Referens:** Janson, H., & Olsson, U. (1999). *A measure of agreement for interval or nominal multivariate observations*. Reports from the Department of Psychology, Stockholm University, No. 859.

**Abstract:** This paper addresses the problem of accounting overall chance-corrected interobserver agreement among the multivariate ratings of several judges. Modifying the approach of Berry and Mielke (1988), a generalization of Cohen's (1960) kappa coefficient is proposed. The generalized statistic accounts agreement for multivariate interval or nominal observations among several judges. The statistic's metric is conventional and in the univariate case it is equivalent to existing extensions of the kappa coefficient to several observers, as well as to a certain intraclass correlation coefficient. Application is exemplified using hypothetical and real-life data sets.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Report

**Referens:** Johansson, A.E.L., & Svenson, O. (in press). Individual postdecision processes in group settings. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.

**Abstract:** In two experiments Differentiation and Consolidation Theory (Diff Con) (Svenson, 1992) was used to investigate individual postdecision making processes in three-member groups. It was predicted that in groups in which the subjects preferred different alternatives (conflict groups), subjects would consolidate their own preference, regardless of the group's final decision. A second hypothesis was that no consolidation would be indicated in groups in which all members preferred the same alternative (non-conflict groups). The results showed that in conflict groups, the members who gave up their preferred alternative (minority members) consolidated their own preference, thereby significantly regretting the group decision, while the members who got their will through (majority members) showed no consolidation of the group decision. Non-conflict group members did not differ in consolidation from majority or minority conflict group members. The corresponding pattern of results were found in a second experiment, using a different decision situation. It was proposed that social support, agreement and decreasing responsibility, could partly substitute consolidation by attractiveness restructuring.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Juslin, P., & Montgomery, H. (in press). *Judgment and decision making. Neo-Brunswikian and process-tracing approaches*. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

**Abstract:** The limitations of a normative-descriptive analysis of human judgment and decision-making has been recognized for some time. This book is an overview of the Neo-Brunswikian and process-tracing approaches to research on judgment and decision making. The Neo-Brunswikian approach highlights the relation between laboratory tasks and the adaptation to a natural environment. The process-tracing approach attempts to identify the cognitive processes before, during, and after a decision. The book contains 16 chapters, 14 of which are authored by Swedish researchers who describe the state of arts in specific subfields of judgment and decision making as well as present their own research. The volumes ends by commentaries by Kenneth R. Hammond and Baruch Fischhoff.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** Kabir, Z.N., & Herlitz, A. (in press). The Bangla Adaptation of the Mini-mental State Examination (BAMSE): An instrument to assess cognitive function in illiterate and literate individuals. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*.

**Abstract:** Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) is a brief global instrument used to assess cognitive abilities in the elderly, requiring literacy as a prerequisite. Such a precondition is impractical for populations with widespread illiteracy. The present study aimed to adapt MMSE for the cultural context of Bangladesh and to be used in populations irrespective of literacy skills. In the Bangla Adaptation of Mini-Mental State Examination (BAMSE), the MMSE items were changed in such a way that they would be applicable for illiterate individuals, as well as being culturally relevant in Bangladesh. Altogether 672 elderly, 262 literate and 410 illiterate individuals, were tested with BAMSE. To enable comparison between BAMSE and MMSE, the literate elderly were tested with both instruments. Test-retest reliability of BAMSE was assessed in 54 randomly selected individuals. The results showed that, in comparison to MMSE, BAMSE demonstrated satisfactory test properties, although reliable differences were found on some of the individual items when the two instruments were compared. The association between the two instruments was good ( $r=0.57$ ), and the test-retest reliability was high ( $r=0.70$ ). More importantly, BAMSE was found to be less sensitive to age and education than MMSE. Finally, our results suggest that in the socio-cultural context of Bangladesh, irrespective of literacy skills, BAMSE is an instrument that can be used to assess cognitive function of the normal elderly.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Kenttä, G., & Hassmén, P. (1999). Incidence of staleness and burnout in competitive athletes in relation to self-identity. In *Congress proceedings of the Third world congress on mental training*, pp. 23-26. Salt Lake City, CA: International Society for Mental Training and Excellence.

**Abstract:** Negative consequences of excessive stress from training and competition are often described in terms of overtraining, staleness, and burnout. Staleness is thereby seen as the result of an unbalanced training process, i.e., when training stress and non-training stress together exceeds recovery and stress tolerance. It has been suggested that athletic identity plays a crucial role in the development of burnout. In the present study, 79 elite athletes completed the Athletic Identity Measurement Scale, the Non-Athletic Identity Measurement Scale, and the Training Practice Inventory. Results indicate that 46% of the athletes had experienced staleness,

personal experience of burnout was reported by 18%. Those reporting a unidimensional athletic identity were found to be over represented in regard to staleness and burnout. It was concluded that a unidimensional identity places the athlete at greater risk for developing the staleness syndrome and ultimately burnout compared to a more balanced self-identity.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings

**Referens:** Koivula, N. (1999). *Gender in sport*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University. (Doctoral dissertation).

**Abstract:** Sport is a strongly gendered area, so in order to understand how the individual understands, experiences, and relates to sport, the incorporation of gender as a research category is essential. The general aim of the present dissertation was, through the employment of a relational analysis, to investigate how gender acts as an organizing principle in sport. In a relational analysis, gender is not considered as a static characteristic of the individual. Gender is instead regarded as a cultural representation of a socially constructed, historically specific outcome of social interactions among gendered individuals, based on how gender categories are related to each other. The thesis consists of four separate, but interrelated, empirical studies.

In Study I and Study II the objective was to examine how beliefs about gender-appropriateness results in categorizations of sports as feminine or masculine, and how these are related to perceived characteristics and requirements of different sports. In Study III, the intent was to investigate media's sports coverage with reference to the beliefs, values, and social structures of sport that are related to gender and perceived gender differences. The aim of Study IV was to survey how the gendered nature of sport, and notions regarding gender, affects our motives for sport participation. The general findings reveal that for society as well as for the individual, gender still acts as an organizing principle in the structurization of sport. Sports and sport participation for the individual is partly determined by the construction of divisions along lines of gender. These divisions seem to be perceived as especially meaningful by individuals who more strongly stress stereotypical expectations related to the concepts femininity and masculinity.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation

**Referens:** Koivula, N. (1999). Sport participation: Differences in motivation and actual participation due to gender. *Journal of Sport Behavior*, 22, 360-380.

**Abstract:** Physical and psychological health have both been shown to benefit from regular participation in physical activities. Health reasons are, however, not the only motives individuals have for taking part in sports. Motives related to appearance, competition and excitement, fun and enhanced competence, are a few other reasons. It also has been suggested that the motives for participation influence sport participation time and adherence. The present study investigated the possible effects of gender typing, as measured by the Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI), on motives given explicitly for sport participation, and on actual participation in physical exercise. The relationship between motives for participation and the time spent participating in sports was also studied. Several differences between groups of individuals were found regarding motives for participating, actual participation and the relationship between the motives given and the actual participating time. Some of these differences might possibly be explained by the social construction of male-female relations that work to maintain, strengthen and naturalize gender differences.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Koivula, N. (1999). Gender stereotyping in televised media sports coverage. *Sex Roles*, 41, 589-604.

**Abstract:** Sport spectators usually experience sports through different mass media. To deepen our understanding of the cultural values embedded in sport, and to explore current values and power structures regarding men and women, it is necessary to investigate the potential effect that mass media may have in influencing beliefs about gender appropriate sport behavior. Previous studies have in several cases shown biases in the representation and portrayal of athletes, particularly with reference to gender. The present study examined samples of televised sport in Sweden during 1995/96 (1470 minutes), with a follow-up examination in 1998 (528 minutes). The results indicated gender differences regarding both quantity and type of coverage. For example, less than 10% of the total examined sports news time covered female athletes, and less than 2% of the time was used to cover women athletes in sports categorized as masculine. It seems that televised media sport coverage continues to reinforce constructions of divisions along lines of gender and to reproduce traditional expectations regarding femininity and masculinity.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Kormi-Nouri, R., & Nilsson, L.-G. (1999). Negative cueing effects with weak and strong intralist cues. *European Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, 11, 199-218.

**Abstract:** In three experiments, we studied cueing effects of relational and item-specific information after enacted and nonenacted encoding of short sentences (e.g., lift the pen, fold the paper). In Experiment 1, all subjects were instructed at encoding to remember only the nouns of these sentences; half of subjects were informed about the categorical nature of the nouns whereas the other half were not. At retrieval, all subjects were given a free recall test and a cued recall test with the verb of each sentence as the cue. In Experiment 2, all subjects were instructed at encoding to remember the whole sentences; as in Experiment 1 half of subjects were informed about the categorical nature of the nouns whereas the other half were not. At test, all subjects were given two cued recall tests, one categorical cue for each noun in the first and one verb cue and one categorical cue for each noun in the second test. In Experiment 3, at encoding, all subjects were informed about the categorical nature of nouns and were instructed to remember the whole sentence. In this experiment, the actions were performed with imaginary objects; free recall and cued recall tests were given to different subjects. In all three experiments there was a negative effect of intralist cueing with verbs. This finding is at odds with the Encoding Specificity Principle which assumes facilitation of cueing at retrieval if the cues were encoded together with the to-be-remembered information at encoding. Also, the effect of intralist cueing was different after encoding with enactment than after encoding without enactment; this difference holds true for enactment with real object but not for enactment with imaginary object. Enactment increased both the relational and the item-specific cueing efficiency. The results are discussed in terms of encoding interference between cues and targets and between item-specific processing and relational processing. Enacted encoding is conceived as integrating episodic information both with respect to item specificity and relational aspects of the information.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Kormi-Nouri, R., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). The motor component is not crucial! In H. Zimmer & R.L. Cohen (Eds.), *Action memory: A specific type of episodic memory?* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

**Abstract:** This chapter provides a theoretical overview of data and theory on action memory. More specifically, one type of theory is discussed, namely the theory that is stating that the notion of a motor component is essential for explaining the superiority in memory performance for verbal information that has been encoded by means of enactment. It is a finding of long standing that verbal information (e.g., open the book, lift the pen, roll the ball) that is encoded by having subjects performing these commands is much better recalled than the same type of information having not been encoded by means of enactment. It is argued in this chapter that the motor component of episodic memory is not crucial for explaining this result.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** Laaksonen, T. (1999). *External and internal aspects of bilingualism. Language-related person perception and language-related stress reactions*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University. (Doctoral dissertation).

**Abstract:** This thesis presents experimental studies of two psychological aspects of bilingualism: the person perception of bilinguals and the reactions of bilinguals themselves when speaking their secondary language. Person perception and language attitudes were investigated by a modified "matched-guise" technique with focus on ethnicity. All speakers were immigrants to Sweden who spoke accented Swedish. The listeners were Swedes and/or persons sharing the ethnic background of the speakers. In one study the ethnicity of the listeners was varied, in another the ethnic-linguistic status of the speakers, and in a third study the information given to listeners about the speakers' ethnicity. There was a tendency for the speakers to be rated higher in positive personality traits by listeners with the same ethnic background as the speakers. Speakers with high ethnic-linguistic status were rated higher in some aspects in the status dimension. When the language production was standardized, no systematic effect on person perception was linked to knowledge of the speakers ethnicity. Instead, the speakers themselves had the greatest significant effects on how they were perceived and on the evaluation of language proficiency and voice. There were, however, differences in rating between the groups with different information about the speaker ethnicity, more so in evaluation of language proficiency. Difficulties connected with the research of language-related person perception and language attitudes are discussed. The second part of the thesis investigates transient stress reactions in bilinguals using their secondary language. Performance and psychophysiological stress reactions in a primary language condition were compared to those in a secondary language condition. Also the psychological implications of language context was raised by two experiments with participants from different ethnic backgrounds. A moderate-size psychophysiological stress reaction was observed among Swedes speaking English, but not among Finnish immigrants speaking Swedish. To acquaint the reader with the subject of the thesis, a relatively detailed background is given to language related person perception and to acculturation stress and stress reactions related to using a secondary language.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation

**Referens:** Linde, L., Edland, A., & Bergström, M. (1999). Auditory attention and multiattribute decision-making during a 33 h sleep-deprivation period: Mean performance and between-subject dispersions. *Ergonomics*, 42, 696-713.

**Abstract:** One purpose of this study was to compare attention in the evening (22:00 h), in the late night (04:00 h), in the morning (10:00 h) and in the afternoon (16:00 h) during a period of complete wakefulness beginning at 08:00 with a mean daytime performance without sleep deprivation. Another purpose was to investigate sleep deprivation effects on a multi-attribute decision-making task with and without time pressure. Twelve sleep-deprived male students were compared with 12 male non-sleep-deprived students. Both groups were tested five times with an auditory attention and a symbol coding task. Significant declines ( $p < 0.05$ ) in mean level of performance on the auditory attention task were found at 04:00, 10:00 and 16:00 h for subjects forced to the vigil. However, the effect of the sleep deprivation manifested itself even more in increased between-subject dispersions. There were no differences between time pressure and no time pressure on the decision-making task and no significant differences between sleep-deprived and non-sleep-deprived subjects in decision strategies. In fact, the pattern of decision strategies among the sleep-deprived subjects was more similar to a pattern of decision strategies typical for non-stressful conditions than the pattern of decision strategies among the non-sleep-deprived subjects. This result may have been due to the fact that the sleep loss acted as a dearouser. Here too, however, the variances differed significantly among sleep-deprived and non-sleep-deprived subjects, indicating that the sleep-deprived subjects were more variable in their decision strategy pattern than the control group.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Lindelöw, M., Hodgins, S., & af Klinteberg, B. (1999). Childhood and adolescent antecedents of psychiatric disability in men and women. A prospective study. *International Journal of Social Welfare*, 8, 221-228.

**Abstract:** The prevalence of childhood and adolescent antecedents of psychiatric disability, that is, an extended inability to work due to a mental disorder, were investigated in a general population sample of 1393 Swedish men and women, followed from age 10 to age 40. The point prevalence of psychiatric disability was 3.2% among the males and 2.2% among the females. Antecedents of disability differed for the two sexes. Among the women, the disabled subjects were more likely than the non-disabled to have parents with low levels of education and low income. The disabled men showed significantly more teacher rated concentration problems and motor restlessness than the non-disabled, later recalled school as a more negative experience, and were more likely to leave the educational system as soon as it was legally possible. Age at first contact with the mental health services also differed for disabled men and women.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal psychiatric disability, antecedents, longitudinal study

**Referens:** Lindholm, T. (1999). *Group membership and eyewitness testimony*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University. (Doctoral dissertation).

**Abstract:** The present thesis includes four empirical studies that explore whether eyewitness accounts of a violent crime may be affected by factors related to the group membership of witness, perpetrator, and victim. Study 1 investigates how an immigrant and a Swedish perpetrator of a simulated, violent robbery are evaluated and remembered by immigrant and Swedish witnesses. It was found that both groups of witnesses evaluated an ethnically dissimilar, out-group perpetrator as more culpable than an ethnically similar, in-group perpetrator. In a line-up task, both witness groups mistakenly identified an innocent immigrant more often than an innocent Swede. Study 2 compared experienced police officers and civilians with respect to intergroup biases and memory performance in a witness situation. The results showed that the police officers were less ethnocentric than the civilians in their evaluations of an immigrant and a Swedish perpetrator. Moreover, the police officers remembered the perpetrator and his weapon more accurately than the civilians. In Study 3, the influence of the gender of witness, perpetrator, and victim on an eyewitness report was examined. This study showed that women were more accurate than men in overall memory of a simulated manslaughter incident involving either a male or a female perpetrator and a male or a female victim. Furthermore, both a male perpetrator and a male victim were assigned more culpability than their female counterparts. Study 4 explores the effects of stereotype priming in an eyewitness context. The results indicated that the priming of a social stereotype may have an impact on eyewitness evaluations and memories of a violent perpetrator who is not a member of the target group. In sum, the findings of the four studies clearly supported the contention that the group membership of both witness and target persons in a crime scenario can have a significant impact on eyewitness testimony. These results suggest that potential effects of group membership should be thoroughly considered when testimony is evaluated in court proceedings.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation

**Referens:** Lowden, A. (1999). *Jet lag and shiftwork - their effects on sleep and sleepiness*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University. (Doctoral dissertation).

**Abstract:** The aim of the studies was to describe the detailed sleep/wake patterns before, during, and after a period of work that forces individuals to deviate from their normal sleep/wake pattern. Possible countermeasures to experienced problems were evaluated in intervention designs. Measures of sleep included activity monitoring, sleep and wake diaries and questionnaires. Also performance measures during work were obtained. It was found that in connection to both a westbound and an eastbound flight almost all subjects adapted to local bed times on layover. This increased the wake span during outward and homeward flight days to between 21-28 hours. During flight days napping was found to be very common, especially during flights. Sleep efficiency dropped below 90% during layover in both flight directions, disturbed by awakenings, and gradually returned to normal across four recovery days. Sleepiness symptoms increased during layover, peaked to encompass 25% of the return flight day and gradually decreased across recovery days. The eastbound flight was shown to contain more sleep difficulties and to be more dependent on nap sleep. A possible counter-measure to jet lag was tested in an intervention study, letting crews retain their home-base sleep/wake pattern on layover after westward flight. This reduced jet lag symptoms and sleepiness on layover but not at home. Another intervention was evaluated when a group of shift workers changed from rotating three shift (8-hour) to a 12-hour shift schedule. The data showed that quick changes (8h rest) in the 8-hour schedule increased sleep problems and fatigue. Health, perceived accident risk or reaction time performance was not negatively affected; alertness improved and subjective recovery time after night work decreased in the 12-hour schedule. It was concluded that the change was positive in most respects, possibly due to shorter sequences of work days, longer sequences of consecutive days off, and the elimination of quick changes. A detailed analysis of morning work including use of polysomnography (EEG) showed that preceding sleep was reduced to 5 hours and 12 minutes. Subjective ratings demonstrated that morning work was associated with more apprehension of difficulties in awakening and insufficient sleep. The present studies demonstrate that sleep related problems are frequent for both shift workers and air crew. The particular characteristic of each work schedule pose different problems, either it involves night work, quick changes, early morning work, time zone crossing or long work hours. The studies further demonstrate that a change of either work hours or sleep strategies can decrease some of these problems.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation

**Referens:** Lundberg, C.G., & Svenson, O. (in press). Postdecision consolidation in a trend prediction task. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.

**Abstract:** To be able to learn from experience it is necessary to correctly apprehend experienced feedback and the situation in which it is provided. The results indicate how post-decision consolidation in complex domains may affect learning. The problem may be particularly pertinent in recurrent decision making where considerable risk is involved. The study explores the changes in aspect (signal) importance from pre- to postdecision as a function of outcome information. By postdecision we mean the remembering of an earlier prediction (cf. Hawkins & Hastie, 1990). Subjects were asked to decide on which of four alternative future price developments would follow a historical price trajectory for different commodities, and to rate the importance of each of the chosen alternative's corresponding aspects. The subjects revealed a bias in their support ratings of aspects - seeing support in aspects that traditionally (by themselves and in many contexts) would be seen as neutral or even counter-indicative of the alternative chosen. After an intermission, the subjects were also given information about what was indicated to be the actual development of the market. One group was told that their decisions were correct (irrespective of what the decisions were), another group that they were incorrect but close, a third group that they were incorrect by far, while a fourth group served as a control. Following this information the subjects were again asked to judge the importance of the aspects for their own prior decision on the most likely future development. The results indicated that outcome feedback had an effect on post decision restructuring of facts. Subjects in the correct condition showed an average consolidation that increased the support, while the wrong conditions lead to negative consolidation (in retrospect indicating that they never found as much support for their decision in the past as they actually did). Thus, in a choice between consolidating their own initial prediction and the price trajectory they would have to live with, the decision makers consolidated the outcome. Therefore, the results of the study were related to the hindsight bias phenomenon (Fischhoff, 1975) and to Kahneman and Miller's (1986) mutability concept.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Lundberg, U. (1999). Coping with stress: Neuroendocrine reactions and implications for health. *Noise and Stress*, 4, 67-74.

**Abstract:** A new stress model, the Allostatic Load Model, refers to the ability to achieve stability through change. The various biological functions activated during stress serve an important role in the organism's adaptation to the

environment by protecting and restoring the body but may, under certain conditions, also have health damaging consequences. Two different psychoneuroendocrine stress systems are of particular interest: (1) the sympathetic adrenal medullary (SAM) and (2) the hypothalamic pituitary adrenocortical (HPA) systems. Sustained activation of the SAM system with overexposure to epinephrine (adrenaline) and norepinephrine (noradrenaline) is considered to contribute to the development of cardiovascular disease (CVD). Chronic stress exposure influencing the HPA-axis is associated with metabolic changes which also increase the risk of CVD but, in addition, also contribute to impaired immune function, diabetes, depressive symptoms and cognitive disturbances. The present paper is focused on the possible biological pathways between environmental stress and somatic illness, including the role of environmental stress for the development of musculoskeletal disorders. It is concluded that the SAM and the HPA systems play an important role in linking environmental stress to various negative health outcomes and that knowledge about these psychobiological pathways is of considerable importance for the possibilities to prevent and treat environmentally induced ill health.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Lundberg, U.](#) (1999). Stress responses in low-status jobs and their relationship to health risks: Musculoskeletal disorders. *Annals of the New York Academy of Science*, 896, 1-11.

**Abstract:** Conditions typical of many low-status jobs are known to induce elevated stress. In keeping with this, blue-collar workers show elevated psycho-physiological stress levels both during and after work compared with workers in more stimulating and flexible jobs. Health-related behaviors, such as cigarette smoking and drug abuse, that are known to contribute to the social gradient in health, can be seen as ways of coping with a stressful work situation in order to get short-term relief. Negative emotional states associated with low-status jobs, combined with a lack of economic resources, are also likely to reduce the individual's motivation to seek proper medical treatment and, thus, increase the risk that transient symptoms develop into chronic illness. With regard to musculoskeletal disorders, it is well documented that physically monotonous or repetitive work is associated with an increase in neck, shoulder, and low back pain problems. However, recent studies also report an association between psychosocial factors and muscle pain syndromes. Possible mechanisms explaining these findings involve the assumption that psychological stress may induce sustained activation of small, low-threshold motor units that may lead to degenerative processes, damage, and pain. Analysis of short periods of very low muscular electrical activity (EMG gaps) shows that female workers with a high frequency of EMG gaps seem to have less risk of developing myalgia problems than do workers with fewer gaps. Stress induced by psychosocial conditions at work, which is usually more lasting than that resulting from physical demands, may prevent the individual from shutting off their physiological activation and reduces the time for rest and recovery. In the modern work environment, with strong emphasis on a high work pace, competitiveness, and efficiency, it is possible that lack of relaxation is an even more important health problem than is the absolute level of contraction or the frequency of muscular activation.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal stress, musculoskeletal disorders

**Referens:** [Lundberg, U.](#) (in press). Catecholamines. In G. Fink (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of stress*. San Diego, CA: Academic Press.

**Abstract:** The catecholamines have been of central interest and importance in stress research since the first demonstrations of the role of sympathetic arousal in response to stress exposure early in the 20th century. Numerous animal experiments have illustrated the active defence reaction and the "emergency function" of the adrenal medulla, which increases the organism's chances of survival by "fight-or-flight". During the last three decades, a considerable number of studies in humans, in laboratory as well as in natural settings, has confirmed and extended the conclusions from the animal studies. The aim of this chapter is to summarize research and conclusions relevant to the role of catecholamines in stress and health, including their assessment and methodological considerations, as well as gender differences in catecholamine responses to stress.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** [Lundberg, U.](#) (in press). Workplace stress. In G. Fink (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of stress*. San Diego, CA: Academic Press.

**Abstract:** This article summarizes present knowledge regarding how the modern work environment may contribute to stress and negative health outcomes. Models of stress, such as the demand-control, effort-reward imbalance and the allostatic load models are described. Research is reported, indicating possible psychophysiological mechanisms between work stress and health problems such as cardiovascular illness and musculoskeletal disorders.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** [Lundberg, U.](#), [Elfsberg Dohns, I.](#), [Melin, B.](#), [Sandsjö, L.](#), [Palmerud, G.](#), [Kadefors, R.](#), [Ekström, M.](#), & [Parr, D.](#) (1999). Psychophysiological stress responses, muscle tension and neck and shoulder pain among supermarket cashiers. *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology*, 4, 245-255.

**Abstract:** This study examined psychological and physiological stress, as well as muscle tension and musculoskeletal symptoms, among 72 female super-market cashiers. Stress levels were found to be significantly elevated at work as reflected in the catecholamines, blood pressure, heart rate, electro-myographic (EMG) activity and self-reports. Fifty cashiers (70%) suffering from neck-shoulder pain (trapezius myalgia) were found to have higher EMG activity at work and reported more tension after work. Women who kept a diary for 1 week and reported more musculoskeletal pain (above the median) were older, had higher blood pressure, and reported more work stress and psychosomatic symptoms. The elevated stress levels at work are consistent with data from workers involved in other types of repetitive tasks and can be important for the high prevalence of neck and shoulder symptoms among the cashiers.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Lundberg, U.](#), & [Frankenhaeuser, M.](#) (1999). Stress and workload of men and women in high ranking positions. *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology*, 4, 142-151.

**Abstract:** Psychological and physiological stress responses related to work and family were investigated in 21 female and 21 male managers and professional specialists in high-ranking positions. The main result was that both women and men experienced their jobs as challenging and stimulating, although almost all data indicated a more favorable situation for men than for women. In addition, women were more stressed by their greater unpaid workload and by a greater responsibility for duties related to home and family. Women had higher norepinephrine levels than men did, both during and after work, which reflected their greater workload. Women with children at home had significantly higher norepinephrine levels after work than did the other participants. The possible long-term health consequences of women's higher stress levels are discussed.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Lundberg, U., & Johansson, G. \(1999\)](#). Stress and health risk in repetitive work and supervisory monitoring work. In R. Backs & W. Boucsein (Eds.), *Engineering psychophysiology: Issues and applications* (pp. 339-359). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

**Abstract:** This chapter reviews research on assembly work and other types of repetitive work as well as supervisory monitoring in a psychobiological stress perspective. Comparisons are made with other occupational groups and possible long-term health consequences are discussed. Due to the high prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders in monotonous and repetitive work, special interest is focused on possible mechanisms linking work stress to muscle pain syndroms. It is concluded that the kind of psychoneuroendocrine states described are associated with high arousal, feelings of tension and fatigue, and difficulties in unwinding after work. As ergonomic improvements reduce the physical load at work, attention is drawn to aversive psychosocial aspects of the work environment. Thus, preventive actions must involve physical as well as psychosocial work conditions with special focus on women's stress and workload. The aim of the biopsychosocial approach is to provide data which might guide the design and evaluation of work-environment intervention programmes.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** [Lundberg, U., & Parr, D. \(1999\)](#). Neurohormonal factors, stress, health and gender. In R.M. Eisler & M. Hersen (Eds.), *Handbook of gender, culture and health* (pp. 21-41). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

**Abstract:** Our view of gender, culture, and health forms a stepping stone to a better understanding of why and how gender differences occur. This chapter focuses on possible factors that affect the gender differences that are sometimes found between women and men, with particular reference to neurohormonal factors, stress, and health. In this paper we view gender as a social construct that is manifested by interaction with others and that takes into account the position people have in society. Culture is defined as everything that is learnt and transferred from one person to another with the help of symbols. Social roles that are imposed by people who hold particular positions or have certain jobs can lead to specific behavioral expectations, seen for example in the behavior of a superior towards a subordinate. In industrialized countries, this century has been characterized by quite dramatic changes in social, economic, political, technological, occupational, and health conditions, changes which are unique in the history of humankind. Despite these changes and women's greater participation in the paid work force, which gives a general impression of equality between the sexes, there are several indications that the traditional gender roles in terms of responsibility for home and family have not changed accordingly. As a consequence, employed women often report stress problems due to work overload and role conflicts. The different roles occupied by men and women are likely to have negative as well as positive consequences. From a historical perspective, women in particular have benefited from paid work, which contributes to positive experiences in terms of higher self-esteem, economic independence, and social interactions with co-workers. Such benefits may to a large extent, balance the negative effects of the "double burden". They do not, however, have a preventive effect on work overload, role conflicts, and poor work conditions all of which contribute to women's greater health problems. The relative importance of the different roles occupied by men and women are likely to vary during the course of life and between individuals, depending on circumstances at work and family situation.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** [Lundh, L.G., & Broman, J.E. \(in press\)](#). Insomnia as an interaction between sleep-interfering and sleep-interpreting processes. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*.

**Abstract:** The present paper reviews theories and empirical research concerning the role of psychological processes in insomnia. It is argued that two kinds of psychological processes are involved in insomnia: sleep-interfering processes and sleep-interpreting processes. A theoretical model is sketched, where it is argued that psychological vulnerability factors may predispose the individual to (1) respond with sleep-interfering processes to stressful life events, and (2) engage in dysfunctional sleep-interpreting processes. Examples of the first kind of variables are arousability, slow recuperation after stress, worrying, and emotional conflicts in relation to significant others; examples of the latter are sleep-related beliefs, attitudes, and perfectionistic standards.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Lundh, L.G., Wikström, J., Westerlund, J., & Öst, L.-G. \(1999\)](#). Preattentive bias for emotional information in panic disorder with agoraphobia. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 108*, 222-232.

**Abstract:** A combined emotional Stroop and implicit memory (tachistoscopic identification) task with three types of words (panic-related, interpersonal threat, and neutral words) and two exposure conditions (subliminal, supraliminal) was administered to 35 panic patients and 35 age- and sex-matched normal controls. The patients showed Stroop interference for panic-related words both sub- and supraliminally, and a similar but not equally robust effect on interpersonal threat words. On the tachistoscopic identification task, the patients identified more panic-related words than the controls, but showed no implicit memory bias effect. The patients' subliminal Stroop interference for panic-related words was found to correlate with trait anxiety and depression, although not with anxiety sensitivity.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Magnusson, D. \(1999\)](#). Holistic interactionism: A perspective for research on personality development. In L.A. Pervin & O.P. John (Eds.), *Handbook of personality: Theory and research* (2nd ed., pp. 219-247). New York, NY: The Guilford Press.

**Abstract:** The chapter discusses a modern holistic-interactionistic theoretical framework for planning, implementation and interpretation of empirical research on developmental issues. The presentation is made on the background of a brief discussion of the history of a holistic perspective in psychological research. Methodological and research strategy implications of a holistic approach are being discussed.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** [Magnusson, D. \(1999\).](#) On the individual: A person approach to developmental research. *Special Issue of European Psychologist, 4.*

**Abstract:** A description of two cases from my time as a school psychologist in the middle of the 1950s forms the background to the following question: Has anything important happened since then in psychological research to help us to a better understanding of how and why individuals think, feel, act, and react as they do in real life and how they develop over time? The studies serve as a background for some general propositions about the nature of the phenomena that concerns us in developmental research, for a summary description of the developments in psychological research over the last 40 years as I see them, and for some suggestions about future directions.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Magnusson, D. \(1999\).](#) Individual development: Toward a developmental science. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, 143,* 86-96.

**Abstract:** This paper was presented at the joint meeting of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society in Stockholm, May 1998. With reference to a holistic model for research on individual development it is argued that the total space of phenomena involved in the process of life-long development forms a clearly defined and delimited domain for scientific inquiry. This domain constitutes a scientific discipline of its own: developmental science.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings

**Referens:** [Magnusson, D. \(in press\).](#) Developmental science. In A.E. Kazdin (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of psychology* (Vol. 3). New York, NY: APA & Oxford University Press.

**Abstract:** It is proposed that the total space of phenomena involved in the processes of lifelong individual development forms a clearly defined and delimited domain for scientific discovery which constitutes a scientific discipline of its own: Developmental science. Further it is claimed that effective research in this new field presupposes a common theoretical framework which considers that the individual functions and develops as an integrated whole and is part of an integrated person-environment system, that is, it must take on a holistic perspective. The main aspects of a modern holistic perspective are summarized and the implications are briefly discussed.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** [Magnusson, D. \(in press\).](#) Interactionism and personality. In N.J. Smelser & P.B. Baltes (Eds.), *International Encyclopedia of the social & behavioral sciences*. Amsterdam: Elsevier.

**Abstract:** The target of scientific analysis in personality research is an active and purposeful organism, functioning and developing as a total, integrated being in interaction with different aspects of the environment. This implies a holistic-interactionistic theoretical framework for personality research. The historical background of interactionism is summarized as a background to the presentation of modern holistic interactionism. Finally, methodological implications and the role of a holistic-interactionistic theoretical framework for planning, implementing, and interpreting studies on specific issues are being discussed.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** [Magnusson, D. \(in press\).](#) The individual as the organizing principle in psychological inquiry: A holistic approach. In L.R. Bergman, L.-G. Nilsson & L. Nystedt (Eds.), *Developmental science and the holistic approach*. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

**Abstract:** The importance of a holistic perspective for research on individual development is emphasized. With reference to recent developments in relevant scientific disciplines it is argued that a holistic perspective now forms a solid theoretical foundation for planning, implementing, and interpreting empirical research on specific developmental issues.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** [Magnusson, D. \(1999\).](#) *Developmental science*. Reports from the Department of Psychology, Stockholm University, No. 860.

**Abstract:** It is proposed that the total space of phenomena involved in the processes of lifelong individual development forms a clearly defined and delimited domain for scientific discovery which constitutes a scientific discipline of its own: Developmental Science. Further, it is claimed that effective research in this new field presupposes a common theoretical framework which considers that the individual functions and develops as an integrated whole and is part of an integrated person-environment system, that is, it must take on a holistic perspective. The main aspects of a modern holistic perspective are summarized and the implications are briefly discussed.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Report

**Referens:** [Markowitsch, H.J., & Nilsson, L.-G. \(1999\).](#) Memory and brain: Unresolved issues. In L.-G. Nilsson & H.J. Markowitsch (Eds.), *Cognitive neuroscience of memory* (pp. 271-275). Göttingen: Hogrefe & Huber Publ.

- Abstract:** In this chapter we discuss some major issues in cognitive neuroscience of memory that are still unresolved. One such issue is about how information is consolidated in memory and how it is represented in the brain. The role of hippocampus in this regard is discussed at some length. Another major issues still being unresolved is to what degree similar brain structures are engaged in encoding and retrieval of information. Recent brain imaging studies have revealed that certain brain structures are overlapping in encoding and retrieval, whereas others have been found to be unique for one or the other of these two processes.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)
- Referens:** Melin, B., [Lundberg, U.](#), Söderlund, J., & Granqvist, M. (1999). Psychological and physiological stress reactions of male and female assembly workers: A comparison between two different forms of work organization. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 20, 47-61.
- Abstract:** Psychological and physiological stress responses of 36 male and 29 female assembly workers were examined during and after work at a car engine factory. Two different ways of organizing assembly work were compared: (1) a more traditional assembly line with fixed work stations organized as a chain and involving short repetitive work cycles and, (2) a new and more flexible work organization with small autonomous groups having greater opportunities to influence the pace and content of their work. Each worker was examined during and after a normal day at work on 2 consecutive days and, in order to obtain endocrine baseline data, during a corresponding work-free period at home. As expected, both female and male workers in the flexible organization reported significantly more variation, independence and abilities to learn new skills at work. Workers in both forms of work organization showed a significant increase in urinary epinephrine and norepinephrine during work compared to the work-free day at home. Males had significantly higher epinephrine and systolic blood pressure levels than females. Successive self-reports of tiredness increased significantly more at the assembly line compared to the flexible work organization. In keeping with this, systolic blood pressure, heart rate and epinephrine increased significantly during the work shift at the assembly line but not during work in the flexible organization. Catecholamine levels revealed that the subjects were able to unwind more rapidly after work in the flexible organization. This pattern was particularly pronounced for the female workers. In summary, the various stress indicators support the notion that the flexible work organization induces less stress than the assembly line and that the female workers were able to benefit most from this new form of work organization.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal
- Referens:** [Montgomery, H.](#) (1999). Reflective versus nonreflective decision making: The case of credit decisions in business. In B. Green (Ed.), *Risk behavior and risk management in business life* (pp. 137-146). Dordrecht: Kluwer.
- Abstract:** It is proposed that there are two types of decision making: reflective and nonreflective decision making. Reflective decision making is characterized by (a) moving perspectives, (b) accuracy motivation and (c) being driven by facts that are attended to by the DM. In contrast, nonreflective decision making is characterized by (a) a fixed perspective, (b) defence motivation and (c) by being driven by other facts and motives than those attended to by the DM. Thus, in nonreflective decision the gap between what the DM believes drives his/her decision making is greater than in nonreflective decision making. The two types of decision making are assumed to be largely unrelated to other decision making typologies, e.g. analytic versus intuitive decisions, or whether more or less elaborate decision rules are used, or whether various cognitive biases are at hand or not. JDM research typically has been focused on reflective decision making. The framework is illustrated by data from a naturalistic study of financial credit decision making.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)
- Referens:** [Montgomery, H.](#) (1999). NDM: The challenge to JDM. Review of C.E. Zsombok & G. Klein (Eds.), *Naturalistic decision making*. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum. *Journal of Behavioral Decision Making*, 12, 340-341.
- Abstract:** Naturalistic decision making (NDM) is concerned with how professionals use their knowledge to make decisions in natural environments, often under stress. The book by Zsombok and Klein gives a very readable and challenging overview of the NDM movement. NDM research may pave the way for a breakthrough of applied cognitive psychology in professional decision making. On the other hand, some limitations of NDM research are noted in this review. First, NDM research as described in the book does not examine the role of "hot" psychological factors (emotions, interests, values) in NDM as opposed to the "cold" cognitive processes and structures. Awareness of such factors and being skilled in controlling them may be an important ingredient in naturalistic decision making. Second, none of the contributions in the book penetrates the role of dynamic system factors such as time delays and feedback resulting from repeated decisions in a changing environments.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal
- Referens:** [Montgomery, H.](#) (1999). *From closed to open thinking - A possibility for rethinking in the amalgam controversy*. Stockholm: Swedish Council for Planning and Coordination of Research, Report No. 99:1.
- Abstract:** Theories from cognitive psychology are used to explain the amalgam controversy. A distinction is made between closed and open thinking. Factors leading to closed thinking are identified. It is discussed how closed thinking in a controversy, such as the amalgam controversy, makes each of the opposing parties think that they are right and the other party is wrong. Possibilities for breaking such deadlocks are discussed in terms of ways of going from closed to open thinking.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Report
- Referens:** [Montgomery, H.](#), & Willen, H. (1999). Decision making and action: The search for a good structure. In P. Juslin & H. Montgomery (Eds.), *Judgment and decision making. Neo-Brunswikian and process-tracing approaches* (pp. 147-173). Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Abstract:** The necessity to distinguish between preferences and decisions is emphasized. A decision making theory -

Search for Dominance Structure (SDS) theory (Montgomery, 1983, 1989) - is presented which highlights this distinction, as well as how predecisional processes prepare the decision maker for action. The latter feature of the theory contrasts with assumptions in other theories of decision making and action control. After having presented SDS theory, we review empirical data which bear on the validity of the theory. Thereafter, we compare SDS theory with other approaches to decision making which invite a discussion how SDS be developed or changed. In particular, links between SDS theory and Montgomery's (1994) perspective model are discussed. Finally, we use the literature reviewed in this chapter as a platform for discussing relationships between decision making and action.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** Neely, G., & Borg, G. (1999). The perceived intensity of caffeine aftertaste: Tasters versus nontasters. *Chemical Senses, 24*, 19-21.

**Abstract:** The length and intensity of the aftertaste of caffeine was measured in groups of tasters and nontasters in order to determine if any differential information could be provided by aftertaste perception. Results indicate that a period of 4 min is sufficient to see differences between tasters and nontasters, and that nontasters' aftertaste of the saturated solution is equal in intensity with tasters perception immediately after stimulus presentation, but then after 1 min fade faster. Nontaster ratings for the weaker solution were lower throughout the entire time period.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Niemenmaa, P. (1999). *Questioning the self-evident. A rhetorical psychological approach to reflections, judgments, and justifications of organisational decisions*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University. (Doctoral dissertation).

**Abstract:** This doctoral thesis presents a rhetorical psychological approach to study mental actions. The approach is based on the assumptions of the historical and situational nature of thinking and judgements. When expressing thoughts, opinions, and judgments language is used as a tool for action. Organisational judgments are assumed to be characterised by the principles, facts, and values regarded as self-evident in the milieu where the action takes place. However, a rhetorical approach does not expect judgments and decisions to be similar across situations and time in order to be reasonable. A course of action that is usual is not necessarily more reasonable than a course of action that is rare. The self-evidence of existing values and truths can always be questioned by a single individual. This thesis discusses how these claims can be applied to empirical data, and suggests how rhetoric can be applied as an approach and a tool in research. The solution was applied to analyse the reasoning in two projects. The former project deals with claims and reflections from experienced persons within the field of innovations concerning the innovative and evaluative work. Concrete claims presented as self-evident were questioned by looking for incompatible claims. In classification shared features were looked for. Sometimes the participants had a one-sided approach to a shared issue and sometimes a complementary approach. The latter project deals with rhetorical analysis of the justifications of decisions in peer review protocols of research applications in psychology at the Swedish Council for Research in Humanities and Social Sciences (HSFR) between 1988 and 1993. The peers usually focused on some (and not all) specific aspects of the evaluated applications. Sometimes the peers applied the same specific aspects to applications of different nature. The evaluative work and criteria within the two fields were discussed against the background of different definitions of just treatment.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation

**Referens:** Nilsson, L.-G. (1999). Psychologic as a means of understanding memory phenomena: A comment to Smedslund. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 40*, 63-66.

**Abstract:** This paper discusses a proposal by Jan Smedslund saying that data collection for trying to understand memory is futile; the claims made in contemporary memory theories are just common sense. Smedslund calls this thesis "psychologic". It is argued in the present paper that psychologic falls short in comparison to memory theory on several accounts. Specifically it is claimed that psychologic fails in denying the interaction between biological and psychological variables of memory. It is furthermore claimed that psychologic runs into difficulties whenever empirical findings go beyond main effects. Finally, it is stated in the present paper that psychologic cannot handle a notion of memory as divided into separate subsystems.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Nilsson, L.-G. (1999). Psychology in Sweden. In A.E. Kazdin (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of psychology* (pp. 14121-14128). New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

**Abstract:** The history of psychology in Sweden is described. The basic evolution of the field in Sweden is described; its current status and future directions are discussed. The role of the psychologist in the country, the research traditions, the major figures, societies, associations, and journals are described.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** Nilsson, L.-G. (1999). Memory and aging: Basic dissociations between episodic and semantic memory. In W. Hacker & M. Rinck (Eds.), *Zukunft gestalten* (pp. 103-108). Lengereich: Pabst Science Publ.

**Abstract:** This chapter describes data from a large prospective study on aging and memory with respect to the nature of memory dissociations that can be found in adulthood and old age. It is concluded that there are reliable dissociations between episodic memory and semantic memory. The general pattern of these dissociations is that biological factors seem to affect episodic memory and not semantic memory. Cultural factors on the other hand affect semantic memory but not episodic memory.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** Nilsson, L.-G. (1999). Aging, dementia, and memory. In L.-G. Nilsson & H.J. Markowitsch (Eds.),

**Abstract:** In this chapter the primary focus is on a review of memory functions in normal aging and dementia. More specifically, it is discussed how the understanding of memory functions in dementia can extend the understanding of memory functions in old age and in understanding of memory functions in general. The use of brain imaging and genotyping for this purpose is discussed. The importance of discovering early, preclinical cognitive signs of dementia is discussed in its own right for possible cure or postponement of the disease process in dementia. However, it is also suggested how the understanding of which these early cognitive signs can further the understanding of memory processes in general.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** Nilsson, L.-G. (1999). Is cognitive functioning mediated by health and life-style variables. *Psicologia Italiana*, 123, 23-25.

**Abstract:** The relationship between health and memory performance, and life style and memory performance was explored. In general, it was found that the relationship between health and memory performance was relatively weak. When a significant relationship was obtained, it was true for episodic memory only, not for semantic memory and priming. It was also found that the health-memory relationship was completely mediated by age, whereas the age-memory relationship was only partially mediated by health. Moreover, this paper also presented data showing that life-style variables, most notably taking part in social activity, are associated with episodic memory functioning.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Can genes teach us anything about memory? In E. Tulving (Ed.), *Memory, consciousness, and the brain: The Tallinn conference*. Philadelphia, PA: Psychology Press.

**Abstract:** The use of dissociations between episodic memory and semantic memory is taken as a point of departure for examining whether the use of genetic markers in understanding memory is a fruitful research agenda. It is concluded that dissociations between episodic and semantic memory follow a theoretical meaningful pattern when the analysis is based on healthy adults as subjects. However, several anomalies are noted when trying to find similar data patterns in patient groups like patients with dementia.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Memory of actions and words. In E. Tulving & F.I.M. Craik (Eds.), *The Oxford handbook of memory*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

**Abstract:** This chapter reviews the current state of the art in research on memory for enacted events. The general finding in such studies is that memory performance is higher when subjects have encoded items by means of enactment than without enactment. The experimental paradigm comparing memory after enactment and nonenactment has been extensively explored in recent years and empirical inconsistencies and theoretical conflicts have emerged. These inconsistencies and conflicts are discussed in the chapter and possible resolutions are suggested.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** Nilsson, L.-G., & Kormi-Nouri, R. (in press). What is the meaning of a memory-system approach? In H.D. Zimmer (Ed.), *Action memory: A specific type of episodic memory?* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

**Abstract:** This paper discussed a memory-systems approach suggested by Engelkamp (in press) to account for various empirical phenomena related to the enactment effect, showing a higher memory performance for items encoded by means of enactment. Two main conclusions are being made. First, it is stated that this memory-systems view is not completely compatible with the memory-systems view proposed by Tulving. Second, it is concluded that the systems view proposed by Engelkamp cannot account for all aspects of the enactment effect.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** Nilsson, L.-G., & Markowitsch, H.J. (Eds.). (1999). *Cognitive neuroscience of memory*. Göttingen: Hogrefe & Huber Publ.

**Abstract:** This book is the outcome of conference on cognitive neuroscience of memory held in Stockholm, June 13-17, 1997. A total of 12 chapters cover a wide range of aspects of memory recently examined by means of neuroscientific methods. Thus, the accomplishments reached in understanding episodic memory by using neuroimaging techniques are discussed in several chapters. The use of genetic markers for understanding memory is also discussed. Special emphasis is placed on the concept of memory systems and the role of hippocampus in memory. Stress-related memory disorders and confabulation are discussed on the basis of several case studies.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** Nilsson, L.-G., & Markowitsch, H.J. (1999). Cognitive neuroscience of memory. In L.-G. Nilsson & H.J. Markowitsch (Eds.), *Cognitive neuroscience of memory* (pp. 1-10). Göttingen: Hogrefe & Huber Publ.

**Abstract:** This chapter discusses the implications that memory research constitutes one of the most progressive and dynamic fields of study at the present time. The new technological inventions (e.g., brain imaging techniques) have played a major role in forming a new field of research on the basis of cognitive psychology, neuroscience, and computer science. Several important discoveries on memory have been made within this new discipline. The growing interest in memory functions within this field of research is also based on more pragmatic concerns in relation to various kinds of memory disorders. The understanding of memory decline in old age and dementia is an example of this.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** Nordström, E. (1999). *Alcohol induced attitude change*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University. (Doctoral dissertation).

**Abstract:** The present thesis includes four empirical studies intended to investigate certain conditions for awareness of attitude change and the attitude change patterns linked to mild alcohol intoxication. In study 1, retrospective ratings of initial attitudes exhibited a clear and significant displacement towards the position of post-influence attitudes, and this displacement was larger with more relevant issues. In study 2, two separate experiments were carried out. The first experiment consisted of two sessions. In the first session subjects gave ratings on seven attitudes and two beliefs. The second session, which was carried out after one month, repeated the ratings with half the subjects being given ethanol to produce a 0.02 - 0.03% blood level during the rating. The other half repeated the ratings after the ingestion of a non-alcoholic drink. Only the group receiving ethanol showed significant changes in ratings. The magnitude and direction of these changes varied with the attitude or belief rated. In the second experiment, subjects gave ratings on seven attitudes on two occasions, separated by an interval of one month. On the second occasion, all subjects were administered ethanol giving the same level of intoxication as in the first experiment. Significant changes in ratings were again observed, with the direction and magnitude of changes consistent with that seen in Experiment 1. Whether subjects were rated as relatively high or low consumers of alcohol was not significantly associated with changes in ratings. In study 3 the influence of gender and pre-test mood on alcohol-induced attitude change were investigated. In two sessions with a 33 day interval subjects rated attitudes towards six issues, their pre-test mood and their own impressionability. In the second session the experimental half of the group was intoxicated as in study 2, whereas the control half of the group repeated the procedure from the first session. Only the experimental group showed significant changes. These varied in magnitude with the different issues and indicated a tendency of increased risk-taking during intoxication. Gender and pre-intoxication mood appeared to be uncorrelated with the attitude change. Subjects rated their own impressionability to be lower while intoxicated. The results were interpreted to indicate regression to, or disinhibition of, usually less accepted behaviour during alcohol intoxication. In study 4, subjects rated attitudes towards 7 issues in the first session. In the second session subjects were administered alcohol as in previous studies. Here an attitude change was registered which was greater for the 50% of the subjects who were smokers and varied in magnitude depending on issues and smoker/non-smoker subject. In a third, unintoxicated session, there was no significant attitude change from the first session. A general summary of the results is that mild intoxication seems to be associated with an attitude shift pattern in a less responsible, more risk-taking direction.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation

**Referens:** Nystedt, L., Sjöberg, A., & Hägglund, G. (1999). Discriminant validation of measures of organizational commitment, job involvement and job satisfaction among Swedish army officers. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 40, 49-55.

**Abstract:** The discriminant validity of measures of job involvement, job satisfaction and organizational commitment was tested with data from 467 army officers in Sweden. Confirmatory-factor analysis showed a close fit between the proposed three-factor model and the data. Further, six of eleven job and health correlates related differently to the three attitude variables. The results indicate that job involvement, job satisfaction and organizational commitment represent three empirically distinct constructs. Implications for future research are discussed.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Oreland, L., Garpenstrand, H., Damberg, M., Alm, P.O., Thorell, L.-H., af Klinteberg, B., & Ekblom, J. (1999). The correlation between platelet MAO activity and personality - the effect of smoking and possible mechanisms behind the correlation. *Neurobiology*, 7, 191-203.

**Abstract:** Personality traits such as "sensation seeking" and "impulsiveness" have in numerous studies been associated both with the proneness to smoke and to low trbc-MAO. It has now been firmly established that tobacco smoking per se has a lowering effect on trbc-MAO. As a result the question has arisen to which extent the correlation between trbc-MAO and personality may be an effect of smoking. The literature on this matter and some recent results will be presented indicating an association between personality and trbc-MAO even when the effect of smoking is removed, although weaker than that obtained when smoking was not considered. In a recent experiment on the acquisition and memory retention of a fear-conditioning experiment (photo-slides combined with electric shock and measurement of skin conductance response) low trbc-MAO individuals showed higher acquisition (memory formation) and also higher memory retention than high trbc-MAO probands. In this study we also found that subjects with long repeat sequences in the dopamine 4 receptor gene showed a similar pattern in comparison with those with short repeats. Long repeat D4DR genotype has previously been associated with "novelty seeking". By gel shift assays we have shown that the occurrence of two unidentified transcription factors binding to the promoter of the human MAO-B gene highly correlated with trbc-MAO activity.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal smoking, MAO activity, transcription factors

**Referens:** Preisler, G. (1999). The development of communication and language in deaf and severely hard of hearing children: Implications for the future. *International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology*, 49, 39-43.

**Abstract:** Severe hearing impairment is seldom detected in children before the age of 6-12 months as parent-infant interaction is similar to that of a normal parent-child interaction. This is probably due to an innate capacity of infants to take information in one sensory modality and translate it into another, called amodal perception. The roots of language are traced to early proto-conversations, as well as to early pretend play. Relationships are viewed as the context in which socialisation takes place, basic competence emerge, regulations of emotions develop and communication skills are acquired. If habilitation after diagnosis of a severe hearing impairment primarily is focused on an oral-aural approach, natural patterns of communication between parent and child will gradually disappear, which will have negative implications on the development of these children. If, instead, they are allowed to develop those means of communication that are easy for them to produce and to perceive, positive consequences have been registered on the development of communication and language, as well as on their socio-emotional and cognitive development. When these children have been given opportunities to become bilingual with a signed and a written and/or spoken language, it has enabled them to attend higher

education, to have a qualified job and thereby a good life in the future.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Preisler, G.](#) (in press). Sensory deficits. In J.G. Bremner & A. Fogel (Eds.), *Blackwell Handbook of infancy research*. London: Blackwell Publ.

**Abstract:** In this chapter, research on deaf, hard of hearing, blind, severely visually impaired, deaf-blind children's communication and language development is described and analysed in the context of modern developmental psychology. As the traditional way of conducting studies of children with functional disabilities has been to compare them with children without disabilities, they have always appeared less able and less competent than the latter group. Studies of patterns of communication between blind, deaf and deaf-blind children and their parents show a similar pattern of early interaction as that of non disabled children. Even if development proceeds very slowly for children with severe and multiple sensory disabilities, it follows the same path as those for a normal child: from person-person communication, to person-object to person-person-object communication. The results of detailed analyses further show that the potential for a child with sensory disabilities to engage in meaningful interaction is to a great extent dependent on the ability of the caregiver to adapt to the infant's capabilities and to give space for the child to take an active part in the interaction - to follow rather than direct to the child. Joyful interaction seems to be of special importance for the child's psychological well-being, not to mention the parents' well-being.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) sensory deficits, functional disabilities, psychological well-being

**Referens:** Raglin, J.S., Sawamura, S., Alexious, S., [Hassmén, P.](#), & Kenttä, G. (in press). Training practices and staleness in 13-18 year old swimmers: A cross-cultural study. *Pediatric Sports Medicine*.

**Abstract:** Age-group swimmers (N=231) from Greece, Japan, Sweden and the United States completed questionnaires on training practices, mood state, staleness prevalence and symptoms. Contrast were made across countries and between stale and healthy groups. Of the total sample 34.6% reported having been stale, ranging from 20.5% to 45.1% across countries. The mean length of staleness episodes was 3.6 weeks. Stale swimmers had faster ( $p < 0.01$ ) personal best times in the 100-meter freestyle compared with healthy swimmers. Mood disturbance was elevated ( $p < 0.05$ ) during peak training for all countries except Japan. Stale swimmers reported greater ( $p < 0.05$ ) mood disturbance at all assessments compared with healthy swimmers. The pattern of staleness symptoms was similar across all countries with perception of training effort being the most affected.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Rosén, A.-S.](#) (1999). Mood congruence, anxiety, attitude and abortion. *Anxiety, Stress, and Coping*, 12, 85-102.

**Abstract:** When a person becomes distressed, the mood-congruence hypothesis predicts that the overall pleasantness-unpleasantness of judgments will change accordingly. This study reports the findings of a mood-congruent judgmental effect on the pattern of correlations of state anxiety and attitudes in the preabortion situation, assumed to be stressful to women requesting an early first-trimester abortion. The 58 participating patients were followed up about 3 weeks later. The mood-congruent effect was no longer present. Trait anxiety did not relate to the mood-congruent effect but strongly afflicted the level with which state anxiety and evaluations were expressed pre- and postabortion.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Saboonchi, F., & Lundh, L.G. (in press). State perfectionism, and its relation to trait perfectionism, priming, and being observed. *Scandinavian Journal of Behaviour Therapy*.

**Abstract:** Perfectionism is normally viewed as a multi-dimensional personality trait. In the present experimental study perfectionism was treated as a state, in which transient changes were produced through manipulation of two factors: being observed by others and verbal priming. The experiment was carried out in two different situations, a social encounter situation and a problem-solving situation. Partial support for the hypothesis that both priming and observation cause elevated degree of perfectionism was found in the social encounter situation. In the problem-solving situation, observation produced some effects, although partly in an unexpected direction. A significant interaction effect between priming and observation was found on estimating performance on a memory task in the problem-solving situation. The state approach to perfectionism and the stability of perfectionism across situations are discussed on the basis of the findings.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Saboonchi, F., Lundh, L.G., & [Öst, L.-G.](#) (1999). Perfectionism and self-consciousness in social phobia and panic disorder with agoraphobia. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 37, 799-808.

**Abstract:** Social phobics were compared to patients with panic disorder with agoraphobia and normal controls on perfectionism and self-consciousness. On Concern over Mistakes and Doubts about Action, social phobics scored higher than patients with panic disorder. Social phobics also demonstrated a higher level of Public Self-Consciousness than patients with panic disorder and when this difference was controlled for the significant differences on perfectionism disappeared. Within each patient group, however, perfectionism was more robustly related to social anxiety than was public self-consciousness, which replicated the findings of Saboonchi and Lundh (1997) from a non-clinical sample. The results are discussed in terms of public self-consciousness being a differentiating characteristic of the more severe kind of social anxiety which is typical of social phobia.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Simonsson-Sarnecki, M.](#), Lundh, L.G., & [Törestad, B.](#) (in press). Factor structure and validity of the Affect Intensity Measure in a Swedish sample. *Personality and Individual Differences*.

**Abstract:** Despite the fact that Larsen's (1984) Affect Intensity Measure (AIM) is a widely used measure of affect

intensity, there is an ongoing debate concerning certain of its presumed theoretical and statistical qualities and its basic, underlying assumptions. The debate has most often centered around the inventory's dimensionality; i.e., is the AIM tapping one or more dimensions of intensity? The purpose of the present study was to investigate the dimensional structure of the Swedish translation of the AIM, to find the best structural model for the Swedish AIM data, and to study its validity. Data from 409 subjects (153 males, 256 females) were subjected to maximum-likelihood confirmatory factor analysis to assess how well different structural models fit the AIM data. The results showed that all of the multidimensional AIM models were superior to Larsen's original 40-item uni-dimensional model, on all the fit indices. The best-fitting model was a newly derived three-factor model, based on 27 items resulting in the factors Positive Affectivity, Negative Intensity, and Negative Reactivity. Validation of this model in a community sample of 208 adults clearly showed different correlational patterns between negative intensity and negative reactivity, on the one hand, and positive affectivity, on the other, which demonstrates the value of treating affect intensity as a multidimensional construct.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Simonsson-Sarnecki, M.](#), [Lundh, L.G.](#), [Törestad, B.](#), [Bagby, R.M.](#), [Taylor, G.J.](#), & [Parker, J.D.A.](#) (in press). A Swedish translation of the 20-item Toronto Alexithymia Scale: Cross-validation of the factor structure. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to develop a new Swedish translation of the twenty-item Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20) and to examine if the theoretical structure that underlies the factor structure of the English version of the TAS-20 could be recovered in this Swedish translation of the instrument. A sample of 157 undergraduate students of psychology was tested. Using confirmatory factor analysis, the previously established three-factor TAS-20 model was found to be replicable in this sample. In addition, the Swedish translation of the TAS-20 showed adequate internal reliability. The present study also illustrates the importance of using back translation methodology when transposing psychometric instruments from one language to another.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Sjöberg, A.](#), & [Sverke, M.](#) (in press). The interactive effect of job involvement and organizational commitment on job turnover revisited: A note on the mediating role of turnover intention. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.

**Abstract:** This study extends previous theoretical and empirical research on Blau and Boal's (1987) model of the interactive effect of job involvement and organizational commitment on employee withdrawal. Using longitudinal data from a survey among the nursing staff of a Swedish emergency hospital (N=535) and register information on actual turnover, the results showed, in contrast to the statement of the original theoretical model, that turnover intention mediates the additive and multiplicative effects of job involvement and organizational commitment on actual turnover. The study suggests that the proposed involvement by commitment interaction is theoretically justified, and underscores the pertinence of investigating intermediate linkages in turnover research.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Sjöberg, L.](#), & [Montgomery, H.](#) (1999). Double denial in attitude formation. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 29*, 606-621.

**Abstract:** While expressing their attitude toward an object, people sometimes deny both the probability of attributes that would speak against the attitude and the value of these attributes. We term this kind of functioning double denial. Double denial is incompatible with expectancy-value models of attitude formation. In eight studies of attitudes, values, and beliefs, there was clear evidence for double denial. The evidence was particularly strong for items measuring salient beliefs and for items and groups of participants yielding belief ratings that strongly correlated with attitudes. The results are interpreted in terms of the social functions of values and beliefs in the construing of arguments pro or con an attitude object. It is concluded that beliefs and values are dynamic entities, continually shaped in argumentation, and that expectancy-value models of attitude are inadequate to account for the relationships among attitudes, beliefs, and values.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Skaldeman, P.](#), & [Montgomery, H.](#) (1999). Importance and attainment of values among married and divorced couples. *Journal of Divorce and Remarriage, 30*, 143-166.

**Abstract:** This paper advocates, in line with cognitive approaches in studies of marital adjustment, that the positive or negative development of a marital relationship is dependent on spouses' conceptions and interpretations of the interactions between self and partner in the relationship. Fifty-six married or divorced males and females rated the importance and attainment of 30 values in relation to their (ex-)marriage. Factor analysis revealed five value dimensions, viz, coordination, personal satisfaction, altruistic values, emotional values and communication. For all dimensions except emotional values (e.g., sex and passion), divorcees experienced less value attainment than married persons did. Importance ratings tended to be on the same level for married persons and divorcees. Apparently, married and divorced persons want approximately the same things from marriage, but divorced persons are less successful in attaining these things.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Skaldeman, P.](#), & [Montgomery, H.](#) (in press). Interpretational incongruence of value-profiles: Perception of own and partner's values in married and divorced couples. *Journal of Social Behavior and Personality*.

**Abstract:** This study examined the congruence between ratings of own values and perceived values of one's marital partner or ex-partner. A total of 125 married (cohabiting) or previously married (or cohabiting) persons recruited from different psychology programs rated the importance of specific values for the present situation and the situation when the marriage started. Married persons and males experienced more value congruence, between their own and their partner's values, mainly resulting from variations in perceived values of the partner, than was the case for divorcees and females. Divorcees perceived their value systems to develop in

different directions. The data were interpreted as suggesting that experiences of own and partner's values may be based on a shared actor's perspective or on separate actor and observer perspectives. The results were also seen as being compatible with theories stressing that wellbeing is related to perceived change rather than to absolute levels.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Small, B., [Herlitz, A.](#), & Bäckman, L. (1999). Cognitive development in Alzheimer's disease: Charting the decline process. In B. Edelstein (Ed.), *Handbook of clinical psychology*. Vol. 9: Clinical gerontology (pp. 231-245). New York: Elsevier.

**Abstract:** The purpose of the current chapter is to provide an overview of recent research addressing the decline of cognitive functions in Alzheimer's disease (AD). We begin by reviewing the evidence pertaining to potential pre-clinical cognitive markers of AD. This is followed by an examination of which cognitive tasks that may and may not be useful in differentiating early AD patients from normal older adults. In addition, we discuss whether the same cognitive tasks that are particularly effective at detecting AD also are most sensitive in discriminating between patients at different phases in the disease process.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** [Svenson, O.](#) (1999). Differentiation and consolidation theory: Decision making process before and after a choice. In P. Juslin & H. Montgomery (Eds.), *Judgment and decision making: Neo-Brunswikian and process-tracing approaches* (pp. 175-197). Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

**Abstract:** This chapter presents an overview of recent research on human decision processes performed within the theoretical framework of Differentiation and Consolidation Theory (Diff Con Theory). This theory models decision making as a process over time during which information about a decision problem is structured and processed in order to find a, in comparison with other decision alternatives, sufficiently superior alternative. The process over time involves the following phases: detection of the decision problem (with a quick decision often being made), differentiation phase in which some of the following sub processes (marker identification - where the processing starts, elimination of alternatives - screening, selection of preliminary alternative, structural and process differentiation), the decision phase, and the consolidation phase (structural and process consolidation, implementation of decision, postimplementation consolidation and monitoring, outcome, postoutcome consolidation and monitoring). The present chapter will develop Diff Con Theory and provide an overview of empirical results related to the theory. The empirical results cover experimental studies, field studies and group decision making.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** [Svenson, O.](#) (1999). On models of incidents and accidents. *Lez Valenciennes*, 28, 169-172.

**Abstract:** An accident can be explained in different ways depending on the accident analysis model that is used. Some fundamental accident models are presented here. They can apply in isolation and in combinations with each other. These generic models are associated different recommendations for increasing the safety of a system. If an analyst or an authority subscribing to the analysis has a clear understanding of the fundamental models and perspectives underlying an accident analysis, his or her evaluation of the conclusions will be more insightful and less biased than if she or he did not have these insights. In addition, explaining an accident is different from predicting an accident and human cognition is very poor at making this distinction. Therefore, the risk of drawing improper causal conclusions from accident analyses can be derived both from fundamental accident models and from the human shortcoming not to make a proper distinction between the explanation of an accident and the prediction of an accident (needed for successful actions to avoid future accidents).

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Svenson, O.](#), [Lekberg, A.](#), & [Johansson, A.E.L.](#) (1999). On perspective, expertise and differences in accident analyses: Arguments for a multidisciplinary integrated approach. *Ergonomics*, 42, 1561-1571.

**Abstract:** This study draws attention to the importance of the fact that accident analyses, their conclusions and recommendations for improvements differ depending on the purpose of the analysis and the analyst's basic professional training. An accident in a hospital in which three patients died during dialysis was used as an illustrative example. The result of the legal analysis is presented first. Using this perspective, the cause of the accident was judged to be errors made by the chief nurse who was the only one who was found guilty of the deaths of three people. She was given a conditional prison sentence. The action taken at the hospital was to remove her from her job. Later, engineering and psychology experts were asked about how they attributed responsibility for the accident. Finally, the Accident Evolution and Barrier Function (AEB) method was also used to analyse the accident. This method models an accident as an interaction between technical and human factors systems. The results illustrated how the conclusions concerning action to avoid an accident in the future differed widely following a legal analysis and an AEB analysis of the same accident. The data also showed that the responsibility for the accident was attributed to one single person in the legal analysis but chiefly to other agents by engineers and psychologists. Analysts with a basic training in engineering tended to find relatively more human factors errors than technical errors in the AEB analyses. The number of acceptable solutions created to avoid future errors were related to the analyst's basic professional training and/or motivation, but the basic AEB modelling of the accident evolution was relatively less dependent on the basic professional training of the analysts and/or motivation. It was argued that a legal framework can be inefficient or even contraproductive in promoting improvements to the safety of complex integrated systems. This is particularly true if the convicted people are low in the hierarchy of an organization and cannot affect its future routines. It is also argued here that experts with different basic professional training should perform accident analyses jointly. This is because only then will there be an insightful coverage of the interactions between different systems as, for example, human factors and technological systems making it possible to increase the safety of a complex integrated system.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** [Svensson, L.](#), & [Öst, L.-G.](#) (1999). Fears in Swedish children: A normative study of the fear survey

schedule for children - revised. *Scandinavian Journal of Behaviour Therapy*, 28, 23-36.

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to examine the level of fears in Swedish children and to examine the relation of those fears to state and trait anxiety. The purpose was also to do a normative study of FSSC-R (Fear Survey Schedule for Children - Revised). In total, 550 children between 8 and 16 years of age answered the questionnaires. The results indicate that there are no gender differences in total fear score, factor scores and number of fears. In contrast to earlier results, there was no correlation between fear and trait anxiety; however, a modest correlation was found between fear and state anxiety.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Sverke, M., Arvonen, J., & Lindell, M. (1999). *Assessing change-, production-, and employee-oriented leadership: Cross-cultural comparisons of measurement properties*. Reports from the Department of Psychology, Stockholm University, No. 861.

**Abstract:** This study tests a measure of leadership behavior which combines the two-factor model of leadership (production- and employee-orientation) with more recent theorizing on transformational leadership (change-orientation). Our objectives were to test the dimensionality of the scale and examine the generality of its measurement properties across cultural settings. Confirmatory factor analysis results based on employees from Sweden and the US supported the proposed three-dimensional structure and indicated that not only the factor structure but also the magnitudes of factor loadings were similar across samples. However, the sub-scales evidenced stronger inter-relationships and the mean levels in all three aspects of leadership were significantly higher in the US sample, which could be explained by differences in culture or sample characteristics. The final conclusion is that the scale can be used as a psychometrically sound measure of all three leadership behaviors even in cultural settings where the levels of leaders' change-, production-, and employee-orientation differ.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Report

**Referens:** Sverke, M., Gallagher, D.G., & Hellgren, J. (in press). Alternative work arrangements: Job stress, well-being and pro-organizational attitudes among employees with different employment contracts. In K. Isaksson, C. Hogstedt, C. Eriksson & T. Theorell (Eds.), *Health effect of the new labour market*. New York, NY: Plenum.

**Abstract:** In recent years there has been increased employer use of alternative forms of employment contracts to supplement more traditional employment arrangements. Using data from Swedish health-care workers (N=711; 86% women), this study compares full-time and part-time permanent employees with contingent workers and sets out to answer the following questions: Do workers on non-traditional work schedules experience more or less (1) job related role stress, (2) involvement in the organization, and (3) well-being? Contingent workers were found to experience more job insecurity and role ambiguity but also lower levels of somatic complaints as compared to core employees. On a general level, contingent workers expressed levels of job involvement and organizational commitment almost comparable to full-time employees while part-time workers held less favorable work attitudes. The results also revealed gender differences among contingent workers - women on temporary contracts expressed substantially more job insecurity and somatic complaints but also felt more involved in their jobs and more committed to the organization than men. Given that there exists a variety of contingent employment arrangements and that the occupational status of these differ, additional research is needed to increase our understanding of the consequences of different forms of alternative work arrangements.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** Sverke, M., Hellgren, J., & Öhrming, J. (1999). Organizational restructuring and health care work: A quasi-experimental study. In P.M. Le Blanc, M.C.W. Peeters, A. Büssing & W.B. Schaufeli (Eds.), *Organizational psychology and health care: European contributions* (pp. 15-32). München: Rainer Hampp Verlag.

**Abstract:** This chapter deals with the relationship between organizational restructuring, employee job perceptions, and work attitudes. It starts with a review of potential consequences of organizational restructuring, showing (a) that consequences vary for different types of job perceptions and work attitudes, and (b) that the way organizational restructuring is implemented is crucial to understanding its consequences. Next, the background and the design of a quasi-experimental study among two Swedish hospitals are described. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the impact of corporatization of one of these hospitals on employee job perceptions and work-related attitudes. The results show that corporatization does not have a wide-ranging on employees in that most job perception and work attitudes remain unaffected. It is suggested that potential adverse effects of organizational restructuring are neutralized through its careful implementation by management, resulting in realistic (pre)views of the change process among employees.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** Wenglert, L. (1999). *Self-esteem, optimism and physical anhedonia*. Reports from the Department of Psychology, Stockholm University, No. 857.

**Abstract:** In the present study it was hypothesized that self-esteem and optimism will be negatively correlated with physical anhedonia. That is, persons who were optimistic and also high in self-esteem would be more capable of enjoying the physical-sensual-aesthetic aspects of life than those who were pessimistic or low in self-esteem. However, this was not the case: physical anhedonia did not correlate significantly with either self-esteem or optimism. Thus, the capacity to enjoy physical-sensual-aesthetic aspects of life seemed independent of a person's level of self-esteem and degree of optimism-pessimism.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Report

**Referens:** Wenglert, L., & Rosén, A.-S. (in press). Optimism-pessimism about future personal and world events. *Personality and Individual Differences*.

**Abstract:** In this study the dimension of optimism-pessimism was defined in the terms of an expectancy-value model based on subjective probabilities and subjective values for possible future positive or negative events in one's

personal life and for positive or negative general world events (Wengler & Svenson, 1982: Self-image and predictions about future events, *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 23, 153-155). The participants were 183 students. For each subject the correlation of probability and value ratings was computed separately for the set of events. In the first analysis the sign of a coefficient categorised a subject as optimistic or pessimistic. 177 of 183 subjects were classified as optimistic about the personal future and six subjects as pessimistic. Considering the world's future, 155 persons were optimistic and 28 pessimistic. A second analysis used the value of a significant correlation ( $p < .05$ ) for 20 observations to obtain three groups: optimistic ( $r > .444$ ), pessimistic ( $r < -.444$ ), and an intermediate group. By this rule 132, or 72%, were classified as optimistic about the personal future, 47 as neither optimistic nor pessimistic, and no one as pessimistic. As to the world's future, 74 were optimistic and three were pessimistic. Into the intermediate group fell 106 Ss, or 58%. Optimist-pessimism about one's personal future was weakly associated with that for the general world.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Wennberg, P., Andersson, T., & Bohman, M. (1999). *Self-reported alcohol habits from adolescence to early middle age: A prospective longitudinal study*. Reports from the Department of Psychology, Stockholm University, No. 855.

**Abstract:** Previous research has indicated that the relationship between adolescent and adult alcohol habits is not very strong. The objective of the present study was to illustrate associations between aspects of alcohol habits from adolescence through to early middle age in a normal, representative group of male ( $n=122$ ) and female ( $n=90$ ) subjects. The sample was prospectively followed by means of self-reports on drinking habits at ages 18, 25, and 36. The results show that heavy drinking at age 18 and frequent intoxication at age 25 substantially increase the risk of heavy consumption at age 36, but that hazardous habits at either age 18 or 25 alone cannot be considered a substantial risk factor. An aspect considered in discussing the main results is the differences between male and female developmental patterns.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Report

**Referens:** Westerlund, J. (1999). *Effects of arousal and experimental setting on use of the availability heuristic in frequency and probability estimates*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University. (Doctoral dissertation).

**Abstract:** According to Tversky and Kahneman's (1973) availability heuristic, people sometimes use the ease with which instances can be retrieved as a cue for making frequency or probability estimations. In the present dissertation, several previous studies on the availability heuristic are reviewed. Due to different methodological shortcomings, a number of these studies are judged to give only partial evidence concerning the validity of the availability heuristic. Three new experiments are presented. Two of them are based on theories stating that high arousal affects memory during the process of encoding and/or retrieving of information, in such a way that comparatively more salient information will be encoded and/or retrieved more easily (Easterbrook, 1959; Eysenck, 1976). It is argued that, if arousal steers memory to more easily available material and availability is used for making frequency estimations, arousal should also affect frequency estimations. In both experiments, subjects recalled significantly more instances from the category that had been made salient and estimated the salient category as significantly larger than the less salient category. In this respect, the availability heuristic gained some support. However, no clear effects of arousal on memory or frequency estimations were found. In the third experiment, the possibility that results reported by Schwartz et al (1991) could be biased due to testing of subjects in a group setting is examined. As in Schwartz et al., subjects were instructed to describe a number of situations in which they had behaved assertively and then to rate their own assertiveness. Different subjects were instructed to report a different number of situations. All subjects were tested in a group setting, but half of them were given instructions that were supposed to increase their attention to how fast the other subjects in the group completed the task and the other half were given instructions that were supposed to decrease their attention to others. The results were in the expected direction (stronger effects of the number of situations required on self-ratings of assertiveness for those subjects who were supposed to attend to the other subjects than for those who were not supposed to do so), but they were far from significant. The results from the three experiments are discussed in terms of consequences for future research.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation

**Referens:** Westling, B.E., & Öst, L.-G. (1999). Brief cognitive behaviour therapy of panic disorder. *Scandinavian Journal of Behaviour Therapy*, 28, 49-57.

**Abstract:** The aim of the present study was to investigate if it is possible to treat patients having panic disorder with or without mild agoraphobia in a brief, four-session format without losing clinical efficacy. Ten patients fulfilling the DSM-III-R criteria for this disorder received cognitive behaviour therapy from 12 to 4 sessions (1 hour a week for four weeks). The reduction was achieved by focusing only on the patients' core misinterpretation of bodily sensations and adding extensive homework compared to the original treatment. Patients were assessed pre- and post-treatment and at a 6-month follow-up with assessor ratings of anxiety and depression, self-observation of panic attacks and self-report measures of panic attacks, agoraphobia, general anxiety, agoraphobic cognitions, anxiety sensitivity and depression. The results show that the patients improved significantly on all measures and that this improvement was maintained at the follow-up. On four measures there was even further significant improvement from post-treatment to follow-up. Seventy percent of the patients were panic-free at post-treatment and 90% were panic-free at follow-up.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Wångby, M., Bergman, L.R., & Magnusson, D. (1999). Development of adjustment problems in girls: What syndromes emerge? *Child Development*, 70, 678-699.

**Abstract:** The development of a broad spectrum of adjustment problems in girls was studied longitudinally from late childhood to early adulthood. A specific interest concerned how well the externalizing-internalizing distinction could explain the data. The sample consisted of about 500 Swedish girls, reasonably representative of the general population. Variable-oriented methods were complemented with person-oriented methods to study syndrome formation at the level of the individual. The results suggested a rather diversified pattern of multiproblem syndromes in late childhood, whereas the syndrome structure in early adolescence was organized around a differentiation between girls with externalizing adjustment problems and girls with peer problems. An externalizing syndrome was found to be stable between late childhood and early adolescence, increasing the

risk of severe maladjustment in adulthood. Internalizing problems showed no clear-cut continuity with adult maladjustment. Results are discussed in relation to the externalizing-internalizing distinction, which to some extent is called in question.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal adjustment problems, longitudinal, person-oriented

**Referens:** Öst, L.-G. (in press). Specific phobias. In K. Hawton, P.M. Salkovskis, J. Kirk & D.M. Clark (Eds.), *Cognitive behaviour therapy for psychiatric problems. A practical guide* (2nd ed). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

**Abstract:** The epidemiology, assessment and cognitive-behavioral treatment of specific phobias are described and it is concluded that the 1-session exposure is the treatment of choice for most specific phobias.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter)

**Referens:** Öst, L.-G., Alm, T., Brandberg, M., & Breitholtz, E. (in press). One vs five sessions of exposure and five sessions of cognitive therapy in the treatment of claustrophobia. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*.

**Abstract:** Forty-six patients fulfilling the DSM-IV criteria for claustrophobia were assessed with behavioral, physiological, and self-report measures. They were randomly assigned to four conditions: (1) one-session (E1); or (2) five-sessions of exposure (E5); (3) five-sessions of cognitive therapy (C5); and (4) wait-list for 5 weeks. The first condition consisted of a single 3 h session of massed exposure, and condition 2 and 3 of 5 h of gradual treatment, which was done individually by very experienced therapists. The results showed that treatment was significantly better than the wait-list condition, and the three treatments did equally well with no differences between them. At post-treatment 70% of treatment patients vs 18% of the wait-list controls had improved to a clinically significant extent. When the three treatments were compared 80% in the E1-group, 81% in the E5-group, and 79% in the C5-group were clinically improved. At the 1 year follow-up the corresponding figures were 100%, 81%, and 93%, respectively. The implications of these results are discussed.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Öst, L.-G., & Breitholtz, E. (in press). Applied relaxation vs. cognitive therapy in the treatment of generalized anxiety disorder. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*.

**Abstract:** The present study investigated the efficacy of a coping-technique, applied relaxation (AR) and cognitive therapy (CT), in the treatment of generalized anxiety disorder. Thirty-six outpatients fulfilling the DSM-III-R criteria for generalized anxiety were assessed with independent assessor ratings and self-report scales before and after treatment, and at a 1-year follow-up. The patients were randomized and treated individually for 12 weekly sessions. The results showed that both treatments yielded large improvements, which were maintained, or furthered at follow-up. There was no difference between AR and CT on any measure. The drop-out rate was 12% for AR and 5% for CT. The proportions of clinically significantly improved patients were 53% and 62% at post-treatment, and 67% and 56% at follow-up for AR and CT, respectively. Besides affecting generalized anxiety the treatments also yielded marked and lasting changes on ratings of worry, cognitive and somatic anxiety, and depression. The conclusion that can be drawn is that both AR and CT have potential as treatments for generalized anxiety disorder but they have to be developed further in order to increase the efficacy to the level usually seen in panic disorder, 80-85% clinically improved.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal

**Referens:** Öst, L.-G., & Csatlos, P. (in press). Probability ratings in claustrophobic patients and normal controls. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*.

**Abstract:** Forty-nine DSM-IV diagnosed claustrophobics and 49 sex- and age-matched community controls, without any current or past psychiatric disorder, were asked to estimate the probability that three types of events would occur if they were in the described situations. The events were claustrophobic, generally negative, and positive in nature. The results showed that claustrophobics significantly overestimated the probability of events they specifically feared, i.e. the claustrophobic events, while there was no difference between the groups regarding generally negative events and positive events. This finding remained when the higher scores for claustrophobics on the Claustrophobia scale and the Anxiety Sensitivity Index were covaried out. The conclusion that can be drawn is that claustrophobics' probability ratings are characterized by distortions that are specifically connected to anxiety-arousing events and not negative events in general. The hypothesis is proposed that this may be explained by an exaggerated use of simplified rules-of-thumb for probability estimations that build on a availability in memory, simulation, and representativity.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal