

## Annual Report 2011

**Annual Report 2011** innehåller totalt **269** referenser sorterade efter försteförfattarens efternamn. Under året anställda forskare vid Psykologiska institutionen är markerade med blå färg.

### Lite statistik

- Av 269 bidrag är 61 "in press".
- 174 referenser avser artiklar i vetenskapliga tidskrifter (Journal). Av dessa var 44 "in press".
- 38 referenser avser böcker eller bokkapitel (Book (chapter)). Av dessa var 17 "in press".
- 6 referenser avser rapporter (Report).
- 42 referenser avser konferensbidrag (Proceedings).
- 9 referenser avser doktorsavhandlingar (Dissertations) som lagts fram under året.
- 231 av alla bidrag är på engelska, 36 på svenska och 2 på övriga språk (danska och tyska).

**Referens:** af Klinteberg, B., Almquist, Y., Beijer, U., & Rydelius, P.-A. (2011). Family psychosocial characteristics influencing criminal behaviour and mortality - possible mediating factors: A longitudinal study of male and female subjects in the Stockholm Birth Cohort. *BMC Public Health, 11*, 756.

**Abstract:** Background: Family psychosocial characteristics in childhood have been associated with children's development into criminal behaviour and mortality. This study explored these possible relationships and examined alcohol and/or drug use and mental problems as possible mediating factors, highlighting gender-specific patterns. Methods: Data from Swedish subjects born in 1953 (n = 14,294) from the Stockholm Birth Cohort study were examined. Several indicators of adverse family factors and individual problems were included in the present study. The information was derived from various data sources, covering different periods. Gender-specific associations with incidence of criminality (1966-1980) and mortality (1981-2009) were analysed using logistic regression. Furthermore, the population attributable fraction (PAF) was calculated for all variables in the fully adjusted models which were positively related to the outcome. Results: Overall incidence of criminality and mortality was (m/f 32.3/6.6) and (m/f 6.1/3.5), respectively. The results showed that all aspects of family psychosocial and individual problems studied were associated with criminality for both genders. Among males, individual problems seemed to partly mediate these relations, but the associations remained statistically significant. Interestingly, the PAF analysis revealed a reduction in criminality of 17.5% when individual problems with alcohol and/or drug use were considered. Among females, a significant impact of alcohol and/or drug use on the association between family psychosocial characteristics and subsequent criminality was obtained. Inclusion of father's occupational class only somewhat reduced the estimates for the genders. Concerning male mortality, father's alcohol abuse was significantly related to an increased risk. When individual criminality was accounted for, the association was substantially reduced but remained statistically significant. Among females, when adjusting for family psychosocial factors, only the association between parents' mental problems and females' mortality was significant. None of the individual problem variables managed to explain this association. Conclusions: Family psychosocial characteristics were associated with both subsequent criminal behaviour and mortality. These connections were partly explained by individual risk factors, especially by alcohol and/or drug use. The practical implications of the findings point to the importance of addressing the individual's alcohol and/or drug use in reducing criminal behaviour, which would also lower the mortality rates.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal family psychosocial characteristics, criminal behaviour, mortality, ISSN: 1471-2458

**Referens:** Ahrén, J.C., Chiesa, F., af Klinteberg, B., & Koupil, I. (in press). Psychosocial determinants and family background in anorexia nervosa. Results from the Stockholm Birth Cohort Study. *International Journal of Eating Disorders*.

**Abstract:** Objective: The aim of this study was to examine the associations between psychosocial factors and family background and incidence of anorexia nervosa (AN) in a Swedish cohort. Method: The Stockholm Birth Cohort, SBC (N = 14,294) contains information on social background and general health in males and females, born in Stockholm 1953. Hospitalizations for AN, based on diagnoses from the ICD-8 through ICD-10, were recorded from 1969 to 2002. Cox proportional hazard regression was used to measure the association between psychosocial characteristics and family background and the risk of AN. Results: Higher maternal education was associated with a higher risk for hospitalization for AN. An increased risk for AN was also found among females who stated that they "often compare their future prospects with others." Discussion: Although the study is based on a low number of cases, it confirms earlier findings of higher maternal education among individuals with eating disorders in similar cohorts.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal anorexia nervosa, social background, family characteristics, psychosocial factors, ISSN: 0276-3478

**Referens:** Ahrén-Moonga, J., Lekander, M., von Blixen, N., Rönnelid, J., Holmgren, S., & af Klinteberg, B. (2011). Levels of tumour necrosis factor-alpha 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- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) 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- $\alpha$  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- $\alpha$  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- $\alpha$ , 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, depression, personality traits, Karolinska Scales of Personality, ISSN: 0302-282X

**Referens:** Akrami, N., Ekehammar, B., & Bergh, R. (2011). Generalized prejudice: Common and specific components. *Psychological Science, 22*(1), 57-59.

**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., & Yang-Wallentin, F. (2011). Personality and social psychology factors explaining sexism. *Journal of Individual Differences, 32*(3), 153-160.

**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 combine these perspectives and examine whether sexism is best explained by personality (Big-Five factors, social dominance orientation, and right-wing authoritarianism) or by social-psychological (group membership and group identification) variables - or by a combination of both approaches. Causal modeling and multiple regression analyses showed that, with the present set of variables, sexism was best explained by considering the combined influence of both personality- and social-psychology constructs. The findings imply that it is necessary to integrate various approaches to explain prejudice.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal Big Five personality, social identification, right-wing authoritarianism, social dominance orientation, sexism, ISSN: 1614-0001

**Referens:** Allvin, M., Aronsson, G., Hagström, T., Johansson, G., & Lundberg, U. (2011). *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: 978-0-470-66613-5

**Referens:** Alm, C., Eriksson, Å., Palmstierna, T., Kristiansson, M., Berman, A.H., & Gumpert, C.H. (2011). Treatment patterns among offenders with mental health problems and substance use problems. *Journal of Behavioral Health Services and Research, 38*(4), 497-509.

**Abstract:** Research on treatment utilization among offenders with mental health problems and substance use problems, i.e. the 'triple troubled', is scarce. The aim was to contribute to the general knowledge about treatment patterns among the triple troubled. This register-based study explored treatment patterns during a 3-year follow-up among 157 Swedish offenders with substance use problems who had undergone forensic psychiatric assessment. There were three subgroups of treatment users: low treatment, planned substance abuse treatment and substance abuse emergency room visits, and planned psychiatric treatment. About 40% of the participants displayed a stable treatment pattern. Outcomes were less successful for those participants displaying a non-stable treatment pattern. Allocation of treatment resources should take into account the associations between treatment patterns and recidivism into criminality. Also, it should be valuable for clinicians to gather information on treatment history in order to meet various treatment needs.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal treatment, offenders, health problems, substance use, ISSN: 1094-3412

**Referens:** Alm, C., Eriksson, Å., Palmstierna, T., Kristiansson, M., Berman, A., & Hellner Gumpert, C. (2011). Treatment patterns among offenders with mental health problems and substance use problems. In *Abstracts of the XXXII International Congress on Law and Mental Health* (pp. 340-341). July 17-23, 2011, Berlin, Germany.

**Abstract:** Research on treatment utilization among offenders with mental health and substance use problems (i.e., the 'triple troubled') is scarce. The aim of this study was to contribute to the general knowledge of treatment patterns/treatment utilization among the triple troubled. This register-based study explored treatment patterns during three years of follow-up among 157 Swedish offenders with substance use problems who had undergone forensic psychiatric assessment. There were three subgroups of treatment users: low treatment users, planned substance abuse treatment users in combination with substance abuse emergency room visits, and users of planned psychiatric treatment. About 40% of the participants displayed a stable treatment pattern (i.e., they remained in the same subgroup for the duration of the study). Outcomes were less successful for those participants displaying a non-stable treatment pattern. Conclusions: Allocation of treatment resources should take into account the associations between treatment patterns and recidivism into criminality. Also, it would be valuable for clinicians to gather information on treatment history in order to meet various treatment needs.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings treatment, offenders, mental health problems, substance use

**Referens:** Andersen, L.M., Näswall, K., Manouilenko, I., Nylander, L., Edgar, J., Ritvo, R.A., Ritvo, E., Bejerot, S. (2011). The Swedish Version of the Ritvo Autism and Asperger Diagnostic Scale: Revised (RAADS-R). A Validation Study of a Rating Scale for Adults. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, 41(12), 1635-1645.

**Abstract:** There is a paucity of diagnostic instruments for adults with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). This study evaluates the psychometric properties of the Swedish version of the Ritvo Autism and Asperger Diagnostic Scale-Revised (RAADS-R), an 80-item self-rating scale designed to assist clinicians diagnosing ASD in adults. It was administered to 75 adults with ASD and 197 comparison cases. Also, a subset completed the Autism Spectrum Quotient (AQ). Three out of four subscales had high internal consistency. Sensitivity was 91% and specificity was 93%. The ASD subjects had significantly higher mean scores on all subscales. ASD females had higher scores than ASD males on the sensory motor subscale, a dimension not included in the AQ. RAADS-R showed promising test re-test reliability.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal autistic disorder, Asperger syndrome, psychiatric status rating scales, self assessment (Psychology), diagnostic techniques and procedures, adult, ISSN: 0162-3257

**Referens:** Andersson, H., & Bergman, L.R. (2011). The role of task persistence in young adolescence for successful educational and occupational attainment in middle adulthood. *Developmental Psychology*, 47(4), 950-960.

**Abstract:** The main purpose of the present study was to investigate the importance of task persistence in young adolescence for successful educational and occupational attainment in middle adulthood. Data from age 13 (N = 1,092) and adult age (age 43 for women, N = 569 and age 47 for men, N = 393) were taken from the Swedish longitudinal research program entitled Individual Development and Adaptation. In line with previous research, task persistence was found to be related to changes in grades between age 13 and age 16, over and above other childhood factors. Task persistence at age 13 was also a significant predictor of both income and occupational level in middle adulthood for the men, controlling for a number of childhood factors (including intelligence), and even when educational attainment in adulthood was taken into account. Finally, task persistence was related to educational attainment in adulthood. The authors suggest that task persistence is a second fundamental factor besides general mental ability, influencing attainment within the area of working life and education. The influence of task persistence is discussed in form of personality environment selection mechanisms.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal task persistence, occupational attainment, educational attainment, personality, ISSN: 0012-1649

**Referens:** Aronsson, G., Gustafsson, K., & Mellner, C. (2011). Sickness presence, sickness absence, and self-reported health and symptoms. *International Journal of Workplace Health Management*, 4(3), 228-243.

**Abstract:** Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to compare sickness presence (SP) and sickness absence (SA) regarding the strength of their relationship to health/ill-health. In a previous Canadian study a stronger association between SP and health/ill-health than between SA and health/ill-health was shown.

Design/methodology/approach - Five Swedish data sets from the years 1992 to 2005 provided the study populations, including both representative samples and specific occupational groups (n=425-3,622). Univariate correlations and multiple logistic regression analyses were performed. The data sets contained questions on SP and SA as well as on various health complaints and, in some cases, self-rated health (SRH).

Findings - The general trend was that correlations and odds ratios increased regularly for both SP and SA, with SP showing the highest values. In one data set, SRH was predicted by a combination of the two measures, with an explained variance of 25 percent. Stratified analyses showed that the more irreplaceable an individual is at work, the larger is the difference in correlation size between SP and SA with regard to SRH. SP also showed an accentuated and stronger association with SRH than SA among individuals reporting poor economic circumstances.

Practical implications - The results support the notion that SA is an insufficient, and even misleading, measure of health status for certain groups in the labor market, which seem to have poorer health than the measure of SA would indicate.

Originality/value - A combined measure of sickness presence and absence may be worth considering as an indicator of both individual and organizational health status.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal self-rated health, sick leave, sickness presence, sickness presenteeism, work organization, workplace health, ISSN: 1753-8351

**Referens:** Aronsson, G., Hellgren, J., Isaksson, K., Johansson, G., Sverke, M., & Torbiörn, I. (in press). *Arbets- och organisationspsykologi: Individ och organisation i samspel*. Stockholm: Natur & Kultur.

**Abstract:**

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) arbetspsykologi, organisationspsykologi, lärobok, ISBN: 978-91-27-11905-5

**Referens:** [Arshamian, A., Willander, J., & Larsson, M. \(2011\). Olfactory awareness is positively associated to odour memory. \*Journal of Cognitive Psychology\*, 23\(2\), 220-226.](#)

**Abstract:** We investigated the relationship between olfactory awareness and olfactory proficiency as determined by a set of standardised olfactory tasks. Olfactory awareness was indexed by scores in questionnaires focusing on odour interest, imagery ability, and prevalence of olfactory dreams. Nineteen subjects with high and 20 subjects with low odour awareness were presented with a set of standardised olfactory tasks: odour threshold, episodic odour recognition, and odour identification. The results showed that individuals with high odour awareness excelled in odour memory and identified more odours as compared with the low awareness group. Interestingly, odour naming ability exerted no influence on odour memory. Furthermore, high odour awareness was not related to a more sensitive olfactory sensory system as determined by olfactory threshold measurements.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal dreams, imagery, odour awareness, odour memory, ISSN: 2044-5911

**Referens:** [Arvidsson, D., Sikström, S., & Werbart, A. \(2011\). Changes in self- and object representations following psychotherapy measured by a theory-free, computational, semantic space method. \*Psychotherapy Research\*, 21, 430-446.](#)

**Abstract:** We propose a theory-neutral, computational and data-driven method for assessing changes in semantic content of object representations following long-term psychodynamic psychotherapy. Young adults in psychotherapy are compared with an age-matched, non-clinical sample at three time points. Verbatim transcripts of descriptions of the self and parents were quantified in a semantic space constructed by Latent Semantic Analysis. In the psychotherapy group, all representations changed from baseline to follow-up, whereas no comparable changes could be observed in the comparison group. The semantic space method supports the hypothesis that long-term psychodynamic psychotherapy contributes to sustained change of affective-cognitive schemas of self and others.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal technology in psychotherapy research and training, statistical methodology, process research, outcome, ISSN: 1050-3307

**Referens:** [Astvik, W., & Melin, M. \(in press\). Coping with the imbalance between job demands and resources: A study of different coping patterns and implications for health and quality in human service work. \*Journal of Social Work\*.](#)

**Abstract:** Summary: In recent decades the public welfare sector has been subjected to major structural changes, and studies of various occupational groups within human service work have reported increased workloads and a high prevalence of work-related stress. Using questionnaire data from a sample of human service workers within social work, child care and elderly care, the aim of this study was to identify different patterns of coping strategies to manage the imbalance between work demands and resources, and then to investigate their impact on outcomes in employee health and service quality. Findings: Cluster analysis identified three strategy profiles: compensatory and quality reducing, voice and support seeking and self supporting, and the comparative analysis indicated that the compensatory and quality reducing cluster may be regarded as a risk group. Results of hierarchical regression analyses disclosed that the identified strategies affected health outcomes as well as perceived service quality. The use of compensatory and quality reducing strategies was negatively related to health and quality, although work demands, resources and background characteristics were controlled for. Applications: The results add to the research field through the identification of compensatory and quality reducing strategies not previously described in the coping literature, as well as the risks associated with them. Applied in practice, the identified strategy clusters might help distinguish "risk behaviours" from more beneficial strategies. The results also point toward the importance of providing organizational structures that allow the employees to voice their opinions and critique, as well as to give and receive social support.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal coping, job stress, employee health, service quality, human service work, ISSN: 1468-0173

**Referens:** [Axelsson, Ö. \(2011\). \*Aesthetic Appreciation Explicated\*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)

**Abstract:** The present doctoral thesis outlines a new model in psychological aesthetics, named the Information-Load Model. This model asserts that aesthetic appreciation is grounded in the relationship between the amount of information of stimuli and people's capacity to process this information. This relationship results in information load, which in turn creates emotional responses to stimuli. Aesthetic appreciation corresponds to an optimal degree of information load. Initially, the optimal degree is relatively low. As an individual learns to master information in a domain (e.g., photography), the degree of information load, which corresponds to aesthetic appreciation, increases.

The present doctoral thesis is based on three empirical papers that explored what factors determine aesthetic appreciation of photographs and soundscapes. Experiment 1 of Paper I involved 34 psychology undergraduates and 564 photographs of various motifs. It resulted in a set of 189 adjectives related to the degree of aesthetic appreciation of photographs. The subsequent experiments employed attribute scales that were derived from this set of adjectives. In Experiment 2 of Paper I, 100 university students scaled 50 photographs on 141 attribute scales. Similarly, in Paper II, 100 university students scaled 50 soundscapes on 116 attribute scales. In Paper III, 10 psychology undergraduates and 5 photo professionals scaled 32 photographs on 27 attribute scales. To explore the underlying structure of the data sets, they were subjected to Multidimensional Scaling and Principal Components Analyses. Four general components, related to aesthetic appreciation, were found: Familiarity, Hedonic Tone, Expressiveness, and Uncertainty. These components result from the higher-order latent factor Information Load that underlies aesthetic appreciation.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation aesthetic appreciation, information-load model, photographs, soundscapes, theory development, ISBN: 978-91-7447-214-1

**Referens:** [Axelsson, Ö. \(2011\). The ISO 12913 series on soundscape. In Danish Acoustical Society \(Ed.\), \*Proceedings of Forum Acusticum 2011\* \(paper 494\). Aalborg, Denmark: European Acoustics](#)

Association. [Available on CD]

**Abstract:** Since February 2009 the working group ISO/TC 43/SC 1/WG 54 "Perceptual assessment of soundscape quality", of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), has been working on a draft of the first international standard on soundscape. It was submitted as a new work item proposal to ISO in November 2010, and may become the first part of the new ISO 12913 series on soundscape. This first part of the series provides a definition of the term 'soundscape' and a conceptual framework of soundscape perception. It explicates background factors relevant for soundscape perception and the measurement of soundscape quality. By providing a standard reference, the working group aims at international consensus in order to avoid confusion in regard to the definition, and to accelerate progress in soundscape research. Subsequent parts of the ISO 12913 series will deal with minimum reporting requirements in soundscape research, and methods for measuring soundscape quality.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings ISO 12913, soundscape

**Referens:** [Axelsson, Ö.](#) (2011). Progress in soundscape research requires a common agenda. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 130(4), 2495.

**Abstract:** It is commonly believed that progress and success in any field requires competition. This is probably true, but this belief implies that all competitors have a common view on the objectives. There would not be much competition if all parties ran off in opposite directions, striving to achieve different goals. Nor would it lead to much progress. The present session calls for networking and international collaboration in soundscape research. For such collaboration to be successful, it is critical to agree on a common agenda; a mission; an objective. Recent development in soundscape research makes evident that the objective must be practical and applicable. Our minds must be set to implementing soundscape research in practice to avoid exhausting academic debates, which tend to be ends in themselves and do not contribute to progress. Two excellent, recent examples of international collaboration in soundscape research, contributing to progress, are ISO/TC 43/SC 1/WG 54 and the European COST Action TD0804 "Soundscape of European Cities and Landscapes." Both illustrate the need for international and interdisciplinary collaboration among acousticians, architects, and urban planners to accelerate progress in soundscape research. The present paper presents possible topics for a common agenda in soundscape research.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings soundscape

**Referens:** [Axelsson, Ö.](#) (2011). Tower of Babel, or why bother about international standards? *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 130(4), 2467.

**Abstract:** While a vast nation like the USA has the capacity to be self-sufficient, many countries lack this privilege. Take Sweden as an example, a small country in northern Europe with a population of 9 million. Swedes are proud to be international. And they should, because how could a nation, which since the days of the Vikings has depended on international trade, sustain itself without a global economy. International standards support the development within this global economy, just like English as business language facilitates global collaboration. Imagine humanity without these common frames of reference.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings Tower of Babel, international standards

**Referens:** [Axelsson, Ö.](#) (Ed.) (2011). *Designing Soundscape for Sustainable Urban Development*. Stockholm, Sweden: City of Stockholm.

**Abstract:** The term 'soundscape' — the acoustic equivalent to 'landscape' — is relatively new to many. The present report summarises the results of the conference Designing Soundscape for Sustainable Urban Development, which was organised in order to introduce the soundscape approach to architects and urban planners who have little or no previous experience in this field. Like the conference, the present report seeks to inspire and provoke new thoughts in order to challenge the visual dominance in architecture. In order to reach this objective I invited among the finest soundscape experts in the world to present their thoughts and case studies for others to follow. By the present report they provide their contributions in written form for those who could not participate in the conference. I am convinced that these thoughts will change the way you perceive the built environment, as well as the way you think about and listen to sounds. The report makes evident that the soundscape is an essential environmental resource.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Report soundscape, ISBN: 978-91-85125-42-5

**Referens:** [Axelsson, Ö., & Nilsson, M.E.](#) (2011). Water features and acoustic diversity of urban parks. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 130, 2533.

**Abstract:** Water features are well-acknowledged in architecture and urban planning for their visual characteristics. But, how do water features contribute to acoustic diversity and soundscape quality? Visitors in an urban park were recruited to complete a questionnaire on how they perceived the park including its soundscape. Meanwhile, the soundscape was manipulated by turning a fountain on or off at irregular hours. The fountain sounds had a positive effect on soundscape quality in an area close to the fountain, by masking background road-traffic noise. The fountain sound also masked other natural sounds, which may have a negative influence on acoustic diversity and soundscape quality. In addition, some participants may have mistaken the fountain sounds for distant road-traffic noise. Hence, when introducing a water feature in an urban park it is necessary to consider the acoustic characteristics of the water sounds, as well as the placement of the water feature.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings water features, soundscape, urban parks

**Referens:** [Bejerot, E.](#) (2011). New Public Management och läkares arbetsförhållanden. I A. Nilsson (Red.), *Ett hållbart arbetsliv – Om organisation och ledarskap*. Stockholm: FAS.

**Abstract:** Bokbeskrivning: Denna forskningsöversikt handlar om samspelet mellan organisation, ledning och hälsa i arbetslivet. Chefen har en central roll för att utveckla en hållbar arbetsorganisation. Men en arbetsorganisation bestämmer också chefens handlingsutrymme. Boken tar bland annat upp frågor om hur ledarskapsidealerna ändras, kännetecknen för en bra och effektiv arbetsplats, nya arbetsformer och betydelsen av nätverk. FAS vänder sig till politiker, forskare, praktiker, utbildningsansvariga och en intresserad allmänhet.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) New Public Management, NPM, läkare, arbetsförhållanden, ISBN: 978-91-89602-44-1

**Referens:** [Bejerot, E., Aronsson, G., Hasselbladh, H., & Bejerot, S. \(2011\). Läkarkåren en profession med allt mindre stöd och inflytande. Enkätstudie av svenska läkares arbetsmiljö 1992 och 2010. \*Läkartidningen\*, 108\(50\), 2652-2656.](#)

**Abstract:** Syftet med studien var att undersöka förändringar i läkares arbetsvillkor med särskild inriktning på ledning, styrning och stöd. Jämförelser gjordes av enkätdata från två slumpmässiga urval 1992 (n=390) och 2010 (n=1937). Stora förändringar framkom i flera avseenden. Andelen läkare som upplever sig ha något verksamhetsansvar har minskat med 45 procentandelar, från 76 till 31 procent. Mycket stora försämringar framkom vad gäller stöd i arbetet. Tiden som läggs på fortbildning/ inläsning och forskning har minskat. Utnyttjandet av läkarnas högsta kompetens har minskat.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal läkare, arbetsvillkor, jämförelse över tid, ISSN: 0023-7205

**Referens:** [Bejerot, E., Dunér, D., & Winkler, A. \(2011\). Öppna jämförelser av arbetsmiljö på Internet – vinster och risker för forskare, respondenter och andra intressenter. \*Forum för arbetslivsforskning, FALF\*, 15-17 juni 2011, Luleå, Sverige.](#)

**Abstract:** En prototyp för ett rapporteringsverktyg som gör det möjligt för forskare att dela med sig och visualisera data för sina målgrupper via Internet har tagits fram i ett pågående forskningsprojekt. Med detta verktyg kan forskningsresultat baserade på enkätdata redovisas med en hög detaljeringsgrad och användarna kan enkelt jämföra arbetsvillkor för undergrupper: olika arbetsgivare, geografiska områden etcetera. Prototypen som vi skapat kan konceptuellt delas upp i två delar: 1) Ett verktyg som används för att skapa webbplatser för visualisering av stora datamängder. Det är designat för att kunna användas för vitt skilda forskningsprojekt. 2) En webbplats som visualiserar forskningsresultat från en specifik enkätstudie och demonstrerar vad som är möjligt att göra med hjälp av verktyget.

Med verktyget presenteras data i form av stapeldiagram och medelvärden direkt på Internet. Designen gör det möjligt att kombinera stora enkätmaterials potential för jämförelser mellan olika undergrupper, arbetsgivare, geografiska områden etcetera. Här kan data re-analyseras och tolkas av dem med kunskap om lokala/regionala förhållanden. Detta gör det möjligt att använda resultaten av större enkätstudier i exempelvis lokalt förbättringsarbete eller i någon form av interaktivt forskningsarbete. Medial uppmärksamhet, särskilt på de platser där resultaten avviker negativt från genomsnittet, kan bidra till ett omvandlingstryck (jfr SKL & Socialstyrelsen 2007).

Verktyget programmeras i öppen källkod och blir fritt att använda, reproducera, modifiera och utveckla för envar, enligt principerna i "open-source"-rörelsen (Stallman 2010). Projektet utvecklas enligt en så kallad "katedralmodell" (Raymond 1999) där en "open-source-release" görs när vi arbetat med projektet en tid. Verktyget kommer att följas upp genom att dess för- och nackdelar diskuteras med målgrupp och intressenter. För arbetslivsforskare finns många frågor om vad denna typ av verktyg kan innebära. Vilka vinster respektive problem och risker finns i "öppna jämförelser av arbetsmiljö"? Hur påverkas viljan att besvara enkäter då en snabbare och mer detaljerad återkoppling är möjlig? Vilka frågor måste ställas kring upphovsrätt då data kan re-analyseras av andra? Hur vi kan designa våra forskningsprojekt för att ta tillvara, eller begränsa, det som informationstekniken möjliggör?

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings databas, enkäter, Internet

**Referens:** [Bejerot, E., & Hasselbladh, H. \(2011\). Professional Autonomy and Pastoral Power: The Transformation of Quality Registers in Swedish Health Care. \*Public Administration\*, 89\(4\), 1604-1621.](#)

**Abstract:** In the context of the recent transformation of control in Swedish health care, the changing role of quality registers are analyzed as a vivid example of how professional groups become involved in new modes of regulating professional work. Based on a critical appraisal of the main currents in the research on NPM, it is argued that understanding 'the productive side of power' is an underexploited theme. The main part of the article is devoted to a detailed analysis of how a seemingly insignificant, but in its consequences important, professional practice was transformed from a resource for clinical research, an entirely professional concern, to a tool for hierarchical control. In the concluding sections, a number of important conditions for the successful use of 'soft power' in modern societies are identified and discussed.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal quality registers, health care, New Public Management, eISSN: 1467-9299

**Referens:** [Bejerot, E., Hasselbladh, H., Aronsson, G., & Bejerot, S. \(2011\). Svenska läkares arbetsmiljö 1992 och 2010 – en profession i fritt fall? \*Medicinska riksstämman\*, 30 november-2 december 2011, Stockholm, Sverige.](#)

**Abstract:** En jämförelse av två enkätstudier med läkare från 1992 och 2010 visar att det har skett avsevärda försämringar över tid, särskilt avseende känslan av att ha ett verksamhetsansvar och i upplevelsen av stöd från närmaste chef.

Indikationer på att läkares villkor är problematiska har funnits i Arbetsmiljöverkets och SCBs återkommande arbetsmiljöundersökningar under 2000-talet. Läkare har här identifierats som ett yrke där man rapporterar hög arbetstakt samt brist på stöd och uppmuntran från chefer.

För att analysera om det skett förändringar i läkares arbetsvillkor gjordes en enkätstudie under 2010/2011 där det ingick ett antal frågor om arbetsmiljö som också ställts i en enkät år 1992. Utifrån detta material har jämförelser gjorts av läkares position i verksamheten, krav, kontroll och stöd i arbetet, samt frågor som belyser tid för fortbildning, press att följa med i kunskapsutvecklingen och arbetstillfredsställelse. Båda studierna är baserade på ett slumpmässigt urval ur Sveriges läkarförbunds medlemsregister. Antal respondenter år 1992 (n=362) och år 2010 (n=1955), svarsfrekvensen var 70 respektive 68 procent.

Andelen läkare som upplever sig ha något verksamhetsansvar har minskat med 45 procentandelar över tid, från 76 procent år 1992 till 31 procent år 2010. Läkarnas inflytande över det egna arbetet har minskat något över tid, framför allt har inflytande över beslut på avdelningen minskat över tid. I frågor som avhandlar krav i arbetet rapporterades försämringar avseende mängden arbetsuppgifter, medan tidspress och nödvändig avskildhet för vissa arbetsuppgifter var oförändrad över tid. Resultaten visar också på försämringar avseende

arbetsklimat, och att den tid som läggs på forskning och utbildning har minskat. I området stöd och återkoppling från närmaste chef är förändringarna snudd på dramatiska, exempelvis instämde 45 procent av respondenterna helt i att de hade möjlighet att diskutera svårigheter i arbetet med närmaste chef 1992, jämfört med 14 procent 2010.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings läkare, arbetsvillkor, enkät, jämförelse över tid

**Referens:** [Bejerot, E., Hasselbladh, H., & Kankkunen, T. \(2011\). Läkares berättelser om upp- och nedgång för "hot groups" i sjukvården. \*Medicinska riksstämman\*, 30 november-2 december 2011, Stockholm, Sverige.](#)

**Abstract:** Intervjuer med psykiatriker och ortopedier gav kronologiska berättelser om hur väl fungerande verksamheter slogs sönder i samband med omorganisationer, förändringar som påverkade respondenternas syn på yrket och organisationen.

I två på varandra följande intervjustudier under 2000-talet har ett femtiotal läkare intervjuats om sina arbetsvillkor. Syftet har varit att analysera hur reformeringen av sjukvården påverkat läkares arbetsvillkor i vid mening.

Intervjuerna kan beskrivas som en guidad konversation som börjat med förberedda frågor men där intervjuaren varit flexibel och lyhörd för de olika betydelse av arbetet som dykt upp under intervjun. Under vissa intervjuer utvecklades narrativ, det vill säga sammanhängande berättelser om hur respondenten upplevt något där det finns en kronologi med händelser i en implicit kausal ordning. De intervjuade kom från flera medicinska specialiteter och de flesta hade lång erfarenhet i yrket. Här presenteras två narrativ baserade på intervjuer med tre psykiatriker respektive tre ortopedier från två arbetsplatser i olika landsting.

I intervjuerna framträdde berättelser om hur respondenterna varit engagerad i att bygga upp en verksamhet tillsammans med andra. Det kunde gälla utveckling av arbetsprocesser som gjort verksamheten effektiv, att man lyckas förbättra vårdens kvalitet, att team och nätverk börjat fungera bra, eller att klinisk forskning integrerats i verksamheten. Berättelserna har likheter med tidigare forskning om så kallade "hot groups", det vill säga högt utbildade, relativt små och uppgiftsorienterade arbetsgrupper som med stort engagemang självständigt utvecklar ett område. Läkarnas berättelser innehåller också beskrivningar av en vändpunkt där förutsättningarna för det framgångsrika arbetet försvinner genom beslut på högre nivåer. Dessa handlar om byte av huvudman, omstruktureringar inom organisationen, att arbetsuppgifterna förändrats, resurserna minskat, samt att försämrade villkor fått centrala personer i gruppen att lämna arbetsplatsen. Berättelserna visar att dessa erfarenheter på ett djupgående sätt påverkade respondenternas känsla för sitt arbete och förtroende för organisationen.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings läkare, arbetsvillkor, organisation

**Referens:** [Bergh, R., Akrami, N., & Ekehammar, B. \(in press\). The Compatibility of Personality and Social Identity Processes: The Effect of Gender Identity on Neuroticism. \*European Journal of Personality\*.](#)

**Abstract:** In an experimental study (N=186), we examined the effect of identity (gender versus personal) on participants' self-rated neuroticism and estimates of mean neuroticism for men and women. Self-rated neuroticism was measured before and after the identity salience manipulation. Following self-categorization theory, we predicted that identity salience would affect levels of self-rated neuroticism and the estimates (perceptions) of mean neuroticism for each sex. From a personality perspective, we expected substantial correlations between pre-manipulation and post-manipulation neuroticism scores in both identity conditions. The relation between participants' self-rated neuroticism and their estimates of mean neuroticism for their own sex was also examined. The effect of identity salience was unclear with regard to self-rated neuroticism levels, whereas the manipulation had apparent effects on estimated mean neuroticism levels for men and women. Also, self-rated neuroticism was found to predict estimates of mean neuroticism for men and women in the gender, but not personal, identity condition. Finally, in line with a personality perspective, the relative positions in self-rated neuroticism were highly stable in both conditions. The findings indicate a compatibility of self-categorization theory and personality perspectives and suggest that both are valuable to understand the changeability and stability of the self.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal Big Five personality, self-categorization theory, neuroticism, eISSN: 1099-0984

**Referens:** [Bergh, R., Akrami, N., & Ekehammar, B. \(in press\) The personality underpinnings of explicit and implicit generalized prejudice. \*Social Psychological and Personality Science\*.](#)

**Abstract:** The idea of prejudice as a tendency that can be generalized from one target to another and the personality-prejudice relationship have been widely examined using explicit measures. However, less is known about this tendency and its relation to personality for implicit prejudice measures, like the implicit association test (IAT). Three studies including explicit and corresponding implicit prejudice measures toward various target groups confirmed a generalized factor for both types of measures with a stronger common component for the explicit factor. Personality was significantly related to the explicit measures only. Also, the personality and prejudice measures were unrelated to explicit and implicit attitudes toward an irrelevant target which rules out potential method confound. These results indicate that explicit and implicit prejudice measures tap different psychological constructs relating differently to the individual's self-reported personality. The findings have implications for the debate on whether IAT scores reflect personally endorsed attitudes.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal personality, generalized prejudice, implicit association test, ISSN: 1948-5506

**Referens:** [Berglund, B. \(2011\). Measurement in psychology. In B. Berglund, G.B. Rossi, J.T. Townsend & L.R. Pendlill \(Eds.\), \*Measurement with persons. Theory, methods and implementation areas\* \(pp. 27-50\). New York and London: Psychology Press/Taylor & Francis Group.](#)

**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) measurement, metrology, psychology, psychophysics, ISBN: 978-1848729391

**Referens:** Berglund, B. (in press). Trygg Engen: The scientist who made colleagues to grow. In G.M. Zucco, R.S. Hertz & B. Schaal (Eds.), *Essays in Olfactory Cognition*. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

**Abstract:** In 1990, Trygg Engen was honored with a Ph.D. (Honoris Cause) at Stockholm University. Since the 1960's, he was the world known olfactory researcher in psychology of his time, stationed at Brown University in the USA. Born Norwegian, he liked to visit Scandinavia and spent several sabbatical leaves at the psychology department at Stockholm University, two of these as Fullbright Fellow. In all, 17 papers in scientific journals were published in cooperation along themes of 'the Stockholm School' as Engen labeled the research environment originally created by Gösta Ekman during the 1950's and 1960's. In 1965, our joint research started in olfactory psychophysics and human odour perception, but expanded into multidimensional scaling and further into problems of measurement in psychophysics and applications in environmental psychology, especially indoor air environments.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) odor perception, environmental psychology

**Referens:** Berglund, B., & Höglund, A. (in press). Is there a measurement system for odour quality? In G.M. Zucco, R.S. Hertz & B. Schaal (Eds.), *Essays in Olfactory Cognition*. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

**Abstract:** Although humans can discriminate a huge number of odours the mechanisms behind perception of odours are not well understood. The theory of the present essay and our experiments were developed with the view that odours are homogeneous perceptions (as opposed to visual objects that are heterogeneous percepts). Other typical examples of homogeneous perceptions are colours and some emotional states. Thus, through perceptual learning, which is a prerequisite for perceiving, we become aware of and may recognize odours in the environment. Typically, odours are detected at very low concentrations as compared to chemical instruments, the "electronic nose" inclusive. Four principles of investigating the human world of odour qualities are discussed: (i) classification and sorting according to odour quality resemblance, (ii) using names and verbal attributes for odour sources, (iii) using odour qualities for a representative set of reference odorants, and (iv) measuring odour quality by similarity scaling of pairs of odorous stimuli. Although a huge number of odours can be discriminated, the quality of odour mixtures is intermediary among the odour qualities of their components. This applies to single chemical compounds or mixtures thereof and for very broadband mixtures like indoor air. Our perceptual world simply consists of a massive amount of odour qualities potentially attributable to sources in the environment. Their organisation is, however, still a mystery.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) odour perception, odour space, odour measurement

**Referens:** Berglund, B., Höglund, A., & Shams Esfandabad, H. (in press). A bisensory method for odor and irritation detection of formaldehyde and pyridine. *Chemosensory Perception*.

**Abstract:** A bisensory method was developed for determining the psychometric functions and absolute thresholds for odor and sensory irritation of two odorous irritants. Individual and group thresholds for formaldehyde or pyridine were measured for 31 age-matched subjects (18-35 years old). P50 absolute thresholds were for formaldehyde odor 110 ppb (range 23-505), for pyridine odor 77 ppb (range 20-613), and for pyridine irritation 620 ppb (range 90-3,656); too few subjects' formaldehyde irritation thresholds were possible to determine (human exposures limited to 1 ppm). In spite of large interindividual differences, all thresholds for irritation were higher than for odor. The average slopes of the 62 psychometric functions for odor and the 32 possible for sensory irritation were highest for formaldehyde odor (83% per log ppb) and equal for pyridine odor and irritation (68% per log ppb). The bisensory method for measuring odor and sensory irritation jointly produced detection functions and absolute thresholds compatible with those earlier published, however, a steeper slope for sensory irritation than odor was expected for pyridine. The bisensory method is intended for measuring odor and sensory irritation to broadband mixtures and dynamic exposures, like indoor air.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal bisensory method, odor thresholds, sensory-irritation thresholds, psychometric functions, formaldehyde, pyridine, ISSN: 1936-5802

**Referens:** Berglund, B., Rossi, G.B., Townsend, J.T., & Pendrill, L.R. (Eds.), (2011). *Measurement with persons. Theory, methods and implementation areas*. New York and London: Psychology Press/Taylor & Francis Group.

**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, G.B., & Wallard, A. (2011). Measurement across physical and behavioural sciences. In B. Berglund, G.B. Rossi, J.T. Townsend & L.R. Pendrill (Eds.), *Measurement with persons. Theory, methods and implementation areas* (pp. 1-25). New York and London: Psychology Press/Taylor & Francis Group.

**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 BIPN, 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 Unites (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:** Bergman, L.R. (in press). Advancing Developmental science: Some challenges and obstacles. *International Journal of Developmental Science*.

**Abstract:** Developmental science (DS) is defined somewhat differently by different researchers and in the essay DS is defined as (1) it concerns understanding individual development, partly in contrast to group development, (2) DS is cross-disciplinary, and (3) the individual is regarded as a "functioning whole", engaged in a developmental process in context, characterized by interactions. Empirical research carried out within a DS framework must pay attention to many issues such as: (1) The translation of a specific DS theory into informative hypotheses. (2) The integration of DS findings with the research literature. (3) Making the findings interpretable as addressing individual development. Finally, it was pointed out that to maximally advance DS research a shared general theoretical framework and set of central concepts are necessary.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal developmental science, person-oriented, cross-disciplinary, ISSN: 2192-001X

**Referens:** Bergman, L.R. (in press). Advancing Developmental Science: Some Challenges and Obstacles. *International Journal of Behavioral Development*.

**Abstract:** Developmental science (DS) is defined somewhat differently by different researchers. In the present essay DS is defined as (1) it concerns understanding individual development, partly in contrast to group development, (2) DS is cross-disciplinary, and (3) the individual is regarded as a "functioning whole", engaged in a developmental process in context, characterized by interactions. Empirical research carried out within a DS framework must pay attention to many issues such as: (1) The translation of a specific DS theory into informative hypotheses. (2) The integration of DS findings with the research literature. (3) Making the findings interpretable as addressing individual development. Finally, it was pointed out that to maximally advance DS research a shared general theoretical framework and set of central concepts are necessary.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal developmental science, challenges, obstacles, ISSN: 0165-0254

**Referens:** Bernhard-Oettel, C., De Cuyper, N., Schreurs, B., & De Witte, H. (2011). Linking job insecurity to well-being and organizational attitudes in Belgian workers: the role of security expectations and fairness. *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 22(9), 1866-1886.

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to investigate how perceptions of job insecurity and fairness associate with individual well-being (job satisfaction and general health) and organizational attitudes (organizational commitment and turnover intention), under the condition that the psychological contract as perceived by the employee includes a promise on job security, or not. More specifically, we suggest that (H1) job insecurity is negatively related to individual well-being and organizational commitment and positively related to turnover intentions when job security is expected as part of the psychological contract, (H2) that job insecurity is negatively related to fairness perceptions when job security is expected as part of the psychological contract, (H3) that fairness associates positively with individual well-being and organizational commitment and negatively with turnover intentions and (H4) that the association between job insecurity, individual well-being and organizational outcomes is mediated by fairness under the condition that job security is expected as part of the psychological contract. Thus, we propose a model of mediated moderation. Results based on a sample of Belgian employees (N = 559) supported our hypotheses for organizational outcomes. For individual well-being, the mediation framework was not conditional upon a perceived promise of job security as part of the psychological contract. We conclude that employees' perceptions of job insecurity and fairness are important factors in employees' well-being and their attitudes towards the organization. More importantly, these perceptions can in part be shaped by organizational agents such as managers and supervisors. Additionally, the active utilization of the psychological contract in management strategies seems to have favourable results for the fostering of pro-organizational attitudes among employees.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal job insecurity, fairness, well-being, ISSN: 0958-5192

**Referens:** Bernhard-Oettel, C., Rigotti, T., Clinton, M., & De Jong, J. (in press). Job insecurity and Well-being in the Temporary Workforce: Testing Volition and Contract Expectations as Boundary Conditions. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*.

**Abstract:** This study investigates whether temporary contract volition and workers' expectations for contract renewal are boundary conditions to explain differences in temporary workers' job insecurity feelings and well-being. It is hypothesized that (1) low volition through higher job insecurity indirectly associates with lower well-being and

that (2) temporary workers' expectations of contract renewal weakens the links between both low volition and high job insecurity and high job insecurity and impaired well-being. Results based on an international data set of 1755 temporary workers employed in the education, manufacturing and service sectors supported the first hypothesis and partly also the second. More specifically, low preferences for temporary contracts associated via higher job insecurity with lower job satisfaction, impaired health and higher irritation. Contract expectations placed a boundary condition upon this indirect relation, however, the negative association between high job insecurity and impaired well-being was not weakened but strengthened. In conclusion, particularly temporary workers with low contract volition and high job insecurity feelings, who have high expectations for contract renewal are at risk for impaired well-being. Hence, this study sheds light onto the question how volition for temporary work and expected contract renewal relate to job insecurity and associate with individual well-being.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal temporary work, volition, contract expectations, well-being, ISSN: 1359-432X

**Referens:** [Berntson, E. \(2011\)](#). Marknadsorienterade relationer i arbetslivet – om känslan av att vara anställningsbar. I C. Garsten, J. Lindvert, & R. Thedvall, (Eds.), *Arbetets marknad*. Malmö: Liber.

**Abstract:** Bokbeskrivning från förlaget:

Få saker i samhället engagerar oss så som arbete. Arbete är föremål för våra drömmar och visioner om framtiden när vi är unga. Arbete engagerar våra strävanden som vuxna. Det ger en plattform för gemenskap, såväl som möjlighet att forma vår identitet. Men arbete kan också vara något som stänger människor ute; från gemenskap och deltagande, och från att forma sin egen framtid.

Den här boken är ett resultat av flera års forskning om de förändringar som har format arbetsmarknaden och som fortfarande pågår. Den beskriver hur arbetsmarknaden blivit just en marknad och lyfter fram centrala tendenser i denna omvandling. Såväl den som söker arbete som den som har ett arbete står inför nya utmaningar:

- Hur gör jag mig anställningsbar?
- Vilka förväntningar och krav ställs på mig som arbetssökande?
- Hur är förmedlingen av arbete organiserad idag?

Arbetsmarknadspolitiken kan få oförutsedda effekter på den enskilda människans liv. Vi måste granska, diskutera och ifrågasätta vad varje politisk inriktning och dess verktyg innebär. Den här boken ger underlag och inspiration för en sådan diskussion.

Arbetets marknad vänder sig till studerande inom följande områden: arbetsvetenskap, personaladministration, samhällsvetenskapliga ämnen och socionomutbildningen. Den lämpar sig också för verksamma inom arbetsmarknads- och arbetslivsområdet och för politiker.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) arbetsliv, anställningsbar, ISBN: 978-91-47-09667-1

**Referens:** [Berntson, E., & Marklund, S. \(2011\)](#). The relationship between employability and working conditions – a longitudinal study. *The 15th Conference of the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology*, May 25-28, 2011, Maastricht, Nederländerna.

**Abstract:** It has been argued that the labor market is divided into several segments, described as primary and secondary. In this respect, the dual labor market theory states that people in the primary segment have better working conditions and better prospects as compared to those in the secondary segment. Furthermore, it is also suggested that there are difficulties in moving between these segments, implying a stigmatizing effect of being in the secondary segment. The dual labor market theory has again become interesting as the labor market today is characterized by flexibility and individualization. In this context, the notion of employability has been emphasized as an important feature of contemporary employees in order to maintain control over their working life. Employability reflects peoples perceptions of their possibilities to get new employment and it could be argued that employability, over time, strengthens employees' positions on the labor market. As such, it is important to study if employability affects working conditions and thus, the aim of the present study is to investigate the relationship between employability and subsequent demands and control. A representative sample of individuals between 25 and 50 years, working in Sweden, was used where employability was measured in 2004 and working conditions measured in 2006. The study compared the working conditions of individuals that were very high and very low in employability in 2004. Two scales of working conditions were used, reflecting the increase of demands and control over the last year. 643 individuals answered the questionnaire and preliminary results indicate that employability was associated to subsequent working conditions. When controlling for age, gender, socio-economic position and educational level employability was associated with subsequent increase in job control but not with increase in job demands. A possible explanation is that people with higher employability over time get better positions in their organizations and thereby also report better job control. Regarding demands, the results may indicate that demands increase regardless of position in the organization. The result are relevant for practice since they indicate that people with low levels of employability receive less influence over their working life.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings employability, working conditions

**Referens:** [Berntson, E., Wallin, L., & Härenstam, A. \(2011\)](#). Typical situations for managers in the Swedish public sector: associations with turnover intentions and employability. *The 15th Conference of the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology*, May 25-28, 2011, Maastricht, Nederländerna.

**Abstract:** The public sector has undergone extensive changes over the past years. It has been argued that these changes, under the influence of New Public Management, have been focusing on increasing efficiency and productivity, transparency and user orientation. The new conditions have resulted in important and difficult challenges for the public sector managers to handle. Together with increasing demands it has also been emphasized that the turnover rate of public sector managers is high, and, in addition, it has also been argued that it is difficult to attract future managers to the sector. Consequently, the aim of the present study was to investigate turnover intentions and employability of public sector managers. Primarily, the focus has been to investigate if there are specific patterns of work environment prerequisites in the Swedish public sector. In a second step the aim was to study if such patterns discriminate regarding turnover intention and employability. For this purpose, a questionnaire with 548 Swedish public sector managers was analyzed by means of a cluster

analysis. The variables of the analysis were chosen following the logics of the Job Demands-Resources model, including four demands (lack of resources, conflict of logics, employee conflicts and client conflicts) and three resources (management support, employee support and client recognition). The preliminary results indicate eight typical situations for managers in the public sector. These situations reflected very beneficial as well as complicated and unhealthy situations. Furthermore, the eight clusters discriminated in a very distinct way regarding turnover intentions. For example, less than 10 percent of the individuals in the two healthiest clusters wanted to quit as managers, as compared to the two clusters with poorest health, where more than a third of all the managers wanted to quit as a manager and more than half wanted to change organizations. On the other hand, preliminary results also indicate that the eight clusters did not discriminate regarding employability, suggesting that the managers regardless of their working situation reported similar possibilities to get new employment. These results contribute with knowledge about managers working situation in the public sector.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings employability, managers, public sector

**Referens:** Beskow, J., Ehnvall, A., Gyllensten, K., Frodi, A., Mörtberg E., Palm Beskow, A., Selstam Grundén, A., & Svanborg, C. (2011). *Omgivning och kultur*. I K. Gyllensten, A. Palm-Beskow, & S. Palmers (Red.), *Psykologisk Coaching – för varaktig förändring* (kap 8). Natur och Kultur.

**Abstract:** Bokbeskrivning: Många av de mest framgångsrika coacher som är verksamma i Sverige idag jobbar med kognitiv och beteendeorikad coaching. Med detta arbetssätt som grund skapas ett coachingsamtal som kan leda till genomgripande förändring. I denna bok varvas teori och praktik. Målgruppen är praktiserande coacher, terapeuter, chefer, psykologer, rådgivare och alla andra som vill jobba med en professionell coachingteori som grund.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) kognitiv coaching, beteendeorikad coaching, omgivning, kultur, ISBN: 9789127122048

**Referens:** Björk, L., Forsberg Kankkunen, T., & Bejerot, E. (2011). Det kontrollerade chefskapet – variationer i genusmärkta verksamheter. *Arbetsmarknad & Arbetsliv*, 17(4), 79-94.

**Abstract:**

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal styrformer, kommuner, genus, ISSN: 1400-9692

**Referens:** Blom, V. (2011). *Striving for self-esteem. Conceptualizations and role in burnout*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

**Abstract:** When self-esteem is dependent on competence individuals invest a great deal of effort in their accomplishments in order to validate them-selves. The aim of the present thesis was to develop a theoretically sound and valid concept and measure of contingent self-esteem dependent on competence, and examine its vulnerable implications and role in burnout. In Study I a concept and measure of contingent self-esteem dependent on competence, termed competence-based self-esteem (CBSE), was developed. Confirmatory factor analyses showed its distinctiveness from other sources of self-esteem and revealed two dimensions comprising behaviors referring to: i) Self-esteem conditional upon competence and ii) Frustrated self-critical strivings. The new scale showed high reliability and gained both convergent and discriminative validity through different methods in different samples. Study II set out to experimentally test the vulnerable implications of CBSE in a performance situation. The results showed that high, as compared to low, scorers on the scale exhibited stronger physiological reactivity and momentary exertion coupled with frustrated mood. Study III focused on the role of self-esteem contingent on competence in the burnout process and its association with work- and private-life stressors over time in working women and men. The analyses showed that contingent self-esteem was a predictor of burnout. In addition, women scored higher on both contingent self-esteem and burnout and reported higher general life stress than did men, whereas men showed stronger associations between work stressors and burnout. The results of the three studies suggest that contingent self-esteem, where out-comes of one's acts and performance serve to compensate an improve-rished basic self-worth, facilitates the understanding of stress-related vulnerability and ill-health.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation self-esteem, contingent self-esteem, burnout, stressors, gender, stress, work, competence, performance, ISBN: 978-91-7447-265-3

**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 burnout, gender, mediation, performance-based self-esteem, ISSN: 1051-9815

**Referens:** Blom, V., Johnson, M., & Patching, G. (2011). Physiological and behavioral reactivity when one's self-worth is staked on competence. *Individual Differences Research*, 9, 138-152.

**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, ISSN: 1541-745X

**Referens:** Boalt Boëthius, S., & Ögren, M.-L. (2011). Grupphandledning: ramar, kärninnehåll och samspel. I M.H. Rønnestad, & S. Reichelt (Red.), *Veiledning i psykoterapeutisk arbeid*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.

**Abstract:** Bokbeskrivning: Førsteutgaven av boka kom i 1999 med tittelen "Psykoterapiveiledning." Forfatterne ønsker å formidle teoretisk og empirisk kunnskap og praktiske erfaringer om klinisk veiledning, det vil si veiledning innen psykologisk behandling og psykososialt arbeid. Boka henvender seg til fagpersoner som gir eller mottar veiledning, eller som er i en videre- og etterutdanning der kunnskap om veiledning inngår. Boka er redigert av professor Michael Helge Rønnestad og professor Sissel Reichelt. Øvrige bidragsytere er: Tom Andersen, Siv BoaltBoëthius, Siri E. Gullestad, Asle Hoffart, Geir Høstmark Nielsen, Anne-Lise Løvlie Schibbye, Jan Skjerve, Thomas M. Skovholt, Odd Arne Tjersland, Gjermund Tveito, Oddbjørg Skjerve Ulvik og Marie-Louise Ögren.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) grupphandledning, ISBN: 9788215017563

**Referens:** Bolin, K., Bluhm, G., Eriksson, G., & Nilsson, M.E. (2011). Infrasound and low frequency noise from wind turbines: exposure and health effects. *Environmental Research Letters*, 6(3), 035103.

**Abstract:** Wind turbines emit low frequency noise (LFN) and large turbines generally generate more LFN than small turbines. The dominant source of LFN is the interaction between incoming turbulence and the blades. Measurements suggest that indoor levels of LFN in dwellings typically are within recommended guideline values, provided that the outdoor level does not exceed corresponding guidelines for facade exposure. Three cross-sectional questionnaire studies show that annoyance from wind turbine noise is related to the immission level, but several explanations other than low frequency noise are probable. A statistically significant association between noise levels and self-reported sleep disturbance was found in two of the three studies. It has been suggested that LFN from wind turbines causes other, and more serious, health problems, but empirical support for these claims is lacking.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal wind turbine noise, infrasound, low frequency noise, ISSN: 1748-9326

**Referens:** Borg, E. (2011). Placing verbal descriptors on a ratio scale. In D. Algom, D. Zakay, E. Chajut, S. Shaki, Y. Mama, & V. Shakuf (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2011. Proceedings of the 27th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics*. Raanana, Israel: The International Society for Psychophysics.

**Abstract:** In an article 2001 Gunnar and Elisabet Borg made a careful examination of the different principles involved in the construction of Category-Ratio (CR) scales. One of these principles is to obtain congruence between anchors and numbers, using the relation found by Stevens and Galanter (1957) between a category and a ratio scale. In an experiment 29 subjects judged lifted weights with free magnitude estimation (part A) and on a 7-point category scale (part B). For magnitude estimation an exponent of  $n=1,22$  was obtained and for the category scale the exponent was  $n=0,47$ . From this result a simple CR-scale was constructed giving good support to the position of the anchors on the Borg CR100 scale. Secondly, a transformation equation based on Eisler (1962) and Borg, G., and Borg, P. (1987) was used as another way to obtain ratio data from category data. Both methods were found to work well.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings CR-scales, CR100, Borg, ratio scale, verbal descriptors, Fechner Day

**Referens:** Brehmer, Y., Rieckmann, A., Bellander, M., Westerberg, H., Fischer, H., & Bäckman, L. (2011). Neural correlates of training-related working-memory gains in old age. *NeuroImage*, 58(4), 1110-1120.

**Abstract:** Working memory (WM) functioning declines in old age. Due to its impact on many higher-order cognitive functions, investigating whether training can modify WM performance has recently been of great interest. We examined the relationship between behavioral performance and neural activity following five weeks of intensive WM training in 23 healthy older adults (M=63.7 years). 12 participants received adaptive training (i.e. individually adjusted task difficulty to bring individuals to their performance maximum), whereas the others served as active controls (i.e. fixed low-level practice). Brain activity was measured before and after training, using fMRI, while subjects performed a WM task under two difficulty conditions. Although there were no training-related changes in WM during scanning, neocortical brain activity decreased post training and these decreases were larger in the adaptive training group than in the controls under high WM load. This pattern suggests intervention-related increases in neural efficiency. Further, there were disproportionate gains in the adaptive training group in trained as well as in non-trained (i.e. attention, episodic memory) tasks assessed outside the scanner, indicating the efficacy of the training regimen. Critically, the degree of training-related changes in brain activity (i.e. neocortical decreases and subcortical increases) was related to the maximum gain score achieved during the intervention period. This relationship suggests that the decreased activity, but also specific activity increases, observed were functionally relevant.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal cognitive training, aging, brain imaging, ISSN: 1053-8119

**Referens:** Brinkborg, H., Michanek, J., Hesser, H., & Berglund, G. (2011). Acceptance and commitment therapy for the treatment of stress among social workers: A randomized controlled trial. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 49(6-7), 389-398.

**Abstract:** Chronic stress increases the risk of health problems and absenteeism, with negative consequences for individuals, organizations and society. The aim of the present study was to examine the effect of a brief stress management intervention based on the principles of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) on stress and general mental health for Swedish social workers (n = 106) in a randomized, controlled trial. Participants were stratified according to stress level at baseline in order to examine whether initial stress level moderated the effect of the intervention. Two thirds of the participants had high stress levels at baseline (Perceived Stress Scale; score of 25). The results showed that the intervention significantly decreased levels of stress and burnout, and increased general mental health compared to a waiting list control. No statistically significant

effects were, however, found for those with low levels of stress at baseline. Among participants with high stress, a substantial proportion (42%) reached criteria for clinically significant change. We concluded that the intervention successfully decreased stress and symptoms of burnout, and increased general mental health. Evidence is, thus, provided supporting ACT as brief, stress management intervention for social workers.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal acceptance and commitment therapy, stress, social workers, burnout, randomized control trial, stress management, ISSN: 0005-7967

**Referens:** Brun, W., Keren, G., Kirkeboen, G., & Montgomery, H. (Eds.), (2011). *Perspectives on thinking, judging, and decision making*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.

**Abstract:** The book gives insights into the most recent developments in research on judgment and decision making. The different chapters cover a great variety of topics related to probability judgments and risk perception, cognitive and emotional processes underlying judgments, and the pragmatics of choice behavior along with related aspects of social cognition.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) thinking, judgment, decision making, ISBN: 978-82-15-01878-2

**Referens:** Bäck, E. (2011). *Social and cognitive biases in large group decision settings*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

**Abstract:** The present thesis consists of three studies on the effects of group membership in large group decisions. The overall aim was to contribute to understanding how individuals react when decisions are made in large groups. We explored consequences of procedural justice concerns within such groups. In Study I we investigated how different decision procedures and issue importance affect perceptions of others who agree and disagree with the individual on a potentially important issue. Individuals attributed more positive reasons for attitudes of those who agree as opposed to disagree with themselves, whereas disagreeers were attributed more negative reasons. The asymmetry was moderated by decision form, and issue importance. The attitudes concerned attitudes towards potential new policies. In Study II we investigated differences in participants' perceptions of others depending on own position towards the new policy. Challengers of the status quo advocating a change in the existing policy, were more biased when judging others than were defenders of the status quo. This suggests that challengers are less tolerant of defenders' point of view. This effect was not affected by perceptions of minority status among the challengers. In Study III we looked at individual group members' cognitive restructuring of a preferred decision alternative, and how it differs between decision conditions when the decision-maker is affiliated to own ingroup or not. Results showed that individuals restructure the attractiveness of their preferred alternative in group decisions similarly to what has been previously found in individual decision-making. The magnitude of restructuring was greatest when ingroup members decided for the group. However, this effect was moderated by identification with the ingroup, such that those who identified themselves with the ingroup restructured their preferred alternative more when ingroup members decided as opposed to when outgroup authorities decided.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation large group decision-making, social identity, procedural justice, intergroup biases, attitudes, status quo position, cognitive restructuring, post-decision consolidation, ISBN: 978-91-7447-320-9

**Referens:** Bäck, E.A. (2011). Effects of Parental Relations and Upbringing in Troubled Adolescent Eating Behaviors. *Eating Disorders: The Journal of Treatment & Prevention*, 19(5), 403-424.

**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 family relations, eating problems, ISSN: 1064-0266

**Referens:** Bäck, E.A., Esaiasson, P., Gilljam, M., Svenson, O., & Lindholm, T. (2011). Post-decision consolidation in large group decision-making. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 52(4), 320-328.

**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, ISSN: 0036-5564

**Referens:** Calmfors, L., Dimdins, G., Gustafsson-Sendén, M., Montgomery, H., & Stavlöt, U. (2011). *Uppfattas tjänstehandel som mindre rättvis än varuhandel? En studie av attityder till låglönekonkurrens i tjänstehandel*. IFAU Rapport 2011:22.

**Abstract:** Ett antal arbetsmarknadskonflikter relaterade till låglönekonkurrens med utstationerad arbetskraft har blivit livligt uppmärksammade i den offentliga debatten runt om i EU:s medlemsländer. Av debatten att döma tycks de flesta medborgare ha en mer negativ inställning till låglönekonkurrens när det gäller import av tjänster innefattande utstationerad arbetskraft än när det gäller import av varor. Vår rapport studerar hur attityderna till låglönekonkurrens skiljer sig åt mellan olika former av handel genom att kombinera ekonomisk och psykologisk forskning. Resultaten bekräftar att attityderna är mer negativa till låglönekonkurrens i tjänstehandel och till offshoring än till varuimport från låglöneländerna. Demografiska, socioekonomiska och politisk-ideologiska bakgrundsfaktorer påverkar attityderna till handel i linje med resultaten från tidigare

studier av handelsattityder. Däremot förefaller bakgrundsvariabler ha liten betydelse för skillnader i attityder mellan olika typer av handel. Vi genomförde även experiment för att klargöra i vilken grad attityden till tjänstehandel bildas utifrån rationella överväganden runt olika aspekter, det vill säga från underliggande attityddimensioner, eller om dessa attityddimensioner på grund av koherenssökande i stället anpassas till den generella attityden. Resultaten ger starkt stöd för att koherenssökande spelar stor roll i attitydbildningen till låglönekonkurrens med utstationerad arbetskraft. Tendensen till koherenssökande tycks vara kraftigare för dem som har en negativ inställning till sådan låglönekonkurrens än för dem som är positiva. Det skulle kunna tolkas som att den negativa gruppen bildar sina attityder på ett mindre rationellt sätt än den positiva gruppen. En alternativ tolkning är att den positiva gruppen ser sig som utmanare av den existerande ordningen, vilket enligt psykologisk forskning kan göra den mindre benägen att nyansera sin inställning.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Report tjänstehandel, frihandel, attityder, ISSN: 1651-1158

**Referens:** Carlsson, J., Norberg, J., Sandell, R., & Schubert, J. (2011). Searching for recognition: The professional development of psychodynamic psychotherapists during training and the first few years after it. *Psychotherapy Research, 21*(2), 141-153.

**Abstract:** The aim of the present study was to investigate the development of psychotherapists' professional self during training and the first few years after it. Constant comparison analysis was conducted on interviews with former students (N = 18) at a training institute for psychoanalytic psychotherapy. The resulting core category osearching for recognition indicated that participants' ambition during the studied time period was to reach high status by becoming psychotherapists. During training, this was expressed by the category oattachment to preformed professional self, o meaning that students wanted their preconceptions about therapy to be acknowledged by teachers. After training, participants experienced achieved recognition and, as a result, a sense of freedom to use their own judgment.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal psychotherapist training, supervision, development, ISSN: 1050-3307

**Referens:** Carter, S.F., Schöll, M., Almkvist, O., Wall, A., Engler, H., Långström, B., & Nordberg, A. (in press). Evidence for Astrocytosis in Prodromal Alzheimer Disease Provided by 11C-Deuterium-L-Deprenyl: A Multitracer PET Paradigm Combining 11C-Pittsburgh Compound B and 18F-FDG. *The Journal of Nuclear Medicine*.

**Abstract:** Astrocytes colocalize with fibrillar amyloid- $\beta$  (A $\beta$ ) plaques in postmortem Alzheimer disease (AD) brain tissue. It is therefore of great interest to develop a PET tracer for visualizing astrocytes in vivo, enabling the study of the regional distribution of both astrocytes and fibrillar A $\beta$ . A multitracer PET investigation was conducted for patients with mild cognitive impairment (MCI), patients with mild AD, and healthy controls using (11)C-DED PET, (11)C-Pittsburgh compound B ((11)C-PIB; fibrillar A $\beta$  deposition), (18)F-FDG (glucose metabolism), T1 MRI, cerebrospinal fluid, and neuropsychologic data were acquired from the patients. Methods: (11)C-DED PET was performed in MCI patients (n = 8; mean age  $\pm$  SD, 62.6  $\pm$  7.5 y; mean Mini Mental State Examination, 27.5  $\pm$  2.1), AD patients (n = 7; mean age, 65.1  $\pm$  6.3 y; mean Mini Mental State Examination, 24.4  $\pm$  5.7), and healthy age-matched controls (n = 14; mean age, 64.7  $\pm$  3.6 y). A modified reference Patlak model, with cerebellar gray matter as a reference, was chosen for kinetic analysis of the (11)C-DED data. (11)C-DED data from 20 to 60 min were analyzed using a digital brain atlas. Mean regional (18)F-FDG uptake and (11)C-PIB retention were calculated for each patient, with cerebellar gray matter as a reference. Results: ANOVA analysis of the regional (11)C-DED binding data revealed a significant group effect in the bilateral frontal and bilateral parietal cortices related to increased binding in the MCI patients. All patients, except 3 with MCI, showed high (11)C-PIB retention. Increased (11)C-DED binding in most cortical and subcortical regions was observed in MCI (11)C-PIB+ patients relative to controls, MCI (11)C-PIB (negative) patients, and AD patients. No regional correlations were found between the 3 PET tracers. Conclusion: Increased (11)C-DED binding throughout the brain of the MCI (11)C-PIB+ patients potentially suggests that astrocytosis is an early phenomenon in AD development.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal Astrocytosis, Alzheimer, 11C-Deuterium-L-Deprenyl, ISSN: 0161-5505

**Referens:** Cederborg, A.-C., Alm, C., Da Silva Nises, D., & Lamb, M. (2011). Investigative interviewing of alleged children: an evaluation of a new training program for police officers. *4th International Congress on Psychology and Law. 2011 Annual Meeting of the American Psychology, Law and Society*, March 2-5, 2011, Miami, USA.

**Abstract:** This evaluation focuses on the developing interviewing skills of 103 Swedish police officers who participated in six different courses during the years 2007-2010 built around the NICHD Protocol (Lamb et al., 2008) and the PEACE model (Milne & Bull, 1999). The teaching was interdisciplinary, spanning development psychology, investigative interviewing and law. Most lectures emphasised the attainment of best possible interview practices. After training, the police officers reduced their use of option-posing questions by two thirds and tripled their use of invitations.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings training of investigative interviewers, child witnesses

**Referens:** Cederlund, R., & Öst, L.-G. (2011). Perception of threat in children with social phobia: comparison to non-socially anxious children before and after treatment. *Journal of Clinical Child & Adolescent Psychology, 40*(6), 855-863.

**Abstract:** The present study investigated interpretation bias and reduced evidence for danger (RED) bias in 49 children with social phobia and 49 nonsocially anxious children between the ages of 8 and 14 years, using an ambiguous stories task. A posttreatment and follow-up measure was included for 26 of the socially phobic children to examine whether there would be a change in interpretation and RED bias after a 12-week behavior therapy program. Ambiguous scenarios were presented sentence by sentence. Participants gave interpretations and fear ratings after each sentence, and they rated negative emotions after each complete scenario. Compared to the nonsocially anxious children, children with social phobia displayed both a RED bias and an interpretation bias. After the treatment program, the children with social phobia displayed a reduced tendency to make biased interpretations, but there were no significant posttreatment changes in the RED bias. At 1 year follow-up there was a significant reduction in both interpretation and RED bias and clinical children no longer differed from nonsocially anxious controls.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal threat, children, social phobia, before and after treatment, ISSN: 1537-4416

**Referens:** Ceulemans, S., De Zutter, S., Heyrman, L., Norrback, K.-F., Nordin, A., Nilsson, L.-G., Adolfsson, R., Del-Favero, J., & Claes, S. (2011). Evidence for the involvement of the glucocorticoid receptor gene in bipolar disorder in an isolated northern Swedish population. *Bipolar Disorders*, 13(7-8), 614-623.

**Abstract:** Objectives: Dysfunction of the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis is one of the most consistent findings in the pathophysiology of mood disorders. The potential role of genes related to HPA axis function has been investigated extensively in major depression. However, in bipolar disorder (BPD) such studies are scarce. We performed a systematic HapMap-based association study of six genes crucial for HPA axis function in relation to BPD. Methods: Haplotype tagging single nucleotide polymorphisms (htSNPs) were selected in order to identify all haplotypes with a frequency of more than 1% in the genes encoding the glucocorticoid receptor (GR), mineralocorticoid receptor (MR), corticotrophin releasing hormone receptor 1 (CRH-R1) and 2 (CRH-R2), CRH binding protein (CRH-BP), and FK binding protein 5 (FKBP5). This resulted in a total selection of 225 SNPs that were genotyped and analyzed in 309 BPD patients and 364 matched control individuals all originating from an isolated northern Swedish population. Results: Consistent evidence for an association with BPD was found for NR3C1, the gene encoding GR. Almost all SNPs in two adjacent haplotype blocks contributed to the positive signal, comprised of significant single marker, sliding window, and haplotype-specific p-values. All these results point to a moderately frequent (10–15%) susceptibility haplotype covering the entire coding region and 3' untranslated region (UTR) of NR3C1. Conclusions: This study contributes to the growing evidence for a role of the glucocorticoid receptor gene (NR3C1) in vulnerability to mood disorders, and BPD in particular, and warrants further in vitro investigation of the at-risk haplotypes with respect to disease etiology. However, this association might be restricted to this specific population, as it is observed in a rather small sample from an isolated population without replication, and data from large meta-analyses for genome-wide association studies in BPD do not show the GR as a very strong candidate.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal bipolar disorder, glucocorticoid receptor, HPA axis, isolated population, NR3C1, ISSN: 1398-5647

**Referens:** Christianson, S.Å. (2011). Kommentarer till debattartikel om minnespsykologiska teorier. *Svensk Juristtidning*, 3, 321-323.

**Abstract:**

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal minne, ISSN: 0039-6591

**Referens:** Christianson, S.Å., & Ehrenkrona, M. (2011). *Psykologi och bevisvärdering: Myter om trovärdighet och tillförlitlighet*. Stockholm: Norstedts Juridik AB.

**Abstract:** "Vittnet talade klart och tydligt, hade stadig blick och lämnade en detaljrik och sammanhängande berättelse. Dessutom var hon säker på sina uppgifter och hade konsekvent berättat samma sak mellan olika förhör."

Är detta ett trovärdigt vittne och en tillförlitlig utsaga? – Inte självklart.

Tvärtom visar flera vetenskapliga studier att många av de handgrepp och antaganden om hur människan fungerar som används inom rättsväsendet stämmer dåligt med den psykologiska forskningen på området.

Med utgångspunkt i domar, intervjuer och enkätundersökningar analyserar författarna en rad psykologiska myter i juridiken. Olika föreställningar illustreras även med exempel från litteratur, konst och film, och många gamla sanningar sätts i nytt perspektiv. Syftet är att med aktuell och relevant kunskap bidra till att höja kvaliteten i de juridiska bedömningarna för att ytterst öka rättssäkerheten.

Boken vänder sig i första hand till advokater, domare, åklagare, poliser och andra som är verksamma inom rättsväsendet. Den kan med fördel användas av juridikstudenter som vill fördjupa sina insikter i bevisvärdering och vid universitetskurser i kriminologi och rättspsykologi.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) bevisvärdering, trovärdighet, myter, juridik, rättssäkerhet, ISBN: 978-91-39-01536-9

**Referens:** Clinton, M., Bernhard-Oettel, C., Rigotti, T., & De Jong, J. (2011). 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*, 16(2), 114-139.

**Abstract:** Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to explore an expanded temporal context of non-permanent work through an examination of the influence of previous experience of temporary working, contract duration and time remaining on contract and 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 1,169 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 organisational 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' attitudes and behaviours.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal temporary workers, careers, expectation, contracts of employment, ISSN: 1362-0436

**Referens:** Cooray, G., Nilsson, E., Wahlin, Å., Laukka, E.J., Brismar, K., & Brismar, T. (2011). Effects of intensified metabolic control on cognitive function in type 2 diabetes. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 36(1), 77-86.

**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:** Cornell Kärnekull, S., Jönsson, F.U., Larsson, M., & Olofsson, J.K. (2011). Affected by smells? Environmental chemical responsivity predicts odor perception. *Chemical Senses*, 36(7), 641-648.

**Abstract:** Strong negative reactions, physical symptoms, and behavioral disruptions due to environmental odors are common in the adult population. We investigated relationships among such environmental chemosensory responsivity (CR), personality traits, affective states, and odor perception. Study 1 showed that CR and neuroticism were positively correlated in a sample of young adults ( $n = 101$ ), suggesting that persons high in neuroticism respond more negatively to environmental odors. Study 2 explored the relationships among CR, noise responsivity (NR), neuroticism, and odor perception (i.e., pleasantness and intensity) in a subset of participants ( $n = 40$ ). High CR was associated with high NR. Regression analyses indicated that high CR predicted higher odor intensity ratings and low olfactory threshold (high sensitivity) predicted lower pleasantness ratings. However, neuroticism was not directly associated with odor ratings or thresholds. Overall, the results suggest that CR and odor thresholds predict perceptual ratings of odors and that high CR is associated with nonchemosensory affective traits.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal affect, chemical sensitivity scale, neuroticism, olfaction, perception, personality, ISSN: 0379-864X

**Referens:** Dagher, R., McGovern, P., Dowd, B., & Lundberg, U. (2011). Postpartum depressive symptoms and the combined load of paid and unpaid work: A longitudinal analysis. *International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health*, 84(7), 735-743.

**Abstract:** Purpose: To investigate the effects of total workload and other work-related factors on postpartum depression in the first 6 months after childbirth, utilizing a hybrid model of health and workforce participation. Methods: We utilized data from the Maternal Postpartum Health Study collected in 2001 from a prospective cohort of 817 employed women who delivered in three community hospitals in Minnesota. Interviewers collected data at enrollment and 5 weeks, 11 weeks, and 6 months after childbirth. The Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale measured postpartum depression. Independent variables included total workload (paid and unpaid work), job flexibility, supervisor and coworker support, available social support, job satisfaction, infant sleep problems, infant irritable temperament, and breastfeeding. Results: Total average daily workload increased from 14.4 h (6.8 h of paid work; 7.1% working at 5 weeks postpartum) to 15.0 h (7.9 h of paid work; 87% working at 6 months postpartum) over the 6 months. Fixed effects regression analyses showed worse depression scores were associated with higher total workload, lower job flexibility, lower social support, an infant with sleep problems, and breastfeeding. Conclusions: Working mothers of reproductive years may find the study results valuable as they consider merging their work and parenting roles after childbirth. Future studies should examine the specific mechanisms through which total workload affects postpartum depressive symptoms.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal total workload, postpartum depression, occupational health, maternal health, ISSN: 0340-0131

**Referens:** Darreh-Shori, T., Forsberg, A., Modiri, N., Andreasen, N., Blennow, K., Kamil, C., Ahmed, H., Almkvist, O., Långström, B., & Nordberg, A. (2011). 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*, 32(12), 2320.e15–2320.e32.

**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 ( $\beta$ -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- $1\beta$  (IL- $1\beta$ ) 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- $1\beta$  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 apolipoprotein E, butyrylcholinesterase, Alzheimer's disease, brain, ISSN: 0197-4580

**Referens:** De Witte, H., & Näswall, K. (2011). 'Objective' vs 'Subjective' Job Insecurity: Consequences of Temporary Work for Job Satisfaction and Organizational Commitment in Four European Countries. In M. Baird, & R. Cooper, B. Ellem, & R. D. Lansbury (Ed.), *Industrial Relations* (pp. 343-372). London: Sage publications.

**Abstract:** Book Description: This major work offers a broad insight into the field of industrial relations, taking into account the economic, political, and social influences and the relative power of capital and labor that shape relations between people at work. Aided by an international editorial advisory board, the collection takes a broad interdisciplinary approach, which includes the interactions between employers, workers, their collective organizations, and the state. Key concepts and foundational readings on industrial relations are covered by the first volume, while the second comprises readings on the principal actors in industrial relations. The third volume focuses on industrial relations processes and conflict resolution, leaving the fourth and final volume to deal with outcomes of the industrial relations processes.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) job insecurity, job satisfaction, organizational commitment, ISBN: 978-1849207959

**Referens:** Durbeej, N., Alm, C., & Gumpert, C.H. (2011). The possible relevance of psychopathic personality traits for treatment perceptions among Swedish offenders with mental health problems and substance use problems. *2nd Conference on the Treatment of Psychopathy*, November 15-17, 2011, Bergen, Norway.

**Abstract:** Introduction: Substance abuse is related to re-offending. Substance abuse treatment may be effective in reducing recidivism. Psychopathy, another predictor of re-offending has been found to be negatively associated with utilization of substance abuse treatment. As many of the psychopathic personality traits hypothetically may function as barriers to treatment, the presence of such traits may be relevant for treatment perceptions. Exploring participants' perspectives on treatment can be useful to improve retention rates.

Method: In order to explore treatment perceptions among offenders with mental health problems, substance use problems and various degrees of psychopathic personality traits, in-depth, semi structured interviews were conducted. Twelve males participated in the study. Six participants had a high degree of psychopathic personality traits (26 ≥ points of the PCL-R), referred to as the H-group, whereas the remaining informants had a low degree of such traits (0-5 points of the PCL-R), referred to as the L-group. Interviews were analyzed using Interpretative Phenomenological analysis (IPA). The analysis resulted in nine themes describing treatment perceptions among the participants.

Results and Discussion: Some treatment perceptions varied with degree of psychopathic personality traits. For example, H-participants stated that they had difficulties fulfilling treatment requirements whereas L-participants expressed that such requirements were manageable. Also, in contrast to informants of the L-group, members of the H-group stated that they felt inferior towards caregivers and that lack of previous treatment experiences contributed to the outsider-feeling in relation to the treatment system. Such differences in treatment perceptions between the groups may concern the influence of psychopathic personality traits.

Some treatment perceptions were also similar between the two groups. For instance, both H- and L-participants had experienced positive outcomes of treatment and suggested similar components that should be part of the ideal treatment. Such similarities indicate that degree of psychopathic personality traits may not influence treatment perceptions alone. Instead, the results suggest that the combination of degrees of psychopathic personality traits and other factors, such as treatment experiences, may be relevant for treatment perceptions. The findings illustrate the complexity of the relationship between the individual and the health care system, and may serve as a starting point for further studies on this topic.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings psychopathy, treatment, offenders, mental health problems, substance use

**Referens:** Durbeej, N., Berman, A., Hellner Gumpert, C., Palmstierna, T., Kristiansson, M., & Alm, C. (2011). Validation of the AUDIT and the DUDIT in a Swedish Sample of Suspected Offenders with Signs of Mental Health Problems: Results from the MSAC-Study. In *Abstracts of the XXXII International Congress on Law and Mental Health* (pp. 342-343). July 17-23, 2011, Berlin, Germany.

**Abstract:** Substance abuse is common among offenders. One method widely used for 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 used in relation to a) substance abuse and dependency diagnoses and b) three problem severity domains of the 6th version of the Addiction Severity Index (ASI-6). The study sample consisted 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 cut-off scores should be applied with caution due to the discrepancy between present and previous findings.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings validation, AUDIT, DUDIT, offenders, mental health problems, MSAC-study

**Referens:** Durbeej, N., Gumpert, C.H., Alm, C., Eriksson, Å., Berman, A.H., Kristiansson, M., & Palmstierna, T. (2011). The relationship between substance abuse treatment and self-reported substance use problems and psychiatric symptoms among Swedish offenders with mental health problems and substance use problems. *The 9th Nordic Symposium on Forensic Psychiatry*, August, 24-26, 2011, Lidingö, Sverige.

**Abstract:**

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings treatment, offenders, psychiatric symptoms, substance use

**Referens:** Eib, C., Bernhard-Oettel, C., & Näswall, K. (2011). The moderating influence of the demand-control-support model on the relationships between organisational justice and well-being. Poster presentend

at *Nationellt Nätverksmöte i Arbets- och organisationspsykologi*, 26-27 september 2011, Umeå, Sverige.

**Abstract:**

In the post-industrial working life - characterised by job intensification, blurred boundaries between work life and non-work life and postponed statutory retirement age - it is more necessary than ever that organisations and employees find a way to work highly efficiently and at the same time in a sustainable manner.

Employee well-being may be a vital factor for sustainability whereby the investigation of well-being in Sweden is of particular importance for research as Sweden's working population spent the most hours in paid employment on a typical day compared to other EU countries in 2002. In order to boost employees' well-being, one factor that may be important for well-being is organisational (in)justice, known to be a serious work stressor.

There is a growing body studying the moderating effects on the justice-well-being relationship but so far only the moderating effects of single Demand-Control-Support model components have been tested; mainly cross-sectionally and with a focus on the control component; but it remains unknown whether the demand, control and support components simultaneously exert a moderating influence on the relationship between organisational justice and well-being.

Using data from 398 Swedish employees of an accounting firm, we investigate the moderating influence of qualitative role overload, job autonomy and supervisory-support on the relationship between overall organisational justice and three indicators of well-being; job satisfaction, work-family conflict and somatic health complaints. We compare the cross-sectional associations between organisational justice and well-being, with the longitudinal impact of organisational justice on changes in well-being over time (time lag 1 year) and discuss the additive and multiplicative findings of our moderated hierarchical multiple regression analyses.

To the authors' knowledge this is the first study investigating the moderating influence of the DCS model components simultaneously on the justice-well-being relationship comparing cross-sectional and longitudinal findings. Implications for theory and practice are discussed.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings justice, well-being, moderators

**Referens:**

Eib, C., Bernhard-Oettel, C., & Näswall, K. (2011). The moderating influence of the demand-control-support model on the relationships between organisational justice and well-being. Paper presented at the *2011 2nd International Workshop on Insights in Organisational Justice and Behavioural Ethics*, Birmingham, UK.

**Abstract:**

In the post-industrial working life - characterised by job intensification, blurred boundaries between work life and non-work life and postponed statutory retirement age - it is more necessary than ever that organisations and employees find a way to work highly efficiently and at the same time in a sustainable manner.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings justice, well-being, moderators

**Referens:**

Eisler, A., Eisler, H., & Mori, S. (2011). Cognitive impairment and subjective time in schizophrenics. Abstracts for the 13th International Congress on Schizophrenia Research (ICOSR). *Schizophrenia Bulletin*, 37(suppl 1), 205.

**Abstract:**

Background: An experimental study was conducted to compare time perception of short durations, including intra- and interindividual variability of subjective duration judgments, in schizophrenic and in healthy males. Methods: The psychological methods of reproduction, and of verbal estimation in subjective seconds, were used. Results: It was found 1) that the means of the reproductions do not differ between the 2 groups, 2) the schizophrenics verbally estimated all durations longer and less veridical than the healthy subjects, 3) the variability of the estimates between, as well as within, subjects is much greater in schizophrenics than in the healthy group, 4) also the estimates by the schizophrenic group showed an approximately linear function of responses vs. the reference durations in log-log coordinates, in agreement with Stevens' power law. Conclusion: Schizophrenics are described in terms of distraction and of chaotic and disorganized behavior. This important aspect of schizophrenic symptomatology typically results in cognitive impairment. The impairment may be at the root of the deviant, though fairly consistent, estimations by the schizophrenic subjects. This vulnerability entails that the schizophrenics seem to be unable to translate perceived time into numbers (seconds), probably because of their general difficulty in being able to quantify. To be more specific, it appears that the better understanding of the cognitive processes and the vulnerability factors of experiencing time and of time-structuring behavior is important knowledge as to how the schizophrenics individuals orient themselves in time and space. The conclusion is that our result does not support the view of general time distortion as such in schizophrenia.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings subjective time, schizophrenia

**Referens:**

Ek, U., Westerlund, J., Holmberg, K., & Fernell, E. (2011). Academic performance of adolescents with ADHD and other behavioural and learning problems - a population-based longitudinal study. *Acta Paediatrica*, 100(3), 402-406.

**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. \(in press\). Big-Five personality and prejudice. In N.M. Seel \(Ed.\), \*Encyclopedia of the sciences of learning\*. Berlin: Springer.](#)
- Abstract:** The article gives a brief presentation of the five-factor (Big-Five) personality theory and how the factors in this theory are related to prejudice.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) Big-Five personality, prejudice, ISBN: 978-1-4419-1427-9
- Referens:** [Ekehammar, B., & Akrami, N. \(2011\). Fördomar - mer personligt än vi trott. \[Prejudice - more personal than we have thought.\] \*Tvärsnitt, 2011\(3-4\)\*, 28-31.](#)
- Abstract:** This chapter gives a popular presentation of the theories and results from a research project supported by grants from the Swedish Research Council. Contrasting the explanatory power of social psychological versus personality theories for explaining prejudice, the empirical outcomes of the project show that personality variables most often outperform social-psychological variables. So, prejudice appears to be more based in core personality than most researchers in the area have thought.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal personality, social psychology, prejudice, ISSN: 0348-7997
- Referens:** [Eklund, J., Freidenfelt, J., & af Klinteberg, B. \(2011\). Delinquent behaviour patterns in adolescence: Development and associated personality traits. \*Personality and Mental Health, 5\(3\)\*, 169-185.](#)
- 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:** [Emardson, R., Pendrill, L., Sundling, C., Nilsson, M.E., & Berglund, B. \(2011\). Measurements of accessibility to rail transport systems. In \*International Conference of Advanced Mathematical and Computational Tools in Metrology and Testing \(AMCTM\)\*, Gothenburg, Sweden: IMEKO TC21 "Mathematical Tools for Measurement", 2011.](#)
- Abstract:** Improving accessibility to railway systems for persons with disabilities is a governmental assignment to the Swedish Transport Administration. A main issue is to develop quality assured measurement of accessibility. Apart from the accessibility definition, our research focus is on the validity of the measurements and measurement uncertainty. By defining an accessibility measure that is multiplicative, we obtain a measure that represents the different barriers persons can face when travelling.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings accessibility, measurement, railway system, disability
- Referens:** [Englund, M. \(2011\). \*Valence-Level Dependent Presentation-Order Effects in Preference Judgments\*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University \(Doctoral dissertation\).](#)
- Abstract:** Reversal of the stimulus-presentation order often affects the outcome in paired stimulus comparison. Psychophysicists have found that the size and direction of the order effects depend on the compared stimuli's magnitudes, but this magnitude dependence does not seem to have been recognized previously in cognitive research on preference judgment. The main objective of the present doctoral thesis was to investigate whether analogous valence-level dependent order effects exist for preference judgments of aesthetic preference of visual and of auditory stimuli (Study I) and of everyday objects and phenomena (e.g., Apple-Pear, Headache-Stomachache) denoted by labels and presented in a simple survey-questionnaire format (Studies II-III). An additional objective was to investigate if potential valence-level dependent order effects in Studies I-III could be accounted for using Hellström's (1979, 2000) sensation weighting (SW) model. In Study I, there were valence-level dependent order effects favoring the second of two pleasant stimuli but the first of two unpleasant stimuli presented successively, but there were none for stimuli presented simultaneously. In Study II, there were valence-level dependent word-order effects (WOEs) favoring the left and first-read of two attractive stimuli but the right and last-read of two unattractive ones. Results were well accounted for using the SW model with a higher weight (i.e., greater impact on the comparison) for the second and the left stimulus in Studies I and II, respectively, and the valence level varying from low to high. Results of Study III indicate that the valence-level dependent WOE in Study II were not due to the spatial positioning (left-right) of the stimuli but to the comparison being directed; the first read stimulus was compared to the second read, yielding a higher weight for the first read stimulus. The present results demonstrate robust order effects large enough to be of theoretical as well as practical relevance.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation preference judgment, order effects, stimulus valence, sensation weighting, feature matching, comparison direction, ISBN: 978-91-7447-204-2
- 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, eISSN: 1099-0771

**Referens:** Eriksson, A., Göransson, S., & Sverke, M. (2011). Faktisk lön har liten betydelse för arbetsmotivation: Om individuell lön ur ett arbets- och organisationspsykologiskt perspektiv. I N. Karlsson & A. Thorstensson (Red.), *Lönebildning för utvecklingskraft* (sid. 125- 174). Stockholm: Norstedts.

**Abstract:** Det svenska lönebildnings- och förhandlingssystemet är idag på väg att förändras - alldeles oavsett vad parterna och lagstiftarna än säger. Globaliseringen, EG-rättens ökade betydelse och de fallande fackliga medlemstalen sätter den svenska arbetsmarknadsmodellen under press. Men i vilken riktning utvecklingen går är inte lätt att säga. Hur och var ska lönerna sättas? Vilka är effekterna för företagens produktivitet och lönsamhet? Hur påverkas lönenivåer och sysselsättning av lönebildningens utformning? Ska lönebildningen vara lokal och individuell? Eller ska vi fortsätta med ett centraliserat system där lönenivåer bestäms i kollektiva förhandlingar mellan arbetsmarknadens parter? Och vilka är effekterna av olika lönebildnings- och förhandlingssystem för de anställdas motivation och prestationer? Detta är de övergripande frågeställningarna för denna antologi, där flera forskare och författare med olika bakgrund och specialistkunskaper bidragit.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) lön, arbetsmotivation, ISBN: 978-91-1-303746-2

**Referens:** Eriksson, Å., Alm, C., Kristiansson, M., Berman, A., Palmstierna, T., & Hellner Gumpert, C. (2011). Problem Load Profile among Offenders with Mental Health Problems: A Cluster Analysis. In *Abstracts of the XXXII International Congress on Law and Mental Health* (pp. 343-344). July 17-23, 2011, Berlin, Germany.

**Abstract:** Background: Offenders with mental health problems and substance use problems (the 'triple troubled') are of great concern; they cause suffering to the victims of their crimes, are costly for society, and they may also display patterns indicative of lifelong difficulties adapting to society. Aim: The aim of the present study was to explore problem load in a sample of 'triple troubled' individuals in Stockholm (N = 207). Specifically, we wished to explore possible subgroups. Method: All participants were interviewed with ASI-6. The ASI is a semi-structured interview instrument, designed for the assessment of seven functional life domains (housing, medical health, employment/support, drug/alcohol use, legal situation, family/social relations, and psychiatric health (McLellan et al., 2006)). Register data on psychiatric status and index crimes were also acquired. To find natural groups within the sample, a cluster analysis was used. Results: Preliminary analyses demonstrate distinct subgroups among the participants, each with its own unique pattern of problems in the various life domains. Discussion: The 'triple troubled' constitute a heterogeneous population with highly individualized treatment needs.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings problem load profile, offenders, mental health problems

**Referens:** Fatouros Bergman, H., Spang, J., Werbart, A., Preisler, G., & Merten, J. (2011). Interplay of gaze behaviour and facial affectivity in schizophrenia. *Psychosis: Psychological, Social and Integrative Approaches*, 3(2), 148-150.

**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, ISSN: 1752-2439

**Referens:** Fernell, E., Hedvall, Å., Westerlund, J., Höglund Carlsson, L., Eriksson, M., Barnevik Olsson, M., Holm, A., Norrelgen, F., Kjellmer, L., & Gillberg, C. (2011). Early intervention in 208 Swedish pre-schoolers with autism spectrum disorder. A prospective naturalistic study. *Research in Developmental Disabilities*, 32, 2092-2101.

**Abstract:** Early intervention has been reported to improve outcome in children with autism spectrum disorders (ASDs). Several studies in the field have been randomized controlled trials (RCTs). The aim of this study was to assess ASD outcome in a large naturalistic study. Two hundred and eight children, aged 20-54 months, with a clinical diagnosis of ASD were given intervention and monitored prospectively in a naturalistic fashion over a period of 2 years. The toddlers were considered representative of all but the most severely multiple disabled preschool children with ASD in Stockholm county. They fell into three cognitive subgroups: one with learning disability, one with developmental delay, and one with normal intellectual functioning. Data on intervention type and intensity were gathered prospectively in a systematic fashion. Intervention was classified into intensive applied behaviour analysis (ABA) and non-intensive, targeted interventions, also based on ABA principles. Children were comprehensively assessed by a research team before the onset of intervention, and then, again, 2 years later. Change in Vineland adaptive behaviour scales composite scores from intake (T1) to leaving the study (T2) was set as the primary outcome variable. The research team remained blind to the type and intensity of interventions provided. One hundred and ninety-eight (95%) of the original samples stayed in the study throughout the whole 2-year period and 192 children had a complete Vineland composite score results both at T1 and T2. Vineland composite scores increased over the 2-year period. This increase was accounted for by the subgroup with normal cognitive functioning. There was no significant difference between the intensive and

nonintensive groups. Individual variation was considerable, but no child in the study was "problem-free" at follow-up. Our data do not support that children with ASD generally benefit more from the most intensive ABA intervention programs than from less intensive interventions or targeted interventions based on ABA.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal autism spectrum disorder, early intervention, Vineland, naturalistic study, ISSN: 0891-4222

**Referens:** Ferrer-Wreder, L., Adamson, L., Kumpfer, K. L., & Eichas, K. (in press). Advancing intervention science through effectiveness research: A global perspective. *Child and Youth Care Forum*.

**Abstract:** Background: Effectiveness research is maturing as a field within intervention and prevention science. Effectiveness research involves the implementation and evaluation of the effectiveness of the dissemination of evidence-based interventions in everyday circumstances (i.e., type 2 translational research). Effectiveness research is characterized by diverse types of research studies. Progress in this field has the potential to inform several debates within intervention science [e.g., fidelity versus local and cultural adaptation; identification of core components, effective dissemination systems]. Objective: To provide illustrations from different countries (Ireland, Italy, South Africa, Sweden, New Zealand, and the United States) of how intervention science might raise the value of future effectiveness or type 2 translational research. Methods: Themes raised by individual articles and across articles are summarized and expanded on in this commentary. Results: Themes consist of raising awareness about the importance of effectiveness research on the cultural adaptation of evidence-based interventions and intervention support structures, as well as further development of strategies to bridge the gap between research and practice. Conclusions: Effectiveness research has an important role to play in affecting systemic change on a population level and allowing us to gain a realistic global understanding of the phenomena we hope to change through interventions. Articles in this special issue provide reports from social scientists and practitioners located in various parts of the world and offer a rich, diverse portrait of effectiveness research and theory development. The totality of the work contained in this special issue anticipates many of the changes that intervention and prevention science will undergo as we progress and develop effective dissemination strategies for evidence-based interventions that promote positive youth development and prevent youth and family problems on a global scale.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal effectiveness research, type 2 translational research, evidence-based intervention, intervention science, prevention science, ISSN: 1053-1890

**Referens:** Ferrer-Wreder, L., & Jaccard, J. (in press). Considerations in data preparation for intervention trials: Outlier and normality analysis. In K. Sundell & M. Forster (Eds.), *The evaluation of psychosocial and educational interventions: A handbook*. Stockholm: Gothia (chapter to appear in Swedish).

**Abstract:**

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) outlier intervention evaluation

**Referens:** Ferrer-Wreder, L., Montgomery, M.J., Lorente, C.C., & Habibi, M. (in press). Promoting optimal identity development in adolescents. In T. Gullotta & M. Bloom (Series Ed.), *The encyclopedia of primary prevention and health promotion: Adolescent Volume* (2nd edition). New York: Springer.

**Abstract:**

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) identity intervention adolescence

**Referens:** Ferrer-Wreder, L., & Sundell, K. (in press). Evaluating imported evidence-based interventions. In K. Sundell & M. Forster (Eds.), *The evaluation of psychosocial and educational interventions: A handbook*. Stockholm: Gothia (chapter to appear in Swedish).

**Abstract:**

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) intervention prevention culture

**Referens:** Ferrer-Wreder, L., Sundell, K., & Mansoor, S. (in press). Tinkering with perfection: Theory development in the intervention cultural adaptation field. *Child and Youth Care Forum*.

**Abstract:** Background: Testing evidence-based interventions (EBIs) outside of their home country has become increasingly commonplace. There is a need for theoretically guided research on how to best create and test the effects of culturally adapted interventions. Objective: To illustrate how the field might raise the scientific and practical value of future effectiveness and dissemination trials of culturally adapted interventions, as well as to provide support for theoretically informed research on this subject to take greater root. Methods: Nine theories that offer guidance on how to adapt existing EBIs for a new cultural group were summarized and evaluated. Results: Commonalities among the selected theories included a focus on the need for collaboration as part of the adaptation process and shared emphasis on taking systematic steps to select an intervention to adapt, as well as calls for adaptations to be guided by specific types of empirical studies. Among the theories, variability existed in terms of what constituted an adaptation. Conclusions: As EBIs go global, intervention adaptation promises to be the subject of substantial future scholarly attention. There is a need to develop systematic evidence-based methods that allow for some degree of adaptation, while still bringing about EBIs' desired benefits.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal intervention prevention culture, ISSN: 1053-1890

**Referens:** Finkel, D., Reynolds, C.A., Larsson, M., Gatz, M., & Pedersen, N.L. (2011). Both odor identification and ApoE4 contribute to normative cognitive aging. *Psychology and Aging, 26*(4), 872-883.

**Abstract:** Research indicates that apolipoprotein E (ApoE) plays a role in the development of Alzheimer's disease (AD) and possibly in the cognitive decline associated with normative aging. More recently, researchers have shown that ApoE is expressed in olfactory brain structures, and a relationship among ApoE, AD, and olfactory function has been proposed. In the current analyses, we investigated the contribution of ApoE and odor identification in decline trajectories associated with normative cognitive aging in various domains, using longitudinal data on cognitive performance available from the Swedish Adoption/Twin Study of Aging. Data on both ApoE status and

olfactory functioning were available from 455 individuals ranging in age from 50 to 88 years at the first measurement occasion. Odor identification was measured via a mailed survey. Cognitive performance was assessed in up to 5 waves of in-person testing covering a period of 16 years. Latent growth curve analyses incorporating odor identification and ApoE status indicated a main effect of odor identification on the performance level in three cognitive domains: verbal, memory, and speed. A main effect of ApoE on rates of decline after age 65 was found for verbal, spatial, and speed factors. The consistency of results across cognitive domains provides support for theories that posit central nervous system-wide origins of the olfaction-cognition-ApoE relationship; however, olfactory errors and APOE  $\epsilon$ 4 show unique and differential effects on cognitive trajectory features.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal aging, odor, ApoE, ISSN: 0882-7974

**Referens:** Floderus, B., Hagman, M., Aronsson, G., Marklund, S., & Wikman, A. (in press). Medically certified sickness absence with insurance benefits in women with and without children. *European Journal of Public Health*.

**Abstract:** Background: Sickness absence in Sweden is high, particularly in young women and the reasons are unclear. Many Swedish women combine parenthood and work and are facing demands that may contribute to impaired health and well-being. We compared mothers and women without children under different conditions, assuming increased sickness absence in mothers, due to time-based stress and psychological strain.

Methods: All women born in 1960–79 (1.2 million) were followed from 1993 to 2003. Information on children in the home for each year was related to medically certified sickness absence with insurance benefits the year after. We used age and time-stratified proportional hazard regression models accounting for the individual's changes on study variables over time. Data were retrieved from national administrative registers.

Results: Sickness absence was higher in mothers than in women without children, the relative risks decreased by age, with no effect after the age of 35 years. An effect appeared in lonely women irrespective of age, while in cohabiting women only for the ages 20–25 years. Mothers showed increased sickness absence in all subgroups of country of birth, education, income, sector of employment and place of residence. The relation between number of children and sickness absence was nonlinear, with the highest relative risks for mothers of one child. The upward trend of sickness absence at the end of 1990s was steeper for mothers compared to women without children.

Conclusion: Despite the well-developed social security system and child care services in Sweden, parenthood predicts increased sickness absence, particularly in young and in lone women.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal gender, mother and child, sickness absence, ISSN: 1101-1262

**Referens:** Forman, H., Mäntylä, T., & Carelli, M.G. (2011). Time keeping and working memory development in early adolescence: A four-year follow-up. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 108(1), 170-179.

**Abstract:** In this longitudinal study, we examined time keeping in relation to working memory (WM) development. School-aged children completed two tasks of WM updating and a time monitoring task in which they indicated the passing of time every 5 min while watching a film. Children completed these tasks first when they were 8 to 12 years old and then 4 years later when they were 12 to 16 years old. Time keeping in early adolescence showed a different pattern of outcome measures than 4 years earlier, with reduced clock checking and increased timing error. However, relative changes in WM development moderated these adverse effects. Adolescents with greater relative gains in WM development were better calibrated than participants with less developing WM functions. We discuss these findings in relation to individual and developmental differences in executive control functions and socioemotionally driven reward seeking.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal adolescents, socioemotional development, decision making, time monitoring, working memory, metacognition, executive control, time cognition/perception, ISSN: 0022-0965

**Referens:** Fredriksson, A., Stigsdotter, I.M., Hurtig, A., Ewalds-Kvist, B., & Archer, T. (2011). Running wheel activity restores MPTP-induced functional deficits. *Journal of Neural Transmission*, 118(3), 407-420.

**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 x 20 or 2 x 40 mg/kg, separated by a 24-h interval), vehicle (saline 5 ml/kg) or saline (vehicle 2 x 5 ml/kg), and (b) administration of a single-dose weekly regime (MPTP 1 x 40 mg/kg) or saline (vehicle 1 x 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 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 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, motor activity, restoration, dopamine, BDNF, C57/BL6 mice, ISSN: 0300-9564

- Referens:** Freidenfelt Liljeberg, J., Eklund, J., Väfors Fritz, M., & af Klinteberg, B. (2011). Poor school bonding and delinquency over time: Bidirectional effects and sex differences. *Journal of Adolescence*, 34(1), 1-9.
- 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., Minucci, D., Pavan, L., Marini, M., Pingel, B., Putoto, G., Simonato, P., Lövseth, L.T., & Schenck-Gustafsson, K. (2011). Work Environment and recent suicidal thoughts among male university hospital physicians in Sweden and Italy: The Health and Organization Among University Hospital Physicians in Europe (HOUPE) Study. *Gender Medicine*, 8(4), 269-279.
- Abstract:** Background: Male and female physicians are at elevated suicide risk. The work environment has become a focus of attention as a possible contributor to this risk. The potential association between work environment and suicidal thoughts has been examined among female physicians in several countries, and significant findings have been reported. Objective: The purpose of this study was to examine the role of the work environment in relation to suicidal thoughts among male university hospital physicians in 2 European countries. Methods: Cross-sectional multivariate analysis was performed to identify significant associations between work-related factors and suicide risk among male physicians from the Health and Organization among University Hospital Physicians in Europe (HOUPE) study. The dependent variable was termed recent suicidal thoughts, which includes having thought about suicide and/or having thought about specific ways to commit suicide within the previous year. Adjusted odds ratios (ORs) and CIs are reported. Results: Of the 456 Swedish (56%) and 241 Italian (39%) male physicians who participated, 12% of the physicians from each country reported affirmatively regarding recent suicidal thoughts. Degrading work experiences were associated with recent suicidal thoughts for the Swedish and Italian physicians (OR = 2.1; 95% CI, 1.01-4.5; OR = 3.3; 95% CI, 1.3-8.0, respectively). Role conflict was associated with recent suicidal thoughts among the Swedish physicians (OR = 1.6; 95% CI, 1.1-2.2). Support at work when difficulties arose appeared to be protective for the Swedish physicians (OR = 0.7; 95% CI, 0.5-0.96). Italian physicians with little control over working conditions had an increased risk of recent suicidal thoughts, whereas confidential discussions about work experiences appeared to be protective (OR = 0.6; 95% CI, 0.4-0.9). Conclusion: Attention should be paid to the work environment as it relates to suicide risk among male university hospital physicians, particularly to bolstering social support and preventing harassment.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal academic medicine, harassment, male, physicians, suicide risk, work organization, ISSN: 1550-8579
- Referens:** Ginner Hau, H., & Smedler, A.-C. (2011). Different problems – same treatment: Swedish juvenile offenders in community-based rehabilitative programmes. *International Journal of Social Welfare*, 20(1), 87-96.
- Abstract:** Young delinquents may be regarded as children in need of rehabilitation or as offenders deserving of consequences proportional to the committed crime. The focus has increasingly been on the latter, while research shows that individual risk assessment is essential for effective rehabilitation. This study explored self-reported history of antisocial behaviour among Swedish male offenders 15-17 years of age (n=189) who were sentenced to participate in rehabilitative programmes conducted by local social services. Antisocial behaviour was extensive and, according to a principal component analysis, consisted of three dimensions: (i) adolescent delinquency; (ii) violence and theft, (iii) drug-related crimes. Using cluster analysis, the participants were divided into four subgroups representing different levels and characteristics of delinquency, which explained 73 per cent of the variance in antisocial behaviour. The conclusion is that assignment to rehabilitative programmes appeared unrelated to subgroups, i.e. to risk level. Organisational obstacles to an evidence based practice are discussed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal antisocial behaviour, juvenile offenders, adolescence, developmental psychology, youth justice, self-ratings, ISSN: 1369-6866
- Referens:** Ginner Hau, H., & Smedler, A.-C. (2011). Young male offenders in community-based rehabilitative programmes - self-reported history of antisocial behaviour predicts recidivism. *International Journal of Social Welfare*, 20(4), 413-420.
- Abstract:** Recidivism over 18 months was investigated in a representative group of young Swedish male offenders, 15-17 years old, referred to community-based rehabilitative programmes (n = 189). Registry data on their earlier contacts with social services and previous convictions were also collected. Eighteen months after programme start, 60 per cent of the young offenders were registered as suspected of new crimes, 48 per cent were registered for crimes of violence. Previous contacts with the social services had been documented for 44 per cent, and 30 per cent were registered as previously convicted. However, the group was highly heterogeneous, and all registry data corresponded well with self-reported history of antisocial behaviour collected at the start of the programme, which identified three subgroups (n = 60, 65 and 64, respectively) with significantly different problem profiles. Results are discussed in relation to developmental theories of antisocial development and the need to adhere to the risk principle when designing interventions for young offenders.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal young offenders, rehabilitative programmes, recidivism, youth justice, antisocial behaviour, adolescence, developmental psychology, ISSN: 1369-6866
- Referens:** Granqvist, P. (in press). Attachment and religious development in adolescence: The implications of culture. In G. Trommsdorff & X. Chen (Eds.), *Values, religion, and culture in adolescent development*. Cambridge University Press, U.K.

**Abstract:****Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) attachment, adolescence development, religion, culture**Referens:**

Granqvist, P. (in press). Introduction to the special issue: Advancements in the study of attachment and religion/spirituality. *International Journal for the Psychology of Religion*.

**Abstract:****Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal attachment, religion, spirituality, ISSN: 1050-8619**Referens:**

Granqvist, P., Hagekull, B., & Ivarsson, T. (in press). Disorganized attachment promotes mystical experiences via a propensity for alterations in consciousness (Absorption). *International Journal for the Psychology of Religion*.

**Abstract:**

In this article, we argue that mystical experiences are linked to disorganized attachment via a proposed mediator; the propensity to enter altered states of consciousness (absorption). Using a sample of predominantly religious/spiritual participants (N = 62), we report that disorganized attachment, as identified with the Adult Attachment Interview, predicted life-time occurrence of mystical experiences, and that this link was mediated by absorption. Alternative mediational models received less conclusive support. Also, more conventional aspects of religion (theistic beliefs and degree of general religiousness) were not related to disorganized attachment or absorption, supporting the discriminant validity of the mediational model. In the discussion, we argue that mystical experiences represent a non-pathological and potentially self-reparative "outcome" of disorganized attachment and the related propensity to experience alterations in consciousness.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal disorganized attachment, absorption, dissociation, mystical experiences, ISSN: 1050-8619**Referens:**

Granqvist, P., & Kirkpatrick, L.A. (in press). Religion, spirituality, and attachment. In K. Pargament (Ed.), *Handbook for the psychology of religion and spirituality*. Washington DC: American Psychological Association.

**Abstract:****Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) religion, spirituality, attachment**Referens:**

Granqvist, P., Reijman, S., & Cardeña, E. (2011). Alterations in consciousness and human development. In E. Cardena & M. Winkelman (Eds.), *Altering consciousness: A multidisciplinary perspective. Vol 2, Biological and psychological perspectives* (pp. 211-234). Praeger.

**Abstract:**

Book description: From prehistoric caves to current raves and virtual reality technology, humanity has always sought to alter its consciousness. Altered states of consciousness can be achieved through dreaming, drumming, dancing, meditation, hypnosis, fasting, sex, and a number of other human activities. These strategies affect consciousness by mimicking the natural responses of our nervous system.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) consciousness, human development, ISBN: 978-0313383083**Referens:**

Gudmundsdottir, E., Schirren, M., & Boman, K. (2011). Psychological resilience and long-term distress in Swedish and Icelandic parents' adjustment to childhood cancer. *Acta Oncologica*, 50(3), 373-380.

**Abstract:**

Aim. Studies of parental reactions to a child's cancer have traditionally been carried out within the framework of psychiatry and psychopathology. We studied the significance of individual resource factors strengthening parents' resilience to long-term cancer-related distress, a focus that has rarely been used. Participants and methods. The two-nation Nordic sample included 398 parents; 190 of whom had experienced a child's cancer, and 208 reference parents. We studied the sense of coherence (SOC) using the SOC-13 questionnaire. For assessing distress reactions we used a primarily illness-specific 11-dimensional Parental Psychosocial Distress in Cancer (PPD-C) self-report questionnaire developed for use with parents of childhood cancer patients, and the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ). Resilience was defined as absence of/less severe distress. Results. Low SOC was significantly associated with more severe distress in all dimensions of the PPD-C and GHQ. The protective effect of SOC was indicated by it being most negatively related to general psychiatric symptoms, physical and psychological stress symptoms, anxiety and depression. The influence of SOC varied with parents' gender, showing a stronger modifying influence among mothers. Mothers and fathers also differed in their utilisation of professional psychosocial support when confronted with the child's cancer. Conclusion. Parental resilience to cancer-related distress varies with identifiable strength factors. A strengths-oriented approach helps in understanding parental adjustment to childhood cancer. In order to counteract psychological vulnerability, addressing resilience instead of pathology helps to identify parents at risk and in need of professional support when faced with a child's cancer.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal adjustment, childhood cancer, ISSN: 0284-186X**Referens:**

Gunnmo, P., & Fatouros Bergman, H. (2011). What do individuals with schizophrenia need to increase their well-being. *International Journal of Qualitative Studies on Health and Well-being*, 6(1), 5412.

**Abstract:**

The aim of this qualitative study was to deepen the knowledge of how individuals with schizophrenia themselves describe what they need in order to increase their well-being in everyday life. Seven patients were interviewed. An open explorative approach was applied and grounded theory was used for the analysis resulting in five categories illustrating how patients with schizophrenia handle their struggle for a normal life. The patients stressed first the importance of receiving information about the disease: for themselves, for society, and for their families. Taking part in social contacts such as attending meeting places and receiving home visits were identified as important as well as having meaningful employment. They also pointed out the importance of taking part in secure professional relationships. Mainly they expressed the need for continuity in the relationships and the wish to be heard and seen by the professionals. Finally, interviewees addressed the

need for support for sustaining independent living through practical housekeeping and financial help. To conclude, the participants in the present study described their need for help as mainly linked to activities in their overall life situation rather than just their psychosis.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal schizofrenia, need for help, grounded theory, quality of life, well-being, ISSN: 1748-2623

**Referens:** [Guthenberg, J. \(2011\). Kan ett utvecklande ledarskap dämpa anställningsotrygghetens negativa hälsoeffekter? \*Arbetsmarknad & Arbetsliv\*, 17\(1\), 37-53.](#)

**Abstract:** Anställningsotrygghet har tidigare kopplats till olika former av ohälsa bland anställda. Syftet med föreliggande tvärsnittsstudie var att studera sambanden mellan anställningsotrygghet (kvantitativ, kvalitativ) och ohälsvariablerna utbrändhet (utmattning, distansering) och psykisk ohälsa samt huruvida ett utvecklande/transformativt ledarskap modererar dessa hypotetiska samband. Deltagare i studien var fackligt anslutna akademiker. Analyserna visar att kvalitativ anställningsotrygghet är en kraftfullare prediktor av ohälsa jämfört med kvantitativ anställningsotrygghet samt att utvecklande/transformativt ledarskap modererar sambanden mellan kvantitativ anställningsotrygghet och ohälsa.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal anställningsotrygghet, utvecklande ledarskap, utbrändhet, psykisk ohälsa, ISSN: 1400-9692

**Referens:** [Göransson, S., Knight, R., Guthenberg, J., & Sverke, M. \(2011\). Hot och våld i skolan: En enkätstudie bland lärare och elever. \*Kunskapsöversikt\*. Stockholm: Arbetsmiljöverket. Rapport 2011:15.](#)

**Abstract:** Hot och våld är, och har förmodligen alltid varit, ett inslag i arbetslivet och i samhället i stort. Av den anledningen har hot, våld och den mänskliga aggressiviteten varit föremål för många studier och har sedan länge intresserat forskare. Våld kan äga rum i olika kontexter och framförallt under de senaste två decennierna har det bedrivits en ökad mängd forskning kring hot och våld i arbetslivet generellt, liksom i skolans värld specifikt. Mot den bakgrunden och med ett uppdrag från Arbetsmiljöverket var syftet med denna empiriska studie att bidra till kunskap om utsattheten för olika former av hot och våld i skolan i Sverige idag. I uppdraget ingick avgränsningen till grundskolans senare del (årskurs 6-9). Syftet var att studien skulle ha ett brett perspektiv, som belyser både lärare och elever samt gör jämförelser mellan könen (män/pojkar och kvinnor/flickor). Skillnader mellan dessa grupper belyses därför genomgående i rapporten.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Report hot, våld, skolan, lärare, elever, ISSN: 1650-3171

**Referens:** [Göransson, S., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. \(2011\). \*Psykologiska perspektiv på hot och våld i arbetslivet: Kunskapsöversikt\*. Stockholm: Arbetsmiljöverket. Rapport 2011:7.](#)

**Abstract:** Syftet med rapporten är att sammanställa psykologisk forskning om hot och våld i arbetslivet. En sammanställning underlättar för forskare och praktiker att se vad som gjorts och vad tidigare resultat tyder på, men även var det finns kunskapsluckor.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Report hot, våld, arbetsliv, ISSN: 1650-3171

**Referens:** [Hadlaczy, G., & Westerlund, J. \(2011\). Sensitivity to coincidences and paranormal belief. \*Perceptual and Motor Skills\*, 113\(3\), 894-908.](#)

**Abstract:** Often it is difficult to find a natural explanation as to why a surprising coincidence occurs. In attempting to find one, people may be inclined to accept paranormal explanations. The objective of this study was to investigate whether people with a lower threshold for being surprised by coincidences have a greater propensity to become believers compared to those with a higher threshold. Participants were exposed to artificial coincidences, which were formally defined as less or more probable, and were asked to provide remarkability ratings. Paranormal belief was measured by the Australian Sheep-Goat Scale. An analysis of the remarkability ratings revealed a significant interaction effect between Sheep-Goat score and type of coincidence, suggesting that people with lower thresholds of surprise, when experiencing coincidences, harbor higher paranormal belief than those with a higher threshold. The theoretical aspects of these findings were discussed.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal coincidences, paranormal belief, ISSN: 0031-5125

**Referens:** [Hansen, N. \(2011\). Ska alla med? Homogenisering och differentiering vid privatisering på ett svenskt akutsjukhus. Paper presenterat vid \*Forum för arbetslivsforskning, FALF\*, 15-17 juni 2011, Luleå, Sverige.](#)

**Abstract:** Privatisering av sjukvården har såväl i Sverige som i andra länder ökat de senaste decennierna i syfte att förbättra kostnadseffektivitet och vårdkvalitet. Ett bakomliggande antagande är att HRM-systemen i privata driftsformer är mer inriktade på att tillvarata personalens "inre resurser". Enligt "kulturtesen" är arbetsmiljön i privata organisationer mer homogena på grund av en mer aktiv personalpolitik. Privatisering kan emellertid tänkas leda till en differentiering av arbetsvillkoren. Enligt "winner-loser"-tesen skulle privata organisationer i högre utsträckning än icke-privata skilja ut anställda i hög- och lågpresterande, och på så vis bidra till en polarisering av arbetsstyrkan. De få studier som undersökt psykologiska effekter av privatisering har utslutande använt sig av en linjär variabelansats med delvis olika resultat. Användandet av en sådan ansats i syfte att studera komplexa organisationsfenomen har dock ifrågasatts (Uhl-Bien & Marion, 2009; Wang & Lee, 2009). Föreliggande studie belyser istället de psykologiska mekanismer som kan vara i spel vid privatiseringsprocesser med en personansats där individer ses som ett system av interagerande faktorer och där mönstret snarare än värdet på de enskilda variablerna står i fokus (Bergman, Magnusson & El-Khori, 2003). Ett sådant system är till exempel psykologisk empowerment. Begreppet har i tidigare forskning visat sig vara relaterat till positiva arbetsbeteenden, attityder och prestationer (Koberg, Boss, Senjem & Goodman, 1999). I denna studie antas att personal som bemyndigas med hög psykologisk empowerment är en viktig förutsättning för en lyckad privatisering i termer av högre effektivitet och vårdkvalitet. Syftet med denna studie var därför att undersöka hur empowerment förändras – både strukturellt och individuellt – bland sjukhusets personal under privatisering. Studien baseras på longitudinella enkätdata från ett svenskt akutsjukhus som analyserades med klusteranalys. Preliminära resultat pekar mot en allmän homogenisering av empowermentstrukturen, vilket korroborerar "kulturtesen". Emellertid visar analyserna på individuella förflyttningar från mittenprofiler mot mer extrema klusterprofiler, vilket går i linje med "winner-loser"-tesen. Klusterlösningarna valideras mot diverse arbetsmiljö- och hälsoutfall, som diskriminerar förväntat mellan

klusterlösningarna. Bland annat framgår att vårdpersonalens upplevelser av ledarskap skiljer sig betydligt mellan klusterprofilerna efter privatisering. Resultaten diskuteras utifrån ett lednings- och maktperspektiv, där ett inkluderande ledarskap framhålls för att få med alla vid övergången till en privat organisationstyp.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings homogenisering, differentiering, privatisering, akutsjukhus

**Referens:** Hansen, N. (2011). Kan upplevt inflytande hos vårdpersonal reducera de negativa effekterna av arbetskrav på trivseln? Och är det någon skillnad mellan driftsform? Poster presenterat vid *Nationellt Nätverksmöte i Arbets- och organisationspsykologi*, 26-27 september 2011, Umeå, Sverige.

**Abstract:** Sjukvården i Sverige genomgår för närvarande stora förändringar, med såväl omorganiseringar av den förvaltningsdrivna organisationen som införande av nya driftsformstyper som bolag och privata alternativ som får gå med vinst. Som en konsekvens av detta har de upplevda arbetskraven såsom arbetsbelastning och rollkonflikt ökat med högre ohälsotal och lägre arbetsrelaterade attityder. Medan tidigare forskning har visat på att kontroll kan ha en buffrande effekt på höga arbetskrav är det mindre känt huruvida denna mekanism skiljer sig åt mellan olika driftsformer. Denna studie testar den potentiella moderatoreffekten av kontroll på relationen arbetskrav-arbetsstrivsel med tvärsnittsdata från vårdpersonal på tre akutsjukhus i Stockholmsregionen. Resultaten indikerar att graden av upplevd kontroll är relaterat med effekten av arbetskrav på arbetsstrivsel på det bolagiserade och det privata sjukhuset på så sätt att vårdpersonalen där som upplevde hög arbetsbelastning men låg kontroll hade en lägre arbetsstrivsel jämfört med de som upplevde en högre kontroll. En viktig implikation för ledning och HRM-system vid framtida driftsformsbyten är därför en större medvetenhet om vikten av en proaktiv informationsstrategi som även inkluderar anställda med lägre grad av upplevd kontroll i förändringsprocessen.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings arbetskrav, moderator, kontroll, arbetsstrivsel, driftsform

**Referens:** Hansen, N., Baraldi, S., & Berntson, E. (2011). How is privatization related to empowerment? A longitudinal study with a person-oriented approach in a Swedish hospital. Paper presenterat vid *XV. European Congress of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP)*, May 25-28, 2011, Maastricht, Nederländerna.

**Abstract:** Privatization of health care has increased in recent decades in order to improve cost effectiveness and quality of care. An underlying assumption is that HRM systems in privatized organizations are more progressive and aimed at developing internal staff resources. According to the "cultural thesis", work environments in privatized organizations are more homogeneous due to more active management systems. However, it has also been argued that privatization may lead to differentiation of working conditions. In this respect, the "winner-loser thesis" states that privatized organizations differ between high and low performing employees, thereby strengthening groups of both winners and losers. Using a person-oriented approach where individuals are seen as systems of interacting elements, the present study aims at identifying psychological mechanisms that may be central to the privatization process by highlighting patterns, rather than single variables. In this study, we propose that one such system of interacting elements may be psychological empowerment. Empowerment has in previous research been found to be related to positive work behaviors, attitudes and performance. It could therefore be assumed that psychological empowerment is an important prerequisite for successful privatization in terms of higher efficiency and quality of care. The purpose of this study was therefore to examine how empowerment changes – both structurally and individually – among hospital staff during privatization. Longitudinal questionnaire data was used and analyzed by means of cluster analyses. Preliminary results indicate a general homogenization of empowerment structure of the organization, supporting the "cultural thesis". However, our analysis also indicate that health professionals with modest empowerment profiles tend to move to extreme cluster profiles after privatization. In addition, existing groups of extreme cluster profiles double in size after privatization, indicating an increased differentiation among hospital staff. Thus, privatization also seems to be related to an increasing polarization of health professionals' ability to deliver high quality care. The study contributes to existing knowledge of the psychological impact of financially driven change in organizations.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings privatization, empowerment, homogenization, differentiation, health care

**Referens:** Hau, S. (2011). Is there one way of looking at ethical dilemmas in different cultures? In T. Fischmann, & E. Hildt (eds.), *Ethical dilemmas in prenatal diagnosis* (pp. 191-204), New York: Springer.

**Abstract:** Book description: Technological developments in the life sciences confront us with new facets of a Faustian seduction. Are we "playing God" more and more, as claimed by critical authors of modernity? Achievements in genetic research produce ethical dilemmas which need to be the subject of reflection and debate in modern societies. Denial of ambivalences that ethical dilemmas arouse constitutes a threat to societies as well as to individuals. The book presents a compilation of some of the results of the interdisciplinary European study "Ethical Dilemmas Due to Prenatal and Genetic Diagnostics" (EDIG), which investigated some of these dilemmas in detail in a field which is particularly challenging: prenatal diagnosis. When results from prenatal diagnosis show fetal abnormalities, women and their partners are confronted with ethical dilemmas regarding: the right to know and the right not to know; decision-making about the remainder of the pregnancy and the desire for a healthy child; responsibility for the unborn child, for its well-being and possible suffering; life and death. This book provides answers from an ethical, psychoanalytical and medical viewpoint.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) ethical dilemmas, cultures, ISBN: 978-9400713956

**Referens:** Hau, S., & Näslund, J. (2011). Inter-group relations between a group of football supporters, subgroups, and context in the initial phase of riots. In C. Jacobsson & M. Ricciardi (Eds.), *The individual and the group - Future challenges. Proceedings from the 7th GRASP conference* (pp. 91-102). University of Gothenburg, May 2010, Gothenburg, Sweden.

**Abstract:**

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings inter-group relations, football supporters, subgroups, riots, ISBN 978-91-633-9238-2

**Referens:** Hedenius, M., Persson, J., Tremblay, A., Adi-Japha, E., Verissimo, J., Dye, C.D., Alm, P., Jennische, M., Tomblin, B.J., & Ullman, M.T. (2011). Grammar predicts procedural learning and consolidation deficits

in children with Specific Language Impairment. *Research in Developmental Disabilities*, 32(6), 2362-2375.

**Abstract:** The Procedural Deficit Hypothesis (PDH) posits that Specific Language Impairment (SLI) can be largely explained by abnormalities of brain structures that subserve procedural memory. The PDH predicts impairments of procedural memory itself, and that such impairments underlie the grammatical deficits observed in the disorder. Previous studies have indeed reported procedural learning impairments in SLI, and have found that these are associated with grammatical difficulties. The present study extends this research by examining consolidation and longer-term procedural sequence learning in children with SLI. The Alternating Serial Reaction Time (ASRT) task was given to children with SLI and typically developing (TD) children in an initial learning session and an average of three days later to test for consolidation and longer-term learning. Although both groups showed evidence of initial sequence learning, only the TD children showed clear signs of consolidation, even though the two groups did not differ in longer-term learning. When the children were re-categorized on the basis of grammar deficits rather than broader language deficits, a clearer pattern emerged. Whereas both the grammar-impaired and normal grammar groups showed evidence of initial sequence learning, only those with normal grammar showed consolidation and longer-term learning. Indeed, the grammar-impaired group appeared to lose any sequence knowledge gained during the initial testing session. These findings held even when controlling for vocabulary or a broad non-grammatical language measure, neither of which were associated with procedural memory. When grammar was examined as a continuous variable over all children, the same relationships between procedural memory and grammar, but not vocabulary or the broader language measure, were observed. Overall, the findings support and further specify the PDH. They suggest that consolidation and longer-term procedural learning are impaired in SLI, but that these impairments are specifically tied to the grammatical deficits in the disorder. The possibility that consolidation and longer-term learning are problematic in the disorder suggests a locus of potential study for therapeutic approaches. In sum, this study clarifies our understanding of the underlying deficits in SLI, and suggests avenues for further research.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal specific language impairment, procedural memory, consolidation, grammar, the Procedural Deficit Hypothesis (PDH), ISSN: 0891-4222

**Referens:** Hedman, E., Andersson, G., Ljótsson, B., Andersson, E., Rück, C., Mörtberg, E., & Lindfors, N. (2011). Internet-based Cognitive Behavior Therapy vs. Cognitive Behavioral Group Therapy for Social Anxiety Disorder: A Randomized Controlled Non-inferiority Trial. *PLoS One*, 6(3), e18001.

**Abstract:** Background and Aims: Cognitive behavioral group therapy (CBGT) is an effective, well-established, but not widely available treatment for social anxiety disorder (SAD). Internet-based cognitive behavior therapy (ICBT) has the potential to increase availability and facilitate dissemination of therapeutic services for SAD. However, ICBT for SAD has not been directly compared with in-person treatments such as CBGT and few studies investigating ICBT have been conducted in clinical settings. Our aim was to investigate if ICBT is at least as effective as CBGT for SAD when treatments are delivered in a psychiatric setting. Methods: We conducted a randomized controlled non-inferiority trial with allocation to ICBT (n = 64) or CBGT (n = 62) with blinded assessment immediately following treatment and six months post-treatment. Participants were 126 individuals with SAD who received CBGT or ICBT for a duration of 15 weeks. The Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS) was the main outcome measure. The following non-inferiority margin was set: following treatment, the lower bound of the 95 % confidence interval (CI) of the mean difference between groups should be less than 10 LSAS-points. Results: Both groups made large improvements. At follow-up, 41 (64%) participants in the ICBT group were classified as responders (95% CI, 52%–76%). In the CBGT group, 28 participants (45%) responded to the treatment (95% CI, 33%–58%). At post-treatment and follow-up respectively, the 95 % CI of the LSAS mean difference was 0.68–17.66 (Cohen's d between group = 0.41) and –2.51–15.69 (Cohen's d between group = 0.36) favoring ICBT, which was well within the non-inferiority margin. Mixed effects models analyses showed no significant interaction effect for LSAS, indicating similar improvement across treatments (F = 1.58; df = 2, 219; p = .21). Conclusions: ICBT delivered in a psychiatric setting can be as effective as CBGT in the treatment of SAD and could be used to increase availability to CBT.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal Internet-based cognitive behavior therapy, ICBT, cognitive behavioral group therapy, CBGT, social anxiety disorder, SAD, psychiatric setting, ISSN: 1932-6203

**Referens:** Hellström, Å., & Patching, G.R. (2011). Assessment and interpretation of bias in 2AFC stimulus comparison through chronometric analysis. In D. Algom, D. Zakay, E. Chajut, S. Shaki, Y. Mama, & V. Shakuf (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2011. Proceedings of the 27th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics*. Raanana, Israel: The International Society for Psychophysics.

**Abstract:** Random-walk and diffusion models for two-choice comparison of paired successive or simultaneous stimuli focus on response time (RT), modeled as the time needed to reach one or the other barrier, and its relation to the response probabilities. Logit  $P1 = \ln[P1/(1-P1)]$ , where P1 is the probability of responding "first greater," can be seen as a measure of subjective stimulus difference, d. Signed response speed (SRS),  $\pm 1/RT$  with the sign of the response, yields another d measure. The two measures are highly correlated and, importantly, the intercept in the regression of logit P1 on mean SRS estimates the asymmetry of the starting point relative to the barriers, that is, the bias. New analyses of data from Patching, Englund, and Hellström (2011) show that this bias helps explain the variability of the time-and space order errors. Possible connections of the bias with the parameters in Hellström's (2003) sensation-weighting (SW) model are explored.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings stimulus comparison, bias, random-walk model

**Referens:** Hirvikoski, T., Lindholm, T., Lajic, S., & Nordenström, A. (2011). Gender role behaviour in prenatally dexamethasone-treated children at risk for congenital adrenal hyperplasia. A pilot study. *Acta Paediatrica*, 100(9), 112-119.

**Abstract:** Aim: To investigate the effects of prenatal dexamethasone (DEX) exposure on gender role behaviour. Methods: The participants were 25 of the 40 children (62%, mean age 11 years) at risk for CAH treated with DEX prenatally during the years 1985–1995 in Sweden. The control group consisted of 35 sex- and age-matched healthy children. A new inventory, the Karolinska Inventory of Gender Role Behaviour (KI-GRB), was developed to assess directly school-age children's behaviour, and was evaluated using a separate sample of 160 school-age children. Results: DEX-treated CAH-affected boys showed more neutral behaviours than the controls (p = 0.04), while the DEX-treated CAH-affected girls did not differ from the controls after adjusting for the site of residence. There was a larger variation in the behaviour of the DEX-treated boys (p < 0.05) and a tendency for less-masculine behaviours in the DEX-treated CAH-affected children (p = 0.13). There were no between-group differences in the feminine behaviours. Recalculation of the analyses including the CAH-affected children

showed analogous results. Conclusions: This pilot study indicates that the gender role behaviour may be affected in boys as an effect of DEX exposure in early pregnancy. Larger retrospective studies are needed for more conclusive results.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal congenital adrenal hyperplasia, dexamethasone, gender role behaviour, prenatal treatment, sex-typed behaviour, ISSN: 0803-5253

**Referens:** Hirvikoski, T., Olsson, E.M.G., Nordenström, A., Lindholm, T., Nordström, A.-L., & Lajic, S. (2011). Deficient cardiovascular stress reactivity predicts poor executive functions in adults with ADHD (attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder). *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*, 33(1), 63-73.

**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, ISSN: 1380-3395

**Referens:** Howner, K., Eskildsen, S.F., Fischer, H., Dierks, T., Wahlund, L.-O., Jonsson, T., Kristoffersen Wiberg, M., & Kristiansson, M. (in press). Thinner cortex in the temporal lobes in mentally disordered offenders with psychopathy. *Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging*.

**Abstract:** Antisocial and violent behaviour have been associated with both structural and functional brain abnormalities in the frontal and the temporal lobes. The aim of the present study was to assess cortical thickness in offenders undergoing forensic psychiatric assessments, one group with psychopathy (PSY, n=7) and one group with autism spectrum disorder (ASD, n=7) compared to each other as well as to a reference group consisting of healthy non-criminal subjects (RG, n=12). A second aim was to assess correlation between scores on a psychopathy checklist (PCL-SV) and cortical thickness. Using MRI scans and surface based cortical segmentation, cortical thickness was calculated and analysed using both region of interests and statistical maps. When comparing the two groups of offenders, there were no differences in cortical thickness, but the PSY group had thinner cortex in the temporal lobes and in the whole right hemisphere compared to RG. There were no differences in cortical thickness between the ASD group and RG. Across subjects there was a negative correlation between PCL-SV-scores and cortical thickness in the temporal lobes and the whole right hemisphere. The findings indicate that thinner cortex in the temporal lobes is present in psychopathic offenders and that these regions are important for the expression of psychopathy. However, whether thinner temporal cortex is a cause or a consequence of the antisocial behaviour is still unknown.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal psychopathy, cortical thickness, violent offenders, forensic psychiatry, MRI, ISSN: 0925-4927

**Referens:** Howner, K., Fischer, H., Dierks, T., Federspiegel, A., Wahlund, L.-O., Jonsson, T., Kristoffersen Wiberg, M., & Kristiansson, M. (2011). Brain processing of fearful facial expression in mentally disordered offenders. *Journal of Behavioral and Brain Science*, 1(3), 115-123.

**Abstract:** Emotional facial expressions are important cues for interaction between people. The aim of the present study was to investigate brain function when processing fearful facial expressions in offenders with two psychiatric disorders which include impaired emotional facial perception; autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and psychopathy (PSY). Fourteen offenders undergoing forensic psychiatric assessment (7 with ASD, and 7 psychopathic offenders) and 12 healthy controls (HC) viewed fearful and neutral faces while undergoing functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). Brain activity (fearful versus neutral faces) was compared both between HC and offenders and between the two offender groups (PSY and ASD). Functional co-activation was also investigated. The offenders had increased activity bilaterally in amygdala and medial cingulate cortex as well as the left hippocampus during processing fearful facial expressions compared to HC. The two sub-groups of offenders differed in five regions compared with each other. Results from functional co-activation analysis suggested a strong correlation between the amygdala and anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) in the left hemisphere only in the PSY group. These findings suggest enhanced neural processing of fearful faces in the amygdala as well as in other facial processing brain areas in offenders compared to HC. Moreover, the co-activation between amygdala and ACC in the PSY but not the ASD group suggested qualitative differences in amygdala activity in the two groups. Since the sample size is small the study should be regarded as a pilot study.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal psychopathy, autism spectrum disorder, offenders, fmri, emotional facial processing, ISSN: 2160-5866

**Referens:** Häsänen, L., Hellgren, J., & Hansson, M. (2011). Goal setting and plant closure: When bad things turn good. *Economic and Industrial Democracy*, 32(1), 135-156.

**Abstract:** Research has shown that closedowns seem to result in increased productivity even though all productivity targets have been abandoned. The closedown case analysed in this article is different from previous research since management came to employ high goals for productivity and efficiency throughout the entire closedown process (29 months). The article argues that individuals gradually accept the demise and detach themselves from the dying organization by adopting new career goals which they can start pursuing after the actual closure, thus the closure becomes a subgoal. This study examines change in the dependent variables' mean values, and the relationships between goal setting, job performance, goal commitment, organizational citizenship behaviour, job satisfaction and job-induced tension. A longitudinal design (N = 151) based on two data points (T1: February 2006, T2: February 2007) were tapped into the annual goal setting process. The results support that goal setting was effective in this specific closedown scenario.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal commitment, control, job loss, productivity, restructuring, ISSN: 0143-831X

**Referens:** Impellizzeri, F.M., Borg, E., & Coutts, A.J. (2011). Intersubjective Comparisons are Possible with an Accurate Use of the Borg CR Scales. *International Journal of Sports Physiology and Performance*, 6(1), 2-4.

**Abstract:**

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal intersubjective comparisons, Borg CR Scales, ISSN: 1555-0265

**Referens:** [Jacobsson, G., Tysklind, F., & Werbart, A. \(2011\). Young adults talk about their problems. \*Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 52\*\(3\), 282-289.](#)

**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 oneself, 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 pretreatment 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, ISSN: 0036-5564

**Referens:** [Jansson-Fröjmark, M., Harvey, A.G., Lundh, L.G., Norell-Clarke, A., & Linton, S.J. \(2011\). Psychometric properties of an insomnia-specific measure of worry: The Anxiety and Preoccupation about Sleep Questionnaire. \*Cognitive Behaviour Therapy, 40\*\(1\), 65-76.](#)

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to examine the psychometric properties of the Anxiety and Preoccupation about Sleep Questionnaire (APSQ), with a focus on factorial validity and internal consistency as well as discriminative, convergent, and association with sleep parameters and daytime impairment. Among a randomly selected sample from the general population (N = 5,000), 2,333 participants completed a survey on nighttime symptoms, daytime symptoms, health outcomes, and psychological processes. The study sample consisted of 1800 participants who did not fulfill criteria for another sleep disorder than insomnia. A two-factor solution, accounting for 70.7% of the variance, was extracted from the 10 APSQ items. One six-item factor determined worries about the consequences of poor sleep ( $\alpha = .91$ ); the second factor, with four items, assessed worries about the uncontrollability of sleep ( $\alpha = .86$ ). The two factors were significantly intercorrelated ( $p = .65$ ) and significantly associated with the total APSQ ( $ps = .97$  and  $.76$ , respectively). The APSQ and the two subscales showed discriminant validity between three sleep status groups (normal sleep, poor sleep, and insomnia disorder;  $R^2 = .33-.41$ ). The APSQ and the subscales demonstrated convergent validity with measures on cognitive arousal, sleep-related beliefs, anxiety, and depression. They also were significantly correlated with sleep parameters and daytime impairment. The findings suggest that the APSQ is a psychometrically sound instrument for assessing worry in insomnia.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal insomnia, sleep, worry, scale, ISSN: 1650-6073

**Referens:** [Johnell, & Fischer, H. \(2011\). Dopaminergic and serotonergic drug use: a nationwide register-based study of over 1,300,000 older people. \*PLoS One, 6\*\(8\): e23750.](#)

**Abstract:** Objective: To investigate the use of dopaminergic and serotonergic drugs in elderly people. Methods: We analyzed data on age, sex and dispensed drugs for individuals aged  $\geq 65$  years registered in the Swedish Prescribed Drug Register from July to September 2008 ( $n = 1\,347\,564$ ; 81% of the total population aged  $\geq 65$  years in Sweden). Main outcome measures were dopaminergic (enhancing and/or lowering) and serotonergic (enhancing and/or lowering) drugs and combinations of these. Results: Dopaminergic and serotonergic drugs were used by 5.6% and 13.2% of the participants, respectively. Female gender was related to use of both dopaminergic and, particularly, serotonergic drugs. Higher age was associated with use of dopamine lowering drugs and serotonergic drugs, whereas the association with use of dopamine enhancing drugs declined in the oldest old. The occurrence of combinations of dopaminergic and serotonergic drugs was generally low, with dopamine lowering + serotonin lowering drug the most common combination (1.6%). Female gender was associated with all of the combinations of dopaminergic and serotonergic drugs, whereas age showed a mixed pattern. Conclusion: Approximately one out of ten older patients uses serotonergic drugs and one out of twenty dopaminergic drugs. The frequent use of dopaminergic and serotonergic drugs in the elderly patients is a potential problem due to the fact that aging is associated with a down-regulation of both these monoaminergic systems. Future studies are needed for evaluation of the impact of these drugs on different cognitive and emotional functions in old age.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal aging, drug use, dopamine/serotonin, eISSN: 1932-6203

**Referens:** [Johnson, M. \(2011\). Active and passive maladaptive behaviour patterns mediate the relationship between contingent self-esteem and health. \*Personality and Individual Differences, 51\*\(2\), 178-182.](#)

**Abstract:** People with an impoverished basic self-acceptance are compelled to seek external reassurances of their own value and to cope with the threats and challenges of social life by different compensatory behaviours. The present study examines the links between competence based self-esteem (CBSE) and relation based self-esteem (RBSE) (Johnson & Blom, 2007), active and passive maladaptive socio-behavioural styles and health status. The active style was indicated by hostile perfectionistic strivings whereas the passive style was indicated by avoidance and emotion suppression. In a cross-sectional design 284 Swedish adults completed personality and health questionnaires. The results showed that CBSE is a stronger predictor of poor physical health than RBSE and that the relation is primarily mediated by an active toxic style, whereas the role of RBSE for health appears purely indirect, mediated by a passive repressive style. An additional finding was that the two types of contingent SE and socio-behavioural styles were associated with different kinds of health problems.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal contingent self-esteem, social styles, differential health, ISSN: 0191-8869

- Referens:** Jones, R.M., Lichtenstein, P., Grann, M., Långstrom, N., & Fazel, S. (2011). Alcohol use disorders in schizophrenia: A national cohort study of 12,653 patients. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 72*(6), 775-779.
- Abstract:** Background: Comorbid alcohol use disorders (AUDs) in schizophrenia are associated with increased morbidity, more inpatient treatment, and violent offending. It is of clinical importance to identify those with schizophrenia who may go on to develop an alcohol use disorder; however, the risk factors are not well understood. The aim of this study was to identify risk factors for the development of an AUD in patients after they had been diagnosed with schizophrenia. Method: We conducted a retrospective case-control study of 12,653 individuals diagnosed with ICD-defined schizophrenia in Sweden in 1973-2004, using data from national registers. We tested the associations between individual factors (marital status, immigrant status, and previous violent offending), sociodemographic factors (income and education), and parental risk factors (AUDs, psychosis, and violent offending) ICD-defined and AUD development using logistic regression modeling. Results: Over a median follow-up of 17.3 years, 7.6% of patients had at least 1 hospital diagnosis of AUD. After adjustment for gender and age at diagnosis in a multivariate regression model, previous violent offending (OR=2.1; 95% CI, 1.8-2.5), low education (OR=1.3; 95% CI, 1.1-1.5), maternal AUD (OR=1.9; 95% CI, 1.4-2.7), and paternal AUD (OR=1.9; 95% CI, 1.5-2.3) remained independently associated with increased risk of patient AUD. Conclusions: AUDs are a common sequela of schizophrenia. Risk factors that could be identified at the time of first presentation include low educational attainment, previous violent offending, and parental history of AUDs and may inform clinical treatment and follow-up of those most at risk.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal alcohol, schizophrenia, cohort study, ISSN: 0160-6689
- Referens:** Juslin, P.N., Liljeström, S., Laukka, P., Västfjäll, D., & Lundqvist, L.-O. (2011). Emotional reactions to music in a nationally representative sample of Swedish adults: Prevalence and causal influences. *Musicae Scientiae, 15*(2), 174-207.
- Abstract:** Empirical studies have indicated that listeners value music primarily for its ability to arouse emotions. Yet little is known about which emotions listeners normally experience when listening to music, or about the causes of these emotions. The goal of this study was therefore to explore the prevalence of emotional reactions to music in everyday life and how this is influenced by various factors in the listener, the music, and the situation. A self-administered mail questionnaire was sent to a random and nationally representative sample of 1,500 Swedish citizens between the ages of 18 and 65, and 762 participants (51%) responded to the questionnaire. Thirty-two items explored both musical emotions in general (semantic estimates) and the most recent emotion episode featuring music for each participant (episodic estimates). The results revealed several variables (e.g., personality, age, gender, listener activity) that were correlated with particular emotions. A multiple discriminant analysis indicated that three of the most common emotion categories in a set of musical episodes (i.e., happiness, sadness, nostalgia) could be predicted with a mean accuracy of 70% correct based on data obtained from the questionnaire. The results may inform theorizing about musical emotions and guide the selection of causal variables for manipulation in future experiments.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal gender, music and emotion, music in everyday life, personality, questionnaire, ISSN: 1029-8649
- Referens:** Jönsson, F.U., & Kerimi, N. (2011). An investigation of students' knowledge of the delayed judgements of learning effect. *Journal of Cognitive Psychology, 23*(3), 358-373.
- Abstract:** Judgements of learning (JOL) of paired associates can be made immediately after learning or after a delay, while viewing the first word (cue) only or both words (cue-target) in a pair. Delayed cue-only judgements are more related to subsequent memory performance than delayed cue-target, immediate cue-only, or immediate cue-target judgements. In two experiments we tested students' knowledge of this delayed JOL effect and whether their knowledge increases as a function of task experience (Experiment 2). The majority of the participants did not choose the more effective judgement strategy and they did not systematically alter their behaviour as a function of task experience. Instead, a subset of the participants selected judgement strategies on the basis of a learning goal, that is, a strategy that let them restudy both words in a pair. In sum, most students appear to be unaware of the powerful influence of delayed cue-only JOLs on monitoring accuracy.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal delayed JOL effect, ease of learning, judgements of learning, metamemory, ISSN: 2044-5911
- Referens:** Jönsson, F.U., Møller, P., & Olsson, M.J. (2011). Olfactory working memory: effects of verbalization on the 2-back task. *Memory & Cognition, 39*(6), 1023-1032.
- Abstract:** Working memory for odors, which has received almost no attention in the literature, was investigated in two experiments. We show that performance in a 2-back task with odor stimuli is well above chance. This is true not only for highly familiar odors, as has been shown by Dade, Zatorre, Evans, and Jones-Gotman, *NeuroImage*, 14, 650-660, (2001), but also for unfamiliar ones that are notoriously difficult to name. We can conclude that information about an olfactory stimulus can be retained in the short term and can continuously be updated for comparison with new olfactory probes along the lines of a functional odor working memory. However, the performance in the working memory task is highly dependent on participants' verbalization of the odor. In addition, results indicated that odor working memory performance is dependent on the ability to discriminate among the odor stimuli (Experiment 2). The results are discussed in relation to recent ideas of a separate olfactory working memory slave system.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal short-term memory, working memory, olfaction, n-back task, 2-back task, odor identification, ISSN: 0090-502X
- Referens:** Jönsson, F.U., & Olsson, M.J. (in press). Knowing what we smell. In G.M. Zucco, R.S. Herz, & B. Schaal (Eds.), *Olfactory Cognition: From Perception and Memory to Environmental Odours and Neuroscience*. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Abstract:** In this chapter, we review the nature of, and performance levels for, odor source naming, and the different proposed explanations to the generally low odor naming performance observed in experimental studies. We differentiate between odor naming and odor identification and show that although humans can rarely name more than 50% of common household items, this is not an odor naming problem, but rather reflects the difficulty we have in identifying odors. We investigate two broad accounts of odor identification failures in terms of perceptual and associative processes necessary for correct identification. Additionally, we discuss the feeling of knowing and tip of the nose experience commonly associated with identification failures. This type of metacognition provides us with odor knowledge in the absence of odor identification. In light of these

phenomena, we discuss the importance of odor identification for olfactory functioning.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) odor naming, odor identification, tip of the tongue phenomenon

**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 stage 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:** Kadir, A., Marutle, A., Gonzalez, D., Schöll, M., [Almkvist, O.](#), Mousavi, M., Mustafiz, T., Darreh-Shori, T., Nennesmo, I., & Nordberg, A. (2011). 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*, *134*(1), 301-317.

**Abstract:** The accumulation of  $\beta$ -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  $\beta$ -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  $\beta$ -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  $\beta$ -amyloid, neurofibrillary tangles and the levels of binding of 3H-nicotine and 125I- $\alpha$ -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  $\beta$ -amyloid, and  $\beta$ -amyloid plaque distribution, but not with the number of neurofibrillary tangles measured at autopsy. There was a negative correlation between regional fibrillar  $\beta$ -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  $\beta$ -amyloid and losses of neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor subtypes at autopsy, suggesting a closer involvement of  $\beta$ -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:** Kalpouzos, G., [Persson, J.](#), & Nyberg, L. (in press). Local brain atrophy accounts for functional activity differences in normal aging. *Neurobiology of Aging*.

**Abstract:** Functional brain imaging studies of normal aging typically show age-related under- and overactivations during episodic memory tasks. Older individuals also undergo nonuniform gray matter volume (GMV) loss. Thus, age differences in functional brain activity could at least in part result from local atrophy. We conducted a series of voxel-based blood oxygen level-dependent (BOLD)-GMV analyses to highlight whether age-related under- and overrecruitment was accounted for by GMV changes. Occipital GMV loss accounted for underrecruitment at encoding. Efficiency reduction of sensory-perceptual mechanisms underpinned by these areas may partly be due to local atrophy. At retrieval, local GMV loss accounted for age-related overactivation of left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, but not of left dorsomedial prefrontal cortex. Local atrophy also accounted for age-related overactivation in left lateral parietal cortex. Activity in these frontoparietal regions correlated with performance in the older group. Atrophy in the overrecruited regions was modest in comparison with other regions as shown by a between-group voxel-based morphometry comparison. Collectively, these findings link age-related structural differences to age-related functional under- as well as overrecruitment.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal fMRI, aging, memory, structure, function, ISSN: 0197-4580

**Referens:** Kankkunen, T., [Bejerot, E.](#), & Hasselbladh, H. (2011). "Den osynliggjorda praktiken: läkares berättelser om kårens inflytande över utvecklingen i organisationen". *Medicinska riksstämman*, 30 november-2 december 2011, Stockholm, Sverige.

**Abstract:** I en analys av enkätkommentarer och av intervjuer med läkare från olika medicinska specialiteter inom flera olika landsting visas att läkarnas inflytande på utvecklingen inom organisationerna har minskat.

I en studie har 30 läkare intervjuats om sina arbetsvillkor och förutsättningar för kunskapsutveckling. Syftet har varit att analysera hur reformeringen av sjukvården påverkat läkares arbete i vid mening.

Intervjuerna kan beskrivas som en guidad konversation som börjat med förberedda frågor men där

intervjuaren varit flexibel och lyhörd för de olika betydelser av arbetet som dykt upp under intervjun. För att få tillgång till intervjupersonerna har vi använt ett snöbollsurval, med början hos personer med uppdrag inom Läkarförbundet, specialistförening, och i ett par fall genom personliga kontakter. De som intervjuades kom från specialiteterna internmedicin, ortopedi, psykiatri samt allmänmedicin i olika landsting. Främst har läkare med lång erfarenhet i yrket har intervjuats, men även några ST-läkare ingick. För att tolka intervjumaterialet har vi använt en induktiv tematisk analysmetod. Utifrån de teman som har utvecklats i intervjumaterialet har också läkares kommentarer i en enkät analyserats.

I intervjuerna finns ett återkommande tema som handlar om kårens minskade inflytande på utvecklingen i organisationen. Temat är också återkommande i enkätkommentarerna där läkarna hänvisar till bristande inflytande som förklaring till sina svar i enkäten. I analysen av temat uppmärksammas hur nya styrformer och organisering förändrat läkarkårens inflytande genom förändrade interaktionsmönster. Sammantaget visar det empiriska materialet att det pågår en centraliserings- och standardiseringsprocess inom organisationerna. Samtidigt har kontakten mellan läkare och chefer på högre nivåer i organisation minskat. Då cheferna många gånger tillhör en annan profession är det inte ovanligt att läkarna är i minoritet på viktiga beslutsarenor. Detta innebär att andra grupper än läkarna definierar och kontrollerar vad som ska värderas inom organisationerna.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings läkare, kunskapsutveckling, arbetsvillkor

**Referens:** Kankkunen, T., Hasselbladh, H., & Bejerot, E. (2011). En kår i förändring – en intervjustudie om läkarprofessionens förutsättningar för kunskapsutveckling, *Forum för arbetslivsforskning, FALF*, 15-17 juni 2011, Luleå, Sverige.

**Abstract:**

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings läkarprofession, kunskapsutveckling

**Referens:** Kantrowitz, J.T., Leitman, D.I., Lehrfeld, J.M., Laukka, P., Juslin, P.N., Butler, P.D., Silipo, G., & Javitt, D.C. (in press). Reduction in tonal discriminations predicts receptive emotion processing deficits in schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder. *Schizophrenia Bulletin*.

**Abstract:** Introduction: Schizophrenia patients show decreased ability to identify emotion based upon tone of voice (voice emotion recognition), along with deficits in basic auditory processing. Interrelationship among these measures is poorly understood. Methods: Forty-one patients with schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorder and 41 controls were asked to identify the emotional valence (happy, sad, angry, fear, or neutral) of 38 synthesized frequency-modulated (FM) tones designed to mimic key acoustic features of human vocal expressions. The mean (F0M) and variability (F0SD) of fundamental frequency (pitch) and absence or presence of high frequency energy (HF500) of the tones were independently manipulated to assess contributions on emotion identification. Forty patients and 39 controls also completed tone-matching and voice emotion recognition tasks. Results: Both groups showed a nonrandom response pattern ( $P < .0001$ ). Stimuli with highest and lowest F0M/F0SD were preferentially identified as happy and sad, respectively. Stimuli with low F0M and midrange F0SD values were identified as angry. Addition of HF500 increased rates of angry and decreased rates of sad identifications. Patients showed less differentiation of response across frequency changes, leading to a highly significant between-group difference in response pattern to maximally identifiable stimuli ( $d = 1.4$ ). The differential identification pattern for FM tones correlated with deficits in basic tone-matching ability ( $P = .01$ ), voice emotion recognition ( $P < .001$ ), and negative symptoms ( $P < .001$ ). Conclusions: Specific FM tones conveyed reliable emotional percepts in both patients and controls and correlated highly with deficits in ability to recognize information based upon tone of voice, suggesting significant bottom-up contributions to social cognition and negative symptom impairments in schizophrenia.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal affective prosody, early sensory processing, social cognition, ISSN: 0586-7614

**Referens:** Karlsson, B., Lindfors, P., Riva, R., Mellner, C., Theorell, T., & Lundberg, U. (in press). Psychosocial work stressors and salivary cortisol. In M. Kristenson, P. Garvin, & U. Lundberg, (Eds.), *The role of saliva cortisol measurement in health and disease* (pp. 43-66). Bentham Science Publishers.

**Abstract:** Abstract: This chapter systematically reviews how different measures of salivary cortisol are related to different measures of psychosocial work stress. Divergent findings were scrutinized with respect to study quality and the methods used. Measures of work stress included concepts reflecting those included in the demand-control-support model or the effort-reward-imbalance model. General bibliographic databases (PsychINFO and PubMed) were searched up to September 30, 2009. Two reviewers extracted data on study characteristics and study quality. In total 27 articles fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Cortisol measures were grouped into single time points at different times during the day, deviations at different time periods during the day, reactivity and recovery after a standardized laboratory test, area under the curve from deviations and reactivity measures. A large proportion of the analyses of the associations between cortisol and psychosocial work stressors showed nonsignificant findings. However, of the significant findings, most results showed that a high work stress was associated with high cortisol levels. Significant relationships were evenly distributed across different measures of psychosocial work stress. As regards salivary sampling or statistical analysis, no strategy seemed superior but some strategies have only been used in the past few years. Typically, older studies were of lower quality. Low quality studies tended to have a higher proportion of significant findings which is a reason for concern. The relatively few significant findings may be because many psychosocial work stressors were of mild or moderate intensity and the study groups were rather small and fairly homogeneous, thus variability was too small to reveal any effects. The results indicate a normal, healthy response to work stress in most workers, according to CATS and the Allostatic Load Models.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) work stress, cortisol, health, ISBN: 978-1-60805-342-1

**Referens:** Kauppi, K., Nilsson, L.-G., Adolfsson, R., Eriksson, E., & Nyberg, L. (2011). KIBRA polymorphism is related to enhanced memory and elevated hippocampal processing. *Journal of Neuroscience*, 31(40), 14218-14222.

**Abstract:** Several studies have linked the KIBRA rs17070145 T polymorphism to superior episodic memory in healthy humans. One study investigated the effect of KIBRA on brain activation patterns (Papassotiropoulos et al., 2006) and observed increased hippocampal activation in noncarriers of the T allele during retrieval. Noncarriers were interpreted to need more hippocampal activation to reach the same performance level as T carriers. Using

large behavioral (N = 2230) and fMRI (N = 83) samples, we replicated the KIBRA effect on episodic memory performance, but found increased hippocampal activation in T carriers during episodic retrieval. There was no evidence of compensatory brain activation in noncarriers within the hippocampal region. In the main fMRI sample, T carriers performed better than noncarriers during scanning but, importantly, the difference in hippocampus activation remained after post hoc matching according to performance, sex, and age (N = 64). These findings link enhanced memory performance in KIBRA T allele carriers to elevated hippocampal functioning, rather than to neural compensation in noncarriers.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal KIBRA polymorphism, enhanced memory, hippocampal processing, ISSN: 0270-6474

**Referens:** Kerimi, N. (2011). *Decision strategies: Something old, something new, and something borrowed*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

**Abstract:** In this thesis, some old decision strategies are investigated and a new one that furthers our understanding of how decisions are made is introduced. Three studies are presented. In Study I and II, strategies are investigated in terms of inferences and in Study III, strategies are investigated in terms of preferences. Inferences refer to decisions regarding facts, e.g., whether a patient has a heart disease or not. Preferences refer to decision makers' personal preferences between different choice alternatives, e.g., which flat out of many to choose. In all three studies, both non-compensatory strategies and compensatory strategies were investigated. In compensatory strategies, a high value in one attribute cannot compensate for a low value in another, while in non-compensatory strategies such compensation is possible. Results from Study I showed that both compensatory (logistic regression) and non-compensatory (fast and frugal) strategies make inferences equally well, but logistic regression strategies are more frugal (i.e., use fewer cues) than the fast and frugal strategies. Study II showed that the results were independent of the degree of expertise. The good inferential ability of both non-compensatory and compensatory strategies suggests there might be room for a strategy that can combine the strengths of the two. Study III introduces such a strategy, the Concordant-ranks (CR) strategy. Results from Study III showed that choices and attractiveness evaluations followed this new strategy. This strategy dictates a choice of an alternative with concordant ranks between attribute values and attribute weights when alternatives are about equally attractive. CR also serves as a proxy for finding the alternative with the shortest distance to an ideal. The CR strategy combines the computational simplicity of non-compensatory strategies with the superior information integration ability of compensatory strategies.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation decision strategies, inference, preference, compensatory, non-compensatory, ISBN: 978-91-7447-294-3

**Referens:** Kerimi, N., Montgomery, H., & Zakay, D. (2011). Coming close to the ideal alternative: The concordant-ranks strategy. *Judgment and Decision Making*, 6(3), 196-210.

**Abstract:** We present the Concordant-Ranks (CR) strategy that decision makers use to quickly find an alternative that is proximate to an ideal alternative in a multi-attribute decision space. CR implies that decision makers prefer alternatives that exhibit concordant ranks between attribute values and attribute weights. We show that, in situations where the alternatives are equal in multi-attribute utility (MAU), minimization of the weighted Euclidean distance (WED) to an ideal alternative implies the choice of a CR alternative. In two experiments, participants chose among, as well as evaluated, alternatives that were constructed to be equal in MAU. In Experiment 1, four alternatives were designed in such a way that the choice of each alternative would be consistent with one particular choice strategy, one of which was the CR strategy. In Experiment 2, participants were presented with a CR alternative and a number of arbitrary alternatives. In both experiments, participants tended to choose the CR alternative. The CR alternative was on average evaluated as more attractive than other alternatives. In addition, measures of WED, between given alternatives and the ideal alternative, by and large agreed with the preference order for choices and attractiveness evaluations of the different types of alternatives. These findings indicate that both choices and attractiveness evaluations are guided by proximity of alternatives to an ideal alternative.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal multi-attribute decisions, concordant ranks, strategies, weighted Euclidian distance, ISSN: 1930-2975

**Referens:** Khanam, M.A., Qiu, C., Lindeboom, W., Streatfield, P.K., Kabir, Z.N., & Wahlin, Å. (2011). The metabolic syndrome: Prevalence, associated factors, and impact on survival among older persons in rural Bangladesh. *PLoS One*, 6(6): e20259.

**Abstract:** Objectives: To describe the prevalence of the metabolic syndrome (MetS) among older persons in rural Bangladesh, to investigate whether the prevalence varies by age, sex, literacy, marital status, nutritional status and socio-economic status, and to assess the impact of MetS on survival. Methods: The study consisted of 456 persons who were aged  $\geq 60$  years living in a rural area of Bangladesh during July 2003–March 2004. Data were collected through interview, clinical examination, and laboratory tests, and their survival status until 30th June 2009 was ascertained through the Matlab surveillance system. We defined MetS following the NCEP ATP III criteria, with minor modifications, i.e., presence of any three of the following: hypertension (BP  $\geq 130/85$  mm Hg); random blood glucose (RBG) level  $\geq 7.0$  mmol/L; hyper-triglyceridemia ( $\geq 2.28$  mmol/L); low level of HDL-cholesterol ( $< 1.04$  mmol/L for men and  $< 1.29$  mmol/L for women); and BMI  $\geq 25.0$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>. Data were analysed with logistic regressions for the influential factors of MetS, and with Cox models for the association of MetS with the survival status. Findings: The overall prevalence of MetS was 19.5%, 20.8% in women, and 18.0% in men. Asset-index and nutritional status were independently associated with MetS. During 4.93 years of follow-up, 18.2% died. In the presence of high RBG, MetS has a significant negative effect on survival (69.4% vs 95.2%, log rank  $p = 0.02$ ). Conclusion: This study highlights the importance of the metabolic syndrome in rural Bangladesh. Our findings suggest that there is a need for screening programmes involving the metabolic syndrome to prevent diabetes and cardiovascular diseases.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal metabolic syndrome, prevalence, survival, old age, ISSN: 1932-6203

**Referens:** Khanam, M.A., Streatfield, P.K., Kabir, Z.N., Chengxuan, Q., Cornelius, C., & Wahlin, Å. (2011). Prevalence and patterns of multimorbidity among elderly people in rural Bangladesh: A cross-sectional study. *Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition*, 29(4), 406-414.

**Abstract:** Data on multimorbidity among the elderly people in Bangladesh are lacking. This paper reports the prevalence and distribution patterns of multimorbidity among the elderly people in rural Bangladesh. This cross-sectional study was conducted among persons aged  $\geq 60$  years in Matlab, Bangladesh. Information on their demographics and literacy was collected through interview in the home. Information about their assets was obtained from a surveillance database. Physicians conducted clinical examinations at a local health centre. Two

physicians diagnosed medical conditions, and two senior geriatricians then evaluated the same separately. Multimorbidity was defined as suffering from two or more of nine chronic medical conditions, such as arthritis, stroke, obesity, signs of thyroid hypofunction, obstructive pulmonary symptoms, symptoms of heart failure, impaired vision, hearing impairment, and high blood pressure. The overall prevalence of multimorbidity among the study population was 53.8%, and it was significantly higher among women, illiterates, persons who were single, and persons in the non-poorest quintile. In multivariable logistic regression analyses, female sex and belonging to the non-poorest quintile were independently associated with an increased odds ratio of multimorbidity. The results suggest that the prevalence of multimorbidity is high among the elderly people in rural Bangladesh. Women and the non-poorest group of the elderly people are more likely than men and the poorest people to be affected by multimorbidity. The study sheds new light on the need of primary care for the elderly people with multimorbidity in rural Bangladesh.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal cross-sectional studies, elderly, morbidity, multimorbidity, Bangladesh, ISSN: 1606-0997

**Referens:** Knight, R., Göransson, S., & Sverke, M. (2011). *Psykologiska perspektiv på hot och våld i skolan: Kunskapsöversikt*. Arbetsmiljöverket. Stockholm: Arbetsmiljöverket. Rapport nr 2011:9.

**Abstract:** Hot och våld är ett stort problem i samhället idag, inte minst i skolans värld. Under de senaste decennierna har en mängd nationella studier såväl som internationell forskning bedrivits, varför det finns ett behov av en kunskapsöversikt inom området som särskilt belyser ämnet. Det övergripande syftet med kunskapsöversikten är att sammanställa psykologisk forskning om hot och våld i skolan. Mer specifikt är syftet att (a) på ett överskådligt sätt presentera och förklara ett antal av de begrepp som belysts inom forskningen, och peka på hur dessa hänger samman, (b) belysa hur förekomsten av hot och våld relaterar till ett antal olika perspektiv såsom köns-, ålders- och socioekonomiska perspektiv, (c) sammanställa vilka förklaringar som finns till att hot och våld uppstår, (d) sammanställa vilka olika slags konsekvenser hot och våld kan resultera i, (e) belysa vilken betydelse omgivningens reaktioner har, (f) lyfta fram hur olika sätt att försöka hantera utsatthet hos individen kan påverka konsekvenserna, samt (g) belysa interventioner mot hot och våld samt forskningen kring dessa.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Report hot, våld, skola, lärare, elever, ISSN: 1650-3171

**Referens:** Kompus, K., Westerhausen, R., Nilsson, L.-G., Hugdahl, K., Jongstra, S., Berglund, A., Arver, S., & Savic, I. (2011). Deficits in inhibitory executive functions in Klinefelter (47, XXY) syndrome. *Psychiatry Research, 189*(1), 135-140.

**Abstract:** Klinefelter syndrome (47, XXY) is a sex chromosome aneuploidy associated with mild deficits in cognitive and language functions. Dysfunctions have also been reported in performance of tasks which examine executive functions. However, it is unclear whether the impaired performance is caused or accentuated by problems with semantic processing and information processing speed. In the present study we used an experimental task which is relatively insensitive to these confounding factors. We examined inhibitory executive functions in a group of XXY males compared with male (XY) and female (XX) controls, using a dichotic listening speech sound task with instructions to focus attention on either the right or the left ear stimulus. With this task, inhibitory executive functions can be assessed separately from language, processing speed, and attention orientation abilities. We found that XXY males showed a selective deficit in inhibitory executive functions compared to both control groups, whereas attentional orientation was not impaired. The present findings suggest that executive dysfunctions associated to Klinefelter syndrome can be selectively identified, and are particularly accentuated in the inhibitory sub-component. Such improved understanding of the nature of executive dysfunctions in XXY males may aid the development of specific neuropsychological rehabilitation strategies.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal Klinefelter syndrome, executive functions, auditory perception, laterality, dichotic listening, ISSN: 0165-1781

**Referens:** Kristenson, M., Garvin, P., & Lundberg, U. (Eds.) (in press). The role of saliva cortisol measurement in health and disease. *Bentham Science Publishers*.

**Abstract:** This book is based on the wish to use saliva cortisol measurement because of its many advantages but frustrations over opposing results in the literature. Several discussions at different meetings led to the development of a network of researchers from Sweden, funded by the Swedish National Research Council. This network was soon expanded to also include colleagues from Norway and Denmark. The main aim of the group was to try to understand the results from different studies on saliva cortisol measurement and thereby better understand how and when saliva cortisol assessment best could be made. A hypothesis was that, seemingly, divergent findings could be effects of differences in the theoretic assumptions made and methods used. This led over to a decision to perform a literature review focusing on if the many different ways of evaluating the levels and dynamics of salivary cortisol especially with regard to time points of assessment and analyses of data affect the interpretation of cortisol measurement in various contexts.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) salivary cortisol, measurement, health, ISBN: 978-1-60805-342-1

**Referens:** Kristenson, M., Garvin, P., & Lundberg, U. (in press). The role of saliva cortisol measurement in health and disease. Introduction – Why This Book? In M. Kristenson, P. Garvin, & U. Lundberg, (Eds.), *The role of saliva cortisol measurement in health and disease* (pp. 3-16). Bentham Science Publishers.

**Abstract:** Abstract: In recent decades, the technique of using ambulatory saliva sampling for measuring cortisol levels has become increasingly popular in field research and clinical studies aimed at investigating bodily responses to psychosocial stress and other psychological and clinical conditions. This interest is paralleled with frustrations on opposing and ambiguous results. To get a deeper understanding of the seemingly contradictory results, the Scandinavian cortisol and stress network (Scancort) was formed, based on 20 researchers from the disciplines of public health, psychology, biology and medicine. This e-book is based on a critical review of the existing empirical literature on salivary cortisol, aiming to evaluate the usefulness of salivary cortisol as a biomarker in various settings. In particular, this e-book focuses on how the many different ways of evaluating the levels and dynamics of salivary cortisol (i.e., with regard to time points of assessment and different algorithms used to integrate data from multiple time points) affect the interpretation of cortisol measurements in various contexts. One main question is to find out if it is possible that different results of studies involving cortisol assessments are functions of differences in the theoretic assumptions made and the methods used.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) scancort, introduction, salivary cortisol, ISBN: 978-1-60805-342-1

**Referens:** Lantz, A. (2011). Teamwork on the line can pay off down the line. *Journal of Workplace Learning*, 23(2), 75-97.

**Abstract:** Purpose – Employees' work in innovation processes generates ideas, but more often it serves to create conditions so that new products or services can be effectively produced or delivered. Self-organizational activities involve proactively handling new possibilities, unexpected situations, problems or tasks. The aim of this paper is to provide support for a previously proposed model of the determinants of self-organizational activities in work groups.

Design/methodology/approach – Three studies were conducted in organizations where self-organizational activities are welcomed, and in a nuclear plant where such can endanger safety. The results are based on work analysis (two studies) and questionnaires (all studies) administered to, in total, 104 work groups. The model was tested using LISREL.

Findings – The model received substantial support. Dimensions of job design, group processes and group initiative are interrelated and connected to self-organizational activities. Job design captured by work analysis gives a better model fit and has a larger effect on self-organizational activities than self-assessed autonomy.

Research limitations/implications – Five different studies with a relatively small number of groups is not a large sample, but the data could be merged.

Practical implications – Teamwork can benefit the innovation process and give a return on the investment that it takes, providing that groups have a complex task, considerable freedom, and group processes that are characterized by reflectivity. A good argument for investing in teamwork is that it can promote self-organization. Employees learn to think outside the box and participate in processes that are important for innovation. Work analysis can give input as to how work conditions might be altered to enhance innovation processes. Job design has an effect on group processes that are crucial for learning the competence to handle change.

Social implications – Detailed work analysis is worthwhile as it provides data regardless of how work conditions are perceived, and gives a solid base for proposing how the work should be designed if it is to support self-organization. Further, group processes that enhance group initiative and self-organizational activities are identified.

Originality/value – The study gives further evidence that teamwork can benefit the innovation process and give a return on the investment that it takes, providing that groups have a complex work task, considerable freedom, and group processes that are characterized by reflexivity.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal employees, innovation, organizational effectiveness, team working, ISSN: 1366-5626

**Referens:** Lantz, A., & Andersson, K. (in press). The design of previous job and vocational behaviour during unemployment. In T. Kieselbach, & S. Mannila, (Eds.), *Unemployment, precarious work and health: Research and policy issues* (Psychologie sozialer Ungleichheit, vol. 15). Wiesbaden: Verlag der Sozialwissenschaften.

**Abstract:** This book addresses the links between unemployment, precariousness work and health risks from various scientific frames of reference as well as those of policy-makers. The authors range from major classics in the field to newcomers from several countries presenting their research results. The authors include also representatives of several international organizations. The anthology is of a multidisciplinary character and its articles evaluate the contributions of various projects, programmes and standard public services for persons at risk of labour market exclusion. It updates the research agenda, which is most topical during the financial crisis and economic restructuring of today.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) vocational behaviour, unemployment, ISBN: 978-3531185095

**Referens:** Laukka, P., Audibert, N., & Aubergé, V. (in press). Exploring the determinants of the graded structure of vocal emotion expressions. *Cognition and Emotion*.

**Abstract:** We examined what determines the typicality, or graded structure, of vocal emotion expressions. Separate groups of judges rated acted and spontaneous expressions of anger, fear, and joy with regard to their typicality and three main determinants of the graded structure of categories: category members' similarity to the central tendency of their category (CT); category members' frequency of instantiation, i.e., how often they are encountered as category members (FI); and category members' similarity to ideals associated with the goals served by its category, i.e., suitability to express particular emotions. Partial correlations and multiple regression analysis revealed that similarity to ideals, rather than CT or FI, explained most variance in judged typicality. Results thus suggest that vocal emotion expressions constitute ideal-based goal-derived categories, rather than taxonomic categories based on CT and FI. This could explain how prototypical expressions can be acoustically distinct and highly recognisable but occur relatively rarely in everyday speech.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal acted speech, emotion, goal-derived categories, graded structure, spontaneous speech, prototypical expressions, ISSN: 0269-9931

**Referens:** Laukka, P., & Effenbein, H.A. (in press). Emotion appraisal dimensions can be inferred from vocal expressions. *Social Psychological and Personality Science*.

**Abstract:** Vocal expressions are thought to convey information about speakers' emotional states but may also reflect the antecedent cognitive appraisal processes that produced the emotions. We investigated the perception of emotion-eliciting situations on the basis of vocal expressions. Professional actors vocally portrayed different emotions by enacting emotion-eliciting situations. Judges then rated these expressions with respect to the emotion-eliciting situation described in terms of appraisal dimensions (i.e., novelty, intrinsic pleasantness, goal conduciveness, urgency, power, self- and other responsibility, and norm compatibility), achieving good agreement. The perceived appraisal profiles for the different emotions were generally in accord with predictions based on appraisal theory. The appraisal ratings also correlated with a variety of acoustic measures related to pitch, intensity, voice quality, and temporal characteristics. Results suggest that several aspects of emotion-

eliciting situations can be inferred reliably and validly from vocal expressions which, thus, may carry information about the cognitive representation of events.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal acoustic correlates, appraisal, emotion, vocal expression, ISSN: 1948-5506

**Referens:** [Laukka, P., Neiberg, D., Forsell, M., Karlsson, I., & Elenius, K. \(2011\). Expression of affect in spontaneous speech: Acoustic correlates, and automatic detection of irritation and resignation. \*Computer Speech and Language\*, 25\(1\), 84-104.](#)

**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:** [Laukka, P., & Quick, L. \(in press\). Emotional and motivational uses of music in sports and exercise: A questionnaire study among athletes. \*Psychology of Music\*.](#)

**Abstract:** Music is present in many sport and exercise situations, but empirical investigations on the motives for listening to music in sports remain scarce. In this study, Swedish elite athletes (N = 252) answered a questionnaire that focused on the emotional and motivational uses of music in sports and exercise. The questionnaire contained both quantitative items that assessed the prevalence of various uses of music, and open-ended items that targeted specific emotional episodes in relation to music in sports. Results showed that the athletes most often reported listening to music during pre-event preparations, warm-up, and training sessions; and the most common motives for listening to music were to increase pre-event activation, positive affect, motivation, performance levels and to experience flow. The athletes further reported that they mainly experienced positive affective states (e.g., happiness, alertness, confidence, relaxation) in relation to music in sports, and also reported on their beliefs about the causes of the musical emotion episodes in sports. In general, the results suggest that the athletes used music in purposeful ways in order to facilitate their training and performance.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal arousal, emotion, exercise, function of music, motivation, relaxation, sports, questionnaire, ISSN: 0305-7356

**Referens:** [Laukka, P., Åhs, F., Furmark, T., & Fredrikson, M. \(2011\). Neurofunctional correlates of expressed vocal affect in social phobia. \*Cognitive, Affective, & Behavioral Neuroscience\*, 11\(3\), 413-425.](#)

**Abstract:** We investigated the neural correlates of expressed vocal affect in patients with social phobia. A group of 36 patients performed an anxiogenic public-speaking task while regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF) was assessed using oxygen-15 positron emission tomography. The patients' speech was recorded and content masked using low-pass filtering (which obscures linguistic content but preserves nonverbal affective cues). The content-masked speech samples were then evaluated with regard to their level of vocally expressed nervousness. We hypothesized that activity in prefrontal and subcortical brain areas previously implicated in emotion regulation would be associated with the degree of expressed vocal affect. Regression analyses accordingly revealed significant negative correlations between expressed vocal affect and rCBF in inferior frontal gyrus, putamen, and hippocampus. Further, functional connectivity was revealed between inferior frontal gyrus and (a) anterior cingulate cortex and (b) amygdala and basal ganglia. We suggest that brain areas important for emotion regulation may also form part of a network associated with the modulation of affective prosody in social phobia.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal anxiety, PET, prefrontal cortex, social phobia, vocal affect expression, ISSN: 1530-7026

**Referens:** [Lavia, L.R., Dixon, M., Axelsson, Ö., & Witchel, H. \(2011\). Using a soundscape approach to develop an acoustic ecology plan for a city. \*Journal of the Acoustical Society of America\*, 130\(4\), 2532.](#)

**Abstract:** Sounding Brighton is a collaborative project exploring practical approaches toward better soundscapes focusing on soundscape issues related to health, quality of life, and restorative functions of the environment. The project provides the opportunity to raise awareness and promote communication on soundscapes among the general public, stakeholders and those involved in policy, including encouraging exploration of new ways of listening in local soundscapes, and new ways of tackling noise and improving local soundscape quality. The project is working to provide opportunities to discuss how soundscape concepts might, alongside tackling conventional noise problems, contribute to local planning and environmental improvement as part of a city wide engagement process in the city of Brighton and Hove in England in the United Kingdom. A range of environments, e.g., seafront, foreshore, historic terraces, squares, lanes, parks, and gardens, are being considered. A soundmap of the city is being developed utilizing the Swedish Soundscape-Quality Protocol (developed by Osten Axelsson, Mats E Nilsson and Birgitta Berglund); a public outreach exhibition is being developed; and a night noise intervention study is planned to explore the relationship between soundscapes and the brain, community well being, social cohesion, and the physical and mental health of individuals.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings soundscape, acoustic ecology

**Referens:** [Leitman, D.I., Wolf, D.H., Laukka, P., Ragland, J.D., Valdez, J.N., Turetsky, B.I., Gur, R.E., & Gur, R.C. \(2011\). Not pitch perfect: Sensory contributions to affective communication impairment in](#)

schizophrenia. *Biological Psychiatry*, 70(7), 611-618.

**Abstract:**

Background: Schizophrenia patients have vocal affect (prosody) deficits that are treatment resistant and associated with negative symptoms and poor outcome. The neural correlates of this dysfunction are unclear. Prior study has suggested that schizophrenia vocal affect perception deficits stem from an inability to use acoustic cues, notably pitch, in decoding emotion. Methods: Functional magnetic resonance imaging was performed in 24 schizophrenia patients and 28 healthy control subjects, during the performance of a four-choice (happiness, fear, anger, neutral) vocal affect identification task in which items for each emotion varied parametrically in affective salient acoustic cue levels. Results: We observed that parametric increases in cue levels in schizophrenia failed to produce the same identification rate increases as in control subjects. These deficits correlated with diminished reciprocal activation changes in superior temporal and inferior frontal gyri and reduced temporo-frontal connectivity. Task activation also correlated with independent measures of pitch perception and negative symptom severity. Conclusions: These findings illustrate the interplay between sensory and higher-order cognitive dysfunction in schizophrenia. Sensory contributions to vocal affect deficits also suggest that this neurobehavioral marker could be targeted by pharmacological or behavioral remediation of acoustic feature discrimination.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal emotion, fMRI, inferior frontal gyrus, schizophrenia, speech, temporal cortex, ISSN: 0006-3223

**Referens:**

Leiviskä Deland, A.-C., Karlsson, G., & Fatouros-Bergman, H. (2011). A Phenomenological Analysis of the Psychotic Experience. *Human Studies*, 34(1), 23-42.

**Abstract:**

Six individuals with experience of psychosis were interviewed about their psychotic experiences. The material was analyzed using the empirical phenomenological psychological method. The results consist of a whole meaning structure, a gestalt, entailing the following characteristics: The feeling of estrangement in relationship to the world; the dissolution of time; the loss of intuitive social knowledge; the alienation of oneself, and finally; the loss of intentionality/loss of agency. In brief, the results show that an altered perception of the self and the world was an essential part of the psychotic experience where subjects described themselves as changed; something was sensed as being wrong as psychosis is perceptible but hard to communicate. The normal life-world experience was altered and reality seemed strange. Time perception seemed to be changed as temporality appeared dissolved and the experience of time was focused on the current moment excluding the future. The subjects described loss of intentionality, they were no longer agents in their actions but partly steered by others and they could feel as if their experiences were not theirs. The patients also describe problems regarding their ability to socialize and communicate with others. They seem to lose their intuitive social capacity and were prone to suspiciousness.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal psychosis, EPP empirical phenomenological psychological method, phenomenology, subjective experiences, schizophrenia, ISSN: 0163-8548

**Referens:**

Lekander, M., von Essen, J., Schultzberg, M., Nixon Andreasson, A., Garlind, A., Hansson, L.-O., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2011). Cytokines and memory across the mature life span of women. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 52(3), 229-235.

**Abstract:**

Increasing evidence suggests a role of the immune system in modulation of cognition, but details on affected memory systems are largely lacking. We therefore aimed to study the relation between selected cytokines and subsets of memory, and the impact of age in these relations. From a random population-based sample (the Betula Prospective Cohort Study), 298 women (age 45-90) were studied in terms of episodic recall and recognition, semantic fluency and knowledge, and prospective memory. Circulating cytokines of relevance for cognition and aging were measured with ELISA. Levels of interleukin (IL)-6 and sIL-2R were significantly and negatively associated with most cognitive variables, while the opposite was true for IL-1?. Age shared substantial variance with both cytokines and memory, and turned most correlations non-significant when controlled for together with education, BMI and presence of disease. Interactions between age and cytokines were further analyzed in multiple regressions. For IL-6, significant negative interactions with age were found for semantic fluency ( $p < 0.05$ ) and prospective memory ( $p < 0.01$ ), and for sIL-2R in predicting semantic knowledge ( $p < 0.05$ ), indicating an increased negative impact of these cytokines on memory with increasing age. In conclusion, the study indicates a relation between cytokines and memory that appears to be largely mediated by age, and supports the suggestion that cytokine dysregulation with higher age may interact with cognitive aging.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal cytokines, cognition, memory, age, psychoneuroimmunology, ISSN: 0036-5564

**Referens:**

Levander, S., & Werbart, A. (in press). Personality related responses to the psychoanalytic process: A systematic multicase study. *Psychoanalytic Psychology*.

**Abstract:**

Seven analysands and their analysts were repeatedly interviewed at the beginning, during, and after the analysis about the analysands' problems and helpful and hindering factors in the analytic process. Using the analysands' initial descriptions of their problems, the authors categorized them as anaclitic or introjective according to Blatt's personality model. The hypothesis was that they would differ as to experiences of the analytic work. The introjective group expected improved emotional control and ability to regulate interpersonal distance in addition to better understanding the roots of their problems. The anaclitic group believed that the analyst's strength and empathy would help them handle their need for support and love. The introjective group saw their own problems as the main hindrance in analysis but also directed critique to the analyst as a person. Their analysts experienced that the analysands wanted to do the work by themselves and were difficult to engage in the analytic process. The analysands in the anaclitic group were more occupied by hindrances in the psychoanalytic frame and attitude. Their analysts, on the other hand, sometimes found the work difficult and frustrating. The authors underline the importance of being aware of personality differences in analysands' response to specific dimensions of the analytic process.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal personality, psychoanalytic process, expectations, helpful, ISSN: 0736-9735

**Referens:**

Lovén, J., Rehnman, J., Wiens, S., Lindholm, T., Peira, N., & Herlitz, A. (in press). Who are you looking at? The influence of face gender on visual attention and memory for own- and other-race faces. *Memory*.

**Abstract:**

Previous research suggests that the own-race bias (ORB) in memory for faces is a result of other-race faces receiving less visual attention at encoding. As women typically display an own-gender bias in memory for faces

and men do not, we investigated whether face gender and sex of viewer influenced visual attention and memory for own- and other-race faces, and if preferential viewing of own-race faces contributed to the ORB in memory. Participants viewed pairs of female or male own- and other-race faces while their viewing time was recorded. Afterwards, they completed a memory test. We found that (1) other-race males received the initial focus of attention, (2) own-race females were viewed longer than other-race females over time, and (3) although longer viewing time increased the probability of remembering a face, it did not explain the magnified ORB in memory for female faces. Importantly, these findings highlight that face gender moderates attentional responses to and memory for own- and other-race faces.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal own-race bias, own-gender bias, episodic memory, attention, sex differences, ISSN: 0965-8211

**Referens:** [Lundberg, U.](#) (in press). Psykobiologiska processer, stress, och ojämlikhet i hälsa. I Mikael Rostila och Susanna Toivanen (red.), *Den orättvisa hälsan. Om socioekonomiska skillnader i hälsa och livslängd* (sid. 240-264). Liber.

**Abstract:** Att ha lägre utbildning, lägre yrkesstatus och begränsade sociala och ekonomiska resurser, jämfört med andra människor, innebär att man inte har samma möjligheter att tillgodose sina egna och familjens behov som den som har större resurser. Detta leder inte bara till lägre materiell standard utan även till mindre kontroll och sämre möjligheter att hantera problem och motgångar liksom att påverka sitt eget liv och sin omgivning. I relation till dem man jämför sig med, till exempel mer gynnade arbetskamrater, bekanta och grannar, kan detta upplevas som orättvist och framkalla en kronisk stressbelastning (Wilkinson och Pickett, 2010). Även en måttlig men långvarig stressbelastning kan leda till ohälsa. I studier av djur har man också funnit att social status i gruppen sammanhänger med vissa fysiologiska tillstånd (Sapolsky, 2005). Upplevelser av orättvisa och begränsade resurser kan således påverka biologiska system i kroppen som har betydelse för hälsa och välbefinnande. Med kunskap om dessa stressrelaterade processer kan man förklara hur sociala förhållanden kryper in i kroppen och avspeglas i hälsa och livslängd. I detta kapitel sammanfattas vad man i dag vet om dessa samband och om hur låg socioekonomisk position kan sammanhånga med stress.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) social position, hälsa. psykobiologi, ISBN: 9789147099757

**Referens:** [Lundberg, U.](#) (in press). Samspelet individ, samhälle, livsstil och biologi. I R. Ekman, & B. Arnetz, (Red.), *Stress. Molekylerna, individen, organisationen, samhället*.

**Abstract:**

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) stress, hälsa

**Referens:** [Lundberg, U.](#), & Cooper, C.L. (2011). *The science of occupational health. Stress, psychobiology and the new world of work*. Chichester, UK: Wiley-Blackwell.

**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:** [Lundberg, U.](#), Garvin, P., & Kristenson, M. (in press). Discussion and concluding remarks based on

the Scancort group review. In M. Kristenson, P. Garvin, & U. Lundberg, (Eds.), *The role of saliva cortisol measurement in health and disease* (pp. 192-210). Bentham Science Publishers.

**Abstract:** Abstract: The aim of this book was to evaluate the usefulness of salivary cortisol as a biomarker in various settings. Our hypothesis was that observed diversities in results can be a function of different kinds of assessments. In this chapter, we try to respond to this aim by giving a summary of the results from different cortisol measures in relation to the health-related variables and conditions investigated in this review. The overarching pattern shows a predominance of non-significant findings but also a couple of rather consistent trends emerged when comparing the results from different chapters. The most apparent is that single measures of absolute concentrations of salivary cortisol, for most health-related variables, seldom give significant findings; deviation measures, in terms of diurnal deviations and/or laboratory stress tests seem to be more strongly and consistently associated with a number of factors, such as socioeconomic status (SES), psychological characteristics, biological variables in terms of overweight and abdominal fat accumulation, and mental and somatic disease. Across disorders, the pattern related to ill-health/stress is generally characterized by a flatter diurnal cortisol curve, which in most cases is due to attenuated morning and/or increased evening levels, or a reduced response to a laboratory stress test. For some specific questions, single mean values seem to provide valuable information, but in all cases a careful design in terms of power and standardization is important. Thus, salivary cortisol can be a useful biomarker in many settings, if caution is taken in the choice of methods used.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) conclusions, cortisol, health, ISBN: 978-1-60805-342-1

**Referens:** [Låstad, L. \(2011\).](#) To what extent do core self-evaluations and coping style influence the perception of job insecurity? *The 9th International Conference on Occupational Stress and Health, May 19-22, 2011, Orlando, USA.*

**Abstract:** Background: Job insecurity is a modern day work stressor, experienced by workers worldwide. Over the last few decades, increased flexibility and lack of stability in employment has made job insecurity a work stressor that keeps affecting more and more employees. Increased flexibility and lack of stability in employment makes individuals responsible for staying employable and securing their job. Among the individual-level negative consequences are threats to well-being, health and work attitudes. Stress theory explains how primary and secondary appraisal determines the perception of a stressor and eventual strain. This implicates that how individuals experience and interpret contextual clues influences their perception of job insecurity. The notion of such a link has been supported by previous research where relations between job insecurity and certain personality traits have been found. However, the single trait-approach has been criticized as it makes it difficult to compare results and develop theory further.

Aim: The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between core self-evaluations and job insecurity, and the possible mediating effect of coping style.

Methods: The study investigated to what extent core self-evaluations influence the appraisal of job insecurity in a Swedish sample of white-collar workers (N=425). By applying the Preacher & Hayes' macro for multiple mediation, the study also tested if there was a mediating effect of coping style on the relation between core self-evaluations and job insecurity. Data was collected in 2004 and 2005.

Results and Conclusion: The results show that core self-evaluations have predictive validity in relation to job insecurity. Core self-evaluations are also associated with task-based coping style. However, no mediating effect of coping style was found on the relation between core self-evaluations and job insecurity.

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

**Referens:** [Låstad, L., Berntson, E., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. \(2011\).](#) The job insecurity climate scale: Creating and testing a measure for job insecurity climates. *The 15th Conference of the European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology, May 25-28, 2011, Maastricht, Nederländerna.*

**Abstract:** Background: Job insecurity, conceptualized as "the perception of a potential threat to the continuity of the current job" is a work stressor that is associated with negative consequences for well-being, health and work attitudes. So far, the individual has been the main unit of interest for research on job insecurity. However, job insecurity can also be seen as a social phenomenon, where the focus is on shared perceptions of job insecurity – a job insecurity climate. The social cognitive theory explains how behavioral, cognitive or other person-related and contextual factors interact in a reciprocal relationship. Related to job insecurity, then, this can help us understand how job insecurity climate can emerge.

Previously, a few studies have been published on job insecurity climate. But the measuring of job insecurity climate is still a relatively new area of interest to researchers. The multiple operationalizations of organizational climate found in organizational research along with methodological concerns, motivates a study on the concept of job insecurity climate and ways of measuring it.

Aim: The purpose of this study is to develop and test an instrument for measuring job insecurity climate.

Methods: As a first step, questionnaire items were developed to reflect job insecurity at a group level. Further, the study compared results from the newly developed job insecurity climate scale with aggregated individual-level data on job insecurity. The aim is to evaluate which type of scale of measurement is more appropriate for capturing job insecurity climate. The data will be collected in early 2011.

Results/relevance: The purpose of this study is to contribute to our understanding of job insecurity in general, as well as job insecurity climates in particular, and its consequences for employees.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings job insecurity climate scale, measure

**Referens:** [Låstad, L., Berntson, E., Näswall, K., & Sverke, M. \(2011\).](#) Att mäta anställningsotrygghetsklimat: Skalutveckling och validering av enkätfrågor. *Nationellt Nätverksmöte i Arbets- och organisationspsykologi*, 26-27 september 2011, Umeå, Sverige.

**Abstract:** Bakgrund: Anställningsotrygghet, definierat som "en känsla av osäkerhet om kontinuiteten i anställningen" är en stressor som associeras med negativa konsekvenser för hälsa och arbetsrelaterade attityder. Hitintills har individen varit den primära analysenheten för forskning på anställningsotrygghet, men anställningsotrygghet kan också ses som ett socialt fenomen, där upplevelser av anställningsotrygghet delas av flera. I detta

sammanhang kan man tala om ett anställningsotrygghetsklimat. Såväl klassisk stressteori som social-kognitiv teori kan bidra till kunskap om hur anställningsotrygghetsklimat uppstår och upplevs. Klassisk stressteori kan appliceras på processen där en bedömning görs om huruvida en situation är en stressor eller inte på individnivå, medan social-kognitiv teori visar att beteenden, kognitiva och andra personfaktorer samt kontext interagerar i en ömsesidig relation.

Tidigare har endast några enstaka studier av anställningsotrygghetsklimat publicerats, och att mäta anställningsotrygghet på klimatinivå är fortfarande relativt nytt inom detta forskningsområde. Det finns också ett antal olika operationaliseringar av organisationsklimat som koncept. Tillsammans med metodologiska utmaningar motiverar detta en studie av anställningsotrygghetsklimat och hur detta mäts.

Syfte: Syftet med föreliggande studie var att utveckla och testa enkätfrågor för att mäta anställningsotrygghetsklimat.

Metod: Enkätfrågor utvecklades med syftet att mäta både aspekter av anställningsotrygghetsklimat. Vidare jämfördes resultaten från dessa frågor med aggregerade data för individuell anställningsotrygghet. Data samlas in under våren 2011.

Resultat/relevans: Syftet med studien är att undersöka hur anställningsotrygghetsklimat operationaliseras och mäts på bästa sätt. På så sätt bidrar studien till förståelsen av anställningsotrygghet generellt och anställningsotrygghetsklimat speciellt.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings anställningsotrygghet, skalutveckling, validering

**Referens:** Magnusson, D. (in press). The human being in society: Psychology as a scientific discipline. *European Psychologist*.

**Abstract:** In everyday language the terms psychology and psychological are used in very different meanings, without a clear definition of what the terms refer to. This article is an attempt to meet the need for clarification of the content and boundaries of psychology as a scientific discipline. This is a prerequisite for real scientific contribution to progress in cross-disciplinary research and to decision making in societal and cultural processes. Applying a holistic – interactionistic view as the frame of reference for planning, implementation, and interpretation of single studies, the target of theoretical and empirical analyses is the human psychobiological and social being in continuous interaction with his/her proximal and distal environment.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal psychology, definition, scientific disciplines, generalization, holistic perspective, ISSN: 1016-9040

**Referens:** Magnusson Hanson, L.L., Åkerstedt, T., Näswall, K., Leineweber, C., Theorell, T., & Westerlund, H. (2011). Cross-lagged relationships between workplace demands, control, support, and sleep problems. *Sleep, 34(10)*, 1403-1410.

**Abstract:** Study objectives: Sleep problems are experienced by a large part of the population. Work characteristics are potential determinants, but limited longitudinal evidence is available to date, and reverse causation is a plausible alternative. This study examines longitudinal, bidirectional relationships between work characteristics and sleep problems.

Design: Prospective cohort/two-wave panel.

Setting: Sweden.

Participants: 3065 working men and women approximately representative of the Swedish workforce who responded to the 2006 and 2008 waves of the Swedish Longitudinal Occupational Survey of Health (SLOSH).

Measurements and results: Bidirectional relationships between, on the one hand, workplace demands, decision authority, and support, and, on the other hand, sleep disturbances (reflecting lack of sleep continuity) and awakening problems (reflecting feelings of being insufficiently restored), were investigated by structural equation modeling. All factors were modeled as latent variables and adjusted for gender, age, marital status, education, alcohol consumption, and job change. Concerning sleep disturbances, the best fitting models were the "forward" causal model for demands and the "reverse" causal model for support. Regarding awakening problems, reciprocal models fitted the data best.

Conclusions: Cross-lagged analyses indicates a weak relationship between demands at Time 1 and sleep disturbances at Time 2, a "reverse" relationship from support T1 to sleep disturbances T2, and bidirectional associations between work characteristics and awakening problems. In contrast to an earlier study on demands, control, sleep quality, and fatigue, this study suggests reverse and reciprocal in addition to the commonly hypothesized causal relationships between work characteristics and sleep problems based on a 2-year time lag.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal sleep problems, workplace demands, ISSN: 0161-8105

**Referens:** Malinowsky, C., Almkvist, O., Nygård, L., & Kottorp, A. (in press). Individual variability and environmental characteristics influence older adults' abilities to manage everyday technology. *International Psychogeriatrics*.

**Abstract:** Background: The ability to manage everyday technology (ET), such as computers and microwave ovens, is increasingly required in the performance of everyday activities and participation in society. This study aimed to identify aspects that influence the ability to manage ET among older adults with and without cognitive impairment. Methods: Older adults with mild Alzheimer's disease and mild cognitive impairment and without known cognitive impairment were assessed as they managed their ET at home. Data were collected using the Management of Everyday Technology Assessment (META). Rasch-based measures of the person's ability to manage ET were analyzed. These measures were used as dependent variables in backward procedure ANOVA analyses. Different predefined aspects that could influence the ability to manage ET were used as independent variables. Results: Three aspects had a significant effect upon the ability to manage ET. These were: (1) variability in intrapersonal capacities (such as "the capacity to pay attention and focus"), (2) environmental characteristics (such as "the impact of the design") and (3) diagnostic group. Conclusions: Variability in intrapersonal capacities seems to be of more importance than the actual level of intrapersonal capacity in relation to the ability to manage ET for this sample. This implies that investigations of ability to manage ET should also include intraperson variability. Additionally, adaptations in environmental characteristics could

simplify the management of ET to support older adults as technology users.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal Alzheimer's disease, mild cognitive impairment, ADL, IADL, ISSN: 1041-6102

**Referens:** Maroti, D., Folkesson, P., Jansson-Fröjmark, M., & Linton, S.J. (2011). Does treating insomnia with cognitive-behavioral therapy influence co-morbid anxiety and depression? A multiple baseline design with four patients. *Behavior Change*, 28(4), 195-205.

**Abstract:** Objectives: Although cognitive-behaviour therapy for insomnia (CBT-I) has been shown to be effective for primary insomnia, the impact of CBT-I on insomnia comorbid with psychiatric conditions is largely unknown. Design: A multiple baseline design with 2-3 weeks of baseline, 6 weeks of CBT-I, and a 3-week follow-up was employed. Methods: Four patients with insomnia comorbid with both anxiety and depressive disorders participated. Sleep onset latency (SOL), wake time after sleep onset (WASO), total sleep time (TST), the Insomnia Severity Index (ISI), the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), and the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II) were used as outcome measures. Results: Improvements in SOL, WASO, and TST were observed for all the four patients. Based on ISI, there were reductions for all the patients (32-92%), three patients responded to treatment, and two patients remitted. Based on BAI, reductions on anxiety were observed for all the patients (40-76%), three patients were treatment responders, and two patients remitted. Based on BDI-II, all the patients experienced reductions in depression (36-53%), three patients responded to treatment, and one patient remitted. Conclusions: CBT-I was able to reduce insomnia and co-morbid anxiety and depression, thus providing preliminary evidence for using CBT-I on insomnia co-morbid with psychiatric conditions.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal insomnia, cognitive behaviour therapy, comorbidity, anxiety, depression, ISSN: 0813-4839

**Referens:** Mazzocato, P., Hvitfeldt Forsberg, H., von Thiele Schwarz, U. (2011). Team behaviors in emergency care: A qualitative study using behavior analysis of what makes team work. *Scandinavian Journal of Trauma, Resuscitation and Emergency Medicine*, 19, 70.

**Abstract:** Objective: Teamwork has been suggested as a promising approach to improving care processes in emergency departments (ED). However, for teamwork to yield expected results, implementation must involve behavior changes. The aim of this study is to use behavior analysis to qualitatively examine how teamwork plays out in practice and to understand eventual discrepancies between planned and actual behaviors. Methods: The study was set in a Swedish university hospital ED during the initial phase of implementation of teamwork. The intervention focused on changing the environment and redesigning the work process to enable teamwork. Each team was responsible for entire care episodes, i.e. from patient arrival to discharge from the ED. Data was collected through 3 days of observations structured around an observation scheme. Behavior analysis was used to pinpoint key teamwork behaviors for consistent implementation of teamwork and to analyze the contingencies that decreased or increased the likelihood of these behaviors. Results: We found a great discrepancy between the planned and the observed teamwork processes. 60% of the 44 team patients observed were handled solely by the appointed team members. Only 36% of the observed patient care processes started according to the description in the planned teamwork process, that is, with taking patient history together. Beside this behavior, meeting in a defined team room and communicating with team members were shown to be essential for the consistent implementation of teamwork. Factors that decreased the likelihood of these key behaviors included waiting for other team members or having trouble locating each other. Getting work done without delay and having an overview of the patient care process increased team behaviors. Moreover, explicit instructions on when team members should interact and communicate increased adherence to the planned process. Conclusions: This study illustrates how behavior analysis can be used to understand discrepancies between planned and observed behaviors. By examining the contextual conditions that may influence behaviors, improvements in implementation strategies can be suggested. Thereby, the adherence to a planned intervention can be improved, and/or revisions of the intervention be suggested.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal teamwork, behavior analysis, ISSN: 1757-7241

**Referens:** McDonnell, M., Sundberg, J., Westerlund, J., Lindestad, P.-Å., & Larsson, H. (2011). Vocal fold vibration and phonation start in aspirated, unaspirated, and staccato onset. *Journal of Voice*, 25(5), 526-531.

**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, ISSN: 0892-1997

**Referens:** McGovern, P., Dagher, Rice, H.R., Gjerdingen, D., Dowd, B., Ukestad, L.K., & Lundberg, U. (2011). A longitudinal analysis of total workload and women's health after childbirth. *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 53(5), 497-505.

**Abstract:** Objectives: To examine the association of women's postpartum health with total workload (TWL), work and personal factors in the year after childbirth. Methods: Employed women from Minneapolis and St Paul, Minnesota, were recruited while hospitalized for childbirth. Longitudinal analyses, using fixed effects regression models, estimated the associations of TWL, job satisfaction and stress, social support, perceived control, breastfeeding and infant characteristics with women's health at 5 weeks, 11 weeks, 6 months, and 12 months postpartum. Results: Increased TWL over time was associated with significantly poorer mental health and increased symptoms. Conclusions: High TWL-including reduced time for rest, recovery, and sleep-is a risk factor for women's mental health and symptoms 12 months after childbirth. Women's postpartum health was

positively associated with social support, which may help to decrease the negative effects of excess work.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal health, mothers, workload, ISSN: 1076-2752

**Referens:** Moens, L.N., De Rijk, P., Reumers, J., Van den Bossche, M.J.A., Glasse, W., De Zutter, S., Lenaerts, A.S., Nordin, A., Nilsson, L.-G., Castello, I.M., Norrback, K.F., Goossens, D., Van Steen, K., Adolfsson, R., Del-Favero, J. (2011). Sequencing of DISC1 pathway genes reveals increased burden of rare missense variants in schizophrenia patients from a northern Swedish population. *PLoS One*, 6(8): e23450.

**Abstract:** In recent years, DISC1 has emerged as one of the most credible and best supported candidate genes for schizophrenia and related neuropsychiatric disorders. Furthermore, increasing evidence – both genetic and functional – indicates that many of its protein interaction partners are also involved in the development of these diseases. In this study, we applied a pooled sample 454 sequencing strategy, to explore the contribution of genetic variation in DISC1 and 10 of its interaction partners (ATF5, Grb2, FEZ1, LIS-1, PDE4B, NDE1, NDEL1, TRAF3IP1, YWHAE, and ZNF365) to schizophrenia susceptibility in an isolated northern Swedish population. Mutation burden analysis of the identified variants in a population of 486 SZ patients and 514 control individuals, revealed that non-synonymous rare variants with a MAF<0.01 were significantly more present in patients compared to controls (8.64% versus 4.7%, P = 0.018), providing further evidence for the involvement of DISC1 and some of its interaction partners in psychiatric disorders. This increased burden of rare missense variants was even more striking in a subgroup of early onset patients (12.9% versus 4.7%, P = 0.0004), highlighting the importance of studying subgroups of patients and identifying endophenotypes. Upon investigation of the potential functional effects associated with the identified missense variants, we found that ~90% of these variants reside in intrinsically disordered protein regions. The observed increase in mutation burden in patients provides further support for the role of the DISC1 pathway in schizophrenia. Furthermore, this study presents the first evidence supporting the involvement of mutations within intrinsically disordered protein regions in the pathogenesis of psychiatric disorders. As many important biological functions depend directly on the disordered state, alteration of this disorder in key pathways may represent an intriguing new disease mechanism for schizophrenia and related neuropsychiatric diseases. Further research into this unexplored domain will be required to elucidate the role of the identified variants in schizophrenia etiology.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal DISC1, schizophrenia, ISSN: 1932-6203

**Referens:** [Montgomery, H. \(2011\). \*The financial crisis - Lessons for Europe from psychology\*. SIEPS 2011:1.](#)

**Abstract:** It is discussed how psychology can shed light on the recent global financial crisis. Financial behavior on an individual and collective level, respectively, is analyzed. On the individual level four modes of cognitive function are highlighted: Adaptive intuitive, maladaptive intuitive, adaptive analytic, and maladaptive analytic. The development of the crisis on a collective level is analyzed in terms of the concepts of shared reality, group think, destruction of trust, and restoring trust by verbal communication. A case study is reported showing biases in forecasts of economic growth. The report concludes that future crises could be counteracted by stimulating a positive spiral in which people develop their own thoughts, feelings and behavior by influencing and being influenced by the economic environment. This goal cannot be attained by regulation alone. To attain this end, a number of policy measures are recommended.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Report financial crisis, psychology, decision making, ISBN: 978-91-86107-23-9, ISSN: 1651-8942

**Referens:** [Montgomery, H., Hedberg, P.-H., & Montgomery, W. \(2011\). Life and \(partial\) death: How psychological connectedness guides preferences. In W. Brun, G., Keren, G. Kirkeboen, & H. Montgomery \(Eds.\), \*Perspectives on thinking, judging, and decision making\* \(pp. 236-248\). Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.](#)

**Abstract:** People want to be themselves (e.g., unhappy philosopher rather than happy pig, after John Stuart Mill). Psychological connectedness to one's future self (in terms of values, beliefs, and goals) is found to critically influence preferences for hypothetical future events in participants' lives.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) personal identity, psychological connectedness, preferences, ISBN: 978-82-15-01878-2

**Referens:** [Mousavi-Nasab, S.-M. H., Kormi-Nouri, R., & Nilsson, L.-G. \(in press\). The effects of marital status on episodic and semantic memory in healthy middle-aged and old individuals. \*Scandinavian Journal of Psychology\*.](#)

**Abstract:** The present study examined the influences of marital status on different episodic and semantic memory tasks. A total of 1882 adult men and women participated in a longitudinal project (Betula) on memory, health and aging. The participants were grouped into two age cohorts, 35–60 and 65–85, and studied over a period of 5 years. Episodic memory tasks concerned recognition and recall, whereas semantic memory tasks concerned knowledge and fluency. The results showed, after controlling for education, some diseases, chronological age and leisure activity as covariates, that there were significant differences between married and single individuals in episodic memory, but not in semantic memory. Married people showed significantly better memory performances than singles in both subsystems of episodic memory, that is, recall and recognition. Also, the rate of decline in episodic memory was significantly larger for singles and widowed than other groups over the 5-year time period in both age groups. The findings demonstrate that the positive relation found between marriage and health can be extended to the relation between marriage and cognitive performance. This effect might be explained by the role played by cognitive stimulation in memory and cognition.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal marital status, age, episodic memory, semantic memory, eISSN: 1467-9450

**Referens:** [Mörtberg, E. \(2011\). Inlärnin och beteende. I S. Palmers, K. Gyllensten, & A. Palm-Beskow \(Red.\) \*Psykologisk coaching – för varaktig förändring\*. Natur och Kultur.](#)

**Abstract:** Många av de mest framgångsrika coacher som är verksamma i Sverige idag jobbar med kognitiv och beteendeariktad coaching. Med detta arbetssätt som grund skapas ett coachingsamtal som kan leda till genomgripande förändring. I denna bok varvas teori och praktik. Målgruppen är praktiserande coacher, terapeuter, chefer, psykologer, rådgivare och alla andra som vill jobba med en professionell coachingteori som grund.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) inläring, beteende, ISBN: 978-91-27-12204-8

**Referens:** Mörtberg, E., Clark, D.M., & Bejerot, S. (2011). Intensive Group Cognitive Therapy and Individual Cognitive Therapy in Social Phobia: Sustained Improvement at Five-Year Follow-up. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders, 25*(8), 994-1000.

**Abstract:** Little is known about the long-term outcome of treatments for social phobia. At 5 years post-treatment we contacted the 67 patients who had been treated with intensive group cognitive therapy (IGCT) or individual cognitive therapy (ICT) in a randomized controlled trial (Mörtberg, Clark, Sundin, & Åberg Wistedt, 2007) that originally compared IGCT, ICT, and treatment as usual (n = 100 for the full trial). Seventy-two percent (48 patients) who received IGCT or ICT agreed to participate in the follow-up assessment. All re-completed the original self-report measures of symptoms and disability and a quality of life measure. A subset was also interviewed. Seventy-five percent (36 patients) had sought no further treatment for social phobia. Comparisons between post-treatment and 5-year follow-up indicated that patients who had received either treatment showed further improvement in social phobia symptoms and disability during the follow-up period. These improvements were present in patients who had no additional treatment, as well as in the total sample. In conclusion, it appears that the effects of IGCT and ICT are maintained and improved upon at 5 years post-treatment.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal cognitive behavior therapy, individual and group treatment, long-term follow-up, social phobia, ISSN: 0887-6185

**Referens:** Mörtberg, E., Tilfors, K., & Bejerot, S. (in press). Screening for ADHD in an Adult Social Phobia Sample. *Journal of Attention Disorders*.

**Abstract:** Objective: Recent studies have suggested a link between a primary anxiety disorder and ADHD. Method: A total of 39 participants with a primary diagnosis of social phobia were compared with 178 patients with ADHD and 88 patients with other psychiatric disorders on measures for childhood and adult ADHD (the Wender Utah Rating Scale and the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale). Results: Childhood symptoms of ADHD were reported by 7.8% of the social phobia participants, and 5.1% scored within the range of adult ADHD. The social phobia group reported significantly fewer ADHD symptoms than both of the comparison groups, who frequently reported social anxiety. Conclusion: Participants with social phobia recruited from the general population are less likely to suffer from ADHD. In contrast, patients with ADHD and patients with other psychiatric disorders appear to be likely to suffer from social anxiety.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal ADHD, comorbidity, social phobia, anxiety disorder, ISSN: 1087-0547

**Referens:** Neiberg, D., Laukka, P., & Effenbein, H.A. (2011). Intra-, inter-, and cross-cultural classification of vocal affect. In *Proceedings of Interspeech 2011: The 12th Annual Conference of the International Speech Communication Association* (pp. 1581-1584). Florence, Italy: International Speech Communication Association.

**Abstract:** We present intra-, inter- and cross-cultural classifications of vocal expressions. Stimuli were selected from the VENEC corpus and consisted of portrayals of 11 emotions, each expressed with 3 levels of intensity. Classification (nu-SVM) was based on acoustic measures related to pitch, intensity, formants, voice source and duration. Results showed that mean recall across emotions was around 2.4-3 times higher than chance level for both intra- and inter-cultural conditions. For cross-cultural conditions, the relative performance dropped 26%, 32%, and 34% for high, medium, and low emotion intensity, respectively. This suggests that intracultural models were more sensitive to mismatched conditions for low emotion intensity. Preliminary results further indicated that recall rate varied as a function of emotion, with lust and sadness showing the smallest performance drops in the crosscultural condition.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings emotion, affect, cross-cultural

**Referens:** Nilsson, L.-G. (2011). Genetic and demographic factors related to successful aging. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience. Conference Abstract: XI International Conference on Cognitive Neuroscience (ICON XI)*, 25-29 September, 2011, Palma, Mallorca, Spain.

**Abstract:** The goal of the present study was to examine whether there are associations between genetic factors and the status of the aging process as being normal or successful. A Q-mode factor analysis was used to classify randomly sampled 4200 participants (35-90 years of age) in the longitudinal Betula Study as being normally or successfully aged. Data from a large number of cognitive and non-cognitive variables were entered into the factor analyses to determine normal or high function among those participants 70 years of age and older. Thirty candidate genes were examined in the genetic analyses. Preliminary analyses reveal that three of these genes are associated to successful aging, APOE, COMT, and KIBRA. The strength and the nature of these associations differ considerably. Future research on genetics and successful aging should focus on gene-gene interactions and gene-environment interactions.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings genetics, successful aging, Betula

**Referens:** Nilsson, M.E., Rådsten-Ekman, M., Alvarsson, J., Lundén, P., & Forssén, J. (2011). Perceptual validation of auralized road traffic noise. *Proceedings of Inter-Noise 2011*. Osaka, Japan: The Institute of Noise Control Engineering of Japan and the Acoustical Society of Japan.

**Abstract:** Auralization of road-traffic noise may be a useful tool for city planning, for instance as a support to decisions regarding noise mitigation. However, to be useful, the auralizations need to be perceptually valid. That is, the auralized sounds should be perceptually indistinguishable from real sounds or, at least, similar with respect to perceptual factors crucial for correct decisions. For this reason, the auralization methodology developed in the Swedish LISTEN-project was perceptually evaluated. In four listening experiments, listeners assessed recordings and auralizations of the same car passages. Although real and auralized sounds were not completely indistinguishable, perfect discrimination was not possible. Moreover, good agreements between auralized and real sounds were found for perceived similarity, perceived annoyance and perceived speed. The results illustrate the usefulness of psychoacoustic methods and multivariate statistics for perceptual evaluation of auralizations and provide support for the validity of the LISTEN-approach to auralization.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings auralization, perception, validation

**Referens:** Nixon Andreasson, A., Szulkin, R., Undén, A.L., von Essen, J., Nilsson, L.-G., & Lekander, M. (in press). Inflammation and positive affect related to subjective health: Women from the general population. *Journal of Health Psychology*.

**Abstract:**

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal inflammation, positive affect, subjective health, women, ISSN: 1359-1053

**Referens:** Norberg, H., Stålnacke, J., Diaz Heijtz, R., Smedler, A.-C., Nyman, M., Forsberg, H., & Norman, M. (2011). Antenatal corticosteroids for preterm birth: dose dependent reduction in birth weight, length and head circumference. *Acta Paediatrica*, 100, 364-369.

**Abstract:** Aim: This study was undertaken to evaluate the effects of repeated courses of antenatal corticosteroids (ACS) on foetal growth. Methods: We studied 94 infants exposed to 2–9 courses of ACS. Mean gestational age (GA) at first exposure was 29 and at birth 34 weeks. Exposure data were retrieved from case record files. Information on potential confounders was collected from the Swedish Medical Birth Registry. Standard deviation scores (SDS) for birthweight (BW), birthlength (BL) and head circumference (HC) were calculated and considered as outcomes. Results: GA at start of ACS did not affect outcome. BW-SDS, BL-SDS and HC-SDS were  $-0.21$ ,  $-0.19$  and  $+0.25$  in infants exposed to two courses, compared to  $-1.01$ ,  $-1.04$  and  $-0.23$  in infants exposed to  $\geq 4$  courses of ACS ( $p = 0.04$ – $0.07$ ). In multiple regression analyses,  $\geq 4$  courses were associated with lower BW-SDS, BL-SDS and HC-SDS ( $p = 0.007$ – $0.04$ ) compared to SDS after 2–3 courses. The effects from  $\geq 4$  courses on BW and BL were comparable to reduction in birth size seen in twins and on HC to that observed after maternal smoking. Conclusions: Multiple courses of ACS are associated with a dose-dependent decline in foetal growth, which may affect later development and health.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal Antenatal glucocorticoids, Anthropometry, Betamethasone, premature, small-for-gestational age infant, ISSN: 0803-5253

**Referens:** Norberg, J., Graff, C., Almkvist, O., Ewers, M., Frisoni, G.B., Froelich, L., Hampel, H., Jones, R.W., Kehoe, P.G., Lenoir, H., Minthon, L., Nobili, F., Rikkert, M.O., Rigaud, A.-S., Scheltens, P., Soininen, H., Spuru, L., Tsolaki, M., Wahlund, L.-O., Vellas, B., Wilcock, G., Elias-Sonnenschein, L.S., Verhey, F.R.J., Visser, P.J. (2011). Regional Differences in Effects of APOE epsilon 4 on Cognitive Impairment in Non-Demented Subjects. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders*, 32(2), 135-142.

**Abstract:** Background: The APOE epsilon 4 allele is a risk factor for Alzheimer's disease (AD). APOE epsilon 4 is common in non-demented subjects with cognitive impairment. In both healthy people and people with AD, its prevalence has a north-south gradient across Europe. In the present study, we investigated whether the relation between the APOE epsilon 4 allele and cognitive impairment varied across Northern, Middle and Southern Europe. We also investigated whether a north-south gradient existed in subjects with subjective cognitive impairment (SCI), amnesic mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and non-amnesic MCI. Methods: Data from 16 centers across Europe were analyzed. Results: A north-south gradient in APOE epsilon 4 prevalence existed in the total sample (62.7% for APOE epsilon 4 carriers in the northern region, 42.1% in the middle region, and 31.5% in the southern region) and in subjects with SCI and amnesic MCI separately. Only in Middle Europe was the APOE epsilon 4 allele significantly associated with poor performance on tests of delayed recall and learning, as well as with the amnesic subtype of MCI. Conclusion: The APOE epsilon 4 allele frequencies in subjects with SCI and amnesic MCI have a north-south gradient. The relation between the APOE epsilon 4 allele and cognition is region dependent.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal Alzheimer's disease, APOE epsilon 4 allele, Europe, gradient, ISSN: 1420-8008

**Referens:** Nordin, S., Almkvist, O., & Berglund, B. (in press). Is loss in odor sensitivity inevitable to the ageing individual? A study of "successfully-aged" elderly. *Chemosensory Perception*.

**Abstract:** Previous research suggests that the variability in odor detectability is large in the elderly population. Compared to young adults, most elderly demonstrate poor detectability although some show normal ability. To shed light on why there is this discrepancy among the elderly, absolute detection thresholds for pyridine odor were determined by the method of constant stimuli. Young adults (20-24 years) were compared with elderly (77-87 years) who were "successfully aged" with respect to medical health and cognitive ability. The results showed that these elderly and young adults had very similar mean detection thresholds for pyridine (105 and 100 ppb, respectively) and psychometric detection functions (identical slopes with increasing pyridine concentration). These results imply that deficits in odor detectability may not be inevitable to the aging individual, and that factors secondary to aging, such as poor medical health status and cognitive decline, may contribute to deficits in odor detectability in normal aging.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal aging, odor detection, olfaction, threshold, ISSN: 1936-5802

**Referens:** Nordin, S., Andersson, L., Olofsson, J.K., McCormack, M., & Polich, J. (2011). Evaluation of auditory, visual and olfactory event-related potentials for comparing interspersed and single-stimulus paradigms. *International Journal of Psychophysiology*, 81(3), 252-262.

**Abstract:** Background: An interspersed-stimulus paradigm (ISP) for event-related potential (ERP) recordings in which different sensory modality stimuli are presented within the same test session was developed to minimize recording time and facilitate modality comparison. The present study compared the ISP with a single-stimulus paradigm (SSP), using auditory, visual, and olfactory stimuli. Method: Normal participants ( $n=16$ ) were assessed on two independent test occasions to obtain data on inter-paradigm and test-retest reliability. Peak amplitude/latency and area measures were obtained for the N1, P2 and P3 peaks for each paradigm. Results: Except for larger auditory and visual P3 peaks and smaller visual P2 peaks in the ISP, no significant differences in amplitudes or latencies were found between the two paradigms. Correlation coefficients between paradigms were generally fairly high (amplitude mean  $r=0.76$ ; latency  $r=0.42$ ). Test-retest reliability within paradigms for amplitudes (ISP  $r=0.70$ ; SSP  $r=0.68$ ) and latencies (ISP  $r=0.44$ ; SSP  $r=0.42$ ) was similar across paradigms. Conclusion: The findings suggest that the ISP, compared to the SSP, produces, in general, highly comparable auditory, visual, and olfactory peak amplitudes and latencies, and comparable reliability estimates, even though the ISP takes much less time to record (25 vs. 50min). The larger auditory and visual P3 peaks and

smaller visual P2 peaks in the ISP may be attributable to a less predictable stimulus environment. Thus, this method enables systematic comparisons of ERP peaks across sensory modalities while reducing testing time. Practical implications are discussed.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal event-related potentials, olfaction, test-retest reliability, ISSN: 0167-8760

**Referens:** Norell-Clarke, A., Nyander, E.L., & Jansson-Fröjmark, M. (2011). Sleepless in Sweden: A single subject study of effects of cognitive therapy for insomnia on three adolescents. *Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy*, 39, 367-374.

**Abstract:** Background: Sleeping difficulties are an increasing problem for youths, but there is a lack of treatment research for this age group. Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of Cognitive Therapy for Insomnia (CT-I) on youths with primary insomnia; this treatment has never been tested on youths before. Method: The study was conducted according to an AB single-case experimental phase design, with pre-tests and post-tests. After 7-10 days of baseline assessment, three youths aged 16-18 (2 male) with primary insomnia participated in a 7-week long treatment. A sleep diary was used throughout the treatment. A follow-up assessment including one week with a sleep diary was conducted 3 months later. Visual inspection was used to analyze outcome. Results: Insomnia severity was greatly reduced for all participants after treatment. Daily measures showed that sleep onset latency was reduced for two participants but no change in total sleep time was confirmed. Daytime symptoms fluctuated for the participants. The insomnia-specific psychological processes were reduced to varying extents. These results were maintained at the follow-up measure. Conclusions: CT-I may be a promising treatment for youths with insomnia and the treatment should be tested further in randomized controlled studies.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal insomnia, cognitive therapy, single-case, adolescence, ISSN: 1352-4658

**Referens:** Näswall, K., Lindfors, P., & Sverke, M. (in press). Job insecurity as a predictor of physiological indicators of health in healthy working women: An extension of previous research. *Stress and Health*.

**Abstract:** Job insecurity has been linked to different negative outcomes, such as negative work attitudes and health problems, with most studies including self-reported outcomes. Extending earlier research, the present study includes both self-reported and physiological indicators of health and sets out to investigate whether higher levels of job insecurity are related to higher levels of allostatic load, higher levels of morning cortisol, more physician-diagnosed symptoms of ill-health and poorer self-rated health. The study also investigated whether self-rated health mediated the relation between job insecurity and physiological outcomes. This was cross-sectionally studied in a cohort of Swedish women who participated in a large-scale longitudinal study focusing on life span development and adaptation. The results showed that job insecurity was related to self-rated health and morning cortisol, and, contrary to expectations, that job insecurity was unrelated to allostatic load and physician ratings, both directly and indirectly. The results indicate that, in healthy working women, job insecurity may be less detrimental to long-term physiological health than originally hypothesized.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal job insecurity, allostatic load, morning cortisol, self-rated health, women, ISSN: 1532-3005

**Referens:** Näswall, K., Richter, A., Hellgren, J., & Sverke, M. (2011). Job Insecurity and Mental Health Complaints over Time: A Growth Curve Modelling Approach. In *IOP 2011 Conference Proceedings* (pp. 6-10). 9th Industrial and Organisational Psychology Conference (IOP), June 24-26, 2011, Brisbane, Australia.

**Abstract:** The present study focuses specifically on how change in job insecurity relates to change in mental health complaints. This is done using growth curve modelling, allowing for the analysis of both intra- and inter-individual variation. Data from a questionnaire study on 282 employees in a Swedish organisation, collected over four waves, is used. The results showed that there was inter-individual variation in initial levels of both job insecurity and mental health complaints, but that the growth trajectories did not vary significantly between individuals. In addition, it was found that higher job insecurity levels were related to higher levels of mental health complaints, but also that higher initial levels of mental health complaints were related to a larger increase in job insecurity over the course of the study, suggesting that the direction of the relationship may be the reverse to what has been identified in previous studies.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings job insecurity, mental health

**Referens:** Olofsson, J.K., Gospic, K., Petrovic, P., Ingvar, M., & Wiens, S. (2011). Effects of oxazepam on affective perception, recognition and event-related potentials. *Psychopharmacology*, 215(2), 301-309.

**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 and late parietal positivity) 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, evoked potentials, Benzodiazepine, memory, visual perception, ISSN: 0033-3158

**Referens:** Oxenstierna, G., Magnusson Hanson, L.L., Widmark, M., Finnholm, K., Stenfors, C., Elofsson, S., & Theorell, T. (2011) Conflicts at Work. The Relationship with Workplace Factors, Work Characteristics and Self-rated Health. *Industrial Health*, 49(4), 501-510.

Few studies have considered the work environment in relation to workplace conflicts and those who have been

**Abstract:** published have included relatively few psychosocial work environment factors. Little research has been published on the consequences of workplace conflicts in terms of employee health. In this study, the statistical relationships between work and workplace characteristics on one hand and conflicts on the other hand are examined. In addition, the relationship between conflicts at work and self-rated health are described. The study population was derived from the Swedish Longitudinal Occupational Survey of Health (SLOSH) 2006; n=5,141. Among employees at workplaces with more than 20 employees (n=3,341), 1,126 (33.7%) responded that they had been involved in some type of conflict during the two years preceding the survey. Among the work and workplace characteristics studied, the following factors were independently associated with increased likelihood of ongoing conflicts: Conflicting demands, emotional demands, risk of transfer or dismissal, poor promotion prospects, high level of employee influence and good freedom of expression. Factors that decreased the likelihood of ongoing conflicts were: Good resources, good relations with management, good confidence in management, good procedural justice (fairness of decisions) and good social support. After adjustment for socioeconomic conditions the odds ratio for low self-rated health associated with ongoing conflict at work was 2.09 (1.60-2.74). The results provide a good starting point for intervention and prevention work.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal conflicts, work, work environment, workplace factors, work characteristics, self-rated health, ISSN: 0019-8366

**Referens:** Peira, N., Golkar, A., Öhman, A., Anders, S., & Wiens, S. (in press). Emotional responses in spider fear are closely related to picture awareness. *Cognition and Emotion*.

**Abstract:** Theories of emotion propose that responses to emotional pictures can occur independently of whether or not people are aware of the picture content. Because evidence from dissociation paradigms is inconclusive, we manipulated picture awareness gradually and studied whether emotional responses varied with degree of awareness. Spider fearful and non-fearful participants viewed pictures of spiders and flowers at four levels of backward masking while electrodermal activity and heart rate were measured continuously. Recognition ratings confirmed that participants' picture awareness decreased with masking. Critically, effects of spider fear on emotion ratings and heart rate also decreased with masking. These findings suggest that effects of spider fear on emotion ratings and heart rate are closely related to picture awareness.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal emotional responses, spider fear, picture awareness, ISSN: 0269-9931

**Referens:** Peplow, A., Forssén, J., Lundén, P., & Nilsson, M.E. (2011). Exterior Auralization of Traffic Noise within the LISTEN project. *Forum Acusticum 2011*. Aalborg, Denmark: European Acoustical Association.

**Abstract:** In the present paper, computational auralizations of a single pass-by of a passenger car and passenger train are investigated. Auralization of future traffic noise scenarios would be a valuable tool for city planners, noise consultants and decision makers, since it would make it possible to evaluate various noise mitigation solutions already at the planning stage. The main goal of the Swedish multidisciplinary research project LISTEN has been to develop such a tool. This paper reports recent listening experiments conducted to perceptually evaluate the auralizations and subsequent improvements on computational methodologies regarding road and rail traffic noise and passenger train source models.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings auralization, perception, validation

**Referens:** Persson, J., Kalpouzos, G., Nilsson, L.-G., Ryberg, M., & Nyberg, L. (2011). Preserved Hippocampus Activation in Normal Aging as Revealed by fMRI. *Hippocampus*, 21(7), 753-766.

**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 aging, episodic memory, functional MRI, Hippocampus, ISSN: 1050-9631

**Referens:** Persson, J., Pudas, S., Lind, J., Kauppi, K., Nilsson, L.-G., & Nyberg, L. (in press). Longitudinal structure – function correlates in elderly reveal MTL dysfunction with cognitive decline. *Cerebral Cortex*.

**Abstract:** By integrating behavioural measures and imaging data, previous investigations have explored the relationship between biological markers of aging and cognitive functions. Evidence from functional and structural neuroimaging has revealed that hippocampal volume and activation patterns in the medial temporal lobe (MTL) may predict cognitive performance in old age. Most past demonstrations of age-related differences in brain structure-function were based on cross-sectional comparisons. Here, the relationship between 6-years intra-individual change in fMRI signal and change in memory performance over two decades was examined. Correlations between intra-individual change in fMRI signal during episodic encoding and change in memory performance measured outside of scanning was used as an estimate for relating brain-behaviour changes. The results revealed a positive relationship between activation change in the hippocampus and change in memory performance, reflecting reduced hippocampal activation in participants with declining performance. Using a similar analytic approach as for the functional data, we found that individuals with declining performance had reduced hippocampus volume compared to individuals with intact performance. These observations provide a strong link between cognitive change in older adults and MTL structure and function, and thus provide insights into brain correlates of individual variability in aging trajectories.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal fMRI, aging, memory, hippocampus, longitudinal, ISSN: 1047-3211

**Referens:** Persson, N., Viitanen, M., Wahlin, Å., & Almkvist, O. (2011). Cognitive functions and their associations to demographic factors and aspects of health in young and old adults. *Journal of Psychophysiology*, 25, Suppl 1, 42-42.

**Abstract:**

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings cognitive functions, demographic factors, health, ISSN: 0269-8803

**Referens:** Pixton, T.S. (2011). *Expecting happy women, not detecting the angry ones: Detection and perceived intensity of facial anger, happiness, and emotionality*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

**Abstract:** Faces provide cues for judgments regarding the emotional state of individuals. Using signal-detection methodology and a standardized stimulus set, the overall aim of the present dissertation was to investigate the detection of emotional facial expressions (i.e., angry and happy faces) with neutral expressions as the nontarget stimuli. Study I showed a happy-superiority effect and a bias towards reporting happiness in female faces. As work progressed, questions arose regarding whether the emotional stimuli were equal with regard to perceived strength of emotion, and whether the neutral faces were perceived as neutral. To further investigate the effect of stimulus quality on the obtained findings, Study II was designed such that the facial stimuli were rated on scales of happy-sad, angry-friendly, and emotionality. Results showed that 'neutral' facial expressions were not rated as neutral, and that there was a greater perceived distance between happy and neutral faces than between angry and neutral faces. These results were used to adjust the detectability measures to compensate for the varying distances of the angry and happy stimuli from the neutral stimuli in the emotional space. The happy-superiority effect was weakened, while an angry-female disadvantage remained. However, as these results were based upon different participant groups for detection and emotional rating, Study III was designed to investigate whether the results from Studies I and II could be replicated in a design where the same participants performed both tasks. Again, the results showed the non-neutrality of 'neutral' expressions and that happiness was more easily detected than anger, as shown in general emotion as well as specific emotion detection. Taken together, the overall results of the present dissertation demonstrate a happy-superiority effect that was greater for female than male faces, that angry-female faces were the most difficult to detect, and a bias to report female faces as happy.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation signal detection (perception), face perception, response bias, ISBN: 978-91-7447-304-9

**Referens:** Pixton, T.S. (2011). Happy to see me, aren't you, Sally? Signal detection analysis of emotion detection in briefly presented male and female faces. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology*, 52(4), 361-368.

**Abstract:** Using signal detection methods, possible effects of emotion type (happy, angry), gender of the stimulus face, and gender of the participant on the detection and response bias of emotion in briefly presented faces were investigated. Fifty-seven participants (28 men, 29 women) viewed 90 briefly presented faces (30 happy, 30 angry, and 30 neutral, each with 15 male and 15 female faces) answering yes if the face was perceived as emotional and no if it was not perceived as emotional. Sensitivity [ $d'$ ,  $z(\text{hit rate}) - z(\text{false alarm rate})$ ] and response bias ( $b$ , likelihood ratio of "signal plus noise" vs. "noise") were measured for each face combination for each presentation time (6.25, 12.50, 18.75, 25.00, 31.25 ms). The  $d'$  values were higher for happy than for angry faces and higher for angry-male than for angry-female faces, and there were no effects of gender-of-participant. Results also suggest a greater tendency for participants to judge happy-female faces as emotional, as shown by lower  $b$  values for these faces as compared to the other emotion-gender combinations. This happy-female response bias suggests, at least, a partial explanation to happy-superiority effects in studies where performance is only measured as percent correct responses, and, in general, that women are expected to be happy.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal face perception, signal detection (perception), facial expressions, gender differences, emotion, happiness, anger, response bias, ISSN: 0036-5564

**Referens:** Preisler, G., & Midboe, M. (2011). Tvåspråkighet bäst om unga med kokleaimplantat själva får välja. *Läkartidningen*, 108(50), 2649-2651.

**Abstract:** Twenty years ago, the first cochlea implant operations were conducted on deaf children. Today, these children are teenagers and young adults. The aim of the study was to explore the first generation of cochlea implants users' experience of participating in social interaction. A qualitative analysis of interviews with seven young persons showed that language development and perception of sounds were important in order to enable them taking part in social interaction. Other persons' responses as well as their own personal motivation were other important factors. Some of the youngsters primarily used speech in communication, others sign language. To be able to use sign language made them feel safe in participating in interpersonal communication and the development of sign language was considered as facilitating the development of spoken Swedish. The results confirm other studies in the field, indicating that participation in social interaction is a multi dimensional phenomena.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal cochlea implant, adolescents, communication, participation, ISSN: 0023-7205

**Referens:** Rasoal, C., Jungert, T., Hau, S., & Andersson, G. (2011). Development of a Swedish Version of the Scale of Ethnocultural Empathy. *Psychology*, 2(6), 568-573.

**Abstract:** The development and establishment of a Swedish translation of the Scale of Ethnocultural Empathy (SEE) was investigated in a sample of 788 participants. The SEE is a self-report instrument and is used to measure empathy directed toward people from ethnic cultural groups who are different from the respondent's own ethnocultural group. Principal components factor analyses and confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) provided evidence for a four-factor structure. The factors were Acceptance of Cultural Differences, Communicative Ethnocultural Empathy, Ethnocultural Empathic Awareness, and Intellectual Ethnocultural Empathy. The factors were moderately intercorrelated, and additional correlational analyses showed convergent validity in high correlations between the four factors and the two subscales Empathic Concern and Perspective Taking of the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI). Possible applications of this scale in a healthcare context are discussed.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal ethnocultural empathy, confirmatory factor analysis, empathy, explorative factor analysis, ISSN: 2152-

- Referens:** Rasoal, C., Jungert, T., Hau, S., & Andersson, G. (2011). Ethnocultural versus basic empathy: Same or different. *Psychology, 2*(9), 925-930.
- Abstract:** The concept of ethnocultural empathy has been put forward as a variable that could explain tolerance between individuals and groups of different ethnic and cultural background. However, it is not clear if ethnocultural empathy is distinct from basic empathy. In this study we investigated the association between basic empathy, as measured by the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (Davis, 1983) and ethnocultural empathy, as measured by the Scale of Ethnocultural Empathy (Wang et al., 2003). We also explored the question of whether a set of background variables would predict the two forms of empathy. We investigated if there were different predictors of ethnocultural and basic empathy, and if the two constructs are distinct. Results showed that the two forms of empathy were correlated and that largely similar predictors were found for the two constructs. A confirmatory factor analysis failed to confirm two separate constructs. Implications of the findings for the measurement of empathy are discussed.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal empathy, ethnocultural empathy, culture, contact hypothesis, ISSN: 2152-7180
- Referens:** Richter, A. (2011). *Job insecurity and its consequences: Investigating moderators, mediators and gender*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).
- Abstract:** This thesis focuses on the relations between job insecurity and its consequences by addressing several specific research aims. The first research aim focused on expanding the range of job insecurity consequences by studying the relation between job insecurity and work-family conflict over time. In Study 3 it was found that job insecurity affected work-family conflict one year later among men.
- The second research aim addressed mechanisms involved in the job insecurity-outcome relations, focusing on factors that might make employees more vulnerable to, or buffer against the negative effects of job insecurity. Coping styles were investigated as potential moderating factors in Study 1, where it was found that problem-focused coping did not function as a buffer, nor did devaluation or avoidance coping. Avoidance coping was actually a vulnerability factor for men, and related to more negative reactions to job insecurity in terms of well-being. Two forms of job dependence as potential moderating factors of the relations between job insecurity and its outcomes were investigated in Study 2. It was found that the relative contribution to the household income functioned as a vulnerability factor for men. Higher levels of work centrality combined with either quantitative or qualitative job insecurity were related to higher levels of job satisfaction among women. Finally, in Study 3, workload was investigated as a mediating variable of the relation between job insecurity and its outcomes, where workload linked job insecurity to work-family conflict one year later among men.
- The third research aim of this thesis addressed gender, where differences between men and women were found in all three studies. Overall men seemed to suffer more from job insecurity. The results of the thesis confirm the negative impact of job insecurity, but also provide information regarding important areas for future research to study, such as the investigation of mechanisms and the role of gender.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation qualitative job insecurity, quantitative job insecurity, coping, workload, job dependence, work centrality, gender, work-family conflict, ISBN: 978-91-7447-361-2
- Referens:** Rieckmann, A., Karlsson, S., Fischer, H., & Bäckman, L. (2011). Caudate Dopamine D1 Receptor Density is Associated with Individual Differences in Frontoparietal Connectivity during Working Memory. *Journal of Neuroscience, 31*(40), 14284-90.
- Abstract:** We assess the relationship of age-related losses in striatal D1 receptor densities to age-related reductions in functional connectivity between spatially distinct cortical regions in healthy human participants. Previous neuroimaging studies have reported age-related differences in functional connectivity of the frontoparietal working memory network and the default mode network during task performance. We used functional magnetic resonance imaging and seed-based connectivity (right dorsolateral and medial prefrontal cortex) to extend these findings: Anterior-posterior connectivity of both these functional networks was reduced in older (65-75 years, n = 18) compared with younger (20-30 years, n = 19) adults, whereas bilateral connectivity in prefrontal cortex was increased in older adults. Positron emission tomography with the D1 receptor ligand [(11)C]SCH23390 was used to assess caudate D1 receptor density in the same sample. Older adults showed significantly reduced caudate D1 receptor density compared to the younger adults. Of key interest, partial correlations showed that individual differences in caudate D1 receptor density were positively associated with individual differences in dorsolateral prefrontal connectivity to right parietal cortex (BA40) and negatively with medial prefrontal connectivity to right parietal cortex (BA40 and postcentral gyrus), after controlling for age. We found no correlation of caudate D1 receptor density with anterior-posterior coupling within the default mode network or with bilateral frontal connectivity. These results are consistent with animal work that has identified a role for caudate D1 receptors in mediating information transfer between prefrontal areas and parietal cortex.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal cognition, aging, brain imaging, ISSN: 0270-6474
- Referens:** Rieckmann, A., Karlsson, S., Karlsson, P., Brehmer, Y., Fischer, H., Farde, L., Nyberg, L., & Bäckman, L. (2011). Dopamine D1 receptor associations within and between dopaminergic pathways in younger and elderly adults: links to cognitive performance. *Cerebral Cortex, 21*(9), 2023-32.
- Abstract:** Age-related dopamine (DA) losses have been extensively demonstrated for the D2 receptor subtype. Comparatively little is known about adult age changes regarding D1 receptors. In this study, we demonstrate marked age-related D1 receptor losses in striatal, limbic, and cortical areas using positron emission tomography and the radioligand [(11)C]SCH23390 in humans. Interregional correlations of binding potential (BP) values were high for areas within DA pathways in younger and elderly adults alike. Furthermore, interregional correlations in D1 BP between DA pathways were uniformly high in younger adults, indicating that D1 receptor densities in striatal, limbic, and cortical areas are not regulated independently, despite dopaminergic innervation from different midbrain areas. For elderly adults, between-pathway correlations of D1 receptor densities were preserved only between mesolimbic and mesocortical areas, whereas striatal BPs were weakly related to those in limbic and neocortical regions. Importantly, weak between-pathway correlations in elderly adults were found only for the slower half of the sample when BP was estimated during a cognitive interference task. These results suggest that D1 receptor densities in different pathways are not regulated

independently in younger adults, but segregate in older age, and that this segregation of D1 receptor systems may be related to age-related cognitive slowing.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal cognition,aging, brain imaging, ISSN: 1047-3211

**Referens:** [Risholm Mothander, P.](#), & Wang, M. (in press). Parental Rearing, Attachment, and Social Anxiety in Chinese Adolescents. *Youth & Society*.

**Abstract:** This cross-sectional study investigated associations between perceived parental rearing, attachment, and social anxiety. 510 Chinese middle school students, aged 12 to 20 years, completed a set of questionnaires including "Egna Minnen Beträffande Uppfostran" for Children (EMBU-C), Inventory for Parent and Peer Attachment (IPPA) and Social Anxiety Scale for Adolescents (SAS-A). The results showed that intercorrelations between adolescents' rated attachment to parents were stronger than betweenparental and peer attachment. Girls scored higher on attachment to mother and peer than boys. Lack of parental rejection and presence of emotional warmth were strongly related to parental attachment. The rated level of total anxiety was not related to gender or age, but it was lower than what has earlier been reported from China. Perceived rejection from fathers and mothers' as well as attachment to peer and mother acted as predictors; together they explained 19% of the variance in social anxiety.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal parenting, peers, anxiety, ISSN: 0044-118X

**Referens:** Riva, R., Mork, P.J., Westgaard, R.H., & [Lundberg, U.](#) (in press). Comparison of the cortisol awakening response in women with shoulder and neck pain and women with fibromyalgia. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*.

**Abstract:** Summary: Shoulder and neck pain (SNP) and fibromyalgia syndrome (FMS), two musculoskeletal conditions of unknown pathogenesis, share some common features in terms of altered neuroendocrine responses, pain and stress perception. However, the pain distribution in SNP is localized, whereas in FMS is more widespread. Because regional musculoskeletal pain may represent an intermediate stage along a continuum towards widespread musculoskeletal pain we compared the cortisol awakening response (CAR) in women with SNP with the CAR in FMS patients and healthy controls (HC) in a controlled hospital—hotel setting. The aim of the study was to investigate whether SNP is related to a deviant regulation of the hypothalamic—pituitary—adrenal (HPA) axis. Eighteen women with SNP, 29 female FMS patients, and 27 female HC participated in the study. Cortisol samples were collected upon awakening, 30 and 60 min later. Questionnaires measuring pain levels, sleeping problems, perceived stress, and psychological characteristics were administered to the participants. Compared with HC, women with SNP had a tendency towards higher cortisol levels, whereas FMS had lower cortisol levels. Adjustment for potential confounders did not influence the results. Women with SNP and FMS patients reported more health complaints, pain, and perceived stress than the HC, but women with SNP were less affected than the FMS patients. Women with SNP showed a tendency towards an elevated HPA axis activity compared with HC. The current findings may indicate that the hypercortisolism in regional musculoskeletal pain represent an intermediate stage towards the development of a hypocortisolism in widespread musculoskeletal pain.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal fibromyalgia, salivary cortisol, musculoskeletal disorders, ISSN: 0306-4530

**Referens:** [Riva, R.](#), Mork, P.J., Westgaard, R.H., Okkenhaug Johansen, T., & [Lundberg, U.](#) (in press). Catecholamines and heart rate in female fibromyalgia patients. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*.

**Abstract:** Background: Fibromyalgia syndrome is a disease of unknown pathogenesis characterised by widespread chronic musculoskeletal pain. Fibromyalgia has been associated with dysregulation of the stress systems, but results are inconsistent. Purpose: To investigate autonomic nervous system activity (urinary noradrenaline, adrenaline, dopamine, and heart rate) of fibromyalgia patients and healthy controls. Methods: Urinary catecholamines and heart rate were assessed for a 24-hour period in a controlled hospital setting (including relaxation, a test with prolonged mental stress, and sleep), and during daily activity in 29 female fibromyalgia patients and 29 age-matched female healthy controls. Results: With repeated measures ANOVAs, catecholamine levels were lower in patients than controls (P = .035 for noradrenaline; P = .005 for adrenaline; P = .001 for dopamine). One-way ANOVAs for the single periods showed that patients compared to controls had significantly lower adrenaline levels during the night (P=.010) and the second day (P=.010), significantly lower dopamine levels during the first day(P=.008), the night (P=.001), and the second day (P=.004). However, single time point noradrenaline levels were not significantly different between the groups. Overall, heart rate was significantly higher in patients than controls (P = .014). Specifically, significant differences emerged during relaxation (P = .016) and sleep (P=.011), but not during stress provocation or daily activities. Conclusions: The results indicate an altered regulation of the autonomic nervous system in fibromyalgia patients, with attenuated activity of both the sympathetic (adrenal medulla component) and the parasympathetic branch.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal fibromyalgia, catecholamines, heart rate, ISSN: 0022-3999

**Referens:** Rossi, G.B., & [Berglund, B.](#) (2011). Measurement involving human perception and interpretation. *Measurement*, 44(5), 815-822.

**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 of 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:** [Rådsten-Ekman, M.](#), [Axelsson, Ö.](#), & [Nilsson, M.E.](#) (2011). Perception of water generated sounds and road traffic noise in combination. *Proceedings of Inter-Noise 2011*. Osaka, Japan: The Institute of Noise Control Engineering of Japan and the Acoustical Society of Japan.

**Abstract:** A listening experiment was conducted to explore whether the perceived quality of an acoustic environment dominated by road traffic noise may be improved by adding pleasant water sounds. In a pilot study, 15 listeners assessed 14 water sounds on eight attribute scales. The results revealed a large variability in

perceived pleasantness of water sounds. In the main experiment, 21 listeners assessed single and combined road-traffic and water sounds. The results indicated that when a pleasant water sound (sea waves) was added to the unpleasant road traffic noise it had a positive effect on the overall pleasantness of the combined sound, whereas an unpleasant water sound (waterfall) had a negative effect on the overall pleasantness of the combined sound. Adding water sounds to road traffic either increased or left unchanged but never decreased the eventfulness of the acoustic environment. Thus, the results suggest that adding a pleasant water sound may improve the overall pleasantness of a noisy acoustic environment. However, the perceived eventfulness of the acoustic environment may also increase, which may not be desirable if the goal is a calm acoustic environment.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings road-traffic noise, water sounds, pleasantness, eventfulness

**Referens:** Rådsten-Ekman, M., Vincent, B., Anselme, C., Mandon, A., Rohr, R., Defrance, J., et al. (2011). Case-study evaluation of a low and vegetated noise barrier in an urban public space. *Proceedings of Inter-Noise 2011*. Osaka, Japan: The Institute of Noise Control Engineering of Japan and the Acoustical Society of Japan.

**Abstract:** To improve the sound environment along a popular esplanade in Lyon, France, a 1 m high vegetated noise barrier was erected to protect against noise from an adjacent road. The barrier was made of a metallic structure, filled with a substrate on which 40 plants per square meter were grown on both sides. The effect of the barrier was evaluated by acoustic measurements conducted before and after the barrier was erected, as well as, by a questionnaire study in which pedestrians were asked to assess the sound environment both behind and at the side of the barrier. The barrier reduced the sound pressure level from about 67 to 62 dB (LAeq), at sitting height (1.2 m), 3.5 m from the roadside. Questionnaires responses (n = 349) from the same location showed that the barrier reduced road-traffic noise annoyance, and increased the overall quality of the sound environment by making it slightly calmer and slightly more pleasant. However, these effects were fairly small and the sound environment was still perceived as annoying by most of the respondents. Overall, the result thus suggested that the barrier made the sound environment better but not good. Further work will include detailed psychoacoustic analysis of the questionnaire data, as well as listening experiments using binaural recordings from the site.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings noise, barrier, annoyance

**Referens:** Rönnerberg, J., Danielsson, H., Rudner, M., Arlinger, S., Sternäng, O., Wahlin, Å., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2011). 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, 54*(2), 705-726.

**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 long-term 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. (2011). Predictors of self-reported prospective and retrospective memory in a population-based sample of older adults. *Journal of Genetic Psychology: Research and Theory on Human Development, 172*(3), 266-284.

**Abstract:** In this article, the authors examined predictors of self-reported everyday memory failures using the Prospective and Retrospective Questionnaire (PRMQ; Smith, Della Sala, Logie, & Maylor, 2000) in a population-based sample of older adults (age range = 60–90 years; N = 250). The results showed that a higher frequency of reported failures was associated with lower scores on the personality dimension of self-directedness as assessed by the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI; Cloninger, Dragan, Svrakic, & Przybeck, 1993) and more depressive symptoms on the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D; Radloff, 1977). However, PRMQ scores showed no relationships with objective memory ability, as reflected by a series of retrospective memory measures and a measure of prospective memory. Neither were the PRMQ scales associated with general cognitive functioning as assessed by the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE; Folstein, Folstein, & McHugh, 1977). Taken together, the results indicate that within the older population, self-reported memory as assessed by the PRMQ may reflect moodstate and personality factors rather than individual differences in memory and cognitive ability.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal aging, depressive symptoms, personality, subjective memory, prospective memory, retrospective memory, Betula, ISSN: 0022-1325

**Referens:** Rönnerlund, M., Sundström, A., Eriksson, D., & Nilsson, L.-G. (in press). Effects of perceived long-term stress on subjective and objective aspects of memory and cognitive functioning in a middle-aged population-based sample. *Journal of Genetic Psychology*.

**Abstract:**

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal long-term stress, memory, cognitive functioning, ISSN: 0022-1325

**Referens:** Salami, A., Eriksson, J., Nilsson, L.-G., & Nyberg, L. (in press). Age-related white matter microstructural differences partly mediate age-related decline in processing speed but not cognition. *BBA - Molecular Basis of Disease*.

**Abstract:** Aging is associated with declining cognitive performance as well as structural changes in brain gray and white

matter (WM). The WM deterioration contributes to a disconnection among distributed brain networks and may thus mediate age-related cognitive decline. The present diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) study investigated age-related differences in WM microstructure and their relation to cognition (episodic memory, visuospatial processing, fluency, and speed) in a large group of healthy subjects (n = 287) covering 6 decades of the human life span. Age related decreases in fractional anisotropy (FA) and increases in mean diffusivity (MD) were observed across the entire WM skeleton as well as in specific WM tracts, supporting the WM degeneration hypothesis. The anterior section of the corpus callosum was more susceptible to aging compared to the posterior section, lending support to the anterior–posterior gradient of WM integrity in the corpus callosum. Finally, and of critical interest, WM integrity differences were found to mediate age-related reductions in processing speed but no significant mediation was found for episodic memory, visuospatial ability, or fluency. These findings suggest that compromised WM integrity is not a major contributing factor to declining cognitive performance in normal aging. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled: Imaging Brain Aging and Neurodegenerative disease.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal white matter, cognition, aging, mediation, DTI, ISSN: 0925-4439

**Referens:** Salomonsson, B., Sandell, R., [Werbart, A.](#), & Rydelius, P.A. (2011). Psykoanalytisk behandling vid störningar i mor–barnrelationen. *Läkartidningen*, 108(18), 984-987.

**Abstract:** I en studie som jämför resultaten av sedvanlig BVC-behandling med en kortare psykoanalytisk mor–spädbarnsbehandling har vi undersökt 80 mammor med spädbarn, där inklusionskriterierna var att mamman upplevde problem i fråga om barnets funktion, sitt eget psykiska tillstånd eller i kontakten med barnet. Behandlingen gav signifikanta effekter på självrapporterad depression, intervjuarbedömd mor–barnrelation och hos mamman i hennes samspel med barnet. Nästan signifikanta effekter erhöles på självrapporterad stress. Kvalitativa bedömningar gjorda före behandlingarna indikerade att analysbehandlingen mest tycktes hjälpa de mammor som anade sin roll i problemen, liksom de barn som var kliniskt påverkade av relationsproblemen. Resultaten publiceras i *Infant Mental Health Journal* våren 2011.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal psykoanalys, mor–barn relation, utfall, ISSN: 0023-7205

**Referens:** [Sand, A.](#), & [Wiens, S.](#) (2011). Processing of unattended, simple negative pictures resists perceptual load. *NeuroReport*, 22(7), 348-352.

**Abstract:** As researchers debate whether emotional pictures can be processed irrespective of spatial attention and perceptual load, negative and neutral pictures of simple figure-ground composition were shown at fixation and were surrounded by one, two, or three letters. When participants performed a picture discrimination task, there was evidence for motivated attention; that is, an early posterior negativity (EPN) and late positive potential (LPP) to negative versus neutral pictures. When participants performed a letter discrimination task, the EPN was unaffected whereas the LPP was reduced. Although performance decreased substantially with the number of letters (one to three), the LPP did not decrease further. Therefore, attention to simple, negative pictures at fixation seems to resist manipulations of perceptual load.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal attention, early posterior negativity, emotion, event-related potentials, late positive potential, load, ISSN: 0959-4965

**Referens:** Scheffel Birath, C., DeMarinis, V., Stenbacka, M., & [af Klinteberg, B.](#) (2011). Women with alcohol problems: The possible significance of personality clustering for treatment planning. *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 30(2), 207-215.

**Abstract:** Introduction and Aims. Establishing subgroups in clinical practice is important for treatment planning. The aim of the study was to cluster the study group subjects according to personality traits and psychological health variables and to establish possible differences in treatment outcome in terms of: (i) drinking outcomes (gram and number of drinking days); (ii) perceived physiological health; and (iii) use of treatment resources (length of time in treatment and number of visits) among 134 treatment-seeking women with alcohol problems in a clinical context, between the two clusters obtained. Design and Methods. Data were collected from 134 consecutive women at a Swedish clinic specialised in treating women with alcohol problems. A hierarchical cluster analysis was performed on the basis of self-rated personality scale scores and psychological health variables. Results. Two clusters were identified: one in which the women displayed personality and psychological health scores indicating problems (Cluster 1); and another where the women showed personality and psychological health scores within the norm range (Cluster 2). Alcohol consumption rates at the start of treatment were the same in both clusters. The consumption rates were also the same at the end of treatment for the cluster, showing a significant decrease in alcohol consumption in each. The Cluster 1 women, however, had a significantly higher number of visits at the clinic, and rated the consequences of their alcohol drinking as being significantly worse than Cluster 2 women. Discussion and Conclusions. The importance of individual differences according to personality traits for treatment planning is discussed in terms of the need for variation in treatment time and methods.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal personality cluster, alcohol treatment, women, ISSN: 0959-5236

**Referens:** Schenkman, B.N., & [Nilsson, M.E.](#) (2011). Human echolocation: Pitch versus loudness information. *Perception*, 40(7), 840-852.

**Abstract:** Blind persons emit sounds to detect objects by echolocation. Both perceived pitch and perceived loudness of the emitted sound change as they fuse with the reflections from nearby objects. Blind persons generally are better than sighted at echolocation, but it is unclear whether this superiority is related to detection of pitch, loudness, or both. We measured the ability of twelve blind and twenty-five sighted listeners to determine which of two sounds, 500 ms noise bursts, that had been recorded in the presence of a reflecting object in a room with reflecting walls using an artificial head. The sound pairs were original recordings differing in both pitch and loudness, or manipulated recordings with either the pitch or the loudness information removed. Observers responded using a 2AFC method with verbal feedback. For both blind and sighted listeners the performance declined more with the pitch information removed than with the loudness information removed. In addition, the blind performed clearly better than the sighted as long as the pitch information was present, but not when it was removed. Taken together, these results show that the ability to detect pitch is a main factor underlying high performance in human echolocation.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal echo location, pitch, loudness, blind, ISSN: 0301-0066

- Referens:** Schenkman, B.N., Nilsson, M.E., & Grbic, N. (2011). Human echolocation using click trains and continuous noise. In D. Algom, D. Zakay, E. Chajut, S. Shaki, Y. Mama, & V. Shakuf (Eds.), *Fechner Day 2011. Proceedings of the 27th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Psychophysics*. Raanana, Israel: The International Society for Psychophysics.
- Abstract:** Blind people may detect objects from the information in reflected sounds, echolocation. Detection as a function of the number of clicks compared to a continuous noise was tested by presenting clicks of 5 ms with rates from 1 to 64 clicks during a 500 ms period and a 500-ms continuous white noise. The sounds were recorded in an ordinary room through an artificial binaural head. The reflecting object was an aluminum disk, diameter 0.5 m, at distances of 1 and 1.5 m. These sounds were later presented to 3 blind and 16 sighted participants in a laboratory using a 2AFC methodology. The task was to detect which of the two sounds that contained a reflecting object. Feedback was provided. The blind participants had a higher detection than the sighted, but there were also differences among the blind. These results are put in relation to physical features such as the autocorrelation function and spectral variations.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings echo location, perception, blind
- Referens:** Schraml, K., Perski, A., Grossi, G., & Simonsson-Sarnecki, M. (2011). Stress symptoms among adolescents: The role of subjective psychosocial conditions, lifestyle, and self-esteem. *Journal of Adolescence*, 34(5), 987-996.
- Abstract:** Stress-related problems are increasing among Swedish adolescents, especially among females. The aims of this study were to survey the incidence of stress symptoms among 16-year-olds, to investigate the related gender differences, and to understand the factors that may contribute to stress symptoms. The study is questionnaire based, and the sample included 304 first-year high school students from two comparable schools. More than 30% of the high school students reported serious stress symptoms. Almost every second girl and every fifth boy reported that they felt stressed to a high degree. 8.2% were found to have severe stress symptoms, which would be considered a sign of chronic stress in adults. Besides the perception of high demands, low levels of global self-esteem, sleep disturbances, and poor social support played a crucial role in the prediction of stress symptoms. The findings highlight the need to develop and implement adequate stress prevention measures for adolescents.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal chronic stress, adolescents, psychosocial factors, self-esteem, gender differences, ISSN: 0140-1971
- Referens:** Schöll, M., Almkvist, O., Axelman, K., Stefanova, E., Wall, A., Westman, E., Långström, B., Lannfelt, L., Graff, C., & Nordberg, A. (2011). Glucose metabolism and PIB binding in carriers of a His163Tyr presenilin 1 mutation. *Neurobiology of Aging*, 32(8), 1388-1399.
- Abstract:** Six young related pre-symptomatic carriers of a His163Tyr mutation in the presenilin 1 gene who will develop early onset familial Alzheimer's disease (eFAD), and a control group of 23 non-carriers underwent 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG PET). The mutation carriers were followed-up after 2 years. Multivariate analysis showed clear separation of carriers from non-carriers on both occasions, with the right thalamus being the region contributing most to group differentiation. Statistical parametric mapping (SPM) revealed in the carriers non-significantly lower thalamic cerebral glucose metabolism (CMRglc) at baseline and significantly decreased CMRglc in the right thalamus at follow-up. One mutation carrier was followed-up with FDG PET 10 years after baseline and showed reductions in cognition and CMRglc in the posterior cingulate and the frontal cortex. This subject was diagnosed with AD 1 year later and assessed with an additional FDG as well as an 11C-PIB PET scan 12 years after baseline. Global cortical CMRglc and cognition were distinctly decreased. PIB binding was comparable with sporadic AD patterns but showing slightly higher striatal levels.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal early onset familial Alzheimer's disease, presenilin 1, 18F-FDG PET, 11C-PIB PET, pre-symptomatic, longitudinal, ISSN: 0197-4580
- Referens:** Schöll, M., Almkvist, O., Bogdanovic, N., Wall, A., Langstrom, B., Viitanen, M., & Nordberg, A. (2011). Time course of glucose metabolism in relation to cognitive performance and postmortem neuropathology in Met146Val PSEN1 mutation carriers. *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*, 24(3), 495-506.
- Abstract:** Studies in carriers of mutations that cause early-onset familial Alzheimer's disease (eFAD) are of significant interest. We showed previously that regional glucose hypometabolism could be detected many years before disease onset in presenilin 1 (PSEN1) mutation carriers. Here we studied four members of a family with a Met146Val PSEN1 mutation, two symptomatic carriers and two non-carriers, longitudinally with (18)F-FDG PET over a period of about two and four years, respectively. The two mutation carriers showed global cortical glucose hypometabolism over time with the most distinct decline occurring in the posterior cingulate, the parietal and parietotemporal cortex, which was also observed when compared with a group of 23 healthy controls and a group of 27 sporadic Alzheimer's disease (sAD) patients. This decline correlated with cognitive deterioration over time as measured by neuropsychological tests. Postmortem examination of brain tissue revealed substantially elevated levels of AD type neuropathology in terms of neuritic plaques and neurofibrillary tangles in the two mutation carriers compared with a reference group of 249 sAD patients. In the mutation carriers, the amount of neuritic plaques but not neurofibrillary tangles correlated hereby significantly with regional glucose metabolism as measured by (18)F-FDG on the last scanning occasions, which were performed four and approximately five years before death, respectively. We here show that FDG PET can depict in vivo the aggressive disease progression in eFAD mutation carriers in relationship to neuropathology.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal early-onset familial Alzheimer's disease, FDG, longitudinal studies, neuritic plaques, neurofibrillary tangles, positron emission tomography, postmortem pathology, presenilin 1, ISSN: 1387-2877
- Referens:** Selenius, H. (2011). *Dyslexia and risk of future violence in forensic psychiatric patients*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).
- Abstract:** The thesis consists of three studies. The main aim was to increase knowledge about dyslexia in forensic psychiatric patients and about how dyslexia is related to risk of future violence. In Study I, the prevalence of dyslexia was assessed by using different criteria, and the results showed that 17-53% of the patients met

discrepancy criteria for dyslexia, while 50% had poor phonological processing skills and met the phonological core criterion for dyslexia. Poor phonological processing skills are believed to be the underlying cause of dyslexia. The results from Study I suggest that the patients' phonological processing skills are not related to disadvantageous background factors and reading habits. Previous research indicates that dyslexia may worsen aggressive behaviour tendencies, and offenders with dyslexia are reported to be more violent than offenders without dyslexia. Violent crimes are strongly predicted by psychopathy, and therefore Study II focused on the relationship between phonological processing skills and psychopathy in order to clarify whether patients with dyslexia are characterized by psychopathy and therefore act more aggressively than those without dyslexia. However, the results from Study II showed that the patients' reading speed, word decoding, and phonological processing skills were not significantly related to the total score of psychopathy, but significantly related to affective and interpersonal traits of psychopathy. In Study III, the focus was on aggression and risk of future violence in patients with and without dyslexia. The results revealed that the patients with dyslexia self-reported more anger and hostility compared to the patients without dyslexia. There was only a marginally significant tendency for the patients with dyslexia to have higher risk of future violence compared to those without dyslexia. However, poor phonological processing skills were a significant predictor of anger, which in turn predicted risk of future violence. Overall, the results showed that reading and writing problems are prevalent in forensic patients and that dyslexia does not have a straightforward relationship with future violence. The risk factors for criminality in patients with dyslexia are probably cumulative, and found in biological factors, individual abilities and personality, family, peers, school, community, and society.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation dyslexia, violence, forensic psychiatric patients, ISBN: 978-91-7447-286-8

**Referens:** Selenius, H., [Hellström, Å.](#), & Belfrage, H. (2011). Aggression and risk of future violence in forensic psychiatric patients with and without dyslexia. *Dyslexia*, 17(2), 201-206.

**Abstract:** Dyslexia does not cause criminal behaviour, but it may worsen aggressive behaviour tendencies. In this study, aggressive behaviour and risk of future violence were compared between forensic psychiatric patients with and without dyslexia. Dyslexia was assessed using the Swedish phonological processing battery 'The Pigeon'. The patients filled in the Aggression Questionnaire, and trained assessors performed the risk assessments using HCR-20 version 2. Patients with dyslexia self-reported more aggressive behaviour compared with those without dyslexia. There was only a nearly significant tendency ( $p=0.06$ ) for the patients with dyslexia to receive higher scores in the HCR-20 compared with the patients without dyslexia, and phonological processing skills did not significantly predict aggression or risk of future violence. However, regression analyses demonstrated that poor phonological processing skills are a significant predictor of anger, which in turn significantly predicts risk of future violence.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal dyslexia, adults, phonological awareness, aggression, ISSN: 1076-9242

**Referens:** Skedung, L., Danerlöv, K., Olofsson, U., Johansson, C.M., Aikala, M., Kettle, J., [Arvidsson, M.](#), [Berglund, B.](#), & Rutland, M.W. (2011). Tactile perception: Finger friction, surface roughness and perceived coarseness. *Tribology International*, 44(5), 505-512.

**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 touch perception, finger friction, paper surfaces, roughness, ISSN: 0301-679X

**Referens:** [Smedler, A.-C.](#), & Tideman, E. (2011). *At teste boern og unge. Om testmetoder i den psykologiske undersoegelse*. København: Hans Reitzels Forlag.

**Abstract:** "At teste boern og unge" er en grundbog i psykologisk testning og undersoegelse af boern og unge. Bogen er en opdateret og utvidet udgave af den svenske klassiker, "Att testa barn", og er forsynet med et dansk forord af professor Annegen Trillingsgaard. Forfatterne forklarer, i hvilke sammenhaenge det kan vare aktuelt at teste boern og unge, og giver en grundig presentation af relevant psykometri samt principperne bag valg av testmetoder. En raeke centrale test praesenteres med grundige kommentarer: udviklings- og intelligestest, specifikke funktionstest og personlighedstest. Ud fra deres mangeaerige erfaring beskriver forfatterne, hvad man skal vare oppmaerksom pa i den praktiske testsituation, og hvordan forskellige testresultater kan tolkes. I bogen beskrives ogsaa, hvordan man giver feedback pa undersoegelsesresultater - i skriftlige psykologudtalelser og i samtaler. Et saerligt kapitel er viet testning af boern med anden sproglig och kulturel baggrund. Test er haelpemiddel, det kraever solide psykologiske kundskaper or kritisk taenkning for at kunne bruges pa den rigtige maade. Forfatterne goer sig derfor til fortalere for et helhedssyn og understreger, at testresultater boer vejes sammen med al anden information om barnet eller den unge.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) test, children, ISBN 978-87-412-5428-9

**Referens:** [Sternäng, O.](#), & [Wahlin, Å.](#) (2011). What is the role of Apolipoprotein E for cognitive functioning across the lifespan? *Biological Psychiatry*, 70(2), 109-110.

**Abstract:** This study investigated APOE genotype and lipid levels in relation to some cognitive variables in children. However, there are other relevant cognitive variables remaining for study, such as executive functions and long-term declarative memory (episodic and semantic memory), often studied in connection to APOE in older adults. Design is also crucial to understand how the APOE gene affects cognitive functions across the lifespan. Longitudinal studies (such as ALSPAC) are important in this respect. Taylor et al. found no evidence that the negative effects on cognitive functioning of the APOE e4 allele appear as early as in the age span 7-14 years. Most studies of APOE involve older people, and therefore, the current study by Taylor et al. (3) on children represents a piece of important information that adds to the total picture of the role of APOE during the lifespan. Further research is needed to understand why the effects of APOE e4 change from childhood to older age.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal APOE, cognition, lifespan, ISSN: 0006-3223

- Referens:** [Stålnacke, J., & Smedler, A.-C. \(2011\). Psychosocial Experiences and Adjustment Among Adult Swedes With Superior General Mental Ability. \*Journal for the Education of the Gifted\*, 34\(6\), 900-918.](#)
- Abstract:** In Sweden, special needs of high-ability individuals have received little attention. For this purpose, adult Swedes with superior general mental ability (GMA; N = 302), defined by an IQ score > 130 on tests of abstract reasoning, answered a questionnaire regarding their views of themselves and their giftedness. The participants also rated their self-theory of intelligence and completed the Sense of Coherence Scale (SOC-13). At large, the participants experienced being different but felt little need to downplay their giftedness to gain social acceptance. Most participants encompassed an entity self-theory of intelligence, while also recognizing that it takes effort to develop one's ability. The group scored lower ( $p < .001$ ) than Swedes in general on the SOC, which may be a reflection of social difficulties associated with being gifted in an egalitarian society. However, it may also indicate that the SOC carries a different meaning for those with superior GMA.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal giftedness, intelligence, sense of coherence, ISSN: 0162-3532
- Referens:** [Sundin, E., & Ögren, M.-L. \(2011\). Implications of an individualized admission selection procedure for psychotherapy training in professional programmes in psychotherapy. \*The Clinical Supervisor\*, 30\(1\), 36-52.](#)
- Abstract:** This study examined the impact of an individualized admission procedure compared to a traditional procedure on students' and supervisors' perceptions of learning during psychotherapy training in professional psychology programmes. The study used a causal-comparative design where self-rating scale data measuring Psychotherapeutic knowledge and skills; Relation to the supervisor; and Relation to the supervision group were evaluated. Results suggested that students admitted based on the individualized procedure rated significantly higher on all components than those admitted the traditional way. Interviews as part of the admission procedures seemed to have a favourable influence on perceived professional development during the psychotherapy training.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal personal interview, admission procedure, professional psychology program, attained psychotherapeutic knowledge and skills, relation to supervisor and supervisory group, ISSN: 0732-5223
- Referens:** [Sundling, C., Nilsson, M.E., Berglund, B., Pendrill, L., & Emardson, R. \(2011\). Measurements of perception: Accessibility in railway transport system for travelers with and without functional limitations. In \*Metrologie 2011–The 15th International Congress of Metrology: Added Value through Better Measurement\* \(pp. 1-6\). Paris, France: Collège Français de Métrologie.](#)
- Abstract:** New methods are developed to measure the extent to which rail passengers, especially those with functional limitations, can access transport systems as a part of the whole trip. Measurement with persons is central in determining interdisciplinary commonalities and differences in (i) terminology; (ii) measurement methods; (iii) measurement uncertainty, and (iv) decision making. Metrological concepts are adapted in novel ways to be able to measure the constructs accessibility and usability in railway transport systems for travelers with and without functional limitations. A multiplicative accessibility measure is defined that represents the different barriers persons can face when travelling. Our first action concerns the measurement of measure improvement actions to the railway system and travel.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings accessibility, measurement, railway system, functional limitations
- Referens:** [Sundström, A., Bergdahl, J., Nyberg, L., Bergdahl, M., & Nilsson, L.-G. \(2011\). Stressful negative life events and amalgam-related complaints. \*Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology\*, 39\(1\), 12-18.](#)
- 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. \(2011\). Biased decisions concerning productivity increase options. \*Journal of Economic Psychology\*, 32\(3\), 440-445.](#)
- Abstract:** When people judge the time that can be saved by increasing speed they make systematic errors. This was called the time-saving bias by Svenson (2008) which describes that time savings following speed increases of high speeds are overestimated relative to time savings following increases of low speeds. The present contribution tested the hypothesis that the time-saving bias would predict unaided decisions about productivity. The results showed that the predicted bias distorted decisions both when productivity increase of a factory was measured in units produced per hour and when it was measured in number of units produced per man-year. When productivity was increased from an initial low production speed, the relative gain (e.g., in number of less workers needed for the same production) was underestimated in comparison with gains obtained when productivity was increased from an initial high productivity.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal psychology of decision making, time-saving bias, productivity, heuristic, biased decisions concerning productivity increase options, ISSN: 0167-4870
- Referens:** [Svenson, O. Eriksson, G., & Gonzalez, N. \(in press\). Braking from different speeds: Judgments of collision speed if a car does not stop in time. \*Accident Analysis and Prevention\*.](#)

**Abstract:** The purpose of speed limits is to keep driving speed low enough for drivers to be able to pay attention to relevant information and timely execute maneuvers so that the car can be driven in a safe way and stopped in time. If a driver violates a speed limit or drives too fast she or he will not be able to stop as quickly as from a slower speed. We asked participants to imagine that they themselves had driven a car outside a school at a speed of 30 km/h when a child suddenly had rushed into the street. From this speed it was possible to stop the car just in front of the child after braking as quickly and forcefully as possible. We then asked the participants to imagine that they drove the same street at a higher speed of 50 km/h and the child appeared at the same place as before. At what speed would the car hit the child after braking in the same way as before? This kind of problems were presented in three studies and the results showed that the judged speeds of collision were always underestimated in different hypothetical driving context scenarios by judges differing in numerical skills. This indicates an overly optimistic view on the possibilities to reduce speed quickly if the driving speed is too fast, which is an important component of attitudes towards speed limits, their legitimacy and recommended driving speeds. Further implications of the results were discussed last.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal impact speed, speed judgment, affective context, subjective numeracy, ISSN: 0001-4575

**Referens:** [Svenson, O.](#), Eriksson, G., Salo, I., & Peters, E. (2011). Judgments of mean speed and predictions of route choice. *Transportation Research Part F: Traffic Psychology and Behaviour*, 14(6), 504-511.

**Abstract:** How are driving speeds integrated when speeds vary along a route? In a first study, we examined heuristic processes used in judgments of mean speed when the mean speeds on parts of the trip varied. The judgments deviated systematically from objective mean speeds because the distances driven at different speeds were given more weight than travel time spent on the different distances. The second study showed that when there was a 10-15 min pause during a travel the effect on the mean speed decrease was underestimated for driving speeds of 90 km/h and higher. In the third study, the objective mean speeds and the subjective biased mean speed judgments were used to predict choices between routes with different speed limits. The results showed that subjective judgments predicted decisions to maximize mean speed significantly better than objective mean speeds. Finally, some applied and basic research implications of the results were discussed.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal speed, mean speed, judged mean speed, route choice, driving, traffic safety, ISSN: 1369-8478

**Referens:** Theorell, T., & [Bejerot, E.](#) (2011). Omorganisationer i vården ger högre risk för felanmälan: Ju fler omorganisationer, desto större risk för läkare att bli anmäld, visar enkät. *Läkartidningen*, 108(48), 2501-2504.

**Abstract:** 1534 Swedish physicians (54,6 % of a random sample) have participated in a survey of working conditions and health. They were asked questions about having been officially reported for medical errors. 30% of the responders had been officially reported for medical error at least once during the past five years. This was more common among men than among women. Reports for medical errors were fewer in workplaces where the knowledge of more experienced physicians was taken into account in daily practice. Physicians who had been trained in research had a lower risk of being reported for medical error than others. Physicians who stated that "keeping time" regulation (according to the law the medical care has to provide professional care within three months for most medical conditions) was important in medical prioritizing had a higher risk of being reported for medical error than other physicians. Frequent re-organizations were associated with an elevated risk of being reported for medical error.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal läkare, felbehandling, organisationskultur, enkät, ISSN: 0023-7205

**Referens:** Thompson, T.M., Getchell, M., [af Klinteberg, B.](#), Koposov, R.A., Orelan, L., Pakstis, A.J., Ruchkin, V.V., Yrigollen, C.M., & Grigorenko, E.L. (2011). Genetic variation in DRD4, criminality and conduct disorder. In S. Boag, & N. Tiliopoulos (Eds.), *Personality and individual differences: Theory, assessment, and application* (pp. 193-208). New York: Nova Science Publishers Inc.

**Abstract:** Personality and individual differences research is relevant to practically every facet of human existence. For instance, since theories of persons either explicitly or implicitly guide clinical work, the field contributes to discussions of understanding abnormal psychology and provides a guide for conceptualising best treatment. Additionally, the field is relevant to understanding human development across the lifespan, and our understanding of personality and individual differences impacts upon our views of socialisation and interpersonal relations. This book presents research which draws attention to the rich scientific literature that continues to emerge with respect to personality and individual differences psychology.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) personality, individual differences, DRD4, criminality, conduct disorder, ISBN: 978-1-61122-588-4

**Referens:** Tillman, C., [Eninger, L.](#), Forssman, L., & Bohlin, G. (2011). The Relation Between Working Memory Components and ADHD Symptoms From a Developmental Perspective. *Developmental Neuropsychology*, 36(2), 181-198.

**Abstract:** The objective was to examine the relations between attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) symptoms and four working memory (WM) components (short-term memory and central executive in verbal and visuospatial domains) in 284 6-16-year-old children from the general population. The results showed that verbal and visuospatial short-term memory and verbal central executive uniquely contributed to inattention symptoms. Age interacted with verbal short-term memory in predicting inattention, with the relation being stronger in older children. These findings support the notion of ADHD as a developmental disorder, with changes in associated neuropsychological deficits across time. The results further indicate ADHD-related deficits in several specific WM components.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal working memory, ADHD, ISSN: 8756-5641

**Referens:** Tillman, C.M. (2011). Developmental change in the relation between simple and complex spans: A meta-analysis. *Developmental Psychology*, 47(4), 1012-1025.

**Abstract:** In the present meta-analysis the effects of developmental level on the correlation between simple and complex span tasks were investigated. 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. These results could not be accounted for by study-related differences in measurement reliability, restricted range, or sample size. A new theoretical account explaining these findings is outlined.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal simple span, complex span, working memory, short-term memory, development, ISSN: 0012-1649

**Referens:** Tillman, C.M., & Wiens, S. (2011). Behavioral and ERP indices of response conflict in Stroop and Flanker tasks. *Psychophysiology*, 48(10), 1405-1411.

**Abstract:** We investigated effects of different proportions of incongruent trials on behavioral and event-related potential (ERP) interference measures associated with response conflict in the Stroop and Flanker task. From the literature, we hypothesized that response conflict is greater when incongruent trials are rare compared to when incongruent trials are frequent. In support, the behavioral results on both tasks and the ERP results on the Stroop task (N450) showed that interference effects were significantly larger when incongruent trials were rare than frequent. In contrast, the ERP results on the Flanker task N200 showed a larger interference effect when incongruent trials were frequent than rare. Because results for the Flanker N200 were opposite to behavioral effects and theoretical predictions, our findings challenge the notion of the Flanker N200 as a valid index of response conflict.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal stroop, flanker, cognitive control, response conflict, ERP, ISSN: 0048-5772

**Referens:** Torija, A.J., Ruiz, D.P., de Coensel, B., Botteldooren, D., Berglund, B., & Ramos-Ridao, A. (2011). Relationship between road and railway noise annoyance and overall indoor sound exposure. *Transportation Research Part D: Transport and environment*, 16(1), 15-22.

**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 traffic noise nuisance, maglev, railways, community noise, psychophysics, annoyance, ISSN: 1361-9209

**Referens:** Werbart, A. (2011). Intersubjektivität und therapeutische Technik: Was ist neu und was alt? In P. Diederichs, J. Frommer, & P. Wellendorf (Hrsg.), *Äußere und innere Realität: Theorie und Behandlungstechnik der Psychoanalyse im Wandel* (pp. 171-181). Stuttgart, Germany: Klett-Cotta.

**Abstract:** Behandlungs-Zimmer ohne Aussicht?

Für die Behandlungstechnik ist nach dem Einfluss der realen Person des Psychoanalytikers auf den analytischen Prozess zu fragen. Im Zentrum dieses Buches steht daher das neue Paradigma in der Behandlungstechnik: die Relationale Psychoanalyse oder Intersubjektivität.

Im Zentrum dieses Buches steht daher das neue Paradigma in der Behandlungstechnik: die Relationale Psychoanalyse oder Intersubjektivität. Zwanzig Jahre nach der Wiedervereinigung behandelt ein weiterer Schwerpunkt die spannende Frage der Auswirkungen »äußerer« politischer Systeme auf »innere« psychische Prozesse und Strukturen im Individuum.

Der Band enthält Beiträge führender deutscher und internationaler Psychoanalytiker.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) intersubjectivity, therapeutical technique, psychoanalysis, ISBN: 978-3-608-94667-3

**Referens:** Werbart, A. (2011). Mentalisera (och forska) mera med familjer. *Glimtar från forskningsfronten*, 32, 3-4. Barn- och ungdomspsykiatri, Stockholms läns landsting.

**Abstract:** Sammanlagt finns det idag en alltmer omfattande teoretisk och klinisk litteratur om mentaliseringsbaserad barnterapi och familjebehandling (se vidare Bateman & Fonagy, 2011; Verheugt- Pleiter m.fl., 2008). Det finns flera publicerade manualer och de olika versionerna av metoden har fördelen att de kräver en relativt liten utbildningsinsats. Forskningen om MBT för barn och familjer befinner sig dock fortfarande i inledningskedet. Det är också angeläget att denna behandlingsform utvärderas av flera oberoende forskargrupper. Här finns en viktig forskningsuppgift när metoden får allt större spridning inte bara i Sverige utan även i andra nordiska länder.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal mentalisering, familjeterapi, barnterapi, psykoterapiforskning

**Referens:** Werbart, A. (2011). Psykoterapi har mycket att lära av patienten. *Psykologtidningen*, 10, 29-31.

**Abstract:** Psykoterapiforskningen har upprepade gånger visat att patienterna anger som mest hjälpsamma sådana faktorer som är gemensamma för många former av psykologisk behandling. Även i icke-terapeutiska kontakter är det behandlaren som person som är en viktig kurativ faktor för patienten. Terapeuter som har ett intresse för barn, kan visa dem värme och delta i barnens värld får bättre resultat om de aktivt involverar barnen i familjeterapi. Missnöjda KBT-patienters tankar om psykoterapi verkar stämma bättre överens med arbetssätt i PDT och tvärtom. Patienterna tenderar att betona annorlunda aspekter av relationen än deras terapeuter. Patienternas upplevelser av hindrande faktorer i terapin är ofta okända för terapeuterna. Särskilt hindrande är, förutom terapeutens rambrott, om terapeuten upplevs sakna "männliga egenskaper" och vara oengagerad, kritisk, kall, rigid och oförmögen att förstå patienten. Missnöjda patienters beskrivningar av hindrande faktorer handlar däremot oftast om den specifika terapeutiska metoden.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal patientperspektiv, hjälpande och hindrande faktorer, psykoterapi, ISSN: 0280-9702

- Referens:** Werbart, A., Forsström, D., & Jeanneau, M. (in press). Long-term outcomes of psychodynamic residential treatment for severely disturbed young adults: A naturalistic study at a Swedish therapeutic community. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*.
- Abstract:** Aims: This study examined the long-term effectiveness of a treatment model at a Swedish therapeutic community for young adults with severe personality disorders, combining milieu therapy and in-patient long-term psychodynamic psychotherapy. Methods: Data were collected for the 56 residents between 1994 and 2008 at intake, termination and 2-year follow-up. Patient residency ranged from 2 to 60 months, with average psychotherapy duration of 30.2 months. Self-rated outcome was measured using the Symptom Checklist-90-R. Expert-rated outcomes comprised the Global Assessment of Functioning, the Strauss-Carpenter Outcome Scale and the Integration/Sealing-over Scale. A series of Mixed Model ANOVAs with one within fixed-factor (time) was performed to examine the outcomes for the total sample of completers. Effect sizes for within-group change and percentages of improved, unchanged and deteriorated patients were calculated for patients participating in the data collection on all three time points. Results: All outcome measures showed significant improvement on a group level from intake to discharge. Most patients had maintained the therapeutic gains at the 2-year follow-up. The effect sizes were high and the Reliable Change Index provided evidence of good outcome for 92% of the patients at follow-up. The expert ratings gave somewhat larger effect sizes than the patients' self-ratings. Conclusions: The effect sizes and success rates are at comparable level as in corresponding studies of long-term treatments of personality disorders. Most patients had a substantial individual improvement from intake to termination and follow-up. This indicates the effectiveness of this highly specialized and intensive treatment approach for severely disturbed young adult patients.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal therapeutic community, long-term psychodynamic psychotherapy, outcome research, personality disorders, inpatients, ISSN: 0803-9488
- 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. (2011). Changes in the representations of mother and father among young adults in psychoanalytic psychotherapy. *Psychoanalytic Psychology, 28*(1), 95-116.
- 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., & Levander, S. (2011). Vicissitudes of ideas of cure in analysands and their analysts: A longitudinal interview study. *International Journal of Psychoanalysis, 92*(6), 1455-1481.
- Abstract:** This longitudinal prospective study focuses on analysands' and analysts' implicit ideas of how psychoanalysis might help analysands' psychological problems. Seven analysands and their analysts were periodically interviewed. Single ideas of cure from 75 interviews were inductively categorized. Nine distinct types of cures emerged, representing the wished-for goals of psychoanalysis, as well as the actions to achieve the wished-for changes. Each category might comprise more or less utopian ideas of wished-for cure as well as ideas of an attainable, more limited cure, or combinations of these. The utopian ideas of wished-for cures persisted throughout the psychoanalytic process for more than half the analysands and analysts. The abandonment of these ideas was related to the experienced outcome of psychoanalysis. The relation between the theories of one analysand and her analyst is explored in depth in a case study with special emphasis on the analytic process. The study suggests that the psychoanalytic process might profit from the analyst's observance of such incongruities and an openness to work through them.
- Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal therapeutic action, ideas of cure, utopian ideas, private theories, qualitative analysis, typology, psychoanalytic process, experienced outcome, ISSN: 0020-7578
- Referens:** Werbart, A., & Levin, L. (2011). Everyday evidence: Patient characteristics, therapy types, and outcomes of psychotherapy in Swedish public health service settings. In *Book of Abstracts. 42nd International Meeting of the Society for Psychotherapy Research* (p. 177). June 29 - July 2, 2011, Bern, Switzerland.
- Abstract:** Aim: Defining empirically supported treatments exclusively in terms of randomized controlled trials has numerous limitations. This naturalistic study presents patients' pre-treatment characteristics and compares outcomes for three psychotherapy types as practiced in psychiatric routine care. Method: Data were collected during a 3-year period at 13 out-patient psychiatric care services participating in the on-line system for Quality Assurance of Psychotherapy in Sweden (QAPS). Of the 1,498 registered patients 14% never started psychotherapy, 17% dropped out from treatment and 36% are dropouts from data collection. Outcomes were studied for 180 patients who received CBT, PDT or integrative/eclectic psychotherapy. Results: Some minor differences were found between patients who remained in therapy, dropouts from treatment and from data collection. There were no significant differences in psychological distress pre-treatment between the three psychotherapy types, and patients showed significant improvements post-treatment. There were no statistically significant differences in effectiveness between psychotherapy types. Discussion: Overall, the psychotherapy delivered by the Swedish public health services included in this study is effective for the majority of patients who complete treatment. The theoretically different psychotherapy approaches had equivalent outcomes. Variations in the size and type of improvement were noted depending on outcome measure, indicating that a majority of patients may experience reduced symptoms through brief psychotherapy, but not necessarily an

increased life satisfaction to the same extent. The results must be interpreted with caution since there were no treatment integrity or adherence controls, non-random assignment to treatments, large attrition, and incomplete data.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Proceedings psychotherapy process, practice, dropout, predictors

**Referens:** Vestergren, P., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2011). Perceived Causes of Everyday Memory Problems in a Population-based Sample Aged 39-99. *Applied Cognitive Psychology, 25*(4), 641-646.

**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 = 361, 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 memory problems, ages 39-99, ISSN: 0888-4080

**Referens:** Vestergren, P., Rönnlund, M., Nyberg, L., & Nilsson, L.-G. (2011). Development of the Cognitive Dysfunction Questionnaire (CDQ) in a population based sample. *Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 52*(3), 218-228.

**Abstract:** The study reports on the development of a questionnaire for assessment of adult cognitive dysfunction (CDQ). Participants in a population-based sample (65 +/- 15 years, N = 370) responded to a 90-item pilot version covering multiple aspects of memory/cognition. Based on exploratory principal components analyses and correlations with criterion measures of cognitive functioning (MMSE, Block Design, semantic/episodic memory), 20 items loading on 6 components were selected for the final version of the questionnaire. Cronbach's alpha for the total score was 0.90. There was evidence of construct validity as judged by correlations between CDQ scores, objective cognitive measures, and a subjective memory measure (PRMQ). Discriminant validity was demonstrated by a low and non-significant correlation with depressive symptoms. Further evidence of construct validity was provided by correlations with age and educational attainment. In conclusion, the CDQ is promising as a self-rating screening tool for cognitive dysfunction, and will be the subject of further development and validation.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal questionnaire development, subjective memory, self-report measures, cognitive functioning, cognitive dysfunction, cognitive impairment, ISSN: 0036-5564

**Referens:** Westerlund, J. (2011). Mina äventyr i parapsykologins förtrollade värld. Del 1. Vad är parapsykologi och vilka är forskarna? *Qvintensen, 2011:3*, 14-15.

**Abstract:** Joakim Westerlund skriver här första delen om sin forskning i ett kontroversiellt område. I början var det spännande, och lovande, men hur blev det sen? Och varför är det så att de första resultaten är lovande, sen dalar det utför – tills nästa omgång resultat kommer, som är lovande...

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal parapsykologi, ISSN: 2000-1819

**Referens:** Westerlund, J. (2011). Recension av Richard Wisemans bok "Paranormality". *Folkvett, 3*, 69-77.

**Abstract:**

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal parapsykologi

**Referens:** Wiens, S., Molapour, T., Overfeld, J., & Sand, A. (in press). High negative valence does not protect emotional event-related potentials from spatial inattention and perceptual load. *Cognitive, Affective, & Behavioral Neuroscience*.

**Abstract:** Previous research suggests that intense, emotional pictures at fixation elicit an early posterior negativity (EPN) and a late positive potential (LPP) despite manipulations of spatial inattention and perceptual load. However, if high emotional intensity protects against such manipulations, then these manipulations should reduce emotional effects on EPN and LPP more strongly for medium than for intense emotional pictures. To test this prediction, pictures that were high negative, medium negative, or neutral were shown at fixation, and a small letter string was superimposed on the picture center. When participants attended the pictures, there were clear emotional effects on EPN and LPP. When participants attended the letter string, the emotional effects on LPP decreased; this decrease was smaller for medium than for high negative pictures. Thus, opposite of predictions, spatial inattention reduced the emotional effects more strongly for high than for medium negative pictures. As a manipulation of perceptual load, participants performed the letter task with one, three, or six relevant letters. Irrespective of load, EPN and LPP were similar for high and medium negative pictures. Our findings suggest that high negative valence does not protect EPN and LPP more strongly from effects of spatial inattention and perceptual load than does medium negative valence.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal emotion, erp, ISSN: 1530-7026

**Referens:** Wiens, S., Sand, A., Norberg, J., & Andersson, P. (2011). Emotional event-related potentials are reduced if negative pictures presented at fixation are unattended. *Neuroscience Letters, 495*, 178-182.

**Abstract:** Viewing of emotional pictures elicits two event-related potentials (ERPs) to emotional versus neutral pictures: an early posterior negativity (EPN) and a late positive potential (LPP). Because it is unresolved whether these

indexes of emotional processing are reduced to task-irrelevant pictures at fixation, negative and neutral pictures from the International Affective Picture Set (IAPS) were shown at fixation together with 6 letters that surrounded the pictures. In separate tasks, participants were instructed to attend either the pictures or the letters. When the pictures were task relevant, results showed an EPN and LPP. In contrast, when the pictures were task irrelevant, the EPN was eliminated and the LPP reduced. Performance was high in both tasks (hit rates > 87%), but somewhat better when the pictures were relevant. However, analyses showed no relationship between this performance difference and the differences in EPN and LPP between tasks. These results suggest that emotional processing of strong, negative pictures is sensitive to manipulations of attention even if the pictures are shown at fixation.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal emotion, attention, event-related potentials, EPN, LPP, ISSN: 0304-3940

**Referens:** [Wiens, S., Sand, A., & Olofsson, J.K. \(2011\). Nonemotional features suppress early and enhance late emotional electrocortical responses to negative pictures. \*Biological Psychology, 86\(1\)\*, 83-89.](#)

**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, event-related potentials, EPN, LPP, ISSN: 0301-0511

**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 ε4 is associated with longer telomeres, and longer telomeres among ε4 carriers predicts worse episodic memory. \*Neurobiology of Aging\*.](#)

**Abstract:** Both leukocyte telomere length and the apolipoprotein ε4 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 ε4 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 ε4 carriers (37 bp/years) compared with non-carriers (21 bp/year). Further, longer telomeres among ε4 carriers significantly predicted worse performance on episodic memory tasks. No significant associations were found on tasks tapping semantic and visuospatial ability, or among ε3/ε3 carriers. In conclusion, APOE ε4 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 ε4 allele is associated with abnormal cell turnover of functional and possibly clinical significance.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal APOE, cognition, telomere length, ISSN: 0197-4580

**Referens:** [Wikgren, M., Maripuu, M., Karlsson, T., Nordfjäll, K., Bergdahl, J., Hultdin, J., Del-Favero, J., Roos, G., Nilsson, L.-G., Adolfsson, R., & Norrback, K.F. \(in press\). Short telomeres in depression and the general population are associated with hypocortisolemic state. \*Biological Psychiatry\*.](#)

**Abstract:** Background: The hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis plays a central role in stress regulation, and leukocyte telomere length (TL) has been suggested to represent a cumulative measure of stress. Depression is intimately related with stress and frequently exhibits a dysregulated HPA axis. We aimed to study the relationships between TL and biological and psychological facets of stress in recurrent major depressive disorder and controls. Methods: Leukocyte TL was measured in 91 subjects with recurrent major depressive disorder and 451 control subjects. Stress was assessed from both a biological perspective, by assessing HPA axis function with a weight-adjusted very-low-dose dexamethasone suppression test (DST), and a psychological perspective, with self-report questionnaires. Results: TL was shorter among patients compared with control subjects (277 base pairs,  $p = .001$ ). Overall, short TL was associated with a hypocortisolemic state (low post-DST cortisol and high percentage of cortisol reduction after the DST) among both patients and control subjects but more pronounced among patients. This state, which was overrepresented among patients, was characterized by high familial loading of affective disorders among patients ( $p = .001$ ) and high C-reactive protein levels among control subjects ( $p = .040$ ). TL was also inversely associated with stress measured with the Perceived Stress Questionnaire ( $r_s = -.258$ ,  $p = .003$ ). Conclusions: Short TL is associated with depression and hypocortisolism. Because hypocortisolism has been shown to develop from chronic stress exposure, our findings corroborate the concept of TL as a cumulative measure of stress and provide novel insights into the detrimental role of stress in depressive illness and the general population.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal cortisol, hypocortisolism, hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, major depressive disorder, stress, telomere length, ISSN: 0006-3223

**Referens:** [von Thiele Schwarz, U. \(2011\). Inability to withdraw from work as related to poor next-day recovery and fatigue among women. \*Applied Psychology, 60\(3\)\*, 377–396.](#)

**Abstract:** Recovery from work stress is crucial in avoiding stress-related ill-health. The aim of this longitudinal study was to investigate whether processes that prolong the mental exposure to work stressors, such as inability to withdraw from work (IW), the core construct in overcommitment, predicts fatigue and poor next-day recovery 6 months later over what is predicted by job control and job demands. Self-ratings in questionnaires were completed by 160 women working in dental care at two time points, 6 months apart. Job demands, job control, and IW were used to predict fatigue and poor next-day recovery, respectively. Multiple regression analyses show that having children living at home, high job demands, and high IW were associated with fatigue 6 months later. Job demands and IW, but not having children at home, predicted poor next-day recovery. Mediation analyses using a bootstrapping procedure indicated that IW partly mediated the relationship between job demands and fatigue and between job demands and next-day recovery. These findings highlight the

importance of considering IW in relation to fatigue and recovery from work and that such factors should be included in interventions targeting work-related stress.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal work stress, ill-health, recovery, longitudinal, ISSN: 1464-0597

**Referens:** von Thiele Schwarz, U., & Hasson, H. (2011). Employee Self-rated Productivity and Objective Organizational Production Levels: Effects of Worksite Health Interventions Involving Reduced Work Hours and Physical Exercise. *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 53(8), 838-844.

**Abstract:** Objective: To investigate how worksite health interventions involving a 2.5-hour reduction of weekly working hours with (PE) or without (RWH) mandatory physical exercise affects productivity. Methods: Six workplaces in dental health care were matched and randomized to three conditions (PE, RWH and referents). Employees' (N = 177) self-rated productivity and the workplaces' production levels (number of patients) were examined longitudinally. Results: Number of treated patients increased in all conditions during the intervention year. While RWH showed the largest increase in this measure, PE showed significant increases in self-rated productivity, that is, increased quantity of work and work-ability and decreased sickness absence. Conclusions: A reduction in work hours may be used for health promotion activities with sustained or improved production levels, suggesting an increased productivity since the same, or higher, production level can be achieved with lesser resources.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal productivity, worksite health interventions, reduced work hours, physical exercise, ISSN: 1076-2752

**Referens:** Wulff, C. (2011). *General mental ability as related to school, work and health: The importance of childhood mental ability for work-related factors among middle-aged women and men*. Department of Psychology, Stockholm University (Doctoral dissertation).

**Abstract:** General mental ability (GMA) has been found to be important for adjustment and achievement in school and at work. GMA has been linked to various health outcomes, although the research linking it to school-, work-, and health-related outcomes among working adults is still limited. Using data from the longitudinal research program Individual Development and Adaptation (IDA), this thesis investigates how childhood GMA relates to satisfaction with school and work, psychosocial factors at work, and self-reported health outcomes among working adults. The findings showed that the associations between GMA and satisfaction were weak, while those between GMA and achievement and between achievement and satisfaction were stronger. Also, early experiences of achievement and satisfaction at school were linked to adult work life. Analyses taking into account the importance of different occupational levels and areas replicated previous research by underscoring the importance of occupational level. An examination of the importance of GMA and psychosocial work characteristics on a set of health indicators showed no consistent effects of childhood GMA on self-reported health in terms of anxiety, musculoskeletal disorders, self-rated health, and sense of coherence. But in line with previous findings, psychosocial work characteristics were associated with self-reports of health. Here, controlling for occupational level did not change the overall strength of the relations. To conclude, while the results suggest that the importance of GMA for school and job satisfaction are mediated by other factors, the overall findings indicate that the effects of childhood GMA on various aspects of functioning in midlife are weak – a finding that may follow from the studies focusing exclusively on a Swedish cohort of well-functioning, working and healthy women and men.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Dissertation general mental ability, achievement, occupational level, satisfaction, psychosocial workload, health, ISBN: 978-91-7447-197-7

**Referens:** Wulff, C., Lindfors, P., & Sverke, M. (2011). Childhood general mental ability and midlife psychosocial work characteristics as related to mental distress, neck/shoulder pain and self-rated health in working women and men. *Journal of Occupational Health*, 53(6), 439-446.

**Abstract:** Abstract: Psychosocial work characteristics including high demands, lack of control and poor social support have consistently been linked to poor health as has poor general mental ability (GMA). However, less is known about the relationships between stable individual factors such as GMA, psychosocial work characteristics and health. Objective: The present study investigated how childhood mental ability and psychosocial work characteristics relate to health in terms of mental distress, neck/shoulder pain (NSP) and self-rated health (SRH). Methods: Data on childhood GMA, occupational level, self-reports of demands, control and social support and health (mental distress, NSP and SRH) in midlife came from working women (n=271) and men (n=291) included in a Swedish school cohort. Hierarchical regression analyses, controlling for occupational level, were used to examine associations between childhood GMA, self-reports of high demands, low control and poor social support and the three health indicators. Taking into consideration the gendered labor market and variations in health patterns between women and men, gender specific analyses were performed. Results: There were no significant associations between childhood GMA and health indicators. Further, there were no significant interactions between GMA and psychosocial work factors. As regards the strength of the associations between GMA, psychosocial work factors and health, no consistent differences emerged between women and men. Conclusions: In a cohort of healthy and working middle-aged women and men, self-reports of current psychosocial work characteristics seem to be more strongly linked to health, than are stable childhood factors such as GMA.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal gender, general mental ability, health, psychosocial work characteristics, ISSN: 1341-9145

**Referens:** Zettergren, P. (2011). Preadolescent and Early Adolescent Best Friendships and Adulthood Adjustment: A Follow-up Study of Girls from Age 10 to Age 43. In A.M. Columbus (Ed.), *Advances in Psychology Research*. Volume 75 (pp. 213-240). New York: Nova Science Publishers, Inc.

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

and academic achievement) were inserted with the result that some of the significant findings between close friendship and adulthood adjustment disappeared.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Book (chapter) friendship, adolescence, adulthood, adjustment, ISBN: 978-1-61122-797-0

**Referens:** Ögren, M.-L., & Boalt Boëthius, S. (2011). En pedagogisk metod med stora möjligheter. *Matrix*, 28(4), 309-322.

**Abstract:** Under de senaste decennierna har handledning i grupp kommit att bli allt vanligare inom olika verksamhetsområden och inom utbildningar på olika nivåer. Kostnadsskäl gjorde ursprungligen att grupphandledning föredrogs framför individualhandledning inom utbildningar. Efterhand har också grupphandledning som en unik pedagogisk form kommit att bli alltmer uppmärksammas. Forskning och erfarenheter inom området har bidragit till detta.

**Typ och Nyckelord:** Journal grupphandledning, ISSN: 0109-646X

**Referens:** Östlund, G., Wahlin, Å., Sunnerhagen, K.S., & Borg, K. (2011). Post polio syndrome: Fatigued patients a specific subgroup? *Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine*, 43(1), 39-45.

**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 fatigued, 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