

Annual Report 2008

Annual Report 2008 innehåller totalt **213** referenser sorterade efter försteförfattarens efternamn. Under året anställda forskare vid Psykologiska institutionen är markerade med blå färg.

Lite statistik

- Av 213 bidrag är 56 "in press".
- 99 referenser avser artiklar i vetenskapliga tidskrifter (Journal). Av dessa var 34 "in press".
- 37 referenser avser böcker eller bokkapitel (Book (chapter)). Av dessa var 5 "in press".
- 5 referenser avser rapporter (Report).
- 34 referenser avser konferensbidrag (Proceedings). Av dessa var ett "in press".
- 11 referenser avser doktorsavhandlingar (Dissertations) som lagts fram under året.
- 179 av alla bidrag är på engelska, 33 på svenska och ett på övriga språk (nederländska).

Referens: Aaltonen, O., [Hellström, Å.](#), Peltola, M. S., Savela, J., Tamminen, H., & Lehtola, H. (2008). Brain responses reveal hardwired detection of native-language rule violations. *Neuroscience Letters*, 444, 56-59.

Abstract: Mismatch negativity (MMN) is a neural correlate of the preattentive detection of any change in the acoustic characteristics of sounds. Here we provide evidence that violations of a purely phonological constraint in a listener's native language can also elicit the brain's automatic change-detection response. The MMN differed between Finnish and Estonian listeners, conditions being equal except for the native language of the listeners. We used two experimental conditions: synthetic vowels in isolation and the same vowels embedded in a pseudo-word context. MMN responses to isolated vowels were similar for Finns and Estonians, while the same vowels in a pseudoword context elicited different MMN patterns depending on the listener's mother tongue.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal mismatch negativity, vowel perception, vowel harmony, phonological rules

Referens: [af Klinteberg, B.](#) (2008). Tidiga problembeteenden. In S. Andréasson (Ed.), *Narkotikan i Sverige: Metoder för förebyggande arbete – en kunskapsöversikt* (pp. 107-117). Statens folkhälsoinstitut, R 2008:23. Sundbyberg: Alfa Print.

Abstract: Huvudpunkter i detta kapitel:

- Impulsivitet är ett karaktärsdrag hos individer med ohämmat beteende, till exempel alkoholberoende, självmordsbenägenhet, hyperaktivitet och psykopatiska tendenser.
- Hyperaktivt beteende, tidig impulsivitet och antisocialt beteende sammanfaller i stort med sårbarhetsindikatorer som man funnit i studier av antisocial personlighetsstörning (APD).
- Psykopati och andra personlighetsstörningar, särskilt APD, har en hög frekvens av samtidigt missbruk.
- Beteendeproblem och våld har visat sig starkt kopplat till riskbruk hos både pojkar och flickor.
- Det finns ett väl etablerat samband mellan utagerande impulsiva och aggressiva handlingar och svagheter i serotoninmetabolismen i centrala nervsystemet (CNS).
- Biologiska markörer utforskas i relation till olika beteendeproblem och personlighetsdrag för att dessa i sin tur ska kunna bli fokus i utformandet av effektiva och tidiga interventionsprogram.
- Hela beroendekarriären ses som en dynamisk process över tid som därigenom också behöver utforskas longitudinellt.
- Impulsivitet och andra psykopatirelaterade personlighetsdrag har betydelse för individens benägenhet att utveckla drogmissbruk.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report narkotika, missbruk, problembeteenden, ISBN: 978-91-7257-573-8

Referens: [af Klinteberg, B.](#), Johansson, S.-E., Gacono, C., & Alm, P.O. (2008). Projective risk variables in early adolescence and subsequent disinhibitory psychopathology. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 31, 210-218.

Abstract: The objective was to examine early adolescent projective risk indicators for the 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 years), personality inventories (EPQ-I and KSP scales), and a shortened Psychopathy Check List (PCL) (administered at age 32-40 years), obtained from a group of 199 male subjects; and smoking habits (at age 36-44 years) 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, ISSN: 0160-2527

Referens: Ahola, A.S., Christianson, S.Å., & Hellström, Å. (in press). Justice needs a blindfold: Effects of gender and attractiveness of prison sentences and attributions of personal characteristics in a mock trial. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*.

Abstract: This study examined the effect of gender and facial characteristics of criminal offenders on attributions of crime-relevant traits. The stimulus pictures portrayed women and men of varying attractiveness. Participants were presented with pictures of these female or male faces along with accompanying crime accounts. The crime account described the individual in the picture as a person who had committed one of the following crimes: theft, fraud, drug crime, child molestation, child abuse, or homicide. After reading one case account the participants were asked to evaluate the credibility and other crime-relevant personality traits of the offender. Results showed that female defendants were rated more favourably than were male defendants. Gender worked to the advantage of the female perpetrator. There were also slight tendencies towards more lenient appraisal of the more attractive women.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal attractiveness, crime, judicial process, social perception, ISSN: 1321-8719

Referens: Ahrén Moonga, J., Holmgren, S., von Knorring, L., & af Klinteberg, B. (2008). Personality traits and self-injury behaviour in patients with eating disorders. *European Eating Disorder Review, 16(4)*, 268-275.

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 (SIB) 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 (KSP). Psychosocial history and SIB was collected from medical records. Depression was rated by means of the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI). Results indicated significantly higher anxiety-related and detachment traits in both anorexia nervosa (AN) and bulimia nervosa (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 SIB and suicide attempts was more frequent among the BN patients.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal personality traits, self-injury behaviour, eating disorders

Referens: Andersson, C., Blennow, K., Almkvist, O., Andreasen, N., Engfeldt, P., Johansson, S.E., Lindau, M., & Eriksdotter-Jönhagen, M. (2008). Increasing CSF phospho-tau levels during cognitive decline and progression to dementia. *Neurobiology of Aging, 29(10)*, 1466-1473.

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 β -amyloid ($A\beta_{42}$) – 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 $A\beta_{42}$ -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 episodic memory, RAVLT, MCI, dementia, longitudinal, cognitive decline, CSF biomarkers, ISSN: 0197-4580

Referens: Aronsson, G. (2008). Strategier för det gränslösa arbetet [Strategies in boundaryless work]. *LOOP. Tidskriften om ledarskap, organisation och personal, 4(4)*, 46-49.

Abstract: Det moderna arbetslivet präglas av att allt fler människor har flexitid eller över huvud taget inte har reglerade arbetstider. Allt fler har också möjlighet att arbeta hemma eller på resande fot. Tids- och rumsgränser stabiliseras inte på samma sätt som tidigare av lagstiftning och avtal. När denna yttre reglering försvagas ökar kraven på individen att hantera gränssättandet mellan olika sfärer i livet. I artikeln beskrivs individuella strategier för att skapa balans mellan arbetet och livet i övrigt.

[The modern working life is characterized by that more and more people having flexible hours or not at all have regulated working hours. A growing number of people have also been able to work at home or at clients, customers or on travels. Time and space limits are not stabilized the same way as before by law and agreements. When this external regulation is weakened there is increasing demands on the individuals to manage border between different spheres of life. The article describes the individual strategies to create a balance between work and life in general.]

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal gränslöst arbete, copingstrategier, balans, boundaryless work, mobile work, regulation

Referens: Aronsson G. (2008). Arbetslivets oförlösta oro. [Worry in working life.] *Ord och Bild, 3*, 90-95.

Abstract: Oro har enligt olika populationsstudier ökat kraftigt under den senaste 20-årsperioden. Största ökningen finns i de yngre åldersgrupperna och särskilt bland yngre kvinnor. Oro kan ses som en varningssignal, som driver

individuen till att fokusera tankar och uppmärksamhet på faror som då kan avvärjas - problem upptäcks, hanteras och löses. Oro har i den mening ett överlevnadsvärde. I artikeln diskuteras hypotesen att orons tillväxt hör samman med att en allt större grupp fått det svårt att omsätta oron i handlingar, som minskar eller avlägsnar osäkerheten eller den upplevda oron eftersom säkerhet och osäkerhet, stabilitet och instabilitet är inneboende systemegenskaper som alltid kännetecknar delar av strukturen. Beredskap blir ett sinnestillstånd som präglar vardagen vilket också kan förväntas ha hälsopåverkan. I osäkerhetsstrukturens perifera delar finns precariatet, de tidsbegränsat anställda, som är själva förutsättningen för systemets flexibilitet.

[According to various population studies worry and slight anxiety has increased sharply over the past 20 years. The highest increase is in the younger age groups and especially among young women. Worry can be seen as a warning signal, which drives the individual to focus thoughts and attention to problems and dangers which in that way can be discovered, handled and resolved or avoided. Worry has, in that sense, a survival value. The article discusses the hypothesis that the increased level of worry is linked to a development where more and more people have increasing difficulties to translate their worry into meaningful actions, which could reduce or eliminate the reasons for worry. The reason for this is that security and insecurity, stability and instability are inherent system characteristics. In the peripheral parts of the uncertainty structures there is the precariate, the time-limited staff, which is the very premise of the system's flexibility. Readiness and worry is a state of mind that characterizes everyday life in these groups.]

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal osäkerhet, oro, precariat, tidsbegränsat anställda, worry, precariate, flexibility, insecurity, ISSN: 0030-4492

Referens: [Aronsson, G.](#) (2008). Relationship between a behavioral measure of good long-term health and self-rated health. In M. Christensen (Ed.). *Positive Factors at Work - The First report of the Nordic Project* (pp. 66-69). Nordic Council of Ministers.

Abstract: The aim of the study is to construct a measure of long-term health and investigate its relationship to self-rated health and symptoms. The study group consisted of a large representative sample in full-time paid employment in the age range 20-65. The long term health measure consisted of two items concerning days sickness absence and occasions of sickness presenteeism. When the combined measure was compared with the simple measure of sickness absence with respect to variation in self-rated health and complaints it differentiated better. This is a reason for incorporating the presenteeism variable into a measure of long-term good health.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report positive psychology, health, work organization, work environment, ISBN: 978-92-893-1584-5

Referens: Arshamian, A., Olofsson, J.K., Jönsson, F.U., & Larsson, M. (2008). Sniff your way to clarity: The case of olfactory imagery. *Chemosensory Perception, 1*(4), 242-246.

Abstract: This study addressed the effects of blocking spontaneous sniffing during olfactory imagery. A group of subjects (n=40) who scored high in olfactory focus and imagery ability rated the vividness in olfactory and visual imagery content under conditions of blocked sniffing, blocked vision, and a nonblocked control. The imagery stimuli consisted of 90 common words that could represent either an odor or a visual object. Blocked sniffing was expected to impair olfactory imagery vividness, but since visual imagery entails eye movements, which was not affected by the "blocked vision" manipulation, visual imagery ratings were effectively used as a placebo control. Confirming our hypotheses, the results showed that preventing sniffing resulted in a selectively poorer olfactory but not visual vividness, whereas blocked vision showed no effect on either the visual or olfactory vividness ratings. These observations confirm that sensorimotor activity is an important aspect for the quality of evoked olfactory images.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal olfaction, imagery, sniffing, vision, sensorimotor, ISSN: 1936-5802

Referens: Ask, K., Granhag, P.A., & Christianson, S.Å. (2008). 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, ISBN: 978-91-47-05287-5

Referens: Ballesteros, S., Nilsson, L.-G., & Lemaire, P. (in press). Ageing, cognition and neuroscience: An introduction. *European Journal of Cognitive Psychology*.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal aging, cognition, neuroscience, introduction, ISSN: 0954-1446

Referens: [Baraldi, S.](#) (2008). *Union mergers in times of restructuring: A psychological approach*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: With globalization and economic competition on the rise, the very nature of work has been changing, and many organizations are turning to restructuring as a means of facing the developing external and internal demands for change. Unions, being no exception, are often ready to undergo fundamental restructuring in order to meet challenges, such as an increasingly heterogeneous work force and membership declines. The main tool for such union restructuring is merger. However, union mergers are notoriously difficult to implement. To investigate this, this thesis adopts a psychological approach for examining the process of merger implementation, as it, more specifically, aims to explore merger-related motives, barriers, and outcomes. The thesis rests on three empirical studies – based on questionnaire data – investigating one rejected (Study I and II), and one completed (Study III) merger attempt. Its main theoretical underpinnings stem mostly from frameworks within social psychology. Study I aimed at identifying predictors of merger-related attitudes, and found that organizational commitment and the communication of merger-related information served such a function. Study II investigated the differences between status levels in relation to the democratic aspects of merger

implementation. The results revealed several differences between representatives and rank-and-file members, and suggest that these may constitute major sources of merger barriers. Study III compared the effects of members' merger-related attitudes, and the structural differences between merging unions, on post-merger decline in member attachment. The results showed that merger-related attitudes may play an important role in the merger implementation process, while the same was not found in regard to structural differences. The general results are discussed in relation to representation restructuring, as well as mergers and acquisitions in general.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation organizational change, representation restructuring, union merger, change-related attitudes, commitment, communication, democracy, ISBN: 978-91-7155-663-9

Referens: Baraldi, S., Sverke, M., & Chaison, G. (2008). Getting Members On Board: Democratic Issues in Union Merger Negotiations. *Employee Relations*, 30(3), 221-236.

Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to examine a failed union merger attempt from a democratic perspective. Although it is estimated that a majority of planned union mergers are never completed, the existing literature is unsuccessful in explaining why it is so. Stressing the importance for merging unions to keep their members informed and participative in the merger process, we highlight two democratic aspects of merger implementation: information anchoring (i.e. the spreading of merger relevant information throughout the membership), and participatory union climate (i.e. the extent to which union leaders provide members with opportunities to participate in union activities and decision making). The act of voting for or against a merger proposal can be regarded as a manifestation of democratic aspects in the internal negotiation process. Thus, members' intention to vote for or against the merger proposal was also analyzed.

Design/methodology/approach: Questionnaires were sent to 1,000 members of each of the four participating unions. The survey investigated how many members knew of the merger negotiations, if they would have voted for or against the proposal, and also measured perceptions of the participatory union climate. Discrepancies between representatives and rank-and-file members were analyzed, with any significant differences between the two groups interpreted as indicative of the merger process lacking in internal democracy.

Findings: The results show that the merger plans were not sufficiently anchored among the membership and that there were significant differences between representatives and rank-and-file members in terms of merger plan awareness, vote intention, and perceptions of participatory union climate.

Research limitations/implications: The present study is based on cross-sectional data collected after the planned merger was rejected.

Originality/value: Few studies have investigated the internal merger negotiation process using an unsuccessful merger attempt as a study case. Also, the need for psychological approaches in IR has long been called for. The present study meets both of these criteria.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal democracy, trade unions, Europe, organizational structures, acquisitions and mergers, ISSN: 0142-5455

Referens: Basun, H., Bogdanovic, N., Ingelsson, M., Almkvist, O., Näslund, J., Axelman, K., Bird, T.D., Noehlin, D., Schellenberg, G.D., Wahlund, L.O., & Lannfelt, L. (2008). Clinical and neuropathological features of the arctic APP gene mutation causing early-onset Alzheimer disease. *Archives of Neurology*, 65(4), 499-505.

Abstract: BACKGROUND: A majority of mutations within the beta-amyloid region of the amyloid precursor protein (APP) gene cause inherited forms of intracerebral hemorrhage. Most of these mutations may also cause cognitive impairment, but the Arctic APP mutation is the only known intra-beta-amyloid mutation to date causing the more typical clinical picture of Alzheimer disease. OBJECTIVE: To describe features of 1 Swedish and 1 American family with the previously reported Arctic APP mutation. DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS: Affected and nonaffected carriers of the Arctic APP mutation from the Swedish and American families were investigated clinically. In addition, 1 brain from each family was investigated neuropathologically. RESULTS: The clinical picture, with age at disease onset in the sixth to seventh decade of life and dysfunction in multiple cognitive areas, is indicative of Alzheimer disease and similar to the phenotype for other Alzheimer disease APP mutations. Several affected mutation carriers displayed general brain atrophy and reduced blood flow of the parietal lobe as demonstrated by magnetic resonance imaging and single-photon emission computed tomography. One Swedish case and 1 American case with the Arctic APP mutation came to autopsy, and both showed no signs of hemorrhage but revealed severe congophilic angiopathy, region-specific neurofibrillary tangle pathological findings, and abundant amyloid plaques. Intriguingly, most plaques from both of these cases had a characteristic ringlike character. CONCLUSIONS: Overall, our findings corroborate that the Arctic APP mutation causes a clinical and neuropathological picture compatible with Alzheimer disease.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Alzheimer disease, arctic APP gene mutation, ISSN: 0003-9942

Referens: Benzie, K.M., Wångby, M., & Bergman, L.R. (2008). Stability and change in health-related behaviors of midlife Swedish women. *Health Care for Women International*, 29(10), 997-1018.

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, Swedish, ISSN: 0739-9332

Referens: Bergdahl, M., Bergdahl, J., Nyberg, L., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2008). Difference in apolipoprotein E type 4 allele (APOE e4) among dentate and edentulous subjects. *Gerodontology*, 25 (3), 179-186.

Abstract: Objectives: To evaluate the frequency of apolipoprotein (APOE) alleles and determine whether APOE type 4 allele (e4) was associated with edentulousness even when certain factors were controlled.

Background: The APOE are important in lipid homeostasis, and APOE e4 has been found in many diseases and to have a negative impact on longevity. Tooth loss is more common in ill aged subjects with low income and education.

Materials and methods: In a population-based study involving 1860 subjects between 35 and 85 years 1321 dentate (mean age = 54; 54% women, 46% men) and 539 edentulous (mean age = 72; 62% women, 38% men) subjects were studied. Logistic regression was performed with dentate/edentulous as dependent variables and years of education, socio-economic status, social network, stress level, handicap from birth, 23 various diseases and APOE e4 as covariates. Thereafter, APOE e4 frequencies were studied in 342 dentate and 336 edentulous subjects 50–85 years of age. The subjects were matched with regard to age, gender, years of education, living condition, stress level, handicap from birth and 23 various diseases.

Results: APOE allele frequency in the total group was e2 = 7.8%, e3 = 76.4% and e4 = 15.8%. Age, living condition, years of education and APOE e4 were significant covariates in edentulous subjects ($p \leq 0.001$). APOE e4 in the matched groups revealed significant differences between the dentate group and the edentulous group ($\chi^2 = 5.68$; $p = 0.017$). There was no group effect ($F(29,648) = 0.849$; $p < 0.696$; Wilks' lambda = 0.963). In the dentate group, the frequencies of APOE were: e2 = 8.8%, e3 = 77.9% and e4 = 13.3%. Corresponding frequencies of APOE in the edentulous group were: e2 = 6.6%, e3 = 75.4% and e4 = 18.0%.

Conclusion: Despite matching both groups with regard to different background factors, the edentulous group had a higher frequency of APOE e4 than the dentate group. Thus, genetic factors might contribute to greater risk in developing complex oral diseases leading to tooth loss or just be an indication that the subjects in our study carrying APOE e4 are more fragile.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal apolipoprotein, APOE e4, edentulous, genetic, ISSN: 0734-0664

Referens: Bergman, L.R., & Andershed, A.-K. (2008). Predictors and outcomes of persistent or age-limited registered criminal behavior: A 30-year longitudinal study of a Swedish urban population. *Aggressive Behavior, 34*, 1-14.

Abstract: This study uses data from the longitudinal research program Individual Development and Adaptation, where an entire school-grade cohort of children in a middle-size Swedish city ($n=1.300$) has been followed from ages 10 to 43 and 48 for women and men, respectively. Our findings indicate that the patterns of offending across the life-course differ between genders, where males seem to initiate their offending earlier than females. Further, there are very few women on a persistent offending-trajectory. Focusing on precursors to as well as consequences of offending as indexed in official registers, our results indicate that individuals in the persistent offender group have the most pronounced adjustment problems in school- as well as in middle age. Individual characteristics and behaviors (e.g., aggression, hyperactivity, antisocial behavior) vary systematically between individuals with different developmental offending patterns. The combination of an unstable upbringing and own antisocial behavior seems to be especially predictive for criminality. For persistent offenders, the prevalence of alcohol and psychiatric problems at adult age is high for males and extremely high for females (nine out of ten and six out of ten for each of the two problem types for females). Further, the importance for adjustment of the two-dimensional variation in the number of crimes committed during adolescence and adult age seems to have been surprisingly well captured by the "crude" division into the four offender groups that were used.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal criminality, longitudinal, Swedish, ISSN: 0096-140X

Referens: Bergman, L.R., & Brage, R. (2008). Survey experiences and later survey attitudes, intentions and behaviour. *Journal of Official Statistics, 24*(1), 99-113.

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 might partly be explained by the LFS sample not being a random sample from the general population since they were all respondents in a previous survey. Participating in the SLC appeared, on average, to have changed certain survey attitudes and intentions in a negative way. These effects applied first and foremost to those who reported pressure to take part in the SLC. It is 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, nonresponse, refusal, attitude, response burden, ISSN: 0282-423X

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: Typical patterns of general subjective well-being (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 a six-cluster solution at both ages. The two solutions were similar, indicating structural stability across 6 years. Five of the six clusters also showed significant individual stability. 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. Further, it was shown that cluster membership contributed to the prediction of some validation variables above the prediction achieved by using only SWB components entered as continuous variables, suggesting the presence of interactions and nonlinearities in the SWB area.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal subjective well-being, cluster analysis, typical patterns, ISSN: 1389-4978

Referens: Bernhard-Oettel, C. (2008). A Swedish study on temps: Insecure contract, but willing to stay. Paper presented at the XXIX International Congress of Psychology, Berlin, Germany, July, 2008.

Abstract: Traditional employment theories suggest that job insecurity associates negatively with organizational commitment, and enhances turnover intentions. This study investigates the relevance of this framework in temporary employment, for which job insecurity is a defining element. Analyses of questionnaire data (N = 716) revealed that 1) permanent workers reported lower levels of job insecurity than temporary employees; 2) permanent employees indicated higher organizational commitment than temporaries, but 3) temporary workers reported lower turnover intentions than permanents. The contradiction of low commitment and high intentions to stay may indicate restricted options of exit and is discussed in the framework of psychological contract.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings temporary work, psychological contract, commitment

Referens: [Bernhard-Oettel, C. \(2008\)](#). Well-being in the non-standard workforce: Swedish findings. Paper presented at the *7th International Conference on Occupational Stress and Health*, 6-8 March, Washington, DC, USA.

Abstract: Throughout the industrialized world, the amount of different non-permanent and part-time employment contracts has increased during the last two decades. Initially, alternative employment was expected to have negative effects for individual well-being, health and organizational attitudes, however, empirical results have been rather inconclusive. To date, a common conclusion is that alternative employment is a heterogeneous phenomenon, which often has been overlooked in previous analyses.

This paper aims at clarifying how different aspects of heterogeneity in the non-standard workforce relate to attitudes, well-being and health outcomes. More specifically, it summarizes Swedish findings of four studies, analyzing the role of heterogeneity in (1) demographics, (2) individual contract motives and work involvement, (3) employment contracts and perceived job characteristics, and (4) employment contracts and preferences for contract versus job.

Data for study 1 and 3 were gathered in 1998, with questionnaires sent to all employees in two large organizations in the health care sector (N = 1505 response rate 61%). For study 2 and 4, questionnaire data from Swedish employees in different organizations in the food industry, education and retail sector were gathered in 2004 (N = 864, response rate 50%). In both data sets, a majority of respondents were employed on permanent full time contracts, which were compared to those in part-time work, fixed-term work and on-call employment on short notice.

Study 1 tested the assumption that well-being, health and attitudes in the temporary workforce vary due to heterogeneity in demographics. However, this hypothesis received only weak support.

Study 2 explored the relevance of voluntary and involuntary contract motives, and work involvement for work-related and general well-being. Indeed, temporary workers with different combinations of contract motives and work involvement differed in work-related and general well-being.

Study 3 tested the role of heterogeneity in contract as compared to heterogeneity in types of jobs that is, perceptions of control, demands and insecurity for predicting individual health complaints. Differentiated employment contracts provided little information, whilst individual perceptions were highly predictive. The specifics of employment conditions played an indirect role, since they interacted with perceived job insecurity.

Study 4 finally considered how different contract types and heterogeneity of individuals' preference for their contract as well as their job relate to well-being and organizational attitudes. Again, heterogeneity of contract type was less strongly associated with the outcomes than psychological variables in terms of preferences. However, the importance of contract types was revealed in their interaction with preferences.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings non-standard employment, temporary work, well-being

Referens: [Bernhard-Oettel, C. \(2008\)](#). *Alternative employment and well-being: Contract heterogeneity and differences among individuals*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: The increasing use of temporary and part-time employment in recent decades was initially expected to lead to negative effects for the individual. The empirical evidence, however, has been equivocal and the consequences are therefore still unclear. This thesis adopts a psychological approach to alternative employment by investigating how heterogeneity in employment contracts together with individual differences associate with work attitudes and subjective well-being. It comprises four studies in which questionnaire data is used to study differences among temporary workers (Study I & II) and differences in the alternative workforce (fixed-term, on-call, and part-time workers) compared to permanent full-time workers (Study III & IV), in order to analyze the impact of different types of contracts together with individual differences. Study I found that attitudes, role stress, and health varied across different patterns in individuals' backgrounds and contract forms. Study II demonstrated that distinct patterns of voluntary and involuntary contract motives and of work involvement associated with differences in reported work-related and general well-being. Study III showed that well-being and organizational attitudes were related to individuals' job and contract preferences and, to some degree, heterogeneity in contract types. Study IV revealed that individuals' perceptions of job conditions (control, demands, and job insecurity) predicted well-being, whereas type of employment contract was found to be less important. Employment contract forms, however, interacted with individual diversity in Study III and IV. The thesis concludes that differences among individuals are important for understanding the implications of different types of alternative employment contracts. Future research should focus on these interactive mechanisms to better understand the consequences of alternative employment forms.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation employment contract, temporary work, part-time work, individual characteristics, contract motives, work involvement, job characteristics, work-related attitudes, well-being, health, ISBN: 978-91-7155-691-2

Referens: [Bernhard-Oettel, C., De Cuyper, N., Berntson, E., & Isaksson, K. \(in press\)](#). Job and contract preferences in different employment forms: Relations to well-being and organizational attitudes. *International Journal of Stress Management*.

Abstract: This study focuses upon the heterogeneity in the contemporary workforce in relation to well-being and organizational attitudes. This heterogeneity may concern (1) the specific type of contract (permanent full-time versus alternative arrangements such as permanent part-time, fixed-term and on-call work), (2) job and

contract preferences, or (3) specific combinations of contract type and preferences. We argue that working in alternative employment, but also being in a non-preferred contract or job may imply stress and, hence, strain (i.e. poor well-being). This may lead to withdrawal from the organization (i.e. poor organizational attitudes). A combination of the stressors may strengthen these effects. Analyses of questionnaire data from Sweden collected in 2004 (N = 716) reveal that preferences, particularly for the job and partly also for contract, were associated with the outcomes. Contract heterogeneity was not informative for well-being, while it was for reported differences in organizational attitudes. Type of employment contract interacted with job and contract preferences. For permanent full-time workers, job preferences displayed stronger associations with well-being and attitudes than for workers in alternative employment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal alternative employment, preferences, well-being, organizational attitudes

Referens: [Bernhard-Oettel, C., Isaksson, K., & Bellaagh, K. \(2008\). Patterns of contract motives and work involvement in temporary work: Relations to work-related and general well-being. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*, 29\(4\), 565-591.](#)

Abstract: Temporary work is characterized by heterogeneity, and contract motives and work involvement are believed to differentiate temporary workers, which may explain their divergence in terms of subjective well-being. Applying a person-oriented approach using questionnaire data from a sample of Swedish temporary workers (N = 184), this study identified six patterns characterized by distinct combinations of voluntary and involuntary contract motives and work involvement. While controlling for demographics, comparative analyses found differences between these patterns in terms of work-related and general well-being. These findings indicate that knowledge about temporary work and its various consequences is enhanced by considering whole patterns instead of single variables in a person-oriented approach.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal temporary work, contract motives, work involvement, well-being

Referens: [Berntson, E. \(2008\). *Employability perceptions: Nature, determinants, and implications for health and well-being*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

Abstract: The general aim of the present thesis is to increase our understanding of perceived employability. Employability perceptions refer to individuals' beliefs about their possibilities of finding new, equal, or better employment. How people perceive their possibilities of getting employment is important in a labour market characterised by flexibility and uncertainty, and the present thesis sets out to investigate the nature, determinants, and implications of employability perceptions, using two population-based samples. In Study I, the aim was to study if employability and self-efficacy are two distinct but related constructs and, along with this, to investigate the nature of their association. The results from this study indicated that employability was distinct from self-efficacy and, furthermore, that employability predicted subsequent self-efficacy. In Study II, the aim was to identify predictors of perceived employability. The combination of situational and individual factors was identified as important for employability perceptions. National economic prosperity, living/working in metropolitan areas, poor physical and good psychological work environments, formal education, and competency development were found to be positively associated with perceived employability. The aim of Study III was to investigate if employability could predict subsequent health and well-being. The results from this study implied that individuals who reported higher levels of employability also reported better global health and mental well-being, but not physical complaints, one year later, after controlling for work environment variables and previous health status. In conclusion, the present thesis has implications for theory as well as practice when it concludes that employability is not primarily a self-evaluation, that it is dependent on individual as well as situational factors, and that it has implications for health and well-being.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation employability, employability perceptions, flexibility, individualisation, changing labour market, self-evaluation, self-efficacy, dual labour market, human capital, health, well-being, ISBN: 978-91-7155-636-3

Referens: [Berntson, E., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. \(2008\). Investigating the relationship between employability and self-efficacy: A cross-lagged analysis. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*, 17\(4\), 413-425.](#)

Abstract: The construct of employability has been conceptually related to self-efficacy in different ways. Employability has sometimes been regarded as an equivalent to self-efficacy, or as a distinct but related phenomenon. Since the relationship between the two phenomena has not been subjected to empirical scrutiny, the aim of the present study is to analyse whether self-efficacy and employability are two distinct but related constructs, and if they are, to investigate the direction of their relationship. The data (N = 1730) were collected through a two-wave longitudinal survey with one year between each data collection (2005 and 2006). The results of confirmatory factor analysis showed that the measures of employability and self-efficacy were distinct from one another, within and over measurement points, indicating that these are related but separate constructs. The results of latent variable cross-lagged analysis showed that employability predicted subsequent self-efficacy, even after controlling for age, gender, educational level, and regional differences. Thus, employability is not an expression of efficacy beliefs, but rather, these are distinct concepts, and the strengthening of employability perceptions may have beneficial effects on more general efficacy beliefs.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal employability, self-efficacy, ISSN: 1359-432X

Referens: [Berntson, E., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. \(2008\). Should I Stay or Should I Go? Does Employability Alter the Exit, Voice, Loyalty and Neglect Reactions to Job Insecurity? *EAWOP Small Group Meeting*, Leuven, Belgium, September 17-19, 2008.](#)

Abstract: Exit, voice, loyalty, and neglect as employee responses to companies in decline have been investigated in several studies. When individuals work and act in an environment that is turbulent with organizational changes, volatile working conditions and job insecurity, they may respond to these environmental circumstances either by leaving the organization (exit), by staying and actively affect the situation (voice), by staying and be loyal to management's decisions (loyalty) or by staying and being passive (neglect). With respect to the individualization of the labour market, it cannot be expected that people react in similar ways to organizational events. Rather, it has been suggested that employability may have a moderating effect on the responses of for example job insecurity. Consequently, the aim of the present study is to investigate if employability moderates the effects of job insecurity on the outcomes of the framework of exit, voice, loyalty, and neglect. Data (questionnaires) was gathered in four different companies (administrative staff of a manufacturing company, one accounting firm, administrative section of a community, teachers of a community), comprising 725 white-collar workers. The data of the present study was analysed by means of hierarchical regression analyses, one

for each of the four outcome variables. The results indicate that individuals who are high in employability may have greater opportunities for gaining control over their working life. Job insecurity was found to be associated with increased exit as well as with decreased voice and loyalty, although these effects were stronger among individuals who perceived themselves to be employable. Thus, people that perceived high levels of employability, as opposed to those who perceived lower levels of employability, under the circumstance of high job insecurity also reported stronger exit intentions together with weaker tendencies to use their voice and be loyal to their company. No association was found between neglect and job insecurity or employability. In conclusion, instead of making employees more likely to use voice in times of uncertainty, employability appears to primarily induce vocational mobility.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings employability, job insecurity, loyalty

Referens: Blom, V., Johnson, M., & Patching, G. (2008). Pushing oneself to ill health: Competence based self-esteem and physical reactivity. Paper presented at the *Work, stress and health conference*, 6-9 March 2008, Washington, USA.

Abstract: Research indicates that people who have a low basic self-esteem and pursue success and competence in order to validate the self often exceed their limits. They tend to drive themselves hard to the extent that they risk their own health when striving to compensate an impoverished fundamental self-love. This vulnerable cognitive-motivational structure, labeled competence based self-esteem, is associated with wellbeing in general and with burnout in particular. The aim of the present study was to investigate experimentally the effects of Competence based self-esteem (CBSE; Johnson & Blom, 2007) by comparing high and low scorers on the scale regarding different indicators of physiological reactivity in a performance situation. On the basis of current theoretical accounts it follows that high scorers would exhibit more reactivity than low scorers.

Physiological reactivity was measured by three indices of blood pressure and a non-intrusive assessment of response force, indicating momentary exertion, measured by way of a force sensor installed in the computer mouse. As a complementary index of reactivity each individual's perceived arousal was assessed. The participants were 61 undergraduate students extracted from a pool of 220 students who had responded to a questionnaire with the CBSE scale.

The results showed that high as compared to low scorers in CBSE scale exhibited significantly stronger physiological reactivity and strain/effort indicated by higher general blood pressure and more forceful responses, particularly in the first phase of the performance session. In addition, high scorers reported more perceived frustration, tension and anxiety than low scorers. Generally, the results indicate that individuals with high CBSE, when expected to perform well, strive harder with more tense and frustrated feelings than those with low CBSE. These results are in line with previous research and coincide well with the theoretical formulations behind the CBSE measure. They also suggest that CBSE has behavioral consequences with relevance for work related stress and illness. Further research will address the role of environmental stress factors for CBSE structure, which promises to shed new light on important aspects of occupational health.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings competence based self-esteem, performance, physiological reactivity

Referens: Blom, V., Johnson, M., & Patching, G. (2008). Prestationsbaserad självkänsla och anspänning i en prestationssituation. Paper presented at *Stressforskningskongressen*, 19-20 May 2008, Uppsala, Sverige.

Abstract: Contingent self-esteem built on achievements and competence on a basis of impoverished fundamental self-love is labeled Competence-Based Self-Esteem (CBSE). Individuals with this cognitive-motivational structure tend to drive themselves to the extent that they risk their own health in their striving to compensate for their low basic self-esteem. This means that CBSE is a disposition that increases an individual's vulnerability to stress and potentially increases the risk for future health problems. This study compared physiological reactivity between high and low scorers (N = 61) on 'The Competence Based Self-esteem Scale' (Johnson & Blom, 2007) in a performance situation. To assess reactivity we used a traditional overt measure of blood pressure and a novel, covert measure of response force measured by a sensor installed in the computer mouse. The results showed that high scorers on the CBSE scale exhibited significantly stronger physiological reactivity indicated by higher blood pressure and more forceful responses, particularly in the first phase of the performance session, as compared to low scorers. Generally, the results suggest that, when expected to perform well, individuals with high CBSE strive harder and exhibit more tension and frustration compared to those with low CBSE. These results suggest that CBSE has behavioral consequences relevant for work-related stress and ill health.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings competence based self-esteem, performance, physiological reactivity

Referens: Boalt Boëthius, S., & Ögren, M.-L. (2008). Om grupphandledning och vägen från klinisk erfarenhet till systematisk forskning. *Mellanrummet*, 19, 45-60.

Abstract: I denna artikel beskrivs vad som väckte vårt intresse för att på ett mer systematiskt sätt utforska grupphandledning som en specifik form för lärande. Som kliniker får man sällan en bild av vad som ligger bakom de forskningsfrågor som ställs. I allmänhet redovisas teoretisk bakgrund, frågeställningar, metoder och resultat som mer eller mindre givna. I verkligheten är det dock sällan så, särskilt inte när det gäller klinisk forskning, som drivs av en önskan om en fördjupad förståelse, ofta personligt förankrad, av problemområden som gett upphov till specifika frågor.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal grupphandledning, klinisk erfarenhet, systematisk forskning, ISSN: 1404-5559

Referens: Botteldooren, D., De Coensel, B., Berglund, B., Nilsson, M.E., & Lercher, P. (2008). Modelling the role of attention in the assessment of environmental noise annoyance. In *Proceedings of the 9th International Congress on Noise as a Public Health Problem (ICBEN)*, Foxwoods, CT, USA: ICBEN, 2008. (Available on CD)

Abstract: Community noise effects in general and noise annoyance in particular are mostly studied by relating them to exposure through blind statistical analyses of large datasets. This paper reports on a specific part of a quite different approach, using mathematical simulation of basic perception and psychophysical mechanisms for a large synthetic population. Insight is sought into the mechanisms underlying the emergence of noise effects. This is achieved by comparing—in a phenomenological way—the statistics of the data gathered from the

simulated synthetic population in that of the real population. This paper focuses on modeling the role of attention. Attention could play a role in two distinct aspects of the process: firstly, attention can be drawn away from other tasks by the environmental sound or tasks requiring sustained attention can suppress the noticing of the environmental sound; secondly, attention can jump between sounds in multisource sonic environments. In modeling this dual role of attention, care must be taken to simplify existing knowledge on these aspects of perception in such a way that the model can be used to study long exposure times and large populations. Such modeling may support the assessment of real life situation where multiple environmental sounds interfere and cause noise annoyance. Example simulations involving exposure to railway noise, road traffic noise, and natural sound produced by the individual's own activity show the influence of attention on the model outcome.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings noise, annoyance, attention

Referens: Broberg, A., Risholm Mothander, P., Granqvist, P., & Ivarsson, T. (2008). *Anknytning i praktiken. Tillämpningar av anknytningsteorin*. Stockholm: Natur & Kultur.

Abstract: The book presents basic knowledge of attachment theory, research and clinical applications. It includes chapters of Infant Mental Health, parenting and family life, as well as descriptions of methods to assess attachment security in children, teenagers and adults. Further, it includes chapters on psychopathology and psychotherapy.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) anknytning, omvårdnad, psykoterapi, ISBN: 978-91-27-11484-5

Referens: Bäck, E., Gilljam, M., Esaiasson, P., & Lindholm, T. (2008). The role of issue importance in biased biases regarding the origins of preferences. *Annual Meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology*, Albuquerque, 2008.

Abstract: Important issues seem to elicit attributional biases regarding origins of attitudes, such that people holding the same attitude as oneself (ingroup) is seen as more rational and less externally influenced than people holding an opposing attitude (outgroup) (Kenworthy & Miller, 2002). The current research examines the role of issue importance for such biases in three studies. In Study 1, students read about pros and cons of prohibiting religious symbols in Swedish schools. They stated their preferred alternative, issue importance, and rated origins of preferences for the ingroup and outgroup. Issue importance was related to biases. This relation was tested in two follow-up studies where high school students read about a hypothetical decision situation where their school was to decide whether to prohibit religious symbols or not. In both studies, participants stated preferred decision alternative and issue importance. Decision outcome was manipulated to concord or discord with participants' preferences. In Study 2, decision-making form varied so the decision was made by the student council, school authorities or by voting. In Study 3, the student council of participants' own and an adjacent school were going to make the decision together. School size and composition principle of the student council varied. Results showed that biases varied with target group and issue importance in both studies. In Study 2, biases also varied with decision-making form and outcome, although this was not replicated in Study 3. Importance seems to be decisive for biases, and decision-making form and outcome may under some circumstances influence biases.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings groups, biased attribution, decision making form

Referens: Carlstedt, Y., & Montgomery, H. (2008). Har vi nolltolerans mot politiker? [Do we have zero tolerance against politicians?] In J. Hermansson, C. Karlsson, & H. Montgomery (Eds.), *Samtalets mekanismer [Dialogical mechanisms]* (pp. 244-259). 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, ISBN: 9789147088706

Referens: Christianson, S.Å. (2008). 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, ISBN: 978-91-47-05287-5

Referens: Christianson, S.Å., & Granhag, P.A. (2008). 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, ISBN: 978-91-47-05287-5

- Referens:** [Christianson, S.Å., Granhag, P.A., & Hartwig, M. \(2008\). 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, ISBN: 978-91-47-05287-5
- Referens:** [Christianson, S.Å., & Holmberg, U. \(2008\). Förhör och utredande intervjuetodik \[Interrogation and investigative interviewing\]. 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, ISBN: 978-91-47-05287-5
- Referens:** [Christianson, S.Å., & Montgomery, H. \(2008\). Kognition i ett rättspsykologiskt perspektiv \[Cognition from a forensic-psychological perspective\]. 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 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, ISBN: 978-91-47-05287-5
- Referens:** [Darreh-Shori, T., Kadir, A., Almkvist, O., Grut, M., Wall, A., Blomquist, G., Eriksson, B., Långström, B., & Nordberg, A. \(2008\). Inhibition of acetylcholinesterase in CSF versus brain assessed by 11C-PMP PET in AD patients treated with galantamine. *Neurobiology of Aging*, 29\(2\), 168-184.](#)
- Abstract:** The relationship between acetylcholinesterase (AChE) activity in the CSF and brain of patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD) was investigated in 18 mild AD patients following galantamine treatment. The first 3 months of the study had a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled design, during which 12 patients received galantamine (16–24 mg/day) and six patients placebo. This was followed by 9 months galantamine treatment in all patients. Activities and protein levels of both the "read-through" AChE (AChE-R) and the synaptic (AChE-S) variants in CSF were assessed in parallel together with the regional brain AChE activity by 11C-PMP and PET. The AChE-S inhibition was 30–36% in CSF, which correlated well with the in vivo AChE inhibition in the brain. No significant AChE inhibition was observed in the placebo group. The increased level of the AChE-R protein was 16% higher than that of AChE-S. Both the AChE inhibition and the increased level of AChE-R protein positively correlated with the patient's performance in cognitive tests associated with visuospatial ability and attention. In conclusion, AChE levels in CSF closely mirror in vivo brain AChE levels prior to and after treatment with the cholinesterase inhibitors. A positive cognitive response seems to depend on the AChE inhibition level, which is balanced by an increased protein level of the AChE-R variant in the patients.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal Alzheimer's disease, acetylcholinesterase, positron emission tomography (PET), cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), red blood cells (RBC), galantamine, ISSN: 0197-4580
- Referens:** [Daud, A., af Klinteberg, B., & Rydelius, P.A. \(2008\). Trauma, PTSD and personality: the relationship between prolonged traumatization and personality impairments. *Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences*, 22\(3\), 331-340.](#)
- Abstract:** Objective: Chronic post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) has been associated with personality impairments involving externalized and internalized 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 and sixty-one men were included: 36 Iraqi men refugees (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 Arab men refugees (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: externalized, internalized and avoidance domains.
- Results: Individuals who suffered prolonged torture experiences or had early childhood trauma exposure showed impaired personality profiles in internalized and externalized domains. Individuals with or without PTSD showed significant differences $p < 0.05$ concerning: internalized, externalized and avoidance. Anova and post-hoc analysis according to Scheffé showed that the prolonged torture group > early childhood trauma exposure > nontraumatized 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 traumatization, post-traumatic stress disorder, personality, ISSN: 0283-9318
- Referens:** [Daud, A., af Klinteberg, B., & Rydelius, P. A. \(2008\). Resilience and vulnerability among refugee children of traumatized and non-traumatized parents. *Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental*](#)

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-related symptoms (n = 31) and those who did not have PTSD-related symptoms (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-related symptoms; 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-related symptoms and those without PTSD-related symptoms.

Conclusion: 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 resilience, vulnerability, refugee children, traumatized parents

Referens:

De Coensel, B., Botteldooren, D., Debaq, K., Nilsson, M.E., & Berglund, B. (2008). Clustering outdoor soundscapes using fuzzy ants. *Proceedings of the 2008 IEEE World Congress on Computational Intelligence* (pp. 1556-1562). Hong Kong: WCCI.

Abstract:

A classification algorithm for environmental sound recordings or "soundscapes" is outlined. An ant clustering approach is proposed, in which the behavior of the ants is governed by fuzzy rules. These rules are optimized by a genetic algorithm specially designed in order to achieve the optimal set of homogeneous clusters. Soundscape similarity is expressed as fuzzy resemblance of the shape of the sound pressure level histogram, the frequency spectrum and the spectrum of temporal fluctuations. These represent the loudness, the spectral and the temporal content of the soundscapes. Compared to traditional clustering methods, the advantages of this approach are that no a priori information is needed, such as the desired number of clusters, and that a flexible set of soundscape measures can be used. The clustering algorithm was applied to a set of 1116 acoustic measurements in 16 urban parks of Stockholm. The resulting clusters were validated against visitor's perceptual measurements of soundscape quality.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings soundscape, fuzzy logic, cluster analysis, ISBN: 978-1-4244-1823-7

Referens:

De Cuyper, N., Bernhard-Oettel, C., Berntson, E., De Witte, H., & Alarco, B. (2008). Employability and employee's well-being: Mediation by job insecurity. *Applied Psychology, 57* (3), 488-509.

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 hypothesise (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 seven Belgian organisations 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 job insecurity, employability, well-being, ISSN: 0269-994X

Referens:

De Witte, H., De Cuyper, N., Handaja, Y., Sverke, M., Näswall, K., & Hellgren, J. (in press). Associations between quantitative and qualitative job insecurity and well-being: A test in Belgian banks. *International Studies of Management and Organization*.

Abstract:

Most studies on the relationship between job insecurity and well-being have focused on the effects of employees' overall concerns about the continued existence of the job as such (quantitative job insecurity). Comparatively little research has examined perceived threats to valued job features (qualitative job insecurity). The overall aim of this study was to investigate the relative strength of associations of quantitative and qualitative job insecurity with job-related (job satisfaction and burnout) and general (psychological distress and psychosomatic complaints) well-being, and health-related behavior (absence and medical consultation). Controlling for socio-demographics, negative affectivity and job characteristics, these relationships were tested in a sample of 7,146 Belgian employees from the banking sector. The results suggest that both quantitative and qualitative job insecurity are important stressors.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal job insecurity, stress, well-being, ISSN: 0020-8825

Referens:

De Witte, H., Sverke, M., Van Ruysseveldt, J., Goslinga, S., Chirumbolo, A., Hellgren, J., & Näswall, K. (2008). 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, 14*, 85-103.

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 job insecurity, psychological contract, union membership

Referens: [Eisler, A.D., & Eisler, H. \(in press\). Experienced speed of time in durations of known and unknown length. *NeuroQuantology*.](#)

Abstract: Experienced speed of time was modelled as a function of subjective duration and a negative exponential function was derived. In 3 experiments on the perception of retrospective and prospective durations, using the method of reproduction, speed of time and pleasantness/unpleasantness of the sound indicating the durations were estimated, both on 7-point scales. Since retrospective time perception was being studied, the 120 subjects were not informed that their task concerned time perception when a standard duration (1 out of 10, ranging between 1.3 and 20 s) was presented. The estimates differed for both variables, depending on whether the target was the standard duration, presented first in the experiments, or its reproduction. The exponential function for speed of time was confirmed for the standard duration as target; with the reproduction as target, time passed faster without systematic variations with duration. Unpleasantness varied only slightly and was about half a scale unit less in estimations of reproductions. These findings are attributed primarily to whether the target duration was unknown (the retrospectively presented standard duration) or known (the reproduction).

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal biological clock, cognitive processes, subjective time , ISSN: 1303-5150

Referens: [Eisler, A.D., Eisler, H., Ericsson, Ch., & Yoshida, M. \(2008\). Risk judgments: A psychometric approach. In B.A. Schneider, B.M. Ben-David, S. Parker, & W. Wong \(Eds.\), *Fechner Day 2008* \(pp. 111-116\). Proceedings of the 24th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics. Toronto, Canada: The International Society for Psychophysics.](#)

Abstract: The present study examined perception of 54 global risk factors in a human ecological perspective, using a psychometric paradigm and psychophysical scaling. The results revealed significant gender differences. The female subjects estimated risks as more serious than the male did. Also significant age differences were obtained. Discussion focuses on the meaning of gender and age differences in risk perception as well on both theoretical and methodological implications.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) behavior, cognition, environment, human ecology, perception, Fechner Day

Referens: [Eisler, H., Eisler, A.D., & Hellström, Å. \(2008\). Psychophysical issues in the study of time perception. In S. Grondin \(Ed.\), *Psychology of time* \(pp. 75-109\). Bingley, UK: Emerald.](#)

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, ISBN: 978-0-08046-977-5

Referens: [Ek, U. \(2008\). *Children with visual disorders. Cognitive development, developmental disorders and consequences for treatment and counselling*. Saarbrücken: VDM-verlag,.](#)

Abstract: The causes of visual impairment and blindness has changed over the years, in industrialised countries, giving rise to a new population of visually impaired children. Damages to the posteriorvisual pathway and the brain are now common causes of visual impairment. In this thesis this changed panorama was explored and cognitive and behavioural outcome in children with ocular vs. cerebral visual impairment was examined in various studies. More cognitive deficits and developmental disorders, such as autism, attention deficit hyperactivity disorders and complex visual perceptual and visual cognitive disorders were found in children with cerebral visual impairment or combinations of ocular and cerebral causes of visual impairment. Children born preterm, now form a considerable part of the population of visually impaired children and are at risk for such disorders. Children born at term with visual impairment due to causes in the anterior parts of the visual system have an entirely different developmental outcome. Psychological assessment methods, early intervention and counselling should be adapted to correspond with this changing population of visually impaired children.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) children, visual disorders, development, early intervention, counselling, ISBN: 978-3-639-05867-3

Referens: [Ek, U., Westerlund, J., Holmberg, K., & Fernell, E. \(2008\). Self-esteem in children with attention and/or learning deficits: the importance of gender. *Acta Paediatrica*, 97\(8\),1125-1130.](#)

Abstract: Our objective was to analyse self-esteem in children within a spectrum of attention disorders, i.e., besides ADHD, also children with subthreshold ADHD and even milder attention deficits and/or learning problems. From a population-based group of 10-11 year-old children in a Swedish municipality those with ADHD/subthreshold ADHD (n=30) and those with milder attention and/or learning problems (n=64) were targeted for the study. The children completed the "I think I am" scale, reflecting physical appearance, scholastic competence, mental well-being, relationships to parents and to others and global self-esteem. Data from boys and girls were compared and related to the parents' and teachers' ratings on the two dimensions of the Conners' 10-item questionnaire (impulsive-restless behaviour and emotional lability) and to the children's cognitive levels. Significant gender differences were found, girls reporting lower self-esteem concerning mental well-being and poorer relationships with parents and peers. However, children with ADHD/subthreshold ADHD did not report significantly lower global self-esteem when compared to a reference population. Self-esteem in children with attention, behaviour and/or learning problems has to be carefully evaluated, especially in girls, and measures are needed to prevent a trajectory towards adolescent psychopathology.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal self-esteem, ADHD, attention spectrum disorders, learning problems, gender, ISSN: 0803-5253

- Referens:** Enayati, J., Grann, M., Lubbe, S., & Fazel, S. (2008). Psychiatric morbidity in arsonists referred for forensic psychiatric assessment in Sweden. *Journal of Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology*, 19(2), 139-147.
- Abstract:** Little is known about the pattern of psychiatric morbidity in arsonists referred for psychiatric evaluation, and how this compares with other violent offenders. Furthermore, there is uncertainty around whether there are differences in the psychiatric morbidity of female and male arsonists. We investigated all arsonists referred for an inpatient forensic psychiatric examination in Sweden over a five-year period (1997-2001). Diagnostic information was collected on 214 arsonists, of whom 155 were men and 59 women. Principal and comorbid DSM-IV psychiatric diagnoses in these arsonists were compared with those of 2395 other violent offenders who received forensic psychiatric examinations over the same period. We found the most common Axis I diagnoses for individuals convicted of arson and referred for forensic psychiatric evaluation were psychotic illnesses and substance use disorders. Compared with other violent offenders referred for forensic psychiatric examinations, arsonists were more likely to be diagnosed with a learning disability and, in the men, Asperger's syndrome. The pattern of psychiatric morbidity in these arsonists did not appear to differ between women and men. We conclude that the treatment needs of arsonists with psychiatric morbidity primarily relate to psychotic illnesses and substance use disorders. In addition, forensic psychiatric services could consider the involvement of learning disability expertise in meeting treatment needs.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal psychiatric morbidity, arsonists, forensic psychiatric assessment, Sweden, psychiatric evaluation, comorbidity, ISSN: 1478-9949
- Referens:** Englund, M.P. (2008). Sensation weighting in preference judgments creates a goodness-level dependent word-order effect. In Schneider, B.S., Ben-David, B.M., Parker, S., & Wong, W. (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2008* (pp. 133-138). Proceedings of the 24th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics. Toronto, Canada: The International Society for Psychophysics.
- Abstract:** Hellström (2003) found a goodness-level dependent word-order effect (WOE) for preference judgments. However, Hellström used preference scales adapted to each stimulus pair, and goodness was rated for whole stimulus pairs. Therefore, participants might not have judged preference, and statistical testing of the stimulus weights was not possible. In the present study, 211 participants indicated within-pair preferences for 25 stimulus pairs by choosing one of six written (same for all stimuli) preference expressions (e.g., "apple I like more than pear"). Within-pair presentation order was reversed for half of the participants. Participants also rated each stimulus's goodness by choosing one of seven written expressions (e.g., "Apple I generally like"). Results replicated Hellström's results; there was a greater weight for the left stimulus and a positive correlation between WOE and goodness level. These results strengthen the evidence that the WOE is due to differential sensation weighting rather than, for instance, semantic congruity.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Book (chapter) preference, word-order effect, sensation weighting, Fechner Day
- Referens:** Ericson, A., Bolinder, G., & Fridner, A. (2008). Attitudes to inter professional practise in the medical profession at university hospitals. Congress *All together better health*, 2-5 June 2008, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden.
- Abstract:** Background: Inter professional clinical training is practised during two-week periods for teams of medical, nurse and physiotherapist students at Karolinska University Hospital. The student team attend a separate surgery, orthopaedic or medical consulting room at the emergency department, taking care of patients with acute complaints. The team works with a high degree of independence with guidance and supervision of tutors from each profession, with the purpose to improve professional and collaboration skills.
- Aim: Comparison of the declared attitudes and judgements following the practice is performed to assess the usefulness and impact of the training in the different student categories.
- Method: Experienced value of the training is assessed with a standard questionnaire with enclosed free comments.
- Results: Preliminary data indicate a very high satisfaction of all student categories, but the inter professional elements seem to be most appreciated by the nurse and physiotherapy students. Further analyses of data are in progress and will form the basis to discuss these differences. An important distinction might be that nurse and physiotherapy students are close to starting their professional life, whereas the medical students have another 2 years of studies ahead.
- Conclusion: The inter professional team-work supports the understanding of the students' different professional roles in a wider context and contributes to a more holistic approach to patient care. However, the differences in experience from the trainee period demands more careful analysis.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings inter professional, teamwork, universiyt hospital
- Referens:** Falk, B. (2008). *Promoting traffic safety among young male drivers - the role of mental elaboration*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).
- Abstract:** This thesis explores the potential of mental elaboration as a means of decreasing risky driving among young male drivers. Around 600 young male drivers participated in the three studies. First, in order to clarify the mental background of risky driving behaviour and to construct a framework for interventions, speeding drivers were interviewed in-depth to explore mental representations of crashes and their consequences (Study I). In Study II, two interventions based on imagining personal consequences of causing a serious traffic crash were developed and tested experimentally. One was based on stimulating the participant himself to generate a crash scenario, while the other used a video in which a little girl was knocked down at a pedestrian crossing by a young male speeding driver as a stimulus for imagining. In Study 3, effects of simply responding to a questionnaire on personal risky driving behaviour were examined. Results indicate that young male drivers do not spontaneously think of serious negative personal consequences as a potential aftermath of crash involvement, but no long-term effects of the interventions tested could be demonstrated. Answering a questionnaire regarding driving behaviour resulted in a decrease in self-reported risky driving behaviour some five weeks later. This result was replicated three times and indicates that answering questions on personal risky driving behaviour may elicit an elaborative process in respondents' minds, leading to a more cautious driving style. The conclusion is that methods based on mental elaboration on personal driving behaviour may have a role to play in persuading young male drivers to adopt a safer driving style and should be explored further as a means of increasing traffic safety. An advantage is that such methods may elicit "self-persuasion", which does

not evoke reactance. Self-persuasion works by making people discover their own motivation for change.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation young drivers, driving behaviour, social influence, persuasion, risk behaviour, intervention, speeding, test-retest effect, traffic safety, ISBN: 978-91-7155-695-0

Referens: Falk, B. (2008). Measurement as persuasion? *4th International Conference on Traffic & Transport Psychology*. Washington, DC, USA, August 31 - September 4, 2008.

Abstract: Finding ways to accomplish changes in behaviour and attitudes among risk-prone drivers ought to be one of the most urgent challenges facing traffic psychology today.

Two studies were carried out, investigating the hypothesis that answering a questionnaire regarding self-reported risky driving behaviour and attitudes related to risk-taking in driving, would have a positive impact on future self-reported risky driving behaviour. A total of 193 men, between 18 and 20 years old, recruited at their enrolment for military service, participated in the first study. In the second study 149 men, recruited in the same way and of the same age, participated.

Results from both studies showed a significant ($p < .001$) change in self-reported risky driving behaviour some six weeks after responding to the first questionnaire. In Study 1 there was also a significant change in the subjective probability of having an accident and in attitudes relating to the risk of injuries in traffic. All changes were in the direction of less risk-taking attitudes and behaviour.

It is argued that answering the questionnaire made attitudes related to personal driving style more accessible and stimulated participants to come to terms with contradictory aspects of their behaviour and attitudes. The results are discussed in terms of the "Question-behaviour effect" (Spratt et al., 2006), i.e., the phenomenon that questioning a person about a certain behaviour can influence the future performance of that behaviour. It is suggested that techniques aimed at increasing reflection over personal driving style could be used as a means to diminish risk-taking in traffic among young male drivers. In addition, the present data imply that it is important to find methods for evaluating effects of interventions in the traffic safety area that do not interfere with the intervention as such.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings measurement, traffic, risk-taking in driving

Referens: Falk, B. (2008). Enhancing reflection as a means to increase traffic safety among young male drivers. *The 6th Nordic conference on group and social psychology - GRASP*. Lund, May 14-16 2008.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings reflection, young male drivers, traffic safety

Referens: Falk, B., & Montgomery, H. (in press). Promoting traffic safety among young male drivers by means of elaboration-based interventions. *Transportation Research Part F: Traffic Psychology and Behaviour*.

Abstract: Previous research in social psychology has brought about significant changes in attitudes and behaviour by merely asking respondents to imagine, or reflect, on a phenomenon and arrive at their own conclusions. To test the potential of such interventions in the traffic safety area, an experiment comprising 353 young men 18–23 years old with a driver's licence was conducted. Two experimental groups were induced to imagine a severe accident scenario and to visualize their feelings and the consequences on their future lives. A control group was interviewed about neutral issues. Attitudes towards risk-taking were measured post-intervention and at follow-up. The experimental groups showed more "ideal" attitudes than the control group post-intervention. At follow-up the attitudes of the experimental group remained unchanged, whereas the control group had changed towards more "ideal" attitudes. Self-reported risk-taking behaviour was measured preintervention and at follow-up. At follow-up all groups reported significantly less risk-taking behaviour than at pre-intervention. It is suggested that answering the questionnaires increased mental elaboration concerning risky driving, and it is concluded that interventions that unobtrusively make drivers reflect on their driving should be explored further as a means to promote traffic safety.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal young drivers, attitude change, risk-taking, interventions, traffic safety, ISSN: 1369-8478

Referens: Falkenberg, H., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. (in press). How are employees at different levels affected by privatization? A longitudinal study of two Swedish hospitals. *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology*.

Abstract: Despite the amount of privatizations around the world in recent decades, only limited research attention has been paid to how privatization affects the employees. The effects are likely to vary depending on the individual's position in the organization. The aim of this study was to investigate how employees' work-related attitudes and strain changed after privatization of a Swedish acute care hospital, and to analyze whether the effects of privatization differed between employees at various hierarchic levels. Questionnaire data collected at a hospital one year before and two years after privatization, as well as at a hospital which remained a public administration unit, 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, also in comparison with their colleagues at the comparison hospital, work attitudes of employees at the intermediate level (registered nurses) decreased after privatization. These results emphasize the importance of taking hierarchic level into account when a privatization is implemented and analyzed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal privatization, hierarchic level, hospital

Referens: Falkenberg, H., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. (2008). Personalens arbetsattityder och hälsa vid privatisering – en jämförelse mellan två svenska akutsjukhus [Employees' work attitudes and health during privatization – a comparison between two Swedish acute care hospitals]. *Arbetsmarknad & Arbetsliv*, 14(1), 29-49.

Abstract: Increased effectiveness and quality are often given as reasons for privatization, but the outcome of the change

is likely dependent of how the employees react. In spite of this, it is still unclear what consequences a privatization process has for the employees. This study investigates how the privatization of an acute care hospital affects the employees' work attitudes and self reported ill-health. Data is analyzed both at hospital level and at three different hierarchic levels (physicians, registered nurses, and assistant nurses).

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal privatization, hierarchic level, health-care, ISSN: 1400-9692

Referens: Falkenberg, H., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. (2008). Finns det skillnader mellan kvinnliga och manliga läkares arbetsmiljö efter bolagisering? [Are there differences between female and male physicians' work environment after a change into a non-profit public stock company?]. Poster presented at the *First National Conference of Working Life*, 6-7 May 2008, at Växjö University.

Abstract: To transform public administration units into non-profit public stock companies has been one way to meet effectiveness and quality demands in Swedish health care. This kind of change, like other changes, is assumed to increase the feelings of uncertainty among the employees. Uncertainty is associated with a negative work climate, more negative work related attitudes and ill-health. Men have often a higher status than women, which could give men better resources to handle uncertainty, compared to women. The aim of this study is to investigate if there are any differences in work climate, work related attitudes and ill-health between female and male physicians after a change of an acute care hospital from being a public administration unit to be a non-profit public stock company. The first step is, however, to investigate if women and men mean the same thing by the concepts of work climate, work related attitudes and ill-health. This cross-sectional study investigates 191 physicians (92 women and 99 men) who worked at a hospital which had been transformed into a non-profit public stock company. Even though there were some differences between the genders in the appraisal of the investigated concepts, the underlying structure seem to be similar for women and men. The results of two multivariate analyses of variance showed that female physicians reported worse work climate, less commitment and more ill-health than their male counterparts. This suggests that women (compared to men) could have less access to resources to reduce uncertainty in the case of an organizational change. This should be taken into account when changes are planned and implemented.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings gender, physicians, organizational change

Referens: Fazel, M., Långström, N., Grann, M., & Fazel, S. (2008). Psychopathology in adolescent and young adult criminal offenders (15-21 years) in Sweden. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*, 43(4), 319-324.

Abstract: Background: This study examined rates of psychopathology among adolescent and young adult serious offenders referred to pre-sentence forensic psychiatric services and compared patterns of psychiatric morbidity with adult forensic referrals and age-matched general psychiatric inpatients. Methods: In Sweden, criminal offenders can be referred for an extensive court-ordered pre-sentence inpatient forensic psychiatric examination (FPE). Data on all 3,058 of these offenders (90% male, mean age = 35.3 years) during 1997-2001 were obtained from the National Board of Forensic Medicine. We compared DSM-IV psychiatric diagnoses across age bands 15-17 years (N = 60), 18-21 years (N = 300) and 22 years and older (N = 2,698). Comparative data by age bands were also obtained for inpatient diagnoses among individuals admitted to general psychiatric hospitals. Results: Compared with the adult forensic psychiatric examinees, those aged 15-17 years and 18-21 years had higher rates of depression, and childhood and developmental disorders but lower rates of psychosis, bipolar disorder, and substance use disorders. Compared with general psychiatric inpatients, offenders aged 15-17 years had higher prevalences of depression and attention-deficit or disruptive disorders and lower ones of alcohol and drug misuse disorders. Conclusions: There are significant differences in patterns of psychiatric morbidity in adolescent and young adult offenders that come into contact with psychiatric services compared with older offenders and adolescent psychiatric inpatients. This suggests that the development of health services addressing the psychiatric needs of younger offenders needs to draw on information on their specific mental health needs.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal psychopathology, adolescent criminals, adult criminal offenders, Sweden, forensic psychiatric services, psychiatric morbidity, psychiatric inpatients, ISSN: 0933-7954

Referens: Fazel, S., Grann, M., Ahlner, J., & Goodwin, G. (2008). Reply to comments by Mr. Carlin and Mr. Hardisty. *Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology*, 28(4), 477.

Abstract: Reply by the current authors to the comments made by Carlin and Hardisty on the original article. Carlin and Hardisty question whether, in our postmortem study of 14,691 suicides in Sweden during 1992-2004, the methodology was sensitive enough to allow any conclusions. In addition, they question our disclosure of funding and consultancy arrangement. There was no funding for the study. Author disclosure information was submitted with the paper. It was the Journal's decision not to publish it because it was deemed not relevant to the study or paper.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal suicides, violent means, antidepressants, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, ISSN: 0271-0749

Referens: Fazel, S., Grann, M., Ahlner, J., & Goodwin, G. (2008). "Suicides by violent means in individuals taking SSRIs and other antidepressants: A postmortem study in Sweden, 1992-2004": Erratum. *Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology*, 28(1), 123.

Abstract: Reports an error in "Suicides by violent means in individuals taking SSRIs and other antidepressants: A postmortem study in Sweden, 1992-2004" by Seena Fazel, Martin Grann, Johan Ahlner and Guy Goodwin (*Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology*, 2007[Oct], Vol 27[5], 503-506). In the article, the entire second to the last sentence in the abstract on page 503 should have been deleted. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2007-14520-014). A number of reports have linked consumption of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) with suicide by violent methods. We aimed to determine whether suicides with postmortem evidence of SSRI consumption are more likely to have used violent methods compared with suicides with no detectable antidepressants. Blood samples from all suicides in Sweden during 1992-2004 were examined. Suicides were classified into those who died by violence and nonviolent (self-poisoning) methods using information from police records and autopsy. In addition, we investigated proportions of violent suicide in individuals who died with detectable levels of tricyclic and other antidepressants. The sample consisted of 14,691 suicides. Of the 1958 suicides with detectable levels of SSRIs, 1247 were by violent means (63.7%) compared with 7835 of 11,045 suicides (70.9%) in antidepressant-free group (χ^2 -sub-1 = 7.6; $P < 0.01$). We found no significant differences in the proportion of violent suicides in the SSRI group compared with the

antidepressant-free group by sex or age band (15-24, 25-39, and over 40 years). When subdivided by gender and age-bands, we found specific groups with significantly lower proportions of violent suicides compared with the antidepressants-free group, including men aged 15-24 years.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal suicides, violent means, antidepressants, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, erratum, ISSN: 0271-0749

Referens: Fernaeus, S.-E., Östberg, P., [Hellström, Å.](#), & Wahlund, L.-O. (2008). Cut the coda: Early fluency intervals predict diagnoses. *Cortex*, *44*(2), 161-169.

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 Alzheimer's disease, category fluency, dementia, factor analysis, letter fluency, mild cognitive impairment, semantic memory, word fluency, ISSN: 0010-9452

Referens: Floderus, B., Hagman, M., [Aronsson, G.](#), Marklund, S., & Wikman, A. (2008). Self-reported Health in Mothers: the Impact of Age, and Socioeconomic Conditions. *Women & Health*, *47*(2), 63-86.

Abstract: The aim of the present analysis was to study health and well-being in mothers compared to women without children, and to analyze potential interactions with age and socioeconomic conditions.

The study comprised 5,368 Swedish women born in 1960-1979 who were interviewed in any of the population-based Surveys of Living Conditions during the period 1996-2003. Having children at home was related to self-reported health symptoms and long-standing illness in multiple logistic regression models. The impact of age, cohabitation status, full-time or part-time work, and income level were analyzed.

While mothers were less burdened by long-standing illness, partly due to selection mechanisms (a "healthy mother effect"), they experienced worse self-rated health and more fatigue than women without children, and the odds of poor self-rated health and fatigue increased by number of children. Conditions that strengthened the association between motherhood and impaired health were young maternal age, full-time employment, high income, and being alone.

The study indicates a need for improved negotiations between parents regarding a fair share of work and family duties and extended support for lone mothers to prevent adverse health effects in women combining children and work. The results may be useful to policy-makers and employers in developing new policies.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal work-family conflict, mental health, lone mothers, employment, motherhood, children, self-rated health, fatigue, ISSN: 0363-0242

Referens: Forsberg, A., Engler, H., [Almkvist, O.](#), Blomquist, G., Hagman, G., Wall, A., Ringheim, A., Långström, B., & Nordberg, A. (2008). PET imaging of amyloid deposition in patients with mild cognitive impairment. *Neurobiology of Aging*, *29*(10), 1456-1465.

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 11C-PIB, and 18F-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 (ps < 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 Aβ1-42, total Tau and episodic memory, respectively.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal mild cognitive impairment, converters, amyloid, PET, PIB, FDG, CSF biomarkers, ISSN: 0197-4580

Referens: [Fridner, A.](#) (2008). Achieving gender equality in the medical profession at university hospital – what needs to be done? *3rd International Congress of Gender Medicine*, Stockholm den 12-14 September 2008.

Abstract: Female physicians experience unconstructive work conditions, inequality of pay, and less career advancement than their male counterparts in university hospitals despite increased share of women in medical education. In 2001 national research groups anchored at four University Hospitals in Sweden, Norway, Iceland and Italy started a comprehensive research called "Health and Organization among University hospital Physicians in four European countries" abbreviated - The HOUPE study. We aimed to compare hospitals organized differently in performing identical tasks of gender equality, clinical research and educating physicians, in order to assess how their work conditions and organizational framework effect on physicians' career development, health and well-being. In this interactive session where the presenter will highlight some results from the study, the participants will have an opportunity to discuss experiences from their own hospital or university. Topics concerning gender equality are still provocative in many hospitals, but it is important that new information and knowledge from the session could be taken back to the participant's organizations.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings gender equality, physicians, career development

Referens: Fridner, A. (2008). Jämställdhetsutveckling i offentlig sjukvård. *WorkingLife 2008*. Vinnova/FAS forskarscen, 8 oktober 2008, Stockholm.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings läkare, hälsa, jämställdhet

Referens: Fridner, A., Belkić, K., Pingel, B., Wiehager Adlercreutz, H., & Schenck-Gustafsson, K. (2008). Recent suicidal ideation among female and male university hospital physicians in Sweden (The HOUPE Study): Associations with work stressors. *3rd International Congress of Gender Medicine*, Stockholm, Sweden, the 12-14th of September 2008.

Abstract: Background: Suicide rates for physicians are noted to be higher than for the general population, mainly related to high rates among female physicians. Female physicians have been reported to admit to significantly more suicidal thoughts than male physicians. Suicide ideation is a recognized precursor of suicide. The urgent need to examine the reasons for suicide risk among female physicians is underscored by society's increasing dependence upon this group of health providers. Suicide impacts not only upon the physician's personal circle, but upon the colleagues, staff and patients alike. We examine the relationship between work stressors and recent suicide ideation among male and female physicians in Sweden.

Methods: Cross-sectional questionnaire-based study including the General Nordic Questionnaire for Psychological and Social Factors at Work (QPS-Nordic), Physician Career Path Questionnaire (PCPQ) and the Mehan Suicidal Ideation Scale. The questionnaire was completed by physicians working at the Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm. Multiple logistic regression was used to identify sets of independent variables showing the strongest association with suicidal ideation within the last 12 months.

Results: Altogether 50 of the 385 Swedish female physicians and 42 of the 434 male physicians reported having suicidal thoughts within the last 12 months. Among the female physicians, adjusting for non-significant covariates: age, having a partner and number of children, the two work-related variables associated with suicidal ideation within the last 12 months were: having been subjected to degrading experiences at work (Odds Ratio (OR)=3.11, 95% Confidence Interval (CI) =1.52-6.38) and not having regular meetings to discuss stressful situations at work (OR=2.82, CI=1.04-7.63). Self diagnosis and treatment was also significantly associated with recent suicidal ideation. The same covariates were included for the male physicians, for whom having been subjected to degrading experiences at work was significant (OR=4.25, CI=1.60-11.25).

Conclusions: Albeit statistically non-significant, more than the expected number of female physicians compared to males had recent suicidal ideation. Recent suicidal ideation among both male and female physicians in Sweden showed a strong association with an important work stressor: having been subjected to degrading experiences at work. For Swedish female physicians, having meetings to discuss work stressors may be protective.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings suicide ideation, physicians, work stressors

Referens: Fridner, A., Belkic, K., Marini, M., Minucci, D., Pavan, L., & Schenck-Gustafsson, K. (in press). Recent Suicidal Ideation among Female University Hospital Physicians in Sweden and Italy (The HOUPE Study): Associations with Work Stressors. *Gender Medicine*.

Abstract: Introduction: Suicide rates among physicians are higher than for the general population, mainly related to high rates among female physicians. Female physicians admit to more suicidal thoughts than male physicians; suicide ideation is a well-recognized precursor of suicide. The urgent need to find the reasons for suicide risk among female physicians is underscored by society's increasing dependence upon this group of health providers. We examine associations with recent suicidal ideation among female physicians in order to identify potential risk and protective factors.

Methods: We performed cross-sectional analysis among permanently-employed female physicians from the HOUPE study (Health and Organization among University Hospital Physicians): 385 in Sweden and 126 Italy. The outcome measure was suicidal thoughts within the last year.

Results: Altogether 13.7% of the Swedish and 14.3% of the Italian participants reported suicidal thoughts within the last year. Among the Swedish physicians the most powerful multivariate model for such thoughts included two independent variables related to work: degrading experiences/harassment at work (Odds ratio (OR)=3.03, 95% confidence interval (CI)=1.48-6.23), and work meetings to discuss stressful situations (OR=0.36, CI=0.19-0.69). The model included self-diagnosis and treatment as a significant factor. Work meetings to discuss stressful situations were also in the multivariate model for the Italian physicians (OR=0.21, CI=0.05-0.86), together with being given work assignments without adequate resources (OR=5.0, CI=1.32-18.8). Significant non-work related factors in the Italian model were younger age and getting professional help for depression.

Conclusion: We have identified work stressors that may increase risk of suicide for female physicians. In both countries a potential protective factor was meetings to discuss stressful work experiences. Our results suggest that such meetings should be more broadly implemented. Particularly since recent suicidal thoughts were associated with degrading experiences and harassment, an atmosphere of trust is needed for these meetings.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal physicians, gender, suicide risk, harassment, ISSN: 1550-8579

Referens: Fridner, A., & Marini, M. (2008). Depression, burnout and suicidal ideation among Swedish and Italian physicians. *BMA - AMA - CMA International conference on Doctors Health*, London, 18th of November 2008.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings suicide, depression, help seeking behaviour

Referens: Fridner, A., Marini, M., Pavan, L., Minucci, D., Jonsdottir, L.S., Einarsdottir, T., Schenck-Gustafsson, K., Götestam, K.-G., & Lövseth, L. (2008). The research collaboration HOUPE: Health and Organisation

among University Hospital Physicians in four European countries: Sweden, Norway, Iceland and Italy. *BMA – AMA – CMA International conference on Doctors Health*, London, 18-20th of November 2008.

Abstract:

Background: Hospital statistics show increased pre-pensioning and sickness absence among physicians in Sweden. In addition, female physicians experience unconstructive work conditions, inequality of pay, and less career advancement than their male counterparts in university hospitals despite increased share of women in medical education. Signs of ill-health among physicians might have severe consequences for people involved, patients, hospital economy and for health service provided. HOUPE is a research collaboration between four University Hospitals in Europe; Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Landspítali University Hospital, Reykjavik, St Olavs University Hospital, Trondheim and University Hospital Azienda Ospedaliera, Padova.

Objective: In 2002 national research groups anchored at four University Hospitals in Sweden, Norway, Iceland and Italy started a comprehensive research program abbreviated: The HOUPE project intended to provide a systematic comparison of university hospitals in Europe and how the structure and organization of these hospitals affected the research activity, work load, work satisfaction, gender equality, career advancement, health, and wellbeing of physicians. Next phase in our longitudinal design will include the university hospital in Budapest, Hungary.

Funding: Medical Association in Iceland and Sweden, SLS - Swedish Physician Society, NorFA, Vinnova, Stockholm City Council, the four University Hospitals.

Method: Three level of data collection were executed: Document analysis concerning national frameworks, register data/hospital statistics and a cross sectional survey in 2005/2006 (N = 2095/3867) among permanently employed university hospital physicians in each country.

Results: Numerous research projects are scheduled in each country based on these data in different national research project. Preliminary results will be presented based on these ongoing analyzes on differences in the prevalence of harassment level, suicide ideation, hospitals emphasis of clinical research, and the tension between work load and interaction between career and role as caregivers at home, inequality of pay between men and women, and between medical and academic position.

Intervention and prevention: Survey feedback seminars (Fridner & Pingel, 2006) with physicians in each clinic and Occupational Stress Index (OSI) for physicians (Belkic, 2003).

Conclusions: The lack of studies that address organisational and psychosocial work conditions for physicians in Iceland and Italy makes HOUPE data important for this purpose. Numerous research projects were scheduled in each country based on these data. In addition, HOUPE data will be able to identify existing practices in management systems of university hospitals and through comparison between the university hospitals highlight best practice.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings health, organisation, physicians

Referens:

Gavazzeni, J. (2008). *Age differences in arousal, perception of affective pictures, and emotional memory enhancement: Appraisal, Electrodermal activity, and Imaging data*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract:

In contrast to effortful cognitive functions, emotional functioning may remain stable or even be enhanced in older adults. It is unclear how affective functions in aging correspond to subjective experiences and physiological changes. In Study I, ratings of emotional intensity and neural activity to facial expressions using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) were analyzed in younger and older adults. Negative expressions resulted in increased neural activity in the right amygdala and hippocampus in younger adults, and increased activation in the right insular cortex in older adults. There were no age differences in subjective ratings. In Study II, subjective ratings of, and skin conductance response (SCR) to, neutral and negative pictures were studied. The ratings of negative pictures were higher for older adults compared to younger adults. SCRs increased in both age groups for the negative pictures, but magnitude of SCRs was significantly larger in younger adults. Finally, in Study III, emotional memory after a one-year retention interval was tested. The memory performance of both age groups was higher in response to negative pictures compared to neutral ones, although the performance was generally higher for younger adults. SCR at encoding was the better arousal predictor for memory, but only in younger adults. The results indicate age-related changes in affective processing. Age differences may involve a gradual shift from bottom-up processes, to more top-down processes. The results are discussed in a wider lifespan perspective taking into consideration the accumulated life experience of older adults.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation aging, affective function, subjective ratings, SCRs, fMRI, pictures, Emotional memory enhancement, bottom-up and top-down processing, ISBN: 978-91-7155-583-0

Referens:

Gavazzeni, J., Wiens, S., & Fischer, H. (2008). Age effects to negative arousal differ for self report and electrodermal activity. *Psychophysiology*, 45(1), 148-151.

Abstract:

Affective processing and emotional experience may change with age. Because findings of age differences in affective experiences are mixed even in studies using standardized stimuli, this study assessed age differences along gradual increases in negative arousal. Younger (20–30 years) and older (70–80 years) healthy adults ($n=78$) viewed 110 neutral to negative pictures (IAPS) while intensity ratings and electrodermal activity were recorded. Results showed that age had opposite effects on intensity ratings and electrodermal activity over gradual increases in normative arousal. Whereas older adults showed greater increases in intensity ratings than younger adults, they showed attenuated electrodermal activity, especially at high negative arousal. Because self-reports of arousal capture various aspects of affective processes (e.g., physiological changes as well as experience), effects of age may vary for these different aspects.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal aging, emotions, arousal, self-reports, EDA

Referens:

Gidlöf-Gunnarsson, A., Öhrström, E., Berglund, B., Kropp, W., Kihlman, T., Nilsson, M.E., & Forssén, J. (2008). *Ljudlandskap för bättre hälsa. Resultat och slutsatser från ett multidisciplinärt forskningsprogram* [Soundscape supportive for health. Results and conclusions from a multidisciplinary research program] (Ed. A. Gidlöf-Gunnarsson). Göteborg: Göteborgs universitet.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Report ljudlandskap, trafikbuller, psykologisk återhämtning, bullerstörning

Referens: Granhag, P.A., & Christianson, S.Å. (Red.). (2008). *Handbok i rättspsykologi*. Stockholm: Liber.

Abstract: Denna grundbok i rättspsykologi ger en heltäckande bild av var den vetenskapligt baserade rättspsykologiska forskningen står idag. Boken täcker även områdets många delteman, t.ex. vittnespsykologi, förhörsmetodik, gärningsmannaprofilering, bevisvärdering och viktologi. En viktig del är också att ge kunskaper om de grundläggande psykologiska teorier och principer som rättspsykologin vilar på, som bland annat kognitiv psykologi, utvecklingspsykologi, socialpsykologi och psykopatologi.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) rättspsykologi, forensisk psykologi, vittnespsykologi, förhörsmetodik, gärningsmannaprofilering, bevisvärdering, viktologi, ISBN: 978-91-47-05287-5

Referens: Granhag, P.A., & Christianson, S.Å. (2008). 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) vittneskonfrontationer, ögonvittnen, identifikation, lineup, eyewitness identification, crime investigation, ISBN: 978-91-47-05287-5

Referens: Gustafsson, H., Hassmén, P., Kenttä, G., & Johansson, M. (2008). A qualitative analysis of burnout in elite Swedish athletes. *Psychology of Sport and Exercise, 9*(6), 800-816.

Abstract: Objective: To extend the understanding of burnout in elite athletes, including personal experiences and perceived antecedents. Design and Methods: Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with 10 Swedish 22- to 26-year-old elite athletes who had quit sport due to burnout. The interview transcripts were inductively analyzed using qualitative content analysis. Results: The findings support the notion of athlete burnout as a multidimensional syndrome. While stressors like multiple demands, "too much sport," lack of recovery and high expectations were considered primary causes of burnout by the respondents, high motivation, unidimensional athletic identity, self-esteem strivings, high ego goals, negative perfectionist traits and feelings of entrapment were also found to be critical contributors. These restraining factors explained why the athletes continued their participation in sport despite a progressive worsening of their condition, and are therefore potentially crucial in the development of burnout. Conclusion: Athlete burnout appears to be a complex interaction of multiple stressors, inadequate recovery and frustration from unfulfilled expectations, which is explained partly by maladaptive perfectionist traits and goals. This process is fuelled by a strong drive to validate self-worth, sometimes in conjunction with feelings of entrapment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal athlete identity, motivation, overtraining, recovery, self-esteem, ISSN: 1469-0292

Referens: Gustafsson, H., Holmberg, H.-C., & Hassmén, P. (in press). An Elite Endurance Athlete's Recovery From Underperformance Aided by a Multidisciplinary Sport Science Support Team. *European Journal of Sport Science*.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal sport, recovery, ISSN: 1746-1391

Referens: Gustafsson, K. (2008). *Working conditions, compensatory strategies, and recovery*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: The general aim of this thesis was to study and identify working conditions related to different types of compensatory strategies and to examine the relations between such strategies and recovery. Compensatory strategies refer to how people act in order to handle a great amount of work. Intensifying work within the given time frame, paid and unpaid overtime, working when sick, and use of vacation instead of sick leave are examples of such strategies. These strategies are not focused on changing the relation to work, but on working harder and more. Compensatory strategies reduce the individual's opportunities for recovery, which may be a health risk. The aim of Study I was to investigate recuperation among teachers. Based on cluster analysis, twenty percent of the teachers were classified as non-recuperated. That group also had more ill-health symptoms and higher sickness presence than the other teachers. Failure to recuperate was related to aspects of the classroom, but not to more general organizational circumstances. The aim of Study II was to investigate how common it was for employees to use vacation instead of sick leave, and how common it was for people not to be rested after vacation. Fourteen percent of the study group (n=2536) had taken vacation leave instead of sick leave, and 15 percent reported not being recuperated upon returning to work after several weeks leave. Personal financial situation is a contributory factor, but there is also a strong correlation with the way work is organized. The aim of Study III was to identify the determinants of sickness presence. For any given level of health status, there were personal- and work-related demands (replaceability, sufficient resources, conflicting demands, control, time pressure) that influenced the level of sickness presence. The aim of Study IV was to validate questions on unwinding and recuperation by investigating their relationships with cortisol output. High levels of morning cortisol were significantly related to subjective ratings of recuperation.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation recovery, compensatory strategies, working conditions, self-ratings, vacation, validation, sickness presenteeism, sickness absence, work organization, health, allostatic load, ISBN: 978-91-7155-553-3

Referens: Gustafsson, K., Lindfors, P., Aronsson, G., & Lundberg, U. (2008). Relationships between self-rating of recovery from work and morning salivary cortisol. *Journal of Occupational Health, 50*(1), 24-30.

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, salivary cortisol, allostatic load, ISSN: 1341-9145

Referens: [Gustafsson, K., Lindfors, P., Aronsson, G., & Lundberg, U. \(2008\). Validation of questions on recovery. In M. Christansen \(Ed.\), *Positive Factors at Work* \(Vol. 2008:501, pp. 63-66\). Copenhagen: Nordic Council of Ministers.](#)

Abstract: Positive psychology investigates the positive aspects of human life. Positive psychologists contend that it is difficult to understand the factors that create health, balance and meaningful lives through studying sickness, dissatisfaction and suffering. Accordingly, positive psychology represents a turn for a more positive approach to psychology.

The ideas of positive psychology are also applicable within the sphere of work and organisational psychology. It is a central contention of this report that positive psychology may provide interesting answers to some of the challenges that are confronting the Nordic welfare states in the years ahead.

The aim of this report is to give a theoretical and methodological overview of existing Nordic research about positive factors at work. The report contains a series of operationalised concepts that measure positive factors at work. These measures of positive factors at work are brought together in a theoretical model that the authors of this report will use as a starting point for further research into positive psychology at work in a Nordic context.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report positive psychology, recovery, ISBN: 978-92-893-1584-5

Referens: [Göransson, S., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. \(in press\). Work-related health attributions: Its impact on Work Attitudes. *International Journal of Workplace Health Management*.](#)

Abstract: Purpose: This study introduces the concept of work-related health attributions and investigates the effects of such perceptions as well as of health status on work-related attitudes and turnover intentions.

Design/methodology/approach: Building on attribution theory, the study tests the assumption that negative work-related health attributions impair employee work-related attitudes and intentions, and moderate the relation between health status and work-related attitudes. Cross-sectional questionnaire data from 785 Swedish retail white-collar workers were collected to test these assumptions by utilizing moderated regression analyses.

Findings: The results show that negative work-related health attributions were related to lower levels of job satisfaction and organizational commitment as well as higher levels of turnover intention, even after controlling for demographics, work climate variables, and mental distress. Further, individuals with negative work-related health attributions and low mental distress expressed a stronger intention to leave their organization compared to individuals with good health but positive work-related health attributions.

Practical implications: Work-related health attributions should be taken into account in order to avoid impaired levels of employee work motivation. The measure introduced renders it possible to identify and help those individuals who believe that work affects their health negatively.

Originality/value: The results underscore the relevance of how individuals think their health is affected by their work, and contributes to the understanding of how health status relates to work-related attitudes. Since the measure of work-related health attributions is easily administered it is also valuable for practitioners working with employee health and attitudes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal ill-health, well-being, job satisfaction, organizational commitment, turnover intention, ISSN: 1753-8351

Referens: [Haefel, G., Getchell, M., Kuposov, R., Yrigollen, C., DeYoung, C., af Klinteberg, B., Oreland, L., Ruchkin, V., & Grigorenko, E. \(2008\). Association among polymorphisms in the dopamine transporter gene and depression: Evidence for a gene-environment interaction in a sample of juvenile detainees. *Psychological Science*, 19\(1\), 62-69.](#)

Abstract: Previous research has generated examples of how genetic and environmental factors can interact to create risk for psychopathology. Using a gene-by-environment ($G \times E$) interaction design, we tested whether three polymorphisms in the dopamine transporter gene (DAT1, also referred to as SLC6A3, located at 5p15.33) interacted with maternal parenting style to predict first-onset episodes of depression. Participants were male adolescents ($N= 176$) recruited from a juvenile detention center in northern Russia. As hypothesized, one of the polymorphisms (rs40184) moderated the effect of perceived maternal rejection on the onset of major depressive disorder, as well as on suicidal ideation. Further, this $G \times E$ 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 genes on depression.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal polymorphisms, dopamine transporter gene, depression, juvenile detainees, ISSN: 0956-7976

Referens: [Hansen, N., Sverke, M., & Näswall, K. \(2008\). Utbrändhet i vården: Betydelsen av krav och resurser på tre sjukhus med olika driftsformer \[Burnout in health care: The impact of demands and resources at three hospitals with different types of ownership\]. *Arbetsmarknad & Arbetsliv*, 14, 11-30.](#)

Abstract: Hälso- och sjukvården har de senaste decennierna förändrats dramatiskt med bland annat bolagiseringar och privatiseringar. Samtidigt visar statistik på stora ohälsotal inom vårdsektorn. Studien syftar därför till att bidra till förståelsen av uppkomsten och utbredningen av utbrändhet i sjukvården. Detta görs dels genom att beakta faktorer i den psykosociala arbetsmiljön, dels genom att jämföra tre akutsjukhus i Stockholmsregionen som har olika typer av driftsform: traditionell förvaltningsdriven, bolagiserad och privat vinstdriven.

[During the last decades health care has undergone dramatic changes, including corporatizations and privatizations. For the same time period statistics indicate a high frequency of ill-health in the health care sector. The present study aims to contribute to the understanding of the origins and prevalence of burnout in health care. This is investigated by taking factors in the psychosocial environment into account, as well as comparing three acute care hospitals in the Stockholm region, which are under three types of ownership: traditional public administration, incorporated, and private for-profit].

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal utbrändhet, arbetskrav-resursmodellen, sjuksköterskor, driftsform, privatisering, ISSN: 1400-9692

Referens: Hansen, N., Sverke, M., & Näswall, K. (in press). Predicting nurse burnout from demands and resources in three acute care hospitals under different forms of ownership: A cross-sectional questionnaire survey. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*.

Abstract: Background: Health care organizations have changed dramatically over the last decades, with hospitals undergoing restructurings and privatizations. Objectives: The aim of this study is to enhance the understanding of the origin and prevalence of burnout in health care by investigating factors in the psychosocial work environment and comparing three Swedish emergency hospitals with different types of ownership.

Design: A cross-sectional design was used.

Participants: We selected a total sample of 1800 registered nurses from three acute care hospitals, one private for-profit, one private non-profit and one publicly administered. A total of 1102 questionnaires were included in the analyses.

Settings: The examined ownership types were a private for-profit, a private non-profit and a traditional publicly administered hospital. All were situated in the Stockholm region, Sweden.

Methods: Data were collected by questionnaires using validated instruments, in accordance with the Job Demands-Resources Model and Maslach's Burnout Inventory. Descriptive statistics, correlation analyses, multivariate covariance analyses and multiple regression analyses were conducted.

Results: The results showed that the burnout levels were the highest at the private for-profit hospital and lowest at the publicly administered hospital. However, in contrast to expectations the demands were not higher overall at the for-profit organization or lowest at the public administration unit, and overall, resources were not better in the private for-profit or worse at the publicly administered hospital. Multiple regression analyses showed that several of the demands included were related to higher burnout levels. Job resources were linked to lower burnout levels, but not for all variables.

Conclusions: Profit orientation in health care seems to result in higher burnout levels for registered nurses compared to a publicly administered hospital. In general, demands were more predictive of burnout than resources, and there were only marginal differences in the pattern of predictors across hospitals.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal burnout, Job Demands-Resources Model, occupational health, ownership in health care, privatization, ISSN: 0020-7489

Referens: Hansson, P., Rönnlund, M., Juslin, P., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2008). Adult age differences in the realism of confidence judgments: Overconfidence, formal dependence, and cognitive predictors. *Psychology and Aging, 23*(3), 531-544.

Abstract: The authors examined adult age differences in overconfidence with probability judgment and intuitive confidence intervals in a healthy adult sample (35-40, 55-60, 70-75 years, n = 122). In line with predictions based on the naive sampling model (NSM, P. Juslin, A. Winman, & P. Hansson, 2007) substantial format dependence was observed, with extreme overconfidence when confidence was expressed as an intuitive confidence interval, but not when confidence was expressed as a probability judgment. Moreover, an age-related increase in overconfidence was selectively observed when confidence was expressed as intuitive confidence intervals. Structural equation modeling indicated that the age-related increases in overconfidence were mediated by a general cognitive ability factor that may reflect executive processes. Finally, the results indicated that part of the negative influence of increased age on general ability may be compensated for by an age-related increase in domain relevant knowledge.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal adult age difference, overconfidence, probability judgment, cognitive predictors, Betula, ISSN: 0882-7974

Referens: Hartwig, M., Christianson, S.Å., & Granhag, P.A. (2008). 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 interviewing suspects who show symptoms of various types of personality disorders.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) suspects, criminal investigation, interrogation, ISBN: 978-91-47-05287-5

Referens: Hasselbladh, H., Bejerot, E., & Gustafsson, R.Å. (2008). *Bortom New Public Management. Institutionell transformation i svensk sjukvård*. Lund: Academia Adacta.

Abstract: Den offentliga sektorn i Sverige har präglats av förändring och turbulens sedan slutet av 1980-talet. Rationaliseringar och omstruktureringar har skett i stort sett all slags offentlig verksamhet. Inom forskningen sammanfattas ofta dessa förändringar med beteckningen "New Public Management" (NPM). Bokens titel "Bortom NPM" anspelar på att många av de metoder och förhållningssätt som sammanfattas under etiketten NPM nu är befästa och oomtvistade. Det centrala temat i vår bok är att visa hur introduktionen av NPM under 1980-talet lade grunden för längre gående förändringar inom svensk sjukvård än de ofta uppmärksammade tillämpningarna av ekonomistyrning och marknadsorientering. Det pågår en institutionell transformation av svensk sjukvård. I boken skildras framväxten av en ny transorganisatorisk styrningsregim i svensk sjukvård - förändringar som går bortom NPM. Detta mönster framträder tydligast när blicken lyfts från enskilda

verksamheter, kommuner eller landsting.

Bokens analyser bygger på en Foucaultinspirerad forskningstradition och visar hur den analyserade förändringen har skapat en diskursiv stängning kring vissa bestämda ideal, kunskapsformer och praktiker, en maktförskjutning till ett regleringslandskap bortom offentlighetens blick och en ny innebörd i att vara anställd för olika yrkesgrupper.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) NPM, förändring, styrning, sjukvård, ISBN: 978-91-89-30019-4

Referens: Hassmén, N., & Hassmén, P. (2008). *Idrottsvetenskapliga forskningsmetoder*. Malmö: SISU idrottsböcker.

Abstract: Idrott och forskning är två intimt förknippade verksamheter. Bakom de kunskaper som möjliggör att idrottare utvecklas i en riktning som leder fram till nya rekord ligger oftast avancerad forskning. På samma sätt är forskning om kost och motion central för att kunna ge vederhäftiga råd till dem som vill optimera förutsättningarna för en hälsosammare framtid. Varför vi blir mer engagerade och emotionellt berörda när hemmalaget vinner eller förlorar har också studerats vetenskapligt.

Tanken med Idrottsvetenskapliga forskningsmetoder är att på ett så enkelt sätt som möjligt beskriva forskningsmetoder som används inom dagens idrottsforskning. Ett mål såväl för studenten som forskaren är att öka den befintliga kunskapen, och sannolikt också att presentera denna kunskap i form av en examensuppsats eller forskningsartikel. Genom att behärska stegen i forskningsprocessen ökar chanserna att slutresultaten uppvisar hög kvalitet, vilket är en förutsättning för att uppsatsen ska bli godkänd respektive manuset publicerat.

Idrottsvetenskapliga forskningsmetoder beskriver utförligt stegen i forskningsprocessen, från idé till slutprodukt. Även om den primära målgruppen är studenter på högskolor och universitet som läser en utbildning med idrottsinriktning, kan boken med behållning även läsas av andra som i sin verksamhet kommer i kontakt med forskning och forskningsresultat.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) idrottsvetenskap, forskningsmetoder, metodteori, forskningsetik, ISBN: 978-91-85433-29-2

Referens: Hasson, D., Lindfors, P., & Gustavsson, P. (in press). Trends in self-rated health among nurses: A four year longitudinal study on the transition from nursing education to working life. *Journal of Professional Nursing*.

Abstract: For nurses, the transition from higher education to working life involves several types of changes and seems to be a major contributing cause of distress and, consequently, ill health on a longer term basis. The aim of this study was to longitudinally monitor the development of self-rated health (SRH) in nurses, starting from the last semester at the university with subsequent follow-ups when the nurses had entered working life. The Longitudinal Analyses of Nurses' Education and working life is an ongoing nationwide longitudinal project focusing on mapping health and career development in nurses in Sweden. SRH is one of the most widely used single-item measures of perceived health status with a well-established predictive ability on future health outcomes, including morbidity and mortality. This study found a small but significant and continuous decline in SRH among nurses during 3 years of follow-ups, starting from their last semester of nursing education and continuing 3 years into their working life. The most pronounced decline in SRH seems to occur in the transition between student life and working life and is most explicit among the youngest nurses. However, the long-term effect on SRH when entering into working life seems to be more pronounced among the older nurses.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal longitudinal, education, health

Referens: Haukebo, K., Skaret, E., Öst, L.-G., Kvale, G., Raadal, M., Berg, E., & Sundberg, H. (2008). One vs. five session treatment of dental phobia: A randomized controlled study. *Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry*, 39(3), 381-390.

Abstract: The purpose of the present study was to assess the effect of 1-session treatment on dental phobia whilst comparing it to 5-session treatment. Forty participants fulfilling the DSM-IV criteria for a specific phobia were assessed pre- and post-treatment and at 1 year follow-up (F-UP). The patients were randomly assigned to one of three groups: 1-session treatment, 5-session treatment, and wait-list. After five weeks on the wait-list, patients in the control group went through the post-assessment, and were then randomly assigned to either of the two treatment groups. Only one patient dropped out during treatment (5-session group). A total of 31 out of 35 eligible subjects attended the F-UP appointment. The results show that treatment was significantly better than no treatment. Further, there were no significant differences between the two treatment conditions in terms of avoidance behavior, positive or negative thoughts during treatment, or maximum level of self-reported anxiety during treatment. At post-treatment, there were significant differences between the treatment conditions on three self-report scales, but at F-UP assessment, these differences had disappeared. The main implication of this study is that 1-session treatment is equally effective as 5-session treatment at enabling dental phobics to return to ordinary dental treatment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal one-session treatment, dental phobia, ISSN: 0005-7916

Referens: Hellström, B., Nilsson, M.E., Becker, P., & Lundén, P. (2008). Acoustic design artifacts and methods for urban soundscapes. In *15th International Congress on Sound and Vibration*. Daejeon, Korea: International Institute of Acoustics and Vibration (IIAV).

Abstract: The research question is: "How to develop and apply acoustic artifacts and design methodologies for improving soundscapes in urban outdoor spaces?" In the project, this research question is limited to two specific types of urban outdoor spaces – city-park and city-square – and to two types of acoustic design artifacts. These are: I. Dynamic promotion of qualitative site specific sounds (e.g., the overall site specific sonic atmosphere, sounds from activities, birds and fountains), which creates an improved soundscape. II. Sound-art installations, that creates delimited auditory sub-spaces within the park/square. The purpose and method is: 1. To provide two case-studies of artistic soundscape improvement, one in a noise polluted city-park and one in a city-square. The case-studies will serve as models for future applications of the new acoustic design artifacts. 2. To create and validate an innovative acoustic design methodology based on state-of-the-art real-time acoustic simulation tools integrated into the design process. The methodology will be validated in psychoacoustic listening experiments and field studies. 3. To determine the potential of the two acoustic design artifacts (I Dynamic promotion of qualitative site specific sounds, and II Sound-art installations) for providing pleasant and

restorative soundscapes, in order to strengthening the social interaction as well as the spatial and aesthetical qualities in noise polluted city parks/squares.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings soundscape, design, auralization, psychoacoustics

Referens: Hellström, Å. (2008). Time- and space-order effects in stimulus comparison in the light of response-time data. In B.A. Schneider, B.M. Ben-David, S. Parker, & W. Wong (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2008* (pp. 139-144). Proceedings of the 24th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics. Toronto, Canada: International Society for Psychophysics.

Abstract: As has been found experimentally, magnitude comparison of paired successive or simultaneous stimuli can be described as being based on differential subtractive weighting of the stimulus-induced sensations ψ_1 and ψ_2 , causing time- and space-order effects (TOEs and SOEs). In the simplest case, the comparison equation becomes: $d = s_1 (\psi_1 - \psi_r) - s_2 (\psi_2 - \psi_r)$, where ψ_r is the reference level (ReL). New analyses of response-time data from stimulus comparison experiments (Hellström, 2003) show that signed response speed, the inverse of response time with the sign of the subjective difference d , carries similar information on d as measures based on transformed proportions of "1st greater," "equal," and "2nd greater" responses. Sensation weighting is similar for fast and slow responses, which suggests that it arises in a preceding processing stage, and strengthens the notion that the weighting, and thereby TOEs and SOEs, is of perceptual origin.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) stimulus comparison, time-order effect, space-order effect, response time, sensation weighting, Fechner Day

Referens: Hermansson, J., Karlsson, C., & Montgomery, H. (Eds.), (2008). *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) dialogue, psychologizing, genuine communication, ISBN: 9789147088706

Referens: Hirvikoski, T., Lindholm, T., Nordenström, A., Nordström, A.-L., & Lajic, S. (in press). High self-perceived stress and many stressors, but normal diurnal cortisol rhythm, in adults with ADHD (attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder). *Hormones and Behavior*.

Abstract: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in adults is associated with significant impairment in many life activities and may thus increase the risk of chronic stress in everyday life. We compared adults with a DSM-IV ADHD diagnosis ($n=28$) with healthy controls ($n=28$) regarding subjective stress and amounts of stressors in everyday life, diurnal salivary cortisol in the everyday environment and salivary cortisol before and after cognitive stress in a laboratory setting. The association between cortisol concentrations and impulsivity was also investigated. Consistent with assumptions, individuals with ADHD reported significantly more self-perceived stress than controls, and subjective stress correlated with the amount of stressors in everyday life. The two groups were comparable with respect to overall diurnal cortisol levels and rhythm, as well as in pre- and post-stress cortisol concentrations. Post-stress cortisol (but not baseline cortisol) concentration was positively correlated with impulsivity. The group with high post-stress cortisol also reported more symptoms of depression and anxiety, as well as self-perceived stress and stressors in every-day life. The diagnosis of ADHD significantly increased the risk of belonging to the group with high post-stress cortisol levels. The results in this study warrant a focus not only on the primary diagnosis of ADHD, but also calls for a broader assessment of stressors and subjective stress in everyday life, as well as support comprising stress management and coping skills.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, ADHD, adults, stress, ISSN: 0018-506X

Referens: Hirvikoski, T., Nordenström, A., Lindholm, T., Lindblad, F., Ritzén, M., Wedell, A., & Lajic, S. (2008). Long-term follow-up of prenatally treated children at risk for congenital adrenal hyperplasia – Does Dexamethasone cause behavioural problems or psychopathology? *European Journal of Endocrinology*, 159, 309-316.

Abstract: Objectives: To investigate the long-term effects of prenatal treatment of congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) with emphasis on behavioural problems and temperament.

Design: A population-based long-term follow-up study of Swedish children at risk for virilising CAH, who had received treatment prenatally with dexamethasone (DEX). The questionnaire-based follow-up was performed when the children had reached school age.

Methods: Standardised parent-completed questionnaires were used to evaluate adaptive functioning, behavioural/emotional problems and psychopathology, social anxiety and temperament in DEX-exposed school-aged children ($n=26$) and matched controls ($n=35$). In addition, the association between parental questionnaires and children's self-ratings was investigated.

Results: There were no statistically significant differences between DEX-exposed children and controls in measures of psychopathology, behavioural problems and adaptive functioning. In a questionnaire on temperamental traits, DEX-exposed children were described by their parents as being more sociable than controls ($P=0.042$). The correlation analysis showed only modest parent-child agreement on social anxiety, i.e. the increased social anxiety in children's self-ratings was not confirmed by their parents.

Conclusions: DEX-treated children showed good overall adjustment. The parent-child agreement with respect to social anxiety was modest, highlighting the importance of multiple information sources and assessment methods. The clinical significance of the observed difference in sociability cannot be determined within the frameworks of this study. Additional studies of larger cohorts are essential to make more decisive conclusions on the safety of the treatment. Until then, it is important that parents are thoroughly informed about the benefits and potential risks and uncertainties of this controversial treatment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal congenital adrenal hyperplasia, Dexamethasone, behavioral problems, ISSN: 0804-4643

- Referens:** Jansson, B., & Najström, M. (in press). Is preattentive bias predictive of autonomic reactivity in response to a stressor? *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*.
- Abstract:** Biased processing of threatening information may play a casual role in the development of anxiety disorders. Even though empirical evidence points to the fact that preattentive bias can predict subjectively experienced distress in response to a stressor, it is still unknown whether it could be useful in predicting the physiological reactivity in response to a stressor. In the present study, the emotional Stroop task was used to measure preattentive bias. Whereas Stroop interference for masked threat words (i.e., preattentive bias) was found to be positively associated with emotional distress (self-reported) in response to a laboratory stressor, this association was reversed when the autonomic reactivity (electrodermal activity) was used as a measure of emotional response to the very same stressor. Also, neither of these effects were a function of pre-existing anxiety levels. The negative association between preattentive bias and autonomic reactivity corresponds to the autonomic inflexibility seen in clinical anxiety (or very high scores of trait anxiety) when exposed to stressful events. Results were discussed in terms of an inability to automatically inhibit the processing of threatening cues that seems to be a vulnerability marker for anxiety.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal preattentive bias, emotional vulnerability, anxiety, Stroop, stressor, ISSN: 0887-6185
- Referens:** Johansson, M., & Hassmén, P. (2008). Acute Psychological Responses to Qigong Exercise of Varying Durations. *American Journal of Chinese Medicine*, 36(3), 449-458.
- Abstract:** Qigong exercise has been shown to induce acute psychological changes of a positive nature; but whether longer durations have greater effects than shorter ones is not known. Forty-one regular qigong practitioners therefore engaged in either 30 or 60 min of qigong exercise within a randomized cross-over design. Measures of mood, anxiety, activation, and hedonic tone were obtained pre- and post-exercise. Results showed benefits of the same magnitude in the two conditions: more positive mood states, reduced state anxiety, and enhanced perceived pleasure. Thirty minutes of qigong exercise thereby seems to be sufficient to provide psychological benefits, and with no additional benefits detected after 60 min. This finding is important for those having little time or motivation to engage in activities of longer durations. In addition, health professionals prescribing exercise for health benefits can prescribe shorter exercise sessions with confidence knowing that positive psychological effects can also occur after a shorter exercise bout.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal exercise, mood, anxiolytic, Qigong, Qi-training, mind-body therapy, ISSN: 0192-415X
- Referens:** Johansson, M., Hassmén, P., & Jouper, J. (2008). Acute effects of qigong exercise on mood and anxiety. *International Journal of Stress Management*, 15(2), 199-207.
- Abstract:** Psychosocial stress may lead to increased rates of anxiety and depression. Aerobic exercise and mind-body therapies are frequently described as having positive effects on psychological well-being by enhancing mood and reducing anxiety. Few studies, however, have investigated the acute psychological effects of qigong exercise. Fifty-nine regular qigong exercisers (mean age 50.8 years) were randomized to a Qigong or Control group. Pre- and postmeasurements were then compared. POMS-Depression, Anger, and Fatigue, and STAI-State Anxiety scores decreased significantly in the Qigong group but not in the Control group. Results thereby suggest that qigong exercise can produce desirable psychological effects, and Qigong exercise may therefore be included among other activities performed to boost resistance to daily stressors.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal Qigong, Qi-training, anxiety, mood, emotion, ISSN: 1072-5245
- Referens:** Johnston, D.W., Tuomisto, M.T., & Patching, G.R. (2008). The relationship between cardiac reactivity in the laboratory and in real life. *Health Psychology*, 27(1), 34-42.
- Abstract:** Objective: An excessive cardiovascular response to acute stress is a probable risk factor for cardiovascular (CV) disease. Such reactivity is usually assessed from the CV response to laboratory stressors. However, if it is a risk factor, correlated responses must occur in real life. Design: In the present study, we investigated the relationship between the heart rate (HR) response to five laboratory stressors and HR reactivity in the field. Measures: HR variation, the response to a real life stressor (public speaking), and the increase in HR with periods of self-reported tense arousal. Ambulatory HR, activity and posture were measured continuously over a 7-hr period. Results: The HR increase to laboratory stressors did not relate to HR variation consistently, but it did relate to the other two field measures. Conclusion: The results suggested that a tendency to increased HR reactivity may be a risk factor for cardiovascular disease when combined with exposure to stress.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal heart rate, cardiac reactivity, laboratory stressors, real life stressors, public speaking, ISSN: 0278-6133
- Referens:** Jouper, J., & Hassmén, P. (2008). Intrinsically Motivated Qigong Exercisers are More Concentrated and Less Stressful. *American Journal of Chinese Medicine*, 36(6), 1051-1060.
- Abstract:** Low-intensity qigong exercise has been suggested as an alternative to more vigorous exercise when striving for health benefits. The purpose of this study was to investigate whether self-determined motivation and perceived stress are related to concentration during exercise, and to the amount of exercise carried out. Leisure-time qigong exercisers (n = 279) were assessed by using the Sport Motivation Scale, Stress and Energy Scale, and by self-rated Concentration. Exercise sessions per week, Session time, and ability to Set a time for exercise, and perceived Disturbance during exercise were also recorded. Participants who were in a Calm energy mood (low-stress, high-energy, able to set a time for exercise), displayed an increased Concentration on qi-flow ($R^2 = 0.13$) during exercise. An elevated stress-level correlated negatively with Health, Energy, Concentration, Sessions per week, Session time, Sessions performed during the previous week, ability to Set a time for exercise, and feeling Undisturbed during exercise (all $p < 0.01$). Intrinsic motivation was positively correlated with Concentration (0.24, $p < 0.01$) and negatively correlated with Stress (-0.19, $p < 0.05$). Individuals who adhere to a regular qigong exercise regimen are more intrinsically motivated, less stressed, and more concentrated while exercising than those who do not adhere to a regular regime. This suggests that health-professionals need to be aware of these factors when prescribing qigong exercise for health benefits.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal energy, motivation, Qigong exercise, self-determination, stress, ISSN: 0192-415X

- Referens:** Jouper, J., & Hassmén, P. (in press). Exercise Intention, Age and Stress Predict Increased Qigong Exercise Adherence. *Journal of Bodywork and Movement Therapies*.
- Abstract:** Adherence to exercise is paramount if desired health effects are to be achieved. Drop-out rates in excess of 50% have been reported, with the intensity of the exercise performed frequently blamed. Qigong is a low-intensity mind-body technique that may offer an alternative to more intense modes of exercise. The aim of this study was therefore, to determine if exercise motives, exercise intention, age, stress and energy levels predict adherence to qigong exercise. Participants (n=87) were assessed by self-rated retrospective physical activity behavior, by performed qigong exercise and concentration level, and by sport motivation scale, planned behavior questionnaire, and stress and energy scale. Exercise intention, age and stress predicted exercise frequency ($R^2=.29$); when level of concentration (a non-baseline assessment) was included as a predictor, prediction strength increased ($R^2=.38$). Results suggest that health-professionals who are aiming to secure activity adherence and exercise frequency, should focus on strengthening the individual's intention to exercise, promoting a calm energy state before commencement of exercise, and encouraging a heightened level of concentration during exercise.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal qigong exercise, adherence, stress, motivation, planned behavior, ISSN: 1360-8592
- Referens:** Kadir, A., Andreasen, N., Almkvist, O., Wall, A., Forsberg, A., Engler, H., Hagman, G., Lärksäter, M., Winblad, B., Zetterberg, H., Blennow, K., Långström, B., & Nordberg, A. (2008). Effect of phenserine treatment on brain functional activity and amyloid in Alzheimer's disease. *Annals of Neurology*, 63(5), 621-631.
- Abstract:** OBJECTIVE: The effects of (-)-phenserine (phenserine) and placebo/donepezil treatment on regional cerebral metabolic rate for glucose (rCMRglc) and brain amyloid load were investigated by positron emission tomography in 20 patients with mild Alzheimer's disease in relation to cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and plasma biomarkers, and cognitive function. METHODS: The first 3 months of the study was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase, during which 10 patients received phenserine (30 mg/day) and 10 patients the placebo. Three to 6 months was an open-label extension phase, during which the placebo group received donepezil (5 mg/day) and the phenserine group remained on phenserine. After 6 months, all patients received phenserine treatment up to 12 months. The patients underwent positron emission tomography examinations to measure rCMRglc (8F-FDG) and amyloid load (11C-PIB) at baseline and after 3 and 6 months of the treatment. Neuropsychological and biomarker data were collected at the three times of positron emission tomography imaging. RESULTS: Statistically significant effects on a composite neuropsychological test score were observed in the phenserine-treated group compared with the placebo and donepezil group at 3 and 6 months, respectively. Values of rCMRglc were significantly increased in several cortical regions after 3 months of phenserine treatment, compared with baseline, and correlated positively with cognitive function and CSF beta-amyloid 40 (A β 40). Cortical Pittsburgh Compound B retention correlated negatively with CSF A β 40 levels and the ratio A β 40/beta-secretase-cleaved amyloid precursor protein. In CSF, A β 40 correlated positively with the attention domain of cognition. INTERPRETATION: Phenserine treatment was associated with an improvement in cognition and an increase in rCMRglc.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal Alzheimer's disease, phenserine treatment, ISSN: 0364-5134
- Referens:** Kadir, A., Darreh-Shori, T., Almkvist, O., Wall, A., Grut, M., Strandberg, B., Ringheim, A., Eriksson, B., Blomquist, G., Långström, B., & Nordberg, A. (2008). PET imaging of the in vivo brain acetylcholinesterase activity and nicotine binding in galantamine-treated patients with AD. *Neurobiology of Aging*, 29(8), 1204-1217.
- 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 (16-24 mg/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 (11C-PMP) and 11C-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 11C-nicotine binding was observed during the study. 11C-Nicotine binding, however, positively correlated with plasma galantamine concentration. Both the changes of AChE activity and 11C-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 11C-nicotine binding were associated with changes in the attention domain of cognition rather than episodic memory.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal Alzheimer's disease, acetylcholinesterase, 11C-Nicotine binding, positron emission tomography (PET), cerebrospinal fluid, plasma, cognitive function, attention, galantamine, ISSN: 0197-4580
- Referens:** Kask, K., Bäckström, T., Nilsson, L.-G., & Sundström-Poromaa, I. (2008). Allopregnanolone impairs episodic memory in healthy women. *Psychopharmacology*, 199(2), 161-168.
- Abstract:** Objective: Allopregnanolone is an endogenous neuroactive steroid which, through its binding to the GABA A receptor, has GABA active properties. Animal studies indicate that allopregnanolone administration results in diminished learning and memory impairment. The aim of the current study was to investigate the effect of intravenously administered allopregnanolone on episodic memory, semantic memory and working memory in healthy women.
- Methods: Twenty eight healthy women were included in the study. The participants were scheduled for the memory tests twice in the follicular phase. During the test sessions an intravenous allopregnanolone and placebo infusion was administered in double-blinded, randomized order at intervals of 48 hours. Before and 10 minutes after the allopregnanolone/placebo injections memory tasks were performed.
- Results: The study demonstrated that allopregnanolone impaired episodic memory in healthy women. There was a significant difference between pre- and post- allopregnanolone injections episodic memory scores, $p < 0.05$, whereas there was no change in episodic memory performance following the placebo injections. There was also a significant difference between allopregnanolone and placebo post-injection episodic memory scores, $p < 0.05$. There were no effects of allopregnanolone on the semantic memory task or working memory task.
- Conclusion: Intravenous allopregnanolone impairs episodic memory in healthy women but there is a high

degree of individual variability.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal allopregnanolone, healthy women, follicular phase of menstrual cycle, episodic memory, semantic memory, working memory, estradiol, progesterone, ISSN: 0033-3158

Referens: Kemdal Pho, A., & Montgomery, H. (2008). Vad formar det goda politiska samtalet? [What forms the good political dialogue?] In J. Hermansson, C. Karlsson, & H. Montgomery (Eds.), *Samtalets mekanismer [Dialogical mechanisms]* (pp. 285-311). 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, ISBN: 9789147088706

Referens: Kormi-Nouri, R., Shojaei, R.S., Moniri, S., Gholami, A.R., Moradi, A.R., Akbari-Zardkhaneh, S., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2008). The effect of childhood bilingualism on episodic and semantic memory tasks. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 49*(2), 93-109.

Abstract: Kormi-Nouri, Moniri and Nilsson (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, bilingual advantage, bilingual disadvantage, episodic memory, semantic memory, action memory, verbal memory, letter fluency, category fluency, children, ISSN: 0036-5564

Referens: Kusterer, H.L. (2008). Exploring the gender typing of management characteristics in an egalitarian context. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 49*, 549-557.

Abstract: The present studies sought to investigate what kind of stereotypes are used in Sweden to describe male and female managers, and whether genderneutral characteristics are used in the description of requisite management characteristics. In Study 1, participants answered open-ended questions on good, bad, female and male management. Requisite management characteristics showed a greater resemblance to the descriptions of female managers than male. In Study 2, female managers were rated more positively than men, and attributes ascribed to men in Study 1 were considered just as descriptive of women. Although participants described female managers more positively than male, responses often implied a norm of men as managers. In this way, prescriptive aspects of the stereotype may still work against female managers, despite the more feminine description of management.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal gender typing, management, stereotypes, ISSN: 0036-5564

Referens: Larsson, M., Blåvarg, C., & Jönsson, F. (in press). Bad odors stick better than good ones: Olfactory qualities and episodic odor recognition. *Experimental Psychology*.

Abstract: The influences of perceived odor qualities on the retention of olfactory information across the adult life span were examined. Young (19-36 years), young-old (60-74 years), and old (75-91 years) adults (n=202) rated a set of unfamiliar odors across a series of perceptual dimensions (i.e., pleasantness, intensity, irritability) at encoding. The overall results indicated that memory for unpleasant olfactory information was better than for pleasant odors across the life span. Also, participants showed better retention for odors perceived with high intensity and irritability than for odors rated with low or medium scores. Interestingly, the old adults showed selective beneficial memory effects for odors rated as highly irritable. To the extent that perceptions of high irritability reflect an activation of the trigeminal sensory system, this finding suggests that older adults may use trigeminal components in odor information to compensate for age-related impairments in olfactory memory.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal odor, adult, age, sex, ISSN: 1618-3169

Referens: Larsson, M.U., Almkvist, O., Luszcz, M.A., & Wahlin, T.B. (2008). Phonemic fluency deficits in asymptomatic gene carriers for Huntington's disease. *Neuropsychology, 22*(5), 596-605.

Abstract: The aim of the present study was to investigate verbal fluency in preclinical Huntington's disease (HD). Phonemic and semantic fluency and the rate of word production over time were assessed for 29 asymptomatic

gene carriers and 34 noncarriers of HD. The relationship between fluency tasks and other cognitive domains was investigated. Compared to noncarriers, carriers produced fewer words and produced them more slowly in the phonemic fluency task but not in the semantic fluency task. When the carrier group was divided on the basis of Predicted-Years-To-Onset (PYTO), only carriers with <12 PYTO performed worse than noncarriers on both fluency tasks. Correlational analyses revealed that phonemic fluency was associated with cognitive speed and working memory, while semantic fluency was linked with crystallized abilities. The difference between carriers and noncarriers in phonemic fluency and a difference between the two carrier groups (<12 PYTO and >or=12 PYTO) in semantic fluency, but not in phonemic fluency, suggest that frontostriatal deficits may precede temporal involvement in preclinical HD.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Huntington's disease, preclinical, verbal fluency, cognition, asymptomatic carriers, phonemic fluency deficits, ISSN: 0894-4105

Referens: Larsson, M., & Willander, J. (in press). Autobiographical odor memory. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*.

Abstract: This overview focuses on autobiographical odor memory and how information evoked by the olfactory sense may differ from memories evoked by visual or verbal information. Three key topics are addressed: (a) age distributions of evoked memories, (b) phenomenological experience, and (c) semantic processing. Current evidence suggests that memories triggered by olfactory information are localized to the first decade of life (< 10 years) rather than to young adulthood (10-30 years) which is the typical finding for memories evoked by verbal and visual information. Further, empirical evidence indicates that odor evoked memories are more emotional, associated with stronger feelings of being brought back in time, and have been thought of less often as compared to memories evoked by other sensory cues. Finally, previous observations of a significant impact of semantic influences on olfactory processing may also be generalized to retrieval of odor evoked autobiographical information. Specifically, both the age distribution and phenomenological qualities are affected by explicit knowledge of the odor cue. Taken together, the overall pattern of findings indicates that personal memories evoked by olfactory information are different from memories evoked by verbal or visual information.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal autobiographical, odor, memory, olfactory

Referens: Leander, L., & Christianson, S.Å. (2008). 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, ISBN: 978-91-47-05287-5

Referens: Leander, L., Christianson, S.Å., & Granhag, P.A. (2008). Internet-Initiated Sexual Abuse: Adolescent Victims' Reports about On- and Off-Line Sexual Activities. *Applied Cognitive Psychology, 22(9)*, 1260-1274.

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, ISSN: 0888-4080

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, ISSN: 1321-8719

Referens: Lindfors, P. (in press). Biological underpinnings of recovery from work. Paper presented at the XXIX International Congress of Psychology, Berlin, Germany. *International Journal of Psychology*.

Abstract: This presentation summarizes findings from our studies on the biological underpinnings of recovery, asking respondents to complete a measure of self-rated recovery from work and to provide biological data. Examining the relationships between self-rated recovery and salivary cortisol in 25 white-collar workers revealed that high morning cortisol is associated with poor recovery. Analyses of linkages between self-rated recovery and biological dysregulation in 241 women employed within the health care sector showed that poor recovery increases the risk for biological dysregulation. These linkages between self-rated recovery and biological

markers imply that poor recovery from work increases the risk for health problems.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings recovery, physiology, allostatic load

Referens: [Lindholm, T. \(2008\). Validity in judgments of high- and low- accurate witnesses of own and other ethnic groups. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*, 13, 107-121.](#)

Abstract: Purpose: Research has shown that people often have difficulties estimating eyewitness accuracy correctly. In most previous studies examining validity in credibility judgments, participants have assessed the accuracy of witnesses who have been homogeneous in their memory performance. This study investigated validity in judgments of witnesses who varied widely in memory. A further purpose was to examine whether judgmental validity was moderated by the witness' ethnic ingroup/outgroup status.

Methods: Participants (N=120) rated the reliability of videotaped testimonies of high- and low- accurate in-group (Swedish, n=4) and out-group (immigrants, n=4) witnesses who were genuinely trying to recall a criminal event.

Results: Participants assigned more reliability to high- than to low- accurate in-group witnesses, while out-group witnesses received low reliability ratings regardless of their actual memory performance. Path analyses demonstrated that the subjective confidence of in-group, but not of out-group witnesses predicted participants' accuracy judgments.

Conclusions: The results indicate that the validity in judgments of in-group witnesses can be better than has previously been implied. Investigators may have difficulty distinguishing high- and low-accurate witnesses from other ethnic groups, and may also systematically underestimate the reliability of ethnic out-group witnesses. Implications for legal practices are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal eyewitness memory, credibility, ethnicity, ISSN: 1355-3259

Referens: [Lindholm, T. \(2008\). Who can judge the accuracy of eyewitness statements? A comparison of professionals and lay-persons. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 22\(9\), 1301-1314.](#)

Abstract: Research suggests that people have difficulty estimating eyewitness accuracy. It is not known whether groups with professional experience of judging eyewitness memory are better at making such judgments than lay-persons. In the current study, police detectives, judges, and lay-persons judged accuracy of responses to cued recall questions from ethnic in- and out-group witnesses who genuinely tried to remember a crime. Responses were presented in videotape or as transcripts. Detectives outperformed the other groups in discrimination accuracy, and participants performed better when statements were presented in transcribed than in videotaped format. Judges used a liberal response criterion overall, whereas detectives and lay-persons were more liberal when judging out-group than in-group witnesses. Findings indicate that there are observable cues to witnesses' accuracy, that specific professional groups have more knowledge of these cues than others, and that judgments of accuracy based on transcripts rather than live testimony would increase quality of legal decisions.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal eyewitness memory, accuracy judgments, professionals, ISSN: 0888-4080

Referens: [Lindholm, T., & Sjöberg, R.L. \(2008\). Testimony as communication: an interactive analysis of eyewitness accuracy cues. *Annual Meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology*, Albuquerque, 2008.](#)

Abstract: Studies have shown that descriptions of real and suggested or fabricated eyewitness memory may differ in ways that could be explained by differences in the formation and cognitive representations of these memories. However, the characteristics of an eyewitness' description are likely to depend not only on the cognitive features of memory, but also on the witness' social motivation to display meta-cognitive states to the investigator. Research shows that when answering general knowledge questions, self-presentational concerns drive speakers to signal their certainty in an answer by auditory and visual cues, that these cues are related to response accuracy, and that listeners can use the cues to estimate the speaker's knowledge of the answer. The current research investigated whether similar communicative cues discriminated eyewitnesses' accurate and inaccurate responses to questions about a crime event. Furthermore, we examined whether the relation between such cues and response accuracy differed between witnesses who delivered the testimony in their native tongue and those who did not. Native and non-native Swedish witnesses were videotaped while being interviewed about their memory of a simulated crime scenario. Responses to cued recall questions that provided correct or incorrect information about a specific detail were protocolled, and scored with respect to prosody (e.g., interjections, pauses, intonation), hedges, and visual (facial expressions and body movement) cues. Results confirmed a higher frequency of both auditory and visual "uncertainty" cues in witnesses' incorrect as compared to correct responses, although this tendency was weaker among witnesses who did not testify in their native tongue.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings eyewitness statements, interactive analysis, accuracy cues

Referens: [Lindholm, T., & Sjöberg, R.L. \(2008\). Communicating accuracy: An interactive analysis of eyewitness testimony. *15th General Meeting of the European Association for Experimental Social Psychology*, Opatija, 2008.](#)

Abstract: Research shows that descriptions of real and fabricated eyewitness memory differ in ways that could be explained by differences in the formation and cognitive representations of these memories. However, the characteristics of an eyewitness' description are likely to depend not only on the cognitive features of memory, but also on the witness' social motivation to display meta-cognitive states to the investigator. Research shows that when answering general knowledge questions, self-presentational concerns drive speakers to signal their certainty in an answer by auditory and visual cues, that these cues are related to response accuracy, and that listeners can use the cues to estimate the speaker's knowledge of the answer. The current research investigated whether similar communicative cues discriminated eyewitnesses' accurate and inaccurate responses to questions about a crime event. Furthermore, we examined whether the relation between such cues and response accuracy differed between witnesses who delivered the testimony in their native tongue and those who did not. Native and non-native Swedish witnesses were videotaped while being interviewed about their memory of a simulated crime scenario. Responses to cued recall questions that provided correct or incorrect information about a specific detail were protocolled, and scored with respect to prosody (e.g., interjections, pauses, intonation), hedges, and visual (facial expressions and body movement) cues. Results

confirmed a higher frequency of both auditory and visual "uncertainty" cues in witnesses' incorrect as compared to correct responses, although this tendency was weaker among witnesses who did not testify in their native tongue.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings eyewitness statements, interactive analysis, accuracy cues

Referens: [Lindholm, T., Sjöberg, R.L., Pedroletti, C., Bohman, A., Sund, A., & Lindblad, F. \(in press\). Infants' and toddlers' remembering and forgetting of a stressful medical procedure. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*.](#)

Abstract: To examine whether a distressing medical procedure leaves lasting impressions in young children's memories.

Methods: Children 12- to 78-weeks old (N = 172) received inhalation treatment through a face mask or underwent other interventions at a pediatric emergency department. They were randomized to be presented with neutral cues and cues from the inhalation 1 week or 6 months after the target event. Children's reactions at cue presentation were scored from videotapes.

Results: Across the age span tested, children treated with inhalation showed higher distress than controls when presented with cues from inhalation 1 week, but not 6 months after target treatment.

Conclusions: Stress during medical procedures in preverbal children may develop as a result of prior experience of such procedures. These memories typically seem to fade within 6 months.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal nonverbal memories, distress, medical treatment

Referens: [Lundberg, U. \(2008\). Sleep and musculoskeletal pain. *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, 15\(4\), 253-253.](#)

Abstract: The article focuses on sleep disorders as a risk factor for musculoskeletal pain. It is reported that sleep disorders at baseline predict development of chronic musculoskeletal pain in initially healthy working female and male one year later. Job strain was also predictive of musculoskeletal pain in female. The hypothalamo-pituitary adrenal axis is activated by sleep disturbance which results in elevated cortisol levels.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal muscular pain, sleep, ISSN: 1070-5503

Referens: [Lundberg, U. \(2008\). Stress. In K. Heggenhougen & S. Quah \(Eds.\), *International Encyclopedia of Public Health*, 6 \(pp. 241-250\).](#)

Abstract: The aim of this review is to describe and discuss the role of stress in health and disease. The following aspects are treated: The concept of stress, Models of Stress Responses, Health problems in modern society, Socioeconomic status and health, Bodily responses to stress, Stress as a health promoting or health damaging factor, Stress-related disorders, Gender differences in stress-related health, and Positive stress.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) stress, ISBN: 0-12-227225-0

Referens: [Lundberg, U. \(2008\). Catecholamines and environmental stress. In John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur, *Research Network on Socioeconomic Status and Health. The Allostatic Load Notebook*. <http://www.macses.ucsf.edu/Research/Allostatic/notebook/catecholamine.html>](#)

Abstract: The aim of this review is to describe and discuss various aspects of measurements of catecholamines as biomarkers of environmental stress. The following aspects are treated: Catecholamines and health, Assessment, Methodological considerations, Gender differences and Relevance for allostasis.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal catecholamines, health, environmental stress, sympathetic adrenal-medullary (SAM)

Referens: [Lundberg, U. \(2008\). Muscle tension. In John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur, *Research Network on Socioeconomic Status and Health. The Allostatic Load Notebook*. <http://www.macses.ucsf.edu/Research/Allostatic/notebook/muscle.html>](#)

Abstract: The aim of this review is to describe and discuss the role of mental stress in muscular activity and musculoskeletal disorders. The following aspects are treated: Psychobiological mechanisms, Measurements of acute and chronic effects, Surface and intramuscular recordings, Gender differences, Gaps of knowledge, Research needs and Psychological and psychosocial factors.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal muscle tension, musculoskeletal disorders

Referens: [Lundberg, U. \(2008\). Sleep and musculoskeletal pain. *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, 15\(4\), 253.](#)

Abstract: The article focuses on sleep disorders as a risk factor for musculoskeletal pain. It is reported that sleep disorders at baseline predict development of chronic musculoskeletal pain in initially healthy working female and male one year later. Job strain was also predictive of musculoskeletal pain in female. The hypothalamo-pituitary adrenal axis is activated by sleep disturbance which results in elevated cortisol levels.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal sleep disorders, pain, musculoskeletal system, hydrocortisone, nervous system, ISSN: 1070-5503

Referens: [Lundberg, U., & Krantz, G. \(in press\). Gender, work and health. In *Women, Work & Health*.](#)

Abstract: The present paper is focused on the total workload (paid plus unpaid work) of women and men, who have chosen to combine an occupational career with family responsibilities, and the implications for gender differences in health.

Studies show that even among full-time employed women and men in the same occupational position, women

perform more unpaid tasks at home and carry the main responsibility for most duties related to household and children. Although the prevalence of symptoms and sickness absence among the highly educated men and women are lower than in the general population, women report about twice as high levels of symptoms and sickness absence days as do men. However, the results within men and women are not consistent as a high paid workload sometimes is associated with less symptoms and absenteeism from work. Women having acquired a higher position at work, characterised by high demands but also high decision latitude, benefit from a health point of view in the same way as do men.

From a health perspective, it seems important to give both women and men better opportunities to combine their occupational role with their role as a parent and spouse. There is still need for more gender equality in terms of responsibility for unpaid work at home. However, societal measures in terms of economic incentives and legislation are probably also necessary to help and stimulate women and men to combine family responsibilities with paid work on equal terms in order to improve women's health and occupational career opportunities.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) workload, gender differences in health

Referens: Maitland, S.B., Nyberg, L., Bäckman, L., Nilsson, L.-G., & Adolfsson, R. (in press). The search for structure: The temperament character of the Temperament and Character Inventory. In C. Herzog (Ed.), *Cognition and aging: Methodologies and applications*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Abstract: The Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) is a widely used measure of psychobiological aspects of personality. Theoretically, the TCI is defined as comprising four temperament and three character factors. Previous examinations of the factor structure have primarily used exploratory factor methods with mixed results. We used confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) to examine the structure of the TCI in 2423 adults from the Betula study and also conducted item analyses on a slightly smaller sample of 1491 participants. Support for the seven TCI factors was mixed, regardless of whether item-level or facet analyses were examined. A lack of support for the seven TCI factors raises questions about how well the seven TCI factors serve as indicators of temperament and character constructs.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) personality, TCI, confirmatory factor analysis

Referens: Maurex, L., Zaboli, G., Wiens, S., Åsberg, M., Loeopardi, R., & Öhman, A. (in press). Emotionally controlled decision-making and a gene variant related to serotonin synthesis in women with borderline personality disorder. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal decision-making, serotonin synthesis, borderline, ISSN: 0036-5564

Referens: Modig-Wennerstad, K., Silventoinen, K., Batty, D., Tynelius, P., Bergman, L., & Rasmussen, F. (2008). Association between offspring intelligence and parental mortality: A population-based cohort study of one million Swedish men and their parents. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 62*, 722-727.

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 fathers 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 to 0.96) for fathers and 0.95 (0.95 to 0.95) for mothers. The corresponding HRs were 0.99 (0.97 to 1.00) for step-fathers and 0.97 (0.95 to 0.99) for step-mothers. In adjusted analyses, HRs for CVD mortality among fathers and mothers were 0.97 (0.96 to 0.97) and 0.94 (0.93 to 0.94) respectively. The corresponding HRs for diabetes mortality were 0.91 (0.89 to 0.92) among fathers and 0.85 (0.83 to 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 IQ-parental mortality associations in mothers than in fathers might be due to environmental factors or epigenetic mechanisms.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal intelligence, mortality, epidemiology, ISSN: 0143-005X

Referens: [Montgomery, H.](#) (2008). 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]* (pp. 195-210). 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, ISBN: 9789147088706

Referens: Montgomery, W., [Montgomery, H.](#), & Gärling, W. (2008). A new conceptualization of value structure.

Abstract: In Schwartz and Bilsky's (1989, 1991) theory, values are organized in ten motivational types forming a circumplex structure. We modify the theory by proposing values that more clearly consists of opposite pairs. A given value (e. g., security) in a pair is associated with a positive emotion (feel safe) and a negative emotion (feel bored). The opposite value (e. g. courage) is associated with an opposite positive emotion (feel excited) and a negative emotion (feel afraid). Two surveys employing 144 respectively 120 undergraduates confirmed the proposed circumplex structure of values with positive and negative associated emotions.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings values, emotions, circumplex

Referens: Montgomery, W., [Montgomery, H.](#), & Gärling, W. ((2008). A new look at value structure. *SPSP meeting*, Albuquerque, New Mexico, February 2008.

Abstract: Schwartz and Bilsky (1989, 1991) assumed that values are organized in ten motivational types that form a circumplex structure. We extend and modify Schwartz and Bilsky's theory by distinguishing between bipolar and unipolar values. Both types of values are associated with positive emotions. Bipolar values are organized such that a given value (e.g., security) that leads to experience of a given positive emotion (e.g., feel safe) at the expense of another positive emotion related to an opposite value (e.g., feel excited when attaining courage), which in turn implies experiencing a negative emotion (e.g., feel bored) when attaining the former value. Bipolar values are located opposite to each other in a two-dimensional circumplex structure. Unipolar values do not have any opposites. Therefore, they do not lead to any specific negative emotion resulting from decreasing attainment of an opposite value. These expectations were confirmed in two empirical studies. In Study 1 a total of 144 psychology students rated eight bipolar values from different perspectives (access, importance, positivity, ability, and engagement). Multidimensional scaling of the value ratings resulted in a circumplex structure. In Study 2 ratings by participants of 24 emotions in relation to eight bipolar values and four unipolar values revealed that each of the bipolar values were associated with positive and negative emotions. Increases of unipolar values were associated only with positive emotions while decreases were associated only with negative emotions.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings values, emotions, circumplex

Referens: Nilsson, E., & [Wahlin, Å.](#) (in press). Diabetes and elevated glycosylated hemoglobin: Episodic memory and utilization of cognitive support. *European Journal of Cognitive Psychology*.

Abstract: Associations between diabetes and episodic memory performance were examined under varying levels of cognitive support at encoding and retrieval in a population-based sample of persons 35-85 years old. Participants were divided into diagnostic groups: (1) persons with diabetes (n=125), (2) persons without diabetes diagnosis but with elevated levels of glycosylated haemoglobin (HbA1c; n=151), and (3) persons without diabetes or elevated HbA1c (n=2489). Among participants 65 years of age and younger, Group 1 performed at significantly lower levels than Groups 2 and 3. Among participants 70 years of age or older, Group 2 performed at the lowest level. The results are discussed in relation to varying underdiagnosis of diabetes across age.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal diabetes, glycosylated haemoglobin, episodic memory, ISSN: 0954-1446

Referens: [Nilsson, L.-G.](#), [Sternäng, O.](#), Rönnlund, M., & Nyberg, L. (in press). Challenging the notion of an early-onset of cognitive aging. *Neurobiology of Aging*.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cognitive aging, ISSN: 0197-4580

Referens: [Nilsson, M.E.](#), [Andéhn, M.](#), & [Lesna, P.](#) (2008). Evaluating roadside noise barriers using an annoyance-reduction criterion. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 124(6), 3561-3567.

Abstract: A common indicator of effectiveness for roadside noise barriers is the reduction in A-weighted sound pressure level (LA). The present experimental study considered alternative indicators using an annoyance reduction criterion. A large number of 8-s experimental sounds were created from binaural recordings conducted at various distances from a highway, at a location with a 4.6 m high roadside barrier (barrier sounds) and at a location along the same road with no barrier (non-barrier sounds). Eighteen listeners scaled the annoyance of the experimental sounds with the method of magnitude estimation. The barrier sounds, recorded 10-45 m from the road, and non-barrier sounds recorded 50-200 m from the road were of similar LA. Despite this, the barrier sounds were found to be substantially more annoying than the non-barrier sounds. The annoyance-difference corresponded to approximately a 3-dB increase in LA, and was mainly related to the barrier sounds' higher relative level of low-frequency sound. This suggests that LA-reduction may not be a valid indicator of the annoyance reduction caused by a noise barrier. The Loudness level (ISO 532B) and a low-frequency corrected sound pressure level (L*A) were found to be better than LA as indicators of the barrier's annoyance-reduction efficiency.

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

Referens: [Nilsson, M.E.](#), & [Lindqvist, M.](#) (2008). *Ljudkvalitet i parker och grönområden i Stockholm [Soundscape quality in city parks and open green spaces in Stockholm]*. Stockholm: Stockholm City.

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, 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. 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, on the one hand, measured overall sound levels and, on the other hand, perceived soundscape quality and road traffic noise annoyance. As expected, 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 (Lday). In situations with exposures

between 50 and 55 dBA, soundscape design that promotes positive sounds from nature may be efficient in improving soundscape. At higher levels, soundscape design has to be complemented with traditional noise abatement methods in order to achieve good soundscape quality.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report city park, soundscape quality, road traffic noise, annoyance

Referens: [Näswall, K., Hellgren, J., De Witte, H., De Cuyper, N., & Sverke, M. \(2008\). Gender differences in coping with job insecurity. Paper presented at the *Work, Stress, and Health 2008: Healthy And Safe Work Through Research, Practice, and Partnerships*, Washington, DC, USA, March 6-8, 2008.](#)

Abstract: Flexibility demands on organizations along with ever-changing economic conditions have made the working situation for employees less stable and more unpredictable. Perceptions of job insecurity have been more frequently reported and researched. Such perceived threats to one's employment have been shown to give rise to stress experiences and have been linked to several different negative outcomes, such as strain reactions, dissatisfaction with the job, and turnover intention. Less is known about how job insecurity relates to different coping behaviors. In order to understand how individuals dealing with job insecurity react, the present study investigates to what extent the experience is related to different coping strategies. In light of research on possible gender differences in coping behaviors, the present study also takes gender into account, and tests whether men and women respond with different coping behaviors to job insecurity. There is consensus regarding the negative impact of job insecurity, however, the reactions to this stressor are not the same for all individuals. Given that coping strategies have been found to mitigate negative reactions to various other work stressors, it is plausible that reactions to job insecurity also are affected by the type of coping behaviors utilized. The present study investigates the moderating effect of coping on the relation between job insecurity and its outcomes. Also, previous research has indicated that there are some gender differences in the reactions to job insecurity, and it is plausible that such gender differences may be attributed to different coping strategies. Consequently, the present study also aims to test whether coping moderates the relation between job insecurity and its outcomes differently among men as compared to women. The research questions were investigated in a sample of Swedish employees, working in the service sector in administrative jobs, participating in larger longitudinal questionnaire study concerning employee attitudes and well-being in the context of the changing nature of working life. At Time 1, 1443 persons received the questionnaire, and 1051 usable questionnaires were returned for a response rate of 72%. At Time 2, 1393 questionnaires were sent out, 868 were returned for a response rate of 62%. Of those who participated at Time 1, 73% chose to participate at Time 2. To test whether job insecurity was more strongly related to certain coping behaviors than others, regression analyses were conducted. The three types of coping behavior analyzed were change oriented coping, avoidance coping, and coping by devaluing the importance of the situation. The cross-sectional analyses indicated that job insecurity was moderately related to all three types of coping in the cross-sectional analysis, while there were no relations over time. However, when analyzed for gender differences, preliminary results suggest that job insecurity was unrelated to coping strategies among women, both within measurement point and over time, while among men there was an association between job insecurity at Time 1 and both change and avoidance coping at Time 1, as well as change coping at Time 2. To test whether the effect of job insecurity on outcomes such as job satisfaction, organizational commitment, and mental and physical health was moderated by different coping behaviors moderated multiple regression analyses were carried out. The cross-sectional results indicate that the relation between job insecurity and mental health was moderated by avoidance coping in the entire sample. For women, higher levels of devaluation were associated with lowered job satisfaction, organizational commitment, and mental health when job insecurity was high. Avoidance coping, on the other hand, appeared to mitigate the negative relation between job insecurity and organizational commitment and mental health. For men, change coping was associated with lower organizational commitment among those reporting high job insecurity, whereas devaluation appeared to mitigate the negative relation between job insecurity and mental and physical health. The preliminary longitudinal analyses revealed main effects of job insecurity over time, both for men and women. Change coping was a significant predictor of subsequent organizational commitment among men and women, and mental health among women. None of the interaction effects tested in the cross-sectional analyses was significant over time. The results suggest that job insecurity is associated with different coping strategies among women as compared to men, and that different coping strategies influence the relation between job insecurity and its outcomes quite differently, and also, that these differences become more pronounced when gender is taken into account. These preliminary results primarily shed light on the relation between job insecurity, coping, and the outcomes within one time point, as a time lag of one year between measurements may be too long to uncover mitigating effects of coping over time. Nevertheless, the results point to the importance of coping strategies in dealing with job insecurity and may be useful in the implementation of appropriate assistance programs for employees experiencing job insecurity.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings job insecurity, coping strategies, well-being

Referens: [Olofsson, J.K., Nordin, S., Wiens, S., Hedner, M., & Nilsson, L.-G. \(in press\). Odor identification impairment in carriers of APOE-ε4 is independent of dementia. *Neurobiology of Aging*.](#)

Abstract: The ApoE gene is expressed in olfactory brain structures and is believed to play a role in neuronal regenerative processes as well as in development of Alzheimer's disease (AD), the most common form of dementia. The ε4 allele has been reported to be associated with compromised odor identification ability in the elderly, and this deficit has been interpreted as a sign of pre-diagnostic AD. However, because it has not been demonstrated that the relationship between the ε4 allele and odor identification is mediated by dementia, it is possible that the ε4 allele may have an effect on odor identification over and above any effects of dementia. The present study investigated effects of ApoE-status on odor identification in a large, population-based sample (n = 1236) of adults (45–80 years), who were assessed for dementia at time of testing and 5 years later. The results showed that the ε4 allele was associated with an odor identification deficit among elderly participants (75–80). Critically, this effect remained after current and pre-diagnostic dementia, vocabulary, global cognitive status and health variables were partialled out. The present results suggest that the ApoE gene plays a role in olfactory functioning that is independent of dementia conversion within 5 years.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal ApoE, odor identification, olfaction, aging, Alzheimer's disease

Referens: [Olsson, M.J., & Jönsson, F.U. \(2008\). Is it easier to match a name to an odor than vice versa? *Chemosensory Perception*, 1\(3\), 184-189.](#)

Abstract: Previous literature and common belief suggest a cognitive asymmetry in the odor-name relationship such that it would be easier to match a name to an odor than the other way around. We tested whether it is more difficult to smell an odor and then choose a proper name among three alternatives than to read an odor name and then choose a matching odor among three alternatives. Although instances of an asymmetry are

suggested, in both directions, depending on which odors or odor names are involved, the overall conclusion is that no general unidirectional asymmetry is evident. This was true for odorants of both high and low familiarity and identifiability. Different cognitive factors in a complete model of odor–name matching are identified and discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal odor identification, odor naming, cued identification, ISSN: 1936-5802

Referens: Persson, J., Lind, J., Larsson, A., Ingvar, M., Slegers, K., Van Broeckhoven, C., Adolfsen, R., Nilsson, L.-G., & Nyberg, L. (2008). Altered deactivation in individuals with genetic risk for Alzheimer's disease. *Neuropsychologia*, 46(6), 1679-1687.

Abstract: Regions that show task-induced deactivations may be part of a default-mode network related to processes that are more engaged during passive than active task conditions. Alteration of task-induced deactivations with age and dementia is indicated by atypical engagement of default-mode network regions. Genetic studies show a relation between the apolipoprotein E4 (APOE4) allele and the common form of Alzheimer's disease (AD), and altered functional brain activation has been observed in non-demented APOE4 carriers compared to non-carriers. Here we investigate the hypothesis of altered default-mode network brain responses in individuals with genetic risk for AD. Functional MRI was used to assess task-induced deactivation in 60 subjects of which 30 carried at least one copy of the APOE4 allele, and 30 non-carriers. Subjects were scanned while performing a semantic categorization task shown to promote episodic memory encoding. The results show patterns of deactivation consistent with the default-mode network. We also found reduced deactivation in non-demented APOE4 carriers compared to non-carriers, suggesting alterations in the default-mode network in the absence of dementia. These results implicate possibilities for investigating altered properties of task-induced deactivations in individuals with genetic risk for AD, and may prove useful for pre-clinical identification of individuals susceptible to memory problems and AD.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal deactivation, aging, APOE, genetics, AD, Alzheimer's disease, fMRI, compensation, memory encoding, ISSN: 0028-3932

Referens: Persson, J., & Nyberg, L. (2008). Structure–function correlates of episodic memory in aging. In E. Dere, A. Easton, L. Nadel, & J.P. Huston (Eds.), *Handbook of Episodic Memory. Handbook of Behavioral Neuroscience, Vol 18*. Elsevier.

Abstract: Normal aging is accompanied by a wide variety of disturbances in the structure and function of the human brain. It is now well established that normal aging is associated with a progressive decline of episodic-memory function, especially in cued and free recall tasks. Although the primary causes of this decline remain elusive, neuroimaging research have presented an avenue for understanding age-related episodic-memory failure. By integrating behavioral measures and imaging data, the relationship between biological markers of aging and cognitive functions can be explored. In this chapter, we review current knowledge about the effects of normal aging, and its neural correlates as revealed by functional and structural neuroimaging. The importance of reliable cognitive measures in aging research, such as longitudinal behavioral assessment, is also highlighted. We also present results that attempt at characterizing cognitive aging at multiple levels by integrating structural, neuroimaging, and episodicmemory measures.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) aging, MRI, episodic, cognition, ISBN: 978-0-444-53174-2

Referens: Persson, J., & Reuter-Lorenz, P.A. (2008). Gaining control: training executive function and far transfer of the ability to resolve interference. *Psychological Science*, 19(9), 881-888.

Abstract: Functional brain-imaging data document overlapping sites of activation in prefrontal cortex across memory tasks, suggesting that these tasks may share common executive components. We leveraged this evidence to develop a training regimen and a set of transfer tasks to examine the trainability of a putative executive-control process: interference resolution. Eight days of training on high-interference versions of three different working memory tasks increased the efficiency with which proactive interference was resolved on those particular tasks. Moreover, an improved ability to resolve interference was also transferred to different working memory, semantic memory, and episodic memory tasks, a demonstration of far-transfer effects from process-specific training. Participants trained with noninterference versions of the tasks did not exhibit transfer. We infer that the transfer we demonstrated resulted from increased efficiency of the interference-resolution process. Therefore, this aspect of executive control is plastic and adaptive, and can be improved by training.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal training, cognitive control, transfer, executive functions, interference resolution, ISSN: 0956-7976

Referens: Persson, J., & Reuter-Lorenz, P.A. (2008). Cognition and Aging: Typical Development. In Charles A. Nelson & Monica Luciana (Eds.), *Handbook of Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience* (pp. 591-606). Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press.

Abstract: Declining cognitive functions are a normal and inevitable part of healthy aging. Some changes may stem from global alterations in brain functions, including metabolic changes; others may result from localized decline of specific neural circuits. Current research on cognitive aging aims not only to identify the mechanisms that underlie cognitive change, but also to understand and harness the genetic, experiential and environmental factors that promote the preservation of cognitive abilities. Recent technological advances are leading to new breakthroughs in cognitive aging research, while also posing new challenges to understand the relation between genetic, anatomical, physiological, and cognitive factors and to integrate these levels of analysis. Moreover, the availability of high-resolution neuroimaging methods is revising our perspective on aging and giving way to new ideas about the aging mind and brain. We now know that the aging brain is not simply a depleted and reduced version of the younger brain. Instead, recent cognitive neuroscience evidence points to patterns of preservation and decline, along with functional reorganization and plasticity.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) aging, cognition, brain imaging, ISBN: 978-0-262-14104-8

Referens: Pixton, T.S. (2008). Discriminability and Perceived Emotionality of Facial Expressions: The Role of the Particular Face Stimuli. In B.A. Schneider, B.M. Ben-David, S. Parker, & W. Wong (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2008* (pp. 123-128). Proceedings of the 24th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics. International Society for Psychophysics, Tokyo, Japan.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to examine the perceived emotionality of a set of standard faces. Seventy participants rated 90 pictures of facial expressions (presumably angry, happy, and neutral) from the NimStim Set of Facial Expressions (Tottenham et al., in press) on anger (Block 1), happiness (Block 2), and perceived emotionality (Block 3). Neutral faces were rated as somewhat angry in Block 1 and as somewhat sad in Block 2. In Block 3, angry faces were rated as only slightly more emotional than happy faces. However, happy faces differed more from neutral faces than did angry faces in terms of the specific emotion (Blocks 1, 2). Together with Pixton's (2007) results, this suggests that *d'* is dependent only on the intensity of emotion, not on the kind of emotion; therefore, the greater discriminability for happy faces, found in the literature, might be due to the particular stimulus faces used.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) discriminability, perceived emotionality, facial expressions, face stimuli, Fechner Day

Referens: [Preisler, G. \(2008\). Results from a psycho- social follow up study of Swedish school children with CI. In T. van der Lem, & G. Spaai \(Eds.\), *Effecten van Cochleaire Implantatie bij kinderen: een breed perspectief*. Amsterdam: Van Tricht.](#)

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) cochlear implantat, skolbarn, uppföljningsstudie, ISBN: 978-90-77822-26-5

Referens: [Preisler, G. \(in press\). The situation for deaf in Sweden. In D. Moores, & M. Miller \(Eds.\), *Developments and international trends in deafness*. Gallaudet: University Press.](#)

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) deaf, Sweden

Referens: [Preisler, G. \(in press\). The development of communication in children with sensory functional disabilities. In G. Bremner, & D. Walch \(Eds.\), *Handbook of infant development*. London: Blackwell Publisher.](#)

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) development, communication, children, sensory disabilities

Referens: [Ramnerö, J., & Törneke, N. \(2008\). *The ABCs of Human Behavior*. Oakland, CA: New Harbinger.](#)

Abstract: When behavior and cognitive therapy mixed into cognitive behavior therapies, largely during the 1980s, cognitive models became dominant and basic behavior principles were largely sidelined in clinical psychology curricula. Issues in cognition became the focus of case conceptualization and intervention planning for most therapists. In recent years there has been a renewed interest in learning theory, and basic behavior principles are once again becoming central in clinical practice. This is especially true in the new "third-wave" behavior therapies which begin to address areas of concern in the cognitive models. If you've been practicing for a while, classical behaviorism may not have been a major part of your clinical education. In order to broaden your understanding of learning theory and make the best use of the newer psychotherapies, you need to revisit basic behavioral principles from a practical angle.

The ABCs of Human Behavior offers you, the practicing clinician, a solid and practical introduction to the basics of modern behavioral psychology. The book focuses both on the classical principles of learning as well as more recent developments that explain language and cognition in behavioral and contextual terms. These principles are not just discussed in the abstract--rather the book shows how the principles of learning apply in a clinical context. Practical and easy to read, the book walks you through both common sense and clinical examples that will help you use behavioral principles to observe, explain, and influence behavior in a therapeutic setting.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) behavior therapy, cognitive therapy, cognitive behavior therapy, introduction, ISBN: 978-157224-538-9

Referens: [Rana, A.K.M.M., Lundborg, C.S., \[Wahlin, Å.\]\(#\), Ahmed, S.M., & Kabir, Z.N. \(2008\). The impact of health education in managing self-reported arthritis-related illness. *Health Education Research, 23\(1\)*, 94-105.](#)

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: Rana, A.K.M.M., Wahlin, Å., Streatfield, P.K., & Kabir, Z.N. (in press). The association of bone and joint diseases with health-related quality of life among elderly people: A population-based cross-sectional study in rural Bangladesh. *Ageing & Society*.

Abstract: This study examined the cross-sectional association of bone and joint diseases with health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in 850 people aged 60 or more years randomly sampled in a rural area of Bangladesh. Information about arthritis, back and joint pain was collected through self-reports and two physicians' assessments at a health centre. Health-related quality of life was measured using a multi-dimensional generic instrument designed for older people that has questions on the construct's physical, psychological, social, economic, spiritual and environmental dimensions. Bivariate analyses showed that the most negative effects of bone and joint diseases were on the physical and psychological dimensions. Hierarchical linear regression analyses revealed that joint pain, whether doctor-diagnosed or self-reported, and self-reported back pain all associated with lower HRQoL scores and accounted for almost 20 per cent of the variation (adjusted for age, sex, education, marital status, household size, income, expenditure and occupation). The analyses further revealed that women with self-reported back pain had significantly lower psychological, environmental and overall HRQoL scores than equivalent men, while self-reported joint pain associated with significantly lower scores only for the environmental dimension. The strong association of bone and joint diseases with HRQoL underscores the importance of regarding these illnesses as public health problems.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal bone-joint diseases, HRQoL, older people, developing countries, Bangladesh, ISSN: 0144-686X

Referens: Rana, A.K.M.M., Wahlin, Å., Lundborg, C.S., & Kabir, Z.N. (in press). Impact of health education on health-related quality of life among elderly persons: Results from a community-based intervention study in rural Bangladesh. *Health Promotion International*.

Abstract: This study examines change in health-related quality of life (HRQoL) among (≥60 years) elderly persons as a result of health education intervention. A community-based intervention study was performed in eight randomly selected villages (Intervention: n=4; Control: n=4) in rural Bangladesh. A total of 1135 elderly persons were selected for this study. The analyses include 839 participants (Intervention: n=425; Control: n=414) who participated in both baseline and post-intervention surveys. Participants in the intervention area were further stratified into compliant (n=315) and non-compliant (n=110) groups based on reported compliance to the intervention activities. The intervention includes physical activity, advice on healthy food intake and other aspects of management. To create an enabling environment, social awareness was provided by means of information about the contribution of and challenges faced by elderly persons at home and the community, including information about elderly persons' health and health care. The intervention activities were provided to the elderly persons, caregivers, household members and community people for 15 months. Health-related quality of life (HRQoL) was assessed using a multi-dimensional generic instrument designed for elderly persons. Multivariate analyses revealed that in the non-compliant group the probabilities of increased scores were less likely in overall HRQoL (OR 0.52, 95% CI 0.32-0.82). Among the control group, increased scores were less likely in the physical (OR 0.73, 95% CI 0.54-0.99), social (OR 0.37, 95% CI 0.27-0.50), spiritual (OR 0.60, 95% CI 0.34-0.94), environment (OR 0.36, 95% CI 0.26-0.49) dimensions and overall HRQoL (OR 0.44, 95% CI 0.32-0.59) (adjusted for age, sex, literacy, marital status and economic status). This study concludes that provision of community-based health education intervention might be a potential public health initiative to enhance health-related quality of life in old age.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal health related quality of life, elderly, health education, Bangladesh, rural, ISSN: 0957-4824

Referens: Reuterskiöld, L., Öst, L.-G., & Ollendick, T. (2008). Exploring Child and Parent Factors in the Diagnostic Agreement on the Anxiety Disorders Interview Schedule. *Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment*, 30(4), 279-290.

Abstract: Worryingly low levels of parent-child agreement on child psychiatric diagnosis are reported. This study examined parent-child agreement on diagnostic categories and severity ratings with the Anxiety Disorders Interview Schedule, Child and Parents versions (ADIS-C/P). Children's age, gender, motivation and self-concept and parent's general psychopathology and diagnoses were examined. Participants were 110 children (aged 8–14 years) with a principal specific phobia diagnosis, and their parents. Findings revealed excellent parent-child agreement on principal specific phobia diagnosis (97.3%), and fair levels of concordance on most co-occurring secondary diagnoses. As expected, children with high motivation had generally stronger parent-child agreement on diagnoses and severity ratings (for ADHD p<.001). Parents reported overall more diagnoses for their children (for GAD p<.03; SOCP p<.02) and parents with diagnoses seemed more tuned in to their children's problematic behavior. It is suggested that clinicians screen for motivation status early in the assessment phase and use both parts of the ADIS-C/P.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal assessment, motivation, parent-child agreement, parent diagnoses, structured diagnostic interview, ISSN: 0882-2689

Referens: Richter, A. (2008). Job insecurity and the relation to work-family conflict. Paper presented at the Third Annual Meeting of the Nordic Baltic Psychology Network, September 21-23, 2008, Vilnius, Lithuania.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings job insecurity, work-family conflict, gender

Referens: Richter, A., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. (2008). Job insecurity and its relations to work-family conflict- An examination of causality and mediation with a longitudinal data set. Paper presented at the EAWOP Small Group Meeting, September 17-19, 2008, Leuven, Belgium.

Abstract: Previous decades of research on work and organizational psychology revealed, that job insecurity is one of the most stable and important work stressors in the ever-changing environment of today's work (Mauno, Leskinen et al., 2001). A recent European study showed that 13 % of the employees are worried about losing their job within the next 6 months (Parent-Thirion, Marcías et al., 2007). In addition, around 40% of employed parents report to experience a conflict between work and family at some time point (Galinsky, Bond, & Friedman, 1993). Those numbers give rise to the question if and how job insecurity is related to work-family conflict. Previous research has documented that job insecurity is associated with major negative consequences for organizational attitudes and work-related behaviors (Sverke et al., 2002, Sverke et al., 2004). However, not much research has been done on family related consequences of job insecurity. Still, some empirical results can be found, but no conclusion regarding to the direction of the relationship can be drawn from these, as cross-sectional data was used in most cases.

Job insecurity has been cross-sectionally linked to work-family conflict as a potential predictor. Antecedents of work-family conflict are primarily job related, such as job demands including job insecurity (Westman, Etzion, & Danon, 2001; Wilson, Larson, & Stone, 1993). For example, Voydanoff (2004) suggested job insecurity, as a strain-based work demand, being a potential predictor of work-family conflict. One study showed that the wife's psychological strain increases with the husband's job insecurity (Barling & Mendelson, 1999). Parents' job insecurity has been associated with their children's lower grades at school (Allen, Herst, Bruck, & Sutton, 2000) due to the parent's negative mood and belief in an unjust world. Alternatively, work-family conflict can be an antecedent condition of job insecurity. Meta-analytical results associated negative work-related consequences with work-family conflict (Frone, Russell, & Cooper, 1992; Kinnunen & Mauno, 1998).

Due to these inconclusive findings, this study aims to investigate the causal relations between job insecurity and work-family conflict using a longitudinal data set with a time lag of one year. Cross-lagged models were used to investigate the nature of the association. As one year of time lag is quite long if we are talking about an effect from either job insecurity to work-family conflict or the other way round, we also considered testing a mediation model, with work load as a mediating factor between job insecurity and work-family conflict.

Our results indicate that there was a difference for men and women in the cross-lagged effects. While we did not find any effects from or to job insecurity by work-family conflict for women, we found that for men there was a small reciprocal effect between job insecurity and work-family conflict. Our mediation analysis indicated that work load functioned as a mediating factor between job insecurity and work-family conflict for men only.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings job insecurity, work-family conflict, gender

Referens: Risholm Mothander, P. (2008). Utvecklingspsykologi [Developmental psychology]. I P.A. Granhag & S.Å. Christianson (Eds.), *Handbok i Rättspsykologi [Handbook of forensic psychology]*. Stockholm: Liber.

Abstract: The chapter presents different aspects of child development. The discussion of nature and nurture is brought forward. Theories of cognitive and emotional development are presented. Applications of developmental theory in the pre-school and school environment is discussed as well as abuse, neglect and children in non-optimal environments.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) emotionell utveckling, kognitiv utveckling, omsorgsbrist, ISBN: 978-91-47-05287-5

Referens: Risholm Mothander, P., & Grette Moe, R. (2008). Infant Mental Health Assessment: The use of DC 0-3 in an outpatient child psychiatric clinic in Scandinavia. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 49, (3), 259-267.

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 an additional 40% being considered to be at risk of developing a relationship disorder. The mothers' and fathers' ratings of their children's externalized and sensitivity problems were in agreement with the clinicians, but the ratings of internalized problems as well as relationship problems presented a more complex pattern.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal DC 0-3, infant mental health, infant psychiatry, diagnostic procedure, mothers' assessments, fathers' assessments

Referens: Rolandsson, O., Backeström, A., Eriksson, S., Hallmans, G., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2008). Increased glucose levels are associated with episodic memory in nondiabetic women. *Diabetes*, 57(2), 440-443.

Abstract: Objective: 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.

Research design and methods: We linked two large population-based datasets in Sweden: the Betula study, in which a random sample from the population aged 35-85 years was investigated for cognitive function, including episodic and semantic memory; and the Vasterbotten Intervention Program, a health survey with subjects aged 40, 50, and 60 years, that includes measuring of fasting and 2-h plasma glucose, along with other risk factors for diabetes and cardiovascular disease. We identified 411 (179 men and 232 women, mean age 50.6 +/- 8.0 years) nondiabetic subjects, free from dementia, who had participated in the two surveys within 6 months.

Results: Women had better episodic (score 7.37 +/- 1.42) and semantic memory (score 16.05 +/- 2.76) than men (score 6.59 +/- 1.29 and 1-5.15 +/- 2.92, respectively, P < 0.001 for both). In an adjusted multivariate

model, fasting plasma glucose (fPG) and 2-h plasma glucose (2hPG) were significantly negatively associated with episodic memory (fPG: B -0.198, SE 0.068, P = 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.

Conclusions: 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 cognitive function, prospective cohort, health, risk, disease, tolerance, dementia, insuline, Betula, ISSN: 0012-1797

Referens: Rydén-Lodi, B. (2008). *Lyckas mot alla odds: Protektiva faktorer i upphörandeprocessen vid brottslig verksamhet*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: The aim of the present study was to investigate the criminal career, focusing on factors of importance for quitting an ongoing severe criminal career. First a pilot study was performed on 15 young male criminals, for which an interview guide concerning life situation and background characteristics was applied and revised for further developing into a questionnaire (Study I). Further 100 male recidivists, aged 30-38 yrs and incarcerated in prisons in the region of Stockholm, Sweden, were studied. The subjects filled in a self-administered questionnaire on background factors, e.g., debut in crime and addiction, upbringing, values, and quality of social networks (Study II). The subjects were then interviewed according to the revised interview guide regarding life situation, e.g., criminality, addiction, quality of social networks, lodging situation, economic status, work and leisure-time (Study III). Self-reported personality traits were investigated using KSP, EPQ-I and SSS inventories (Study IV). Inclusion criteria were that the subject had at least three prior convictions to prison and at least a total of one year of prison served. At a follow-up three years after release from prison, registered criminal activity was assessed and subjects were grouped according to recidivism level. The subjects free of convictions displayed higher quality in upbringing conditions, relationships, and lodging situation; they also differed in self-reported evaluation of addiction and criminal life-style. Furthermore, they showed a later debut in addiction, and were less likely to live with addicted partners. Concerning personality, results indicated that individuals with higher extraversion and cognitive-psychic anxiety were less likely to be reconvicted, while individuals with higher irritability and sensation seeking traits were more likely to become reconvicted during the follow-up period. The results are discussed in terms of an interactional model of the crime quitting process.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation kriminell karriär, upphörande med brott, protektiva faktorer, riskfaktorer, ISBN: 978-91-7155-670

Referens: Rydén-Lodi, B., Burk, W. J., Stattin, H., & af Klinteberg, B. (2008). Personality and reconviction in crime: A three-year follow-up study of male criminal recidivists. *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 7(1), 83-94.

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, reconviction, crime, male

Referens: Rönnlund, M., Lövdén, M., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2008). 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*, 15(1), 40-67.

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 adult life span, memory, population, stability, decline, Betula, health, ISSN: 1382-5585

Referens: Rönnlund, M., Mäntylä, T., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2008). The Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire (PRMQ): Factorial structure, relations to global subjective memory ratings, and Swedish norms. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 49(1), 11-18.

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, ISSN: 0036-5564

Referens: Rönnlund, M., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2008). 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, 36*(3), 192-209.

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 (N94%) 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, Betula, ISSN: 0160-2896

Referens: Rönnlund, M., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Flynn effects on sub-factors of episodic and semantic memory: Parallel gains over time and the same set of determining factors. *Neuropsychologia*.

Abstract: The study examined the extent to which time-related gains in cognitive performance, so called Flynn effects, generalize across sub-factors of episodic memory (recall and recognition) and semantic memory (knowledge and fluency). We conducted time-sequential analyses of data drawn from the Betula prospective cohort study, involving four age-matched samples (35-80 years; N = 2996) tested on the same battery of memory tasks on either of four occasions (1989, 1995, 1999, and 2004). The results demonstrate substantial time-related improvements on recall and recognition as well as on fluency and knowledge, with a trend of larger gains on semantic as compared with episodic memory (Rönnlund & Nilsson, 2008), but highly similar gains across the sub-factors. Finally, the association with markers of environmental change was similar, with evidence that historical increases in quantity of schooling was a main driving force behind the gains, both on the episodic and semantic subfactors. The results obtained are discussed in terms of brain regions involved.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Flynn effects, episodic memory, semantic memory, cohort factors, ISSN: 0028-3932

Referens: Sandnabba, K., Christianson, S.Å., & Granhag, P.A. (2008). 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. Pro 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, ISBN: 978-91-47-05287-5

Referens: Schenkman, B.N., & Nilsson, M.E. (2008). Human echolocation: The relative importance of pitch and loudness. In B. Helgadottir (Ed.), *Proceedings of the 40th Annual Conference of the Nordic Ergonomics Society*. Reykjavik: Nordic Ergonomics Society.

Abstract: A sound heard in the presence of a reflected object will be both louder and have a slightly different timbre ("repetition pitch") than the same sound heard with no reflection. Thus, pitch and loudness are two sources of information that visually handicapped people may use for echolocation. In real life, the two sources of information are confounded, because perceived loudness and repetition pitch both diminishes with distance to the reflecting object. The purpose of the present experiment was to disentangle the influence of each of these sources on human echolocation. Experimental sounds were obtained from binaural recordings with an artificial head in an ordinary room. White noise (500 ms) was emitted from a loudspeaker on the chest of the artificial head. A reflecting aluminum sheet (0.5 m diameter) was located at 1, 2 and 3 m distance to the artificial head. By digital manipulation, the loudness information or the pitch information of the recorded sounds were eliminated, resulting in three kinds of sounds: (1) sounds containing both pitch and loudness information, (2) sounds with only pitch information, and (3) sounds with only loudness information. These three kinds of sounds were presented to 14 sighted students. The psychophysical method of 2-alternative-forced-choice with feedback was used, with 56 trials for each person at each condition. Each trial presented one sound recorded with, and one without, reflecting object. The task was to detect which of the two sounds that was recorded in the presence of the reflecting object. All participants could use echolocation for all three kinds of sounds at the distance of 1m, but performed close to chance with all sounds at 3 m. At the 2 m condition, sounds with only pitch information gave a higher performance compared to sounds with only loudness information, for which the performance was close to random. Thus, pitch alone may provide sufficient information for echolocation at these distances. Audiometric tests were conducted, with focus on the pure tone threshold average and the absolute difference between the ears. The results will have a bearing on the construction of orientation and mobility aids for the visually handicapped.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings echo location, repetition pitch, loudness, binaural recording

Referens: Selander, J., Nilsson, M.E., Bluhm, G., Rosenlund, M., Lindqvist, M., Nise, G., et al. (in press). Long-

term exposure to road-traffic noise and myocardial infarction. *Epidemiology*.

Abstract:

Background: An association has been reported between long-term exposure to road-traffic noise and the risk of myocardial infarction (MI), but the evidence is limited and inconclusive. No previous study has simultaneously analyzed the role of exposure to noise and air pollution from road traffic for the occurrence of MI.

Methods: A population based case-control study on MI was conducted 1992-1994 in Stockholm County. Participants answered a questionnaire and underwent a physical examination. Residential exposure to noise and air pollution from road traffic between 1970 and 1992-94 was assessed for 3666 participants (1571 cases of MI and 2095 controls), based on residential history combined with information on traffic intensity and distance to nearby roads. Information was also obtained on factors potentially affecting the relationship between noise exposure and MI, such as noise annoyance.

Results: The correlation between long-term individual exposure to noise and air pollution from traffic was high ($r = 0.6$). The adjusted odds ratio for MI associated with long-term road-traffic noise exposure ≥ 50 dBA was 1.12 (95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.95-1.33). In a subsample, defined by excluding persons with hearing loss or exposure to noise from other sources, the corresponding odds ratio was 1.43 (95% CI 1.12-1.81), with a positive exposure-response trend. No strong effect modification was apparent by gender or cardiovascular risk factors, including air pollution from road traffic.

Conclusions: The results lend some support to the hypothesis that long-term exposure to road-traffic noise increases the risk for myocardial infarction.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal road-traffic noise, myocardial infarction, air pollution, ISSN: 1044-3983

Referens:

Sigrell, B. (in press). *Att dikta sig fri från verkligheten. Omvärld och självbild hos Tove Ditlevsen, Edit Södergran och Gunvor Hofmo. En psykoanalytisk betraktelse*. Gidlunds förlag.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) omvärld, självbild, Ditlevsen, Södergran, Hofmo, psykoanalys

Referens:

Smedler, A.-C., & Winiarski, J. (2008). Neuropsychological outcome in very young hematopoietic SCT recipients in relation to pretransplant conditioning. *Bone Marrow Transplantation, 42*(8), 515-522.

Abstract:

Stem cell transplantation involves conditioning with TBI and/or intensive chemotherapy, which may cause long-term neuropsychological deficits, particularly in children treated at a very young age. The aim of this study was to investigate whether very young children who receive chemotherapy-based conditioning only (BUCY) may have a more favorable neuropsychological outcome than children conditioned with TBI-CY. Twenty-two children who underwent allogeneic SCT at 0.4-3.6 years of age were subject to an extensive neuropsychological assessment at an average of 6.5 years post-therapy. The test results of 10 children exposed to BU were compared to the results of 12 children who had received TBI. Ten of them had received single-dose TBI, whereas two had received fractionated TBI. The BU group performed at age level on verbal measures, but tended to score below age level in the executive and visuo-spatial domains ($P < 0.01$). By comparison, children treated with TBI had more pervasive neuropsychological impairments, including motor deficits ($P < 0.01$) and varying degrees of perceptual ($P < 0.05$), executive and cognitive ($P < 0.05$) problems. In conclusion, children transplanted at a very young age had a more favorable neuropsychological development if conditioned with BUCY than if conditioned with single-dose TBI-CY.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal pediatric SCT, cognitive functioning, BU, TBI, late effects, ISSN: 0268-3369

Referens:

Sternäng, O., Wahlin, Å., Adolfsson, R., Slegers, K., Van Broeckhoven, C., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). APOE and lipid level synergy effects on declarative memory functioning in adulthood. *European Psychologist*.

Abstract:

This study of the general population examined interactions of the gene APOE and/or lipid levels, and their effects on cognitive change. A MANCOVA model based on longitudinal data (with a 5 year follow-up) obtained from the Betula study ($n = 1,777$; age 35-85 years) was used. The significant two-way and three-way interaction effects detected were equally frequent in tests of episodic and semantic memory. A difference in the distribution of interaction effects on episodic and semantic memory decline was also found. Men demonstrated the worst cognitive development as shown by significant two-way interaction effects on episodic memory whereas two-way interaction effects among women resulted in the worst semantic memory development. This result is discussed from the viewpoint that tests of episodic and semantic memory put different cognitive demands.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal APOE, lipid level, memory, aging, interaction effects

Referens:

Sternäng, O., Wahlin, Å., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2008). Examination of the processing speed account in a population-based longitudinal study with narrow age cohort design. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 49*(5), 419-428.

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 variations in processing speed predict change of episodic recall in a longitudinal framework and examined with the Narrow Age Cohort (NAC) design. Data were obtained from Betula, a population-based longitudinal study. Both 5-year ($n = 490$; 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 cognitive aging, memory, processing speed, longitudinal, cohort, Betula, ISSN: 0036-5564

Referens:

Stråberg, T., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. (2008). Gender equality and the individualised pay-setting

process. In M. Vartiainen, C. Antoni, X. Baeten, N. Hakonen, R. Lucas, & H. Thierry (Eds.), *Reward management - facts and trends in Europe* (pp. 48-68). Lengerich: Pabst Science Publishers.

Abstract: The practice of individualised pay has increased throughout Europe during the last decades. In order for individualised pay setting to bring about its intended positive outcomes, such as employee motivation and productivity, it is essential that the individuals involved in the pay-setting process consider it to be fair for all employees. We have investigated the differences between men's and women's perceptions and attitudes toward a number of factors involved in the individualised pay-setting process. The results of the present study suggest that although both genders seem to be satisfied with the system itself, there are substantial differences both in regard to how equitable men and women perceive the pay-setting system to be, and who they see as benefiting from it the most. The present study represents a step towards an increased understanding of how men and women view the individualised pay-setting process.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) gender equality, individual pay, pay justice, ISBN: 978-3-89967-479-8

Referens: Sundin, E., Ögren, M.-L., & Boalt Boëthius, S. (2008). Supervisor trainees' and their supervisors' perceptions of attainment of knowledge and skills: An empirical evaluation of a psychotherapy supervisor training programme. *British Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 47(4), 381-396.

Abstract: Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the success of a 2-year, part-time training programme for psychotherapy supervisors. A second aim was to examine factors that might contribute to perceived knowledge and skills attainment during the training course.

Design: This is a naturalistic, longitudinal study where several measures are used to examine group process and outcome.

Methods: Supervisor trainees' (N=21) and their facilitators' (N=6) ratings of learning (knowledge and skills), relations to the supervisor and supervision group, usage of the group, and supervisor style were completed at three time points.

Results: The findings suggested that both trainees and their supervisors perceived that the trainees attained a substantial amount of knowledge and skills during the course. In accordance with the literature and expectations, the regression analysis suggested a strong negative association between a strong focus on group processes in the initial and middle phases of the training and perceived knowledge and skills attainment in the final phase of the training. The expected, positive role of relations among trainees in the supervision group in the first half of the training and perceived knowledge and skills attainment in the final part of the training was obtained, whilst the hypothesized significance of the relationship between trainee and supervisor did not receive support.

Conclusions: The supervisory course seemed to provide a training that allowed trainees to attain knowledge and skills that are necessary for psychotherapy supervisors. The results of this pilot study also emphasize the need of more research on learning in the context of group supervision in psychotherapy.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal supervisor trainees, attainment of knowledge and skills, longitudinal study, ISSN: 0144-6657

Referens: Svenson, O. (2008). Decisions among time saving options: When intuition is strong and wrong. *Acta Psychologica*, 127, 501-509.

Abstract: When people judge the time that can be saved by increasing the speed of doing something, they are often victims of a time saving bias. That is, they overestimate the time that can be saved by increasing the speed. Judgments of time savings following speed increase when driving follow the Proportion heuristic (Svenson, 1970). In a choice between time saving options, this heuristic simplifies to the Ratio rule. The first study shows that the Ratio rule predicts incorrect decisions in road traffic planning to save traveling time. The second study shows that the time saving bias is also present in planning of health care; to specify, in decisions about which one of two clinics to reorganize to save more of the doctors' time for personal contacts with patients. To further test the Ratio rule, Study 3 used a matching procedure in which two decision alternatives were made equal by the participants. The results supported the Ratio rule. Practical implications of the results are discussed including the Planning fallacy. In conclusion, the present set of studies have illustrated a time saving bias and provided evidence explaining why people make systematic errors when judging and deciding about time saved following a speed increase.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal time saving bias, planning fallacy, proportion heuristic, ratio rule, time saving, driving, ISSN: 0001-6918

Referens: Svenson, O. (in press). Driving speed changes and subjective estimates of time savings, accident risks and braking. *Journal of Applied Cognitive Psychology*, (Early View, 2008).

Abstract: Mental representations of driving speed and its relation to other aspects of driving were investigated. Study 1 asked participants to make unaided decisions between two alternative road improvement plans to increase mean speed. The road distances were equal and the participants were asked to choose the alternative that would give maximum travel time saving after the improvements. The results showed a time saving bias: time saved when speed was increased from a low speed was underestimated in relation to time saved from higher speeds. In Study 2, participants matched pairs of speed increases so that they would give the same time gain. Both the ratio between speeds and differences were related to the time saving bias revealed by the matches. Participants also judged the increase in accident risks when speed is increased. The increase in risk of an accident with person injury was underestimated and the increase in risk of a fatal accident grossly underestimated. Next, participants were asked to estimate the speed at which a driver braking from a higher speed would pass a slower driver who received the same stop signal at the same place and had already come to a stand still. The two drivers were equal and driving the same kind of car. The speed of the retardation process was overestimated and the speed of the braking faster car when passing the slower car underestimated. In Study 3, the tasks of Study 2 were repeated with engineering students who also made the time saving bias, but they relied more on the ratio between the speeds than the non-engineering participants. They also made systematic errors when judging increase in accident rates and deceleration. When drivers, the public, politicians and others form their norms and opinions about driving, speed limits and traffic planning they typically base their views on judgments of, for example, travel time, time saved by increasing speed and risks at different speeds. In conclusion, unaided judgments and decisions related to driving speed are biased and formal technical education does not improve performance.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal speed, time saving, braking, traffic risks, judgment, decision making, ISSN: 1099-0720

Referens: Svenson, O. (in press). Driver speed changes and subjective estimates of time savings, accident risks and braking. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*.

Abstract: Mental representations of driving speed and its relation to other aspects of driving were investigated. Study 1 asked participants to make unaided decisions between two alternative road improvement plans to increase mean speed. The road distances were equal and the participants were asked to choose the alternative that would give maximum travel time saving after the improvements. The results showed a time saving bias: time saved when speed was increased from a low speed was underestimated in relation to time saved from higher speeds. In Study 2, participants matched pairs of speed increases so that they would give the same time gain. Both the ratio between speeds and differences were related to the time saving bias revealed by the matches. Participants also judged the increase in accident risks when speed is increased. The increase in risk of an accident with person injury was underestimated and the increase in risk of a fatal accident grossly underestimated. Next, participants were asked to estimate the speed at which a driver braking from a higher speed would pass a slower driver who received the same stop signal at the same place and had already come to a stand still. The two drivers were equal and driving the same kind of car. The speed of the retardation process was overestimated and the speed of the braking faster car when passing the slower car underestimated. In Study 3, the tasks of Study 2 were repeated with engineering students who also made the time saving bias, but they relied more on the ratio between the speeds than the non-engineering participants. They also made systematic errors when judging increase in accident rates and deceleration. When drivers, the public, politicians and others form their norms and opinions about driving, speed limits and traffic planning they typically base their views on judgments of, for example, travel time, time saved by increasing speed and risks at different speeds. In conclusion, unaided judgments and decisions related to driving speed are biased and formal technical education does not improve performance.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal speed, time saving, braking, traffic risks, judgment, decision making

Referens: Sverke, M., De Witte, H., De Cuyper, N., Näswall, K., & Hellgren, J. (2008). Job insecurity and absenteeism: Cross-lagged analysis. Paper presented at the *7th International Conference on Occupational Stress and Health*, Washington, DC, March 5-8, 2008.

Abstract: Job insecurity can be defined as a perceptual phenomenon, reflecting the fear of involuntary job loss. One important characteristic with respect to this worry about the future of the employment situation is that it is involuntary. Another distinguishing feature about job insecurity is that it concerns an uncertainty regarding future events. A growing number of studies, including a meta-analysis, have documented that job insecurity is related to job dissatisfaction, impaired organizational commitment, increased turnover intention, and physical as well as mental health complaints. There are also indications that the worry of job loss may be related to factors such as impaired compliance with safety procedures, ischemic heart disease occurrence, and absenteeism.

However, most studies have been cross-sectional and therefore unable to control for initial levels of the outcome variables and examine temporal precedence. Only a few studies have explicitly addressed the issue of direction of relation between job insecurity and such outcomes. The aim of the present study is to shed light on the issue of causality in the relationship between job insecurity and potential outcomes that have attracted comparatively limited research attention – sickness absenteeism and presenteeism. Drawing upon the literature on work stress, it is reasonable to suggest that job insecurity, because of its associations with mental and somatic symptoms, may lead to increased absenteeism from work. Equally plausible, however, would be to assume that individuals with high absenteeism records would feel more at risk in organizations where there is a threat of layoffs. In terms of presenteeism, job insecurity may lead workers to feel a pressure to go to work even when they are unhealthy. In contrast, it may also be that sickness presenteeism is a way to show that one is valuable to the organization, as an attempt to minimize the risk of being seen as redundant in the future.

Longitudinal questionnaire data collected among white-collar workers in a Swedish organization, with a one-year time interval, served as input to cross-lagged analysis. In an attempt to rule out the alternative hypothesis that job insecurity as well as absenteeism and presenteeism are caused by third variables, we controlled for factors such as demographics and well-being. Preliminary analyses reveal that job insecurity was positively associated with subsequent absenteeism, but not with presenteeism, and there was no support for reverse causality. The results suggest that absenteeism may be an important, albeit hitherto rather neglected, outcome of job insecurity, and contribute to the understanding of the development and consequences of job insecurity by shedding light on the issue of sickness absenteeism/presenteeism in this process.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings job insecurity, causality, absenteeism

Referens: Sverke, M., Hellgren, J., Näswall, K., Göransson, S., & Öhrming, J. (2008). Employee participation in organizational change: Investigating the effects of proactive vs. reactive implementation of downsizing in Swedish hospitals. *German Journal of Research in Human Resource Management*, 22, 111-129.

Abstract: Whereas employee participation is generally conceived to facilitate implementation of organizational change, only limited research has investigated whether it may reduce the negative effects of downsizing. The present study compares two Swedish hospitals that implemented downsizing in different ways. While there were no major differences in stressors between hospitals, proactive implementation was associated with more employee participation. Moreover, employee participation variables were positively associated with employee work attitudes and well-being at both hospitals. These findings provide insights concerning the importance of a long-term strategic implementation of organizational change.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal organizational change, work attitudes, well-being, organizational justice, health care, ISSN 0179-6437

Referens: Sverke, M., Hellgren, J., Näswall, K., Göransson, S., & Öhrming, J. (2008). Employee participation in organizational change: Investigating the effects of proactive vs. reactive implementation of downsizing in Swedish hospitals. Paper presenterat vid *Hållbart arbetsliv och/eller lönsamhet: Den första nationella arbetslivskonferensen*, Växjö, 6-7 maj 2008.

Abstract: Whereas employee participation is generally conceived to facilitate implementation of organizational change,

only limited research has investigated whether it may reduce the negative effects of downsizing. The present study compares two Swedish hospitals that implemented downsizing in different ways. While there were no major differences in stressors between hospitals, proactive implementation was associated with more employee participation. Moreover, employee participation variables were positively associated with employee work attitudes and well-being at both hospitals. These findings provide insights concerning the importance of a long-term strategic implementation of organizational change.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings downsizing, privatization, organizational change

Referens: Wahlin, Å., Anstey, K., McDonald, S.W.S., Ahmed, S.M., Kivipelto, M., Kunnukattil, K.S.S., Mai, T.T., Nilsson, L.-G., Streatfield, P.K., van Boxtel, M.P., & Kabir, Z.N. (2008). The international network on public health and aging (INOPA): Introducing a life course perspective to the public health agenda. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology, 23(1)*, 97-105.

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, research, aging research, international network, gerontology, geriatrics, life course perspective, ISSN: 0169-3816

Referens: Wahlin, Å., Fahlander, K., Robins Wahlin, T.-B., Bunce, D., & Bäckman, L. (2008). Vitamin B status and cognitive performance in preclinical and clinical Alzheimer's disease: Data from the Kungsholmen Project. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders, 25(1)*, 23-31.

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 B12 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 B12 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 B12 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, dementia, population-based, vitamin B12, folate, ISSN: 1420-8008

Referens: Walters, G., Knight, R., Grann, M., & Dahle, K.-P. (2008). Incremental validity of the Psychopathy Checklist facet scores: Predicting release outcome in six samples. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 117(2)*, 396-405.

Abstract: The incremental validity of the 4 facet scores (Interpersonal, Affective, Lifestyle, Antisocial) of the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R; R. D. Hare, 1991, 2003) and the Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version (PCL:SV; S. D. Hart, D. N. Cox, & R. D. Hare, 1995) was evaluated in 6 forensic/correctional samples with average follow-ups ranging from 20 weeks to 10 years. Results indicated that whereas Facet 4 (Antisocial) achieved incremental validity relative to the first 3 facets (Interpersonal, Affective, and Lifestyle) in predicting recidivism in all 6 samples, a block of the first 3 facets achieved incremental validity relative to the 4th facet in only 1 sample. Thus, although there was consistent support for the incremental validity of Facet 4 above and beyond the first 3 facets, there was minimal support for the incremental validity of Facets 1, 2, and 3 above and beyond Facet 4. The implications of these findings for the psychopathy construct in general and the PCL-R/SV in particular are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal PCL-R, PCL-SV, facet scores, recidivism, incremental validity, psychopathy checklist, ISSN: 0021-843X

Referens: van Kempen, E., van Kamp, I., Stellato, R. K., Lopez-Barrio, I., Haines, M.M., Nilsson, M.E., et al. (in press). Children's annoyance reactions to aircraft and road traffic noise: the RANCH study. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*.

Abstract: Since annoyance reactions of children to environmental noise have rarely been investigated, no source specific exposure-response relations are available. The aim of this paper is to investigate children's reactions to aircraft and road traffic noise and to derive exposure-response relations. To this end, children's annoyance reactions to aircraft and road traffic noise in both the home and the school setting were investigated using the data gathered in a cross-sectional multi-centre study, carried out among 2,844 children (age 9-11 years) attending 89 primary schools around three European airports. An exposure-response relation was demonstrated between exposure to aircraft noise at school (LAeq, 7-23hrs) and severe annoyance in children: after adjustment for confounders, the percentage severely annoyed children was predicted to increase from about 5.1% at 50 dB(A) to about 12.1% at 60 dB(A). The findings were consistent across the three samples. Aircraft noise at home (LAeq, 7-23hrs) demonstrated a similar relation with severe annoyance. Children attending schools with higher road traffic noise (LAeq, 7-23hrs) were more annoyed. Although children were less annoyed at levels above 55 dB, the shape of the exposure-response relations found among children were comparable to those found in their parents.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal traffic noise, children, annoyance

Referens: Vannini, P., Lehmann, C., Dierks, T., Jann, K., Viitanen, M., Wahlund, L.O., & Almkvist, O. (2008). Failure to modulate neural response to increased task demand in mild Alzheimer's disease: fMRI study of visuospatial processing. *Neurobiology of Disease, 31(3)*, 287-297.

Abstract: Alzheimer's disease (AD) is characterized by disturbances of visuospatial cognition. Given that these impairments are closely related to metabolic and neuropathological changes, our study aimed to investigate the functional competency of brain regions in the visuospatial networks responsible for early clinical symptoms in AD using event-related functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). Participants (13AD patients with mild

symptoms and 13 age- and education-matched controls) performed an angle discrimination task with varying task demand. Using a novel approach that modeled the dependency of the blood oxygenation level-dependent (BOLD) signal on the subject's reaction time allowed us to investigate task demand-dependent signal changes between the groups. Both groups demonstrated overlapping neural networks engaged in angle discrimination, including the parieto-occipital and frontal regions. In several network regions, AD patients showed a significantly weaker and sometimes no BOLD signal due to increased task demand compared with controls, demonstrating failure to modulate the neural response to increased task demand. A general task demand-independent increase of activation in AD patients compared with controls was found in right middle temporal gyrus. This latter finding may indicate an attempt to compensate for dysfunctional areas in the dorsal visual pathway. These results confirm deficits in visuospatial abilities, which occur early in AD, and offer new insights into the neural mechanisms underlying this impairment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal neurodegenerative disease, behavior, reaction time, parametric design, neuroimaging, dorsal stream, ISSN: 0969-9961

Referens: [Wiens, S., Peira, N., Golkar, A., & Öhman, A. \(2008\). Recognizing masked threat: Fear betrays, but disgust you can trust. *Emotion, 8*\(6\), 810-819.](#)

Abstract: If emotions guide consciousness, people may recognize degraded objects in center view more accurately if they either fear the objects or are disgusted by them. Therefore, we studied whether recognition of spiders and snakes correlates with individual differences in spider fear, snake fear, and disgust sensitivity. Female students performed a recognition task with pictures of spiders, snakes, flowers, and mushrooms as well as blanks. Pictures were backward masked to reduce picture visibility. Signal detection analyses showed that recognition of spiders and snakes was correlated with disgust sensitivity but not with fear of spiders or snakes. Further, spider fear correlated with the tendency to misinterpret blanks as threatening (response bias). These findings suggest that effects on recognition and response biases to emotional pictures vary for different emotions and emotional traits. Whereas fear may induce response biases, disgust may facilitate recognition.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal fear, recognition, masking, disgust sensitivity, signal detection, ISSN: 1528-3542

Referens: [Vika, M., Skaret, E., Raadal, M., Öst, L.-G., & Kvale, G. \(2008\). Fear of blood, injury and injections and its relationship to dental anxiety and probability of avoiding dental treatment among 18-year-olds in Norway. *International Journal of Paediatric Dentistry, 18*\(3\), 163-169.](#)

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 anxiety, dental avoidance, adolescents, ISSN: 0960-7439

Referens: [Wilder, J. \(2008\). *Proximal processes of children with profound multiple disabilities*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

Abstract: In this thesis four empirical studies dealt with children with profound multiple disabilities and their parents with regard to: (a) how parents perceived interaction with their children (b) how observed child/parent interaction was linked to behavior style of the children as perceived by the parents (c) how parents of children with profound multiple disabilities perceived child/parent interaction and behavior style of their children in comparison to parents to children without disabilities matched for communicative ability and age respectively, and, (d) how social networks and family accommodations were linked to child/parent interaction and child behavior style over time for these families according to parental appraisals. The results in study I showed that child/parent interaction occurred through out the day and constituted of mutual experience and joy. There were two processes in interaction: monitoring interaction and successful interaction. Study II found hypo- and hyper dominated behaviour style of the children to influence interaction differently. The parents were found to be experts on their children in monitoring interaction to achieve more frequent periods of successful interaction. Study III found few differences in wishes about ideal interaction between parents of children with profound multiple disabilities and parents of typically developing children. Study IV showed that the children were communicative dependent on their parents; there were few complete overlaps between the children's and the family's social networks; and although family accommodations were child-driven, sustainability of family life evolved around other factors. There was a "contradiction" in results for the whole thesis: child/parent interaction occurred through out ordinary everyday life and constituted of mutual experience and joy versus the children's communicative dependency and the distance found between social networks of families and children and child/parent interaction.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation children, profound multiple disabilities, interaction, behavior style, family accommodation, social networks, systems theory, ISBN: 978-91-7155-716-2

Referens: [Willander, J., & Larsson, M. \(2008\). The mind's nose and autobiographical odor memory. *Chemosensory Perception, 1*\(3\), 210-215.](#)

Abstract: This study investigated the potential impact of odor imagery on the retrieval of autobiographical events. Specifically, the main aims were to examine the influence of imagined odor cues on (a) the age distribution of autobiographical memories, and (b) the experiential qualities of the retrieved events. Sixty-four older adults

were randomized into one of two cue conditions (word or odor imagery) and were asked to relate any autobiographical event for the given cue. The results indicated that events evoked by odor imagery were older than memories associated with words. Specifically, most memories evoked by olfactory imagery originated from the first decade of life (<10 years), whereas word-evoked memories peaked in young adulthood (11-20 years). Also, memories evoked by odor imagery entailed higher proportions of sensory experiences as compared to the word-cue condition. However, other phenomenological qualities of the retrieved events did not differ between the two conditions. Overall, this pattern of findings suggests that olfactory imagery influences temporal but not experiential qualities of retrieved autobiographical memory information.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal autobiographical memory, episodic memory, imagery, olfaction, retrieval, odor imagery, emotion, reminiscence bump, ISSN: 1936-5802

Referens: Visser, E.K., Van Reenen, C.G., Zetterqvist-Blohuis, M., Morgan, E.K.M., Hassmén, P., Rundgren, T.M.M., & Blokhuis, H.J. (2008). Does Horse Temperament Influence Horse-Rider Cooperation? *Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science*, 11(3), 267-284.

Abstract: Cooperation between rider and horse is of major importance in equestrianism. A balanced team of horse and rider improves (sport) performances and welfare aspects by decreasing stress, frustration, risks of injuries, and accidents. Important features affecting the cooperation are the physical skills, knowledge, and personality of the rider on one hand and the temperament, experience, and physical abilities of the horse on the other. A study with 16 riders and 16 warm-blood riding horses tested the effect of personality of riders and temperament of horses on cooperation between riders and horses. More emotionally reactive horses showed more evasive behavior during riding. Riders preferred to ride those horses who were assessed by the riders as being attentive to the rider's aid. The frequency of evasive behaviors during riding - as assessed by riders, in contrast to the assessments made by an external judge - influenced the cooperation between rider and horse. On average, a rider's personality did not affect the cooperation between rider and horse; however, it is suggested that a rider's personality does affect the cooperation with more emotionally reactive horses.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal temperament, horse-rider cooperation, horsemanship, animal welfare, ISSN: 1088-8705

Referens: von Thiele Schwarz, U. (2008). *Health and ill health in working women – balancing work and recovery*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: Work conditions within the public health care sector are physically and psychosocially demanding. This means that balancing work with recovery is essential for employees in order to avoid ill health and stay healthy. This thesis is based on four studies. Study I investigated the prevalence of upper extremity disorders (UED) in female dental personnel. Results showed that 81% reported UED. Consequently, interventions aimed at reducing these risks were called for. Study II investigated the health-related effects of two work-place interventions, physical exercise (PE) and reduced working hours (RWH). Health-improvements were more consistent in the PE group, suggesting that PE may be an appropriate intervention to reduce health-risks. However, there were no effects on recovery from work or fatigue, which may result from other factors, such as overcommitment (OC), that prolong or sustain stress-related activity. Study III showed that high OC was associated with poorer next-day recovery and increased fatigue. Also, OC was a more important predictor of lack of recovery and fatigue than were psychosocial work characteristics. This highlights the importance of considering perseverative cognitions in relation to recovery from work and fatigue, and has implications for interventions targeting work-related ill health. Study IV related lack of recovery and fatigue to cumulative biological risk, allostatic load (AL), and to individual biomarkers. Women with a profile characterized by fatigue, sleep difficulties and lack of short-term recovery had a 2.9 increased risk of AL. This was not shown in analyses of individual biomarkers. In sum, this thesis shows that recovery from work is an important factor in relation to women's work-related health. Fatigue and recovery should be considered interrelated but distinct concepts and recovery should be assessed as an early risk factor for stress-related disease with early risk being investigated using AL rather than individual biomarkers.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation allostatic load, biological markers, dentistry, exercise, fatigue, physical activity, public health care, overcommitment, reduced working hours, stress, upper extremity disorder, ISBN: 978-91-7155-759-9

Referens: von Thiele Schwarz, U., Lindfors, P., & Lundberg, U. (2008). Health-related effects of worksite interventions involving physical exercise and reduced workhours. *Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health*, 34 (3), 179-88.

Abstract: Objectives: This study examined the health-related effects of two worksite interventions, physical exercise and reduced workhours, on women employed in dentistry.

Methods: Six workplaces were randomized to one of the following three conditions: (i) 2.5 hours of weekly, mandatory physical exercise of middle-to-high intensity to be performed during workhours (N=62), (ii) a reduction of full-time weekly workhours from 40 to 37.5 hours (N=50), and (iii) reference. In all, 177 women participated. Biomarkers and self-ratings in questionnaires were obtained before the intervention (T1), and six (T2) and 12 months (T3) after the intervention.

Results: The results showed increased levels of physical activity and exercise in all of the groups, the level of physical exercise being significantly greater in the physical exercise group. Repeated-measures analyses of variance using data from T1 and T3 for biological measures and all three time points for self-ratings produced significant interaction effects for glucose, waist-to-hip ratio, and work ability and clear trends for general symptoms and upper-extremity disorders. Posthoc analyses showed that the results of the health-related measures differed between the interventions, decreased glucose and upper-extremity disorders in the exercise group, and increased high-density lipoprotein and waist-to-hip ratio among those working reduced hours.

Conclusions: These results show that the two interventions had small and varied effects on biomarkers and self-reports of different aspects of health among women. It is suggested that interventions involving a modest reduction in workhours seem to be more effective if these hours are used for physical exercise.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal intervention, working life, women

Referens: Wulff, C., Bergman, L.R., & Sverke, M. (in press). General mental ability and satisfaction with school and work: A longitudinal study from ages 13 to 48. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*.

Abstract: Although it has been proposed that general mental ability (GMA) may affect the adjustment process, few studies have examined the relation of mental ability to individuals' sense of satisfaction with school and work. The present study investigated the importance of mental ability for school and job satisfaction, using a Swedish sample of 298 men and 399 women, followed longitudinally from the age of 13 to middle age (43 years for women, and 48 years for men). Mental ability had a weak positive correlation with school satisfaction at age 13 but not at age 16, whereas a tendency was found for a negative relation to job satisfaction at the age of 26. Adolescent levels of mental ability were associated with greater intrinsic job satisfaction in middle age for both sexes, and greater extrinsic job satisfaction for men. Longitudinal structural equation modelling indicated that the effects of general mental ability on school and job satisfaction were mediated by school and work achievement, respectively. The same model fit both sexes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal general mental ability, school satisfaction, school achievement, job satisfaction, work achievement, longitudinal, ISSN: 0193-3973

Referens: [Väfors Fritz, M. \(2008\). *Psychosocial adjustment problems: Individual and acculturation differences*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

Abstract: This thesis addresses individual and environmental risk factors in the development of adjustment problems and antisocial behaviour. Namely, temperament and character, anxiety, psychopathic-like traits, antisocial attitudes, alcohol use, and parental rearing strategies are explored as risk factors for behaviour problems in childhood, adolescence and adulthood. When interpreting results of specific studies, an ecological framework is applied to take into account socio-cultural and acculturation circumstances.

In Studies I and II, the subjects under investigation are incarcerated Russian detainees aged 14-19 years (n=250). The main purpose of Study I was to investigate the validity of the Antisocial Process Screening Device (APSD) in a sample of Russian juvenile delinquents. Study II examined the relationship between psychopathy and violent behaviour. An association between psychopathy and quality of life is explored in Study III, using a sample of Swedish early criminals and controls aged 38-41 years (n=199). In Study IV, international and national college students aged 17-51 years (n=246), are studied regarding perceived adjustment stressors and acculturational differences.

The results suggested good validity of the APSD in the Russian male detainees. Additionally, the results support a dimensional aspect of the psychopathy construct as measured by the PCL and APSD, and suggest that individual and environmental antecedents of psychopathy may differ between the distinct psychopathy factors. The more violent group showed higher levels of psychopathic traits and physical aggression, had more alcohol related problems, and perceived antisocial behavior as more 'normative'. Moreover, impulsiveness, anger, verbal aggression and antisocial attitudes discriminated between the psychopathic and non-psychopathic subgroups. The results further indicated that self reported quality of life was poorer among individuals with psychopathic-like traits. Finally, grouping the detainees, criminals and controls, as well as the students according to their unique needs seemed to be beneficial, not only regarding psychopathic-like traits, violent behaviour and antisocial attitudes, but also in the context of acculturation and adjustment processes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation personality, antisocial behavior, violence, alcohol, culture, socialization, acculturation, ISBN: 978-91-7155-658-5

Referens: [Väfors Fritz, M., Chin, D., & DeMarinis, V. \(2008\). Stressors, Anxiety and Adjustment among International and North American Students. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 32\(3\), 244-259.](#)

Abstract: The acculturation process generally contributes greatly to stress and anxiety levels among international students. The objectives of the present study were: (1) to see whether international students experience more anxiety, irritability, and stress from being apart from family and friends, pressure from school, difficulties with language, work and finances than students with permanent US residency, and (2) to investigate the same stressors in groups within the international student population. Surveys were distributed to 246 students aged 17-51 at an ethnically diverse community college in Southern California, US. Analysis of variance was conducted to investigate group differences between students: permanent US residents vs. international students, and, permanent US residents vs. European and Asian students, respectively. No significant differences were found between international students and students with permanent US residency. However, when the international student population was sub-grouped by above cultural regions a different pattern emerged. Difficulties of not being able to work and of socially related problems were perceived as more severe for the European and the Asian groups, while finance problems were hard for all three groups. The variable of language difficulties was harder for Asian students, while that of stress of being apart from family was harder for students from Europe. Findings are not only congruent with prior research results on international students but also demonstrate that international students with culturally diverse needs should not be considered as one homogenous group. It is suggested that educational systems need to properly adapt in order to accommodate international students' unique cultural needs.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal stressor, anxiety, adjustment, acculturation, international students, cultural psychology, ISSN: 0147-1767

Referens: [Väfors Fritz, M., Ruchkin, V., Kuposov, R., & af Klinteberg, B. \(2008\). Antisocial Process Screening Devise: Validation on a Russian sample of juvenile delinquents with the emphasis on the role of personality and parental rearing. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 31\(5\), 438-446.](#)

Abstract: The objectives of the present study were 1) to validate the Antisocial Process Screening Device (APSD) in a sample of Russian juvenile delinquents; 2) to examine subgroups of delinquents with higher versus lower levels of childhood problem behaviors with respect to the APSD subscales, personality traits, and parental rearing; and 3) to attempt to replicate the previous finding that the APSD subscale measuring callous/unemotional traits can differentiate subgroups of delinquents with different precursors for problem behaviors (predominantly biological versus predominantly social). A group of 250 Russian juvenile inmates (mean age = 16.4) was examined by means of the APSD completed by the staff at the correctional institution. The inmates completed several self-reports assessing their current and childhood behavior problems, personality traits and experienced parental rearing practices. A factor structure of the APSD was obtained that is similar, albeit not identical, to that from the original studies by Frick and colleagues [Frick, P.J., O'Brien, B.S., Wootton, J.M., McBurnett, K., (1994). Psychopathy and conduct problems in children. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 103, 700-707]; [Frick, P.J., Barry, C.T., Bodin, S.D., (1999). Applying the concept of psychopathy to children: Implications for the Assessment of antisocial youth. In Gacono, C.B. (Ed), *The clinical and forensic assessment of psychopathy: A practitioners guide*. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum]; [Frick, P.J., Lilienfeld, S.O., Ellis, M., Loney, B., Silverthorn, P.,

(1999). The association between anxiety and psychopathy dimensions in children. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, 27, 383–392]; callous unemotional traits in the present sample were expressed in manipulative behavior. Results further disclosed higher levels of antisocial and aggressive activities, higher levels of personality attributes such as narcissism and novelty seeking, as well as lower cooperativeness, and negatively perceived parental rearing in a subgroup with higher (versus lower) number of childhood symptoms of conduct disorder and oppositional disorder. The juvenile delinquents with higher levels as compared to lower levels of callous unemotional traits also perceived their parents as using more negative rearing strategies. The findings are discussed in terms of interactional processes between personality of the juvenile delinquents and parental rearing in the development of antisocial behavior.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal delinquent adolescents, conduct problems, personality, parental rearing, psychopathy, ISSN: 0160-2527

Referens: [Väfors Fritz, M., Wiklund, G., Koposov, R., af Klinteberg, B., & Ruchkin, V. \(2008\). Psychopathy and violence in juvenile delinquents: What are the associated factors? *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 31, 272-279.](#)

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 behavior; 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, ISSN: 0160-2527

Referens: [Yourstone, J. \(2008\). *Violent female offenders: Facts and preconceptions*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

Abstract: Women's comparably low participation in criminal activity has resulted in little overall attention to female offenders in criminological research. The general aim of the present thesis is to illuminate aspects of particular significance for understanding female perpetrators of very serious crimes. Areas of interest are gender differences in the offenders' psychosocial background, the offenders' mental illness and medico-legal insanity decisions regarding violent offenders. Study I compared the psychosocial background of female and male perpetrators convicted of homicide in Sweden. The female perpetrators had experienced more severe childhood circumstances. At the time of the crime they had a more ordered social situation but they were more likely to have been exposed to violence and to have sought help than the corresponding men. Study II investigated differences between female and male offenders regarding forensic psychiatric diagnoses and medico-legal insanity decisions. A significantly higher proportion of mentally disordered females were diagnosed with personality disorder, while mentally disordered male offenders more often received a diagnosis of substance dependence or sexual disorders. There was an increased likelihood for violent women to be declared legally insane. Study III attempted to explore whether the differences observed in Study II could be explained by gender bias in forensic psychiatric assessments. The results suggested strong gender effects on legal insanity judgments among clinicians and judges. Consequently, the higher occurrence of legal insanity decisions regarding female defendants found in Study II could be explained, at least in part, by gender-related bias in the judicial system. Influence from such legally irrelevant factors may pose a serious threat to the fairness of the legal system. These results highlight the need for increased knowledge and awareness of human information processing limitations among legal decision-makers.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation female, violence, crime, psychosocial background, gender bias, stereotypes, in-group bias, forensic psychiatry, mental disorders, legal insanity, ISBN: 978-91-7155-662-2

Referens: [Yourstone, J., Fazel, S., Lindholm, T., & Grann, M. \(in press\). Gender differences in diagnoses of mentally disordered offenders. *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*.](#)

Abstract: We retrospectively explored actual differences between female and male offenders in psychiatric diagnoses and medico-legal insanity decisions established via court-ordered forensic psychiatric evaluations in Sweden. Data on offenders ($N = 4396$) subjected to a court-ordered forensic psychiatric evaluation were obtained for the years 1992-2000. A significantly higher proportion of female offenders were given a diagnosis of personality disorders while male offenders had more often a diagnosis of alcohol and/or drug dependence or sexual disorders. There was an increased probability for violent women to be declared legally insane even after controlling for a number of potential confounders. This may reflect an underlying severity difference in psychiatric morbidity not accounted for by formal diagnostics. An alternative explanation may be that gender bias exists in the psychiatric evaluation process.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal female offenders, legal insanity decisions, gender differences, ISSN: 1499-9013

Referens: [Yourstone, J., Lindholm, T., Grann, M., & Svenson, O. \(2008\). Evidence of gender bias in legal insanity evaluations: A case vignette study of clinicians, judges, and students. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*, 62, 273-278.](#)

Abstract: Forensic psychiatric decision-making plays a key role in the legal process of homicide cases. Research shows that women defendants have a higher likelihood of being declared legally insane and being diverted to hospital. This study attempted to explore if this gender difference is explained by biases in the forensic psychiatric assessments. Participants were 45 practicing forensic psychiatric clinicians, 46 chief judges and 80 psychology students. Participants received a written vignette describing a homicide case, with either a female or a male perpetrator. The results suggested strong gender effects on legal insanity judgements. Forensic psychiatric clinicians and psychology students assessed the case information as more indicative of legal insanity if the perpetrator was a woman than a man. Judges assessed offenders of their own gender, as they were more likely to be declared legally insane than a perpetrator of the opposite gender. Implications of and possible ways to minimize such gender biases in forensic psychiatric evaluations need to be thoroughly considered by the legal system.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal decision making, legal insanity, gender bias

Referens: Yourstone, J., Lindholm, T., & Kristiansson, M. (2008). Women who kill: A comparison of the psychosocial background of female and male perpetrators convicted of lethal violence in Sweden between 1995-2001. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 31, 374-383.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to compare the psychosocial background of female and male perpetrators convicted of homicide in Sweden between 1995-2001. All women (n=43) who were convicted for lethal violence during the period and a corresponding number of randomly chosen men (n=43) were examined. In total, information about 86 individuals was collected retrospectively. Areas of interest were psychosocial variables during childhood and at the time of the current crime. Results showed that both female and male perpetrators were psychosocially encumbered already at an early age. Homicidal women had more severe childhood circumstances, but less aggressive childhood behaviour than did their male counterparts. At the time of the crime, women had a more ordered social situation, had more often been exposed to violence and searched for help than had the men. These gender differences suggest that specific actions are needed for preventing women's homicidal behaviour.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal homicide, female perpetrators, psychosocial background, ISSN: 0160-2527

Referens: Zettergren, P. (2008). Preadolescent and early adolescent best friendships and adulthood adjustment: A follow-up study of girls from age 10 to age 43. *International Journal of Psychology Research*, 3(4).

Abstract: This study included 445 females from the Swedish longitudinal research program Individual Development and Adaptation (IDA). Sociometric rank-ordering measures were used at age 10 and 13 to identify a group of girls with a reciprocal best friendship relation at both ages and a group of girls that were friendless at both ages. These two stable friendship groups were followed up and compared in their early and middle adulthood adjustment. At middle adulthood, girls with a best friend had achieved a higher education and more qualified jobs than friendless girls. Friendless girls also reported a better general health. For other midlife adjustment areas, like social relations and subjective well-being, no significant associations were found. For example, women in the friendless group did not report higher alcohol consumption than other women. In contrast, register findings from young adulthood showed that friendless women had more drinking problems than the friendless group. In an additional statistical analysis, childhood control variables (aggression, withdrawal, SES, and academic achievement) were inserted with the result that some of the significant findings between close friendship and adulthood adjustment disappeared.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal adolescent friendship, adulthood adjustment, sociometric, follow-up, ISSN: 1932-6092

Referens: Zettergren, P. (2008). Girls friendships and adulthood adjustment. In D.H. Molina (Ed.), *School psychology: 21st century issues and challenges* (pp. 157-189). Hauppauge, NY: Nova Science Publishers.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) adulthood adjustment, girl's friendships, ISBN: 9781604565218

Referens: Zettergren, P. (2008). Kamratrelationer i skolåren och senare anpassning i tonåren och vuxenlivet - en longitudinell studie över flera decennier. *Metodutvecklings- och forskningsdagen 2008 för barn- och ungdomspsykiatri i Stockholm*, Stockholm, November 12, 2008.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings kamratrelationer, anpassning, longitudinell forskning

Referens: Zhang, Y.M., Han, B., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2008). Executive functioning in older adults with mild cognitive impairment: MCI has effects on planning, but not on inhibition: Erratum. *Aging, Neuropsychology and Cognition*, 15(2), 256-256.

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 erratum, executive functioning, mild cognitive impairment (MCI), planning, fluency, inhibition, aging, ISSN: 1382-5585

Referens: Ögren, M.-L., & Boalt Boëthius, S. (2008). Grupphandledning inom psykoterapiutbildningar. *Mellanrummet*, 19, 61-75.

Abstract: För att kunna bli en bra terapeut behövs något mer än teoretiska kunskaper. En yrkesskicklighet behöver växa fram genom att teori integreras med tillämpning. Handledning på psykoterapeutisk behandling har en lång tradition som en av tre hörnpelare (teori, egenpsykoterapi och kliniskt arbete under handledning) inom psykoterapiutbildningar på olika nivåer. Tillgång till kontinuerlig handledning har dessutom visat sig fylla en viktig funktion för vidare utveckling och fördjupning för psykoterapeuter för att motverka stagnation och utbrändhet i yrkesrollen.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal utbildningshandledning, grupphandledning, psykoterapiutbildning, lärande, ISSN: 1404-5559

- Referens:** Ögren, M.-L., Boalt Boëthius, S., & Olsson, U. (2008). Organizational structure and framework. A case study of Swedish training programs in psychotherapy. *Organisational and Social Dynamics*, 8(22), 256-278.
- Abstract:** The aim of the study was to highlight the design and functioning of the organizational framework supporting psychotherapy supervision at psychotherapy training institutions at postgraduate level in Sweden. The study was based on data from course coordinators and supervisors, who are the two main categories of employees involved in these programs. Two questionnaires were constructed (Course Coordinator Questionnaire and Supervisor Questionnaire).
- Our results indicated that the organizational framework for different training institutions were fairly similar with regard to the perceived primary task i.e. supervision goals and its overall framework. However, according to the course coordinators, there were certain differences with regard to the management of role distribution, group composition, information, routines, regularity and accessibility. Also economic and geographical conditions had a substantial influence on the design and functioning of the framework. The supervisors stressed the importance of explicit organizational frames, clear information and routines for, e.g. evaluation, how to deal with conflicts and failing, and above all the need for a competent and flexible course coordinator. The collected information might be used for further discussion of a functional framework supporting psychotherapy supervision in a training context.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal supervision, organizational framework, holding environment, psychotherapy training institutions, course coordinator, supervisor, ISSN: 1474-2780
- Referens:** Ögren, M.-L., Boalt Boëthius, S., & Sundin, E. (2008). From psychotherapist to supervisor. The significance of group format and supervisors' function as role models in supervisor training. *Nordic Psychology*, 60(1), 3-23.
- 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, supervisors, supervisees, group supervision, supervisor style, role model, ISSN: 1901-2276
- Referens:** Öjmyr-Joelsson, M., Nisell, M., Christensson, K., Frenckner, B., & Lindholm, T. (2008). Children with high and intermediate imperforate anus: Remembering and talking about medical treatment in early age. *Pediatric Surgery International*, 24, 1009-1015.
- Abstract:** Treatment of children with high and intermediate imperforate anus entails several different surgical procedures during the first 3-12 months of life, which are accompanied by a strict follow-up treatment regimen. It has not been studied whether the children remember this treatment carried out early in life. Research has shown that small children may demonstrate so-called non-verbal memories of salient events occurring in early childhood. The purpose was to examine whether children with imperforate anus showed distressing memories of previous medical treatment and whether parent-child dialog about medical treatment is related to the child's psychosocial functioning later in life. Parents of 25 children (9 boys, 16 girls) with high and intermediate imperforate anus participated in the study. The mean age among the children was 10.5 years (range 8.0-13.6). A comparison group of 30 children (5 boys and 25 girls) with juvenile chronic arthritis also participated in the study. The mean age was 10.6 years (range 7.8-13.6). All parents answered the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL/4-18) and a study-specific questionnaire. Children in both groups were reported to show distressing memories of early treatment. Children who had been talked to showed good psychosocial function and were in a better mood and less angry than those who had not been talked to. Parent-child discussions about the child's experiences of medical treatment did not seem to be harmful or in any other way detrimental to the child, instead such discussions seemed to facilitate the child's psychosocial functioning.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal childrens' memory, medical treatment, psychosocial functioning, ISSN: 0179-0358
- Referens:** Öst, L.-G. (2008). Efficacy of the third wave of behavioral therapies: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 46(3), 296-321.
- 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, ISSN: 0005-7967
- Referens:** Öst, L.-G. (2008). Cognitive behavior therapy for anxiety disorders: 40 years of progress. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*, 62, Suppl. 47, 5-10.
- Abstract:** Cognitive behavior therapies (CBT) have been evaluated in randomized controlled studies (RCT) and anxiety disorders since 1966 and for each disorder there are at least two CBT methods that are considered evidence based (empirically supported) today. Numerous meta-analyses have evaluated the efficacy of these methods against various control conditions. However, none has looked at whether modern CBT studies lead to better

treatment effects than were obtained 10-40 years ago. The aim of this paper is to present a meta-analysis focussing on the mean extent of change achieved by the CBT treatments across decades (from the 1970's onwards). Database searches yielded a total of 432 RCTs for the anxiety disorders combined and 364 of these allowed calculation of within-group effect size (ES) or percent clinical improvement. Separate ESs were calculated for three central measures: independent assessor rating, self-report, and behavioral approach test. The results showed that in most instances there was no significant change in ES across time. In a few instances the treatment effects were greater in modern studies. However, it was more common with a negative development, or a mixed development (first positive then negative or vice versa). There was no significant change in proportion of clinical improvement. Treatment time and attrition either increased or remained stable. If the single studies that gave the highest ES each decade were compared all anxiety disorders besides panic disorder and OCD showed a positive development. Possible explanations to the results are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cognitive behavior therapy, anxiety disorders, meta-analysis, ISSN: 0803-9488

Referens: Östlund, G., Wahlin, Å., Sunnhagen, K.S., & Borg, K. (2008). Vitality among Swedish post-polio patients: A physiological phenomenon. *Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine, 40*, 709-714.

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate quality of life, especially vitality and fatigue, in patients with postpolio syndrome (PPS), and the relative contributions of physiological and psychological parameters for level of vitality. Design: Multi-center study. Subjects: 143 patients, diagnosed with PPS from four Swedish post-polio out-clinics. Methods: Inventories of background information, quality of life (SF36), fatigue (MFI20) and sleep quality (SQS) were used. Pain was evaluated by a VAS scale. Descriptive statistics were used for examinations of demographic data, pain, quality of life, fatigue and sleep. Correlations included all selected parameters. Hierarchical regression models were constructed to examine predictors of variations in vitality, pain, reduced activity and physical fatigue. Results: General fatigue accounted for 68% of the variation in vitality. Of this, 91% was in turn accounted for by physiological indicators. After control for age, the physiological block of variables accounted for 56.6% and 25% of the variation in vitality, if entered before and after the psychological block of variables, respectively, while the impact of the psychological block almost disappeared after accounting for the physiological indicators. Physical fatigue, age and sleep quality were associated with variation in pain, whereas BMI, pain and sleep quality accounted for differences in reduced activity and physical fatigue. Conclusions: The phenomenon of vitality in PPS patients is mostly dependent on physiological parameters and mental fatigue is not a prominent predictor of vitality in PPS. The existence of subgroups of PPS patients with and without fatigue, independent of age or polio duration, needs further study.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal postpolio, fatigue, vitality, ISSN: 1650-1977