

Annual Report 2007

Annual Report 2007 innehåller totalt **200** referenser sorterade efter försteförfattarens efternamn. Under året anställda forskare vid Psykologiska institutionen är markerade med blå färg.

Lite statistik

- Av 200 bidrag är 56 "in press".
- 99 referenser avser artiklar i vetenskapliga tidskrifter (Journal). Av dessa var 39 st "in press".
- 43 referenser avser böcker eller bokkapitel (Book (chapter)). Av dessa var 17 "in press".
- 3 referenser avser rapporter (Report).
- 50 referenser avser konferensbidrag (Proceedings).
- 9 referenser avser doktorsavhandlingar (Dissertations) som lagts fram under året.
- 179 av alla bidrag är på engelska, 20 på svenska och ett på övriga språk (nederländska).

Referens: af Klinteberg, B. (2007). Invited presentation 'The role of impulsivity in different forms of psychosocial disturbances' (1) at the *13th Biennial Meeting of the International Society for the Study of Individual Differences (ISSID), Giessen, Germany, July 2007* within the symposia 'The challenge of impulsivity: A symposium in memory of Prof. Ernest S. Barratt'; and at (2) the *International Conference 'Boris Gerasimovich Ananiev – the prominent psychologist of 20th century', St Petersburg, Russia, October, 2007*.

Abstract: During the last decade there has been an increasing interest in the role of impulsivity and aggressiveness in psychosocial disturbances. Despite scientific efforts, several aspects of the relationships between these personality features and Personality Disorders, alcohol/drug abuse, and violence are still controversial. A relevant question concerns the reciprocal relationships between impulsivity and aggressiveness, and their interaction with other "action" personality traits or temperamental traits, e.g., sensation seeking. Another controversial topic is the identification of biological and neuropsychological markers of impulsivity and aggressiveness in order to get more objective measures of these personality traits than those produced by subjects' self-reports, and to obtain a deeper understanding of the phenotypic aspects underlying impulsive and aggressive behaviours as manifested in different forms of psychosocial disturbances. Starting from these considerations, the aim is to shed some light on the implications and consequences of impulsivity for psychosocial disturbances, such as criminality, abuse, and violence. The issue will be discussed in terms of development, possible underlying factors, and attitudes, which can be particularly relevant from both forensic and prevention points of view.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings psychosocial disturbances, impulsiveness, aggressive behaviour, abuse, violence

Referens: af Klinteberg, B. (2007). Do personality characteristics predict frequency of recidivism into prison? *The Stockholm Criminology Symposium, Stockholm, June, 2007, ISC at the Stockholm University*. Factors influencing criminal activity behaviour. (Org and chair: B af Klinteberg).

Abstract: The objective of the present study was to enlighten personality characteristics associated with reconviction in crime and recidivism into prison in severely criminal male subjects, and to assess whether personality traits are of importance for the quitting versus continuing of an ongoing criminal career. Self-reported personality traits were investigated using KSP, EPQ-I and SSS inventories in 100 incarcerated male recidivists (age range 30-38 years) and non-criminal male comparisons. At follow-up three years after release from prison, data on registered criminal activity was obtained. Subjects were grouped according to reconviction level yielding four groups: Ss totally free of convictions (FC), Ss convicted but not to prison (CNP), Ss with one to three convictions to prison (TCP), and Ss with four or more convictions to prison (FCP). Results indicated that the study group differed markedly from non-criminals on most personality traits, while there were few significant differences between the conviction groups. The FC Ss displayed however lower scores than FCP Ss on the EPQ Psychoticism and SSS Disinhibition scales when controlling for time spent in prison before and age at the first examination session, respectively, and higher scores on KSP Guilt. Further, logistic regression analysis indicated that the higher the extraversion and psychic anxiety, the less likely for the individual to be a recidivist into prison at follow-up, and the higher the irritability and monotony avoidance the more likely to be such a recidivist.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings personality, conviction, recidivism, follow-up study

Referens: af Klinteberg, B., Johansson, S.-E., Gacono, C., & Alm, P.O. (in press). Projective risk variables in early adolescence and subsequent disinhibitory psychopathology. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*.

Abstract: The objective was to examine early adolescent projective risk indicators for development of antisocial behaviour as related to adult personality traits, psychopathy, and violent behaviour over the life span. Assessment data included Rorschach (Rr) ratings (at age 11-14 yrs), personality inventories (EPQ-I and KSP scales), and a shortened Psychopathy Check List (PCL) (administered at age 32-40 yrs), obtained from a group

of 199 male subjects; and smoking habits (at age 36-44 yrs) obtained from 125 of those subjects. Results, controlled for intelligence, indicated that the high and very high risk groups, as determined by level of total Rr risk scores, were (1) significantly higher on self-rated IVE Impulsiveness, the anxiety-related KSP Muscular Tension, and nonconformity traits, as compared to the low Rr risk group - the very high risk group also scoring significantly higher on the EPQ Psychoticism scale, related to aggressiveness and cruelty; (2) higher on clinically rated PCL total sum and factor scores; and (3) they were overrepresented among Ss with subsequent violent offence, and Ss with heavy smoking habits. The results are discussed in terms of the possible usefulness of psychodynamic oriented cognitive-emotional indicators in the search for underlying mechanisms in the development of disinhibitory psychopathology.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal projective method, personality inventories, Psychopathy Check List (PCL), violence, smoking, longitudinal research

Referens: Åhrén Moonga, J., Holmgren, S., von Knorring, L., & af Klinteberg, B. (in press). Personality traits and self-injurious behaviour in patients with eating disorders. *European Eating Disorder Review*.

Abstract: The interest in different aspects of personality and the neuropsychological basis for behaviour in eating disorder patients has increased over the last decade. The present study aims at exploring personality traits, self-injurious behaviour, and suicide attempts in a group of severely ill eating disorder patients. Patients with eating disorders (N=38) and age-matched controls (N=67) were examined concerning self-reported personality traits by means of the Karolinska Scales of Personality. Psychosocial history and self-injurious behaviour was collected from medical records. Depression was rated by means of the Beck Depression Inventory. Results indicated significantly higher anxiety-related and detachment traits in both anorexia (AN) and bulimia (BN) patients and higher hostility in BN patients than controls. No specific personality traits could be defined as typical for self-injurious or suicidal behaviour. The AN group was lower than the BN group on scales measuring impulsivity, guilt and anxiety. Furthermore, presence of self-injurious behaviour and suicide attempts were more frequent among the BN patients.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal eating disorders, self-injurious behaviour, personality traits, childhood background

Referens: Airaksinen, E., Wahlin, Å., Forsell, Y., & Larsson, M. (2007). Low episodic memory performance as a premorbid marker of depression: Evidence from a three-year follow-up. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 115, 458-465.

Abstract: Objective: To examine low episodic memory scores as a potential risk factor for depression. Method: A population-based sample of non-depressed individuals (20-64 years) were re-examined 3 years after an initial screening (n 1/4 708). At baseline, information on episodic memory scores, demographic and socioeconomic factors, alcohol use and anxiety diagnoses was collected. The data for depression diagnoses were collected at both baseline and follow-up. Results: Logistic regressions, conducted on three separate study groups that were defined according to three assessments of episodic memory (i.e. free + cued recall, free recall, cued recall) among individuals who scored in the 25 lowest or highest percentiles in the memory tests, revealed that low episodic memory performance defined as the sum of free and cued recalls of organizable words constitutes a risk of depression diagnosis 3 years later. Conclusion: Low episodic memory performance predated depressive diagnosis and might be considered as a premorbid marker of depression.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal depression, memory, etiology

Referens: Almkvist, O., Adveen, M., Henning, L., & Tallberg, I.M. (2007). Estimation of premorbid cognitive function based on word knowledge: development of a Swedish Lexical Decision Test (SLDT). *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 48, 271-279.

Abstract: In clinical neuropsychology, the present status of a patient is evaluated in relation to the assumed premorbid status. However, in Sweden, existing methods to assess premorbid status are far from optimal. In the present study, the design and evaluation of a Swedish Lexical Decision Test (SLDT) for premorbid global cognitive function (i.e., premorbid intelligence) is described. The design was based on the empirical finding that, in general adult population, word knowledge is strongly associated with measures of global cognitive functioning. Linear stepwise regression analysis demonstrated that SLDT findings accounted for 48% of the variance of global cognitive function as assessed by the Full Scale Intelligence Quotient (FSIQ) from the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale Revised (WAIS-R). Demographic variables alone accounted for 31% and a combination of SLDT results and demographics accounted for 60%. Psychometric properties are presented using data from 109 healthy individuals stratified according to age, gender, and level of education. In addition, a case of Alzheimer's disease is presented to illustrate the relationship between SLDT performance and cognitive function. Finally, the theoretical foundation for the relationship between word knowledge and global cognitive function is discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Swedish Lexical Decision Test, SLDT, premorbid cognitive function, word knowledge

Referens: Andersson, C., Blennow, K., Almkvist, O., Andreasen, N., Engfeldt, P., Johansson, S.E., Lindau, M., & Eriksdotter-Jönhagen. (in press). Increasing CSF phospho-tau levels during cognitive decline and progression to dementia. *Neurobiology of Aging*.

Abstract: Background: Little is known about longitudinal changes of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) biomarkers during cognitive decline in neurodegenerative disease progression. Objective: To investigate longitudinal changes in CSF biomarkers - total-tau (T-tau), phospho-tau (P-tau) and beta-amyloid (Abeta42) - during cognitive decline. METHODS: Forty memory clinic patients (47.5% females), aged 61.3+/-7.6 (S.D.) years, non-demented at baseline, underwent lumbar puncture and neuropsychological testing at two occasions. Baseline mean MMSE-score was 28.3+/-1.8. Patients were divided into three groups based on baseline memory functioning; severely impaired (SIM), moderately impaired (MIM) and no impairment (NIM). Results: There was a significant increase in P-tau in the SIM-group during follow-up, while P-tau in MIM and NIM did not change. Eighty-three percent of the SIM-patients converted to dementia (80% AD), while most MIM- and NIM-patients remained non-demented. T-tau- and Abeta42-levels did not change in any of the memory groups during follow-up. Conclusion: Increasing P-tau levels during cognitive decline and conversion to dementia suggest that P-tau may be useful as a longitudinal marker of the neurodegenerative process.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal CSF phospho-tau levels, cognitive decline, dementia

- Referens:** Andersson, C., Blennow, K., Johansson, S.E., [Almkvist, O.](#), Engfeldt, P., & Eriksdotter-Jönhagen, M. (2007). Differential CSF biomarkers levels in APOE e4 positive and negative patients with memory impairment. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders*, 23, 87-95.
- Abstract:** Objectives: To investigate the relationships between episodic memory, APOE genotype, CSF markers (total tau, T-tau; phospho-tau, P-tau; beta-amyloid, Abeta42) and longitudinal cognitive decline. Methods: 124 memory clinic patients were retrospectively divided into 6 groups based on (i) episodic memory function (Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test, RAVLT): severe, moderate or no impairment (SIM, MIM or NIM), and (ii) APOE genotype (epsilon4+ or epsilon4-). CSF marker levels and cognitive decline were compared across groups. Results: Episodic memory function, according to RAVLT scores, was significantly correlated with CSF marker levels only among epsilon4+ subjects and not among epsilon4- subjects. When comparing the 6 subgroups, SIM epsilon4+ and MIM epsilon4+ groups showed significantly lower Abeta42 levels than the other groups. T-tau and P-tau levels were significantly increased in SIM epsilon4+ when compared to all the other groups, including the SIM epsilon4- group. However, both SIM epsilon4+ and SIM epsilon4- declined cognitively during the follow-up. Conclusion: It remains to be determined whether APOE genotype affects the expression of biomarkers in CSF, or whether the different biomarker patterns reflect different types of disease processes in patients with progressive cognitive dysfunction.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal APOE e4, differential CSF biomarkers, memory impairment
- Referens:** [Andersson, H.](#) (2007). Women's positive adaptation in childhood and adulthood. A longitudinal study. *Reports from the project Individual Development and Adaptation, No. 91.*
- Abstract:** An area within psychology that looks at the strength and positive sides of human life has emerged the last decade. It is called positive psychology and one area related to that is positive adaptation. The main purpose of this paper is to describe the natural history of females' positive extrinsic and intrinsic adaptation from childhood to adulthood, with a focus on typical positive patterns of adaptation and how these patterns develop within the same individual. The sample consisted of about 500 Swedish girls and data were taken at age 13, 15, and 43 from the longitudinal research program Individual Development and Adaptation (IDA). Variable-oriented methods were used to study basic relationships among factors both within age and between childhood and adulthood and person-oriented methods were used to study typical patterns of adaptation and how these patterns develop, using cluster analyses and cross-tabulation of clusters. The overall results show, as expected, more distinct typical positive adaptation patterns in the intrinsic than the extrinsic area in both childhood and adulthood. Significant longitudinal developmental streams between typical positive adaptation patterns in childhood and adulthood were found and these are discussed from a dynamic system perspective suggesting the interaction between factors thru reinforcing feedback processes.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Report positive adaptation, longitudinal
- Referens:** [Aronsson, G.](#) (2007). Rörlighet, inlåsning och hälsa [Occupational mobility, locked-in and health] I K. Åkerlund (red.) *Rörlighet för ett dynamiskt arbetsliv: Lärdomar från Dynamo programmet [Mobility for a dynamic work life: Learnings from the Dynamo program]* (pp. 7-13). VINNOVA RAPPORT 2007:9.
- Abstract:** The argument for and evaluation of individual occupational mobility has shifted during the history. This article gives a short overview of different standpoints from the Antique to Luther and Calvin during the 16th century up to our days. The argument has been theological, economical and political. During the 20th century different views have dominated: too low mobility during the 30ies and too high mobility during the 50ies. Data from the last ten years show that as many as about 20 percent of the permanent employed experience that they are in a double locked-in situation, i.e. they feel that they are in wrong occupation as well as wrong work-place. Being locked-in is associated with increased frequency of health problems.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) health, occupational mobility, work environment
- Referens:** Ask, K., Granhag, P.A., & [Christianson, S.Å.](#) (in press). Falska minnen och falska erkännanden [False memories and false confessions]. I P.A. Granhag & S.Å. Christianson (Eds.), *Handbok i rättspsykologi [Handbook of forensic psychology]*. Stockholm: Liber.
- Abstract:** This chapter discusses cognitive and social aspects that may contribute to false memories in children and adults. The chapter also discusses different causes behind false confessions among suspects of crimes and that interrogation methods recommended in some police manuals can result in miscarriages of justice as a result of false confessions.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) false memories, false confessions, eyewitness testimonies
- Referens:** [Axelsson, Ö.](#) (2007). Individual differences in preferences to photographs. *Psychology of Aesthetics, Creativity, and the Arts*, 1(2), 61-72.
- Abstract:** Individual differences in preferences to photographs were explored based on an alternative framework. This framework predicts that the primary difference between individuals in this respect is their ability to process photographic information, which in turn influences their preferences. Chiefly, people with well-developed schemes in photography (e.g., photo professionals) should have a higher ability to process photographic information than people with less developed schemes (e.g., psychology students). Consequently, people with well-developed schemes in photography should prefer photographs that are relatively more demanding to process. Ten psychology students and 5 photo professionals assessed 32 photographs on six general concepts: Preference, Hedonic Tone, Expressiveness, Familiarity, Uncertainty, and Dynamics. As predicted, photo professionals had a higher ability to process photographic information and preferred photographs that were relatively uncertain and unfamiliar. These results are in concordance with previous research and give strong support to the utility of the present framework in experimental aesthetics.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal aesthetic preferences, individual differences, photographs
- Referens:** [Axelsson, Ö.](#) (2007). Towards a psychology of photography: Dimensions underlying aesthetic appeal

of photographs. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, 105, 411-434.

Abstract: With the aim to contribute to the development of a psychology of photography, this study examined what attributes are the major determinants of aesthetic appeal of photographs. Two interlinked experiments were conducted with 564 photographs having a wide range of motifs. Exp. 1 consisted of sorting by aesthetic appeal and adjective generation. In Exp. 2, attribute scaling was collected. Multidimensional scaling analysis of the photographs yielded three dimensions identified with the aid of attribute scales combined with measures of the manifest content of the photographs. The three dimensions were Hedonic Tone-Familiarity, Absence of Color, and Expressiveness-Dynamics. The present results suggested that participants' familiarity with the photographs, the types of photographs (Color or Black & White), and the photographs' dynamics all affected participants' judgments of aesthetic appeal. Hedonic Tone and Expressiveness apparently mediated the participants' judgments.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal aesthetics, photographs, emotional responses

Referens: Benzie, K.M., Wångby, M., & Bergman, L.R. (in press). Stability and change in health-related behaviors of midlife Swedish women. *Health Care for Women International*.

Abstract: We investigated the dimensions and stability in health-related behaviors (HRBs) among midlife Swedish women, and the factors that predicted change in those behaviors. At age 43, 569 women from a representative longitudinal sample completed questionnaires about lifestyle (diet, exercise, smoking, alcohol) and participated in medical screening. Four years later we mailed a follow-up questionnaire. HRBs clustered in two dimensions: healthy eating and addictions. There was a high degree of stability in HRBs; all women slightly increased their HRBs over time. After controlling for previous HRBs, education, marital status, and having children at home were significant predictors of HRBs 4 years later.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal health, women, life-style

Referens: Bergdahl, M., Habib, R., Bergdahl, J., Nyberg, L., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2007). Natural teeth and cognitive function in humans. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 48, 557-565.

Abstract: A number of neurobiological, psychological and social factors may account for cognitive impairment. In animal studies a relation between dental status and cognitive performance has been found. It is unclear whether such a relation exists for humans, even though many older adults have poor oral health. In a large-scale population-based study involving individuals between the ages 35 to 90 years, 1366 subjects with natural teeth (55% women, 45% men; age M=56.3) and 510 edentulous subjects (61% women, 39% men; age M=73.4) were compared regarding their performance on twelve cognitive tests. In a subsequent analysis, cognitive performance was examined while the natural teeth group (N=239; 51% women, 49% men; age M=69.2) and the edentulous group (N=216; 54% women, 46% men; age M=68.8) were matched with regard to age, gender, years of education, MMSE, stress level and various diseases. The natural teeth group had a lower mean age, more formal education, reported less back pain, and performed significantly higher on several cognitive tests. After matching the groups, the natural teeth group performed significantly higher on multiple cognitive tests. The results suggest that functional natural teeth relate to relatively preserved cognitive functioning in older age, which underlines the necessity of adequate dental care in the elderly.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal dental status, cognition, memory, aging

Referens: Bergendal, G., Fredriksson, S., & Almkvist, O. (2007). Selective longitudinal changes of cognitive function over 8 years in subgroups of Multiple Sclerosis. *European Journal of Neurology*, 57, 193-202.

Abstract: Multiple sclerosis (MS) is an inflammatory and degenerative disease of the central nervous system (CNS) that causes white matter and cortical lesions over many years. The CNS is selectively affected by the disease with a great variety of symptoms between patients. In this study, we describe the impact on various aspects of cognition over an 8-year follow-up period in 31 consecutive MS patients subgrouped as relapsing remitting (RR) MS, secondary progressive (SP) MS, and primary progressive (PP) MS. Results showed a differential pattern of cognitive decline already at baseline in speed of information processing. During the follow-up, a pronounced decline occurred in speed of information processing, finger-motor speed, copying geometrical designs, episodic memory, and visuospatial short-term memory. A striking difference was observed between a marked decline in visual reaction time, whereas no significant change was seen in auditory reaction time. In contrast, there was no time-related decline in verbal abilities. However, an initial marked cognitive impairment predicted further cognitive decline over the 8-year follow-up. Information-processing tests were found to be an especially strong predictor of long-term cognitive decline. In addition, high EDSS score at follow-up was associated with decline in information processes. Results also showed that SP-MS patients deteriorated significantly more than the other two groups, particularly in visual compared to auditory information processing. To conclude, cognitive decline appeared particularly in SP-MS patients and in visual information processing.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal multiple sclerosis, cognitive function, longitudinal changes

Referens: Berglund, B. (2007). Noise and our Children. Their Education and Protection. In *Public Pressure-An Effective Force* (pp. 8-10). Poughkeepsie, NY: Noise Control Foundation, 2007.

Abstract: Children and adults are exposed to the same kinds of noise, that is, from road, rail and air traffic, industries, construction work, discos, music and sports events, playgrounds, fireworks and other impulse noise. Common noise indoors is sound from children's own play, toys, music and playing devices as well as ventilation systems. Together these sounds form their "soundscape", which exists not only indoors but also outdoors in places such as balconies, yards, playgrounds, and on the way to and from school. In Sweden, 0.2-0.3 % of newly born are hearing impaired whereas the estimate has grown to 3 to 4% among the 12-year old girls and boys, respectively. After listening to loud music or other loud sound, 20% of the 12-year olds experience ringing, squeaking, howling or buzzing in their ears; about half of these children report that their hearing becomes worse after noise exposure. After long-term aircraft noise exposure, school children are found to perform worse in proofreading, completing jigsaw puzzles, and reading comprehension as well as to have poorer memory, motivation and language acquisition. Bilinguals are especially vulnerable to noise. The longer and stronger the exposure, the greater the harmful effects seem to be. In UK and the Netherlands, 5 dBA higher sound-level exposures of school buildings have been shown to correspond to a 2-month or 1-month loss, respectively, in the children's learning.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) noise, health, school performance

Referens: [Berglund, B., Lindvall, T., & Nilsson, M.E. \(2007\). The children's community response to environmental noise. *Revista de Acústica*, 38 \(3-4\), Paper ENV-02-003.](#)

Abstract: Community noise disturbs many adults in industrialized countries and WHO considers children especially vulnerable to noise. The Swedish Children's Environmental Health Survey estimated that 25% of the 1.5 million were up to 14-year olds (16% of the population) who lived in an apartment and/or had bedroom window facing trafficked route, track or industry. Self-reports from 12-year olds gave 25% annoyed by sounds in and close to the school, and 14% annoyed by noise in or near the home, 15% sleep disturbed, and 6% with difficulty sometimes getting a full night's sleep. The children were found to be exposed to hearing-impairing noise to an extent not known of in the past: 2,000 4-year olds were reported to have impaired hearing and 4,000 12-year olds. Children were disturbed by the same noise sources as adults, and the most annoying sources were at school (i.e., other children, scraping sounds from chairs, loud noise when playing). Other children were also most reported source to annoyance in or near the home, followed by loud music and road traffic noise. Among the 12-year olds, 4% were annoyed by road-traffic noise at home and 4% at school. The trend of increasing noise must be reversed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal children, environmental noise, sleep disturbance

Referens: [Berglund, B., & Nilsson, M.E. \(2007\). Master scaling in psychoacoustics. *Revista de Acústica*, 38 \(3-4\), Paper PPA02-001.](#)

Abstract: A main problem in environmental psychoacoustics is that the conditions for repeated measurement of sounds are not fulfilled. Sounds appear and disappear in the soundscapes which are ever changing with time. This calls for calibrated one-point measurement on a perceptual continuum, in addition to the acoustic measurement. Master scaling provides this by using a set of references for defining an invariant context, within which a target sound or soundscape is measured by one human observer. Thus, each observer's measures are quality assured through references, and target sounds are measured on a calibrated master scale. Four psychoacoustic applications are presented: (1) To determine the loudness of shots from cannons at different distances to source using impulse sound or pink noise as reference; (2) To determine sound quality contributions to loudness for power line noise and community noises; (3) To determine low-frequency contributions to the loudness of road traffic noise; and (4) To determine soundscape loudness of places during listening walks in residential areas of different cities. The four applications illustrate the needs and potentials of a measurement system for sound perception as such.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal soundscape, master scaling, psychoacoustics

Referens: [Berglund, B., Nilsson, M.E., & Axelsson, Ö. \(2007\). Soundscape psychophysics in place. In *Inter-Noise 2007*. Istanbul, Turkey: Noise Control Engineering, Paper IN07-114. \(Available on CD\)](#)

Abstract: Based on exposure-response curves for annoyance, immission values less than 55 dB LAeq,16h is typically required for one type of traffic noise at a time. Such energetic time-averages do neither convey information on sound components, nor on soundscape structure and dynamics. Due to the ecological fallacy, population-based annoyance curves are inappropriate for predicting mitigation efficiency and for creating good soundscapes. Thus, soundscape psychophysics has to be put in place, both indoors and outdoors. Research showed that: (i) Sound level overestimates mitigation effects on the perceived soundscapes outdoors with and without barriers and indoors with open and closed windows. (ii) The mix of positive and adverse characteristics of soundscapes makes residents accept higher sound levels at outdoor (<50 dB) than indoor places (30-40 dB). (iii) A mix predominated by nature and human-activity sounds, over mechanical sounds, is critical for good soundscape quality, which is measured in metric space as regards pleasant-unpleasant, exciting-boring, eventful-uneventful, and chaotic-tranquil. (iv) The Soundscape Walk© is launched in which a panel assesses the quality of soundscapes in residential areas, and soundscape places are classified according to total perceptual valuations.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings soundscape, noise barrier, pleasantness

Referens: [Bergman, I., Blomberg, M., & Almkvist, O. \(2007\). The importance of impaired physical health and age in normal cognitive aging. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 48, 115-125.](#)

Abstract: The objective of this study was to investigate the importance of impaired physical health and age in impaired physical health. In our cross-sectional, clinical and explorative study, medical and neuropsychological data from 118 voluntary healthy controls aged 26-91 years were collected from five recruitment occasions. Health was assessed according to a criterion reflecting clinical and subclinical severity. The examinations included a clinical investigation, brain neuroimaging, and a comprehensive neuropsychological assessment. Regression analyses showed a significant incidence of clinical and subclinical medical disorders that explained 10.8% of the variation in cognitive performance, while age-related impairment explained 5.6%. Findings of the central nervous system were important but various other medical findings explained about half of the health-related variation. Cognitively demanding tasks were more susceptible to impaired physical health while tasks comprising salient motor- and visual spatial elements were more prone to be impaired by age. Our findings suggest (1) that impaired physical health is more important than chronological age in accounting for cognitive impairment across the adult lifespan, (2) that age and health dissociate with regard to cognitive functions affected, and (3) that selection for so-called "super healthy" elderly people might be justified in cognitive research. Because the prevalent diseases in normal aging are potentially preventable, the present findings promise good prospect for prevention of future cognitive disability among elderly people.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal impaired physical health, impaired physical health

Referens: [Bergman, L.R., & Brage, R. \(in press\). Survey experiences and later survey attitudes, intents and behaviour. *Journal of Official Statistics*.](#)

Abstract: Three random samples (n=693, participation rate 72%) were studied from a Swedish "survey on surveys", called ASSETS: (1) A sample of previous respondents in a panel telephone survey (LFS-sample), (2) A sample of previous respondents in a comprehensive personal interview survey (SLC-sample), and (3) A sample from the general population (comparison group). Broadly speaking, neither positive nor negative effects of

participating in LFS were demonstrated, except that the LFS-sample had a higher response rate in ASSETS than the comparison group but this can be explained by the LFS sample being a positive selection of respondents. Participating in the SLC appeared, on average, to have changed certain survey attitudes and intents in a negative way. These effects applied foremost those who reported pressure to take part in the SLC. It suggested that pressing respondents to participate in an extensive survey might produce negative attitudes to future surveys, and that this might contribute to a deterioration of the survey climate.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal survey climate, non-response, attitude

Referens: Bergman, L.R., & Daukantaite, D. (in press). Stability of typical patterns of subjective well-being in middle-aged Swedish women. *Journal of Happiness Studies*.

Abstract: Using a person-oriented approach we studied the relationships among the three main components of general subjective well-being (SWB), i.e. global life satisfaction, positive affect, and negative affect, as well as their relationships to other factors. Typical patterns of SWB were searched for in a representative longitudinal sample of Swedish women (N=272) at age 43 and 49. Cluster analysis at each age separately resulted in similar six cluster solutions at both ages, indicating structural stability across six years. Five of the six clusters also showed significant individual stability across six years. Among these clusters, a generalized positive typical pattern and two generalized negative typical patterns were found, one characterized by very high negative affect and one characterized by very low global life satisfaction. A cluster characterized by above average positive and negative affect was also found as well as one characterized by low positive affect. A strong relationship was found between membership in an extreme cluster and the values in certain SWB-related variables, supporting the validity of the typical patterns found. In regression analyses, cluster membership contributed to the prediction of many validation variables above the prediction achieved by the three SWB components entered as continuous variables.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal subjective well-being, women, middle-age

Referens: Bernhard-Oettel, C., De Cuyper, N., Berntson, E., & Isaksson, K. (2007). Contract choice and job choice in different employment forms: Are they of importance for well-being? *The XIIIth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP), Stockholm, Sweden, 9-12 May*.

Abstract: Studies on the consequences of temporary employment forms have provided a plethora of different findings and a widely accepted conclusion is that individual well-being in different types of employment arrangements depend on a variety of factors and not on the contract alone. Among these factors, perceived levels of job insecurity and employability have been discussed as detrimental and beneficial, respectively, for subjective well-being. Furthermore, research has found the degree of preference for the contract and job to be of relevance for well-being when different employment forms are compared. However, most of these comparisons typically do not take into account the heterogeneity of temporary contracts. Moreover, studies differentiating choice of contract and choice of job are scarce. Thirdly, mechanisms of these choices in different employment types and their relationships to a) perceived insecurity and employability and b) well-being still remain unclear. This paper uses questionnaire data from Sweden collected in 2004 as a part of the PSYCONES project and compares choices of contract and job in 705 employees working in a permanent, fixed term or on-call arrangements. Associations of these choices in different contracts are studied with respect to perceived levels of employability, job insecurity and long-term consequences for well-being in terms of general health and life satisfaction. Results suggest that working in a chosen job is an important predictor that interacts with contract choice and type of contract. Moreover, choices together with perceived levels of job insecurity and employability predict general health and life satisfaction. Only weak support is found for the hypothesis that the relationship of choices and well-being is mediated by perceptions of job insecurity and employability.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings temporary work, preferences, well-being

Referens: Berntson, E., Bernhard-Oettel, C., & De Cuyper, N. (2007). The Moderating Role of Employability in the Relationship between Organizational. *The XIIIth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP), Stockholm, May 9-12, 2007*.

Abstract: It has been proposed that the world of work has changed substantially during the last decades, implying that reorganizing activities has become more common. In the same line of research it has been argued that during an organizational change working life becomes more volatile. It could thus be argued that individuals may perceive job insecurity during such changes. However, few researchers have investigated the moderating role of employability. The aim of our study is to investigate if individuals that has experienced organizational change also report more job insecurity than those individuals that has not experienced an change and also if employability has a moderating role. The present study used questionnaire data from a representative sample of Swedish citizens between 25 and 50 years of age in 2005. Preliminary results indicate that individuals that have experienced an organizational change are more likely to report high levels of job insecurity and also that individuals reporting low levels of employability are more likely to report higher levels of job insecurity. In addition we found an interaction effect between organizational change and employability indicating that the difference between experiencing a change and not when reporting low employability is greater than for those individuals reporting high employability. A possible explanation could be that individuals feeling employable are not affected by an organizational change because they have opportunities in the labour market.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings employability

Referens: Berntson, E., Härenstam, A., & Stjernström, C. (2007). A Holistic Approach to Work-life Balance. *The XIIIth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP), Stockholm, May 9-12 2007*.

Abstract: Lately there has been an increasing focus on how individuals balance their working life with their life outside work. The aim of the present study is to identify different working and living situations for women and men and compare them with regard to work-life balance. A holistic approach focusing on entire situations rather than specific variables is applied. The data in our study is representative of the Swedish citizens between 25 and 50 years of age. A survey was administered to a sample of appr 5000 individuals in 2004 and a follow-up was made in 2005 and 2006. In the present study a cluster analysis was performed using ten variables reflecting working conditions as well as living conditions. A thirteen cluster solution was chosen regarding both the homogeneity and the theoretical value of the solution, meaning that we found thirteen general situations describing the working and living conditions among workers on the Swedish labour market. Preliminary results

indicate that there are large differences between these situations in how balance in life is reported. One conclusion is that the work-life balance is more favourable in situations common among both men and women than in more gender segregated working and living conditions. Another finding is that it seems as if individuals engaged in active jobs have difficulties upholding a good balance in life while individuals in situations characterised by for example low demands in general report a good balance.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings work-life balance, holistic

Referens: [Berntson, E., & Marklund, S. \(2007\). The relationship between perceived employability and subsequent health. *Work & Stress, 21\(3\)*, 279-292.](#)

Abstract: Being capable of getting new employment may enable an employee to cope with turbulent situations or deteriorating job conditions. Individuals who have higher perceived employability are likely to appraise a situation at work more favourably, and consequently experience better health and well-being. The aim of the present study was to investigate the relationship between perceived employability and subsequent health, while controlling for baseline health, background factors, and work environment exposures. The study is based on 53 items in the National Working Life Cohort in Sweden from two data collections (2004 and 2005), comprising 1918 individuals. Forced entry hierarchical regression analysis showed that, after controlling for demographics, psychological demands, control, and ergonomic exposures, perceived employability was positively associated with global health and mental well-being, but unrelated to physical complaints. When baseline health status was added, perceived employability was still a significant predictor of two out of three outcome variables. Individuals with higher perceived employability had a tendency to report better health and well-being a year later. It is concluded that how an employee perceives his or her possibilities in regard to acquiring new employment is relevant for well-being at a later stage. Perceived employability, which has been little studied before, is therefore a useful concept in health promotion, both at the individual and at the organizational level.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal employability, employment, health

Referens: Blomqvist, M., Holmberg, K., Fernell, E., Ek, U., & Dahllöf, G. (2007). Dental caries and oral health behavior in children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. *European Journal of Oral Sciences, 115(3)*, 186-91.

Abstract: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a common developmental disorder. This study tested the hypothesis that children with ADHD exhibit a higher caries prevalence and poorer oral health behavior than children in a control group. Twenty-one children with ADHD and a control group of 79 children, all aged 13 yr, underwent a clinical dental examination and completed two questionnaires on dietary habits and dental hygiene habits. Differences between the groups regarding decayed, missed, or filled surfaces, decayed surfaces, initial caries lesions, and gingival inflammation were non-significant. Forty-eight percent in the ADHD group brushed their teeth every evening compared with 82% in the control group. The corresponding frequencies for brushing the teeth every morning were 48% and 75%. Children with ADHD were 1.74 times more likely to eat or drink more than five times a day than children in the control group. In conclusion, at age 13, children with ADHD do not exhibit a statistically significantly higher caries prevalence but do have poorer oral health behavior than children in a control group. The intervals between dental examinations of children with ADHD should be shorter than for other children to prevent a higher caries incidence in adolescence because of their oral health behavior.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal ADHD, dental caries, oral health

Referens: Blomqvist, M., Holmberg, K., Lindblad, F., Fernell, E., Ek, U., & Dahllöf, G. (2007). Salivary cortisol levels and dental anxiety in children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. *European Journal of Oral Sciences, 115(1)*, 1-6.

Abstract: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a common developmental disorder. The present study tested the hypotheses that children with ADHD, particularly those exhibiting severe hyperactivity and impulsivity, have a different stress reaction (measured by salivary cortisol) during a dental recall visit and are more dentally anxious than children in a control group. Eighteen children with ADHD and a control group of 71 children, all 13 yr of age, underwent a clinical dental examination and completed the Corah Dental Anxiety Scale (CDAS). Four saliva samples were gathered for analysis of cortisol: one prior to dental examination, one after, and two the following morning. The subgroup ADHD with hyperactivity/impulsivity had statistically significantly lower cortisol levels than the control group 30 min after awakening. When cortisol values were plotted on a timeline, this subgroup always had lower cortisol concentrations than children in the control group. There was a significant correlation between CDAS scores and cortisol concentrations prior to the dental examination in both the ADHD and the control group. Behavioral expressions of anxiety in children with ADHD may be different from those in other children, not only due to the characteristics of their disorder, but also because of lower stress reactivity.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal salivary cortisol, dental anxiety, ADHD

Referens: [Borg, E. \(2007\). *On Perceived Exertion and its Measurement*. Stockholm: Stockholm University, Department of Psychology. \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

Abstract: The general aim of the thesis is to answer questions on general and differential aspects of perceived exertion and on the measurement of its intensity variation. Overall perceived exertion is commonly treated as a unidimensional construct. This thesis also explores its multidimensional character. Four empirical studies are summarized (Study I-IV). Psychophysical power functions of perceived exertion obtained with the new improved Borg CR100 (centiMax) scale were found to be consistent with results obtained with absolute magnitude estimation, and with the classical Borg CR10 and RPE scales. Women gave significantly higher perceived exertion scale values than men for the same levels of workload on a bicycle ergometer. This agrees with the fact that they were physically less strong than men. With regard to the measurement of "absolute" levels of intensity, RPE- and CR-scale values were validated by physiological measurements of heart rate and blood lactate. Predicted values of maximal individual performance obtained from psychophysical functions agreed well with actual maximal performance on the bicycle ergometer. This confirms the validity of the RPE and CR scales for measuring perceptual intensity and their value for interindividual comparisons. To study the multidimensional character of perceived exertion, 18 symptoms were measured with a CR scale: in a questionnaire, and in bicycle ergometer work tests. Five factors were extracted for the questionnaire: (1) Muscles and joints; (2) Perceived exertion; (3) Annoyance/lack of motivation; (4) Head/stomach symptoms;

and (5) Cardiopulmonary symptoms. Four factors were extracted for the bicycle max test: (1) Physical distress; (2) Central perceived exertion; (3) Annoyance/lack of motivation; (4) Local perceived exertion. The questionnaire is suggested for clinical use to let patients express a variety of symptoms. The thesis also resulted in improvements of the Borg CR100 scale. An extended use of the scale is recommended. ISBN: 978-91-7155-456-7

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation perceptual scaling, psychophysics, Category-Ratio scale, perceived exertion, interindividual comparisons

Referens: Busch, H. (2007). *When pain remains: Appraisals and adaptation*. Stockholm: Stockholm University, Department of Psychology. (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: As the number one cause of sick absenteeism and disability pension, musculoskeletal pain is considered a major health problem in Sweden and many other industrialized countries. Medical findings are often insufficient to explain the pain's intensity or duration, and psychological factors are known to be important in understanding the aetiology and maintenance of pain. The current thesis examines the relationship between non-specific chronic musculoskeletal pain and cognitions, emotions and behaviours. In Study I, chronic pain patients were interviewed about pain experiences and the results indicated that some patients use psychological defences to deal with chronic pain. Study II was an experimental approach set up to study the association between chronic pain and selective memory. In a pictorial memory game, no differences were found between patients and controls in the neutral game. In the pain-related game patients decreased – and controls improved – their performance, a finding discussed in terms of cognitive avoidance. Study III used questionnaire and register data to examine the predictive value of psychosocial variables on sustained pain-related sick absenteeism and the results showed sense of mastery and recovery beliefs to be especially important. The studies are discussed in terms of emotional and defensive coping and it is suggested that defences can be related to excessive activity, which may increase the risk of future relapses. It was suggested that an increased acceptance of pain, at both an individual and a societal level – would favour rehabilitation and return-to-work for those suffering from persistent pain. ISBN: 978-91-7155-479-6

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation chronic pain, musculoskeletal disorders, appraisals, coping, cognitive avoidance, identity, cognitive bias, psychological defences, acceptance, sick absenteeism

Referens: Carlbring, P., Brunt, S., Bohman, S., Richards, J.C., Öst, L.-G., & Andersson, G. (2007). Internet vs. paper and pencil administration of questionnaires commonly used in panic/agoraphobia research. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 23, 1421-1434.

Abstract: The aim of this study was to investigate the psychometric properties of Internet administered questionnaires used in panic research. Included were 494 people who had registered for an Internet-based treatment program for panic disorder (PD). Participants were randomly assigned to fill in the questionnaires either on the Internet or the paper-and-pencil versions, and then to fill in the same questionnaires again the next day using the other format. The questionnaires were the body sensations questionnaire [BSQ; Chambless, D.L., Caputo, G.C., Bright, P., & Gallagher, R. (1984). Assessment of fear of fear in agoraphobics: the body sensations questionnaire and the agoraphobic cognitions questionnaire. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 52, 1090-1097], agoraphobic cognitions questionnaire [ACQ; Chambless, D.L., Caputo, G.C., Bright, P., & Gallagher, R. (1984). Assessment of fear of fear in agoraphobics: the body sensations questionnaire and the agoraphobic cognitions questionnaire. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 52, 1090-1097], mobility inventory [MI; Chambless, D.L., Caputo, G., Jasin, S., Gracely, E.J., & Williams, C. (1985). The mobility inventory for agoraphobia. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 23, 35-44], beck anxiety inventory [BAI; Beck, A.T., Epstein, N., Brown, G., & Steer, R.A. (1988). An inventory for measuring clinical anxiety: psychometric properties. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 56, 893-897], beck depression inventory II [Beck, A.T., & Steer, R.A. (1996). Beck Depression Inventory. Manual, Svensk version (Swedish version). Fagernes, Norway: Psykologiförlaget, AB], quality of life inventory [QOLI; Frisch, M.B., Cornell, J., Villanueva, M., & Retzlaff, P.J. (1992). Clinical validation of the quality of life inventory. A measure of life satisfaction for use in treatment planning and outcome assessment. *Psychological Assessment*, 4, 92-101], and montgomery Åsberg depression rating scale [MADRS; Svanborg, P., & Åsberg, M. (1994). A new self-rating scale for depression and anxiety states based on the comprehensive psychopathological rating scale. *ACTA Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 89, 21-28]. Results showed largely equivalent psychometric properties for the two administration formats (Cronbach's α between 0.79 and 0.95). The results also showed high and significant correlations between the Internet and the paper-and-pencil versions. Analyses of order effects showed an interaction effect for the BSQ and the MI (subscale Accompanied), a main effect was identified for ACQ, MI-Alone, BAI and BDI II. However, in contrast to previous research, the Internet version did not consistently generate higher scores and effect sizes for the differences were generally low. Given the presence of an interaction effect, we recommend that the administration format should be stable in research across measurement points. Finally, the findings suggest that Internet versions of questionnaires used in PD research can be used with confidence.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal internet administration, panic disorder, questionnaires

Referens: Carlstedt, Y., & Montgomery, H. (in press). Har vi nolltolerans mot politiker? [Do we have zero tolerance against politicians?] In J. Hermansson, C. Karlsson, & H. Montgomery (Eds.), *Samtalets mekanismer [Dialogical mechanisms]*. Stockholm: Liber.

Abstract: The participants (100 psychology students or job seekers) in this study were presented with statements about immigrants made by politicians in the Swedish television in the fall of 2002 (in a program called Valstugor ("Polling huts")). Some statements were taken from conventional political speeches and conveyed antiracist, equalitarian views on immigrants. Other statements were recorded from the same politicians in a hidden camera condition, where the politicians in a supposedly private conversation with a citizen, made seemingly racist statements. It was found that the participants were more understanding and tolerant to the fact that the same persons had made these contradictory statements in a condition where it only was said that the statements came from an ordinary conversation as compared to a condition when the actual context of the statements was revealed. It was concluded that people may have much greater understanding for ambivalence and lack of political correctness among ordinary people than among politicians. This was seen as a problem for deliberative democracy.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) tolerance, attitudes, ambivalence

Referens: Christianson, S.Å. (in press). Äkta och simulerad minnesförlust hos gärningsmän [Genuine and

malingered amnesia among offenders]. I P.A. Granhag & S.Å. Christianson (Eds.), *Handbok i rättspsykologi [Handbook of forensic psychology]*. Stockholm: Liber.

Abstract: There is a need for a more comprehensive insight into forensic issues pertaining to trauma, memory and amnesia among offenders, both on a theoretical and applied level, in order to further our understanding of how to elicit and evaluate their recall of violent crime events. This chapter discusses different explanations for memory loss for criminal offences and the motivation to simulate amnesia among offenders.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) offenders, violence, amnesia

Referens: Christianson, S.Å. (Ed.). (2007). *Offenders' memories of violent crimes*. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Abstract: This book presents a mixture of literature reviews, recently published or unpublished findings and theory on such topics as memorial patterns in perpetrators, instrumental and reactive offenders, traumatized offenders, crime-related amnesia, crime-related brain activation, detecting lies and deceit, confabulation and false confessions, expert witnesses' and lay people's opinions, and interviewing techniques. The volume also discusses methodological difficulties and ethical dilemmas associated with different paradigms and procedures currently used to study offenders' remembering of and narratives on violent crimes. Furthermore, the book presents broader theoretical perspectives to guide future research on offenders' memories and testimonies.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) offenders, crime, violence

Referens: Christianson, S.Å., Engelberg, E., & Gustafson, Å. (2007). Recognition of previous eyewitness testimony from an altered interrogation protocol: Potential effects of distortions. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 13, 583-589.

Abstract: The effect of protocol presentation on witnesses' tendency to point out errors in a transcribed version of their verbal testimony was examined in two experiments. Participants were shown a film depicting a robbery and were subsequently questioned. In the process of typing out the testimony, there were six distortions entered into the protocol. When participants were asked to check the content for approval, they either listened to the experimenter reading the protocol out aloud, or read it on their own. The results showed that witnesses who had listened to the content being read to them pointed out significantly fewer distortions, and suggest that protocol presentation may have important implications for the justice system.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal eyewitness testimony, interrogation, protocol presentation, working memory

Referens: Christianson, S.Å., Freij, I., & Von Vogelsang. (2007). Searching for offenders' memories of violent crimes. In Christianson, S.Å. (Ed.). *Offenders' memories of violent crimes* (pp. 3- 35). Chichester: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Abstract: In searching for offenders' memories, we need to understand the basic principles of the relationship between emotion and memory. We also need to know that emotions may vary both within and between offenders (e.g., from extreme pleasure to trauma), and that these emotions are closely related to the motivation for committing the crime (e.g., reactive versus instrumental). Violent crime suspects may deny crime or claim crime-related amnesia as a strategy to evade responsibility and to avoid psychological stress related both to the past and to the immediate present, for example, being a murder suspect. In analysing offenders' memories of homicidal violence, our data indicate that offenders have a strong motivation for feigning amnesia and that their claimed amnesia most often has symptoms of extreme specificity, indicating malingering. It should be noted that malingering per se may have memory-undermining effects. Among professionals working in criminal justice as well as mental health professionals, a majority believe that it is perfectly possible for an offender to develop complete amnesia for homicide, and that the memory loss may be an effect of strong emotions or excessive drug or alcohol use. In this chapter, we present arguments for why this approach is dubious and suggested that laypeople as well as professional groups, including judges and psychologists/psychiatrists, often do not possess relevant knowledge about offenders' paths to reactive or intended violence or about crime-related amnesia. A critical aspect in searching offenders' memories is the context in which an offender has to remember and tell about the crime. We argue that it is of immediate importance that the interviewer not only be skilful in investigative interviewing, but also well prepared to receive reports of gruesome details and aware of his/her own affective and protective responses.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) homicide, offenders, memory

Referens: Christianson, S.Å., & Granhag, P.A. (in press). Rättspsykologi - en introduktion [Forensic psychology - an introduction]. I P.A. Granhag & S.Å. Christianson & (Eds.), *Handbok i rättspsykologi [Handbook of forensic psychology]*. Stockholm: Liber

Abstract: This chapter presents definitions and a historical overview of forensic psychology and the development and trends in this field during the last decades. The chapter also review the most common research topics in current international and domestic forensic psychology.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) forensic psychology, historical overview, current trends

Referens: Christianson, S.Å., Granhag, P.A., & Hartwig, M. (in press). Gärningsmannaprofilering [Offender profiling]. I P.A. Granhag & S.Å. Christianson (Eds.), *Handbok i rättspsykologi [Handbook of forensic psychology]*. Stockholm: Liber.

Abstract: This chapter gives an overview of criminal profiling (or offender profiling). Definitions, central concepts, and assumptions are discussed as well as different approaches to criminal profiling. Geographic profiling is described and the chapter also discusses the use of profiling in Sweden. Furthermore, the effectiveness of criminal profiling is discussed, that is; to what extent profiles facilitate the work of investigators in evaluating suspects and providing useful advice on investigation and interviewing.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) criminal profiling, offenders, crime scene analysis

- Referens:** [Christianson, S.Å.](#), & Holmberg, U. (in press). Förhör och utredande intervjuetodisk [Interrogation and investigative interviewing]. I P.A. Granhag & S.Å. Christianson & (Eds.), *Handbok i rättspsykologi [Handbook of forensic psychology]*. Stockholm: Liber.
- Abstract:** This chapter gives an overview of a number of principles and central aspects in interviewing practices regarding victims and bystander witnesses: for example, planning and preparation, empathy, documentation, ground rules, context reinstatement and various techniques for guided retrieval, conclusion and evaluation.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) eyewitnesses, interviewing, interrogation
- Referens:** [Christianson, S.Å.](#), & [Montgomery, H.](#) (in press). Kognition i ett rättspsykologiskt perspektiv [Cognition from a forensic-psychological perspective]. I S.Å. Christianson & P.A. Granhag (Eds.), *Handbok i rättspsykologi [Handbook of forensic psychology]*. Stockholm: Liber.
- Abstract:** This chapter gives an overview of a number of central fields in cognitive psychology: information processing mechanisms and modes, memory processes, and judgment and decision making. Throughout is discussed and exemplified how theories and findings in cognitive psychology may be applied in forensic contexts.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) forensic psychology, memory, decision making
- Referens:** Claesson, I.M., Ytterberg, C., Johansson, S., [Almkvist, O.](#), & von Koch, L. (2007). Rapid cognitive screening in multiple sclerosis by the free recall and recognition test. *Multiple Sclerosis, 13*, 272-274.
- Abstract:** This study sought to investigate the feasibility of the Free Recall and Recognition Test (FRRT) as a practical screening tool for cognitive impairment in multiple sclerosis (MS). Persons with MS (n = 227) were consecutively recruited and assessed with four cognitive tests; FRRT, Symbol Digit Modalities Test (SDMT), Paced Auditory Serial Addition Test (PASAT), and the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE). Disease severity was assessed by the Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS). The FRRT, which was completed by 99% of the cohort in approximately 5 minutes per assessment, correlated significantly with the other cognitive tests, as well as with the disease severity rating. A cut-off of 4 for the FRRT recall rendered 90% sensitivity and 25% specificity, and a cut-off of 4.2 for the FRRT recognition resulted in 70% sensitivity and 51% specificity. We conclude that the FRRT proved feasible as a practical screening tool for cognitive impairment in MS within a clinical setting.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal multiple sclerosis, Free Recall and Recognition Test, FRRT, Symbol Digit Modalities Test, SDMT, Paced Auditory Serial Addition Test, PASAT, Mini-Mental State Examination, MMSE
- Referens:** [Danilov, K.](#) (2007). What makes a Recruiter? Toward a better understanding of the recruiters characteristics. Poster presented at the *XIIIth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP), 9-12 May 2007, Stockholm, Sweden*.
- Abstract:** Personnel selection has become a major strategic issue for organisations in order to survive and proliferate. A highly competitive labour market, advanced tasks at all work levels and shifting from person-job fit to person-organisation fit selection models demands development of more precise, valid and reliable strategies in personnel selection. There is plenty of research focusing on recruitment methods, candidate characteristics and selection results. However characteristics of the recruiter remain, with few exceptions, barely untouched. The purposes of the present study are 1) to give a review of research on recruiter's characteristics and 2) define the required/obligatory and preferable/optional characteristics of the professional recruiter as it seen by experts and non-experts in the field. A literature review was conducted in order to reveal the research on characteristics of the professional recruiter. The second part of the study is based on questionnaire and interview data currently being collected from professional recruiters - professionals whose work tasks include some personnel selection and others whose do not. Using the specific groups of respondents makes it possible to determine if any significant evaluation differences between groups occur when considering the characteristics of the professional recruiter. Other factors considered are related to employment (private/public owned organisation, big/medium/small organisation, leadership), work experience, education, age and gender.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings personnel selection, recruiter
- Referens:** [Danilov, K.](#) (2007). Corporate Social Responsibility: Swedish Perspectives. Poster presented at the *XIIIth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP), 9-12 May 2007, Stockholm*.
- Abstract:** Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a relatively new concept in Sweden and awakens the interest of both companies and the general public. There are differences in the views of which role the companies should fulfil in the society and understanding these differences can lead to increased cooperation between parties. The present study uses Montgomery's (1994) Perspective Model to prepare the concept Corporate Social Responsibility and establish the position companies and the general public adopt in this issue. The various opinions on this concept were collected with help of qualitative methods such as content analysis and thematic inductive analysis. According to the results there are differences between companies and the general public's perspective on CSR: some responsibilities the general public attributes to companies are not as clearly accepted by the companies. Another result shows a changing in the general public's opinion in the CSR issue. A third result relates specific to the Perspective Model and its successful application on other than psychological concepts.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings CSR, perspective model
- Referens:** Daud, A., [af Klinteberg, B.](#), & Rydelius, P.A. (in press). Resilience and vulnerability among refugee children of traumatized and non-traumatized parents. *Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health*.
- Abstract:** Background: The aim of the study was to explore resilience among refugee children whose parents had been traumatized and were suffering from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Methods: The study comprised 80 refugee children (40 boys and 40 girls, age range 6–17 yrs), divided into two groups. The test group consisted of 40 refugee children whose parents had been tortured in Iraq before coming to Sweden. In accordance with DSM-IV criteria, these children were further divided in two sub-groups, those who were assessed as having

PTSD/PTSS (n=31) and those who did not have PTSD/PTSS (n=9). The comparison group consisted of 40 children from Egypt, Syria and Morocco whose parents had not been tortured. Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, 3rd edn. (WISC-III), Diagnostic Interview for Children and Adolescents- Revised (DICA-R), Post-Traumatic Stress Symptoms checklist (PTSS), "I Think I am" (ITIA) and Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) were used to assess IQ; PTSD/PTSS; self-esteem; possible resilience and vulnerability. Results: Children without PTSD/PTSS in the traumatized parents group had more favorable values (ITIA and SDQ) with respect to *total scores, emotionality, relation to family, peer relations and prosocial behavior* than the children in the same group with PTSD/PTSS and these values were similar to those the children in the comparison group (the non-traumatized parents group). The children in the non-traumatized parents group scored significantly higher on the IQ test than the children with traumatized parents, both the children with PTSD/PTSS and those without PTSD/PTSS. Conclusions: Adequate emotional expression, supportive family relations, good peer relations, and prosociality constituted the main indicators of resilience. Further investigation is needed to explore the possible effects of these factors and the effects of IQ. The findings of this study are useful for treatment design in a holistic perspective, especially in planning the treatment for refugee children, adolescents and their families.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal trauma, resilience, supportive family relations, self-esteem, peer relations, emotionality, IQ

Referens: Daud, A., af Klinteberg, B., & Rydelius, P.A. (in press). Trauma, PTSD and personality: the relationship between prolonged traumatised and personality impairments. *Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences*.

Abstract: Objective: Chronic post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) has been associated with personality impairments involving externalised and internalised psychopathology. This study has explored the association between PTSD symptoms as consequences of prolonged torture experiences or early childhood trauma exposure and personality traits. Method: One hundred sixty-one men were included: 36 refugees Iraqi men (mean age=43.9, SD=8.7) who had longstanding torture experiences as adults; 42 Swedish prisoners (mean age=33.8, SD=7), with early childhood trauma exposure; 31 refugees Arab men (mean age= 41.8, SD =8.9) without self-reported torture or violence experiences; 52 non-traumatized Swedish males (mean age=39.3, SD=5.5). They were assessed for symptoms of PTSD or PTSD hypothetical clusters. Personality profile was assessed by the Karolinska Scales of Personality (KSP). Factor analysis with varimax rotation was conducted and yielded three factors: Externalised; Internalised and Avoidance domains. Results: Individuals who suffered prolonged torture experiences or had early childhood trauma exposure showed impaired personality profiles in internalised and externalised domains. Individuals with or without PTSD showed significant differences $p < 0.05$ concerning: Internalised; Externalised and Avoidance. ANOVA and post-hoc analysis according to Scheffé showed that the prolonged torture group > early childhood trauma exposure > non-traumatized group. Conclusion: Prolonged torture experiences or early trauma exposure may impair personality formation by enhancing the effects of cognitive, affective and behavioural vulnerabilities.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal childhood trauma, prolonged traumatised, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, personality

Referens: De Beni, R., Cornoldi, C., Larsson, M., Magnussen, S., & Rönnerberg, J. (2007). Memory in Experts: Visual Learning, Wine Tasting, Orienteering, and Speech-Reading. In T. Helstrup & S. Magnussen (Eds.). *Everyday Memory* (pp. 201-228). UK: Psychological Press.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) experts, wine tasting, learning, memory

Referens: De Coensel, B., Botteldooren, D., Berglund, B., Nilsson, M.E., De Muer, T., & Lercher, P. (2007). Experimental investigation of noise annoyance caused by high-speed trains. *Acta Acustica united with Acustica*, 93, 589-601.

Abstract: A field experiment was conducted, to investigate the possible differences in perceived annoyance of noise caused by the traffic on a highway, by conventional trains and by high-speed trains, both conventional and magnetic levitation. The design of the experiment was different from earlier research in many ways. Most importantly, it was conducted in a realistic setting, a holiday cottage, and during the tests the participants were engaged in light daily activities. Traffic noise was reproduced in an ecologically valid way through loudspeakers placed outdoors. A stepwise selection of panelists was based on a screening questionnaire that was administered at the doorstep of 1500 persons living in the test site surroundings. The 100 panelists were selected to be representative of the Dutch population. The LAeq-annoyance relationships determined for the conventional high-speed train and for the magnetic levitation high-speed train did not differ significantly. The annoyance differences observed could be explained in terms of train noise differences in rise time and in propagation effects due to the distance between the track and the listening (recording) position.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal noise annoyance, high-speed train, magnetic levitation

Referens: De Coensel, B., Botteldooren, D., Debacker, K., Nilsson, M.E., & Berglund, B. (2007). Soundscape classifying ants. In *Inter-Noise 2007*. Istanbul, Turkey: Noise Control Engineering, Paper IN07-431. (Available on CD)

Abstract: In this paper, the use of fuzzy ant clustering in classifying a large database of environmental soundscape recordings is outlined. Fuzzy ant clustering is a soft computing technique inspired by the clustering behaviour observed in colonies of several ant species. Virtual ants or "agents" move through the database, "pick up" soundscape recordings and drop them in places where similar recordings are present. Similarity of soundscape recordings is expressed by fuzzy resemblance of the shape of the sound-pressure-level histogram, the frequency spectrum and the spectrum of temporal fluctuations, representing loudness, spectral and temporal content. The fuzzy IF-THEN rules, governing the behaviour of the virtual ants, are optimized using a specially adapted genetic algorithm, in order to achieve an optimal set of homogeneous clusters. Advantages of this approach, as compared to traditional clustering methods, are that no a priori information, such as the desired number of clusters, is needed, and that a more flexible set of indicators can be used. The clustering model is validated on a database of acoustic measurements of 1116 soundscapes, recorded in 16 urban parks in Stockholm, and the results are compared with visitor survey data on soundscape quality.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings soundscape quality, cluster analyses, fuzzy logic

- Referens:** De Cuyper, N., [Bernhard-Oettel, C.](#), [Berntson, E.](#), De Witte, H., Alarco, B. (in press). Employability and employee's well-being: Mediation by job insecurity. *Applied Psychology*.
- Abstract:** The current study's aims are twofold: first, we investigate the relationship between employability and both work-related (engagement) and general (life satisfaction) well-being. Second, we study how employability may be relevant in times of high job insecurity. Specifically, we hypothesize (1) a positive relationship between employability and employees' well-being, (2) a negative relationship between employability and job insecurity, and (3) a negative relationship between job insecurity and employees' well-being, so that (4) job insecurity mediates the relationship between employability and employees' well-being. Results based on a sample of 559 respondents from divisions of 7 Belgian organizations support our hypotheses. We conclude that employability may be a means to secure one's labour market position, rather than a means to cope with job insecurity.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal employability, job insecurity, well-being
- Referens:** de Frias, C.M., Bunce, D., [Wahlin, Å.](#), Adolfsson, R., Slegers, K., Cruys, M., Van Broekhoven, C., & [Nilsson, L.-G.](#) (2007). Cholesterol and triglycerides moderate the effect of APOE on memory functioning in older adults. *Journal of Gerontology: Psychological Sciences*, *62B*(2), 112-118.
- Abstract:** We used data from the Betula Study to examine associations between total cholesterol, triglycerides, and apolipoprotein E on 10-year changes in cognitive performance. Tests assessing episodic memory (recall and recognition), semantic memory (knowledge and fluency), and visuospatial ability (block design) were administered to 524 nondemented adults (initial age of 55-80 years); multilevel modeling was applied to the data. Higher triglyceride levels were associated with a decline in verbal knowledge. Lipid levels moderated the influence of apolipoprotein E on episodic memory, such that among e4 allele carriers, decline in recognition was noted for individuals with higher cholesterol levels. Cholesterol and triglyceride levels are pharmacologically modifiable risk factors that account for variation in normal cognitive aging.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal lipids, APOE, memory
- Referens:** de Frias, C.M., Lövdén, M., Lindenberger, U., & [Nilsson, L.-G.](#) (2007). Revisiting the dedifferentiation hypothesis with longitudinal multi-cohort data. *Intelligence*, *35*, 381-392.
- Abstract:** The present longitudinal multi-cohort study examines whether interindividual variability in cognitive performance and change increases in old age, and whether associations among developments of different cognitive functions increase with adult age. Multivariate multiple-group latent growth modeling was applied to data from narrow cohorts separated by five years of age. Tests assessing episodic recall, semantic knowledge, semantic fluency, and visuospatial ability were administered to 1000 non-demented adults (initially aged 35-80 years), participating in the Betula Project at three occasions over a 10-year period. Greater interindividual differences in change were noted in older age groups. Age-related increases in correlations among performance scores were noted for different cognitive measures beginning in old age, but not earlier. Our study supports a dynamic view of dedifferentiation of cognitive aging.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal dedifferentiation hypothesis, aging, multi-cohort design
- Referens:** De Jong, J., De Cuyper, N., De Witte, H., Silla, I., & [Bernhard-Oettel, C.](#) (in press). Motives for accepting temporary employment: A typology of temporary workers. *International Journal of Manpower*.
- Abstract:** Purpose: Recent research has pointed to the huge heterogeneity of temporary workers. This is mostly assessed by distinguishing between voluntary and involuntary temporary workers, dependent upon their preference for temporary employment. The intent of this study is to further elaborate on this dichotomy by including a more diverse set of motives that may be relevant in accepting temporary employment. In particular, we construct a typology of temporary workers based on voluntary motives, involuntary motives, and motives related to the possibility of finding permanent employment (i.e. stepping stone motives). Furthermore, we relate this typology to various individual (age, gender, education) and work-related (contract type, occupational position, tenure, employability, work involvement) variables. Methodology: Latent Class Analysis on 645 workers from Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden was used to construct a typology of temporary workers. Results: Our analyses suggested three types of workers: involuntary temporary workers highlighted the involuntary motive and the stepping stone motive, while the stepping stone type stressed the stepping stone motive only. The third group was labeled the disengaged group owing to their disagreement on all three motives. The groups differed significantly on important work-related variables such as occupational position, tenure, employability and work-involvement, while differences on individual variables were limited.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal temporary work, motives, typology
- Referens:** De Witte, H., [Sverke, M.](#), Van Ruysseveldt, J., Goslinga, S., Chirumbolo, A., [Hellgren, J.](#), & [Näswall, K.](#) (in press). Job insecurity, union support and the intention to resign membership: A psychological contract perspective tested among union members in four European countries. *European Journal of Industrial Relations*.
- Abstract:** This article uses psychological contract theory to explore the consequences of job insecurity among union members. We hypothesize that the perception of job insecurity will correlate with a lower level of perceived union support and a higher intention to resign union membership. We also test whether the relationship between job insecurity and membership turnover is mediated by (a lack of) perceived union support. In Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands, an association is found between job insecurity and a reduction in perceived union support, and between job insecurity and the intention to resign membership; this association is also fully mediated by (a lack of) perceived union support. None of these hypotheses are corroborated in Sweden. We discuss implications of these findings for future research and for unions in Europe.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal European study, job insecurity, union membership
- Referens:** Dimdins, G., [Montgomery, H.](#), & Norell, E. (2007). Egalitarian vs. proportional voting in various contexts: An experimental study. *Project Democracy Unbound. Workshop in Onati, April 19-20, 2007*.

Abstract: The paper reports the results of several experiments aimed at examining people's readiness to use proportional voting as opposed to traditional, egalitarian "one person-one vote" principle. In one experiment, the participants were asked to vote on a number of issues using various voting schemes. In addition to the traditional "one issue—one vote" scheme, the participants were also offered voting schemes that let them freely divide a pre-assigned total number of votes between issues in various ways. The participants were also asked to evaluate the issues to measure their stakes. In another experiment, the participants were asked to evaluate various voting schemes that pre-assigned votes to different voter groups depending on the stakes of these groups. The voting issues were hypothetical scenarios ranging from municipal to international level. The overall results show that, at least in experimental conditions, people are ready to use/support proportional voting and are equally satisfied with proportional and egalitarian voting procedures. However, the question remains open whether proportional voting schemes can realistically be introduced into real-life democratic process.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings democracy, voting system

Referens: [Eisler, A.D., Eisler, H., & Arvidsson, M. \(2007\). Perception of suicide and risk factors associated with suicidal behavior: Comparisons of Canadian and Swedish students. *Abstract Book of the XXIV World Congress - IASP, Preventing suicide across the lifespan: Dreams and realities* \(p. 104\). Killarney, Ireland: International Association for Suicide Prevention.](#)

Abstract: Reviewing the risk factors associated with suicide raises the problem that much of the research literature on suicidal behavior is conducted with suicide attempters, for the simple reason that suicide completers are unavailable for interviews. Risk factors for attempted and completed suicide may differ. Suicide and attempted suicide are the deepest expression of human suffering. Extensive knowledge about suicide is therefore needed and should include studies of perception and risk factors associated with suicide in a cross-cultural perspective, and with subjects not involved in any suicide attempts. Thus, knowledge of perception of suicide and of risk factors associated with suicidal behavior can provide an empirical context and valuable predictions of vulnerability useful in prevention programs. The present study examined perception of suicide and risk factors associated with suicide and suicidal behavior comparing Canadian and Swedish students. The Canadian participants were more inclined to attribute suicide to societal causes and the Swedish participants were most negative toward suicide in terms of their personal attitudes. The results indicate that there are more similarities than differences between the Canadian and Swedish students in the perception of suicide. In contrast to the present study, Eisler and Sorjonen (1999), reported great cultural differences in perception of suicide between Finnish and Swedish participants.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings culture, prevention, vulnerability

Referens: [Eisler, A.D., Eisler, H., & Mori, S. \(2007\). Cognitive impairment and subjective time in Japanese schizophrenics and nonschizophrenics. In S. Mori, T. Miyaoka, & W. Wong \(Eds.\), *Fechner Day 2007* \(pp. 245-250\). Proceedings of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics. Tokyo: The International Society for Psychophysics.](#)

Abstract: An important aspect of studies on time perception lies within the psychiatric realm. Accordingly temporal disintegration of the relation between past, present and future indicate a disrupted timeline and induce depersonalization. Disruption of psychological time is a central feature of many kinds of psychopathology, for instance in patients with brain lesions, in schizophrenics, in individual with Korsakow syndrome, in depressive patients, etc. Schizophrenia is in general regarded as a disorder of cognition (Bleuler, 1911). Time perception disturbances in schizophrenia have received most attention, and the research literature 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. The present study was conducted to compare time perception of short durations, including intra- and interindividual variability of subjective duration judgments, in Japanese schizophrenic and in nonschizophrenic subjects. The psychophysical methods of reproduction, and of verbal estimation in subjective seconds, were used. It was found 1) that the means of the reproductions do not differ between the two groups, 2) the schizophrenics verbally estimated all durations longer and less veridical than the nonschizophrenic subjects, 3) the variability of the estimates between, as well as within, subjects is much greater in schizophrenics than in the nonschizophrenic group, 4) also the estimates by the schizophrenic group showed an approximately linear function of responses vs. the reference durations in log-log coordinates, in agreement with Stevens' power law. Schizophrenics are described in terms of distraction and of chaotic and disorganized behavior. This important aspect of schizophrenic symptomatology typically results in cognitive impairment. The impairment may be at the root of the deviant, though fairly consistent, estimations by the schizophrenics. They seem to be unable to translate perceived time into numbers (seconds), probably because of their general difficulty to quantify. The conclusion is that our result does not support the view of general time distortion as such in schizophrenia.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) brain, cognition, psychopathology, Fechner Day

Referens: [Eisler, H., Eisler, A.D., Hellström, Å. \(in press\). Psychophysical issues in the study of time perception. In S. Grondin \(Ed.\), *Psychology of time*. Amsterdam: Elsevier.](#)

Abstract: This chapter on psychophysical issues in the study of time perception is organized around two main research topics: one topic is related to questions concerning the comparison of successive time intervals; and the other topic is related to the psychophysical function for duration.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) biological clock, brain, neurophysiology

Referens: [Ek, U., Fernell, E., Westerlund, J., Holmberg, K., Olsson, P.O., & Gillberg, C. \(2007\). Cognitive strengths and deficits in schoolchildren with ADHD. *Acta Paediatrica*, 96\(5\), 756-61.](#)

Abstract: Background: Few studies provide detailed analyses of the various aspects of the entire cognitive profile of children with ADHD. Material and methods: Cognitive test data were analysed for 10- to 11-year-old children with (1) ADHD, (2) subthreshold ADHD and (3) milder attention and/or learning problems, and compared with normative data. Results: Thirty-two had ADHD and 10 met the criteria for subthreshold ADHD, prevalence rates of 5.4% and 1.6%, respectively. On a group level, children with ADHD/subthreshold ADHD, and those with milder attention and/or learning problems had almost identical cognitive profiles for the 13 subtests comprising the WISC III, with particularly low results on the arithmetic, coding, information and digit span subtests (ACID

profile). When analyzed individually, a complete or incomplete ACID profile (three of four subtests) was equally common in children with ADHD/subthreshold ADHD and in children with milder problems, found in about 1/5. The relative strengths of both groups were in areas demanding logical thinking, reasoning and common sense. Conclusion: The specific ACID profile is as common in children with ADHD as in those with minor attention and/or learning problems. The cognitive weaknesses reflected in the ACID profile might play a role as an underlying factor in various developmental disorders.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal ADHD, cognitive, acid profile

Referens: Eklund, J., & af Klinteberg, B. (in press). Alcohol use and patterns of norm breaking and violent behaviour in male and female adolescents. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*.

Abstract: Aims: The overall aim was to study alcohol use and patterns of norm breaking and violent behaviour in adolescents, and specifically to examine whether alcohol use varied between groups of adolescents with different antisocial behaviour patterns. Methods: The participants were male (n=406) and female (n=532) adolescents in 8th grade (age 14 years) in a medium-sized town in Sweden. We used information about self-rated alcohol use (excessive alcohol use, drunkenness), norm breaking behaviour (minor offences, damage to property, burglary/theft) and violent behaviour (threat/force, physical violence). Results: The results revealed relatively similar antisocial behaviour patterns in males and females, although a much smaller group of females participated in norm breaking and violent behaviour. Adolescents with patterns characterised by more serious norm breaking or violent behaviour reported the highest occurrence of alcohol use and frequency of drunkenness, while adolescents with occasional minor offences were less likely to report drinking large amounts of alcohol or to the point of feeling drunk. Conclusions: The present results highlight the close connection between self-reported norm breaking and violent behaviour and alcohol use in both males and females. The possibility of females developing psychosocial disturbances actually being more comparable to the subgroup of serious antisocial male subjects was suggested.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal alcohol use, norm breaking behaviour, violence, adolescence, gender

Referens: Englund, M.P. (2007). Effects of time-order on preference judgments of colors represented by patches, labels, and their combination. In Mori, S., Miyaoka, T., & Wong, W. (Eds.). *Fechner Day 2007* (pp. 251-256). Proceedings of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics. Tokyo, Japan: The International Society for Psychophysics.

Abstract: There are time-order error (TOE) studies for esthetic stimuli, but there seems to be an absence of studies comparing results from same versus different within-pair stimulus representations. In two experiments, participants made paired comparisons of colors represented by patches or labels (e.g., cherry red) (Exp. 1) and of their combination (Exp. 2), indicating within-pair preferences using a six-grade category scale. In Experiment 1, the two representations (patch-patch and label-label) were presented in two separate blocks, and in Experiment 2, the two within-pair orders (patch-label and label-patch) were randomized in one block. The results showed positive TOEs in pairs of patches, but not for labels, and there were positive TOEs in the combined color pairs. In terms of Hellström's sensation-weighting model, weights were greater for the second color than for the first in the comparisons of patches, labels, as well as combined stimuli.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) preference, esthetic stimuli, sensation weighting, Fechner Day

Referens: Engstad, T., Viitanen, M., & Almkvist, O. (2007). Cognitive impairment after stroke - diagnosis and management. *Tidsskrift for den norske legeforening*, 127, 1390-3.

Abstract: Background: An incidence of stroke is often followed by cognitive impairment. This review article presents an update about such impairment and emphasises diagnostic and therapeutical challenges. Material and Method: This article is based mainly on literature identified on Medline using the terms "cognitive impairment and stroke," "dementia and stroke," "vascular dementia" and "vascular cognitive impairment." Results and Interpretation: Cognitive impairment after stroke varies with respect to cerebral localisation and the magnitude of injured brain tissue, and may be classified according to neuropsychological profile and neuroanatomical damage. The cognitive domains affected are in particular executive functions, motor and psychomotor abilities (mapped by speeded tests) and attention. Executive function comprises planning, organising, conducting, assessing and controlling actions. The neuropathological basis for these cognitive domains is mainly located in frontal subcortical brain areas. Cognitive impairment can be identified using neuropsychological tests as verbal fluency (FAS) corresponding to executive function, digit span (psychomotor abilities) and finger-tapping (motor speed). The Mini Mental State Examination test is of limited diagnostic help, but is recommended due to the need of a global cognitive functioning measure. The treatment recommended comprises sound measures for secondary prevention of stroke directed towards vascular risk factors. Non-pharmaceutical intervention such as physical training, cognitive and social stimulation probably has a greater therapeutic potential than normally assumed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cognitive impairment, stroke

Referens: Falk, B., & Montgomery, H. (2007). Developing traffic safety interventions from conceptions of risks and accidents. *Transportation Research Part F: Traffic Psychology and Behaviour*, 10(5), 414-427.

Abstract: By means of investigating the mental background to young male drivers' risky traffic behaviour, this explorative qualitative study outlines a framework for the construction of interventions that could mitigate risk-taking among young male drivers. Seven males, 20-23 years of age, demonstrating excessive speeding behaviour when driving, were interviewed in depth. Five themes, "Self-image as a good driver brings self-esteem", "Commanding high speed - a pleasurable sensation", "High awareness of risks, but notions of serious outcomes are not salient", "Imagined accident scenarios evoke outcome conceptions" and "Perceived cause of accident influences anticipated affective reactions", had central positions in their conceptions about risk-taking and accidents. The results were analysed in relation to previous literature on the concepts of Anticipated Regret and Imagining as antecedents to attitude and behaviour change, and it was concluded that interventions based on imagining the emotional aftermath of being the perpetrator of a serious accident should be developed and tested.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal traffic safety, attitude change, qualitative

Referens: Falkenberg, H., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. (2007). How are Employees at Different Levels Affected by Privatization? A Longitudinal Study of Two Swedish Hospitals. Paper presented at the *XIIIth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology, Stockholm, 9-12 May 2007*.

Abstract: Privatizations have been carried out all across the world in recent decades, but there is still a lack of research about the psychological and health-related consequences of this kind of change on employees. As with other types of organizational change, privatization can be considered a stressful event that may result in impaired work attitudes and strain. However, such effects are likely to vary depending on the individual's position in the organization. The aim of this study is to investigate how privatization may affect work-related attitudes and strain of employees, and to analyze whether the effects of privatization differ between employees at various hierarchic levels. Results based on questionnaire data collected at two Swedish hospitals both before and after one of the hospitals underwent privatization suggests only limited effects of privatization on a general level, but that employees at various hierarchic levels may be affected differently. While employees at a high level (physicians) and low level (assistant nurses) reported only marginal differences over time in work attitudes and strain, as compared with their colleagues at the comparison hospital, the work attitudes of employees at the intermediate level (registered nurses) declined after privatization. The knowledge that some occupational groups could be affected more negatively than others and that special attention should be paid to intermediate occupational groups can be useful information for different actors in a privatization process, such as the politicians who make decisions regarding privatizations and the management executives who may carry them out.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings privatisation, hierarchic level, health care

Referens: Fernaeus, S.-E., Östberg, P., Hellström, Å., & Wahlund, L.-O. (in press). Cut the coda: Early fluency intervals predict diagnoses. *Cortex*, *44*, 161-169. Published online 17 November 2007.

Abstract: The aim of this study was threefold: (i) to clarify whether letter and category fluency tap different cognitive abilities; (ii) to make diagnostic comparisons and predictions using temporally resolved fluency data; (iii) to challenge and test the widely made assumption that 1-min sum scores are the fluency test measure of choice in the diagnosis of dementia. Scores from six 10-sec intervals of letter and category fluency tests were obtained from 240 participants including cognitive levels ranging from mild subjective cognitive complaints to Alzheimer's disease. Factor analysis revealed clearly separate factors corresponding to letter and category fluency. Category fluency was markedly impaired in Alzheimer's disease but not in Mild Cognitive Impairment. Only scores from relatively early intervals predicted Alzheimer's disease and Mild Cognitive Impairment. The conclusions are (i) letter and category fluency are different tests, category fluency being the best diagnostic predictor; (ii) it would be possible to administer category fluency tests only for 30 sec, because after this point the necessary differential diagnostic information about the patient's word fluency capacity has already been gathered.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal word fluency, dementia, diagnostics

Referens: Fernell, E., & Ek, U. (2007). The importance of considering children's- and adults'-cognitive functions when discussing living conditions and psychosomatic complaints. *Acta Paediatrica*, *96*(2), 322-3.

Abstract: Comments on the paper by Östberg, Alfvén and Hjern in *Acta Paediatrica* 2006; 95:929-934. Living conditions and psychosomatic complaints in Swedish schoolchildren.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal psychosomatic complaints, cognitive functions, children, adults

Referens: Forsberg, A., Engler, H., Almkvist, O., Blomquist, G., Hagman, G., Wall, A., Ringheim, A., Långström, B., & Nordberg, A. (in press). PET imaging of amyloid deposition in patients with mild cognitive impairment. *Neurobiology of Aging*.

Abstract: It is of great clinical value to identify subjects at a high risk of developing AD. We previously found that the amyloid positron emission tomography (PET) tracer PIB showed a robust difference in retention in the brain between AD patients and healthy controls (HC). Twenty-one patients diagnosed with MCI (mean age 63.3+/-7.8 (S.D.) years) underwent PET studies with (11)C-PIB, and (18)F-fluoro-deoxy-glucose (FDG) to measure cerebral glucose metabolism, as well as assessment of cognitive function and CSF sampling. Reference group data from 27 AD patients and 6 healthy controls, respectively, were used for comparison. The mean cortical PIB retention for the MCI patients was intermediate compared to HC and AD. Seven MCI patients that later at clinical follow-up converted to AD (8.1+/-6.0 (S.D.) months) showed significant higher PIB retention compared to non-converting MCI patients and HC, respectively ($p < 0.01$). The PIB retention in MCI converters was comparable to AD patients ($p > 0.01$). Correlations were observed in the MCI patients between PIB retention and CSF A β (1-42), total Tau and episodic memory, respectively.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal PET, amyloid deposition, mild cognitive impairment

Referens: Freidenfelt, J., & af Klinteberg, B. (2007). Exploring adult personality and psychopathy tendencies in former childhood hyperactive delinquent males. *Journal of Individual Differences*, *28*(1), 27-36.

Abstract: The focus of this article is on (1) the possible influence of childhood hyperactive behavior on adult psychopathy, and (2) how adult, clinically rated, psychopathy tendencies are related to self-reported personality. The sample comprised 152 male subjects, including young lawbreakers ($n = 98$) and controls ($n = 54$), prospectively studied over their life time. Ratings of childhood behavior were obtained from a psychiatrist and data on adult personality (using the Karolinska Scales of personality and a shortened form of the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire) and psychopathy were obtained using the Psychopathy Check List (PCL). Subjects with high PCL as adults ($n = 36$) scored higher than low PCL subjects ($n = 116$) on the majority of the personality dimensions studied, even when controlling for criminality. Former childhood hyperactive subjects ($n = 26$) displayed higher impulsivity and hostility than nonhyperactive subjects ($n = 126$) when criminality was controlled for. Among the high PCL group subjects there was an overrepresentation of childhood hyperactive males. They displayed significantly higher impulsivity and verbal aggression than their respective nonhyperactive counterparts and were characterized by extreme scores on several psychopathy-related personality scales. Further, there was a significant interaction effect between hyperactivity and PCL on the narrow/noninclusive form of impulsivity. The findings of the present personality-based approach were in favour of childhood hyperactivity being crucial as risk indicator in the development of psychopathic tendencies.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal personality dimensions, hyperactive behavior, psychopathy, longitudinal study

- Referens:** Fridner, A., Pingel, B., & Hansen, N. (2007). Career, Gender and Health among University Hospitals Physicians in five European Countries. Oral presentation at the *XIIIth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP)*, May 9-12, 2007.
- Abstract:** The Swedish of the HOUPE project (Health and Organisation in five countries: Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Italy and Hungary) investigates the importance of scientific and clinical careers for university physicians for their health and well being from a gender perspective. Several feed back seminars will be hold with the physicians to implement and discuss the results as well as prepare organizational improvements to reduce ill health and to strengthen equality. One theoretical starting point stands the job demands-resources model of burnout. According to this view job demands that require sustained physical or mental effort are associated with physiological and psychological costs. Job resources on the other hand, refers to those aspects of the job that let the individual feel he or she is in charge of the position. We also use a social justice theory transferred in a gender perspective, which mean that inequalities associated with gender differences have a significant importance to the employees´ moral apprehension. A third theory that will be used in the project is the idea of a democratic dialogue, which refers to the feed back conferences that will be held in an open and unhierarchical manner to maximize the possibilities to come up with action plans to better the physicians´ work-conditions. The results hitherto indicate there is a link between career paths (academic and clinical), organisational conditions (structural and working environment), and stress and burnout among physicians in university hospitals. By means of comparisons between university hospitals in five countries, knowledge of the conditions for clinical research, the scientific and clinical career, equality and family life in relation to stress and burnout is expanded.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings physicians, health, gender equality
- Referens:** Granhag, P.-A., & Christianson, S.Å. (Eds.) (in press). *Handbok i rättspsykologi. [Handbook of forensic psychology]*. Bokförlaget Natur och Kultur.
- Abstract:** This volume presents a literature reviews on current topics in forensic psychology, such as, criminal behaviour, investigative psychology, child sexual abuse, sexual crimes, offenders memories, childrens' memories, false memories, false confessions, deception, investigativ interviewing, expert witnesses', therapeutic jurisprudence, etc. The volume also discusses methodological difficulties and ethical dilemmas associated with different paradigms and procedures currently used to investigate crimes and evaluate eyewitness testimonies.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) forensic psychology, crime investigation, eye witness testimonies
- Referens:** Granhag, P.A., & Christianson, S.Å. (in press). Vittneskonfrontationer [Lineups]. I P.A. Granhag & S.Å. Christianson (Eds.), *Handbok i rättspsykologi [Handbook of forensic psychology]*. Stockholm: Liber.
- Abstract:** This chapter gives an overview of a number of central topics related to eyewitness identification procedures. Pro and cons associated with different lineup procedures are discussed. The chapter also describes common errors in the use of lineups.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) lineup, eyewitness identification, crime investigation
- Referens:** Gray, M.A., Harrison, N.A., Wiens, S., & Critchley, H.D. (2007). Modulation of emotional appraisal by false physiological feedback during fMRI. *PLoS One*, 2(6), e546. (Public Library of Science)
- Abstract:** James and Lange proposed that emotions are the perception of physiological reactions. Two-level theories of emotion extend this model to suggest that cognitive interpretations of physiological changes shape self-reported emotions. Correspondingly false physiological feedback of evoked or tonic bodily responses can alter emotional attributions. Moreover, anxiety states are proposed to arise from detection of mismatch between actual and anticipated states of physiological arousal. However, the neural underpinnings of these phenomena previously have not been examined. Methodology/ Principal Findings. We undertook a functional brain imaging (fMRI) experiment to investigate how both primary and secondorder levels of physiological (viscerosensory) representation impact on the processing of external emotional cues. 12 participants were scanned while judging face stimuli during both exercise and non-exercise conditions in the context of true and false auditory feedback of tonic heart rate. We observed that the perceived emotional intensity/salience of neutral faces was enhanced by false feedback of increased heart rate. Regional changes in neural activity corresponding to this behavioural interaction were observed within included right anterior insula, bilateral mid insula, and amygdala. In addition, right anterior insula activity was enhanced during by asynchronous relative to synchronous cardiac feedback even with no change in perceived or actual heart rate suggesting this region serves as a comparator to detect physiological mismatches. Finally, BOLD activity within right anterior insula and amygdala predicted the corresponding changes in perceived intensity ratings at both a group and an individual level. Conclusions/Significance. Our findings identify the neural substrates supporting behavioural effects of false physiological feedback, and highlight mechanisms that underlie subjective anxiety states, including the importance of the right anterior insula in guiding second-order "cognitive" representations of bodily arousal state.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal interoception, emotional experience, brain imaging
- Referens:** Grigorenko, E.L., DeYoung, C.G., Getchell, M., Haefffel, G.J., af Klinteberg, B., Kuposov, R.A., Orelan, L., Pakstis, A.J., Ruchkin, V.V., & Yrigollen, C.M. (2007). Exploring interactive effects of genes and environments in etiology of individual differences in reading comprehension. *Development and Psychopathology*, 19, 1089-1103.
- Abstract:** It is established that reading and reading-related processes are heritable; genes thus play an important role in the foundation of individual differences in reading. In this article, we focus on one facet of reading—comprehension. Comprehension is a higher-order cognitive skill that requires many other cognitive processes for it to unfold completely and successfully. One such process is executive functioning, which has been associated with genetic variation in the *COMT* gene. Genotypes and haplotypes of four single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in *COMT* were investigated in 179 incarcerated adolescent delinquents. Four hierarchical logistic regression models predicting the presence/absence of comprehension difficulties were fitted to the data; genetic variation in *COMT* and the presence/absence of maternal rejection were investigated as main

effects and as effects acting interactively. Three out of four interaction terms were found to be important predictors of individual differences in comprehension. These findings were supported by the results of the haplotype analyses, in which the four investigated polymorphisms were considered simultaneously.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal reading comprehension, cognition, maternal rejection, polymorphism, COMT, individual differences

Referens: Gustafsson, K., Lindfors, P., Aronsson, G., & Lundberg, U. (2007). Relationship between Self-Ratings of Recovery and Morning Salivary Cortisol. *The XIIIth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP), May 9-12, 2007.*

Abstract: The understanding of how self-ratings of work-related rest and recovery relate to cortisol output is poor. This study aimed to investigate the associations between self-ratings of 15 items of rest and recovery and salivary cortisol measured every second hour during two work days. Data came from 12 female and 13 male white-collar workers and were analyzed by linear regression analyses and repeated measures ANOVA. The results showed that poor rest and recovery was associated with high levels of morning cortisol. The strongest relationships between single items and salivary cortisol emerged for "rested in the morning", "rested after a weekend", "feel energetic during the working day", "tired during the working day", "sufficient sleep" and "worry about something". Furthermore, significant interaction effects were found between sex and "rested after a weekend" and "worry about something". To conclude, the findings show linkages between self-ratings of rest and recovery and cortisol levels, particularly morning cortisol. This suggests that self-ratings of rest and recovery provide important information on physiological recovery in terms of cortisol output.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings recovery, cortisol, work

Referens: Gustafsson, K., Lindfors, P., Aronsson, G., & Lundberg, U. (in press). Relationships between self-rating of recovery from work and morning salivary cortisol. *Journal of Occupational Health.*

Abstract: To date, the understanding of how recovery from work relates to cortisol output is poor. Considering this, the present study set out to investigate the associations between self-ratings of 15 items of rest and recovery and salivary cortisol sampled every second hour across two working days. Data came from 12 female and 13 male white-collar workers and were analyzed by linear regression analyses and repeated measures ANOVA. Poor rest and recovery was associated with high levels of morning cortisol, with the strongest relationships emerging for "rested in the morning", "rested after a weekend", "feel energetic during the working day", "tired during the working day", "sufficient sleep" and "worry about something". Moreover, significant interaction effects emerged between sex and "rested after a weekend" and "worry about something". To conclude, the findings show that self-ratings of rest and recovery are related to cortisol, particularly to morning cortisol, and that self-ratings provide important information on physiological recovery in terms of cortisol output.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal recovery, self-ratings, cortisol

Referens: Habib, R., Nyberg, L., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2007). Cognitive and non-cognitive factors contributing to the longitudinal identification of successful older adults in the Betula study. *Aging, Neuropsychology and Cognition, 14*, 257-273.

Abstract: Studies of successful aging have typically defined elderly who fall in the upper end of a distribution of test scores as successful. A different definition of successful aging requires that older adults fall at or above the mean level of younger adults and maintain this level over time. Here we examined this definition of successful aging in a sample of 1463 individuals between 50 to 85 years of age. Based on principal coordinate analysis of cognitive and non-cognitive variables, we identified a group of 55 (8.3%) 70-85 years olds that were high functioning. This group of elderly showed elevated performance on a range of cognitive tasks. Non-cognitive factors that characterized this group included education and subjective health. The participants were re-tested 5 years later and the same type of analysis was repeated. Of the remaining individuals who initially were classified as high functioning, 18 (35%) remained high functioning and thus met the definition for successful aging. Years of education was a significant predictor of who remained successful over time.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal successful aging, cognition, memory, education

Referens: Haefel, G., Getchell, M., Kuposov, R., Yrigollen, C., DeYoung, C., af Klinteberg, B., Orelund, L., Ruchkin, V., & Grigorenko, E. (in press). Association among polymorphisms in the dopamine transporter gene and depression: Evidence for a gene-environment interaction in a sample of juvenile detainees. *Psychological Science.*

Abstract: Previous research has generated examples of how genetic and environmental factors can interact to form causal factors for psychiatric disorders and their clinical manifestation. A gene x environment (G x E) design was used to test whether three polymorphisms in the dopamine transporter gene (*SLC6A3*, 5p15.33) interacted with maternal parenting style to predict first onset episodes of depression. Participants ($N = 177$) were male adolescents recruited from a juvenile detention center in northern Russia. Consistent with hypotheses, results showed that one of the studied *SLC6A3* polymorphisms (RS40184) moderated the effect of perceived maternal rejection on the onset of major depressive disorder, as well as on the level of depressive symptoms and on suicidal ideation. Further, this G x E interaction was specific to depression; it did not predict clinically significant anxiety. These results highlight the need for further research investigating the moderating effects of dopaminergic candidate genes on depression.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal G x E interaction, dopamine transporter gene, polymorphism, depression, parenting style, juvenile detainees

Referens: Hansen, N., Näswall, K., Falkenberg, H., & Sverke, M. (2007). Predicting burnout from demands and resources: A comparison between private and public hospitals. *The XIIIth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP), Stockholm, May 9-12, 2007.*

Abstract: Burnout among health-care employees is an issue that has received considerable research attention, and numerous studies have found burnout to be predicted by various work-related demands and resources. However, despite the fact that health-care systems in many countries include public as well as private hospitals, our knowledge is limited when it concerns differences in the burnout process between health-care staff in hospitals with different ownership. Data from nurses at three Swedish acute care hospitals – a

privatized for-profit, a publicly owned non-profit stock company, and a traditional public administration unit – were used to test (a) if burnout levels differed between hospitals with different ownership and (b) if demands and resources were differently related to nurses' burnout in the three hospitals. Preliminary results indicate that the burnout level in the public hospital was lower compared to the private and the public companies. Certain demands, such as workload and role conflict, were consistently associated with burnout across hospitals. There were also important differences between private and public hospitals. While the results have immediate implications for hospital managements and efforts to improve employee work environment, they may also provide important insights for political decisions concerning the advantages and disadvantages of public and private ownership of acute care hospitals.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings privatization, burnout, job demands-resources model

Referens: Hartwig, M., [Christianson, S.Å.](#), & Granhag, P.A. (in press). Förhör med misstänkta gärningsmän [Interviewing suspects of crime]. I P.A. Granhag & S.Å. Christianson (Eds.), *Handbok i rättspsykologi [Handbook of forensic psychology]*. Stockholm: Liber.

Abstract: The chapter gives an overview of a number of principles and central aspects in interviewing suspects of crimes. Current interviewing practices in Britain and America, and in Sweden are reviewed. The use of Cognitive Interviewing is discussed for interviewing cooperative suspects and how evidence can be strategically used in interviews for lie detection purposes. The chapter also provides useful advices in intervieweing suspects who show symptoms of various types of personality disorders.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) suspects, criminal investigation, interrogation

Referens: Haukebø, K., Skaret, E., [Öst, L.-G.](#), Kvale, G., Raadal, M., Berg, E., & Sundberg, H. (in press). One vs. five session treatment of dental phobia: A randomized controlled study. *Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry*.

Abstract: Forty participants fulfilling the DSM-IV criteria for dental phobia were randomly assigned to a wait-list group, 1-session or 5-session exposure in vivo treatment. Assessment occurred pre-, post-waitlist/treatment and after 1 year. Mean avoidance of dental care before treatment was 11.4 years. A total of 77% sought ordinary dental care in the follow-up year. Both treatments were equally effective at reducing avoidance behavior and changing cognitions during the feared situation. Post-treatment, the 5-session group scored lower on the dental anxiety scales, but at follow-up, both groups reported the same level of dental anxiety. Conclusion: Both treatment conditions enable a return to ordinary dental treatment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal dental phobia, exposure treatment, one-session

Referens: [Hellgren, J.](#), [Sverke, M.](#), & [Näswall, K.](#) (2007). Changing work roles: new demands and challenges. In J. Hellgren, M. Sverke, & K. Näswall. (Eds.), *The Individual in the Changing Working Life* (pp. 46-66). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) work roles, demands, challenges, ISBN: 978-0-521-87946-0

Referens: [Hellström, Å.](#) (2007). Temporal asymmetry and "magnet effect" in similarity and discrimination of prototypical and nonprototypical stimuli: Consequences of differential sensation weighting. In S. Mori, T. Miyaoka, & W. Wong (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2007* (pp. 283-288). Proceedings of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics. Tokyo: International Society for Psychophysics.

Abstract: The judged similarity between two successive stimuli is higher when the less prototypical stimulus is the first in the pair than when it is the last. Also, the rated similarity between a scalar and a nonscalar melody is greater when the nonscalar melody comes first rather than last in the pair, and a change from a mistuned to a tuned musical interval is harder to detect than when the order is reversed. Such time-order asymmetries can be accounted for by a generalization of Hellström's sensation-weighting model, with a lower weight for the first stimulus as is usual when two successive stimuli are compared. This would result in assimilation of a first-presented nonprototypical stimulus toward the prototype, increasing its similarity to a more prototypical last-presented stimulus. Also, fewer "different" judgments, but not worse discrimination from variants, occur for prototypical than for nonprototypical stimuli; the so-called perceptual magnet effect appears to be a methodology-based artifact.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) asymmetry, similarity, discrimination, Fechner Day

Referens: Hermansson, J., Karlsson, C., & [Montgomery, H.](#) (Eds.), (in press). *Samtalets mekanismer [Dialogical Mechanisms]*. Stockholm: Liber.

Abstract: The book covers three types of dialogues in deliberative democracy: Dialogues between citizens, dialogues between elites, dialogues between citizens and elites. The book consists of 14 chapters written by political scientists and psychologists.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) democracy, dialogue

Referens: Holmberg, U., [Christianson, S.Å.](#), & Wexler, D. (2007). Interviewing Offenders: A Therapeutic Jurisprudential Approach. In [Christianson, S.Å.](#) (Ed.). *Offenders' memories of violent crimes* (pp. 355- 371). Chichester: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Abstract: Police officers often seek a confession which, from their perspective, is an ideal starting point for a perpetrator to tell his story about the crime. Most offenders, however, are not focused on the crime and most of them do not want to confess. Instead, they want to be understood and to understand how the situation happened. This is especially true for reactive (impulsive) homicide offenders, who are often traumatized by the crime. Against this background, it is counterproductive when police officers preoccupy themselves with confessions rather than truth seeking because by doing so they end up treating the suspect with disrespect and lack of empathy.

Condemnation by the police officer will often turn the suspect's attention away from the crime and promote avoidance. The suspect focuses on the interrogators and their insults and provocations. It is not surprising that some offenders claim amnesia. Such claims could be construed as a strategy for psychological survival, as a way to handle both the past, which has led to the act of crime, and the immediate present, being a murderer and being interviewed by a confronting police officer. This chapter discusses the outcome of offenders' reports about crimes as a function of investigators' different styles of interviewing and the impact on the offenders' psychological well-being based on the complexity of remembering and sharing violent offences.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) offenders, crime, police interviewing

Referens: Holmgren, S., Molander, B., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2007). Episodic memory in adult age and effects of sibship size and birth order: Longitudinal data. *Journal of Adult Development, 14*(1), 37-46.

Abstract: This study examined effects of sibship size and birth order on episodic memory performance in adulthood and old age. Participants were 1141 healthy individuals aged 35 to 80 years, who took part in a longitudinal project on age, health, and memory (the Betula project; Nilsson et al., 1994). Episodic memory measurements over a five-year interval included tests of recognition (recognition of faces, family names, first names, and nouns) and tests of recall (free recall of sentences, free recall and cued recall of nouns, and recall of activities). Results showed significant effects for both recall and recognition, that is, the smaller the sibship size is for an individual and the earlier born, the better memory performance. These results demonstrate that effects of sibship size and birth order previously shown in children and adolescents (Belmont & Marolla, 1973; Zajonc, 2001; Markus & Zajonc, 1977) are robust over time and hold over a large adult range.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal sibship size, birth order, episodic memory, adulthood and old age, ISSN: 1068-0667

Referens: Holmgren, S., Molander, B., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2007). Episodic memory in adult age and effects of sibship size and birth order: Longitudinal data. *Journal of Adult Development, 14*, 37-46.

Abstract: This study examined the effects of sibship size and birth order on episodic memory performance in adulthood and old age. Participants were 1,141 healthy individuals aged 35-80 years, who took part in a longitudinal project on age, health, and memory. Episodic memory measurements over a 5-year interval included tests of recognition (recognition of faces, family names, and nouns) and tests of recall (free recall of sentences, free recall and cued recall of nouns, and recall of activities). Results showed significant effects for both recall and recognition, that is, the smaller the sibship size is for an individual and the earlier born, the better memory performance. These results demonstrate that the effects of sibship size and birth order previously shown in children and adolescents (Belmont and Marolla, *Science* 182:1096-1101, 1973; Zajonc and Markus, *Psych Rev* 82:74-88, 1975; Zajonc, *Am Psychol* 56:490-496, 2001) are robust over time and hold over a large adult range.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal sibship size, birth order, episodic memory, adulthood and old age, ISSN: 1068-0667

Referens: Huang, Q., & Sverke, M. (2007). Women's occupational career patterns over 27 years: Relations to family of origin, life careers, and wellness. *Journal of Vocational Behavior, 70*, 369-397.

Abstract: This study aimed at identifying and describing occupational career patterns (OCPs) from age 16 to 43 by applying optimal matching techniques to sequence data obtained from a sample of Swedish women. Women's occupational trajectories were found to be diverse. Upward mobility (3 patterns) and stable careers (4 patterns) were prevalent, but there were also women characterized by downward mobility, fluctuation and being outside the labor market (1 pattern each). Women's OCPs were related to family of origin, but more strongly to their overall life career (i.e., multiple role constellations over the life course). The study indicates that occupational mobility patterns do matter in terms of job perceptions, work attitudes, and quality of life. The results generally confirm the popular belief of the advantage of upward mobility, followed by stable occupational careers, whereas women with downward or fluctuating careers fared worst.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal occupational career pattern, occupational mobility, life career

Referens: Huang, Q., & Sverke, M. (2007). Women's Occupational Career Patterns over 27 Years: Relations to Family of Origin, Life Careers, and Wellness. Paper presented at the *XIIIth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP), Stockholm, May 9-12, 2007*.

Abstract: The aims of this study were to examine women's OCPs over a 27-year period (age 16 -43), and their relations to individual's life career (i.e., multiple role constellations over the same life course period) and family of origin, and their significances on work and life wellbeing. We found women's occupational trajectories were diversified. Patterns of upward mobility and stable career were prevalent; and women were located in a limited scope of occupations, such as personal care, pedagogy, and clerk work. Women's OCPs were related to family of origin, but more strongly to own life careers. This study indicates that occupational mobility patterns does matter in terms of work attitudes, perceptions of the work situation, and quality of life. The results general confirm the popular belief of the advantage of upward mobility, followed by stable occupational career. Women took downward and fluctuating careers fared worst. However, professionals reported controversy results.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings career, occupational history, work attitudes

Referens: Johansson, G., Huang, Q., & Lindfors, P. (2007). A life-span perspective on women's careers, health and well-being. *Social Science & Medicine, 65*, (4), 685-97.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to investigate if and how health and well-being in mid-life are influenced by the ways in which individuals have combined educational, occupational, and family involvement throughout their adult lives. Life-career patterns (LC) and occupational career patterns (OC) were retrieved from a longitudinal cohort of Swedish women born in the 1950s. Retrospective occupational biographies retrieved at age 43 generated nine LC and 10 OC patterns which served as the basis for the present study. LC patterns combined timing, ordering, duration, and content of activities (e.g., education, work, and parenthood), while OC patterns considered occupational level and its stability over time. Data on life and job satisfaction, psychological well-being, work-family conflict, optimism, and mental distress were collected at age 49. For a sub-sample of the women who took part in a medical examination, seven biomarkers were combined into a measure of allostatic load (AL). The results showed that LC pattern-groups differed significantly but modestly in four aspects of

health and well-being whereas OC pattern-groups displayed significant between-group differences in all outcome variables except life satisfaction. The results are interpreted in terms of a social-health gradient effect and a supportive societal context of the Swedish welfare state, which offered a considerable amount of free choice to the women in the cohort.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Sweden, career patterns, life career

Referens: Johnson, M., & Blom, V. (2007). Development and validation of two measures of contingent self-esteem. *Individual Differences Research, 5*, 300-328.

Abstract: Defining contingent self-esteem (SE) as a structure arising from low basic SE and different self-validation needs competence based SE (CBSE) and relation based SE (RBSE) scales were developed and validated in two independent samples (N = 215, N = 116). First, confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) conducted on 27 items of 62 original contingent SE items verified competence and relationships as distinct means of self-validation in both samples. Further CFAs revealed that CBSE reflects two dimensions: SE conditional upon competence and frustrated self-critical strivings whereas RBSE reflects three dimensions: SE conditional upon love, fear of rejection, and compliance. CBSE scale correlated positively with perfectionism and "toxic" achieving and for RBSE scale with affiliation and dependency needs. Further validity was provided by the constructs' relation to the basic and earning SE model and by semantic differential tests of meanings attached to the words "work" and "relationships". The scales provide internally consistent and valid measures of contingent SE useful for researchers and applied professionals.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal self-esteem, measurement, vulnerability

Referens: Jordan, T.R., Sherman, S.M., & Patching, G.R. (2007). Using spatial-frequency adaptation to study word recognition. *Behavior Research Methods, Instruments & Computers, 39*, 884-891.

Abstract: The study of spatial frequency is being used increasingly often to investigate processes underlying visual word recognition. However, research in this area has adopted techniques that require the physical deformation of word targets used in experiments (e.g., filtered images of words, words embedded in visual noise), and this approach may limit the inferences that can be made about the role of spatial frequencies in normal word recognition. Spatial frequency adaptation is described in this article as an additional technique for studying the role of spatial frequency information in word recognition. The advantage of this technique is that it alters participants' sensitivity to particular spatial frequencies and so allows the study of spatial frequency involvement in word recognition using normal images of word stimuli. The application of the adaptation technique to studies of word recognition is explained in detail and its potential is then demonstrated by an example word recognition experiment in which spatial frequency adaptation was used.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal spatial frequency, word recognition, adaptation

Referens: Kadir, A., Darreh-Shori, T., Almkvist, O., Wall, A., Grut, M., Strandberg, B., Ringheim, A., Eriksson, B., Blomquist, G., Långström, B., & Nordberg, A. (in press). PET imaging of the in vivo brain acetylcholinesterase activity and nicotine binding in galantamine-treated patients with AD. *Neurobiology of Aging*.

Abstract: The effect of galantamine treatment on cortical acetylcholinesterase (AChE) activity and nicotinic receptor binding was investigated by positron emission tomography (PET) in 18 patients with mild Alzheimer's disease (AD) in relation to galantamine concentration and the patients' cognitive performances. The first 3 months of the study was of a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled design, during which 12 patients received galantamine (16-24mg/day) and 6 patients the placebo, and this was followed by 9 months' galantamine treatment in all patients. The patients underwent PET examinations to measure cortical AChE activity ((11)C-PMP) and (11)C-nicotine binding. Neuropsychological tests were performed throughout the study. Inhibition (30-40%) of cortical AChE activity was observed after 3 weeks to 12 months of galantamine treatment. No significant change in mean cortical (11)C-nicotine binding was observed during the study. (11)C-Nicotine binding, however, positively correlated with plasma galantamine concentration. Both the changes of AChE activity and (11)C-nicotine binding correlated positively with the results of a cognitive test of attention. In conclusion, galantamine caused sustained AChE inhibition for up to 12 months. At the individual level, the in vivo cortical AChE inhibition and (11)C-nicotine binding were associated with changes in the attention domain of cognition rather than episodic memory.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal PET, acetylcholinesterase activity, Alzheimer's disease

Referens: Kadir, A., Darreh-Shori, T., Almkvist, O., Wall, A., Långström, B., & Nordberg, A. (2007). Changes in brain 11C-nicotine binding sites in patients with mild Alzheimer's disease following rivastigmine treatment as assessed by PET. *Psychopharmacology, 191*, 1005-1014.

Abstract: Rationale: Marked reduction in the cortical nicotinic acetylcholine receptors is observed in the brain of patients suffering from Alzheimer's disease (AD). Although cholinesterase inhibitors are used for symptomatic treatment of mild to moderate AD patients, numerous long-term treatment studies indicate that they might stabilize or halt the progression of the disease by restoring the central cholinergic neurotransmission. Thus, we used positron emission tomography (PET) technique as a sensitive approach to assess longitudinal changes in the nicotine binding sites in the brains of patients with AD. Objective: To evaluate changes in brain nicotinic binding sites in relation to inhibition level of cholinesterases in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and plasma and changes in cognitive performance of the patients in different neuropsychological tests after rivastigmine treatment. Materials and Methods: Ten mild AD patients received rivastigmine for 12 months. A dual-tracer PET model with administration of (15)O-water and (S)(-)(11)C-nicotine was used to assess (11)C-nicotine binding sites in the brain at baseline and after 3 and 12 months of the treatment. Cholinesterase activities in CSF and plasma were assessed colorimetrically. Results: The (11)C-nicotine binding sites were significantly increased 12-19% in several cortical brain regions after 3 months compared with baseline, while the increase was not significant after 12 months of the treatment. After 3 months treatment, low enzyme inhibition in CSF and plasma was correlated with higher cortical (11)C-nicotine binding. The (11)C-nicotine binding positively correlated with attentional task at the 12-month follow-up. Conclusion: Changes in the (11)C-nicotine binding during rivastigmine treatment might represent remodeling of the cholinergic and related neuronal network.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal 11C-nicotine, Alzheimer's disease

- Referens:** Kalyal, H.J., Sverke, M., & Saha, S.K. (2007). Validation of the Herscovitch-Meyer three-component model of commitment to change in Pakistan. Paper presented at the *21st Annual Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Academy of Management (ANZAM), Sydney, Australia, 4-7 December, 2007*.
- Abstract:** Along with an increasing frequency of organizational change efforts, research has highlighted employees' attitudes towards change as a prerequisite for successful change implementation. This paper presents the findings from an investigation conducted in Pakistan to validate the Herscovitch-Meyer three component model of commitment to change. Results of confirmatory factor analysis, based on data from 172 managers in a recently restructured public sector organization, showed that commitment to organizational change could be represented by three dimensions of affective, continuance and normative commitment to change, even if some items were found to be problematic. As expected, affective commitment, which is based on the realization of the inherent benefits of change, was negatively related to job insecurity and all role stressors, while continuance commitment, which reflects the avoidance of the cost of non-compliance towards change, displayed positive correlations with all stressors. However, normative commitment, an obligation based commitment, was unrelated to all correlates. In conclusion, the present findings provide some evidence for the generalizability of the commitment to change model in a non-western setting, but also suggest that the normative commitment items may need some adjustment to the particular cultural setting of Pakistan.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings organizational change, commitment, attitudes
- Referens:** Kemdal Pho, A., & Montgomery, H. (in press). What forms the good political dialogue [Vad formar det goda politiska samtalet? In J. Hermansson, C. Karlsson, & H. Montgomery (Eds.), *Samtalets mekanismer [Dialogical mechanisms]*. Stockholm: Liber.
- Abstract:** It is claimed that a good dialogue participants view their dialogue partners' contributions as justified by revealed reasons rather than by hidden causal mechanisms. An experiment is reported where politicians and ordinary citizens discussed issues in immigration politics. The participants were divided into two experimental groups (where they were asked to take their opponents' perspective) and one control group (ordinary discussion). Against expectations, it was found perspective taking did not make participants more reason focused, when explaining other participants' contributions to the discussion. However, all participants tended to view their fellow participants as more reasons driven than was true for how they viewed other people in general. It was concluded that just giving an opportunity for citizens and politicians to talk with each other increase possibilities for a good dialogue.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) attribution, causes versus reasons, dialogue
- Referens:** Kormi-Nouri, R., Shojaei, R.-S., Moniri, S., Gholami, A.-R., Moradi, A.-R., Akbari-Zardkhaneh, S., Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). The effect of childhood bilingualism on episodic and semantic memory tasks. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.
- Abstract:** Kormi-Nouri et al. (2003) demonstrated that Swedish-Persian bilingual children recalled at a higher level than Swedish monolingual children, when they were tested using Swedish materials. The present study was designed to examine the bilingual advantage of children who use different languages in their everyday life but have the same cultural background and live in their communities in the same way as monolingual children. In four experiments, 488 monolingual and bilingual children were compared with regard to episodic and semantic memory tasks. In experiments 1 and 2 there were 144 boys and 144 girls in three school groups (aged 9-10 years, 13-14 years and 16-17 years) and in three language groups (Persian monolingual, Turkish-Persian bilingual, and Kurdish-Persian bilingual). In experiments 3 and 4, there were 200 male students in two school groups (aged 9-10 years and 16-17 years) and in two language groups (Persian monolingual and Turkish-Persian bilingual). In the episodic memory task, children learned sentences (Experiments 1-3) and words (Experiment 4). Letter and category fluency tests were used as measures of semantic memory. To change cognitive demands in memory tasks, in Experiment 1, the integration of nouns and verbs within sentences was manipulated by the level of association between verb and noun in each sentence. At retrieval, a recognition test was used. In experiments 2 and 3, the organization between sentences was manipulated at encoding in Experiment 2 and at both encoding and retrieval in Experiment 3 through the use of categories among the objects. At retrieval, free recall or cued recall tests were employed. In Experiment 4, the bilingual children were tested with regard to both their first and their second language. In all four experiments, a positive effect of bilingualism was found on episodic and semantic memory tasks; the effect was more pronounced for older than younger children. The bilingual advantage was not affected by changing cognitive demands or by using first/second language in memory tasks. The present findings support the cross-language interactivity hypothesis of bilingual advantage.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal bilingualism, memory, action, children
- Referens:** Kusterer, H.L. (2007). Liberal Individualism and Textual Silences in the Corporate Discourse: Can Gender Lack Significance? *5th Biennial International Interdisciplinary Conference of Gender, Work and Organisation, Keele University, UK, 27-29 June, 2007*.
- Abstract:** Sweden constitutes an interesting paradox in egalitarian matters. Several other countries have come further in reducing the gender gap in workplace authority, and have a higher proportion of female managers (Agars, 2004; Gardiner & Tiggeman, 1999; Wright, Baxter, & Birkelund, 1995). The lack of female corporate managers is contradictorily combined with a ranking as the most egalitarian country in the world (Lopez-Claros & Zahidi, 2005), a higher educational attainment for women than men, and extensive legal and financial support surrounding parental leave for both sexes. The purpose of the present study was to analyse the discourse concerning the lack of women in top corporate positions, its explanations, and proposed measures to counter this gender imbalance, presented in a project run by the Swedish Centre for Business and Policy Studies (SNS) to increase the number of women in top corporate positions. As the main empirical source, a book written by a professor in Economics (Henrekson, 2004) was chosen. The analytical basis was discursive psychology (e.g., Edwards & Potter, 1992; Wetherell, Steven, & Potter, 1987), strongly influenced by critical discourse analysis (e.g., Fairclough, 1992, 2003), and inspired by Huckin (2002), Sykes (1985), and Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (2003). Using multiple analytical sources, I was able to investigate the creation of meaning using a variety of tools, such as modality, transitivity, agency, textual silences and discursive discrimination. All-pervading themes were the issues of power and ideology disclosed in the discourse.
- Henrekson's (2004) points of departure are the liberal ideals of individualism, freedom and equality. "Equal opportunities" in this context corresponds to aiming for a lack of significance of gender. Although the

attainment of this aim is still some time away, also in Henrekson's view, this ideological prerequisite is used to argue for women's shortcomings in the workplace domain, without challenging the structural inequalities still prevailing, nor the men's (self-reported) lack of involvement in the domestic domain. Because norms and values are believed to stem from rational, economically minded, and target-seeking individual behaviour, normative influences on behaviour need not be attended to. With this ideological basis, the power to change the situation lies within the individual (i.e., the woman), and the lack of female managers becomes a "non-problem" for everyone else (e.g., the male corporate directors). The more or less problem-free view is also upheld by historical comparisons, as well as a belief in a female breakthrough in corporate boards that would automatically render a larger proportion of women in top positions in due time.

Explanations for the lack of women in top corporate positions are also brought to the fore. My analysis of the chain of causality in these propositions often revealed a traditional view of the division of labour in the family, where gender roles and social norms are taken for granted. Overall, the frequent occurrence of presuppositional silences (Huckin, 2002) could be seen to work manipulatively, directing the reader toward a single construction of a social reality containing multiple, contrasting and conflicting understandings. Still, a question remains even for the assured reader: also allowing for the proposed structural and economic remedies, can gender really end up lacking significance?

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings gender, presuppositional silence, corporate discourse

Referens: Kylin, C. (2007). *Coping with boundaries - A study on the interaction between work and non-work life in home-based telework*. Stockholm: Stockholm University, Department of Psychology. (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: The increase of women's labor force participation, the diversity of family constellations, many men's increased participation in childcare, and the development of flexible working arrangements have stimulated research on the relationship between work and non-work. In this thesis, the interaction between work and non-work is examined in the case of home-based telework, an example of flexible working arrangement. Because of the disappearance or blurring of the traditional boundaries in time and space, the consequences of these working conditions for individuals need to be analyzed. The overall aim of this thesis is to study the interaction between work and non-work in home-based telework and to analyze the following issues:

- conflict versus facilitation as related to the segmentation and integration of work/non-work domains
- the nature and role of boundaries
- the physical and mental aspects of work activities within the domains

The thesis is based on quantitative as well as qualitative data. In general, the results show that the domains of work and non-work do interact with each other in various ways and dimensions. The employees reported some degree of overlap spatially, temporally, and mentally, and limited overlap was preferred by the majority. The results show the importance of boundaries, as they are needed in order to bring structure and legitimacy to the work (carried out in the home/private domain) and to detach from work. The teleworking women reported less effective restoration than the non-teleworking women, while the teleworking men reported slightly more effective restoration than the non-teleworking men. Generally, the results showed that work tended to intrude more on family and non-work than vice versa. Individuals who experienced conflict between the domains of work and non-work also reported a lower degree of life satisfaction. Significant associations were found between facilitation (positive spillover) and life satisfaction and recovery. ISBN: 978-91-7155-476-5

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation work and non-work interaction, boundaries, overlap, home-based telework, social roles, conflict, enhancement, facilitation, stress, coping, health

Referens: Larsson, M., & Melinder, A. (2007). Underestimated sensations: Everyday odor memory in clinical and forensic settings. In T. Hellstrup & S. Magnussen (Eds.). *Everyday Memory* (pp. 93-110). UK, Psychological Press.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) odor memory, clinical, forensic, PTSD, sexual offence, cognitive interview

Referens: Larsson, M., & Willander, J. (in press). The impact of verbal processing on olfactory perception and memory. *European Psychologist*.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal olfaction, verbal, semantic, memory, perception

Referens: Leander, L., & Christianson, S.Å. (in press). Barns minne och berättande [Childrens' memories and reports]. I P.A. Granhag & S.Å. Christianson (Eds.), *Handbok i rättspsykologi [Handbook of forensic psychology]*. Stockholm: Liber.

Abstract: This chapter gives an overview of a number of central issues related to childrens' memories of traumatic events and child sexual abuse. Throughout is discussed and exemplified how theories and findings regarding developmental aspects and interviewing procedures may be applied in forensic contexts.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) children, memory, interviewing

Referens: Leander, L., Christianson, S.Å., & Granhag, P.A. (2007). Children's memories and reports: A sexual abuse case study. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 14, 120-129.

Abstract: The present study examines how children, who had been exposed to a single act of sexual abuse carried out by an unfamiliar perpetrator (the same perpetrator in all cases), remembered and reported on the abuse in subsequent police interviews. Interviews with eight children were analysed with regard to the amount and type of information reported, and the number of times the children denied the sexual abuse. Documentation of the abuse (photographs and medical examinations) was analysed to verify that abuse had actually occurred. The

majority of the children reported no, or very few, sexual details. Of all the event details reported, 7.6% referred to sexual acts, and in specific descriptions of the course of the sexual abuse, only 21% of the details were of a sexual nature. In addition, the youngest children expressed to the interviewer on almost 100 occasions that they did not wish to talk about the abuse. The present data indicate that children display difficulties when reporting on sexual abuse, even when the perpetrator is a stranger (i.e., when factors such as loyalty conflicts, dependence on the abuser, fear of negative consequences for the family may be excluded).

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal child witnesses, sexual abuse, sexual offender

Referens: Leander, L., [Christianson, S.Å.](#), & Granhag, P.A. (in press). Internet-initiated sexual abuse: Adolescent victims' reports about on- and off-line sexual activities. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*.

Abstract: The purpose of the present study was to investigate how adolescent girls, who had been sexually (*on-* and *off-*line) deceived and abused by an Internet hebephile, reported about these acts. As we had access to documentation of 68 girls' conversations (i.e., chat logs) and involvement with the perpetrator, we were able to gauge what the victims reported during the police interview against this detailed documentation. In contrast with findings from previous research, the majority of victims reported about the *off-*line activities (real-life meetings) with the perpetrator. However, the victims omitted and/or denied more of the *on-*line activities, specifically the more severe sexual *on-*line acts (sending nude photos and participating in sexual web shows). There is probably a gap between what the victims reported and what they presumably remembered about the *on-*line activities. Factors that might have affected the victims' pattern of reports are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal internet-initiated sexual abuse, children's reports, child sexual abuse

Referens: Leander, L., [Christianson, S.Å.](#), Svedin, C.G., & Granhag, P.A. (2007). Judges', lay judges' and police officers' beliefs about factors affecting children's testimony about sexual abuse. *Journal of Psychology: Interdisciplinary and applied*, 141, 341-358.

Abstract: The authors examined Swedish judges', lay judges', and police officers' beliefs about factors that may complicate or facilitate children's reports about sexual abuse. Participants ($N=562$) rated potential complicating and facilitating factors and freely reported which criteria they considered important when assessing the reliability of child witnesses. The groups had similar opinions regarding which factors are complicating and facilitating. Furthermore, the groups tended to regard emotional factors as more complicating than cognitive factors. When freely reporting criteria that are important when assessing reliability, judges and police officers reported criteria pertaining mainly to the child, whereas lay judges reported criteria mainly pertaining to the police interview. Results indicate that participants believe that children have the capacity to remember and report about abuse but are hindered in doing so by emotional factors. Results also suggest that police officers may underestimate their own influence on the reliability of children's reports.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal child witnesses, judges, police officers, sexual abuse

Referens: Leander, L., Granhag, P.A., & [Christianson, S.Å.](#) (in press). Children's reports of a verbal sexual abuse: effects of police officers' interviewing style. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*.

Abstract: The purpose of the study was to assess how individual differences in interviewing style affected children's reports of verbal sexual abuse. Specifically, we analyzed individual differences, with regard to establishing rapport and type of questions, between four police officers (that in sum interviewed 61 children) and their effects on the richness and accuracy of children's reports. The children's reports were coded by counting all informative details (richness) and by matching the children's statements with transcripts made by the perpetrator (accuracy). The interviewers' utterances were coded into two categories corresponding to either establishing rapport or the question phase. A positive association was found between a) the number of establishing rapport utterances and the number of questions asked, as well as between b) the number of questions asked and the richness of the children's reports. More specifically, we found a stronger association between specific questions and richness, than between open-ended questions and richness. This study points to the importance of interviewing style in elicitation of information from children reporting about sexual abuse. The interviews that included a well-established rapport also included a high frequency of questions, which in turn resulted in rich reports from the children.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal child sexual abuse, interviewing style, children's reports

Referens: [Lindfors, P.](#), [Schwarz von Thiele, U.](#), & [Lundberg, U.](#) (2007). Do Reduced Working Hours Improve Health in Women Employed in the Elderly Care? *The XIIIth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP)*, May 9-12, 2007.

Abstract: This study set out to examine health-related effects of an intervention involving daily working hours being reduced from 7 hours to approximately 6-hours. Data were obtained from an intervention project that included 68 women employed by the municipal elderly care. All employees retained fulltime salaries and additional personnel were employed by the organization to provide full services throughout the intervention. Biomarkers and self-ratings in questionnaires were obtained before the intervention, 6 months after the change and 12 months after the initial change. Measurements in a matched reference group ($n = 19$) were performed at corresponding time points. Repeated measures analysis of variance of the different biomarkers and self-ratings of health-related and work-related measures showed some significant effects in the intervention group. However, with these effects being reproduced among referents, they cannot be attributed to the intervention as such. Although single study participants may have benefited from the intervention, this study showed no clear health promoting or other consistently positive effects of reduced working hours.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings reduced working hours, elderly care health, promotion

Referens: [Lindholm, T.](#), Eriksson, K., & Memon, A. (2007). Memory conformity in eyewitness situations: Casual inferences and schematic gap-filling errors. Shared memories, shared beliefs: The formation and use of joint representations in social interactions, *EAESP Small Group Meeting*, Rapallo, Italien, 2007.

Abstract: Previous research has shown that individuals who witness and then discuss a crime sequence, can influence each other's memories of the event (Gabbert, Memon, & Allan, 2003; Gabbert, Memon, & Wright, 2006). It is also known that people may mistakenly infer having seen a cause if they have been presented with the effect

of this cause, and that they often make memory errors based on schematic knowledge (Hannigan & Reinitz, 2001). The current study investigates whether conformity effects in eyewitness memory may be moderated by effect presentation and schematic relevance of the witnessed information. In the study, members of a dyad each watch a different video of the same event, a potential theft, where the prime suspect is a man present at the crime scene. Each video version contains unique details seen only by one of the witnesses in the dyad. One member of the dyad actually sees the man steal (the cause), whereas the other witness does not see the theft. Half of the witnesses who don't see the man steal, see him with the stolen item (effect) and the other half does not. Participants either witness a suspect with a Scandinavian (low schema relevance), or with a southern, Middle eastern appearance (high schema relevance). In one condition, the dyads are encouraged to discuss the event before performing an individual recall test, while in a control condition dyads are not allowed to discuss the event prior to recall. The extent to which witnesses mistakenly remember having seen the theft as a function of activity before recall (discussion vs. no discussion), effect scene presentation, and of the schema relevance of information is examined. Potential mediators of conformity, such as trust in the other witness, and Need to belong will also be investigated.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings eyewitness memory, schematic errors, cowitness

Referens: [Lundberg, U.](#) (in press). Stress. In H.K. Heggenhougen (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Public Health*. Elsevier.

Abstract: Stress is a major health problem in most industrialized countries today. Part of the populations seems to suffer from stress induced by work overload, time pressure and responsibilities, whereas another part of the population is suffering from stress induced by unemployment, economic problems and understimulation. Stress influences various bodily functions that sometime are health protective but sometime health damaging. Shortterm stress exposure is usually no health risk whereas longterm stress exposure, even on a low level, may contribute to a number of health problems by influencing and disturbing various bodily organs and regular functions. Stress may also influence health indirectly by behaviors such as unhealth food habits, lack of physical exercise, cigarette smoking, drug abuse, accidents and suicide.

Stress means activation of the physiological systems and mobilization of energy, i.e., a catabolic response which in the long run has to be balanced by anabolic processes. The human body is rather robust and may be activated rather frequently, intensely and for long period without health problems. However, sooner or later, these processes have to be replaced by anabolic processes, such as digestion, healing, rest, reproduction etc. The longterm balance between catabolic and anabolic processes becomes critical for health. Research indicates that women and individuals in low status position are at particular risk of stress-related disorders.

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

Referens: [Lundberg, U.](#) (2007). Health implications of work-related stress in women and men. In P.G. Richter, R. Rau & S. Mühlfordt (Eds.), *Arbeit und Gesundheit* (pp. 15-27). Pabst Science Publishers, Lengerich, Germany.

Abstract: Muscular pains, stress, fatigue, and headaches are the most common work-related health problems in the European Union, and psychosocial stress is assumed to play an important role in these disorders. This paper is describing some modern work conditions contributing to stress, major bodily responses to stress and potential health consequences in women and men. It is concluded that demands for constant activity, competition, and personal responsibilities are increasing. The borders between work and other parts of life are becoming blurred and time for rest and recovery is diminishing, which contributes to allostatic load. In modern societies, the lack of recuperation seems to be more important for health problems than the intensity of stress and physical demands at work. Many women find the combined load from paid and unpaid work responsibilities to be too high. To encourage and help both women and men to find a reasonable work-life balance, economic and political societal measures seem necessary.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) work stress, gender differences, health

Referens: [Lundberg, U.](#) (2007). Workplace stress. In G. Fink (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Stress* (pp. 871-875). San Diego: Academic Press.

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

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) job strain, stress hormones, health

Referens: [Lundberg, U.](#) (2007). Catecholamines. In G. Fink (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Stress* (pp. 419-423). San Diego: Academic Press.

Abstract: This article summarizes the role of the catecholamines adrenaline and noradrenaline as biomarkers of stress as well as their role in linking psychosocial stress to ill health. Methodological aspects of measurement, sensitivity to mental and physical stress and gender differences are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) measurement, gender differences, biomarkers of stress

Referens: McGovern, P., Dowd, B., Gjerdingen, D., Dagher, R., Ukestad, L., McCaffrey, D., & [Lundberg, U.](#) (2007). Mothers' health and work-related factors at 11 weeks postpartum. *Annals of Family Medicine*, 5(6), 519-527.

Abstract: Purpose: Many new mothers return to work soon after childbirth. This study examines personal and work-related factors associated with the postpartum health of employed women 11 weeks after childbirth. Methods: Using a prospective cohort design, we recruited 817 Minnesota mothers into the study while they were hospitalized for childbirth in 2001. Telephone interviews were conducted at 5 and 11 weeks postpartum. Eligible women were 18 years or older, employed, and spoke English and gave birth to a singleton infant. Multivariate models using instrumental variables (2-stage least squares) were used to estimate personal and employment characteristics associated with women's physical and mental health and postpartum symptoms. Results: At 11 weeks postpartum, 661 participants (81% of enrollees) completed a full interview, and 50% of

participants had returned to work. On average, women reported 4.1 (SD 3.2) childbirth-related symptoms, most frequently fatigue (43%). Factors significantly associated with better health outcomes included better preconception health, the absence of prenatal mood problems, more control over work and home activities, more social support at work and home, and less job stress. Conclusions: The findings suggest postpartum women need to be evaluated regarding their fatigue levels and mental and physical symptoms. Women whose fatigue or postpartum symptoms limit daily role function may find it helpful to have health care clinicians counsel them on strategies to decrease job stress, increase social support at work and home, and certify their use of intermittent family and medical leave to help them manage their symptoms.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal mothers' health, work-related factors, childbirth, postpartum period

Referens: Merkelbach, H., & Christianson, S.Å. (2007). Amnesia as a form of malingering. In Christianson, S.Å. (Ed.). *Offenders' memories of violent crimes* (pp. 165-190). Chichester: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Abstract: It is not uncommon that defendants claim amnesia for the crime of which they are accused, particularly in cases of homicide where 25-45% of offenders claim amnesia. This chapter presents arguments against and for the existence of such amnesias. Against the authenticity of amnesia, empirical data from interviews with homicide offenders indicate that they often have a strong motivation for feigning amnesia, and that their memory loss may possess typical features of malingered amnesia. Simulated or imagined amnesia may be at least as common as dissociative amnesia. However, unstructured clinical interviews are not a reliable way of differentiating between these types of amnesias. On the other hand, it can be pointed out that many offenders claiming amnesia report their own offence, or fail to take measures to avoid capture. There are consistencies across their reports which are striking, and their descriptions do indeed bear some resemblances to other patients' accounts of psychological forms of amnesia in clinical circumstances. Furthermore, victims sometimes report similar amnesias, and memory errors are common in eyewitnesses; nobody disputes the motives of these parties. Also, amnesia itself only rarely has legal implications, and may be damaging to the conduct of a person's defence; it will certainly be challenged vigorously by the prosecution. Another point is that alcoholic blackouts are common in heavy drinking populations, and there is a high rate of offending and violent crime in such groups; it is not surprising that some individuals who have consumed large quantities of alcohol report amnesia for their offence. Finally, even the sceptic will not usually query the presence of amnesia in certain neurological conditions, such as epilepsy, hypoglycaemia, and somnambulism, although these can be at least as difficult to assess as the psychological forms of memory loss.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) defendants, crime, amnesia

Referens: Meyer, T.D., Hammelstein, P., Nilsson, L.-G., Skeppar, P., Adolfsson, R., & Angst, J. (2007). The Hypomania Checklist (HCL-32): Its factorial structure and association to indices of impairment in German and Swedish nonclinical samples. *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 48, 79-87.

Abstract: Background. Bipolar disorders is often not recognized. Several instruments were developed but non primarily focused on hypomania. The Hypomania Checklist (HCL) is aimed at the identification of bipolarity in outpatients. Using a German and Swedish sample we investigated if the factor structure in non-clinical samples is similar to the one reported for outpatient samples. Furthermore we tested if people who probably had a lifetime history of hypomania report more depression or other signs of impairment. Method. In the German study participants completed the HCL-32 as an online-questionnaire that also included questions about lifetime and current depression (n = 695), while the Swedish data relied on the paper-and-pencil version of the HCL-32 completed by a random sample from a representative population sample (n = 408). Results. The factor structure of the HCL-32 was not identical but very similar in both samples and to the ones presented by Angst et al. (2005). People reporting 'highs' (> 4 days and experiencing negative consequences) not only endorsed more HCL-32 symptoms, but also higher rates of current and former depression and psychotherapy. Discussion & Limitation. An active-elated and risk-taking/irritable factor of hypomania can be distinguished with the HCL-32 in clinical and non-clinical samples. Based on our results the HCL-32 might even be useful as screening tool in non-clinical samples and not only in depressed outpatients. However, our data does not allow estimating sensitivity and specificity of the HCL-32 because structured clinical interviews were not included.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal bipolar disorders, hypomania, screening, HCL-32, Beck Depression Inventory

Referens: Modig-Wennerstad, K., Silventoinen, K., Batty, D., Tynelius, P., Bergman, L., & Rasmussen, F. (in press). Association between offspring intelligence and parental mortality: A population-based cohort study of one million Swedish men. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*.

Abstract: *Background:* An inverse association of IQ with mortality has been observed in previous studies. Analyses of associations between offspring's IQ and parental mortality in biological and non-biological family relations may shed light on genetic and environmental influences. *Methods:* In a target cohort of 1 235 375 Swedish men, 931 825 (75%) men had complete data on all variables used. IQ of offspring was measured at age 18 and mothers and father were followed, on average, for 21.2 years and 19.7 years, respectively, with respect to all-cause and cause-specific mortality (cardiovascular disease, coronary heart disease, stroke and diabetes). The analyses were conducted by proportional hazards regression with adjustment for parental occupation, education and income. *Results:* In adjusted analyses using IQ as a continuous variable over a standard nine point scale, hazards ratio (HR) for all-cause mortality was 0.96 (95% CI 0.96, 0.96) for fathers and 0.95 (0.95, 0.95) for mothers. The corresponding HRs were 0.99 (0.97, 1.00) for step-fathers and 0.97 (0.95, 0.99) for step-mothers. In adjusted analyses, HRs for CVD mortality among fathers and mothers were 0.97 (0.96, 0.97) and 0.94 (0.93, 0.94), respectively. The corresponding HRs for diabetes mortality were 0.91 (0.89, 0.92) among fathers and 0.85 (0.83, 0.87) among mothers. *Conclusions:* The associations found in non-biological family relationships suggest shared environmental influences and/or assortative mating. Stronger IQ-mortality associations in biological than non-biological relationships suggest genetic influences. Stronger inverse offspring's IQ - parental mortality associations in mothers than in fathers might be due to environmental factors or epigenetic mechanisms.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal intelligence, mortality, offspring

Referens: Moniri, S. (2007). Memory performance as a function of bilingualism and aging. *9th Nordic Meeting in Neuropsychology*, August 19-22, 2007, Göteborg, Sweden.

Abstract: The aim of this study was to examine how the bilingualism interacts with memory functioning in old age. Using

data from the Betula study, the performance of 334 bilinguals and 170 monolinguals was compared on episodic and semantic memory tasks at two measurement occasions. The participants were categorized into three age groups: middle-aged (35-50 years old), young-old (55-65 years old), and old-old (70-80 years old). Nine episodic (recall and recognition) and five semantic (knowledge and fluency) tasks were selected and used in this study. The results revealed a bilingual advantage in all memory tasks. It was also found a greater age deficit in episodic memory, especially for recall than for recognition, and at follow-up. The performance on semantic memory tasks indicated an increase in knowledge up to age 65 and thereafter a decrease. These findings suggest that bilingualism may boost older adults' memory performance.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings bilingualism, memory, longitudinell study

Referens: [Moniri, S. \(2007\). Memory in bilingual young and old adults. *Xth European Congress of Psychology, 3-6 July, Prague, Czech Republic.*](#)

Abstract: Objective: This study aimed to investigate the effect of bilingualism on young and older adults' memory performance. Design & methods: The performance of 170 monolinguals and 334 bilinguals was compared on episodic and semantic memory tasks at two measurement occasions using data from the Betula study. The participants were categorized into middle-aged (35-50 years old), young-old (55-65 years old), and old-old (70-80 years old) age groups. There were nine episodic (recall and recognition) and five semantic (knowledge and fluency) tasks. Results: The results revealed (a) a bilingual advantage in all memory tasks, (b) a greater age deficit in episodic memory, especially for recall than for recognition, and at follow-up, and (c) an increase in knowledge up to age 65 and thereafter a decrease in semantic memory. Conclusion: The findings suggest that bilingualism may boost older adults' memory performance.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings memory, bilingualism, longitudinal study

Referens: [Montgomery, H. \(in press\). Psykologins gräns - om psykologisering i det offentliga samtalet. \[The limit of psychology: On psychologizing in public dialogues and discussions. I J. Hermansson, C. Karlsson, & H. Montgomery \(Eds.\), *Samtalets mekanismer \[Dialogical mechanisms\]*. Stockholm: Liber.](#)

Abstract: It is claimed that there are insights about people's thought, feelings, and psychology that cannot be gained from a scientific psychology, when it is defined as a natural scientific perspective on human endeavors. At the same time a psychological perspective becomes more and more common in public discussions and dialogues. This is illustrated by a content analysis of protocols from the Swedish parliament. It is exemplified how the usage of a psychological perspective in discussions and dialogues can serve rhetorical purposes, but at also diminish possibilities of having genuine communication.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) dialogue, psychologizing, genuine communication

Referens: [Najström, M. \(2007\). *Preferential Processing: a factor with implications: Personality traits as explanatory factors*. Stockholm: Stockholm University, Department of Psychology. \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

Abstract: Preferential processing favouring threatening information has received increased attention because cognitive formulations have placed increased emphasis on its role as a key cognitive factor underlying vulnerability to and maintenance of anxiety disorders. The present dissertation comprises four empirical studies within the area of preferential processing. Two different outcome measures were used to index preferential processing of threat-related information: Skin conductance responses (SCRs) were used in Studies I, II, and III. The emotional Stroop task was used in Study IV. The main focus has been on preferential processing of threat-related information that occurs outside awareness, thus preferential preattentive processing. Study I investigated the role of traumatic combat experience with regard to preferential processing among UN soldiers following a presentation of threat-related pictures. Results indicated that soldiers with combat experience consistently reacted with lower SCRs compared to soldiers without combat experience. One issue addressed in the individual studies was the association between preferential preattentive processing and trait anxiety. Studies II, III, and IV showed that elevated levels of trait anxiety promote preferential preattentive processing of negatively valenced information, whereas elevated levels of social desirability generally prevent preferential preattentive processing of negatively valenced information. Study II highlighted the importance of including the social desirability factor when studying effects of trait anxiety on preferential processing. In addition, Studies III and IV explored the relationship between preferential processing and emotional vulnerability. The main findings support the notion of preferential preattentive processing of threat representing an underlying predisposition to heightened emotional vulnerability in response to stressful events. ISBN: 978-91-7155-528-1

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation preferential preattentive processing, trait anxiety, emotional vulnerability, SCR

Referens: [Nilsson, L.-G. \(2007\). Genetic and other influences on memory in healthy individuals. In V. Cubela Adoric \(Ed.\), *15th Psychology Days in Zadar. Book of selected proceedings* \(pp. 41-52\). Zadar, Croatia: University of Zadar.](#)

Abstract: A question of long standing in psychology and elsewhere is whether genes influences memory performance in healthy individuals. If there is an effect of a certain gene, one basic question is whether the effect is specific such that it affects a certain form of memory or is the effect general affecting several forms of memory and perhaps intellectual functioning in general. Another basic question, in case of a genetic effect, is what the mechanism for the effect is. Several options are possible. The mechanism could be at the level of microbiology, at a cellular level, at a synaptic level, at a network level, or perhaps at the cognitive level. Still another basic question is which the candidate genes are. Assuming that there are approximately 20 000 genes affecting the brain, the question is where to start. Which gene is the most likely candidate to affect memory? Having found one gene that seems to influence memory performance, the next question is whether there are more genes with a similar effect. Do these genes interact? Do they produce additive effects? Do they produce synergistic effects? Do the active genes in this regard interact with the environment? Genetics has not played a major role in psychology to date, but behavioral genetics is a new exciting field of investigation and as can be seen from the examples mentioned, there are many questions to answer. These questions are discussed on the basis of data from a large prospective study on memory, health and aging.

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

- Referens:** Nilsson, L.-G. (2007). The Betula Study on memory, health and aging. Paper presented at the 9th Nordic Meeting in Neuropsychology: On speaking terms with the brain, August 19-22, 2007, Göteborg, Sweden.
- Abstract:** Background/Objective: The Betula Study is a longitudinal multi-cohort study that has been conducted since 1988. The main objective is to study the development of memory and health in adulthood and old age. Methods: Longitudinal design. Four waves of data collection have taken place and a fifth wave is planned for 2008. A total of 2200 participants, randomly selected, in the ages 35, 40, 45, ..., 85 years when first tested. DNA was extracted from blood and genotyping for ApolipoproteinE (APOE) was done. Results: Episodic memory performance decreased almost linearly as a function of age, whereas semantic memory performance increased up to 60-65 years of age where after there was a decrease. Old carriers of the APOE e4 allele decreased in performance in episodic memory tasks after having controlled for diseases for which this allele is a risk factor. Conclusions: The data suggest that the APOE gene may have a direct effect on episodic memory and not only indirectly via Alzheimer's disease and cardiovascular disease as previously thought.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings aging, memory, health, longitudinal, cross-sectional
- Referens:** Nilsson, L.-G. (2007). The Betula Study: Design, Instruments, and Some Basic Findings. Paper presented at the XIth Congress of Psychology, Prague, Czech Republic, July 3-6.
- Abstract:** The Betula Study is a longitudinal multi-cohort study that has been conducted since 1988. Four waves of data collection have taken place and a fifth wave is planned for 2008. In this presentation the design of the study, the instruments used to assess memory and health, and some basic findings will be described. These findings include four items: (1) Dramatic differences in decrease of episodic memory performance as a function of age, when analyses are based on cross-sectional and longitudinal data, respectively. (2) Main effects of single genes on performance in episodic and semantic memory tasks. (3) Gene-gene interactions and their effects on memory performance. (4) Gene-environment interactions showing that some genes express vulnerability and risk of cognitive dysfunction.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings aging, memory, health, longitudinal
- Referens:** Nilsson, L.-G., & Larsson, M. (2007). Objective and subjective memory function for men and women in adulthood and old age. In S. Magnussen & T. Helstrup (Eds.), *Everyday memory* (pp. 275-290). London: Psychology Press.
- Abstract:** Previous research has demonstrated a positive, but modest, relationship between knowledge about one's own memory capabilities and objective memory performance as measured by laboratory memory tests in late life. Less is known about the relationship between subjective and objective measures across a wider range of the life span. Little is also known whether men and women differ in their abilities to estimate subjectively the actual memory capacity. We used data from a large prospective study on memory health and aging to shed light on this lack of knowledge. The results obtained show age deficits and female superiority in episodic memory completely in line with previous research. The data obtained for semantic memory are also in line with those obtained in previous research. When relating these objective measures of memory to subjective measures significant correlations were found for old participants in episodic memory, but not for younger subjects and not for semantic memory. An interesting and not previously shown result was obtained when relating the subjective experience of a change in memory function to the actual change demonstrated in objective assessment of memory. It was found that men, not women, as they become older show a growing insight of a declining memory functioning. We discuss this result involving both age and sex variables as reflecting more serious memory conditions in men than in women.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) subjective memory, objective memory, age, sex differences
- Referens:** Nilsson, L.-G., & Rönnlund, M. (2007). Generality of the Flynn effect to declarative memory. Paper presented at the *Episodic memory and the brain conference, Tallinn, Estonia, May 27-28*.
- Abstract:** Flynn effects on forms of declarative memory (episodic, semantic) and visuospatial ability (Block Design) were estimated by means of time-sequential analyses of data for individuals 35-80 years of age assessed at four occasions. The results demonstrated cognitive gains across occasions, regardless of age, with no evidence of narrowing gender gaps. Across the entire range of birth cohorts (1909-1969) the estimated gain approached 1 SD unit. Over most cohorts the gains were largest for semantic memory, with a tendency of decelerating gains on the memory factors, but not on Block Design, across more recent cohorts (1954-1969). Together, differences in education, body height, and sibship size predicted virtually all (> 94%) of the time-related differences in cognitive performance. Whereas education emerged as the main factor, the need to consider changes multiple factors to account for FEs is underscored. Their relative influence likely depends on which constellations of ability factors and stages in ontogenetic and societal development are considered.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Flynn effect, cohort, memory, visuo-spatial ability
- Referens:** Nilsson, M.E. (2007). A-weighted sound pressure level as an indicator of short-term loudness or annoyance of road-traffic sound. *Journal of Sound and Vibration*, 302, 197-207.
- Abstract:** Two listening experiments were conducted in order to determine whether A-weighting is a valid indicator of the perceived loudness or annoyance of road-traffic sound. Because A-weighting has been criticized for not properly integrating energy at low-frequencies, experimental road-traffic sounds were selected with a wide range in low-frequency content, assessed as the difference between C- and A-weighted sound levels (LC-A). In the first experiment, 30 listeners assessed the perceived loudness of the selected sounds. In the second experiment, another group of 31 listeners assessed the perceived annoyance of the same sounds. Sounds with high levels of LC-A were louder and more annoying than sounds with medium levels of LC-A, which in turn were louder and more annoying than sounds with low levels of LC-A, at similar A-weighted sound levels (LA). It was estimated that the change in perceived loudness or annoyance associated with a 1 dB change in LC-A would correspond to approximately a 0.4 dB change in LA. In contrast, sounds with similar Zwicker Loudness levels (LZ) were approximately equal in loudness and annoyance irrespective of their LC-A. Thus, LZ was found to be superior to LA as an indicator of short-term loudness and annoyance of road-traffic sounds with wide variation in low-frequency content.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal loudness, noise annoyance, road-traffic noise

Referens: Nilsson, M.E. (2007). Soundscape quality in urban open spaces. In *Inter-Noise 2007*. Istanbul, Turkey: Noise Control Engineering, Paper IN07-115. (Available on CD)

Abstract: Guideline values for traffic-noise exposure in urban outdoor spaces are missing, mainly due to the lack of knowledge on the effect of noise on perceived soundscape quality. For this reason, questionnaire studies were conducted in several urban open spaces in the Stockholm area. The areas included a wide range of soundscapes, from highly traffic-noise exposed city parks to quiet suburban open spaces. Consistent relationships were found between measured overall sound levels and perceived soundscape quality. However, sound source identification was found to be a stronger predictor of soundscape quality than measured sound levels. Soundscape quality was negatively related to presence of technological sounds (e.g., road-traffic noise) and positively related to presence of nature sounds. These relationships remained also after controlling for overall measured sound level. Taken together, the results suggest, as a rule of thumb, that good soundscape quality in urban open spaces would require day-time traffic-noise exposure below 50 dBA. In situations with exposures between 50 and 55 dBA, soundscape design that promotes positive sounds from nature may be efficient in improving soundscapes. At higher levels, soundscape design has to be complemented with traditional noise control measures in order to achieve good soundscape quality.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings soundscape quality, noise annoyance, city park

Referens: Nilsson, M.E., Andéhn, M., & Lesna, P. (2007). Perceptual efficiency of road-traffic noise barriers. In *Inter-Noise 2007*. Istanbul, Turkey: Noise Control Engineering, Paper IN07-250. (Available on CD)

Abstract: Noise barriers reduce the overall sound level of noise at the point of the receiver. In addition, the spectral composition and temporal variability of the noise is changed, and, thereby, the perceived character of the noise. This change in perceived character may have an additional effect on perceived annoyance, over and above the effect associated with the sound-level reduction achieved. For this reason, a perceptually valid evaluation of noise barriers requires knowledge on the extent to which the perceived character of noise is changed, and how this change influences perceived annoyance. This paper presents results from a listening experiment, which included recordings of road-traffic noise in the presence or absence of noise barriers. The results suggested that road-traffic noise behind barriers may be more annoying than expected from their A-weighted sound level. This effect was mainly caused by an increase in relative level of low-frequency content in the noise behind the barrier. Thus, the prediction of perceptual efficiency of noise barriers should not only be based on the expected reduction in A-weighted sound level, but also take into account the increase in relative level of low-frequency sound.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings noise annoyance, road-traffic noise, noise barrier

Referens: Nilsson, M.E., Botteldooren, D., & De Coensel, B. (2007). Acoustic indicators of soundscape quality and noise annoyance in outdoor urban areas. *Revista de Acústica*, 38 (3-4), Paper ENV01-002.

Abstract: Acoustic indicators grounded in soundscape perception are needed for predicting the quality of soundscapes in urban outdoor areas. The present paper explores the predictive power of various acoustic indicators. A questionnaire study was conducted in 16 city parks and green open spaces in Stockholm. In total, 1116 respondents answered questions on, inter alia, perceived soundscape quality and road-traffic noise annoyance. One-third octave band levels were continuously logged during data collection. From these acoustic measurements, a number of indicators were calculated representing overall level, spectral content and time-variability of the soundscape. These indicators were calculated for each respondent separately, referring to the 10-min period during which the participant filled in the questionnaire. Indicators related to the overall sound level explained a substantial part of the variance in perceived soundscape quality and road-traffic noise annoyance. Indicators related to the spectral content only explained a small part of the variance not accounted for by overall sound level. Perception of nature sounds and technological sounds, as measured in the questionnaire, were strong predictors of soundscape quality and noise annoyance, also after adjusting for overall sound level. This suggests that prediction of soundscape quality would benefit from the development of acoustic indicators of sound source audibility within soundscapes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal soundscape quality, noise annoyance, city park

Referens: Näswall, K., Hellgren, J., & Sverke, M. (2007). *The individual in the changing working life*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Abstract: This book contributes to the understanding of contemporary working life, and how recent changes have affected employees' work climate, attitudes, and well-being. Contemporary working life has been associated with more autonomy and varied work tasks, and increased opportunities to shape their own competencies, but also new and less clearly defined tasks and demands, increasing difficulty to limit work to traditional working hours, and conflict between work and family life. The chapters in the book collectively describe and discuss the current state of working life as well as positive and negative consequences of current phenomena, all from the perspective of the employees. The book also brings new research in to the light of traditional theoretical frameworks, as well as discusses developing theoretical frameworks suited to describe contemporary working life phenomena. The book centers on employee reactions but brings up organizational strategies to help individuals cope and fare better in the contemporary working life.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) threats, challenges, working life

Referens: Näswall, K., Hellgren, J., & Sverke, M. (2007). The individual in the changing working life: Introduction. In K. Näswall, J. Hellgren, & M. Sverke. *The individual in the changing working life* (pp. 1-16). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Abstract: This chapter sets the stage, describing the background for the threats and challenges and the purpose of the book by introducing the underlying framework for the book. The individual chapters and authors are also presented.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) introduction, working life, threats and challenges

- Referens:** [Näswall, K., Jelonek, K., Sverke, M. \(2007\).](#) Health promoting working life? Work-related factors predicting well-being. Paper presented at the *XIIIth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology, Stockholm*.
- Abstract:** The transition of working life to a service orientation has been accompanied by a change in the nature of work tasks. Employees clearly specified products as the goal of their performance to a lesser degree than earlier, rather they are often given autonomy to determine when a work task is completed, and if it is done well enough. At the same time as these changes have taken place, work related ill-health has been increasing. Stress due to too work overload, and too complicated tasks, seems to be on the rise. However, not all employees report stress symptoms. Instead of focusing on the problems in working life, research attention has to be directed at what facilitates employee health and positive attitudes. This will facilitate increasing positive aspects of the work situation, and be used to improve working conditions. The knowledge of what factors promote health and positive attitudes at work will help organizations develop a beneficial environment for their employees, rather than having to focus on preventing negative consequence of harmful working conditions. The objective of this paper is to identify factors in contemporary working life that are related to well-being in the workplace. Using questionnaire data collected among employees in the Swedish service sector, the paper identified important factor for work related health such as clear work goals, well-specified tasks, the ability to determine when a task is completed, as well as good communication with, and support from the supervisor. These factors are all amenable to change in an organization, and the knowledge can be use to develop a health promoting working life.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings employee well-being, new demands, longitudinal
- Referens:** [Olsson, U., & Ögren, M.-L. \(2007\).](#) Organizational frames – an important tool in creating the potential space. A case study of psychotherapy training programs. *The International Society for the Psychoanalytic study and Organizations. Annual Conference Stockholm, June/July 2007*.
- Abstract:** This paper highlights, the organizational frames as a mean to create a holding environment for creativity and learning. Although the importance of the organizational structure and framework for psychotherapy supervision is discussed in the literature, few remarkably systematic studies are to be found. The aim of this study was two-folded. The first one was to highlight the design of the organizational framework supporting psychotherapy supervision at seventeen psychotherapy training institutions on a postgraduate level in Sweden, and the second one was to examine the supervisors' opinions about the organizational framework and its significance for the supervision sessions. Two questionnaires were constructed (Supervisor Administrator Questionnaire and Supervisor Questionnaire). The case study illustrates how the organizational frames are used in different ways as an important tool in creating the potential space within these particular settings. Our results indicated that the collected information might be used as a first step in elaborating a Best Practice among Swedish psychotherapy training institutions.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings organizational framework, supervision training, advanced level
- Referens:** [Patten, C.J.D. \(2007\).](#) *Cognitive Workload and the Driver: Understanding the Effects of Cognitive Workload on Driving from a Human Information Processing Perspective*. Stockholm: Stockholm University, Department of Psychology. (Doctoral dissertation).
- Abstract:** This doctoral dissertation in psychology focuses on present day transport research issues. Society is affected by the way that our transport system works. In one way or another, the use of the transport system involves different levels of human involvement and control.
- The main focus of this dissertation is to understand some important effects of cognitive workload on driving. The driver's cognitive workload is related to human information processing capacity and the use and allocation of the driver's attention. In-vehicle technologies are of particular interest in the context of driver workload and human information processing.
- The rationale of this thesis starts with the need to explore and develop a sensitive and objective measure of cognitive workload using the peripheral detection task (PDT) method. The next step continues to study the effects of cognitive workload on the human information processing stages (HIPS) framework and the way in which human information processing can be affected by performance shaping factors (PSFs). One of the PSFs had a beneficial effect on performance (experience) and one had a detrimental effect on performance (distraction).
- In summary, it is clear that the human driver is limited in the number and the complexity of the tasks he or she can perform at any given time. Moreover, making mistakes, to err, is part of being human; we are fallible. It is impossible to eliminate all driver error so it is therefore important to create an environment for the driver so that his or her slips, lapses and mistakes can be detected and recovered.
- ISBN: 978-91-7155-409-3
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation cognitive workload, human information processing, driver distraction, human error, performance shaping factors (PSF), intelligent transport systems (ITS), peripheral detection task (PDT)
- Referens:** [Peira, N., Golkar, A., Öhman, A., & Wiens, S. \(2007\).](#) Emotional responses vary with awareness: Psychophysiological responses to masked spiders. Presented at the *Meeting of the Society for Psychophysiological Research, Savannah, Georgia*.
- Abstract:**
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings emotion, fear, consciousness
- Referens:** [Pixton, T.S. \(2007\).](#) Signal Detection Analysis of the Perception of Happiness and Angeriness in Briefly Presented Faces. In S. Mori, T. Miyaoka, & W. Wong (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2007* (pp. 421-426). Proceedings of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics. Tokyo, Japan: International Society for Psychophysics.
- Abstract:** Individuals can make quick and accurate judgments of gender and emotion from facial cues, but there are

conflicting results on which, gender or emotion of face, is detected quicker. In this experiment, participants viewed briefly presented faces (happy-neutral and angry-neutral) over four sessions, answering "yes" if the face was perceived as emotional and "no" if the face was perceived as not emotional. Using Signal Detection Theory, sensitivity (d') and criterion (c) were obtained for each combination of gender and emotion across each of five presentation times (6.25, 12.50, 18.75, 25.00, and 31.25 ms). Overall, d' increased and c decreased, becoming less strict, with increasing presentation time. There were no effects of gender-of-participant on d' and c . d' was higher for angry-male than for angry-female faces. c was lower for happy-female than for happy-male faces. Men and women equally perceive emotional faces at brief presentation times.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) signal detection analysis, happiness, anger, faces, Fechner Day

Referens: [Preisler, G.](#) (in press). Results from a psycho-social follow up study of Swedish school children with cochlear implant. In T. van der Lem & G. Spaii (Eds.), *Effecten van Cochleaire Implantatie bij kinderen: een breed perspectief*. Amsterdam: Van Tricht Verlag.

Abstract: The results from a longitudinal study of twenty Swedish deaf children with cochlear implants during their first school years are discussed. Half of the children attended special schools for the deaf, half of the children were mainstreamed. Video-recordings in the class-room, interviews with parents, teachers as well as with the children themselves, showed that the children faced communicative obstacles both in the home and in the classroom setting when the communication was based on speech only. According to the parents of the children in the general educational classes, the children were doing well academically in the hearing environment, at least during the first 2-3 years at school. The parents believed that the situation could be improved, if only their child received more personal support, if only the support given had been of a different character, and if only the educational setting had been better adapted to the child's needs. But the older the children became, the more obvious were their shortcomings in understanding and taking part of the curriculum. The parents of the children in the special schools expressed satisfaction with the school setting. They maintained that their child received a qualified education that their child could take profit from. But they were not content with the status of speech in the special schools. They wanted more speech training at the curriculum.

But the implant gave the children a possibility to hear sounds and speech to an extent that ordinary hearing devices cannot achieve. This enabled the children to take part in several activities not accessible for them before. The children in general education had few close friends at home and at school with whom they could communicate. Most of the children in the special schools had friends at the school or in the class with whom they could communicate. But at home, they had few, if any friends. As the children grow older greater demands on language and communication skills will be put on them. Will these children manage to pass exams, to take part in higher education and in cultural and social activities where language has a crucial part? These and many other questions still remain unanswered.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) children, cochlear implant, communication

Referens: [Preisler, G.](#) (2007). Will learning from the past give us insight for the future concerning the psychosocial development of deaf children with cochlear implants? Speech presented at Joining Forces. 7th European Congress on Mental Health and Deafness, 11-14 September 2007, Haarlem, The Netherlands.

Abstract: Neonatal hearing screening is now performed as a standard procedure at many maternal hospitals around the Western part of the world. One consequence of this is that between 90 and 95 % of deaf children receive a cochlear implant at an early age, unilaterally or bilaterally. For most children with CI, speech will be their first language for communication and learning. Reaching school age, the majority of children with CI will be mainstreamed. In many schools, an assisting teacher is employed to assist the child with a CI in the classroom situation. What is it like to be the only child with a special treatment in the classroom? Will the children identify themselves as deaf, as hard or hearing or as hearing? Which are the consequences for the children's language acquisition and language development using an implant? Which role will bilingualism play in the educational curriculum? Two decades of Swedish Sign Language communication, of a bilingual school education with SSL and written Swedish have resulted in an age-appropriate cognitive and communicative development of many deaf children in my country. Research on early development of communication has shown that gestures and speech are part of the same symbolic sign system. Parents of hearing children are recommended to use a rich repertoire of gestures and signs from an early age, as this has shown to promote speech development. What can we learn from these experiences for treatment and education of children with cochlear implants in the future? In modern developmental psychology the importance of peer interaction has shown to be of utmost significance for a child's socio-emotional and cognitive development. What is the peer-situation like for children with CI? Some results from a longitudinal psycho-social follow-up study of the first generation of children with CI in Sweden will be presented to shed some light on these and other issues.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings cochlear implants, psychosocial development, language acquisition

Referens: [Ramnerö, J., & Öst, L.-G.](#) (2007). Panic and avoidance in panic disorder with agoraphobia: Clinical relevance of change in different aspects of the disorder. *Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry*, 38, 29-39.

Abstract: Different aspects of change were examined in 62 patients who fulfilled the DSM-IV criteria for a primary diagnosis of panic disorder with agoraphobia of moderate to severe magnitude, and who were treated with 16 sessions of behavioral therapy. The treatment resulted in substantial effects on panic attacks and agoraphobic avoidance. Panic-free status only differentiated the patients regarding mood at pre- and post-treatment. Changes in panic and avoidance were related to each other, but change in avoidance was more related to change in negative affect. Change in quality of life (QOL) was also more associated with change in avoidance at post-treatment. At follow-up change in QOL was more related to change in panic than change in avoidance.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal exposure in-vivo, cognitive-behavioral therapy, negative affect

Referens: [Ramnerö, J., & Öst, L.-G.](#) (2007). Therapists' and clients' perceptions of each other and working alliance in the behavioral treatment of panic disorder with agoraphobia. *Psychotherapy Research*, 17, 328-337.

Abstract: Fifty-nine patients who fulfilled criteria for a primary diagnosis of panic disorder with moderate to severe agoraphobia were treated with 16 sessions of behavioral therapy. The study investigated the relationship

between therapists' and clients' perception of each other, working alliance, and outcome. There was initially a low correspondence between therapist and client perceptions but a growing consensus during treatment. This was most pronounced regarding high ratings of therapist qualities and the perception of the client as attractive. Clients' perceptions showed virtually zero correlation with outcome regardless of time. Therapist perception of client as showing active participation and goal direction yielded positive correlations with outcome at posttreatment and follow-up from Session 4 and throughout treatment. No significant relation between working alliance and outcome was found apart from the fact that those who improved during follow-up rated the alliance significantly higher than those who did not improve.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal working alliance, behavioral treatment, panic disorder

Referens: Rana, A.K.M.M., Lundborg, C.S., Wahlin, Å., Ahmed, S.M., & Kabir, Z.N. (in press). The impact of health education in managing self-reported arthritis-related illness. *Health Education Research*.

Abstract: This study examines the impact of health education on prevalence of and expenditure on treatment of self-reported arthritis-related illness among elderly persons in rural Bangladesh. An intervention study was conducted, including 1135 elderly persons (60 years) from eight randomly selected villages, four each of an intervention and a control area. The analyses include 839 elderly persons who participated in both pre- and post-intervention surveys (intervention area: n=425, control area: n=414). Participants of the intervention area were further categorized as compliant (n = 315) and non-compliant (n = 110) based on adherence to the intervention instructions. The intervention that lasted for 15 months comprised home-based physical exercise, dietary instructions and other aspects of management. Results show that although there was no significant difference in self-reported arthritis-related illness between the compliant and non-compliant groups at baseline, it was significantly lower in the compliant group (71%) at post-intervention compared with the non-compliant (81%). Related monthly expenditure on treatment was significantly reduced in the compliant group (from Taka 104 to Taka 52) but not in the other two groups. Logistic regressions further showed that the control group had a higher probability of increased treatment-related expenditure compared with the compliant group (OR 2.0, 95% CI 1.4–2.8).

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal health education, arthritis, Bangladesh

Referens: Rehnman, J. (2007). *The role of gender in face recognition*. Stockholm: Stockholm University, Department of Psychology. (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: Faces constitute one of the most important stimuli for humans. Studies show that women recognize more faces than men, and that females are particularly able to recognize female faces, thus exhibiting an own-sex bias. In the present thesis, three empirical studies investigated the generality of sex differences in face recognition and the female own-sex bias. Study I explored men's and women's face recognition performance for Bangladeshi and Swedish female and male faces of adults and children. Result showed sex differences, favoring women, for all face categories. Study II assessed boys' and girls' ability to recognize female and male faces from two age- and ethnic groups. The result demonstrated that girls recognize more faces than boys do, but that no sex differences were present for Swedish male faces. The results from Study I and II consistently demonstrate that females show reliable own-sex biases independent of whether the female faces were young, old, or of Bangladeshi or Swedish origin. In an attempt to explain the mechanisms of sex differences in face recognition and the female own-sex bias, Study III investigated men's and women's recognition performance for androgynous faces, either labeled "men", "women", or "faces". The result showed that women told to remember "women" recognized more faces than women told to remember faces labeled "men" or "faces", and that sex differences were present for androgynous faces, regardless of the label. Based on these findings, it is suggested that females' attention is in particular directed towards other females, resulting in an own-sex bias. It is also suggested that there may be a difference in females' and males' orientation toward other individuals. This difference can have a biological base, which together with socialization may result in sex differences in face recognition. ISBN: 91-7155-384-3

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation face recognition, sex differences, own-sex bias, own-group bias, attention, biology, socialization, psychobiosocial

Referens: Reuterskiöld, L., Öst, L.-G., & Ollendick, T. (in press). Exploring child and parent factors in the diagnostic agreement on the Anxiety Disorders Interview Schedule. *Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment*.

Abstract: Worryingly low levels of parent-child agreement on child psychiatric diagnosis are reported. This study examined parent-child agreement on diagnostic categories and clinician severity ratings with the Anxiety Disorders Interview Schedule, Child and Parents versions (ADIS-C/P). Children's age, gender, motivation, self-concept and parent's anxiety-distress symptoms and diagnoses were examined. Participants were 110 children (aged 8-14 years) with a principal specific phobia diagnosis, and their parents. Children completed: Nijmegen Motivation List 2, Beck Self-Concept Scale and were diagnosed with ADIS-C/P. Parents completed: Symptom Check List-90-R and were diagnosed with Anxiety Disorders Interview Schedule (ADIS-IV). Findings revealed excellent parent-child agreement on principal specific phobia diagnosis (97.3%), and fair levels of concordance on most co-occurring, secondary diagnoses. Children's gender, motivation, self-concept and parental diagnosis seem to influence parent-child agreement but not always the way we might expect. Parents with diagnosis also seem more tuned into their children's problematic behavior.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal anxiety, parent-child agreement, structured diagnostic interview

Referens: Richter, A., & Näswall, K. (2007). Has the dimensionality of job insecurity any influence on the consequences? *The XIIIth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP)*, May, 9-12, 2007, Stockholm, Sweden.

Abstract: Major changes on the labor market, the work-life and the work-force contribute to increased job insecurity. This is followed by major negative consequences for the individual and the company. As a consequence the employee is suffering from mental health and physical complaints. For the employer it has been found that job satisfaction as well as work involvement decrease. Other factors which lead to a lowered work performance such as work withdrawal behavior, absenteeism and work task avoidance have been associated with job insecurity. In the past, few authors separated job insecurity in the two dimensions of qualitative and quantitative job insecurity, which express the worries about losing valued job features or the employment. There is also very little research done on the outcomes of those two dimensions. This study using Swedish data aims to further investigate the consequences of qualitative and quantitative job insecurity. It is expected that

the dimensions will be differently related to outcomes, and that they will have different outcomes to some extent. Relations to other outcomes such as work-family balance shall also be tested.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings job insecurity, work-family interaction

Referens: [Risholm Mothander, P., & Grette Moe, R. \(2007\). Småbarnspsykiatrisk diagnostik med DC 0-3. *Socialmedicinsk tidskrift*, 1, 66-77.](#)

Abstract: The growing understanding of the importance of early development for later functioning has led to an increased need for methods to assess infant mental health problems. This paper describes Diagnostic Classification of Mental Health and Developmental Disorders of Infancy and Early Childhood (DC: 0-3) a descriptive classification system designed to address the need for descriptions of mental health difficulties in the first 4 years of life. DC: 0-3 was implemented in a Psychiatric Program for Infants and Toddlers (Nic Waals Institute) in Norway. DC: 0-3 was used in parallel with earlier established clinical routines and ICD 10 classification. A group of 138 children was classified according to DC: 0-3, Axes I and II. 59% of the children were classified with a Primary Diagnosis according to Axis I, and 48 % with a Relationship Classification according to Axis II. The clinicians found DC: 0-3 criteria to be more clinically relevant for this age group than the ICD 10, and they appreciated the use of Axis II to describe the relationship. However, the clinical use of DC: 0-3 is depending on a thorough familiarity with both normal and pathological infant development.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal infant mental health, psychiatry, assessment

Referens: [Risholm Mothander, P., & Grette Moe, R. \(in press\). Infant Mental Health Assessment: The use of DC 0-3 in an outpatient child psychiatric clinic in Scandinavia. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.](#)

Abstract: The study focuses on Infant Mental Health data from an outpatient psychiatric clinic using the Diagnostic Classification of Mental Health and Developmental Disorders of Infancy and Early Childhood (DC: 0-3) and parental questionnaires, CBCL and ITSC. In total, 138 infants (aged 0-3) went through the diagnostic procedure. Sixty eight per cent were diagnosed within Axis I, with regulatory disorder, disorder of affect and traumatic stress disorder being the most frequent diagnoses. In addition, 48 % were classified as having a relationship disorder according to Axis II, with another 40 % being considered to be at risk of developing a relationship disorder. The mothers' and fathers' ratings of their children's externalised and sensitivity problems were in agreement with the clinicians, but the ratings of internalised problems as well as relationship problems presented a more complex pattern.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal infant mental health, psychiatry, assessment

Referens: [Rolandsson, O., Backeström, A., Eriksson, S., Hallmans, G., & Nilsson, L.-G. \(in press\). Increased glucose levels are associated with episodic memory in nondiabetic women. *Diabetes*.](#)

Abstract: Patients with type 2 diabetes have an increased risk of a reduction in cognitive function. We investigated the hypothesis that plasma glucose is associated with a reduction in episodic and/or semantic memory already in nondiabetic subjects. We linked two large population-based data sets in Sweden. Firstly, the Betula study where a random sample from the population aged 35-85 years was investigated for cognitive function including episodic and semantic memory. Secondly, the Västerbotten Intervention Program, a health survey with subjects aged 40, 50 and 60 years. It includes measuring of fasting and 2-hour plasma glucose, along with other risk factors for diabetes and cardiovascular disease. We identified 411 (M/F 179/232, mean age 50.6 ± 8.0 years) nondiabetic subjects, free from dementia, who had participated in the two surveys within a six months. Women had better episodic (score 7.37 ± 1.42) and semantic memory (score 16.05 ± 2.76) compared to men (score 6.59 ± 1.29 and 15.15 ± 2.92, respectively, $p < 0.001$ for both). In an adjusted multivariate model fPG and 2hPG were significantly negatively associated with episodic memory (fPG: $B = -0.198$, $SE = 0.068$, $Beta = -0.209$, $p = 0.004$ and 2hPG: $B = -0.061$, $SE = 0.031$, $Beta = -0.148$, $p = 0.048$, respectively) in women but not in men. The association was not found in relation to semantic memory. We conclude that an increase in plasma glucose is associated with impairment in episodic memory in women. This could be explained by a negative effect on the hippocampus caused by raised plasma glucose levels.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal memory, diabetes, glucose level, sex differences

Referens: [Rolandsson, O., Backeström, A., Eriksson, S., Nilsson, L.-G. \(2007\). Increased glucose levels are associated with episodic memory in nondiabetic women. *Diabetologia*, 50, S434-S435.](#)

Abstract: We investigated the hypothesis that plasma glucose is associated with a reduction in episodic and/or semantic memory already in nondiabetic subjects. We linked two large population-based data sets in Sweden. Firstly, the Betula study where a random sample from the population aged 35-85 years was investigated for cognitive function including episodic and semantic memory. Secondly, the Västerbotten Intervention Program, a health survey with subjects aged 40, 50 and 60 years. It includes measuring of fasting and 2-hour plasma glucose, along with other risk factors for diabetes and cardiovascular disease. We identified 411 (M/F 179/232, mean age 50.6 ± 8.0 years) nondiabetic subjects, free from dementia, who had participated in the two surveys within a six months. Women had better episodic (score 7.37 ± 1.42) and semantic memory (score 16.05 ± 2.76) compared to men (score 6.59 ± 1.29 and 15.15 ± 2.92, respectively, $p < 0.001$ for both). In an adjusted multivariate model fPG and 2hPG were significantly negatively associated with episodic memory (fPG: $B = -0.198$, $SE = 0.068$, $Beta = -0.209$, $p = 0.004$ and 2hPG: $B = -0.061$, $SE = 0.031$, $Beta = -0.148$, $p = 0.048$, respectively) in women but not in men. The association was not found in relation to semantic memory. We conclude that an increase in plasma glucose is associated with impairment in episodic memory in women. This could be explained by a negative effect on the hippocampus caused by raised plasma glucose levels.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal diabetes, glucose, memory, sex differences

Referens: [Rydén-Lodi, B., Burk, W.J., Stattin, H., & af Klinteberg, B. \(in press\). Personality and reconviction in crime: A 3-year follow-up study of male criminal recidivists. *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*.](#)

Abstract: The objective of the present study was to identify personality characteristics associated with reconviction and reimprisonment in severely criminal male subjects. A further objective was to assess whether personality traits are useful for identifying those offenders who cease versus continue a criminal career. Using KSP, EPQ-I and SSS inventories, self-reported personality traits were investigated in 100 incarcerated male recidivists (age

range 30-38 years) and non-criminal male comparisons. Follow-up data were obtained three years after release from prison. The subjects were grouped according to reconviction level, yielding four groups: Ss totally free of convictions (FC), Ss convicted but not imprisoned (CNP), Ss with one to three prison convictions (TCP), and Ss with four or more prison convictions (FCP). Results indicated that the study group differed markedly from the non-criminals with regard to most personality traits, while there were few significant differences between the conviction groups. However, the FC Ss had lower scores than the FCP Ss on the EPQ Psychoticism and SSS Disinhibition scales when previous time spent in prison and age at the first examination session were controlled for. They also had higher scores on KSP Guilt. Furthermore, logistic regression analysis indicated that the higher the extraversion and psychic anxiety, the less likely it was for the individual to have been reimprisoned at follow-up. In contrast, the higher the irritability and monotony avoidance the more likely it was for the person to have been reimprisoned.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal personality inventories, reconviction, logistic regression, longitudinal study

Referens: Rydstedt, L., Devereaux, J., & Sverke, M. (2007). Comparing and combining the demand-control-support model and the effort-reward imbalance model to predict long-term mental strain. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology, 16*, 261-278.

Abstract: A first purpose of this prospective study was to investigate whether the levels of mental strain and the working conditions included in the Effort-Reward Imbalance (ERI) model and the Demand-Control-Support (DCS) model differed for managers/professionals (n=658) and manual workers (n=343). An additional purpose was to compare the predictive power of the DCS and ERI models in the regard to long-term mental strain for these two groups. The study further aimed to investigate whether combining the models would improve the predictive power of long-term mental strain. Managers/professionals reported higher job demands and intrinsic efforts than did the manual workers, as well as slightly higher mental strain, but also higher decision latitude, social support, and rewards from work. Both models explained small albeit significant proportions of variance in mental strain for both occupational groups. A tentative conclusion from the study is that combining the two models may slightly increase the explanatory power to predict work-related mental strain.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal stress, strain, longitudinal

Referens: Rönnlund, M., Lövdén, M., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2007). Cross-Sectional versus Longitudinal Age Gradients of Tower of Hanoi Performance: The Role of Practice Effects and Cohort Differences in Education. *Aging, Neuropsychology and Cognition, 14*, 1-28.

Abstract: We examined 5-year longitudinal changes in Tower of Hanoi (TOH) performance in a population-based sample of adults (35-85 years initially; n = 1480). An age-matched sample (n = 433) was included to estimate practice effects. The longitudinal age gradients differed substantially from the cross-sectional age gradients. This was the case even when practice effects, that were substantial in magnitude across the young/middle-aged groups, were controlled for. Instead of a continuous age-related deficit in performance from 35 and onwards, longitudinal data showed slowing of performance and increases of illegal moves past age 65. Cohort-related differences in educational attainment did not account for this discrepancy. Further analyses revealed a positive relation between practice-related gains and explicit memory of having performed the task at the first test occasion and a positive association between latent changes in TOH and Block Design, in line with cross-sectional findings. In conclusion, the results demonstrate a pattern of age-related changes indicating a late-onset decline of TOH performance and underscore the need to control for retest effects in longitudinal aging research.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Tower of Hanoi, age differences, longitudinal, practice effects, cohort differences

Referens: Rönnlund, M., Mäntylä, T., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). The prospective and retrospective memory questionnaire (PRMQ): Factorial structure, relations to global subjective memory ratings, and Swedish norms. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.

Abstract: The factorial structure of the Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire (PRMQ; Smith et al., 2000) was examined in a Swedish population based sample (N= 540, age range; 35-90 years). Concurrent validity was assessed by relating PRMQ to global ratings of memory. Confirmatory factor analyses of the PRMQ items indicated a superior fit of a three-factor model, with prospective and retrospective memory as orthogonal factors and episodic memory as a common factor. Furthermore, the PRMQ scales correlated with the global ratings of memory, suggesting that each rating contributed with unique variance in predicting PRMQ scores. Given differences in levels of complaints as compared with prior research (Crawford et al., 2003) norms for the Swedish version are provided. In conclusion, the present findings extend earlier work by providing additional support for the construct and concurrent validity of the PRMQ scales.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal PRMQ, prospective memory, retrospective memory, memory failure, self-reports, confirmatory factor analysis

Referens: Rönnlund, M., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). The magnitude, generality, and determinants of Flynn effects on forms of declarative memory and visuospatial ability: Time-sequential analyses of data from a Swedish cohort study. *Intelligence*.

Abstract: To estimate Flynn effects (FEs) on forms of declarative memory (episodic, semantic) and visuospatial ability (Block Design) time-sequential analyses of data for Swedish adult samples (35-80 years) assessed on either of four occasions (1989, 1994, 1999, 2004; n = 2995) were conducted. The results demonstrated cognitive gains across occasions, regardless of age, with no evidence of narrowing gender gaps. Across the entire range of birth cohorts (1909-1969) the estimated gain approached 1 SD unit. Over most cohorts the gains were largest for semantic memory, with a tendency of decelerating gains on the memory factors, but not on Block Design, across more recent cohorts (1954-1969). Together, differences in education, body height, and sibsize predicted virtually all (> 94%) of the time-related differences in cognitive performance. Whereas education emerged as the main factor, the need to consider changes multiple factors to account for FEs is underscored. Their relative influence likely depends on which constellations of ability factors and stages in ontogenetic and societal development are considered.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Flynn effect, cohort, memory, visuospatial ability

- Referens:** Sandnabba, K., [Christianson, S.Å.](#), Granhag, P.A. (in press). Sexuella komponenter bakom brott [Sexual components in crimes]. I P.A. Granhag & S.Å. Christianson (Eds.), *Handbok i rättspsykologi [Handbook of forensic psychology]*. Stockholm: Liber.
- Abstract:** This chapter discusses a number of central topics related to sexual behaviour and sexual crimes. Among the themes discussed are, attitudes and the law concerning sexual behaviour; diagnostic aspects; sexual criminals as a heterogeneous group; motives behind sexual assaults and rape; deviant sexual behaviour/ paraphilias (e.g., exhibitionism, pedophilia, arson, lust murder) and female sex offenders. Pros and cons associated with different lineup procedures are discussed. The chapter also describes psychological autopsy as an investigative aid in sexual crimes.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) sexual crimes, sexual offenders, sexual deviation
- Referens:** Sjöberg, A., & Sjöberg, S. (2007). Predicting Job Performance. Paper presented at the *American Test Publishers (ATP); Innovation of testing, Palm Springs, California, February 5-7, 2007*.
- Abstract:** Research shows that the most effective and beneficial methods for selecting personnel are psychological tests measuring general mental ability (GMA) and certain aspects of personality. The reasons for the effectiveness of this combination are several; each method separately is valid for predicting job performance, correlations between personality and GMA are close to zero, and utility aspects show advantages using psychological tests compared to other methods. A web-based assessment tool; Predicting Job Performance (PJP), combines measures of personality (PJP-PER) and general mental ability (PJP-GMA), and by applying regression analysis algorithms, this provides the possibility to weight the different characteristics in order to maximize the predictive validity for a specific organization. First we present evidence based on reliability and validity of PJP, and second we present PJP in an applied setting to interpret four personality factors and GMA into two component scores predicting contextual performance and task performance. The practical benefits of PJP are discussed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings job performance, GMA, personality
- Referens:** Sjöberg, A., & Sjöberg, S. (2007). The use of personality and general mental ability tests in predicting job performance. Poster presented at the *XIIIth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP), May, 9-12, 2007, Stockholm, Sweden*.
- Abstract:** Research shows that the most effective and beneficial methods for selecting personnel are psychological tests measuring general mental ability (GMA) and certain aspects of personality. The reasons for the effectiveness of this combination are several; each method is separately valid for predicting job performance, the correlations between personality and GMA are close to zero, and the utility aspects show advantages using psychological tests compared to other methods measuring the same domains. In this study we present the theoretical framework of a personality and GMA test called Predicting Job Performance (PJP). Empirical evidence of both construct validity and predictive validity is presented. Results of a concurrent validity study (N=170) shows that both contextual performance (R=.45) and task performance (R=.48) are significantly correlated with PJP. The study findings are translated to practical benefits using PJP compared to more expensive methods.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings personnel selection, personality, GMA
- Referens:** Sjöberg, A., & Sjöberg, S. (2007). FFM pattern in prediction of antisocial behavior in the workplace. Poster presented at the *22st Annual Convention of the Society of Industrial and Organizational Psychology, New York, April 27-29, 2007*.
- Abstract:** Antisocial behavior in organizations gives rise to large amounts of expenses. Except for the effect of separate FFM traits on ASB we focus on the pattern of personality traits. Results suggest that the pattern adds explained variance above separate traits which have practical implications for selection and utility.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings antisocial behavior, FFM
- Referens:** Sjöberg, A., Sjöberg, S., & Al, C. (2007). The reliability of Predicting Job Performance (PJP). Poster presented at the *XIIIth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP), May, 9-12, 2007, Stockholm, Sweden*.
- Abstract:** Predicting Job Performance (PJP), combines measures of personality (Emotional Stability, Extraversion, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness) and General Mental Ability (GMA) in order to predict job performance. By applying regression analysis algorithms, this provides the possibility to weight the different characteristics to maximize the predictive validity for a specific organization. In this paper we present results from three reliability studies. The first study (n=300) presents data on internal consistency, the second study (n=48) demonstrates test-retest data, and the third study shows the reliability of the regression equation used in an applied setting (n=170). Overall, the results indicate that PJP has adequate internal consistency and test-retest stability. The reliability of the regression equation is transformed to a standard scale (the C-scale) and the Standard Error of Measurement is computed and interpreted from a personnel selection perspective.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings GMA, job performance, reliability
- Referens:** Sjöberg, A., Sjöberg, S., & [Sverke, M.](#) (2005). FFM and a Job Involvement and Organizational Commitment Typology. Poster presented at the *American Psychological Association 113th Annual Convention, Washington, DC, August 18-21, 2005*.
- Abstract:** This paper investigates the relationship between personality and attachment to the job and to the organization. The typology (Blau & Boal, 1987) used to assess attachment divides individuals into four categories; high or low job involvement and organizational commitment respectively. Using the Five Factor Model of Personality (NEO-FFI; Costa & McCrae, 1989) the results show that personality has a significant impact on individual classifications according to the typology of attachment. Emotional Stability, Extraversion and Conscientiousness are the personality factors differentiating on the function corresponding well to the Status Striving intention in social cognitive theory (Barrick, Mitchell & Stewart, 2003) and the "getting ahead of others" in the socio-analytical theory (Hogan & Shelton, 1998). These findings show that personality measures is a highly valuable tool in personnel selection procedures and confirms the fact that Openness for Experience is the personality

factor with the weakest impact on work related variables. The practical implications for the results are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings job involvement, organizational commitment, personality

Referens: Sjöberg, A., Sjöberg, S., & Sverke, M. (2006). Personality and a typology of job involvement and organizational commitment. Paper presented at the *21st Annual Convention of the Society of Industrial and Organizational Psychology, Dallas, Texas, May 5-7, 2006*.

Abstract: Whereas job involvement and organizational commitment have attracted considerable research attention over the years, little is known about how these phenomena may be influenced by personality factors. This paper investigates the relationship between the Five Factor Model (FFM) of personality and employee attachment using a typology based on the individuals level of job involvement and organizational commitment. The results show that Emotional Stability, Extraversion and Conscientiousness have a significant impact on individual classifications according to the attachment typology. Given the well established links between employee attachment and behavioral outcomes, these findings indicate that personality measures may be a highly valuable tool in personnel selection procedures.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings job involvement, organizational commitment, Five Factor Model

Referens: Sternäng, O., Wahlin, Å., & Nilsson, L-G. (in press). The processing speed account in a population-based longitudinal study with narrow age cohort design. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.

Abstract: The processing speed account suggests that general slowing of mental processing speed results in an overall decline, especially age-related decline, in other cognitive domains. Support for the speed account comes mainly from cross-sectional studies with participants that vary in age (age-heterogeneous samples). This study investigated how well variation in processing speed predict change of episodic recall in a longitudinal framework and examined with Narrow Age Cohort (NAC) design. Data were obtained from Betula, a population-based longitudinal study. Both 5-year ($n = 498$; Time 3 - Time 4) and 10-year follow-up results ($n = 608$; Time 1 - Time 3) were used. In both samples, that were subjected to prospective dementia screening, we found considerably weaker associations in longitudinal data compared to cross-sectional, and also weaker associations in age-homogeneous than in age-heterogeneous samples. The results provide little support for the speed account.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal processing speed, memory, aging, narrow age cohort design

Referens: Stillström, H.L., Lindholm, T., & Karlsson, K. (2007). Ambivalent Sexism and System Justification in an Egalitarian Culture. *8th Annual Conference of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, Memphis, USA, 25-27 January, 2007*.

Abstract: Ambivalent sexism consists of complementary hostile and benevolent beliefs toward women and men, assumed to function as part of a system justifying ideology. The present study was the first validating a Swedish translation of the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (Glick & Fiske, 1996), as well as investigating the link between System Justification and complementary gender stereotypes. Both women and men in this community sample dissociated themselves from sexist ideas. Interestingly, women disagreed to a greater extent with benevolent items than hostile items. There were gender differences in a number of scales: men scored higher on Benevolent and Hostile Sexism, Old-fashioned and Modern sexism (Swim, Aikin, Hall & Hunter, 1995), System Justification (Jost & Banaji, 1994; scale adapted from Kay & Jost, 2003), and placed their political stance more to the right than women. Women identified more strongly as feminists than men. A suggested link between system justification and the belief in complementary gender stereotypes (e.g., Glick & Fiske, 1997, 2001) could not be confirmed. The social democratic view prevailing in Sweden was confirmed by participants' average political stance tending towards the left, and a moderate correlation between political stance and system justification; those with a more leftist political stance tended to believe that the system is more just. Participants with a right-wing political stance also tended to hold more sexist attitudes, although patterns diverged between male and female participants. In sum, the results highlight the cultural specificity of a "feminine" country with a social welfare state emphasizing gender equality.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings gender, ambivalent sexism, system justification

Referens: Sundström, A., Nilsson, L-G., Cruets, M., Adolfsson, R., Van Broeckhoven, C., & Nyberg, L. (2007). Increased risk of dementia following mild head injury for carriers but not for non-carriers of the APOE $\epsilon 4$ allele. *International Psychogeriatrics, 19*, 159-165.

Abstract: Background: The $\epsilon 4$ -allele of *Apolipoprotein-E (APOE)* and head injury are risk factors for dementia diseases, and these factors may act synergistically to further increase the risk. The aim of the present study was to examine the association between mild head injury, APOE, and dementia. Methods: Data were obtained from the *Betula* prospective population-based study of aging, memory, and health. The study included 543 participants in the age range 40-85 years, free of dementia at baseline, who were followed-up within a 5-year interval. Dementia was classified using the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Criteria. Information of previous head injury was done through screening of the participants' answers to health questionnaires both at baseline and at following test occasions. Results: We found that subjects with head injury but without APOE $\epsilon 4$ had no increased risk of dementia. Subjects with APOE $\epsilon 4$ had elevated risk and those with both APOE $\epsilon 4$ and head injury had the highest risk (OR = 5.2). Conclusions: This study confirms that APOE $\epsilon 4$ constitutes a risk factor of dementia, that mild injury in isolation does not increase the risk, but that head injury in combination with the APOE $\epsilon 4$ lead to increased risk of dementia.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal brain injury, Apolipoprotein, Alzheimer's disease

Referens: Sundström, A., Nilsson, L-G., Cruets, M., Adolfsson, R., Van Broeckhoven, C., & Nyberg, L. (2007). Fatigue before and after mild traumatic brain injury: Pre-post-injury comparisons in relation to ApolipoproteinE. *Brain Injury, 21*(10), 1049-1054.

Abstract: Primary objective: To assess the incidence of fatigue for persons following a mild traumatic brain injury (MTBI) and to evaluate the relationship between fatigue and APOE genotype. As fatigue is often found to be influenced by anxiety, depression and sleep disturbance, these factors were also measured. Methods and procedures:

Thirty-one persons who sustained a MTBI were drawn from a population-based longitudinal study. Each person who sustained a MTBI was matched by age, gender, education and APOE genotype with two non-head injury controls. Self-reported pre- and post-injury incidence of fatigue, anxiety, depression and sleep disturbance was compared within-group and between groups. Results: For the MTBI group, incidence of fatigue was almost twice as common post- than pre-injury, whereas there was no corresponding change in a non-injured control group. Within the MTBI-group, post-injury fatigue was particularly common for carriers of the APOE e4 allele. Conclusions: Fatigue is common sequela after a MTBI and especially pronounced for carriers of the APOE e4 allele.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal head injury, fatigue, cognition

Referens: [Svenson, O., & Salo, I. \(2007\). Mental representations of important real-life decisions. *European Journal of Operational Research*, 177, 1353-1362.](#)

Abstract: Two studies investigated how decision makers characterize alternatives in important real-life decisions, which they themselves had made (to leave a partner, to choose an education and to choose a home). First, the participants indicated a very high degree of involvement in the decisions studied and about half of the participants gave maximum involvement ratings for the partner decision. Second, the results showed that concepts that are essential in most decision theories, such as, consequence, probability and value were important characteristics of the decisions. Third, emotion, positive and negative affect were also important characteristics. Fourth, value and emotion were uncorrelated. Fifth, the patterns of characteristics of decisions made in the past did not differ markedly from the characteristics given to future decisions. Principal component analyses were performed on the ratings of applicability of the different characteristics across participants for each decision situation. Three factors were extracted. There was one factor for positive affect/emotions and another factor for negative affect/emotions verified in oblique solutions. Thus, different scales are needed to represent emotion/affect components (and not bipolar scales) in real-life important decisions. The third factor represented the way in which a decision was represented (moving pictures dialogue etc.). An analysis restricted to the participants who rated 100% involvement showed an additional fourth factor with "what others would think", "similar situations", "values" and "money" as the most prominent characteristics. This points to the importance of controlling for participant involvement in studies of human decision making to enable generalizations to real-life decisions.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal behavioral decision making, mental representation, real-life decisions

Referens: [Svenson, O., Salo, I., & van de Loo, K. \(2007\). Memories of real-life decisions. *Memory*, 15, 1-15.](#)

Abstract: Three studies investigated decision makers' memory representations of choice alternatives in most important real-life decisions. In study 1, each participant recalled the most important decision that she or he had ever made and rated to what degree a number of characteristics could describe the decisions. In study 2, the participants were asked to think about an important decision that they had made during the last 7 - 10 days. In Study 3, the memory representations of decisions of a group of action-oriented participants were compared with those of a group of state-oriented participants (Kuhl, 1983). Characteristics related to standard decision theory like consequences, values and likelihood had high ratings of applicability as well as affect/feeling. When testing the applicability of a circumplex model, the fuzzy-trace theory of memory and differences between state- and action-oriented decision makers we found (1) that there was no support for the circumplex model of emotions. Instead, an important decision problem was characterized by both positive and negative affect/emotion and thus, a bipolar mapping was found inadequate, (2) that a comparison of abstract and concrete aspects showed that the abstract characteristics scored higher thereby supporting the fuzzy-trace theory, and (3) that the prediction that action-oriented participants would score higher than state-oriented participants on the characteristic of activity was not supported. However, state-oriented decision makers rated passivity higher than action-oriented decision makers for the important decision of leaving a partner. State-oriented decision makers used perceptual/cognitive scenario representations to a greater extent than action-oriented participants. Finally, it was stressed that in the development of decision theories it is essential to find theoretical representations as close as possible to how decision makers themselves represent the decisions. The method used in this contribution is focused on the role of memory in decision making and gives further insights into how important real-life decisions are represented by different decision makers.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal decisions, memories

Referens: [Svensson, L., Aronsson, G., Randle, H., & Eklund, J. \(2007\). *Hållbart arbetsliv - projekt som gästspel eller strategi i hållbar utveckling. \[Sustainable working life - project as guest appearance or strategy in sustainable development\]*. Malmö: Gleerups.](#)

Abstract: Sustainability and sustainable development have been keyword in transitional processes on society as well as company level. At the same time, much change and development work are organized in project form, where quick results during a limited time period are focused and the old project at the end already compete with the next project. More seldom long term effects are in focus and what is needed in order for the survival and sustainability of the project activities.

In the book the authors discuss and analyse the conflict between the short project and the wished long term effects. The background for the study is a large national health project within the public sector. The research approach was interactive, i.e. the ambition was to research with - not on - the participants. The analysis identified a set of factors associated with sustainability - participation, anchoring, project ownership, learning and reflection, steering, dissemination, that need to be discussed and worked through if the project result should be sustainable.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) sustainable work, project, work environment

Referens: [Svensson L., Eklund, J., Randle, H., & Aronsson, G. \(2007\). Interactive Research - an attempt to analyse two change programmes. *International Journal of Action Research*, 3, 250-277.](#)

Abstract: This article describes and discusses an interactive research approach and illustrates this approach by presenting two examples of national change projects. Our aim in presenting these two examples is to demonstrate how interactive research can be conducted in close co-operation with those concerned within the framework of a critical and reflective community. The two cases presented serve to illustrate how an interactive research approach can support the development and dissemination of project experience, but also how the

interactive approach can act as a means of generating theoretical knowledge in order to identify and understand more of the mechanisms involved in sustainable work environment and health work.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal sustainable work, interactive evaluation, work environment

Referens: [Sverke, M. \(2007\). Quantitative investigations: Design, sampling, and analysis. In B. Gustavsson \(Ed.\), *The principles of knowledge creation: Research methods in the social sciences* \(pp. 23-45\). Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.](#)

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. \(2007\). Quantitative methods: The art of measuring what you want measured. In B. Gustavsson \(Ed.\), *The principles of knowledge creation: Research methods in the social sciences* \(pp. 46-65\). Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.](#)

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. \(2007\). Work climate in for-profit and non-profit hospitals: Implications for work attitudes and well-being. Paper presented at the XIIIth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology \(EAWOP\), May, 9-12, 2007, Stockholm, Sweden.](#)

Abstract: As market mechanisms are growing more widespread there is also a gradual restructuring of health care. The creation of quasi markets in order to achieve competition, increased cost consciousness, new managerial strategies (e.g., New Public Management), a focus on core processes rather than peripheral functions, and an intense work with the issue of service quality represent some of the characteristics of this trend. In Sweden, like in many other countries, the changes in the health care sector have also concerned the owner structure, and several health care organizations have been transformed into non-profit as well as for-profit stock companies. However, despite a widespread optimism concerning such ownership reforms, there is a lack of research addressing similarities and differences in work practices between hospitals with different ownership. The objectives of this study are (1) to compare the levels of demands and resources at work for employees at hospitals with different ownership, and (2) to analyze the implications of the work climate for employee work attitudes and well-being. The study is based on questionnaire data from the staff of three Swedish acute care hospitals – one privatized for-profit company, one non-profit company, and one that has remained a public administration unit. The differences between hospitals shed light on how ownership changes may affect health care workers, and contribute to the understanding of best work practices in health care. They also provide important insights to policy makers, health care management and researchers concerning the advantages and disadvantages of transforming public administration hospitals into publicly owned (non-profit) and privatized (for-profit) companies.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings hospital, privatization, motivation

Referens: [Söderlund, G. \(2007\). *Noise improves cognitive performance in children with dysfunctional neurotransmission*. Stockholm: Stockholm University, Department of Psychology. \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

Abstract: Research on children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) has shown that they are extremely sensitive to distraction from external stimuli that lead to poor cognitive performance. This thesis shows that cognitive performance can be improved if this external stimulus is smooth and continuous (e.g. auditory white noise). Control children attenuate their performance under such conditions. The first Study proposes the moderate brain arousal model (MBA). This neurocomputational model predicts selective improvement from noise in ADHD children. Noise through a phenomenon called stochastic resonance (SR), can be beneficial in dopamine deprived neural systems. The statistical phenomenon of SR explains how the signal-to-noise ratio can be improved by noise in neural systems where the passing a threshold is required. The second Study provides experimental support for the MBA-model by showing that ADHD children improve performance in a free recall task while exposed to auditory noise. Control children declines in the same condition. The third

Study generalizes this finding among low achieving children, which it is argued have low dopamine levels. Noise exposure improves performance in low achievers, but inhibits performance in high achievers. The conclusion is that external auditory noise can restore low dopamine levels and thus improve cognitive performance. It is also proposed that dopamine levels modulate the SR effect; this means that low dopamine persons require more noise to obtain an SR effect. Both excessive and insufficient dopamine is detrimental for cognitive performance. The MBA model can be used to explain several shortcomings where changes in the dopamine system have been identified. The MBA model can also help create appropriate and adaptive environments, especially in schools, for persons with a deficient dopamine function, such as ADHD children. ISBN: 978-91-7155-492-5

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation ADHD, noise, stochastic resonance, dopamine, episodic memory, model, brain arousal, SPT, cognitive performance, children

Referens: Takahashi, M., Aronsson, G., Otsuka, Y., Nakata, A., Kaida, K., Haratani, T., & Fukasawa, K. (2007). Relative Influences of Sickness Absence and Presence on Job Stress Factors, Chronic Fatigue, and Sleep Disturbances. *The XIIIth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP), May, 9-12, 2007, Stockholm, Sweden.*

Abstract: Objective: Being at work when sick has received wide attention because of its probable costs to both employees and employers. Limited data is available for the roles of sickness absence in the health effects of sickness presence. We examined job stress factors, chronic fatigue, sleep disturbances among factory workers while considering their status of both sickness absence and presence. Methods: A total of 211 employees (mean age 45 years; 193 men) working at a pulp and chemical factory completed and returned a questionnaire asking sickness absence and presence during the previous one year, job stress factors, chronic fatigue, sleep disturbances, and background information (response rate = 97%). Participants were divided into four groups according to whether or not they took sickness absence and/or sickness presence. We compared these four groups for the above dependent variables by analysis of covariance and a multiple logistic regression model to adjust for the possible effects of gender and age. Results: Workers reporting no sickness absence but presence (12% of the participants) showed the highest levels of quantitative workload, variance in workload, depressive symptoms, and chronic fatigue, and the lowest job satisfaction among the groups, though not significant compared to the sickness absence plus presence group (8%). No significant group differences were observed for the other factors of job stress or insomnia symptoms. But the no sickness absence but presence workers reported the greatest sleepiness at work. Conclusions: Going to work despite being sick may be associated with adverse stress reactions. Nevertheless, our findings favor the hypothesis that taking a sickness absence appropriately may have some effects to alleviate the presence-related reactions.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings sickness, presence, stress, sickness absence

Referens: Trost, K., & El-Khoury, B. (in press). Mapping Swedish females' educational pathways in terms of academic competence and adjustment problems. *Journal of Social Issues.*

Abstract: Patterns of academic competence, externalizing problems, and internalizing problems were examined in females from the longitudinal Individual Development and Adaptation (IDA) program in order to understand unexpected forms of educational attainment and problems in adulthood. Person-oriented methods were used to identify intra-individual patterns of competence and problems at ages 10, 13, and 43. These patterns were linked across time to reveal expected and unexpected educational pathways from childhood to adulthood. The pathways of most individuals were characterized by stability that was consistent with their intra-individual pattern of age 10 competence and problems. This individual-level stability supported our hypothesis that competence and problems tend to be inversely related and function together over time as integrated systems. We focus on an unexpected educational pathway characterized by individuals whose problems decreased over time despite stable levels of low competence. This unexpected educational pathway was examined further in terms of optimal versus general adjustment consequences in adulthood. The need for studying patterns of predictors and pathways of individuals, rather than single predictors over time, is discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal educational pathways, adjustment problems, females

Referens: Wahlin, Å., Anstey, K.J., McDonald, S.W.S., Ahmed, S.M., Kivipelto, M., Kunnukattil, K.S.S., Mai, T.T., Nilsson, L.-G., Streatfield, P.K., vanBoxtel, M.P.J., & Kabir, Z.N. (in press). The International Network on Public Health and Ageing (INOPA): Introducing a life course perspective to the public health agenda. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology.*

Abstract: In this paper, we present an international network of researchers from projects examining the human ageing process and its consequences. It is both vital and urgent to include ageing and a life course perspective on the public health agenda, particularly in low-income countries. By announcing the network in a publication, we wish not just to position the network but, more importantly, to attract the attention of other potential collaborators either at the project-, institutional-, decision making-, or applied level.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal aging, cross-cultural, network, research, gerontology, life course perspective

Referens: Wahlin, Å., Fahlander, K., Robins Wahlin, T.- B., Bunce, D., & Bäckman, L. (in press). Vitamin B status and cognitive performance in preclinical and clinical Alzheimer's disease: Data from the Kungsholmen Project. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders.*

Abstract: Background/Aims: The impact of vitamin B status on cognitive functioning in Alzheimer's disease (AD) is disputed. Using a population-based sample, we examined the associations of vitamin B 12 and folate with cognitive functioning in clinical (n = 44) and preclinical (n = 39) AD. Methods: The groups were subdivided in terms of low (< 200 pmol/l) versus normal levels of B 12 and low (< 13 nmol/l) versus normal folate levels. Participants were administered tests of verbal and nonverbal episodic memory, visuospatial abilities and verbal fluency. Results: As expected, the preclinical AD group performed better than the AD group across most cognitive tests. More interestingly, the effects of low vitamin B 12 and folate levels were negligible across all cognitive tests in clinical and preclinical AD. Conclusion: These findings suggest that the influence of vitamin B deficiency on cognitive functioning is overshadowed by the neurodegenerative processes associated with AD.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cognition, comorbidity, vitamin B

- Referens:** Van Den Eede, F., Venken, T., Del-Favero, J., Norrback, K.-F., Souery, D., Nilsson, L.-G., Van den Bossche, B., Houlstijn, W., Sabbe, B.G.C., Cosyns, P., Mendlewicz, J., Adolfsson, R., Van Broeckhoven, C., & Claes, S.J. (2007). Single nucleotide polymorphism analysis of corticotropin-releasing factor-binding protein gene in recurrent major depressive disorder. *Psychiatry Research*, *153*, 17-25.
- Abstract:** Corticotropin-releasing factor-binding protein (CRF-BP) regulates the availability of free CRF and is a functional candidate gene for affective disorders. Previous research showed an association between polymorphisms in the CRF-BP gene and recurrent major depression (MDD) in a Swedish sample. The purpose of the current study was to re-evaluate the previous findings in an extended Swedish sample and in an independent Belgian sample of patients with recurrent MDD and in control samples. In total, 317 patients and 696 control individuals were included. Five single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and a deletion polymorphism in the CRF-BP gene were genotyped and the haplotype block structure of the gene was assessed. In the extended Swedish population, there was a trend towards an association between two SNPs and MDD. The subsequent gender analysis showed significant associations of three SNPs (CRF-BPs2 T; CRF-BPs11 T and CRF-BPs12 C) and haplotype G_T_C_T_C with MDD in Swedish males. However, these findings did not withstand correction for multiple testing and there were no significant SNP or haplotype associations in the Belgian MDD sample. In conclusion, this study does not provide confirmatory evidence for a role of the CRF-BP gene in the vulnerability for MDD in general. The association between genetic CRF-BP variants and MDD may be sexually dimorphic, but this issue requires further investigation in a larger sample.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal corticotropin-releasing factor-binding protein, corticotropin releasing factor, depression, gender, genetics, vulnerability
- Referens:** Van Den Eede, F., Venken, T., Van Den Bogaert, A., Del-Favero, J., Norrback, K.-F., Nilsson, L.-G., Adolfsson, R., Van Broeckhoven, C., & Claes, S.J. (2007). Single nucleotide polymorphism analysis of corticotropin-releasing factor-binding protein gene in bipolar disorder. *Psychiatric Genetics*, *17*, 304-307.
- Abstract:** Corticotropin releasing factor-binding protein (CRF-BP) regulates the availability of free CRF and is a functional candidate gene for affective disorders. The aim of the present study was to examine the association between polymorphisms in CRF-BP gene and bipolar disorder in an isolated Swedish population. Hundred and eighty-two patients with bipolar I disorder and 333 control individuals from Northern Sweden were included in the study. Five single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and a deletion polymorphism in CRF-BP gene were genotyped. The haplotype block structure of the gene was considered and the expectation maximization algorithm was adopted to estimate the haplotype frequencies. As a result, there were no significant associations of the different polymorphisms in the CRF-BP gene with bipolar disorder. In conclusion, this study in an isolated Swedish population does not support a role for the CRF-BP gene in the vulnerability for bipolar disorder.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal corticotropin releasing factor-binding protein, bipolar disorder, genetics, HPA axis, vulnerability
- Referens:** Vannini, P., Almkvist, O., Dierks, T., Lehmann, C., & Wahlund, L.O. (2007). Reduced neuronal efficacy in progressive mild cognitive impairment: a prospective fMRI study on visuospatial processing. *Psychiatry Research*, *156*, 43-57.
- Abstract:** Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) often refers to the preclinical stage of dementia, where the majority develop Alzheimer's disease (AD). Given that neurodegenerative burden and compensatory mechanisms might exist before accepted clinical symptoms of AD are noticeable, the current prospective study aimed to investigate the functioning of brain regions in the visuospatial networks responsible for preclinical symptoms in AD using event-related functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). Eighteen MCI patients were evaluated and clinically followed for approximately 3 years. Five progressed to AD (PMCI) and eight remained stable (SMCI). Thirteen age-, gender- and education-matched controls also participated. An angle discrimination task with varying task demands was used. Brain activation patterns as well as task demand-dependent and -independent signal changes between the groups were investigated by using an extended general linear model including individual performance (reaction time [RT]) of each single trial. Similar behavioral (RT and accuracy) responses were observed between MCI patients and controls. A network of bilateral activations, e.g. dorsal pathway, which increased linearly with increasing task demand, was engaged in all subjects. Compared with SMCI patients and controls, PMCI patients showed a stronger relation between task demand and brain activity in left superior parietal lobules (SPL) as well as a general task demand-independent increased activation in left precuneus. Altered brain function can be detected at a group level in individuals that progress to AD before changes occur at the behavioral level. Increased parietal activation in PMCI could reflect a reduced neuronal efficacy due to accumulating AD pathology and might predict future clinical decline in patients with MCI.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal neuronal efficacy, mild cognitive impairment, fMRI
- Referens:** Wiens, S. (2007). Concepts of visual consciousness and their measurement. *Advances in Cognitive Psychology*, *3(1-2)*, 349-359.
- Abstract:** Although visual consciousness can be manipulated easily (e.g., by visual masking), it is unresolved whether it can be assessed accurately with behavioral measures such as discrimination ability and self-report. Older theories of visual consciousness postulated a sensory threshold and distinguished between subjective and objective thresholds. In contrast, newer theories distinguish among three aspects: phenomenal, access, and reflexive consciousness. This review shows that discrimination ability and self-report differ in their sensitivity to these aspects. Therefore, both need to be assessed in the study of visual consciousness.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal consciousness, masking, awareness
- Referens:** Wiens, S., Peira, N., Golkar, A., & Öhman, A. (2007). Detecting masked threat in center view. Presented at the *Alpine Brain Imaging Meeting (14-18 January)*. Champéry, Switzerland.
- Abstract:**
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings emotion, consciousness, fear
- Referens:** Wiens, S., & Öhman, A. (2007). Probing unconscious emotional processes: On becoming a successful masketeer. In J.A. Coan & J.J.B. Allen (Eds.), *The handbook of emotion elicitation and assessment*

Abstract: This chapter reviews conceptual, methodological, and technical issues in studying unconscious emotion. We begin with a historical overview of research on unconscious emotion, and outline an information-processing model of emotion that illustrates different approaches to studying unconscious emotion. Then, we describe backward masking, which is considered to be the most prominent method for blocking conscious awareness of visual stimuli. Next, we discuss technical issues of masking, followed by methodological and conceptual issues in the assessment of awareness. Finally, we describe two paradigms that might represent potential solutions to many conceptual problems. Whereas findings of qualitative differences represent strong evidence for the distinction between conscious and unconscious emotional processes, a psychophysical approach offers a more eclectic perspective, as dose-response relationships with awareness can be studied and the use of complementary measures of awareness is advocated. Thus, the demonstration of qualitative differences and the study of dose-response relationships between awareness and emotional measures of interest might provide useful tools in probing unconscious emotional processes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) emotion, consciousness, masking

Referens: Vika, M., Skaret, E., Raadal, M., Öst, L.-G., & Kvale, G. (in press). Fear of blood, injury and injections and its relationship to dental anxiety and probability of avoiding dental treatment among 18-yr-olds in Norway. *International Journal of Paediatric Dentistry*.

Abstract: Background. More knowledge about the relationship between blood-injury-injection phobia (BIIP) and dental anxiety (DA) may give new clinically relevant information in the assessment and management of children with dental anxiety. Aims. To explore the relationships between BIIP and DA, and to explore to what extent the two subtypes of BIIP (blood-injury and injection) in combination with dental anxiety are related to self-reported probability of avoiding dental treatment if a dental injection is needed. Design. The subjects were a random sample of 1385 18-yr-olds attending high schools in a county of Norway, and the data were collected by use of questionnaires completed in classrooms. The survey instruments applied were Dental Fear Survey (DFS), Injection Phobia Scale-Anxiety (IPS-A) and Mutilation Questionnaire (MQ). Results. About 11% of the subjects with DA and subtypes of BIIP, respectively, reported high probability of avoiding dental treatment in a situation where a dental injection was possibly needed. In multiple regression analysis only dental anxiety contributed to self-reports of high probability of avoiding dental treatment. Conclusion. The results indicate that among adolescents blood-injury-injection phobia is relatively often connected with dental anxiety. Clinical implications are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal blood-injury-injection phobia, dental avoidance, adolescents

Referens: [Willander, J. \(2007\). *Autobiographical odor memory*. Stockholm: Stockholm University, Department of Psychology. \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

Abstract: In the present thesis, three empirical studies investigate autobiographical odor memory with regard to: (a) whole life-span age distributions, (b) phenomenological experience, (c) semantic processing, and (d) odor imagery. Study I explored potential influences of cue type (words, pictures, odors) on the retrieval of autobiographical memories. The results indicated that odor-evoked events were older than memories evoked by words and pictures. The bump for olfactory evoked information peaked in the first decade of life (<10 years of age), whereas the bump of the word- and picture-evoked age distributions peaked in the second decade (i.e., 11-20 years of age). Also, olfactory evoked events were associated with stronger feelings of being brought back in time. Study II investigated the influence of verbal processing on the retrieval of autobiographical olfactory information. The results revealed that semantic knowledge (i.e., the odor name) affected both the age distribution and phenomenological experience. Also, olfactory memories were associated with a higher emotional arousal. Study III addressed the influences of olfactory imagery on the age distribution and phenomenological experiences. The results showed that events evoked by odor imagery were older than memories evoked by words. No differences in phenomenological experiences were found between the two cue conditions. Based on these findings, it is suggested that (a) memories evoked by olfactory information are older than memories evoked by verbal and visual information, (b) odor memories are more emotional and associated with stronger feelings of being brought back in time, (c) knowledge of an odor's name produces a shift from a more perceptually to a more conceptually driven retrieval, and that (d) imagined odor cues mimic the age distribution of events evoked by real odors. Overall, the results suggest that memories triggered by the olfactory sensory system are different from memories evoked by verbal or visual information. ISBN: 978-91-7155-494-9

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation autobiographical odor memory, autobiographical memory, olfaction, olfactory imagery, episodic memory, age distribution, phenomenological experience, emotion

Referens: [Willander, J., & Larsson, M. \(2007\). Olfaction and emotion: The case of autobiographical memory. *Memory & Cognition*, 35, 1659-1663.](#)

Abstract: This study investigated (a) the influence of verbal and conceptual processing on the retrieval and phenomenological evaluation of olfactory evoked memories, and (b) whether the experienced qualities of retrieved information are affected by olfactory exposure per se. Seventy-two older adults were randomized into one of three cue conditions (odor-only, name-only, or odor-name) and asked to relate any autobiographical event for the given cue. The results indicate that explicit knowledge of an odor's name significantly affects the age distribution of memories such that the memory peak in childhood observed for odors-only was attenuated. Also, experiential factors such as pleasantness and feelings of being brought back in time were lower when odors were presented with their respective names. Olfactory evoked memories were associated with a higher emotional arousal that could not be accounted for by the perceptual stimulation alone. Taken together, the overall pattern of findings suggests that retrieval of olfactory evoked information is sensitive to semantic and conceptual processing, and that odor-evoked representations are more emotional than memories triggered by verbal information.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal memory, autobiographical, odor, age distribution, semantic

Referens: [von Thiele Schwarz, U., & Lindfors, P. \(2006\). *Ledarledd träning på arbetstid—är det modellen? Projekt inom äldreomsorgen 2005-2006*. Projektrapport, Kompetensfonden, Stockholms stad.](#)

Abstract: Ökade nivåer av stressrelaterad ohälsa och sjukfrånvaro kombinerat med förändrade effektivitetskrav har

bidragit till ett ökat intresse från arbetsgivarhåll för att ge de anställda stöd och förutsättningar i att utveckla och bibehålla goda hälsovanor. En av de viktigaste hälsovanorna är fysisk aktivitet. Regelbunden fysisk aktivitet hänger bland annat samman med färre fysiska och psykiska symptom. Genom att möjliggöra för anställda att ägna en del av arbetstiden åt fysisk aktivitet hoppas arbetsgivaren bidra till att de anställda blir friskare. Förhoppningen är att detta leder till sänkt sjukfrånvaro. En annan förhoppning är att de anställda blir piggare och därigenom upplever arbetet som mer stimulerande. Ur ett långsiktigt perspektiv förväntas ökad fysisk aktivitet bidra till att anställda kan arbeta högre upp i åldrarna. I denna studie undersöks effekten av fysisk aktivitet förlagd till arbetstid i en grupp av 15 anställda inom äldreomsorgen. Under två timmar per vecka fick de anställda i träningsgruppen delta i ledarledd fysisk aktivitet (konditionsträning) som bl.a. inkluderade stavgång, gymna (balansgrupper och ryggymna) och cirkelträning. Träningsgruppen fick också deltaga i två timmars kompetensutveckling per vecka, i form av gruppsamtal kring livsstil och hälsa. Träningsgruppen jämfördes med en grupp av 15 anställda på samma arbetsplats som inte deltog i ledarledd träning på arbetstid eller i kompetensutveckling och som därmed fungerade som en referensgrupp. Jämförelser gjordes med avseende på välbefinnande, hälsa och fysiologiska stressreaktioner. Vidare studerades tränings effekter på de anställdas upplevelse av olika faktorer i den psykosociala och organisatoriska arbetsmiljön. Det material som ligger till grund för de statistiska analyserna omfattar självskattningar i enkäter och fysiologiska mätningar från hälsoundersökningar. Mätningarna gjordes både i träningsgruppen och i referensgruppen. Mätningarna gjordes också över tid vilket innebär att en första mätning gjordes innan träningen infördes, en andra mätning gjordes ca 6 månader efter att förändringen genomförts och en tredje och sista mätning gjordes ca 12 månader efter införandet av träningen. Resultaten av de statistiska analyserna visar att införandet av ledarledd fysisk aktivitet lett till en (statistiskt säkerställd) bättre fysisk hälsa, i form av sänkt systoliskt blodtryck, förbättrad kondition och sänkta nivåer av långtidssocker. Träningen har också lett till färre kroppsliga symptom och färre muskelbesvär. Däremot har träningen inte haft några effekter på välbefinnande, självskattad hälsa eller återhämtning. Vidare framkom inga förändringar, varken positiva eller negativa, avseende upplevelsen av arbetssituationen. Samtidigt med de positiva förändringarna i träningsgruppen fanns dock även en del positiva förändringar i referensgruppen. Detta gör att resultaten för träningsgruppen, med undantag för långtidssocker och kondition, inte på ett statistiskt säkerställt sätt skiljer sig från resultaten i referensgruppen. Slutsatsen är trots detta att ledarledd träning leder till positiva hälsoeffekter och minskade kroppsliga besvär, medan det inte framkommer några effekter på upplevd ork eller upplevelse av arbetet. Det är tänkbart att en förbättrad fysisk hälsa på sikt skulle kunna leda till en minskad sjukfrånvaro, och därmed minska de kostnader som är kopplade till sjukfrånvaro. Sammantaget kan ledarledd fysisk aktivitet därför vara att rekommendera som organisatorisk åtgärd för att förbättra de anställdas hälsa.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report hälsofrämjande, gruppträning, arbetshälsa

Referens: von Thiele Schwarz, U., Lindfors, P., & Lundberg, U. (2007). Self-rated Recovery from Work Stress and Allostatic Load in Women. *The XIIIth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP), May, 9-12, 2007, Stockholm, Sweden.*

Abstract: This cross-sectional study was set to investigate the relationships between self-rated recovery from work stress and biological dysregulation, in terms of allostatic load and individual biomarkers, respectively. 241 healthy women within the public health care sector completed self-ratings of recovery and took part in a standardized medical examination which provided individual biomarkers. These biomarkers were used to compute allostatic load, a summary indicator of biological challenges of multiple bodily systems. Cluster analysis of self-rated recovery resulted in three distinct cluster profiles: 1) recovered women (n = 108), with sufficient recovery and low levels of fatigue 2) non-recovered women (n = 51), with poor recovery in general and poor long term recovery in particular and 3) fatigued women (n = 82), characterized by high levels of mental and physical fatigue and sleeping problems. A sequential logistic regression analysis was performed and the risk of high allostatic load was predicted from cluster group membership while controlling for age, education and whether or not participants had children living at home. Odds ratios showed that higher age and belonging to the fatigued profile were associated with high allostatic load. In contrast, there were no significant differences in individual biomarkers between recovery profiles. This study provides support for a focus on cumulative load when investigating the biological pathways of self-rated recovery from work stress. Furthermore, it adds to the research field by clarifying how self-rated recovery from work stress is related to allostatic load in healthy women employed in the public health care sector, which suggests that assessment of self-rated recovery from work could be used to prevent future ill health.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings cumulative load, women, recovery

Referens: von Thiele, U., Lindfors, P., & Lundberg, U. (2006). *Toyotamodellen—en arbetstidsmodell i tiden? Projekt i stadsdelsförvaltningar 2004-2006.* (Åtterrapporering från forskningsprojektet Arbetstider, stressreaktioner och psykologiskt välbefinnande inom offentlig förvaltning.) Projektrapport, Kompetensfonden, Stockholms stad.

Abstract: Höga nivåer av stressrelaterad ohälsa och sjukfrånvaro kombinerat med ökade effektivitetskrav har bidragit till ett större intresse för nya sätt att organisera arbetet. Förändringar görs som ett led i att befrämja de anställdas hälsa och välbefinnande, vilket även antas bidra till en förbättrad effektivitet och ekonomi. På flera håll inom den offentliga vård- och omsorgssektorn genomförs för närvarande förändringar i arbetets organisering. Dessa förändringar innebär vanligen att den tidigare traditionella schemalagningen av arbetet ersätts av nyare arbetstidsmodeller som också innebär en arbetstidsförkortning, t ex Toyota-modellen. Det här projektet syftade till att utvärdera Toyota-modellen jämfört med traditionell schemalagning av arbetstiden med avseende på de anställdas välbefinnande, hälsa och fysiologiska stressreaktioner. Vidare utvärderades arbetstidsmodellernas effekter på de anställdas upplevelse av psykosociala och organisatoriska arbetsmiljöfaktorer. Totalt deltog ungefär 100 anställda på fem arbetsplatser inom hemtjänst och servicehus i Stockholms kommun i projektet. På tre av dessa arbetsplatser infördes Toyota-modellen. På de två andra arbetsplatserna genomfördes ingen förändring utan de fungerade som referensenheter. De anställda besvarade enkäter och genomgick hälsoundersökningar vid tre tillfällen: 1) innan Toyota-modellen infördes, 2) ca 6 månader efter att förändringen genomförts och 3) ca 12 månader efter införandet av Toyota-modellen. På referensenheter gjordes mätningar vid motsvarande tidpunkter. Resultaten av de statistiska analyserna visar att Toyotamodellen inte varit förenad med några genomgående hälsofrämjande effekter. Toyota-modellen har endast haft positiv effekt på ett fåtal av de undersökta faktorerna och dessa effekter har huvudsakligen varit små. Dessutom finns negativa effekter av förändringen. Sammanfattningsvis konstateras att införandet av förkortad arbetstid i kombination med ändrad förläggning av arbetstiden inte leder till tillräckligt goda resultat för att insatsen ska vara motiverad. Eftersom en arbetstidsförkortning innebär höga kostnader bör fler och tydligare positiva effekter krävas för att motivera en sådan insats. Det utesluter dock inte att en förkortad arbetstid är gynnsam för vissa individer. Som organisatorisk åtgärd kan dock inte införandet av Toyota-modellen inom hemtjänst och servicehus som fördelaktig.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report arbetstidsförkortning, hälsofrämjande, vård- och omsorgspersonal

- Referens:** [von Thiele, U., Lindfors, P., & Lundberg, U. \(2007\). Improving Employee Health by Reducing Working Hours or Increasing Physical Activity – a Longitudinal Study of Work-placed Based Interventions. *The XIIIth European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology \(EAWOP\)*, May, 9-12, 2007, Stockholm, Sweden.](#)
- Abstract:** This longitudinal study set out to examine health-related and organizational effects of two workplace-based interventions: 1) reduction of working hours and 2) scheduled physical activity during working hours. Data came from an intervention project including 177 women working within the dental health care. In one of the intervention groups, 50 women had their working hours reduced from 40 hours to 37.5 hours a week. In the other group, including 62 women, 2.5 working hours each week were set aside for physical activity. These two groups were compared with a reference group including 65 women employed by the same organization. Biomarkers and self-ratings in questionnaires were obtained before the intervention and 6 and 12 months after the initial change. Measurements were performed in all three groups at corresponding points in time. Repeated analysis of variance was used to analyze changes in biomarkers, self-ratings of health-related and work-related measures. The results showed that there was limited support for health-related effects of reduced working hours. Importantly, large differences emerged between different subgroups of employees who had reduced working hours. In contrast, stronger support was found for health-promoting effects of physical activity, particularly in terms of biomarkers. At the organizational level, profits were maintained even though all employees retained their salaries throughout the study. Although profits stayed the same, there were no changes in perceived work demands among employees in either group. Costs associated with sickness absences were slightly reduced. To conclude, the health-related and other positive effects of reduced working hours were limited and varied between different subgroups. However, physical activity was associated with more general and positive effects. This study suggests that reduced working hours have a limited effect when it comes to improving physical health in larger groups of employees, while physical activity is more effective as a worksite-based intervention.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings intervention, dentistry, health promotion
- Referens:** [Väfors Fritz, M., Wiklund, G., Kuposov, R., af Klinteberg, B., & Ruchkin, V. \(in press\). Psychopathy and violence in juvenile delinquents: what are the associated factors? *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*.](#)
- Abstract:** The purpose of the present study was a) to examine the discriminative power of the Antisocial Process Screening Device (APSD), aggressive traits, impulsiveness, antisocial attitudes and alcohol-related problems between subgroups of Russian juvenile delinquents (n=175) with low versus high levels of violent behaviour; and b) to compare the predictive value of these variables in two subgroups defined by higher versus lower levels of psychopathic traits. Results demonstrated that the APSD score, traits of physical aggression and alcohol-related problems were able to discriminate between groups with various levels of violence. Furthermore, the level of violence was the only variant factor when comparing levels of psychopathy. Finally, different sets of predictors emerged for the group with higher versus lower psychopathy scores. The results are discussed in relation to specific features of psychopathy and environmental factors in general and the use of alcohol in particular.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal psychopathy, aggression, alcohol-related problems, juvenile delinquents
- Referens:** [Zettergren, P. \(2007\). *Children's Peer Status and Their Adjustment in Adolescence and Adulthood: Developmental issues in sociometric research*. Stockholm: Stockholm University, Department of Psychology. \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)
- Abstract:** The present research intended to examine the relationship between childhood stable peer status and adjustment in midadolescence for both genders, and adjustment in early and middle adulthood for women. One-year stably peer rejected, popular, and average boys and girls were identified by an age 10 and age 11 sociometric classification procedure using positive nominations and rank-ordering. These groups were examined in midadolescence. Findings indicated that stable peer rejection in childhood was associated with negative school adjustment and problems in peer relations in adolescence for both genders, and that many rejected boys were school dropouts. However, rejected children did not associate with deviant peers or show more antisocial behavior than their counterparts. For the adulthood follow-up, cluster analysis using LICUR was applied on rank-ordering data from age 10 and age 13 in order to identify 3-year stably rejected, popular, and average groups of girls. A methodological comparison with a standard sociometric method showed that the applied cluster analysis seems to be a useful additional tool in the arsenal of sociometric classification methods. Furthermore, one seems to arrive at larger stable peer status groups with this method than with other sociometric classification methods. The longitudinal follow-up into adulthood showed that rejected girls were at increased risk for criminal offending and alcohol abuse in young adulthood. Childhood aggressive behavior explained the significant association between peer rejection and criminality. There were no significant differences between the stable peer status clusters in the midadulthood adjustment areas of social relations, health, occupation, and subjective well-being, except that popular girls had achieved more successful vocational careers (which in its turn was explained by their higher academic achievement in childhood). Constraints and implications for future research were discussed. ISBN: 91-7155-387-8
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation sociometric peer status, classification, stability, cluster analysis, longitudinal, long-term adjustment, childhood, adolescence, adulthood
- Referens:** [Zettergren, P. \(2007\). Girl's best friendship and their adulthood adjustment: A longitudinal study from age 10 to age 43. *Workshop: Longitudinal research exploring ways of researching lives through time*, October 12-13, 2007, Vilnius, Lithuania.](#)
- Abstract:**
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings adulthood adjustment, longitudinal research
- Referens:** [Zettergren, P. \(2007\). Cluster analysis in sociometric research: A pattern-oriented approach to identifying temporally stable peer status groups of girls. *Journal of Early Adolescence*, 27, 90-114.](#)
- Abstract:** A modern clustering technique was applied to age 10 and age 13 sociometric data with the purpose of

identifying longitudinally stable peer status clusters. The study included 445 girls from a Swedish longitudinal study. The identified temporally stable clusters of rejected, popular, and average girls were essentially larger than corresponding groups identified according to the frequently used Coie, Dodge, and Coppotelli (CDC; 1982) classification method. It was further shown that all stably rejected and all (but one) stably popular CDC girls were members in corresponding clusters. While no stable clusters of neglected or controversial girls were identified, some temporally volatile clusters were found, which were interpreted as largely accidental groupings. Rejected and popular clusters showed similar associations to some childhood adjustment correlates as the CDC groups and as have also been documented by earlier sociometric research. The conclusion was that the clustering technique seems to be a promising classification method in longitudinal sociometric research.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cluster analysis, peer status, stability

Referens: Zhang, Y., Han, B., Verhagen, P., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2007). Executive functioning in older adults with mild cognitive impairment: MCI has effects on planning, but not on inhibition. *Aging, Neuropsychology and Cognition*, 14, 557-570.

Abstract: In this study, we compared executive functioning in 32 mild cognitive impairment (MCI) individuals with that of normally aging controls. Cognitive planning tests (Trail Making, Porteus Maze Test, verbal fluency tests) show a group difference favoring the normal controls, but tests for inhibition of prepotent responses (no-go accuracy, two measures of the Stroop effect, and negative priming) failed to uncover a significant group difference. The results indicate that there is no general executive control function impairment in MCI; rather, the deficits found are compatible with the hypothesis that MCI is an accelerated form of normal aging.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal executive functioning, Stroop effect, priming, mild cognitive impairment

Referens: Zimmer, H.D., Helstrup, T., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2007). Action-events in everyday life and their remembering. In S. Magnussen & T. Helstrup (Eds.), *Everyday memory* (pp. 27-56). Hove, UK: Psychology Press.

Abstract: On the basis of a large body of research on action memory, this chapter discusses how this area has developed and how the basic principles established can be implemented in many situations of memory in everyday life. It is discussed at some length how action skills are acquired and how actions are executed. It is also discussed how actions can be visually encoded and how visually encoded action events are remembered. Accuracy of memory for perceived and imagined is another topic that is considered at some length in the chapter. Still another topic is actions are intended in the context of prospective memory.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) actions, action memory, subject-performed tasks

Referens: Ögren, M.-L. (2007). A network study of group supervision in psychotherapy in an academic training context: what have we learnt and how to go further. *The Third International Interdisciplinary Conference on Clinical Supervision. Buffalo, June 2007.*

Abstract: Despite the fact that group supervision in psychotherapy appears to be the most frequently used modality in many training institutions (Holmes, Stader, Swaim, Haigler, & deRosset, 1998; Ögren, Jonsson, & Sundin, 2005), relatively few systematic studies of psychotherapy supervision in group have been published. GUT (Group Supervision in Psychotherapy in an Academic Context) is a research project that studies aspects of group supervision in psychotherapy training. The project is performed in collaboration between a number of Swedish universities and university-affiliated institutions. Four questionnaires have been developed; 1) Attained knowledge and skill, 2) Group climate, 3) Supervisor style, 4) Actual and ideal usage of the group format. In this project, data is collected from psychodynamic and cognitive-behavioral supervisors and their supervisees who work at different training institutions and different training levels. The supervisors and supervisees complete self-ratings at three measurement points during a supervision period of 1.5 to 2 years. Up until now, data has been collected during a five-year period (2002 to 2006), and a data-base with data from 150 supervision groups has been developed. Results from this project have been published in a number of articles.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings research project, group supervision

Referens: Ögren, M.-L., Boalt Boëthius, S., & Sundin, E. (in press). The significance of group format and supervisors' function as role models in psychotherapy supervision. *Nordic Psychology*.

Abstract: This qualitative study was performed on a Swedish postgraduate training program for prospective supervisors. The two-year supervisor training program consisted of weekly theoretical seminars and group supervision of the prospective supervisors' supervision of a prospective psychotherapist who had a patient in psychotherapy. The training program was based on psychodynamic theory. Supervisees' and supervisors' experiences of the group format for supervision, the impact of the supervisor's style and the supervisor as a role model for the prospective supervisors were explored in semi-structured individual interviews. Both supervisees and supervisors emphasized that the group format was experienced as particularly suitable for this training level. The "super-supervisor's" style was considered important, as he or she served as a role model for the supervisors in training. The shift of role from psychotherapist to supervisor was specifically emphasized.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal supervisor training, group supervision, supervisor style

Referens: Ögren, M.-L., & Sundin, E. (2007). Experiences of the group format in psychotherapy supervision. *The Clinical Supervisor*, 25, 1/2, 69-82.

Abstract: The main purpose of this study was to examine a set of independent group variables (group size, gender composition, and supervisory style) in group supervision, and their interrelation with supervisees' and supervisors' view on group interactions, group climate, and attained skill. The study also examined changes over time in supervisees' and supervisors' ratings. Results from hierarchical regression analysis indicate that the group variables measured in this study are interrelated to perceived psychotherapeutic knowledge and skills attainment, group interaction, and group climate. The participants experienced a positive change over time with regard to attainment of knowledge and skills, group interaction, and group climate. Supervisors were more likely to experience a positive change whereas supervisees, and especially supervisees on the basic level, tended to present more stable ratings over time. These data underline the utility and importance of studying

group supervision in psychotherapy from a small group perspective.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal group supervision, group size, gender composition

Referens: Öhman, L., Bergdahl, J., Nyberg, L., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2007). Longitudinal analysis of the relation between moderate long-term stress and health. *Stress and Health, 23*, 131-138.

Abstract: The main goal of the present work was to longitudinally examine consequences of long-term moderately elevated levels of stress for various health outcomes. To address this issue, data covering ten years, was used from the ongoing Swedish population-based prospective Betula study. Based on the ratings on a validated self-reported stress scale, matched sub samples between 40 and 65 years of age, were divided into a high (n=137) and low (n=211) stress group. The reported incidence of cardiovascular, diabetes, psychiatric, tumour, and musculoskeletal diseases was assessed five and ten years after baseline (1994) without contaminating effects of past health history. The incidence of diseases five years after baseline assessment showed no differences between the groups. After ten years, there was a significantly higher incidence of psychiatric diseases mainly depression in the high stress group as well as a significant effect for tumours, although the number of cases was low. Prolonged moderate stress level appears not to be harmful to health although it seems to have a possible impact on psychiatric diseases especially depression and some tumours. Few registered cases of tumours and the heterogeneity of tumours (benign and malign) made it difficult to draw any further conclusions on specific diagnoses.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cardio-vascular, depression, diabetes, incidence, moderate stress, musculoskeletal, tumours

Referens: Öst, L.-G. (2007). The claustrophobia scale: A psychometric evaluation. *Behaviour Research and Therapy, 45*, 1053-1064.

Abstract: This article presents a psychometric evaluation of the Claustrophobia Scale (CS), consisting of one subscale for measuring anxiety (20 items, 0-4) and one for avoidance (18 items, 0-2). Participants were 87 claustrophobic patients and 200 normal controls randomly selected from the community. The results show that CS has excellent internal consistency, high test-retest reliability, concurrent and discriminant validity. The patients and controls differ significantly on the total scores of anxiety and avoidance, as well as on each individual item scores. The CS was also found to be sensitive to change after cognitive behavioral treatment. Preliminary factor analyses yielded two factors for each subscale; "Being in small enclosed spaces" and "Other people present", accounting for large proportions of the variance. The CS is useful both as a state, and as an outcome self-report measure of claustrophobia.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal claustrophobia, self-report scale, psychometric evaluation

Referens: Öst, L.-G. (in press). Efficacy of the third wave of behavioral therapies: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*.

Abstract: During the last two decades a number of therapies, under the name of the Third wave of CBT, have been developed: Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT), Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT), Cognitive Behavioral Analysis System of Psychotherapy (CBASP), Functional Analytic Psychotherapy (FAP), and Integrated Behavioral Couple Therapy (IBCT). The purposes of this review article of 3rd wave treatment RCTs were: 1) to describe and review them methodologically, 2) to meta-analytically assess their efficacy, and 3) to evaluate if they currently fulfil the criteria for empirically supported treatments. There are 13 RCTs both in ACT and DBT, 1 in CBASP, 2 in IBCT and none in FAP. The conclusions that can be drawn are that the 3rd wave treatment RCTs used a research methodology that was significantly less stringent than CBT-studies; that the mean effect size was moderate for both ACT and DBT; and that none of the 3rd wave therapies fulfilled the criteria for empirically supported treatments. The article ends with suggestions on how to improve future RCTs to increase the possibility of them becoming empirically supported treatments.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal third wave of CBT, systematic review, meta-analysis