

Annual Report 2010

Annual Report 2010 innehåller totalt **241** referenser sorterade efter försteförfattarens efternamn. Under året anställda forskare vid Psykologiska institutionen är markerade med blå färg.

Lite statistik

- Av 241 bidrag är 48 "in press".
- 142 referenser avser artiklar i vetenskapliga tidskrifter (Journal). Av dessa var 39 "in press".
- 43 referenser avser böcker eller bokkapitel (Book (chapter)). Av dessa var 9 "in press".
- 8 referenser avser rapporter (Report).
- 62 referenser avser konferensbidrag (Proceedings).
- 10 referenser avser doktorsavhandlingar (Dissertations) som lagts fram under året.
- 220 av alla bidrag är på engelska, 19 på svenska och två på övriga språk (norska och danska).

Referens: Aaro Jonsson, C. (2010). *Long-term cognitive outcome of childhood traumatic brain injury*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: There is limited knowledge of cognitive outcome extending beyond 5 years after childhood traumatic brain injury, CTBI.

The main objectives of this thesis were to investigate cognitive outcome at 6-14 years after CTBI, and to evaluate if advancements in the neurosurgical care, starting 1992, did influence long-term outcome and early epidemiology. An additional aim was to study the relationship between early brain injury parameters and early functional outcome.

Study 1 evaluated cognitive progress during 14 years after CTBI, over three neuropsychological assessments in 8 patients with serious CTBI.

Study 2 used patient records to investigate early epidemiology, received rehabilitation and medical follow up in two clinical cohorts, n=82 and n=46, treated neurosurgically for CTBI before and after 1992. An exploratory cluster analysis was applied to analyse the relation between early brain injury severity parameters and early functional outcome.

In Study 3, participants in the two cohorts, n=18 and n=23, treated neurosurgically for CTBI before and after 1992, were subject to an extensive neuropsychological assessment, 13 and 6 years after injury, respectively. Assessment results of the two cohorts were compared with each other and with controls. Data were analysed with multivariate analyses of variance.

Results and discussion. There were significant long-term cognitive deficits of similar magnitude and character in the two cohorts with CTBI, treated before and after the advancements in neurosurgical care. At 6-14 years after injury, long-term deficits in verbal intellectual and executive functions were found, and were discussed in terms of their late maturation and a decreased executive control over verbal memory-functions after CTBI. Visuospatial functions had a slightly better long-term recovery. The amount of rehabilitation received was equally low in both cohorts. The length of time spent in intensive care and the duration of care in the respirator may have a stronger relationship to early outcome than does a single measure of level of consciousness at admission.

Main conclusions are that cognitive deficits are apparent at long-term follow up, 6-13 years after neurosurgically treated CTBI, even after advancements in the neurosurgical care in Sweden. Measures of verbal IQ, verbal memory and executive functions were especially low while visuospatial intellectual functions appear to have a better long-term recovery.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation traumatic brain injury, childhood, adolescence, neurosurgical care, cognitive development, executive functions, memory, verbal functions, long-term outcome, recovery, rehabilitation, follow-up, cluster analysis, ISBN: 978-91-7447-054-3

Referens: Ahmadul Kadir, A., Marutle, A., Gonzalez, D., Schöll, M., Almkvist, O., Mousavi, M., Mustafiz, T., Darreh-Shori, T., Nennesmo, I., & Nordberg, A. (in press). Positron emission tomography imaging and clinical progression in relation to molecular pathology in the first Pittsburgh Compound B positron emission tomography patient with Alzheimer's disease. *Brain*.

Abstract: The accumulation of β -amyloid in the brain is an early event in Alzheimer's disease. This study presents the first patient with Alzheimer's disease who underwent positron emission tomography imaging with the amyloid tracer, Pittsburgh Compound B to visualize fibrillar β -amyloid in the brain. Here we relate the clinical progression, amyloid and functional brain positron emission tomography imaging with molecular neuropathological alterations at autopsy to gain new insight into the relationship between β -amyloid accumulation, inflammatory processes and the cholinergic neurotransmitter system in Alzheimer's disease brain. The patient underwent positron emission tomography studies with 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose three times (at ages 53, 56 and 58 years) and twice with Pittsburgh Compound B (at ages 56 and 58 years), prior to death

at 61 years of age. The patient showed a pronounced decline in cerebral glucose metabolism and cognition during disease progression, while Pittsburgh Compound B retention remained high and stable at follow-up. Neuropathological examination of the brain at autopsy confirmed the clinical diagnosis of pure Alzheimer's disease. A comprehensive neuropathological investigation was performed in nine brain regions to measure the regional distribution of β -amyloid, neurofibrillary tangles and the levels of binding of 3H-nicotine and 125I- α -bungarotoxin to neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor subtypes, 3H-L-deprenyl to activated astrocytes and 3H-PK11195 to microglia, as well as butyrylcholinesterase activity. Regional in vivo 11C-Pittsburgh Compound B-positron emission tomography retention positively correlated with 3H-Pittsburgh Compound B binding, total insoluble β -amyloid, and β -amyloid plaque distribution, but not with the number of neurofibrillary tangles measured at autopsy. There was a negative correlation between regional fibrillar β -amyloid and levels of 3H-nicotine binding. In addition, a positive correlation was found between regional 11C-Pittsburgh Compound B positron emission tomography retention and 3H-Pittsburgh Compound B binding with the number of glial fibrillary acidic protein immunoreactive cells, but not with 3H-L-deprenyl and 3H-PK-11195 binding. In summary, high 11C-Pittsburgh Compound B positron emission tomography retention significantly correlates with both fibrillar β -amyloid and losses of neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor subtypes at autopsy, suggesting a closer involvement of β -amyloid pathology with neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor subtypes than with inflammatory processes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Alzheimer's disease, autopsy brain, 11C-PIB positron emission tomography, inflammation, nicotinic acetylcholine receptors, ISSN: 0006-8950

Referens: Ahola, A.S. (2010). *Justice needs a blindfold: Effects of defendants' gender and attractiveness on judicial evaluation*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: Gender and appearance affect our judgments regarding an individual's personality, profession, and morality, and create a reference frame within which to act toward that person. The main question of the present thesis is whether these kinds of stereotypical conceptions have implications for the judicial process: how professionals within the judicial process evaluate and judge a defendant, and how and what eyewitnesses remember. Expressed in other words: Is justice blind or do gender and appearances affect the treatment we receive in a judicial process?

The main purpose of the present thesis was to study the effects of gender and attractiveness on evaluations of defendants accused of crimes of varying seriousness and type. The second theme was to study under what circumstances these effects are particularly strong; emotionality, retention interval, as well as gender and profession of evaluators, were controlled for.

Study I aimed at investigating "pure" gender and attractiveness effects, with psychology students as participants. Study II added the variable of emotionality, as well as six groups of evaluators. Emotionality was studied by including emotional photographs of crime victim injury as well as two levels of vividness in the written description the evaluator was to read. The evaluators were professionals working within the judicial process in Sweden—judges, jury members, counsels for the defence, prosecutors, and police officers—as well as law students. Study I showed that a male defendant was evaluated more negatively than a female. Study II showed two main tendencies: (i) "same-sex penalty effect": Sentencing evaluators (judges, jurors) evaluated a defendant of their own gender more harshly than one of the opposite gender; (ii) "male penalty effect": Nonsentencing evaluators (police officers, counsels for the defence, prosecutors, and law students) evaluated and judged a male defendant more harshly than a female. Study III focused on exploring effects of violence (emotionality) and retention interval in the context of gender differences to investigate under which circumstances gender differences might be especially strengthened. Violence was manipulated using two acts: one neutral (walking in a store) and one violent (robbing the same store). Retention interval was of two lengths: 10 minutes and 1-3 weeks. Results revealed a gender-stereotype-enhancement effect, in which the evaluator evaluated the male defendant more harshly with the longer retention interval as well as in the violent act condition. The results of the present studies may have practical implications for the functioning of the judicial process; on the eyewitness hearing level (Study III) as well as on the evidence evaluation-, guilt-, and punishment assessment levels (Studies I and II).

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation stereotype, gender, appearance, attractiveness, emotionality, violence, vividness, eye witness, memory, ISBN: 978-91-7447-078-9

Referens: Ahola, A.S., & Hellström, Å. (2010). Is Justice Really Blind? Effects of Crime Descriptions, Defendant Gender and Appearance, and Legal Practitioner Gender on Sentences and Defendant Evaluations in a Mock Trial. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 17, 304-324.

Abstract: Two experiments were conducted to investigate how sources of information can bias the judicial process. Experiment 1 investigated the effects of photographs of victims' injury, and of vivid verbal victim injury description, on the evaluation and sentencing of a defendant in a mock criminal trial. The participants were presented with five different crime accounts: (a) vandalism, (b) arson, (c) child abuse, (d) child molestation, and (e) homicide, all committed by male perpetrators, and were asked to evaluate the trustworthiness, culpability, aggressiveness, guilt, and other crime-relevant personality traits of the defendant, and to set imprisonment sentences. Results of Experiment 1 showed that exposure to photographs of crime victim injuries as well as vivid crime descriptions had only weak and non-significant effects on defendant evaluations, but imprisonment terms tended to be longer in the Photo condition than in the No photo condition. To further investigate the possible effects of photographic information on judicial processes for different crimes (child molestation, child abuse, homicide), Experiment 2 was conducted with legal practitioners (judges, members of Swedish juries, law students, counsels for the defence, prosecutors, police officers) as evaluators. Results showed three tendencies: (a) a "same-sex penalty effect": sentencing evaluators (judges, jurors) evaluated a defendant of the same gender as the evaluator, more harshly than one of the opposite gender, (b) a "male penalty effect": non-sentencing evaluators (police officers, counsels for the defence, prosecutors, and law students) evaluated and judged a male defendant more harshly than a female, and (c) for female non-sentencing evaluators, the male penalty effect was enhanced for the more attractive defendants. Overall, the results suggest that defendant gender, defendant appearance, evaluator gender, and evaluator profession can affect the outcome of a criminal trial.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal appearance, crime victim injury, defendant, gender, photograph, prejudice, ISSN: 1321-8719

Referens: Åhrén-Moonga, J., Lekander, M., von Blixen, N., Rönnelid, J., Holmgren, S., & af Klinteberg, B. (2010). Levels of tumour necrosis factor- α and interleukin-6 in severely ill patients with eating disorders. *Neuropsychobiology*, 63(1), 8-14.

- Abstract:** Background: The underlying pathophysiology of eating disorders (ED) is dependent on complex interactions between psychological, biological and social factors. The purpose of the present study was to examine a possible increase in cytokines indicating inflammation, as measured by tumour necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) in ED patients, and to explore possible relationships between cytokines and self-reported personality traits. Methods: Female patients with severe ED ($n = 26$) were recruited consecutively from an inpatient clinic and were compared to age-matched healthy females ($n = 12$). Commercial ELISA tests developed for the measurement of serum levels of TNF- α and IL-6 were employed. Personality traits were measured using Karolinska Scales of Personality. Results: The patient group displayed increased levels of the cytokine TNF- α and a tendency towards increased IL-6 levels. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient was used to examine possible relationships between levels of cytokines and personality traits. The results showed that IL-6 levels were positively related to both somatic and psychic anxiety and to aggression scales, such as irritability and suspicion. Increased levels of TNF- α , in turn, were significantly correlated with high scores on the depression-related anxiety scale Inhibition of Aggression. However, increased levels of cytokines in the ED group did not seem to be mainly associated with symptoms of depression. Conclusion: We cannot rule out the possibility that comorbid conditions in the group contribute to the higher cytokine values. Further studies need to explore the possible influence of cytokines on the severity of ED and whether this might be mediated or moderated by specific personality traits.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal eating disorders, cytokines, tumor necrosis, personality traits, ISSN: 0302-282X
- Referens:** Akrami, N., [Ekehammar, B.](#), & Bergh, R. (in press). Generalized prejudice: Common and specific components. *Psychological Science*.
- Abstract:** This research examined the personality-prejudice relationship and whether personality and social psychological factors predict different aspects of prejudice. We proposed a distinction between a common component of prejudice that is mainly explained by personality and a specific component mainly explained by situational and group-specific variables. Whereas the former consists of the shared variance of prejudice toward different targets, the latter taps the variance that is unique to a certain type of prejudice. Statistically separating the two components of prejudice toward four target groups, we found that personality variables (Agreeableness and Openness to Experience) explained a substantial portion of the variance of the common but a small share of the specific component. We also found group membership (gender) to be more closely associated with the specific than the common component of sexism. The results support our proposed distinction and suggest that personality and social psychological variables explain distinct aspects of prejudice.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal generalized prejudice, common component, personality, ISSN: 0956-7976
- Referens:** Akrami, N., [Ekehammar, B.](#), & Bergh, R. (2010). Decomposing prejudice: Identifying the basis of personality-prejudice relations. Poster presented at the *11th annual meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology*, Las Vegas, NV, USA, January 28-30, 2010.
- Abstract:** In two studies aimed to examine the concept of generalized prejudice and the relationship between personality and prejudice, we found that attitudes toward various national and ethnic groups including a fictitious, an unknown, and a well-known group were significantly correlated (Study 1, $N = 113$). In Study 2 ($N = 861$), we found significant intercorrelations between four types of prejudice. More important, we made a theoretical and a statistical distinction between an abstract and a group-specific component of prejudice and found that personality variables explained a substantial proportion of the variance of the abstract part but a very small share of the group-specific component. The findings support the existence of a generalized prejudice tendency and a substantial relationship between personality and prejudice, and show that personality is related to prejudice at an abstract rather than specific level. The outcome is discussed in the light of the personality and social psychological explanations of prejudice.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings personality, generalized prejudice
- Referens:** Akrami, N., [Ekehammar, B.](#), & Bergh, R. (2010). Decomposing prejudice: Identifying the basis of personality-prejudice relations. Paper presented at the *7th Nordic Conference on Group and Social Psychology*, Gothenburg, Sweden.
- Abstract:** In two studies aimed to examine the concept of generalized prejudice and the relationship between personality and prejudice, we found that attitudes toward various national and ethnic groups including a fictitious, an unknown, and a well-known group were significantly correlated (Study 1, $N = 113$). In Study 2 ($N = 861$), we found significant intercorrelations between four types of prejudice. More important, we made a theoretical and a statistical distinction between an abstract and a group-specific component of prejudice and found that personality variables explained a substantial proportion of the variance of the abstract part but a very small share of the group-specific component. The findings support the existence of a generalized prejudice tendency and a substantial relationship between personality and prejudice, and show that personality is related to prejudice at an abstract rather than specific level. The outcome is discussed in the light of the personality and social psychological explanations of prejudice.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings generalized prejudice, personality
- Referens:** Akrami, N., [Ekehammar, B.](#), & Bergh, R. (2010). Decomposing prejudice: Identifying the basis of personality-prejudice relations. Poster presented at the *15th European Conference on Personality*, Brno, the Czech Republic.
- Abstract:** In two studies aimed to examine the concept of generalized prejudice and the relationship between personality and prejudice, we found that attitudes toward various national and ethnic groups including a fictitious, an unknown, and a well-known group were significantly correlated (Study 1, $N = 113$). In Study 2 ($N = 861$), we found significant intercorrelations between four types of prejudice. More important, we made a theoretical and a statistical distinction between an abstract and a group-specific component of prejudice and found that personality variables explained a substantial proportion of the variance of the abstract part but a very small share of the group-specific component. The findings support the existence of a generalized prejudice tendency and a substantial relationship between personality and prejudice, and show that personality is related to prejudice at an abstract rather than specific level. The outcome is discussed in the light of the personality and social psychological explanations of prejudice.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings generalized prejudice, personality

- Referens:** Akrami, N., Ekehammar, B., & Yang-Wallentin, F. (in press). Personality and social psychology factors explaining sexism. *Journal of Individual Differences*.
- Abstract:** Previous research has almost exclusively examined sexism (negative attitudes toward women) from either a personality or a social psychology perspective. In two studies (N = 379 and 182, respectively), we combined these perspectives and examined whether sexism is best explained by personality (Big-Five factors, social dominance orientation, and right wing authoritarianism) or social psychological (group membership and group identification) variables or by a combination of both approaches. Results from causal modeling and multiple regression analyses showed that, with the present set of variables, sexism was best explained by considering the combined influence of personality and social psychology constructs. The findings imply that it is necessary to integrate various approaches and disciplines to explain prejudice.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal Big Five personality, social identification, sexism, ISSN: 1614-0001
- Referens:** Allvin, M., Aronsson, G., Hagström, T., Johansson, G., & Lundberg, U. (in press). *Work without Boundaries. Psychological Perspectives on the New Working Life*. Chichester, USA: John Wiley and Sons Ltd.
- Abstract:** Translated and adapted from a Swedish original, *Work without Boundaries: Psychological Perspectives on the New Working Life* tackles the human impact of the changing nature of work. It brings together strands of research from a variety of disciplines including work psychology, occupational health psychology, social psychology, and psychobiology. Written by two leading international researchers and writers in this field, *Work without Boundaries* delivers new levels of understanding in the field and charts the way forward for future research.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) work without boundaries, new working life, ISBN: 9780470666135
- Referens:** Alm, C., Berman, A.H., Kristiansson, M., Lindqvist, P., Palmstierna, T., & Gumpert, C.H. (2010). Gender differences in re-offending among psychiatrically examined Swedish offenders. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health*, 20(5), 323-334.
- Abstract:** Background: The gender gap for violent offending is narrowing in the general population. Substance abuse and mental health problems are known risk factors for criminality. While substance abuse treatment has been associated with reduced risk of re-offending, women seem less likely to engage than men. People misusing substances tend to be high users of emergency room (ER) services. Such use may be an indicator both of treatment failure for substance misuse and offending. Little is known about gender differences in this respect. Aims: This study aims to test for gender differences in re-offending, use of substance abuse treatment, and hospital ER visits among offenders referred for forensic psychiatric assessment in Sweden. Method: The study used a longitudinal retrospective design. Data on all 31 women from a 2-year (2000–2001) cohort of serious offenders referred for forensic psychiatric assessment in Stockholm county, and 31 men from the same cohort, were extracted from forensic service and national records. Selection of the men was by initial random sampling followed by matching on age and substance misuse. The two resulting samples were compared on health service use and re-offending data between release and the census date (30 April 2004). Results: There were no gender differences for violent re-offending or for engagement in planned substance abuse treatment, in spite of longer time at risk for the men. Re-offending was reduced for women but not men who did not present in the ER with physical health problems. Conclusions: Our study is limited by sample size, although it included all women referred to the specialist forensic psychiatric service over 2 years, but it does indicate that differences between men and women in this situation are likely, and worthy of further study. The only way of achieving adequate sample sizes is likely to be through multi-centre collaboration.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal gender, re-offending, offenders, forensic psychiatric assessment, ISSN: 0957-9664
- Referens:** Alvarsson, J.J., Wiens, S., & Nilsson, M.E. (2010). Stress Recovery during Exposure to Nature Sound and Environmental Noise. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 7(3), 1036-1046.
- Abstract:** Research suggests that visual impressions of natural compared with urban environments facilitate recovery after psychological stress. To test whether auditory stimulation has similar effects, 40 subjects were exposed to sounds from nature or noisy environments after a stressful mental arithmetic task. Skin conductance level (SCL) was used to index sympathetic activation, and high frequency heart rate variability (HF HRV) was used to index parasympathetic activation. Although HF HRV showed no effects, SCL recovery tended to be faster during natural sound than noisy environments. These results suggest that nature sounds facilitate recovery from sympathetic activation after a psychological stressor.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal soundscape, nature sounds, environmental noise, skin conductance level, heart rate variability, stress recovery, ISSN: 1660-4601
- Referens:** Aronsson, G., Astvik, W., & Gustafsson, K. (2010). Arbetsvillkor, återhämtning och hälsa – en studie av förskola, hemtjänst och socialtjänst [Work conditions, recovery and health – A study among workers within preschool, home care and social service]. *Arbete och Hälsa* 2010;44(7).
- Abstract:** Studiens övergripande syfte var att undersöka arbetsförhållanden som är förknippade med ackumulering av stress och bristande återhämtning och att studera hur återhämtning är relaterat till hälsoaspekter. Studiegruppen var anställda inom förskola, hemtjänst och socialtjänst och kom från två relativt stora kommuner (n = 193). Återhämtning eller brist på återhämtning antogs vara en betydelsefull förmedlande länk mellan arbetsvillkor och hälsa/ohälsa och sjukfrånvaro. Datasamling skedde genom en enkät och den totala svarsfrekvensen var 79 %. En klusteranalys gav tre kluster "Återhämtade" och "Ej återhämtade" är yttergrupper, som omfattar 36 respektive 25 procent av totalgruppen medan mellangruppen utgjorde 39 procent. Gruppen ej återhämtade får ses som en riskgrupp för ohälsa. Gruppen uppvisar hela kedjan av riskfaktorer – problematiska arbetsvillkor på vilka de svarar med ökad ansträngning och kompenserande strategier. Trots betydligt högre ohälsorapportering har de inte högre sjukfrånvaro, vilket sannolikt hör samman med att de ersätter sjukfrånvaro med sjuknärvaro. I socialtjänsten är det hela 43 procent som tillhör den ej återhämtade gruppen. Regressionsanalyser med kontroll för bakgrundsvariabler visar att den icke återhämtade

gruppen hade en signifikant högre relativ risk för sämre självskattad hälsa än personer i den återhämtade gruppen. Ännu kraftigare riskökningar fanns för de fem symtom som därutöver analyserades. Avslutningsvis diskuteras praktiska slutsatser och nya forskningsfrågor.

Overall, the study aimed to investigate working conditions associated with the accumulation of stress and lack of recovery and to study how recovery is related to health. The study group was employed in pre-school, home care and social services, and came from two relatively large municipalities (n = 193). Recovery or lack of recovery was assumed to be an important intermediary between the working conditions and health / illness and absenteeism. Data collection was done through a survey and the overall response rate was 79%. About 90 percent of the respondents was women. Cluster analysis yielded three clusters. "Recovered" and "not recovered" are extreme groups, which consist of 36 respectively 25% of the total group, while the middle group was 39 percent. The not recovered group may be seen as a risk group for ill health and showed the whole chain of risk factors – difficult working conditions on which they respond with increased effort and compensatory work efforts. Despite significantly higher ill-health reports in the "not recovered group" they had not higher absenteeism, because they probably substitute sickness absence with sickness presence. In the social services group so many as 43% belongs to non-recovery group. Multiple regression analysis with control for background variables (age, working hours and professional field / operational area shows that the non-recovered group had a significantly higher relative risk for poor self-rated health than those in the recovered group. Even sharper increases in risk existed for the five symptoms in addition were analyzed. Finally there is a discussion of practical conclusions and new research questions.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report arbetsmiljö, stress, återhämtning, hälsa, sjukfrånvaro, sjuknärvaro, ISBN/ISSN: 978-91-85971-24-4 / 0346-7821

Referens: [Aronsson, G., & Blom, V. \(2010\). Work conditions for workers with good long-term health. *International Journal of Workplace Health Management*, 3\(2\), 160-172.](#)

Abstract: Purpose: The aim of this paper was to investigate which work- and private life factors are associated with long-term health, operationalized as low sickness absence and low sickness presence.

Design/methodology/approach: A representative sample of 2,297 individuals responded to a questionnaire on two occasions at an interval of one year. In total, 28 percent were classified as having good long-term health.

Findings: Univariate and multivariate analyses showed that some quality-related work environment factors were rather strongly associated with long-term health. For some variables women showed a clear dose-response pattern on the three-level scale alternatives in relation to health, while men had a more asymmetric response pattern. The results are discussed in relation to the symmetry in the work environment factors, i.e. if there are different factors that explain health and illness.

Practical implications: Issues concerning health and health-enhancing factors are of considerable interest to practitioners concerned with management issues, organizational structure, and rehabilitation.

Originality/value: The paper shows the importance of including a positive health variable within the health research paradigm to supplement the dominance of variables focusing on illness and disease.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal sick leave, sickness presence, health, ISSN: 1753-8351

Referens: [Arrelöv, B., Henriksson, P., Kiessling, A., Larsson, A., & Fridner, A. \(2010\). *LUH - Kvalitetsstudie utifrån ett jämställdhetsperspektiv*. Stockholm: SKL.](#)

Abstract: I arbetet med att förbättra sjukvårdens insatser inom sjukskrivningsprocessen är åtgärder mot den kvinnliga ohälsan och sjukfrånvaron prioriterade. Som ett led i detta arbete har en undersökning med syfte att undersöka om det finns könsskillnader avseende förekomst av uttalanden om psyko-socio-ekonomiska aspekter i läkarutlåtanden om hälsotillstånd genomförts i Stockholms läns landsting (SLL).

Totalt analyserades 247 läkarutlåtanden om hälsotillstånd med kvalitativ innehållsanalys. Den kvalitativa innehållsanalysen resulterade i fem kategorier med sammanlagt 16 identifierade faktorer som alla var av psyko-socio-ekonomisk karaktär och utan relevans för det medicinska tillståndet. Utifrån de identifierade faktorerna togs ett bedömningsformulär fram som användes för kvantifiering av uttalanden. Analyser av data från den kvantitativa granskningen visade ett samband mellan grad av sjukskrivning och förekomst av identifierade psyko-socio-ekonomiska aspekter.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report jämställdhet, läkarutlåtanden

Referens: [Arshamian, A., Willander, J., & Larsson, M. \(in press\). Olfactory awareness is positively related to odor memory. *Journal of Cognitive Psychology*.](#)

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal olfaction, odor memory, ISSN: 2044-5911

Referens: [Axelsson, Ö. \(2010\). Standardization in Soundscape Research - Current and Future Perspectives. In *Programme for DAGA 2010*, Berlin, 15-18 March 2010 \(p.45\). Berlin, Germany: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Akustik.](#)

Abstract: In 2008 the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) decided to put together a new expert working group ISO/TC 43/SC 1/WG 54 named "Perceptual assessment of soundscape quality". The scope of the working group is to provide minimum specifications for soundscape studies, by proposing (a) new international standard(s) on how to measure the perceived quality of soundscapes. This work is chiefly motivated by a need to harmonise methods in soundscape research internationally in order to improve the comparability of research results across countries and over time. The standard(s) developed by this working group will primarily be intended for researchers assessing perceived soundscape quality and for public users evaluating soundscape quality in different areas. The standard(s) will include definitions, methods, measurements and reporting requirements. Examples of applications may include visitor questionnaire studies in outdoor areas intended for recreation (e.g., city parks or open green spaces), or resident questionnaire studies in residential areas, including areas with designated places of high sound quality. In the ISO terminology this is a preliminary

working item, which means that there are no time restrictions until the group has put forward its first formal proposal. The working group plan to do this in 2011.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings soundscape, standardization, methodology

Referens: [Axelsson, Ö., Berglund, B., & Molero Suárez, M. \(2010\). Soundscape management urgently needed in developing countries. In O. Inácio \(Ed.\), *Inter Noise 2010*. \(Paper No. in10_781\). Lisbon, Portugal: Portuguese Acoustical Society.](#)

Abstract: Soundscape management is urgently needed in developing countries. Take for example Lima, the capital of Peru. Because people have moved to cities to seek a better life and to work in the growing industrial sector, Lima's population has grown rapidly since the 1960's, to reach 8.5 million in 2007 (30 % of Peru's population). Public transport in Lima is by road vehicles rather than by trams and trains. Apart from chemical air pollution and particulate matter, noise pollution increases intensely with the ever-increasing number of vehicles (on average 3.7 % per year). Current developments are all but sustainable, and Lima city urgently needs to implement efficient noise-abatement strategies to control noise emissions and immissions. Soundscape management would be able to provide high acoustic quality. Thus, urban planning and environmental management have to be creatively developed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) soundscape management, community noise, developing countries, Peru, South America

Referens: [Axelsson, Ö., Berglund, B., & Nilsson, M.E. \(2010\). Measuring procedures for soundscapes in residential areas. In O. Inácio \(Ed.\), *Inter Noise 2010*. \(Paper No. in10_343\). Lisbon, Portugal: Portuguese Acoustical Society.](#)

Abstract: Over the last years, soundscape research has increased strongly and with this also the need for sharing ideas regarding methods of data collection, procedures and evaluation. We present two soundscape studies, conducted in residential areas. The measurements are based on general practice in perception psychology, psychophysics and sensory evaluation. The first study measured overall soundscape quality in order to investigate necessary actions to improve the soundscape. The second study measured if the restoration of a courtyard will meet preset objectives for soundscape improvement. We present useful soundscape metrics and indicators. We discuss our particular research procedures and their implications for soundscape research and practice. We conclude that perception psychology, psychophysics, and sensory evaluation provide the design tools necessary for soundscape improvement.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) soundscape quality, perception, psychophysics, sensory evaluation, measuring procedure

Referens: [Axelsson, Ö., & Nilsson, M.E. \(2010\). On sound source identification and taxonomy in soundscape research. In O. Inácio \(Ed.\), *Inter Noise 2010*. \(Paper No. in10_780\). Lisbon, Portugal: Portuguese Acoustical Society.](#)

Abstract: Sound source identification is typically the first step in a soundscape study. For comparability, a standardized sound source taxonomy and data collection methods are needed. Sound sources typically form three main categories: technological, human and natural sounds (e.g., road traffic, voices, and singing birds). These categories are meaningfully related to emotional responses to soundscapes. Technological sounds are typically judged unpleasant, natural sounds pleasant, whereas human sounds are eventful. Based on our empirical results we discuss how detailed a sound source taxonomy needs to be. We illustrate and conclude, it must state basic principles for how to categorize sound sources, and include clear examples without aiming to be exhaustive. Although standardized, related data collection methods must be flexible and allow adaption to unforeseen circumstances.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) soundscape, sound source identification, taxonomy, standardization

Referens: [Axelsson, Ö., Nilsson, M.E., & Berglund, B. \(2010\). A principal components model of soundscape perception. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 128, 2836–2846.](#)

Abstract: There is a need for a model that identifies underlying dimensions of soundscape perception, and which may guide measurement and improvement of soundscape quality. With the purpose to develop such a model, a listening experiment was conducted. One hundred listeners measured 50 excerpts of binaural recordings of urban outdoor soundscapes on 116 attribute scales. The average attribute scale values were subjected to principal components analysis, resulting in three components: Pleasantness, eventfulness, and familiarity, explaining 50, 18 and 6% of the total variance, respectively. The principal-component scores were correlated with physical soundscape properties, including categories of dominant sounds and acoustic variables. Soundscape excerpts dominated by technological sounds were found to be unpleasant, whereas soundscape excerpts dominated by natural sounds were pleasant, and soundscape excerpts dominated by human sounds were eventful. These relationships remained after controlling for the overall soundscape loudness (Zwicker's N10), which shows that 'informational' properties are substantial contributors to the perception of soundscape. The proposed principal components model provides a framework for future soundscape research and practice. In particular, it suggests which basic dimensions are necessary to measure, how to measure them by a defined set of attribute scales, and how to promote high-quality soundscapes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal soundscape perception, principal components model, measurement, ISSN: 0001-4966

Referens: [Backeström, A., Eriksson, S., Nilsson, L.-G., Nyberg, L., Olsson, T., & Rolandsson, O. \(2010\). Glucose metabolism and cognitive dysfunction. *Diabetologia*, 53, Supplement 1, S292, 730.](#)

Abstract: Background and aims: The association between type 2 diabetes and different forms of cognitive impairment is well established. The mechanism behind the association is however still unrevealed. We have recently reported that raised blood glucose levels were associated to impairment in episodic memory, the memory function first affected in the progress to dementia. However, patients with type 2 diabetes have not only elevated levels of blood glucose, but also increased levels of insulin because of insulin resistance. It has been suggested that insulin itself might have a negative effect on cognitive function and memory. Diabetes is associated with a long standing hyperglycaemia but also with hypertension and hyperlipidaemia, leading to micro and macro vascular

disease. Thus, our aim was to study whether insulin affects episodic memory independently of glucose in a nondiabetic adult population.

Materials and methods: We linked and matched two large population based data sets in Sweden, the Betula study and the Västerbotten Intervention Program. We identified 364 (F/M 207/157, mean age 50.5 ±8.0 years) nondiabetic subjects, free from dementia, who had participated in the two surveys within six months. The memory test included testing of episodic memory. We transformed the results using the mean values and standard deviation from the youngest age group to compute a composite z-score (subjects' value minus mean score in the 40-year-old group divided by SD). Fasting plasma insulin (FPI) and glucose (FPG) were analyzed with standard methods.

Results: Women had higher levels of episodic memory (mean z-score -0.06, SD 0.54) compared to men (mean z-score -0.36, SD 0.51, $p < 0.001$). Given the sex difference in the outcome variable we stratified for sex. In a univariate linear regression both FPG (B -0.274, SE 0.068, Beta -0.271, $p < 0.001$) and FPI (B -0.389, SE 0.131, Beta -0.204, $p = 0.003$) were significantly associated with episodic memory in women but not in men. FPG, but not FPI, remained significantly associated with episodic memory after adjustment for hypertension, total P-cholesterol, bodymass index, educational level, depression, smoking and cardiovascular disease (FPG: B -0.218, SE 0.070, Beta -0.220, $p = 0.002$; FPI: B -0.232, SE 0.149, Beta -0.127, $p = n.s.$), when FPG and FPI were analyzed separately. Entering both FPG and FPI into the regression model did not attenuate the association between FPG and episodic memory (FPG: B -0.204, SE 0.071, Beta -0.206, $p = 0.005$).

Conclusion: We conclude that an increase in plasma glucose, but not plasma insulin, 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: Proceedings Journal glucose metabolism, cognition, Betula

Referens: Baraldi, S., Hansen, N., Falkenberg, H., & Richter, A. (2010). Position inequalities in work perceptions and the mediating effect of perceived workplace democracy: An example from two Swedish hospitals. Paper presenterat vid *Nationellt Nätverksmöte i Arbets- och organisationspsykologi*, 27-28 september 2010, Lund, Sverige.

Abstract: Positive work perceptions such as work satisfaction and work commitment may be viewed as 'desired, valued, and unequally distributed outcomes of work' (Kalleberg & Griffin, 1978). Using independent samples of health care staff from two Swedish acute care hospitals, this study investigates levels of work satisfaction and work commitment in relation to occupational position (nurse/registered nurse/physician) and occupational rank (non- manager/manager). The authors hypothesize that both higher occupational position and rank are related to higher levels of work satisfaction and work commitment. The study also aims at explaining those relationships by introducing perceptions of participation and control (workplace democracy) as mediators. Furthermore, in an attempt to assess the relative importance of context, hypotheses were tested in hospitals operating under different forms of ownership (public vs. private). Results show that levels of work satisfaction and work commitment, as well as perceived workplace democracy, were higher among higher ranked members of staff, while this was not the case with occupational position. Also, mediation analyses show that the effects of occupational rank on work satisfaction and work commitment are indeed mediated by perceived workplace democracy. Moderated mediation analyses revealed virtually no interaction effects or conditional indirect effects, indicating that the findings may be independent of organizational contexts. Implications are discussed vis-à-vis the importance of direct participation, human capital management, and lean healthcare.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings inequality, commitment, democracy

Referens: Baraldi, S., Jawaid Kalyal, H., Berntson, E., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. (2010). The Importance of Commitment to Change in Public Reform: An Example from Pakistan. *Journal of Change Management*, 10(4), 347-368.

Abstract: The public sectors in many developing countries have undergone major restructuring over the past decades. Earlier research suggests that such restructuring is inherently linked to feelings of ambiguity and insecurity among employees, undermining behavioral support for change, and thus, chances of change success. Using survey data from a restructured public sector organization in Pakistan, this study investigated the mediating role of commitment to change on the relationship between role ambiguity/job insecurity and behavioral support for change. The results show that role ambiguity and job insecurity were negatively related to both commitment to change and behavioral support for change. More importantly, however, the results support the notion that the negative effects of role ambiguity and job insecurity on behavioral support for change are fully mediated by individuals' commitment to change. The study emphasizes the importance of mobilizing commitment to change in restructuring processes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal public reform, support for change, commitment to change, ISSN: 1469-7017

Referens: Baraldi, S., Sverke, M., & Chaison, G. (2010). Absorptions in times of restructuring: the importance of attitude toward merger in predicting post-merger attachment levels. *Industrial Relations Journal*, 41(1), 52-73.

Abstract: Unions frequently restructure through merger, most often in the form of absorptions involving one bigger union absorbing a smaller one. However, the individual-level effects of merger resulting in big amorphous organisations remain unclear. In this article, we highlight the role of the individual member in union absorptions, and investigate the relative importance of being a member of a large absorbing union or a small absorbed union, as well as the attitude of members towards merger in predicting post-merger member attachment. The results from longitudinal data before and after absorption showed that members' attitude towards merger significantly predicted the members' attachment levels after absorption—this was, however, not the case for union commitment. We also uncovered a significant interaction indicating that the effect of members' attitude towards merger was more strongly related to perceptions of union support and instrumentality among members of the absorbed union.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal restructuring, attitude, post-merger attachment levels, ISSN: 0019-8692

Referens: Bejerot, E., & Astvik, W. (2010). Kundorientering och förändrade sociala relationer. I A. Härenstam & E. Bejerot (Red), *Sociala relationer i arbetslivet. Studier från föränderliga arbetsplatser* (pp. 83-100).

Lund: Gleerups Förlag.

- Abstract:** Hur påverkar styrformer som kundstyrning och ekonomistyrning arbetet i välfärdssektorn och relationerna mellan de anställda och deras kunder, det vill säga klienter, elever eller patienter? I kapitlet beskrivs hur ett antal läkare resonerar om hur yrkesroll och arbetssätt förändrats mot bakgrund av nya styrpraktiker i sjukvården. Vi försöker överbrygga det gap som finns mellan organisationsforskning som behandlar styrning av organisationer och arbetslivsforskning som fokuserar på konsekvenser av olika förutsättningar i arbetet.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) styrformer, arbetsvillkor, sjukvården, läkare, ISBN: 9789140668233
- Referens:** [Bejerot, E., & Hasselblad, H. \(2010\). Technologies of Hybridization – Generic Traits of New Public Management. Paper presented at 26th EGOS Colloquium, Lisbon, July 1-July 3 2010.](#)
- Abstract:**
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings hybridization, new public management
- Referens:** [Bejerot, E., & Härenstam, A. \(2010\). Reintegrating studies of organizations, work and health – some methodological experiences. I S. Marklund & A. Härenstam \(Red\), *The dynamics of organization and healthy work*. Arbetsliv i omvandling, 2010:5.](#)
- Abstract:** Integrating data at the macro-level, such as changes in the labour market, data at the meso-level such as phenomena in organisations and workplaces, and data at the micro-level such as individual's working conditions and health is indeed a complex matter. A single study alone can seldom work out the problems of generalisation, hypothesis testing, and a deeper understanding of new as well as previously known occurrences and processes within the realm of complex systems.
- The authors of this chapter present some experiences of integrating data at several levels. Some of these experiences emanate from the chapters presented in this book, while others are from other projects. Methodologies based on a quantitative approach as well as experiences of using qualitative methods are presented.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) organizations, work, health, methodology, ISBN: 978-91-86491-58-1
- Referens:** [Bergh, R., Akrami, N., & Ekehammar, B. \(2010\). Social identity and prejudiced personality. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 48\(3\), 317-321.](#)
- Abstract:** It has been suggested that the relation between personality and prejudice varies as a function of identity salience but previous empirical results are not conclusive. Extending previous research, we conducted an experimental study (N = 122) with pre- and post-manipulation measures of personality, and a postmanipulation measurement of prejudice, under conditions of control (no identity manipulation), personal or national identity. The results revealed no differences in the magnitude of the personality-prejudice correlations across conditions, neither for the pre- nor post-manipulation scores. Correlations based on pre- and post-manipulation variables, within each condition, did not differ significantly either. This indicates that neither prejudice nor personality variables were affected by identity salience. Thus, the study provides no support for the contention that the personality-prejudice relation varies as a function of social identity.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal self-categorization theory, personality, prejudice , ISSN: 0191-8869
- Referens:** [Berglund, B. \(in press\). Measurement in psychology. In B. Berglund, R.B. Rossi, J.T. Townsend & L.R. Pendlill \(Eds.\), *Measurement with Persons. Theory, Methods and Implementation Areas*. New York: Taylor & Francis.](#)
- Abstract:** In psychology, there are two main schools of metrology: psychophysics and psychometrics, which are grounded in physics and statistics, respectively. In both schools, reliable and valid measurement would require well-designed studies involving persons, that is, persons as measuring instruments or as objects for measuring their own characteristics e.g., personality or emotions. Originally, psychophysical experiments were set up to measure sensory perception and performance particularly malfunctions such as specific color blindness or hearing deficits. This would involve identification/recognition, discrimination and perceived intensity measured in physical quantities. At least three psychophysical 'laws' were established: that of Weber, Fechner and Stevens. Mathematics and statistics relevant to theory in decision-making were soon applied e.g., signal detection theory and choice theory. For intensive continua, the methods of quantification were divided into the direct and indirect scaling methods; the direct ones strived towards fundamental measurement, whereas the indirect ones were grounded in statistical theory. Because of cumbersome data collection, the indirect scaling methods are seldom applied outside the research laboratory. Direct scaling methods do fulfill requirements from comparability to calibration: absolute magnitude estimation, magnitude matching, constrained scaling, Borg's category-ratio estimation, and Berglund's master scaling. Several statistically base methods are applied in measuring complex psychological phenomena, such as descriptor profiling, cluster analysis, multidimensional scaling, individual differences scaling, and correspondence analysis.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) detection, scaling, psychophysics, ISBN: 978-1848729391
- Referens:** [Berglund, B., & Höglund, A. \(2010\). Psychophysics: Top-Down and Bottom-Up Enable 'Measuring the Impossible'. In A. Bastianelli, & G. Vidotto \(Eds.\). *Fechner Day 2010*. Proceedings of the 26th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics \(pp. 327-332\). Padua, Italy: International Society for Psychophysics.](#)
- Abstract:** 'Measuring the Impossible' (MtI) refers to recent innovative research activities related to the measurement of quantities and qualities that are dependent on human perception and/or interpretation. Its interdisciplinary nature interconnects various monodisciplinary research areas; physics, physiology, mental part of psychology, and (overt behavioral sciences. These four also depict the different aspects of inner and outer psychophysics. Outer psychophysics regards physiological and mental processing as a combined 'black box' within which no measurement is performed. A key question within MtI and in inner psychophysics is how to explicate the mental or psychophysiological processes taking place within the 'black box' and this is cardinal to developing new theories and methods of measurement. To accomplish this, we argue that the two traditional Bottom-Up

and Top-Down approaches have to be integrated into a dual-directional Research Strategy Loop involving complex communication systems beyond the straight-forward psychophysical relationship.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) interdisciplinary, perception, psychophysics

Referens: [Berglund, B.](#), Rossi, G.B., Townsend, J.T., & Pendrill, L.R. (Eds.). (in press). *Measurement with Persons. Theory, Methods and Implementation Areas*. New York: Taylor & Francis.

Abstract: Measurements with persons are those in which human perception and interpretation are used for measuring complex, holistic quantities and qualities, which are perceived by the human brain and mind. Providing means for reproducible measurement of parameters such as pleasure and pain has important implications in evaluating all kinds of products, services and conditions. This book inaugurates a new era for this subject: a multi- and inter-disciplinary volume in which world-renowned scientists from the psychological, physical, biological, and social sciences reach a common understanding of measurement theory and methods. In the first section, generic theoretical and methodological issues are treated, including the perceptual basis of measurement in the various fields involved; the development of formal, representational, and probabilistic theories; the approach to experimentation; and the theories, models and methods for multidimensional problems. In the second section, several implementation areas are presented, including sound, visual, skin, and odor perception, functional brain imaging, body language and emotions, and, finally the use of measurements in decision making. The book covers topics relevant to a range of sciences, including general psychology and psychophysics, measurement theory, metrology and instrumentation, neurophysiology, engineering, biology and chemistry.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) measurement, human perception, metrology, ISBN: 978-1848729391

Referens: [Berglund, B.](#), Rossi, R.B., & Wallard, A. (in press). Measurement across physical and behavioural sciences. In B. Berglund, R.B. Rossi, J.T. Townsend & L.R. Pendrill (Eds.), *Measurement with Persons. Theory, Methods and Implementation Areas*. New York: Taylor & Francis.

Abstract: Measurement in physical and behavioral sciences has had an interactive development. Helmholtz pointed out the analogy between measuring and counting (the amount of "something"), a prerequisite for measurability. Campbell established measurability by providing a "characteristic" for the empirical order relation, either by a physical addition operation (reference measurement scale) or by finding a physical law (measure as a function of other quantities); i. e. fundamental or derived quantities, respectively. Stevens contributed methods for the direct measurement of sensory events and the classification of measurement scales (nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio). Krantz, Roberts, Suppes and Luce provided the representational theory of measurement, which feasibility has gained support for all kinds of measurement among physicists and engineers. Numbers obtained through measurement represent empirical relations. This holds true for fundamental physical measurements, but also for Stevens "weaker" scales. Through cooperation among members of BIPM, the international system of metrology is continuously revised and contributes significantly to the overall progress of science and technology, i. a., by agreeing on a common language in metrology by publishing an International Vocabulary. The International System of Units (SI, formerly MKSA system) presents quantities with units and their interrelations as well as accepted physical laws.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) measurement, metrology, physics, psychology, ISBN: 978-1848729391

Referens: [Berglund, B.](#), & [Zheng, L.](#) (in press). Human ability to detect and recognize odorous irritants in the framework of three theories. *Chemical Senses*.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal detection, recognizing, odorous irritants, ISSN: 0379-864X

Referens: [Bergman, L.R.](#) (2010). The interpretation of single observational units' measurements. In M. Carlson, H. Nyquist, & M. Villani (Eds.), *Official statistics. Methodology and applications in honour of Daniel Thorburn* (Chapt. 4, pp. 37-49). Stockholm: Stockholm University, Department of Statistics.

Abstract: In official statistics the interpretation of measurements of single observational units is usually not central; instead the focus is most often on producing estimates of population parameters. However, from a psychometric framework it is argued that more attention should be paid to the task of constructing measurements that are interpretable at the individual level and to the task of improving the measurement of central concepts by forming scales consisting of many single variables. The usefulness of such endeavors within official statistics is discussed, both from the viewpoint of improving the data that are used for producing standard estimates and from the viewpoint of increasing the possibilities to use data from official statistics systems for other purposes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) measurement, official statistics, psychometrics, ISBN: 978-91-633-6750-2

Referens: [Bergman, L.R.](#), & [Andersson, H.](#) (2010). The person and the variable in developmental psychology. *Zeitschrift für Psychologie*, 218(3), 155-165.

Abstract: A brief theoretical and methodological overview is given of the person-oriented and the variable-oriented approach, how these are commonly used in longitudinal research, and what one should take into consideration before choosing either approach. An empirical research example is also given where the association was studied between, on the one hand, attention control-activity level in early adolescence and, on the other hand, persistent versus adolescence-limited criminality. Key topics discussed include properties that variables must have to be suitable for the study of individual pattern development, the problem-method match, and prediction versus understanding.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal person-oriented, individual development, longitudinal, developmental, methodological, ISSN: 0044-3409

Referens: [Bergman, L.R.](#), & [Nurmi, J.-E.](#) (2010). Studying patterns of individual development by I-States as Objects Analysis (ISOA). *International Society for the Study of Behavioural Development, Bulletin*

Abstract: I-States-as-Objects-Analysis (ISOA) is a methodology for studying short-term developmental stability and change in patterns of variable values. The theoretical rationale for this methodology is the person-oriented research paradigm. A key concept is the *i-state*, defined as a person's pattern of variable values at a specific time point. Hence, if there are k time points, each person is characterized by k i-states. All i-states are first subjected to a classification analysis that results in each person being characterized at each time point by a class membership in the time-invariant classification system. Then, the individuals' sequences of typical i-state belongingness are analyzed with regard to structural and individual stability and change.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report development, person-oriented, classification

Referens: Bergman, O., Westberg, L., Nilsson, L.-G., Adolfsson, R., & Eriksson, E. (2010). Preliminary evidence that polymorphisms in dopamine-related transcription factors LMX1A, LMX1B and PITX3 are associated with schizophrenia. *Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry*, 34(6), 1094-1097.

Abstract: The early development of dopaminergic pathways has been attributed importance for the aetiology of schizophrenia. Several transcription factors are involved in the survival and maturation of dopamine neurons, including LMX1A, LMX1B and PITX3. The possibility that polymorphisms in these genes may influence the development and/or the maintenance of dopaminergic neurons prompted us to investigate if five single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) previously linked to Parkinson's disease are associated with this disorder. Preliminary evidence that genetic variation in LMX1A (rs6668493, rs4657411), LMX1B (rs10987386) and PITX3 (rs4919621) may increase the risk of developing schizophrenia is presented.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal LMX1A, LMX1B, neurodevelopment, PITX3, schizophrenia, ISSN: 0278-5846

Referens: Bernhard-Oettel, C., De Cuyper, N., Schreurs, B., & De Witte, H. (2010) Linking Job Insecurity to Well-being and Organizational Attitudes: the Explanatory Role of Security Expectations and Fairness. Poster presented at the *4th International Conference on Psychosocial Factors at Work*, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Abstract: Background: Job insecurity is known to be associated with impaired work attitudes and well-being, but the explanatory mechanisms of this association are still under discussion. Aim: The aim of this study is to test an explanation related to the psychological contract with respect to two critical aspects, namely a) contract breach and b) evaluation of the state in terms of overall fairness. More specifically, we test a mediated moderation hypothesis suggesting that feelings of job insecurity, when representing a contract breach (breach of security expectation), relate negatively to the overall evaluation of the state of the psychological contract in terms of its fairness, which in turn, associates negatively with organizational outcomes and individual well-being. Methods: Questionnaire data for this study (N =559) has been gathered from workers in food industry and retail in Belgium in 2004. Regression analyses were applied whilst controlling for sector, age, gender, education and type employment contract. Results: The results supported the mediated moderation hypothesis on part of the organizational attitudes (organizational commitment and higher turnover intentions). For individual well-being (job satisfaction and general health) the mediation framework was not conditional upon a contract breach. Conclusions: This study demonstrates that different explanatory mechanisms might be at play depending on whether consequences of job insecurity affect individuals or their organizations. Applying psychological contract theory, this study suggests that contract breach and the overall evaluation of its state in terms of fairness are important factors to consider for a better understanding of how consequences of job insecurity evolve.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings job insecurity, psychological contract, fairness, well-being

Referens: Bernhard-Oettel, C., Rigotti, T., & Clinton, M. (2010). Job insecurity in the temporary workforce: a moderated mediation model linking volition, job insecurity and contract expectations to well-being. In S. Iavicoli, A. Jain, M. Petyx, & J. Tang, (Eds.). *Proceedings of the 9th European Academy of Occupational Health Psychology* (p. 53). Nottingham, UK: Nottingham University Press.

Abstract: Objectives: Although temporary work almost inevitably involves job insecurity, recent studies show that not all temporary workers feel job insecure, and also, that job insecurity does not necessarily have negative effects on occupational health and well-being in temporary as compared to permanent workers. The present study probes two possible explanation for this finding related to (a) contract volition and (b) contract prospects, that is, expected prolonged employment after the end of the temporary contract. More specifically, we tested whether high levels of voluntary contract choice associated with lower values of job insecurity feelings, which in turn may explain more positive outcomes (mediation hypothesis). Furthermore, we tested whether contract prospects played an additional role, possibly buffering the proposed negative effects of job insecurity (moderated mediation hypothesis).

Methods: Questionnaire data for this study has been gathered as part of a European project across three sectors (retail, food industry, education) in six European countries (Sweden, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, UK) and Israel. In a total, the sample for this study consists of 1909 temporary workers. The hypotheses of this study were tested with regression analyses applying bootstrapping techniques for more adequate tests of the proposed indirect effects. In these analyses we controlled for country, sector, age, gender and type of temporary contract.

Results: We first tested a simple mediation model, which supported the hypothesis that the association between contract volition and positive outcomes for occupational health and well-being was mediated by (lower levels of) job insecurity. Thereafter, contract expectations were added to this simple mediation model in order to test the moderated mediation hypothesis. This hypothesis was also supported, showing that the association between job insecurity and occupational health as well as work attitudes was affected by high levels of contract expectations. However, the direction of this moderation effect was opposite to the hypothesis: High levels of contract expectations strengthened the positive associations between low levels of job insecurity and occupational health and work attitudes.

Implications and conclusions: The results supported the idea that volition and contract expectations are important factors enhancing our understanding of the development and consequences of job insecurity feelings in the temporary workforce. Also, by testing a parsimonious model, this study offers valuable new insights into the mechanisms that explain associations between job insecurity and well-being for temporary workers.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) job insecurity, temporary work, volition, contract preferences, well-being

- Referens:** [Bernhard-Oettel, C., Rigotti, T., & Clinton, M. \(2010\).](#) Job insecurity in the temporary workforce: a moderated mediation model linking volition, job insecurity and contract expectations to organizational attitudes. Paper presented at the *4th International Conference on Psychosocial Factors at Work*, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.
- Abstract:** Background: Research in the realm of temporary work shows that not all temporaries feel job insecure. Also, job insecure temporary workers do not necessarily report impaired organizational attitudes. Aim: This study probes two explanation for this finding related to (a) contract volition and (b) contract prospects. More specifically, we tested whether voluntary temporary work associated with lower job insecurity, which in turn may explain more positive outcomes (mediation hypothesis). Furthermore, we tested whether contract prospects, that is, expectations for a prolonged contract, moderated this relationship (moderated mediation hypothesis). Methods: Questionnaire data for this study (N = 1909) has been gathered from temporary workers in six European countries (Sweden, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, the UK) and Israel. Regression analyses with bootstrapping techniques were applied for more adequate tests of the hypothesized indirect effects, whilst controlling for country, sector, age, gender and type of temporary contract. Results: The results showed that the association between contract volition and positive organizational attitudes was mediated by (lower levels of) job insecurity. Also, we found support for the idea of a moderated mediation, since our results indicated that high levels of contract expectations strengthened the positive associations between high volition and low job insecurity, and low levels of job insecurity and organizational attitudes, respectively. Conclusions: These findings imply that volition and contract prospects are valuable factors offering new insights into the mechanisms that explain associations between job insecurity and organizational attitudes for temporary workers.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings job insecurity, temporary work, volition, contract preferences, organizational attitudes
- Referens:** [Berntson, E., & Härenstam, A. \(2010\).](#) Mönster av sociala relationer på arbetsplatser i Sverige. I A. Härenstam & E. Bejerot (Eds.). *Sociala relationer i arbetslivet. Studier från föränderliga arbetsplatser* (pp. 27-44). Malmö: Gleerups.
- Abstract:** I den här boken belyser flera studier från olika forskningsdiscipliner hur ett föränderligt arbetsliv påverkar oss. Sammantaget visar de att en tydlig struktur och kollektiv gemenskap blir än viktigare under sådana omständigheter. Individuer som ingår i en sådan gemenskap har större möjligheter att möta utmaningar i arbetslivet på ett konstruktivt sätt. Boken visar också hur organisationer och företag kan skapa förutsättningar för goda sociala relationer. I flera av bokens kapitel finns faktarutor där de metoder som använts i forskningen beskrivs mer generellt. Det gör att boken även kan användas som fördjupning inom samhällsvetenskaplig metod.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) sociala relationer, arbetsplatser, ISBN: 9789140668233
- Referens:** [Berntson, E., & Marklund, S. \(2010\).](#) Employability and work-related health. In S. Marklund & A. Härenstam (Eds.). *The dynamics of organization and healthy work*. Arbetsliv i omvandling 2010:5.
- Abstract:** About the book: Increasing international interdependency has intensified the need for organizational changes and changes in employment conditions in the private sectors in Sweden. For a number of reasons, economic as well as political, even the public sector has changed. Large shares of its services have been transformed into private and semi-private forms of ownerships. Economic restrictions and new management ideologies after the early 1990's have forced many private enterprises and public administrations to initiate organizational reforms. Some of these changes and their consequences for working conditions and health of the employees are described in the different chapters of this publication.
- The publication is the result of a number of research projects that were initiated at the Swedish National Institute for Working Life in the early 2000's. The main idea behind these projects was to empirically as well as theoretically capture the dynamics of a rapidly changing working life. This means that a range of different aspects were studied from multidisciplinary perspectives. Studies of changes in how individuals' working conditions and health had changed were related to organizational factors as well as to structural conditions. Although some of the chapters are focusing on the individual level, the work place level or the structural level, the ambition has been to integrate the different levels and to develop research designs and theories that allow such integration.
- The book is suitable for everyone interested in how Swedish working life has changed in later years, but it can also be used in undergraduate teaching on courses dealing with occupational health, working life and research design.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) employability, health, ISBN: 978-91-86491-58-1, ISSN: 1404-8426
- Referens:** [Berntson, E., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. \(2010\).](#) The moderating role of employability in the association between job insecurity and exit, voice, loyalty and neglect. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*, 31(2), 215-230.
- Abstract:** Exit, voice, loyalty, or neglect as employee responses to organizations in decline have been investigated in several studies. The aim of the present study is to investigate whether employability moderates the effects of job insecurity on exit, voice, loyalty and neglect. The results, based on questionnaire data from white-collar workers in Sweden (N = 725), 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, instead of making employees more likely to use voice in times of uncertainty, employability appears to primarily induce vocational mobility.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal employability, exit, job insecurity, loyalty, moderator, neglect, voice, ISSN: 0143-831X
- Referens:** [Berntson, E., Wallin, L., & Härenstam, A. \(2010\).](#) Hur har chefen det? Mönster av förutsättningar för chefskap i kommunal sektor. *Nationellt Nätverksmöte i Arbets- och organisatonspsykologi*, 27-28 september 2010, Lund, Sverige.

Abstract: Den kommunala sektorn har under de senaste åren genomgått stora förändringar med nya former av styrning, där ökad insyn från politiker och ökad kundorientering tillsammans med produktivetsförbättringar har stått i centrum. Förändringarna har gjort att chefer har uttalat svårigheter att balansera olika logiker i verksamheten så som verksamhetsutveckling, personalfrågor och administrativa uppgifter. Då tidigare forskning har visat att chefer och deras ledarskap har betydelse för bland annat medarbetares hälsa (Nyberg, 2009) är syftet med föreliggande studie att undersöka hur förutsättningarna för att bedriva chefskap i offentlig sektor ser ut.

I CHEFiOSprojektet deltog 555 chefer i en enkätundersökning under 2009. Med utgångspunkt i en teoretisk modell där krav balanseras mot resurser (Demerouti, Bakker, Nachreiner & Schaufeli, 2001), valdes fyra organisatoriska krav (resursbrist, logikkonflikt, personalproblem, brukarproblem) och tre resurser (stöd från ledning och medarbetare samt positiva brukare) ut som grund för en klusteranalys. Syftet med klusteranalysen var att undersöka om det i ett urval av kommunala chefer fanns olika mönster av arbetsmiljö och om dessa kluster diskriminerade med avseende på hälsa respektive upplevd effektivitet. Preliminära analyser visade att det fanns åtta kluster av chefer med olika arbetsmiljö i materialet. Grupperna diskriminerade tydligt med avseende på såväl hälsovariablerna (stress, allmänt hälsotillstånd, hur man känner sig en vanlig arbetsdag samt arbetsförmåga) som på effektivitetsvariablerna (självskattad effektivitet och brukartillfredsställdhet).

Studiens resultat bidrar till att förstå vilka situationer i chefskapet som är komplicerade och bidrar till att chefer mår dåligt, upplever låg kvalitet i arbetet och gör att de vill sluta. Samtidigt visar studien också på ett antal situationer med motsatt karaktäristik, dvs där förutsättningarna är goda.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings chefskap, kommunal sektor

Referens: Birath, C., DeMarinis, V., & af Klinteberg, B. (2010). Moods and expectancies of female alcohol drinking - an exploratory study. *Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences*, 24(3), 472-481.

Abstract: Gaining access to information concerning mood states and expectations of change preceding a typical drinking occasion is important for understanding the trigger factors for drinking, and for alcohol abuse treatment planning. The objective of the present study was twofold: (i) to explore self-reported states of mood and expectancies preceding a typical drinking occasion vs. relations with parents and drinking outcome; and (ii) to investigate if vulnerability factors in terms of personality and health are related to severity of alcohol problems. The population consisted of 50 women attending a Swedish alcohol clinic. Semi-structured interviews were conducted. A mixed-methods design was used encompassing qualitative interview-data and quantitative data from questionnaires and medical journals. Nine out of ten patients had a diagnosis of alcohol dependence, and four out of five had parents with dependency problems. As compared to a female norm group, the patients displayed significantly higher anxiety-related traits and irritability. Moods were described by patients as mostly negative and expectancies of change were evenly distributed between reducing, enhancing or flight from feeling. An expectancy of flight when drinking was also related to a positive relation to mother. The findings pointed to the need for differentiating between coping with and expectancies of drinking. Further, a hierarchical cluster analysis resulted in two groups, indicating one group characterized by higher risk values on personality scales and more severe consequences of drinking. The contribution of a treatment design informed through a gender and culture perspective to treatment outcome was discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal alcohol abuse, alcohol drinking, characteristics of women with alcohol problems, mixed methods design, mood disorders, parent-child relations, paternal alcoholism, qualitative method, risk factors, ISSN: 0283-9318

Referens: Björk, L., Kankkunen, T., & Bejerot, E. (2010). New Public Management in Gendered Local Government Organizations. Paper presented at *Gender, Work and Organization, 6th Biennial International Interdisciplinary Conference*, Keele University, England, 21st – 23rd June 2010.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings gender, municipalities, case study

Referens: Björk, L., Kankkunen, T., & Bejerot, E. (2010). New Public Management in Gendered Local Government Organizations and its Effects on Managerial work. Paper presented at *Den reglera[n]de professionen – professioner och politik, Svenska nätverket för professionsforskning*, 30 september-1 oktober 2010, Göteborg, Sverige.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings new public management, gender, municipalities, case study

Referens: Blom, V. (in press). Contingent self-esteem, stressors and burnout in working women and men. *Work: A Journal of Prevention, Assessment & Rehabilitation*.

Abstract: Objective: A high work involvement is considered central in the burnout process. Yet, research investigating how high work involvement and psychosocial stressors relate to burnout is scarce. High involvement in terms of performance-based self-esteem (PBSE) refers to individuals' strivings to validate self-worth by achievements, a disposition linked to poor health. The aim of the present study was to examine longitudinally PBSE in relation to burnout while also taking into account work- and private life stressors. Participants: The sample consisted of 2121 working women and men.

Methods: Main- and mediation effects were investigated using hierarchical regression analysis.

Results: The results showed performance-based self-esteem mediated partially between the stressors and burnout. Performance-based self-esteem was the strongest predictor of burnout over time, followed by private life stressors. Women experienced more work stress than did men. Men had stronger associations between work stressors and burnout, while women had stronger associations between performance-based self-esteem and burnout.

Conclusions: Individual characteristics along with both private life and work stressors are important predictors of burnout. Factors associated with burnout differ somewhat between women and men.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal gender, mediation, performance-based self-esteem

- Referens:** Blom, V., Johnson, M., & Patching, G. (in press). Physiological and behavioral reactivity when one's self-worth is staked on competence. *Individual Differences Research*.
- Abstract:** Contingent self-esteem, where one's self-value is staked on success and competence, is a particularly vulnerable disposition with impact on well-being. This study compared physiological and behavioral reactivity between individuals self-rated as high and low in competence based self-esteem (N = 61), in a performance situation. To assess reactivity we used a traditional overt measure of blood pressure and a novel, covert, measure of response force. The results show that high scorers in competence based self-esteem exhibited an overall pattern of stronger reactivity as indicated by higher blood pressure and response force as compared to low scorers.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal contingent self-esteem, competence, reactivity, blood pressure, response force
- Referens:** Bolin, K., Nilsson, M.E., & Khan, S. (2010). The Potential of Natural Sounds to Mask Wind Turbine Noise. *Acta Acustica united with Acustica*, 96(1), 131-137.
- Abstract:** Wind turbine (WT) noise may cause annoyance, especially in relatively quiet areas with low ambient levels. As a complement to conventional noise control at the source, addition of wanted sounds may reduce the loudness of WT noise by auditory masking. In order to test this, two masking experiments were conducted with two WT noises as target sounds and three natural sounds as maskers (wind in coniferous or deciduous trees and sea waves). In the first experiment, 30 listeners determined the detection thresholds of WT noise in the presence of the natural sounds using a threshold tracking method. In the second experiment, the same group of listeners matched the loudness of partially masked WT noise with the loudness of unmasked WT noise. The results showed that detection thresholds for WT-noise in the presence of natural sounds from trees and sea waves were around -8 to -12 dB S/N-ratio. Furthermore, a reduction of perceived loudness of WT-noise was found for S/N-ratios up to 2 dB. These results were compared with predictions from two models of partial masking (steady and time variant). In general, empirically determined detection thresholds and partial loudness matches were higher than predictions from the two models.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal natural sounds, mask, wind turbine noise, ISSN: 1610-1928
- Referens:** Borg, E., Borg, G., Larsson, K., Letzter M., Sundblad, B.-M. (2010). An index for breathlessness and leg fatigue. *Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports*, 20, 644-650.
- Abstract:** The features of perceived symptoms causing discontinuation of strenuous exercise have been scarcely studied. The aim was to characterize the two main symptoms causing the discontinuation of heavy work in healthy persons as well as describe the growth of symptoms during exercise. Breathlessness (b) and leg fatigue (l) were assessed using the Borg CR10 Scale® and the Borg CR100 (centiMax) Scale®, during a standardized exercise test in 38 healthy subjects (24-71 years). The b/l-relationships were calculated for terminal perceptions (ERl/b/l), and the growth of symptoms determined by power functions for the whole test, as well as by growth response indexes (GRI). This latter index was constructed as a ratio between power levels corresponding to a very strong and a moderate perception. In the majority (71%) of the test subjects, leg fatigue was the dominant symptom at the conclusion of exercise (P<0.001) and the b/l ratio was 0.77 (CR10) and 0.75 (CR100), respectively. The GRI for breathlessness and leg fatigue was similar, with good correlations between GRI and the power function exponent (P<0.005). In healthy subjects, leg fatigue is the most common cause for discontinuing an incremental exercise test. The growth functions for breathlessness and leg fatigue during work are, however, almost parallel.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal exercise, healthy subjects, perceived exertion, symptom index, ISSN: 0905-7188
- Referens:** Borg, E., & Granberg, S. (2010). A pilot study to validate the Borg CR100 (CentiMax) Scale®, on mentally stressful stimuli. In A. Bastianelli, & G. Vidotto (Eds.). *Fechner Day 2010*. Proceedings of the 26th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics (pp. 457-462). Padua, Italy: International Society for Psychophysics.
- Abstract:** The aim was to validate the Borg CR100 (centiMax) Scale® for mental stress against heart rate and blood pressure as well as the Stress-Energy Questionnaire (Kjellberg and Wadman, 2002). Subtraction with 7 and 13 respectively was used as stressors, for 11 men and 11 women. Significant differences were obtained between the stressful and rest situations for perceived stress (cMax CR100), heart rate, systolic and diastolic blood pressure (p < 0.05). A high and significant correlation was obtained between peak perceived stress (CR100) and the stress dimension of the Stress-Energy Questionnaire (r = 0.81, p < 0.001). A moderate, but non-significant correlation was obtained with heart rate (r = 0.41, p = 0.056) and a rather strong and significant correlation was obtained with diastolic blood pressure (r=0.48, p=0.025). The results show that the CR100 Scale functions well to measure mental stress.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Book (chapter) stress, psychophysics, Borg CR100 scale
- Referens:** Borg, E., & Nilsson, M.E. (2010). A study of range effects for the Borg CR100 (CentiMax) Scale® and magnitude estimation in loudness. In A. Bastianelli, & G. Vidotto (Eds.). *Fechner Day 2010*. Proceedings of the 26th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics (pp. 463-466). Padua, Italy: International Society for Psychophysics.
- Abstract:** To compare range effects in loudness scaled with magnitude estimation (ME) and the Borg CR100 (centiMax) Scale®, a classroom experiment with a total of 53 subjects (27+26) was conducted. Two conditions with a wide and a narrow stimulus range were used (Group A: ME-narrow; ME-wide; CR-wide; CR-narrow; and Group B: ME-wide; ME-narrow; CR-narrow; CR-wide). Average exponents obtained were: nME-narrow = 0.69; nME-wide = 0.47; nCR-narrow = 0.48; nCR-wide = 0.43 for group A; and: nME-narrow = 0.70; nME-wide = 0.49; nCR-narrow = 0.66 ; nCR-wide = 0.46, for group B. For ME, the range effect was significant for both groups, but for CR100 a significant range effect was only obtained for group B. These results suggest that the CR100 is less sensitive than ME to context effects related to stimulus range.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Book (chapter) Borg CR100 scale, psychophysics, range effects

- Referens:** Brocki, K., Eninger, L., Thorell, L., & Bohlin, G. (2010). Interrelations Between Executive Function and Symptoms of Hyperactivity/Impulsivity and Inattention in Preschoolers: A Two Year Longitudinal Study. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, 38(2), 163-171.
- Abstract:** The present study, including children at risk for developing Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), examined the idea that complex executive functions (EFs) build upon more simple ones. This notion was applied in the study of longitudinal interrelations between core EF components — simple and complex inhibition, selective attention, and working memory (WM) — at age 5 and 6 as well as their predictive relations to ADHD symptoms at age 7. The results showed that simple inhibition and selective attention at age 5 independently predicted complex inhibition and WM at age 6. In addition, EFs primarily predicted symptoms of inattention rather than hyperactivity/impulsivity even at this young age. Finally, age 6 complex inhibition was shown to act as a mediator in the relations between simple inhibition and selective attention at age 5 and symptoms of inattention at age 7. These findings provide novel longitudinal support for the theory that fundamental EF components show a progression with age toward more complex executive control (see Garon et al. *Psychological Bulletin* 134(1):31–60 2008). Further, complex inhibition, implicating both inhibition and WM, seems to be a particularly strong correlate of ADHD symptoms in young children and should as such be the focus of future studies examining the relation between cognitive function and ADHD symptoms from a developmental perspective.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal executive functions, Ssmple inhibition, complex inhibition, selective attention, working memory, ADHD, longitudinal relations, ISSN: 0091-0627
- Referens:** Bäck, E.A. (in press). Effects of parental relations and upbringing in troubled adolescent eating behaviors. *Eating Disorders: The Journal of Treatment & Prevention*.
- Abstract:** Family relations may constitute a risk for developing eating problems. Not enough is known about parent-child relationship quality and upbringing in food situations. Self-report data from 80 high school students (45 males) showed that females had more eating problems than males, and their problems were related both to insecure mother attachment, controlling for body/weight dissatisfaction, and to more memories of childhood food rules. Secure mother attachment was related to decreased eating problems, via increasing body/weight satisfaction. Especially the mother-daughter relationship seems to affect adolescent girls' eating habits and can either protect against or enhance the risk for eating problems.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal eating problems, attachment, food rules, ISSN: 1064-0266
- Referens:** Bäck, E.A., Esaiasson, P., Gilljam, M., Svenson, O., & Lindholm, T. (in press). Post-decision consolidation in large group decision-making. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.
- Abstract:** Decision-makers tend to change the psychological attractiveness of decision alternatives in favour of their own preferred alternative after the decision is made. In two experiments, the present research examined whether such decision consolidation occurs also among individual group members in a large group decision-making situation. High-school students were presented with a decision scenario on an important issue in their school. The final decision was made by in-group authority, out-group authority or by majority after a ballot voting. Results showed that individual members of large groups changed the attractiveness of their preferred alternative from a pre- to a post decision phase, that these consolidation effects increased when decisions were made by in-group members, and when participants identified strongly with their school. Implications of the findings for understanding of group behavior and subgroup relations are discussed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal group decisions, decision consolidation, decision-making procedure, group identification
- Referens:** Bäck, E., Esaiasson, P., Gilljam, M., & Lindholm, T. (2010). Biased attributions regarding the origins of preferences in a group decision situation. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 40(2), 270-281.
- Abstract:** The current research investigated biases in attributions of the origins of others' preferences in a group decision situation. In two experiments, students indicated their preferred alternative in a decision on an important issue in their school, and then explained the bases for preferences of those agreeing and disagreeing with them. Results showed that participants saw preferences of those who agreed as more rationally and less externally based than of those who disagreed. This effect increased with perceived issue importance, when the decision was made by in-group representatives, when the decision outcome was concordant with their own preference (Study 1), and, on the externality dimension, when their representatives were in the majority when deciding on an important issue (Study 2). Findings have important implications for our understanding of the tolerance of others and acceptance of group decisions, and ultimately, how group members behave and interact.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal attributional bias, group decision-making, issue importance, ISSN: 0046-2772
- Referens:** Bäck, E., & Lindholm, T. (2010). Defending or Challenging the Status Quo: Position Effects on Biased Intergroup Perceptions. *11th Annual Conference of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology*, Las Vegas, NV, USA, January 28-30, 2010.
- Abstract:** The default ideological position is status quo maintaining (Skitka et al, 2002), and system justifying (Jost et al, 2004). One strategy to maintain the status quo and justify the current system, is to undermine arguments challenging the status quo (O'Brien & Crandall, 2005). Research indicate that outside observers tend to be more biased against challengers than defenders (O'Brien & Crandall, 2005; Crandall et al., 2009). While challengers are in a vulnerable and exposed position (De Dreu et al., 2008), it is not known whether challengers or defenders of the status quo show more intergroup biases when their own position is considered. In Study 1 we found that challengers undermine, by ascribing more externality and less rationality, the position of defenders to a larger extent than defenders do of challengers' position. Thus, challengers might be aware of the general negative view of them, and hence feel threatened, leading to increased biases. The result may however also be due to challengers by default assuming that they are in minority and defenders assuming being majority. Numerical status was experimentally manipulated in Study 2. No effects of numerical status on intergroup biases were found, but challengers were again more biased than defenders. Being a challenger may make one's group membership highly salient and information about social support for one's position does not decrease biases and intolerance of those who disagree with oneself.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings status quo, intergroup biases, numerical status

- Referens:** Böhm, B., [Lundequist, A.](#), & [Smedler, A.-C.](#) (2010). Visual-motor and executive functions in children born preterm: The Bender Visual Motor Gestalt Test revisited. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, *51*(5), 376–384.
- Abstract:** Visual-motor development and executive functions were investigated with the Bender Test at age 5 1/2 years in 175 children born preterm and 125 full-term controls, within the longitudinal Stockholm Neonatal Project. Assessment also included WPPSI-R and NEPSY neuropsychological battery for ages 4–7 (Korkman, 1990). Bender protocols were scored according to Brannigan & Decker (2003), Koppitz (1963) and a complementary neuropsychological scoring system (ABC), aimed at executive functions and developed for this study. Bender results by all three scoring systems were strongly related to overall cognitive level (Performance IQ), in both groups. The preterm group displayed inferior visual-motor skills compared to controls also when controlling for IQ. The largest group differences were found on the ABC scoring, which shared unique variance with NEPSY tests of executive function. Multiple regression analyses showed that hyperactive behavior and inattention increased the risk for visual-motor deficits in children born preterm, whereas no added risk was seen among hyperactive term children. Gender differences favoring girls were strongest within the preterm group, presumably reflecting the specific vulnerability of preterm boys. The results indicate that preterm children develop a different neurobehavioral organization from children born at term, and that the Bender test with a neuropsychological scoring is a useful tool in developmental screening around school start.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal developmental assessment, executive function, eye-hand coordination, hyperactive, preterm, ISSN: 0036-5564
- Referens:** Cameron, L.J.H., Kabir, Z.N., Khanam, M.A., [Wahlin, Å.](#), & Streatfield, P.K. (2010). Earning their keep: The productivity of older women and men in rural Bangladesh. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology*, *25*(1), 87-103.
- Abstract:** In Bangladesh, being active and able to participate in productive activities is often essential to ensure ongoing health and survival. This study aims to describe and explore the patterns of participation in productive activities by older people in Matlab, a rural area of Bangladesh. Data from a cross sectional survey of people over 60 years of age was utilised. Six hundred and twenty five men and women participated in home based interviews providing information about their participation in productive activities including work, domestic activities and community groups. Overall, 94.4% of subjects reported participation in at least one productive activity. Men were the main participants in paid work and community groups, with 62% reporting engagement in paid work and 44% contributing to community groups. Both men (95.4%) and women (91.9%) reported performing at least one domestic activity. Performance of higher numbers of domestic tasks was associated with being younger, female, not requiring any assistance with self care, not married, not living with any children and earning between 100–999 Bangladesh Taka in the past month. Participation in community groups was low with only 26% of the sample reporting any involvement. This study indicates a high level of productivity in the older population in Matlab which benefits the individual, the family and the wider community. The safety and suitability of typical productive activities needs further investigation, in order to inform strategies protecting the older population from the effects of over work and harmful activities.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal Bangladesh, domestic activities, occupational justice, older adults, productivity, work, ISSN: 0169-3816
- Referens:** Cederborg, A.-C., [Alm, C.](#), & Lima da Silva Nises, D. (2010). Training of police officers in Sweden - The development of interview behavior. *International Investigative Interviewing Research Group (IIRG)*. June, 2010. Stavern, Norge.
- Abstract:**
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings interview behavior, police officers
- Referens:** Clinton, M., [Bernhard-Oettel, C.](#), Rigotti, T., & De Jong, J. (in press). Expanding the Temporal Context of Research on Non-Permanent Work: Previous Experience, Duration of and Time Remaining on Contracts and Employment Continuity Expectations. *Career Development International*.
- Abstract:** Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to explore an expanded temporal context of temporary work through an examination of the influence of variables representing aspects of temporary workers' previous experience of temporary working, contract duration and time remaining on contract and future expectations of continued employment) on reports of job insecurity, job satisfaction, in-role performance and organisational commitment. Design/Methodology/Approach: Hypotheses were tested using responses of 1169 temporary workers from a multi-national, cross-sectional questionnaire study. Findings: Hierarchical regression analyses indicated that having previous experience of temporary work was associated with higher in-role performance. No significant effects were found for contract duration, but shorter time remaining on present contract was associated with greater job insecurity and also greater in-role performance. However the strongest effects were found for expectations of continued employment, with stronger expectations being linked to more positive reports of each outcome. A number of moderation effects were found that indicated interactions between temporal variables and revealed a moderating role of preference for temporary work. Originality/Value: The paper is one of the first to formally consider the influence of a broader temporal context on attitudes and behaviours of temporary workers. Significant associations were found between elements relating to each of the past, present and future and important individual and organizational variables in the present. These effects were sustained above and beyond the influence of variables such as country, sector, preferences, skill level, contract type, and demographics that are known to affect temporary workers' reactions.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal temporary work, temporal context, career history, expectations, contract duration, time remaining, ISSN: 1362-0436
- Referens:** Cooray, G., Nilsson, E., [Wahlin, Å.](#), Laukka, E.J., Brismar, K., & Brismar, T. (in press). Effects of intensified metabolic control on cognitive function in type 2 diabetes. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*.
- Abstract:** The mild cognitive decline associated with type 2 diabetes (T2DM) has been suggested to be reversible with improved glycemic control. In order to characterise this cognitive decline and study the effects of improved glycemic control we have studied patients with T2DM (N = 28) and healthy control subjects (N = 21). One group of patients with diabetes (N = 15) were given a 2-month treatment of intensified glycemic control, whereas the other group (N = 13) maintained their regular treatment. Cognitive function in four different

domains, auditory event-related potentials (ERPs) and resting EEG power spectrum were studied in the two groups of patients and in healthy control subjects before and after the 2-month trial period. There were significant differences at baseline ($p < 0.02$) between patients with T2DM and controls. Patients had lower scores in two cognitive domains: verbal fluency ($p < 0.01$) and visuospatial ability ($p < 0.03$). T2DM also affected ERP with a decrease in N100 amplitude ($p < 0.04$) and an increase in P300 latency ($p < 0.03$). Furthermore, resting EEG activity in the beta band (13–30 Hz) was reduced ($p < 0.04$). The change between 1st and 2nd investigation was significantly different in the three groups of patients/subjects ($p < 0.03$). Patients receiving intensified treatment for glycemic control had an improvement of cognitive ability in visuospatial ability ($p < 0.02$) and semantic memory performance ($p < 0.04$) together with increased resting EEG activity in the alpha band (8–13 Hz, $p < 0.02$) and connectivity in the theta (4–8 Hz, $p < 0.03$) and alpha bands ($p < 0.03$) over central and lateral regions. Furthermore, there was an increase in the connectivity in the beta band ($p < 0.04$) over the central regions of the scalp. In conclusion, subjects with T2DM had a similar type of cognitive function impairment and EEG/ERP abnormality as previously demonstrated for subjects with type 1 diabetes (T1DM). Intensified therapy showed cognitive improvement not shown for regular treatment, suggesting that the negative effect of T2DM on cognition is reversible by means of improved glycemic control. Furthermore, there was an improvement in electro-physiological measures, suggesting increased availability of compensatory mechanisms in subjects with intensified treatment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal diabetes type 2, hyperglycemia, EEG, event-related potential, connectivity, human, ISSN: 0306-4530

Referens: Dalkvist, J., Montgomery, W., Montgomery, H., & Westerlund, J. (2010). Reanalyses of group telepathy data with a focus on variability. *Journal of Parapsychology*, 74(1), 143-171.

Abstract: Reanalyses of data from experiments on telepathic communication of emotions, as evoked by slide pictures, between groups of senders and groups of receivers are reported. In the present study, variability in performance rather than level of performance was in focus. Fits between variability in distributions of hits expected by chance and variability in empirical distributions were explored. The expected distributions were derived by means of the hypergeometric distribution, which provides the number of successes in a sequence of n draws from a finite population without replacement. Session level analyses showed that the variability in hit-rate was smaller than that expected by chance, particularly when the session groups who started as senders and those who started as receivers were analyzed separately and when the geomagnetic activity was low. Monte Carlo analyses indicated that these results could not be explained by stacking effects. Individual level analyses did not show any effects. In a second part of the study, the variability of responses to the individual target pictures was explored. The variability differed significantly among the pictures. Simulation showed that this effect was not attributable to stacking effects. Two predictions to be tested in an ongoing replication experiment are presented.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal group telepathy, emotions, variability, ISSN: 0022-3387

Referens: Danielsson, H., Henry, L.A., Rönnerberg, J., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2010). Selective problems in executive function in adults with ID: The Betula Database. Special Issue: Abstracts of the Third International Conference of IASSID-Europe, 20-22 October, 2010, Rome. *Journal of Applied Research in Intellectual Disabilities*, 23(5), 438.

Abstract: Aim: To compare executive function in adults with ID to a group matched on chronological age, sex, type of education and years of education. Method: In the Betula database, a group of adults with ID ($N = 46$) was defined from measures of verbal and nonverbal IQ. A control group, with two people for every person with ID ($N = 92$), was chosen by matching on the following criteria in order of priority: IQ higher than 85, age, sex, sample, level of education and years of education. Three tasks of executive function were included on two occasions, with five years in between testing sessions: the Tower of Hanoi, dual task versions of word recall and verbal fluency. Results: Adults with ID showed significant impairments on verbal fluency and on the dual task word recall task (at encoding but not at recall). There were no group differences on the Tower of Hanoi. No significant differences between the two test occasions were found. Conclusion: The dual task results imply that the adults with ID were more sensitive to strategy interruptions at encoding, but that dividing attention at recall did not have such detrimental effects. The Tower of Hanoi is a complex task that is meant to assess planning, but has also been associated with inhibition. Adults with ID seem, therefore, not to have marked difficulties with planning and/or inhibition.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Journal cognition, executive functions, Betula

Referens: Danielsson, H., Henry, L., Rönnerberg, J., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2010). Executive functions in individuals with intellectual disability. *Journal of Research in Developmental Disabilities*, 31(6), 1299-1304.

Abstract: The aim of the present study was to investigate executive functions in adults with intellectual disability, and compare them to a closely matched control group longitudinally for 5 years. In the Betula database, a group of adults with intellectual disability (ID, $n = 46$) was defined from measures of verbal and non-verbal IQ. A control group, with two people for every person with intellectual disability ($n = 92$), was chosen by matching on the following criterion in order of priority: IQ higher than 85, age, sex, sample, level of education, and years of education. Three types of tasks of executive functions were included on two occasions, with 5 years between testing sessions: The Tower of Hanoi, executive loaded dual task versions of word recall, and verbal fluency. Adults with ID showed significant impairments on verbal fluency and on the executive loaded dual task word recall task (at encoding but not at recall). There were no group differences on the Tower of Hanoi. No significant differences between the two test occasions were found. The results are interpreted in terms of individuals with ID having problems with speed of accessing lexical items and difficulties with working memory-related executive control at encoding, which includes shifting between tasks. There are, however, not necessarily problems with inhibition. The dual task results additionally imply that the adults with intellectual disability were more sensitive to strategy interruptions at encoding, but that dividing attention at recall did not have such detrimental effects.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal executive functions, intellectual disability, inhibition, working memory, ISSN: 0891-4222

Referens: Darreh-Shori, T., Forsberg, A., Modiri, N., Andreasen, N., Blennow, K., Kamil, C., Ahmed, H., Almkvist, O., Långström, B., & Nordberg, A. (in press). Differential levels of apolipoprotein E and butyrylcholinesterase show strong association with pathological signs of Alzheimer's disease in the brain in vivo. *Neurobiology of Aging*.

Abstract: Recently, we reported that 3 of the known risk factors of Alzheimer's disease (AD), i.e., advanced age, apolipoprotein E (ApoE) $\epsilon 4$, and female gender, are associated with differential levels of ApoE proteins and butyrylcholinesterase (BuChE) in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) of AD patients. The ApoE $\epsilon 4$ allele and certain BuChE polymorphisms synergistically affect the conversion rate of mild cognitive impairment (MCI) to AD. Here, we investigated interrelationships between ApoE and BuChE levels, and pathological markers of AD in vivo. CSF from patients with probable AD, assessed for cerebral glucose metabolism (CMRglc; $n = 50$) and Pittsburgh compound B (PIB) retention (β -amyloid [$A\beta$] load, $n = 29$) by positron emission tomography (PET), was used for measurement of BuChE, ApoE, $A\beta$, tau, phosphorylated tau (P-tau) and interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) levels. Levels of ApoE and BuChE strongly correlated with CMRglc (fluorodeoxyglucose [FDG]-PET, $r = 0.54$, $p < 0.0001$, $n = 50$), cerebral $A\beta$ load (PIB retention, $r = 0.73$, $p < 0.0001$, $n = 29$), and CSF P-tau ($r = 0.73$, $p < 0.0001$, $n = 33$). High ApoE protein was tied to low CMRglc and high PIB retention and P-tau. BuChE levels had opposite relationships. Other CSF covariates were levels of interleukin-1 β and $A\beta 42$ peptide. The pattern of the patients' cognitive Z-scores strongly supported these observations. High ApoE protein was also linked to changes in 3 of the biodynamic properties of BuChE. In vitro analysis indicated that high ApoE protein levels were related to an increased pool of dormant BuChE molecules with an abnormally high intrinsic catalytic rate in CSF, which was "turned on" by excess $A\beta$ peptides. The findings suggest that abnormally high levels of ApoE may play a causative role in the pathological events of AD, particularly those involving the early cholinergic deficit in the AD brain, through modulation of cholinesterases activities, hence disturbing the acetylcholine-dependent activity of neurons and nonexcitable cells such as glial cells.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Alzheimer's disease, ApoE, ISSN: 0197-4580

Referens: de Frias, C.M., Marklund, P., Eriksson, E., Larsson, A., Öhman, L., Annerbrink, K., Bäckman, L., Nilsson, L.-G., & Nyberg, L. (2010). Influence of COMT gene polymorphism on fMRI-assessed sustained and transient activity during a working-memory task. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, 22(7), 1614-1622.

Abstract: The catechol O-methyltransferase (COMT) gene-encoding an enzyme that is essential for the degradation of dopamine (DA) in prefrontal cortex (PFC)-contains a single nucleotide polymorphism (val/met) important for cognition. According to the tonic-phasic hypothesis, individuals carrying the low-enzyme- activity allele (met) are characterized by enhanced tonic DA activity in PFC, promoting sustained cognitive representations in working memory. Val carriers have reduced tonic but enhanced phasic dopaminergic activity in subcortical regions, enhancing cognitive flexibility. We tested the tonic-phasic DA hypothesis by dissociating sustained and transient brain activity during performance on a 2-back working memory test using mixed blocked/event-related functional magnetic resonance imaging. Participants were men recruited from a random sample of the population (the Betula study) and consisted of 11 met/met and 11 val/val carriers aged 50 to 65 years, matched on age, education, and cognitive performance. There were no differences in 2-back performance between genotype groups. Met carriers displayed a greater transient medial temporal lobe response in the updating phase of working memory, whereas val carriers showed a greater sustained PFC activation in the maintenance phase. These results support the tonic-phasic theory of DA function in elucidating the specific phenotypic influence of the COMT val(158)met polymorphism on different components of working memory.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal catechol-o-methyltransferase, hippocampus, long-term memory, ISSN: 0898-929X

Referens: De Witte, H., De Cuyper, N., Handaja, Y., Sverke, M., Näswall, K., & Hellgren, J. (2010). Associations between quantitative and qualitative job insecurity and well-being: A Test in Belgian banks. *International Studies of Management and Organisation*, 40(1), 40-56.

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, well-being, ISSN: 0020-8825

Referens: Degerman Gunnarsson, M., Lindau, M., Wall, A., Blennow, K., Darreh-Shori, T., Basu, S., Nordberg, A., Larsson, A., Lannfelt, L., Basun, H., & Kilander, L. (2010). Pittsburgh Compound-B and Alzheimer's Disease Biomarkers in CSF, Plasma and Urine: An Exploratory Study. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders*, 29(3), 204-212.

Abstract: Background: The positron emission tomography (PET) radiotracer Pittsburgh Compound-B (PIB) is an in vivo ligand for measuring β -amyloid ($A\beta$) load. Associations between PET PIB and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) $A\beta 1-42$ and apolipoprotein E 4 (APOE 4) have been observed in several studies, but the relations between PIB uptake and other biomarkers of Alzheimer's disease (AD) are less investigated. Method: PET PIB, PET 18Fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose and different AD biomarkers were measured twice in CSF, plasma and urine 12 months apart in 10 patients with a clinical diagnosis of mild to moderate AD. Results: PIB retention was constant over 1 year, inversely related to low CSF $A\beta 1-42$ ($p = 0.01$) and correlated positively to the numbers of the APOE 4 allele (0, 1 or 2) ($p = 0.02$). There was a relation between mean PIB retention and CSF ApoE protein ($r = -0.59$, $p = 0.07$), and plasma cystatin C ($r = -0.56$, $p = 0.09$). Conclusion: PIB retention is strongly related to CSF $A\beta 1-42$, and to the numbers of the APOE 4 allele.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Pittsburgh Compound-B, PET FDG, Alzheimer's disease, follow-up, Biomarkers, CSF, Aβ1-42, Aβx-42 APOE, Cystatin C, ISSN: 1420-8008

Referens: Del Missier, F., Mäntylä, T., & Bruine de Bruin, W. (2010). Executive functions in decision-making competence: An individual differences approach. *Thinking & Reasoning*, 16(2), 69-97.

Abstract: This individual differences study examined the relationships between three executive functions (updating, shifting, and inhibition), measured as latent variables, and performance on two cognitively demanding subtests of the Adult Decision Making Competence battery: Applying Decision Rules and Consistency in Risk Perception. Structural equation modelling showed that executive functions contribute differentially to performance in these

two tasks, with Applying Decision Rules being mainly related to inhibition and Consistency in Risk Perception mainly associated to shifting. The results suggest that the successful application of decision rules requires the capacity to selectively focus attention and inhibit irrelevant (or no more relevant) stimuli. They also suggest that consistency in risk perception depends on the ability to shift between judgement contexts.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cognitive control, decision making, decision-making competence, executive functions, individual differences, ISSN: 1354-6783

Referens: DeYoung, C.G., Getchell, M., Koposov, R.-A., Yrigollen, C.M., Haeffel, G.J., [af Klinteberg, B.](#), Orelund, L., Ruchkin, V.V., Pakstis, A.J., & Grigorenko, E.L. (2010). Variation in the Catechol-O-Methyltransferase Val158Met polymorphism associated with Conduct Disorder and ADHD symptoms among adolescent male delinquents. *Psychiatric Genetics, 20*(1), 20-24.

Abstract: Objective: Variation in the catechol-O-methyltransferase gene (COMT) has been associated with antisocial behavior in populations with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). This study examined whether COMT would predict antisocial behavior in a sample with high levels of behavior problems, not necessarily ADHD. In addition, because previous research suggests that COMT may be associated with ADHD in males, association between COMT and ADHD symptoms was examined.

Method: This study tested whether variation in three polymorphisms of the COMT gene was predictive of symptoms of conduct disorder and ADHD, in a sample of 174 incarcerated Russian adolescent male delinquents.

Results: The Val allele of the Val158Met polymorphism was significantly associated with conduct disorder diagnosis and symptoms, whereas the Met allele was associated with ADHD symptoms.

Conclusion: The Val158Met polymorphism of the COMT gene shows a complex relation to behavior problems, influencing conduct disorder and ADHD symptoms in opposite directions in a high-risk population.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Catechol-O-Methyltransferase Val158Met polymorphism, Conduct Disorder, ADHD, adolescent male delinquents, ISSN: 0955-8829

Referens: Dimdins, G., & [Montgomery, H.](#) (2009). Negative and positive stakes in plural voting: An experimental study. *Baltic Journal of Psychology, 10*, 14-24.

Abstract: The paper reports the results of a study examining people's attitudes towards plural voting (a system where voters with higher stakes in the decision are given multiple votes) in comparison to the traditional "one person-one vote" principle. The participants (N = 102) were asked to evaluate various voting procedures that pre-assigned votes to different voter groups depending in the stakes of these groups in hypothetical scenarios regarding municipal-level decisions about construction work. Participants evaluated plural voting procedures more favorably when more information was available about the stakes of those involved in the voting process. Respondents' preferences were independent of whether the stakes in question were positive or negative. The results show that, at least under experimental conditions, plural voting is acceptable to people, and in specific situations plural voting may be preferred to egalitarian voting.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal plural voting, stakes social justice

Referens: Dimdins, G., & [Montgomery, H.](#) (2010). Framing influences how people evaluate taxation policies. *IAREP Conference, Cologne, 2010*.

Abstract: Respondents preferred tax reform proposals framed as reward for working to proposals framed as penalty for depending on welfare. Although conservatives evaluated meritocratic proposals higher than liberals did, they preferred egalitarian proposals when the tax reform was framed as penalty for depending on welfare. Implications for public communication are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings taxes, framing, meritocratic, egalitarian

Referens: Durbeej, N., Berman, A.H., Gumpert, C.H., Palmstierna, T., Kristiansson, M., & [Alm, C.](#) (2010). Validation of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test and the Drug Use Disorders Identification Test in a Swedish sample of suspected offenders with signs of mental health problems: Results from the Mental disorder, Substance Abuse and Crime study. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 39*(4), 364-377.

Abstract: Substance abuse is common among offenders. One method widely used for the detection of substance abuse is screening. This study explored the concurrent validity of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) and the Drug Use Disorders Identification Test (DUDIT) screening tools in relation to (a) substance abuse and dependency diagnoses and (b) three problem severity domains of the sixth version of the Addiction Severity Index in a sample of 181 suspected offenders with signs of mental health problems. The screening tools showed moderate to high accuracy for identification of dependency diagnoses. The AUDIT was associated with alcohol problem severity, whereas the DUDIT was associated with drug and legal problem severity. Administering the screening tools in the current population yields valid results. However, the suggested cutoff scores should be applied with caution due to the discrepancy between present and previous findings.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal offenders, screening tools, substance abuse diagnosis, dependency diagnosis, cutoff scores, ISSN: 0740-5472

Referens: Durbeej, N., Gumpert, C.H., [Alm, C.](#), Eriksson, Å., Berman, A.H., Kristiansson, M., Lindqvist, P., & Palmstierna, T. (2010). Substance abuse treatment as a predictor of criminal recidivism among psychiatrically examined Swedish offenders. 18th European Congress of Psychiatry. February 27, March 2, 2010 - Munich, Germany. *European Psychiatry, 25, Supplement 1*, 32-32.

Abstract: Background. Substance abuse is clearly associated with criminal recidivism among offenders with and without mental disorder. Treatment for substance abuse correlates with lower rates of re-offending among participants in outpatient-based as well as institution-based substance abuse treatment programs. However, for offenders with mental disorder, research on the possible preventive effect of substance abuse treatment on criminal

recidivism is sparse. This paper reports from an ongoing naturalistic and prospective interview study on the relationship between post-release outpatient substance abuse treatment and re-offending. Methods. The Stockholm county sample comprises 246 offenders of both genders subjected to a forensic psychiatric assessment, who screened positive for substance abuse problems. Eighty-five percent (n=210) agreed to participate in the study. Baseline data and follow-up interview data, collected immediately on release from incarceration (prison/forensic hospital) and 6 and 12 months later, include self-reported substance abuse, treatment involvement and criminality. By February 2010, data will be available from the first follow-up for 150 participants, from the second follow-up for 80 individuals and from the third follow-up for 10 subjects. Results and conclusions. The focus of the presentation will be recidivism comparisons between substance abuse treatment utilizers and those who decline treatment. Data on ongoing levels of substance abuse, mental health problems and offending will serve as dependent variables. Additional analyses will present perceived benefit from and reasons for accepting or rejecting treatment.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Journal substance abuse, criminal recidivism

Referens: [Eisler, A.D., & Eisler, H. \(2010\). Time perception in children: Empirical studies in a developmental approach. In A. Bastianelli, & G. Vidotto \(Eds.\). *Fechner Day 2010*. Proceedings of the 26th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics \(pp. 585-590\). Padua, Italy: International Society for Psychophysics.](#)

Abstract: Time perception in children has been investigated mostly by an approach that integrates information regarding time, speed and distance in a Piagetian tradition. Piaget claimed that conceptual thinking develops independently of perception. Surprisingly, little subsequent research has been attempted to explore more directly time perception (subjective experience of time) in relation to physical (clock) time in children in a developmental perspective. The purpose of the present experiments was to compare time perception in a prospective paradigm (the experience of time-in-passing) in two groups of children aged 11-13 and 14-16 years with adults aged 19-45 years, using short standard durations and the psychophysical methods of reproduction (Experiment 1) and verbal estimation in subjective seconds (Experiment 2). The results show that reproductions did not differ between the three groups (Experiment 1), while in verbal estimation a developmental trend was found (Experiment 2). The younger group of children estimated the standard durations longer and less veridical than the adults. The estimates of the older group of children lay in between. The ability of children to reproduce standard durations like adults may be due to that the method of reproduction is more based on biological processes and less influenced by cognitive factors, as opposed to verbal estimation, which requires a wide variety of cognitive experiences. The findings also indicate that even the younger children at the age of 11-13 years understand the "logical" concept of time very well, which is clearly evident from the fact that they are able to use conventional time units (seconds) in a consistent way (approximately linearly related to the standard durations), despite their tendency to estimate the standard durations longer than the adults. The reason for this is probably that, besides a certain lack of cognitive experiences, psychological (subjective, perceived) time passes slower for children than for adults, which is in line with Fitzpatrick's statement (1980). The present findings contradict Fraisse who stated that the abstract quality of the time sense generally does not appear before an age of fifteen years (Fraisse, 1967). The results are discussed in relation to both phylogenetic and ontogenetic approaches, and to a developmental perspective on time perception.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) biological clock, cognitive processes, development, duration, estimation, subjective time

Referens: [Eisler, H., & Eisler, A.D. \(2010\). Scalar timing \(expectancy\) theory: A comparison between prospective and retrospective duration. In A. Bastianelli, & G. Vidotto \(Eds.\). *Fechner Day 2010*. Proceedings of the 26th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics \(pp. 227-232\). Padua, Italy: International Society for Psychophysics.](#)

Abstract: One hundred and twenty human subjects participated in both a prospective and a retrospective duration reproduction experiment. A scaling approach to the collected data can be found in A. D. Eisler et al. (2004). In the present part of the comprehensive project the data were treated according to the requirements of Scalar Timing (Expectancy) Theory (SET). For both the prospective and the retrospective data sets the distribution of the ratio reproduction/standard durations proved skewed to the right, and the coefficient of variation decreased with the durations rather than being constant. Both findings are at variance with SET, which assumes the validity of Weber's law and agreement between subjective and chronometric time. However, the outcome could be predicted from the generalized Weber law (common for many continua, see H. Eisler, 1965) and a nonlinear psychophysical function for duration. The symmetric distributions obtained from animals are explained by stimulus error. From the point of view of SET, as opposed to the scaling approach, except for greater scatter, the retrospective durations did not differ from the prospective in any essential way.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) chronometric time, duration, neural loops, psychophysics, scaling, subjective time, Weber law

Referens: [Ek, L. \(2010\). *Cognitive Deficits Reflecting Diffuse and Focal Brain Lesions Caused by Slow Growing Brain Tumors - Low-grade Gliomas*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

Abstract: The overall purpose was to characterize the impact that low-grade glioma (LGG) – a type of slowly growing brain tumor – has on cognitive functions.

Paper I was an in-depth analysis of cognitive dysfunction of patients with histological proven LGG. The pattern varied among patients, revealing three subgroups: 1) patients with severe cognitive dysfunction; 2) patients with mild cognitive dysfunction; 3) patients with selective dysfunction due to tumor localization. In the first two subgroups the patients had slowed information-processing speed. Patients with a favorable prognosis performed better than those with unfavorable prognosis. Nonworking patients showed more pronounced dysfunction than working patients.

Paper II studied cognitive functions of patients who were in the early stage of the disease and had not yet received any major medical treatments. Patients' performances ranked at the lower end of normal limits, which contrasted with those of the individually matched controls, whose performances ranked at the upper end. Patients had slower information-processing-speed and less effective executive functions. Patients with frontal tumors had various executive problems due to tumor localization. Paper III investigated cognitive impairment at the individual level in relation to neurological symptoms, radiological characteristics of the tumor, depression, and fatigue.

Paper III included the same patients as Paper II. The results showed that the majority of the patients did not have more than selective impairment. One subgroup, consisting of younger patients with large left frontal tumors showed obvious cognitive impairment, including slowed information-processing speed.

The thesis showed that diffuse brain injury was closely connected to LGG. A subgroup of patients in the early phase of the disease showed signs of mild diffuse brain injury. The majority of the patients who were in later stage of the disease displayed cognitive signs of diffuse brain injury.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation cognition, low-grade glioma, brain tumor, diffuse brain injury, neuropsychological tests, ISBN: 978-91-7447-127-4

Referens: Ek, L., [Almkvist, O.](#), Kristoffersen Wiberg, M., Stragliotto, G., & Smits, A. (2010). Early cognitive impairment in a subset of patients with presumed low-grade glioma. *Neurocase*, 2, 1-9.

Abstract: We investigated the presence of cognitive impairment, in adults with presumed low-grade glioma at early stage of disease prior to major treatments, in relation to neurological symptoms and radiological characteristics of the tumour. Sixteen patients were evaluated. A subset of patients was identified with clearly impaired cognition. Patients with cognitive impairment often had large tumours in the left frontal lobe, were relatively young, and most of them were males. We conclude that cognitive dysfunction may be present already at early stage of disease, and that early identification of patients at risk is warranted.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal low-grade glioma, brain tumour, cognition, depression, MRI, ISSN: 1355-4794

Referens: Ek, U. (2010). Autism spectrum disorder in visually impaired young children. *Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology*, 52(10), 855-855.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal autism, hypoplasia, septo-optic dysplasia, ISSN: 0012-1622

Referens: Ek, U., [Westerlund, J.](#), Holmberg, K., & Fernell, E. (in press). Academic performance of adolescents with ADHD and other behavioural and learning problems - a population-based longitudinal study. *Acta Paediatrica*.

Abstract: Aim: To study academic performance (final grades at the age of 16 years) in individuals with i) attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and ii) other learning and/or behavioural problems. Methods: Of a total population of 591 children, originally assessed at the age of 10-11 years, it was possible to obtain final grades for 536 16-year-olds (in grade 9). Those fulfilling the criteria for ADHD/sub-threshold ADHD (n=39) and those with 'Behaviour and Learning Problems' (BLP group), (n=80) and a comparison group (n=417) were contrasted. Results: The ADHD and BLP groups had a significantly lower total mean grade at the age of 16 years than the comparison group. In addition, the ADHD and BLP groups also qualified for further studies in the upper secondary school to a significantly lesser extent than the controls (72%, 68% and 92%, respectively). All IQ measures (at the age of 10-11 years) were positively correlated with the overall grade after grade 9, with especially strong correlations for verbal capacity. Conclusion: ADHD and similar problems entail a risk of underachievement at school. The results indicate that pupils with ADHD underachieve in the school situation in relation to their optimal cognitive capacity. The contextual situation and the particular requirements should be considered in order for adequate educational measures to be undertaken.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal ADHD, academic performance, ISSN: 0803-5253

Referens: [Ekehammar, B.](#), Akrami, N., Hedlund, L.-E., Yoshimura, K., Ono, Y., Ando, J., & Yamagata, S. (2010). The generality of personality heritability: Big-Five trait heritability predicts response time to trait items. *Journal of Individual Differences*, 31(4), 209-214.

Abstract: The present research examined the relationship between heritability and response time for the Big Five personality facets in three samples of adults and adolescents. We predicted that the larger the heritability of a facet the faster is the response to the items of that facet. In support of our predictions, the results showed that heritability and response time were indeed negatively correlated. The effect size of the relationship was small but systematic and statistically significant across all samples. The findings underline the generality of personality heritability and highlight the link between heritability and behavioral indicators. The potential usefulness of both heritability estimates and response time in research on personality is discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal personality, heritability, response time, ISSN: 1614-0001

Referens: Eklund, J., Freidenfelt, J., & [af Klinteberg, B.](#) (in press). Delinquent behaviour patterns in adolescence: Development and associated personality traits. *Personality and Mental Health*.

Abstract: The present study examined subgroups of delinquent adolescents and the short-term development of delinquency and personality traits characterizing these subgroups. Participants were girls and boys examined at the beginning of the 8th grade and followed up at the end of the 9th grade (n = 901). Four delinquency subgroups were identified for boys and for girls on both occasions, primarily characterized by well-adjusted behaviour, minor delinquency, serious delinquency or violent delinquency. The findings indicated that most adolescents displaying a certain delinquency pattern in 8th grade displayed a similar delinquency pattern in 9th grade. However, boys and girls involved in minor delinquency, and boys involved in violent delinquency, were more likely than expected to develop serious delinquency over time, indicating a progression towards more serious and versatile delinquency. Delinquent adolescents were in general more disinhibited, less adjusted and conforming, and more aggressive than well-adjusted adolescents, whereas boys in the serious delinquency subgroup and girls in the violent delinquency subgroup also were characterized by somatic anxiety. The findings support making a distinction between antisocial behaviour subgroups and indicate some personality traits associated with certain subgroups of delinquent adolescents.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal delinquent behaviour, adolescence, personality traits, ISSN: 1932-863X

- Referens:** Englund, M.P., & Hellström, Å. (2010). Semantic structure causes stimulus-valence dependent presentation-order effects in preference comparisons. In A. Bastianelli, & G. Vidotto (Eds.). *Fechner Day 2010*. Proceedings of the 26th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics (pp. 565-568). Padua, Italy: International Society for Psychophysics.
- Abstract:** Englund and Hellström (in press) found valence-level dependent word-order effects (WOEs) for preference judgment – a tendency to prefer the left/right (first/second read) out of two attractive/unattractive alternatives. Participants indicated preference by choosing one of several preference expressions (e.g., “apple I like more than pear”). Englund, Hellström, and Calderon (2009) found a similar effect for vertically spaced stimuli and semantic response alternatives, but an unexpected U-shaped valence-dependent WOE for horizontally spaced stimuli and semantics-free response alternatives. Here, we present two experiments improved methodologically compared to Englund et al.’s: Single nouns denoted each stimulus, and the within-pair presentation order was randomized for each stimulus (instead of randomizing participants to one stimulus order; always A-B or always B-A). Results showed valence-level dependent WOEs for vertically spaced stimuli and semantic response alternatives but not for horizontally spaced stimuli and semantics-free response alternatives. These results indicate the importance of the preference statements’ semantic structure for the valence-level dependent WOE.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Book (chapter) order effects, preference judgments, stimulus valence
- Referens:** Englund, M.P., & Hellström, Å. (in press). If You Have a Choice, You Have Trouble: Stimulus Valence Modulates Presentation-Order Effect in Preference Judgment. *Journal of Behavioral Decision Making*.
- Abstract:** It is well known that the presentation order of choice options often affects decision outcomes to a significant degree. However, despite the significance and wide occurrence of the effects, they are ignored in most preference models. Furthermore, psychophysical findings of stimulus-magnitude dependent presentation-order effects have not been acknowledged previously in the cognitive literature on preference judgments. Thus, the potential moderating effect of the level of stimulus magnitude (here, valence) on the direction and size of order effects in preference judgment has not been investigated previously. In two experiments, participants (117 and 204, respectively) rated their preference for pairs of everyday-type objects and phenomena (e.g., apple-pear, headache-stomachache). Stimuli were spaced horizontally, and each participant received them in one of two opposite within-pair presentation orders. Participants also rated the stimuli’s valence on a scale from very bad to very good. The results showed a positive correlation between the rated valence and the tendency to prefer the first-mentioned (left) stimulus; that is, the effect was greatest, and opposite, for choices between the most attractive and the most unattractive options, respectively. In terms of Hellström’s (1979) sensation-weighting model, the positive correlation is caused by a higher weight (i.e., impact on the preference judgment) for the left stimulus than for the right, which is possibly due to the left stimulus being compared to the right. The results suggest that researchers may have failed previously to find important moderators of presentation-order effects in preference judgment due to the failure to use sufficiently attractive or unattractive stimuli.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal feature matching, preference judgment, stimulus valence, word-order effect
- Referens:** Eriksson, D., Nilsson, L.-G., Rönnlund, M., & Sundström, A. (2010). Effects of perceived long-term stress on health and memory functioning. *Abstracts of the Psychonomic Society, 15*, 78-78.
- Abstract:** The study examined effects of perceived long-term stress on health and memory functioning in middle-aged individuals (40–60 years). Participants in the Betula study (Nilsson et al., 1997) describing themselves as being stressed in general over three measurement occasions (10 years in total) were compared with a matched (sex and education) group (n = 98) reporting no stress. The results revealed a higher incidence of depressive symptoms, flu, and not-healthy-ratings over time for the stress group. In addition, the stress group provided more negative subjective memory ratings, whereas time-related change in memory performance, indicative of a high degree of cognitive stability, did not differ from that of controls. Degree of perceived stress is discussed as a factor underlying variations in regard to the outcome of studies of perceived stress.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings stress, health, memory, Betula
- Referens:** Eriksson, Å., Alm, C., Berman, A.H., Palmstierna, T., & Gumpert, C. (2010). Insight into problems and willingness to participate in treatment among the ‘triple troubled’: Preliminary results. *Second International Conference on Motivational Interviewing (ICMI)*, 7-9 juni, 2010, Stockholm, Sverige.
- Abstract:** The ‘triple troubled’, offenders with mental problems and substance use problems - do they have insight into their problems? - are they willing to participate in treatment?
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings offenders, mental problems, substance use problems, treatment
- Referens:** Falk, B. (2010). Do drivers become less risk-prone after answering a questionnaire on risky driving behaviour? *Accident Analysis and Prevention, 42(1)*, 235-244.
- Abstract:** Two studies showed that answering a questionnaire regarding self-reported risky driving behaviour and attitudes led to a significant ($p < 0.001$) decrease in self-reported risky driving behaviour at a follow-up some five weeks after answering the first questionnaire. In Study I participants (193 men, 18–20 years old) also reported more concern about hurting others, increased subjective probability of accidents, but less thinking about injuries at follow-up. In Study 2 (149 men, 18–19 years old) effects on attitudes at follow-up were not tested. The results are discussed in terms of the question-behaviour effect, that is, questioning a person about a certain behaviour can influence his future performance of that behaviour. Assuming that most young male drivers essentially disapprove of traffic violations, it is argued that answering the questionnaire served as an intervention that made attitudes more accessible and led to a polarization towards stronger disapproval of traffic violations, which in turn influenced reported risky driving behaviour. The need to develop alternative instruments for evaluating effects of experimental traffic safety interventions is also discussed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal driver behaviour, persuasion, self-report, young drivers, ISSN: 0001-4575
- Referens:** Falkenberg, H. (2010). *How privatization and corporatization affect healthcare employees’ work*

Abstract: Political liberalization and increased public costs have placed new demands on the Swedish public sector. Two ways of meeting these novel requirements have been to corporatize and privatize organizations. With these two organizational changes, however, comes a risk of increased insecurity and higher demands on employees; the ability to handle these changes is likely dependent on their social status within an organization. The general aim of the thesis is to contribute to the understanding of how corporatization and privatization might affect employees' work climate, work attitudes and ill-health. Special importance is placed on whether outcomes may differ depending on the employees' social status in the form of hierarchic level and gender. Questionnaire data from Swedish acute care hospitals were used in three empirical studies. Study I showed that physicians at corporatized and privatized hospitals reported more positive experiences of their work climate compared with physicians at a public administration hospital. Study II showed that privatization had more negative ramifications for a middle hierarchic level (i.e., registered nurses) who reported deterioration of work attitudes, while there were no major consequences for employees at high (physicians) or low (assistant nurses) hierarchic levels. Study III found that although the work situation for women and men physicians were somewhat comparable (i.e., the same occupation, the same organization), all of the differences that remained between the genders were to the detriment of women. The results of this thesis suggest that corporatizations and privatizations do not necessarily imply negative consequence for employees. However, the consequences appear to differ between groups with different social status. Employees whose immediate work situation is affected but who do not have sufficient resources to handle the requirements associated with an organizational change may perceive the most negative consequences.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation privatization, corporatization, organizational change, ownership, healthcare employees, acute care hospitals, physicians, social status, hierarchic level, gender, work climate, work attitudes, ill-health, ISBN: 978-91-7447-019-2

Referens: Fatouros Bergman, H., Spang, J., Werbart, A., Preisler, G., & Merten, J. (in press). Interplay of gaze behaviour and facial affectivity in schizophrenia. *Psychosis: Psychological, Social and Integrative Approaches*.

Abstract: Background: Some patients diagnosed with schizophrenia display reduced amounts of negative facial affectivity during mutual gaze in everyday conversations with non-professionals. Aims: The aim was to confirm this finding in clinical interviews. Method: Thirty-two video-recorded clinical interviews were conducted with eight patients diagnosed with schizophrenia. Selected sequences were coded for gaze behaviour and facial affective behaviour. Results: During mutual gaze, the patients showed as much negative facial affectivity as expected by chance. Previous findings were not confirmed. Conclusions: Findings suggests that the type of interview has importance for the facial affectivity in patients diagnosed with schizophrenia during mutual gaze.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal schizophrenia, affects, gazing behaviour, nonverbal, video observation, ISSN: 1752-2439

Referens: Fazel, S., Sjöstedt, G., Grann, M., & Langström, N. (2010). Sexual Offending in Women and Psychiatric Disorder: A National Case-Control Study. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 39(1), 161-167.

Abstract: Women commit 4-5% of all sexual crimes, but there is considerable uncertainty about associations with psychosis and substance abuse. We examined the prevalence of psychiatric hospitalization, psychotic disorders, and substance abuse in a nationwide sample of female sexual offenders. We obtained data from Swedish national registers for criminal convictions, hospital discharge diagnoses, and demographic and socioeconomic factors between 1988 and 2000, and merged them using unique identifiers. Convicted female sexual offenders (n = 93) were compared with all females convicted of non-sexual violent offences (n = 13,452) and a random sample of general population women (n = 20,597). Over 13 years, 36.6% of female sexual offenders had been admitted to psychiatric hospital and 7.5% been discharged with a diagnosis of a psychotic disorder. Compared to non-sexual violent offenders, there were no significant differences in the proportion diagnosed with psychosis or substance abuse. Compared to women in the general population, however, there was a significantly increased risk in sex offenders of psychiatric hospitalization (age-adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 15.4; 95% CI: 10.0-23.7), being diagnosed with a psychotic disorder (AOR = 16.2; 95% CI: 7.2-36.4), and with substance use disorders (AOR = 22.6; 95% CI: 13.0-39.1). We conclude that the prevalence of psychotic and substance use disorders was not different between sexual offenders and other violent offenders, suggesting non-specificity of sexual offending in women. Nevertheless, substantially increased prevalences of psychiatric disorder, underline the importance of screening and assessment of female sexual and other violent offenders.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal sex offenses, psychotic disorders, violence, crime, case-control studies, female, ISSN: 0004-0002

Referens: Ferdous, T., Cederholm, T., Kabir, Z.N., & Wahlin, Å. (2010). Nutritional status and cognitive function in community living rural Bangladeshi older persons: Data from the Poverty and Health in Ageing project. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 58(5), 919-924.

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: To investigate the association between nutritional status and general and specific (fluid and crystallized) cognitive functioning in a group of older people living in a rural area in Bangladesh. DESIGN: Cross-sectional study. SETTING: Matlab, Bangladesh. PARTICIPANTS: Four hundred fifty-seven randomly selected persons aged 60 and older (mean age 69.5 6.8), 55% female. MEASUREMENTS: Nutritional status was evaluated using a modified form of the Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA). General cognitive function was assessed using the Bangla Adaptation of the Mini-Mental State Examination, and a word synonym test was used to test semantic memory function (a crystallized ability). To assess cognitive processing speed (a fluid ability), "cross balls" and "complete boxes" tests (scores/time unit) were used. Clinical diagnoses were registered. Structured questionnaires were used to assess demographic and socioeconomic status of the participants. RESULTS: Twenty-six percent of the participants were undernourished, and 62% were at risk of malnutrition according to the MNA. The MNA scores were significantly lower in women than in men (P5.01). Women performed worse than men in all three cognitive tasks (Po.001). Poorer cognitive performance was independently associated with older age, female sex, illiteracy, visual impairment, severity of disease, and depressive symptoms. There were significant associations between better nutritional status and better cognitive performance tests of general ability and processing speed, whereas semantic memory appeared to be less affected. CONCLUSION: The association between nutritional status and cognitive function involves general and specific cognitive abilities, with fluid ability seeming to be affected but crystalized functions being relatively spared.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal nutritional status, cognitive function, older persons, Bangladesh, ISSN: 0002-8614

- Referens:** Fernell, E., Hedvall, Å., Norrelgen, F., Eriksson, M., Höglund-Carlsson, L., Barnevik-Olsson, M., Svensson, L., Holm, A., [Westerlund, J.](#), & Gillberg, C. (2010). Developmental profiles in preschool children with autism spectrum disorders referred for intervention. *Research in Developmental Disabilities, 31*(3), 790-799.
- Abstract:** The aim was to characterize the panorama of developmental disorders in 208 preschool children with a clinical diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder (ASD), referred to a specialized centre, the Autism Centre for Young Children (ACYC), for intervention. At the centre, a research team examined all children according to structured protocols and interviews. All available test data from their assessments prior to referral were scrutinized. The boy:girl ratio was 5.5:1. In 22% of the total group a period of regression, including speech and language, had occurred. Epilepsy had been diagnosed in 6% of the children. In 38% of the children there was a definite or highly suspected learning disability/mental retardation according to cognitive test results. About the same proportion had a developmental delay that at the time of assessment could not be definitely classified and in 23% there were clear indications of a normal intellectual function. About 40% of the group exhibited hyperactivity. Differences in expressive vocabulary and adaptive functioning were strongly related to cognitive level. About 20% of the group had AD as the dominating developmental disorder, i.e., they represented a clinical picture of "classic" autism. The majority in this group also had learning disability. Another 20%, had ASD combined with a normal intellectual level, some of these conformed to the clinical picture of Asperger syndrome. In a relatively large group (more than half) learning disability or a general developmental delay was as evident as the ASD. In a smaller group (8%) ASD criteria were questionably met. In this group attention deficits in connection with speech and language problems were prominent. The highly individual developmental profiles seen in children with ASDs have to be taken into account when planning intervention and follow-up. The children's medical characteristics also vary considerably and will be detailed in a further report.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal autism spectrum disorder, developmental disorder, cognitive function, language delay, ISSN: 0891-4222
- Referens:** [Ferrer-Wreder, L.](#), Major-Sanabria, M., Shine, A., & Tubman, J.G. (2010). The diversity of sexually active teens: Urban, American adolescents' sexual debut in the context of individual and relationship based risk and protection factors. Symposium presented at the *European Association for Research on Adolescence*, Vilnius, Lithuania.
- Abstract:** Later sexual debut has been connected to increased psychosocial strengths (Houlihan et al., 2007). These cross-sectional analyses speak to the need to look not only for risks, but also for strengths in sexually active adolescents. We hypothesized that later sexual debut, even among sexually active teens, would be associated with decreased risk and increased protection in individual and relationship factors. Participants (N=280) were 57% male and predominately 96% Black or African American (Mage = 17) sexually active high school students in an urban setting. The U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Youth Survey National Substance Abuse, HIV, and Hepatitis Prevention Initiative Cohort 6 Youth Baseline Questionnaire was used as the primary index. This self report survey has established psychometric properties. In this study, scale scores had good (.68-.85) internal reliability. Scale scores and individual items provided indices of adolescents' sexual debut, HIV and hepatitis knowledge, norms related to drug use, perceived harm associated with drug use, perceived control in risk situations, peer risk (i.e., friends' drug use, antisocial behavior, and sexual activity), as well as the youth's perception of family cohesion. Results showed that relative to participants with an early sexual debut, those with a later debut were more likely to disapprove and perceive more risk associated with drug use, report greater control in risk situations, have fewer 'risky' friends, and know more about hepatitis. SEM analyses (AMOS 17.0) showed similar results. All indices pointed towards good model fit. Parameter estimates indicated that later sexual debut was linked to less peer risk, greater disapproval of drugs, and increased hepatitis knowledge. Results across analyses suggested that sexual debut was important to how these adolescents stood on drug related risk and protective factors, their perceptions of friends, and health knowledge.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings adolescent, sexuality, gender
- Referens:** [Ferrer-Wreder, L.](#), Saint-Eloi Cadely, H., Domitrovich, C., Small, M., Caldwell, L.L., & Cleveland, M.J. (2010). Is more better? Outcome and dose of a universal drug prevention effectiveness trial. *Journal of Primary Prevention, 31*(5-6), 349-363.
- Abstract:** Two evidence-based interventions, Life Skills Training and TimeWise, were combined in an effectiveness trial. Participants were predominately African American youth (N = 715; Mage = 12). The study authors provide an empirical demonstration of the implications of incorporating dosage information in intervention outcome analyses. Study results showed no program-related benefits for drug use. Results indicated intervention-related benefits for assertiveness and anxiety management skills and drug use intentions as well as a reduction in detrimental leisure motivations. High program exposure and lesson coverage tended to be connected to intervention benefits. Study findings also documented ways that dosage information provides insight into interventions and their effects.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal dosage, intervention, effectiveness, life skills training, time wise, ISSN: 0278-095X
- Referens:** [Folkesson, L.](#), [Lindfors, P.](#), & Östberg, V. (2010). Economic vulnerability and adolescent health: Fragile family finances and health functioning among Swedish adolescents. *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 17*, S1, 275.
- Abstract:** Background: While adult health is known to vary by socioeconomic status (SES) and gender, less is known about the linkages between socioeconomic circumstances and various aspects of health in adolescents.
- Aim: This study set out to investigate how household financial insecurity relates to different aspects of health in adolescent girls and boys aged 10-18.
- Method: Data came from the Swedish Child LNU and Child-Ulf studies of 2000-2003 that include approximately 5400 children aged 10-18 who answered questions relating to health. Parents were also asked to report "cash-margin" a frequently used single-item measure asking whether parents can access 12,000 SEK in a week's time if they have to.
- Results: A majority, 85% of the parents were able to access 12,000 SEK in a week if necessary while 15%

were unable to do so. Analyses performed separately for girls and boys showed significant main effects of cash margin on somatic health, negative functioning and positive functioning for both groups. There was no significant age x cash margin interactions. Cash margin was significantly related to stomach ache, insomnia, difficulties concentrating, irritability, short temperedness, sadness, tension/nervousness, belief in the future, endurance and happy mood in both girls and boys. Girls with no cash margin reported more headache while boys with no cash margin reported higher levels of self-assurance. No other significant relationships emerged.

Discussion: While most previous studies use symptom and problem indices, this study covers multiple aspects of health functioning. To conclude, fragile family finances during adolescence as reflected in poor positive functioning and high levels of negative functioning suggest stressful living conditions that may influence academic achievement, life-choices and future health.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Journal child health and well-being, positive functioning, negative functioning

Referens: Forsberg, A., [Almkvist, O.](#), Engler, H., Wall, A., Langström, B., & Nordberg, A. (2010). High PIB Retention in Alzheimer's Disease is an Early Event with Complex Relationship with CSF Biomarkers and Functional Parameters. *Current Alzheimer Research*, 7(1), 56-66.

Abstract: Background: New in vivo amyloid PET imaging tracers, such as C-11-PIB, provide possibilities to deeper understand the underlying pathological processes in Alzheimer's disease (AD). In this study we investigated how C-11-PIB retention is related to cerebral glucose metabolism, episodic memory and CSF biomarkers. Method: Thirty-seven patients with mild AD and 21 patients with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) underwent PET examinations with the amyloid tracer C-11-PIB, F-18-FDG for measurement of regional cerebral metabolic rate of glucose (rCMRglc), assessment of episodic memory and assay of cerebral spinal fluid (CSF) levels of amyloid-beta (A beta(1-42)), total tau and phosphorylated tau respectively. Analyses were performed using Statistical Parametric Mapping (SPM) and regions of interest (ROIs). Results: Pooled data from AD and MCI patients showed strong correlations between C-11-PIB retention, levels of CSF biomarkers (especially A beta(1-42)), rCMRglc and episodic memory. Analysis of the MCI group alone revealed significant correlations between C-11-PIB retention and CSF biomarkers and between CSF biomarkers and episodic memory respectively. A strong correlation was observed in the AD group between rCMRglc and episodic memory as well as a significant correlation between C-11-PIB retention and rCMRglc in some cortical regions. Regional differences were observed as sign for changes in temporal patterns across brain regions. Conclusions: A complex pattern was observed between pathological and functional markers with respect to disease stage (MCI versus AD) and brain regions. Regional differences over time were evident during disease progression. C-11-PIB PET and CSF A beta(1-42) allowed detection of prodromal stages of AD. Amyloid imaging is useful for early diagnosis and evaluation of new therapeutic interventions in AD.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal amyloid, CSF biomarkers, C-11-PIB-PET, F-18-FDG-PET, AD, MCI, cognition, ISSN: 1567-2050

Referens: Forsström, D., [Werbart, A.](#), & Jeanneau, M. (2010). Long-term outcomes of long-term psychodynamic psychotherapy with severely disturbed young adult in-patients. Paper in panel Specific effects of inpatient and day hospital treatments at the *Society for Psychotherapy Research 2010 International Meeting*, Asilomar, California, USA, 25 June 2010.

Abstract: Aim: This study has two objectives: (1) to evaluate the effectiveness of long-term psychodynamic psychotherapy (LTPP) for young adult in-patients suffering from severe personality disorders; (2) to compare the patients' self-ratings and the expert ratings. Method: 56 residents (aged 20 to 38 years) in a Swedish therapeutic community were included. Data were collected at intake, termination and at a two-year follow-up during a 20 years period. Outcome measures included self-rated symptoms scales (GSI of SCL-90-R) as well as expert-rated GAF, the Strauss-Carpenter Outcome Scale, the Integration-Sealing Over Scale and psychiatric diagnoses according to DSM-IV. T-tests and ANOVA were used in statistical analyses. Results: Nine out of eleven outcome measures showed significant improvements from intake to the termination of treatment. At follow-up significant improvements were found in terms of all eleven outcome measures. The effect sizes were high and clinical reliable change index (RCI) provided evidence of good outcome for most patients. However, the expert ratings at follow-up gave somewhat larger effect sizes than the patients' self-ratings. Discussion: Findings will be discussed with respect to the effectiveness of LTPP for young adult in-patients with severe personality disorders as compared to benchmarks from other studies.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings outcome, psychodynamic, in-patients, personality disorders

Referens: Fransson, E., Hjelmstedt, A., Lind, A., Böhm, B., & [Risholm Mothander, P.](#) (2010). Parents' experiences of preterm birth. Poster presentation, *World Association for Infant Mental Health, 10th World Congress*, Leipzig, Germany.

Abstract: Background: The development and wellbeing of infants born preterm have been extensively studied but the experiences of parents of preterm infants have been quite overlooked. Previous studies have shown that mothers of preterm infants are at greater risk of depressed mood and anxiety. Research on the relationship between mothers and infants born preterm have shown that maternal factors such as educational level could have a stronger impact than infant variables on the relationship. However, previous studies on mothers of preterm infants have almost exclusively focused on mothers with infants born early preterm. The health and experiences of mothers and fathers with infants born near term (at 34-36 weeks) are less studied.

Aim: To describe how mothers and fathers experience preterm birth and transition to parenthood.

Material and methods: 20 mothers and 20 fathers of preterm infants were interviewed separately during the first week after delivery and at infant age four months (corrected age) at the Karolinska Hospital, Sweden. Narratives from parents who experienced early PTB (before 31 weeks of completed gestation) and late PTB (in 34-35 weeks of completed gestation) will be analyzed and contrasted and factors contributing to a positive or negative experience will be illustrated using a qualitative content analysis.

Preliminary results: Being emotionally prepared for childbirth seemed to be an important positive factor in the narratives and for the transition to parenthood. This was not exclusively related to gestational length, but also due to how sudden or predictable the delivery process was perceived. Another theme in the narratives was the ability or not to attribute importance to one's own parent capacity and to attribute emotional response from the infant. Aggravating circumstances in transition to parenthood included avoidance and fear to see or touch the baby and perceptions of the baby as indifferent to contact. The process of analysing the narratives is still ongoing.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings preterm birth, parents

Referens: Fredriksson, A., Stigsdotter, I.M., Hurtig, A., Ewalds-Kvist, B., & Archer, T. (in press). Running wheel activity restores MPTP-induced functional deficits. *Journal of Neural Transmission*.

Abstract: Wheel-running and treadmill running physical exercise have been shown to alleviate parkinsonism in both laboratory and clinical studies. MPTP was administered to C57/BL6 mice using two different procedures: (a) administration of a double-dose regime (MPTP 2 × 20 or 2 × 40 mg/kg, separated by a 24-h interval), vehicle (saline 5 ml/kg) or saline (vehicle 2 × 5 ml/kg), and (b) administration of a single-dose weekly regime (MPTP 1 × 40 mg/kg) or saline (vehicle 1 × 5 ml/kg) repeated over 4 consecutive weeks. For each procedure, two different physical exercise regimes were followed: (a) after the double-dose MPTP regime, mice were given daily 30-min periods of wheel-running exercise over 5 consecutive days/week or placed in a cage in close proximity to the running wheels for 3 weeks. (b) Mice were either given wheel-running activity on 4 consecutive days (30-min periods) or placed in a cage nearby for 14 weeks. Behavioral testing was as follows: (a) after 3 weeks of exercise/no exercise, mice were tested for spontaneous motor activity (60 min) and subthreshold L: -Dopa (5 mg/kg)-induced activity. (b) Spontaneous motor activity was measured on the fifth day during each of the each of the first 5 weeks (Tests 1-5), about 1 h before injections (first 4 weeks), and continued on the 5th days of the 6th to the 14th weeks (Tests 6-14). Subthreshold L: -Dopa (5 mg/kg)-induced activity was tested on the 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th and 14th weeks. (b) Mice from the single-dose MPTP weekly regime were killed during the 15th week and striatal regions taken for dopamine analysis, whereas frontal and parietal cortex and hippocampus were taken for analysis of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF). It was shown that in both experiments, i.e., the double-dose regime and single-dose weekly regime of MPTP administration, physical activity attenuated markedly the MPTP-induced akinesia/hypokinesia in both the spontaneous motor activity and restored motor activity completely in subthreshold L: -Dopa tests. Running wheel activity attenuated markedly the loss of dopamine due to repeated administrations of MPTP. BDNF protein level in the parietal cortex was elevated by the MPTP insult and increased further by physical exercise. Physical running wheel exercise alleviated both the functional and biomarker expressions of MPTP-induced parkinsonism.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal exercise, running wheel, MPTP, motor activity, l-dopa, locomotion, rearing, restoration, dopamine, BDNF, C57/BL6 mice, ISSN: 0300-9564

Referens: Freidenfelt Liljeberg, J., Eklund, J., Väfors Fritz, M., & af Klinteberg, B. (in press). Poor school bonding and delinquency over time: Bidirectional effects and sex differences. *Journal of Adolescence*.

Abstract: The association between poor school bonding and delinquency has only been partly addressed in earlier research. Using a longitudinal design, the objective of our study was to investigate possible bidirectional effects and sex differences between adolescents' experienced school bonding and self-rated delinquency over time. A total of 788 adolescents (353 boys and 435 girls) were investigated by questionnaire at age 14 and 16. Poor school attachment and commitment as well as poor teacher attachment were found to be stronger determinants of delinquency for males than for females. Delinquency predicted poor school commitment for both boys and girls, and poor school attachment for girls, thus indicating bidirectional effects over time and sex differences in some of the bidirectional effects. The study concludes that the delinquency propensity of adolescent boys may be affected by all school bonding dimensions, whereas for girls it is their relationship with their teachers that is of significance.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal school bonding, teacher attachment, school attachment, school commitment, teacher defiance, delinquency, sex differences, ISSN: 0140-1971

Referens: Fridner, A., Belkic, K., Pingel, B., & Schenck-Gustafsson, K. (2010). The pivotal role of work environment for the mental health of female and male physicians. *Gender Medicine*, 7(5), 517. The 5th international congress on gender medicine: November 30–December 3, 2010, Tel Aviv, Israel.

Abstract: Aim/Setting: To examine the relationship between the work environment and mental health among 327 female and 402 male Swedish physicians from the HOUPE study (Health and Organization among University Hospital Physicians) and for whom complete data were available.

Methods: The work environment was assessed by individual items and by validated scales from the Questionnaire for Psychological and Social Factors at Work (QPS-Nordic). Using the additive General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12), MOLBI (exhaustion and disengagement scales) and the Mehan Suicidal Ideation Scale, we constructed a combined outcome variable reflecting mental health as: below the median on the scales and no recent suicidal thoughts.

Results: Forty-seven (14.4%) female and seventy-nine (19.7%) male physicians were positive for the outcome variable reflecting mental health. Healthy Work Organization, Work Support in Tough Situations and Control over Workpace each showed significant associations being positive for the outcome variable. This was the case for both the female and male physicians, after adjusting for non-significant covariates: age, number of children and civil status. Male physicians had more control over their workpace than females ($p < 0.0001$). Factors significantly, inversely associated with the outcome variable included role conflict, recent degrading experiences, performing tasks in conflict with personal values, having night call duty, and work demands interfere with family life (both genders), and for the male physicians only, home demands interfering with work.

Conclusions: For these female and male physicians, the work environment plays a pivotal role in mental health, and therefore merits much more attention than it has heretofore received.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Journal physicians, academic medicine, work organization, health

Referens: Gallagher, D.G., & Bernhard-Oettel, C. (2010). The psychological contract and "Independent Contractors": How and how many? Paper presentend at the 2010 Psychological Contract Meeting: *New Perspectives on Psychological Contracts*, Tilburg, the Netherlands.

Abstract: Over the past decade there has been a gradual confluence of streams of research pertaining to the formation and meaning of psychological contracts and the contemporaneous academic and practitioners focus on the growth of contingent or non-standard work arrangements throughout Europe and North America.

As acknowledged by many researchers, the psychological contract has been primarily developed and applied in the context of an ongoing employer–employee relationship. However, the continued growth of temporary employment relationships has also called into question the meaning and nature of psychological contracts of workers outside the “traditional employment” relationship (e.g., De Cuyper, de Jong, De Witte, Isaksson, Rigotti, & Schalk, 2008; McLean Parks, Kidder, & Gallagher, 1998) as well as the implications of the perceived breach of such contracts and related consequences (Bernhard-Oettel, Sverke, & De Witte, 2005).

The primary purpose of our contribution to the group meeting will be to offer questions and discussion concerning the meaning and nature of a psychological contract in the context of workers employed in the status of “independent contractors.” The application of the concept of the psychological contract to persons employed as independent contractor raises questions pertaining to: a) the presence of an employer–employee relationship; b) the nature of possible psychological contracts between “client” and “contractor; and c) the implications of simultaneous psychological contract(s) for the independent contractor working with multiple clients. A dynamic for further consideration will be the extent to which the status of the “independent contractor” is truly “independent” or alternatively more “dependent” in nature. Attention will thus be given to the degree to which the nature of the psychological contract between clients and contractors may be, in fact, shaped by the level of unilateral or bilateral dependency.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings psychological contract theory, independent contractors, client and customer relations

Referens: Gilljam, M., Esaiasson, P., & Lindholm, T. (2010). The voice of the pupils: an experimental comparison of decisions made by elected pupil councils, pupils in referenda, and teaching staff. *Educational Assessment, Evaluation and Accountability*, 22, 73–88.

Abstract: This article tests whether the form of decision-making used in school environments affects pupils’ views on the legitimacy of the decisions made, and of the decision-making procedure. Building on political science theory on democratic decision-making, it compares pupils’ reactions towards decisions made by pupil councils, by pupils via referendum, and by the teaching staff. The data come from a series of randomized scenario-style experiments in which participants (Swedish pupils involved in upper secondary education) were exposed to a questionnaire describing a decision-making situation. The results show that the form of decisionmaking used matters for pupils’ acceptance of the decision-making procedure, but not necessarily for their willingness to accept the outcome of decisions. Pupil referenda in particular were effective in creating procedural legitimacy.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal forms of decision-making, decision acceptance, pupil councils, pupil influence, pupil democracy, direct democracy, procedural justice, ISSN: 1874-8597

Referens: [Ginner Hau, H. \(2010\). Swedish young offenders in community-based rehabilitative programmes: Patterns of antisocial behaviour, mental health, and recidivism. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

Abstract: The overall aim of this thesis was to explore patterns of antisocial behaviour, mental health and recidivism among Swedish young offenders in community-based rehabilitative programmes (n=189). Study I explored the character and severity of self-reported behavioural problems prior to programme participation. Four distinct subgroups were identified: subgroup (SG) 1 (n=60), boys exhibiting adolescent delinquency; SG 2 (n=65), boys exhibiting pronounced adolescent delinquency; SG 3 (n=48), boys exhibiting pronounced adolescent delinquency as well as criminality including violence; SG 4 (n=16), boys exhibiting pronounced adolescent delinquency as well as criminality including violence and drug-related crimes.

Study II investigated the mental health of the participants, by means of the Strengths and Difficulty Questionnaire (SDQ). When relating SDQ-scores to the previously identified subgroups, SG 1 with the least prominent history of antisocial behaviour was found to resemble a normative sample, while the subgroups with more extensive histories of antisocial behaviour had significantly elevated scores on the hyperactivity/inattention and conduct problem scales.

Study III investigated recidivism in criminality in the 18-months following programme start, finding that 60% of the participants had been registered as suspected of new crimes. SG 3 and 4 with the most extensive histories of antisocial behaviour were responsible for a significantly larger part of recidivism than expected. By contrast, SG 1, reporting the least antisocial behaviour in their past, was responsible for a significantly smaller part of the recidivism. This was true for all crimes as well as crimes of violence specifically, confirming the subgroups identified based on the self-reports.

The results are related to developmental theories of antisocial behaviour and to contemporary research on risk assessment. Implications for the practice of rehabilitation of convicted young offenders are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation young offenders, rehabilitation, adolescence, developmental psychology, prevention, risk assessment, juvenile justice, recidivism, mental health, ISBN: 978-91-7447-120-5

Referens: [Granqvist, P. \(2010\). Religion as Attachment: The Godin Award Lecture. Archives for the Psychology of Religion, 32\(1\), 5-24.](#)

Abstract: In this presentation, I delineate five refinements that I and my associates have introduced during the last decade to the literature on religion and spirituality from an attachment-theory perspective. First, I describe the principle of social correspondence as an addition to the idea that religiousness reflects generalizing working models of attachment. Second, I focus on what we have learned from studying implicit processes and utilizing experimental designs in religion-as-attachment research. Third, I describe results from research projects that have used developmentally validated attachment assessments, such as the Adult Attachment Interview. Fourth, I emphasize the need for engaging a wider developmental range in religion-as-attachment research and sum up what we have found using non-adult samples. Finally, I argue for employing a wider research perspective on the attachment-religion/spirituality connection than the central parameters of an attachment framework would suggest, by considering possible mediators between attachment and religious or spiritual outcomes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal attachment, internal working models, the adult attachment interview, religion/spirituality, absorption, ISSN: 0084-6724

- Referens:** [Granqvist, P.](#), Mikulincer, M., & Shaver, P.R. (2010). Religion as attachment: Normative processes and individual differences. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 14(1), 49-59.
- Abstract:** The authors review findings from the psychology of religion showing that believers' perceived relationships with God meet the definitional criteria for attachment relationships. They also review evidence for associations between aspects of religion and individual differences in interpersonal attachment security and insecurity. They focus on two developmental pathways to religion. The first is a "compensation" pathway involving distress regulation in the context of insecure attachment and past experiences of insensitive caregiving. Research suggests that religion as compensation might set in motion an "earned security" process for individuals who are insecure with respect to attachment. The second is a "correspondence" pathway based on secure attachment and past experiences with sensitive caregivers who were religious. The authors also discuss conceptual limitations of a narrow religion-as-attachment model and propose a more inclusive framework that accommodates concepts such as mindfulness and "nonattachment" from nontheistic religions such as Buddhism and New Age spirituality.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal attachment, internal working models, religion, Buddhism, mindfulness, ISSN: 1088-8683
- Referens:** [Granqvist, P.](#), Reijman, S., & Cardeña, E. (in press). Alterations in consciousness and human development. In E. Cardena & M Winkelman (Eds.), *Altering consciousness: A multidisciplinary perspective*. Praeger.
- Abstract:**
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) consciousness, human development
- Referens:** [Granström, K.](#), Guvå, G., [Hau, S.](#), Hylander, I., Näslund, J., & Rosander, M. (2010). *Demonstrationer och sporthändelser. En bok om poliser, demonstranter, idrottssupportrar, kravaller och folkfest*. Lund: Studentlitteratur.
- Abstract:** När många människor samlas på ett ställe finns en risk att det uppstår konflikter som urartar i våld, även om syftet med samlingen är fredligt. I boken beskrivs vad som kan hända i samband med demonstrationer, gatufester och idrottsevenemang. Bokens första syfte är att ge en överblick över aktuell forskning om masshändelser och kravaller. Ett annat syfte är att ge konkreta exempel på masshändelser som urartat och sådana som avlöst fredligt, samt att förklara varför kravaller uppstår. Det tredje syftet är att ge konkreta beskrivningar av hur polis, myndigheter och arrangörer kan agera för att undvika kravaller. Ökad kunskap om den dynamik som kan utvecklas i samband med masshändelser kan bidra till att öka medvetenheten om den egna gruppens betydelse för händelseutvecklingen och bemötande av andra grupper. Detta är kunskap med relevans också för en mängd vardagliga situationer som kan uppstå på t.ex. arbetsplatser eller i skolklasser.
- Boken riktar sig till poliser, polisaspiranter, idrottsföreningar och arrangörer av demonstrationer, men också till lokala myndigheter och politiker. Boken kan med fördel användas i undervisning och forskning inom det beteendevetenskapliga området.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) demonstrationer, sporthändelser, ISBN: 9789144060705
- Referens:** [Grette Moe, R.](#), & [Risholm Mothander, P.](#) (2010). Kartlegging og diagnostisering av vansker hos sped- og småbarn. I V. Moe, K. Slinning & M. B. Hansen (red). *Håndbok i sped- og småbarns psykiske helse*. (Kap 31, sid 610 – 635). Oslo: Gyldendal.
- Abstract:** For å øke vår forståelse av de symptomene på mistilpasning og emosjonelle problemer vi møter hos de yngste barna, har det lenge vært et behov for å utvikle spesielle kartleggingsverktøy og diagnostiske beskrivelser. Det diagnostiske kartleggingssystemet «Diagnostic Classification of Mental Health and Developmental Disorders of Infancy and Early Childhood» (DC: 0-3) er utviklet spesielt for å fange opp problemer hos de minste barna, det vil si fra fødselen og opp til fireårsalderen, og gir en referanseramme for å kunne forstå og utveksle kunnskap om disse vanskene. I dette kapittelet ser vi på begrunnelsene for å ha et eget kartleggings- og diagnose-system for de yngste barna. Vi går igjennom oppbyggingen av DC 0-3 R (revidert utgave kom i 2005) og tar for oss kartleggingsverktøy som vi mener bør brukes for å kvalitetssikre de diagnostiske vurderingene og de behandlingsplanene som legges ved hjelp av systemet. Kartleggings- og diagnostiseringsprosessen belyses ved et klinisk eksempel. Til slutt tar vi for oss noen erfaringer fra bruk av systemet.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) missanpassning, emotionella problem, spädbarn, småbarn, ISBN: 9788205390713
- Referens:** [Grigorenko, E.](#), & [af Klinteberg, B.](#) (2010). Personality, intelligence, and somatic and mental health disturbances in a time of societal change: A study of Russian adults. *Journal of Russian and East European Psychology*, 48(5), 5-35.
- Abstract:** The article investigates the connections between personality and intelligence and somatic and mental (externalizing) health disturbances in a sample of 752 Russian adults, who participated in the study during the societal turmoil of the 1990s. Given the degree of societal instability during that period, and the heightened rates of health problems, crime, and alcohol abuse, we hypothesized that the predictive links between personality and intelligence would be mediated by the perceived impact of the societal change and moderated by demographic variables such as gender, education, marital status, and age. The pattern of results differs for various outcome variables, but, in general, the results confirm, although only partially, the presence of both mediation and moderation by other variables in considering the connections between personality, intelligence, and somatic and mental health outcomes.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal personality, intelligence, health disturbances, ISSN: 1061-0405
- Referens:** [Grigorenko, E.L.](#), [DeYoung, C.G.](#), [Eastman, M.](#), [Getchell, M.](#), [Haefel, G.J.](#), [af Klinteberg, B.](#), [Koposov, R.A.](#), [Oreland, L.](#), [Pakstis, A.J.](#), [Ponomarev, O.A.](#), [Ruchkin, V.V.](#), [Singh, J.P.](#), & [Yrigollen, C.M.](#) (2010). Aggressive behaviour, related conduct problems, and variation in genes affecting dopamine turnover. *Aggressive Behavior*, 36(3), 158-176.
- Abstract:** A number of dopamine-related genes have been implicated in the etiology of violent behavior and conduct problems. Of these genes, the ones that code for the enzymes that influence the turnover of dopamine (DA)

have received the most attention. In this study, we investigated 12 genetic polymorphisms in four genes involved with DA functioning (COMT, MAOA and MAOB, and D β H) in 179 incarcerated male Russian adolescents and two groups of matched controls: boys without criminal records referred to by their teachers as (a) "troubled-behavior-free" boys, n=182; and (b) "troubled-behavior" boys, n=60. The participants were classified as (1) being incarcerated or not, (2) having the DSM-IV diagnosis of conduct disorder (CD) or not, and (3) having committed violent or nonviolent crimes (for the incarcerated individuals only). The findings indicate that, although no single genetic variant in any of the four genes differentiated individuals in the investigated groups, various linear combinations (i.e., haplotypes) and nonlinear combinations (i.e., interactions between variants within and across genes) of genetic variants resulted in informative and robust classifications for two of the three groupings. These combinations of genetic variants differentiated individuals in incarceration vs. nonincarcerated and CD vs. no-CD groups; no informative combinations were established consistently for the grouping by crime within the incarcerated individuals. This study underscores the importance of considering multiple rather than single markers within candidate genes and their additive and interactive combinations, both with themselves and with nongenetic indicators, while attempting to understand the genetic background of such complex behaviors as serious conduct problems.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal aggressive behavior, conduct problems, dopamine-related genes, MDR, juvenile delinquents, ISSN: 0096-140X

Referens: Hansen, N., Berntson, E., & Baraldi, S. (2010). Är privatisering ett verktyg för att öka vårdpersonalens empowerment? En studie med longitudinell personansats. Poster presenterad vid Nationellt Nätverksmöte i Arbets- och organisationspsykologi, 27-28 september 2010, Lund, Sverige.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings privatisering, empowerment

Referens: Hau, S., Leuzinger-Bohleber, M., & Deserno, H. (2010). Psychosocial problems of patients with difficult to treat depression. In A.-M. Schloesser & A. Gerlach (Eds.). *Crossing Borders - Integrating Differences. Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy in Transition* (pp. 239-255). London: Karnac.

Abstract: This book will stimulate readers to cross borders: between theory and practice, between research and everyday therapy, between out-patient and in-patient psychotherapy, between the view of ones own, the known and the culturally foreign. Yet it is only with an awareness of these borders, an acknowledgement and respect of them, that it will be possible to proceed towards integrating differences, where this makes sense and appears necessary.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) depression, treatment, psychosocial problems, ISBN: 9781855757837

Referens: Hau, S., & Näslund, J. (2010). Masshändelser som lek i stället för oroligheter. I K. Granström, G. Guvå, S. Hau, I. Hylander, J. Näslund, & M. Rosander (Eds.). *Demonstrationer och sporthändelser. En bok om poliser, demonstranter, idrottssupportrar, kravaller och folkfest* (pp. 141-154). Lund: Studentlitteratur.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) masshändelser, lek, oroligheter, ISBN: 9789144060705

Referens: Hau, S., & Näslund, J. (2010). Kommunikation som den viktigaste polisstrategin vid fotbolls-VM 2006. I K. Granström, G. Guvå, S. Hau, I. Hylander, J. Näslund, & M. Rosander (Eds.). *Demonstrationer och sporthändelser. En bok om poliser, demonstranter, idrottssupportrar, kravaller och folkfest* (pp. 201-211). Lund: Studentlitteratur.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) polisstrategi, kommunikation, ISBN: 9789144060705

Referens: Hedner, M., Larsson, M., Arnold, N., Zucco, G.M., & Hummel, T. (2010). Cognitive factors in odor detection, odor discrimination, and odor identification tasks. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*, 32(10), 1062-1067.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine cognitive correlates of olfactory performance across three different tasks. A total of 170 men and women (30-87 years of age) were assessed in olfactory sensitivity, discrimination, and identification. Also, participants were tested in a range of cognitive tests covering executive functioning, semantic memory, and episodic memory. Hierarchical regression analyses showed that proficiency in executive functioning and semantic memory contributed significantly to odor discrimination and identification performance, whereas all of the cognitive factors proved unrelated to performance in the odor threshold test. This pattern of outcome suggests that an individual's cognitive profile exerts a reliable influence on performance in higher order olfactory tasks.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal olfaction, smell, cognition, memory, age, ISSN: 1380-3395

Referens: Hedner, M., Nilsson, L.-G., Olofsson, J.K., Bergman, O., Eriksson, E., Nyberg, L., & Larsson, M. (2010). Age-related olfactory decline is associated with the BDNF val66met polymorphism: Evidence from a population-based study. *Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience*, 2, 24.

Abstract: The present study investigates the effect of the brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) val66met polymorphism on change in olfactory function in a large scale, longitudinal population-based sample (n = 836). The subjects were tested on a 13 item force-choice odor identification test on two test occasions over a 5-year-interval. Sex, education, health-related factors, and semantic ability were controlled for in the statistical analyses. Results showed an interaction effect of age and BDNF val66met on olfactory change, such that the magnitude of olfactory decline in the older age cohort (70-90years old at baseline) was larger for the val homozygote carriers than for the met carriers. The older met carriers did not display larger age-related decline in olfactory function compared to the younger group. The BDNF val66met polymorphism did not affect the rate

of decline in the younger age cohort (45–65years). The findings are discussed in the light of the proposed roles of BDNF in neural development and maintenance.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal brain-derived neurotrophic factor, val66met, olfaction, odor identification, aging, ISSN: 1663-4365

Referens: Hirvikoski, T., Olsson, E.M.G., Nordenström, A., [Lindholm, T.](#), Nordström, A.-L., & Lajic, S. (in press). Deficient cardiovascular stress reactivity predicts poor executive functions in adults with ADHD (attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder). *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*.

Abstract: Associations between cardiovascular stress markers, subjective stress reactivity, and executive functions were studied in 60 adults (30 with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, ADHD, and 30 controls) using the Paced Auditory Serial Addition Test (PASAT, a test of executive functions) as a cognitive stressor. Despite higher self-perceived stress, the adults with ADHD showed lower or atypical cardiovascular stress reactivity, which was associated with poorer performance on PASAT. Using cardiovascular stress markers, subjective stress, and results on PASAT as predictors in a logistic regression, 83.3% of the ADHD group and 86.9% of the controls could be classified correctly.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, stress reactivity, executive functions

Referens: Härenstam, A., & [Bejerot, E.](#) (Red.). (2010). *Sociala relationer i arbetslivet. Studier från föränderliga arbetsplatser*. Lund: Gleerups Förlag.

Abstract: Sociala relationer är nödvändiga för att vi människor ska förstå och hantera vår omvärld. Därmed är de också nödvändiga för att kunna utföra ett arbete. Att ingå i en social gemenskap är för många en av de viktigaste drivkrafterna för att arbeta. I kontakter med chefer, kollegor och kunder får vi bekräftelse och uppskattning när vi gör något bra, och vi får också veta om vi gör något mindre bra. Men när arbetslivet organiseras på nya sätt förändras även relationerna.

I den här boken belyser flera studier från olika forskningsdiscipliner hur viktiga sociala relationer är. Sammantaget visar de att en tydlig struktur och kollektiv gemenskap blir än viktigare ju mer föränderligt arbetslivet är. Individer som ingår i en sådan gemenskap har större möjligheter att möta utmaningar i arbetslivet på ett konstruktivt sätt. Boken visar också hur organisationer och företag kan skapa förutsättningar för goda sociala relationer. I flera av bokens kapitel finns faktarutor där de metoder som använts i forskningen beskrivs mer generellt. Det gör att boken även kan användas som fördjupning inom samhällsvetenskaplig metod.

Boken vänder sig främst till studenter på högskolenivå inom områdena personal, arbetsliv och organisation, men även andra som intresserar sig för arbetslivets förändring, exempelvis inom HR-avdelningar, företagshälsövård och fackliga organisationer, kan ha stor nytta av boken. Bokens författare är alla väl etablerade forskare inom sina respektive område.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) arbetsmiljö, organisation, hälsa, metod, ISBN: 9789140668233

Referens: [Häsänen, L.](#) (2010). *Organizational death and employee motivation: Investigating a plant closure in a multi-plant organization*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: Major organizational changes are often connected with a variety of negative outcomes for both employees and the organization alike. As a contrast to this, organizational deaths have instead been associated with increased productivity and motivation to perform, despite certainty of job loss. These results have been regarded as counter-intuitive, since employment and job security are regarded as a foundation for work motivation.

Consequently, this thesis aims at investigating the motivational aspects of organizational deaths in terms of change in motivation as individuals adjust to changing realities. The thesis rests on three empirical studies. The first study's results showed (contrary to theoretical postulations) that goal setting was able to influence employees' in-role and extra-role performance, job-induced tension, commitment to the closure, and job satisfaction. The second study showed that organizational productivity, efficiency, performance, motivation and psychological climate increased for both blue-collar and white-collar employees'.

The results of the third study lend support to the anecdotal reports that high-performers stop performing during organizational deaths. However, this study also found that low-performers perceiving low justice increased their effort which may show that they have a personal gain in performing (e.g., positive self-perception). The results of the empirical studies support the notion that organizational productivity increases along with employees' motivation to perform.

Finally, a common pattern in the data was that most positive variables increased and the negative variables decreased. These results are explained by the adoption of new goals, which creates horizontal coherence (harmony) among goals, which gives rise to goal proximity (motivation increases due to moving closer to the goal).

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation plant closure, closedown, goal theory, goal setting, motivation, organizational death, productivity, efficiency, performance and psychological climate, ISBN: 978-91-7447-156-4

Referens: Isaksson, K., & [Bernhard-Oettel, C.](#) (2010). Country related differences: comparing manager's perceptions of the psychological contract in Germany and Sweden. In T. Rigotti, S. Korek & K. Otto (Hrsg.), *Gesund mit und ohne Arbeit* (pp. 261 – 272). Lengerich: Pabst Science Publishers.

Abstract: Culture, values, and labour market conditions are among the contextual factors which can be assumed to lead to variations in the way leaders from different countries treat their subordinates. This paper aims at contributing to the exploration of country related differences in how managers from Germany and Sweden describe the psychological contract. A second aim is to celebrate and honour Professor Gisela Mohr by contributing to this book. The empirical data for the chapter comes from a European project where Gisela Mohr was the German research leader.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) leadership, culture, psychological contract, ISBN: 978-3-89967-647-1

Referens: Isaksson, K., Brav, A., Byding, S., & Bernhard-Oettel, C. (2010). Predictors of service climate and intention to quit in Swedish retail: the role of relations in the work place. Paper presented at the *2nd Nordic Retail and Wholesale Conference*, Gothenburg, Sweden.

Abstract: The service sector is growing and the level of service provided by the shops to the customers is considered important since the customer has the decision to shop or not. The retail sector is also the first experience of working life for a large number of young people in Sweden but this also seems to be related to relatively high rates of turnover. The service delivered is important both for the result of the shop in terms of sales but also for us as customers in affecting the treatment we get during our shopping. This paper aims at increasing knowledge about how good service develops. A key assumption is that the quality of service given to customers is related to the quality of relationships experienced in the workplace. However, the mechanisms behind this assumption need further exploration. The general aim of this study is to identify predictors of service climate to customers and intention to stay or quit among employees in large and small shops in Sweden. The role of employment conditions as well as individual factors and preferences are investigated together with relationships in the work place in terms of psychological contract fulfilment, support from supervisors and organizational climate.

Data for this study builds on questionnaires distributed to all employees in 12 stores in Middle-Sweden on two occasions with a one year interval. At time one, 277 employees answered the questionnaire, their mean age was 32 years and about half of them (55%) were women. They had been employed from 6 months up to more than 30 years. About half of them worked full-time (54%), but working hours per week varied considerably from 5 to 60 hours. At time two, the second questionnaire was returned by 121 respondents and only 60 of them were actually responding to both data collections. The sample on the second occasion was generally somewhat older, with more stable employment and longer weekly working hours. Regression analyses were performed using the cross-sectional data sets from T1 and T2 but also the longitudinal data aiming to identify short and long term predictors of service climate, well-being of employees and intention to quit.

The general pattern of results indicated that satisfaction with working hours and with the present occupation were more critical predictors of job satisfaction than actual contract and working hours (part time or full time). Furthermore, working conditions such as perceived time pressure was a significant predictor of well-being and intention to leave the job. Manager's fulfillment of promises and commitments as part of the psychological contract seemed to affect the general organizational climate and perceived support from supervisors which appeared to be the most important predictors of all outcomes. These factors were especially important as predictors of service climate. The most obvious conclusion, is that relations in the work place are critical both for service to customers and willingness to stay on the job for employees. Perhaps most important, the relationship between supervisors and subordinates, e.g. keeping promises and giving support spills over also to customer relations.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings employment contract, service climate, turnover, Swedish retail sector

Referens: Isaksson, K., De Cuyper, N., Bernhard-Oettel, C., & De Witte, H. (2010). The role of the formal employment contract in the range and fulfilment of the psychological contract; Testing a layered model. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*, 19(6), 696-716.

Abstract: This study investigates the employment contract (temporary vs. permanent) in relation to psychological contract content and fulfilment. The psychological contract includes employees' perceptions of their obligations and their entitlements. We hypothesize that transactional elements constitute a common core that is shared both by temporary and permanent workers. Relational elements are added to this core to show employees' and employers' loyalty, and their intentions to do more than necessary. These elements are more likely to be perceived by permanent workers as compared to temporary workers. Additionally, we suggest that relational elements are difficult to fulfil. Accordingly, we expect lower levels of perceived fulfilment for permanent workers as compared to temporary workers. Based on exchange theory, we furthermore hypothesize that these perceptions follow a similar pattern in how employees report entitlements (i.e., what they receive from the company) and reports of their own obligations (i.e., what they give in return). Results based on a seven-country sample (Npermanent = 3354; Ntemporary = 1980) show that permanent workers as compared to temporary workers perceive more relational entitlements and obligations but a similar level of transactional entitlements and obligations. Thus, these results supported the idea of a layered model. The relationship between contract type and fulfilment of the psychological contract was only partly in line with expectations. Temporary workers reported higher fulfilment of entitlements and transactional obligations, but no difference was found for fulfilment of relational obligations.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal employment contract, psychological contract, antecedents, ISSN: 1359-432X

Referens: Isaksson, K., Peiro, J.M., Bernhard-Oettel, C., Caballer, A., Gracia, F., & Ramos, J. (2010). Flexible employment and temporary contracts: The employer's perspective. In D. Guest, K. Isaksson, & H. De Witte, (Eds). *Employment Contracts, psychological Contracts, and worker well-being: An international study* (pp. 45-64). Oxford University Press.

Abstract: Temporary employment has become a focus of policy debate, theory, and research. This book addresses as its core concern the relationship between temporary employment contracts and employee well-being. Covering seven countries, it sheds new light on the nature and role of the psychological contract.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) psychological contract, temporary work, employers perspective, ISBN: 978-0-19-954269-7

Referens: Ivarsson, T., Granqvist, P., Broberg, A.G., & Gillberg, C. (2010). Attachment States of Mind in Adolescents with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder and/or Depressive Disorders: a controlled study. *European Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 19(11), 845-853.

Abstract: Little is known about the contribution of attachment insecurity to Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD), though speculations have been extensive. We aimed to study how states of mind (SoM) with regard to attachment relate to OCD with and without depressive disorder (DD). We interviewed 100 adolescents, 25 each with OCD, DD, OCD plus DD and general population controls, using the Adult Attachment Interview (AAI) to assess attachment SoM. In the AAI, interviewees are asked about both generalized/semantic and biographical/episodic descriptions of childhood experience. Discourse styles are coded and classified by a blinded coder. While about half of the adolescents from the general population had secure SoM (52%), most adolescents in the clinical groups did not: OCD 12%; DD 8%; and DD + OCD 4% (Fisher's exact test, p = 0.0001). SoM with regard to attachment profiles differed significantly across the groups with 60% of participants with OCD classified as dismissing (Ds), 40% of the DD group as unresolved with regard to loss or

abuse (U) and 28% as cannot classify, while 44 and 36%, respectively, of those with OCD + DD group were classified as either Ds or U (Fisher's exact test, $p = 0.0001$). Different kinds of SoM reflecting insecure attachment differentiated the clinical groups studied, with OCD predominantly showing dismissing traits and depression attachment SoM commonly associated with severe adverse events. Such differences might play distinct roles in the pathogenic processes of the psychiatric disorders, or be the result of the cognitive states associated with OCD and DD.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, depression, school controls, attachment classification, adult attachment interview, ISSN: 1018-8827

Referens: [Jacobsson, G. \(2010\). Abduktion: en forskningsmetod för psykodynamiska psykoterapeuter. *Matrix*, 27\(4\), 324-347.](#)

Abstract: The author discusses a method of research close to the method of psycho-dynamic psychotherapy. Grounds for creating knowledge within the psychotherapeutic field are curiosity and intuitive sensitivity. The method of research best fitted to the psychotherapeutic method, as well as the natural method of every day life to create knowledge, is Peirce concept Abduction. The concept can apply on different levels. It contains epistemological theories about humans, the reality and the relation in between. It is also a research method based on the discovery of the unexpected, checking against existent knowledge, and creating new understanding, which then is tried out by new observations in a creative and continuous process. It is important to differ between technique, the practical doing, and method, the thought behind the technique – technique on a Meta level. Scientists and psychotherapists are trained to listen for the unexpected, which will be part of an professional approach. An approach could be described as generalized techniques integrated into the professional identity that guides in the meeting with the patients and the research questions. With an abductive view point researcher uses already existing knowledge and frames of reference in order to find theoretical patterns or deep structures.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal abduktion, psykodynamisk forskningsmetod, Peirce, ISSN: 0109-646X

Referens: [Jacobsson, G., Tysklind, F., & Werbart, A. \(in press\). Young adults talk about their problems. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.](#)

Abstract: This study aims to explore how young adults in psychotherapy and young adults in general describe their problems and how their problem formulations change over time. Two matched samples from longitudinal prospective studies were compared using thematic analysis. Semi-structured, in-depth interviews were conducted at baseline, 1.5 years after termination of psychotherapy (N=12) in the clinical sample and 3 years after baseline in the non clinical sample (N=12). Inductive thematic analysis revealed six themes: problems associated with one-self, family, intimate relationships, sense of belonging, occupation, and social roles. The psychotherapy sample was characterized by problems with oneself closely related to other problematic areas, at both pre-treatment and at follow-up 1.5 years after termination, while problematic sense of belonging was a general theme only prior to psychotherapy. However, they were less troubled by their problems after psychotherapy. Problems with oneself decreased considerably in the non clinical sample, while problems with intimate relationships were twice as frequent at follow-up. In the psychotherapy sample, the initial experience of being passively trapped within their problems was transformed into an experience of being an active agent in their own life. However, considerable differences between the psychotherapy sample and non clinical sample still persisted at follow-up.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal young adults, developmental tasks, psychotherapy

Referens: [Jakobsson, M., Svenson, O., & Salo, I. \(2010\). Upphandling inom kärnkraftsindustrin, kvalitet, säkerhet och beslutsfattande. \[Procurement In the Nuclear Power Industry, Quality, Safety and Decisionmaking.\] SSM-Rapport 2010:06.](#)

Abstract: The major purpose of the present study is partly to map and partly to make an analysis of the decision processes in the procurement routines in the nuclear industry in order to provide a basis for:

1. further development of safety inspections about procurements for Swedish Radiation Safety Authority
2. improvements of safety management in connection with procurement within a nuclear-power plant,
3. improvements of procurement routines in general in a nuclear power plant. The procurement processes at a nuclear power plant were analyzed from a decision theoretic perspective. Key staff at the plant was interviewed and written instructions as well as digitalized processes were used in the analysis.

The results illustrate the most important moments during the procurement process with descriptions from interviews and documents. The staff at the nuclear power plant used a multi-attribute utility decision theory MAUT-inspired model in evaluation of alternatives and both compensatory (in which negative aspects can be compensated by positive aspects) and non-compensatory (in which certain "pass" levels of attributes have to be exceeded for a choice) decision rules were used in the procurement process. Not surprising, nuclear safety was evaluated in a non-compensatory manner following regulatory criteria while costs were evaluated in trade-off compensatory rules, which means that a weakness in one consideration might be compensated by strength in another consideration. Thus, nuclear safety above the regulator's and law requirements are not integrated in a compensatory manner when procurement alternatives are evaluated. The nuclear plant assessed an organization's safety culture at an early stage of the purchasing process. A successful and a less successful procurement case were reported with the lessons learned from them.

We find that the existing written instructions for purchase were well elaborated and adequate. There is a lack of personal resources when procurement teams are formed. This means that external personal sometimes has to be engaged in such a team and therefore the emphasis on safety has to be communicated effectively to those joining the team from outside the plant. From a competition point of view, the number of potential suppliers is often too small. There is a feedback system of experience from previous contracts, but this information is of little use since it is not documented so that it is possible to conduct a quick and efficient information search, which would be a weakness when safety and quality information is needed quickly in a procurement process.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report kärnkraftsindustrin, kvalitet, säkerhet, beslutsfattande, ISBN/ISSN: 2000-0456

- Referens:** Jawaid Kalyal, H., [Berntson, E.](#), [Baraldi, S.](#), [Näswall, K.](#), & [Sverke, M.](#) (2010). The Moderating Role of Employability on the Relationship between Job Insecurity and Commitment to Change. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*, 31(3), 327–344.
- Abstract:** The development of commitment to change is an underresearched area especially in non-western settings. The aim of the present study was to determine whether employability can moderate the negative effects of job insecurity on individuals' commitment to change. A survey method approach was used to collect 149 responses from managers of a large public sector organization in Pakistan undergoing restructuring. Hierarchical multiple regression results suggest that employability is an important coping resource during organizational change as it helps mitigate the negative effects of job insecurity on the most desirable form of commitment to change, namely affective commitment to change. Theoretical and practical implications of the study are discussed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal commitment, control, public sector, restructuring, ISSN: 0143-831X
- Referens:** [Johnson, M.](#) (2010). Depressive styles, self-esteem structure, and health: A dynamic approach to differential vulnerability in self-criticism and dependency. *Individual Differences Research*, 8, 45–66.
- Abstract:** Two studies (N = 180, N = 428) examined the importance of a dynamic self-esteem (SE) structure (in terms of basic and competence aspects of SE) for the depressive personality styles self-criticism and dependency. Study 2 was extended to investigate the role of self-related motivational orientations and the predictive status of the depressive styles for self-reported physical health. Overall, the results show that self-criticism is a function of SE, which is based on competence and "toxic" achievement strivings while dependency is related to a low basic sense of SE and affiliation needs. In addition, self-criticism and competence related strivings predicted poor health, over and above negative affect, whereas dependency was not associated with physical health. It is concluded that self-criticism and dependency represent distinct vulnerable personality styles in which SE structure plays a role in regulating cognitive-motivational mechanisms with relevance for adjustment and well-being.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal vulnerability, needs, self-esteem dynamics, health, ISSN: 1541-745X
- Referens:** [Jönsson, F.](#), & [Lindström, B.](#) (2010). Using a multidimensional scaling approach to investigate the underlying basis of ease of learning judgments. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 51(2), 103–108.
- Abstract:** Before studying a material it is of strategic importance to first assess its difficulty, so called Ease of Learning (EOL) judgments. A multidimensional scaling (MDS) procedure was used to investigate the underlying basis of EOL judgments for 24 nouns, which to the authors' knowledge has not been done before. In addition, Judgments of Learning (JOL) followed by a free recall test was performed. The MDS analysis indicated that EOL judgments for the nouns are based on multiple cues (dimensions), namely word length, frequency, and concreteness. Moreover, the concreteness values of the nouns, as judged by an independent group, were correlated with both the JOLs and the concreteness dimension from the MDS analysis. This indicates that EOLs and JOLs for single words are based, to some extent, on the same cues.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal ease of learning judgments, judgments of learning, metamemory, multidimensional scaling, ISSN: 0036-5564
- Referens:** [Kadir, A.](#), [Almkvist, O.](#), [Forsberg, A.](#), [Wall, A.](#), [Engler, H.](#), [Långström, B.](#), & [Nordberg, A.](#) (in press). Dynamic changes in PET amyloid and FDG imaging at different stages of Alzheimer's disease. *Neurobiology of Aging*.
- Abstract:** In this study 5 patients with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and 9 Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients underwent respectively 3- and 5-year follow-up positron emission tomography (PET) studies with N-methyl [11C] 2-(4-methylaminophenyl)-6-hydroxy-benzothiazole (11C-PIB) and 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose (18F-FDG) to understand the time courses in AD disease processes. Significant increase in PIB retention as well as decrease in regional cerebral metabolic rate of glucose (rCMRglc) was observed at group level in the MCI patients while no significant change was observed in cognitive function. At group level the AD patients showed unchanged high PIB retention at 5-year follow-up compared with baseline. At the individual level, increased, stable, and decreased PIB retention were observed while disease progression was reflected in significant decrease in rCMRglc and cognition. In conclusion, after a long-term follow-up with PET, we observed an increase in fibrillar amyloid load in MCI patients followed by more stable level in clinical AD patients. The rCMRglc starts to decline in MCI patients and became more pronounced in clinical stages which related to continuous decline in cognition.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal mild cognitive impairment, Alzheimer's disease, positron emission tomography, 11C-PIB, 18F-FDG, cognition, ISSN: 0197-4580
- Referens:** [Kalyal, H.](#), [Berntson, E.](#), [Baraldi, S.](#), [Näswall, K.](#), & [Sverke, M.](#) (2010). The moderating role of employability on the relationship between job insecurity and commitment to change. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*, 31(3), 327–344.
- Abstract:** The development of commitment to change is an underresearched area especially in non-western settings. The aim of the present study was to determine whether employability can moderate the negative effects of job insecurity on individuals' commitment to change. A survey method approach was used to collect 149 responses from managers of a large public sector organization in Pakistan undergoing restructuring. Hierarchical multiple regression results suggest that employability is an important coping resource during organizational change as it helps mitigate the negative effects of job insecurity on the most desirable form of commitment to change, namely affective commitment to change. Theoretical and practical implications of the study are discussed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal commitment, control, human resource management, public sector, restructuring, ISSN: 0143-831X
- Referens:** [Kalyal, H.J.](#), & [Sverke, M.](#) (2010). The role of trust in decision makers as a moderator between qualitative job insecurity and affective commitment to change. *Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research*, 25, 65–78.
- Abstract:** The present research was conducted on a sample of managers from a public sector organization. It explores the role of trust in management as a moderator of stress between the fear of loss of job features and

affective commitment to change. The research employed Affective Commitment to Change (Herscovitch & Meyer, 2002), Qualitative Job Insecurity (Hellgren, Sverke, & Isaksson, 1999), and Trust in Management (Brockner, Siegel, Daly, Tyler, & Martin, 1997) to measure research variables. Hierarchical regression analysis provided support for a negative relation between affective commitment to change and qualitative job insecurity and a positive relation with trust in management. Support was also found for a moderating role of trust in management on the negative relationship between qualitative job insecurity and affective commitment to change. The limitations of the study are provided along with managerial implications of the research.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal trust in management, commitment to change, organizational restructuring, job insecurity, ISSN: 1016-0664

Referens: Kristenson, M., Lindfors, P., Lundberg, U., Harris, A., Hansen, Å. M., Garvin, P., & Ursin, H. (2010). The role of saliva cortisol measurements in health and disease: A matter of theory and methodology. *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, 17, S1, 206.

Abstract: Over the last decade, the technique of using ambulatory salivary sampling has become increasingly popular in field research and clinical studies. The non-invasive method is easy to administer and analyze and allows implementation in large scale study designs. However, this large interest in the use of salivary cortisol measurement is paralleled with frustrations on opposing results. This presentation is based on a critical evaluation of the existing literature on salivary cortisol, aiming to evaluate the utility of salivary cortisol as a biomarker in various settings and how we can understand cortisol reactivity using evidence of experiences from different study designs. The work is compiled by the Scandinavian Stress and Cortisol Network, a network financed by the Swedish Research Council, and one main question asked was: is it possible that different results of studies involving cortisol assessments are functions of differences in the theoretical assumptions made and methods used. In particular, the symposium will focus on how the many different ways of evaluating levels and dynamics of salivary cortisol (i. e. with regard to time points of assessment and different algorithms based on multiple time points) may have an impact on the interpretation of cortisol measurements in various contexts. Salivary cortisol has been studied in relation to the following topics: demographic variables, psychosocial work environment, psychosocial resources (e.g. mastery) and outcomes (e.g. burnout), sleep quality, biological markers (markers of cardiovascular risk, inflammation and metabolism) and somatic outcome.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Journal salivary cortisol, systematic review

Referens: Kusterer, H.L. (2010). Contradiction, Change and Stability in Top Managers' Accounts of Gender, Career Paths and Constructions of Leadership. Presentation at the *6th Biennial International Interdisciplinary Conference of Gender, Work and Organisation*, Keele University, UK.

Abstract: Sweden is a land of paradox in terms of its gender relations. Differences between men and women based on gender alone are often rejected, but indirectly allowed for (see Johansson, 1998). Although highly egalitarian, the proportion of women in senior management is below the EU average, and has not progressed in the last decade (Franco, 2007). Nevertheless, the idea that gender relations in general, and the situation for women managers in particular, are improving with time is vastly held. The present study is an interview study within the tradition of discursive psychology (e.g., Wetherell, Stiven & Potter, 1987). It examines discourses on men and women as managers, both in accounts of top managers' own career paths as well as more overarching discourses on management and gender.

Wetherell et al. (1987) speak of unequal egalitarianism, and Riley (2002) revealed a contradiction between support for egalitarian employment practices and the maintenance of occupational androcentrism, thus supporting the material practice of affirmative non-action. El-Sawad, Arnold and Cohen (2004) challenge the assumption that contradiction is uncomfortable and people therefore seek to resolve it whenever possible. Instead, they argue that a form of "doublethink" contains the contradictions in – for the individual – manageable forms, as it is neither experienced as contradiction, nor perceived as uncomfortable. Their notion of doublethink enables the identification of contradictions without necessarily entailing awareness of these by the respondents.

In the present study so far, interviews have been conducted mainly with men, and they all express contradictions in their accounts, similar to those of Wetherell et al. (1987) and Riley (2002). More interviews will be conducted, and women's accounts will be compared and contrasted with those of the men. One line of analysis will be the description of women and men as managers, where differences are both denied and almost simultaneously allowed for, but not explicated. In addition, although female leaders were praised in general, descriptions told as anecdotes reveal a different picture. Another contradiction is that between change and stability in leadership, career possibilities and gender relations more generally. On the one hand, society has changed dramatically in the last 50 years, facilitating women's career possibilities and acceptance as leaders. On the other hand, traditional, non-egalitarian social roles and norms, most often adhered to indirectly, are surprisingly sturdy and all-pervading in the male respondents' lines of argument. A third area of analysis will examine the discourse on the passing of time as a remedy for the gender inequality on top corporate positions. By using this type of discourse, to do anything at all to further women's positions in the workplace can be interpreted as being highly egalitarian and progressive. It also enables critique of actions taken to promote women in the workplace (e.g. quota systems for corporate boards).

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings gender, top managers, career

Referens: Kusterer, H.L., Bäck, E., & Lindholm, T. (2010). Social Identity and Gender: A Swedish Version of the Gender Collective Self-Esteem Scale. Poster presented at the *11th Annual Conference of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology*, Las Vegas, NV, USA, January 28-30, 2010.

Abstract: According to Social Identity Theory (Tajfel & Turner, 1986), people possess both personal and social identities. In order to measure aspects of social identity, Luhtanen and Crocker (1992) developed the Collective Self-Esteem Scale, consisting of four subscales: Membership, Identity, Public and Private. The present study was the first validating a Swedish translation of the Collective Self-Esteem Scale adapted to one's gender group, and one of few examining gender CSE in relation to feminist identity and attitudes toward women (c.f., Burn, Aboud, & Moyles, 2000; Carpenter & Johnson, 2001; Smith, 1999). In a student sample (n=295), as expected, men reported higher levels of Public CSE. Also, women had higher levels of Identity CSE. In a community sample (n=151), no significant differences between men and women were found on any of the subscales. For women in both samples, Membership CSE was negatively correlated with Classical and Modern Sexism, and Public CSE was positively correlated with Modern Sexism. For men in both samples, Public CSE was negatively correlated with Classical Sexism. Among students, women self-labeled as anti-feminists had lower Membership CSE than feminists and women in the middle, mixed category, and feminist women had lower Public CSE than

the other two groups (c.f. Smith, 1999). In sum, although not extensively studied to date, the gender Collective Self-Esteem Scale appears as a useful tool to investigate differences between women and men in how they shape and make use of their social identities, also in a Scandinavian context.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings gender, collective self-esteem, social identity

Referens: [Kusterer, H.L., Lindholm, T., & Montgomery, H. \(2010\). Aspects of Gender Typing: Management Stereotypes and Evaluations of Actual Managers in an Egalitarian Context. Presentation at the 12th European Social Cognition Network Meeting, Gothenburg, Sweden.](#)

Abstract: The purpose of the present study was to investigate and compare gender-related management stereotypes and evaluations of actual managers. Questionnaires were distributed by mail to employees in the bank and insurance sector, and 240 participants rated their actual managers and stereotypes of men and women as managers. Stereotypes of female managers were rated more positively than stereotypes of male managers, especially by female participants. Actual male and female managers were rated similarly. Still, ratings of actual male managers corresponded more with stereotypes of male than female managers, and ratings of actual female managers corresponded more with stereotypes of female than male managers. Men perceived the situation for female managers as less problematic than women did. It was concluded that stereotype-based judgments may not disadvantage women managers in this egalitarian context. However, a positive female manager stereotype does not exclude double or shifting standards, nor entail the acceptance of female managers in all settings.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings gender typing, manager, management stereotypes

Referens: Lamarche, A., [Westerlund, J.](#), Verduyck, I., & Ternström, S. (2010). The Swedish version of the Voice Handicap Index adapted for Singers. *Logopedics, Phoniatrics, Vocology*, 35(3), 129-137.

Abstract: This study evaluates a Swedish version of the Voice Handicap Index adapted for singers. A total of 96 healthy singers and 30 singer-patients completed the questionnaire. Validity and reliability, internal coherence, and group differences were assessed. The singer-patient group had significantly higher scores than the control group. Reliability was confirmed by high Cronbach's (α 0.78) for test-retest scores, and for each of the sub-scales. Test-retest stability in both groups was confirmed by high correlation values alpha (α 0.8). Overall scores compared closely to those from previous reports. The Swedish translation of the adapted VHI for singers (RHI-s) is valid and reliable and shows sensitivity to the singer's concerns. It can be considered a useful tool in the clinical assessment of Swedish healthy or pathological singers.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal reliability, self-perception, singers, singing genre, singing levels, Swedish, validity, voice disorders, voice handicap index, ISSN: 1401-5439

Referens: [Laukka, P., Effenbein, H.A., Chui, W., Thingujam, N.S., Iraki, F.K., Rockstuhl, T., & Althoff, J. \(2010\). Presenting the VENEC corpus: Development of a cross-cultural corpus of vocal emotion expressions and a novel method of annotating emotion appraisals. In L. Devillers, B. Schuller, R. Cowie, E. Douglas-Cowie, & A. Batliner \(Eds.\), *Proceedings of the LREC 2010 Workshop on Corpora for Research on Emotion and Affect* \(pp. 53-57\). Valletta, Malta: European Language Resources Association.](#)

Abstract: We introduce the Vocal Expressions of Nineteen Emotions across Cultures (VENEC) corpus and present results from initial evaluation efforts using a novel method of annotating emotion appraisals. The VENEC corpus consists of 100 professional actors from 5 English speaking cultures (USA, India, Kenya, Singapore, and Australia) who vocally expressed 19 different affects/emotions (affection, amusement, anger, contempt, disgust, distress, fear, guilt, happiness, interest, lust, negative surprise, neutral, positive surprise, pride, relief, sadness, serenity, and shame), each with 3 levels of emotion intensity, by enacting finding themselves in various emotion-eliciting situations. In all, the corpus contains approximately 6,500 stimuli offering great variety of expressive styles for each emotion category due to speaker, culture, and emotion intensity effects. All stimuli have further been acoustically analyzed regarding pitch, intensity, voice quality, and durational cues. In the appraisal rating study, listeners rated a selection of VENEC-stimuli with regard to the characteristics of the emotion eliciting situation, described in terms of 8 emotion appraisal dimensions (novelty, intrinsic pleasantness, goal conduciveness, urgency, power, self- and other-responsibility, and norm compatibility). First, results showed that the inter-rater reliability was acceptable for all scales except responsibility. Second, the perceived appraisal profiles for the different vocal expressions were generally in accord with predictions based on appraisal theory. Finally, listeners' appraisal ratings on each scale were significantly correlated with several acoustic characteristics. The results show that listeners can reliably infer several aspects of emotion-eliciting situations from vocal affect expressions, and thus suggest that vocal affect expressions may carry cognitive representational information.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) VENEC corpus, cross-cultural, vocal emotion expressions

Referens: [Laukka, P., Neiberg, D., Forsell, M., Karlsson, I., & Elenius, K. \(in press\). Expression of affect in spontaneous speech: Acoustic correlates, perception, and automatic detection of irritation and resignation. *Computer Speech and Language*.](#)

Abstract: The majority of previous studies on vocal expression have been conducted on posed expressions. In contrast, we utilized a large corpus of authentic affective speech recorded from real-life voice controlled telephone services. Listeners rated a selection of 200 utterances from this corpus with regard to level of perceived irritation, resignation, neutrality, and emotion intensity. The selected utterances came from 64 different speakers who each provided both neutral and affective stimuli. All utterances were further automatically analyzed regarding a comprehensive set of acoustic measures related to F0, intensity, formants, voice source, and temporal characteristics of speech. Results first showed that several significant acoustic differences were found between utterances classified as neutral and utterances classified as irritated or resigned using a within-persons design. Second, listeners' ratings on each scale were associated with several acoustic measures. In general the acoustic correlates of irritation, resignation, and emotion intensity were similar to previous findings obtained with posed expressions, though the effect sizes were smaller for the authentic expressions. Third, automatic classification (using LDA classifiers both with and without speaker adaptation) of irritation, resignation, and neutral performed at a level comparable to human performance, though human listeners and machines did not necessarily classify individual utterances similarly. Fourth, clearly perceived exemplars of irritation and resignation were rare in our corpus. These findings were discussed in relation to future research.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal acoustic features, automatic speech classification, emotion recognition, human-computer interaction, spontaneous speech, ISSN: 0885-2308

Referens: [Laurell, J., Belfrage, H., & Hellström, Å. \(2010\). Facets on the psychopathy checklist screening version and instrumental violence in forensic psychiatric patients. *Criminal behaviour and mental health, 20\(4\)*, 285-294.](#)

Abstract: Background There is a recognised relationship between psychopathy and instrumental violence, but not all violence by people who meet the criteria for psychopathy is instrumental. Aims Our aims were to compare offence types among forensic psychiatric patients with and without the Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version (PCL: SV) criteria for psychopathy. Our specific questions were whether factor 1 the interpersonal affective dimension was related to instrumentality and on severity of the violent crime. Our hypothesis was that the relationship between psychopathy and instrumental violence would be dependent on the severity of the violent crime. Methods Sixty-five male patients at the forensic psychiatric hospital in Sundsvall, all with a violent criminal history, were assessed for psychopathy through interview and records using the PCL: SV. Severity and the instrumentality of their previous violence were coded using the Cornell coding guide for violent incidents. Results The interpersonal features of psychopathy (the interpersonal facet), and only the interpersonal features were significantly associated with instrumentality and severity of violence. Instrumentality was also significantly related to the severity of the violence, independent of psychopathy score. Conclusions The results indicated that, at least among forensic psychiatric patients, planning is more likely than not with respect to serious crimes. The specific link between interpersonal features of psychopathy and instrumental and severe violence suggests potential clinical value in recognising subtypes of psychopathy.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal psychopathy, instrumental violence, forensic psychiatric patients, ISSN: 0957-9664

Referens: [Leander, L. \(2010\). Police interviews with child sexual abuse victims: Patterns of reporting, avoidance and denial. *Child Abuse and Neglect, 34\(3\)*, 192-205.](#)

Abstract: Objective: The present study investigated 27 sexually abused children's reports about abuse given in the context of police interviews. All abuse cases had been verified (with, e.g., photographs or video films), proving that abuse had occurred. Method: The interviews with the children were analyzed regarding amount and type of information reported, and the frequency of denial and avoidance. Furthermore, children's reporting on different interview occasions was investigated. Results: Children reported significantly more neutral information from the abusive acts per se than sexual information. The children were also highly avoidant and, on several occasions, denied that (documented) sexual acts had occurred. Furthermore, the second and third interviews generated twice as many (new) sexual details as the first interview. The children also produced more denials and avoidances at the first interview compared to subsequent interviews. Conclusions: The present study indicates that sexually abused children may be highly resistant to reporting about the abuse in police interviews, and that two or three interviews may be needed to enable children to give complete and informative reports. It is of vital importance that professionals within the legal system be aware of this problem when conducting child interviews and when evaluating the reliability of child sexual abuse reports.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal children's memory, children's testimony, child sexual abuse, child interviews, ISSN: 0145-2134

Referens: [Leitman, D.I., Wolf, D.H., Ragland, J.D., Laukka, P., Loughhead, J., Valdez, J.N., Javitt, D.C., Turetsky, B.I., & Gur, R.C. \(2010\). "It's not what you say, but how you say it": A reciprocal temporo-frontal network for affective prosody. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 4*, article 19.](#)

Abstract: Humans communicate emotion vocally by modulating acoustic cues such as pitch, intensity and voice quality. Research has documented how the relative presence or absence of such cues alters the likelihood of perceiving an emotion, but the neural underpinnings of acoustic cue-dependent emotion perception remain obscure. Using functional magnetic resonance imaging in 20 subjects we examined a reciprocal circuit consisting of superior temporal cortex, amygdala and inferior frontal gyrus that may underlie affective prosodic comprehension. Results showed that increased saliency of emotion-specific acoustic cues was associated with increased activation in superior temporal cortex (planum temporale (PT), posterior superior temporal gyrus (pSTG), and posterior superior middle gyrus (pMTG)) and amygdala, whereas decreased saliency of acoustic cues was associated with increased inferior frontal activity and temporo-frontal connectivity. These results suggest that sensory-integrative processing is facilitated when the acoustic signal is rich in affective information, yielding increased activation in temporal cortex and amygdala. Conversely, when the acoustic signal is ambiguous, greater evaluative processes are recruited, increasing activation in inferior frontal gyrus (IFG) and IFG STG connectivity. Auditory regions may thus integrate acoustic information with amygdala input to form emotion-specific representations, which are evaluated within inferior frontal regions.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal amygdala, auditory cortex, emotion, inferior frontal gyrus, prosody, speech, ISSN: 1662-5161

Referens: [Lilliengren, P., & Werbart, A. \(2010\). Therapists' view of therapeutic action in psychoanalytic psychotherapy with young adults. *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research, Practice, Training, 47*, 570-585.](#)

Abstract: Studying experienced therapists' implicit theorizing may contribute to our understanding of what is helpful and what hinders treatment with particular patient populations. In this study, 16 therapists' views of curative factors, hindering factors, and outcome were explored in 22 interviews conducted at termination of individual psychoanalytic psychotherapy with young adults. Grounded theory methodology was used to construct a tentative model of therapeutic action based on the therapists' implicit knowledge. The results indicated that developing a close, safe and trusting relationship was viewed as the core curative factor in interaction with the patient making positive experiences outside the therapy setting and the therapist challenging and developing the patient's thinking about the self. The therapeutic process was experienced as a joint activity resulting in the patient becoming a subject and acquiring an increasing capacity to think and process problems. The patient's fear about close relationships was seen as hindering treatment and leading to core problems remaining. The model is discussed in relation to major theories of therapeutic action in the psychoanalytic discourse and previous research focusing on young adults' view of curative and hindering factors in psychotherapy. Implications for practice and further research are suggested.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal psychoanalytic psychotherapy, therapeutic action, young adults, ISSN: 0033-3204

- Referens:** [Lindfors, P. \(2010\).](#) Saliva cortisol in psychosocial work environment studies. *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, 17, S1, 206.
- Abstract:** Over the last decade, the technique of using ambulatory salivary sampling has become increasingly popular in field research and clinical studies. The non-invasive method is easy to administer and analyze and allows implementation in large scale study designs. However, this large interest in the use of salivary cortisol measurement is paralleled with frustrations on opposing results. This presentation is based on a critical evaluation of the existing literature on salivary cortisol, aiming to evaluate the utility of various measures of salivary cortisol as a biomarker in relation to psychosocial work stressors. Various measures of salivary cortisol were studied in relation to psychosocial work stressors. Twenty-seven papers including psychosocial work stress in terms of the Job-Demand-Control-Support model or the Effort-Reward Imbalance model were reviewed. The presentation focuses on how salivary cortisol relates to work stressors and discusses how these results may vary depending on measurement and data analysis.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Journal job stress, biomarkers, ScanCort
- Referens:** [Lindfors, P. \(2010\).](#) Perspektiv på hälsa: omvårdnad utifrån individens styrkor [Perspectives on health: Basing care on individual strengths]. I E. Drevenhorn (Ed.), *Hemsjukvård [Home care]* (chapt. 3, pp. 53-73). Lund: Studentlitteratur.
- Abstract:** Med en vård som inriktar sig på ohälsa och dysfunktion utgör patientens styrkor och positiva erfarenheter en bortglömd resurs i behandlingen. I följande kapitel behandlas olika aspekter av hälsa. Beskrivningen fokuserar på olika typer av styrkor som kan användas som resurser i hemsjukvården för att främja patienters hälsa och välbefinnande.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) vård, definitioner, hälsa, hälsofrämjande, ISBN: 9789144053547
- Referens:** [Lindfors, P. \(2010\).](#) Utredning av individens styrkor. I A.H. Berman & C.Å. Farbring (red), *Kriminalvård i praktiken: Strategier för att minska återfall i brott och missbruk*. Lund: Studentlitteratur.
- Abstract:**
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) kriminalvård, individ, ISBN: 978-91-44-02842-2
- Referens:** Lindgren, A., [Werbart, A.](#), & Philips, B. (2010). Long-term outcome and post-treatment effects of psychoanalytic psychotherapy with young adults. *Psychology and Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice*, 83(1), 27-43.
- Abstract:** Objectives. The short- and long-term effects of open-ended, long-term psychoanalytic psychotherapy for young adults were investigated. Possible changes during the year and a half follow-up, as well as predictors of change, were explored. Design. Patients aged 18-25 years who accepted the offered psychoanalytic individual or group psychotherapy were included. Patients filled out questionnaires and were interviewed at intake, termination, and follow-up. Alliance data were collected after the second session of psychotherapy proper. Methods. The primary outcome measures were the Symptom Checklist-90 and the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems. The Helping Alliance Questionnaire-II was used to measure alliance. Mixed model ANOVAs were used to analyse changeover time and prediction of change in relation to gender, treatment format, treatment duration, and in individual psychotherapy, therapist- and patient-rated alliance. Results. All outcome measures changed significantly from intake to follow-up. None changed significantly during the follow-up period, but there was a tendency towards recurring symptoms and an improvement in one of the object relational measures during the follow-up. The latter was the only outcome measure that did not change significantly during treatment. Lower therapist-rated alliance was predictive of greater change in psychiatric symptoms for patients with high levels of symptoms at intake. Conclusions. The long-term effectiveness of psychoanalytic psychotherapy for young adults was supported. Low therapist-rated alliance implies that the therapists have identified problematic interactions, which might have mobilized their effort to solve the problems. Further research on cases reporting no gain or even deterioration is needed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal psychoanalytic psychotherapy, outcome, young adults, ISSN: 2044-8341
- Referens:** [Lindholm, T.](#), & Yourstone, J. (2010). Ethnicity and gender biases in the courtroom. In P.-A. Granhag (Ed.), *Forensic Psychology in Context: Nordic and International Approaches* (pp. 228-246). Devon, UK: Willan Publishing.
- Abstract:** The chapter provides a review of the social psychological literature on ethnicity- and gender-based prejudice and discrimination in the legal system. The review begins with an overview of the international research on ethnic and racial discrimination, focusing on the mechanisms behind biases and the conditions during which they occur. The chapter then focus more closely on findings from the Nordic countries with regard to these phenomena.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) group-based biases, ethnicity, gender, legal system, ISBN: 9781843928270
- Referens:** [Lundberg, U. \(2010\).](#) Stress and public health. In V. Patel, A. Woodward, V.L. Feigin, H.K. Heggenhougen, & S. Quah (Eds.), *Mental and Neurological Public Health: A Global Perspective* (pp. 496-504). Academic Press.
- Abstract:** Presents a comprehensive overview of the public health principles of mental and neurological disorders. This title highlights the common features of many mental and neurological disorders. It provides insights into potential 'cross-over' methods of identification and treatment.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) stress, public health, ISBN: 978-0123815262
- Referens:** [Lundberg, U. \(2010\).](#) Neuroendocrine measures. In R.J. Contrada, & A. Baum, (Eds.), *The Handbook of Stress Science: Biology, Psychology, and Health* (pp. 531-542). New York: Springer Publishing

Company.

Abstract:

Edited by two leading health psychologists, *The Handbook of Stress Science* presents a detailed overview of key topics in stress and health psychology. With discussions on how stress influences physical health—including its effects on the nervous, endocrine, cardiovascular, and immune systems—the text is a valuable source for health psychologists, as well as researchers in behavioral medicine, neuroscience, genetics, clinical and social psychology, sociology, and public health. This state-of-the-art resource reviews conceptual developments, empirical findings, clinical applications, and investigative strategies and tools from the past few decades of stress research. It represents all major approaches to defining stress and describes the themes and developments that characterize the field of health-related stress research.

Typ och Nyckelord:

Book (chapter) neuroendocrine measures, stress, ISBN: 978-0-8261-1471-6

Referens:

Lundberg, U., & Cooper, C.L. (in press). *The science of occupational health. Stress, psychobiology and the new world of work*. Chichester, UK: Wiley-Blackwell, Oxford.

Abstract:

People in every new generation have felt that they were born and lived in a very special period in human history, and that conditions during their life are changing more rapidly than ever before. Why then, should we be concerned about the ongoing changes in working life today, and their future consequences? Is there something special going on today, compared to what earlier generations have experienced?

Yes, we think there is. Earlier major occupational changes, such as the industrial revolution and the introduction of assembly line work, and innovations of new means of communication, such as railways, automobiles, telephones and aeroplanes, have had a great impact on people's lives, but this happened gradually. It took a rather long period of time until large groups of people were able to use and benefit from these facilities.

The electronic revolution with Internet and mobile phones, which have developed rapidly into what today are small computers, TVs, cameras and online news agencies, and the miniaturization of the equipment happened within a couple of decades and have had a profound influence on our working conditions and other parts of our lives in the most developed countries. Examples are an intensification of work and diversification of products, the opportunity of staying in constant contact with your work and colleagues and the possibilities to work at almost any place and at any time of the day. Another consequence is that information is spreading immediately from one place to another all over the world, with extensive economic, occupational, political, technical and social consequences. Examples are the spread of economic crises from one country to another, frequent re-organizations and introduction of new products and services, more global and liberalized economies and more flexible forms of work and employment.

In a large part of the world, traditional physical risk factors still represent the dominating health problems, and efforts to reduce and eliminate exposure to such conditions still are a major priority. In the emerging economies today, like in China and India, representing about a third of the world population, major changes in working life still consist of people moving from farming to industrial manufacturing. In countries that were industrialized earlier, such as North America, Europe and Japan, the ongoing changes consist mainly of workers moving from manufacturing to knowledge-intensive and service-based work.

Conditions in the more developed countries are complex, and involve interactions between individual, organizational, societal and international processes. Modern working life presents opportunities for the improvement of our economies and health, as well as new health risks. Physical occupational hazards have been reduced, but an increase in mental and musculoskeletal disorders is substantial, particularly in young women and in socially and economically disadvantaged groups of people. In this book we describe general trends in the modern workplace, and how individuals, organizations and societies are affected, positively and negatively, and how changes in health and well-being can be understood from a psychobiological perspective. On the basis of this knowledge, we believe that more healthy work conditions can be created, with considerable economic and public health benefits.

Among future challenges and threats influencing working life, social inequity in health, women's work, stress and health, the aging populations in the developed world, the growing world population and the "green-house" effect with global warming and rising sea levels, seem to be of particular importance.

Typ och Nyckelord:

Book (chapter) flexible work, responses to work stress, health consequences, ISBN: 9781405199148

Referens:

Lundequist, A., Böhm, B., Nagy, Z., Vollmer, B., & Smedler, A.-C. (2010). Executive dysfunction in young adults born preterm – neuropsychological test results and structural brain correlates (Abstract). *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*, 16, Supplement S2, 71.

Abstract:

Preterm children appear to develop a different neurobehavioral organization from children born at term, and executive function (EF) has repeatedly been cited as an area of specific weakness. Likewise, neuroimaging studies have shown that the majority of very preterm infants display structural abnormalities, including white matter injury and volumetric differences (Nagy et al., 2003, 2009). Based on the analysis of the effects of lesion in adults, Stuss & Alexander (2007) have proposed a theoretical model, relating discrete categories of EF to regions within the frontal lobes. These EF categories and their coarse frontal localizations are: Executive cognition – dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC), Behavioral / emotional self regulation – Ventral prefrontal cortex (VPFC) and Energization- superior medial frontal gyrus. The aim of this study was to identify preterm young adults' strengths and weakness in terms of EF categories, and investigate their brain structural correlates. Preterm children appear to develop a different neurobehavioral organization from children born at term, and executive function (EF) has repeatedly been cited as an area of specific weakness. Likewise, neuroimaging studies have shown that the majority of very preterm infants display structural abnormalities, including white matter injury and volumetric differences (Nagy et al., 2003, 2009). Based on the analysis of the effects of lesion in adults, Stuss & Alexander (2007) have proposed a theoretical model, relating discrete categories of EF to regions within the frontal lobes. These EF categories and their coarse frontal localizations are: Executive cognition – dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC), Behavioral / emotional self regulation – Ventral prefrontal cortex (VPFC) and Energization- superior medial frontal gyrus. The aim of this study was to identify preterm young adults' strengths and weakness in terms of EF categories, and investigate their brain structural correlates. As a part of the longitudinal Stockholm Neonatal Project, 62 preterm and 38 term children were administered the Delis-Kaplan Executive Function System (D-KEFS) and behavioral self-reports (YSR and SDQ) as indices of EF at age 18. To investigate structural brain correlates, T1 and T2 weighted and diffusion weighted magnetic resonance images have been collected using a 1.5 T scanner. Results showed that preterm children had deficits primarily in Executive cognition and Energization, and less so in Behavioral self-regulation, with the extremely preterm children, born GA 23-28, having the most marked deficits also when

controlling for overall cognitive level. Structural brain correlates are presently analyzed and preliminary findings are presented. Conclusion: A theory-based and interdisciplinary approach promotes our understanding of executive dysfunction in preterm children.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Journal prematurity, neuroimaging, executive functions

Referens: [Låstad, L. \(2010\). Hur påverkar core self-evaluations och copingstil upplevelsen av jobbosäkerhet? Poster presenterad vid Nationellt Nätverksmöte i Arbets- och organisationspsykologi, 27-28 september 2010, Lund, Sverige.](#)

Abstract: Forskning på anställningsotrygghet har visat hur de stressreaktioner som följer av denna otrygghet, kan ge negativa konsekvenser för attityder, välbefinnande och hälsa. Samtidigt visar stressteori till hur både upplevelsen av en stressor och eventuell strain beror på primär/sekundär bedömning. Detta innebär alltså att hur en individ upplever och förklarar sin omgivning, vill ha betydelse för huruvida/i vilken utsträckning hon upplever anställningsotrygghet. På individnivå har tidigare forskning visat på ett samband mellan vissa personlighetsdrag och upplevelsen av anställningsotrygghet. Man har dock inte tidigare undersökt hur core self-evaluations (self-efficacy, självförtroende, locus of control och neuroticism) och copingstil skulle kunna påverka upplevelsen av anställningsotrygghet. Med core self-evaluations menas individens sätt att dra slutsatser om sig själv och andra. Låga nivåer av self-efficacy och självförtroende samt extern locus of control och neuroticism förväntas hänga ihop med emotionsbaserade copingstilar. Eftersom man inte har en förväntan av att kunna påverka situationen hanterar man den med att åtgärda negativa emotioner. Mer positiva core self-evaluations skapar förväntningar om att man kan påverka, som i sin tur gör att man väljer en mer uppgiftsorienterad copingstil. Med utgångspunkt i stressteorier testas hypotesen att core self-evaluations har en direkt effekt på upplevelsen av anställningsotrygghet, samt att copingstil medierar relationen mellan core self-evaluations och anställningsotrygghet.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings job insecurity, coping, core self-evaluations

Referens: [Løvseth, L.T., Aasland, O.G., Fridner, A., Jónsdóttir, L.S., Marini, M., & Linaker, O.M. \(2010\). Confidentiality and physicians' health. A cross sectional study of university hospital physicians in four European cities \[HOUPÉ-study\]. *Journal of Occupational Health, 52\(5\)*, 263-271.](#)

Abstract: Objective: To investigate how the subjective burden of confidentiality can act as a stressor that affects physicians' psychological health and wellbeing. Method: Cross-sectional survey data from a sample of university hospital physicians (N=1,956) in four European countries (Sweden, Norway, Iceland and Italy) who participated in the HOUPÉ (Health and Organization among University hospital Physicians in Europe) study was analysed. Results: About 25% of the participants reported that confidentiality impedes emotional support to a considerable degree. An index of confidentiality as a barrier to seeking support (ICBS) had a negative effect on physicians' health and wellbeing. The effect of ICBS was confirmed and slightly increased when controlled for variables known to buffer the adverse mental and physical effects of stress. Though the physicians in Iceland and in Norway found confidentiality the most challenging, it was the physicians in Italy and Sweden who showed a significant effect of ICBS on their health and wellbeing. Conclusions: Whether confidentiality is a stressor in its own right or an amplifier of stressful situations in medical practice should be further investigated to gain a better understanding of the effect of confidentiality on physicians' coping, stress and health. In addition, there is a need to investigate how physicians can balance coping with the inevitable emotional demands of medical practice and maintaining the ethics of confidentiality in a way that protects both patients' privacy rights and physicians' health and wellbeing.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal doctor, health, professional secrecy, social support, stress, ISSN: 1341-9145

Referens: [Malinowsky, C., Almkvist, O., Kottorp, A., & Nygård, L. \(2010\). Ability to manage everyday technology: a comparison of persons with dementia or mild cognitive impairment and older adults without cognitive impairment. *Disability & Rehabilitation: Assistive technology, 5\(6\)*, 462-469.](#)

Abstract: Purpose. The ability to manage technology is important for performance and participation in everyday activities. This study compares the management of technology in everyday activities among people with mild-stage dementia or mild cognitive impairment (MCI) with older adults without known cognitive impairment (OA). Method. Persons with mild-stage dementia (n=38), MCI (n=33) and OA (n=45) were observed and interviewed when managing their everyday technology at home by using the Management of Everyday Technology Assessment (META). A computer application of a Rasch measurement model was used to generate measures of participants' ability to manage technology. These measures were compared groupwise with ANCOVA. Results. The management of everyday technology was significantly more challenging for the samples with mild-stage Alzheimer's disease (AD) or MCI compared to the OA sample (AD - OA, p<0.001; d=1.87, MCI - OA, p<0.001; d=0.66). The sample with MCI demonstrated a significantly higher ability to manage technology than the sample with mild-stage AD (AD - MCI, p<0.001; d=1.23). However, there were overlaps between the groups and decreased ability appeared in all groups. Conclusions. Persons with cognitive impairment are likely to have decreased ability to manage everyday technology. Since their decreased ability can have disabling consequences, ability to manage technology is important to consider when assessing ability to perform everyday activities.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Alzheimer's disease, MCI, IADL, ISSN: 1748-3107

Referens: [Malmberg, G., Nilsson, L.-G., & Weinehall, L. \(2010\). Longitudinal data for interdisciplinary aging research. Design of the Linnaeus Database. *Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, 38\(7\)*, 761-767.](#)

Abstract: Rationale: To allow for interdisciplinary research on the relations between socioeconomic conditions and health in the ageing population, a new anonymized longitudinal database - the Linnaeus Database - has been developed at the Centre for Population Studies at Umea University. This paper presents the database and its research potential. Design: Using the Swedish personal numbers the researchers have, in collaboration with Statistics Sweden and the National Board for Health and Welfare, linked individual records from Swedish register data on death causes, hospitalization and various socioeconomic conditions with two databases - Betula and VIP (Vasterbottens Intervention Programme) - previously developed by the researchers at Umea University. Whereas Betula includes rich information about e. g. cognitive functions, VIP contains information about e. g. lifestyle and health indicators. Population and sample size: The Linnaeus Database includes annually updated socioeconomic information from Statistics Sweden registers for all registered residents of Sweden for the period 1990 to 2006, in total 12,066,478. The information from the Betula includes 4,500 participants from the city of Umea and VIP includes data for almost 90,000 participants. Both datasets include

cross-sectional as well as longitudinal information. Potential: Due to the coverage and rich information, the Linnaeus Database allows for a variety of longitudinal studies on the relations between, for instance, socioeconomic conditions, health, lifestyle, cognition, family networks, migration and working conditions in ageing cohorts. Conclusions: By joining various datasets developed in different disciplinary traditions new possibilities for interdisciplinary research on ageing emerge.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Betula, longitudinal, health, memory, age, ISSN: 1403-4948

Referens: McDonnell, M., Sundberg, J., [Westerlund, J.](#), Lindestad, P.A., & Larsson, H. (in press). Vocal Fold Vibration and Phonation Start in Aspirated, Unaspirated, and Staccato Onset. *Journal of Voice*, Oct 15. [Epub ahead of print].

Abstract: Objectives/Hypotheses: Singers learn to produce well-controlled tone onsets by accurate synchronization of glottal adduction and buildup of subglottal pressure. Spectrographic analyses have shown that the higher spectrum partials are present also at the vowel onset in classically trained singers' performances. Such partials are produced by a sharp discontinuity in the waveform of the transglottal airflow, presumably produced by vocal fold collision. Study Design: After hearing a prompt series of a triad pattern, six singer subjects sang the same triad pattern on the vowel /i/ (1) preceded by an aspirated /p/, (2) preceded by an unaspirated /p/, and (3) without any preceding consonant in staccato. Methods: Using high-speed imaging we examined the initiation of vocal fold vibration in aspirated and unaspirated productions of the consonant /p/ as well as in the staccato tones. Results: The number vibrations failing to produce vocal fold collision were significantly higher in the aspirated /p/ than in the unaspirated /p/ and in the staccato tones. High frequency ripple in the audio waveform was significantly delayed in the aspirated /p/. Conclusions: Initiation of vocal fold collision and the appearance of high-frequency ripple in the vowel /i/ are slightly delayed in aspirated productions of a preceding consonant /p/.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal vocal fold vibration, singing, un/aspirated consonant, staccato singing, audio waveform ripple

Referens: Montgomery, W., [Montgomery, H.](#), & Gärling, T. (2010). Emotions as a basis for the structure of contrastive values. *11th Annual Conference of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology*, Las Vegas, NV, USA, January 28-30, 2010.

Abstract: In Schwartz' (1992) theory values are organized in ten motivational types forming a circumplex structure. We modify this theory by proposing values that more clearly consist of pairs of contrastive values. We also consider noncontrastive values that lack clear opposites and therefore do not fit into a circumplex structure. A survey based on data from 143 undergraduates confirmed the proposed circumplex structure of contrastive values for within-subjects data and confirmed that the noncontrastive values did not have any clear opposites. A second study involving 79 participants confirmed that the non-contrastive values lead to more positive emotions than the contrastive values since opposites which can be defined as values are lost when they are reached.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings values, emotions, circumplex

Referens: Moore, J.E., Cleveland, M.J., Domitrovich, C.E., Small, M., & [Ferrer-Wreder, L.](#) (2010). Profiles of delinquent behavior across middle and high school. Poster presented at the *Society for Prevention Research*, Denver, Colorado.

Abstract: Delinquency amongst adolescents can have a huge cost to society, as it can contribute to many negative outcomes, such as school dropout, substance use and crime (Cohen, 1998). However, not all youth who participate in delinquent acts ultimately drop out, have substance abuse problems or commit crimes. Therefore, it is important to first examine delinquent behaviors across middle and high school to understand the developmental trends among adolescents. Second, it is also important to have a more nuanced understanding of youth who participate in delinquent behavior. This study addressed both needs using data from students in 6th through 11th grades in an economically distressed mid-sized urban school district. The sample included 2,424 students, of whom 53% were female. The majority of students were African American (76.9%). Measures included indices of demographics, self reported delinquency and lifetime and 30-day substance use. First, ANOVAs were conducted to compare rates of reported delinquency across grade. Results of the ANOVAs revealed significant differences across grade for number of times suspended in school, suspended out of school, sold illegal drugs, been arrested, been drunk at school and taken explosives to school. Trend-level significance was found for carried a handgun, stolen a vehicle, taken a knife to school and shoplifted. As could be expected, adolescents in higher grades were more likely to have reported delinquent behaviors. Exceptions included suspension out of school (high rates were found for 6th graders and low rates for 9th graders), attacked someone (there were no differences across grade), taken explosives to school (8th and 9th graders had higher rates) and shoplifting (higher rates were found amongst younger students). Second, latent class analysis (LCA) was employed to identify subgroups of adolescents based on their self-reported delinquent behaviors. The results indicated that a four class solution provided the most optimal fit to the data. The four classes included: (1) non-delinquent youth (62%), (2) delinquent youth (6%), (3) youth who act out only at school (11%), and (4) shoplifters and fighters (21%). Future analyses will be conducted to compare the classes of delinquency across grade to determine whether the same class structure is appropriate for adolescents across middle and high school. Finally, demographic and substance use questions will be used as covariates to predict class membership. Studies such as this are important to disentangle delinquent behaviors. Understanding subgroups of youth who participate in different types of delinquent behaviors may help to illuminate the risk and protective factors associated with adolescent delinquency and help prevent problematic outcomes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings prevention antisocial adolescent

Referens: [Mäntylä, T.](#), Kliegel, M., & Rönnlund, M. (2010). Components of executive functioning in metamemory. *Applied Neuropsychology: Adult*, 17(4), 289-298.

Abstract: This study examined metamemory in relation to three basic executive functions (set shifting, working memory updating, and response inhibition) measured as latent variables. Young adults (Experiment 1) and middle-aged adults (Experiment 2) completed a set of executive functioning tasks and the Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire (PRMQ). In Experiment 1, source recall and face recognition tasks were included as indicators of objective memory performance. In both experiments, analyses of the executive functioning data yielded a two-factor solution, with the updating and inhibition tasks constituting a common factor and the shifting tasks a separate factor. Self-reported memory problems showed low predictive validity, but subjective

and objective memory performance were related to different components of executive functioning. In both experiments, set shifting, but not updating and inhibition, was related to PRMQ, whereas source recall showed the opposite pattern of correlations in Experiment 1. These findings suggest that metamemorial judgments reflect selective effects of executive functioning and that individual differences in mental flexibility contribute to self-beliefs of efficacy.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal executive functioning, metamemory, task shifting, ISSN: 0908-4282

Referens: Neiberg, D., Laukka, P., & Ananthakrishnan, G. (2010). Classification of affect in speech using normalized time-frequency cepstra. *Speech Prosody 2010*, 100071, 1-4.

Abstract: Subtle temporal and spectral differences between categorical realizations of para-linguistic phenomena (e.g., affective vocal expressions) are hard to capture and describe. In this paper we present a signal representation based on Time Varying Constant-Q Cepstral Coefficients (TVCQC) derived for this purpose. A method which utilizes the special properties of the constant Q-transform for mean F0 estimation and normalization is described. The coefficients are invariant to segment length, and as a special case, a representation for prosody is considered. Speaker independent classification results using v-SVM with the Berlin EMO-DB and two closed sets of basic (anger, disgust, fear, happiness, sadness, neutral) and social/interpersonal (affection, pride, shame) emotions recorded by forty professional actors from two English dialect areas are reported. The accuracy for the Berlin EMO-DB is 71.2 %, and the accuracies for the first set including basic emotions was 44.6% and for the second set including basic and social emotions the accuracy was 31.7% . It was found that F0 normalization boosts the performance and a combined feature set shows the best performance.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings emotion classification, constant-Q, 2D-DCT, supra-segmental, mean pitch estimation, prosody

Referens: Nilsson, L.-G. (2010). The Betula Study: Memory, ageing, health and dementia in Sweden. *Public Service Review: European Union*, 19, 130-131.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal Betula, longitudinal, health, memory, age

Referens: Nilsson, M.E., Alvarsson, J., Rådsten-Ekman, M., & Bolin, K. (2010). Auditory Masking of Wanted and Unwanted Sounds in a City Park. *Noise Control Engineering Journal*, 58(5), 524-531.

Abstract: Auditory masking of unwanted sounds by wanted sounds has been suggested as a tool for outdoor acoustic design. Anecdotal evidence exists for successful applications, for instance the use of fountain sounds for masking road traffic noise in urban parks. However, basic research on auditory masking of environmental sounds is lacking. Therefore, we conducted two listening experiments, using binaural recordings from a city park in Stockholm exposed to traffic noise from a main road and sound from a large fountain located in the center of the park. In the first experiment, 17 listeners assessed the loudness of the road traffic noise and fountain sounds from recordings at various distances from the road, with or without the fountain turned on. In the second experiment, 16 listeners assessed the loudness of systematic combinations of a singular fountain sound and a singular road traffic noise. The results of the first experiment showed that the fountain sound reduced the loudness of road traffic noise close to the fountain, and that the fountain sound was equally loud or louder than the road traffic noise in a region 20–30 m around the fountain. This suggests that the fountain added to the quality of the city park soundscape by reducing the loudness of the (presumably unwanted) traffic noise. On the other hand, results from the second experiment showed that road traffic noise was harder to mask than fountain sound, and that the partial loudness of both sources was considerably less than expected from a model of energetic masking. This indicates that auditory processes, possibly related to target-masker confusion, may reduce the overall masking effect of environmental sounds.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal auditory masking, outdoor acoustic design, ISSN: 0736-2501

Referens: Norberg, J., Peira, N., & Wiens, S. (2010). Never mind the spider: Late positive potentials to phobic threat at fixation are unaffected by perceptual load. *Psychophysiology*, 47(6), 1151-1158.

Abstract: Research suggests that processing of emotional stimuli may be eliminated if a concurrent task places sufficient demands on attentional resources. To test whether this holds for stimuli with strong emotional significance, pictures of spiders as well as mushrooms were presented at fixation to spider-fearful and non-fearful participants. Concurrently, perceptual load was manipulated in two levels with a peripheral letter discrimination task. Results of event-related potentials showed that, compared with non-fearful participants, spider-fearful participants showed greater late positive potentials (LPP) to spiders than mushrooms, which provides a manipulation check that spiders were emotionally meaningful to spider-fearful participants. Critically, this effect was not affected by level of perceptual load. These findings suggest that strong emotional stimuli at fixation may resist manipulations of perceptual load.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal emotion, attention, EEG, ERP, ISSN: 0048-5772

Referens: Nyberg, L., Salami, A., Andersson, M., Eriksson, J., Kalpouzos, G., Kauppi, K., Lind, J., Pudas, S., Persson, J., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2010). Longitudinal evidence for diminished frontal-cortex function in aging. *PNAS*, 107(52), 22682-22686.

Abstract: Cross-sectional estimates of age-related changes in brain structure and function were compared with 6-y longitudinal estimates. The results indicated increased sensitivity of the longitudinal approach as well as qualitative differences. Critically, the cross-sectional analyses were suggestive of age-related frontal overrecruitment, whereas the longitudinal analyses revealed frontal underrecruitment with advancing age. The cross-sectional observation of overrecruitment reflected a select elderly sample. However, when followed over time, this sample showed reduced frontal recruitment. These findings dispute inferences of true age changes on the basis of age differences, hence challenging some contemporary models of neurocognitive aging, and demonstrate age-related decline in frontal brain volume as well as functional response.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal brain imaging, longitudinal method, cross-sectional method, Betula, ISSN: 0027-8424

- Referens:** [Näswall, K., Låstad, L., Vetting, T.-S., Larsson, R., Richter, A., & Sverke, M. \(2010\). Job insecurity from a gender perspective: Data collection and psychometric properties.](#) Reports from the Department of Psychology 2010:1. Stockholm: Stockholm University, Department of Psychology.
- Abstract:** The objective of this report is to describe the data collection in the project "Job insecurity from a gender perspective", and to document the measurement properties of the scales used in the questionnaire. The data collection process is described, as well as response rates and sample characteristics for all four time points.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Report job insecurity, gender, data collection, psychometrics, ISBN/ISSN: 978-91-633-7455-5
- Referens:** [Ocen, M., & Ferrer-Wreder, L. \(2010\). Racial identity profiles, Afrocentricity, and dating among African American adults.](#) Poster presented at the *Society for the Psychological Study of Ethnic Minority Issues, Division 45 American Psychological Association*. Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Abstract:** The researchers will examine relations between racial identity, Afrocentricity, and inter/intra-racial dating preferences and behaviors among 150 African American adults. Using cluster analysis, the researchers will create profiles of racial identity variables. These profiles will be used to examine relations to measures of Afrocentricity and dating habits and preferences. It is expected that patterns of item endorsement reflecting strong affiliation with and pride in being a part of the Black race will be associated with endorsing the Afrocentric worldview and a strong preference for and propensity to date intra-racially. Additionally, it is expected that scores on measures assessing Afrocentricity and intra-racial dating preferences and behaviors will differ for the profiles obtained.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings race, identity, young, adult
- Referens:** [Ollendick, T.H., Öst, L.-G., Reuterskiöld, L., & Costa, N. \(2010\). Comorbidity in youth with specific phobias: Impact of comorbidity on treatment outcome and the impact of treatment on comorbid disorders.](#) *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 48(9), 827-831.
- Abstract:** The purpose of the present study was twofold. In an analysis of data from an existing randomized control trial of brief cognitive behavioral treatment on specific phobias (One-Session Treatment, OST; Ollendick et al., 2009), we examined 1) the effect of comorbid specific phobias and other anxiety disorders on treatment outcomes, and 2) the effect of treatment of the specific phobia on these co-occurring disorders. These relations were explored in 100 youth presenting with animal, natural environment, situational, and "other" types of phobia. Youth were reliably diagnosed with the Anxiety Disorders Interview Schedule for DSM-IV: Child and Parent versions (Silverman & Albano, 1996). Clinician severity ratings at post-treatment and 6-month follow-up were examined as were parent and child treatment outcome satisfaction measures. Results indicated that the presence of comorbid phobias or anxiety disorders did not affect treatment outcomes; moreover, treatment of the targeted specific phobias led to significant reductions in the clinical severity of other co-occurring specific phobias and related anxiety disorders. These findings speak to the generalization of the effects of this time-limited treatment approach. Implications for treatment of principal and comorbid disorders are discussed, and possible mechanisms for these effects are commented upon.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal comorbidity, specific phobias, anxiety disorders, one-session treatment, ISSN: 0005-7967
- Referens:** [Olofsson, J.K., Gospic, K., Petrovic, P., Ingvar, M., & Wiens, S. \(in press\). Effects of oxazepam on affective perception, recognition and event-related potentials.](#) *Psychopharmacology*.
- Abstract:** Background: Little is known about how rapid electrocortical responses (event-related potentials; ERPs) to affective pictures are modulated by benzodiazepine agonists. The present study investigated effects of oxazepam (20 mg p.o.) on behavioral measures and ERPs associated with affective picture processing during perception and recognition memory retrieval. Methods: Forty-three healthy young adults were given oxazepam or placebo treatment under a double-blind experimental procedure. Affective pictures (negatively arousing or neutral) elicited ERP responses and participants rated pictures for emotionality (during incidental encoding) and recognition. Results: Oxazepam did not affect perceptual (P1, P2) or emotional (early posterior negativity, EPN and late parietal positivity, LPP) ERPs or ratings during perception. However, oxazepam impaired recognition performance and decreased positive mid-frontal ERP component at 420-450 ms for old vs. new pictures. The memory impairment was retained at the delayed memory test. Conclusions: Oxazepam does not selectively influence electrocortical or perceptual indexes of emotional perception or emotional memory. Rather, it blocks memory consolidation independent of valence category. These findings indicate that ERPs can be of use in assessing effects of benzodiazepines on memory-related processes.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal emotion, ERP, benzodiazepine, ISSN: 0033-3158
- Referens:** [Olofsson, J.K., Nordin, S., Wiens, S., Hedner, M., Nilsson, L.-G., & Larsson, M. \(2010\). Odor identification impairment in elderly ApoE-ε4 carriers is independent of clinical dementia.](#) *Neurobiology of Aging*, 31(4), 567-577.
- 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, ISSN: 0197-4580
- Referens:** [Peira, N. \(2010\). Guided by Fear: Effects on attention and awareness.](#) Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: Because the visual system has limited capacity, emotions such as fear may play an important role in guiding the selection of relevant input (LeDoux, 2000; Öhman & Mineka, 2001). The aim of the current thesis was to investigate how fear can guide the organism by influencing: (I) attentional processes, (II) awareness of the visual input, and (III) affective processing independent of awareness. The aim of Study I was to investigate whether attention may be directed to threatening rather than neutral input in a task that resembles real-life viewing behavior but with stimuli controlled for low-level visual attributes unrelated to object identity. Results showed that spider fear was associated with faster detection of schematic spiders but not of flowers. These findings suggest that fear guides attention by processing object features rather than simple low-level features. The aim of Study II was to investigate with visual masking whether perceptual thresholds in spider and snake fear may be lower for threatening stimuli than for neutral stimuli. Results suggest that spider and snake fear are not associated with threat recognition in center view but with the tendency to misinterpret nonthreatening cues as threatening (response bias). In contrast, disgust sensitivity was associated with recognition of threat (spiders and snakes). The aim of Study III was to investigate if affective processing (subjective ratings and psychophysiological responses) occurs independently of awareness. Results showed that both emotion ratings and heart rate differed as a function of threat recognition. These results do not support the notion that emotional responses are independent from awareness. Instead, results suggest that emotional reactions to threatening stimuli are sensitive to variations in awareness.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation emotion, fear, attention, awareness, affective processing, heart rate, skin conductance, ISBN: 978-91-7447-009-3

Referens: Peira, N., Golkar, A., Larsson, M., & Wiens, S. (2010). What You Fear Will Appear. Detection of Schematic Spiders in Spider Fear. *Experimental psychology*, 57(6), 470-475.

Abstract: Various experimental tasks suggest that fear guides attention. However, because these tasks often lack ecological validity, it is unclear to what extent results from these tasks can be generalized to real-life situations. In change detection tasks, a brief interruption of the visual input (i.e., a blank interval or a scene cut) often results in undetected changes in the scene. This setup resembles real-life viewing behavior and is used here to increase ecological validity of the attentional task without compromising control over the stimuli presented. Spider-fearful and nonfearful women detected schematic spiders and flowers that were added to one of two identical background pictures that alternated with a brief blank in between them (i.e., flicker paradigm). Results showed that spider-fearful women detected spiders (but not flowers) faster than did nonfearful women. Because spiders and flowers had similar low-level features, these findings suggest that fear guides attention on the basis of object features rather than simple low-level features.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal emotion, fear, attention, change detection, ISSN: 1618-3169

Referens: Pendrill, L.R., Emardson, R., Berglund, B., Gröning, M., Höglund, A., Cancedda, A., Quinti, G., Crenna, F., Rossi, G.B., Drnovsek, J., Gersak, G., Goodman, T., Harris, S., van der Heijden, G., Kallinen, K., & Ravaja, N. (2010). Measurement with Persons: A European Network. *Measurement*, 5(2), 42-54.

Abstract: The European 'Measuring the Impossible' Network MINET promotes new research activities in measurement dependent on human perception and/or interpretation. This includes the perceived attributes of products and services, such as quality or desirability, and societal parameters such as security and well-being. Work has aimed at consensus about four 'generic' metrological issues: (1) Measurement Concepts & Terminology; (2) Measurement Techniques; (3) Measurement Uncertainty; and (4) Decision-making & Impact Assessment, and how these can be applied specifically to the 'Measurement of Persons' in terms of 'Man as a Measurement Instrument' and 'Measuring Man.' Some of the main achievements of MINET include a research repository with glossary; training course; book; series of workshops; think tanks and study visits, which have brought together a unique constellation of researchers from physics, metrology, physiology, psychophysics, psychology and sociology. Metrology (quality-assured measurement) in this area is relatively underdeveloped, despite great potential for innovation, and extends beyond traditional physiological metrology in that it also deals with measurement with all human senses as well as mental and behavioral processes. This is particularly relevant in applications where humans are an important component of critical systems, where for instance health and safety are at stake.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal measurement, human perception, interpretation

Referens: Persson, J., Kalpouzos, G., Nilsson, L.-G., Ryberg, M., & Nyberg, L. (in press). Preserved hippocampus activation in normal aging as revealed by fMRI. *Hippocampus*.

Abstract: The hippocampus is deteriorated in various pathologies such as Alzheimer's disease (AD) and such deterioration has been linked to memory impairment. By contrast, the structural and functional effects of normal aging on the hippocampus is a matter of debate, with some findings suggesting deterioration and others providing evidence of preservation. This constitutes a crucial question since many investigations on AD are based on the assumption that the deterioration of the hippocampus is the breaking point between normal and pathological aging. A growing number of fMRI studies specifically aimed at investigating hippocampal engagement in various cognitive tasks, notably memory tasks, but the results have been inconclusive. Here, we optimized the episodic face-name paired-associates task in order to test the functioning of the hippocampus in normal aging. Critically, we found no difference in the activation of the hippocampus between the young and a group of older participants. Analysis of individual patterns of activation substantiated this impression. Collectively, these findings provide evidence of preserved hippocampal functioning in normal aging.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal brain imaging, aging, hippocampus activation, Betula, ISSN: 1050-9631

Referens: Pixton, T.S., Englund, M.P., & Hellström, Å. (2010). Perceived degree of facial happiness and the role of the particular stimuli. In A. Bastianelli, & G. Vidotto (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2010*. Proceedings of the 26th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics (pp. 501-504). Padua, Italy: International Society for Psychophysics.

Abstract: The purpose of the present study was to elucidate further Pixton's and colleagues (2007, 2008, 2009) results with a between-group study. Two groups (happy, angry) viewed pictures of facial expressions (Tottenham et al., 2009) with three presentation times (12.50, 18.75, 25.00 ms) and completed a detection (Part 1) and a rating (Part 2) task. In Part 1, participants answered "yes" if they thought the face was happy (happy-group)

or angry (angry-group and "no" if not. In Part 2, they rated each face stimulus on each of three scales (angriness, happiness, emotionality). The d' values were higher for the happy-face group than for the angry-face group for the two longest times. "Neutral" faces were not rated equally neutral by the different groups. Together with Pixton and colleagues' results, when investigating the detectability of emotions, account must be taken of the particular stimuli used, which has now been demonstrated in a between-groups and a within-participants study.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) discriminability, face perception, emotion, signal detection, Fechner Day

Referens: [Preisler, G. \(2010\). Development of Communication in Children with Sensory Functional Disabilities. In J. Gavin Bremner & Theodore D. Wachs \(Eds.\), *The Wiley-Blackwell Handbook of Infant Development* \(second edition\). Volume II: Applied and Policy Issues \(pp. 87-109\). Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell.](#)

Abstract: Questions of how auditory, visual and combinations of sensory disorders and additional functional disabilities affect the development of communication and language in infancy, as well as socio-emotional development, are discussed in this chapter in the context of current infant research.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) communication, children, disability, ISBN: 978-1-4051-7874-7

Referens: [Ramnerö, J., & Törneke, N. \(2010\). *Adfaerdens ABC. En introduktion til behavioristisk psykoterapi*. Köpenhamn: Hans Rietzel Forlag.](#)

Abstract: I de senere år er der opstået fornyet interesse for indlæringspsykologien - også inden for de kliniske anvendelsesområder. Den øgede interesse har medført et større fokus på adfærdsterapiens grundlæggende metoder, og der er fremkommet flere nye terapiformer, som baserer sig på de indlæringspsykologiske principper. Adfærdens ABC er en grundbog i klinisk indlæringspsykologi og fungerer som en introduktionstekst til moderne adfærdsterapi. Den præsenterer både klassiske principper for indlæring og nyeste viden om bl.a. sprog og kognition. Alt sættes i et klinisk perspektiv, og igennem bogens mange caseeksempler får læseren en konkret fremstilling af indlæringspsykologisk forankret psykoterapi. Bogen er oplagt til de grundlæggende uddannelser inden for psykologi, psykoterapi og psykiatri.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) behavioristisk psykoterapi, ISBN: 9788741253169

Referens: [Rana, A.K.M.M., Kabir, Z.N., Stålsby Lundborg, C., & Wahlin, Å. \(in press\). Health education improves both arthritis-related illness and self-rated health: An intervention study among older persons in rural Bangladesh. *Public Health*, 124\(12\), 705-712.](#)

Abstract: Objectives: To examine changes in self-reported arthritis-related illness and self-rated health as a result of a health education intervention, and the association between self-reported arthritis-related illness and self-rated health. Study design: A quasi-experimental study was conducted in eight randomly selected villages in rural Bangladesh (intervention ¼ 4; control ¼ 4). Methods: The intervention consisted of home-based physical activities, health advice and aspects of healthcare management over 15 months followed by a 3-month latent period. Data were collected before the intervention and after the latent period. Analyses included 839 participants (60 years of age) who participated in both surveys. Participants in the intervention area were further categorized into two groups who self-reported compliance or non-compliance with recommended health advice. Self-rated health was assessed using a single global question. Self-reported arthritis-related illness was indicated by the presence of arthritis, back and joint pain, biting sensation, swelling and inflammation in the joints. Results: Hierarchical logistic regression analyses revealed that positive effects on episodes of arthritis-related illness [odds ratio (OR) 1.9, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.3e2.8] and self-rated health (OR 1.4, 95% CI 1.0e1.9) were more likely among the compliant group compared with the control group. Furthermore, positive self-rated health was more likely among participants reporting a positive change in their arthritis-related illness (OR 2.2, 95% CI 1.5e3.2). The results also showed that literate and non-poor participants were more likely to report positive health, and participants with advancing age were less likely to report positive health. Conclusion: Community-based health education is effective in reducing the burden of arthritis-related illness and in enhancing general health in old age.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal self-rated health, arthritis, older people, health education, Bangladesh, ISSN: 0033-3506

Referens: [Reuterskiöld, L., Öst, L.-G., & Ollendick, T. \(2010\). Observations of perceived and actual parenting behaviors in children with specific phobia. *Vith World Congress of Behavioral and Cognitive Therapies*. Boston, June 3-6, 2010.](#)

Abstract: Perceived and perhaps actual parental behaviors of intrusiveness and overprotection have been suggested to be related to the etiology and maintenance of child anxiety problems. However, there is much less research on parental behaviors and parent-child interaction in children with a specific phobia diagnosis.

Objective: To examine parent-child interaction during a discussion about children's phobic fears of an object or situation in a clinical sample of children. Also, to investigate how these interactions, rated by an independent observer, relate to the dimensions of parental care and overprotection from a self-report inventory completed by parents and children.

Method: Children (n=81) aged 8-14 years, with a specific phobia diagnosis, and their parents (mothers 81%) participated in a 5-minute discussion about the child's phobia, that was videotaped. Videotapes of the parent and child behavior were then rated using a modified version of the Parent-Child Interaction Rating Scales, with dimensions of warmth, positive affect, involvement and intrusiveness. Parents and children also completed the Parental Bonding Instrument (PBI), scoring on dimensions of current care and overprotection.

Results: Inter-rater reliability for 25% of randomly selected videotapes was ICC (Agreement) 77-.87 ($p < .001$) for a single rater, across dimensions. Overall, within the dyadic interaction, parents were observed to display more positive affect than their children as well as significantly more involvement. Perception of parental care was very similar between parents and their children; however, children rated their parents as being significantly more overprotective than the parents rated themselves. Parents own perceived care correlated negatively with observed parental intrusiveness and positively with observed warmth in the dyad and with observed positive affect in both parents and children. For the children the correlations were overall low and non-significant.

Conclusion: Parents in this study were overall rated as warm and caring by parents and children. There was also a significant relationship between self-rated parental care and observed parental warmth and affect across two different types of instruments and persons. Interesting, and possibly in line with maintenance models of anxiety, is the relationship between parental low care and observed parental intrusiveness seen in this clinical sample of phobic children. Future research might focus on parent-child interactions under treatment exposure conditions to further highlight the ongoing dyadic process.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings child anxiety, parental behavior, specific phobia

Referens: Richter, A., & Näswall, K. (2010). Work-family conflict: Who is at risk? In S. Iavicoli, A. Jain, M. Petyx, & J. Tang, (Eds.). *Proceedings of the 9th European Academy of Occupational Health Psychology* (pp. 97-98). Nottingham, UK: Nottingham University Press.

Abstract: Background: Work-family conflict has increased relevance in today's work environment, as both men and women are working full time to a greater extent, due to increased gender equality. Work-family conflict has become one of the 10 most common stressors experienced by employees. An increasing proportion of individuals are managing both the family and the work role simultaneously which might lead to an inter-role conflict where the work role inhibits the proper fulfillment of the family role and therefore is experienced as a stressor. Previous research has shown that this domain-crossing stressor is associated with negative consequences such as burnout, marital and life dissatisfaction as well as other health issues. This implies that it is a serious stressor as it affects both the work as well as the family domain. Therefore, research on work-family conflict should receive high priority, and investigate factors that can help identify employees who are more at risk than others, as well as study factors which might work as buffers to decrease the experience of work-family conflict, which is going to be addressed in this study. Primary antecedents of work-family conflict have been structural factors in the work domain, such as work overload, distress, as well as work-role ambiguity.

Aims: The present study aims at integrating a stress perspective with work-family conflict research and investigates a model where work-family conflict is predicted by certain demands such as role conflict, powerlessness, job insecurity and carry over between work and family. Potential resources such as the perception of control and goal clarity, as well as trust in the organisation are also included in the model, in order to investigate whether they lead to decreased experiences of work-family conflict. In addition, social support from the supervisor as well as colleagues is introduced as a potential moderator of the relation between demands and the experience of work-family conflict. Such support can be influenced by the organisation and therefore might be a first step towards potential interventions with the aim to decrease work-family conflict.

Methods & results: This study was conducted with a longitudinal Swedish samples from the service sector. The aim of the current study is to test a model including variables which can be modified by organisations as well as employees themselves, so that it is applicable in practice.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) work-family conflict, risk, model

Referens: Richter, A., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. (2010). Job insecurity and its relation to work-family conflict: Mediation with a longitudinal data set. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*, 31(2), 265-280.

Abstract: Previous research on the consequences of job insecurity has for the most part focused on individual as well as organizational outcomes, but rarely considered potential family consequences. Based on longitudinal data from Swedish teachers, the present study tests the relation between job insecurity and work-family conflict. In addition, workload was introduced as a mediator in order to contribute to the understanding of the mechanism relating the two phenomena. Gender differences were taken into account when testing this relation. The results provided partial support for workload as a mediator of the effects of job insecurity on subsequent work-family conflict. However, these results were found only for men, indicating gender differences in how job insecurity relates to workload and work-family conflict.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal employee health, job insecurity, quality of working life, ISSN: 0143-831X

Referens: Richter, A., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. (2010). Job insecurity: Who is at risk? In S. Iavicoli, A. Jain, M. Petyx, & J. Tang, (Eds.). *Proceedings of the 9th European Academy of Occupational Health Psychology* (pp. 64-65). Nottingham, UK: Nottingham University Press.

Abstract: Objectives: Job insecurity is a work stressor which has become increasingly relevant in the last decades due to major changes such as globalization and flexibility demands, which have been followed by organisational restructuring. This leaves a lot of employees worried about the future of their job. Research has contributed to a great body of knowledge around this work stressor regarding antecedents as well as consequences and moderators. Two recent meta-analyses have summarized the major consequences associated with job insecurity, such as decreased mental as well as physical health and impaired organisational attitudes such as job satisfaction, organisational commitment and trust. However, there is a need for a closer focus on identifying risk groups, that is, employees who are more vulnerable to experiencing job insecurity in order to apply knowledge in organisations and focus primarily on these employees to build up future preventions. The major aim of this study is to investigate how different groups of employees feel depending on their pattern of job insecurity over time. This is done by studying those who feels most threatened by job insecurity and who have responded the most negatively in terms of decreased work attitudes as well as decreased mental health. In addition we test who benefit the most from supervisor and co-worker support.

Methods: A sample of 567 Swedish accountants has been examined longitudinally, where the majority of the sample had a university background and 60% was female. The hypothesis was tested whether there are differences in relations between groups of different job insecurity patterns and the known outcomes of job insecurity such as mental health, job satisfaction, commitment as well as work-family conflict.

Results: Results show a difference between groups of insecure employees.

Implications and conclusion: As this study tests a new approach on how to view job insecurity, with following change over time, it is first of all important to evaluate if previous results which did not differentiate between those groups hold also for in this study. Moreover, it has major implications for potential interventions to identify groups of employees that are suffering the most.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Book (chapter) job insecurity, work stressor, intervention

Referens: Rigotti, T., Bernhard-Oettel, C., De Jong, J., & Clinton, M. (2010). Impact of contextual factors on organizational level for attitudes and well-being of temporary work forces. Paper presented at the 27th International Conference of Applied Psychology, Melbourne, Australia.

Abstract: Aim: Temporary employment has become one of the primary human resource instruments to promote organizational flexibility. Research on temporary employment contracts so far, mainly focused on comparisons between temporary, and permanent employees, and looked for potential moderators on the individual level. The aim of this study is to test the impact of organizational level factors on job attitudes, and well-being of temporary workers. Method: The initial cross-national sample used in this study includes data from 207 organizations from seven countries (Sweden, Germany, UK, Spain, Netherlands, Belgium, Israel) with overall 5288 employees, including 1981 participants on non-permanent employment contracts. The sample covers three different sectors, namely retail, education, and food-industry. On the organizational level, size of organisation, and the share of temporary workers are used as controls. Additionally certain human resource practices, and equal treatment of different members of the workforce were assessed on the organizational level. On the individual level, besides of sociodemographic controls, self-reports on job characteristics are included as predictors in multilevel-models. Hierarchical linear models partition the within- and between-subjects variance of the dependent variable at the simplest level by fitting random intercept terms for each company. So, compared to standard regression techniques, they allow examination of within-subjects and between-subjects variance separately. Organisational commitment, job satisfaction, fairness, irritation, and sick leave were used as dependent variables. We tested for main effects, and cross-level interactions. Results: First of all, it can be stated, that there is substantial variance between organizations in both the dependent and independent variables of this study. While many of the organizational characteristics, and individual variables showed main effects, also a set of significant cross-level interactions could be revealed. Conclusions: We conclude that organizational context plays a relevant role, over and above important individual level variables in predicting job attitudes, and well-being of employees. Certain features of human resource practices seem to be evaluated differently by the core, and temporary work force, which leads to recommendations towards a differential human resource management strategy.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings organizational context, well-being, organizational attitudes, multilevel analysis, cross national data

Referens: Risholm Mothander, P. (2010). Förord till den andra utgåvan. I Bowlby, J., *En trygg bas. Kliniska tillämpningar av anknytningsteorin*. Stockholm: Natur och Kultur.

Abstract: The foreword introduces central concepts of attachment theory and discusses how the theory has developed during the 30 years since the first edition of the book was published. Three areas are focused; the changing family roles with fathers being more actively present in the life of their small children, the attachment relationship as an on-going relationship where mis-match and repair can strengthen the quality of the relationship and finally the acceptance of attachment theory both as a scientific and a clinical theory.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) attachment theory, ISBN: 978-91-27-12141-6

Referens: Risholm Mothander, P., & Grette Moe, R. (2010). Why use DC 0-3? Experiences from DC 0-3 in Scandinavia. Symposium presentation. *World Association for Infant Mental Health, WAIMH, 10th World Congress*, Leipzig, Germany.

Abstract: Clinicians both in Norway and Sweden have for years framed infant mental health problems in a parent-infant relationship context. Parents are considered to be the experts of their own infants and their needs have guided the planning of interventions. However, changes in the psychiatric and primary health care systems have increased the demand of evidence based infant assessments and family intervention methods.

Many Scandinavian infant-parent programs are today organized within bigger child and adolescent psychiatric clinics. When diagnostic systems are introduced, the systems already in use for the older children, like DSM or ICD, are also applied for the younger age groups.

The aim of the Norwegian study was to explore the value of DC 0-3 and compare it to the ICD 10 system. Data was drawn from a parent-child program serving families with pre-school children at Nic Waals Institute (NWI), an outpatient child and adolescent psychiatric clinic in Oslo. DC 0-3 was introduced as part of the assessment procedure for referred families with infants below 4 years of age during a period of 3,5 years. The diagnostic information was described within the frame of DC 0-3 Axes I and II. Independent diagnoses were made following ICD 10 criteria.

During the research period, 203 infants and their parents were referred to the parent-child program; 40 families (20 %) did not go through the diagnostic procedure and 23 families (23 %) were referred to other clinics. The remaining 138 infants and their parents went through the diagnostic procedure, including home and day care visits and videotaping of a free play situation.

68 % of the infants were diagnosed within DC 0-3 Axis I, with regulatory disorder, disorder of affect and traumatic stress disorder being the most frequent diagnoses. In addition, 48 % of the infants were classified as having a relationship disorder according to DC 0-3 Axis II, with an additional 40 % being considered to be at risk for developing a relationship disorder. 63 % of the infants were diagnosed with ICD 10, where the non-specific ICD-diagnoses were mostly used. The predominant diagnoses were Mixed conduct and emotional disorder, Emotional disorder or Mental disorder, NOS.

The burning issue is how to balance the cost of introducing an alternative diagnostic system with benefit of getting a better tool for describing the mental health problems of the youngest children. Are the DC 0-3 classification criteria clear and is DC 0-3 user-friendly enough to fulfil this?

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings DC 0-3

Referens: Risholm Mothander, P., & Grette Moe, R. (2010). Self-reported depressive symptoms and parental stress in mothers and fathers who bring their infants to an infant mental health clinic. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*, 64(5), 310-316.

- Abstract:** Background: The parental functioning and its influence upon infant mental health development have been extensively studied but there are few clinical studies investigating less severe psychiatric problems among mothers and fathers in the same family. Aim: This study focuses on the emotional well-being of mothers' and fathers' who bring their infants to an Infant Mental Health Clinic. Methods: The studied sample is comprised of 63 families with 0-47-month-old infants where the mothers completed the Center for Epidemiological Study-Depression Scale (CES-D), including 43 families in which the CES-D was completed by both parents. In 44 families, the mothers also filled in the Swedish Parental Stress Questionnaire (SPSQ), including 32 where the SPSQ was completed by both parents. The children were independently classified with the Diagnostic Classification of Mental Health and Developmental Disorders of Infancy and Early Childhood (DC 0-3). Results: Altogether, 54% of the mothers and 11% of the fathers reported depressive symptoms above the CES-D clinical cut-off. Self-rated depressive symptoms and parental stress were strongly related. The mothers' self-rated depressive symptoms were associated with the severity of their infant's problems, but the association was not specific to the DC 0-3 Axis I classification. The mothers' stress level was marginally related to DC 0-3 Axis II relationship classification. Conclusion: The results indicate that the inclusion of systematic parental self-ratings in infant mental health assessments could add clinical information facilitating the planning of family oriented interventions.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal DC 0-3, depression, infant mental health, infant psychiatry, parental stress, ISSN: 0803-9488
- Referens:** Riva, R., Mork, P.J., Westgaard, R.H., Ro, M., & Lundberg, U. (2010). Fibromyalgia syndrome is associated with hypocortisolism. *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 17(3)*, 223-233.
- Abstract:** Fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS) is a disease of unknown pathogenesis characterized by chronic musculoskeletal pain. FMS has been also associated with altered endocrinological responses, but findings are inconsistent. The aim of the present study was to investigate free salivary cortisol levels in FMS patients compared with healthy controls with a particular focus on the cortisol awakening response (CAR). The saliva samples were collected in a controlled hospital-hotel setting, in which the participants' compliance was high and a number of potential confounders were analyzed. Twenty-nine chronic female FMS patients and 29 age-matched healthy female controls were recruited. Salivary cortisol samples were investigated eight times: in the afternoon when participants arrived at the hospital, after stress provocation (to be reported separately), in the evening, before they went to sleep, upon awakening, 30 and 60 min later, and during the afternoon of the second day. Questionnaires measuring pain levels, sleeping problems, perceived stress, and personality were administered to the participants. Other psychophysiological measurements were used to assess sleep quality and heart rate. Patients with FMS had significantly lower cortisol levels during the day, most pronounced in the morning (CAR). The potential confounders analyzed did not influence the results. As expected, FMS patients reported more pain, stress, sleeping problems, anxiety, and depression.
- The results lend support to the hypothesis of a dysfunction in the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis in FMS patients, with generally lower cortisol values, most pronounced upon awakening (CAR).
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal chronic musculoskeletal pain, stress, salivary cortisol, psychosomatic symptoms, ISSN: 1070-5503
- Referens:** Robstad Andersen, G., Aasland, O.G., Fridner, A., & Løvseth, T.L. (2010). Harassment among university hospital physicians in four European cities. Results from a cross-sectional study in Norway, Sweden, Iceland and Italy [the HOUPE study]. *Work: A Journal of Prevention, Assessment and Rehabilitation, 37(1)*, 99-110.
- Abstract:** Objectives: The objective of this cross-national study was to identify work-related factors related to the prevalence of harassment, and identify potential similarities and differences in harassment levels and appointed perpetrators within the same professional group across four European cities. Participants: 2078 physicians working in university hospitals in Trondheim, Stockholm, Reykjavik, and Padova participated in the study. Methods: Questionnaire comprised items on direct and indirect experience of workplace harassment, appointed perpetrators, psychosocial work environment and basic socio-demographics. Results: Harassment was found to be a relatively frequent work environment problem among physicians in all four European cities, with particular high levels in Padova. Role conflict, human resource primacy, empowerment leadership, and control over work pace were all found to be significantly related to workplace harassment. Conclusions: Differences in harassment prevalence and perpetrators indicated a cultural difference between the Italian and the Nordic hospitals. Harassment followed the line of command in Padova in contrast to being a horizontal phenomenon in the Scandinavian hospitals. This may be explained by national differences in organizational systems and traditions. In order to decrease harassment level and create a positive and productive work environment, each organization must employ different strategies in accordance with their harassment patterns.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal harassment, psychosocial work environment, physician working climate, ISSN: 1051-9815
- Referens:** Roll Pettersson, L., Ek, U., & Ramnerö, J. (2010). Benefits of BACB Certification for Universities in Europe: A Case Study from Sweden. *APBA Reporter, 17*.
- Abstract:** The endorsement of the Behaviour Analyst Certification Board (BACB) program by the European Association for Behaviour Analysis and the BACB's accreditation by the National Council for Certifying Agencies of the Institute for Credentialing Excellence are important factors for professional development and identity from the perspective of European behaviour analysts. Countries within Europe have different ideological and philosophical assumptions concerning important conceptual and practical knowledge for professionals like licensed psychologists and special educators. The conceptual knowledge base in one country might differ from that of another country. Certification in behaviour analysis, however, would clearly indicate that an individual has knowledge and skills in applied behaviour analysis and can apply them in an ethical and accountable manner in practical settings, regardless of the country in which the individual was trained and the academic discipline in which the individual obtained degree or coursework. Thus BACB certification may promote collaboration among countries, and may come to serve as a tie that binds theory and practice across countries as well as disciplines.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Report BACB Certification
- Referens:** Rollenhagen, C., Westerlund, J., Lundberg, J., & Hollnagel, E. (2010). The context and habits of accident investigation practices: A study of 108 Swedish investigators. *Safety Science, 48(7)*, 859-867.

- Abstract:** The context and habits of accident investigation practices were explored by means of questionnaire data obtained from accident investigators in the healthcare, transportation, nuclear and rescue sectors in Sweden. Issues explored included; resources, training, time spent in different phases of an investigation, methods and procedures, beliefs about causes to accidents, communication issues, etc. Examples of findings were: differences in the extent to which the 'human factor' was perceived as a dominant cause to accidents; manning resources to support investigations were perceived as rather scarce; underutilization of data from safety related processes such as risk analysis and auditing data; the phase of suggesting remedial actions (recommendations) were comparatively brief and generally not well supported. A majority of the investigators thought that the investigations were free from pressures to follow a specific direction; the investigators also thought that performing an investigation in itself (regardless of the specific results) had positive influences on safety. A majority of the investigators thought that upper management had a relatively strong influence on safety in the organizations. The results are discussed in terms of suggestions for strategies to strengthen investigation practices – particularly those conducted as part-time work in organizations.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal accident investigation practices, questionnaire, human factor, ISSN: 0925-7535
- Referens:** Rossi, G.B., & Berglund, B. (in press). Measurement involving human perception and interpretation. *Measurement*.
- Abstract:** The measurement of features related to human perception and interpretation is discussed. After a brief review of the historical framework, the state of the art is presented on the basis of the authors' experience in the field and their participation in related European projects, with development of experiments, and co-ordination activities. Future research needs and challenges are then addressed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal measurement science, measurement related to perception, measurability, ISSN: 0263-2241
- Referens:** Rönnerberg, J., Danielsson, H., Rudner, M., Arlinger, S., Sternäng, O., Wahlin, Å., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Hearing loss is negatively related to episodic and semantic long-term memory but not to short-term memory. *Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research*.
- Abstract:** Purpose: To test the relationship between degree of hearing loss and different memory systems in hearing aid users. Method: Structural equation modelling (SEM) was used to study the relationship between auditory and visual acuity and different cognitive and memory functions in an ageheterogeneous subsample of 160 hearing-impaired, non-demented, hearing-aid users drawn from the Swedish prospective cohort aging study Betula (Nilsson et al., 1997). Results: Hearing loss was selectively and negatively related to episodic and semantic longterm memory (LTM), but not short-term memory (STM) performance. This held true for both ears, even when age was accounted for. Visual acuity alone, or in combination with auditory acuity, did not contribute to any acceptable SEM solution. Conclusions: The overall relationships between hearing loss and memory systems were predicted by the ELU model (Rönnerberg, 2003) but the exact mechanisms of episodic memory decline in hearing aid users (i.e., mismatch/disuse, attentional resources, or information degradation) remain open for further experiments. The hearing aid industry should strive to design signal processing algorithms that are cognition-friendly.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal hearing loss, episodic memory, semantic memory, ELU model, ISSN: 1092-4388
- Referens:** Rönnerlund, M., Mäntylä, T., Vestergren, P., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Predictors of self-reported prospective and retrospective memory in a population-based sample of older adults. *Journal of Genetic Psychology*.
- Abstract:**
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal subjective memory, prospective memory, retrospective memory, Betula, ISSN: 0022-1325
- Referens:** Savage, C., Amanali, S., Andersson, A., Löhr, S.C., Eliasson, Z., Eriksson, H., Erlandsson, A., Goobar, S., Holm, J., Johansson, C., Langendahl, E., Lindberg, A., Lundin, J., Uhrdin, A., & Schwarz, U.V. (in press). Turning the tables: When the student teaches the professional - A case description of an innovative teaching approach as told by the students. *Nurse Education Today*.
- Abstract:** Background: Is it possible to increase the value, meaningfulness, and relevance of a course experience by integrating it with the healthcare context? Students and teachers from a course on organization, learning and leadership sought to explore this possibility through a collaborative effort with nurses from an affiliated teaching hospital. Methods: Working as teachers, students created continuing nursing education (CNE) courses using the Adaptive Reflection process. The students and teachers then researched the experience in terms of: 1) content analysis of student self-reflections (discussion notes and logbooks) on the learning process, 2) a student self-assessed outcome achievement survey, and 3) perceived relevance of the CNE courses by the clinical nurse educators. Results: Thirteen nursing students created three CNE courses together with sixteen nurses. Each course consisted of multiple 20-minute long web-based modules with automatic formative feedback. In the process, students exceeded course outcome-levels, journeyed from chaos to confidence and experienced new ways of viewing the group and their own capabilities. Conclusions: The innovative design of the course moved the focus from student-centered learning to learning by contributing to health care. Working in a real world context, the content of the students' efforts and the skills they developed not only met course requirements, but were also aligned with the needs of the wards. This contribution was valued by the students and the RNs which enhanced students' feelings of self-confidence. Further research lies in testing the model in other contexts.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal adaptive reflection, continuing professional education, e-learning, roles of the teacher, undergraduate nursing education, ISSN: 0260-6917
- Referens:** SBU. (2010). *Program för att förebygga psykisk ohälsa hos barn. En systematisk litteraturoversikt*. Stockholm: Statens beredning för medicinsk utvärdering (SBU). SBU-rapport nr 202.
- Abstract:** Det är angeläget att finna metoder för att förebygga psykisk ohälsa hos barn. Det finns tecken på att psykisk ohälsa hos barn kan ha ökat under de senaste decennierna och strukturerade insatser för att komma till rätta med problemen blir allt vanligare såväl inom kommunal verksamhet som inom hälso- och sjukvård. Interventionen utgörs av så kallade program som är standardiserade och finns beskrivna i manual eller

motsvarande. Här sammanfattas det vetenskapliga underlaget för två typer av program: dels de som främst syftar till att förebygga utagerande beteenden hos barn och ungdomar, dels de som i första hand syftar till att förebygga inåtvända problem som ångest, depression och självskadebeteende. Program som har en allmänt hälsobefrämjande effekt, t ex för att förebygga drogmisshandlingar ingår följaktligen inte. Programmen är avsedda att ha effekt, inte bara direkt efter att programmet har avslutats utan även i framtiden. Rapporten har tagits fram på förfrågan av Kungliga Vetenskapsakademien och UPP-centrum (Utvecklingscentrum för barns psykiska hälsa) vid Socialstyrelsen. Båda har efterfrågat en systematisk litteraturoversikt för att klargöra nyttan med att använda program för att förebygga psykisk ohälsa hos barn. Slutsatser:

- Av 33 bedömda standardiserade och strukturerade insatser (program) som syftar till att förebygga psykisk ohälsa hos barn har sju ett begränsat vetenskapligt stöd i den internationella litteraturen. Det är föräldrastödsprogrammen Incredible Years och Triple P, familjestödsprogrammet Family Check-Up samt skolprogrammen Good Behavior Game, Coping Power, Coping with Stress och FRIENDS. Effekterna är med få undantag små. Studierna är utförda i andra länder. Eftersom effekterna sannolikt varierar med sociala och kulturella sammanhang är det oklart i vilken utsträckning som programmen kan överföras till Sverige med bibehållen effekt. Programmen kan också behöva anpassas så att de överensstämmer med svenska värderingar och syn på barns rätt.

- I Sverige används ett hundratal olika program för att förebygga psykisk ohälsa hos barn, i huvudsak av utagerande typ. Inget av dem har utvärderats i Sverige i randomiserade studier med minst sex månaders uppföljning. Programmen De otroliga åren (översatt från Incredible Years), Triple P och Family Check-Up har enligt internationella studier begränsat vetenskapligt stöd för förebyggande effekt. Programmen KOMET, COPE, SET, StegVis, Beardslees familjeintervention, Connect och DISA har undersökts i minst en kontrollerad studie vardera men har inte tillräckligt vetenskapligt stöd för förebyggande effekt. Övriga program som används i Sverige är inte vetenskapligt utvärderade som preventionsprogram.

- Program som bygger på att ungdomar med utagerande problem träffas i grupp kan öka risken för normbrytande beteenden. Andra negativa effekter för såväl program för utagerande som för inåtvända problem är tänkbara men ofullständigt belysta.

- Det behövs randomiserade studier som undersöker om de program som används har förebyggande effekt i svenska populationer och inte medför risker. Det behövs också hälsoekonomiska studier som undersöker om programmen är kostnadseffektiva.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report psykisk ohälsa, barn, kunskapsöversikt, ISBN/ISSN: 978-91-85413-38-6

Referens: Schenck-Gustafsson, K., Fridner, A., Belkic, K., Minucci, D., Marini, M., & Pingel, B. (2010). The Work Environment and Suicidal Thoughts among Male and Female Physicians in Sweden: Results from the University Hospital Physician (HOUPE) Study. *Organisation for the Study of Sex Differences (OSSD)*. Ann Arbor Michigan, USA, June 2-5, 2010.

Abstract: Background: Physicians are at elevated risk of suicide. Increasing attention is being paid to the role of the work environment in this risk. In the present study from the HOUPE project (Health and Organization among University Hospital Physicians), we seek to examine the role of the work environment with regard to suicide risk among university hospital physicians in Sweden. Method: Cross-sectional analysis was performed among 456 male and 385 female permanently employed Swedish physicians from the HOUPE study. The outcome measure was suicidal thoughts and/or having thought about specific ways to commit suicide within the last year. Results: Altogether 11.7% of the male and 15% of the female physicians reported affirmatively regarding the outcome variable. There were substantial gender differences in the multivariate associations with the outcome variable, with a larger number of work-related factors showing stronger direct, as well as inverse associations among the female physicians. Among the male physicians, there was a significant multivariate association between recent degrading experiences at work and suicidal thoughts. This association was mediated by burnout/depression for which professional help was sought. For the female physicians, healthy work organization appears to protect against these suicide-related thoughts, with burnout/depression as the mediator. However, degrading experiences acted as a moderator, blocking the protective effect of healthy work organization among the female physicians.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings suicide, physicians, work environment

Referens: Schenkman, B., & Nilsson, M. (2010). Human echolocation: Blind and sighted persons' ability to detect sounds recorded in the presence of a reflecting object. *Perception*, 39(4), 483-501.

Abstract: Research suggests that blind people are superior to sighted in echolocation, but systematic psychoacoustic studies on environmental conditions such as distance to objects, signal duration, and reverberation are lacking. Therefore, two experiments were conducted. Noise bursts of 5, 50, or 500 ms were reproduced by a loudspeaker on an artificial manikin in an ordinary room and in an anechoic chamber. The manikin recorded the sounds binaurally in the presence and absence of a reflecting 1.5-mm thick aluminium disk, 0.5 m in diameter, placed in front, at distances of 0.5 to 5 m. These recordings were later presented to ten visually handicapped and ten sighted people, 30 – 62 years old, using a 2AFC paradigm with feedback. The task was to detect which of two sounds that contained the reflecting object. The blind performed better than the sighted participants. All performed well with the object at <2 m distance. Detection increased with longer signal durations. Performance was slightly better in the ordinary room than in the anechoic chamber. A supplementary experiment on the two best blind persons showed that their superior performance at distances >2 m was not by chance. Detection thresholds showed that blind participants could detect the object at longer distances in the conference room than in the anechoic chamber, when using the longer-duration sounds and also as compared to the sighted people. Audiometric tests suggest that equal hearing in both ears is important for echolocation. Possible echolocation mechanisms are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal echolocation, blind, sighted, ISSN: 0301-0066

Referens: Seo, H., Arshamian, A., Schemmer, K., Scheer, I., Sander, T., Ritter, G., & Hummel, T. (2010). Cross-modal integration between odors and abstract symbols. *Neuroscience Letters*, 478(3), 175-178.

Abstract: This study aimed to investigate the cross-modal association of an "abstract symbol," designed for representation of an odor, with its corresponding odor. First, to explore the associations of abstract symbols with odors, participants were asked to match 8 odors with 19 different abstract symbols (Experiment 1). Next,

we determined whether congruent symbols could modulate olfactory perception and olfactory event-related potentials (ERPs) (Experiment 2). One of two odors (phenylethanol (PEA) or 1-butanol) was presented with one of three conditions (congruent or incongruent symbol, no-symbol), and participants were asked to rate odor intensity and pleasantness during olfactory ERP recordings. Experiment 1 demonstrated that certain abstract symbols could be paired with specific odors. In Experiment 2 congruent symbol enhanced the intensity of PEA compared to no-symbol presentation. In addition, the respective congruent symbol increased the pleasantness of PEA and the unpleasantness of 1-butanol. Finally, compared to the incongruent symbol, the congruent symbol produced significantly higher amplitudes and shorter latencies in the N1 peak of olfactory ERPs. In conclusion, our findings demonstrated that abstract symbols may be associated with specific odors.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal vision-olfaction integration, abstract symbol, congruency, olfactory event-related potentials, ISSN: 0304-3940

Referens: Skedung, L., Danerlöv, K., Olofsson, U., Johansson, C.M., Aikala, M., Kettle, J., Arvidsson, M., Berglund, B., & Rutland, M.W. (in press). Tactile perception: Finger friction, surface roughness and perceived coarseness. *Tribology International*.

Abstract: Finger friction measurements performed on a series of printing papers are evaluated to determine representativeness of a single individual. Results show occasionally large variations in friction coefficients. Noteworthy though is that the trends in friction coefficients are the same, where coated (smoother) papers display higher friction coefficients than uncoated (rougher) papers. The present study also examined the relationship between the measured friction coefficients and surface roughness to the perceived coarseness of the papers. It was found that both roughness and finger friction can be related to perceived coarseness, where group data show that perceived coarseness increases with increasing roughness.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal psychophysics, friction, touch, ISSN: 0301-679X

Referens: Stattin, H., Kerr, M., & Bergman, L.R. (2010). On the utility of Moffitt's typology trajectories in long-term perspective. *European Journal of Criminology*, 7(6), 521-545.

Abstract: We used a prospective longitudinal study to examine the utility of Moffitt's (1993) trajectories of antisocial behaviour. Data on registered criminality in three time periods - before age 15 (childhood), from 15 to 20 (adolescence) and from 21 to 35 (adulthood) - were used to construct life-course trajectories of offending for males. Life-course-persistent and adolescence-limited groups were found. The life-course-persistent males had the most problematic upbringing conditions, school problems and adjustment difficulties in adolescence, and the highest social and mental health problems in middle age. Adolescence-limited offenders did not differ much from non-offenders. In these respects, Moffitt's typology was confirmed. However, there was an equally large childhood-onset desister group. They had many of the same problems as the life-course-persistent males up to age 15, but did not differ much from the non-registered males in mid-adolescence or at the middle-age follow-up. These males are not predicted from Moffitt's model, but cannot be ignored. There was also a group of males who started to offend in adolescence and continued in adulthood, who had about at same problematic upbringing conditions, mid-adolescent maladjustment, and middle-age social and mental health problems as the life-course-persistent group.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal adolescence-limited, late-onset offenders, risk factors, ISSN: 1477-3708

Referens: Sternäng, O. (2010). *Individual differences in the aging memory: Mediation accounts, moderators, and contextual factors*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: Within the field of cognitive aging, mediation accounts propose that age affects cognitive abilities through a mediator variable. Most of these mediation accounts are developed based on studies with cross-sectional designs. We had access to data from Betula, a longitudinal population-based multi-cohort project, and tested, in Study I, the well-known processing speed account (general age-related slowing of mental processing speed affects cognitive abilities negatively) (Salthouse, 1996). Interestingly, no support was found for the speed account. In Study II, a second mediation theory was tested, the common cause account (Lindenberger & Baltes, 1994). This notion suggests a link between sensory and cognitive abilities, where both abilities decline with age in a similar fashion because of a third factor, a common cause. Again, no support for a major account of cognitive decline was found. In Study III, interactions including vascular health and genetic status (APOE status) as potential interacting predictors of cognitive development were examined. A difference in the distribution of interaction effects on episodic and semantic memory development was found. Study IV, finally, consisted of a comparison of cognitive aging in two very different countries, Bangladesh (Poverty and Health in Ageing) and Sweden (Betula). The findings were surprising since chronological age, in Bangladesh, did not exert much effect on declarative memory in older people, in contrast to Betula and most other aging studies, predominantly performed in the Western world. Results from these four studies are discussed with respect to theoretical implications and methodological considerations. Recommendations for future research focus are made and implications for explanatory models of cognitive aging are elaborated on.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation cognitive aging, interactions, context, mediation accounts, cross-cultural, longitudinal, individual differences, ISBN: 978-91-7447-158-8

Referens: Sternäng, O., Jonsson, B., Wahlin, Å., Nyberg, L., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2010). Examination of the common cause account in a population-based longitudinal study with narrow age cohort design. *Gerontology*, 56(6), 553-563.

Abstract: Background: The common cause account suggests that there is a third factor causing aging effects in both sensory and cognitive functioning, hypothesized to be the integrity of the central nervous system. Importantly, the common cause account was developed based on cross-sectional data, which are especially biased by cohort effects. However, cohort effects can be controlled for in narrow age cohort (NAC) designs and by longitudinal examination. Findings from the few longitudinal studies that have studied the relation between age-related changes in sensory and cognitive functions are complex and give only partial support to the common cause account. Objective: The present paper examines the common cause account within a longitudinal setting. Method: Our study is unique in the sense that it tests the common cause account within a longitudinal NAC design using data from the Betula project. The participants (n = 1057) were in the age range 45-90 years of age. Results: The findings indicate that the relationship between sensory and memory functioning in both a longitudinal age-heterogeneous and a longitudinal NAC design are much weaker than that detected by an age-heterogeneous cross-sectional design. Conclusion: The demonstrated weak age-associated sensory-cognitive link raises questions regarding the explanatory value of the common cause account and related theoretical

accounts for accounting for age-related cognitive changes.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal longitudinal method, central nervous system, aging, cognitive ability, senses & sensation, cognitive functioning, common cause account, sensory functioning, ISSN: 0304-324X

Referens: [Stråberg, T.](#) (2010). *Employee perspectives on individualized pay: Attitudes and fairness perceptions*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

Abstract: The use of various types of individualized pay setting has increased dramatically in Sweden. In order for individualized pay to work as an incentive, the pay system has to be perceived as fair. This thesis focuses on the various subjective perceptions that arise in relation to individualized pay setting, since such perceptions may have consequences for employee attitudes and behavior. Using survey data from Swedish human service workers (Study I and II) as well as other public employees (Study III), the general aim was to shed more light on employees' pay attitudes and fairness perceptions in connection with individualized pay setting. Study I examined some of the explanatory factors behind employee pay attitudes. The results showed that perceiving a clear connection between work results and pay, and perceiving a sound working climate, were both related to more positive attitudes towards the pay distribution process. Study II examined factors potentially associated with pay-related justice perceptions. The results demonstrated that perceptions of having sufficient feedback, proper information on pay criteria, gender equality, and lower workloads were connected with more favorable views of pay justice. Pay justice perceptions, in turn, appeared only to be marginally connected with employees' work-related attitudes and behavior. Study III investigated whether women's and men's perceptions of the individualized pay-setting process differed. The results showed that both genders had a similar awareness of the organizational policies and goals. The women, however, reported much lower levels of pay-related gender equality than the men and perceived that men, overall, benefited more from individualized pay setting. In conclusion, employees' perceptions of a well-functioning working climate, apparent links between work effort and pay, as well as perceived equal opportunities contribute to individualized pay systems being viewed as more fair.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation individualized pay setting, fairness, pay attitudes, gender differences, equal opportunities, pay system, work climate, justice perceptions, ISBN: 978-91-7447-025-3

Referens: Sundström, A., Bergdahl, J., Nyberg, L., Bergdahl, M., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2010). Cognitive status in persons with Amalgam related complaints. *Journal of Dental Research*, 89(11), 1236-1240.

Abstract: Self-reported cognitive symptoms are frequent in persons with amalgam-related complaints, but few studies have focused on their cognitive function. The aim was to examine a symptom profile and whether participants with amalgam-related complaints have cognitive deficits in comparison with control individuals. We drew 342 participants with amalgam-related complaints and 342 one-to-one matched control individuals from a longitudinal population-based study. For 81 of the participants with amalgam-related complaints and controls, data were available approximately five years before the onset of complaints, making a longitudinal analysis possible. All participants were assessed by a self-reported health questionnaire and a comprehensive cognitive test battery. The participants with amalgam-related complaints reported more symptoms, mainly musculoskeletal and neuropsychological, compared with control individuals ($p < 0.001$). The results revealed no significant difference between the amalgam and control group, either cross-sectionally or longitudinally, for any of the cognitive tests. These results suggest that cognitive decline is not associated with amalgam-related complaints.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal dental materials, mercury, dental amalgam, amalgam-related complaints, ISSN: 0022-0345

Referens: Sundström, A., Bergdahl, J., Nyberg, L., Bergdahl, M., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Stressful negative life events and amalgam-related complaints. *Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology*.

Abstract: Objectives: The role of stressful life events in the onset of self-reported amalgam-related complaints is unclear. The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between life events and amalgam-related complaints. Method: The participants were selected from a longitudinal population-based study. One-to-one matching of 337 participants with amalgam-related complaints to 337 participants without such complaints was performed. For 81 of the participants with amalgam-related complaints and their matched controls, data was also available approximately 5 years before the onset of complaints, making longitudinal analysis possible. All participants completed questionnaires assessing the occurrence of 55 life events. Results: The results showed that many participants with amalgam-related complaints experienced negative life events before and at the onset of amalgam-related complaints. They also reported more unexpected and uncontrollable events difficult to adjust to in comparison with controls. The groups did not differ on positive or neutral life events. Somatic illness or surgical operation was the most common life event. Death of a very close family member and a major change in financial situation were also commonly reported. Conclusions: This study indicates that adverse negative life events could play a vital role in understanding and explaining amalgam-related complaints.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal dental status, amalgam-related complaints, Betula, ISSN: 0301-5661

Referens: [Svenson, O., & Jakobsson, M.](#) (2010). Creating coherence in real-life decision processes: Reasons, differentiation and consolidation. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 51(2), 93-102.

Abstract: Differentiation and Consolidation Theory describes human decision making as a process in which attractiveness values are restructured in order to reach a decision and support the decision made. Here, the theory was developed to include reasons pro and con alternatives and tested on students making decisions between two university psychotherapy training programs (cognitive-behavioral and psychodynamic therapy). Before and also after the decision, the attractiveness of the chosen alternative was upgraded and the non-chosen alternative downgraded. Different measures of evaluations of an alternative, such as "best" or "worse" converged over time until shortly after the decision. The number of reasons pro and con alternatives give a more complete picture than attractiveness and increased from the first to the last session. The reasons supporting the chosen alternative increased in strength, but reasons against the non-chosen alternative decreased. In informal comments participants reported that the study also served as a decision aid.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal decision-making, career choice, coherence, confidence, differentiation, consolidation, psychodynamic therapy, cognitive behavioral therapy, ISSN: 0036-5564

- Referens:** Svenson, O., & Salo, I. (2010). Effects of speed limit variation on judged mean speed of a trip. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, 42(2), 704-708.
- Abstract:** Three experiments were set up to study how drivers estimate mean travel speeds on trips with different speed limits. To specify, participants judged mean speeds of trips with speed limits on different distances of the trip. Study 1 showed that the mean speed on a road with a temporary 30 km/h speed limit was overestimated if the speeds were greater than 80 km/h on the rest of the trip. Study 2 replicated and extended the results to problems with more speed combinations. In Study 3 the distances of the speed limits were varied and the results showed that a temporary 30 km/h speed restriction gave overestimations of the mean speeds of a trip for all combinations of original and temporary speed limits over all distances. Finally, some psychological issues and applied implications for speed regulation policies were discussed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal speed limit variation, travel time, speed estimates, heuristics, judgment bias, ISSN: 0001-4575
- Referens:** Sverke, M., De Witte, H., Näswall, K., & Hellgren, J. (2010). European perspectives on job insecurity: Editorial introduction. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*, 31(2), 175-178.
- Abstract:** The year 2010 represents an important year in job insecurity research, as represented by the publication of two special issues. In addition to the present one, the journal *International Studies of Management & Organization* publishes a special issue (Reisel and Probst, 2010) dedicated to the research initiative developed by Greenhalgh and Rosenblatt (1984). Some of the critical questions, then, concern how job insecurity research has evolved over the years, what new knowledge has been generated, and what aspects still deserve additional attention. These questions served as the background for a Small Group Meeting on 'Job Insecurity in Europe: State of the Art and New Directions', which we organized in Belgium in September 2008. The meeting, sponsored by the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology and hosted by the K.U. Leuven, attracted 34 researchers from no less than 17 countries. The presentations advanced the understanding of the nature and measurement of job insecurity, focused on factors that may make employees more prone to experience uncertainty regarding the future of their jobs, highlighted outcomes that hitherto have not attracted much attention, and explored potential moderators and mediators of the insecurity–outcome relations. After the meeting, participants were subsequently invited to submit articles for potential inclusion in the present special issue, and we are proud to present a special issue with high-quality studies addressing important topics in contemporary job insecurity research.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal job insecurity, well-being, work attitudes, mediators, moderators, ISSN: 0143-831X
- Referens:** Sverke, M., Näswall, K., & Göransson, S. (2010). Corporate social responsibility through healthy work practices: Implications for employees' work-related attitudes, behavior and well-being. In S. Iavicoli, A. Jain, M. Petyx, & J. Tang, (Eds.). *Proceedings of the 9th European Academy of Occupational Health Psychology* (pp. 41-42). Nottingham, UK: Nottingham University Press.
- Abstract:** Objectives: Extensive changes are taking place in working life as organizations adjust to an increasingly competitive climate. The fact that work intensification and job stress may not only affect employee health and well-being but may also have detrimental consequences for the organization has attracted growing recognition in recent years. As a result, many organizations are actively implementing healthy work practices and engage in activities that may make them more socially responsible. Corporate social responsibility activities that are directed at employees often involve issues of personal fulfilment and work-related development. The aim of the present study was to evaluate how employees' perceptions of such practices relate to their work-related attitudes, behaviour, and well-being.
- Methods: Data are being collected among all 600 employees of an accountant firm that has placed great emphasis on implementing healthy work practices. The data collection is currently being completed and postal questionnaires have been returned by approximately 70 percent of the employees. The survey includes measures on various factors reflecting employees' evaluations of the organization's work practices, in domains such as opportunities for participation, organizational justice evaluations, supportive leadership, employee recognition, and prospects of growth and development at work. The ambition is to supplement the range of self-reported outcome measures (work-related attitudes, behavior, and well-being) with performance and sickness absence data from company records.
- Results: Preliminary results of multiple regression analysis indicate that employee evaluations of healthy work practices may have important implications for their levels of job satisfaction and commitment to the organization. In addition, the preliminary analyses found healthy work practices to be positively related to work-related behaviour (self-reported performance and intention to remain in the organization) as well as well-being (mental and physical).
- Implications & Conclusion: Engagement in corporate social responsibility related activities can make an organization more attractive to both current and prospective employees. Employees would rather choose a company that, for example, has good personnel policies and protects employees' health in comparison with a company that does not. These practices also have a positive impact on employee performance and well-being.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Book (chapter) organizational change, healthy work practices, corporate social responsibility
- Referens:** Thilers, P., MacDonald, S.W., Nilsson, L.-G., & Herlitz, A. (2010). Accelerated postmenopausal cognitive decline is restricted to women with normal BMI: Longitudinal evidence from the Betula project. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 35(4), 516-524.
- Abstract:** In order to determine whether cognitive performance is influenced by the menopausal transition, we tested cognitive performance at three time points, sampled women in earlier as well as later stages of the menopausal transition (40–65 years of age), and assessed the moderating influence of body mass index (BMI) on rate of change. Multilevel analyses were used to model change in cognitive performance as a function of number of years post menopause over and above chronological age. We investigated change in the menopausal transition for 10 cognitive outcomes in 193 women who were postmenopausal during the last test wave. The model, controlling for age and education, showed that postmenopausal women within the normal range of BMI (BMI 18.5–25) displayed more rapid decline than women with BMI above 25 for measures of visuospatial ability and episodic memory. In addition, there was an accelerated rate of change post menopause for all women on verbal fluency. The results support the notion that the diminished postmenopausal production of endogenous estrogen may have a slight negative influence on cognitive abilities, but mainly for women within a normal BMI range.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal endocrine, estrogene, hormone, cognition, aging, ISSN: 0306-4530

Referens: [Tillman, C.M.](#) (in press). Developmental change in the relation between simple and complex spans: A meta-analysis. *Developmental Psychology*.

Abstract: The present meta-analysis investigated effects of developmental level on the correlation between simple and complex span tasks. Simple span-complex span correlation coefficients presented in 52 independent samples (7,060 participants) were regressed on a variable representing mean age of sample (range: 4.96-22.80 years), using analyses adapted for meta-analytic purposes. The results showed strong positive relations between mean age of sample and simple span-complex span correlation coefficients, suggesting that the relation between simple and complex span tasks became stronger with increasing age. Neither study-related differences in measurement reliability, restricted range, nor sample size could account for these results. A new theoretical account explaining these findings is outlined.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal simple span, complex span, working memory, short-term memory, development

Referens: [Torbiörn, I.](#) (2010). May Concern About Substitution Between Understanding and Trust Add to the Efficacy of Intercultural Training? *Sofia Papers, SIETAR-Europe*, 112-124.

Abstract: The paper assumes that most difficulties and problems in inter-cultural exchange stem from the lack of understanding, acceptance, trust or confidence on one or both sides in an inter-cultural relation. Many models of inter-cultural training aim, by way of various pedagogical methods, at the facilitating of the interplay between actors through learning about or experiencing inter-cultural contact. Still, scientific evidence about the efficiency of many approaches to inter-cultural training is scarce. The paper introduces a new theoretical perspective based on the psychological phenomenon of substitution between understanding, and trust with subsequent effects on acceptance and behaviours. From this perspective the paper elaborates on the psychological and situational requirements for substitution to occur in normal and recurring situations and relates such requirements to goals and needs in training.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings intercultural, training, efficiency

Referens: [Torija, A.J., Ruiz, D.P., de Coensel, B., Botteldooren, D., Berglund, B., & Ramos-Ridao, A.](#) (in press). Relationship between road and railway noise annoyance and overall indoor sound exposure. *Transportation Research Part D: Transport and environment*.

Abstract: Using data from a realistic experiment conducted using recorded traffic sounds, the relationship between indicators of magnitude, spectrum, and temporal evolution of the sonic environment and the reported annoyance are analyzed. The exposure is characterized by the binaurally recorded overall indoor sound. It is found that a series of parameters derived from multiple linear models related to the temporal and spectral structure of the sound pressure level produces better models than the overall indoor A-weighted equivalent noise level. The descriptors thus complement this indicator, at least when exposure is based on overall indoor sound. Principle components amongst the exposure indicators studied relate to the detectability of the sound indoors and to the typical temporal difference between road and rail traffic. Linear models based on these indicators also outperform models based on source related façade.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal community noise, psychophysics, annoyance, ISSN: 1361-9209

Referens: [van Kempen, E., van Kamp, I., Nilsson, M.E., Lammers, J., Emmen, H., Clark, C., & Stansfeld, S.A.](#) (2010). The role of annoyance in the relation between transportation noise and children's health and cognition. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 128(5), 2817-2828.

Abstract: On the basis of this study it cannot be ruled out that the appraisal of the noise affects the association between air and road traffic noise exposure and children's health and cognition. However, the conclusion is limited due to the relatively small group of annoyed children, which may have influenced our group comparisons. Furthermore, the observed relation between annoyance and perceived health is possibly biased due to the fact that both were measured within the same questionnaire. These are the main conclusions of a cross-sectional multi-center study carried out among 2,844 schoolchildren (age 9-11 years) attending 89 primary schools around three European airports. The aim was to investigate how annoyance affects the relation between air and road traffic noise exposure and children's health and cognition. Different, sometimes competing, working mechanisms of how noise affects children's health are suggested. Some effects are supposed to be precipitated through (chronic) stress, while others may arise directly. There is still no theory that can adequately account for the circumstances in which noise will affect cognitive performance.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal cognition, noise pollution, ISSN: 0001-4966

Referens: [Wennerstad, K.M., Silventoinen, K., Tynelius, P., Bergman, L., Kaprio, J., & Rasmussen, F.](#) (2010). Associations between IQ and cigarette smoking among Swedish male twins. *Social Science & Medicine*, 70(4), 575-581.

Abstract: It has been suggested that certain health behaviours, such as smoking, may operate as mediators of the well-established inverse association between IQ and mortality risk. Previous research may be afflicted by unadjusted confounding by socioeconomic or psychosocial factors. Twin designs offer a unique possibility to take genetic and shared environmental factors into account. The aim of the present national twin study was to determine the interrelations between IQ at age 18, childhood and attained social factors and smoking status in young adulthood and mid-life. We studied the association between IQ at age 18 and smoking in later life in a population of 11 589 male Swedish twins. IQ was measured at military conscription, and data on smoking and zygosity was obtained from the Swedish Twin Register. Information on social factors was extracted from censuses. Data on smoking was self-reported by the twins at the age of 22-47 years. Logistic regression models estimated with generalised estimating equation were used to explore possible associations between IQ and smoking among the twins as individuals as well as between-and within twin-pairs.

A strong inverse association between IQ and smoking status emerged in unmatched analyses over the entire range of IQ distribution. In within-pair and between-pair analyses it transpired that shared environmental factors explained most of the inverse IQ-smoking relationship. In addition, these analyses indicated that non-shared and genetic factors contributed only slightly (and non-significantly) to the IQ-smoking association.

Analysis of twin pairs discordant for IQ and smoking status displayed no evidence that non-shared factors contribute substantially to the association. The question of which shared environmental factors might explain the IQ-smoking association is an intriguing one for future research.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal smoking, twins, genetics, ISSN: 0277-9536

Referens: Wennerstad, K., Silventoinen, K., Tynelius, P., Bergman, L., & Rasmussen, F. (2010). Association between intelligence and type-specific stroke: a population-based cohort study of early fatal and non-fatal stroke in one million Swedish men. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, *64*(10), 908-912.

Abstract: Background Inverse associations between IQ and stroke have been reported in a few studies, but none have investigated subtypes of stroke, nor have they studied fatal and non-fatal stroke separately. Stroke is a heterogenic disease and strength of associations with IQ and putative causal pathways cannot be assumed to be identical for different subtypes. Methods IQ was measured for 1.1 million Swedish men, born 1951 to 1976. Data from several national registers were linked and the cohort followed until the end of 2006 for non-fatal, and 2004 for fatal stroke. HRs with 95% CIs adjusted for age, body mass index, blood pressure and socioeconomic factors were estimated using Cox proportional hazards models. Results Inverse associations were found between IQ and all stroke subtypes. The strength of the associations differed by subtype, with the strongest RR found for haemorrhagic stroke. In adjusted models using IQ as a continuous variable over a standard nine point scale, HR for mortality in all stroke was 0.89 (95% CI 0.85 to 0.93), that is an 11% decrease in stroke risk per unit increase in IQ. For non-fatal stroke, the corresponding HR was 0.92 (95% CI 0.91 to 0.93). The results were based on a rather young cohort, and results should therefore be generalised to early stroke events rather than the general population. Conclusions Inverse associations were found between IQ and all stroke subtypes, fatal and non-fatal. For all types of non-fatal stroke, the inverse associations with IQ remained after adjustments for childhood and adult socioeconomic position.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal coronary-heart-disease, body-mass index (BMI), childhood socioeconomic circumstances, 1969 conscription cohort, blood-pressure, hemorrhagic stroke, cognitive-ability, ISSN: 0143-005X

Referens: Werbart, A. (2010). Book review of H. Kächele, J. Schachter, & H. Thomä, 'From psychoanalytic narrative to empirical single case research: Implications for psychoanalytic practice'. *Psychotherapy Research*, *20*, 731-733.

Abstract:

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal book review, case studies, psychoanalytic research, ISSN: 1050-3307

Referens: Werbart, A. (2010). The patients' and the therapists' view of helpful and hindering factors in psychotherapy. Plenary lecture (key speaker) at the *Finnish National Congress Psykologia 2010*, Jyväskylä, Finland, 19 August 2010.

Abstract: The naturalistic, prospective and longitudinal Young Adult Psychotherapy Project (YAPP) included a series of qualitative studies of the patients' and the therapists' ideas of cure. Grounded theory methodology was used to construct two tentative conceptual models of therapeutic action, based respectively on the patients' and the therapists' implicit knowledge. In general, the results greatly overlapped when it comes to curative factors in therapy. However, both parties had different, mostly incompatible, views of hindering factors and possible solutions. Ideal-type analysis was applied in order to create a typology of the patients' representations of their therapists and the therapists' self-representations at termination of individual psychotherapy. Two distinct, beneficial therapeutic styles emerged both in the patients' and in the therapists' material: The Exploring and Meaning-Creating Therapist and The Containing Therapist. Their negative counterparts were more distinct in the patients' material. Different patients could describe the same therapist as possessing different therapeutic styles. In contrast, from the therapists' point of view, they had the same therapeutic style, independent of the patient. The therapist style was experienced as an obstacle twice as often by the patient than by the therapist. The patients' representations of their therapists and the therapists' self-representations were statistically not related to each other.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings psychodynamic psychotherapy, helpful and hindering factors, qualitative methods

Referens: Werbart, A., Grünbaum, C., Jonasson, B., Kempe, H., Kusz, M., Linde, S., Lundén O'Nils, K., Sjövall, P., Svenson, M., Theve, C., Ulin, L., & Öhlin, A. (in press). Changes in the representations of mother and father among young adults in psychoanalytic psychotherapy. *Psychoanalytic Psychology*.

Abstract: The present study explores the changes in young adult patients' representations of their parents from prior to psychotherapy through long-term follow-up. Twenty-five women and 16 men from the Young Adult Psychotherapy Project (YAPP) were interviewed according to Sidney Blatt's unstructured Object Relations Inventory prior to psychoanalytic psychotherapy, at termination and at the 1.5-year follow-up, comprising 123 interviews in all. Typologies of the 246 parental descriptions were constructed by means of ideal-type analysis for male and female patients separately, and for representations of mother and father separately. The analysis resulted in 5 to 7 ideal types of mother and father representations. Prior to psychotherapy, women's representations of their fathers and men's representations of their mothers seemed most problematic. As to the content, the most common descriptions of the parent were the emotionally or physically absent parent, and the parent with his or her own problems. In most cases, the descriptions of the parent changed over time in terms of belonging to different ideal-type clusters. There were important improvements in the quality of the descriptions, and the changes continued after termination of psychotherapy. However, most of the parental representations were negative in all three interviews. The possible explanations of these findings are discussed.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal representations of father and mother, young adults, ideal-type analysis, psychoanalytic psychotherapy, long-term follow-up, ISSN: 0736-9735

Referens: Werbart, A., Sikström, S., & Arvidsson, D. (2010). Changes in object representations following psychotherapy measured by a theory free computational method. Paper presented at the *Society for Psychotherapy Research 2010 International Meeting*, Asilomar, California, USA, 25 June 2010.

- Abstract:** Aim: Changes in representations of self and others are often a goal in psychotherapy. However such changes are often difficult to quantify from freely generated verbal statements. This study has three aims: (1) to assess a theory free computational method for investigating semantic change in spoken-language data in psychotherapy research; (2) to investigate semantic change in the representations of self, mother and father among young adults undergoing psychoanalytic psychotherapy; (3) to compare the representations of young adult psychotherapy patients with those of an age-matched comparison group. Method: Patients were interviewed at intake, at termination and at 1.5 year follow-up after termination of the therapy and the controls at baseline, 1.5 and 3 years later using the Object Relations Inventory (ORI; Blatt & Auerbach, 2001). Latent Semantic Analysis was applied for quantitatively measuring semantic changes in descriptions of self, mother and father, thus providing a theory-free measure of object relations. Results: In the psychotherapy group, representations of self, mother and father changed from intake to follow-up. In addition, a tendency of change was observed for self representations between intake and termination. The object representations of the comparison group displayed no such changes during a comparable time span. The patients' self-representations were different from the controls at intake. This difference did not persist at termination and follow-up. At follow-up, the patients' representations of mother and father were different from those of the comparison group. Discussion: Findings will be discussed with respect to different pathways to therapeutic change.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings process, change, object representations, latent thematic analysis
- Referens:** Werheid, K., Gruno, M., Kathmann, N., Fischer, H., [Almkvist, O.](#), & Winblad, B. (2010). Biased recognition of positive faces in aging and amnesic mild cognitive impairment. *Psychology and Aging, 25(1)*, 1-15.
- Abstract:** We investigated age differences in biased recognition of happy, neutral, or angry faces in 4 experiments. Experiment 1 revealed increased true and false recognition for happy faces in older adults, which persisted even when changing each face's emotional expression from study to test in Experiment 2. In Experiment 3, we examined the influence of reduced memory capacity on the positivity-induced recognition bias, which showed the absence of emotion-induced memory enhancement but a preserved recognition bias for positive faces in patients with amnesic mild cognitive impairment compared with older adults with normal memory performance. In Experiment 4, we used semantic differentials to measure the connotations of happy and angry faces. Younger and older participants regarded happy faces as more familiar than angry faces, but the older group showed a larger recognition bias for happy faces. This finding indicates that older adults use a gist-based memory strategy based on a semantic association between positive emotion and familiarity. Moreover, older adults' judgments of valence were more positive for both angry and happy faces, supporting the hypothesis of socioemotional selectivity. We propose that the positivity-induced recognition bias might be based on fluency, which in turn is based on both positivity-oriented emotional goals and on preexisting semantic associations.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal MCI, emotion, facial expression, false recognition, gist-based memory, amnesic mild cognitive impairment, aging, ISSN: 0882-7974
- Referens:** Vestergren, P., & [Nilsson, L.-G.](#) (in press). Perceived causes of everyday memory problems in a population-based sample aged 39-99. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*.
- Abstract:** There is usually a weak relation between memory complaints and laboratory memory performance, but few studies have investigated what people perceive as causes of their everyday memory problems. This study investigated prevalence, severity and perceived causes of memory problems in a population-based sample (N=4361, age-range 39-99). 30.2 per cent of the participants reported memory complaints (at least moderate memory problems). Higher age was associated with more severe memory problems, but the age-related differences were small. The most frequent perceived causes were age/ageing, stress and multitasking. Age/ageing as a cause was more frequent among older participants, and stress and multitasking were more frequent among middle-aged participants. The results suggest that everyday stress and level of engagement in multiple tasks or commitments, that place demands on cognitive resources, are important variables to consider when studying the relations between subjective everyday memory measures, age and memory performance in the laboratory.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal subjective memory, memory complaints, Betula, ISSN: 0888-4080
- Referens:** Vestergren, P., Rönnlund, M., Nyberg, L., & [Nilsson, L.-G.](#) (in press). Development of the Cognitive Dysfunction Questionnaire (CDQ) in a population based sample. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*.
- Abstract:**
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal subjective memory, cognitive dysfunction, questionnaire, Betula, ISSN: 0036-5564
- Referens:** [Wiens, S.](#), [Sand, A.](#), & [Olofsson, J.K.](#) (in press). Nonemotional features suppress early and enhance late emotional electrocortical responses to negative pictures. *Biological Psychology*.
- Abstract:** Emotional processing of emotional pictures is often indexed by two electrocortical responses: the early posterior negativity (EPN) and the late positive potential (LPP). Because emotional pictures often vary in nonemotional features (e.g., composition, human content, spatial frequency), researchers often match pictures on nonemotional features to avoid their confounding effects on the EPN and LPP. However, this matching is tedious and might be unnecessary if the confounding effects could be shown to be negligible. In an item-analysis of mean amplitudes to 400 negative to neutral pictures from the International Affective Picture System (IAPS), nonemotional features had larger effects on EPN than LPP. Picture composition suppressed the relationship between emotion and EPN. Further, data simulations showed that for small picture sets, nonemotional features inflated the correlation between emotion and LPP. Therefore, nonemotional features suppress the EPN and enhance the LPP, particularly so in small picture sets.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal emotion, ERP, confound, ISSN: 0301-0511
- Referens:** [Wiens, S.](#), [Sand, A.](#), & [Olofsson, J.K.](#) (2010). Negative arousal has effects on emotional event-related electrocortical responses independent of spatial frequency, human content, and picture complexity. Paper presented at the *Alpine Brain Imaging Meeting*, Champéry, Switzerland.

Abstract: People respond emotionally to many different stimuli. This diversity is represented in the widely used IAPS picture set, which contains more than 1000 emotional pictures from various contexts (e.g., baby faces, nature scenes, and mutilations). Although this selection enhances ecological validity, apparent emotional responses may be caused by low-level properties rather than arousal and valence. To study confounding effects of spatial frequency, human content, and picture complexity, participants (n = 43) viewed 200 pictures from the IAPS 2008 data base while EEG recordings were taken. For each participant, the 200 pictures were randomly selected from a pool of 400 pictures that varied from neutral to negative arousal. For each picture and participant, mean event-related electrocortical responses amplitudes were extracted for the early posterior negativity (EPN, 220-240 ms) and late positive potential (LPP, 300-500 ms). Then, EPN and LPP responses were averaged separately for each picture (rather than each participant), and these data were analyzed in hierarchical regression analyses with picture (n = 400) as subjects and EPN and LPP as dependent variables. Although spatial frequency, content, and complexity had significant effects on EPN and LPP, negative arousal contributed uniquely to both EPN and LPP after partialling out all low-level properties. For EPN, the semi-partial correlation with arousal was -.15 (zero-order $r = -.21$). For LPP, the semi-partial correlation with arousal was .40 (zero-order $r = .47$). To conclude, although low-level properties may affect apparent emotional responses, negative arousal has unique contributions that cannot be accounted for by low-level properties.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings emotion, ERP, confound

Referens: Wikgren, M., Karlsson, T., Nilbrink, T., Nordfjäll, K., Hultdin, J., Slegers, K., Van Broeckhoven, C., Nyberg, L., Roos, G., Nilsson, L.-G., Adolfsson, R., & Norrback, K.-F. (in press). APOE $\epsilon 4$ is associated with longer telomeres, and longer telomeres among $\epsilon 4$ carriers predicts worse episodic memory. *Neurobiology of Aging*.

Abstract: Both leukocyte telomere length and the apolipoprotein $\epsilon 4$ allele have been associated with mortality, cardiovascular disease, cognition, and dementia. The authors investigated whether leukocyte telomere length was associated with APOE genotype or cognitive abilities in the context of APOE genotype. The setting for this cross-sectional study was 427 nondemented individuals aged 41–81 yr. The authors found that $\epsilon 4$ carriers overall exhibited significantly longer telomeres compared with non-carriers (difference of 268 bp, $p = 0.001$). This difference was greatest at the lower limit of the age span and nonsignificant at the upper limit, which translated into a significantly higher telomere attrition rate ($p = 0.049$) among $\epsilon 4$ carriers (37 bp/years) compared with non-carriers (21 bp/year). Further, longer telomeres among $\epsilon 4$ carriers significantly predicted worse performance on episodic memory tasks. No significant associations were found on tasks tapping semantic and visuospatial ability, or among $\epsilon 3/\epsilon 3$ carriers. In conclusion, APOE $\epsilon 4$ carriers had longer telomeres compared with non-carriers, but higher rate of attrition. Among them, longer telomeres predicted worse performance on episodic memory tasks. These observations suggest that the $\epsilon 4$ allele is associated with abnormal cell turnover of functional and possibly clinical significance.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal genetics, telomere length, episodic memory, *Betula*, ISSN: 0197-4580

Referens: Willander, J., & Baraldi, S. (2010). Development of a new Clarity of Auditory Imagery Scale. *Behavior Research Methods*, 42(3), 785-790.

Abstract: In the psychological study of auditory imagery, instruments for measuring vividness or clarity have existed for some time. The present article argues that existing scales are ambiguous, in that clarity and vividness of auditory imagery are addressed simultaneously, and that empirical validations of those scales suffer from inadequate methods. The aim of the present study was to develop a new psychometric scale, the Clarity of Auditory Imagery Scale, measuring individual differences in clarity of auditory imagery. Drawing on previous literature, 16 items were generated, forming an initial item pool that was presented to 212 respondents. The hypothesized single dimensionality inherent in the data was confirmed using Velicer's (1976) minimum average partial test and parallel analysis. Also, data were factor analyzed, extracting a stable one-factor solution including all 16 items. The internal consistency of the final scale was satisfactory (coefficient alpha 5 .88). Other properties of the questionnaire, such as test-retest reliability, remain to be established.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal CAIS, Clarity of Auditory Imagery Scale, ISSN: 1554-351X

Referens: von Below, C., Werbart, A., & Rehnberg, S. (2010). Experiences of overcoming depression in young adults in psychoanalytic psychotherapy. *European Journal of Psychotherapy and Counselling*, 12(2), 129-147.

Abstract: The study aims to explore the process of overcoming depression as experienced by young adult psychotherapy patients. Seventeen patients in individual or group psychotherapy with diagnoses within the depression spectrum were interviewed at termination of psychotherapy and at 1.5 years' follow-up. Grounded theory analysis of transcripts resulted in 15 distinct categories, organized into five general domains: experiences of positive change, in-therapy contributions to positive change, extratherapeutic contributions to positive change, obstacles in therapy and negative experienced outcomes. Exploration of interplay between these domains resulted in a process model for the way out of depression. The positive changes experienced extended beyond symptom relief. The patients emphasised finding out how they wanted to live and how they started forming their lives in that direction. Obstacles in therapy interplayed with the experience of being stuck in depression. These findings are related to age-specific challenges on the threshold of adulthood.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal depression, young adults, psychoanalytic psychotherapy, patients' perspective, grounded theory, ISSN: 1364-2537

Referens: Wulff, C., Lindfors, P., & Sverke, M. (2010). Are general mental ability and psychosocial work characteristics related to midlife health in working women and men? *International Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, 17, S1, 199-200.

Abstract: Psychosocial work conditions including high demands, lack of control and support have been linked to poor health. Yet, the influence of individual factors such as general mental ability (GMA) remains to be examined. The present study set out to investigate how childhood mental ability and psychosocial work characteristics relate to different health indicators in a cohort of working women (n= 271) and men (n=291). Specifically, childhood GMA and self-reports of job demands, job control and social support were linked to two positive health indicators (sense of coherence and self-rated health) and two negative health indicators (musculoskeletal problems and anxiety). In view of the gendered labor market and variations in health patterns between women and men, gender specific analyses were performed. Results revealed no linkages

between childhood GMA and the health indicators included. Further, there were no significant interactions between GMA and the psychosocial factors. The overall impact of occupational level was low and controlling for occupational level did not change the results much. These findings are likely to result from the study cohort being fairly homogeneous and the women and men being in good health.

Typ och Nyckelord: Proceedings Journal GMA, job stress, health indicators

Referens: [Wulff, C., Lindfors, P., & Sverke, M. \(2010\). Hur förhåller sig begåvning i skolåldern och psykosocial arbetsbelastning i vuxenlivet till olika aspekter av självrapporterad hälsa bland yrkesarbetande kvinnor och män? *Arbete och Hälsa*, 44\(9\).](#)

Abstract: Psykosociala arbetsmiljöfaktorer såsom höga krav, låg kontroll och bristfälligt socialt stöd har återkommande kopplats till sämre hälsa. Dock är det fortfarande oklart om individuella faktorer såsom begåvning har någon betydelse i sammanhanget. Föreliggande studie syftade till att undersöka hur tidig begåvning och psykosocial arbetsmiljö hänger samman med positiva och negativa aspekter av hälsa i en kohort yrkesarbetande kvinnor (n=271) och män (n=291). Begåvning i barndomen och självskattningar av krav, kontroll och socialt stöd i arbetet relaterades till självrapporterade positiva (känsla av sammanhang och självskattad hälsa) och negativa hälsoindikatorer (muskelbesvär och oro/ångest) i medelåldern. Med hänsyn till skillnader i hälsa mellan kvinnor och män och det faktum att kvinnor och män återfinns inom olika yrken och därmed möter olika psykosociala arbetsvillkor genomfördes analyser separat för kvinnor och män. Resultat från analyser med respektive utan hänsyn till yrkesnivå visade inte på någon signifikant betydelse av begåvning i relation till de olika hälsoindikatorerna. Det fanns inte heller några signifikanta interaktionseffekter mellan begåvning och psykosociala arbetsmiljöfaktorer. Yrkesnivå hade genomgående ett lågt förklaringsvärde. Dessa resultat kan hänga samman med att denna yrkesarbetande kohort är förhållandevis homogen och att dessa medelålders kvinnor och män fortfarande uppvisar en förhållandevis god hälsa.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal begåvning, IDA, arbete, hälsa, ISSN: 0346-7821

Referens: [Zettergren, P. \(2010\). *The school-age data collections within the research program Individual Development and Adaptation \(IDA\)*. Technical report \(Reports from the project Individual Development and Adaptation, No. 93\). Stockholm: Stockholm University, Department of Psychology.](#)

Abstract: This technical report contains a basic description of the school age data collections and variables within the research program Individual Development and Adaptation (IDA) at the Department of Psychology, Stockholm University.

Typ och Nyckelord: Report school data, longitudinal, development, adaptation

Referens: [Zettergren, P. \(2010\). Girls' Best Friendship in School as Predictor of Adjustment in Adulthood: A Follow-up from Preadolescence to Middle Adulthood. In J. C. Toller \(Ed.\), *Friendships: Types, Cultural, Psychological and Social Aspects* \(pp. 163-195\). New York: Nova Science Publishers, Inc.](#)

Abstract: Book Description: In this book, the authors discuss adolescent best friends and the profound influence this relationship brings during adolescence and beyond; friendship facilitation strategies for individuals with physical or psychological impairment; empirical findings regarding the ways that child abuse may adversely affect the initiation and maintenance of friendships in early adulthood; value similarity in adolescent friendships and others.

Typ och Nyckelord: Book (chapter) friendship, sociometric, longitudinal, adjustment, ISBN: 978-1-61668-008-4

Referens: [Zheng, L. \(2010\). *The Role of Odor and Sensory Irritation in Human Chemical Sensitivity*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

Abstract: The main objective of this thesis is to apply complimentary psychophysical theories and methods to investigate human perception of odor and sensory irritation of chemical compounds present in indoor air. Three psychophysical theories: Signal Detection Theory (SDT), Threshold Theory and Luce's Choice Theory (CT) were applied to measure detection and recognition of odor and sensory irritation of two odorous irritants (pyridine and formaldehyde) by using the method of constant stimuli. Participants exhibited a superior perceptual ability for odor detection than sensory-irritation detection. Substance recognition was more associated with odor detection than sensory-irritation detection. Individual differences in sensory sensitivity and response bias were larger for sensory-irritation than for odor. Luce's CT fits well the simultaneous detection and recognition data. Perceived intensity was used for determining the near-threshold psychophysical function and for revealing how concentrations at preceding trials and the inter-presentation intervals affect odor and sensory irritation for a subsequent stimulus. As a new candidate of odorous irritants, hexanal was used as stimulus. Significant effects of concentration and interaction of concentration and time intervals were observed for odor but not for sensory irritation. However for the same sniff, the duration of sensory irritation was experienced to last longer than that of an odor. A further experiment was conducted on "chemically-sensitive" persons (CS), stringently selected from a population-based questionnaire. The results confirmed that CS-persons had tendencies of heightened odor sensitivity as compared with non-CS persons. Although the difference was not statistically significant, the sensitivity indices of odor indicated that CS-persons are a homogenous group, with a high precision in odor detection.

Typ och Nyckelord: Dissertation odor detection, irritation detection, recognition, threshold, choice theory, intensity, chemical sensitivity, threshold, sensitivity index, ISBN: 978-91-7447-151-9

Referens: [Zheng, L. \(2010\). Intensity of Odor and sensory irritation as a function of hexanal concentration and interpresentation intervals: an exploratory study. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, 111\(1\), 210-228.](#)

Abstract: Hexanal is a suspected irritant in indoor air. Free-number magnitude estimation was used to measure intensity of odor and sensory irritation of two test concentrations (64 or 178 ppb) as a function of five concentrations and four interpresentation intervals. 9 of 12 participants (6 men, 6 women, ages 20-30 years) were able to detect the odor and report sensory irritation. The method of constant stimuli was applied to calculate the absolute thresholds of hexanal, which were 25 ppb for odor and 281 ppb for sensory irritation. Well-fitting power functions had a higher exponent for sensory-irritation intensity than for odor intensity (0.71 vs 0.66). A statistically significant effect on odor intensity was found for the concentration of presentations preceding the

test stimuli and an interaction between concentrations and interpresentation intervals; however, sensory irritation was experienced to last longer than the odor of the same concentration.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal sensory irritation, absolute thresholds, odor, hexanal concentration, time intervals, ISSN: 0031-5125

Referens: Östlund, G., Wahlin, Å., & Borg, K. (in press). Post polio syndrome: Fatigued patients a specific subgroup? *Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine*.

Abstract: Aims: To examine characteristics of fatigued and non-fatigued post-polio patients and, to define potential subgroups across the fatigue continuum. Design: Multi-center study. Subjects: 143 post-polio patients were, by using the Multi Fatigue Inventory 20 General fatigue ratings, subdivided on the basis of percentile distribution into a fatigue, reference, and non-fatigue group. Methods: Data on background, quality of life, fatigue and pain were collected. Descriptive statistics and correlations in each group and Analysis of Variance and Chi2 for group comparisons were performed. To evaluate differences in the strength of associations between physical and mental fatigue, on the one hand, and vitality on the other, non-linear regressions were employed. Results: The fatigued group was younger, had shorter polio duration, more pain, higher Body Mass Index, lower quality of life and were more physically and mentally fatigued. More had contracted polio after 1956 and were under 65 years of age. Mental fatigue had a relatively higher explanatory value than physical fatigue for differences in vitality in the fatigued group, reversed patterns were seen in the other groups. Conclusions: It may be claimed that the fatigued PPS patients may be considered as a subgroup.

Typ och Nyckelord: Journal post-polio, fatigue, subgroup, physical fatigue, mental fatigue, vitality, ISSN: 1650-1977