

Annual Report 2002

Annual Report 2002 innehåller totalt **231** referenser sorterade efter försteförfattarens efternamn. Under året anställda forskare vid Psykologiska institutionen är markerade med blå färg.

Lite statistik

- Av 231 bidrag är 72 "in press".
- 131 referenser avser artiklar i vetenskapliga tidskrifter (Journal). Av dessa var 55 st "in press".
- 67 referenser avser böcker eller bokkapitel (Book (chapter)). Av dessa var 17 "in press".
- 11 referenser avser rapporter (Report).
- 35 referenser avser konferensbidrag (Proceedings).
- 6 referenser avser doktorsavhandlingar (Dissertations) som lagts fram under året.
- 201 av alla bidrag är på engelska och 30 på svenska.

Referens: af Klinteberg, B. (2002). Underlying vulnerability influencing outcome factors/behaviors in psychosocial disturbances. In R.R. Corrado, R. Roesch, S.D. Hart & J.K. Gierowski (Eds.), *Multi-problem violent youth. A foundation for comparative research on needs, interventions and outcomes* (pp. 138-149). Amsterdam: IOS Press.

Abstract: Developmental research results supporting the notion that underlying biological mechanisms are influencing behaviors that have shown to be early indicators of different forms of later disinhibitory psychosocial disturbances. From a neuropsychological perspective, the concept of disinhibition, comprising both motor and cognitive functions, seems to be related to a reduced frontal lobe functioning. Early behavior indicators seem, in turn, to be differently expressed during different age periods over the life path. The individual differential expression of early behavior indicators, possibly initiated by related underlying biological mechanisms, is even more interesting and comprehensible, since the genetic expressions are found to be importantly influenced by individual hormonal excretion patterns. This chapter will discuss different research results which together suggest that there might be some possibilities to discover risk indicators for psychosocial disturbances in the child. It will also describe the content of some of these risk indicators and report on how often they occur within one and the same individual. These research results might form a basis for a conceivable extra support and help during the development of children at risk.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) psychosocial disturbances, underlying mechanisms, behavior indicators

Referens: af Klinteberg, B. (2002). Antisocialitet ur ett neuropsykologiskt perspektiv. [Antisocial behavior in a neuropsychological perspective.] In W. Runquist & K. Carpelan-Söderholm (Eds.), *Ung med tung social problematik* (pp. 49-64). Stockholm: Statens Institutionsstyrelse.

Abstract: This chapter deals with early precursors of antisocial behavior, psychopathy and other forms of psychosocial disturbances, such as alcohol and drug abuse. The results emanate from different longitudinal programmes in Sweden integratig biological aspects into the studying of behavior disturbances. Hyperactive behavior and aggressiveness were specifically focused and related to adult impulsivity as well as psychobiological measures. It was concluded that individual differences in behavior and personality are of crucial importance to consider in the intervention and treatment work of criminals.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) hyperactive behavior, aggressiveness, longitudinal research

Referens: af Klinteberg, B. (2002). Tidiga problembeteenden: Personlighetsaspekter, rökning, alkohol och kriminalitet. [Early problem behaviors: Personality, smoking, alcohol and criminality.] In S. Andreasson (Ed.), *Den svenska supen i det nya Europa – Nya villkor för alkoholprevention: En kunskapsöversikt* (pp. 95-110). Stockholm: Statens Folkhälsoinstitut/Gothia Förlag.

Abstract: This chapter present results indicating that alcohol problems constitute only one aspect of a broad spectra of different psychosocial disturbances. When it comes to prevention activities, it is of importance to consider the co-occurrence of different forms of psychosocial problems in the same individual. Evidences for relationships over time and for a common psychobiological correlate of hyperactive behavior, impulsivity, and deficient behavior control - low serotonergic turnover in the central nervous system - are presented and discussed within an interactive theoretical framework.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) behavior problems, alcohol abuse, psychobiological measures

Referens: af Klinteberg, B. (2002). *The Second Annual Meeting of the International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services (IAFMHS)*, Munich, Germany, March 20-23, 2002. Invited symposium organizer of 'Early characteristics of the fledging psychopath'. Paper presented 'Adult psychopathy and violent behavior in males with early neglect and abuse' by Lang, S., af Klinteberg, B., & Alm, P.-

O.

Abstract: Within a longitudinal project, the relationship between adult Psychopathy Check List (PCL) scores and violent offending were studied in a sample of males (n=199) with a history of childhood neglect and/or abuse. The subjects were grouped on the variable victimization yielding high (n=110) and low victimization (n=89) groups. The high victimization subjects exerted significantly more violence, as did also subjects with high PCL scores. To highlight a possible comorbidity of all three problems in the same persons, a combined dimensional and categorical approach was applied. Two significant 'types' were found: one indicating that 'high' victimization in childhood is closely linked to later 'extensive' violence and 'high' PCL scores at adult age in the same individuals; the other supporting a frequent co-occurring of 'low' victimization in childhood, 'none or minor' later indications of violence and 'low' adult PCL scores. The results support the hypothesis tested in the present study, and point to possible underlying mechanisms linked to all three problems characterizing the affected subjects.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings victimization, neglect, PCL-scores

Referens: af Klinteberg, B. (2002). Conference/Workshop *Personality and extreme stress* organized by J. Strelau. Invited presentation 'Risk indicators and stress situations as related to pursuant disinhibitory psychosocial disturbances' by af Klinteberg B., Lang, S., Freidenfelt, J., & Alm, P.-O. Warsaw, June 14-17, 2002.

Abstract: Within a longitudinal project, the relationships between early behaviour and forms of adult disinhibitory psychosocial disturbances were analyzed. In a first phase of the investigation, Psychopathy Check List (PCL) scores and violent offending were studied in a sample of males (n=199) with a history of childhood neglect and/or abuse. The subjects were grouped on the variable victimization yielding high (n=110) and low victimization (n=89) groups. The high victimization subjects exerted significantly more violence, as did also subjects with high PCL scores. To elucidate a possible co-morbidity of all three problems in the same persons, a combined dimensional and categorical approach was applied. There were two significant patterns found, indicating that (1) 'high' victimization in childhood is closely linked to later 'extensive' violence and 'high' PCL scores at adult age; and (2) 'low' victimization in childhood is closely linked to 'none or minor' later indications of violence and 'low' adult PCL scores at adult age in the same individuals. These results point to possible underlying mechanisms associated with all three problems characterizing the affected subjects. In a second phase, the connections between childhood hyperactive and non-hyperactive behaviour versus adult psychopathic traits were studied in the same sample of males (n=199). The central target of examination was to focus on the importance of social and psychological risk and protective factors in the psychosocial development. A variable approach was applied and results indicated that hyperactive individuals, characterised by poor peer relations and a display of aggression affect, showed psychopathic traits in adulthood. Non-hyperactive individuals, on the other hand, displaying psychopathic traits at adult age, were found to have been brought up in poor emotional home climates and to be characterised by attention problems and profound adjustment difficulties. The present results highlight the influence of environmental stress on various individual risk patterns in the development of psychosocial disturbances.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings victimization, PCL-scores, violence

Referens: af Klinteberg, B. (2002). *The European Association for Research on Adolescence, EARA*, New College, Oxford, England, Sept 3-7, 2002. Organizer of symposium 'Impulsivity/Disinhibition in adolescent psychosocial disturbances'. Paper presented 'Impulsivity - an important personality trait in Type II alcoholism and early onset delinquent behavior' by af Klinteberg, B. & von Knorring, L.

Abstract: The impulse control disorders in the DSM include several rather separate disorders both on Axis I - Intermittent explosive disorder, Kleptomania, Pathological gambling, Pyromania, Trichotillomania, Repetitive self-mutilation, Compulsive shopping, Compulsive sexual behavior; and Axis II - Borderline personality disorder and Antisocial Personality Disorder. However, within Axis II a considerable comorbidity has been demonstrated both within Cluster B and between the three Clusters A-C (Ekselius et al., 1994). A clinical subgrouping of alcoholism into Type I and Type II alcoholism has been suggested. By means of the definition, Type II alcoholics are characterized by early onset, use and abuse not only of alcohol, but also of glue, cannabis, amphetamine and opioids together with several social complications. The subjects with Type II alcoholism also have more alcoholism and depression among their first degree relatives than the subjects with Type I alcoholism. The Type II alcoholics have increased scores in the Zuckerman Sensation Seeking Scales (SSS) and the Extraversion scale in the Eysenck Personality Inventory (EPI) as well as low levels of platelet MAO activity. Platelet MAO activity is considered a biological marker of vulnerability for disinhibition and psychosocial deviances, and repeatedly shown to be strongly associated with high impulsivity. Impulsivity, in turn, is found to be a major predictor of adult antisocial, delinquent behavior (Tremblay et al 1994) as demonstrated in a series of prospective studies (Farrington, 1995; af Klinteberg, 1996; Tremblay et al., 1994; Fischer et al., 1993; White et al., 1994).

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings impulse control disorders, alcohol abuse, delinquency

Referens: Airaksinen, E., Larsson, M., Lundberg, I., & Forsell, .Y. (in press). Cognitive functions in depressive disorders: Evidence from a population-based study. *Psychological Medicine*.

Abstract: Most of the available evidence on the effects of depression is based on clinical samples focusing on inpatients suffering from Major Depression. The aims of this study were to examine cognitive functioning in population-based samples and to determine whether cognitive performance varies as a function of depressive subgroup. Population-based samples (aged 20-64 years) with Major Depression (n=68), Dysthymia (n=28), Mixed Anxiety-Depressive Disorder (n=25) and Minor Depression (n=66) were examined on a variety of cognitive tasks (i.e., episodic memory, verbal fluency, perceptual-motor speed, and mental flexibility). 175 non-depressed individuals served as controls. The total group of depressed showed impairments in tasks tapping episodic memory and mental flexibility. Of more interest, however, was the observation that the pattern of impairments varied as a function of depressive subgroup: the Major Depression and Mixed Anxiety-Depressive Disorder groups exhibited significant memory dysfunction, whereas individuals with Dysthymia showed pronounced difficulties in mental flexibility. Minor Depression did not affect cognitive performance. Verbal fluency and perceptual-motor speed were not affected by depression. These results indicate that persons with depressive disorders in the population exhibit cognitive impairments in tasks tapping episodic memory and mental flexibility and that cognitive impairment vary as a function of depressive disorder.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal depression, cognition, memory

- Referens:** Allvin, M., & Sverke, M. (2002). Innebär den yngre generationen slutet för solidariteten? [Do young generations imply the end of solidarity?] I M. Sverke & J. Hellgren (Eds.), *Medlemmen, facket och flexibiliteten: Svensk fackföreningsrörelse i det moderna arbetslivet* [The member, the union, and the flexibility: Swedish unionism in the modern working life] (pp. 85-102). Lund, Sweden: Arkiv Förlag.
- Abstract:** The role trade union movement is increasingly challenged in modern society, partly because of external factors, but mainly due to internal threats. A gradual individualization and an increased differentiation of the work force undermines the traditional forms of representation of the trade unions, due to the differences in attitudes toward the trade unions between different generations. Questionnaire data from Swedish workers imply that the older generations support the ideology and purpose/task of their trade unions, while the younger generation has a more instrumental attitude towards trade unions. With this background the trade unions role as policy maker is discussed, as well as its future role.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) individualization, differentiation, union commitment
- Referens:** Almkvist, O., Axelman, K., Basun, H., Wahlund, L.O., & Lannfelt, L. (2002). Conversion from preclinical to clinical stage of Alzheimer's disease as shown by decline of cognitive functions in carriers of the Swedish APP-mutation. *Journal of Neural Transmission, Suppl 62*, 115-123.
- Abstract:** The characterisation of the borderline syndrome between normal cognitive function and Alzheimer's disease (AD), often mentioned as Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) has been a goal for recent research. However, a variety of definitions of MCI-like syndromes and the uncertainty about the final diagnosis have hampered progress. To overcome these problems, the present study will describe cognitive function in two healthy mutation carriers and two matched non-carriers of the Swedish double mutation family, during the time period when carriers convert to a symptomatic stage, i.e., true preclinical AD, and finally into the stage when a clinical diagnosis of AD is first possible. The findings question the generality of common MCI concepts and the commonly held beliefs about cognitive features in late preclinical stage of AD.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal
- Referens:** Austers, I., & Montgomery, H. (2002). Explaining an outgroup's political behavior from different perspectives. *Journal of Baltic Psychology, 2*, 23-33.
- Abstract:** A total of 192 undergraduate students explained actions by a political union that was an out-group in relation to the participants. The between-subjects design included four perspectives: own, outgroup's, outgroup reflected (a judgment of what the out-group members think about the opinion of the participant's group) and student (more distanced from the judgment object) perspective. There was a predominance of psychological (internal) reasons over situational (external) reasons in the explanations of the behavior of the out-group from the own and the outgroup-reflected perspectives, while there were only nonsignificant differences between the two types of reasons when the outgroup's and the student perspectives were used. The results suggested a symmetry in the perception of the divergence between own view and outgroup's view: the same perspective difference was obtained from the participants' perspective and from how the participants thought from the outgroup's perspective.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal perspective, ingroup, outgroup
- Referens:** Axelsson, Ö. (2002). Less is more: Aesthetic appreciation of photographs explored. In T. Kato (Ed.), *IAEA2002: Art and Environment* (pp. 205-208). Osaka, Japan: International Association of Empirical Aesthetics.
- Abstract:** Photographers are taught the 'golden' rules of photographic composition, which aim at controlling how the viewer will be affected by photographs. But, what particulars would have to be combined to make photographs appealing? Or, what perceptual features of photographs are appealing to the viewer? Aesthetic appreciation of 564 photographs was experimentally explored with the aid of 34 undergraduate students. The photographs were sorted in mutually exclusive groups of similar amount of appeal. The participants were free to use as many groups as they wanted (5 - 10 groups were used, mode=9). When finished, they were also to scale each of their own groups with regard to degree of appeal. A visual analogue scale was provided, delimited by "negligible appeal" and "enormous appeal". After the scaling task, qualitative information was collected by interviewing the participants, individually, about their own sorting and scaling strategy. Notably, the majority (73.5%) of the participants appreciated black-and-white photographs to color photographs. Moreover, a photograph with great appeal was reported to evoke strong positive feelings or to communicate otherwise with the viewer; in short, it produced 'a story'. A merely aesthetic photograph was considered to be 'expressionless' in the sense that it did not evoke any particular feeling, thought or emotion. Taken together, the results support the saying: 'less is more'. In order to be appealing, a photograph has to allow the viewer to contribute and fill in. Thus, the viewer takes part in creating the perception of the photograph. In a merely aesthetic photograph (cf. prototypical, Martindale & Moe, 1988), all qualities are known a priori and the viewer plays no role in its perception.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Book (chapter) aesthetic appreciation, appeal, photographs
- Referens:** Backenroth, G. (2002). Hörande värdar och döva gästarbetare. I M. Sjöberg, *Arbetsliv och funktionshinder* (pp. 165-181). Lund: Studentlitteratur.
- Abstract:** Most disabled people are employed in work groups where they constitute the 'underdogs'. Hence, the encounter in working life is not an encounter on equal terms. Work organization and management can contribute to the work situation for deaf employees. Empowerment and diversity may constitute tools which can enlarge the work stage for employees with various disabilities. Practical examples are given from bicultural work groups where deaf and hearing are employed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) empowerment, diversity, deaf
- Referens:** Backenroth-Ohsako, G.A.M., Wennberg, P., & af Klinteberg, B. (in press). Personality and work life: A

comparison between hearing impaired persons and a normal hearing population. *Social Behavior and Personality*, 31.

Abstract: Hearing loss is commonly found amongst the normal population and constitutes a hidden problem in working life. The aim of this study is to compare differences between hearing impaired persons and a control sample of hearing subjects with regard to their work life conditions and personality traits. The investigation group consisted of 41 hearing impaired individuals with a mean age of 49 years. The control sample consisted of 182 subjects with a mean age of 36 years. Overall it was found that subjects in the control sample were more satisfied with their current work situation. However the investigation group reported that they performed well at work and, in comparison to the control sample, they reported a higher level of performance. Furthermore, the personality profiles differed between the two groups. The hearing impaired sample – illustrated by case studies – showed significantly higher levels of muscular tension and psychastenia after controlling for gender and age. The results suggest the need for increased awareness for how work conditions may be experienced when a hearing impairment is present, as well as future practical intervention studies to assist hearing impaired employees to cope with an increasingly demanding work life.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal personality, hearing impairment, work

Referens: Backlund, L., Skåner, Y., [Montgomery, H.](#), Bring, J., & Strender, L.E. (in press). Doctors' decision processes in a drug-prescription task: The validity of rating scales and think-aloud reports. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*.

Abstract: The validity of rating scales and of think-aloud protocols were compared in a medical decision task (treatment of high cholesterol values). Twenty doctors were exposed to six case vignettes. All participants were asked to think aloud and ten of them were also asked to rate their inclination to drug prescription during successive phases of the decision process. Both think-aloud data and ratings indicated an increasing differentiation over time in the inclination to a certain decision between those who finally decided for and against drug prescription, respectively. Think-aloud data seemed to be more sensitive to the directionality of the decision process. The addition of a rating task did not affect the directionality in the think-aloud data. However, rating participants talked more about pharmacological treatment and less about other possible actions. It was concluded that the results generally supported the validity of both think-aloud data and of rating scales as descriptors of decision processes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal decision making, drug prescription

Referens: [Berglund, B.](#) (2002). Master scaling and its applications. In J.A. Da Silva, E.H. Matsushima & N. P. Ribeiro-Filho (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2002* (pp. 40-45). Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: International Society for Psychophysics.

Abstract: Master scaling is a method by which individual perceptual scales may be calibrated and compared on a master scale. For this purpose references are scaled jointly with the target events. It is intended for one-point measurements by different perceivers at different occasions. Two types of applications are empirically demonstrated. Three patients' unique neuropathic pain areas (upper arm, hand or stomach) were made comparable by master scaling the perceived intensity of warmth in these areas with the aid of 32 thenar temperature references. In four residential areas, 106 residents' unique outdoor soundscapes were made comparable by master scaling loudness in the context of seven pink noise references. In master scaling, each perceiver's scaling behavior is assessed for the common references which also constitute the context for the scaling task, the target(s). The reference functions are common to all participants and may be used for testing scaling ability in the study environment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) individual differences, psychophysics, scaling, Fechner Day

Referens: [Berglund, B.](#) (2002). Towards a system for labeling soundscapes supportive to health. In E. Nair (Ed.), *Abstract Guide of the IAAP Congress 2002* (p. 46). Singapore: International Association of Applied Psychology.

Abstract: During the last two decades noise pollution has been increasing. Sustainable development would require a decrease. To accomplish this, nine environmental health principles have been proposed that should guide future noise policy and strategic actions. Current mitigation simply relies on reducing the sound level of noise thus neglecting the perceived qualities of soundscapes. Pleasing urban or suburban soundscapes are neither created by singular noise reduction, nor by providing quietness. A pleasing soundscape would consist of a composition of sounds in space and time resulting from people and their activities, from animals and nature itself, etc., taking into account effects of topography, atmosphere, insertions, etc. In order to design soundscapes we need to know what environmental components to manipulate and how. Therefore, new tools have been developed for characterizing the perceived soundscapes and their correlates, the acoustic soundscapes. Conventional acoustical measurements are unable to capture the soundscape variation in loudness and sound quality at different locations indoors and outdoors in noise exposed residential areas. It is not enough to assess merely individual sound events because the soundscapes are perceived in their entirety, i.e., beyond their sound-event constituents. Soundscapes may be characterized in their entirety as perceptual attribute profiles representing four features: "adverse", "reposing", "affective" and "expressionless". The most outstanding property of residential soundscapes is, however, their "echoey" quality. Since we have cultivated beautiful scenarios, developed impressive architecture and built functional cities, it is now time for "composing" and "labeling" healthy soundscapes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) environmental psychology, noise, psychoacoustics

Referens: [Berglund, B.](#), [Eriksen, C.A.](#), & [Nilsson, M.E.](#) (2002). Perceptual characterization of soundscapes in residential areas. In A. Alippi (Ed.), *The 17th International Congress of Acoustics* (Vol VI, pp. 284-285). Roma, Italy: ICA Srl. [address: ICA Srl, Via Belluno 16, Roma, Italy]

Abstract: Environmental sound is perceived in the context of soundscapes. During structured walks, residents identified sounds and master scaled the loudness of these sounds together with pink noise references. Sounds most frequently discerned in soundscapes were from road traffic, cars, people, birds, buses, and ventilation systems (84-13% of the soundscapes). The perceived loudness was greatest for buses, cars, trucks, road traffic, and motor cycles (71-64 PNeq). Qualitative characterizations of the soundscapes were also made with perceived-attribute profiles. The 69 residents living in apartments in three areas characterized 414 soundscapes in four dimensions: "adverse", "reposing", "affective", and "expressionless". All except one soundscape outdoors were

classified together with the open-window indoor soundscapes at the noisy side of buildings. The exempt outdoor soundscape was classified together with all closed-window indoor soundscapes except for those at the most noisy facades.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) soundscape, master scaling, road-traffic noise

Referens: Berglund, B., Gidlöf Gunnarsson, A., & Job, R.F.S. (2002). Reliability and validity of a sick building syndrome questionnaire. *Archives of the Center for Sensory Research*, 7(2), 83-125.

Abstract: Psychometric properties were determined for a newly developed sick building syndrome (SBS) questionnaire utilized in a longitudinal study including two waves. The 135 respondents were residents in three multi-family apartment buildings afflicted with indoor climate problems. For three target features, the internal consistency expressed as Cronbach α was in the first wave on average good: environment-related perceptions 0.72 (range: 0.62 - 0.81); body-related sensory perceptions 0.91 (range: 0.85 - 0.93); and personality 0.66 (range: 0.36 - 0.87). Corresponding test-retest reliabilities over an interval of 8 to 16 weeks were on average somewhat lower but acceptable: environment-related perceptions 0.67 (range: 0.56 - 0.76); body-related sensory perceptions 0.78 (range: 0.68 - 0.86); and personality 0.64 (range: 0.43 - 0.79). Only the test-retest reliability for the personality tests differed significantly between the two methods utilized for collecting data, the self-completion questionnaires being superior to interviews. Construct validity was grounded in a theory for a pattern of 55 convergent and discriminant inter-scale correlations. This pattern was found to be sound and stable between study waves for both interviews ($r^2=0.81$) and self-completion questionnaires ($r^2=0.86$). The convergent and discriminant validity (between method and groups of randomly assigned residents) was found to be the same for both waves ($r^2=0.76$, $N_r=110$). Considering the three main contributors of variance (different method, different wave, and different residents), this type of validity also reached a remarkable value between waves ($r^2=0.75$, $N_r=220$). These comprehensive findings show that a psychometrically sound and viable SBS questionnaire has been established by which symptoms and other body-site specific perceptions as well as environmental perceptions can be assessed in "sick" buildings. Self-completion questionnaires handed out and collected in person appear to produce psychometric properties, which are better than or equal to those resulting from interviews.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Sick Building Syndrome (SBS), reliability, construct validity

Referens: Berglund, B., Gidlöf Gunnarsson, A., & Job, R.F.S. (2002). Comparison of face-to-face interviews and self-completion questionnaires for assessing the sick building syndrome. *Archives of the Center for Sensory Research*, 7(2), 127-156.

Abstract: The sick building syndrome (SBS) was examined by personally administered self-completion questionnaires and by face-to-face interviews based on the same SBS questionnaire. Out of a sample of 226 households in three apartment buildings with indoor climate problems, 135 residents (*18 years old) agreed to participate in the data-collection method randomly assigned to them. The external response rate was 57% for self-completion and 63% for interviews. The internal response loss was lower in interviews (mean 0.8%; range 0 - 10%) than in self-completion questionnaires (mean 8.0%; range 0 - 24%), which also showed the highest losses for sensitive questions. SBS symptom questions, their onset and relief times and perceptual body-site descriptors all showed a strong directional trend with higher scores for self-completion questionnaires than for interviews. The same significant trend was found for men (but not women), thus, unexpectedly reflecting an interactive effect of data-collection method and gender. Moreover, in self-completion questionnaires both women and men produced higher personality-test scores (more unfavorable answers) than in the interviews. In self-completion, men scored systematically higher than women for symptom-related and personality questions. In interviews, women scored higher than men but there was no gender difference for the personality tests. Furthermore, both women and men had higher symptom scores if the interviewer's and the respondent's gender was the same although the trend was significant only for women. In summary, residents' responses to sensitive questions were particularly affected by method of data collection, and men were more affected than women were. This is supported in that no differences were found for non-sensitive questions, for instance, demographic and verifiable individual factors including indoor-environmental perceptions. It is concluded that the validity of the SBS questionnaire would be improved if a data collection method were developed which combines sets of identified advantages inherent in face-to-face interviews and self-completion in private.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Sick Building Syndrome (SBS), face-to-face interview, self-completion questionnaire

Referens: Berglund, B., Gidlöf Gunnarsson, A., & Nilsson, M.E. (2002). Model-based weighted descriptor profiles utilized for assessing the sick building syndrome. *Archives of the Center for Sensory Research*, 7(2), 157-206.

Abstract: A new person-oriented approach was taken for measuring the sick building syndrome (SBS). It involved four steps: (1) Structural equation modeling (SEM) of perceptual descriptor profiles conducted separately for eyes, upper airways and facial skin; (2) Creating model-based weighted descriptor profiles from sensory-specific latent factors, excluding the general factor; (3) Identifying a "SBS sensitive unit" by cluster analysis of the body-site specific weighted descriptor profiles in a Wave-1 longitudinal data set; and (4) Utilizing Wave-2 (& Wave-1) data for exploring similarities and differences in psychological variables between SBS sensitive and SBS non-sensitive. The results showed that out of 135 residents of apartment buildings with indoor climate problems, 29 were sensitive in one, two or three body sites. Expectedly, profiles of unweighted perceptual descriptors and conventional SBS symptoms were distinguished and verified for the two sensitivity groups in Wave 2 (& Wave 1). Distinct differences were also found in residents' negative-affectivity personality profiles. Although the SBS sensitive unit scored generally higher, particularly in somatization, the subgroups of high and low somatizers reported SBS symptoms equally frequently (in Wave 1 & 2). Conversely, somatization seemed to affect symptom reporting in the SBS non-sensitive. That personality did not afflict the SBS sensitive unit was confirmed in the three-factor structure revealed by principal components analyses of Wave-1 & Wave-2 data. Somatization clustered with the general-symptoms not the personality variables or the sensory-specific symptoms. Thus, personality was not associated with the reporting of sensory-specific symptoms (or the sensory-specific perceptual descriptors). Empirical evidence supports that the SBS sensitive unit is a sound and viable instrument by which "sick" buildings may be identified and potential building-related causes be determined.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Sick Building Syndrome (SBS), perceptual descriptors, structural equation modeling (SEM)

Referens: Berglund, B., Harju, E.-L., Kosek, E., & Lindblom, U. (2002). Tactile and thermal dysfunctions in

fibromyalgia and neuropathic pain patients. In E. Nair (Ed.), *Abstract Guide of the IAAP Congress 2002* (p. 72). Singapore: International Association of Applied Psychology.

Abstract: Perception thresholds, perceived intensity and perceived quality were compared in 21 neuropathic pain patients (11 men and 10 women, mean age: 55 yrs; range: 32-80 yrs) and 18 women with fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS), (mean age: 46 yrs; range: 31-56 yrs). Twelve neuropathic pain patients had peripheral lesions and nine central lesions. Seven of the central lesions were central post-stroke pain (CPSP) patients. All patients scaled the perceived intensity of thermal (Thermotest) and tactile (von Frey hairs) stimuli with the aid of the master scaling procedure including free-number magnitude estimation. The quality of the perceptions were assessed by choosing verbal descriptors from a list. All patients were able to reliably scale perceived intensity at unaffected, as well as pain-affected body areas. In the group with peripheral lesions the perceptual dysfunctions varied within, as well as, between individuals. Peripheral and central lesions were differentiated by (1) perceived quality (2) form of the psychophysical functions, and (3) modalities affected. FMS was characterized by aberrant perceptions in the cold modality, with warmth and touch apparently not affected. Perceptions of paradoxical heat for cold stimulation in the normal temperature range were found for CPSP and FMS patients. The very specific patient profiles of tactile and thermal perceptions obtained by the present methods can be useful in clinical diagnostic work, as well as in clinical research. It is further suggested that perceptions of paradoxical heat for cold stimulation is indicative of centrally induced pain condition.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) fibromyalgia, cutaneous perception, sensory dysfunctions

Referens: Berglund, B., Harju, E.-L., Kosek, E., & Lindblom, U. (2002). Quantitative and qualitative perceptual analysis of cold dysesthesia and hyperalgesia in fibromyalgia. *Pain*, 96, 177-187.

Abstract: Somatosensory perception thresholds, perceived intensity, and quality of perceptions were assessed in 20 women with fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS) and in 20 healthy age-matched female controls. All patients and controls scaled perceived intensity and described perceived quality of randomized thermal (Thermotest) and tactile (von Frey filaments) stimulation. Perceived intensity was scaled by free-number magnitude estimation and interindividual comparability was accomplished by Master Scaling. Perceived quality was assessed by choosing verbal descriptors from a list. Thenar was used as a reference for each modality tested. All patients were able to reliably scale perceived intensity at thenar, as well as in pain-affected body areas. Perception thresholds for cold pain, heat pain, cold-pain tolerance and heat-pain tolerance were significantly lower in patients than controls. For cold and tactile stimulation, the master scaled perceived intensities were significantly higher in patients' pain-affected areas, whereas for warmth/heat stimulation, the intensities were significantly lower. In the qualitative perceptual analysis the most striking and significant finding was the aberration of cold-evoked perceptions in all patients: most stimuli in the range of 30-10 °C were reported as heat or other paresthetic or dysesthetic perceptions. The perceptual quality of warmth, and of touch, did not differ from the controls. Another aberration was observed in the nociceptive range of thermal and of tactile stimulation as significantly more frequent pain-related descriptors than in controls. This indicates a general nociceptive facilitation in addition to the lower thermal pain thresholds. The combination of cold hyperesthesia, cold dysesthesia, and multimodal hyperalgesia suggests a selective pathophysiology at a particular level of integration, possibly in the insular cortex. It is suggested that the aberrations revealed by the supraliminal sensory evaluation may be generic for FMS. Particularly, the aberrations established in all patients for perceived quality and intensity in the cold sensory channel may be an additional diagnostic criterion.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal fibromyalgia, cutaneous perception, sensory dysfunctions

Referens: Berglund, B., Hassmén, P., & Preis, A. (2002). Annoyance and spectral contrast are cues for similarity and preference of environmental sounds. *Journal of Sound and Vibration*, 250, 53-64.

Abstract: Previous research has suggested that perceived similarity is based on primarily cognitive processes, whereas preferences are based to a larger extent on affective processes. This was put to an empirical test utilizing 15 complex sounds as stimuli and 25 subjects for the assessments. Various versions of multidimensional scaling were used as a method of comparison. The results show that data analyses must take into account individual differences in similarity and non-preference. Contrary to the hypothesis expressed, both similarity and non-preference were found to be based mainly on affective responses because a major proportion of the explained variance originated from the perceived annoyance of sound. This was not true for perceived loudness or for the acoustic variables of 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 cause them to be perceived as similar or non-preferred.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal loudness, similarity, preferences

Referens: Berglund, B., Hojan, E., Furmann, A., & Sworek, K. (2002). Attributes of desirable acoustic environments in some rooms. *Archives of Acoustics*, 27(3), 249-255.

Abstract: Normal hearing native Polish speaking subjects were asked to choose attributes of a desirable acoustic environment, which were presented in a list. The subjects were asked to describe the attributes that would be desirable while listening to a lecture hall, reading a book in a living room and listening to a musical performance in concert hall. Results indicate that the methods used to derive the attributes is valid, that women apply more and slightly different attributes than men and some attributes are uniformly used across the environments tested.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal preferences, psychoacoustics, soundscape

Referens: Berglund, B., & Nilsson, M.E. (2002). How is loudness of simultaneous and time-separated traffic noise integrated? In E. Nair (Ed.), *Abstract Guide of the IAAP Congress 2002* (p. 66). Singapore: International Association of Applied Psychology.

Abstract: Perceptual or psychophysical models of total loudness (or total annoyance) reflect views on summation of noise-source emissions ("bottom up") or integration of information derived from noise immission(s), ("top down"). An analysis of data from laboratory and field studies of community noises shows that certain principles of information integration have to be accounted for in the model. These include what type of information is integrated (e.g., loudness of specific noises as heard alone or heard in combination with other noises), to what extent specific noises are partially masked and identified or merge, and what type of time pattern of specific noises exists. From this analysis, it became obvious that loudness- or energy-based psychoacoustical models

have to be reinterpreted in a field framework. In field studies a specific noise in a noise combination may be reported to be louder (or more annoying) than the combined noise. Our theory, which accommodates such "compromise" outcomes, has been tested for highway and train noise with various time overlaps. As predicted, only combinations of unequally loud noises partially or completely separated in time produced compromise but not simultaneously presented noises. Consequently, a mathematical model of total loudness is provided which regards relative apparent on-time of specific noises of combined noise a crucial component of loudness integration. The systematicness of our empirical results supports the idea that compromise reflects loudness (or annoyance) integration principle rather than response bias. It most certainly is a perceptual-cognitive integration process.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) loudness, information, integration

Referens: [Berglund, B., & Nilsson, M.E. \(2002\). Soundscapes perceived indoors and outdoors at quiet and noisy sides of apartment buildings. In A. Selamet, R. Singh & G.C. Maling \(Eds.\), *Inter-Noise 2002. Transportation Noise*. Dearborn, USA: International Institute of Noise Control Engineering \(I-INCE\), Paper N 488. \(available on CD\)](#)

Abstract: The effects of shielding buildings or of insulation and façade reflections on outdoor and indoor soundscapes were assessed in traffic-noise exposed residential areas. The residents of apartments participated in structured listening walks including six listening stations in each of four differently exposed areas. In all, 96 residents repeatedly assessed their own soundscapes with regard to perceived loudness which was master scaled and expressed in pink noise equivalents (PNE). The main results were: (a) The indoor soundscape was considerably greater in perceived loudness at the noisy side than at the quiet side of an apartment although the corresponding difference in various measures of the acoustical soundscape was small (LAeq, LCeq, Zwicker loudness, L10, N10). The same discrepancy between perceptual and acoustical measures was found for perceived "annoyance" as constructed from scales of five adverse perceptual attributes (disturbing, noisy, hard, intrusive, stressful); (b) The indoor-outdoor difference in perceived loudness for the road-traffic noise exposed façade of an apartment building was small although the corresponding difference in the various measures of the acoustical soundscape was large. The same result was again found for perceived "annoyance" as for perceived loudness. Thus, the differences in acoustic levels are not well correlated with the differences in perceived levels. A main conclusion is, therefore, that residents' outdoor and indoor soundscapes may be substantially improved if shielding buildings, insulation and façade reflections are optimized efficiently to meet psychoacoustical rather than current acoustical criteria.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) soundscape, road-traffic noise, loudness

Referens: [Berglund, B., & Zheng, L. \(2002\). Women's chemical sensitivity and chemical exposures indoors and outdoors. In H. Levin \(Ed.\), *Indoor Air 2002* \(vol. 4, pp. 102-107\). Santa Cruz, CA: Indoor Air 2002 Inc.](#)

Abstract: Chemical sensitivity (CS) is a new, controversial phenomenon characterized by a variety of unpleasant, ambiguous symptoms attributed to low-level chemical exposure. Since more women are affected than men, a cross-sectional questionnaire study was conducted in a random sample of 6000 women (18-65 years old). The results were: (1) 28.2% prevalence of self-diagnosed CS; (2) CS cases commonly refer their symptoms to household products and differ from non-CS cases regarding upper-airway and mucosal symptoms; (3) psychological tests show significant differences between non-CS and CS cases; In CS cases, symptoms modify test outcome rather than the reverse; (4) demographic factors are not predictors of CS; (5) age-onset for allergies precedes CS which in turn precedes other environmental syndromes; cases of allergy and environmental syndromes are intermingled with CS. Women's CS may be initiated by environmental exposures, and in this process, many other physical, psychological and social factors may compromise their susceptibility.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) chemical sensitivity, personality, environmental syndromes

Referens: [Bergman, L.R. \(2002\). Studying processes: Some methodological considerations. In L. Pulkkinen & A. Caspi \(Eds.\), *Paths to successful development. Personality in the life course* \(pp. 177-199\). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.](#)

Abstract: The purpose of this chapter is to discuss different approaches for studying processes. Since methods are - or at least should be - intimately related to the theory guiding the research it is natural to start from a meta-theoretical perspective. A powerful general theoretical framework for studying personality in a life-course perspective is provided by the holistic-interactionistic research paradigm as incorporated in the new developmental science. Therefore, the chapter starts with a brief introduction of this framework and how it leads to an interest in studying processes. A very thought-provoking and potentially attractive approach to studying processes is given by emerging methods for studying non-linear dynamical systems (NOLIDS). Some general ideas in NOLIDS are indicated and a few examples given of key concepts that seem relevant in relation to the study of personality. Against this background, the emphasis in current research on what will here be called static statistical methods is questioned and a number of approaches are discussed which stay closer to the process characteristics of the phenomena under study.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) development, process, person-oriented

Referens: [Bergman, L.R., & El-Khoury, B.M. \(in press\). A person-oriented approach: Methods for today and methods for tomorrow. Special Issue of *New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development*.](#)

Abstract: The starting point is the holistic, interactionistic view in which the individual is seen as an organized whole, functioning and developing as a totality. In this view, the importance of patterns of operating factors is emphasized. From this perspective it is clear that a standard variable-oriented approach, focusing on the variable as the theoretical and analytical unit, has limitations. Instead one might prefer a person-oriented approach where the specific pattern of operating factors is the main theoretical and analytical unit. Such an approach is presented here, focusing on the study of individual development. First methodological implications of a holistic-interactionistic perspective are outlined and it is pointed to possible problems with current variable-based methods for studying individual development within this perspective. Then desirable properties of a mathematical model of a phenomenon are discussed. Selected methods for carrying out person-oriented research are overviewed, including observation-grounded methods, theory-grounded methods, and the study of dynamical systems. Finally, some important issues for the person-oriented approach of tomorrow are

presented.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal classification, cluster analysis, holistic

Referens: Bergman, L.R., Magnusson, D., & El-Khouri, B.M. (in press). Studying individual development: A person-oriented approach. Vol. 4 in *Paths through life* (D. Magnusson, Ed.). Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

Abstract: This volume deals with a person-oriented approach for studying individual development in a context where many individuals' development are studied. The aim is to arrive at an understanding of interindividual differences in development. With a person-oriented approach is here meant an approach in which the individual "as a whole" is at focus. The statistical analysis deals usually with patterns of values in relevant variables, believed to reflect the essential properties of the system under study. Hence, in contrast to the ordinary variable-oriented approach, the value pattern, and not the variable, becomes the core theoretical and analytical unit. The theoretical background of the person-oriented approach within the holistic-interactionistic research paradigm is presented and its relation to the new Developmental Science is emphasized. Measurement and the choice of method of analysis are discussed and a basic tool chest for person-oriented analysis is presented. A statistical package, SLEIPNER, for carrying out such analyses is introduced. SLEIPNER is available on the web. The methods and programs are illustrated by an extensive empirical analysis of school adjustment, based on data from the longitudinal research program Individual Development and Adaptation (IDA).

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) longitudinal, development, individual

Referens: Berman, A.H., & Lundberg, U. (2002). Auricular acupuncture in prison psychiatric units: a pilot study. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 106 (Suppl. 412): 152-157.

Abstract: Objectives: The study explores whether auricular acupuncture can be a viable treatment form for inmates in prison psychiatric units.

Method: Inmates in a prison psychiatric unit and in a support unit for violent behavior were offered group treatment with auricular acupuncture three times a week over a period of nine months. Another prison psychiatric unit served as a control group.

Results: Twenty-two inmates received treatment, eleven for over eight weeks. Cortisol levels were higher for inmates in the support unit than for the other two groups. Inmates treated at least 25 times were prescribed fewer psychotropic drugs than controls. Perceived autonomy increased for treated inmates in the psychiatric unit. Inmates treated for over eight weeks experienced improved inner harmony and calm and better clarity over future plans.

Conclusion: Acupuncture is a non-verbal form of treatment appropriate for prison psychiatric units. The treatment facilitates contact and complements other psycho-social treatment forms.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal auricular acupuncture, prison, substance abuse

Referens: Berntsson, L., Lindfors, P., & Lundberg, U. (2002). Linking gender, psychological well-being, physical symptoms, and perceived total workload. In C. Bildt, L. Gonäs & H. Westberg (Eds.), *Women, work and health. Book of abstracts Third International Congress of Women, Work and Health, June 2002* (pp. 62-63). Stockholm: National Institute for Working Life.

Abstract: Health psychology has come to focus on the negative, such as psychological disorder or physical disease, and has consequently neglected positive psychological phenomena including mental health and well being. To study the linkages between health, ill-health, and total workload (including both paid and unpaid work) in women and men, the 18-item measure of Ryff's Psychological well being Scales (RPWB) covering six dimensions of well-being (autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, positive relations with others, purpose in life, and self-acceptance), an inventory of physical symptoms, and a scale assessing perceived total workload were included in a questionnaire. Questionnaires were mailed to stratified samples including white-collar working women and men from four occupational areas: technology and natural science, education, health care and administrative work. Women and men were matched for age, occupational level and family situation. Analyses of data obtained from 743 women and 595 men, aged 32 to 58 years, revealed that women scored significantly ($p < 0.0001$) higher on perceived total workload, stress and conflict between duties, as well as on control over household. Women had also significantly higher scores on self-acceptance, positive relations, personal growth and purpose in life. In contrast, men had significantly higher scores on environmental mastery. Self-acceptance, positive relations with others and environmental mastery were negatively associated with perceived total workload, stress from paid work and conflict, and positively associated with control over household work among both genders. For men, autonomy and stress from paid work and conflict between duties respectively were negatively correlated. In accordance with prior findings, women reported more physical symptoms, including headaches, stomach complaints, sleeplessness, dizziness, backaches, loss of appetite, and pain in the neck and shoulder area, than men ($p < 0.0001$). As expected, symptom reports correlated negatively with all dimensions of RPWB. The finding shows that lower levels of psychological well being are associated with high-perceived workload and physical symptoms. However, the findings show that compared to men, women report higher levels of psychological well being though they score higher on perceived total workload and report more physical symptoms.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) positive psychological functioning, stress, questionnaire

Referens: Borg, E. (2002). Scaling taste perception with category (C) - ratio (R) scales. In J.A. da Silva, E.H. Matsushima, & N.P. Ribeiro-Filho (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2002* (pp. 272-277). Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: The International Society for Psychophysics.

Abstract: Within psychophysics there is a need for knowledge not only about growth functions, but also about "absolute" levels. In this article, the new CR100 scale (Borg & Borg, 1994, 2002) is used on taste perception of citric acid, and compared to Absolute Magnitude Estimation (AME). 24 persons (12 men and 12 women) participated as subjects on two different occasions. Six solutions of citric acid were used with six individually randomized repetitions. Half of the subjects started with CR100 and the other half with AME. Results from both scales could be described equally well by power functions. The exponent obtained with CR100 was $n = 0.88$, and with AME

$n=0.87$. With an additional constant on the stimulus side included in the equation, the exponents were $n=0.77$ and $n=0.70$ respectively. However, lower coefficients of variation for the responses with CR100 indicate that CR100 may be preferable to AME for subjective determinations of levels of intensity.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) scale comparison, sourness, sensation magnitude, Fechner Day

Referens: Borg, E., & Borg, G. (2002). A comparison of AME and CR100 for scaling perceived exertion. *Acta Psychologica*, Vol. 109, issue 2, p. 157-175.

Abstract: In psychophysical studies of the relation between perceived magnitude and physical stimulus, interest has focused on the preciseness of growth functions. Very little interest has been devoted to natural levels of an "absolute" character and to the validity of direct measurements. In this article, the Category (C) Ratio (R) scaling methodology, developed by Gunnar Borg (Borg, 1973, 1977, 1982), is presented together with a new CR scale: the CR100 scale. In an experiment on perceived exertion, CR100 was compared with Absolute Magnitude Estimation (AME). Perceived exertion has the advantage of having easily measured physiological variables that can function as validity criteria. Thirty two persons (16 men and 16 women) participated as subjects on two different occasions, and the presentation order was counterbalanced. Results from CR100 and AME could be described equally well with psychophysical functions. The exponents obtained with CR100 were $n=1.60$ for women and $n=1.69$ for men, and the corresponding exponents for AME were $n=1.60$ for women and $n=1.46$ for men (with a "noise" constant included in the function). ANOVA showed that CR100 could make the predicted differentiation between sexes, whereas AME could not. This drawback with AME was also found when using the methods to predict working capacity.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal psychophysics, scaling, perceived exertion

Referens: Borg, G. (2001). Rating Scales for Perceived Physical Effort and Exertion. In W. Karwowski (Ed.) *International Encyclopedia of Ergonomics and Human Factors* (pp. 538-541). London and New York: Taylor and Francis.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) rating scale, perceived exertion, ergonomics

Referens: Borg, G. (2002). Basic principles in "Level-Anchored-Ratio-Scaling". In J. Da Silva, E. Matsushima, N. Ribeiro-Filho (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2002* (pp. 266-271). Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics. Rio de Janeiro: Editora Legis Summa Ltda.

Abstract: A presentation is given of the main principles of "Level-Anchored Ratio Scaling," worked out by G. Borg together with E. Borg. Important differences from Stevens' "ratio scaling" methods are pointed out. For Stevens, scaling meant determinations of relative S-R-functions for different modalities. No requirements were made for measuring "absolute" levels of intensity. A great advantage with the new scaling method is that "ratio (R) scaling" is combined with simple "category (C) ratings" for direct determinations of levels of intensity. The CR scales are constructed to yield responses growing linearly with those obtained by ordinary "ratio scaling" methods. Borg's "range model" is an important ingredient together with the utilization of a suitable size of the subjective dynamic range. Verbal anchors are placed on a continuous, numerical ratio scale that covers the total range. The anchors are posited in such a way that there is a congruence in meaning between the verbal anchors and the numbers. One important CR scale, the centiMax (cM) scale (CR100), is shown. There is clear evidence for the value of this kind of "natural scaling" in comparison to AME.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) psychophysics, scaling, level-anchored, Fechner Day

Referens: Borg, G. (2002). Applications of natural scaling in medicine and sports: Demonstration of estimations of functional capacity. In J. Da Silva, E. Matsushima, N. Ribeiro-Filho (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2002* (pp. 289-294). Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics. Rio de Janeiro: Editora Legis Summa Ltda.

Abstract: Problems in psychophysical scaling and quantitative semantics are discussed. A simple experiment is presented showing that a verbal expression without a numerical anchoring can be used for prediction of a performance outside the range of the level of intensity associated with the expression. Thirty subjects had to squeeze a dynamometer according to their concept of a "strong" effort. Afterwards they gave a maximal performance. By using previous knowledge of the relation between "strong" and "maximal," and the exponent of the S-R function, a prediction of maximal performance was made. Very high reliability coefficients were found as well as a validity coefficient between predicted and obtained max values of 0.92. The study shows that verbal expressions may not only be rank-ordered but possess intrinsic properties enabling quantitative calculations. They can thus be used as multiplicative constants and be placed at certain positions along the subjective dynamic range.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) natural scaling, somatic symptoms, muscular strength, Fechner Day

Referens: Bylin, S., & Christianson, S.-Å. (2002). Characteristics of malingered amnesia: Consequences of withholding vs. distorting information on later memory of a crime event. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*. Vol 7(1), Feb 2002, pp. 45-61.

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. This study investigated how different kinds of simulation of memory impairment affect later genuine memory performance. 76 college students (mean age 29.7 yrs) were tested as perpetrators after having read a story about 'themselves' committing a violent crime. There were 4 groups and 2 test occasions. At the 1st test occasion, 1 group was tested on what they actually recalled, a 2nd group was not tested at all, while the 2 remaining groups were asked to simulate memory impairment by making either omission or commission errors. At the 2nd test occasion, all groups responded genuinely. Different kinds of simulation had 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.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal malingered amnesia, memory, violent crime

Referens: Bäckman, L., Wahlin, Å., Small, B.J., Herlitz, A., Winblad, B., & Fratiglioni, L. (in press). Cognitive functioning in aging and dementia: The Kungsholmen Project. *Aging, Neuropsychology and Cognition*.

Abstract: In this article, we will present data from the Kungsholmen Project (KP) - a population-based longitudinal study involving individuals living in the Kungsholmen parish in Stockholm, Sweden, who were 75 years and older in 1987. The general aim of the KP is to study the aging process from medical, psychological, and social perspectives, with special focus on neurodegenerative disorders. The KP involves five times of assessment spanning a period of 13 years. The general purpose of this article is to describe findings pertaining to cognitive functioning in aging and dementia. The review is organized into three broad domains: (a) normal aging, (b) dementia, and (c) the transition from normal aging to dementia.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal dementia, normal aging, longitudinal

Referens: Chirumbolo, A., & Hellgren, J. (in press). Individual and organizational consequences of job insecurity: A European study. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*.

Abstract: The increased flexibility on the labor market has given rise to feelings of job insecurity in many individuals. The stress literature suggests that the fear of losing one's job could be as detrimental as losing the job itself, and numerous studies indicate that job insecurity may indeed have important consequences for both the individual and the organization. However, the effects of job insecurity on short-term consequences are typically larger than those on long-term consequences. Therefore, the aim of this paper was to investigate if short-term consequences (job satisfaction and organizational commitment) mediate the impact of job insecurity on long-term outcomes (mental health complaints and turnover intention). Survey data from four European countries show that the effect of job insecurity on turnover intention is mediated by organizational commitment and job satisfaction. In contrast, it appears that work attitudes partially mediate the effect of job insecurity on mental health complaints.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal job insecurity, work attitudes, turnover intention

Referens: Christensen, H., & Lundberg, U. (2002). Musculoskeletal disorders, psychosocial factors and computer work. *Work & Stress, 15*, 89-93.

Abstract: During the last decade the frequency of employees using a computer in their work has increased dramatically in the industrialized countries. Despite the low level of physical load, a great number of computer users contract musculoskeletal disorders, such as neck, shoulder, arm and back pain problems.

In 1998, the European Commission funded a three-year project named "Prevention of Muscular Disorders in Operation of Computer Input Devices" (PROCID, Contract No. BMH4-CT98-3903). This project aimed at researching the background of chronic muscular pain and at suggesting actions in order to prevent the development of such disorders in computer users.

In a special issue of the journal *Work & Stress*, research from the PROCID project is presented in order to a better understanding of epidemiological, organizational and psychological aspects of computer work exposures.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal computer work, health problems, recommendations

Referens: Darreh-Shori, T., Almkvist, O., Guan, Z., Garlind, A., Strandberg, B., Svensson, A.L., Soreq, H., Hellström-Lindahl, E., & Nordberg, A. (2002). Sustained cholinesterase inhibition in Alzheimer's disease patients receiving rivastigmine for 12 months. *Neurology, 59*, 563-572.

Abstract: Objective: To study the long-term dual inhibitory effects of rivastigmine on acetylcholinesterase (AChE) and butyrylcholinesterase (BuChE) in patients with AD.

Methods: Eleven patients with mild AD received rivastigmine for 12 months. Cholinesterase (ChE) activities in the CSF and plasma were assessed colorimetrically. Immunoblot analysis was used to evaluate AChE isoforms. Neuropsychiatric tests were performed throughout the study.

Results: At 12 months, the mean dose of rivastigmine was 8.6 mg/d and specific activities of ChE in the CSF were lower than baseline values (by 36% for AChE and 45% for BuChE), correlating with parallel reductions in the plasma (27% for AChE and 33% for BuChE). The reduction of specific activities in the CSF, but not in the plasma, appeared to be dependent on the dose and duration of treatment. Scores of some of the neuropsychological tests associated with memory and attention were correlated with both plasma and CSF AChE and BuChE inhibition for up to 6 months. Immunoblot analysis revealed up-regulation of the "read-through" AChE isoform (AChE-R), whereas levels of the synaptic isoform were unchanged.

Conclusions: Rivastigmine causes persistent inhibition of AChE and BuChE in CSF as well as plasma. The persistent CSF inhibition contrasts with earlier findings after long-term treatment by the reversible ChE inhibitor tacrine, which demonstrated increased AChE activity in the CSF but not in the blood. Rivastigmine's effects on the preferential up-regulation of the AChE-R isoform may have a favorable effect on disease stabilization.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal

Referens: De Witte, H., & Näswall, K. (in press). 'Objective' versus 'subjective' job insecurity: Consequences of temporary work for job satisfaction and organizational commitment in four European countries. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*.

Abstract: This contribution analyses whether temporary work and (the subjective perception of) job insecurity are associated with a reduction in job satisfaction and organizational commitment, as proposed in the literature. An interaction between temporary work and job insecurity is also tested. Data from four European countries

(Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and Sweden) are used to test the robustness of the hypotheses. The results show that temporary work is not associated with a reduction in job satisfaction and organizational commitment. Job insecurity is associated with a lower score on both outcome variables, as hypothesized. In two countries, an interaction was found: job insecurity was only associated with a reduction in job satisfaction and organizational commitment among workers with a permanent contract, suggesting that the psychological contract was violated for this category of workers.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal temporary work, job satisfaction, organizational commitment

Referens: Dixon, R.A., Bäckman, L., & Nilsson, L.-G. (Eds.). (in press). *New frontiers in cognitive aging*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Abstract: This book contains 17 chapters in five different sections. One single introductory chapter is included in the first section. In this chapter Dixon and Nilsson discuss what the frontiers of cognitive aging are. The second section contains chapters by Denise Park, Christopher Herzog, David F. Hultsch, and Leah Light, who discuss new theoretical orientations in cognitive aging. The third section is on new directions in the cognitive neuroscience of aging with chapters by Naftali Raz, Lars Nyberg, Lars Bäckman, and Roberto Cabeza. The fourth section, on biological and health effects on cognitive aging, includes chapters by Ulman Lindenberger, Helene Christensen, Nancy L. Pedersen, Agneta Herlitz, Åke Wahlén, Peter Graf, and Paul Verhaeghen. In the final section Daniel R. Birch discusses research directions, perspectives, and imperatives for the future.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) cognition, memory, aging

Referens: Dåderman, A.M. (2002). *Personality traits and psychopathy (PCL-R) in male juvenile delinquents*. Doctoral dissertation. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University.

Abstract: State-administered correctional institutions in Sweden take care of approximately 600 juvenile delinquents every year. The treatment for these institutionalized young people is based mainly on environmental programs and milieu therapy.

Fifty-six conduct-disordered juvenile delinquents (mean age 17 years) from four institutions were studied with respect to their personality traits, and the prevalence of psychopathy (measured by the Hare Psychopathy Checklist – Revised, PCL-R). The reliability and validity of commonly used personality inventories, particularly psychopathy-related personality traits, included in Schalling's psychopathy model (1978), were examined by studying the relationships between personality traits and psychopathy (PCL-R), the occurrence of previous treatment occasions, and relapse into crime. Four groups: the delinquent subjects, a group of high sensation-seekers (air force pilot recruits), and two groups of normal young males, completed a number of personality inventories. These were the Karolinska Scales of Personality (KSP), the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, and the Zuckerman Sensation-seeking Scales. Degree of psychopathy was rated according to the modified version of the PCL-R, designed to be used with young people (Fort, Hart, & Hare, 1990). Both variable-oriented (factor analysis, MANOVA) and person-oriented statistical methods (cluster analysis) were applied. As expected, most personality traits in the delinquent subjects deviated from published norms and from our control groups. The delinquent subjects showed a high level of pathology or vulnerability for developing mental disorders (such as substance abuse). About 60% of the delinquent subjects had scores above 30 on the PCL-R, and were thus classified as psychopaths according to the manual. Further, 73% had scores between 27 and 40, indicating a high level of psychopathy. Delinquent subjects showed a different pattern of sensation-seeking behavior than air force pilot recruits and normal adolescent subjects, and differed also in other personality traits. They had a low level of socialization, indicating a lack of ability to take the role of the generalized other, and a tendency to impulsiveness, somatic anxiety and extraversion-sociability. The construct validity (convergent and divergent) of the KSP scales was found to be adequate. Some of the personality traits in delinquent subjects, however, showed a different correlation pattern than that found in normal people. Some of the basic scales from the KSP had high reliability, but many were not reliable when used on delinquent subjects. Four factors were extracted using the maximum likelihood method. No correlations were found between psychopathy-related personality scale scores and the PCL-R scores. Finally, cluster analysis of the reliable and valid psychopathy-related personality traits from the KSP (Impulsiveness, Monotony avoidance, Socialization, Verbal aggression, and Somatic anxiety) identified seven different clusters of delinquent subjects. The uncertain validity of some personality traits (e.g., psychoticism or detachment), the poor reliability of many of the KSP scales (e.g., Guilt, Suspicion, and Inhibition of aggression) when used on this population, together with some minor limitations of the studies (e.g., sample size) are discussed.

In conclusion, the high prevalence of psychopathy in the present sample of male delinquent subjects may have important clinical treatment implications, particularly since some researchers have suggested that milieu therapy increases relapse rates into crime in adult psychopaths. Hopefully, appropriate assessment of personality traits and psychopathy (in addition to obvious routine assessments of mental disorders, such as substance abuse or disabilities such as dyslexia), supervision, and the implementation of effective correctional programs, may prevent young people with deviant personalities from aggravating their deviant style of living.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation psychopathy (PCL-R), juvenile delinquents, personality traits

Referens: Dåderman, A.M. (2002). Klinisk användning och missbruk av bensodiazepiner med fokus på flunitrazepam. [Clinical use, and abuse of benzodiazepines, particularly flunitrazepam.] I G. Holmberg, A.M. Dåderman, B. Jonasson, L.E. Ingerloo, E. Bjerke, A. Carlstedt, J. Ahlner & M. Kristiansson. *Lugnande medel som oroar [Sedative substances that make us anxious]* (pp. 29-43). Stockholm: Fritzes.

Abstract: This chapter presents the extent and character of benzodiazepine use and abuse in Sweden. More than 20 drugs that are available and approved in Sweden are classified as benzodiazepines. They are mainly used as sedatives. Dependent on the active ingredient, the drugs may be classified into eight categories, the most common being diazepam, flunitrazepam, lorazepam, and oxazepam. In the product information for some benzodiazepine compounds it is emphasised that the drugs are intended for short-term treatment and that they are addictive, particularly in patients on long-term treatment and at high doses. It is further stated that particular caution is warranted when treating patients with impaired general health or patients with substance abuse. Withdrawal from benzodiazepine use often leads to problems in the form of sleeplessness, worry, headaches, etc, but also muscle- and stomach spasms may occur as well as altered degrees of consciousness, and, in rare cases, delirium and convulsions. Anterograde amnesia is a well-established effect of benzodiazepines; flunitrazepam (e.g., Rohypnol) has superior amnesic qualities. This chapter highlights several epidemiological methods for estimating abuse of benzodiazepines in Sweden. The results show that this category of substance abuse is common and that flunitrazepam is particularly abused in young people.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) benzodiazepines, anterograde amnesia, abuse

Referens: [Dåderman, A.M. \(2002\). Flunitrazepam och kriminalitet – internationella erfarenheter – en litteraturstudie. \[Flunitrazepam and criminality –some international experiences – a review.\] I G. Holmberg, A.M. Dåderman, B. Jonasson, L.E. Ingerloo, E. Bjerke, A. Carlstedt, J. Ahlner & M. Kristiansson. *Lugnande medel som oroar \[Sedative substances that make us anxious\]* \(pp. 108-118\). Stockholm: Fritzes.](#)

Abstract: Several Swedish and international studies have suggested a certain association between use of benzodiazepines, particularly flunitrazepam, and unprovoked (exaggerated) violence and anterograde amnesia. In the majority of such cases, the benzodiazepine compound involved was one of several intoxicants. The combination with alcohol was most frequent, but concomitant use of other drugs such as heroin, methadon and marijuana, was common. In this context, particular attention is in many parts of the world paid to young people as an especially vulnerable category.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) flunitrazepam, violence, anterograde amnesia

Referens: [Dåderman, A.M. \(2002\). Vidtagna åtgärder internationellt. \[Some international legal interventions.\] I G. Holmberg, A.M. Dåderman, B. Jonasson, L.E. Ingerloo, E. Bjerke, A. Carlstedt, J. Ahlner & M. Kristiansson. *Lugnande medel som oroar \[Sedative substances that make us anxious\]* \(pp. 119-121\). Stockholm: Fritzes.](#)

Abstract: A survey was made of internationally reported measures aimed at limiting the availability of these drugs. The problems associated with flunitrazepam and criminality have been in focus in numerous countries. Measures have been introduced to limit their availability, for instance in the form of information about the possible hazards of the drugs, or by having them classified as narcotics, and in some cases by prohibiting the sale of such drugs. A considerable reduction in the availability of any drug, for example the flunitrazepam compounds, would demand international collaboration with simultaneous deregistration or prohibition in most countries – an issue that could possibly be raised within the framework of the European Union since the illegal market is predominant.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) flunitrazepam, abuse, international collaboration

Referens: [Dåderman, A.M., Fredriksson, B., Kristiansson, M., Nilsson, L.-H., & Lidberg, L. \(2002\). Violent behavior, impulsive decision-making and anterograde amnesia while intoxicated with flunitrazepam and alcohol or other drugs: a case study in forensic psychiatric patients. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law, 30*, 238-251.](#)

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, impulsive decision-making, and amnesia in male forensic psychiatric patients who were intoxicated predominantly with FZ, to increase knowledge of the abuse of FZ in vulnerable subjects. We studied five forensic psychiatric patients, 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 to have empathy with their victims. Our observations support the view that FZ abuse can lead to serious violent behavior in subjects characterized by vulnerable personality traits, and that this effect is confounded by the concurrent use of alcohol or other drugs. It is evident that FZ causes anterograde amnesia. Previous research and the results presented herein allow us to draw the following conclusion: on the basis of the neuropsychopharmacologic properties of FZ, legal decisions, such as declaring FZ an illegal drug, are needed in countries where it is now legal.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal flunitrazepam, violence, forensic psychiatry

Referens: [Dåderman, A.M., & Kristiansson, M. \(in press\). Degree of psychopathy – implications for treatment in male juvenile delinquents. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*.](#)

Abstract: We have assessed psychopathy (PCL-R) in male juvenile delinquents with the aim of discussing treatment strategies. We studied 56 male juvenile delinquents whose ages ranged from 14 to 20 years, with a mean of 17 years (SD=1.2) from four youth correctional institutions in Sweden. All of the young people had shown early onset of conduct disorder. The modified version of the Hare Psychopathy Checklist – Revised (PCL-R), designed to be used with young people (Forth, Hart, & Hare, 1990), was used to assess psychopathy. The mean PCL-R score was 29.3 in this sample (SD=7.8), and 73% had scores between 27 and 40, indicating high degree of psychopathy; 59% of the participants had scores above 30, and, according to the manual, were classified as psychopaths. The results indicate that psychopathy is common in male juvenile delinquents, and that degree of psychopathy may have implications for early intervention strategies in male adolescents with conduct disorder.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal psychopathy (PCL-R), juvenile delinquents, treatment

Referens: [Dåderman, A.M., & Lidberg, L. \(2002\). Relapse in violent crime in relation to cerebrospinal fluid monoamine metabolites \(5-HIAA, HVA and HMPG\) in male forensic psychiatric patients convicted of murder: a 16-year follow-up. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 106 Suppl 412*, 71-74.](#)

Abstract: Objective: Our purpose was to investigate if low levels of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) monoamine metabolites of 5-HIAA, HVA and HMPG predict relapse in violent crimes.

Method: Relapse in crime and level of CSF monoamine metabolites (5-HIAA, HVA and HMPG) was studied in a group of 29 murderers. The follow-up was 16 years.

Results: Fourteen of the 29 murderers were convicted of crime; nine of them committed violent crimes; one was convicted of a new murder. The differences in mean CSF monoamine metabolites were lower in subjects who relapsed into any type of crime, but only the difference in mean CSF HVA was statistically significant.

Conclusion: The risk to commit new murder is very small in males who earlier have been convicted of murder. Low levels of CSF HVA is associated with an increased risk for relapse in any type of crime.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal monoamines (5-HIAA, HVA, HMPG), relapse in crime, forensic psychiatry

Referens: [Eisler, A.D.](#) (in press). The human sense of time: Biological, cognitive, and cultural considerations. In R. Buccheri & M. Saniga (Eds.), *The nature of time: Geometry, Physics and Perception*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Abstract: Psychological (subjective) time is the feeling of how time is passing, how much time seems to have gone by. Our inner clocks, most often circadian, are postulated as basic to our sense of internal time. Light seems to be the most prominent zeitgeber, or time giver, of biological rhythms. Most blind people respond to the same circadian rhythm as sighted people, presumably because social cues convey sufficient time-of-day information. The relationship between psychological (subjective, perceived) time and the universal objective (physical, clock) time depends not only on the biological time sense, but also on age, gender, personality, cognitive ability, learning, culture, physical and social environment, and so on. Disruption of psychological time is a central feature of many kinds of psychopathology, for instance in certain individuals with organic brain lesions, in schizophrenics, in depressive patients, etc. Disruption of psychological time, or of the time sense, influences behavior and leads to an impairing of the sense of identity, thereby giving rise to the feeling of depersonalization. Some results from my empirical research are presented in terms of biological, cognitive, developmental, and psychopathological factors.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) brain, internal clock, schizophrenics

Referens: [Eisler, A.D.](#) (2002). Subjective time in a psychopathological perspective. In *The Nature of Time*, p. 2. NATO Advanced Research Workshop. Tatranska Lomnica, Slovakia: Astronomical Institute, The Slovak Academy of Sciences, May 21-24, 2002.

Abstract: Psychological time is more than a perception; it is an important component of self-awareness and plays a key coordinating role for other mental functions. Distortion of perceptual senses, such as vision and hearing, although upsetting, do not wreak as great a psychological havoc as that induced by time distortions. Time distortion may be a manifestation of mental illness or brain damage. A classical view is that light is the primary zeitgeber (time giver). Biological rhythms seem to be the most rudimentary timing mechanisms of living organisms. Actually, what is probably the most persuasive indication of a biologically based time sense comes from evidence of a completely different kind, namely the ability of animals to judge intervals of time [H. Eisler, 1984, 1989, 1990]. An important aspect of time perception studies lies within the psychiatric realm. For instance, it is argued that disruption of psychological time (or of the sense of time) is a central feature of many kinds of psychopathology. According to this view these disruptions are not only symptoms of the psychological disorders, but can also serve to perpetuate them. Disruption of psychological time is observed for instance in patients with brain lesions, in schizophrenics, depressive patients, etc. In general, depressive patients: 1) tend to orient to the past, 2) tend to shorten their future extensions and prolong their past extensions, and 3) seem to feel time passing slowly. Consequently, identity and temporal perspective are fundamental integrative cognitions of human experience. Thus, temporal disintegration or disruption of psychological time, or of the sense of time, influences behavior and induces depersonalization and discontinuity of temporal perspective. These, in turn, give rise to impairment of the sense of identity and finally lead to depersonalization. Schizophrenia is generally regarded as a disorder of cognition. The research literature on time perception has often suggested that schizophrenics have a disturbed sense of time, and that the schizophrenic's ability to estimate time is disrupted. Minkowski stated as early as 1927 that extreme distortion of subjective time was the central symptom of schizophrenia. Fraisse (1967) on the other hand pointed out that what seems to be selectively affected in schizophrenics is the feeling of time (Zeitgefühl) and not the biological clock (Zeitsinn) or the notion of time. Therefore studies on subjective (psychological) time in schizophrenics may lead to better understanding of the cognitive processes and of the vulnerability factors of experiencing time and of time-structuring behavior, which is important knowledge as to how the schizophrenic individuals orient themselves in time and space. Some results from my empirical research on schizophrenics are presented and discussed in terms of biological and cognitive factors, particularly with a view to cognitive impairment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings cognitive impairment, schizophrenics, time distortion

Referens: [Eisler, A.D.](#), [Eisler, H.](#), & [Yoshida, M.](#) (in press). Perception of human ecology: Cross-cultural and gender comparisons. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*.

Abstract: This study examined cultural and gender influences on attitudes, beliefs, opinions, and perceived risk factors in human ecology; further, on the level of knowledge about nature and the environment, and finally, on behavior affecting the environment. Subjects from Japan, Germany, Sweden, and the United States completed a survey scale consisting of seven components: 1) image of the sea, 2) image of the mountain, 3) image of the river, 4) sea affairs score, 5) environmental attitudes scale, 6) environmental knowledge scale, and 7) environmental behavior scale. Cultural differences revealed by the analyses included the following: 1) the Japanese group rated the sea, the mountain and the river as less pleasant than did the other three groups, 2) the Japanese had the highest scores in environmental knowledge and the Americans the lowest, 3) the German group had the lowest sea affairs scores, and 4) both the German and the Swedish participants described and evaluated their behavior as most protective and the Japanese as least protective of the environment. Gender differences were also obtained, between as well as within cultures. Compared with male subjects, female subjects across countries perceived the risk factors as more serious as regards ecological and environmental problems, the global instability caused by economic nationalism, and the growing gap between rich and poor nations. Male subjects showed higher environmental knowledge, whereas females showed higher motivation for ecological thinking and behavior. These findings are discussed in terms of culture, gender and cognition.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal attitudes, culture, ecology, gender, risk

Referens: [Eisler, A.D.](#), [Eisler, H.](#), & [Yoshida, M.](#) (2002). Perception of nature: Scale values and cultural response bias. In J.A. Silva, E. Matsushima & N. Ribeiro-Filho (Eds.), *International Society for Psychophysics*, 18 (pp. 344-349). Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: Editora Legis Summa Ltda.

Abstract: The human relationship with nature is an important line of research across many disciplines and involves understanding of our biological roots, environmental behavior, learning, culture, etc. Our contribution was to study how culture and cultural values influence and affect the perception of nature. In this paper we

investigated the perception of nature in a cross-cultural and gender perspective. Our goals in this study were 1) to examine the differences and similarities of perception of nature focused on image of the sea, of the mountain and of the river, by comparing collectivistic and individualistic cultures, 2) to investigate possible gender differences, and 3) to study the properties of the employed scales and their implications. University students from Japan, Germany, Sweden, and the United States (N=1317) completed a scale consisting of three components: 1) image of the sea, 2) image of the mountain, and 3) image of the river. The Japanese group rated the sea, the mountain and the river as less pleasant than did the other three groups. A plausible explanation of this result is response bias. In fact, researchers in psychophysics have tended to disregard the possible effects of culture on judgments and response scales. Furthermore, the female students across cultures perceived the sea, the mountain and the river as more beautiful, romantic, and pleasant than did the male students. These findings are discussed in terms of culture, gender, cognition and psychophysical scaling.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) cognition, psychophysics, scaling

Referens: [Eisler, H.](#) (in press). The parallel-clock model: A tool for quantification of experienced duration. In R. Buecheri & M. Saniga (Eds.), *The nature of time: Geometry, Physics and Perception*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Abstract: Subjective, psychological, experienced time (duration) practically never agrees with clock time. Psychophysics, instead of regarding this as error, constructs subjective scales and relates these to the physical scales. For almost all modalities the psychophysical function proved to be a power function, in its simplest form $S = kP^n$, where S denotes subjective, P physical magnitude, and the exponent n is characteristic for the pertinent modality. The exponent is, e.g., about .6 for loudness (vs. sound pressure), 1.5 for heaviness, and .9 for time (durations in the second range). One common psychophysical method is to ask an observer to halve or double a sensation. From the empirically found linearity between set ratios and standards the power function can be derived mathematically. However, psychophysical scaling experiments are based on observers' conception of numbers, like 1/2 or 2, the epistemological status of which is not quite clear. The parallel-clock model provides an elegant solution of this problem. It builds on duration reproduction, that is, a standard of a certain duration is indicated by, e.g., noise, and after a short pause (a silent interval) the noise resumes and is terminated by the observer when s/he experiences that the noise after the pause has lasted as long as the standard duration. The reproduced duration is a linear function of the standard duration, entailing a power function for subjective time, too. According to the parallel-clock model the total subjective duration (standard + reproduction, that is, the duration from the onset of the standard to the offset of the reproduction) is accumulated in one sensory register ("internal clock"), and the subjective counterpart of the reproduction is accumulated in another. The observer experiences the two durations to be of the same length when the difference between the total subjective duration and the subjective duration of the reproduction equals the subjective duration of the reproduction. Accordingly, the subjective reproduced duration is half of the subjective total duration. In this way the for scaling necessary number (here 1/2) is introduced by means of the model rather than by the observer. The parallel-clock model, which thus makes quantification of subjective duration possible, was tested empirically both in humans and rats. After a detailed mathematical description certain applications of the model on experimental data will be mentioned.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) duration, mathematical modeling, subjective time

Referens: [Eisler, H.](#) (2002). The measurement of sensation and the Parallel-Clock Model. In *The Nature of Time*, p. 5. NATO Advanced Research Workshop. Tatranska Lomnica, Slovakia: Astronomical Institute, The Slovak Academy of Sciences, May 21-24, 2002.

Abstract: We can regard an organism as an instrument for measuring physical stimuli, comparable to, for instance, a balance. Stimuli produce sensory experiences ("sensations") and these sensations can be scaled, that is, measured. However, most often our sensory (subjective) experiences do not agree with the corresponding physical measures. Not only is the scatter much greater than in physical measurements; there are also systematic differences. The area in psychology that deals with the relation of subjective, psychological, to physical measures is called psychophysics. However, the main topic of this paper is the measurement of experienced time (duration), using the Parallel-Clock Model with its two sensory register ("clocks"), a model that has both theoretical and empirical implications.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings duration, psychophysics, sensation

Referens: [Eisler, H., & Eisler, A.D.](#) (2002). Time perception: Unexpected invariances. In J.A. Da Silva, E. Matsushima & N. Ribeiro-Filho (Eds.), *International Society for Psychophysics*, 18 (p. 104). Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: Editora Legis Summa Ltda.

Abstract: In an experiment with 120 subjects we examined the difference between prospective and retrospective subjective duration. In the prospective condition the subject knows beforehand that s/he will be requested to make duration judgments. In the retrospective condition, on the other hand, the subject is unaware of the fact that s/he will be required to make duration judgments. Thus first in the retrospective condition each subject individually reproduced one out of ten different durations, ranging from 1.3 to 20 s and indicated by noise. Thereafter the same subjects prospectively reproduced six times each standard (reference) duration, in order to determine the parameter values in the psychophysical power function. In an attempt to quantify and explain the difference between prospective and retrospective subjective duration we introduced either a multiplicative or an additive "correction term" and applied three models for duration reproduction, separately for each one of the 120 subjects, using their individual parameter values. The Parallel-Clock Model together with the additive correction term (the same for all subjects) could best account for the retrospective data. The result implies the following invariances: 1) over models: the Parallel-Clock Model holds for both prospective and retrospective duration reproduction, 2) over sessions: unchanged individual parameter values during the experimental session, and 3) over subjects: the correction factor is common to all subjects.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) duration, prospective, retrospective

- Referens:** Ekehammar, B., Zuber, I., & Simonsson-Sarnecki, M. (2002). The Defence Mechanism Test (DMT) revisited: Experimental validation using threatening and non-threatening pictures. *European Journal of Personality*. Vol 16(4), 283-294.
- Abstract:** Although the Defence Mechanism Test (DMT) has been in use for almost half a century, it is still unclear what it actually measures. The psychodynamic theory on which the test is based states that the threatening DMT pictures activate various defence mechanisms. To test this proposition, the original DMT pictures were redrawn by a professional artist, changing the emotional content without altering the structural properties. In this way, a neutral and a friendly variant were shaped. 60 participants (aged 19-48 yrs) were randomly assigned to the threatening, neutral, and friendly stimulus conditions. In contrast to predictions made from psychodynamic theory, that the threatening picture would activate more 'signs of defence' than the others, the results disclosed that the three conditions activated the same amounts of 'signs of defence' and the same levels of various perceptual thresholds. Thus, rather than capturing psychodynamic defence mechanisms, the results suggest that the DMT taps perceptual or information processing difficulties in correct identification of brief stimulus exposures regardless of their emotional contents.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal cognitive processes, defense mechanisms, personality measures
- Referens:** Engelberg, E., & Christianson, S.-Å. (2002). Stress, trauma, and memory. In Eisen, M.L. (Ed). *Memory and suggestibility in the forensic interview. Personality and clinical psychology series* (pp. 143-163). Mahwah, NJ, US: Lawrence Erlbaum Associate Publishers.
- Abstract:** Presents case illustrations of individuals' memory (or lack thereof) for distressing and oftentimes traumatic personal experiences. The authors also discuss how memory processes and coping mechanisms may account for the sometimes unique, surprising characteristics of memory for traumatic events. Over the years the literature has revealed numerous inconsistencies concerning the degree to which emotional events are well or poorly retained in memory. Despite the discrepancies, there are also points of commonality across studies using different methodological approaches. These common points should be useful in guiding our interpretations of speculative judgments and scientific facts.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) trauma, memory, amnesia
- Referens:** Eriksson, A., Sverke, M., & Hellgren, J. (2002). *Sammanslagning av tjänstemannaförbund: Motiv, hinder och effekter. Teknisk rapport för enkätdatainsamling 2002. [White-collar union mergers: Motives, barriers, and effects. A technical report of the questionnaire data collection 2002.]* Rapporter från Psykologiska institutionen, Stockholms universitet, Nr. 114/2002.
- Abstract:** Union mergers – defined as the amalgamation of at least two trade unions where at least one of them give up their identity – are today considered an important tool to an effective, rationalised and revitalised trade union movement by union leaders all over the world. After a significant peak in fusions within the Swedish trade union during the 1960- and early 1970s, the trend of union mergers diminished during the two following decades. The reason for this may partly be explained by the decrease in membership influence after the mergers. A traditional close contact between members and management was sacrificed in order to build large unions with centralised decision-making. During the following period, a significant drop in the union density as well as an increase in rivalry between trade unions was interpreted as a symptom of a decreased legitimacy of the unions. However, this trend seems to be no longer valid, and during the 1990s the number of mergers has risen again. To counteract the lack of economies of scale, membership decline, financial difficulties and administrative inefficiency, today more and more trade unions are considering merger. This new wave of mergers updates the question of however it is possible to combine the demands for efficiency with preserving the democratic issue of membership influence. The overall purpose with the present project is to contribute to the understanding of union mergers – their background, implementation and result. A more specific purpose was to study a planned merger (the so called Trio-cooperation) between three TCO-unions (HTF, SKTF and ST) and the former LO-union (FF). The present report describes the results of an initial questionnaire study comprising of totally 2305 members (response rate 58.31%) in all of the abovementioned trade unions. (The purpose of the study will be further investigated using interview methods and by studying available documents regarding the trade unions and the failed merger.) The analyses suggest good psychometric properties of all measures. An overall analysis suggests that the data are suitable for addressing the aims and problems stated in the project.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Report union mergers, work related attitudes, union related attitudes
- Referens:** Eriksson, A., Sverke, M., Hellgren, J., & Wallenberg, J. (2002). Lön som styrmedel: Yttre och inre motivation i arbetet. [Pay as an instrument of control: Consequences for attitudes and performance of public sector employees.] *Arbetsmarknad & Arbetsliv*, 8, 205-217.
- Abstract:** Pay as an instrument of control has been more widely spread in the Swedish working life of today, principally via changes in the public sector. The reasons for the increased use of individual performance-related pay are several, e.g., to increase employee motivation and performance and by that also the efficiency of the organizations. In the light of these facts we have studied the perception of pay as a motivator among 2421 employees in the public sector. On basis of conflicting theories and research results, the aim of the study has been to shed some light over the issue of the relative importance of pay factors and work climate perceptions for employees' job satisfaction, organizational commitment, and self-rated performance. The results indicate that pay factors are of limited importance but, taken together with work climate perceptions, they cooperate in creating attitudes and performance of the employees. There are some risks, however, to uncritically apply the private sector's pay strategies and practices upon public sector organizations.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal pay perceptions, work climate, public sector
- Referens:** Fahlander K., Wahlin, Å., Almkvist, O., & Bäckman, L. (2002). Cognitive functioning in Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia: further evidence for similar patterns of deficit. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*, 24, 734-744.
- Abstract:** The purpose of the present study was to examine possible differences in patterns of cognitive performance between population-based samples of Alzheimer's disease (AD; n=51) and vascular dementia (AD; n=14) patients between 75 and 96 years of age. The two demented groups were comparable in age, years of

education, gender distribution, and severity of dementia. The selection of cognitive tasks (letter and category fluency, Block design, Clock reading and setting, and episodic face recognition) was thought to address some of the inconsistencies in previous research. The main finding was that AD and AD patients were comparable on most tasks, although robust dementia-related deficiencies were found when comparing the results of the demented participants with those of the control participants. These findings suggest that AD and AD may affect several basic cognitive functions in an equal manner.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal

Referens: Fetissov, S.O., Hallman, J., Orelan, L., [af Klinteberg, B.](#), Grenbäck, E., Hulting, A.-L., & Hökfelt, T. (2002). Autoantibodies against alfa-MSH, ACTH and LHRH in anorexia and bulimia nervosa patients. In *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, PNAS, December 24, 99(26)*, 17155-17160.

Abstract: The hypothalamic arcuate nucleus is involved in the control of energy intake and expenditure and may participate in the pathogenesis of eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa (AN) and bulimia nervosa (BN). Two systems are of particular interest in this respect, synthesizing a-melanocyte-stimulating hormone (a-MSH) and synthesizing neuropeptide Y, respectively. We report here that 42 of 57 (74%) AN and/or BN patients studied had in their plasma antibodies (Abs) that bind to melanotropes and/or corticotropes in the rat pituitary. Among these sera, 8 were found to bind selectively to a-MSH-positive neurons and their hypothalamic and extrahypothalamic projections as revealed with immunostaining on rat brain sections. Adsorption of these sera with a-MSH peptide abolished this immunostaining. In the pituitary, the immunostaining was blocked by adsorption with a-MSH or adrenocorticotrophic hormone. Additionally, 3 AN/BN sera bound to luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH)-positive terminals in the rat median eminence, but only 2 of them were adsorbed with LHRH. In the control subjects, 2 of 13 sera (16%) displayed similar to AN/BN staining. These data provide evidence that a significant subpopulation of AN/BN patients have autoantibodies that bind to a-MSH or adrenocorticotrophic hormone, a finding pointing also to involvement of the stress axis. It remains to be established whether these Abs interfere with normal signal transduction in the brain melanocortin circuitry/LHRH system and/or in other central and peripheral sites relevant to food intake regulation, to what extent such effects are related to and/or could be involved in the pathophysiology or clinical presentation of AN/BN, and to what extent increased stress is an important factor for production of these autoantibodies.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal eating disorders, plasma antibodies, stress

Referens: [Frankenhaeuser, M.](#) (2002). Ancient Humans in the Newborn Millennium. Stress and Gender Perspectives. In L. Bäckman & C. von Hofsten (Eds.), *Psychology at the Turn of the Millennium* (pp. 307-318). Hove, UK: Psychology Press.

Abstract: Psychobiological approaches to the study of stressful person-environment transactions in laboratory situations and natural settings are reviewed. Discussion is focussed on psychological mediators of sympathetic-adrenal medullary and pituitary-adrenal cortical activity under environmental conditions characterized by understimulation, overstimulation and lack of control. The notion of controllability as a major "key to coping" is considered in relation to the job demands inherent in highly mechanized industrial work and in relation to the coronary-prone behavior pattern A. On the basis of a factor analysis of data from 48 subjects participating in five experiments it is argued that challenging but controllable tasks generally induce "effort without distress", in which case adrenaline secretion will rise, whereas cortisol excretion may be actively suppressed. In contrast, uncontrollable tasks tend to induce "effort with distress" accompanied by elevated levels of both adrenaline and cortisol. Attention is also given to aftereffects and cumulative effects of acute stress exposure and their long term consequences for health and wellbeing. Sex differences are viewed in this context, and support for the hypothesis that women cope more "economically" than men is examined.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) effort, distress, change

Referens: Fratiglioni, L., [Herlitz, A.](#), & Kivipelto, M. (2002). Estrogen and Alzheimer's disease: Putative treatment and prevention. *Dementia, 3*, 6-9.

Abstract: It has been suggested that estrogen replacement therapy (ERT) may prevent or delay the onset of Alzheimer's disease. Estrogen has several biological effects in the brain and effects on brain functioning which might explain the possible protective effect of this hormone against cognitive decline and dementia. Including specific mechanisms that may relate estrogen to Alzheimer's disease pathology. This review summarizes current knowledge in the following major subtopics: (I) the effects of estrogen on cognitive functioning; (ii) the relation between lifelong estrogen exposure and cognitive performance; (iii) the association between hormone replacement therapy (HRT) and Alzheimer's disease risk; and (iv) the use of estrogen as treatment in Alzheimer's disease.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal estrogen, Alzheimer's disease, dementia

Referens: Fullagar, C., Sumer, H.C., [Sverke, M.](#), & Slick, R. (in press). Managerial sex role stereotyping: A cross-cultural analysis. *International Journal of Cross-Cultural Management*.

Abstract: Sex role stereotyping of middle managers was investigated in two culturally distinct student samples from Turkey and Sweden. Using Hofstede's (1980) cultural typology it was hypothesized there would be considerably less sex-role stereotyping of managers in Turkey and Sweden compared to the U.S., Germany, and Britain. The study also assessed if the nature of sex stereotypes varied across cultural boundaries. Consistent with previous research, the results indicated that there is a predominant male stereotype associated with successful middle management. Although the nature of sex stereotypes differed for the two countries, the profile of successful managers was similar. The implications of such stereotyping is discussed with respect to managing diversity in organizations.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal stereotypes, sex-roles, cross-cultural

Referens: Garpenstrand, H., Longato-Stadler, E., [af Klinteberg, B.](#), Grigorenko, E., Damberg, M., Orelan, L., & Hallman, J. (2002). Low platelet monoamine oxidase activity in Swedish imprisoned criminal offenders. *European Neuropsychopharmacology, 12*, 135-140.

Abstract: Numerous studies report a connection between low platelet monoamine oxidase activity (trbc MAO) and

personality traits such as impulsiveness and sensation seeking. Generally, criminal offenders constitute a group of individuals that are high in such temperamental characteristics. In this study, we investigated trbc MAO activity in imprisoned criminal offenders and in controls where the confounding factor of smoking was under control. Radiometric MAO assays were performed in 99 male criminal offenders and in 60 non-criminal volunteers. Offenders had significantly lower trbc MAO activity than controls, i.e., 8.8 ± 3.0 nmol/1010 platelets/mm and 11.3 ± 5.1 , respectively ($p < 0.0001$). When only smoking individuals were included in the analysis, the difference in trbc MAO was still statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). Based on these data, we suggest that trbc MAO is related to mechanisms predisposing for development of specific personality characteristics that in turn increase vulnerability for criminal behaviour. The results also suggest that low trbc MAO activity in criminal offenders is not an artefact of cigarette smoking.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal MAO activity, smoking, criminality

Referens: [Gidlöf Gunnarsson, A. \(2002\). The role of residents' perception and personality in the assessment of the sick building syndrome. *Archives of the Center for Sensory Research*, 7\(2\), 1-82.](#)

Abstract: The main objective of this thesis is to increase our knowledge and understanding of the "sick building syndrome" (SBS) as a phenomenon. For this purpose, a multifactorial SBS instrument for identifying SBS sensitive persons was developed and found to be psychometrically sound and viable, whether data was collected by face-to-face interviews or personally administered self-completion questionnaires. For three important psychological features (environment-related perceptions, body-related sensory perceptions, and personality), the internal consistencies were on average good and the test-retest reliabilities acceptable. Only for the personality tests, the stability was significantly higher for self-completion in private than for interviews. A significant directional trend was found for all sensitive questions (SBS symptoms, perceptual body-site descriptors, personality) with more socially desirable responses if interviewed than if self-completed in private; men were more affected than women. Based on a hypothetical person-in-context model applied to residents in "sick" buildings, good construct validity was obtained for selected psychological scales. Stable patterns of convergent and discriminant inter-scale correlations were determined between methods in two study waves as well as for a combined between-wave between-method matrix. Further support for construct validity was given by structural equation modeling (SEM) of hypothetical models. A rather weak association between negative affectivity (trait NA) and SBS was established in a path model, provided somatization entered as an intervening variable. At the individual level, trait NA was not able to selectively affect SBS symptom profiles in residents reporting more than 5 SBS symptoms. Model-based weighted descriptor profiles (SEM) were cluster analyzed separately for eyes, upper airways and facial skin, and SBS sensitive and SBS non-sensitive residents were satisfactorily identified. Personality (trait NA incl. somatization) did not afflict the SBS sensitives' reporting of sensory-specific symptoms or sensory-specific perceptual descriptors, but did influence the reports of SBS non-sensitives. Based on the person-in-context model and empirical findings, the main contributions of this thesis were that (i) SBS is probably manifested as individually experienced body perceptions of sensory-irritation type at specific body sites exposed to indoor air (eyes, upper airways and facial skin), (ii) a "SBS sensitive unit" of residents may be identified in "sick" buildings from model-based weighted descriptor profiles, (iii) this unit may be used for assessing SBS, for determining building-related causes as well as clinical signs in residents of "sick" buildings, (iv) personality seem to have little influence on SBS symptom reporting in SBS sensitives in "sick" buildings, (v) personality may, however, influence residents' reporting of general symptoms if they have no reason for attributing their symptoms to obvious building-related causes, and (vi) the mere living in "sick" buildings may have psychological consequences because of worries of environmental health effects.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation Sick Building Syndrome (SBS), SBS sensitive unit, personality

Referens: [Gidlöf Gunnarsson, A. \(2002\). Cross-validation of an inventory for assessing SBS sensitive and SBS non-sensitive persons. *Archives of the Center for Sensory Research*, 7\(2\), 207-249.](#)

Abstract: A case-referent study on the Sick Building Syndrome (SBS) was conducted in the Greater Stockholm Area. Cases and referents were each 44 building areas comprising 80 - 300 apartments. In the last 10 years, the cases had undergone renovations due to suspected indoor-environmental problems. The referents were a random sample of the building-area population, cases exclusive. Out of 2057 case households, 823 participated (40%), and out of 2048 referent households, 799 participated (39%). Few significant case-referent differences were found in critical variables of a valid and reliable SBS questionnaire. The combined sample of 1 622 residents confirmed earlier findings: SBS symptoms are more prevalent in women than men, in atopics than non-atopics, and in chemically sensitive than non-sensitive persons. A SBS sensitive unit was possible to identify by cluster analyses of residents' model-based weighted descriptor profiles. The weights for each descriptor and body-site were obtained from another study (eyes, upper airways, facial skin). In all, 242 SBS sensitive residents were identified. Typically, these residents were 35 - 54 years old and lived alone with child/children. Significant differences with high frequencies for the SBS sensitives were determined for almost all studied demographic and individual variables (e.g., women, general adverse health, allergy, and other sensitivities). The SBS sensitive unit was satisfactorily cross-validated for symptoms related to eyes, upper airways, skin or general. Compared to SBS non-sensitives, SBS sensitives significantly more often attributed these symptoms to the indoor environment (e.g., indoor air was humid, still, stuffy, dusty and too high in temperature; more dissatisfaction with the building environment). When divided into "high" and "low" somatizers, the SBS sensitives and SBS non-sensitives did not differ in their negative-affectivity personality profile. Indeed, SBS sensitivity was shown to influence SBS symptom reporting more than personality since "high" somatizers among SBS non-sensitives reported fewer SBS symptoms than "high" somatizers among SBS sensitives. Taken together, the results show that a valid SBS sensitive unit can be identified by the new inventory, although it remains to be shown to what extent SBS sensitivity is unique to buildings.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Sick Building Syndrome (SBS), perceptual descriptors, SBS sensitive unit

Referens: [Gidlöf Gunnarsson, A., & Berglund, B. \(2002\). Psychological factors influencing SBS symptom reporting. In H. Levin \(Ed.\), *Indoor Air 2002* \(vol. 4, pp. 424-429\). Santa Cruz, CA: Indoor Air 2002 Inc.](#)

Abstract: In health studies, self-reported somatic symptoms are consistently associated with psychological factors (attention and attribution processes, mood, somatization). Few empirical SBS studies have focused specifically on this relationship. A case-control questionnaire study was conducted in which both cases and matched controls were apartment-building areas comprising between 80-300 apartments. For the cases, but not for the controls, the buildings had been renovated during the last 10 years because of suspected SBS or other indoor air problems. Since no significant case-control differences were found, the data were pooled to one sample and submitted to a multiple regression analysis. Number of SBS symptoms was associated with perceptions of indoor-environmental factors, somatization, symptom attribution, worries of indoor-environment health effects,

female gender, negative affectivity, and sensitivity to chemical products. The findings are discussed in relation to symptom-reporting theories involving mental models, attribution, and personality characteristics.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) Sick Building Syndrome (SBS), personality, mental model, attribution

Referens: Goslinga, S., Chirumbolo, A., De Witte, H., Hellgren, J., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. (2002). Fackligt stöd som en buffert mot de negativa konsekvenserna av anställningsotrygghet: Ett europeiskt perspektiv. [Union support as a buffer against job insecurity: A European perspective.] In M. Sverke & J. Hellgren (Eds.), *Medlemmen, facket och flexibiliteten: Svensk fackföreningsrörelse i det moderna arbetslivet [The member, the union, and the flexibility: Swedish unionism in the modern working life]* (pp. 187-199). Lund, Sweden: Arkiv Förlag.

Abstract: The need of firms for more flexible production processes has had profound consequences for labor markets and the nature of work in the industrialized countries. In order to make organizations 'lean and mean', many firms have engaged in downsizing or 'right-sizing' operations and the number of employees working under temporary or contingent contracts has grown substantially. As a consequence, periods with feelings of job insecurity are more common for a growing number of employees. Job insecurity, or the perceived threat of job loss or the loss of valued aspects of the job, is generally regarded a highly stressful experience for employees. Research shows that job insecurity has detrimental effects for work-related attitudes (such as job satisfaction) as well as health-related variables (such as well-being). Many scholars have stressed the importance of studies aimed at identifying factors that might protect or buffer employees against the negative outcomes of job insecurity. To date, however, this research is still scarce but several studies suggest that social support provides a moderator of the relationship between job insecurity and the work and health related outcomes. Employees who receive social support are generally less affected by feelings of job insecurity than are employees who do not receive social support. The central question of the chapter will be whether support from the union also functions to alleviate the negative consequences of job insecurity. To answer this question the chapter draws upon research conducted among union members within three European countries (Italy, The Netherlands and Sweden). After discussing the role unions seem to play for members faced with job insecurity, the chapter outlines possible directions for union policy and services that might benefit employees on the flexible labor market.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) job insecurity, union support, well-being

Referens: Goslinga, S., & Sverke, M. (in press). Atypical work and trade union membership: Union attitudes and union turnover intention among traditional versus atypically employed union members. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*.

Abstract: Using data from three European countries (Sweden, Italy, and The Netherlands), this study compares full-time and part-time as well as permanent and temporary employed trade union members on several union attitudes (commitment, support, trust, instrumentality and satisfaction) and union turnover intention. It was hypothesized that union attitudes would be less positive, and union turnover intentions would be higher among atypically employed members (part-timers and temporary workers). However, only few differences between full-timers and part-timers and between permanent and temporary workers were found, and the differences that did emerge were not consistent across samples. Moreover, the results revealed no differences between traditional and atypical workers in union turnover intention. In view of these findings, we discuss some of the practical and research implications.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal union members, union turnover, temporary work

Referens: Grip, A. (2002). Linjära statistiska kontra icke linjära dynamiska modeller av individuell utveckling. [Linear statistical vs. non-linear dynamic models of individual development.] Stockholm University, Department of Psychology, *Reports from the project IDA*, No. 81.

Abstract: In this report, linear statistical vs. non-linear dynamic models of individual development are discussed and tested on an empirical data set. It is claimed that a good model should not only fit the data but should also contribute to the understanding of the process that drives the data. An empirical comparison was made between the two classes of models with regard to their ability to predict the development of boys' externalising problems between the ages 10 and 13. The non-linear dynamic model was slightly superior to the linear one. Procedures for optimisation of this type of models as well as criteria for "good" models were also discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report non-linear, dynamic, individual

Referens: Hagger, M.S., Lindwall, M., & Asçi, F.H. (in press). A cross-cultural evaluation of a multidimensional and hierarchical model of physical self-perceptions in three national samples. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*.

Abstract: A multidimensional and hierarchical model of self-perceptions in the physical domain was evaluated in samples from three nations: Great Britain, Sweden and Turkey. A 30-item instrument developed in North America, the Physical Self-Perception Profile (PSP), was translated and tested for factorial and construct validity in each national sample. A first-order confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) hypothesising four latent factors representing the subdomains of sports competence, body attractiveness, physical condition and physical strength was found to describe the PSP data adequately for each national sample. A second-order CFA model that hypothesised a general latent factor of physical self-worth (PSW) to explain the covariances between the subdomains also exhibited good fit with the data from each sample, supporting the validity of the instrument in each of the three national groups. Multi-sample analyses provided support for both models across samples, although selected items exhibited disparate meanings. Tests of structured latent means across samples indicated that the subdomain means were significantly higher in the British sample compared with the Swedish and Turkish samples with the exception of physical condition subscale, which was higher in the Swedish and Turkish samples. Overall, these findings provide preliminary evidence that the factor structure of the hierarchical, multidimensional model of physical self-perceptions is similar across the national samples, but the mean scores on the constructs differ.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal physical self-perception, cross-cultural

Referens: Harju, E.-L. (2002). Cold and warmth perception mapped for age, gender and body area. *Somatosensory and Motor Research*, 19(1), 61-75.

Abstract: Reference data on cold and warmth perception at three different body areas is provided based on 24 young (20-30 years) and 24 elderly (55-65 years) healthy women and men. Perception thresholds (method of limits), perceived intensity (free-number magnitude estimation), and perceived quality (verbal descriptors) were assessed for cold and for warmth at the thenar, the upper arm, the knee, and the foot. Interindividual comparison of perceived-intensity scales for cold and warmth was achieved by a Master Scaling procedure utilizing the thenar as a reference area. Perception thresholds showed gender difference for cold at the thenar, and interaction effect of age and gender for heat-pain tolerance at the upper arm. In contrast, perceived intensity of cold and warmth showed multiple effects of age, gender, and specific body area (also for the nociceptive channels). For instance, at the knee, elderly women's perceived intensity for stimulation in the nociceptive range was elevated for both cold and warmth, as compared to young women and men, and to elderly men. Conversely, at the upper arm, elderly women's perceived intensity for the corresponding nociceptive range was lowered, as compared to young women and young men, and to elderly men. At the foot, both elderly women's and men's perceived intensity of cold and warmth was lowered, as compared to young women and men. Overall, the perceived quality of perceptions did not differ between groups. The present findings on age differences in perceived intensity of cold and warmth at the upper arm, knee and foot in healthy women and men provide reference data hitherto lacking for diagnostic work in patients with somatosensory dysfunctions and ongoing pain.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal thermal perception, body area, age

Referens: Harms, L., & Patten, C. (in press). The PDT-method as a standard for measurement of driver distraction - A field study. Scientific paper: *Vision in vehicles nr 9*.

Abstract: A suitable standard method for routine measurements of driver distraction caused by in-vehicle information systems (IVIS) has been asked for. In order to find such a method the recently developed PDT-method was tested in a field study in which memory based driving through a built-up area was compared with driving with guidance from a standard navigation system in the same area. The PDT-method requires subjects to respond to peripherally presented simple, visual stimuli during driving. The results from the previous study are discussed and a post-hoc analysis of PDT-performance (reaction times and hit rates) on sub-segments of the roads included in the driving routes was carried out. PDT-performance has already shown sensitivity both to instruction and navigation mode. The present analysis of road segments also suggested sensitivity of PDT-performance to the presentation of navigation messages. On the basis of these findings a continuation of the research work is recommended. In particular performance criteria must be set and reasonable distraction scores developed for the PDT-method to become a useful tool for routine measurements of driver distraction.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal

Referens: Harms, L., & Patten, C. (in press). Peripheral detection as a measure of driver distraction. A study of memory-based vs. system-based navigation in a built-up area. *Transportation Research Part F: Traffic Psychology and Behaviour*.

Abstract: The effect of in-vehicle information systems (IVIS) on traffic safety is currently under debate and suitable methods for measuring and comparing the impact of such devices on driver behaviour are urgently required. The secondary task technique may be a good tool for objective measurement of driver distraction caused by IVIS. The present study summarises previous results of secondary task studies in traffic contexts and investigates the suitability of one secondary task method, the peripheral detection task (PDT) method, as a standard procedure for safety testing and evaluation of IVIS. The study was concerned with the effect of navigation messages on PDT-performance (reaction time and hit rate) taking into account also behavioural variables. Professional drivers served as subjects. They had extensive prior local-knowledge and experience of driving in the built-up area in which the experiment took place. They were required to drive two different routes, one after memory and the other in accordance with navigation messages a standard navigation system installed in the car. In the navigation system condition subjects were subdivided into three groups, receiving either verbal, visual or both visual and verbal (full) navigation messages. Driving behaviour was virtually uninfluenced by navigation condition (memory vs navigation system) and message modality (full, visual or verbal) whereas PDT-performance, showed some effects of navigation condition on subjects' reaction times and hit rates. Pairwise comparison of message modality within each three groups showed a prolongation in reaction time and a marginally significant decrease in hit rate with full navigation messages (combined visual and verbal ones). Visual navigation messages affected only hit rate and no significant differences between navigation conditions were observed for the group presented with verbal messages. The pattern of results suggests that the PDT-method is biased toward visual sources of information from IVIS. As visual information processing is an important component in safe driving, the PDT-method is suitable as a predominant method in a test battery, but for unbiased measurement of distraction, methods less dependent on mode of presentation would be more appropriate.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal driver distraction, in vehicle information systems, advanced driver support systems, navigation systems, secondary task, peripheral detection task (PDT), capacity limitations

Referens: Hartig, T., Johansson, G., & Kylin, C. (in press). Residence in the social ecology of stress and restoration. *Journal of Social Issues*.

Abstract: We relate residence to health within a social ecological model of stress and restoration. As an isolated setting and in relation to other everyday settings, we discuss the residence in terms of demands, coping responses and resources, and opportunities for restoration. Our model indicates how processes operating above the household level can affect health by modifying the quantity, quality, and distribution of demands, resources, and restoration opportunities within and across the settings of everyday life, including the residence. We illustrate some of these social ecological dynamics with the case of home-based telework. Concluding, we discuss the utility of the model for environmental interventions intended to alleviate health-threatening chronic stress.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal residence, stress, restoration

Referens: Hellgren, J. & Chirumbolo, A. (in press). Can union support reduce the negative effects of job insecurity on well-being? *Economic and Industrial Democracy*.

Abstract: In the context of rapidly changing environmental conditions, innumerable organizations engage in restructuring activities. As a consequence, many employees feel insecure about the future existence of their jobs. While research suggests that such job insecurity has negative consequences for employee attitudes and well-being,

less is known about if and how these negative effects can be alleviated by social support from the union. This study tests for a potential moderator effect of perceived union support in the insecurity-mental health complaints relation using survey data collected among unionized workers in Italy, the Netherlands, and Sweden. The results indicate that job insecurity is associated with mental health complaints in all participating countries and that union support relate negatively to mental health complaints in one of the participating countries. However, no interaction effect was obtained, thus indicating that union support do not reduce the effects of job insecurity on mental health complaints.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal job insecurity, union support, well-being

Referens: [Hellgren, J., Näswall, K., Sverke, M., & Söderfeldt, M. \(Eds.\). \(in press\). *New organizational challenges for human service work*. Munich: Rainer Hampp.](#)

Abstract: Gradual economic, political, and social changes have faced organizations with new conditions concerning the co-ordination of internal activities as well as with structural and strategic changes in order to live up to the new conditions. Alternative work and employment relations have become important tools in order to improve effectiveness in an environment characterized by escalating competition and market economy. Reorganization activities aimed to cut costs and increase service quality are today evident not only in the private sector, but also the public sector has witnessed these transformations. Consequently, also the healthcare and human service sectors have been subjected to these changes. Given this, it is important to investigate how human service organizations combine productivity and quality demands and how these issues affect the employees' work environment and thereby also their health and well-being. The present book deals with the changing nature of human service work, quality and production in human service work, and stress and well-being among human service employees. The book also includes a description of an intervention program developed to improve the supportive structure by implementing team-based stress management.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) human service, organizational change, stress management

Referens: [Hellgren, J., & Sverke, M. \(in press\). Does job insecurity lead to impaired well-being or vice versa? Estimation of cross-lagged effects using latent variable modeling. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*.](#)

Abstract: Although research suggests that job insecurity is associated with impaired employee well-being, there is insufficient empirical evidence to draw any causal inferences since most studies are cross-sectional and thus do not control for previous levels of health symptoms. We used longitudinal questionnaire data to investigate the direction of the relationship between job insecurity and health complaints. After controlling for prior levels of mental and physical health complaints and five other variables that could potentially confound the results (gender, age, organizational tenure, family status, and education), the results of latent variable modeling showed that the cross-lagged effect of job insecurity on mental health complaints, one year later, was significant whereas the reversed effects of mental and physical health complaints on subsequent insecurity were non-significant. However, there was no significant cross-lagged effect of job insecurity on physical health complaints. The results provide empirical support for the theoretical notion that job insecurity leads to health complaints, and imply that prior levels of health should be taken into consideration in order to explain the relative effect of perceived job insecurity on the physical and mental health of the workforce.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal job insecurity, well-being, cross-lagged effects

Referens: [Hellgren, J., & Sverke, M. \(2002\). Kan fackligt medlemskap hjälpa anställda att hantera anställningsotrygghet? \[Can union membership help workers cope with job insecurity?\] In M. Sverke & J. Hellgren \(Eds.\), *Medlemmen, facket och flexibiliteten: Svensk fackföreningsrörelse i det moderna arbetslivet \[The member, the union, and the flexibility: Swedish unionism in the modern working life\]* \(pp. 175-186\). Lund, Sweden: Arkiv Förlag.](#)

Abstract: Although job insecurity has received growing recognition in connection with changes of working life, little is known about how trade union participation can affect the consequences of job insecurity. The current study examines to what degree unionized employees differ from non-unionized workers in their strategies coping with job insecurity by using the exit- voice- and loyalty reactions. Data from Swedish health care employees indicate that job insecurity primarily is related to coping strategies in the areas of exit and voice. The union members were less prone to use the exit- or voice options, as compare to their non-unionized co-workers, but they expressed more loyalty towards the organization. The collective support received from the membership of a union may render the individual expressions of voice less important, a result that need to be replicated in countries with a lower union density.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) job insecurity, union membership, work attitudes

Referens: [Hellgren, J., Sverke, M., & van der Vliet, C. \(in press\). The union side of downsizing: Investigating members' union attitudes. In H. De Witte \(Ed.\), *Job insecurity and trade union participation in Europe*. Aldershot: Ashgate.](#)

Abstract: This chapter focuses on how employees perceive their union during downsizing. The limited interest that has gone into understanding how union attitudes are affected by downsizing is surprising given that most layoffs take place in unionized workplaces. The hypothesis in this study is that members who believe that their union treats them in a just and fair way and represents their interests in a good way, are likely to express positive attitudes towards their unions as opposed to those how perceive union representation in a less positive way. Data presented in this chapter are based on questionnaires from the staff of a Swedish emergency hospital undergoing organizational change. The study concluded that characteristics of organizational downsizing and the way it is implemented have important consequences for members' attitudes towards their union in the hypothesized way.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) union attitudes, downsizing, job insecurity

Referens: [Hellström, B., & Anderberg, U.M. \(2003\). Pain perception across the menstrual cycle phases in women with chronic pain. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, 96, 201-211.](#)

Abstract: The menstrual cycle has been reported to alter pain perception, but the patterns differ among studies. It has been reported that estrogens may influence somatic sensory processes. The aim of the present study was to

investigate whether the perception of pain varies by phases of the menstrual cycle. Twenty women with chronic low pain volunteered to participate and were asked to rate their pain in a questionnaire each day during three successive menstrual cycles. The menstrual cycle was divided into four and five phases to be able to compare the results. Analysis showed that there were phase differences in pain ratings during the menstrual cycle. Regardless of whether the menstrual cycle was divided into four or five phases, women rated pain significantly higher in the menstrual and premenstrual phases than in the midmenstrual and ovulatory phases. This is consistent with other studies showing less pain sensitivity during phases of the menstrual cycle associated with high estrogen. Women with high pain frequency reported more frequently a passive coping style and catastrophizing thoughts.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal pain perception, phases of the menstrual cycle, estrogen

Referens: [Hellström, Å., & Rammsayer, T. \(2002\). Mechanisms behind discrimination of short and auditory durations. In J.A. Da Silva, E.H. Matsushima & N.P. Ribeiro Filho \(Eds.\), *Fechner Day 2002*. Eighteenth annual meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: International Society for Psychophysics.](#)

Abstract: Data from five pharmacopsychological experiments on discrimination of auditory durations in the 50-ms and 1-s ranges were reanalyzed. The dopamine antagonists haloperidol and remoxipride impaired discrimination for short as well as longer durations, whereas the GABA agonist midazolam selectively impaired discrimination for longer durations. For the noradrenaline agonist reboxetine, improved discrimination for long, but impaired for short durations, was found. The results suggest that the "biological clock," which underlies discrimination of durations in the 50-ms range, assists the "cognitive clock" for durations in the 1-s range. A model is proposed with two clocks, one for short and longer intervals, and one for longer intervals only. For the longer intervals, the readings of the two clocks are weighted together in such manner as to improve discrimination by minimizing error variance. This modeling helps explain the relative changes in discrimination for short and long intervals. The results also suggest that drug-induced changes in response criteria can affect measured discrimination.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) duration discrimination, timing mechanisms, pharmacopsychology, Fechner Day

Referens: [Herlitz, A. \(in press\). Minnesfunktioner i åldrande och demens. I *Vår tids psykologi*. Natur och Kultur.](#)

Abstract: Ett vanligt klagomål bland äldre personer är att minnet har försämrats. Många pensionärer upplever att de har svårt att lära sig namn på nya personer eller att komma ihåg vad någon heter, trots att ansiktet är välbekant. Andra klagomål kan vara kopplade till snabbhet, eller snarare bristen på snabbhet. Man tycker att saker tar längre tid att utföra, men också att man inte lika lätt och effektivt kan plocka fram den information man behöver. Är detta verkliga försämringar? Om så är fallet, när börjar försämringen? Drabbas alla intellektuella förmågor i samma utsträckning? När övergår det naturliga åldrandet till att bli sjukligt? Vilka demenssjukdomar finns det? Vet man vilka som kommer att insjukna i demens? Vad kan man göra för att förebygga ett insjuknande? Kan vi träna våra intellektuella funktioner? Dessa är några av de viktigaste frågorna som kommer att behandlas i det här kapitlet.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) åldrande, demens, minne

Referens: [Herlitz, A. \(in press\). Sex differences in cognition. In I. Reinvang, M.W. Greenlee & M. Herrmann \(Eds.\), *The cognitive neuroscience of individual differences*. Delmenhorst: Hanse Institute for Advanced Study.](#)

Abstract: This chapter presents an overview of sex differences in cognitive functions with respect to visuospatial and verbal abilities. In addition, preliminary results from a meta-analysis on sex differences in episodic memory is presented, showing that women perform at a substantially higher level than men on verbal episodic memory and face recognition tasks, whereas there are no differences with respect to non-verbal and visuospatial episodic memory tasks. The hypothesis that steroid hormones can affect the magnitude of sex differences in cognitive functions is discussed and data from an ongoing study on hormonal status and cognitive functioning in early adolescence is presented. Preliminary results indicated that sex differences in cognitive abilities increase in size during puberty. Tentative conclusions suggest that testosterone positively influence visuospatial performance in young men, whereas estradiol has a positive impact on verbal production and verbal episodic memory performance in women.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) sex differences, estrogen, cognition

Referens: [Herlitz, A., & Yonker, J. \(2002\). Sex differences in episodic memory: The influence of IQ. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*, 24, 107-114.](#)

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 face recognition, 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, intelligence IQ, episodic memory

Referens: [Herlitz, A., & Yonker, J.E. \(in press\). Hormonal effects on cognition in adults. In R.A. Dixon, L. Bäckman & L.-G. Nilsson \(Eds.\), *New Frontiers in Cognitive Aging*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.](#)

Abstract: In the search for biological influences on cognition, steroid hormones have proven to be engaging variables for over two decades. Hormones are claimed to affect a variety of cognitive abilities from spatial and verbal abilities to various forms of memory. Hormones and cognition have been compared both within and between men and women. The goal of this chapter is to present the rationale for studying sex hormones in relation to cognition and to discuss hormonal influences on cognitive functioning in adulthood and old age. We focus on

the potential role of steroid hormones on sex differences in cognitive function across the adult life span. Testosterone, in particular, is examined for its possible influence on spatial abilities in both men and women. Additionally, we address questions regarding the effect on cognition of endogenous estrogen in pre- and postmenopausal women, the contribution of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) on cognition in postmenopausal women, and the potentially protective effect of estrogen for the development of Alzheimer's disease. Promising areas for future research are also highlighted.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) estrogen, cognition, dementia

Referens: Hill, R.D., Nilsson, L.-G., Nyberg, L., & Bäckman, L. (in press). Cigarette smoking as a predictor of cognitive performance in healthy Swedish adults from the Betula prospective cohort study of aging, memory, and health. *Age and Ageing*.

Abstract: The relationship between cigarette smoking and cognitive function was examined in a sample of healthy Swedish adults who were participants in the Betula Prospective Cohort Study of Aging, Memory, and Health. Participants were taken from the Wave 1 sampling period and were grouped into four age clusters representing the age ranges: 35 to 44 years, 45 to 54 years, 55 to 64 years, and 65 years or older. The study included only those individuals who were self-reported continuous smokers, and they were contrasted to participants who reported never smoking cigarettes. In this study the dependent variables were those tasks from the cognitive battery that provided a maximum contrast with respect to the demand they placed on self-initiated processing resources: (1) unsupported tasks: WMS: block design, a free recall task with a distractor at encoding (2) supported tasks: A general knowledge test, a word comprehension test. After controlling for the effects of demographics, indices of health, and lifestyle activities, smoking status predicted performance on the two most complex (e.g., least supported) cognitive tasks in the battery; namely, WMS: block design and the free recall task that included a distractor task at encoding. On these tasks the never smokers outperformed the current smokers, and this was the case across the four age groupings. There was no relationship between smoking status and performance on the two supported cognitive tasks. These findings were interpreted in light of the theoretical literature that cigarette smoking will exert its greatest deleterious effect on those cognitive tasks that place the heaviest demand on processing resources.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal smoking, memory, aging

Referens: Holmberg, G., & Dåderman, A.M. (2002). Bedömning och påföljdsförslag vid § 7-undersökning samt några fallbeskrivningar. [Assessments and recommendations at minor forensic psychiatric investigations and several case-studies.] I G. Holmberg, A.M. Dåderman, B. Jonasson, L.E. Ingerloo, E. Bjerke, A. Carlstedt, J. Ahlner & M. Kristiansson. *Lugnande medel som oroar [Sedative substances that make us anxious]* (pp. 78-89). Stockholm: Fritzes.

Abstract: The extent and character of benzodiazepine abuse was during 2001 investigated among 583 subjects undergoing minor forensic investigation in Sweden, using a structured interview, based on DSM-IV. Flunitrazepam was the single most common substance among the benzodiazepines abused in the study population. In 57% of the 120 subjects who had been affected by benzodiazepines when committing the crime, the drug involved had contained flunitrazepam, most commonly Rohypnol. In order to highlight an important legal issue – the question of whether a psychosis or anterograde amnesia experienced under the influence of flunitrazepam should be regarded as a severe mental disorder, ten cases of Rohypnol abusers are described. All of them showed impulsive violence and anterograde amnesia. Although abuse of benzodiazepines in Sweden is not a mitigating factor when committing crime, intoxication with flunitrazepam compounds (such as Rohypnol) is involved in above-mentioned important legal issue in several cases.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) forensic psychiatry, violence, anterograde amnesia

Referens: Holmberg, U., & Christianson, S.-Å. (2002). Murderers' and Sexual Offenders' Experiences of Police Interviews and Their Inclination to Admit or Deny Crimes. *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, 20, pp. 31 – 45.

Abstract: This research concerns murderers' and sexual offenders' experiences of Swedish police interviews and their attitudes towards allegations of these serious crimes. The explorative study is based on a questionnaire answered by 83 men (aged 20-63 yrs) convicted of murder or sexual offences. Results show that when police officers interview murderers and sexual offenders, the individuals perceive attitudes that are characterized by either dominance or humanity. Logistic regression shows that police interviews marked by dominance are mainly associated with a higher proportion of denials, whereas an approach marked by humanity is associated with admissions. When suspects feel that they are respected and acknowledged, they probably gain more confidence and mental space, allowing them to admit criminal behaviour.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal police interviews, murderer, sexual offender

Referens: Hovmark, S., & Nordqvist, S. (2002). *Psykosocial arbetsmiljö, förändring och flexibelt arbetssätt. [Psychosocial aspects of work, development and flexible way of working.]* Rapport nr 113, Department of Psychology, Stockholm University. (In Swedish)

Abstract: The study has investigated forms of organization and psychosocial aspects of work in three industrial companies and three computer firms of consultants. The companies were chosen from NUTEK's Flex 2 database in a way that they were representing different degree of flexibility according to the indicators in the Flex 2 database. Data collection was carried out by means of interviews and a questionnaire. Leaders, salaried employees and employees under a collective agreement were interviewed, together 48 persons, and 608 persons answered the questionnaire. All the companies have changed their form of organization and their way of working in recent years. The greatest development had been in companies with a less degree of flexibility according to the Flex 2 indicators, some of these companies were in an extensive period of change when this study was carried out. All the companies had an organization with few levels of leaders and work groups with high autonomy. The authority to carry out the operative work had been delegated to the working groups. The factors adaptation to the customers, goal clearness and development activities were most important for performance measured by estimated goal fulfilment. In companies with a low degree of flexibility there were more insecurity of employment and employees had to a higher degree an intention to change their appointment. Development of the employees' skills had been comprehensive in all the companies and they had a great interest in further development. The psychosocial aspects of work were more favourable in companies with a high degree of flexibility, e.g. less workload, fewer role conflicts, higher social support and more

feedback.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report organizational development, flexibility, psychosocial aspects of work

Referens: [Håkansson, J., & Montgomery, H.](#) (in press). Empathy as an interpersonal phenomenon. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to find the constituents of empathizers' and targets' experiences of empathy. We analyzed 28 empathizers' and 28 targets' narrative accounts of situations where they had experienced empathy. From both perspectives, the constituents of empathy included that (1) the empathizer understands the target's situation and emotions, (2) the target experiences one or more emotions, (3) the empathizer perceives a similarity between what the target is experiencing and something the empathizer has experienced previously, and (4) the empathizer is concerned for the target's well-being. The data suggested that actions associated with the fourth constituent - concern - make empathy an interpersonal phenomenon.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal empathy, interpersonal, concern

Referens: [Håkansson, J., & Montgomery, H.](#) (2002). The role of action in empathy from the perspectives of the empathizer and the target. *Current Research in Social Psychology*, 8, 50-62.

Abstract: Three experiments explored the role of a person's actions on how empathetic the person is perceived to be from the perspective of an unspecified observer (Study 1) and from the empathizer's and the target's perspectives (Studies 2 and 3). In each experiment, undergraduates read different versions of a story about a boss who fires an employee and afterwards rated the boss' empathy. The results of the three experiments suggested that action is crucial in the experience of empathy from both empathizer's and target's perspectives (Studies 2 and 3), as well as from the perspective of an unspecified observer (Study 1). It is concluded that the convergence between the empathizer and the target on the importance of action in empathy can be understood in terms of empathy being an interpersonal phenomenon.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal empathy, action, concern

Referens: [Håkansson, J., & Montgomery, H.](#) (2002). Empathy as an interpersonal phenomenon. *11th International Conference on Personal Relationships*, Halifax, July 5-8, 2002.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to find the constituents of empathizers' and targets' experiences of empathy. We analyzed 28 empathizers' and 28 targets' narrative accounts of situations where they had experienced empathy. From both perspectives, the constituents of empathy included that (1) the empathizer understands the target's situation and emotions, (2) the target experiences one or more emotions, (3) the empathizer perceives a similarity between what the target is experiencing and something the empathizer has experienced previously, and (4) the empathizer is concerned for the target's well-being. The data suggested that actions associated with the fourth constituent - concern - make empathy an interpersonal phenomenon.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings empathy, interpersonal, concern

Referens: Isaksson, K., [Johansson, G.](#), Bellaagh, K., & Sjöberg, A. (in press). Work values among the unemployed: Changes over time and some gender differences. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.

Abstract: Work involvement (psychological identification with work in general) has been considered a stable, dispositional characteristic, although some studies of unemployment have contradicted this view. Using longitudinal data from a Swedish representative sample (n=888), this study examined employment status change (e.g. from work to unemployment) and work values development in a 15-month time period. Furthermore, the relationship between employment status change and well-being was explored, with a special focus on the roles played by work values and gender differences. Results indicated that work values were fairly stable over 15 months. As expected, the long-term unemployed (mostly active job seekers) displayed higher levels of work involvement after 15-months. No gender difference was found with regard to work involvement but females were more likely to agree that there is an entitlement to work. Becoming unemployed was associated with negative health effects, but only among unemployed men.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal work values, unemployment, gender difference

Referens: Isaksson, K., [Johansson, G.](#), [Lindroth, S.](#), & [Sverke, M.](#) (2002). *Women's health, work, and education in a life-span perspective. Timing of childbirth and education: A life event approach to female career patterns*. Reports from the project Individual Development and Adaptation, No. 82, Department of Psychology, Stockholm University.

Abstract: Research on career patterns has presented a number of theoretical models, each of which highlights slightly different aspects. Although these models are implicitly assumed to be of general validity, they are usually coloured by their cultural, ethnical and historical background and by a lack of gender perspective. A review of research on women and career development (Philips & Imhoff, 1997) concludes that the research in the recent decade took important steps towards capturing the complexity of female career development. Still, some critical gaps remain. The general aim of this paper is to describe female career patterns in terms of shape, level and stability. Special attention is paid to the impact of the timing of childbirth and other transitions and turning points over the life course. Finally, the patterns are related to career satisfaction and the perception of work-family balance. Data were taken from work histories in the interviews of a sample of Swedish women aged 43 (n=109) as part of a longitudinal study of school children followed since the age of 10. Career patterns were plotted on the basis of life events in three areas (education, family and work). Results revealed relative stability of labour force participation, but not of work hours over the life course. Continuous full-time work (from 16 to 43) was highly unusual and almost entirely limited to women without children. Career progress in terms of moving to higher career levels was a common feature of the cohort. The most commonly found pattern consisted of women taking more than one career step.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report career patterns, women, work-family balance

Referens: Johansson, C., Willeit, M., Levitan, R., Partonen, T., Smedh, C., Praschak-Rieder, N., Neumeister, A.,

Masellis, M., Basile, V., Zill, P., Bondy, B., Paunio, T., Kasper, S., Van Broeckhoven, C., Nilsson, L.-G., Lam, R., Schalling, M., & Adolfsson, R. (in press). The serotonin transporter promoter repeat length polymorphism, seasonal affective disorder and seasonality. *Psychological Medicine*.

Abstract: Conflicting results have been reported in previous association studies of the serotonin transporter promoter repeat length polymorphism (5-HTTLPR), seasonal affective disorder (SAD) and seasonality (seasonal variations in mood and behaviour). The aim of this study was to test for association in new case-control and population based materials, and to perform a combined analysis of all published studies of 5-HTTLPR and SAD. One hundred and forty-seven new SAD cases and 115 controls were genotyped for 5-HTTLPR and in total 464 patients and 414 controls were included in the pooled analysis. In addition, 226 individuals selected for unusually high or low seasonality scores from a population based material and 46 patients with non-seasonal depression were analysed. Different genetic models were tested and seasonality was analysed both as a qualitative (high vs. low) and as a quantitative trait in the different sample sets. No association between 5-HTTLPR and SAD was found in the new case-control material, in the combined analysis of all samples, or when only including 316 patients with controls (n=298) selected for low seasonality. A difference was detected between the population based high and low seasonality groups, when assuming a recessive effect of short allele (20% and 10% short allele homozygotes, respectively, OR (95%CI):2.24 (1.03-4.91)). Quantitative analysis of seasonality revealed no association with 5-HTTLPR in any sample set. These results do not suggest a major role of the short variant of 5-HTTLPR in susceptibility to SAD, but provide modest evidence for an effect on seasonality.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal serotonin transporter, seasonal affective disorder, genetics

Referens: Johansson, C., Willeit, M., Smedh, C., Ekholm, J., Paunio, T., Kieseppä, T., Lichterman, D., Praschak-Rieder, N., Neumeister, A., Nilsson, L.-G., Kasper, S., Peltonen, L., Adolfsson, R., Schalling, M., & Partonen, T. (in press). Circadian clock related polymorphisms in seasonal affective disorder and their relevance to diurnal preference. *Neuropsychopharmacology*.

Abstract: Disturbed circadian rhythms have been observed in seasonal affective disorder (SAD). The aim of this study was to further investigate this connection, and to test for potential association between polymorphisms in circadian clock related genes and SAD, seasonality (seasonal variations in mood and behavior) or diurnal preference (morningness-eveningness tendencies). One-hundred and fifty-nine European SAD patients and 159 matched controls were included in the genetic analysis, and subsets were screened for seasonality (n=177) and diurnal preference (n=92). We found that diurnal preference was associated with both SAD and seasonality, supporting the hypothesis of a link between circadian rhythms and seasonal depression. The complete case-control material was genotyped for polymorphisms in the CLOCK, Period2, Period3 and NPAS2 genes. A significant difference between patients and controls was found for NPAS2 471 Leu/Ser (c2=9.90, Bonferroni corrected P=0.035), indicating a recessive effect of the leucine allele on disease susceptibility (c2=6.61, Bonferroni corrected P=0.050). Period3 647 Val/Gly was associated with self-reported morningness-eveningness scores (n=92, one-way ANOVA: F=4.99, Bonferroni corrected P=0.044), with higher scores found in individuals with at least one glycine allele (t=3.1, Bonferroni corrected P=0.013). A second, population-based sample of individuals selected for high (n=127) or low (n=98) degrees of seasonality, was also genotyped for NPAS2 471 Leu/Ser. There was no significant difference between these seasonality extreme groups, and none of the polymorphisms studied were associated with seasonality in the SAD case-control material (n=177). In conclusion, our results suggest involvement of circadian clock related polymorphisms both in susceptibility to SAD and diurnal preference.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal seasonal affective disorder, morningness-eveningness, genetics

Referens: Johansson, G. (2002). Work-life balance: the case of Sweden in the 1990s. *Social Science Information, 41*(2), 303-317.

Abstract: This paper presents an overview of Swedish conditions with regard to work-life balance in the 1990s. This decade was characterised by high unemployment, increasing frequency of insecure employment contracts and downsizing, but also by increasing productivity. National statistics and scientific surveys indicate that large groups within the Swedish labour force experienced increasing work load and intensification of work routines. At the end of the decade national costs of long-term sick leave doubled in two years. Two empirical studies performed with a stress and health approach are reported. Results show that a majority of workers experienced work-nonwork imbalance, rather than balance. Work tended to interfere with non-work activities rather than impact in the opposite direction, and individuals reporting work-nonwork balance reported better health and well-being than those reporting imbalance.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal health, work-life balance, workload

Referens: Johansson, G. (2002). Arbete, familj och flexibilitet. [Work, family, and flexibility.] Proceedings of the conference *Hela folket i arbete?* [The entire Population at Work?] Stockholm: The Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research.

Abstract: Behavioral science models of work-family interaction have shifted over time. Segmentation, spill-over, and compensation are concept used to characterize the relation. Recently, a conflict or competition model has again been considered adequate: as work as well as family roles become increasingly demanding the conflict between the two domains becomes intensified. Empirical data suggest that the percentage of workers reporting balance between work and family roles is decreasing, and that the opportunity of teleworking up to three days/week does not drastically change this fact. It is argued that flexibility for the individual - not only for the organization - requires a multilevel strategy: modified forms of work organization and autonomy as well as societal support such as a family policy adjusted to today's working life.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings role conflict, work-life conflict, telework

Referens: Johnson, M. (2002). Depressive styles, self-esteem structure, and health: A dynamic approach to vulnerability in dependency and self-criticism. In B. Rammstedt & R. Riemann (Eds.), *11th European Conference on Personality, Conference Program and Abstracts* (p. 125). Lengerich: Papst Science Publishers, (Jena, Germany, July , 2002).

Abstract: Two studies investigated the role of self-esteem (SE) structure (in terms of basic and competence aspects of SE) and personal strivings for the self-critical and dependent depressive styles and their importance for

physical health. Overall, the results suggest that, beyond emotional distress, self-criticism is a function of competence based SE and "toxic" achievement strivings and is related to poor health while dependency is related to a low basic sense of SE and affiliation needs. However, competence based SE appeared more profoundly in men's self-criticism than women's, whereas dependency in women reflected more low basic SE than in men. Further, although negative affect, self criticism, and "toxic" achieving were generally associated with disease only negative affect uniquely predicted women's health whereas men's health was also predicted by self-criticism, "toxic" achieving and competence based SE. It is concluded that SE structure plays a crucial role in the cognitive-motivational personality mechanisms with importance for well-being.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) self-esteem, vulnerability, depressive attitudes

Referens: Johnson, M. (in press). The vulnerability status of neuroticism: Over-reporting or genuine complaints? *Personality and Individual Differences*.

Abstract: Neuroticism is widely documented to reflect an exaggerated reporting of physical symptoms, due to an over-sensitive focus on internal stimuli in individuals high in this trait. This study scrutinized the responses to 409 retrospective health reports to see if negative affect (NA), indicating neuroticism, was differentially related to different types of physical complaints. The role of other personality risk factors, related to neuroticism, and coping style were also examined. The findings show that high NA was uniquely related only to diseases of tension type, such as high blood pressure, migraine, or neck pain. Of the other factors, which all correlated with NA, hostility, self-critical attitude and coping were uniquely related to these same complaints. It is concluded that neuroticism has a more genuine vulnerability potential to disease.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal self-reports, neuroticism, disease type

Referens: Johnson, M. (2002). The importance of self-attitudes for type A-B, internality-externality and health status. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 33, 777-789.

Abstract: A subsample of 142 undergraduates with high or low Basic and high or low Earning (by competence and others' approval) self-esteem (SE) differed significantly in Type A and Locus of control scores in a way that suggests a correspondence between the Basic/Earning SE and Type A/B/internal/external typologies. People high on Earning SE showed Type A-pattern, and those low on earning SE showed Type B-pattern but were internals and externals depending on their Basic SE level. Further, high Basic/high Earning SE was associated with the "non-toxic" Type A-component and good self-reported health whereas the low Basic/high Earning SE was related to the "toxic" Type A-component and poor self-reported health. The correlations between the variables calculated for the total sample of 409 students supported the results. The implications of the present SE model for the mechanisms eliciting different attitudes to achievement and making different contributions to health risks are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal self-esteem structure, typology, health

Referens: Kansi, J., Wichstrom, L., & Bergman, L.R. (in press). Eating problems and the self-concept: Results based on a representative sample of Norwegian adolescent girls. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*.

Abstract: The joint role of self-esteem and unstable self-perceptions for eating problems was investigated in a representative Norwegian population sample of girls in three age groups (N=5287; aged 12-19 years). Three scales from the 12-item Eating Attitudes Test (EAT-12) measured eating problems: Restriction, Bulimia-food preoccupation, and Diet. Girls low on all EAT-scales were most often characterized by high self-esteem combined with stable self-perceptions, whereas girls high on all EAT-scales were characterized by having low self-esteem and unstable self-perceptions. Bulimic tendencies and dieting were more common in older groups, whereas high scores on all EAT-scales simultaneously were equally common in all ages. The findings gave initial support to the continuity hypothesis in indicating that the age trends for eating problems, except for restrictive tendencies, followed those of eating disorders and in that the risk factors found for eating problems parallel those reported for eating disorders.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal eating problems, self-esteem, unstable-self-perceptions

Referens: Karlsson, T., Börjesson, A., Adolfsson, R., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2002). Successive memory test performance and priming in Alzheimer's disease: Evidence from the word-fragment completion task. *Cortex*, 38, 341-355.

Abstract: This study assessed the performance of patients with Alzheimer's disease and healthy controls in a successive memory test paradigm. Subjects studied lists of words. Following study, tests of recognition (an explicit memory task) and primed word fragment completion (an implicit memory task) were administered. Since the same words were used in the two tasks, we were able to calculate the degree of dependence between recognition performance and primed word fragment completion. AD patients evidenced impaired recognition memory. In contrast, priming was intact. The pattern of correlation between the two tasks was similar in healthy controls and in AD. Independence between recognition and fragment completion was obtained when recognition preceded the fragment completion task, but not when fragment completion preceded recognition.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal priming, Alzheimer's disease, memory

Referens: Karlsson, T., Börjesson, A., Adolfsson, R., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Multiple memory test performance in normal aging. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.

Abstract: Young and old subjects were investigated to examine whether: a) the effects of priming is influenced by aging; b) there is independence between primed word-fragment completion and recognition performances; and c) the dependence between different tests is influenced by aging. A successive test paradigm, which involved repeated assessment of to-be-remembered words by means of recognition and primed word-fragment completion, was employed. The results show that implicit memory decline with increasing age, and that correlations between different memory tests decrease with age. The outcome suggests that age-related memory decline involves several forms of memory, including primed word-fragment completion and correlations between measures of implicit and explicit memory.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal episodic memory, priming, aging

Referens: Karlsson, T., Johansson, I., Adolfsson, R., Nilsson, L.-G., & Dubuc, S. (in press) .A demonstration of a remarkable memory capacity in Alzheimer's disease. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders*.

Abstract: A compelling feature of human memory is its striking capacity. Under certain circumstances, subjects can remember large amounts of information even with brief exposure at study. This investigation shows that this ability is preserved even in severely impaired Alzheimer's disease patients, and holds implications for the clinical management of amnesic patients. To this date, demonstrations of preserved learning and memory capacity in Alzheimer's disease and amnesia have been confined to implicit memory tasks. Since the present results were obtained in an explicit memory task, the finding also holds implications for the understanding of amnesia.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Alzheimer's disease, aging, episodic memory

Referens: Kim, H.Y., Lundh, L.-G., & Harvey, A. (2002). The enhancement of video feedback by cognitive preparation in the treatment of social anxiety. A single-session experiment. *Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry*, 33, 19-37.

Abstract: The present study replicates and extends Harvey, Clark, Ehlers, and Rapee's (2000) single-session experiment of video feedback with cognitive preparation in individuals with high social anxiety. Forty participants high on social anxiety were asked to present a speech before a video camera and then received video feedback of their speech. Half of the participants received cognitive preparation prior to the video feedback, whereas the other half only received video feedback. The cognitive preparation procedure asked the participants to (1) predict in detail what they would see in the video, (b) form an image of themselves giving the speech, and (3) watch the video as though they were watching a stranger. All the participants were asked to present a second speech 30 minutes after the first speech to index generalisation effects. Cognitive preparation enhanced the therapeutic effect of video feedback after the first speech, and also showed a robust generalisation effect on the evaluation of the second speech. Before the second speech, the participants underwent an emotional Stroop task with masked and unmasked words; the results showed that measures of social anxiety correlated with Stroop interference for both masked and unmasked social threat words.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal social anxiety, video feedback, cognitive therapy

Referens: Kokko, K., Bergman, L.R., & Pulkkinen, L. (in press). Child personality characteristics and selection into long-term unemployment in Finnish and Swedish longitudinal samples. *International Journal of Behavioral Development*.

Abstract: The main aim of the present study was to test a model of selection into long-term unemployment obtained for a sample of 36-year-old Finns (Kokko, Pulkkinen, & Puustinen, 2000) to see whether it similarly explained long-term unemployment among 26-27-year-old Finns and Swedes. The participants were drawn from two ongoing longitudinal studies: the Jyväskylä Longitudinal Study of Personality and Social Development (conducted in Finland) and the Individual Development and Adaptation study (conducted in Sweden). At both ages, that is 36 and 26-27, low education was related to long-term unemployment, and low education was explained by personality characteristics in middle childhood, such as low self-control of emotions or conduct problems, and behavioral inhibition or timidity. However, while low self-control of emotions additionally explained long-term unemployment among the 36-year-olds directly, in both the young samples personality characteristics showed only indirect effects through poor educational attainment. At age 26-27, childhood personality characteristics explained selection onto an educational track rather than selection into long-term unemployment, and length of education explained duration of unemployment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal unemployment, cross-cultural, personality

Referens: Kormi-Nouri, R., Moniri, S., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Episodic and Semantic Memory in Bilingual and Monolingual Children. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.

Abstract: Although bilinguality advantages for children have been reported for different cognitive abilities, much less is known about the relation between memory and bilinguality. In this study, 60 (30 girls and 30 boys) bilingual and 60 (30 girls and 30 boys) monolingual children in three age groups (8.5, 10.5 and 12.5 years) were compared on episodic memory and semantic memory tasks. In episodic memory, children learned subject-performed tasks (with real or imaginary objects) and verbal tasks and retrieved by both free recall and cued recall tests. In semantic memory, word fluency tests were used. Positive effects of bilingualism were found on both episodic memory and semantic memory tasks at all age levels. These findings suggest that bilingual children integrate and/or organize the information of two languages, and so, bilingualism creates advantages for cognitive abilities (including memory). Some sex differences were also found in episodic memory but not in semantic memory. This episodic memory difference was found in children at earlier age level.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal bilingualism, action memory, episodic memory

Referens: Lang, S., af Klinteberg, B., & Alm, P.O. (2002). Adult psychopathy and violent behavior in males with early neglect and abuse. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, Suppl 412*, 93-100.

Abstract: Objective: Within a Swedish longitudinal project, possible implications of childhood neglect and/or abuse on adult Psychopathy Check List (PCL) scores and violent offending were studied.

Method: The subjects were males (n=199), recruited from a socially high-risk neighbourhood and grouped on an index variable of victimization, yielding high (n=110) and low victimization (n=89) groups. To highlight a possible comorbidity of all three problems in the same persons, a combined dimensional and categorical (CFA) approach was applied.

Results: The high victimization subjects exerted significantly more violence, as did also subjects with high PCL scores. Furthermore, in the CFA two significant 'types' were found: One type indicating that 'high' victimization in childhood is closely linked to later 'extensive' violence and 'high' PCL scores at adult age in the same individuals; the other supporting a frequent co-occurring of 'low' victimization in childhood, 'none or minor' later indications of violence and 'low' adult PCL scores.

Conclusion: The results point to possible underlying mechanisms linked to all three problems characterizing the

affected subjects.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal childhood victimization, violent behavior, longitudinal study

Referens: Larsson, M. (2002). Odor memory: A memory systems approach. In C. Rouby, B. Schaal, D. Dubois, R. Gervais & A. Holley (Eds.), *Olfaction, Taste, and Cognition* (pp. 231-245). 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, odoridentification), 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., Lövdén, M., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Sex differences in recollective experience for olfactory and verbal information. *Acta Psychologica*.

Abstract: We examined recollective experience as a function of sex for olfactory and verbal information. In the first study, men and women studied a set of highly familiar odors with incidental or intentional encoding instructions. In the second study, participants were presented with a number of sentences. At recognition, participants indicated whether their positive response was based on conscious recollection (remembering), a feeling of familiarity (knowing), or guessing. The results indicated that recollection was higher among women than men, and that familiarity-based recognition was equally large across sex for both types of information. The finding that the sex-related experiential difference disappeared when controlling for verbal proficiency suggests that sex-related differences in activating verbal information play an important role for sex differences in recollective experience.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal recollective experience, sex differences, odor memory

Referens: Larsson, M., Lövdén, M., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2002). Sex differences in recollective experience for olfactory and verbal information. Presentation at *The Association for Chemoreception Sciences*, Sarasota, Florida, April 24-28.

Abstract: We examined recollective experience as a function of sex for olfactory and verbal information. In the first study, men and women studied a set of highly familiar odors with incidental or intentional encoding instructions. In the second study, participants were presented with a number of sentences. At recognition, participants indicated whether their positive response was based on conscious recollection (remembering), a feeling of familiarity (knowing), or guessing. The results indicated that recollection was higher among women than men, and that familiarity-based recognition was equally large across sex for both types of information. The finding that the sex-related experiential difference disappeared when controlling for verbal proficiency suggests that sex-related differences in activating verbal information play an important role for sex differences in recollective experience.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings sex differences, recollection, olfaction

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 and names of 10-year old children with instructions to remember the faces and the surnames. After study, an implicit name stem-completion test was administered, followed by face- and name recognition tests. There was a negative age effect across all task variables. Across age, recognition was higher for faces than for names. An age-invariant positive effect of intention to learn was observed. Also, name completion and recognition performance showed a positive relationship across the adult life 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, face recognition

Referens: Lewin, C., & Herlitz, A. (2002). Sex differences in face recognition: Women's faces make the difference. *Brain and Cognition*, 50, 121-128.

Abstract: Sex differences favoring women have been found in face recognition tasks as well as in verbal episodic memory tasks. Women's higher face recognition performance was hypothesized to be related to either their higher verbal ability or to their superiority in recognizing female faces, rather than faces in general. Results showed that whereas there were no differences between men and women in the recognition of male faces, or in verbal ability, women performed at a higher level than men in the recognition of female faces. Verbal ability did not influence women's face recognition performance. Potential explanations for this pattern of data, such as sex differences in interest and prior knowledge, are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal sex differences, face recognition, episodic memory

- Referens:** Li, J., Nilsson, L.-G., & Wu, Z. (in press). Effects of Age and Anxiety on Episodic Memory: Selectivity and Variability. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.
- Abstract:** Selective age-related differences in source memory relative to item memory, and individual differences in memory performance in relation to anxiety were explored with high- and low-anxious subjects screened from normal young and elderly adults. They were read false facts about the locations of well-known and unknown sights in a male or female voice. Intentional and incidental learning instructions were administered for source memory. Selective age-related deficits in source memory were observed under both encoding conditions. Higher level of anxiety was related to lower memory performance only in the old group; this relation was stronger in source recall. The findings suggest that the presence of such selectivity is unrelated to the tradeoff between item encoding and source encoding. Anxiety affects the variability, and mediates the selectivity of age effects on episodic memory.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal source memory, aging, anxiety
- Referens:** Li, S.- C., & Sikström, S. (2002). Integrative neurocomputational perspectives on cognitive aging, neuromodulation, and representation. *Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Review: Special issue on "Aging of the brain, Sensorimotor, and Cognitive Processes"*. 26, 795-808.
- Abstract:** Besides neuroanatomical changes, neuromodulatory mechanisms are also compromised during aging. Neural network models are effective tools for exploring the relatively broad and homogenous neuromodulatory influences on cortical function. Computational approaches to understanding neuromodulation of dynamic properties of cortical function and recent neurocomputational theories relating specifically different aspects of cognitive aging with declines in neuromodulation are reviewed in this article. Considered within an integrative cross-level neurocomputational framework, aging-related decline in dopaminergic neuromodulation may reduce the fidelity of neural information and give rise to less distinctive neural pattern representations that could underlie various facets of cognitive, and possibly also sensorimotor, aging phenomena.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal aging, neuromodulation, model
- Referens:** Lindfors, P. (2002). *Psychophysiological aspects of stress, health and well-being in teleworking women and men*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).
- Abstract:** Modern communication technology has created new conditions for work, such as telework, involving increased flexibility and mobility for employees. However, research on stress, work overload, overall health, and well-being in teleworkers is still scarce. Focusing on highly educated women and men employed by the same organization, the aim of this work was to study psychophysiological activity in 26 white-collar workers while 1) working in the office, 2) teleworking at home, and 3) relaxing at home, and to explore positive human functioning, specifically psychological well-being and related physiological processes. Findings concerning telework showed that blood pressure was higher during work at the office as compared to teleworking at home and that men had elevated levels of epinephrine in the evening after telework at home. The variation in cardiovascular activity was considered due to the different work tasks performed during telework and office work, whereas the elevated neuroendocrine arousal found in men was associated with continued work in the evenings. For the study of positive human functioning, a Swedish translation of Ryff's Psychological Well-Being scales covering self-acceptance, environmental mastery, positive relations with others, personal growth, purpose in life, and autonomy, that have psychometric properties comparable with the original scales, was used. Results revealed a link between overall psychological well-being and lowered cortisol release, thus suggesting a biological indicator of positive human health among effectively functioning individuals. The empirical findings are discussed in relation to existing models of work stress, health, and human functioning.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation changing work patterns, neuroendocrine and cardiovascular stress responses, positive health
- Referens:** Lindfors, P. (2002). Positive health in a group of Swedish white-collar workers. *Psychological Reports*, 91, 839-845.
- Abstract:** Ryff's Psychological Well-Being scales covering six dimensions of psychological well-being: Self-acceptance, Environmental mastery, Positive relations with others, personal growth, Purpose in life, and Autonomy, and have been suggested as an adequate measure of positive psychological functioning. Apart from translating the scales to Swedish and examining the psychometric properties of the measure, the present study aimed to explore the relationships between the Ryff scales and the General Health Questionnaire, negative affectivity, and physical symptoms using self-ratings from 91 full-time employed women and men. Because of low internal consistency for the different dimensions of the Ryff scales, correlational analyses were based on a composite index. Results revealed negative relationships between the Ryff index and other measures and are in line with prior findings showing that the index tap positive psychological functioning while other indices focus on negative functioning.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal positive human functioning, questionnaire, psychometrics
- Referens:** Lindfors, P. (2002). Profiles of psychological well-being in Swedish women and men. In C. Bildt, L. Gonäs & H. Westberg (Eds.), *Women, work and health. Book of abstracts from the Third International Congress of Women, Work and Health, June 2002* (p. 180). Stockholm: National Institute for Working Life.
- Abstract:** The vast majority of studies within the area of health psychology have come to focus on processes associated with negative aspects of human functioning and contributed to the understanding of psychological disorder or physical disease. However, by focusing on the negative, there has been a relative neglect of positive psychological phenomena. Consequently, little is known about processes promoting and maintaining positive psychological functioning including psychological well-being and mental health. By using a Swedish translation of the 84-item version of Ryff's Psychological Well-Being Scales (RPWB) covering autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, positive relations with others, purpose in life, and self-acceptance the present study aimed at exploring gender and age profiles in psychological well-being in highly educated women and men. In addition, the relationships between psychological well-being, self-rated health and ratings of financial situation were explored. Finally, since this study is the first to report findings on the 84-item version of the Swedish translation of RPWB, psychometric properties of the measure were also investigated. Mean-level analyses of self-ratings from 328 women and men aged 18-49 revealed no significant

age differences, either for women or for men, for the six dimensions of RPWB. In accordance with prior findings, significant gender differences emerged for positive relations, but also for purpose in life ($p < .01$), with women scoring higher than men. Also, women tended to have higher scores on autonomy. A median-split of total scores on the RPWB was used to obtain two groups with different profiles of psychological well-being. Subsequent mean-level comparisons, performed separately for women and men, revealed significant differences in scores across the six dimensions ($p < .001$) for both women and men, thus reflecting the importance of all the separate dimensions of RPWB for higher levels of psychological well-being. Regression analyses were performed for women, men and all participants separately to explore the relationships between demographic factors, self-rated health, and financial situation. In all analyses, the same overall pattern emerged with self-rated health and financial situation as the most important predictors for the six dimensions of RPWB. Psychometric examinations revealed satisfactory internal consistency coefficients and modest interrelationships between different dimensions of RPWB, with self-acceptance having strongest overlap with the other dimensions. In conclusion, the RPWB is considered as a sound measure for further studies on positive aspects of human functioning in women and men.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) positive human functioning, gender, questionnaire

Referens: Lindfors, P. (2002). Profiles of psychological well-being in Swedish women and men. Abstract book, Seventh International Congress of Behavioral Medicine, Helsingfors, August, 2002. *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, 9, Suppl. 1, 169.

Abstract: The vast majority of studies within the area of health psychology have come to focus on processes associated with negative aspects of human functioning and contributed to the understanding of psychological disorder or physical disease. However, by focusing on the negative, there has been a relative neglect of positive psychological phenomena. Consequently, little is known about processes promoting and maintaining positive psychological functioning including psychological well-being and mental health. By using a Swedish translation of the 84-item version of Ryff's Psychological Well-Being Scales (RPWB) covering autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, positive relations with others, purpose in life, and self-acceptance the present study aimed at exploring gender and age profiles in psychological well-being in highly educated women and men. In addition, the relationships between psychological well-being, self-rated health and ratings of financial situation were explored. Finally, since this study is the first to report findings on the 84-item version of the Swedish translation of RPWB, psychometric properties of the measure were also investigated. Mean-level analyses of self-ratings from 328 women and men aged 18–49 revealed no significant age differences, either for women or for men, for the six dimensions of RPWB. In accordance with prior findings, significant gender differences emerged for positive relations, but also for purpose in life ($p < .01$), with women scoring higher than men. Also, women tended to have higher scores on autonomy. A median-split of total scores on the RPWB was used to obtain two groups with different profiles of psychological well-being. Subsequent mean-level comparisons, performed separately for women and men, revealed significant differences in scores across the six dimensions ($p < .001$) for both women and men, thus reflecting the importance of all the separate dimensions of RPWB for higher levels of psychological well-being. Regression analyses were performed for women, men and all participants separately to explore the relationships between demographic factors, self-rated health, and financial situation. In all analyses, the same overall pattern emerged with self-rated health and financial situation as the most important predictors for the six dimensions of RPWB. Psychometric examinations revealed satisfactory internal consistency coefficients and modest interrelationships between different dimensions of RPWB, with self-acceptance having strongest overlap with the other dimensions. In conclusion, the RPWB is considered as a sound measure for further studies on positive aspects of human functioning in women and men.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings age, financial situation, questionnaire

Referens: Lindfors, P., & Lundberg, U. (2002). Is low cortisol release an indicator of positive health? *Stress and Health*, 18, 153-160.

Abstract: Compared to the knowledge of physiological processes associated with stress, ill-health, and disease, the understanding of physiological processes associated with positive psychological functioning is lagging behind. The present study aimed to examine the relationships between psychological well-being and physiological indicators, including blood pressure, catecholamines, and cortisol. Initial questionnaires concerning demographic information, work characteristics (decision authority, job demands, and skill discretion), physical symptoms, nicotine use, and Ryff's Psychological Well-Being scales (RPWB) which cover self-acceptance, environmental mastery, positive relations with others, personal growth, purpose in life and autonomy, were completed by a group of highly educated white-collar workers. Subsequent assessments of blood pressure, urinary catecholamines, and salivary cortisol were performed during two separate workdays. Analyses of data from 12 women and 11 men revealed that individuals with high psychological well-being had significantly lower total cortisol output than individuals with low psychological well-being ($p < 0.01$), while no significant differences emerged for blood pressure and catecholamines. Further, individuals with high psychological well-being had significantly lower levels of general ($p < 0.01$) as well as musculoskeletal symptoms ($p < 0.01$). In conclusion, the findings suggest a link between positive psychological functioning and lowered cortisol release.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal psychological well-being, psychophysiological activity, symptoms

Referens: Lindfors, P., & Lundberg, U. (2002). Cortisol secretion in individuals with different profiles of psychological well-being. Abstract book, Seventh International Congress of Behavioral Medicine, Helsingfors, August, 2002. *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, 9, Suppl. 1, 170.

Abstract: The majority of studies have come to focus on processes associated with negative aspects of human functioning including stress, psychological disorder, and physical disease. Consequently, little is known about physiological and psychological processes associated with positive psychological functioning including psychological well-being. Using the 18-item version of Ryff's Psychological Well-Being Scales (RPWB), including the dimensions of self-acceptance, environmental mastery, positive relations with others, personal growth, purpose in life, and autonomy, the present study aimed at exploring the linkages between psychological well-being and cortisol secretion in 26 white-collar workers. Prior to cortisol sampling, all participants completed questionnaires concerning demographic information, work characteristics (decision authority, job demands and skill discretion), and psychological well-being. Cortisol in saliva was assessed during two separate workdays and subsequent evenings, beginning 15-30 minutes after awakening and continuing until 7 p.m. Complete samples were obtained for 23 individuals, including 12 women and 11 men aged 24-62. A median-split of total scores on the RPWB was used to categorize individuals into groups of high and low psychological well-being. There were no significant differences in age, gender, family situation or work characteristics between groups. Repeated measures analysis of variance of cortisol decline from morning to evening, using mean-levels of

cortisol secretion across sessions, revealed a significant main effect of time ($p=.0001$) and a significant psychological well-being by time interaction ($p=.034$) showing a substantially higher decline in individuals with low psychological well-being. Additional mean-level analysis of arithmetic means of morning cortisol across both days, revealed significant differences between groups ($p=.019$), showing that individuals with high psychological well-being had significantly lower levels of morning cortisol. In conclusion, the findings suggest a link between positive psychological functioning and cortisol secretion but need to be replicated in future studies.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings positive health, HPA-axis activity, gender

Referens: Lindholm, T. (2002). The impact of group membership and communication modality on eyewitness credibility judgments. Presentation at the *13th General Meeting of the EAESP*, San Sebastian, Spain.

Abstract: Previous research suggests that communicator characteristics may have a larger impact on a message's persuasiveness in visual as compared to written presentations, due to the increased salience of the communicator in visual displays. To examine this issue with respect to the impact of group membership on the persuasiveness of eyewitness testimony, accuracy-matched memory reports of a crime video from six Swedish and six immigrant male witnesses were presented to 120 Swedish participants in videotaped versus written format. Results showed that both groups of witnesses were perceived as more credible in the videotaped as compared to written presentations. Participants high in MRS showed a negative bias toward immigrant as compared to Swedish witnesses when presented with written testimonies. This bias vanished completely when testimonies were presented visually. Differences in the amount and salience of individuating information in visual as compared to written displays may account for this finding.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings eyewitness credibility, group membership, presentation modality

Referens: Lindqvist, J.K., Dåderman, A.M., Hellström, Å., & Lidberg, L. (in press). Juvenile and adult problems in twenty forensic psychiatric rapists in Sweden. *Journal of Nordic Psychiatry*.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to assess the pattern of background variables of 20 convicted rapists. The sample comprised two distinct forensic psychiatric subgroups undergoing different treatments. Data were extracted from forensic psychiatric files. The study variables were juvenile and adult problems of the offenders, related by previous research to the occurrence of rape. Records of juvenile problems and juvenile psychological disturbances tended to co-occur with adult problems of aggressiveness, alcoholism, and extensive criminality. The correlation analysis further supports the notion that psycho-social disturbances have a persistent character: in our sample different problems in young age are linked to each other as well as to adulthood problems. The results are discussed in the light of empirical research and the need for early and proper individual treatment programs.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal aggressiveness, rape, forensic psychiatric

Referens: Lindwall, M., & Hassmén, P. (2002). Physical self-perceptions and exercise participation. Poster session presented at the *Seventh International Congress of Behavioural Medicine*, Helsinki, Finland.

Abstract: The connection between the physical self, the physical self-perceptions (PSP) people hold of themselves and exercise behaviour has lately been highlighted from a health perspective. PSP are believed to play a significant role both in the initiation, maintenance and cessation process of exercise. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relation between PSP and exercise behaviour. A total of 164 (78 men and 86 women) physically active freshmen students (M: age: 23.1) voluntarily completed the Swedish translation of the Physical Self-Perception Profile (PSPP), measuring the five subscales of Sport Competence, Condition, Body attractiveness, Strength and Physical Self-Worth (PSW). Moreover a questionnaire focusing on three indicators of exercise behaviour, namely frequency, duration and social form (i.e. exercising alone or with other people) of exercise was included. The results showed that individuals exercising 2-3 times a week or more, or 46-90 minutes or more every time had significantly increased PSP (except Strength) compared to less frequent and shorter period exercisers. Individuals stating a preference for exercising with familiar people also displayed significantly higher scores on all PSPP variables compared to individuals exercising alone or with strangers. Some conclusions to these findings are that PSP and body-perception seem to be highly related to exercise behaviour. Increased doses of exercise appears to be accompanied with a more positive perception of the physical self. Consequently, for professionals, understanding how PSP work to influence the individual in various stages of exercise and implementing strategies for how to increase PSP through exercise in interventions seems to be of highest relevance in future interventions.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings physical self, exercise

Referens: Lindwall, M., & Naylor, A. (2002). The physiological and psychological effects of an 8 week aerobic exercise program on previously sedentary women: An interdisciplinary approach. Poster session presented at the *Seventh International Congress of Behavioural Medicine*, Helsinki, Finland.

Abstract: The aim of this study was: (a) to investigate the effects of an 8 week exercise program on physiological and psychological measures for previously sedentary women, and (b) to determine the relationship between the physiological and psychological changes from an interdisciplinary perspective. Eleven healthy sedentary females volunteered to participate in the study. All subjects gave written informed consent and were screened using a pre-medical checklist. The study was designed as a pre-test to post-test exercise program lasting 8 weeks. Each subject was required to take part in 2 low intensity aerobic classes per week and underwent three testing sessions at zero weeks (pre-test), four weeks (mid-test) and eight weeks (post-test). Physiological measures of body mass, body mass index (BMI), heart rate and physical capacity were gathered. Psychological instruments were the Physical Self-Perception Profile (PSPP) and Mood Adjective Checklist (MACL). Body mass, BMI and resting heart rate decreased significantly. All PSPP subvariables increased significantly over 8 weeks. Mood-wise, overall positive changes on Hedonic Tone, Tension and Security were detected. High correlations between Body Attractiveness change and body mass change ($r=-.90.$) and BMI change ($r=-.89.$) were found. Regular exercise appears to change psychological parameters as PSP and mood together with some physiological variables as BMI. Moreover, these physiological and psychological changes are highly interrelated. Future studies should focus more on the interrelated change of psychological and physiological factors resulting from exercise from an interdisciplinary perspective in well-designed experiments and longitudinal studies.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings physical self perception, exercise, mood

Referens: Longato-Stadler, E., af Klinteberg, B., Garpenstrand, H., Orelund, L., & Hallman, J. (2002). Personality traits and platelet MAO activity in a Swedish male criminal population. *Neuropsychobiology*, 46, 202-208.

Abstract: A Swedish male criminal population was grouped into personality disorder subgroups and investigated with regard to personality traits and platelet monoamine oxidase (MAO) activity. The main aim of the study was to examine the possibility of a risk factor combination by having low platelet MAO activity as well as belonging to a certain diagnostic DSM-IV Axis I (drug abuse in the present series) and/or II subgroup.

Methods: Personality disorders were grouped into Clusters according to the cluster system used in DSM-IV, Axis II. The prisoners were grouped into five subgroups and each subject completed the Karolinska Scales of Personality self-report questionnaire. The comparison group for the personality data comprised 51 non-criminal males from a longitudinal Swedish project. Platelet MAO activity was assessed for the criminals as well as for a control group including 60 non-criminal healthy male Caucasians. For testing the existence of syndromes, a configuration frequency analysis (CFA) was used.

Results: The results showed low scores on the Socialisation and high scores on the sensation seeking-related traits Impulsiveness and Monotony avoidance, and the somatic anxiety-related Muscular Tension in the criminals with any DSM-IV mental disorder, however most markedly in the Cluster AB and Cluster B subjects. In addition, Cluster AB subjects had significantly lower platelet MAO activity than controls. Two significant 'types' were found among the criminals: One was characterised by low platelet MAO activity, Cluster B personality diagnosis as well as Drug Abuse Disorder diagnosis; and the other by a pattern of normal platelet MAO activity, no Cluster B personality disorder, and no Drug Abuse Disorder diagnosis.

Conclusion: The aggregation of certain risk factors in the same individual has been shown to contribute to the development of criminal behaviour.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal personality disorders, criminality, MAO activity

Referens: Lundberg, U. (2002). Gender, multiple roles and physiological reactions. In S. Wamala & J. Lynch (Eds.), *Gender and Social Inequalities in Health* (pp. 123-157). Studentlitteratur, Stockholm.

Abstract: Women's employment is associated with positive as well as negative health consequences. However, women generally report more health problems than men and the prevalence of women's stress-related health problems has increased in recent years. This gender difference has been linked to women's changing roles and greater participation in the paid work force, without a corresponding reduction in unpaid work (household chores, child care etc.), which have contributed to more role conflicts and a greater total workload. Additional factors contributing to elevated stress levels in women are that women more often than men are involved in repetitive work and have less influence and control over their paid work, which according to wellknown stress models may increase the health risks. Furthermore, women usually are paid less than men which according to the Effort-Reward Imbalance model contributes to additional stress.

Physiological stress responses consistently show that fulltime employed women, compared with men having the same job, have elevated stress levels off work and a greater spill-over of stress between work and home conditions. The elevated stress levels off work have been associated with women's traditional primary responsibility for household chores and childcare.

Gender difference in health are particularly pronounced for musculoskeletal disorders among white collar workers, for example neck and shoulder pain. Since white collar workers use a very small fraction of their muscular strength at work, this difference cannot be explained by differences between men and women in terms of muscular capacity. A more likely explanation is that women more often than men are performing repetitive tasks and have less possibilities for rest and recuperation off work. New models have been proposed in order to explain the development of muscle disorders in light physical but psychologically stressful work conditions, where lack of time for rest and recovery seems to play a key role.

In order to reduce health gaps between men and women, greater possibilities for both women and men to combine their different roles in life - occupational career, marriage, child care etc. - without exposing themselves to health risks, must be provided. Influence and control over the planning and pace of work, and a new allocation of work functions between men and women, are necessary steps to reach this goal.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) stress, health, women

Referens: Lundberg, U. (2002). Psychophysiology of Work: Stress, gender, endocrine response, and work-related upper extremity disorders. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine Supplement 2*, 383-392.

Abstract: Background: Mental stress may induce muscle tension and has been proposed to contribute to the development of work related upper extremity disorders (WRUEDs) by driving low threshold motor units into degenerative processes by overload.

Methods and Results: Measurements of perceived stress, catecholamines, blood pressure and heart rate are associated with stress induced elevation of trapezius EMG activity. In repetitive tasks, where WRUEDs are common, psychophysiological arousal is generally high both during and after work. A possible explanation of the high prevalence of WRUEDs among women could be that women often are performing repetitive tasks and are exposed to additional stress from unpaid work.

Conclusion: It is concluded that both physical and psychosocial work conditions may contribute to WRUEDs by inducing physiological stress and muscle tension.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal mental arousal, sustained muscle activity, repetitive tasks

Referens: Lundberg, U. (2002). Samspelet individ, samhälle, livsstil och biologi. I R. Ekman & B. Arnetz (Eds.), *Stress: Molekylerna - individen - organisationen - samhället* (sid. 275-288). Liber Förlag, Stockholm.

Abstract: In modern society, there are a number of factors contributing to stimulation, variation and development, but also to high workload and stress. In view of the high prevalence of stress-related disorders in the industrialized countries, it is important to understand the social, behavioral, psychological and biological mechanisms linking psychosocial stress to physical health problems.

The aim of this chapter is to review the empirical knowledge and the theoretical models explaining these relationships. This knowledge is important in order to understand why people exposed to psychosocial stress develop physical, and often medically unexplained, health problems. One conclusion is that in the modern society, lack of time for rest and recovery may be a greater health problem than the absolute levels of stress and workload at work.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) stress, behavior, health

Referens: [Lundberg, U. \(2002\). Work stress and musculoskeletal disorders as related to gender and socioeconomic disorders. *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, 7, Supplement 1, p. 173. \(Abstract\).](#)

Abstract: Health problems differ markedly between different socioeconomic (SES) groups as well as between women and men. Some of these differences can be explained by physical conditions and life style factors. However, to a large extent the mechanisms explaining these differences are unknown. Musculoskeletal disorders (MSD), such as neck, shoulder and back pain problems, are among the most frequently reported health problems in the industrialized countries. The aim of this presentation is to review data from several studies in order to identify factors likely to contribute to explain differences in MSD between women and men and between different SES groups.

Results show that:

repetitive tasks and lack of influence at work are associated with a high prevalence of MSD as well as with elevated psychophysiological stress responses during and after work, fulltime employed women have a greater total workload (paid + unpaid work) than men and elevated stress levels off work, work overload and overtime at work are associated with high morning cortisol in women, psychological well-being is associated with low morning cortisol in male and female white collar workers, sustained low levels of muscle tension may be induced by physical as well as by mental demands and contribute to the high prevalence of neck and shoulder symptoms in psychologically stressful work by keeping low threshold motor units constantly active.

It is concluded that organizational factors, work tasks, work overload and physiological stress responses interact in the development of MSD and, that women and low SES groups more often than men and higher SES groups, respectively, are exposed to overactivity of the allostatic systems. This is consistent with explanatory models of work- and stress-related MSD as well as with general models of stress and health.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings stress, muscle tension, gender

Referens: [Lundberg, U., Forsman, M., Zachau, G., Eklöf, M., Palmerud, G., Melin, B., & Kadefors, R. \(2002\). Effects of experimentally induced mental and physical stress on trapezius motor unit recruitment. *Work & Stress*, 16, 166-178.](#)

Abstract: Mental stress may induce muscle tension and has been proposed to contribute to the development of musculoskeletal disorders. Prolonged activity of low threshold motor units may cause metabolic disturbances, degenerative processes and pain. The present experiment was aimed at investigating if the same motor units are activated by mental stress as by physical demands. Seventeen subjects were exposed to mental stress tests (mental arithmetic, Stroop colour word, cold pressor) and physical demands (reference contraction, ramp contraction) in the laboratory. Bipolar intramuscular electromyographic (EMG) activity was measured in trapezius and an automatic classification program was used for motor unit action potential decomposition. Overall muscle activity was measured by bipolar surface EMG and heart rate was recorded as an indicator of stress. The mental stress induced significant increases in muscle activity ($p < .05$) and in heart rate ($p < .05$). In 12 out of 14 subjects, one or more motor units were found to be active in physically as well as in mentally induced muscle contraction. The results indicate that mentally induced stress may contribute to keep low threshold motor units active, also in the absence of physical demands. Considering the hazardousness of prolonged motor unit activity, it was concluded that lack of mental rest is an important risk factor for the development of muscular pain.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal EMG, heart rate, mental stress

Referens: [Lundberg, U. \(2002\). Stress and musculoskeletal disorders in computer work. In H. Luczak, A.E. Çakir & G. Çakir \(Eds.\), *Work With Display Units, World Wide Work* \(pp. 464-466\). Berlin.](#)

Abstract: Objectives: There is a high prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders, particularly neck and shoulder pain, among employees doing physically light but psychologically stressful work, for example work at video display units. A hypothesis is that these disorders originate from damaged muscle fibres of low threshold motor units, that are driven into degenerative processes as a result of overuse, and that these units are activated not only by physical demands but also by psychological stress.

Methods: In order to test the second part of this hypothesis, 16 subjects were individually exposed to mental and physical stressors in the laboratory. Heart rate was measured as an indicator of stress and surface EMG as an indicator of overall muscle activity (trapezius). On the basis of intramuscular EMG recordings, the recruitment of single motor unit activity was studied.

Results: Mental stress induced a moderate but significant increase in muscle activity in most subjects, which was closely associated with increases in heart rate. In addition, intramuscular recordings revealed that in most cases the same motor units were often active in physically as well as in mentally induced muscle tension.

Conclusion: Mentally induced stress may contribute to keep low threshold motor units active, also in the absence of biomechanical demands.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) motor units, Cinderella hypothesis, mental stress

Referens: [Lundberg, U., & Hellström, B. \(2002\). Workload and Morning Salivary Cortisol in Women. *Work & Stress*, 16, 356-363.](#)

Abstract: The hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical (HPA) axis, which is regulating circulating levels of cortisol, plays an important role in a number of disorders. Previous studies have shown a link between indicators of work-related

stress and salivary morning cortisol. In addition, excessive overtime (10 hours or more/week) has been found to be predictive of myocardial infarction in women. The aim of this study was to investigate the association between workload and morning cortisol in women, using data from the most recent wave of data collection within the IDA-project (Individual Development and Adjustment). Saliva samples were obtained four times during the first 45 min after awakening (0, 15, 30, and 45 min) in the morning on a work-free day from more than 200 fulltime employed women born in 1955 and representing a normal population of a small city in Sweden. Amount of paid (regular work and overtime) and unpaid work was reported in a questionnaire. Significant positive correlations were found between the amount of overtime at work and each of the four measurements of morning cortisol (varying from $r=0.29$ to $r=0.38$, $p<0.01$). In addition, participants with excessive overtime (more than 10 hours/week) had on average about twice as high ($p<0.01$) morning cortisol levels as women with moderate overtime (<10 hours/week) or normal working hours (35-40 hours/week). The results are consistent with earlier findings and suggest that morning cortisol is a sensitive indicator of work overload in women. In view of the health problems associated with chronic overactivity of the HPA axis, highly elevated morning cortisol could be an important risk factor. However, due to the cross-sectional nature of the present study, additional research is necessary in order to reveal the specific pathways linking work-related stress to elevated morning cortisol.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal HPA axis, overtime, health risks

Referens: [Lundberg, U., & Lindfors, P. \(2002\). Psychophysiological reactions to telework in female and male white-collar workers. *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology*, 7, 354-364.](#)

Abstract: Information technology has created greater flexibility and mobility for employees, such as teleworkers. However, research on stress and health is limited. This study investigated psychophysiological arousal in 26 highly educated white-collar workers (12 women and 14 men) while (a) working at the office, (b) working at home (telework), and (c) relaxing at home. Blood pressure was significantly higher during work at the office than when teleworking at home, and men had significantly elevated epinephrine levels in the evening after telework at home. It was assumed that the lower cardiovascular arousal during telework is due to different work tasks and that elevated epinephrine levels in men after telework are caused by continued work after normal working hours.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal flexible work patterns, neuroendocrine activity, cardiovascular responses

Referens: [Lundberg, U., & Melin, B. \(2002\). Stress in the development of musculoskeletal pain. In S. Linton \(Ed.\), *Avenues for the Prevention of Chronic Musculoskeletal Pain and Disability* \(pp. 165-179\). Elsevier Science.](#)

Abstract: The dramatic increase in stress-related disorders in Sweden and several other European countries in recent years, such as burnout syndromes, depression, and musculoskeletal disorders (MSD), has been linked to changes in the work environment in the mid 90's. This indicates the important role of economic, political, and structural factors for people's health. The social gradient in health, where individuals with high socioeconomic status are almost always healthier than individual with lower status, is another example of this. The present chapter suggests that interventions on a societal level and organizational changes in the work place, aimed at reducing stress and promoting health, should be combined with individual stress management programs influencing cognitive, behavioral, and emotional factors. Measurements of psychobiological mechanisms known to be involved in these processes can then be used as objective indicators of changes in health risks.

Considering the very pronounced gender differences in MSD as well as in many other symptoms, where women consistently report more health problems than men, political actions to create equal opportunities for women and men to combine a stimulating occupational career with a meaningful and creative family life seem necessary. In addition, organizational changes and a new allocation of unpaid work responsibilities seem important to reduce stress and health problems in women. In view of the dramatic costs and individual suffering associated with MSD, actions contributing to reduce these health problems are likely to be particularly cost-effective.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) muscle pain, gender, stress

Referens: [Lundh, L.-G. \(2002\). Cognitive methods in the treatment of insomnia. In T. Scramali & L. Grimaldi \(Eds.\), *Cognitive psychotherapy toward a new millenium*. London: Kluwer Academic Publishers.](#)

Abstract: In this chapter, the 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 methods

Referens: [Lundh, L.-G., Berg, B., Johansson, H., Kjellén Nilsson, L., Sandberg, J., & Segerstedt, A. \(2002\). Social anxiety is associated with a negatively distorted view of one's own voice. *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy*, 31, 25-30.](#)

Abstract: According to cognitive models of social anxiety, negatively distorted self-images have a central role in the development and maintenance of social anxiety. In the present study, the association between social anxiety and the perception of one's own voice was investigated. The participants were asked to recount a story aloud in front of a tape recorder, and then to rate their voice characteristics on a Voice Evaluation Questionnaire (VEQ). Independent observers (speech therapy students) were then asked to listen to the tape recordings and to rate the participants' voice characteristics on an equivalent version of the VEQ. Two alternative hypotheses were contrasted: a skill deficits hypothesis, and a cognitive distortion hypothesis. The results clearly supported the cognitive distortion hypothesis. That is, high social anxiety was associated with an underestimation of one's voice qualities, as compared with the independent observers. It is suggested that sound-tape feedback with cognitive preparation is tested as a method for correcting the kind of negatively distorted voice perception that is associated with social anxiety.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal social anxiety, voice perception, cognitive distortion

- Referens:** Lundh, L.-G., & Hindmarsh, H. (2002). Can meta-cognitive observation be used in the treatment of insomnia? A pilot study of a cognitive-emotional self-observation task. *Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy, 30*, 239-242.
- Abstract:** Forty individuals recorded their sleep on a sleep diary during one week (the baseline week) and were then administered a Cognitive-Emotional Self-Observation Task (CEST) to use at bed-time during a second week ("the treatment week"). The explicitly stated purpose of the CEST was to provide data about the participants' pre-sleep processes, but the purpose was also to explore the effects of one week of CEST recordings on sleep. Consistent with the hypothesis, the participants showed a decreased sleep latency during the treatment week as compared with the baseline week, and also an increased total sleep time and an improved sleep efficiency. The results also showed that a daytime version of the CEST, administered before the treatment week, provided reliable information about the participants' pre-sleep meta-cognitive and emotional processes, as measured by the night-time version of the CEST. The results are discussed in terms of the CEST representing a kind of cognitive activity (meta-cognitive observation of cognitive and emotional processes) that is incompatible with sleep-interfering processes of worry, rumination, and other kinds of cognitive arousal. It is suggested that more research should focus on the role of meta-cognitive observation in the treatment of insomnia.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal insomnia, meta-cognition, cognitive-behaviour therapy
- Referens:** Lundh, L.-G., Johnsson, A., Sundqvist, K., & Olsson, H. (2002). Alexithymia, memory for emotion, emotional awareness, and perfectionism. *Emotion, 2*, 361-379.
- Abstract:** The Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20) is a self-assessment instrument designed to measure deficits in meta-emotional functioning (e.g., difficulties in identifying and describing emotions). Four studies were carried out to examine the association between the TAS-20 and (a) performance measures of meta-emotional functioning (memory of emotion and emotional awareness, Studies 1-2), and (b) measures of perfectionistic standards that may possibly be involved in the self-assessment of abilities, difficulties (Studies 3-4). The TAS-20 failed to correlate in the predicted direction with the performance measures, but showed sizable correlations with measures of perfectionism. Moreover, perfectionism was found to predict TAS-20 scores independent of depression, anxiety, and somatic complaints. The results are discussed in terms of the TAS-20 measuring primarily certain aspects of meta-emotional self-efficacy.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal alexithymia, perfectionism, emotional awareness
- Referens:** Lundh, L.-G., & Simonsson-Sarnecki, M. (2002). Alexithymia and cognitive bias for emotional information. *Personality and Individual Differences, 32*, 1063-1075.
- Abstract:** The relationship between alexithymia (TAS-20) and cognitive bias (attentional bias and implicit memory bias) for illness words and negative emotion words (masked and unmasked) was investigated in a community sample of 120 individuals. Attentional bias was measured by the emotional Stroop task, and implicit memory bias was measured by a perceptual identification task. No significant correlation was found between alexithymia and any measure of cognitive bias. Group comparison between high-TAS and low-TAS scorers, however, showed that the high-TAS scorers were significantly slower on colour-naming unmasked illness words than unmasked negative emotion words.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal alexithymia, cognitive bias, emotional Stroop task
- Referens:** Lundh, L.-G., & Sperling, M. (2002). Social anxiety and post-event processing of socially aversive events. *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy, 31*, 129-134.
- Abstract:** The relation between social anxiety, as measured by the Social Phobia Scale (SPS), and negative post-event processing of socially distressing events, as measured by a diary record, was studied in a sample of 62 undergraduate students during a one-week period. Of the participants, 55 individuals reported the experience of at least one socially distressing event during this time; only 24 of the participants, however, reported distressing events of a negative-evaluational character during the recording week. Although SPS did not correlate with post-event processing of socially distressing events in general, it showed moderate to strong correlations with post-event processing of negative-evaluational events both on the same day and on the following day. Further, the degree of negative post-event processing that was reported the same day was strongly predictive of the degree of such processing that was reported the following day. The results confirm that negative post-event processing is a real phenomenon with regard to socially distressing situations, and that high social anxiety is associated with higher degrees of such post-event processing of negative-evaluational events. The results also suggest that social anxiety is only one of several forms of interpersonal distress that are characterized by such negative post-event processing; other forms of such distress involve other fears (fears of separation or loneliness, fears of hurting others, etc.) or other kinds of feelings (like guilt and anger).
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal social anxiety, post-event processing
- Referens:** Lundh, L.-G., & Wångby, M. (2002). Causal thinking about somatic symptoms - how is it related to the experience of symptoms and negative affect? *Cognitive Therapy and Research, 26*, 701-717.
- Abstract:** The relation between causal thinking about somatic symptoms (psychological, somatic, and external symptom attribution) and the experience of somatic complaints and negative affect was studied in a community sample of 208 individuals. Although cluster analysis identified groups of individuals with psychological, somatic, and external attribution styles, the analysis also revealed groups of individuals with combinations of high or low scores on two or three attribution dimensions. Consistent with previous research, psychological attribution of symptoms was associated with a higher degree of somatic complaints and negative affect; this effect, however, was primarily due to a group of "psychologizers/externalizers", and not to the pure "psychologizers". Also in replication of earlier studies, all three attribution subscales were intercorrelated. The findings are discussed in terms of rumination processes. It is argued that the findings concerning psychological symptom attribution have received too little attention in the literature so far, probably because they go against dominant theoretical paradigms in psychosomatic medicine.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal symptom attribution, somatic complaints, negative affect

- Referens:** Lövdén, M., Rönnlund, M., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2002). Remembering and knowing in adulthood: Effects of enacted encoding and relations to processing speed. *Aging, Neuropsychology and Cognition, 9*, 184-200.
- Abstract:** We examined age differences in recollective experience accompanying recognition using Tulvin's (1985) remember/know procedure, in a population-based sample of adults ranging in age from 35 to 90 years (N=323). A guided encoding condition (enactment) was compared with a non-guided encoding condition. The relation between age differences in remembering and measures of processing speed was furthermore examined. The results demonstrated higher levels of remembering following enacted encoding, but age-related decrease in remember reports following both non-guided and guided encoding. The frequency of knowreports exhibited an age-related decrease, but this was weak. Importantly, a large amount of the explained variance in remembering was shared by age and processing speed. Together, these results are more consistent with a common cause or processing efficiency interpretation, than with a production deficiency interpretation of age differences in recollective experience.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal remembering, knowing, aging
- Referens:** Magnusson, D. (2002). Ett helhetsperspektiv på individers utveckling. [Individual development: A holistic perspective.] In K. Söderholm-Carpelan & W. Runqvist (Eds.), *Ung med tung social problematik [Young with severe social problems]* (pp. 282-310). Stockholm: Statens Institutionsstyrelse.
- Abstract:** The aim of the article is to summarize the theoretical, methodological, and research strategy implications of a holistic perspective in research on life-span developmental processes and the consequences of the perspective in applied settings. The theoretical view is briefly presented and illustrated by the presentation of two empirical studies from the longitudinal program Individual Development and Adaptation (IDA).
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) individual development, holistic perspective, longitudinal research
- Referens:** Magnusson, D. (in press). The person approach: Concepts, measurement models, and research strategy. Special Issue of *New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development*.
- Abstract:** In recent days, what has been designated the person approach has been increasingly applied in developmental research. The overriding purpose of the article is to discuss the person approach and what distinguishes it from what has become designated the variable approach. Based on a descriptive analysis of basic characteristics of developmental processes, it is argued that the person approach rests on two interdependent fundamentals: (1) the holistic-interactionistic framework for developmental processes and the individuality of these processes, and (2) the application of a research strategy that includes a measurement model, appropriate for the study of integrated, holistic processes in terms of patterns of working components, at all levels of the individual and of the person-environment system in which the individual is an acting participant. The complementarity of the person approach and the variable approach, respectively, is emphasized.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal holistic perspective, transformation, synchronization
- Referens:** Magnusson, D., & Mahoney, J.L. (2002). A holistic person approach for research on positive development. In L.G. Aspinwall & U.M. Staudinger (Eds.), *Psychology of human strengths: Fundamental questions and future directions for a positive psychology* (pp. 227-243). Washington, DC: APA.
- Abstract:** Positive development is discussed from the perspective of holistic interactionism. It is claimed that positive development of individuals follow the same basic principles as those valid for developmental processes in general. Some principles that are of particular interest for research on positive development are being discussed. Methodological and research strategy consequences of designing, implementing, and interpreting empirical studies on positive development from the perspective of holistic interactionism are briefly presented.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) positive development, holistic interactionism, person approach
- Referens:** Mahoney, J.L., & Bergman, L.R. (2002). Conceptual and methodological considerations in a developmental approach to the study of positive adaptation. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology, 23*(2), 195-217.
- Abstract:** This paper addresses conceptual and methodological issues in formulating a developmental approach to studying positive adaptation. A general definition of positive adaptation is put forth involving the assessment of developmental processes by which individuals attain unusually favorable adjustment patterns, given their background and available resources. Conceptual issues related to this definition are discussed including the need to assess positive functioning on a relative basis according to individual differences in developmental circumstances. The necessity for longitudinal investigation of the emergence and maintenance of positive adaptation in terms of an individual's total functioning is described. Methodological issues pertaining to the measurement and analysis of positive adaptation are outlined with reference to the developmental approach presented.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal positive development, adaptation, developmental trajectories, positive psychology, individual differences, person approach, pattern analysis
- Referens:** Melke, J., Westberg, L., Landén, M., Van Gestel, S., Baghaei, F., Rosmond, R., Holm, G., Björntorp, P., Nilsson, L.-G., Van Broeckhoven, C., Adolfsson, R., & Eriksson, E. (2002). A polymorphism in the serotonin receptor gene HTR3A is associated with harm avoidance and aggressiveness-related personality traits in women. *American Journal of Medical Genetics, 114*, 745-746.
- Abstract:** The serotonin receptor type 3 (5-HT₃) is a ligand-gated ion channel encoded by two different isoforms of 5-HT₃ receptor subunit genes, HTR3A and HTR3B. A polymorphism (C178T) in the 5' region of the HTR3A gene has recently been identified and suggested to be of functional importance and affect the susceptibility to bipolar disorder. In the present study, the influence of the C178T polymorphism on personality traits was investigated in two independent samples of women recruited from the normal population in Sweden. The first sample (n=191) was assessed with the Karolinska Scales of Personality (KSP) and the Temperament and

Character Inventory(TCI): The women in the second sample (n=188) were assessed with the TCI only. In the first sample, ANOVA analyses revealed a significant association between the C178T polymorphism and the KSP factor nonconformity (P=0.001). Women with two copies of the less common t-allele had lower scores on the subscales irritability (P=0.001), indirect aggression (P=0.008), and verbal aggression (P=0.01), and higher scores on social desirability (P=0.006). ANOVA analyses of the TCI scores revealed significant associations between the C178T polymorphism and harm avoidance (HA) in both sample I (P=0.009) and sample II (P=0.003), with lower scores in women with the t/t genotype. In summary, we conclude that the C178T polymorphism of the HTR3A gene may contribute to personality traits related to harm avoidance and aggressiveness in women.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal genetics, personality, serotonin

Referens: [Montgomery, H.](#) (in press). Hinder och möjligheter för det goda samtalet – Den auktoritära och den demokratiska gruppen [Obstacles and possibilities for the good discussion . The authoritarian and the democratic group]. I M. Gilljam, & J. Hermansson (Eds.), *Demokratins mekanismer [The mechanisms of democracy]*. Stockholm: Liber.

Abstract: This paper elaborates on the idea that a good group discussion is prevented by an authoritarian social pressure and promoted by a democratic atmosphere characterized by reciprocity and a shared reality, where participants contribute with their own pieces to a common jigsaw-puzzle. The paper is based on research from the "golden age" of social psychology, in which dramatic effects of social pressure were demonstrated, as well as on more modern research showing the role of reciprocity, shared reality and perspective taking as group uniting factors.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) discussion, democratic, authoritarian

Referens: [Montgomery, H.](#), [Lipshitz, R.](#), & [Brehmer, B.](#) (in press). From the first to the fifth volume of naturalistic decision making research. In H. Montgomery, R. Lipshitz & B. Brehmer (Eds.), *How professionals make decisions*. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

Abstract: In this introductory chapter we discuss the contributions made by the 27 subsequent chapters of the present volume on naturalistic decision making research in the light of the research presented in the first volume of this series. We present some key findings and attempt to address the following three questions. To what extent has progress been made with respect to issues presented in the first volume? Have new issues been raised? What are the challenges for future NDM research?

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) decision making, naturalistic research

Referens: [Nilsson, L.-G.](#) (in press). Memory function in normal aging. *Acta Neurologica Scandinavica*.

Abstract: Basic findings obtained on memory functions in normal aging are presented and discussed with respect to five separate but interacting memory systems. These systems are: episodic memory, semantic memory, short-term memory, perceptual representation system, and procedural memory. All available evidence from cross-sectional research shows that there is a linear, decreasing memory performance as a function of age for episodic memory. Longitudinal studies suggest, however, that this age deficit may be an overestimation by showing a relatively stable performance level up to middle age, followed by a sharp decline. Studies on semantic memory, short-term memory, perceptual representation system, and procedural memory show a relatively constant performance level across the adult life span although some tasks used to assess short-term memory and procedural memory have revealed an age deficit. Disregarding the mixed results for these latter two memory systems, it can be concluded that episodic memory is unique in showing an age deficit. Episodic memory is also unique in the sense that it is the only memory system showing gender difference in performance throughout the adult life span with a significantly higher performance for women.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal episodic memory, semantic memory, aging

Referens: [Nilsson, L.-G.](#) (2002). The role of genetics in understanding memory. In C. Von Euler & E. Hjelmquist (Eds.), *Dyslexia and literacy: A tribute to Ingvar Lundberg* (pp.192-205). London: Whurr Publishers.

Abstract: The point of departure for this chapter is a study Ingvar Lundberg I did several years ago on reading. We used information from church examination records, 250 years old, to predict reading performance in individuals living today. Reasonably good fit between prediction and the results obtained triggered me to examine the role of genetics in understanding memory. The overall question in this chapter is, to that extent the use of genetic markers in understanding memory processes is a fruitful future research path. 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.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) episodic memory, reading, genetics

Referens: [Nilsson, L.-G.](#) (2002). Individual differences in memory function. In M. Fajkowska-Stanik (Ed.), *Readings in individual differences of psychology*. Warsaw: University of Warsaw Press.

Abstract: Theoretical and methodological issues are discussed as the basis for a discussion of individual differences in memory function in general and the role of genetic markers for individual differences in memory function in particular. Research on the role of two genetic markers related to the immune system, complement factor C3 and haptoglobin, and one genetic marker, ApolipoproteinE, considered as a risk factor for Alzheimer's disease are discussed. Data from an ongoing longitudinal study are used to illustrate that the two markers of the immune system are strongly associated with performance in episodic memory tasks.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) episodic memory, genetics, aging

Referens: [Nilsson, L.-G.](#) (2002). Memory systems of the brain [Minnessystemen i hjärnan--från entitet till mångfald i klassifikationen]. *Medikament*, 2, 78-81.

Abstract: This is a popular science description of how memory for a long time was conceived of as one single entity and how memory is conceived today as consisting of several separate but interaction memory systems. These

systems are procedural memory, perceptual representation system, semantic memory, short-term memory, and episodic memory. The properties of each of these memory systems are described.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal episodic memory, semantic memory, memory systems

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G., Bäckman, L., Cruets, M., Edvardsson, H., Nyberg, L., Van Broeckhoven, C., & Adolfsson, R. (2002). 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) episodic memory, genetics, aging

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G., Nyberg, L., & Bäckman, L. (2002). Genetic variation in memory functioning. *Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Review*, 26, 841-848.

Abstract: On the basis of a review of the literature the contribution of genetic factors for individual differences in memory performance is discussed. Explorations of such influences on memory have just begun. Most of those studies that have been conducted in order to find a quantitative trait locus (QTL) for memory have focused on ApolipoproteinE (ApoE). One form of this gene is strongly associated with cardiovascular disease in middle age and to late-onset Alzheimer's disease. Some studies have demonstrated an association between ApoE and memory even in non-demented individuals. Other studies have failed to demonstrate this association. Based on data from a prospective cohort study (Betula) in our own laboratory, we have assessed and examined associations between three different forms of ApoE and performance on episodic memory tests. Cross-sectional comparisons revealed non-significant differences in episodic memory performance between carriers of the three alleles. Analyses of change scores in longitudinal data revealed that allele $\epsilon 4$ was related to a lower level of memory performance than alleles $\epsilon 2$ and $\epsilon 3$. This effect was most pronounced in tasks providing cognitive support at both encoding and retrieval, suggesting a deficit in utilizing such support in carriers of the $\epsilon 4$ allele.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal episodic memory, genetics, aging

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G., Nyberg, L., Cruets, M., Bäckman, L., Van Broekhoven, C., & Adolfsson, R. (2002). Associations between alleles of ApolipoproteinE and memory performance in non-demented individuals. *American Journal of Medical Genetics*, 114, 730-731.

Abstract: Associations between alleles $\epsilon 3$, and $\epsilon 4$ of ApolipoproteinE and performance on tests assessing episodic memory, semantic memory, primary memory, and priming in non-demented individuals were examined. A conservative criterion was used for exclusion of demented persons. Those persons were excluded who were diagnosed as demented up to five years after memory testing took place. Analyses of longitudinal data from two test occasions, five years apart, revealed a significantly lower performance for old carriers of the $\epsilon 4$ allele in episodic memory tasks. Young and middle-aged subjects did not show this effect. For tasks assessing semantic memory, primary memory, and priming, there were no differences between carriers of the two different alleles in any age cohort. Analyses of change scores in longitudinal data also revealed a dose effect for episodic memory tasks, such that carriers of two $\epsilon 4$ alleles performed worse than those with one $\epsilon 4$ allele, who in turn performed worse than carriers of non- $\epsilon 4$ alleles. This effect was most pronounced in tasks providing cognitive support at both encoding and retrieval, suggesting a deficit in utilizing such support in carriers of the $\epsilon 4$ allele.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal genetics, episodic memory, ApolipoproteinE

Referens: Nilsson, M.E., & Berglund, B. (2002). Perception of noise abatement efficiency: Evaluation of a noise barrier in an intervention study. *Archives of the Center for Sensory Research*, 7(1), 1-41.

Abstract: The sound environment in a residential area was evaluated with the aid of a newly developed questionnaire, before and after a 2.25-m high noise barrier was built along a heavily trafficked road (approx. 19 000 vehicles/weekday). Another residential area along the same section of the road was used as a comparative control for the situation without remedial actions. The road-traffic noise exposure was approx. 65 dB LAeq,24h at facades closest to the road (approx. 22 m from the center of the road) and approx. 55 dB at facades 50-75 m from the road. Noise exposure was reduced by at most 7 dB LAeq,24h for residents closest to the road and at most 2.5 dB for residents living approx. 100 m from the road, provided their buildings were fully shielded by the barrier. Some buildings which were located closest to the street entrances of the residential area got only 2 dB reduction in noise because they were not fully shielded by the barrier. For residents living within 100 m from the road, the noise barrier reduced the general annoyance, speech interference and sleep disturbance. The annoyance to exhausts, odors and dust from road traffic was also slightly reduced. The residents living more than 100 m from the road experienced no reduction in general annoyance or other studied variables. Although the noise barrier obviously improved the sound environment, serious noise problems continued to afflict the residents. For example, approx. 50% of the residents living closest to the road were still moderately or highly annoyed by noise, approx. 38% sometimes awoke in the morning to road-traffic noise, and approx. 83% reported difficulties to comprehend speech outdoors in their gardens. The noise barrier did not to a greater extent improve the sound environment because the traffic noise exposure at facades were still high close to the road (58 dB LAeq,24h); most bedrooms were located on the second unshielded floor; annoying vibrations from road-traffic were unchanged, and those living close to road entrances to the area only had partial noise protection from the barrier.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal noise barrier, longitudinal study, speech intelligibility

Referens: Nordqvist, S. (2002). *Team-based organizations - working conditions and methods in project teams and self-managing groups*. Doctoral Dissertation, Department of Psychology, Stockholm University:

Sweden.

- Abstract:** The technological development and the escalating demands for flexibility within organizations have changed the nature of work. In Swedish industry teams have gained importance as a fundamental unit of organizational structure to enhance flexibility. The general aim of this thesis was to investigate team-based job design from the members' standpoint, and to study how the redesign of work organization and technology development influences working conditions. Four empirical studies based in qualitative and quantitative methods are included in this thesis. The results suggest that team job design has the potential to contribute to a positive experience at work, and has enhanced the motivational properties of work. This was partly due to work characteristics postulated by job characteristics theory and socio-technical theory. The findings also indicate that social processes contributed significantly to employees' positive perception of teamwork. De-centralization of authority and increased scope for action stimulated involvement and skill development. The change conditions contributed to a higher work pace and a higher risk of conflict, and sometimes gave rise to greater horizontal control of individual action and behavior. Whether or not team-based organization contributes positively to employees' working conditions is largely dependent on contextual factors. A comprehensive organizational adaptation is necessary in order to integrate the work organization with other existent strategies in the company. The studies imply that personal characteristics and ability have gained in importance as determinants of the consequences of the changed nature of working life. Computer-based technology and information systems demand the cognitive ability to handle large amounts of information and perform more abstract work. Individuals need to possess the capacity for self-observation and self-regulation, and have the ability to perform a variety of tasks. It is to a great extent up to the individuals to design their own future.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation teamwork, technology, personal ability
- Referens:** Nordqvist, S., Sverke, M., & Hellgren, J. (2002). Decentraliserad facklig studieverksamhet: Hinder och möjligheter. [Decentralized union education programs: Problems and opportunities.] In M. Sverke & J. Hellgren (Eds.), *Medlemmen, facket och flexibiliteten: Svensk fackföreningsrörelse i det moderna arbetslivet [The member, the union, and the flexibility: Swedish unionism in the modern working life]* (pp. 235-247). Lund, Sweden: Arkiv Förlag.
- Abstract:** In order to achieve a flexible production of goods and services the organization and procedures are designed based on local circumstances at the work place. Working conditions and work environment is increasingly connected to one's own work place and role, rather than to the collective group. This implies that the work of the union has to be run based on the conditions and relations on the local level. The present chapter concerns how the transformation has led to that Kommunal has changed and decentralized their education activities. Since the changes of the working life are undertaken based on the interests and needs of the members it is of strategic significance to directly connect the education activities of the union to the issues of the work place and through this benefit the awareness of the union. The changes of the education activities have encountered difficulties to catch on, and the problems of locally adapted education activities are discussed based on interviews and questionnaire data.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) union membership, union attitudes, union education
- Referens:** Nyberg, L., Maitland, S.B., Rönnlund, M., Bäckman, L., Dixon, R.A., Wahlin, Å., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Selective adult age differences in an age-invariant multi-factor model of declarative memory. *Psychology and Aging*.
- Abstract:** Confirmatory factor analysis was used to test competing models of declarative memory. Data from 377 middle-aged participants (35-50 years) provided support for a model comprised of two second-order factors (episodic and semantic memory) and four first-order factors (recall, recognition; fluency, knowledge). Extending this model across two older age groups (young-old, 55-65 years, N=283; old-old, 70-80 years, N=265) established support for age invariance of both first- and second-order factor loadings. Tests of age-group differences in memory performance at the factor level showed a significant age deficit for episodic memory. The age-related differences were more pronounced for recall than for recognition. Whereas all three age groups differed in recall, the old-old but not the young-old were outperformed by the middle-aged in recognition. For semantic memory, the young-old outperformed the middle-aged and old-old groups. This effect reflected an increase in knowledge from middle to young-old age, and thereafter a decrease to about the same level as in middle age. Overall, in the context of an age-invariant model, the results support the view that episodic memory is more age sensitive than semantic memory, but also indicate that aging has differential effects within these two forms of memory.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal episodic memory, semantic memory, aging
- Referens:** Nyberg, L., Persson, J., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2002). Individual differences in memory enhancement by encoding enactment: Relationships to adult age and biological factors. *Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Review*, 26, 835-839.
- Abstract:** Numerous studies have demonstrated an age-related decline in episodic memory performance. However, both younger and older adults benefit from various kinds of encoding support, suggesting that memory functioning remains plastic in older age. The present review is concerned with encoding support in the form of enactment. Memory for simple commands is substantially higher if the commands are enacted during encoding than only read/heard. Such memory enhancement has been demonstrated for many age groups and patient groups, suggesting that it is a general effect. Analysis of the results from 1000 participants ranging in age between 35-80 years revealed that about 5% of the participants had low memory performance after enacted encoding and showed no enactment effect. The majority of these were older. Comparisons of participants that did or did not show an enactment effect for a select set of biological and neuropsychological factors provided tentative evidence that a failure to benefit from encoding enactment reflects a dysfunctional motor system. This is in agreement with findings from recent functional neuroimaging studies that associate the enactment effect with motor areas in the brain. Variation in the ability to benefit from encoding enactment is discussed in relation to an age-related decline in dopamine function.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal individual differences, brain, dopamine
- Referens:** Nystedt, L., & Ljungberg, A. (2002). Facets of Private and Public Self-Consciousness: Construct and Discriminant Validity. *European Journal of Personality*, 16: 143-159.

- 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 self conciousness, private, public
- Referens:** [Näswall, K., & De Witte, H. \(in press\). Who feels insecure in Europe? Predicting job insecurity from background variables. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*.](#)
- Abstract:** Along with the increased flexibilization of the labor market in Europe there has been a change in the permanence and security of employment. Job insecurity is constituted by a subjectively experienced threat of having to give up one's job sooner than one would like. The experience of job insecurity has been linked to decreasing well-being, negative attitudes towards one's job and organization, and reluctance to stay with the organization. The present study investigates what groups experience higher levels of job insecurity than others. Survey data from four European countries (Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, and Sweden) were used to determine what characterizes individuals who experience high levels of job insecurity. The results show that employees in jobs characterized by manual labor, contingent workers, and to some extent older workers and those with lower levels of education, experience higher levels of job insecurity.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal job insecurity, demographics, European context
- Referens:** [Näswall, K., Hellgren, J., & Sverke, M. \(in press\). *Anställningsotrygghet: Individuella på den flexibla arbetsmarknaden. \[Job insecurity: The individual on the flexible labor market.\]* Lund, Sweden: Studentlitteratur.](#)
- Abstract:** As organizational restructuring becomes more frequent, often with reduction of personnel as one consequence, the labor situation for the employees becomes less predictable. The increased uncertainty is manifested among employees as job insecurity, a phenomenon receiving greater research attention during the years prior to as well as after the turn of the century. This book compiles the knowledge gained from research during the last 30 years. The book describes the definitions of job insecurity in terms of a stressor, as well as a breach of the psychological contract. The antecedents and consequences of this experience are discussed. Two chapters are dedicated to coping strategies, attempting to describe how the negative consequences of job insecurity may be dealt with. Individual coping strategies are discussed followed by how the organization and the union may alleviate the stress of job insecurity in the individual. The book is written for university students and practitioners.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) job insecurity, stress, coping strategies
- Referens:** [Näswall, K., Sverke, M., Isaksson, K., Johansson, G., & Lindroth, S. \(2002\). *Arbete, utbildning, familj: Beskrivande statistik från den personliga intervjun i IDA-II. Teknisk rapport. \[Work, education, family: Descriptive statistics from the personal interview in IDA-II. Technical report.\]* Rapporter från projektet Individuell utveckling och adaptation, Nr. 80, Psykologiska institutionen, Stockholms universitet.](#)
- Abstract:** This technical report summarizes descriptive statistics from the personal interviews collected as part of the project Women's career patterns: A longitudinal study of women born in Sweden in the 1950's, which is carried out within the framework of the IDA-II program at Stockholm University. The present project aims at identifying career patterns of the participating women, who are part of the 1955 cohort. In this wave of data collection, 680 women were contacted for the personal interview. The interviews were structured and the answers entered by the interviewer in a booklet. The respondents also were asked to fill out questionnaires on the spot, as well as a few questionnaires that were later mailed in to the research team. The main section of the present report concerns the results from the personal interview, including the career biography, but the report also includes results from the questionnaires. The data presented in this report are limited to the issues of work related attitudes, union involvement and attitudes, work values, as well as a description of one day of work at home.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Report IDA-II, career patterns, work attitudes
- Referens:** [Oldenburg, C., Lundh, L.-G., & Kivistö, P. \(2002\). Explicit and implicit memory bias, trait anxiety, and repressive coping style. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 32, 107-119.](#)
- 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 repressive coping style, memory bias, trait anxiety
- Referens:** [Patten, C., Kircher, A., Östlund, J., & Nilsson, L. \(in press\). Using mobile telephones: Cognitive workload and attention resource allocation. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*.](#)
- Abstract:** Driver distraction is recognised as being one of the central causes of road traffic incidents and mobile

telephones are tangible devices (among many other electronic devices) that can distract the driver through changes in workload. Forty participants completed a motorway route characterised by a low level of road complexity in the form of vehicle handling and information processing. A peripheral detection task (PDT) was employed to gauge mental workload. We compared effects of conversation type (simple vs. complex) and telephone mode (handsfree vs. handheld) to baseline conditions. The participants' reaction times increased significantly when conversing but no benefit of handsfree units over handheld units on rural roads/motorways were found. Thus in regard to mobile telephones, the content of the conversation was far more important for driving and driver distraction than the type of telephone when driving on a motorway or similar type of road. The more difficult and complex the conversation, the greater the possibility negative effect on driver distraction.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal mobile telephones, handsfree, handheld, attention resource allocation, workload

Referens: Paunovic, N. (2002). Prolonged exposure counterconditioning (PEC) as a treatment for chronic post-traumatic stress disorder and major depression in an adult survivor of repeated child sexual and physical abuse. *Clinical Case Studies, 1*, 148-169.

Abstract: Prolonged Exposure Counterconditioning (PEC) was tested as a treatment for chronic posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in an adult survivor of repeated child sexual and physical abuse. PEC utilizes imaginal reliving of very pleasurable life moments in order to weaken traumatic conditioned emotional responses (CERs). A higher-order conditioned stimuli (CS) is used as a traumatic CER elicitor. Prolonged imaginal reliving of pleasurable CSs is used as a counterconditioner to the traumatic CERs. A statistical technique for analyzing single-case subject designs based on classical test theory was used to evaluate the client's progress in treatment. Results showed that PEC effectively decreased the client's PTSD symptoms, depression, and anxiety. In addition, the client's negative cognitions became considerably more positive. Also, the client lost his comorbid conditions of chronic major depressive disorder and social phobia. Finally, other clinically observed symptoms improved markedly which are described in the paper. All results were maintained at a 3-month follow-up.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal PTSD, prolonged exposure counterconditioning (PEC), pleasurable imaginal reliving

Referens: Paunovic, N. (in press). Prolonged exposure counterconditioning as a treatment for chronic posttraumatic stress disorder. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*.

Abstract: A counterconditioning model is presented from which the behavioral treatment prolonged exposure counterconditioning (PEC) was developed. The first part of a PEC session is intended to increase trauma exposure tolerance and counter numbing symptoms, the second to elicit trauma responses fully, and the third to weaken trauma responses. The first client with chronic posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) who was treated with PEC is presented. A statistical technique for analyzing single-case subject designs was used to evaluate the treatment. PEC effectively decreased the client's PTSD and associated psychopathology. Crucial differences between PEC and other behavioral treatments are discussed. An associative functional model is presented as a potentially useful conceptualization of PTSD, depression, and other anxiety disorders.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal prolonged exposure counterconditioning (PEC), PTSD, associative functional model

Referens: Paunovic, N., Lundh, L.-G., & Öst, L.-G. (2002). Attentional and memory bias for emotional information in crime victims with acute posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). *Journal of Anxiety Disorders, 16*, 675-692.

Abstract: A combined emotional Stroop, implicit memory (tachistoscopic identification) and explicit memory (free recall) task with three types of words trauma-related, positive, and neutral) and two exposure conditions (subliminal and 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, Stroop task, attentional and memory bias

Referens: Paunovic, N., Lundh, L.-G., & Öst, L.-G. (in press). Memory bias for faces that are perceived as hostile in crime victims with acute posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy*.

Abstract: The present study tested, and found support for, the hypotheses that crime victims with acute PTSD have (1) a general memory impairment for faces, and (2) a memory bias for faces that they perceive as hostile, even when these faces are not arranged to show any hostile face expressions. It is suggested that crime victims with acute PTSD perform worse on recognition memory due to impaired concentration, and that they allocate their limited attentional resources to the detection of hostility in others in order to avoid being perpetrated again. This produces a memory bias for perceived hostility even in relatively innocuous everyday interactions with others, which contributes to maintain the sense of serious current threat that characterizes PTSD.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal memory bias, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), crime victims

Referens: Persson, J., Hasselström, J., Maurset, A., Öye, I., Svensson, J.O., Almkvist, O., Schenin, H., & Gustafsson, L. (2002). Pharmacokinetics and non-analgesic effects of S- and R-ketamine in healthy volunteers with normal and reduced metabolic capacity. *European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, 57*, 869-875.

Abstract: Objective: There is a growing interest in low-dose ketamine as an analgesic agent in different intractable pain conditions. Due to its narrow therapeutic window, well-defined pharmacokinetic parameters are essential for its successful use in these situations. Arterial data for ketamine or its enantiomers have not been reported before. The metabolic pathways involved in the metabolism of S- and R-ketamines are not known.

Methods: Ten healthy male volunteers received 7 mg infusions of R- and S-ketamine-hydrochloride in a randomised order over 30 min on 2 separate days. Six were extensive metabolisers, two were poor metabolisers of debrisoquine (CYP2D6) and two were poor metabolisers of mephenytoin (CYP2C19). Arterial and venous concentrations and non-analgesic side effects were measured.

Results: Subjective side effects were mild but more pronounced for S- than for R-ketamine. There were no salient differences between the subjects with reduced and normal metabolic capacity in pharmacokinetic parameters or in side effects. Volumes of distribution and mean residence times were 40% smaller for arterial than for venous data. The mean clearance of R-ketamine, 0.020 l min⁻¹ kg⁻¹, was slightly but significantly lower than of S-ketamine, 0.024 l min⁻¹ kg⁻¹.

Conclusions: There are large differences between arterial and venous data in the pharmacokinetic parameters that are heavily dependent on distribution processes. Parameters mainly reflecting elimination, such as clearance and area under the concentration time curve, are unchanged. The choice of sampling site could be important when computer-controlled infusions are used.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal

Referens: Posse, M., Hällström, T., & Backenroth-Ohsako, G. (2002). Alexithymia, social support, psychological stress and mental health in a female population. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*, 56, 329-334.

Abstract: Background: We wanted to look into what impact the level of alexithymia, as assessed by the Toronto Alexithymia Scale with 20 items (TAS-20), has on presence of social support and vulnerability for psycho-social stress assessed as occurrence of serious life-events, in an all-female population.

Methods: A total of 1032 of females employed in a child-care programme in Sweden participated. They were asked to fill in a questionnaire and 864 (83.6%) delivered complete tests.

Results: The prevalence of alexithymia was 7.9% and there were significant associations between high TAS-20 scores with low level of education. In addition, this assessment showed significant relationships between global TAS-20, as well as the subfactors of TAS-20 and lower social support. Having a low level of social support was found to be 3.5 times more common in the part of the population who was alexithymic. It was also 2.6 times more common for the alexithymic part of the population not to have someone to turn to. Alexithymics with low support and no life events had overall mean scores on all the three variables presenting them as worse off from a mental health point of view. When life events were present alexithymics remained worse off than non-alexithymics even when a higher level of support was in place. There was a significant direct protective (salutary) effect of social support found for social disability in the alexithymic population.

Conclusion: Alexithymics in this study showed a lack of social support and a proneness to high levels of negative emotion and to social distress.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal alexithymia, social support, psycho-social stress

Referens: Preisler, G., Tvingstedt, A.-L., & Ahlström, M. (2002). A psychosocial follow-up study of deaf preschool children using cochlear implants. *Child: Care, Health and Development*, 28, 5, 403-418.

Abstract: The primary aim of this longitudinal, descriptive and qualitative study was to explore patterns of communication between 22 children with cochlear implants (CI) and their parents, teachers and peers in natural interactions over a two-year period. The children received their implants between the age of 2-5 and had been using it between 1 and 3.5 years at the end of the study. The children attended different preschool settings; where sign language was predominantly used (8), in which speech was accompanied by signs (10) or in which speech alone predominated (4). The results of this study showed that all of the children could perceive environmental and speech sounds after implantation, several of them could take part in simple oral conversations in a well-known context with parents and/or teachers. Meaningful oral communication was more easily obtained in the home setting compared to the preschool setting. There were differences between the children with respect to oral/aural skills. There were no clear patterns identified regarding effects of variables, often used as predictors of successful use of implant, like time for and cause of deafness, time with implant or age of operation, on the children's ability to perceive and produce spoken language. The results of the present study indicate that mediating variables must be taken into account when predicting the result of the CI on the child's development, e.g. patterns of communication between parent-child, content and complexity of dialogues, quality of peer interactions, communicative styles of adults, and also the use of sign language in communication. The children with the best oral skills were also good signers.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal deaf, children, cochlear implants

Referens: Rissén, D., Melin, B., Sandsjö, L., Dohns, I., & Lundberg, U. (2002). Psychophysiological stress reactions, trapezius muscle activity and neck and shoulder pain among female cashiers before and after introduction of job rotation. *Work & Stress*, 16, 127-137.

Abstract: The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of the introduction of a job rotation model on supermarket cashiers, with respect to psychophysiological stress reactions, muscle activity of the trapezius muscle (which covers the upper back, the neck and the shoulder), and musculoskeletal symptoms in the neck and shoulders. Thirty-one female cashiers were investigated before and after job rotation was introduced. Before the reorganization the participants were only performing cash-register work at the checkout counters. After the reorganization they shifted between cash-register work and work in different departments in the supermarket. At follow-up the participants, all right-handed, had a significantly lower diastolic blood pressure, and surface electromyography (EMG) showed a significantly decreased muscle activity in the trapezius muscle on the left side. Musculoskeletal symptoms of the neck and shoulders were only partly changed, and there was no change in prevalence of musculoskeletal pain, which was around 70%. From questionnaires, but not from self-ratings during work, it was found that the introduction of job rotation had been experienced as positive in several regards, although the perceptions of stress and hurry were the same at follow-up.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal work reorganization, EMG, neck and shoulder pain

Referens: Rönnlund, M., Nyberg, L., Bäckman, L., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Recall of subject-performed tasks,

verbal tasks, and cognitive activities across the adult life span: Parallel age-related deficits. *Aging, Neuropsychology and Cognition*.

Abstract: Motor activity during encoding of verbal information has been suggested to reduce age differences in episodic memory. Here we examined memory for sentences encoded with enactment SPTs, subject-performed tasks) or without enactment (VTs, verbal tasks) in a population-based sample consisting of 10 groups ranging in age from 35 to 80 years (N=1000). Memory performance was assessed by immediate free- and category-cued recall. Degree of clustering was measured by the adjusted ratio of clustered score. Recall of cognitive activities served as a complementary measure of memory for performed tasks. Sentence recall showed a gradual decline across age, of about the same magnitude for SPTs and VTs but there were no age differences in clustering. A pattern of gradual decline from age 35 was observed also in activity recall, regardless of whether the activities involved motor activity or not. Across memory measures, differences in education accounted for all the age-related variance in performance among the younger (35-55) years but not the older groups (60-80 years), suggesting that genuine aging effects in these measures are more prominent in old age. Together, the results indicate that age differences in episodic memory, in line with most, if not all, types of encoding support, generalize across the performed/non-performed distinction.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal aging, episodic memory

Referens: Saboonchi, F., & Lundh, L.-G. (in press). Perfectionism, anger, somatic health, and positive affect. *Personality and Individual Differences*.

Abstract: The associations between perfectionism, anger, somatic health, and positive affect were examined in 184 Swedish adults from a randomly selected population sample. Somewhat unexpectedly, trait anger was found to be associated with self-oriented perfectionism rather than with socially prescribed perfectionism. Both socially prescribed perfectionism and self-oriented perfectionism showed weak positive correlations with self-reported somatic complaints, particularly symptoms of tension and fatigue, and more clearly in women than in men, whereas other-oriented perfectionism appeared as a predictor of whether the participants were undergoing medical treatment or not. Finally, the results did not support the notion of self-oriented perfectionism representing a positive, adaptive dimension of perfectionism; on the contrary, this dimension was found to be negatively associated with positive affect.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal perfectionism, anger, somatic complaints

Referens: [Salo, I., & Svenson, O. \(in press\). Mental causal models of incidents communicated in licensee event reports of a process industry. *Cognition, Technology and Work*.](#)

Abstract: The present investigation describes some mental causal models used in incident reports. Some of the models (e.g., single-cause models) are simpler than others (e.g. causal tree models). The models are also associated with different ways of explaining an incident or accident and with different recommendations for increasing the safety of a system. In Study 1 incident reports from Swedish nuclear power plants marked as involving human or organizational factors were analyzed. The analysis showed that the most frequent model was a simple single-cause model and that most of the other models were two-step models leading up to a reported event. Multiple cause and more complex models were less frequent. Study 2 analyzed all licensee event reports (including also other than human organizational factors related reports) from four reactors received by the regulator during a year. The results showed that single-cause and two-step accident models were more frequent than more complex models. The analyses also revealed that different detection modes were related to different models.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal nuclear power, process industry, accident, incident, risk analysis

Referens: [Sandgren, M. \(2002\). Artistic Development in Opera Singers: A Longitudinal Approach. In *Proceedings in Musical Creativity, European Society for the Cognitive Sciences of Music*. Liège: Belgium.](#)

Abstract: Opera singers are considered to be artists from various aspects; one is that they are recreators of music. They are performers and messengers of products of ancient and contemporary composers. They are also solo artists who have to master a very specific artistic expertise – complex elements of music, singing and acting – in order to meet the high demands from the music and the opera world. Creativity can be seen as an individual characteristic or behaviour. For instance, the creative artist is characterized by an intense involvement in their work, to seek out novelty, to be ambitious and intelligent. To define creativity, neither as an end, nor as a state, opens up the view from a developmental perspective. In the present text, it is emphasized to regard artistic development and talent as a potential. Therefore, it is meaningful to follow the development of this potential across time. The hypothesis is that personality, necessary skills, motivational factors, environmental factors and the socio-historical context are the key aspects shaping the pathways of development. Preliminary results are presented from a longitudinal interview study with students at an opera college. Example of three major stages in the artistic development for students at opera colleges are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings

Referens: [Sandgren, M. \(2002\). Voice, soma, and psyche: A qualitative and quantitative study of opera singers. *Medical Problems of Performing Artists*, 17, 1, 2002.](#)

Abstract: Specific problems in the professional life of opera singers were examined in an exploratory study with both a qualitative and quantitative approach. Semi-structured interviews involved 15 opera singers who were asked to report problems related to their professional work, coping strategies, motivational factors, and, particularly, strongly emotional singing experiences. Psychological problems were most frequent: the opera singers' preoccupation with the risk of vocal indisposition, i.e. not being able to sing and worry about others' opinions about their performance. A specific habit of singers involved testing the voice (vocalizing) regularly to prove its quality and mere existence. Concern with physical problems centered on respiratory tract symptoms that could cause vocal indisposition. Psychosocial problems concerned mostly difficulties in maintaining a family life due to travel and irregular working hours. A questionnaire was designed to collect qualitative data and sent to 36 permanently employed and 36 freelance opera singers. Response rate was 67%. Differences regarding singers' ages, genders, and occupational situations were examined. Significant positive correlations were found between worry about others' opinions and a number of variables: somatic problems, testing the voice, depression, and performance anxiety.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal singers, psychosomatic

Referens: Schalling, M., Johansson, C., Willeit, M., Smedh, C., Ekholm, J., Paunio, T., Lichetermann, D., Praschak-Rieder, N., Neumeister, A., Nilsson, L.-G., Kasper, S., Peltonen, L., Levitan, R., Del Favero, J., Masellis, M., Basile, V., Zill, P., Bondy, B., Van Broeckhoven, C., Lam, R., Adolfsson, R., & Partonen, T. (2002). Circadian clock related polymorphisms and the serotonin transporter promoter in seasonal affective disorder and seasonality. *American Journal of Medical Genetics*, 114, 727-728.

Abstract: Conflicting results have been reported in previous association studies of the serotonin transporter promoter repeat length polymorphism (5-HTTLPR), seasonal affective disorder (SAD) and seasonality (seasonal variation in mood and behavior). We genotyped 127 new SAD cases and 107 controls for 5-HTTLPR and included a total of 444 patients and 406 controls in a meta-analysis. In addition, 226 individuals selected for unusually high or low seasonality scores from a population based material and 46 patients with non-seasonal depression were analyzed. Seasonality was analyzed both as a quantitative (high vs. Low) and as a qualitative trait in individuals with different psychiatric phenotypes. We found no association between 5-HTTLPR and either SAD or seasonality in any of the materials studied. Our results suggest that the short variant of 5-HTTLPR does not have a major effect on susceptibility to SAD or high seasonality scores. Distributed circadian rhythms have been proposed in SAD. We tested for potential association between polymorphisms in circadian clock related genes and SAD, seasonality or diurnal preference (morningness-eveningness tendencies). One-hundred and fifty-nine European SAD patients and 159 matched controls were genotyped for polymorphisms in the CLOCK, Period2, Period3 and NPAS2 genes. A significant difference between patients and controls was found for NPAS2 471 Leu/Ser ($c^2=9.90$, Bonferroni corrected $P=0.035$), and Period3 647 Val/Gly was associated with self-reported morningness-eveningness scores (one-way ANOVA: $F=4.99$, Bonferroni corrected $P=.044$), suggesting possible involvement of these polymorphisms in susceptibility to SAD and diurnal preference, respectively. No association with seasonality was found for neither of the polymorphisms studied, nor for NPAS2 471 Leu/Ser when genotyping a second, population-based sample set from 225 individuals selected for high or low degrees of seasonality. Diurnal preference was however connected with both SAD and seasonality in our material, further supporting the hypothesis of a link between circadian rhythms and seasonal depression.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal genetics, personality, serotonin

Referens: Shamoun, S., & Svenson, O. (2002). Value conflict and post-decision consolidation. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 43, 325 - 333.

Abstract: The primary goal of the present study was to investigate how mental representation of value conflicts are restructured after a decision. A value conflict exists if a chosen alternative is less attractive than a non-chosen alternative on one important attribute when a decision is made. In order to follow up earlier field studies with no experimental control over value conflicts, the present study induced value conflicts in the laboratory. This was done through associating the more attractive of alternatives with a smaller probability of success. The first hypothesis was that consolidation of value conflict attributes should follow the same pattern when the conflict is controlled experimentally as in earlier studies of real-life decisions. The second hypothesis was that consolidation should be weaker in a non-consequential laboratory study than in earlier real-life studies. The third hypothesis was that stronger value conflicts (that is, value conflicts in more important attributes) lead to greater consolidation effects than weaker value conflicts. The results showed that participants consolidated the value conflicts in the same way as in real-life decisions, with the difference that also less important attributes were consolidated in the present study. However, the consolidation effects were not so strong that they caused advantage reversals on a conflict attribute, as in the earlier field studies with real out-comes and consequences. There was no relationship between strength of conflict and consolidation. The fact that no advantage reversals were registered leads to questions about the ecological validity of laboratory studies of non-consequential decision making.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal decision making, post-decision consolidation processes, value conflict decisions

Referens: Sikström, S., & Jaber, M. (2002). The Power Integration Diffusion (PID) Model for production breaks. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*, 8(2), 118-126.

Abstract: The learning curve during repetitive production and the associated forgetting during production breaks is a fundamental issue in the understanding of behaviour. A model is suggested that combines three basic findings namely; that single memory traces decays according to a power function of the retention interval, that aggregated memory traces can be combined by integration, and that the time to produce a unit can be described by a diffusion process on the memory trace. This Power Integration Diffusion (PID) model is validated with empirical data and the result fits better than fourteen other published forgetting models.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal forgetting, breaks, model

Referens: Sikström, S., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Using the cue elimination technique to derive an equation between performance in episodic tests. *European Journal of Cognitive Psychology*.

Abstract: Lawful equations describing relations between empirical measurable variables, that are free of fitted parameters, and that can be derived from simple assumptions, are rare in psychology. However, this paper proposes one such equation that describes the relation between the performances on four different explicit episodic memory tests: free recall, cued recall, recognition, and cued recognition. The performance on each test is determined by the strength of three different and independent cues: the event cue, the context cue, and the target cue. The Cue Elimination Technique (CET) is introduced where cues are eliminated so that equations can be rewritten so that performance on three tests can be used to predict performance on the fourth test. Results from five conditions show a non-significant deviation between the predicted and the empirical probabilities of retrieval. Two estimates of each cue strength, which are based on different data sets, can be made so that the cue strengths can be empirically validated. Manipulations of psychological variables produce meaningful effect on the cue strengths so that CET can be used to dissociate cue strengths in episodic memory.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal recall, recognition, lawful

Referens: Sjöberg, R.L., & Lindholm, T. (in press). Gender biases in decisions on euthanasia among Swedish jurors. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*.

- Abstract:** The present study set out to investigate whether group-based biases may influence decisions regarding euthanasia in Swedish jurors (Nämndemän). Thirty-eight Swedish jurors were presented with a case description of euthanasia in a severely brain damaged patient. Age and gender of the patient were systematically varied. The jurors were asked to what extent they believed that euthanasia was ethical in the case presented to them and whether they thought that it should be legal. Jurors tended to be supportive of euthanasia and were more so when it was used on patients who belonged to the opposite gender. These results suggest that group-based biases may influence decisions regarding euthanasia in Swedish jurors. The finding has implication for the Swedish debate regarding a possible legalisation of such procedures.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal intergroup relations, euthanasia, stereotypes, gender effects
- Referens:** Sjöberg, R.L., & Lindholm, T. (in press). Decision making and euthanasia. (Correspondence). *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 182, 171-173.
- Abstract:** In a recent editorial Kelly & McLoughlin (2002) highlight the fact that the uncertain prognosis of most psychiatric diseases means that the objective accuracy of decisions on 'physician-assisted suicide' and euthanasia in this category of patients cannot be certified. One important psychological issue, which parallels these views but applies to all cases of physician-assisted suicide and active euthanasia, is that decisions on these issues may be influenced by unintentional and even unconscious biases. One example of this phenomenon was presented in a recent study in which Swedish jurors were presented with a case description of a severely brain-damaged patient who was taken out of a respirator in the presence of muscle-relaxing drugs. The jurors were, most likely out of concern for the patient, generally supportive. However, since we varied the gender of the patient, as presented in the case description, we were also able to see that both male and female jurors tended to be most supportive of this kind of euthanasia when it was administered to a patient who belonged to the opposite gender (Sjöberg & Lindholm, 2003). Swedish jurors thus tended to be more impressed by the futility of the life of patients who were in important respects dissimilar to themselves. Not only psychiatric, but almost all clinical decision-making is to a certain extent tentative and subject to the corrective forces of expectation and further empirical observations - but decisions that lead to the active and intentional termination of the life of a patient are not. We believe that this fact, which was also indirectly addressed by Kelly & McLoughlin, is important not only to the discussion of whether physician-assisted suicide should be administered to psychiatric patients but also to the discussion of whether physicians should engage in euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide and whether psychiatrists should take the risk of sanctioning such activities by assessing the mental status of potential subjects of such interventions.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal
- Referens:** Sjölander, M., Höök, K., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press) The effect of age-related cognitive differences, task complexity and prior net-experience in the use of an online grocery shop. *Spatial Cognition and Computation*.
- Abstract:** This study examined navigation and search in an on-line grocery store, and how solving those tasks was related to subjects' age, spatial ability, working memory, computer- and Internet experience. Task complexity was also included in the design. In the study 48 subjects participated, there was one group of elderly and one group of younger subjects. The results showed that the elderly subjects needed more time to complete the tasks. The subjects also spent more time to find the items in the complex task. There was age difference for the complex task, where the elderly subjects spent more time with the complex task. For the complex task age, spatial visualisation ability and working memory had the strongest impact on performance, and for the easy task Internet experience had the strongest impact on performance. Though this may seem discouraging to elderly users, it was also the case that the elderly less experienced subjects underestimated the time they spent performing the tasks. Thus even if it took long time to solve the tasks, elderly users did not experience it as such. Implications for interface design are also discussed with respect to the results from the study.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal aging, internet, cognition
- Referens:** Small, B.J., Herlitz, A., & Bäckman, L. (in press). Memory and cognitive functioning in preclinical Alzheimer's disease. In R. Morris (Ed.) *The cognitive neuropsychology of Alzheimer's disease*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Abstract:** In the current chapter, we adopt a different perspective on the cognitive neuropsychology of Alzheimer's disease (AD). That is, we direct our focus to a period of time during the evolution of AD, rather than examining deficits in specific domains of cognitive performance. Specifically, we review evidence of impairments in memory and cognitive performance during the period preceding the clinical diagnosis of AD, the preclinical phase of the disorder. There is mounting evidence to suggest that the preclinical phase of AD is characterized by cognitive deficits, especially with regard to episodic memory.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) Alzheimer's disease, cognition, preclinical
- Referens:** Sundblad, G., Sigrell, B., Knutsson J.L., & Lindkvist, C. (2002). Students' evaluation of a learning method: a comparison between problem-based learning and more traditional methods in a specialist university training programme in psychotherapy. *Medical Teacher*, 24:3, 268-272.
- Abstract:** Two educational groups of psychotherapy students were compared regarding their educational training in a three-year programme. One of these groups attended a traditional psychotherapy programme based on conventional lectures (1993-96), while the other attended a PBL programme (1994-97). In an initial study, the students in both groups answered a questionnaire composed to evaluate relevant sub-areas of the training programme. The traditionally trained group reported a significantly higher level of knowledge than the PBL group. On the other hand, the PBL group reported more positive general opinions of their education than did the traditional group. Based on the initial questionnaire, a follow-up questionnaire was designed to investigate the professional situation and the former students' view of their education two to three years later. Statistically, there were no significant differences between the two groups in their evaluations of the practical use.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal problem-based learning
- Referens:** Svenson, O. (2002). Values, affect and processes in human decision making: a differentiation and consolidation theory perspective. In S.L. Schneider & J. Shanteau (Eds.), *Emerging Perspectives on*

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, decision theory

Referens: [Svenson, O., & Salo, I. \(2002\). Latency and mode of error detection as reflected in Swedish licensee event reports. SKI-Report 02:8.](#)

Abstract: Licensee event report (LERs) from an industry provide important information feedback about safety to the industry it self, the regulators and to the public. LERs from four nuclear power reactors were analyzed to find out about detection times, mode of detection and qualitative differences in reports from different reactors. The reliability of the codings was satisfactory and measured as the covariance between the ratings from two independent judges. The results showed differences in detection time across the reactors. On the average about ten percent of the errors remained undetected for 100 weeks or more, but the great majority of errors were detected soon after their first appearance in the plant. On the average 40 percent of the errors were detected in regular tests and 40 per cent through alarms. Operators found about 10 per cent of the errors through noticing something abnormal in the plant. The remaining errors were detected in various other ways. There were qualitative differences between the LERs from the different reactors reflecting the different conditions in the plants. The number of reports differed by a magnitude 1:2 between the different plants. However, a greater number of LERs can indicate both higher safety standards (e.g., greater willingness to report all possible events to be able to learn from them) and lower safety standards (e.g., reporting as few events as possible to make a good impression). It was pointed out that LERs are indispensable in order to maintain safety of an industry and that the differences between plants found in the analyses of this study indicate how error reports can be used to initiate further investigations for improved safety.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report

Referens: [Sverke, M. \(in press\). Design, urval och analys i kvantitativa undersökningar. \[Design, sampling, and analysis in quantitative research.\] In B. Gustavsson \(Ed.\), *Metoder i samhällsvetenskaplig forskning*. \[Research methods in the social sciences.\] Lund, Sweden: Studentlitteratur.](#)

Abstract: This chapter aims to illustrate the relation between the objective of the research study, its sample and design, the choice of data analyses, as well as those conclusions that may be drawn. Quantitative research usually has as a goal to generalize the results to a larger population than the group under study, and by doing so achieving more general knowledge. Quantitative methods are often based on theories and the more developed the theories in an area is, the more the research question (the issue of what is the problem) can be of an explanatory nature. The prerequisites for correctly addressing the research question and drawing general conclusions depend on the how the sampling for the study is done (the issue of who should be investigated). Since non-representative samples limit the possibilities of generalizing to groups other than those studied it is important to begin by identifying and delimiting the population one wishes to know more about and proceed by drawing a representative (random) sample from this population. The context of the study (the issue of where) and the aspect of time regarding development of effects (the issue of when) may also affect the conclusions drawn. The chapter gives a review of the most common study designs (the issue of how) and illustrates that for each type of research question there is an optimal research design. Even if the choice of design may be restricted by factors such as economic resources or the time available, it is important to be attentive to those advantages and limitations associated with each design – and that these may affect the validity in the conclusions reached. The chapter also shows that conclusions regarding cause and effect are problematic, even if some designs, more than others, facilitate causal inferences.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) research design, sampling, causal inferences

Referens: [Sverke, M. \(in press\). Kvantitativa metoder: Om konsten att mäta det man vill mäta. \[Quantitative methods: On the art of measuring what you want to measure.\] In B. Gustavsson \(Ed.\), *Metoder i samhällsvetenskaplig forskning*. \[Research methods in the social sciences.\] Lund, Sweden: Studentlitteratur.](#)

Abstract: In a general sense measurement could be described as the assignment of numbers to objects and events according to certain rules. This chapter discusses the problem that the gap between theoretical constructs and empirical indicators presents to measurement. The chapter starts with an overview of data sources in quantitative measurement. This is followed by a section which presents the basics of measurement theory. The discussion is then elaborated in one section about reliability (how accurate are the measurements) and one about validity (do the empirical measurements capture what they are intended to measure?). The chapter aims to contribute to an increased awareness that observed associations between observed variables cannot be used without caution to draw inferences about relationships between theoretical constructs. The chapter also aims to illustrate that aggregated measures based on multiple indicators of the same theoretical phenomenon may present certain possibilities of avoiding some of the problems of measurement. The discussion is mainly based on reasoning and examples from classical measurement theory, as well as measurement theory adapted to self-reports measures.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) measurement theory, validity, reliability

Referens: [Sverke, M., Chaison, G., & Sjöberg, A. \(2002\). Konsekvenser av fackliga sammanslagningar för medlemmars attityder och deltagande. \[Mergers and their consequences for membership participation.\] In M. Sverke & J. Hellgren \(Eds.\), *Medlemmen, facket och flexibiliteten: Svensk fackföreningsrörelse i det moderna arbetslivet \[The member, the union, and the flexibility: Swedish unionism in the modern working life\]* \(pp. 203-216\). Lund, Sweden: Arkiv Förlag.](#)

- Abstract:** Factors such as technological changes, the reduction of the industrial sector and new management strategies have led to financial difficulties for many trade unions and diminished the number of members. In the long run these changes may have significant impact on consequences for the administrative capacity of the union, collective bargaining, and service to the members. Mergers and other structural reforms constitute important means for the union to deal with the threats and challenges in their surroundings. Even though the union leaders appear to have great expectations on the outcome of the mergers there is an apparent need for systematic research on the effects of the union mergers. For example, the intended result of a merger (i.e., large scale economy, reduction of rule based conflicts) may be followed by unintended consequences, such as a reduced rate of union involvement and member participation. The present study investigated the effects of one union merger on members' attitudes and participation in union activities. Baseline data from two unions about to merge and one comparison union was collected one year before the merger. Longitudinal follow-up data collections were administered twice. The long and short-term effects of the mergers are discussed in relation to the theories of union attitudes and literature on structural changes within unions.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) union merger, union attitudes, union participation
- Referens:** [Sverke, M., & Goslinga, S. \(in press\). The consequences of job insecurity for employers and unions: Exit, voice, and loyalty. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*.](#)
- 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. This study addresses how unionized workers cope with job insecurity and examines the extent to which they respond with exit, voice, and loyalty reactions. Of special interest if such reactions tend to affect primarily the employer or the union. Survey data from four European countries (Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, and Sweden) suggest that job insecurity is primarily related to exit and loyalty reactions, but not to voice. The results replicate previous findings of adverse effects of job insecurity on organizational loyalty and employees' propensity to turnover from the job. Although the findings were less consistent across countries with respect to union-related outcomes, the study suggests that job insecurity may lead to reduced union loyalty and withdrawal from union membership.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal job insecurity, unions, turnover intention
- Referens:** [Sverke, M., & Hellgren, J. \(Eds.\). \(2002\). *Medlemmen, facket och flexibiliteten: Svensk fackföreningsrörelse i det moderna arbetslivet. \[The member, the union, and the flexibility: Swedish unionism in the modern working life.\]* Lund, Sweden: Arkiv Förlag.](#)
- Abstract:** Contemporary trade unions are facing significant challenges. Union density is declining, the boundaries between different unions are more unclear, and the changes on the labor market bring new issues to the union agenda. The union is faced with the difficult task of representing increasingly heterogeneous groups – groups that may feel that they are better equipped to guard their individual and professional interests in working life themselves. The present edited book stimulates a debate about union revitalization with its compilation of results and experiences of research on unions and the changing working life. The chapters describe and discuss the conditions for Swedish unionism at present and in the future. They also deal with the changes in the composition of membership, the role of the union organizations in the modern working life, as well as strategies for strengthening the vitality of the union and increase membership involvement. Several Swedish and international union researchers representing a range of different academic disciplines participate in the book.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) labor unions, labor market, union attitudes
- Referens:** [Sverke, M., & Hellgren, J. \(2002\). The nature of job insecurity: Understanding employment uncertainty on the brink of a new millennium. *Applied Psychology*, 51, 23-42.](#)
- 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. \(2002\). Inledning. \[Introduction.\] I M. Sverke & J. Hellgren \(Eds.\), *Medlemmen, facket och flexibiliteten: Svensk fackföreningsrörelse i det moderna arbetslivet \[The member, the union, and the flexibility: Swedish unionism in the modern working life\]* \(pp. 11-26\). Lund, Sweden: Arkiv Förlag.](#)
- Abstract:** During the last decades the labor market has become more flexible as a consequence of increased globalization and market competition. As a consequence, many organizations have been forced to use more flexible and insecure employment relations. These changes make the issues of membership recruitment, collective bargaining, and interest representation more difficult, and face trade unions with the challenges of developing strategies and tactics adjusted to the changing nature of work. This chapter summarizes the chapter in the edited book. It gives a brief background to the role played by the union on the flexible labor market and to the fact that unions today have to represent more and more heterogeneous groups of workers. Other subjects concern how the unions change their structure and policies in order to handle the flexible working life, strategies used for continuing being an attractive choice for old as well as new members, and efforts to revitalize the union movement in order to continue being an important actor on the labor market scene also in the future.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) labor unions, union membership, union strategies

Referens: Sverke, M., Hellgren, J., & Näswall, K. (2002). No security: A meta-analysis and review of job insecurity and its consequences. *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology, 7*, 242–264.

Abstract: Meta-analytic techniques were used to estimate how job insecurity relates to its postulated outcomes. Consistent with the conceptual framework, the results indicate that job insecurity has detrimental consequences for employees' job attitudes, organizational attitudes, health, and, to some extent, for their behavioral relationship with the organization. Moderator analyses suggest that these relationships may be under-estimated in studies relying on single-item measures of job insecurity, and that the behavioral consequences of insecurity are more detrimental among manual, as compared to non-manual, workers. Recommendations made for future research include utilization of multi-dimensional measures, consideration of a broader spectrum of outcomes and moderators, and use of longitudinal designs.

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

Referens: Sverke, M., Hellgren, J., & Näswall, K. (in press). We get by with a little help from our unions: Psychological contract violations and downsizing. In H. De Witte (Ed.), *Job insecurity and trade union participation in Europe*. Aldershot: Ashgate.

Abstract: Many research studies have brought up job insecurity as an increasingly serious problem in organizations. Research on job insecurity and psychological contract violations attributes impaired well-being and negative attitudes toward the organization to the fear of job loss. Research efforts have also been directed at identifying how negative consequences of downsizing and job insecurity can be mitigated. Very little is known, however, about how attempts to deal with job insecurity may differ between unionized and non-unionized employees. The present paper, therefore, focuses on the type of social support that is provided by the union, and asks to what extent unionized and non-unionized employees differ with respect to how they deal with experiences of job insecurity. We begin our investigation with a theoretical discussion of job insecurity and how it can be considered a breach of the psychological contract. The exit, voice, and loyalty framework is used in order to understand how union members and non-members may cope with job insecurity. Our empirical investigations are based on data from a sample of nurses in a Swedish health care organization going through downsizing. We relate our results both to the exit, voice, loyalty framework, as well as to theories regarding the psychological contract.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) job insecurity, psychological contract, coping strategies

Referens: Sverke, M., Näswall, K., Hellgren, J., Chirumbolo, A., De Witte, H., & Goslinga, S. (2002). *European unions in the wake of flexible production: Papers presented at the Tenth European Congress on Work and Organizational Psychology in Prague 2001*. National Institute for Working Life: Working Life Research in Europe, Report No 6:2002.

Abstract: This report emanates from a European project ("European unions in the wake of flexible production: How can the negative consequences of job insecurity for employee attitudes and well-being be mitigated?") which is based on questionnaire data from employees in four European countries (Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, and Sweden). The overall aim of the project is to investigate the role played by labor unions in relation to consequences of the unpredictable and flexible nature of the labor market. More specifically, the project investigates (1) the relation between flexibility factors (job insecurity and contingent work) and their postulated outcomes (e.g., well-being, work attitudes, union participation); (2) the relation between experiences of the union (e.g., union support, attitudes towards the union) and these outcomes; (3) differences between various demographic groups in the experiences of job insecurity; (4) if the negative consequences of flexible employment conditions and job insecurity on individuals' well-being, work related attitudes, and union participation are mitigated by union-related attitudes and experiences, and; (5) the extent to which the results generalize over countries. The papers included in the present report address these research questions, and were all presented at the Tenth European Congress on Work and Organizational Psychology in Prague 16-19 May, 2001.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report job insecurity, union support, work attitudes

Referens: Söderlund, H., Nyberg, L., Adolfsson, R., Nilsson, L.-G., & Launer, L. (in press). High incidence of white-matter lesions in normal aging: Relation to blood pressure and cognition. *Cortex*.

Abstract: The occurrence of cerebral white matter hyperintensities, and their associations with blood pressure and cognitive function, was examined in a population-based sample of 123 individuals between 64 and 74 years old. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) detected subcortical and periventricular changes in 90% and 67% of the cases, respectively. Damage in both locations was related to elevated diastolic blood pressure measured five and ten years earlier. Subcortical hyperintensities were weakly associated with impaired motor speed, but this association was not significant. Periventricular changes showed a negative relation to episodic memory which was still significant after adjusting for blood pressure. Collectively, these findings suggest that white matter hyperintensities are associated with impaired cognitive functioning. Blood pressure is one factor that might increase the risk for functionally significant white matter hyperintensities.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal white-matter lesions, episodic memory, aging

Referens: Tallberg, I.M., Persson, H., Wångmar, L., Wahlund, L.O., & Almkvist, O. (2002). Semantic range and relevance of emotive utterances in patients with frontotemporal degeneration. *Brain and Language, 82*, 146-158.

Abstract: Patterns of aberrant language due to lateralized frontal brain lesions have been described. The present study investigated the consequences of lateralized lesion for aspects of semantic range and relevance in speech of patients with frontotemporal degeneration. Demented patients with predominantly left (n=10) and right (n=4) brain degeneration as well as 5 healthy controls participated. Significant differences were found concerning semantic range and relevance in descriptions of emotionally loaded pictures within the demented group and between the demented group and the controls. The demented individuals' speech was less varied and relevant in contrast to the healthy individuals. The speech of the left hemispheric group was more relevant but also more stereotypic and unspecified than that of the right hemispheric group. The results are discussed in terms

of impaired semantic retrieval and in relation to lateralization of lesion.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal

Referens: Thunholm, P. (2001). Social desirability in personality ratings of military officers. *Military Psychology*, 13, 223-234.

Abstract: The tendency among Swedish military officers to answer in a socially desirable way when taking some personality tests was investigated. Subjects were 216 army, navy, and airforce captains. The test used for measuring social desirability was the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale (M-C SDS) (Crowne & Marlowe, 1960) and a subset of those test items. Data revealed a strong tendency among the officers to answer in a socially desirable manner compared to earlier data from testing with the M-C SDS and compared to data from a sample of Swedish students of economics. M-C SDS correlated significantly with all three of the personality tests used. It is suggested that the comparably strong tendency to answer in a socially desirable way could be due to in part a need for many subjects to "look good" and in part due to difficulties to apply a 5-step Likert scale to the items of the M-C SDS.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal social desirability, personality, military officers

Referens: Thunholm, P. (in press). Decision making style: Habit, style or both? *Personality and Individual Differences*.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to explore the relations between individual decision making styles as measured by the General Decision Making Style (GDMS) test, developed by Scott and Bruce (1995), and some mental abilities theoretically related to decision making. Participants were 206 Swedish military officers from all services. The multiple regression analysis showed that the Rational, Dependent and Avoidant, but not the Intuitive and Spontaneous decision making styles could be partly predicted from scores on the Self-esteem Scales (Forsman & Johnson, 1996) and from scores on the Action Control Scales (Kuhl, 1994). The result indicates that decision making style is not only reflective of habits and thinking practices as proposed in earlier research. Decision making style also involve basic self-evaluation and the general ability to initiate and maintain intentions (i.e. self-regulation). This calls for a wider definition of the term decision making style, a holistic definition that takes the whole individual into consideration.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal decision making styles, military officers

Referens: Torbiörn, I. (2002). Olikhet som möjlighet - om icke-problem, förtroende och substitution i kulturmöten. [The potential of diversity - on non-problems, substitution and trust in intercultural encounters.] *Ledmotiv*, No. 1, 2002. Centre for Advanced Studies in Leadership.

Abstract: Adopting a proactive perspective, focussing on what makes intercultural contact unproblematic rather than problematic, a generalised encounter stripped of most assumptions or restrictions is assumed. From it social psychological preconditions for non-problematic outcomes in the situation are derived. Mechanisms of psychological substitution within and between actors emerge as central here. The potential for unproblematic outcomes are then revised as various preconditions of the situation are reintroduced, such as time and process, degree of cultural difference between actors, purpose, power and social setting. Implications are discussed concerning, in particular, what measures may favor necessary substitution and the formation of relational trust in heterocultural leadership and team-building.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report intercultural communication, heterocultural teams, leadership

Referens: Tulviste, T. (2002). *Language socialisation across socio-cultural contexts*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: The present theses addressed the characteristics of language socialization - i.e., the socialization of how to use language and the socialization through language - in mother-child interactions. The aim was to study the influence of both the immediate interaction context as well as the larger socio-cultural context on verbal communication between mothers and children. To that end, mothers' interactions with children of different age groups (2 yr., 4 yr., and 6 yr. olds, and adolescents) were video recorded in different cultures and various settings. An initial comparative study on mothers' interaction with 2-year-old children at meals and during puzzle solving indicated that Estonian mothers talked less, were less concerned with eliciting children's conversational participation, and were more concerned with regulating children's attention than their Swedish and North American counterparts. A similar pattern was revealed in later studies examining the speech addressed by Estonian mothers towards children of older age (4 yr., and 6 yr. olds). Comparative research on mothers' interaction with adolescents at meals demonstrated that the directive conversational style preferred by Estonian middle-class mothers contrasted strongly not only with American mothers of adolescents, but also with mothers residing in the neighboring countries Finland and Sweden, including the Estonian-speaking mothers living in Sweden. Furthermore, the studies revealed that the Swedish sample was as talkative as the American, differing in this respect from all Finno-Ugric samples, and that different social norms and values were emphasized in Estonian, Finnish, and Swedish mono- and bicultural families. Finally, possible reasons for variations in language socialization and their consequences are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation mother-child interaction, language socialization, cultural comparison

Referens: Wahlin, Å., Bäckman, L., Hultdin, J., Adolfsson, R., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2002). Reference values of serum levels of vitamin B12 and folic acid in a population-based sample of adults between 35 and 80 years of age. *Public Health Nutrition*, 5(3), 505-511.

Abstract: The objective of this study was to examine folic acid and vitamin B12 status in a group of 1000 persons sampled from the community of Umeå, Sweden, and aged 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, or 80 years. Reference data for folate and age stratified reference data for vitamin B12 are presented, together with an examination of potential confounders. All subjects participated in extensive health examinations and interviews, and laboratory blood testing was performed. A series of exclusion criteria were applied, and data from 961 subjects were analyzed. Vitamin B12 levels were found to decrease with increasing age, whereas folate levels remained constant across the age span studied. None of the vitamins were found to vary with sex, education, smoking or alcohol consumption, Body Mass Index, prescription-free vitamin supplements, levels of

haemoglobin, or mean cell volume of erythrocytes. Further, none of these factors were associated with the age-related decrease of vitamin B12 levels. The offered reference ranges should be used only in order to rule out deficiency. For B12 levels, the age of the subject should be considered such that, for elderly persons in particular, values above the medians should be considered as indicative of normal vitamin status.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal vitamin B12, folic acid, aging

Referens: van der Vliet, C., & Hellgren, J. (2002). *Performance, decision latitude, and health in the modern working life. A literature review of Swedish research.* SALTSA Report No 3:2002.

Abstract: This literature review is part of a pilot study initiated by SALTSA and undertaken in close co-operation with similar studies in other European countries. The purpose of the literature review was to give an overview of selected Swedish research on performance, decision latitude, and health in order to identify research gaps to guide further research. The focus of the study is on salaried employees in the so-called "modern" working life and therefore mostly concerns research conducted from 1990 until today, even though the theories sometimes are older. The empirical studies are either Swedish research or studies conducted on the Swedish labor market. The literature review does not claim to be exhaustive, but can rather be seen as an overview of behavioral research on Swedish working life. The main result is that working life today, to a greater extent than before, is characterized by uncertainty and unclear work demands in combination with increased autonomy and self-direction. This increased autonomy has however been questioned and looked upon as a form of pseudo-control rather than actual control. Another important result is that there is a need for defining performance. Modern working presents us with a new set of challenges in determining what should be assessed and how. A second problem concerns who is suited to assess employee performance.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report control, autonomy, performance

Referens: van der Vliet, C., & Hellgren, J. (2002). *The modern working life: Its impact on employee attitudes, performance and health.* SALTSA Report No 4:2002.

Abstract: The general aim of this study was to investigate how salaried employees experience their work situation and to further investigate how these experiences relate to work attitudes, performance, and health. The empirical investigation was based on the results of a literature review in the same pilot project. One central issue was how performance can be related to pay. Another central part was to investigate differences between salaried employees in different employment contracts concerning attitudes, performance, and health. The sample consisted of publicly as well as privately employed white-collar workers. In order to answer the research questions both quantitative survey data and qualitative interview data was collected. The results show that the vast majority of respondents were positively disposed to pay being directly or indirectly connected to performance. However, they also stated that there is a difficulty in setting up the criteria for assessing performance and experienced a dilemma concerning who should do the assessments. The results further showed that there were differences between groups with different employment contracts when it comes to health as well as work climate. The study also concluded that longitudinal data is needed in order to draw conclusions about how the changing working conditions may affect health and other outcome variables, and that there is a need for development of new instruments relevant to the so called modern working life.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report health, performance, individualized pay

Referens: Van Gestel, S., Forsgren, T., Claes, S., Del-FAvero, J., van Duijn, C.M., Sluijs, S., Nilsson, L.-G., Adolfsson, R., & Van Broeckhoven, C. (2002). Epistatic effect of genes from the dopamine and serotonin systems on the temperament traits of novelty seeking and harm avoidance. *Molecular Psychiatry*, 7, 448-450.

Abstract: A northern Swedish population of 2446 healthy individuals was screened using the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI). The 5% extremely high and low scoring individuals on the temperament dimensions of Novelty Seeking (NS) and Harm Avoidance (HA) were selected for genetic analysis. Four candidate genes were tested, coding for dopamine D4 receptor (DRD4), serotonin transporter (5-HTT), dopamine transporter (DAT1) and tyrosine hydroxylase (TH). Polymorphisms were tested for association with the dimensions of NS and HA. A positive association between NS and DAT1 and between HA and 5-HTT was detected in the total group of high versus low scoring individuals. After stratification of the extreme groups for gender, associations were found in females for NS with DAT1 and TH, and for HA with 5-HTT and DRD4. In males, associations were found for NS with 5-HTT and TH, and for HA with DRD4. In addition an epistatic effect was observed between NS, DAT1 and DRD4 and between HA, 5-HTT and DRD4.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal dopamine, genetics, personality

Referens: Wiklund, N., Dåderman, A.M., Trygg, L., Wirsén Meurling, A., Lindgren, M., Törestad, B., & Levander, S. (2002). Användningen av projektiva test gör svensk rättspsykiatri unik. [Rorschach test is still used projectively within Swedish forensic psychiatry.] *Läkartidningen*, 99, 1369-1372.

Abstract: The continued use of the Rorschach method as a projective test makes Swedish forensic psychiatry more and more unique. Supporters of the Rorschach method claim that it nowadays has good reliability, since it is no longer used as a projective test. According to the RCS, Rorschach Comprehensive System (or the Exner system), it is used as a psychometric test with validation data for specific variables. With this system it is no longer based on psychodynamic theory, but is considered as an empirical non-theoretical perceptual test. The problems, however, remain within Swedish forensic psychiatry, where the method is still used as a projective test.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Rorschach method, reliability, forensic psychiatry

Referens: Wikström, J., Lundh, L.-G., & Westerlund, J. (in press). Stroop effects for masked threat words: Preattentive bias or selective awareness? *Cognition and Emotion*.

Abstract: The single-trial emotional Stroop effect for masked threat words, and its association with anxiety, anger, and depression was studied in a group of men (n=24) and women (n=24) while controlling for possible differential thresholds for threat words vs. neutral words. Stroop interference for masked threat words was found to correlate with trait anxiety, and the effect could not be explained by any differences in thresholds due to

valence, neither at a subjective (conscious identification task) nor at an objective (lexical decision task) level of awareness. Jacoby's exclusion task was explored as an alternative measure of conscious awareness, and the results corroborated the conclusion that the Stroop effect for masked threat words was the result of preattentive processes. Unexpectedly, however, the correlation between Stroop interference for masked threat words and trait anxiety was found only among the men.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal emotional Stroop task, unconscious processes, trait anxiety

Referens: Wikström, J., Lundh, L.-G., Westerlund, J., & Högman, L. (in press). Preattentive bias for snake words in snake phobia? *Behaviour Research and Therapy*.

Abstract: Stroop interference and skin conductance responses (SCRs) for words related to snakes, spiders, flowers, and mushrooms were studied in a group of women (n=40) with snake phobia who were randomised to a stress or no-stress condition. The 21 low-stress snake phobics showed Stroop interference for unmasked (but not for masked) snake words, compared with 21 age- and sex-matched controls. Stroop interference was not significantly different in high-stress snake-phobics. No support for stronger SCRs for masked snake words was found in snake phobics in a lexical decision task with masked presentations of the same words. These results are consistent with Öhman's model (1997) of pre-attentive bias for threat in specific phobia as being specific to a relatively limited range of biologically relevant, non-symbolic stimuli and suggests a genuine difference in cognitive-emotional mechanisms underlying specific phobia vs. other anxiety disorders that are accompanied by high trait anxiety.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal attentional bias, emotional Stroop task, specific phobia

Referens: von Essen, J.D., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Memory effects of motor activation in subject performed tasks and sign language. *Psychonomic Bulletin and Review*.

Abstract: The subject performed task (SPT) paradigm has consistently shown that enactment at encoding of verbal materials enhances memory performance, compared to a traditional verbal task (VT). There are some controversies regarding to what extent the motor activation per se is causing this effect, and whether learning SPTs is influenced by memory strategies. The purpose of this study was to contribute to a solution of these questions. The effect of SPT encoding was compared to the effect of encoding by means of a sign language task (SLT). The SLT condition is claimed to be a verbal/linguistic task with a major relevant motor component. The motor activation in SLT is seen as the main difference compared to VT, and the main similarity compared to SPT. Control conditions were tested for evaluating possible effects of translation and imagery in the SLT condition. Subjects in the SLT condition performed similarly to subjects in the SPT condition in free recall. Subjects in both these conditions outperformed subjects in the control conditions. The SPT and SLT superiority is suggested to be caused mainly by relevant motor activation.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal episodic memory, motor activation, sign language

Referens: von Eye, A., & Bergman, L.R. (in press). Research strategies in developmental psychopathology: Dimensional identity and the person-oriented approach. *Special Issue of Development and Psychopathology*.

Abstract: This article deals with alternative research strategies for developmental psychopathology. It is argued that most applications of statistical methods in empirical research are variable-centered, not person-oriented. As a result, conclusions often are drawn that fail to do justice to the diverse nature of populations. It is recommended taking seriously the importance of the implications of data aggregation. The difficulties of making inferences from a more aggregated level of analysis to a less aggregated level are explained and exemplified. It is defined that a set of variables displays dimensional identity if the variable relationships remain unchanged across the levels or categories of other variables. Data examples of intelligence divergence and of CBCL subpopulation differences show that lack of dimensional identity can lead to incorrect conclusions. Schmitz' theorems on aggregation and the validity of results at the aggregate level for individuals are illustrated using data from a study on the development of alcoholism and discussed from a person-oriented perspective. Statistical methods suitable for person-oriented data analysis are reviewed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal person-oriented, developmental, psychopathology

Referens: Wångby, M., Magnusson, D., & Stattin, H. (2002). Self-perceived psychological health among Swedish teenage girls: 2. Time trends in frequencies of adjustment problems between 1970 and 1996. Stockholm University, Department of Psychology, *Reports from the project IDA*, No. 79.

Abstract: This is the second report from a research project aimed at studying change and stability over the past decades in self-perceived psychological health among Swedish teenage girls. Data are taken from two surveys among all girls in Grade 8 (approximately 15 years of age) in the Swedish town Örebro, carried out by professor David Magnusson and Karin Crafoord in 1970, and by professor Håkan Stattin in 1996. The first survey was part of the Swedish longitudinal research program Individual Development and Adaptation (IDA). The second survey was designed as an exact replication of the first. Data were collected with the Symptom Questionnaire that was developed for the first survey by Crafoord and Magnusson. Eight different areas of adjustment were covered: psychosomatic symptoms, emotional disturbances, disturbances in self-esteem, antisocial behaviors, disturbances in relation to parents, teachers and peers, and sexuality. In most of these areas the prevalence of adjustment problems in 1996 was rather similar to the prevalence found in 1970. Significant shifts that occurred in single items did not appear to be part of any general trend in either direction. More consistent changes were mainly limited to two areas: Problems with self-esteem, especially concerning appearance, became more common over the time period studied, whereas some problems in peer relations became less common. In addition, important shifts occurred in girls' attitudes towards sexuality and their intimate relationships with boys.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report adjustment problems, teenage girls, time trends

Referens: Yonker, J.E., Eriksson, E., Nilsson, L.-G., & Herlitz, A. (in press). Sex differences in episodic memory: Minimal influence of estradiol. *Brain and Cognition*.

Abstract: Sex differences exist for several cognitive tasks and estrogen has been suggested to influence these

differences. Eighteen men and 18 women were matched on age and estradiol level. Potential sex differences were assessed in episodic memory, semantic memory, verbal fluency, problem solving, and visuospatial ability. Significant sex differences, favoring women, were found for tasks assessing episodic memory. Correlations between estradiol level and cognitive performance were significant for face recognition in females. Since sex differences remained in verbal episodic memory tasks and face recognition despite matched levels of estradiol, circulating estradiol does not appear to be of paramount consequence for observed sex differences in episodic memory.

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

Referens: Åberg, C.S. (2002). *The novelty/encoding hypothesis: Relies on a genuine but elusive effect*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: According to the novelty/encoding hypothesis (NEH; Tulving & Kroll, 1995) efficacy of encoding on-line information into long-term memory depends on the novelty of the information, as determined by novelty-assessment networks in the brain. PET studies have shown areas in the brain that are activated more by novel than by familiar materials. The superiority of novel information was also demonstrated in a recognition experiment where recognition of novel items was superior to that of previously familiarized items, "the novelty effect". Later it has been claimed that the novelty effect might be due to source-discrimination difficulties in recognition of familiarized material. An important reason for this claim is that the novelty effect seems to be due to the false-alarm rates. One aim of the present dissertation was to investigate the source-discrimination hypothesis further. In the First Study, it was shown that the novelty effect remains and can be increased as a function of increasing familiarity under conditions where source-discrimination is very easy. This study also showed that the monotonically increasing novelty effect was not obtained for items familiarized with enactment. In the Second Study, it was demonstrated that source monitoring follows a different pattern than recognition when the typical novelty procedure is used. Adding to number of sources that items had been presented in had a large decreasing impact on source-monitoring scores and adding to number of presentations within a source had a smaller increasing impact on source-monitoring scores. In the Third Study the aims were to investigate the novelty effect on hit rates and to compare this effect to the word-frequency effect. It was found that the novelty effect on hits was obtained when a strict response criterion was applied to the results; that is, only the most confident responses were considered. Thus, the novelty effect is more similar to the word-frequency effect than has hitherto been thought. From these three studies, it was concluded that the hypothesis about source discrimination difficulties is very unlikely as a sole explanation of the novelty effect although such difficulties seem to be prevalent in the novelty experiments. Furthermore, the NEH makes intuitive sense when considering neurological data as well as in its relation to other memory research on novelty.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation novelty, recognition, source-monitoring

Referens: Åberg, C.S., & Nilsson L.-G. (in press). A strict response criterion yields a mirror effect in the novelty paradigm. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.

Abstract: According to the novelty/encoding hypothesis (NEH) efficacy of encoding information into long-term memory depends on the novelty of the information. Recognition accuracy is higher for novel than for previously familiarized material (N=4; Tulving & Kroll, 1995). Later studies have shown that this novelty effect is not a mirror effect: the superiority of novel over familiar items is not found in the hit rates but only in the false-alarm rates. The main result in the present replication of Tulving & Kroll's study (N=40) was that novel hit rates are higher than familiarized ones when the most confident responses were examined separately and thus a mirror effect could be demonstrated for these data; for both the low- and the high-frequency words. Similarly, the word-frequency effect on hits was stronger when a stricter response criterion was applied. It was concluded that the novelty effect and the word-frequency effect are more similar to one another than what hitherto has been thought.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal novelty, recognition, word-frequency

Referens: Öberg, C., Larsson, M., & Bäckman, L. (2002). Differential sex effects in olfactory functioning: The role of verbal processing. *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 8, 691-698.

Abstract: We investigated sex differences 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 primarily 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, controlling for odor naming ability resulted in that the observed sex difference in episodic odor memory for familiar odors disappeared. This outcome suggests that women's superiority in episodic odor memory is largely mediated by their higher proficiency in odor identification.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal olfaction, sex differences, memory

Referens: Öhrming, J., & Sverke, M. (2002). Andemeningen är bra, men...: Kvalitetsfrågans betydelse för vårdens arbetsmiljö och organisation. [Good idea, but...: How quality management may affect the working environment and organization of work in healthcare organizations.] In E. Bejerot & H. Hasselbladh (Eds.), *Kvalitet utan gränser: En kritisk belysning av kvalitetsstyrning [Quality without boundaries: A critical illustration of quality management]* (pp. 188-208). Lund, Sweden: Academia Adacta.

Abstract: As markets and market mechanisms are growing more widespread there is also a gradual restructuring of health care. Characteristic of this trend is the creation of quasi markets in order to achieve competition, increased attention to cost, focus on core processes rather than peripheral functions, and an intense work with the issue of service quality. The documented changes have also in several cases been examples of genuine news to the organization and management of Swedish health care. This brings out questions of the quantitative and qualitative results of healthcare. Issues of quality, quality management, and quality work in healthcare cannot be isolated, but must be regarded in their context. We define the overall context as the society and the need of the individual county councils to manage and control the health care they are appointed to provide for their citizens. In this chapter we account for empirical data from a longitudinal study on St Göran Hospital Inc.

(the company) and Södertälje Hospital (the public organization), two hospitals in the Stockholm county council. Data were collected by interviewing chief decision makers and representatives for different staff groups, questionnaires sent out to all employees, and available documents. The chapter aims to illuminate how two emergency hospitals with different modes of management have worked with the issue of quality, as well as discuss different consequences for employees' work environment and for the organization and management of healthcare. In this context we consider quality work as one attempt at trying to overcome the uncertainty associated with the production of health care.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) healthcare, service quality, management

Referens: Öhrming, J., & Sverke, M. (2002). Uncertain managers and confident professionals. Paper presented at the *Second Annual Conference on Innovative Research in Management*, European Academy of Management, Stockholm, 9-11 May 2002.

Abstract: The movement that is known under the concept New Public Management has in Sweden been manifested in deregulations, corporatizations, and privitizations in central and local public administration. One of the most spectacular projects was the corporatization and later on the privatization of St. Göran's Hospital in Stockholm. We use longitudinal data to describe this development and contrast it to that of a public hospital. Primary objectives of the study was (1) to describe uncertainty in the provision of health care at the corporation and the public hospital, and (2) to analyze how managers and staff handle uncertainty and how this influence health care provided. Although questionnaire data on work climate and employee attitudes reveal only minor differences between hospitals, the corporation increased its productivity far better than the public hospital. Moreover, analyses of qualitative data indicate distinct differences between management teams in the two hospitals, the corporation showing lower degree of uncertainty. This was mainly articulated in a capacity to prosper with uncertainty by collecting resources, creating relations, co-operate and making sense. Our description of the transition into privatization emphasizes that changes of organizational forms may enable some new means to handle work related uncertainty at the organizational level.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings new public management, healthcare, uncertainty

Referens: Öhrming, J., & Sverke, M. (in press). Transition into privatization: Uncertainty and sense-making in two Swedish hospitals. In J. Hellgren, K. Näswall, M. Sverke & M. Söderfeldt (Eds.), *New organizational challenges for human service work*. Munich: Rainer Hampp.

Abstract: The movement that is known under the concept New Public Management has in Sweden been manifested in deregulations, corporatizations, and privitizations in central and local public administration. One of the most spectacular projects was the corporatization and, thereafter, the privatization of S:t Göran,s Hospital in Stockholm. We use longitudinal data to describe this development and contrast it to that of a public hospital. The objectives of the study was (1) to describe managerial uncertainty in the provision of health care at the corporation and the public hospital, and (2) to analyze how managers and staff have handled uncertainty and how this has influenced the health-care provided. Although questionnaire data on work climate and employee attitudes revealed only minor differences between hospitals, the corporation increased its productivity. Moreover, analyses of qualitative data indicated distinct differences between management teams in the two hospitals, the corporation showing lower uncertainty. This was articulated in (1) investments in knowledge, (2) protection against uncertainty through strategic planning and formalized practices, and (3) a capacity to prosper with uncertainty by collecting resources, creating relations, co-operation, and effective sense-making. Our description of the transition into privatization emphasizes that changes of organizational forms may enable some new means to handle work related uncertainty at the organizational level.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) healthcare, privatization, management