

Annual Report 2000

Annual Report 2000 innehåller totalt **259** referenser sorterade efter försteförfattarens efternamn. Under året anställda forskare vid Psykologiska institutionen är markerade med blå färg.

Lite statistik

- Av 259 bidrag är 77 "in press".
- 169 referenser avser artiklar i vetenskapliga tidskrifter (Journal). Av dessa var 50 st "in press".
- 66 referenser avser böcker eller bokkapitel (Book (chapter)). Av dessa var 26 "in press".
- 8 referenser avser rapporter (Report).
- 88 referenser avser konferensbidrag (Proceedings). Av dessa var en "in press". (Många bidrag avser XXVII International Congress of Psychology som arrangerades i Stockholm detta år.)
- 9 referenser avser doktorsavhandlingar (Dissertations) som lagts fram under året.
- 242 av alla bidrag är på engelska och 17 på svenska.

Referens: af Klinteberg, B. (2000). Psychobiological patterns at adult age: Relationships to personality and early behavior. In L.R. Bergman, R.B. Cairns, L.-G. Nilsson & L. Nystedt (Eds.), *Developmental science and the holistic approach* (pp. 209-228). Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

Abstract: The focus is on psychological and biological indicators of vulnerability for psychosocial disturbances. A dimensional description of personality, separately for male and female subjects, was related to biochemical factors including measures, such as platelet MAO activity, serum thyroid hormone, cortisol, prolactin, dopamine, adrenal and androgen-related measures, in a representative sample of young adult males (n=82) and females (n=86) within the developmental project 'Individual Development and Adjustment', IDA. At a next step childhood behaviors, assumed to differentially reflect vulnerability to externalizing and internalizing psychosocial disturbances, and personality were studied in relation to psychobiological patterns at adult age. In the male group, there were significantly positive relationships between a psychopathy-related personality dimension and biochemical factors indicating positive loadings on dopamine and the testosterone-related measures, and negative loadings on cortisol. For female subjects an extraversion personality dimension tended to be positively related to a biochemical factor defined by negative loadings on dopamine and positive loadings on noradrenaline and the testosterone-related measure DHEAS. Low platelet MAO activity characterized psychobiological patterns that grouped both male and female individuals, who differed in childhood behavior and adult personality vulnerability indicators of psychosocial disturbances. The results were used to highlight specific characteristics of early behavior, personality and biochemical patterns associated with disinhibitory psychopathology, and discussed in terms of underlying mechanisms to which antisocial behaviors might be linked.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) psychosocial disturbances, platelet MAO activity, childhood behavior

Referens: af Klinteberg, B., Alm, P.-O., & Orelund, L. (2000). Serotonin, personality, and smoking. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 22.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal adolescents, vulnerability, smoking

Referens: Ahlström, M. (2000). *Hard of hearing children in communication and interaction*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University. Edsbruk: Akademitryck AB. (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: The aim of this thesis was to study the communicative and social development of twelve hard of hearing children, between the ages of two and seven. The children were observed by video-recordings, during a two year period in natural settings in three different sign language pre-schools, where sign language and spoken Swedish was exposed to the children at a varying extent. The theoretical basis of this thesis is found in modern child development research emphasising the significance of early close relationships with adults and peers. In order to give a description of the cultural context, interviews were made with parents and staff-members. A descriptive qualitative analysis of the non-verbal and verbal communication between the children and the staff-members was conducted in order to focus on patterns of interaction within the group of hard of hearing children and between hard of hearing and deaf children, as well as between the children and the staff-members. From the analysis, five different patterns of interaction emerged and will be presented as five case studies at an individual and at a group level. These two perspectives were necessary in order to understand the way the hard of hearing children communicated in different contexts. The adults attitudes towards play and language, manifested by the way in which they acted towards the children played a central part to the outcome of peer-peer and adult-child interactions. The research findings indicated that a multitude of circumstances influenced the development of communicative skills of the children. The use of a language that enabled them to understand and to be understood, a supportive communicative style of the adults, where focus was on the content and the quality of the interaction in combination with a positive attitude towards fantasy and role play seemed to promote the children's well-being and communicative and social development, more than an adult-

centred and directive communicative style where the two languages per se were in focus.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation hard of hearing children, interaction, communication, development, sign language, descriptive qualitative analysis, video-recorded observation

Referens: Ahlström, M., Preisler, G., & Tvingstedt, A.-L. (1999). *Cochlea implantat på barn - en psykosocial uppföljningsstudie. Kommunikation och samspel i förskolemiljön. [Children with cochlear implants - a psycho social follow up study. Communication and interaction in pre-school settings.]* (Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, 665) Malmö: Lärarhögskolan.

Abstract: A longitudinal, qualitative follow-up study of 22 deaf pre-school children with cochlear implants has been carried out in order to describe what happens when a deaf child receives a cochlear implant; from the parents' decision making through the operation to the subsequent habilitation and rehabilitation. The purpose of the study reported in this report, the third in a series of three, was based on video recordings of the children in interaction with teachers and peers in natural situations in the different pre-school settings which the children attend and on interviews with the pre-school staff. In the report the ways of working in the pre-schools are described but primarily a description is made of how the children communicate with teachers and peers and how they in turn communicate with the children with cochlear implants.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report cochlear implants, communication, deaf pre-school children, habilitation, interaction, peers, pre-school staff, rehabilitation

Referens: Alehagen, S., Wijma, K., Lundberg, U., Melin, B., & Wijma, B. (in press.). Catecholamine and cortisol reaction to child birth. *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine*.

Abstract: One way to study the stressfulness of childbirth is to examine the output of stress hormones. In this study, urinary catecholamines and salivary cortisol from 50 primiparous women were collected for one day during the gestational weeks 37-39, hourly during labor and delivery, and 2 hours and 2 days postpartum. All three stress hormones increased statistically significantly from pregnancy to labor. The increase in adrenaline and cortisol was more than 500% and the increase in noradrenaline about 50%. After labor the output decreased, but not statistically significantly below the levels during late pregnancy. Hormone levels during late pregnancy, during labor and delivery and during the period postpartum mostly did not correlate systematically. However, noradrenaline and adrenaline, as well as adrenaline and cortisol were positively correlated during labor. After administration of epidural analgesia, noradrenaline and adrenaline decreased significantly, whereas cortisol did not change. In conclusion, the results of this study support the assumption that childbirth is a very stressful event and that the stress responses vary considerably between the women. The substantial increase of adrenaline and cortisol compared with noradrenaline indicate that the mental stress is more dominated than the physical stress during labor.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal urinary catecholamines, salivary cortisol, child birth, primiparous women

Referens: Allvin, M., & Sverke, M. (2000). Do new generations imply the end of solidarity? Swedish unionism in the era of individualization. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*, 21, 71-95.

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 individualization, differentiation, trade unions, union commitment, ideology

Referens: Andersson, G., Eriksson, J., Lundh, L.G., & Lyttkens, L. (2000). Tinnitus and cognitive interference: a Stroop paradigm study. *Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research*, 43(5), 1168-73.

Abstract: The aim of this study was to investigate cognitive interference caused by tinnitus by means of a modified version of the Stroop color-word test. In a mixed-design study, the performance of tinnitus patients (n=23) and healthy controls with normal hearing (n=23) were compared on three versions of the Stroop test: the original version, a modified version including physical-threat words, and a tinnitus version for which tinnitus words (descriptors of tinnitus; e.g., peep) were derived empirically. Matched control conditions (words) were included for all three versions, yielding a total of six screens that were presented on a computer. Participants in the control group were matched with the patients for age and gender. Main dependent measures were performance on the Stroop test in terms of total time for completing each test. Also included were the Tinnitus Questionnaire (TQ), the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), the state version of the Spielberger State Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI-S), and a subtest from the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale measuring verbal ability. Results showed that tinnitus patients performed significantly slower on all six test conditions. The classical Stroop color-word interference was replicated in both groups. Also, an effect for physical-threat words was found for both groups. Our expected tinnitus word interference could not be established. Patients scored significantly higher than controls on the BDI and the STAI, but these measures did not correlate with the Stroop results. In conclusion, the results indicate that tinnitus patients have impaired cognitive performance overall, as measured by these variations of the Stroop paradigm, but hearing impairment cannot be excluded as a possible confounder.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal tinnitus, Stroop, psychology, cognition, concentration problems

Referens: Austers, I. (2000). Accuracy and congruence of intergroup attributions in majority and minority. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 352.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

- Referens:** [Backenroth, G.A.M. \(2000\). *Managers need for competencies - some implications for the disabled work force*. Stockholm University: Reports from the Department of Psychology, No. 863.](#)
- Abstract:** The present report consists of three studies. Study 1, consisting of a random sample of 20 employers, attempts to describe the obstacles to employability and what competencies are the most important ones for employers in three different sectors; the public sector, the service sector and the industry or construction sector. The method used in this study was a questionnaire. Study 2, consisting of nine employers representing the same sectors, attempted to investigate the competencies needed within the future labour market and the implications for the disabled work force. The method used was an interview. In addition, a literature review was carried out. Finally, Study 3, consisting of the EU project, HORIZON, reported organisational attempts of the European Union to integrate disabled employees into the labour market. The method used was a questionnaire. The results demonstrate that, on the one hand, the demands of employers on competencies in the labour market can act as 'gatekeepers' for disabled people to enter or to remain in working life. On the other hand there are many initiatives carried out in the European Union demonstrating opportunities, in terms of new organisational forms, for disabled people.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Report competencies, employability, disability, organization
- Referens:** [Backenroth, G.A.M., & Ahlner, B.H. \(2000\). Quality of life of hearing-impaired persons who have participated in audiological rehabilitation counselling. *International Journal for the Advancement of Counselling*, 22, 225-240.](#)
- 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 counseling are discussed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal quality of life, work, counseling, hearing-impaired
- Referens:** [Backenroth-Ohsako, G.A.M. \(2000\). Counselling people with disabilities: Promoting inclusion on the labour market of the future. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 125.](#)
- Abstract:** Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Conference paper Journal
- Referens:** [Berglund, B., & Gidlöf Gunnarsson, A. \(2000\). Relationships between occupant personality and the sick building syndrome explored. *Indoor Air*, 2000, 10, 152-169.](#)
- Abstract:** Increasing evidence shows that certain personality traits, such as negative affectivity (trait NA), are strongly associated with the reporting of symptoms. The role of personality in sick building syndrome (SBS) symptom reporting is therefore explored with the aid of a questionnaire completed by occupants living in apartments with indoor climate problems. A good fit to empirical data was obtained for a path model in which somatization intervenes between a general psychological factor (predominated by trait NA) and SBS. Occupants with 'normal' and 'aberrant' NA profiles were classified by cluster analysis and further divided according to frequency of symptoms. For occupants with 5 or more SBS symptoms, those with 'aberrant' NA profiles have very similar SBS-symptom profiles to those with 'normal' NA-profiles. This indicates that an occupant's trait NA score cannot be used for predicting his or her SBS symptom profile or frequency of SBS symptoms. An unexpected finding was that the occupants with 'aberrant' NA-profiles also perceived factors in the indoor (air) environment as less adverse than the 5 or more symptom reporting occupants with 'normal' NA profile. Pennebaker and Brittingham's competition of external and internal cues model may explain the results for the occupants with 'aberrant' NA profiles, however, our empirical data indicate that, unexpectedly, these occupants may not over-report SBS symptoms but rather under-report adverse environmental perceptions.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal SBS-sick building syndrome, affect, SEM-sequential equation modeling
- Referens:** [Berglund, B., Gidlöf Gunnarsson, A., & Nilsson, M.E. \(2000\). Weighted descriptor profiles as an alternative method to measure the sick building syndrome. In O. Seppänen & J. Säteri \(Eds.\), *Healthy Buildings 2000, Vol. 1: Exposure, Human Responses and Building Investigations* \(pp. 597-602\). Helsinki: SIY Air Information Oy.](#)
- Abstract:** A questionnaire study was conducted in three apartment buildings with manifest indoor climate problems. Weighted descriptor profiles of sensory perceptions in three body sites (eyes, upper airways, facial skin) were utilized for identifying SBS-sensitive occupants. The procedure involved three steps: (1) structural equation modeling (SEM), (2) weighting scale values for each descriptor with standardized regression coefficients obtained in the SEM analysis, and (3) cluster analysis of occupants weighted descriptor profiles for specific factors. At least one group profile for each body site was characterized by adverse sensory perceptions that may typify SBS-sensitive occupants. SBS-sensitivity patterns over body sites were tested by configural frequency analysis. Any body-site combination of sensitivity could characterize SBS. An operational definition for SBS at the level of individual occupants is proposed to be based on SBS measurements by weighted descriptor profiles.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) SBS-sick building syndrome, classification, sensory sensitivity
- Referens:** [Berglund, B., Granström, N., Harju, E.-L., & Lindblom, U. \(2000\). Warmth and cold intensity functions over twenty neurologically critical body areas tested with thermorollers. In SASP\(Ed\): *Abstract Book of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the Scandinavian Association for the Study of Pain*, p. 50. Bergen, Norway: SASP.](#)

Abstract: The perceived intensity of warm and cold stimulation of different skin regions was assessed in 48 healthy human subjects. Two adult-age groups, half women and half men, were drawn randomly from the Stockholm population. Twenty skin areas of the subjects' right body sides were tested in a systematic and diagnostically meaningful order; (i) thenar (as reference), (ii) lower and upper arm, laterally and medially, (iii) upper and lower trunk, ventrally and dorsally, (iv) upper and lower leg, laterally and medially, and (v) foot. The initial testing of warmth was at 43 °C and of cold at 23 °C. The thermorollers were successively heated or chilled to 8 different temperatures in the ranges of 33-47 °C and 19-33 °C, respectively, and rolled to and forth over 2-3 cm (ca. 2 sec) for each test area. Perceived intensity of warmth and cold was scaled with the method of magnitude estimation. To make meaningful comparisons, the variation in perceived intensity over body areas was expressed in thenar equivalents determined by a Master scaling procedure. The 48 subjects' psychophysical power functions at thenar were normal for both warmth and cold. The test-retest reliability for perceived intensity was good for the 20 body areas for both warmth ($r=0.80$) and cold ($r=0.74$). A conspicuous variation in perceived intensity over body area is demonstrated in thenar equivalents (expressed in warm or cold stimulation in °C). For each of the 48 subjects, thenar perception threshold was also extrapolated from the power functions. A slight gender difference was found with higher thresholds for women (warmth 32.5°, cold 30.0°) than for men (31.8°, 30.9°, respectively). There was no age difference in thresholds. The comprehensive sensory testing with thermorollers provides relevant reference material for the normal distribution of perceived warmth and cold of human skin. In a clinical perspective, the thermorollers are well suited for bedside neurological examination and enable reliable and valid assessment of the comparative sensitivity over clinically significant skin areas.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings thermal perception, body areas, master scaling

Referens: Berglund, B., Hassmén, P., & Preis, A. (in press). Annoyance and spectral contrast are cues for similarity and preference of environmental sounds. *Journal of Sound and Vibration*.

Abstract: Previous research has suggested that perceived similarity is based on primarily cognitive processes, whereas preferences to a larger extent is based on affective processes. This notion was put to an empirical test utilizing 15 complex sounds as stimuli and 25 subjects for the assessments, as well as various versions of multidimensional scaling as method of comparison. The results show that individual differences in similarity and nonpreference have to be accounted for in the data analysis. Contrary to the hypothesis expressed, both similarity and nonpreference were found to be mainly based on affective responses because a major proportion of the explained variance originates from the perceived annoyance of sound. This was not true for perceived loudness or for the acoustic variables Zwicker's loudness and Aures's sharpness. Spectral contrast calculated as the number of maxima in the normalized Zwicker's specific loudness spectra was found to be the best acoustic candidate for explaining, at the individual level, what properties of sound make them perceived as similar or nonpreferred.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal multidimensional scaling, environmental sounds, annoyance

Referens: Berglund, B., Hassmén, P., & Preis, A. (2000). Similarity and preferences in relation to annoyance of environmental sounds. In *Abstract Book of the 4th Japanese-Swedish Noise Symposium on Medical Effects* (p. 56). Gothenburg, Sweden: Göteborg University.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper

Referens: Berglund, B., Lercher, P., & Thompson, S. (in press). Traffic noise pollution and health. In WHO (Ed.), *Transport Environment and Health. State of the Art Reviews for the Third Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health*. Copenhagen: World Health Organization.

Abstract: This document consolidates actual scientific knowledge on the health impacts of transportation noise. Moreover, attempts are made to identify the driving forces for the increases in noise pollution and to provide guidance as to how people can be protected from harmful effects of noise. This guidance has sprung out of the insight that earlier noise policies must have been inefficient, otherwise noise pollution would not be increasing with traffic noise as the dominating source. It can be concluded that the evidence for noise-induced effects is strongest for annoyance, interference with communication, performance in school children, effects on sleep, and ischaemic heart disease. Hitherto noise pollution has seldom been considered an issue of health but rather simply an issue of acoustics. It is, however, evident that noise pollution should be added to the health agenda. The growth in noise pollution is unsustainable because it involves: (1) Direct as well as cumulative adverse health effects (annoyance, behavioral deviations, stress-related psychophysiological effects, interference with communication, rest/relaxation, and sleep); (2) Adverse effects on future generations (deteriorated residential, social and learning environments, impaired human development); and (3) Socio-cultural, esthetical and economic effects (social isolation, rundown neighborhoods, deteriorated value of buildings). Sustainable development would mean that all of these effects should diminish and that the acoustic environment should support health rather than "endanger health and quality of life". Detailed targets, actions and follow up of actions are proposed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) community noise, health effects, policy implications

Referens: Berglund, B., Lindvall, T., Schwela, D.H., & Goh, K-T. (Eds.). (2000). *Guidelines for Community Noise*. Geneva: World Health Organization.

Abstract: Community noise (also called environmental, residential or domestic noise) is defined as noise emitted from all sources except noise at the industrial working place. Main sources of community noise include road, rail and air traffic; industries; construction and public work; and the neighbourhood. The main indoor noise sources are ventilation systems, office machines, home appliances and neighbours. The health significance of noise pollution is discussed according to specific effects: noise-induced hearing impairment, interference with speech communication, disturbance of rest and sleep, psychophysiological, mental-health and performance effects, effects on residential behaviour and annoyance, and interference with intended activities. Moreover, vulnerable groups and the combined effects of "mixed" noise sources are considered. Guideline values of maximum exposure are given for combinations of these specific health effects and the following specific environments: dwellings (daytime outdoors: 50-55 dB LAeq,16h; indoors: 35 dB LAeq,16h; but bedrooms indoors: 30 dB LAeq,8h and 45 dB LAmax), schools and preschools (playground outdoors: 55 dB LAeq; indoors during class: 35 dB LAeq; preschool bedrooms: 30 dB LAeq,8h and 45 dB LAmax), hospitals (treatment rooms: as low as possible; ward rooms indoors: 30 dB LAeq,8h nighttime, 30 dB dB LAeq,12h daytime), ceremonies, festivals

and entertainment events (100 LAeq,4h and 110 dB LAmax), headphones/earphones (free-field value: 85 dB LAeq,1h and 110 dB LAmax), toys, fireworks and firearms (peak sound pressure 100 mm from the ear: 140 dB for adults and 120 dB for children), and parklands and conservation areas (existing large quiet outdoor areas should be preserved and the signal-to-noise ratio kept low). Noise management is discussed and recommendations given regarding strategies and priorities for indoor sound levels, noise policies and legislation, the impact of environmental noise, and the enforcement of regulatory standards. The guidelines also give recommendations on the implementation of the guidelines, further WHO work on noise, and research needs.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) community noise, health effects, guideline values

Referens: [Berglund, B., Mascke, C., & Francois, D. \(2000\). *Noise and Health. Local Authorities, Health and Environment*. Copenhagen: World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe.](#)

Abstract: Since the Middle Ages, it has been known that noise exposure at high sound levels can result in deafness after years of work-whether the noise comes from mining or church bell ringing. Many European countries now officially consider hearing loss at work as an industrial disease. It has been demonstrated that not only occupational noise but also environmental noise, such as from transport, may have a number of primary adverse effects including hearing impairment. For many people, noise is now a major environmental health problem, with traffic often the dominant noise source. Noise can often impair environments that otherwise would have been quiet and relaxing, such as backyards, gardens and parks. This document provides an overview of health effects of noise, among which WHO has identified interference with communication, noise-induced hearing impairment, annoyance responses, and effects on sleep, the cardiovascular and psychophysiological systems, performance, productivity and social behaviour. It also gives some guidance for developing policies aimed at noise management at local level.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) community noise, health effects, implementation

Referens: [Berglund, B., & Nilsson, M.E. \(1999\). Predicting the joint annoyance of multiple noise sources. *Acustica*, 1999, 85, 79.](#)

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 sound, 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 annoyance, combined noise, psychophysics

Referens: [Berglund, B., & Nilsson, M.E. \(2000\). The potential of master scaling of perceptual attributes in social surveys. In D. Cassereau \(Ed.\), *Inter Noise 2000* \(Vol. 3, pp. 1593-1597\). Bron, France: INRETS.](#)

Abstract: Dose-response relationships for differently exposed populations cannot be inferred to be valid for individual residents. By using the principle of master scaling in quantifying annoyance in social surveys, it is possible to "calibrate" for interindividual differences. Comparability between populations can, thus, be obtained although different residents have reported annoyances uniquely linked to their own local noise exposure. So far, master scaling has been successfully applied in field studies and tested in psychoacoustical model experiments. The "calibration" of scales for perceptual attributes has also been validated experimentally. By master scaling annoyance and other perceptual attributes, it would be possible to predict changes in these variables and to evaluate the efficiency of various noise abatement procedures.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) master scaling, community noise, annoyance

Referens: [Berglund, B., & Nilsson, M.E. \(2000\). Total annoyance and perceptually discernible noise sources. In D. Cassereau \(Ed.\), *Inter Noise 2000* \(Vol. 6, pp. 3541-3544\). Bron, France: INRETS.](#)

Abstract: Questionnaire-study respondents typically attribute their annoyance to specific sounds. Obviously, these sounds can be discerned perceptually in the flow of sounds constituting the soundscape but also be integrated into total annoyance reports. Current total annoyance models integrate sound pressure levels or annoyances of singular noise sources. Total annoyance models based on energy summation for multiple noise sources are incompatible with empirical field data that unavoidably involves perceptual-cognitive integration. In a field study involving cars, buses, trucks, and MCs, total annoyance was found to be less than source specific annoyance, indicating compromise. A multiple regression equation was used to model this kind of integration and the weights were found associated with the relative "on time" of the various noise sources.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) annoyance, traffic noise, combined noise

Referens: [Bergman, L.R. \(2000\). A methodological perspective. In B. Smedby, I. Lundberg & T.I.A. Sörensen \(Eds.\), *Scientific evaluation of the Swedish Twin Registry* \(pp. 124-128\). Stockholm: FRN Report 2000:10.](#)

Abstract: The Swedish Twin Registry is discussed from a methodological perspective. Missing data problems are treated as well as methods for assessing and improving data quality. Specific, interacting, and general environmental and genetic effects - as studied on data from the registry - are discussed. It was pointed out that the registry contains data of high quality and that a large number of important scientific contributions have resulted from research based on the registry.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) Report twins, twin register, methodology, data quality, genes, environment

- Referens:** Bergman, L.R. (2000). I-States as Objects Analysis (ISOA) - a way to generate sequences of categories for longitudinal (CFA) analysis. *Psychologische Beiträge*, 42, 337-346.
- Abstract:** Focusing on the concept of i-state, i.e. an individual's configuration of information at a specific point in time, individual pattern development is studied. The procedure is called I-states as Objects Analysis (ISOA) and can be complemented by analyses within the CFA paradigm. First common I-states (typical states) are identified using cluster analysis of sub individuals and then this information is used for describing typical developmental patterns. An empirical example is given in which patterns of achievement-popularity-SES are studied at three ages, based on data from Magnusson's IDA study. ISOA functioned well on the sample studied, providing both a convenient way of studying individual change and of studying a frequency type of structural change.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal longitudinal research, I-state, dynamic systems, cluster analysis, configural frequency analysis, development
- Referens:** Bergman, L.R. (2000). The application of a person-oriented approach: Types and clusters. In L.R. Bergman, R.B. Cairns, L.-G. Nilsson & L. Nystedt (Eds.), *Developmental science and the holistic approach* (pp. 137-154). Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Abstract:** In this chapter the application of a person-oriented approach is discussed in relation to the study of types. The type concept is traced through psychology and pattern-based methods for studying types are overviewed. The type concept is also discussed from a meta-theoretical perspective and related to the attractor concept in the study of nonlinear dynamical systems. Finally the antithesis of types - "white spots" - are introduced and juxtaposed to types.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) classification, holistic-interactionistic perspective, person approach, type, interactionism, cluster analysis
- Referens:** Bergman, L.R. (2000). *Women's health, work, and education in a life-span perspective Technical report 1: Theoretical background and overview of the data collection*. Stockholm University, Department of Psychology, Reports from the project Individual Development and Adaptation, No. 70.
- Abstract:** This technical report provides basic information about the data collection in the longitudinal project Individual Development and Adaptation (IDA) directed to the women in the IDA main group at age 43 (N=639). The theoretical background of IDA is first presented and then the four different parts of the data collection are described: The personal interview, the intensive medical examination, the study of stress hormones, and the study of bone density. The participation rate in the personal interview study was 89 percent.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Report adjustment, longitudinal research, holistic-interactionistic perspective, theoretical framework, adaptation, stress
- 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 adolescence, meta theoretical perspective, person approach, holistic-interactionistic perspective, interindividual differences
- Referens:** Bergman, L.R., & Cairns, R.B. (2000). Epilogue and prospects. In L.R. Bergman, R.B. Cairns, L.-G. Nilsson & L. Nystedt, *Developmental science and the holistic approach* (pp. 447-453). Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Abstract:** In this last chapter of the book the implications for research methodology of a holistic interactionistic view on human development are first discussed. Then issues relating to the implementation of longitudinal research are treated with an emphasis on measurement. The importance of applying a process perspective and not a static perspective is pointed out. In doing this we must make a strong effort to come closer to the single individual than we do with most common methodological approaches.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) developmental science, individual development, holistic-interactionistic perspective
- Referens:** Bergman, L.R., Cairns, R.B., Nilsson, L.-G., & Nystedt, L. (2000). *Developmental science and the holistic approach*. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Abstract:** This edited book of 484 pages and 26 chapters deals with a variety of different approaches to study individual development from a developmental science perspective. Many leading researchers in psychology and sociology have contributed chapters. The book consists of seven parts: Introduction, Theoretical considerations, Methodological considerations, A biological perspective, Personality, Developmental paths of adjustment, and Summing up.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) cross-disciplinary, individual development, holistic-interactionistic perspective, developmental science, longitudinal, interactionism
- Referens:** Bergman, L.R., Cairns, R.B., Nilsson, L.-G., & Nystedt, L. (2000). Introduction. In L.R. Bergman, R.B. Cairns, L.-G. Nilsson & L. Nystedt, *Developmental science and the holistic approach* (pp. 3-9).

Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

- Abstract:** In this first chapter of the book, developmental science is first introduced as a new cross-disciplinary discipline directed at studying individual development in a broad perspective, including both psychological, sociological, and biological perspectives. The strong ties of this new discipline to the holistic-interactionistic perspective are emphasized. Then the different chapters of the book are overviewed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) developmental science, individual development, holistic-interactionistic perspective
- Referens:** Bergman, L.R., & Magnusson, D. (2000). Individuell utveckling och adaptation: Ett longitudinellt forskningsprogram. [Individual development and adaptation: A longitudinal research program.] *Socialmedicinsk tidskrift*, 3, 18-21.
- Abstract:** A short description is given of the Swedish longitudinal research program Individual Development and Adaptation (IDA). It was initiated in 1964 by David Magnusson and led by him until 1996 when Lars R. Bergman became the principal investigator. The aim of the program is to study the adjustment process in a life-span perspective. The first data collection for the main group was made at age 10 and recently the women in this group were studied at age 43. A pilot group has been followed since the age of 13. Both groups consist of over a thousand subjects, each one being a complete school grade cohort in a Swedish town.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal longitudinal research, individual development, life-span perspective, adaptation
- Referens:** Bergman, L.R., & Magnusson, D. (in press). Person-centered research. In T. Cook & C. Ragin (Eds.), *Logic of inquiry and research design*. Vol. 16 of the *International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences* (pp. 11333-11339). Oxford: Elsevier.
- Abstract:** This article in the International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences gives an overview of person-oriented research from a methodological standpoint. It deals with the emergence of person-centered research, theoretical and research strategic fundaments of the person-oriented approach as well as presents a selection of methods for carrying out person-centered research. Finally, this approach is contrasted to the standard variable-oriented approach.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) person-oriented, methodology, interactionism, classification, variable-centered research
- Referens:** Bernhard, C., & Sverke, M. (2000). Investigating profiles among contingent workers: Which differences can be found? *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 294.
- Abstract:** Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Conference paper Journal
- Referens:** Boalt Boëthius, S., & Ögren, M. (2000). Role patterns in group supervision. *The Clinical Supervisor*, 19(2), 45-69.
- 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 group supervision, interaction patterns
- Referens:** Bylin, S. (in press). How does repeated simulation of memory impairment affect genuine memory performance? *Psychology, Crime & Law*.
- Abstract:** A recurrent problem for the legal system is persons claiming memory loss in relation to crime events of which they are suspected. In the present study, individuals were tested as perpetrators having first read a story about "themselves" stabbing another man to death. Participants' memory of the story was tested at three sessions (30 minutes, one week and three weeks later). The genuine memory of one group was tested at all three sessions, whilst a second group simulated memory impairments at the first session and a third group simulated memory impairments at the first two sessions. At the third test session, all three groups were tested on what they actually remembered. Results showed a decrease in memory after simulation of impaired memory, as compared with the controls, but repeated simulation did not seem to be of importance for free recall and recognition. It is suggested that people have specific ideas and conceptions about how memory and forgetting work, ideas that might be used when simulating memory impairments in order to deny guilt. Although one should be cautious when generalizing the findings to real life events, the results are considered to be of relevance within both the legal- and the memory theoretical frameworks.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal crime, amnesia, repeated simulation, omission- and commission errors
- Referens:** Bylin, S., & Christianson, S.-Å. (in press). Characteristics of malingered amnesia: Consequences of withholding vs distorting information on later memory of a crime event. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*.
- Abstract:** Perpetrators may be more motivated than other witnesses to withhold reporting crime-related details that have a probative value for the police investigation. One strategy among suspects/perpetrators to absolve themselves from culpability is simply to feign memory impairment. The present study aimed to investigate how different kinds of simulation of memory impairment affect later genuine memory performance. Individuals were tested as perpetrators after having read a story about "themselves" committing a violent crime. There were four groups and two test occasions. At the first test occasion one group was tested on what they actually recalled, a second group was not tested at all, while the two remaining groups were asked to simulate memory impairment by making either omission errors (SIM OM) or commission errors (SIM COM). At the second test

occasion all groups responded genuinely. Different kinds of simulation have different impact on later recall. Simulation by omission caused more detrimental effects than simulation by commission on free recall while the reverse was true for responses to open-ended questions. However, simulators showed no impairments on the multiple-choice questions. Simulators' worse memory performance is discussed in terms of non-rehearsal effects and retrieval-induced forgetting. Regarding the open-ended questions, misinformation-effects might come into play.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal amnesia, crime, recall, rehearsal

Referens: Bäckman, L., Small, B. J., & Larsson, M. (2000). Memory. In J. G. Evans, T. F. Williams, B. L. Beattie, J.-P. Michel & G. K. Wilcock (Eds.), *Oxford textbook of geriatric medicine* (Vol. 2, pp. 906-916). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Abstract: In this review, we conclude that although age-related deficits are observed across all major forms of memory, the size of the deficit varies systematically depending on the type of memory assessed. Specifically, age-related deficits tend to be large and robust for tasks assessing episodic memory and working memory, smaller and more contingent on demand characteristics in tasks assessing semantic memory, procedural memory, and different forms of priming, and even smaller in primary memory tasks. Two important issues regarding memory functioning in late life concern: (a) the source(s) of age-associated deficits, and (b) the potential of older adults for memory improvement. Research addressing these issues has focused primarily on episodic memory. Two processing resources, speed of processing and working memory capacity, have emerged as powerful factors underlying age-related episodic memory deficits. Despite these deficits, normal aging is characterized by a substantial cognitive reserve capacity - a potential for memory improvement - as demonstrated both in experimental studies varying the degree of cognitive support and in training research focusing on the use of memory strategies. Finally, we note that our understanding of what happens with memory as we grow older may not be optimized by contrasting different perspectives (e.g., processing views vs. systems views; speed of processing vs. working memory; cognitive accounts vs. biological accounts) as if they were mutually exclusive. The best understanding of aging and memory may be achieved by treating the various theoretical accounts as complementary rather than as exclusive, as long as they can handle the bulk of empirical data. Such an approach involves looking for explanations at different levels of analysis with different methodological approaches.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) memory, episodic memory, methodology

Referens: Campoy, E., Chirumbolo, A., De Witte, H., Goslinga, S., Hellgren, J., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. (2000). Dual commitment to company and union in four European countries. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 218.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper 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 union mergers, union participation, organizational restructuring

Referens: Chinapah, E. (2000). *Are adolescent norms changing? An empirical study of 15-year-old adolescents in a medium-sized Swedish town in 1969 and 1995*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University. Edsbruk: Akademityrck AB. (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: The thesis concerns norms for two generations of adolescents. Data were taken from: a) the Swedish longitudinal research program "Individual Development and Adaptation", which is based on a sample of about 1100 girls and boys, aged around 15 years in 1969; b) an identical data collection, performed in 1995 on a sample of about 1200 adolescents in the same medium-sized town as the earlier sample. The same norm questionnaire, covering the adolescents' norms and their perceptions of the norms of parents and friends, was administered to the two cohorts. The holistic, interactionist perspective provides a meta-theoretical framework, focusing on various norm-breaking situations as perceived by adolescents. The results presented in Part III concern the situation of the adolescents in 1995. Most girls and boys show rejecting attitudes to the norm-breaking behaviors. They perceive the attitudes of friends as less rejecting than their own. A majority perceive the attitudes of parents as the most rejecting. Compared to their attitudes, the intentions of most adolescents imply a greater propensity to break norms. A majority perceive their parents as expecting them to have a rejecting approach to norm breaking. Friends are perceived as being more liberal about breaking norms. Most of the adolescents do not break the studied norms. The results presented in Part IV show that, compared to the cohort in 1969, at a global level both girls and boys in 1995 display more rejection of norm-breaking behaviors in five dimensions. Moreover, over time boys, but not girls, show significant shifts towards more rejection in their disposition to break norms. More specifically, in most of the studied norm dimensions there is a rejection of norm-breaking in almost all the studied situations. The only clear exception is that in 1995 girls have moved towards a higher acceptance of pilfering. The focus on polarisation shows some increase in both acceptance and/or rejection in the studied norm dimensions. The results also reveal a structural stability over

time in girls' norm profiles but less so for boys'.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation change, stability, adolescence, norms, norm-breaking behavior, attitudes, values, intention

Referens: Chotai, J., Forsgren, T., Nilsson, L.-G., & Adolfsson, R. (in press). Season of birth variations in the temperament and character inventory of personality in a general population. *Neuropsychobiology*.

Abstract: Since several studies show season of birth variations in morbidity, suicidal behavior, and CSF (cerebrospinal fluid) monoamine metabolites, we investigated season of birth variations in personality in the population. We analysed by multiple regressions the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) for 2130 individuals partaking in the Betula prospective random cohort study. The personality dimensions were correlated significantly with age and gender. We stratified the data according to age, gender and the season of TCI measurement. By the median split in each startum, a high value group and a low value group was obtained for each of the personality dimensions. Those born during February-April were significantly more likely than those born during October-January, to have high NS (novelty seeking) among women, particularly the subscale high NS2 (impulsiveness vs. Reflection), and to have high PS (persistence among men. Temperament profiles also showed season of birth variations. We discuss the associations in the literature between personality and the monoamines serotonin and dopamine, and suggest that our results are compatible with a hypothesis of season of birth variation in the monoamine turnover. The personality traits are likely to be influenced by several genetic and environmental factors, one of them being the season of delivery.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal season of birth, personality, temperament, character, monoamines, serotonin, dopamine

Referens: De Witte, H., Campoy, E., Chirumbolo, A., Goslinga, S., Hellgren, J., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. (2000). The interplay between job insecurity, attitudes towards the union, and trade union participation. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 218.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Dåderman, A.M. (2000). *Flunitrazepam and violence - psychiatric and legal issues*. Thesis for the Degree of Licentiate of Medical Science in Forensic Psychiatry, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Occupational Therapy and Elderly Care Research, Division of Forensic Psychiatry, Karolinska Institute, Huddinge, Sweden.

Abstract: Flunitrazepam (FZ) is a sedative-hypnotic benzodiazepine whose pharmacokinetic properties include a rapid onset of action and an intermediate duration of action. It has a high affinity to central benzodiazepine receptors and affects them profoundly. These combined properties and its profile of activity make FZ one of the most potent benzodiazepines available, and increase the probability of abuse by those who have access to it. Two groups of young males, forty-seven juvenile delinquents and sixty non-psychotic forensic psychiatric patients, were studied by means of in-depth interviews, and the prevalence of FZ abuse was mapped with the objective of drawing some conclusions about the position of FZ in society. In particular, the relationships between the abuse of FZ and violent behaviour and between the abuse of FZ and personality traits were studied. The subjects completed a number of self-reported inventories, which enabled us to obtain measures on personality traits. Five forensic psychiatric cases of FZ abusers, all of whom were assessed in 1998, were studied in more detail. Moreover, the forensic psychiatric subjects' psychiatric diagnoses, and both groups' sentences, were obtained from their files. About 40% of the juvenile delinquents and 30% of the forensic psychiatric patients were acute FZ abusers. Both criminal groups differed from the normal population in personality traits, suggesting psychiatric or psychological vulnerability. Juvenile delinquents who abused FZ differed from those who did not in two personality traits. The mean T-scores on the Karolinska Scales of Personality (KSP) verbal aggression scale and on the Zuckerman sensation-seeking scale were higher for FZ abusers they were for criminal non-FZ abusers. FZ abusers among the forensic psychiatric patients differed significantly from criminal non-FZ abusers with respect to many factors. These included the frequency of previous admission to a forensic psychiatric assessment, and convictions for robbery, for weapons-related offences, for narcotics-related offences and for other crimes (such as theft). However, no differences in personality traits were found between these two groups of forensic patients. The forensic psychiatric FZ abusers were further classified into three groups, two of them based on their stated reasons for the abuse ('fear reducers' and 'anxiety reducers'), and one containing abusers who had suddenly decided to stop the abuse ('warning takers'). 'Fear reducers' abuse FZ in order to "be able to do everything", while 'anxiety reducers' abuse FZ in order to remedy their anxiety. The mean T-score on the KSP socialisation scale was significantly higher for fear reducers than it was for anxiety reducers, which indicates better social conformity, more positive childhood experiences, better school and family adjustment, no social isolation, and better current general satisfaction. All of the subjects reported reactions to FZ that included hostility and memory disturbances. Their crimes were extremely violent, and the subjects lacked both empathy and anticipatory anxiety, in contrast to their behaviour based on their ordinary psychological characteristics. These results are discussed in the light of some unique neuropsychopharmacological properties of FZ, together with legal issues regarding FZ. Legal decisions leading to the immediate withdrawal of FZ from the market are needed. Patients with anxiety- and sleep disorders can be treated with other drugs or with behavioural treatment programmes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation flunitrazepam abuse, forensic psychiatry, juvenile delinquents, violence, personality traits

Referens: Dåderman, A.M. (2000). Det har blivit populärt att vara psykiskt sjuk i Kalifornien - konsekvenser av den nya lagen Three-strikes and you're out law. [To be mentally disabled is popular in California - consequences of the new Three-strikes and you're out law.] *Läkartidningen, 97*, 6038-6039.

Abstract: The primary goal of the new Three-strikes and you're out law, the law which first came into effect on 1994, was to protect innocent members of the community. A person convicted of his or her third conviction after two prior serious convictions under Three-strikes will typically receive a sentence of no less than 25 years to life in state prison. This law is well-known in California among criminals, especially repeat offenders and many of them left the state. The rate of homicides in the state has decreased by 50%. Many repeat offenders remained in California and continued to commit new crimes. Before Three-strikes was enacted, it was very uncommon for forensic psychiatrists to see criminals malingering symptoms of mental illness in any but the most serious of cases of murder or rape. Since the implementation of the new law, it has been found malingering to be much more common. Hundreds of patients at state mental hospitals fake insanity to avoid prison, costing taxpayers far more than the cost of incarceration in a prison. The most common types of malingerers are

discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal three-strikes, forensic psychiatry, malingering

Referens: [Dåderman, A.M. \(2000\)](#). Personlighetsmodeller och självskattningsskalor. [Personality models and self-report personality inventories.] In L. Lidberg (Ed.). *Svensk rättspsykiatri. En handbok* [Swedish Forensic Psychiatry. A handbook] (pp. 397-420). Lund: Studentlitteratur.

Abstract: Personality is regarded as a dimensional concept that means, personality can be more or less normal. This approach enables personality to be measured with reliable, validated personality scales, and to be related to impairment of serotonergic function in the brain. Several personality inventories are described in the charter, especially the Karolinska Scales of Personality, the Zuckerman Sensation Seeking Scales, form V, the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, including an impulsiveness scale from the IVE (Impulsiveness-Venturesomeness-Empathy) inventory, the Tridimensional Personality Questionnaire, and the old dimensional scale, the Marke-Nyman Personality Temperament scale based on the personality theory of Henrik Sjöbring. In this way both old and new, and both Swedish and foreign personality concepts are linked together. Personality scales are easy to use and enable better stability and validity of results to be attained.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) personality traits, dimensional concept of personality, reliability, validity

Referens: [Dåderman, A.M., & Edman, G. \(in press\)](#) Flunitrazepam abuse and personality characteristics in male forensic psychiatric patients. *Psychiatry Research*.

Abstract: Sixty male non-psychotic forensic psychiatric patients (aged 16-35) were studied after they completed their ordinary forensic psychiatric assessment (FPA). The prevalence of flunitrazepam (FZ) abuse was investigated by using both structured and in-depth interviews with the objective of studying the relationship between the abuse, and personality traits. The patient's characteristics, DSM-IV disorders, and actual sentences were obtained by studying their files. In order to obtain measures on their personality traits, the patients completed self-reported inventories. Eighteen out of sixty patients were FZ abusers, but only four of them received a diagnosis related to the FZ abuse during the ordinary FPA. In almost all cases, however, indications of the FZ abuse were found in the files. No differences in personality traits were found between the groups. The frequency of previous admission to an FPA, actual sentences of robbery, weapons offences, narcotic-related offences, and other crimes (such as theft) among the FZ abusers deviated significantly from forensic non-FZ abusers. Therefore, the FZ abuse per se might be more responsible for their tendency to commit crimes characterized by danger and thrill-seeking (such a robbery, weapons offences, and theft) than personality. The most important conclusion is that assessment of FZ abuse is needed in forensic psychiatry.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal flunitrazepam abuse, forensic psychiatry, robbery and weapon offences, personality traits, risk assessment

Referens: [Dåderman, A.M., Fredriksson, B., Kristiansson, M., Nilsson, L.-H., & Lidberg, L. \(in press\)](#). Violent behavior and impulsive decision-making while intoxicated with flunitrazepam and alcohol: A case study in forensic psychiatric patients. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*.

Abstract: It is known that many male juvenile delinquents commit violent crimes while intoxicated with flunitrazepam (FZ), often in combination with alcohol or other drugs. We have also noted the combined abuse of FZ with, for example, alcohol in male forensic psychiatric patients. Our objective was to study violent behavior and impulsive decision-making in male forensic psychiatric patients while predominantly intoxicated with FZ, in order to increase knowledge of the abuse of FZ in vulnerable subjects. We have studied five forensic psychiatric cases, all of whom were assessed in 1998. All of the subjects reported earlier reactions to FZ, including hostility and anterograde amnesia. At the time of their crimes they were all intoxicated with FZ, often in combination with alcohol or other drugs, such as amphetamine or cannabis. In contrast to their behavior based on their ordinary psychological characteristics, their crimes were extremely violent, and the subjects lacked both the ability to think clearly and empathy with their victims. Our observations support the view that FZ abuse can have a major negative impact on violent behavior in subjects characterized by vulnerable personality traits, and this effect is confounded by the concurrent use of alcohol or other drugs. These effects raise questions about the responsibility when under the influence of FZ. On the basis of previous research, further highlighted by our results, and on the basis of the neuropsychopharmacological properties of FZ, we draw the following conclusion: Legal decisions, such as declaring FZ as an illegal drug, are needed in countries where it is now legal.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal flunitrazepam abuse, forensic psychiatry, impulsiveness, empathy, amnesia, violence, responsibility

Referens: [Dåderman, A.M., & Lidberg, L. \(2000\)](#). Flunitrazepam may lower the serotonin level in the brain and is associated with severe violence in men. In *Abstract Book of the XXX Congress of the European Association for Behavioural & Cognitive Therapies*. Granada, Spain, September 26-28.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper

Referens: [Dåderman, A.M., Wirsén Meurling, A., & Hallman, J. \(in press\)](#). Different personality patterns in non-socialized (juvenile delinquents) and socialized (air force pilot recruits) sensation-seekers. *European Journal of Personality*.

Abstract: Young delinquents are known to be sensation-seekers. Not all sensation seekers become delinquents; many engage in socially accepted activities, like mountaineering or parachute jumping. The present study compares 47 juvenile delinquents (mean age 17 years) with 18 Swedish air force pilot recruits (mean age 23 years) and 19 conscripts (mean age 18 years) as control group. Sensation-seeking behavior, impulsiveness, and psychiatric/psychological vulnerability were measured by the Zuckerman Sensation-Seeking Scales (SSS), the Karolinska Scales of Personality, and the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire. Two separate multivariate analyses of variance were performed, followed up by stepdown analyses to identify those personality scale scores that contributed uniquely. In order to clarify the relationships, the pooled within-group correlations among scales were computed. Juvenile delinquents and pilot recruits were both high in sensation-seeking, but on different subscales. Delinquents were high in impulsiveness, somatic anxiety, and in extraversion-sociality, and low in

socialization, suggesting psychiatric/psychological vulnerability. The findings may have implications for the treatment of juvenile delinquents.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal sensation-seekers, juvenile delinquents, personality traits, multivariate analysis

Referens: Edland, A., Svenson, O., & Hollnagel, E. (2000). Difficulty and safety during the management of a severe incident management sequence. In P. Wright, E. Hollnagel & S. Dekker (Eds.), *Confronting Reality: Proceedings of the Tenth European Conference on Cognitive Ergonomics*. Linköping: Linköping University Graduate School for Human Machine Interaction.

Abstract: Different judgmental approaches were applied simultaneously to assess the safety of a hazard management process in a process industry. In doing so, a steam tube rupture incident in a nuclear power plant was first modelled in a sequential task analysis. Difficulty, likelihood of failure and severity of failure consequences were rated for each of the stages of the analysis. Time available for each of the stages, were estimated in a simulator and by operators. The results showed how the approach could be applied and how potential weak spots in the management process were identified. The contribution illustrates the advantages of a multi-method approach to safety analysis of a hazard management process and underlines the need of conscious training of usually automatized largely unconscious routines.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) Proceedings incident management process, safety, human factor, assessment, time, difficulty, failure

Referens: Eisele, P. (2000). Post-decision consolidation: Group members in different social settings compared to individual decision makers. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 41*, 275-282.

Abstract: Two experiments were conducted to examine how making decisions in a 3-member group affects the degree of post-decision consolidation, defined as attractiveness changes in favor of the chosen alternative. Both experiments were conducted in two sessions one week apart. In the first session (decision phase), participants estimated the importance of each of four different attributes describing two decision alternatives. They were then shown predetermined attractiveness ratings on each of the attributes and were to decide on the two alternatives, either individually or as a group. In the second session (post-decision phase), the participants were to attempt to recall the attractiveness ratings for the attributes as presented to them in session one. In both experiments, significant post-decision consolidation was found for individual decision makers but not for group members. In experiment 2, this result was replicated, no difference in consolidation being found between group members with face-to-face interaction and without.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal decision making, group discussion, social interaction processes, post decision processes

Referens: Eisler, A.D. (2000). Time perception in children: Empirical studies in a developmental perspective. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 35.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Eisler, A.D. (2000). Newtonian and Prigoginean concepts of time: Physical, psychological and cultural perspectives. Metatheories in the natural sciences and in cross-cultural psychology: Post-Newtonian worldview. In *Abstract book of the IACCP*, p. 155. The Fifteenth International Congress of Cross-Cultural Psychology, Pultusk, Poland, July 16-21, 2000.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper

Referens: Eisler, A.D., & Eisler, H. (2000). Time perception in the brain damaged patient H.M. In *Abstract book of the EMPG*, p. 20. The 31st European Mathematical Psychology Group Meeting, Graz, Austria, September 3-7, 2000.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper

Referens: Eisler, A.D., Eisler, H., Nakajima, I., Schmidt, G., & Yoshida, M. (2000). A cross-cultural comparison of discrepancies between attitudes and behavior in ecological issues. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 177.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Eisler, A.D., & Yoshida, M. (2000). Perception of human ecology: A cross-cultural comparison. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 124.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Eisler, H. (2000). Axioms, additions, approximations, arbitrariness, aleatorics: Allegations and assertions. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 185.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: [Eisler, H., & Eisler, A.D. \(2000\)](#). The difference between retrospective and prospective subjective duration and the parallel-clock model. In *Abstract book of the EMPG*, p. 21. The 31st European Mathematical Psychology Group Meeting, Graz, Austria, September 3-7, 2000.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper

Referens: Ekenman, I., [Hassmén, P.](#), [Koivula, N.](#), Rolf, C., & Felländer-Tsai, L. (in press). Stress fractures of the tibia: Can trait characteristics help us detect the injury-prone athlete? *Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports*.

Abstract: One of the few serious drawbacks associated with running is overuse injuries such as stress fractures of the tibia, which cause local pain and swelling, often resulting in a temporary cessation of training. Whereas some runners rarely become injured, others experience recurrent injuries even during fairly short periods of time. The aim of the present study was to compare selected personality traits in a group of runners who had sustained a previous tibial stress fracture (n=17), with a matched group of runners (n=17) who had never experienced stress fractures. The results indicated that the injured runners, especially the women, scored higher than the non-injured runners did on inventories measuring both the Type A behavior pattern and exercise dependency. Since motivation, ambitiousness, and competitiveness are integral parts of these inventories, high scoring individuals might be part of a high-risk population for running injuries. The more so if the individual also feels dependent on regular running for managing stress related mood states, which was the case particularly for the injured women in the present study. However, the somewhat limited number of runners who had had a confirmatory scintigram, which was the criteria for inclusion in the study, warrants a cautious interpretation of the results. The findings nevertheless suggest that in order to prevent recurrent injuries, health education professionals and clinicians ought to focus on conveying the importance of detecting precursors of injury, and the subsequent steps which should be taken to avoid developing a serious injury.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal overuse injuries, running, stress fractures, personality

Referens: Elfgrén, C., Passant, U., Rosén, I., [Nilsson, L.-G.](#), & Gustafson, L. (2000). Specific episodic memory deficits in "a preclinical phase of Alzheimer's disease (AD)". *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 147.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Elvin-Nowak, Y., & Thomsson, H. (in press). Motherhood as idea and practice: A discursive understanding of employed mothers in Sweden. *Gender and Society*.

Abstract: This article examines and discusses the meanings that motherhood has in the everyday life of women in Sweden and how they practice their mothering. The empirical foundation for the article is qualitative interviews conducted with mothers who live in Sweden. Social constructionist and discursive psychology inspired the article theoretically and methodologically and according to the analysis three discursive positions were identified. The first position deals with the child/mother relationship and contains concepts indicating that the child's development and psychological well-being are dependent on mother's accessibility and closeness. The second discursive position deals with the child-mother-woman relationship. Within this conceptual framework motherhood is perceived as not only dependent on the needs of the child but also involves finding joy, energy and contentment in life beyond the child, to some degree, in order to be able to convey that well-being and energy to the child. The third discursive position focuses on the mother as a working woman rather than a mother. In the article these three discursive positions are discussed in relation to a strongly pronounced discourse within Swedish society which centres on an intense politically induced struggle for equality between women and men.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal motherhood, employment, discourse

Referens: Elvin-Nowak, Y., & Thomsson, H. (2000). Motherhood as idea and practice. A discursive understanding of employed mothers in Sweden. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 306.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Engelberg, E., & [Christianson, S.-Å.](#) (2000) Recall of unpleasant emotion using memory-enhancing principles. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 6, 99-112.

Abstract: Two experiments are presented to examine the issue of memory for past emotions. Participants rated their emotional reactions on the occasion of watching a film, and in a subsequent session, they were asked to recall and rate the emotion as experienced when viewing it. In the first experiment, participants underestimated unpleasant emotion at recall, but their recall was improved with the presentation of a visual cue pertaining to the emotion-inducing film event. In the second experiment, participants were assisted in probing perceptual aspects of the event by means of memory-enhancing instructions underlying the Cognitive Interview. These participants consistently recalled emotional intensity, as compared to participants in the unassisted recall condition who underestimated prior emotions. This research suggests that ratings of prior emotion are easily influenced by features of the retrieval context, and that consistent recall may be achieved by memory-enhancing principles of the Cognitive Interview.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal memory, emotion, cognitive interview

- Referens:** Engelberg, E., & Christianson, S.-Å. (in press). Stress, Trauma, and Memory. In M.L. Eisen, G.S. Goodman & J.A. Quas (Eds.), *Memory and Suggestibility in the Forensic Interview*. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Abstract:** Since the early 1900s there has been interest in how stress generally and trauma in particular affect individuals' well-being. There has also been interest in the role of both stress and trauma in affecting memory, since the 1990s in relation to questions about the reliability of eyewitnesses. It is not the intent of this chapter to provide an extensive overview of scientific research and theory on relations between stress and memory (see Christianson, 1992). Rather, our intent is to discuss clinical findings concerning trauma and memory that are in need of explanation and to link clinical observation to research and theory in cognitive psychology. We first review the basic principles uncovered in studies of relations between emotion and memory. Second, we describe case examples of individuals' reactions to and memory for extremely stressful, traumatic events. Third, we describe the relation between emotional distress and dissociation, and explore how the latter principle may relate to memory. We discuss the potential role of context-dependent retrieval fourth, and other factors associated with the retrieval process fifth. Sixth, and finally, we review the importance of carrying out a proper interview for a more comprehensive retrieval of the traumatic event. In drawing attention to these areas, the chapter provides a realistic portrayal of the way in which victims of trauma appear to remember such experiences.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) stress, trauma, memory
- Referens:** Enkvist, J., Edland, A., & Svenson, O. (2000). *Operator Performance in Non-Destructive Testing: A Study of Operator Performance in a Performance Test*. SKI-Report 00:26
- Abstract:** In the process industries there is a need of inspecting the integrity of critical components without disrupting the process. Such in-service inspections are typically performed with non-destructive testing (NDT). In NDT the task of the operator is to (based on diagnostic information) decide if the component can remain in service or not. The present study looks at the performance in NDT. The aim is to improve performance, in the long run, by exploring the operators' decision strategies and other underlying factors and to this way find out what makes some operators more successful than others. Sixteen operators performed manual ultrasonic inspections of four test pieces with the aim to detect (implanted) cracks. In addition to these performance demonstration tests (PDT), the operators performed independent ability tests and filled out questionnaires. The results show that operators who trust their gut feeling more than the procedure (when the two come to different results) and that at the same time have a positive attitude towards the procedure have a higher PDT performance. These results indicate the need for operators to be motivated and confident when performing NDT. It was also found that the operators who performed better rated more decision criteria higher in the detection phase than the operators who performed worse. For characterizing it was the other way around. Also, the operators who performed better used more time, both detecting and characterizing, than the operators who performed worse.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Report signal detection, expert judgement, materials testing
- Referens:** Enkvist, J., Edland, A., & Svenson, O. (in press). Operator Performance in a Blind Test Piece Trial. *Materials Evaluation*.
- Abstract:** The task of an operator engaged in non-destructive testing (NDT) is to make a decision concerning the integrity of a component based on diagnostic information. The present study looks at operator performance in a blind test piece trial. The main aim is to improve performance by exploring the underlying factors of operators' successful decisions. A second aim is to find out how to make qualification tests more valid. Sixteen operators performed ultrasonic inspections of four test pieces with the aim to find (implanted) cracks. In addition to these performance demonstration tests (PDT), the operators performed independent ability tests and filled out questionnaires. There was a great variance of inspection performance. The ability tests were not successful predictors of operator PDT performance. The results also show that operators who have a positive attitude towards the procedure and yet trust their gut feeling more than the procedure (in "tricky" situations) have a higher PDT performance. These results emphasize the need for operators to be motivated when performing NDT.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal signal detection, expert judgement, materials testing
- Referens:** Ericsson, K., Winblad, B., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Human-figure-drawing and memory functioning across the adult life span. *Archives of Gerontology and Geriatrics*.
- Abstract:** The main objective was to evaluate changes in the ability to draw the human figure (HFD) across adult life span and to relate these changes to those known existing in memory function. Healthy adults (1000) from each of 10 five years cohorts between 35 and 80 years were recruited randomly from a population in northern Sweden. Each participant was administered a health examination including cognitive testing and a drawing test, and an extensive examination of memory functions. For the drawing variables HFDarch and HFDtot, there was a steady decrease in episodic memory with poor drawers performing at a lower level. For semantic memory up to 65 years of age there is no difference in performance, but thereafter a decrease. Good drawers showed better memory performance than poor drawers do. For priming data both for HFDarch and HFDtot there is an interaction between aging and drawing, such that poor drawers perform at a lower level for the two oldest groups but not for the youngest group. The HFDess is a valuable instrument and can support clinical evaluation as a screening for cognitive decline. The reduction of essential body details was strongly related to dementia progression, and thus as good a predictor of cognitive decline as episodic memory performance. The reduced capacity to perform a complex HFD declines with age and is most pronounced in the oldest age groups.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal memory, episodic memory, semantic memory, priming, drawing
- Referens:** Fallby, J., & Hassmén, P. (2000). Psychological factors and elite performance: A conceptual model. In G. Patriksson (Ed.), *Aktuell beteendevetenskaplig idrottsforskning, SVEBI:s årsbok 2000* (pp. 53-60). Lund, Sweden: Lund University.
- Abstract:** Excellent sport performances continue to fascinate people all around the world. Also sport psychology researchers have focused their attention on questions like: "How do elite athletes withstand the extreme psychological pressure before and during important competitions?" "Why are some athletes so motivated that years of training are endured for the odd chance of eventually qualifying for the Olympics? Moreover, "why do

some promising young talents develop into world class athletes, when equally promising individuals drop out?" Although some researchers have tried to answer such questions, the sheer complexity of such a project is staggering. Nevertheless, the aim of the present paper is to present a conceptual model that can be used as a starting point for future studies concerning the interaction between the individual elite athlete and the competitive situation. This is primarily an effort to describe and structure the phenomena from a psychological perspective, but it can also be seen as a bold attempt to assist in predicting the unpredictable.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) athletes, talents

Referens: Farjampour, P., & Hellström, Å. (2000). Discrimination of tone durations across the menstrual cycle. *Perceptual and Motor Skills, 90*, 1059-1070.

Abstract: Discrimination of tone duration was studied as a function of menstrual cycle phase. In three phases of their menstrual cycle, 12 women compared the durations of 64 pairs of tones. They discriminated the tone durations least well in the premenstrual phase and tended to speed up their responding over sessions. In contrast, a control group of 12 men tended to improve their performance over sessions while response time remained constant.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal duration discrimination, time perception, menstrual cycle, sex differences

Referens: Fernaeus, S.-E., & Almkvist, O. (1998). Word production: dissociation of two retrieval modes of semantic memory across time. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology, 20*, 137-143.

Abstract: To identify components that contribute to word-fluency performance, 126 patients referred to a memory clinic for suspected cognitive impairment underwent a neuropsychological examination including the controlled oral word association test (FAS; Benton & Hamsher, 1976). The number of words produced in the FAS test during six consecutive 10-second periods followed a negatively accelerated curve approaching an asymptotic level after about 30 seconds. The 18 FAS variables (3 letters x 6 periods) were entered into an exploratory factor analysis resulting in two factors. One factor, linked to a semiautomatic and rapid retrieval from semantic memory, loaded on the initial phase of the FAS test. A second factor, linked to an effortful and slow retrieval from semantic memory, loaded on the later phase of the FAS test. Thus, two retrieval modes of semantic memory contribute differently to the initial and later part of the FAS test, which may have theoretical and practical implications.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal word fluency, FAS test, semantic memory, retrieval

Referens: Fernaeus, S.-E., Almkvist, O., Bronge, L., Östberg, P., Hellström, Å., Winblad, B., & Wahlund, L.-O. (in press). White matter lesions impair initiation of FAS flow. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders, 12*, 52-56.

Abstract: Word fluency performance is known to rely on left frontal cortical regions and has also been shown to be affected by lesions in the white matter, which may be seen as white matter hyperintensities (WMH) on magnetic resonance imaging. However, word fluency may be divided into two independent components, initial and late performance, separated in time. The purpose of the current study was to investigate the relationship between the two components of FAS fluency performance and WMH. Patients varying in degree of memory impairment participated: Alzheimer's disease, mild cognitive impairment and subjective memory disorder. WMH were rated with the Scheltens scale in the periventricular and deep subcortical areas. Results demonstrated that WMH in this sample of patients may be summarized in two indices according to a principal factor analysis, one anterior factor mainly related to WMH in the frontal lobes and adjacent to ventricles, and a second posterior factor related to parietal and occipital WMH. The initial FAS performance was related to anterior WMH, in particular left frontal or lateral periventricular hyperintensities, whereas the late FAS performance was not related to any index of WMH.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal word fluency, FAS test, white matter hyperintensity, brain imaging, memory

Referens: Fernaeus, S.-E., Hellström, Å., Wahlund, L.-O., Östberg, P. (2000). Differential patterns of word fluency related to reduced cerebral blood flow. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 40.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Finkel, D., Pedersen, N.L., & Larsson, M. (in press). Olfactory functioning and cognitive abilities: A twin study. *Journal of Gerontology: Psychological Sciences*.

Abstract: A Swedish version of the National Geographic Smell Survey (Wysocki & Gilbert, 1989) was completed by 227 twin pairs from the Swedish Adoption/Twin Study of Aging. Twins ranged in age from 45 to 89 years. Quantitative genetic analysis of four measures of olfactory functioning indicated moderate heritability for odor identification and perceived intensity, nonsignificant heritability for odor detection and perceived pleasantness. Bivariate analyses revealed that the relationship between odor identification and measures of verbal ability was primarily genetically mediated. The results provided further support for the hypothesis that odor identification and verbal ability in general tap the same cognitive domain (Larsson, 1997).

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal olfaction, cognition, memory, aging, personality, sex differences

Referens: Frankenhaeuser, M. (2000). Ancient humans in the newborn millennium. Stress and gender perspectives. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 203.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Gallagher, D.G., & Sverke, M. (2000). Contingent employment contracts: Are existing theories still relevant? Proceedings of the 12th World Congress of the International Industrial Relations Association, Tokyo, Japan, May 29- June 2, 2000. Proceedings Volume I, Track I: Invited Papers, pp. 131-140.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper

Referens: Gjerdingen, D., McGovern, P., Bekker, M., Lundberg, U., & Willemsen, T. (in press.) Women's work roles and their impact on health, well-being and career: Comparisons between the United States, Sweden, and The Netherlands. *Women & Health 2000*, 31(4), 1-20.

Abstract: As women have become more assimilated into the workforce over recent decades, they have realized considerable changes in their work roles which may contribute to health problems and other negative outcomes such as marital strain and diminished job status. The purpose of this review was threefold: 1) to synthesize data on the distribution of women's work efforts in the areas of paid employment, household chores, and childcare; 2) to outline research which addresses the impact of women's workload on their well-being and careers; and 3) to make international and gender comparisons regarding women's work responsibilities. Our findings showed that women from each of the three countries examined - the United States, Sweden, and The Netherlands - contribute more effort to household chores and childcare and less to the workplace than men do. As a result, their total workloads appear to be somewhat greater and more diffusely distributed than those of men. Heavy workloads may adversely affect women's health, especially in the presence of certain role characteristics (e.g., having a clerical, managerial, professional, or executive position, or caring for young children). Heavy work responsibilities may also undermine marital happiness, particularly if there is perceived inequity in the way partners share household work. Finally, women's total work responsibilities often impact their careers due to compensatory reductions in work commitment and job status. These observations point to the need for further research on women's workload and work roles, on the relationship of work to well-being, and on methods of preventing or alleviating adverse effects on overburdened workers.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal work, women, multiple roles, employment, household, health

Referens: Goslinga, S., Campoy, E., Chirumbolo, A., De Witte, H., Hellgren, J., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. (2000). How union membership mitigates the negative consequences of job insecurity. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 217-218.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Grossi, G., Soares, J.J.F., & Lundberg, U. (2000.) Gender differences in coping with musculoskeletal pain. *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, 7, 304-321.

Abstract: Gender differences in coping with musculoskeletal pain were cross-sectionally investigated, using questionnaires (Coping Strategies Questionnaire), in 446 Swedish patients (mean age 46 years, 72% females) seeking care for their ailments. The association between work strain and catastrophizing was also analyzed. Female patients reported more work strain, higher levels of posttraumatic stress reactions, a lower self-esteem, a greater disability due to pain, and a larger consumption of analgesics than men. They also reported higher scores for the coping indices: diverting attention, reinterpret pain sensations, praying and hoping, catastrophizing, increased behavioural activity, and pain behaviours. In multivariate analyses, catastrophizing was significantly associated with the interaction effect "gender x posttraumatic stress reactions". In further analyses among women, catastrophizing was positively associated with posttraumatic stress reactions, perceived disability and number of previous treatments for pain, but not with work strain. No such associations were found among male patients. The findings indicate that women's poorer capacity to cope with musculoskeletal pain is related to a higher level of emotional distress, greater disability and a history of unsuccessful treatments for pain.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal women, musculoskeletal pain, coping, work strain, posttraumatic stress

Referens: Gärling, T., Kristensen, H., Backenroth-Ohsako, G.A.M., Ekehammar, B., Wessells, M.G. (2000). Diplomacy and psychology: Psychological contributions to international negotiations, conflict prevention, and world peace. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 81-86.

Abstract: Psychological science has the potential to contribute to international diplomacy, and thereby indirectly to the prevention of conflicts between and within states that may escalate to wars. In this introduction of the Special Issue on Diplomacy and Psychology, different varieties of diplomacy are first briefly introduced. Then follows an enumeration of areas of psychological research that show the greatest promise of being directly or indirectly relevant to diplomacy. These research areas include judgement and decision making in negotiation and social dilemmas, social justice, intergroup conflicts, and intercultural processes. An additional area is research on environmental policy making, whose important role needs to be better recognized in international diplomacy. Overviews are also given of the articles included in the Special Issue.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal diplomacy, negotiation, conflict prevention, peace

Referens: Haines, M.M., Stansfeld, S.A., Job, R.F.S., Berglund, B., & Head, J. (in press). Chronic aircraft noise exposure, stress responses, mental health and cognitive performance in school children. *Psychological Medicine*.

Abstract: Previous research suggests that children are a high risk group vulnerable to the effects of chronic noise exposure. However, questions remain about the nature of the noise effects and the underlying causal mechanisms. This study addresses the effects of aircraft noise exposure on children around London Heathrow airport, in terms of stress responses, mental health and cognitive performance. The research also focuses on the underlying causal mechanisms contributing to the cognitive effects and potential confounding factors. The cognitive performance and health of 340 children aged 8-11 years attending four schools in high aircraft noise areas (16-hr outdoor Leq >66 dBA) was compared with children attending four matched control schools

exposed to lower levels of aircraft noise (16-hr outdoor Leq < 57 dBA). Mental health and cognitive tests were group administered to the children in the schools. Salivary cortisol was measured in a sub-sample of children. Chronic aircraft noise exposure was associated with higher levels of noise annoyance and poorer reading comprehension measured by standardised scales with adjustments for age, deprivation and main language spoken. Chronic aircraft noise was not associated with mental health problems and raised cortisol secretion. The association between aircraft noise exposure and reading comprehension could not be accounted for by the mediating role of annoyance, confounding by social class, deprivation, main language or acute noise exposure. These results suggest that chronic aircraft noise exposure is associated with impaired reading comprehension and high levels of noise annoyance but not mental health problems in children.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal children, cognitive performance, aircraft noise

Referens: Haines, M.M., Stansfeld, S.A., Job, R.F.S., [Berglund, B.](#), & Head, J. (in press). A follow-up study of the effects of chronic aircraft noise exposure on child stress responses and cognition. *International Journal of Epidemiology*.

Abstract: Children are a high risk group vulnerable to the effects of chronic aircraft noise exposure. This study examines the effects of aircraft noise exposure on children's health and cognition around London Heathrow airport and tests sustained attention as an underlying mechanism of effects of noise on reading and examines the way children adapt to continued exposure to aircraft noise. In this repeated measures epidemiological field study, the cognitive performance and health of 275 children aged 8-11 years attending four schools in high aircraft noise areas (16-hr outdoor Leq>66 dBA) was compared with children attending four matched control schools exposed to lower levels of aircraft noise (16-hr outdoor Leq<57 dBA). The children first examined at baseline were examined after a period of one year at follow-up. Health questionnaires and cognitive tests were group administered to the children in the schools. At follow-up chronic aircraft noise exposure was associated with higher levels of annoyance and perceived stress, poorer reading comprehension and sustained attention, measured by standardised scales after adjustment for age, social deprivation and main language spoken. These results do not support the sustained attention hypothesis previously used to account for the effects of noise on cognition in children. The reading and annoyance effects do not habituate over a one year period and do not provide strong evidence of adaptation.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal children, cognitive performance, aircraft noise

Referens: Hallman, J., Persson, M., & [af Klinteberg, B.](#) (in press). Female alcoholism - differences between female alcoholics with and without a history of additional substance abuse. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*.

Abstract: The purpose of the present study was to investigate personality traits and platelet MAO activity, as well as occurrence of personality disorder criteria, family characteristics, and criminal activity as related to abuse pattern in a sample of female inpatients with severe alcohol dependence. In accordance with theoretical assumptions and empirical findings of underlying neurobiological correlates of disinhibition in individuals with double- or multiple abuse patterns, the female alcoholics were divided into subgroups with (1) alcohol as their single drug of abuse (ALC; n=16); and (2) a history of additional substance abuse (ALC-DRUG; n=11). Platelet MAO activity of the female subgroups was studied in comparison to a control group of non-clinical female subjects. Marked differences were obtained between the two subgroups. The ALC-DRUG females scored significantly higher with regard to Karolinska Scales of Personality (KSP) impulsiveness, anxiety-related traits, and non-conformity, displayed higher frequency of depression in first degree relatives, were more frequently involved in criminal activity, and more frequently diagnosed for any personality disorder according to DSM IV, axis II. Finally, the ALC-DRUG females displayed significantly lower platelet MAO activity than controls. In conclusion the results support the usefulness of a classification of severe alcoholic female subjects according to having/not having a history of additional substance abuse. The present female alcoholics with a history of additional abuse formed a group of individuals fulfilling the criteria similar for male type 2 alcoholism.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal alcohol abuse, drugs, platelet MAO activity

Referens: Hammarberg, A., & [Svenson, O.](#) (2000). Individual postdecision processes in group settings. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 41, 145-158.

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 preferred alternative, and not 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. In contrast, members who got their own will through in the majority decision (majority members) showed no consolidation of the group decision. The corresponding pattern of results was replicated in a second experiment, using a different decision situation. The results indicated that perceptions of social support, agreement in a group and decreasing responsibility for a group's decision, could all partly substitute consolidation by attractiveness restructuring.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal group decision making, post decision processes, conflict

Referens: [Harju, E.-L.](#) (2000). Thermal sensitivity differs when assessed as perceived intensity and absolute threshold. In C. Bonnet (Ed.), *Fechner Day 2000* (pp. 203-208). Strasbourg, France: The International Society for Psychophysics.

Abstract: Thermal perceived intensity was studied in 24 healthy women and 24 healthy men of two age groups (20-30 years and 55-65 years). Detection thresholds and psychophysical functions were obtained for warmth and for cold at four body areas (thenar, upper arm, knee, and foot). Age and gender differences in thermal thresholds as well as in perceived intensities were found to be related to body area and modality (warmth/heat-pain or cold) tested. No systematic relation was found for the 48 subjects between the temperature thresholds and perceived intensities at any of the four body areas tested. The results show that thermal function must be tested at the supraliminal level, in clinical diagnostic work on patients, as well as in experimental research on healthy persons.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) Proceedings thermal perception, body areas, reference material, Fechner Day

- Referens:** Hassmén, P. (2000). Motion och psykisk hälsa. [Exercise and psychological well-being.] *Svensk Idrottsforskning*, 9(4), 22-24.
- Abstract:** Regular exercise has many benefits. The physiological ones are most frequently mentioned and discussed in the literature and among health-care professionals. It seems to be less known that also psychological well-being has been found to increase with regular exercise. Provided of course that the exercise performed does not become too frequent or intense so problems associated with negative overtraining instead diminishes the psychological health effects. Performing exercise two-to-four times a week seems to be most beneficial both from a medical as well as a psychological view.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal exercise, well-being, health effects
- Referens:** Hassmén, P. (2000). From psychological well-being to performance enhancement. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 190.
- Abstract:** Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Conference paper Journal
- Referens:** Hassmén, P. (2000). Emotions in sport: A critique of nomothetic orientations. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 314.
- Abstract:** Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Conference paper Journal
- Referens:** Hassmén, P., & Koivula, N. (in press). Modification of cardiac deceleration in elite golfers by noise and anxiety during putting. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*.
- Abstract:** The relationship between attention and performance in sports has been investigated in numerous studies, often by using indirect measurements such as self-reports. Alternatives for studying attentional processes during an event are provided by psychophysiological methods. In the present study, cardiac patterns of highly skilled golfers were therefore monitored during the performance of a putting task, in both the presence and absence of noise. As a group, the golfers putted as well when noise was present as when it was absent. However, those who scored high on a trait anxiety test showed greater intraindividual variation between putts when noise occurred. More importantly, the players with higher trait anxiety did not show, as expected, pronounced cardiac deceleration prior to putting, as did the players with low trait anxiety scores. Consequently, the present result calls into question the view that cardiac deceleration is associated with superior athletic performance. Furthermore, cardiac deceleration can not be used as a general measure of attentional processes because interindividual differences in traits, such as anxiety, are probably also important factors to consider.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal golf, anxiety, psychophysiology
- Referens:** Hassmén, P., Koivula, N., & Uutela, A. (2000). Physical exercise and psychological well-being: A population study in Finland. *Preventive Medicine*, 30, 17-25.
- Abstract:** 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. 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. 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. 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 exercise, well-being, mental health
- Referens:** Hassmén, P., & Mattsson, P. (2000). Swedish golf: Past, present, and future. In B.A. Carlsson, U. Johnson, & F. Wetterstrand (Eds.), *Proceedings of the sport psychology in the new millennium conference* (pp. 168-173). Halmstad University, Sweden: Centre for Sport Science.
- Abstract:** Swedish golf has a reputation for producing world class golfers. In the present study, professional players and other individuals with great insight into Swedish golf were asked to list contributing factors. One factor that was mentioned by the great majority was the golf clubs. Most clubs have developed programs targeted to encourage participation by aspiring young players. Everyone seemed to agree, however, that golf training today need to be more varied. Both physical training to enhance strength and explosiveness and mental training to enhance stress regulation and optimal functioning. Too much emphasis is still placed, according to the respondents, on merely "hitting the ball on the driving range" as some phrased it. Something that brings forward the question whether training should be sport (i.e., golf) specific or more general. Looking back, the trend in Sweden has enforced specificity; hitting many golf balls is better than strength training in the gym. This is, however, changing and all-round training is emphasized, particularly by the professional golfers in the present study. Promoting quality instead of quantity is also highly prioritized nowadays.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) Proceedings golf

- Referens:** [Hassmén, P., & Strand, L. \(2000\). The Profile of Mood States in Sweden: A cross-cultural challenge. In B.A. Carlsson, U. Johnson, & F. Wetterstrand \(Eds.\), *Proceedings of the sport psychology in the new millennium conference* \(pp. 174-179\). Halmstad University, Sweden: Centre for Sport Science.](#)
- Abstract:** Since its first appearance in 1971, the Profile of Mood States (POMS) has become one of the most widely used psychological inventories in exercise and sport psychology related research. It has also gained wide popularity among sport psychology consultants. Originally, however, the POMS was developed for assessing transient, fluctuating affective states in people undergoing counseling or psychotherapy. A number of items - such as "bewildered", "panicky", and "blue" - might therefore be of greater relevance to psychiatric outpatients than athletes or individuals engaged in exercise. Hence, it seems necessary in the future to investigate the POMS from a number of angles. (1) Do we need to construct an exercise/sport specific POMS? (2) If a more specific POMS is preferable, do we need to develop it further so that one version is for example aimed at detecting staleness, and another slightly different version is used for mental health studies in relation to exercise? Moreover, (3) is it at all possible to construct a culture-fair POMS? The latter discussion resembles the debate whether it is at all possible to use a nomothetic test such as the POMS, or if we will reach further by developing idiographic methods for detecting individual variations in affect and mood states. The pertinent problems associated with the POMS stresses the need for more research on measurement issues in Sweden, especially in view of the fact that many other inventories used routinely share the same set of drawbacks.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) Proceedings mood, measurement, athletes
- Referens:** [Hedenborg, M., & Svenson, O. \(in press\). Errors in subtractions: Judged and observed frequencies. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 42, 87-96.](#)
- Abstract:** In a first study 10 adults, aged 24-44 years, solved all 105 subtraction problems in the form $M - N =$, where $0 \leq M \leq 13$, $0 \leq N \leq 13$ and $N \leq M$. Each participant solved every problem 10 times and in total there were 10 500 answers. Answers, response latencies and errors were registered. Retrospective verbal reports were also given, indicating how a solution was reached: (1) via a (conscious) reconstructive cognitive process or (2) via an (unconscious) reproductive (retrieval) process. The participants made 291 errors (2.8%) when solving the subtractions in study 1. The rate of self-correction was very high, 92%. In a second study 27 undergraduate students estimated overall error rates, including self-corrected errors for the 105 subtraction problems used in the first study. Judged and actual error rates were compared. The participants systematically underestimated error rates for error prone problems and overestimated error rates for error free problems. The participants were fairly accurate when they predicted problems that were most error prone, with a hit rate of 0.67 for the (18) problems predicted as the most error prone ones. In contrast, predictions of which problems were error free were very poor with a hit rate of only 0.20 of the problems predicted as error free really having no errors in study 1. The correlation between judged error rates and frequencies for actually made errors was 0.69 for answers belonging to reconstructive solutions. In contrast, there was no significant correlation between judged and actual error rates at all for retrieved solutions, possibly reflecting the inaccessibility to consciousness of quick retrieval processes.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal cognition, subtraction, errors, estimation, probability judgement
- Referens:** [Hellgren, J., Campoy, E., Chirumbolo, A., De Witte, H., Goslinga, S., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. \(2000\). Can satisfaction with the union reduce the negative effects of job insecurity? *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 218.](#)
- Abstract:** Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Conference paper Journal
- Referens:** [Hellström, B. \(2000\). Pain perception during the menstrual cycle in relation to estrogen levels and a comparison with men. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 418.](#)
- Abstract:** Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Conference paper Journal
- Referens:** [Hellström, B., & Lundberg, U. \(2000\). Pain perception to the cold pressor test during the menstrual cycle in relation to estrogen levels and a comparison with men. *Integrative Physiological and Behavioral Science*, 35, 130-139.](#)
- Abstract:** Animal and human research has shown that pain sensitivity changes during the menstrual cycle. This has sometimes been ascribed to hormonal variations. The aim of the present study was to examine how perception of pain, induced by the cold pressor test to the dominant hand, was related to gender and phases of the menstrual cycle. A repeated-measures design was used, where twenty-two female students participated at two different phases of the menstrual cycle (days 2-4 and days 20-24). A control group of nineteen male students participated on two occasions, separated by a three week period. The cycle phase during which each woman began her participation was randomized. Pain was induced by the cold pressor test. Pain threshold was determined as the duration of the time when the subject first reported pain and exposure to the painful stimulus. Pain tolerance was determined as the duration of time until the subject withdraw her/his hand from the test water because the pain was too intensive. The results showed that men tolerated significantly greater pain than women. Women's pain threshold was significantly higher during the second phase of the menstrual cycle. Systolic pressure was higher in men than women, increasing more in men in response to the cold pressor testing than women. Further research, including measurements of plasma hormone levels during the menstrual cycle, is needed to clarify the role played by estrogens in pain perception.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal cold pressor pain, gender, menstrual cycle, estrogen
- Referens:** [Hellström, Å. \(2000\). Sensation weighting in comparison and discrimination of heaviness. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 26, 6-17.](#)
- Abstract:** Participants lifted pairs of successively presented weights and compared them for heaviness, using the constant method with 2, 3, or 6 judgment categories. The standard weight (St) was 100, 200, or 300 g, either roving or fixed within a block. For each St, there were 5 comparison (Co) weights. The lifting orders were St-Co

and, with 6 categories, Co-St. Time-order errors were negatively related to St magnitude, particularly with roving St. In terms of Hellström's sensation-weighting theory, this result was accounted for by a smaller weighting coefficient for the first-presented stimulus than for the second. Time-order errors were negative on average, which was explained as the result of this weighting in conjunction with a low position of the reference level due to a light background heaviness. With roving St, the dispersion of the subjective intrapair difference increased with St magnitude, providing evidence for Ekman's law (G. Ekman, 1956, 1959).

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal heaviness discrimination, stimulus comparison, constant method, time-order errors, sensation weighting, psychophysical modeling, Ekman's law

Referens: [Hellström, Å.K.](#), Aaltonen, O., Ehrman, M., Lang, H., & Raimo, I. (2000). Conscious and preattentive processing of triads. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 53.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: [Hellström, Å.K.](#), & Rammsayer, T. (2000). Time-Order Effects in Discrimination of Noise Duration. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 144.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: [Hellström, Å.](#), & Rammsayer, T. (2000). Time-order effects in duration discrimination of noise bursts. In C. Bonnet (Ed.), *Fechner Day 2000* (pp. 221-226). Proceedings of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics. Strasbourg, France: International Society for Psychophysics.

Abstract: Participants compared durations of paired white-noise bursts, with interstimulus interval (ISI) 100, 300, 900, or 2700 ms, presented in the order standard-comparison or comparison-standard. The standard (St) was 50 or 1000 ms, and 75% thresholds for "longer" and "shorter" were estimated. In Exp. 1 feedback was given; in Exp. 2, with ISIs 900 and 2700 ms, there was no feedback. Time-order errors were positive for St=50 ms and negative for St=1000 ms. Using Hellström's sensation-weighting model, the ratios of weight coefficients for the first and second burst were estimated; without feedback (Exp. 2) these ratios were generally > 1 for the 50-ms and < 1 for the 1000-ms St. With feedback (Exp. 1), the weight ratio for St=1000 ms, ISI=2700 ms, increased to exceed 1, possibly due to enhanced attention to the first stimulus.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) Proceedings duration discrimination, time perception, sensation weighting, time-order errors, feedback, Fechner Day

Referens: [Herlitz, A.](#) (2000). Sex differences in episodic memory. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 112.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: [Herlitz, A.](#), & Yonker, J. (in press). Sex differences in episodic memory: The influence of intelligence. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*.

Abstract: The influence of estimated intelligence (group assessment of WAIS-RS) on sex differences in face recognition, as well as verbal and non-verbal episodic memory tasks was examined in 99 women and 88 men between 20 and 40 years of age. Results showed that men performed at a higher level than women on the WAIS-RS subtest Information, whereas the opposite was true for Digit symbol. Women performed at a higher level than men on the verbal episodic memory tasks and on face recognition, but there were no sex differences on the non-verbal episodic memory task. Estimated intelligence for both men and women was positively associated with most episodic memory measures, the exception being face recognition in women. In this task, there was no association to estimated intelligence, suggesting that face recognition performance in women is unrelated to several basic cognitive processes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal sex differences, episodic memory, intelligence

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: [Hovmark, S.](#), [Nordqvist, S.](#), Zika-Viktorsson, A. (2000). Psychosocial aspects of working in project teams. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 34.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

- Referens:** Hultdin, J., Wahlin, Å., Bäckman, L., Edvardsson, H., Adorfsson, R., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2000). Vitamin B12, folate and homocysteine as markers of cognitive defects: The Betual project. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 366.
- Abstract:** Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Conference paper Journal
- Referens:** Humphreys, K., & Janson, H. (2000). Latent transition analysis with covariates, nonresponse and individual diagnostics: Modelling children's drawing development. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 35, 89-118.
- Abstract:** Latent transition analysis (LTA) is one approach for the testing of stage theories in developmental psychology. In this article we describe how the practicability of the approach can be enhanced by incorporating recent developments in latent class regression modelling. We describe LTA extended to incorporating partial nonresponse and allowing the values of parameters associated with latent class membership to be dependent on auxiliary variables. One reason why LTA is then of more practical use is that it can be used to construct summary measures of individual development. Such measures may be clinically useful. We describe how the approach can, in particular, be applied to the measurement of children's drawing development and demonstrate how, in this case, it is able to unite different research traditions.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal childhood development, drawing, structural equation modeling
- Referens:** Isaksson, K., Hellgren, J., & Pettersson, P. (2000). 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* (pp. 85-101). New York: 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) downsizing, attitudes, well-being
- Referens:** Isaksson, K., & Johansson, G. (2000). Adaptation to continued work and early retirement following downsizing: Long-term effects and gender differences. *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology*, 73, 241-256.
- Abstract:** As part of the downsizing of a large insurance company in Sweden, all personnel 55 years of age and older were invited to apply for early retirement on financially favourable terms. A total of 357 (55%) of senior employees applied for and were permitted early retirement, while 276 remained employed. Effects of voluntary/forced choice of employment status on subsequent adaptation were evaluated. Gender differences were also tested. The study compared early retirees and persons continuing to work over the years following downsizing with regard to satisfaction, well-being, health, and work centrality. 224 'retirees' and 146 'stayers' filled in a questionnaire on mental health and work conditions on two occasions (at an 18-month interval). Results indicated that voluntary (as opposed to forced) choice was directly and positively associated with satisfaction, psychological well-being and health for both groups. Females showed lower values of work centrality, appeared to be more inclined to apply for retirement, and were generally more satisfied with the outcome than males.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal early retirement, voluntary, well-being, work centrality
- Referens:** Isaksson, K., Johansson, G., Lindroth, S., & Sverke, M. (2000). *Women's health, work, and education in a life-span perspective. Technical report 2: The coding of work biographies*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University.
- Abstract:** This report forms part of a sub-study within the IDA (Individual Development and Adaptation) program, Women's career patterns: A longitudinal study of Swedish women born in the 1950s. It presents a thorough account of the coding of work histories, using information retrieved from the women of the IDA sample by interviews and questionnaires at the age of 43. Several coding systems are described: graphic occupational displays displaying for each 6-month period the type of activity (employed work, parental leave, study, etc.); coding of occupational category and level, based on the Swedish Standard Classification of Occupations 1996; career codes based on personal interviews including the work biography, birth of children, time for studies, and educational level; and, finally, coding of life satisfaction combining career codes and a "life line" representing variations in life satisfaction during previous periods of the women's lives.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Report career-patterns, coding, longitudinal research, women
- Referens:** Janson, H., & Olsson, U. (in press). A measure of agreement for interval or nominal multivariate observations. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*.
- 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: Journal reliability, multivariate analysis, rating

Referens: Johansson, G., Evans, G.E., & Rydstedt, L.W. (2000). Improving the working conditions of urban bus drivers. *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, 7, Suppl. 1, p. 89. Sixth International Congress of Behavioral Medicine, Brisbane, Australia, Nov. 15-18, 2000.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Kabir, Z. N., & Herlitz, A. (2000). 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*, 15, 441-450.

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.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal MMSE, BAMSE, illiteracy, aging, Bangladesh, cognition

Referens: Katz-Salamon, M., Gerner, E.M., Jonsson, B., & Lagercrantz, H. (2000). Early motor and mental development in very preterm born infants with chronic lung disease. *Archives of Disease in Childhood*, 83, F1-F6.

Abstract: Background: The increased incidence of neurological deviations in preterm infants with chronic lung disease (CLD) has been linked to severe brain haemorrhage (intraventricular haemorrhage IVH) and periventricular leucomalacia (PVL) rather than to CLD per se.

Aim: To evaluate whether CLD without concomitant brain lesions constitutes a risk factor for adverse developmental outcome.

Method: Fortythree very low birthweight infants with CLD, but without IVH or PVL, and 43 very low birthweight infants without CLD, IVH, or PVL were evaluated at 5 and 10 months of corrected age using the movement assessment of infants (MAI) scale. The Griffiths' developmental test was carried out at 10 months of age.

Results: the overall motor assessment (MAI) in infants with CLD and controls were not significantly different. However, differences were observed in the execution of volitional movements (MAI), the total sum, hand and eye coordination, and perception and intelligence (measured by the performance scale of the Griffiths' test).

Conclusion: CLD has a deleterious effect on the control of hand and eye coordination and on perception and intelligence. These results thus re-emphasise the necessity for careful neurodevelopmental follow up of infants with CLD whether or not they suffered IVH or PVL.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal chronic lung disease, neurodevelopment, motor assesment of infancy (MAI), Griffiths' test, preterm

Referens: Kemdal, A.B. (in press). *Perspectives in attitudes and decision making*. Department of psychology, Stockholm University. (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: The general purpose of this thesis was to test the assumption that perspectives (i.e., way of seeing) and attributions (explaining behavior) are related to decision making and to attitudes in a controversial issue. Previous research on perspectives, attributions, attitudes, and decision making and the relationship between these phenomena has found that people make different judgments in decision making and attitudes depending on perspective, e.g. in seeing something from one's own or someone else's point of view, or seeing an event differently before and after its occurrence. In Study 1, participants were interviewed about personal decisions. Cognitions as well as emotions, circumstances and actions were found to be present in the decisions. Before and during the decisions, they were usually seen from the decision makers' own perspective. Seeing oneself from someone else's perspective after the decision was related to feelings of regret and guilt. Study 2 showed that two opposing groups in the animal experiments controversy saw opponents' attitudinal behavior as being less guided by external factors, and more guided by internal factors, compared to one's own group. Both groups could take the opponents' perspective by being able to estimate opponents' own and opponent attributions. Less involved participants made more external and less internal attributions for the group's behavior that shared their own attitude. Study 3 showed that opponent groups as well as less involved participants could estimate the opponent groups' ratings of beliefs and values. A LISREL-analysis supported a model where beliefs, values, and attributions formed a whole. Aspects supporting animal experiments formed one cluster (researchers' perspective) and aspects speaking against animal experiments formed another (animal protectors' perspective). The two perspectives corresponded to a positive or negative attitude towards animal experiments. A main conclusion of this thesis is that people are guided by perspectives that make them focus on aspects that support their favored decision alternative or attitude, but that they also may have the ability to change perspectives, by seeing a decision or attitude from someone else's point of view.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation attitudes, decision making, perspectives, attribution

Referens: Kemdal, A.B., & Montgomery, H. (2000/ in press). Explaining own and others' behavior in a

controversial issue: The case of animal experimentation. *Journal of Social Psychology*.

Abstract: We investigated how groups with different attitudes towards animal experimentation made attributions of the behavior of researchers who use animal experiments and of members of animal welfare organizations who protest against animal experimentation. The two opposing groups showed an actor-observer effect, mentioning more internal causes when referring to the opponents' behavior and more external causes when referring to their own behavior. They were also able to take each other's perspective, resulting in a reversed actor-observer effect. Less involved groups followed the ratings of the group with which their attitude corresponded. Particularly, those with a positive attitude rated researchers' behavior as more internally caused than did those with a negative attitude. The results were interpreted as illustrating how attitudes are formed and defended in a social context.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal attitudes, attribution, actor-observer effect, animal experimentation

Referens: Kemdal, A.B., & [Montgomery, H.](#) (2000). Perspective taking in attitudes towards animal experimentation. (ICT) (Abstract). *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 29.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Kenttä, G., & [Hassmén, P.](#) (2000). Avtänd eller utbränd: Ett idrottspsykologiskt perspektiv. [Outburned or burned out: A sport psychology perspective.] In G. Patriksson (Ed.), *Aktuell beteendevetenskaplig idrottsforskning, SVEBI:s årsbok 2000* (pp. 95-102). Lund, Sweden: Lund University.

Abstract: Burnout has previously been associated with different occupations, such as health-care personnel and schoolteachers. However, with heavier training loads than ever before, and recurrent periods of negative overtraining and staleness, an increasing number of athletes also seem to display signs of burnout. Despite this fact, very little research is performed. One explanation is that the current inventories used to detect burnout have been developed for other groups than athletes. Consequently, other and more appropriate tools are needed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) overtraining, staleness, burnout

Referens: Kenttä, G., & [Hassmén, P.](#) (2000). Non-training stressors and recovery from staleness. In B.A. Carlsson, U. Johnson, & F. Wetterstrand (Eds.), *Proceedings of the sport psychology in the new millennium conference* (pp. 217-221). Halmstad University, Sweden: Centre for Sport Science.

Abstract: Too much training in relation to insufficient recovery may lead to staleness. The aim with the present case study was (I) to investigate the effect of non-training stressors on POMS-Fatigue and Vigor scores, and (II) to study recovery from staleness. Case one investigated the influence of schoolwork and training on perceived Vigor and Fatigue. A 17-year old female racing canoeist was monitored during two separate weeks with the same training load, but with different levels of schoolwork. Notes from her diary indicates a difference, week 1: "Dead tired, just wanted to sleep", week 2: "Generally this week felt more relaxed compared to the other week". The Fatigue-Vigor profiles initially displayed the same trend for both weeks, but a maladaptive reaction occurred between Friday and Saturday only within the heavy week. Additionally, a faster recovery occurred after the easy week. A 28-year old male cyclist was followed during rehabilitation from staleness. Initially, the cyclist recalled both training and non-training stressors leading up to staleness. He had experienced being dead tired, a loss of motivation, and a decreased performance. A gradual increase in Vigor and decrease in Fatigue was observed during the process of recovery. The cyclist completed a mood inventory four times during two months until a healthy state was reached. It can be concluded that non-training stressors were influential in both cases. Predicting the adequate length of recovery for any given person is a difficult task. Hence, monitoring of mood states suggests a possible method to determine the adequate length of recovery from different states of under-recovery.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) overtraining, staleness, non-training stressors, mood

Referens: Kenttä, G., & [Hassmén, P.](#) (2000). Overtraining and recovery: A conceptual model. In R.J. Shephard (Ed.), *Exercise and immune function* (pp. 103-119). Auckland, New Zealand: Adis International.

Abstract: Fiercer competition in sports and an increased knowledge of optimal training have dramatically changed current training methods. Earlier, a single session a day was considered sufficient. Now athletes regularly train twice a day or more. To be successful, an athlete needs to find a balance between training and recovery so that improved performance is achieved, while the risk for staleness and negative consequences is minimized. Four broad categories of symptoms, physiological, psychological, biochemical, and immunological, should be considered in order to understand staleness. For the purpose of the present paper, overreached and stale are regarded as opposite states on a bipolar overtraining-response continuum. Overreached is thus regarded as a short-term effect whereas staleness is regarded as a severe long-term effect. All conditions on the overtraining-response continuum are possible products of negative overtraining resulting from an imbalance between total stress and total recovery, and determined by the athlete's overall capacity. A framework for monitoring the recovery process, referred to as the total quality recovery (TQR) is suggested. By using a TQR scale, structured around the scale for ratings of perceived exertion, the recovery process can be monitored and matched against the breakdown process. The TQR scale emphasizes the perception of recovery and the importance of active measures to improve recovery.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) overtraining, staleness, recovery

Referens: Kenttä, G., & [Hassmén, P.](#) (in press). Under-recovery and overtraining: A conceptual model. In M. Kellmann (Ed.), *Optimal recovery: Preventing under-performance in athletes*. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics.

Abstract: When the Swedish long-distance runner Gunder Hägg reached his prime, most athletes "just trained". The more the better was the self-evident truth. This can be referred to as the first developmental stage. The second stage introduced the art of periodization, i.e., easy weeks were mixed with medium and heavy weeks

according to a predetermined schedule. In the third stage, recovery in the form of rest from training was introduced as a vital part of the training process. Finally, it was realized that only considering the actual physical training and rest was not enough for optimal performance development. This fourth developmental stage thereby makes it necessary to find a balance between (i) the training and non-training stress experienced, (ii) the available capacity to cope with this stress, and (iii) all the recovery actions taken. Hence, it has finally become evident that the individual is a living psychosociophysiological system. This book chapter presents a monitoring system for both training and recovery that considers psychosocial influences and interactions between training and non-training stressors theoretically founded in a conceptual model.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) overtraining, staleness, under-recovery, monitoring

Referens: Koivula, N. (2000). Children's gender-typing of physical activities and their parents' stereotyped expectations of femininity and masculinity. In G. Patriksson (Ed.), *Aktuell beteendevetenskaplig idrottsforskning* (pp.103-112). Lund: Lund University.

Abstract: Differences in parents' gender-related expectations have been suggested to result in a behavioral pressure on children to behave according to societal norms. Children are believed to acquire concepts of appropriate behavior related to gender, through modes such as direct parental encouragement and discouragement of gendered play, interests and activities, as well as through physical play interaction between parents and children. The aim of the present study was to study children's categorizations of physical activities. The aim was also to inquire about their parents' expectations on femininity, masculinity, and sport related issues, in general and in their children. A total of 28 boys and 29 girls (aged 3-6 years) participated together with one or both of their parents. The results of the present study showed that the participating parents expressed traditional expectations related to gender also regarding their own children, and that children as young as three years old, were well aware of the gender labels of different physical activities. These varying expectations on boys and girls could result in different opportunities for them to participate in physical activities, and also very importantly, in different experiences of the participation.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) children, gender, parents, physical activities, sport

Referens: Koivula, N. (2000). Preschool children's gender-typing of physical activities. In B.A. Carlsson, U. Johnson & F. Wetterstrand (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Sport Psychology Conference in the New Millennium* (pp. 235-239). Halmstad, Sweden: Centre for Sport Science.

Abstract: It is generally believed that participation in physical activities in adulthood is inaugurated during childhood and adolescence. So the different patterns of sport participation of men and women have probably emerged already during childhood. The aim of the present study was to inquire about young children's (aged 3-6) knowledge and gender-labeling of different physical activities and the arguments that the children provide for their categorizations. The results of the study showed that the children were aware of the stereotyped expectations regarding gender-appropriateness of participation in different physical activities, providing not only gender-labels but also more or less elaborate argumentations for the categorizations. Since it has been shown that children seem to avoid activities that has been classified as inappropriate for their own gender, these gender-labels probably influence their participation patterns.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) Proceedings children, gender, physical activities, sport

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) memory, episodic memory, enactment, action memory, subject-performed tasks

Referens: Larsson, M. (in press). Odor memory: A memory systems approach. In C. Rouby, B. Schaal, D. Dubois, R. Gervais & A. Holley (Eds.), *Olfaction, Taste, and Cognition*. Cambridge University Press.

Abstract: The main aim of this chapter is to organize some of the available knowledge on the behavioral and psychological manifestations of odor memory using a memory systems approach. Research focusing on human memory suggests that memory is not a single or unitary faculty of the mind. Instead, it may be conceived of as a variety of distinct and dissociable processes and systems, which are subserved by particular constellations of neural networks that mediate different forms of learning. According to the five-fold classification system proposed by Tulving and colleagues, non-declarative and declarative classes of human memory may be decomposed into five interrelated memory systems, which have been evolved both phylogenetically and ontogenetically in a determined order. In this chapter it is proposed that different olfactory functions may be conceptualized within the system theory and examples of the various expressions of olfactory memory as related to each memory system are: procedural memory (odor conditioning, aversions), perceptual representation system (PRS; odor priming), semantic memory (familiarity, hedonics, odor identification), working memory (odor discrimination), and episodic memory (episodic odor recognition). Also, neuropsychological evidence together with some brain-imaging evidence supporting that various olfactory functions draw on different neural correlates are considered.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) odor memory, memory systems, brain imaging

Referens: Larsson, M., Bäckman, L., & Öberg, C. (2000). Recollective experience in odor memory. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 179.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

- Referens:** Larsson, M., Finkel, D., & Pedersen, N.L. (2000). Odor identification: Influences of age, gender, cognition, and personality. *Journal of Gerontology: Psychological Sciences*, 55B, 304-310.
- Abstract:** The main aims of this study were to examine the influences of age, gender, cognitive abilities, and personality styles on odor identification. Five hundred thirty two subjects (45-87 years of age) from the Swedish Adoption/Twin Study of Aging (SATSA) were assessed with a Swedish version of The National Geographic Smell Survey. Both detection and identification of olfactory information were impaired with age but not associated with gender. Hierarchical regressions revealed that proficiency in semantic memory, intensity perception, and personality style (i.e., neuroticism, impulsivity, lack of assertiveness) were potent predictors for successful odor identification, even though individual variations in chronological age, sex, education, and global cognitive functioning (MMSE) were taken into account.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal odor identification, cognition, memory, aging, personality, sex differences
- Referens:** Larsson, M., Finkel, D., & Pedersen, N.L. (2000). Odor identification: Influences of age and personality. *Chemical Senses*, 25, 612. The Association for Chemoreception Sciences", Sarasota, Florida, April 25-30.
- Abstract:**
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Conference paper Journal
- Referens:** Larsson, M., Nyberg, L., Bäckman, L., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Effects on episodic memory of stimulus richness, intention to learn, and extra-study repetition: Similar profiles across the adult life span. *Journal of Adult Development*.
- Abstract:** The ability to benefit from various kinds of cognitive support in episodic memory was studied in a population-based sample of healthy adults aged 35 to 80 years (N=1000). The participants studied pictures of faces of 10-year old children with made-up firstnames and surnames. They were specifically instructed to remember the faces and the surnames. After study, an implicit name stem-completion test was administered, followed by face- and name recognition memory tests. There was a negative age effect across all task variables. The effect of stimulus richness was examined by comparing recognition performance for faces and surnames, and a stimulus effect favoring faces was seen across age. The effect of intention to learn was investigated by contrasting recognition performance for surnames and firstnames, and an age-invariant positive effect of intentionality was observed. The effect on recognition performance of completing stems with studied surnames was addressed by measuring the degree of association between completion and recognition performance. In all age groups, a significant association was observed, suggesting that extra-study repetition of surnames had a positive effect on recognition performance across the age span. Overall, the results are in agreement with the views that (a) age-related episodic memory deficits are highly generalizable, and (b) effects of cognitive support on memory are typically of equal size across the adult life span.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal aging, episodic memory, recognition, stimulus richness, intention, repetition, dependence
- Referens:** Larsson, M., Öberg, C., & Bäckman, L. (2000). Olfactory functions in normal aging. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 283.
- Abstract:** Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Conference paper Journal
- Referens:** Launer, L., Oudkerk, M., Nilsson, L.-G., Alperovitch, A., Berger, K., Breteler, M.M.B., Fuhrer, R., Giampaoli, S., Nissinen, A., Pajak, A., Sans, S., Schmidt, R., & Hofman, A. (2000). CASCADE: A European collaborative study on vascular determinants of brain lesion: Study design and objectives. *Neuroepidemiology*, 19, 113-120.
- Abstract:** Dementia is a highly prevalent disease that may have a cardiovascular component. White matter lesions and brain atrophy (brain abnormalities) are prevalent in dementia cases and might form part of the anatomical basis for the disease. We designed a multi-center study, CASCADE (Cardiovascular Determinants of Dementia), to examine long-term (10-20 years) and short-term (5 years) cardiovascular risk factors for, and the cognitive consequences of, brain abnormalities. White matter lesions and atrophy are measured with magnetic resonance imaging. Cognitive function is measured with nine tests of memory and executive function. The studies included in CASCADE were ongoing and geographically spread throughout Europe to capture the cardiovascular risk gradient. In each study, a random sample of at least 100 subjects aged 65-75 years was selected who participated in the previous research examinations conducted by the respective centres. The objectives and design of the CASCADE project are described.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal cerebral lesions, cerebral atrophy, cardiovascular disease, cognition, epidemiology
- Referens:** Lewin, C., & Herlitz, A. (2000). Sex differences in verbal, non-verbal, and visuospatial episodic memory. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 211.
- Abstract:** Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Conference paper Journal
- Referens:** Lewin, C., Wolgers, G., & Herlitz, A. (2001). Sex differences favoring women in verbal, but not in visuospatial episodic memory. *Neuropsychology*, 15, 165-173.
- Abstract:** Sex differences favoring women have been found in a number of studies of episodic memory. This study examined sex differences in verbal, nonverbal, and visuospatial episodic memory tasks. Results showed that although women performed at a higher level on a composite verbal and nonverbal episodic memory score, men performed at a higher level on a composite score of episodic memory tasks requiring visuospatial processing.

Thus, men can use their superior visuospatial abilities to excel in highly visuospatial episodic memory tasks, whereas women seem to excel in episodic memory tasks in which a verbalization of the material is possible.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal sex differences, episodic memory, verbal ability, visuospatial ability

Referens: Lindblom, U., & Berglund, B. (2000). New methods for bedside assessment of thermal sensibility in pain patients. In EASP (Ed). *Pain in Europe III, Advances in Pain Research and Therapy* (p. 61). Nice, France: European Association for the Study of Pain.

Abstract: The goal was to develop and apply a quantitative psychophysical technique for bedside assessment of thermal sensibility in pain patients. Stainless steel rollers for screening thermal sensibility in neurological patients were applied for quantifying warmth and cold perception in 20 clinically relevant body regions of normal subjects. Master scaling based on magnitude estimates was used with roller applications at the thenar as references. The regional variation in perceived intensity was expressed in thenar equivalents. The quality of the evoked sensations were also assessed by verbal descriptors. Bedside quantification of hypo- and hyperesthesia for cold and warmth is enabled by perceptually assessing thermoroller applications. Paresthetic or dysesthetic aberrations including allodynias are revealed by the concomitant descriptor analysis of the evoked sensations. Thermal and tactile allodynia may be differentiated by additional testing with rollers of neutral temperature. The quantitative and qualitative psychophysical technique for clinical testing of thermal sensibility apparently offers improved diagnostic recording and interpretation of cold or warmth dysesthesia in patients with neuropathic pain. The technique is also suggested for explorative application in other conditions with prevalent cold or warm dysesthesia such as fibromyalgia, dysautonomia and the post-polio syndrome.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) thermal perception, clinical testing, sensory dysfunction

Referens: Lindfors, P. (2000). Exploring the concept of positive human health in relation to psychological characteristics of work. *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, 7, Suppl. 1, 162 Sixth International Congress of Behavioral Medicine, Brisbane, 15-18 November, 2000.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Lindfors, P., & Lundberg, U. (2000). Psychophysiological arousal during telework. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 78.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Lindqvist, J.K., & Dåderman, A.M. (2000). Mad or bad? An empirical study of a rape concept. In *Abstract Book of the XXX Congress of the European Association for Behavioural & Cognitive Therapies*. Granada, Spain, September 26-28.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper

Referens: Lundberg, C.G., & Svenson, O. (2000). Postdecision consolidation in a trend prediction task. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 41, 159-168.

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 trend prediction, feedback, decision making, dissonance theory, differentiation, consolidation theory

Referens: Lundberg, U. (2000). Catecholamines. In G. Fink (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Stress* (pp. 408-413). 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) stress, health, sympathetic arousal, measurement

Referens: [Lundberg, U.](#) (2000). Workplace stress. In G. Fink (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Stress* (pp. 684-692). San Diego: 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) job strain, repeated stress, allostatic load, stress hormones and health

Referens: [Lundberg, U.](#), Forsman, M., Zaxhau, G., Eklöf, M., Palemrud, G., Melin, B., & Kadefors, R. (2000). Effects of experimentally induced mental stress on trapezius motor unit recruitment. *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, 7, Suppl. 1, p. 83. Sixth International Congress of Behavioral Medicine, Brisbane, Australia, Nov. 15-18, 2000.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: [Lundberg, U.](#), & [Johansson, G.](#) (2000). Stress and health risks in repetitive work and supervisory monitoring work. In R. Backs & W. Boucsein (Eds.), *Engineering Psychophysiology: Issues and Applications* (pp. 339-359). Mahwah, 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 focussed 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) psychophysiological responses, psychosocial stress, repetitive tasks

Referens: [Lundberg, U.](#), & Melin, B. (2000). Lack of time for rest and recovery as a health risk. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 190.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: [Lundberg, U.](#), & Parr, D. (2000). Neurohormonal factors, stress, health and gender. In R.M. Eisler & M. Hersen (Eds.), *Handbook of Gender, Culture and Health* (pp. 21-41). Mahwah, 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) gender, culture, health

Referens: Lundblad, S., [Christianson, S.-Å.](#) & Engelberg, E. (in press). Remembering emotions experienced during psychotherapeutic treatment. *International Journal of Psychotherapy*.

Abstract: We report on a patient and a psychotherapist from whom we gathered ratings of the patient's emotions and

mental health during ongoing psychotherapeutic treatment for two and a half years. Both the patient and the therapist wrote "diary notes" (process notes) after each session. The patient evaluated her own feelings during the therapy and judged her personal development. The therapist followed the same procedure, but evaluated the patient's feelings and personal development. Patient and therapist were tested separately after completion of the therapy. The test covered 28 therapy sessions. Results show no consistency between patient and therapist with regard to their perception of the patient's emotional reactions during sessions, nor with regard to their recall of these reactions. The patient showed a tendency to underestimate her feelings, whereas the therapist had a tendency to overestimate the patient's feelings. Patient and therapist were, however, consistent in their progress evaluation of the patient's personal development. An explanation for these differences may be found in the participants' different roles.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal memory, emotion, psychotherapy

Referens: Lundh, L.G. (2000). An integrative model for the analysis and treatment of insomnia. *Scandinavian Journal of Behaviour Therapy*, 29, 118-126.

Abstract: The present paper describes an integrative cognitive-behavioural model for the analysis and treatment of insomnia. According to the theoretical model, insomnia is the result of an interaction between sleep-interfering processes (e.g., various kinds of arousal, and processes whereby various stimuli, behaviours, and cognitive activities lead to arousal) and sleep-interpreting processes (sleep-related beliefs, attributions, attitudes, etc.). It is argued that insomnia involves various combinations of such processes, and that treatment should be based on a cognitive-behavioural analysis of how these processes combine in each particular case of insomnia. The treatment model focuses both on a reduction of sleep-interfering arousal processes (e.g., by replacing willful goal-directed control strategies with skills of mindful observation and acceptance) and on a modification of sleep-interpreting processes (by means of behavioural experiments and psychoeducative interventions).

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal insomnia, cognitive behaviour therapy

Referens: Lundh, L.G. (2000). Cognition, emotion, and somatization. In P. Nilsson & K. Orth-Gomér (Ed.), *Self-rated health in a European perspective* (pp. 113-120). Stockholm: Forskningsrådet.

Abstract: Somatization is a fuzzy concept, which can be defined in a number of different ways. The present chapter discusses some of these definitions, and describes a research project that was designed to study the relation between cognitive processes, emotion, and somatic complaints in a randomly selected community sample of 200 individuals aged 25-50 years from Stockholm. The participants underwent a structured interview, a number of self-assessment questionnaires, a combined emotional Stroop and implicit memory task, and eight weeks of daily recordings of their somatic complaints and emotional experiences. The chapter describes some results concerning (a) alexithymia, emotion and somatic complaints, (b) attributional patterns and somatic complaint, and (c) gender differences in the reporting of somatic complaints and negative emotions.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) somatization, alexithymia, causal attribution

Referens: Lundh, L.G. (2000). Suggestion, suggestibility and the placebo effect. In V. De Pascalis, V.A. Gheorghiu, P. Sheehan & I. Kirsch (Eds.), *Suggestion and suggestibility. Theory and research* (pp. 71-90). Hypnosis International Monographs Number 4. München: M.E.G.-Stiftung.

Abstract: In the present chapter, the nature of placebo effects, suggestion, and suggestibility are discussed and analyzed. Placebo effects are defined as psychologically mediated effects of being in treatment, which are due either to the patient's belief in the efficacy of the treatment, or to other aspects of the therapeutic relationship. Suggestion is defined as an interpersonal priming process, whereby one person ("the suggestor") influences another person ("the suggestant") by means of verbal communication, non-verbal behaviours, and other contextual factors, to take over beliefs, intentions, desires, etc., from the suggestor. This occurs in the relative absence of critical-reflective thinking on the part of the suggestant; instead, suggestion relies on an automatic activation of cognitive-affective meaning structures, which may be partly genetically, partly culturally, and partly individually determined. These meaning structures are said to define the person's "suggestibility profile". It is also argued that each kind of social situation is characterized by a particular "suggestive climate", which leads to certain ideas, feelings, and desires being relatively more primed than others. Processes of suggestive influencing are supposed to occur as the result of an interaction between the suggestive climate of the actual situation and the suggestibility profile of the particular individual being involved.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) placebo effects, suggestion, priming

Referens: Lundh, L.G. (in press). Cognitive methods in the treatment of insomnia. In T. Scrimali & L. Grimaldi (Eds.), *Cognitive psychotherapy toward a new millennium*. New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.

Abstract: A number of psychological treatment methods have demonstrated some degree of effectiveness in the treatment of insomnia, like stimulus control, sleep restriction, and various kinds of relaxation methods. The effects, however, are far from optimal, and there is a need for the development of more effective treatments. Although a number of therapists have added cognitive models and techniques to the treatment of insomnia, there is still no empirical evidence that cognitive methods improve the treatment results. In the present paper, the possible role of cognitive methods for the modification of dysfunctional sleep-interpreting processes and sleep-interfering processes is discussed. Dysfunctional sleep-interpreting processes can be addressed by means of psychoeducational methods, Socratic questioning, and behavioural experiments. Sleep-interfering processes of cognitive arousal can be addressed by means of a meta-cognitive observation exercise, that is incompatible with sleep-interfering processes of rumination and worrying.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) insomnia, cognitive therapy, meta-cognition

Referens: Lundh, L.G. (2000). Suggestion as interpersonal priming. *Hypnose und Kognition*, 17 (Supplement), 82-83. 15th International Congress of Hypnosis, Munich, October 2-7, 2000.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

- Referens:** Lundh, L.G., & Broman, J.E. (2000). Insomnia as an interaction between sleep-interfering and sleep-interpreting processes. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 49, 299-310.
- 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 to (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 insomnia, sleep-interfering, sleep-interpreting
- Referens:** Lundh, L.G., & Czyzykow-Czarnocka, S. (in press). Priming of the emotional Stroop effect by a schema questionnaire. An experimental study of test order. *Cognitive Therapy and Research*.
- Abstract:** Forty persons were administered an emotional Stroop task with separation-related words and neutral words, together with the abandonment scale from Young's (1990) Schema Questionnaire (SQ). Half of the participants were administered the SQ abandonment scale prior to the Stroop task, and half were administered it after the Stroop task. The results showed that priming by the SQ abandonment scale produced Stroop interference for unmasked separation words. This suggests that attentional bias is influenced by priming, and that it may be methodologically important to control possible priming factors when administering Stroop tasks and other measures of attentional bias.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal emotion Stroop , attentional bias, priming
- Referens:** Lundh, L.G., & Simonsson-Sarnecki, M. (in press). Alexithymia, emotion, and somatic complaints. *Journal of Personality*.
- Abstract:** Alexithymia, by definition, involves difficulties in identifying and describing emotions, and has been assumed to be associated with somatization, i.e., a tendency to express psychological distress in somatic rather than emotional form. Empirical research so far, however, has produced no convincing evidence that alexithymia is more associated with somatic complaints than with emotional complaints, or that alexithymia correlates with somatic complaints when negative affect is controlled for. In the present study, alexithymia as measured by the TAS-20 showed no association with somatic complaints in a community sample of 137 individuals when trait anxiety and depression were controlled. Alexithymia did correlate negatively with positive affect, and positively with negative affect - the former association, however, was much more robust, whereas the latter association was found mainly on subjective trait measures of negative affect (as distinct from state measures, and more objective trait measures derived from daily recordings during an eight-week period). It is suggested that the association between alexithymia and lack of positive affect deserves more attention in future research.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal alexithymia, somatic complaints, affect
- Referens:** Lundh, L.G., Wikström, J., & Westerlund, J. (in press). Cognitive bias, emotion and somatic complaints in a normal sample. *Cognition and Emotion*.
- Abstract:** Cognitive bias (Stroop interference and implicit memory bias) for masked and unmasked threat words (illness words and negative emotion words) was investigated for its associations with emotion (anxiety, anger/aggression, and positive affect) and somatic complaints in a randomly selected community sample of 138 individuals. Because measures of cognitive bias are inherently bipolar, the data were tested for both linear and curvilinear trends. Cross-sectional analysis showed that the associations between somatic anxiety and Stroop interference for unmasked threat words were better described in terms of curvilinear than linear models, and that degree of somatic complaints was associated with Stroop facilitation for masked threat words. Longitudinal analysis showed that Stroop interference for masked threat words predicted lack of positive affect during an ensuing eight-weeks daily recording period. Implicit memory bias was found to be negatively associated with measures of anger/aggression, both in the cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses. We suggest that: (a) cognitive bias should be treated as a bipolar construct in future research; (b) the phenomenon of Stroop facilitation for threat words deserves further exploration; and (c) more research should address the question about the relationship between cognitive bias and other emotions than anxiety (e.g., positive affect and anger).
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal cognition, emotion, somatic complaints
- Referens:** Lundh, L.G., & Öst, L-G. (in press). Attentional bias, self-consciousness, and perfectionism in social phobia before and after cognitive-behaviour therapy. *Scandinavian Journal of Behaviour Therapy*.
- Abstract:** Attentional bias for threat words (as measured by the emotional Stroop task), self-consciousness, and perfectionism was studied in 24 patients with social phobia before and after cognitive-behaviour treatment. 18 of the patients (i.e., 75%) were classified as treatment responders on the basis of reduced scores on social anxiety. The treatment responders showed a significant reduction in attentional bias for social threat words, in public self-consciousness, and in perfectionism. The non-responders showed an equal reduction in perfectionism; as they had a much higher level of perfectionism before treatment, however, their change only amounted to a lowering of their level of perfectionism to the level that characterized the treatment responders before treatment. The treatment responders, on the other hand, reduced their level of perfectionism to that of non-clinical samples.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal phobia, attentional bias, perfectionism
- Referens:** Lundström, N.J., Olsson, M.J., & Larsson, M. (2000). Effects of the putative pheromone 4, 16-androstadien-3-one on psychological and psychophysiological variables: weak evidence. *Chemical Senses*, 25, 613. The Association for Chemoreception Sciences", Sarasota, Florida, April 25-30.
- Abstract:**

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Lyrenäs, S., Ödmark, I.-S., Jörstad, L., Heimer, G., Elowsson, P., Olsson, S.-E., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2000). Cognitive functions in postmenopausal women after treatment with estrogen (Premarin). *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 452.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Lövdén, M., Rönnlund, M., Söderlund, H., Persson, J., Hasnoot, A., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2000). Cross-sectional and longitudinal patterns in explicit and implicit memory: Evidence from the Betula Study. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 366.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Magnusson, D. (2000). Developmental science. In A.E. Kazdin (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Psychology* (Vol.3, pp. 24-26). New York: 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.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) developmental science, holistic-interactionistic perspective

Referens: Magnusson, D. (2000). 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* (pp. 33-47). Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

Abstract: The importance of a holistic perspective for research on individual development is emphasized and illustrated with examples from the longitudinal program "Individual development and adaptation" at the Laboratory for Development Science. With reference to recent developments in relevant scientific disciplines it is argued that a holistic perspective now forms a solid theoretical platform for designing, implementing, and interpreting empirical research on specific developmental issues.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) development, holistic-interactionistic perspective, person approach

Referens: Magnusson, D., & Bergman, L.R. (2000). Individual development and adaptation: The IDA Program. In C.-G. Janson (Ed.), *Seven Swedish longitudinal studies in the behavioral sciences* (pp. 115-139). Stockholm: FRN.

Abstract: The Swedish longitudinal research program Individual Development and Adaptation (IDA) is described. It was initiated in 1964 by David Magnusson and led by him until 1996 when Lars R. Bergman became the principal investigator. The aim of the program is to study the adjustment process in a life-span perspective. This is done within a holistic-interactionistic perspective developed within the program both with regard to theoretical aspects and methods. The first data collection for the main group was made at age 10 and recently the women in this group were studied at age 43. A pilot group has been followed since the age of 13. Both groups consists of over a thousand subjects, each one being a complete school grade cohort in a Swedish town. The drop out is low (below 10% in school and almost none for information taken from official records).

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) longitudinal research, individual development, holistic-interactionistic perspective, adaptation

Referens: Magnusson, D., & Mahoney, J.L. (in press). A holistic person approach to the study of positive development. In L. Aspinwill & U.M. Staudinger (Eds.), *A psychology of human strengths: Perspectives on an emerging field*. Washington, DC: APA Books.

Abstract: After a period during which the focus of much developmental research has been concerned with negative aspects of individual development and functioning, an increasing number of researchers point to the need to investigate positive aspects. It is argued in this report that research in this new field has to build on an analysis of general principles and mechanisms working in individual developmental processes. Basic characteristics of such processes, of particular importance for research on positive development, are reviewed and methodological implications discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) development, holistic-interactionistic perspective, person approach

Referens: Maitland, S., Bäckman, L., Dixon, R., Hultsch, D., Nilsson, L.-G., & Wahlin, Å. (2000). Health-gender relationships: Tests of equivalence across cultures. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 367.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Melin, B. (2000). When the biomedical model formulates the wrong questions, the cognitive-behavioural approach might guide but has not all the answers. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 5.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Melin, B., Dohns, I., [Lundberg, U.](#), [Rissén, D.](#), & Sandsjö, L. (2000). Psychobiological stress reactions and MSDs among female cashiers, before and after a work re-organisation. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 396.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Molander, B., Andersson, R., Forsgren, L., Hilmgren, S., Marklund, P., & [Nilsson, L.-G.](#) (2000). Subjective health as a function of age and time of measurement. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 367.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: [Moniri, S.](#), & Kormi-Nouri, R. (2000). Episodic and semantic memory in monolingual and bilingual children. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 133.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: [Montgomery, H.](#) (in press). Den dubbla tvåsidigheten: Om perspektiv och värderingar. [The double twosidedness: On perspectives and values.] In H. Montgomery & B. Qvarsell (Eds.), *Perspektiv och förståelse. [Perspectives and understanding.]* Stockholm: Carlssons.

Abstract: A theory is outlined - the perspective model - on how perspectives are related to evaluations. Perspectives are assumed anchored in identifications (i. e. roles that people enact), which in turn are associated with interests that influence how the world is perceived and evaluated. According to the perspective model, people cannot clearly distinguish between values and facts. Evaluations are always dependant on how different facts are emphasized or de-emphasized. This means that the same set of facts can be seen as mainly positive or negative depending on the perspective - evaluative two-sidedness. The perspective model may also shed light of another kind of twosidedness - attributional two-sidedness. That is, depending on the perspective the causes of people's behavior may be attributed to factors in the external situation or to factors internal to the target person. It is discussed how evaluative and attributional twosidedness are related.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) perspectives, values, attribution

Referens: [Montgomery, H.](#) (in press). Reflective versus nonreflective thinking: Motivated cognition in naturalistic decision making. In E. Salas & G. Kleins (Eds.), *Linking expertise and naturalistic decision making*. Mahwah, NJ, USA: Erlbaum.

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 decision maker. In contrast, nonreflective decision making is characterized by (a) a fixed perspective, (b) defense motivation and (c) by being driven by other facts and motives than those attended to by the decision maker. Thus, in nonreflective decision the gap between what the decision maker believes drives his/her decision making is greater than in nonreflective decision making. The role of experience in reflective and nonreflective decision making is discussed. The framework is illustrated by data from a naturalistic study of financial credit decision making.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) reflective, decision making, perspectives, financial credits

Referens: [Montgomery, H.](#) (2000). Indeterminacy of subjective scales - a challenge to hedonistic calculus. ICT) (Abstract). *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 185.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: [Montgomery, H.](#) (2000). The person in professional decision making. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 282.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: [Montgomery, H.](#), & Qvarsell, B. (Eds.). (in press). *Perspektiv och förståelse. [Perspectives and understanding.]* Stockholm: Carlssons.

Abstract: The contributors to this book discuss how people's understanding of themselves, of others, and of the external world is dependent of the perspective and also how the perspective influences people's understanding. Examples of questions addressed in the book include: How are perspectives anchored? How are perspectives understood from different theories of science? How is the perspective issue related to the issue of objectivity versus subjectivity? These questions are related to studies in a number of areas in education and psychology, such as learning, problem-solving, interpersonal conflicts and negotiations. Several contributions involve children's perspectives and perspectives on children.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) perspectives, understanding, children

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G. (2000). Can genes teach us anything about memory? In E. Tulving (Ed.), *Memory, Consciousness, and the Brain: The Tallinn Conference* (pp. 28-37). Philadelphia: Psychology Press.

Abstract: In this chapter it is discussed to that extent the use of genetic markers in understanding memory processes is a fruitful future research path. The use of dissociations between episodic memory and semantic memory is taken as a point of departure in this line of reasoning. 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 find similar data patterns in patient groups like patients with dementia.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) Proceedings memory, episodic memory, semantic memory, priming, retrieval , aging

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G. (2000). Remembering actions and words. In F.I.M. Craik & E. Tulving (Eds.), *Oxford Handbook of Memory* (pp. 137-148). 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) memory, episodic memory, encoding, retrieval , enactment, subject-performed tasks

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Psychology in Sweden. In A.E. Kazdin (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Psychology*. New York: 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) history of psychology

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Organization and recall. In N.J. Smelser & P.B. Baltes (Eds.), *International Encyclopedia of Social and Behavioral Sciences*. New York: Pergamon Press.

Abstract: This paper reviews research on the role of organization in recall. Different types of organization (primary, secondary) are defined. The historical roots of this area of research are discussed. Various research issues (experimenter-based organization, subject-based organization) are presented and discussed. Different measures of measuring the degree of organization in recall are described. Finally, the role of the concept of organization in current memory research is discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) recall, memory systems

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G., Adolfsson, R., Bäckman, L., Cruets, M., Edvardsson, H., Nyberg, L., & Van Broeckhoven, C. (2000). The roles of apolipoproteinE and memory as predictors for dementia in a nondemented population: The Betula study. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 366.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G., Adolfsson, R., Bäckman, L., Cruets, M., Edvardsson, H., Nyberg, L., & Van Broeckhoven, C. (2000). Normal memory development and the role of apolipoproteinE: The Betula study. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 366.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G., Adolfsson, R., Bäckman, L., Molander, B., Nyberg, L., Smedberg-Åman, G., Widing, M., Söderlund, A.-L., Säfström, B., & Norin, E. (2000). The Betula study: Objectives, Assessment, and Design. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 234.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G., Bäckman, L., Cruets, M., Edvardsson, H., Nyberg, L., Van Broeckhoven, C., Adolfsson, R. (in press). Memory development in adulthood and old age: The Betula prospective cohort study. In P. Graf & N. Ohta (Eds.), *Lifespan Development of Human Memory*. Philadelphia: The MIT Press.

Abstract: This paper summarizes the findings of the Betula project to date. There is one section of the paper describing the data in relation to memory systems. The core findings are described and discussed, namely age deficits in episodic memory tasks, no age deficits in priming, and no age deficits in semantic memory when level of education is taken into account. Another section of the paper describes the age effect in general cognition tasks (Block design and Mini Mental State Examination). In a third section the influence of gender and attention on episodic memory is described and discussed. In a final section of the paper, the role of three genetic markers on memory is described and discussed. These genetic markers are: complementary factor C3, haptoglobin, and

apolipoprotein E.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) memory, episodic memory, semantic memory, priming, cognition, gender, genetic markers

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

Abstract: This paper discusses 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) memory, episodic memory, semantic memory, memory systems, enactment, action memory

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G., Nyberg, L., Klingberg, T., Åberg, C., Persson, J., & Roland, P.E. (2000). Activity in motor areas while remembering action events. *NeuroReport*, 11, 2199-2201.

Abstract: Episodic memory for simple commands is better following enacted than verbal encoding. This has been proposed to be due to the possibility to base retrieval on motor information. Here we used PET to test the hypothesis that motor brain areas show increased retrieval-related activity following enacted compared to verbal encoding. Brain activity was also monitored during retrieval after imaginary enactment during encoding. It was found that activity in right motor cortex was maximal following encoding enactment, intermediate following imaginary encoding enactment, and lowest following verbal encoding. These findings provide support that one basis for the facilitating effect on memory performance of overt, and to a lesser degree covert, encoding enactment is the possibility to base retrieval on motor information.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal brain imaging, episodic memory, enactment, motor cortex

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G., & Söderlund, H. (in press). Aging, cognition, and health. In M. Naveh-Benjamin, M. Moscovitch & H.L. Roediger, III (Eds.), *Perspectives on human memory and cognitive aging: Essays in honour of Fergus Craik*. Psychology Press.

Abstract: This paper presents a review of data on the effect of the interaction between aging and health on cognitive function. The paper describes and discusses findings in relation to various diseases, laboratory indices of health and life style variables. In a considerable portion of the paper, data from the Betula project are discussed. This presentation is organized on the basis of subjective ratings of health and on objective measures of health.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) memory, episodic memory, semantic memory, priming, cognition, health, hypertension, life style

Referens: Nordqvist, S., & Hovmark, S. (2000). The impact of goal-directed flow-groups on members' work conditions. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 34.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Nyberg, L., Habib, R., & Herlitz, A. (2000). Brain activation during episodic memory retrieval: Sex differences. *Acta Psychologica*, 105, 181-194.

Abstract: Behavioral studies have shown a tendency for women to outperform men on episodic memory tasks. Here, data from a series of positron emission tomography (PET) studies were analyzed to examine sex differences in brain activity associated with episodic memory retrieval (yes/no recognition). A total of 17 women and 17 men were included in the analyses. The strongest effect of the design was a retrieval-related increase in activity, involving right prefrontal and anterior cingulate regions, that was common to women and men. In addition, a significant task-by-sex interaction effect was observed which involved a distributed set of brain regions, including several frontal areas. These results suggest that while the neural correlate of episodic memory retrieval is largely the same for men and women, some differences do exist. Possible explanations for the observed differences are discussed, and it is concluded that biological and experiential factors jointly contribute to sex differences in brain activity.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal brain imaging, sex differences, episodic memory

Referens: Nyberg, L., Maitland, S., Rönnlund, M., Bäckman, L., Dixon, R., Wahlin, Å., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2000). The structure of declarative memory: Competing theoretical models and measurement equivalence. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 365.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Nyberg, L., Petersson, K.M., Nilsson, L.-G., Sandblom, J., Åberg, C., & Ingvar, M. (in press). Reactivation of Motor Brain Areas during Explicit Memory for Actions. *NeuroImage*.

Abstract: Recent functional brain imaging studies have shown that sensory-specific brain regions that are activated during perception/encoding of sensory-specific information are reactivated during memory retrieval of the same information. Here we used PET to examine whether verbal retrieval of action phrases is associated with reactivation of motor brain regions if the actions were overtly or covertly performed during encoding. Compared to a verbal condition, encoding by means of overt as well as covert activity was associated with

differential activity in regions in contra-lateral somatosensory and motor cortex. Several of these regions were reactivated during retrieval. Common to both the overt and covert conditions was reactivation of regions in left ventral motor cortex and left inferior parietal cortex. A direct comparison of the overt and covert activity conditions showed that activation and reactivation of left dorsal parietal cortex and right cerebellum was specific to the overt condition. These results support the reactivation hypothesis by showing that verbal-explicit memory of actions involves areas that are engaged during overt and covert motor activity.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal memory, episodic memory, action memory, brain imaging

Referens: [Nystedt, L. \(2000\)](#). Construct and discriminant validation of two facets of private and public self-consciousness. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 119.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: [Nystedt, L., & Ljungberg, A. \(in press\)](#). Facets of Private and Public Self-Consciousness: Construct and Discriminant Validity. *European Journal of Personality*.

Abstract: The construct and discriminant validity of proposed facets of private self-consciousness (Self-Reflectiveness and Internal State Awareness) and public self-consciousness (Style Consciousness and Appearance Consciousness) was examined in two studies. In Study 1 an exploratory factor analysis of 367 subjects' responses to a translated version of Fenigstein, Scheir and Buss's, Self-consciousness Scale (SCS) confirmed the existence of two factors of private and of public self-consciousness. Confirmatory factor analysis of 199 university students' responses to the SCS confirmed the results from Study 1. A two-dimensional model of private and public self-consciousness respectively represented a significant improvement in fit to data over single-factor models. Further, the two facets of private and public self-consciousness were related differently to measures representing different aspects of adjustment/maladjustment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal private self-consciousness, public self-consciousness, factor structure, validity

Referens: [Näswall, K. \(2000\)](#). A meta-analysis and moderator search of the job insecurity - well-being relationship. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 294.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Oldenburg, C., Lundh, L.G., & Kivistö, P. (in press). Explicit and implicit memory bias, trait anxiety, and repressive coping style. *Personality and Individual Differences*.

Abstract: Individuals with high trait anxiety, low trait anxiety, and repressive coping style were compared on explicit and implicit memory for physical threat words, social threat words, positive words, and neutral words. The results replicate earlier findings to the effect that bias indexes correlate within memory type (implicit and explicit memory, respectively) but not within word category across memory type, suggesting that explicit and implicit memory bias represent two separate forms of emotional processing. Neither explicit nor implicit memory bias, however, was found to be associated with trait anxiety, or with repressive coping style -although an earlier finding of a negative association between anger/irritability and implicit memory bias was partly replicated. On the other hand, repressive coping style was found to be more associated with explicit than implicit memory performance in general (i.e., independently of the valence of words), which suggests the hypothesis that repressors, as compared with high and low trait-anxious individuals, have a general tendency to process information more at an explicit than an implicit level.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal memory bias, trait anxiety, repressive coping-style

Referens: Olsson, S.-E., Ödmark, I.-S., Lyrenäs, S., Jörstad, L., Heimer, G., Elowsson, P., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2000). Memory function in postmenopausal women treated with estrogen. *Gynecological Endocrinology*, 14, 182. The 8th World Congress of Gynecological Endocrinology, Florence, Italy, December 6-9, 2000.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Paunovic, N., [Lundh, L.G.](#), & [Öst, L.-G.](#) (in press). Attentional and memory bias for emotional information in crime victims with acute posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*.

Abstract: A combined emotional Stroop, implicit memory (tachistoscopic identification) and explicit memory (free recall) task with 3 types of words (trauma-related, positive, and neutral) and 2 exposure conditions (subliminal, supraliminal) was administered to 39 crime victims with acute posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and 39 age- and sex-matched controls. PTSD subjects showed supraliminal Stroop interference for trauma-related words and a similar effect on positive words. A specific explicit memory bias was found for trauma-related words among the PTSD subjects, but no preattentive bias on the subliminally presented words, nor any implicit memory bias. Findings suggest that acute PTSD subjects have an attentional and memory bias for threat-related material. Methodological limitations of the study are reviewed, and it is proposed that further studies are needed in order to elucidate whether acute PTSD Ss display a preattentive and implicit memory bias for trauma-related material.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal PTSD, crime, attentional bias, memory bias, Stroop, tachistoscopic identification

Referens: Paunovic, N., & [Öst, L.-G.](#) (in press). Cognitive behavior therapy vs exposure therapy in the

treatment of PTSD in refugees. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*.

Abstract: The present study investigated the efficacy of cognitive-behavior therapy (CBT) and exposure therapy (E) in the treatment of PTSD in refugees. Sixteen outpatients fulfilling the DSM-IV criteria for PTSD were randomized to one of the two treatments. Assessor and self-report measures of PTSD-symptoms, generalized anxiety, depression, quality of life and cognitive schemas were administered before and after treatment, and at a 6-month follow-up. The patients were treated individually for 16-20 weekly sessions. The results showed that both treatments resulted in large improvements on all the measures, which were maintained at the follow-up. There was no difference between E and CBT on any measure. E and CBT led to a 48% and 53% reduction on PTSD-symptoms, respectively a 49% and 50% reduction on generalized anxiety, and a 54% and 57% reduction on depression. The results were maintained at the 6-month follow-up. The conclusion that can be drawn is that both E and CBT can be effective treatments for PTSD in refugees.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal PTSD, refugees, cognitive behaviour therapy, exposure therapy, randomization

Referens: [Preisler, G. \(2000\)](#). Development of communication and language in deaf preschool children with cochlear implants. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 288.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: [Preisler, G., Tvingstedt, A.-L. & Ahlström, M. \(1999\)](#). Cochlea implantat på barn - en psykosocial uppföljningsstudie. Mötet mellan föräldrar och CI-team samt mötet mellan förskolepersonal och CI-team. [Children with cochlear implants - a psycho social follow up study. The meeting between parents and implant teams and between pre-school staff and implant teams.] (Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, 663) Malmö: Lärarhögskolan.

Abstract: A longitudinal qualitative follow-up study of 22 deaf pre-school children with cochlear implants has been carried out in order to describe what happens when a deaf child receives a cochlear implant; from the parents' decision making through the operation to the subsequent habilitation. This report is the first in a series of three reports from the project. The aim was to describe the encounters between the parents, preschool staff and the members of the implant teams in terms of information, guidance and support as well as their experiences of these encounters. It is based on interviews with the members of the two implant teams in Stockholm and Lund and on interviews with the children's parents and pre-school staff. In the report the meeting between them is described.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report cochlear implants, deaf pre-school children, guidance, habilitation, implant teams, parents, pre-school staff, rehabilitation

Referens: [Pulkkinen, L., Virtanen, T., af Klinteberg, B., & Magnusson, D. \(2000\)](#). Child behaviour and adult personality: Comparisons between criminality groups in Finland and Sweden. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, 10*, 155-169.

Abstract: Background: Lately there has been an increasing interest in whether personality traits are associated with criminal behaviour in male and female subjects. Criminality and alcohol abuse are often associated. Delinquent adolescents are impulsive and danger seeking. Childhood aggression may be a precursor of adult criminality.

Method: Using longitudinal data, adult personality and childhood behaviours were examined for groups of non-criminals and criminals of Finnish (n=268) and Swedish (n=169) samples, and crime groups were compared in the two cultures. Karolinska Scales of Personality (KSP) were given at adult age and the participants had been observed and rated by their teachers in respect of behaviour in childhood (at age 8 years and 13 years, respectively).

Results: Male offenders with alcohol problems (Finnish and Swedish) had significantly higher scores on psychopathy-related personality traits in adulthood than other subgroups, as indicated by higher impulsivity, muscular tension and lower socialization. They also displayed higher scores on teacher-rated aggressiveness in childhood than the non-criminal groups. The female subgroup displaying criminal activity was small. It did not differ significantly from non-offenders in adult personality characteristics. Female offenders, however, showed early indications of lower sociability (in Finland) and higher aggressiveness and disharmony in childhood than non-offenders (in Sweden).

Discussion: The study suggests that early problem behaviours are precursors of subsequent criminal activity in at least two cultures. The results emphasize the importance of longitudinal research programmes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal crime, alcohol abuse, early problem behaviors

Referens: [Raglin, J.S., Sawamura, S., Alexiou, S., Hassmén, P., & Kenttä, G. \(2000\)](#). Training practices and staleness in 13-18 year old swimmers: A cross-cultural study. *Pediatric Exercise Science, 12*, 61-70.

Abstract: Adolescent swimmers (N=231) from Greece, Japan, Sweden, and the U.S. completed questionnaires on training practices, mood state, staleness prevalence, and symptoms. Contrasts 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<.01) personal best times in the 100-m freestyle compared with healthy swimmers. Mood disturbances was elevated (p<.05) during peak training for all countries except Japan. Stale swimmers reported greater (p<.05) mood disturbances 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 overtraining, staleness, swimmers, mood, cross-cultural

Referens: [Rissén, D., Dohns, I., Lundberg, U., Melin, B., & Sandsjö, L. \(2000\)](#). Psychophysiological stress reactions and muscle tension among female employees at supermarkets. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 171.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: [Rissén, D., Melin, B., Sandsjö, L., Dohns, I., & Lundberg, U. \(2000\). Surface EMG and psychophysiological stress reactions in women during repetitive work. *European Journal of Applied Physiology*, 83, 215-22.](#)

Abstract: In order to understand the high prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders associated with stressful work, it is important to explore the relationship between muscle activity and psychophysiological stress responses. The present real-life study examines surface trapezius electromyographic (sEMG) activity, heart rate, blood pressure, and levels of urinary catecholamines and salivary cortisol among 31 female employees working at supermarkets, where the prevalence of neck and shoulder disorders is high (60-70%). As expected, the results show that psychophysiological arousal was high during work. Significant correlations were found between self-reports indicating negative stress (stressed, exhausted, tense) and sEMG activity during work. No significant correlations were found between self-reports of positive reactions (stimulated, concentrated, happy) and sEMG activity. No associations were found between sEMG activity and pain or between negative stress ratings and pain. Objectively measured workload and physiological stress responses did not correlate significantly with sEMG activity. Thus, our data indicate that perceived negative stress may have a specific influence on muscle activity, which may be of importance for musculoskeletal disorders in jobs with low-to-moderate physical load and negative psychosocial factors.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal psychophysiological stress, surface electromyography, musculoskeletal disorders, psychosocial factors, women

Referens: [Rosén, A.-S. \(2000\). Personlig utveckling och värderingar: Skiljer sig NRM-deltagare från andra? \[Personality development and values: Are NRM participants different from others?\] In C.-G. Carlsson & L. Frisk \(Eds.\), *Gudars och gudinnors återkomst. Studier i nyreligiositet \[The return of Gods and Goddesses. Studies in new religions\]* \(pp. 271-283\). Umeå Institutionen för religionsvetenskap, Umeå universitet.](#)

Abstract: Some of the findings from a project on alternative worldviews in Sweden were reported. Data were obtained from about 400 participants in a number of new religious movements (NRMs) and a comparison group of about 300 other Ss, matching in age and educational variables. Individual interviews, questionnaires and tests were used. Hypotheses tested concerned differences in levels of ego development attained and patterns of attitudes to value areas. Rare forms of self-understanding, reported in studies of NRM participants in USA for some groups with extensive meditation experiences, were not found to distinguish these groups from other NRM groups and comparison Ss. The pattern of attitudes to value areas highly significantly discriminated between NRM participants and comparison Ss as well as between NRM and comparison subgroups in accordance with their ideological meaning systems.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) attitudes, alternative worldviews, ego development, NRM (new religious movements)

Referens: [Rosén, A.-S. \(in press\). Att bli ett 'jag' ... \[Developing a 'self'.\] In B.-E. Andersson \(Ed.\), *Ungdomarna, skolan och livet*. \[The young, the school, and life.\] Stockholm: HLS Förlag.](#)

Abstract: In this chapter some findings from a cross-disciplinary longitudinal study are reported. A sample of close to 1,200 girls and boys from grades 7, 9, and 11 participated in a study of adolescent personality development along a socialisation-related dimension. Self or ego development can be described as the changing organisation of the individual framework within which one perceives self and others in an interpersonal world. Loevinger's method for assessing developmental level was used. Main findings from the first year of the study were: the mean score in the test increased with each grade as expected; girls reached more advanced levels of development at least two years ahead of boys; there was no systematic effect of school or class within school; among SES variables level of parents' education related to adolescent development attained; boys and girls with an immigrant background did not differ in developmental level from others of the same sex and grade.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) adolescents, ego development, Loevinger, socialisation

Referens: [Rosén, A.-S. \(In press\). Ungdomars livsprojekt i psykologiskt perspektiv. \[Life projects in adolescence from the viewpoint of psychology.\] In B.-E. Andersson \(Ed.\), *Ungdomarna, skolan och livet*. \[The young, the school, and life.\] Stockholm: HLS Förlag.](#)

Abstract: This chapter presents an overview of recent theories and empirical findings obtained from research in social psychology and personality on adolescent youth's life tasks, life projects and developmental tasks. These terms refer to problems of an everyday nature to be resolved by the individual in his present situation and circumstances. This gives rise to seemingly goal-directed activation and, for an individual, has both behavioural and emotional consequences.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) adolescents, developmental tasks, life projects, socialisation

Referens: [Rosén, A.-S. \(2000\). Stability and change in value orientations in adolescence - A follow-up study. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 227.](#)

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: [Rönnlund, M., Bäckman, L., Nyberg, L., Lövdén, M., & Nilsson, L.-G. \(2000\). Five-year changes in recall across levels of support: Parallel age-related deficits. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 366.](#)

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Rönnlund, M., Lövdén, M., Ljungberg, J., Nordin, M., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2000). Adult age differences in Tower of Hanoi performance: Evidence from the Betula prospective cohort study. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 366.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Rönnlund, M., Lövdén, M., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Adult Age Differences in Tower of Hanoi Performance: Influence from Demographic and Cognitive Variables. *Ageing, Neuropsychology and Cognition*.

Abstract: We examined performance in a five-disk version of the Tower of Hanoi (TOH) puzzle, assumed to reflect executive functioning, in population-based samples ranging in age from 35 to 85 years (N=2798). Univariate analyses revealed significant age effects across three TOH measures as reflected by an age-related increase in moves to solution, a gradual slowing of performance, and an increase in rule violations with advanced age. The age-related influence was eliminated, or reduced considerably, when controlling for demographic and cognitive background variables. Across the dependent measures, Block Design and a measure of episodic memory (recall) were the consistent predictors. No effects of education were detected, while significant gender differences, favoring males, were observed for two TOH measures. Taken together, results suggest that age-related deficits observed in TOH performance may reflect age-related impairments in a visuospatial as well as an executive task component.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Tower of Hanoi, executive functions, demographic variables, cognition

Referens: Saboonchi, F. (2000). *Perfectionism: Conceptual, emotional, psychopathological, and health-related implications*. Stockholm: Department of Psychology, Stockholm University. (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: The associations between perfectionism, somatic health complaints, and anger were examined in 184 Swedish adults. The results revealed a pattern of higher level of socially prescribed perfectionism and self-oriented perfectionism in subjects with somatic symptom complaints compared to non-complainers. Associations between anger and somatic health complaints, and anger and self-oriented perfectionism were also observed. The results, however, only partly confirmed the hypothesis that perfectionism is associated with more somatic health complaints, rather, they reflect a weak tendency toward a link between somatic health complaints and perfectionism. These findings are discussed in terms of distressing psychological characteristics associated with perfectionism, and a perfectionistic outlook on health.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation perfectionism, social anxiety, health

Referens: Salo, I. (2000). *A psychological process approach to decision making: Post-decision restructuring of value conflicts*. Department of Psychology Lund University. (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: Recent research has shown that when decision makers in retrospect are asked to reproduce attractiveness evaluations (of aspects) of important characteristics (attributes) of a chosen and a non-chosen choice alternative, they exaggerate the attractiveness difference between the alternatives. This post-decision attractiveness differentiation (consolidation) works in favor of the chosen alternative. Consolidation processes, are predicted by Differentiation and Consolidation (Diff Con) Theory (Svenson, 1992), a theory, which constitutes the decision theoretic framework for this thesis. In four studies, the present thesis examines how so-called attractiveness value conflicts on important attributes are restructured from the pre-decision to the post-decision phase. In addition, restructuring of attribute importance, and attractiveness restructuring of choice-alternatives without value conflicts were investigated. Compared to earlier Diff Con research that used mainly hypothetical decision problems, the present thesis used, in most parts, decision problems closer to the decision maker's individual real-life decisions, and decisions with real substantial outcomes. Study I showed (in two experiments) no consolidation on the group level. Instead, separate attributes with value conflicts gave strong attractiveness restructuring in the post-decision phase. However, the disadvantage for the chosen alternative on attributes in conflict was never changed to an advantage during the time of the experiments. This result, coupled with similar results from a simultaneously ongoing study, gave an impetus for the following studies in this dissertation. In Study II, nursing students gave evaluations on the two most attractive training programs they actually were going to apply for. The results showed attractiveness restructuring favoring the chosen alternative on attributes in conflict only. The effect was so strong that disadvantages for the chosen alternative were turned into advantages during the time of the study. For the first time, importance restructuring predicted by the Diff Con theory was also found empirically. Study III used a two-stage lottery with real outcomes as a decision problem. The study intended to facilitate the occurrence of conflict by means of matching the probabilities to win between the two choice alternatives. Winners showed attractiveness restructuring favoring the chosen alternative on attributes in conflict (chance to win). As in study II, importance restructuring was also found. Study IV used the same two-stage lottery as was used in study III. Attractiveness restructuring of attributes in conflict found in study III was partly replicated. In addition, the study investigated different kinds of relationships between importance and attractiveness. The results showed that attractiveness was related to importance more or less strongly for different alternatives. In particular, the positive correlation between importance and attractiveness was greater for the chosen alternative than for the non-chosen alternative. Finally, some proposals for future research were suggested including studies on value conflict and the relationship between importance and attractiveness.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation decision making, post decision processes, attractiveness, value conflict

Referens: Salo, I., & Svenson, O. (in press). Constructive psychological processes before and after a real-life decision. In C.M. Allwood & M. Selart (Eds.), *Creative Decision Making in the Social World*. Amsterdam: Kluwer.

Abstract: This study was an attempt to investigate the time window needed for attractiveness restructuring of attributes in conflict. This was achieved in a longitudinal study ranging over three months. The decision problem used was related to the participants' "real-life" decisions. Second, it was an attempt to describe restructuring of the

importance of attributes. Expected regularities in terms of attractiveness restructuring could not be found in the overall results. Instead, the results revealed that attributes in conflict were restructured such that initial disadvantages were turned into advantages during the time of the study. This implies that restructuring of attributes with conflicts is a time consuming process. This result was supported by two other studies, within the Diff Con framework (Svenson & Hill, 1997; Svenson & Shamoun, 1997). The results also indicated that the importance of attributes was degraded during the period of the study, and that the degradation was greatest among attributes in conflict. This was a new, important empirical finding for Diff Con research. The results were discussed in the context of creativity and decision making in the social world.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) decision making, conflict

Referens: Sandblom, J., Ingvar, M., Nilsson, L.-G., & Petersson, K.M. (2000). Levels of processing in figurative and non-figurative drawings. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 85.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Sandsjö, L., Melin, B., Rissén, D., Dohns, I., & Lundberg, U. (2000). Trapezius muscle activity, neck and shoulder pain, and subjective experiences during monotonous work in women. *European Journal of Applied Physiology, 83*, 235-238.

Abstract: The electromyographic (EMG) activity patterns of 18 female supermarket employees reporting neck and shoulder pain were compared with those of six of their female colleagues reporting no pain when doing cash register work. It was found that the EMG activity of the trapezius muscle tended to show a lack of low and high levels among pain subjects and that the time the trapezius muscle was at rest was longer in the group reporting no pain. In the non-dominant side, the muscle rest time was significantly longer ($p < 0.05$) in the group reporting no pain, and this group also showed a larger EMG activity difference between dominant and non-dominant sides, indicating a less static bilateral muscle activation. Self-reports of negative experiences (stressed, exhausted and tense) were somewhat higher in the group reporting pain, while positive experiences during work (concentrated, stimulated and happy) were almost equal in the two groups of supermarket employees.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal pain adaptation, muscle rest, EMG gaps, subjective reactions, daily work

Referens: Savic, I., Gulyàs, B., Larsson, M., & Roland, P. (2000). Olfactory functions are mediated by parallel and hierarchical processing. *Neuron, 26*, 735-745.

Abstract: How the human brain processes the perception, discrimination, and recognition of odors has not been systematically explored. Cerebral activations were therefore studied with PET during five different olfactory tasks: monorhinal smelling of odorless air (AS), single odors (OS), discrimination of odor intensity (OD-i), discrimination of odor quality (OD-q), and odor recognition memory (OM). OS activated amygdala-piriform, orbitofrontal, insular, and cingulate cortices and right thalamus. OD-i and OD-q both engaged left insula and right cerebellum. OD-q also involved other areas, including right caudate and subiculum. OM did not activate the insula, but instead, the piriform cortex. With the exception of caudate and subiculum, it shared the remaining activations with the OD-q, and engaged, in addition, the temporal and parietal cortices. These findings indicate that olfactory functions are organized in a parallel and hierarchical manner.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal olfaction, brain imaging, memory, discrimination, perception

Referens: Sharafi, P., Montgomery, H., Hedman, L. (2000). Engagement mode, flow and autonomy in relation to Information Communication Technology (ICT) (Abstract). *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 150.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Sikström, S. (2000). The TECO theory and lawful dependency in successive episodic tests. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology, 53*, 693-728.

Abstract: A large number of experiments in successive tests of episodic memory have focused on an experimental paradigm called recognition failure of recallable words. In this paradigm, a cued recall test follows a recognition test. Large amounts of data have revealed a lawful moderate dependence between recognition and cued recall. TECO (Sikström, 1996a), a general connectionist theory of memory, has been applied for the phenomenon of recognition failure. This paper makes a strong claim that all possible pairwise combinations of successive tests between recognition, cued recognition, cued recall and free recall follow a lawful relationship. The quantitative degree of the dependency predicted between these tests can be summarized in one function. Four experiments were conducted to test this claim. In line with the predictions, the results show that all pairwise combinations of these tests fit reasonably well with the proposed function. The TECO theory suggests theoretical insights into how recognition and recall may be divided into a recollection component, a familiarity component and a cue-target integration component.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal recognition, recall, successive testing, TECO

Referens: Sikström, S. (in press). Forgetting curves: Implications on connectionist models. *Cognitive Psychology*.

Abstract: Forgetting in long-term memory, as measured in a recall or a recognition test, is faster for items encoded more recently than for items encoded earlier. Data on forgetting curves fits a power function well. In contrast, many connectionist models predict either exponential decay or completely flat forgetting curves. This paper suggests a connectionist model to account for power function forgetting curves by using bounded weights and by generating the learning rates from a monotonically decreasing function. The bounded weights introduce exponential forgetting in each weight, and a power function forgetting results when weights with different

learning rates are averaged. It is argued that these assumptions are biologically reasonable. Therefore power functions forgetting curves are a property that may be expected from biological networks. The model has an analytic solution, which is a good approximation of a power function displaced one lag in time. This function fits better than any of the 105 suggested two-parameters forgetting-curve functions when tested on the most precise recognition memory data set collected by Rubin, Hinton, and Wenzel (1999). Unlike the power-function normal used the suggested function is defined at lag zero. Several functions for generating learning rates with a finite integral yield power function forgetting curves; however, the type of function influences the rate of forgetting. It is shown that power-function forgetting curves cannot be accounted for by variability in performance between subjects because it requires a distribution of performance that is not found in empirical data. An extension of the model accounts for intersecting forgetting curves found in massed and spaced repetition. The model can also be extended to account for the faster forgetting rate in item recognition compared to associative recognition in short but not long retention intervals.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal power law, forgetting curves, connectionist models, repetition

Referens: [Sikström, S.](#) (in press). The variance theory for the mirror effect. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*.

Abstract: The mirror effect depicts a rather general empirical finding showing that for two classes of stimuli the class with the higher hit rates also has a lower false alarm rate. In this article, a parsimonious theory is proposed to account for the mirror effect regarding specifically high and low frequency items, and the associated received operating curves. The theory is implemented in a recurrent network where one layer represents items and the other represents contexts. It is shown that the frequency mirror effect is found in this simple network if the decision is based on counting the number of active node in such a way that performance is optimal or near optimal. The optimal performance requires that the number of active nodes is low, only nodes active in the encoded representation are counted, the activation threshold is set between the old and new distributions, and a normalization that is based on the variance of the input. Due to the interference caused by encoding the to-be recognized in several pre-experimental contexts the variance of the input to the context layer is greater for high than low frequency items, which yields lower hit rates and higher false alarm rates for high than low frequency items. Although initially the theory was proposed to account for the mirror effect with respect to word frequency, subsequent simulations showed that the theory also accounts for strength-based mirror effects within a list and between lists. In this case, consistent with experimental data, the variance theory suggests that focusing attention to the more difficult class within a list affects the hit rate but not the false alarm rate, and not the standard deviations of the underlying density, leading to no mirror effect.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal recognition, mirror effect, ROC-curves, connectionist models

Referens: [Simonsson-Sarnecki, M., Lundh, L.G., & Törestad, B.](#) (2000). Factor structure and validity of the Affect Intensity Measure in a Swedish sample. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 29, 337-350.

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 affect intensity, affect

Referens: [Simonsson-Sarnecki, M., Lundh, L.G., Törestad, B., Bagby, R.M., Taylor, G.J., & Parker, J.D.](#) (2000). A Swedish translation of the 20-item Toronto Alexithymia Scale. Cross-validation of the factor structure. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 41, 25-30.

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 alexithymia, Swedish translation

Referens: [Sjöberg, A., & Sverke, M.](#) (2000). 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*, 41, 247-252.

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 organizational commitment, job involvement, job turnover

- Referens:** Sjöberg, A., & Sverke, M. (in press). Instrumental and ideological union commitment: Longitudinal assessment of construct validity. *European Journal of Psychological Assessment*.
- Abstract:** Previous research has identified instrumentality and ideology as important aspects of member attachment to labor unions. The present study evaluated the construct validity of a scale designed to reflect the two dimensions of instrumental and ideological union commitment using a sample of 1,170 Swedish blue-collar union members. Longitudinal data were used to test seven propositions referring to the dimensionality, internal consistency reliability, and temporal stability of the scale, as well as postulated group differences in union participation to which the scale should be sensitive. Support for the hypothesized factor structure of the scale and for adequate reliabilities of the dimensions was obtained not only once, but also replicated eighteen months later. Tests for equality of measurement model parameters and test-retest correlations indicated support for the temporal stability of the scale. In addition, the results were consistent with most of the predicted differences between groups characterized by different patterns of change/stability in union participation status. The study provides strong support for the construct validity of the scale and indicates that it can be used in future theory testing on instrumental and ideological union commitment.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal organizational commitment, labor unions, employee attitudes, validity
- Referens:** Sjøgaard, G., Lundberg, U., & Kadefors, R. (2000). The role of muscle activity and mental load in the development of pain and degenerative processes on the muscle cellular level during computer work. *European Journal of Applied Physiology*, 83, 99-105.
- Abstract:** Prevention of muscular disorders in operation of computer input devices, PROCID, is an European Concerted Action Project, that held an international symposium in Denmark, November 1999. This issue contains 16 contributions to the symposium, some presenting new material others being reviews. These contributions address a number of topics that were deemed of particular interest in view of the specific aims of the PROCID. These include: i) motor control patterns in humans including methodological aspects (five papers); ii) motor unit activity during low force contraction and responses to pain and fatigue (four papers); iii) muscle activity and the effects of psycho-physiological stress (three papers); iv) mechanisms underlying muscle damage (four papers). Additionally, the present editorial is included in this issue as an attempt to put the above mentioned topics into a general perspective, thus showing the tight links among them, as well as the general scope of the PROCID.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal computerized work, muscle activity, stress, pain
- Referens:** Skaldeman, P., & Montgomery, H. (1999) Interpretational incongruence of value-profiles: Perception of own and partner's values in married and divorced couples. *Journal of Social Behavior and Personality*. 14, 345-366.
- 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. A suggested interpretation of the data was 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 in line with theories stressing that wellbeing is related to perceived change rather than to absolute levels.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal values, close relationships, perspectives, divorce
- Referens:** Stenberg, R. (2000). *Organizational Logic of Cooperation. The art of organizing cooperation in an imaginary organization of public actors*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University. Edsbruk: Akademitryck AB. (Doctoral dissertation).
- Abstract:** The aim of the study was to understand what it means for different public organizational actors to cooperate in an imaginary organization, transcending formal organizational boundaries. A qualitative case study was conducted in an organization composed of four public organizations in the welfare sector. Data was generated with ethnographic methods and analyzed with narrative hermeneutics. The study's conclusion is that actors at different organizational levels based their understanding, decisions, and actions on different forms of organizational logic. The organizational logic differences led to misunderstandings, conflicts, and paradoxes in the organizing and put middle management at the intersection between the logic differences. The differences can however be viewed as natural elements of dynamic cooperative organizing. Imaginary organizing of cooperation between actors can thereby be viewed as an act of balancing between too much pluralism, autonomy, and conflicts on the one hand, and too much conformity and consensus on the other. Also between being too intangible, failing to create shared conceptions and being too formal, constructing new organizational borders to overcome. It is suggested that an imaginary organization of cooperation can be achieved if organized as a framework of shared conceptions, and if multiple activities and logic differences are integrated with the aid of an imaginary leadership.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation organization, imaginary organization, cooperation, narrative, organizational logic
- Referens:** Stenberg, R. (in press). A Boundary Transcending Organization or Organizing? In Jern, S. & Olsson, E (Eds.), *Proceedings from The Second National open Conference on Groups and Social Psychology*.
- Abstract:** The trend of changeableness in organizing and boundary transcending organizations are permeating private, public and voluntary organizing. In practice however, the boundary transcending organizations can be highly problematic and their outcomes questioned. The aim of this paper is to reflect on some paradoxes in boundary transcending organizations from a hermeneutic/constructionist point of view. Sex paradoxes are discussed. One emerges for example between the shaping of boundaries in the creation of an organization and the aim of boundary transcending. Another paradox can be found between the wish for synergy effects from differences among involved actors, and the striving for conformity in shared meanings, cultures, goals etc., in the organizing. A third can be found in the questioned differences from this point of view between an established boundary transcending organization and the change and development of a formal organization's field of activities. Metaphorically speaking, are there any real changes or is it trading old "stone houses" for new one's? The conclusion is that a boundary transcending organization is comprising so many built in paradoxes and

difficulties that the organization's possibilities of success is seriously questioned. It is here suggested that boundary transcending inter-organizing in and between perfectly formal organizations can be a somewhat more accessible way. Even so, the organizations meet many difficulties and hardships as to means of organizing and leadership and making up with traditional perspectives and ways of organizing. Boundary transcending organizing is finally emphasizing the crucial importance of the understanding of social psychological aspects of organizing. Both in order to understand this organizing and in order to be successful in developing it.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) Proceedings boundary transcending organizing, built in paradoxes, networks, organization, hermeneutics, constructionism

Referens: [Svenson, O.](#) (in press). Accident and incident analysis based on the accident evolution and barrier function (AEB) model. *Cognition, Technology and Work*.

Abstract: This contribution presents a model and a description of how to conduct incident and accident analyses using the Accident Evolution and Barrier Function (AEB) method. This method enforces human factor experts and other experts to cooperate in a conjoint process leading to the analysis. An accident is modelled as a sequence of interacting malfunctions and errors in human and technical systems leading to an accident. Coupled with most links in the chain there are possibilities to arrest the evolution through barrier functions (e.g., a physical barrier function) serving to stop the sequence of events. The barrier functions are executed by barrier function systems (e.g., a computer-controlled lock). Organisational systems are analysed in parallel or directly after having modelled an accident evolution. The analysis of an accident involves several steps and issues, such as deciding about when to stop going further back in the chain, in what detail to model and barrier function analysis to eliminate or decrease the risk of another accident. The paper also contains material of interest for analysts using other methods of accident analysis.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal accident analysis, human factor, incident analysis

Referens: [Svenson, O.](#) (in press). Values, affect and processes in human decision making: a differentiation and consolidation theory perspective. In S. L. Schneider & J. Shanteau (Eds.), *Emerging Perspectives on Judgement and Decision Research*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Abstract: Differentiation and Consolidation Theory (Svenson, 1992) is primarily a descriptive theory having its roots both in decision theory (Abelson & Levi, 1985) and in the social psychological tradition of Festinger (1957, 1964). Early process studies of decision making were also important when the Differentiation and Consolidation (Diff Con) theory framework was initiated (Svenson, 1974; 1979). Earlier formulations of the theory (Svenson, 1992; 1996) did not explicitly acknowledge the effects of affect and emotion in human decision processes. Therefore, affect and emotions were integrated into the Diff Con theory framework in this chapter. The chapter presents Diff Con theory under a number of subheadings, such as representation of decision alternatives, decision rules, levels of decision making, stages in the differentiation process, predecision differentiation, differentiation leading to a decision, postdecision consolidation, what drives differentiation and consolidation processes and what is the role of uncertainty in Diff Con Theory.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) decision making, affect, value decision processes

Referens: [Sverke, M.](#) (2000). Alpha, beta, and gamma change in employee attitudes after organizational restructuring. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 294.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: [Sverke, M.](#) (2000). A review and meta-analysis of job insecurity and its outcomes. *Work & Stress*, 14, 189-190. First European Conference on Occupational Health Psychology, Lund, November 18-20, 1999.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: [Sverke, M.](#), [Campoy, E.](#), [Chirumbolo, A.](#), [De Witte, H.](#), [Goslinga, S.](#), [Hellgren, J.](#), & [Näswall, K.](#) (2000). Can involvement in the union help contingent workers cope with the negative effects of flexibility? *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 218.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: [Sverke, M.](#), [Gallagher, D.G.](#), & [Hellgren, J.](#) (2000). 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 effects of the new labour market* (pp. 145-167). New York: 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) contingent work, work attitudes, health

Referens: Sverke, M., & Hellgren, J. (in press). The nature of job insecurity: Understanding employment uncertainty on the brink of a new millennium. *Applied Psychology*.

Abstract: This paper focuses on the nature of job insecurity and addresses conceptual as well as methodological issues affecting our understanding of its consequences. A review of the literature suggests that a great deal of theoretical and empirical work is needed to capture the nature of job insecurity, develop psychometrically sound measures of the different aspects, and arrive at valid conclusions regarding the effects of insecurity. First, job insecurity is defined as a subjectively experienced stressor which may be divided into different dimensions. Second, the multiple aspects of job insecurity may have divergent consequences or at least be differentially related to potential outcomes such as work-related attitudes, job performance, physical health, mental well-being, and job-induced stress symptoms. Third, given that most studies on job insecurity have been cross-sectional, a lot of work remains before we know how, or if, insecurity contributes to changes in such outcomes. Fourth, there are a number of plausible factors that may moderate the relationships between job insecurity and its potential outcomes. Addressing these issues in theoretical as well as empirical work is necessary, we argue, to improve the understanding of both what job insecurity is and what it may imply for the individual.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal job insecurity, employee attitudes, well-being

Referens: Sverke, M., & Hellgren, J. (in press). Exit, voice, and loyalty reactions to job insecurity in Sweden: Do unionized and non-unionized members differ? *British Journal of Industrial Relations*.

Abstract: Although job insecurity has received growing recognition in connection with the transformation of working life, little is known about how unionization affects its consequences. Data from Swedish health-care employees indicate that job insecurity primarily is related to coping strategies in the exit and voice domains. Union members were less inclined to make use of the exit and voice options as compared to their non-unionized co-workers, but more typically expressed loyalty to the organization. The collective support derived from union membership may make individual voice expressions less important, a finding which has to be replicated in countries with lower unionization rates.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal job insecurity, labor unions, employee attitudes

Referens: Sverke, M., Hellgren, J., & Näswall, K. (in press). Vad vet vi om anställningsotrygghet och dess konsekvenser? Implikationer av två decenniers forskning. [What is known about job insecurity and its consequences? Conclusions from two decades of research.] *Nordisk Psykologi*.

Abstract: The present article takes into account theoretical and empirical issues which influence our understanding of job insecurity, a phenomenon which has received more attention along with the increased flexibilization of working life. The main purpose of the article is to contribute to the understanding of the influence job insecurity has, and show areas where more research is necessary. We base our discussion on a definition of job insecurity as a subjectively experienced stressor, which reflects the perception that one's present employment is threatened. Our literature review shows, firstly, that there may be different aspects of job insecurity with, to some extent, different consequences for work related attitudes and well-being. Secondly, given that the present knowledge of the concept to a great extent is based on cross-sectional studies, more longitudinal research is needed before we know if and how job insecurity is related to changes in attitudes and well-being. Thirdly, we identify factors which may moderate the relation between job insecurity and its assumed consequences. We maintain that further theoretical as well as empirical research is needed in order to increase our understanding of what job insecurity is and what consequences it can have for the individual.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal job insecurity, employee attitudes, well-being

Referens: Sverke, M., Hellgren, J., Näswall, K., & Braun, C. (2000). Anställningsotrygghet, arbetsattityder och hälsa i magra organisationer: En litteraturoversikt och metaanalys. [Job insecurity, work attitudes, and health in downsized organizations: A review and meta-analysis.] In K. Barklöf (Ed.), *Smärtgränsen: En antologi om hälsokonsekvenser i magra organisationer [The pain-threshold: An anthology on health consequences in slimmed organizations]* (pp. 119-134). Stockholm: Rådet för Arbetslivsforskning.

Abstract: Job insecurity is a construct which has received increasing research attention over the past two decades when labor market flexibility has escalated. In contrast to actual job loss, job insecurity refers to the anticipation of this stressful event. A review of the literature suggests that, in contrast to constructs which have generated more research interest, a great deal of theoretical and empirical work is needed to capture the nature of job insecurity and arrive at valid conclusions regarding the effects of insecurity. In this paper, we integrate previous research on the topic and present the results of an extensive review and meta-analysis of the consequences of job insecurity. Dependent variables include organizational commitment, job satisfaction, performance, and physical and mental health. Although the empirical work is not yet finalized, the narrative review of the existing literature reveals contradicting results and indicates some important issues for future research. First, different aspects of job insecurity may have divergent consequences or at least be differentially related to potential outcomes. Second, given that most studies on job insecurity have been cross-sectional, a lot of work remains before we know how, or if, insecurity contributes to changes in such outcomes. Third, there are a number of plausible factors that may moderate the relationships between job insecurity and its potential outcomes. Addressing these issues in additional theoretical as well as empirical work is necessary, we argue, to improve the understanding of both what job insecurity is and what it may imply for the individual.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) job insecurity, meta-analysis, employee attitudes, well-being

Referens: Söderfjell, S., Molander, B., Barnekow-Bergkvist, M., Lyskov, E., Johansson, H., & Nilsson, L.-G.

(2000). Aging, stress, and musculoskeletal problems. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 367.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: [Söderlund, H.](#), Nyberg, L., Smedberg-Åman, G., Sundbaum-Åström, M., Sundström, I.-M., Widing, M., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2000). Effects of white matter lesions on cognition: Swedish CASCADE data. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 367.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Trygg, L., [Dåderman, A.M.](#), Wiklund, N., Wirsén Meurling, A., Lindgren, M., Lidberg, L., & Levander, S. (in press). Projektiva test inom rättspsykiatri medför risker för rättssäkerheten - En studie av 60 rättspsykiatriskt utredda män, många med omfattande neuropsykologiska funktionsnedsättningar. [The use of projective tests in forensic psychiatric assessment is a risk for the legal rights - A study of 60 forensic psychiatric male patients, many of them with neuropsychological disabilities.] *Läkartidningen*.

Abstract: The use of projective and psychometric psychological tests at the Forensic Psychiatric Department in Stockholm (Huddinge), Sweden, was studied for a population of 60 men, including many patients with neuropsychological disabilities and multiple psychiatric disorders. The results showed that the use of projective tests like Rorschach, Object Relations Test, and House-Tree-Person was more frequent than the use of objective psychometric tests. Neuropsychological test batteries developed to evaluate the brain-behaviour functioning and to diagnose general and specific cognitive deficits (i.e., the Halstead-Reitan Neuropsychological Test Battery or Luria-Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery) were not used. The majority of patients were, however, assessed by intelligence scales like the WAIS-R. The questionable reliability and validity of the projective tests, and the risk of subjective interpretations, raise a problem when used in a forensic setting, since the courts' decisions about a sentence to prison or psychiatric care is based on the forensic psychiatric assessment. The use of objective psychometric neuropsychological tests and personality tests is recommended.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal neuropsychological disorders, forensic psychiatry, psychological tests, reliability, validity

Referens: Tvingstedt, A.-L., [Preisler, G.](#), & Ahlström, M. (1999). *Cochlea implantat på barn - en psykosocial uppföljningsstudie. Kommunikation och samspel i familjen. [Children with cochlear implants - a psycho social follow up study. Communication and interaction in the families.]* (Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, 664). Malmö: Lärarhögskolan.

Abstract: A longitudinal follow-up study of 22 deaf pre-school children with cochlear implants has been carried out in order to describe what happens when a deaf child receives a cochlear implant. The purpose of this study, which is the second in a series of three, was to describe the communicative-linguistic, social and emotional development of the children in natural interactions with parents and siblings in the homesetting based on video observations. The report describes the development of the children with their implants, how parents and children communicate and how the children function emotionally and socially.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report cochlear implants, communication, deaf pre-school children, emotion, development, habilitation, interaction, linguistics, parents, rehabilitation, socialisation

Referens: Wenglert, L. (2000). *On the relation of optimism and self-esteem to sensual-aesthetic capacity and subjective health*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University. Edsbruk: Akademitryck AB. (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: In the present thesis three questions were central: Are high self-esteem individuals more optimistic about the future than those low in self-esteem? Are optimistic, high self-esteem individuals more hedonic or capable of enjoying the sensual-aesthetic aspects of life than pessimistic, low self-esteem individuals? Are optimistic, high self-esteem individuals more subjectively healthy than pessimistic, low self-esteem individuals? Several measures of optimism and self-esteem were used in four studies. One of the self-esteem scales and one of the optimism-pessimism scales were developed by Wenglert (1980). In three of the studies self-esteem and optimism about one's personal future correlated significantly. Self-esteem and optimism regarding the world's future did not, although the correlation coefficients were in the expected direction. Regarding hedonic capacity the findings were inconsistent: in study 2 self-esteem and optimism were uncorrelated with hedonic capacity but in study 4 they were significantly correlated. Thus, according to study 4, persons higher in self-esteem and optimism are more capable of enjoying sensual and aesthetic aspects of life. In study 4 optimistic, high self-esteem individuals reported on better subjective health than did those lower in optimism and self-esteem. The results were discussed in the thesis in relation to recent research showing that both self-esteem and optimism are positively related to the strength of the immune system. In study 3 an optimistic bias for expectancies concerning one's personal future was observed. It was hypothesized that this bias has had evolutionary benefits. The results of the four studies were related to research on happiness or well-being, as self-esteem, optimism, hedonic capacity and subjective health can be seen as facets of a happy person.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation self-esteem, optimism, hedonic capacity, subjective health

Referens: Wenglert, L., & [Rosén, A.-S.](#) (2000). Measuring optimism from beliefs about the future. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 28, 717-728.

Abstract: In this study optimism-pessimism was defined in terms of an expectancy-value model based on subjective probabilities and subjective values for positive or negative future events in one's personal life and for positive or negative future general world events. The participants were 183 students. For each subject the correlations of probability and value ratings were computed separately for the sets of events. In a 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 ($p < 0.05$) for 20 observations to obtain three groups: optimistic ($r = 0.444$), pessimistic ($r = -0.444$) 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%. Optimism-pessimism about one's personal future was weakly associated with that for the general world.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal optimism, optimism-pessimism, future, expectancy-value

Referens: Wennberg, P. (2000). *Studies on alcohol habits: Development and problems in a Swedish birth cohort*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University. Edsbruk: Akademityrck AB. (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: This work addresses several aspects of alcohol habits and problems in a male birth cohort. The studies focus on the prevalence of problematic alcohol use, different drinking patterns and the longitudinal development towards problematic alcohol use. The analysis concerns the male half (n=122) of a longitudinal study of individuals born between 1955-58 and prospectively followed from birth to young middle age. The results can be summarized as follows. 1) A high proportion of the participants presented an alcohol problem both according to a broad operational definition (approximately 22 percent) and according to a tentative DSM-III classification of abuse or dependence (approximately 11 percent). 2) There was a positive but modest association between consumption habits in adolescence and young middle age. The continuity in consumption could be attributed to subjects who retained binge drinking practices from adolescence until young middle age; the explanatory value of drinking habits in adolescence and early adulthood could be further enhanced by including the consideration of drinking patterns and by focusing on data from more than two points in time. 3) A temperament profile including extraversion at age 4 was positively correlated with alcohol consumption and alcohol problems as an adult, indicating that one pathway towards problematic alcohol use may have a very early onset. Further, psychosocial characteristics at age 10 could to some extent differentiate between future alcohol use pathways. The results are compared with other prevalence studies and discussed in relation to existing typologies and developmental theories.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation alcohol, alcoholism, continuity, classification, development, longitudinal research, stability

Referens: Wennberg, P., & DÅderman, A.M. (2000). Alcohol-related symptoms in a sample of male forensic psychiatric patients and a normal representative cohort of Swedish males. *German Journal of Psychiatry*, 3, 21-26.

Abstract: The purpose of the present study was to compare alcohol habits in a forensic psychiatric sample to those of a normal representative one with respect to alcohol-related symptoms. Two male samples were compared with respect to self-reported alcohol-related symptoms, a forensic psychiatric sample (n=60; mean age 27 years) and a control sample (n=106; mean age 36 years). As expected, there was a higher proportion of alcohol-related symptoms in the forensic psychiatric sample. The frequencies of specific symptoms were compared between the samples.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal alcohol, forensic psychiatry

Referens: Yonker, J., Adolfsson, R., Herlitz, A., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2000). Androgens and visuospatial ability in men. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 411.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Yonker, J., Herlitz, A., Nilsson, L.-G., & Staaf, E. (2000). Estrogen and episodic memory in men and women. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 368.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Yonker, J., Nilsson, L.-G., Staaf, E., & Herlitz, A. (2000). Estradiol does not contribute significantly to episodic memory differences in men and women. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 368.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Yoshida, M., Eisler, A.D., & Shinji, R. (2000). Perception of ecological risk factors: A comparison of German, Japanese, Swedish and United States college students. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 177.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Åberg, C. (2000). The Novelty Effect is not due to Source-Discrimination Difficulties. *International Journal of Psychology*, 35, 179.

Abstract: Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Conference paper Journal

Referens: Åberg, C., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Facilitation of source discrimination in the novelty effect. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.

- Abstract:** It has been demonstrated experimentally that recognition of novel items is more accurate than recognition of already familiarized items. Tulving and Kroll (1995) proposed that this effect is due to novelty detectors in the brain giving processing priority to novel information. Recently, Dobbins et al. (1998) suggested that the effect is due to source discrimination problems (Dobbins et al., 1998). In the present two experiments attempts were made to facilitate source discrimination by having different orienting tasks and materials in the familiarization and in the critical presentations. Degree of familiarization was manipulated by varying number of presentations one, two or three times. The results in Experiment 1 showed that the novelty effect increased linearly as a function of presentations in the familiarization phase. In the second experiment the difference between familiar and novel items was even more pronounced. Enactment at encoding was added as a manipulation during familiarization. The results of Experiment 2 showed that the novelty effect did increase linearly for items with nonenacted encoding (in which the familiarization and the critical phase were more similar) but not for enacted encoding. All subjects reported experiencing source discrimination difficulties in both experiments despite the measures taken to diminish them. It seems safe to conclude that source discrimination difficulties are a part of the novelty effect.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal novelty, recognition, enactment
- Referens:** Öberg, C., Bäckman, L., & Larsson, M. (2000). Predictors of odor identification in old age. *International Journal of Psychology, 35*, 179.
- Abstract:** Paper submitted to the XXVII International Congress of Psychology, Stockholm July 23-28, 2000.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Conference paper Journal Proceedings
- Referens:** Öberg, C., Larsson, M., & Bäckman, L. (in press). Differential sex effects in olfactory functioning: The role of verbal processing. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*.
- Abstract:** We investigated the impact of sex across a number of olfactory tasks. Thirty-six men and 35 women ranging in age from 19 to 36 years were assessed in six different tasks: absolute sensitivity for n-butanol, intensity discrimination, quality discrimination, episodic recognition memory for familiar and unfamiliar odors, and odor identification. No sex differences were observed in the tasks tapping sensory acuity (i.e., odor sensitivity, intensity discrimination, and quality discrimination) or in episodic memory for unfamiliar odors. By contrast, women outperformed men in the tasks involving verbal processing (i.e., memory for familiar odors and odor identification). Interestingly, statistical control of odor naming eliminated the female superiority in episodic odor memory for familiar odors. This outcome suggests that womens' superiority in episodic odor memory is mediated by their higher proficiency in odor identification.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal olfaction, sex, recognition, familiarity, identification, verbal processing
- Referens:** Ögren, M.-L., Apeiman, A., & Klawitter, M. (2000). The group in psychotherapy supervision. *The Clinical Supervisor, 20*(2), 147-176.
- Abstract:** The present study was carried out with the aim of exploring the dynamics and significance of the group in psychotherapy supervision. Students in four supervision groups, representing extreme group climates, were interviewed in the first sub-study. In the second sub-study a questionnaire was used to ask ten psychotherapy supervisors in the training programme about their experiences of the group climates presented. Both students and supervisors reported that factors related to the individual, and group constellation exerted a decisive influence on the group climate. The importance of group interventions which affected the group climate was also emphasised. The group dynamics were central to the supervision experience and remained as an intensive experience long after the conclusion of supervision.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal group supervision, group climate, psychotherapy, supervisee, supervisor
- Referens:** Öhrming, J., & Sverke, M. (in press). *Bolagiseringen av S:t Görans: En proaktiv organisering. [Hospital corporatization: Proactive organization.]* Lund: Studentlitteratur.
- Abstract:** Emergency care and emergency hospitals are part of the most compounded service system in society. This fact has received increasing attention given the context of one of the largest problems in the area of health care - the total costs and financing - which gave rise to several reforms in the county councils in Sweden during the 1990s. Perhaps the most radical measure was the corporatization (1994), and later the privatization (1999), of S:t Görans Hospital in Stockholm. The example of S:t Görans has been considered successful to the degree that it has been followed by new corporatizations, and starting in 2001 the greater part of emergency health care is expected to be run within corporations. Despite this there is almost no literature analyzing this unique development. The present book examines the development (1994-1999) in S:t Görans Hospital and Södertälje Hospital (the administration) respectively - two emergency hospitals in Stockholm with different forms of operation, varying history, and differing pre-existing conditions to utilize the possibilities that became available during the 1990s. The book deals with the effectiveness of health care, and focuses on uncertainty as one of the major working conditions within health care. The book also describes the uncertainty experienced by the managers, and contrasts this to uncertainty felt by doctors, nurses, and assistant nurses, as well as explains the central importance of "sense making" in health care.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) organizational restructuring, health-care, job perceptions, work attitudes, sense making
- Referens:** Öst, L.-G. (in press). Applied relaxation. In M. Hersen & W.H. Sledge (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Psychotherapy*. New York: Academic Press.
- Abstract:** Applied relaxation is a coping technique consisting of a series of steps which teaches the patient to reduce the time it takes to become relaxed; from 15-20 min to 20-30 sec, and to apply this skill in naturally occurring anxiety situations. The treatment usually takes 8-10 weeks to complete and clinical experience and research show that 90% of the patients acquire the skill of relaxing rapidly. While first developed for non-situational anxiety disorders, AR has successfully been applied to other anxiety disorders, as well as various psychosomatic and somatic disorders, e.g. headache, pain, epilepsy, tinnitus, dyspepsia, and cancer. A summary of the randomized clinical trials shows that AR is significantly more effective than control conditions, and as effective as various well-established treatment methods with which it has been compared. Follow-ups on average 11 months after the end of treatment show that not only have the treatment effects been

maintained, but also on average there is a further improvement.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) applied relaxation, coping, anxiety

Referens: Öst, L.-G. (in press). Applied tension. In M. Hersen & W.H. Sledge (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Psychotherapy*. New York: Academic Press.

Abstract: Applied tension is a coping method specifically developed for the treatment of blood-injury phobia (and to some extent injection phobia). This method specifically focuses on the original physiological responses, which are characteristic of blood phobic, i.e. the diphasic pattern with an initial increase and then, a rapid decrease in blood pressure. The first step of AT consists of teaching the patient an effective tension technique, which leads to an increase in blood pressure. The patient is taught to tense the arms, the chest, and the leg muscles, and by assessing the patient's blood pressure the therapist can demonstrate that the tension really increases blood pressure. The second step is to expose the patient to various blood-injury stimuli (slides of wounded people, blood donation, and thoracic surgery) so that he/she can practice applying the tension as soon as they experience the very first signs of a drop in blood pressure. Randomized controlled trials show that AT is an effective treatment for blood phobia and the effects are maintained at follow-up one year later.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) applied tension, phobia

Referens: Öst, L.-G. (in press). Prediction of outcome of 1-session treatment in spider phobia. A failure to replicate. *Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy*.

Abstract: The purpose of the present study was to replicate the finding of a recent study by Muris et al. (1998) that the degree of trait anxiety at pre-treatment significantly predicted the outcome of 1-session exposure treatment in spider phobia. The study used two larger samples, more predictor and outcome variables than the Muris' study, and assessment both at post-treatment and at 1-year follow-up. Despite using liberal statistical procedures no pre-treatment variable consistently predicted outcome, neither at post-treatment, nor at follow-up. Thus, the present study failed to show that trait anxiety is a predictor of outcome, and it is suggested that the result of the Muris et al. study is a chance finding.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal exposure therapy, phobia

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: Prevalence, diagnostic criteria, assessment and cognitive behavioral treatments of the most common specific phobias are described. A maintenance program is outlined and the treatment outcome research in this area is briefly reviewed. It is concluded that the 1-session exposure treatment can be considered the treatment of choice for specific phobias.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) phobia, cognitive behaviour therapy, exposure therapy

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) 1-session (E1), or (2) 5-sessions of exposure (E5), (3) 5-sessions of cognitive therapy (C5), and (4) Wait-list for 5 weeks. The first condition consisted of a single 3-hr session of massed exposure, and condition 2 and 3 of 5 hrs 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 79% 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-yr follow-up the corresponding figures were 100%, 81%, and 93%, respectively. The implications of these results are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal claustrophobia, exposure therapy, cognitive therapy

Referens: Öst, L.-G., & Breitholtz, E. (2000). Applied relaxation vs. cognitive therapy in the treatment of generalized anxiety disorder. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 38, 777-790.

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 applied relaxation, cognitive therapy, generalized anxiety disorder

Referens: Öst, L.-G., & Csatló, P. (2000). Probability ratings in claustrophobic patients and normal controls. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 38, 1107-1116.

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 availability in memory, simulation, and representativity.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal claustrophobia, anxiety, probability ratings

Referens: Öst, L.-G., & Treffers, P.D.A. (in press). Onset, course, and outcome for anxiety disorders in children. In W. Silverman & P. Treffers (Eds.), *Anxiety Disorders in Children*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Abstract: The way children acquire anxiety disorders, the age of onset, the course and outcome of various anxiety disorders in children and adolescents are described. The general conclusion that can be drawn is that anxiety disorders in childhood (with or without comorbid depression) lead to a higher risk of various adjustment problems and anxiety disorders in young adulthood.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) anxiety, children, adolescents