**ABSTRACTS**


With the number of people with dementia increasing, identifying potential protective factors has become more important. We explored the association between physical exercise at midlife and subsequent risk of dementia among members of the HARMONY study. METHODS: Measures of exercise were obtained by the Swedish Twin Registry an average of 31 years prior to dementia assessment. Dementia was diagnosed using a two-stage procedure–screening for cognitive impairment followed by full clinical evaluation. We used two study designs: case-control analyses included 264 cases with dementia (176 had Alzheimer's disease) and 2870 controls; co-twin control analyses included 90 twin pairs discordant for dementia. RESULTS: In case-control analyses, controlling for age, sex, education, diet (eating fruits and vegetables), smoking, drinking alcohol, body mass index, and angina, light exercise such as gardening or walking and regular exercise involving sports were associated with reduced odds of dementia compared to hardly any exercise (odds ratio [OR] = 0.63, 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.43-0.91 for light exercise; OR = 0.34, 95% CI, 0.16-0.72 for regular exercise). Findings were similar for Alzheimer's disease alone. In co-twin control analyses, controlling for education, the association between higher levels of exercise and lower odds of dementia approached significance (OR = 0.50, 95% CI, 0.23-1.06; p =.072). CONCLUSIONS: Exercise at midlife may reduce the odds of dementia in older adulthood, suggesting that exercise interventions should be explored as a potential strategy for delaying disease onset


During the last decades the interest in financial markets has increased enormously around the world. Since investors are economically dependent on their investments, it is essential for them to make accurate investment predictions. One observed behaviour among stock investors in actual markets is that they tend to choose the same stocks. Such behaviour is referred to as herding when investors are imitating each other. This thesis examines whether different bonus systems or consistency among investors has an impact on the level of herding. In Study I undergraduates who were recruited as participants were in two experiments requested to predict an “upmarket” or “downmarket” conditional on diagnostic information and on the
predictions ostensibly made by three others. Economic incentives for making the same predictions as either the majority or the minority of the others were introduced. In Study II other undergraduates who participated in two experiments predicted the future price of a stock given the current price and the predictions made by five fictitious others. Consistency was varied as variance within and between the others’ predictions. The existence of herding was supported in both studies. Financial rewards for following a majority or minority led however to asymmetrical results in Study I: the participants in the majority-bonus condition more frequently followed the majority, but no such effect was observed in the condition with a bonus for following the minority. The results of Study II showed that the level of following the herd increased with the number of the others’ predictions that were correlated.

Key words: Herding, Social Influence, Conformity, Prediction, Consensus Heuristic


Herding in financial markets refers to that investors imitate others when making investment decisions. The aim of this research is to investigate factors that would break influences of a majority of others. In one experiment we investigate the impact of the size of a herd (majority vs. minority), accuracy of the herds’ predictions, and attentional focus. Undergraduates serving as participants are asked to predict fictitious stock prices in 50 trials, conditional on information about the current price and predictions made by five fictitious other participants. The prices and the others’ predictions are generated by random sampling. A majority of the others’ predictions is correlated (rs ≈ .95), and the predictions made by the majority are either random (uncorrelated with the price, r < .20) or accurate (correlated with the price, range of rs equal to .65 - .85). Participants are instructed to focus their attention on either accuracy or consistency of the others’ predictions. The results showed that a focus on accuracy reduced majority influence, whereas a focus on consistency had no effect. This was true both in the conditions with accurate and inaccurate majorities. An ongoing additional experiment investigates whether an accurate minority has an influence when its predictions have higher predictive validity than the price. The level of accuracy in the predictions made by the minority is either random (uncorrelated with the price, r < .20) or accurate (correlated with the price, rs ≈ .95).

Key words: Herding, financial markets, accuracy, social influence processes


In a simulated financial market setting we investigate the degree to which participants in judgment tasks were influenced by other (fictitious) participants’ judgments. Two experiments examine the influence from random vs. accurate majorities (Experiment 1), random vs. accurate minorities (Experiment 2), and whether the influence was affected by instructing participants to focus on the accuracy in performance (Experiments 1 and 2). Results show that participants followed majorities irrespectively of their level of accuracy,
whereas accurate minorities were more influential than random minorities. The focus instruction decreased majority influence, regardless of accuracy, but increased the influence from accurate minorities.

Key words: Herding, financial markets, accuracy, social influence processes


Herding in financial markets refers to that investors influence each other when making investment decisions. In these experimental studies, herding leads to worse performance relative to relying on private information. Previous studies of herding have shown that majorities in general are more influential than minorities. The aim of this research was to investigate whether financial incentives impact herding with majorities and minorities under these conditions. In two experimental simulations of a financial market, participants predicted an “upmarket” or “downmarket” conditional on diagnostic information presented on each trial. In Experiment 1, participants in an individual condition only received private information, while participants in a group condition, in addition, received information about randomly generated predictions ostensibly made by three others. Economic incentives for accurate predictions were based on individual performance, and were hypothesized to counteract reliance on invalid information about the herd’s choices. As expected, performance was worse in the group condition than in the individual condition, implying that participants were influenced by the herd. In Experiment 2, the effects of financial incentives for making predictions similar to either the majority or the minority of the others were examined. We hypothesized that financially rewarding group performance may reinforce non-systematic processing, and hence enhance majority influence. Since minority influence is associated with systematic processing, we hypothesized that systematic processing in minority conditions may increase the influence of the private information, and thus improve performance. The results showed that participants followed the majority but not the minority. One explanation for the asymmetry in the effects of rewarding herding with a majority and a minority may be the notion that the tendency to conform overrides systematic processing in majority influence, whereas the reverse would be true in minority influence.

Key words: Herding, financial markets, financial incentives, social influence processes


Herding in financial markets refers to that investors influence each other when making investment decisions. Previous studies of herding have shown that a majority is more influential than a minority. This result is in line with theories of social influence, arguing that majorities in general are more influential but consistent minorities may also exert influence. The aim of this research is to investigate what factors may impact the level of influence from minorities and majorities in financial markets, focusing on accuracy and focal attention. Experiment 1 investigates the impact of the size of the herd (majority vs. minority) and the accuracy in its predictions. Participants’ task was to predict fictitious stock prices in 50 trials, conditional on information about the current price and predictions made by five fictitious
other participants. Either four (majority) or two (minority) of the others’ predictions were correlated (rs > .95), and they made either random (uncorrelated with the price trend, rs < .20) or non-random predictions (correlated with the price trend, range of rs equal to .65 to .85). The results showed that the majority exerted more influence than did the minority, more when the majority made non-random than random predictions. The correlation and accuracy of predictions thus increased the majority influence, but not the minority influence. The aim of Experiment 2 was to investigate whether the majority influence would decrease if participants were instructed to focus on the others’ performance. Conditions in which the majority made random or non-random predictions were included. After a number of trials participants were requested to state either which of the others that made accurate predictions or which of the others that made predictions that were correlated. The results showed that focus on accuracy reduced majority influence.

**Key words:** Herding, financial markets, accuracy, social influence processes


Cognitive symptoms, considered in conjunction both with their regional brain and biomarkers as well as affective, attributional and neurodevelopmental components, demonstrate everincreasing complexity to facilitate conceptualization yet, unavoidably, bedevil diagnosis in neuropsychiatry even before considerations of the enigmatic processes in memory, such as executive function and working memory, are drawn into the myriads of equations that await remedial interpretations. Prefrontal and limbic regions of the brain are involved in a diversity of expressions of cognition, normal or dysfunctional, at synaptic, intracellular and molecular levels that mobilize a concatenation of signaling entities. Serotonergic neurotransmission at prefrontal regions directs cognitive-affective entities that mediate decision-making and goal-directed behaviour. Clinical, non-clinical and basic studies challenge attempts to consolidate the multitude of evidence in order to obtain therapeutic notions to alleviate the disordered status of the diagnosed and yet-to-be diagnosed individuals. Locus of control, a concept of some utility in health-seeking procedures, is examined in three self-report studies from the perspective of a cognitive-emotional situation through observations of ordinary, 'healthy' young and middle-aged individuals, to assess the predictors of internal and external locus of control. A notion based on high level executive functioning in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) in individuals characterised by internal locus of control is contrasted with a hypofunctional executive DLPFC, characterising individuals that express an external locus of control, is discussed.

**Key words:** Cognition; PFC; Executive function; GABA; NMDA; Schizophrenia; Alzheimer's; Aging; Affect; Chronic illness; Locus of control; Symptoms


Three studies that examined the links between affective personality, as constructed from responses to the Positive Affect (PA) and Negative Affect (NA) Scale (PANAS), and individuals' self-report of self-esteem, intrinsic motivation and Beck's Depression Inventory
(BDI) depression in high school students and persons in working occupations are described. Self-report estimations of several other neuropsychiatric and psychosocial variables including, the Uppsala Sleep Inventory (USI), the Hospital Anxiety and Depression (HAD) test, Dispositional optimism, Locus of control, the Subjective Stress Experience test (SSE) and the Stress-Energy (SE) test, were also derived. Marked effects due to affective personality type upon somatic and psychological stress, anxiety and depression, self-esteem, internal and external locus of control, optimism, stress and energy, intrinsic motivation, external regulation, identified regulation, major sleep problems, problems falling asleep, and psychophysiological problems were observed; levels of self-esteem, self-motivation and BDI-depression all produced substantial effects on health and well-being. Regression analyses indicated PA was predicted by dispositional optimism (thrice), energy (thrice), and intrinsic motivation, and counter predicted by depression (twice) and stress (twice); and NA by anxiety (twice), stress (twice), psychological stress, identified regulation, BDI depression and psychophysiological problems, and counter predicted by internal locus of control and self-esteem. BDI-depression was predicted by negative affect, major sleep problems and psychophysiological problems (Study III), self-esteem by dispositional optimism and energy, and counter predicted by anxiety, depression and stress (Study I), and intrinsic motivation by dispositional optimism, energy, PA and self-esteem (Study II). These convergent findings are interpreted from a perspective of the cognitive-emotional expressions underlying behavioural or presymptomatic profiles presenting predispositions for health or ill health.

Key words: Adolescent, Adult, Aged, Cognition, physiology, Disease Susceptibility, diagnosis, physiopathology, psychology, Emotions, physiology, Female, Humans, Internal-External Control, Male, Middle Aged, Multivariate Analysis, Personality, Personality Inventory, Predictive Value of Tests, Self Concept, Sweden, Young Adult


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and counterpredicted by anxiety, depression and stress (Study I), and intrinsic motivation by dispositional optimism, energy, PA and self-esteem (Study II). These convergent findings are interpreted from a perspective of the cognitive-emotional expressions underlying behavioural or presymptomatic profiles presenting predispositions for health or illhealth.

Key words: Affective personality; Self-esteem; Intrinsic motivation; Depression; Anxiety; Locus of control; Sleep; Stress; Energy; Optimism


Social norms in the police culture place a premium on decisiveness and effectiveness, which may promote a heuristic mode of thinking. However, objective and fair investigation requires systematic analysis. Norm activation theory predicts that the temporary accessibility of a social norm determines the extent to which it affects actual behavior. An experiment was conducted with 68 experienced police investigators to test the effects of norm activation on the processing and evaluation of criminal evidence. Social norms related to either effectiveness or carefulness were activated before investigators read and evaluated an assault case. As predicted, the activation of effectiveness (vs. carefulness) norms reduced participants’ sensitivity to a diagnostic witness statement, indicating a less systematic processing strategy. Since participants were unaware of this influence, the consequences of investigators’ social environment appear to be subtle and hard to detect. However, active promotion of alternative norms may be an effective countermeasure.

Key words: Criminal investigation, Effectiveness, Norms, Police, Evidence, Processing


Introduction and Aim: Due to the negative psychological impact of criminal victimization, an appropriate treatment of crime victims by professionals in the legal system is crucial for victims’ well-being and long-term recovery. A prerequisite for appropriate treatment is that professionals are equipped with accurate beliefs about crime victims. The present study sought to assess the existing beliefs. Method: A survey addressing beliefs about the behaviors and reactions of victims of violent crimes was conducted via web-based and mail questionnaires. In total, 211 police officers and 190 prosecutors in Sweden responded to the survey. Results: There were considerable differences in the expected behavioral display of different types of crime victims, with rape and domestic assault victims seen as particularly prone to expressive self-presentation and self-blame. Despite empirical evidence showing otherwise, most respondents thought that crime victims’ nonverbal and emotional expression is related to the truthfulness of their accounts. However, educational efforts appeared to have a corrective influence on such beliefs. The perceived prevalence of false reports differed across crime types, with rape and mugging receiving particularly high estimates. Police officers believed false reports to be more common than did prosecutors. Time constraints were seen, especially by prosecutors, as an impediment to appropriate treatment of crime victims. Conclusions: Although some reported beliefs were at odds with established research,
respondents rightly acknowledged the fact that different types of crime victims may behave differently. Furthermore, educational efforts appear to be effective in tackling inaccurate beliefs. Potential explanations for occupational differences and limitations associated with the survey methodology are discussed.

**Key words:** Crime victims, Beliefs, Self-presentation, Police, Prosecutors, Survey


Kapitlet tar bl a upp forskning som visar hur det mänskliga minnet kan påverkas av yttre faktorer (t ex kommunikation med andra personer), och hur detta ibland kan leda till falska minnesbilder. Dessutom redogörs för olika typer av falska erkännanden, samt faktorer som kan öka risken för sådana.

**Key words:** Falska minnen, Falska erkännanden, Social påverkan


Kapitlet ger en översikt over området “utredningspsykologi” samt redogör för forskning kring psykologiska faktorer som kan påverka brottsutredare i deras beslutsfattande och bedömningar av bevismaterial.

**Key words:** Brottsutredning, Utredningspsykologi


This study examined investigators’ perceptions of the reliability of incriminating and exonerating evidence of different types. Police trainees in the role of investigators read the background of a homicide case and then received a piece of evidence that either confirmed or disconfirmed their prior suspicion against the suspect. Despite identical objective characteristics of the evidence, participants rated the disconfirming (vs. confirming) evidence as less reliable and generated more arguments to question its reliability. This asymmetrical scepticism was stronger for participants judging witness evidence, compared to DNA and photo evidence, supporting the hypothesis that different types of evidence vary in ’elasticity’—the extent to which subjective interpretations can be justified. Interestingly, the observed effects were not limited to the specific evidence in the case, but also affected the ratings of the type of evidence in general, suggesting that reliability criteria for witness information are highly malleable and sensitive to contextual influences.

**Key words:** Police, Criminal investigation, Evidence, Witness, Reliability

The Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory (ECBI) is a widely used 36-item uni-dimensional parent rating scale constructed to measure disruptive behavior problems in children. However, in an American sample a 22-item version, including three subscales, has been suggested in order to increase the usefulness of the ECBI. Two studies were conducted to test the ECBI in a Swedish sample (N = 841). The aims of Study I were (a) examine the psychometric properties of the ECBI (b) to investigate the correspondence between mothers' and fathers' ratings, and (c) to obtain Swedish norms. The aim of Study II was to test the suggested three-factor solution in the Swedish sample using a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). The ECBI showed good psychometric properties also in the present study, and Swedish normative data is presented. The best-fitting CFA-model was identical to the previously suggested three-factor model, which thus might be a useful alternative to the 36-item version.

Key words: Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory (ECBI), parent rating scale, Swedish standardization, disruptive behavior problems, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA)


The overall aim of the thesis was to examine within-individual and between-individual changes in life satisfaction in the oldest-old using different time metrics and to study life satisfaction within the context of psychosocial and health-related variables. Data were obtained from the Swedish OCTO-Twin Study of individuals aged 80 and older who were able to complete the Life Satisfaction Index-Z (LSI-Z). In Study I the association between life satisfaction and scales and questions regarding demographics, self-rated overall health and medically based health, functional capacity (instrumental and personal activities of daily living), cognitive function, depression, locus of control, and social network was investigated. Analyses indicated that social network quality, self-rated overall health, sense of being in control of one’s life, widowhood, and depressive symptoms were associated with life satisfaction. A gender-specific pattern was found; self-rated overall health and depressive symptoms were related to life satisfaction in women, whereas widowhood was significantly associated with lower satisfaction among men. In Study II the associates identified in Study I; perceived quality of social network, self-rated overall health, depressive symptoms, locus of control, and widowhood, in addition to financial satisfaction and the personality traits neuroticism and extraversion, were investigated as predictors of change in life satisfaction across four measurements over a 6-year period. Growth curve analysis showed a fairly consistent significant linear decline in life satisfaction. Certain markers predicted decrease in life satisfaction; the loss of spouse, particularly in men, and higher levels of depressive symptoms. Results suggest that life satisfaction is influenced by changes in psychosocial variables although there is an overall stability in level of life satisfaction in the oldest old. In Study III different time metrics were examined in the study of late life changes in life satisfaction. Findings of age-graded stability of life satisfaction, despite health-related losses distinctive of the oldest old, suggest that mortality-related processes could be more influential than chronological age. The study investigated changes in life satisfaction at 4 measurement occasions over a 6-year period using two competing parameterizations of time, chronological age and time-to-death. Growth curve analyses showed a linear decrease in both time-structures, but the time-to-death metric revealed a significantly better model fit. Notably, age, gender, SES, years to death, level or change in overall load of disease and self-rated health did
not predict time-to-death related changes. Lower overall disease load was, however, related to higher levels of life satisfaction. In individuals with higher disease load, an external locus of control was related to lower satisfaction with life. Among those who rated their health as poor, a higher level of neuroticism was related to lower life satisfaction. The results suggest that a time-to-death metric was superior to chronological age to predict change in life satisfaction. In Study IV the relationships between life satisfaction and 25 specific chronic diagnoses were investigated. Problems with sleep, urinary incontinence and stroke were significantly related to life satisfaction in both men and women. Among men, angina pectoris and eczema were related to lower life satisfaction, whereas among women peptic ulcer was related to lower life satisfaction. The results confirm previous findings of a weak relationship between medically based measures of health and life satisfaction. However, health care and future studies of health and life satisfaction need to recognize and address that the meaning and consequences of various diseases may differ among individuals and that gender differences should be considered in this context. Overall findings from the thesis demonstrate a homogenous decline in life satisfaction in the oldest-old. Despite health-related losses, social network and personal resources accounted for substantial inter-individual differences in life satisfaction. The thesis demonstrated the need to analyse associates of life satisfaction at the intra-individual level and within a broader context of psychosocial and health-related variables also in late life.

Key words: Life satisfaction, oldest-old, longitudinal design, health, social network, locus of control, depressive symptoms, personality


INTRODUCTION: In this study, we investigated prolonged pain reactions in teenage orthodontic patients during a common orthodontic treatment. The aim was to examine factors predicting pain at the end of a follow-up week after placement of elastic separators. METHODS: Fifty-five patients (ages, 12-18 years) were included. Baseline assessments were made of perceived intensity of general and dental pain experiences, motivation for treatment, dental anxiety, and personality factors (self-esteem and temperament). Pain intensity was assessed on a visual analog scale, and pain medications were recorded. The patients were separated into pain and no-pain groups according to pain experiences at day 7. RESULTS: The pain group (mainly girls) had significantly higher ratings of treatment pain than in the non-pain group at all times measured except for the treatment day. Bivariate and multiple logistic regressions showed significant predictive power from motivation, dental anxiety, activity temperament, and vaccination pain. CONCLUSIONS: In this adolescent patient sample, low motivation for orthodontic treatment, high ratings of vaccination pain, elevated dental anxiety level, and low activity temperament characterized patients reporting pain 1 week after the elastic separators were placed.

Key words: orthodontics, pain, prediction, personality factors

The aim of this study was to investigate health functioning and drinking patterns in a Swedish alcohol-dependent treatment sample. Gender and two age groups were, respectively, compared in these characteristics. Data for demographic characteristics, substance use and health functioning were collected by a structured interview, using the Addiction Severity Index. A total sample of 125 individuals (30 women and 95 men) was interviewed shortly after arrival to the inpatient treatment. Differences between genders were found in drinking patterns, where men had earlier onset of first drink, earlier onset of problematic alcohol consumption and longer duration of problematic consumption. No differences between genders were found regarding somatic and psychiatric health. When comparing the two age groups (29-47 years and 49-69 years), the younger individuals had more lifetime and current psychiatric symptoms (including depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation etc.), whereas the older individuals had more chronic somatic disorders. The younger individuals had also an earlier onset of first drink of alcohol and had started a problematic consumption at earlier ages. They had also more lifetime experience of illicit drugs (including benzodiazepines and analgesics). The findings from the present study indicate that an age-perspective in treatment planning may be of more importance than a gender perspective, where younger individuals probably need more of psychiatric consultation and their older counterparts need more of consultations by medical professionals.


This present thesis examines whether or not relaxation as floating may be exploited to reinforce primary process (inner-directed) orientation, and thereby enhance performance, creative problem-solving ability and originality. Two Articles are presented both using randomized factorial design. Article I include two subexperiments. In the first experiment two groups of students were presented a task of problem-solving. After a short time the groups were interrupted. One group used floating (Flotation-REST) while the other group was assigned to armchair reading (non-REST). Both groups resumed to the problem-solving task. The subjects in the floating group used more test time (latency) than the armchair group. Short test time latency is related to greater heart rate variability. In the second experiment, three groups were assigned to either Flotation-REST or non-REST or resting in a bed (dry-REST). The three groups were then presented a task of creative problem-solving. Subjects in Flotation-REST scored higher on originality compared to the other two groups. Article II studies marksmen during two measurement occasions of competitive archery, with a 6-week interval. There were unknowingly ranked by the coaches and randomized in two groups. During the first event one group was assigned to Flotation-REST between two salvo series of archery competition. The other group was instead assigned to armchair reading (non-REST). During the second event the assignments were reversed. The outcome measures in both events were Ratings of Perceived Exertion (RPE), performance in archery and scores of Electromyogram analysis (EMG). Independent of Flotation-REST or non-REST conditions the most proficient archers (the elite) distinguished themselves from two lower ranked groups by significant lower scoring on the RPE scale. After Flotation-REST, the elite archers performed more consistently and the least and most proficient archers had lower muscle tension in the Extensor Digitorum. Conclusions: The findings of the first article suggest that floating may inhibit ‘cognitive shift’ and at the same time promote primary process thinking. The findings of the second article suggest that performance at micro levels may express the difference between top athletes and average performers, hence demonstrating the central role of performance in sports.
**Key words**: Flotation-REST, archery, performance, primary- and secondary process, creativity, originality, EMG


**Key words**: emoacoustics, sound perception


**Key words**: emoacoustics, sound perception, annoyance


Social dilemmas capture significant problems in society such as tax evasion, scarcity of natural resources and human contributions to climate change. These problems are often adhered to in the research community, motivating the studies that are presented. As a consequence, those concerned with the problems, either as policy makers or as victims, may request that scientists have something to say about potential solutions to social dilemmas. To live up to expectations, properties of relevance for behavioural decisions in social dilemmas should be incorporated in the research design in that findings can be generalized to situations where the phenomenon under investigation naturally occurs.

**Key words**: Social dilemma, theoretical frame, societal level


The objective of this edited volume is to present the latest developments in the field of social dilemma research. Research on social dilemmas, defined as situations where there is a conflict between self-interest and collective interest, has during the last twenty years gained increased research interest from several disciplines such as psychology, sociology, and economics. The social dilemma research field has wide applications to numerous real-world issues such as environmental degradation brought on by human behavior, cooperative behavior in organizations, as well as willingness to contribute to societal public goods. The main aim has been to investigate under what circumstances people make decisions that are in line with the collective interest as well as investigating how different types of tools can increase the propensity to cooperate.

**Key words**: Social dilemma, structure, scale, motive

Denna fristående andra del om anknytning ger ett fylligt kunskapsunderlag till hur anknytningsteorin kan tillämpas från spådbarnsåren till vuxen ålder. Anknytningsteorin anses idag vara den viktigaste psykologiska teorin för att förklara hur människor förhåller sig till närhet, omsorg och självständighet i relationer. I boken beskrivs betydelsen av ett lyhört föräldraskap, tidiga insatser vid omsorgssviktklinisk späd- och småbarnspsykologi, hur olika anknytningsmönster påverkar psykisk hälsa och ohälsa i olika åldrar samt hur forskare och kliniker kan mäta anknytningstrygghet hos barn, ungdomar och vuxna. Ett andligt perspektiv beskriver hur relationen till Gud kan fungera som en trygg säker hamn vid oro, förvirring och sorg. Inom psykoterapi är anknytningstekniket bland annat värdefullt eftersom terapeuten kan ofta fungera som en trygg bas för inre och yttre utforskande, och då de flesta terapeuter ofta berör relationella områden som separationer, trygghet och kärlek.

Key words: Anknytning, utvecklingspsykologi, känslomässig utveckling, barnuppfödning


Kapitlet beskriver historiken bakom GMP, de olika ansatser som finns inom området, geografisk profilering, samt forskning som rör hur användbara och korrekta gärningsmannaprofiler är.

Key words: Gärningsmannaprofilering, Psykologisk profilering, Geografisk profilering


Key words: Suspects' strategies, interrogation


Since previous studies have shown the potential of late disclosure of evidence as a deception detection tool, this study examined whether or not these results can be replicated with children as liars and truth-tellers. It was hypothesized that the deception detection accuracy in the late disclosure condition would be significantly higher than in the early disclosure condition. In an experiment, 168 adult observers judged the veracity of 84 children (12–14 years), interviewed separately about a mock crime they had (liars) or had not (truth-tellers) committed. In half of the interviews the evidence was disclosed early, in the other half late. The accuracy rate was 56% for the early disclosure condition, and 63.1% for the late disclosure condition (a non-significant difference). Furthermore, the observers were better at detecting truthful statements...
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Key words: Children’s deception, deception detection, interview technique, strategic use of evidence
partners using natural speech was also found in the interaction between non-vocal young preschool children with cerebral palsy and their parents. Three parent–child dyads (children’s age 2;5–3;4 and developmental age 18 months) were video-recorded during everyday activities. Three comparison dyads with children matched for developmental age and sex with the children in the focus dyads were studied in the same situations. There were only small differences between the two sets of children, while the parents in the focus dyads were more active than the parents in the comparison dyads. The results are discussed in relation to early intervention, aiming at enhancing development of functional patterns of interaction.

Key words: Early communication, severe speech and physical impairments, exchange pattern, modes of communication, communicative function


This chapter proposes a re-conceptualization of social value orientations in assuming that prosocials prefer equality of outcomes to maximizing joint outcome. In addition to the authors’ already published experimental evidence for this proposal, new data are presented again demonstrating the role of equality as well as ruling an alternative explanation that prosocials minimize differences in outcomes between themselves and others.

Key words: Environmental concerns; Value orientations; Value types


This chapter presents empirical evidence that casts doubt on current theories of social value orientations assuming that prosocials maximize joint outcome in preferences for allocating resources to themselves and others. It is instead argued and shown that a desire for equal outcomes dominates prosocials’ preferences.

Key words: Resource allocation, value orientation, prosocials


A survey is reported that requested work-commuters by car to reasons that would make them reduce car use for the work commute. All participants (n = 1,218) were employed by companies located in the center of a medium-size Swedish city (pop. 82,000). Among 76% of the car users (n=602) who stated any reasons, the most frequent improved public transport and work from home some days. Shorter travel times, increased frequency of service and lower fares were the most frequent reasons for increasing public transport use.

Key words: car-use reduction, work commute, public transport


This study is the second wave of a longitudinal research project examining bullying from the students’ perspective. A sample of 877 Swedish 13-year-olds filled out a questionnaire regarding the definition of bullying, reasons for why some students are bullied and the experience of adults’ response to bullying. In their definitions, girls were more likely than boys to include the victims’ experience of bullying, whereas boys were more likely than girls to mention bullying as an imbalance of power and a set of repeated actions. Assigning responsibility for the bullying to the bully was more common among girls and bullied adolescents than among boys and non-bullied adolescents. Furthermore, among bullied adolescents, 23% had not told anyone about the bullying, and 35% had not received any help.

Key words: Bullying


This paper provides an initial piece of scientific support for the idea that psychologically informed mind-reading can improve people’s ability to detect deception. To this end, a theoretical framework is sketched resting upon psychological notions from three domains: (a) the psychology of instrumental mind-reading, (b) the psychology of self-regulation, and (c) the psychology of guilt and innocence. It is argued that the mind-reading process can be facilitated by theoretical and empirical work pertaining to the psychology of guilt and the psychology of innocence. Using psychologically informed mind-reading, predictions of guilty and innocent suspects’ behaviour are specified, and gauged against existing empirical work. A recently published training study is used to illustrate how the outcome of the instrumental mind-reading can be translated into interview tactics, and ultimately improve interviewers’ ability to detect deception.

**Key words**: Deception, suspects, instrumental mind-reading


Kapitlet redogör för den forskning som finns kring vittneskonfrontationer och uppmärksammar bland annat olika typer av konfrontationstest, effekter av olika instruktioner och val av figuranter

**Key words**: Vittneskonfrontationer


Kapitlet redogör för den psykologiska forskning som berör juridiskt beslutsfattande; bland annat den så kallade berättelse-modellen (story model) och para-juridiska faktorer som påverkar domstolens bedömningar.

**Key words**: Juridiskt beslutsfattande, Berättelse modellen


This chapter offers a summary of the research conducted on detecting deceit in adults. We discuss the overall results in terms of deception detection accuracy, as well as factors moderating accuracy.

**Key words**: Deception

This chapter gives an overview of the research conducted so far on how to best use evidence (during an interrogation) in order to detect deceit in suspects.

Key words: Deception, suspects, evidence


The lecture provided a state-of-the-art account of psychological research on deception detection.

Key words: Deception detection


This chapter provides an overview of the current scientific knowledge on how to detect deception, it discusses analysis of verbal content, psycho-physiological techniques, non-verbal cues to deception, as well as how to interview to detect deception.

Key words: Deception, interviewing, interrogating


Boken ger först en översikt av grundläggande psykologi och handlar därefter om vad som sker när ett brott utreds till dess att en skyldig döms och tas om hand av kriminalvården. Svenska och internationella forskningsresultat presenteras och diskuteras, liksom praktiska erfarenheter och tillämpningar i rättsväsendets dagliga arbete. Bokens första delar fokuserar på polisiärt utredningsarbete, de följande på domstolen och den avslutande på det som följer när domstolen sagt sitt. Handboken utgörs av 29 olika kapitel.

Key words: Rättspsykologi


The aim of this study was to investigate whether there is an association between personality traits and self-reported risk consumption of substances among adolescents. A further aim was
to evaluate whether the personality questionnaire Health relevant Personality Inventory (HP5i) can be used in a population of adolescents. The study participants included 3419 male and female adolescents with a median age of 18 years. The results showed that the respondents with risk consumption of substances had significantly higher levels of antagonism and impulsivity and lower levels of hedonic capacity, alexithymia and negative affectivity compared to those with no risk consumption of substances. The HP5 inventory could potentially be a valuable complementary instrument for investigating future health development among adolescents.


The chapter discusses different measures of public attitude to pricing of road transport with focus on private car use. Empirical data from the Stockholm road pricing field trial are used to estimate models of determinants of privat car users’ attitudes to the field trial.

**Key words:** Transport pricing, public attitudes, private car use


Institutional investors are large and powerful owners of corporate equity and have, through their investment decisions, the potential to influence company behaviour in a more sustainable direction. How can institutional investors be influenced? There are many obstacles to overcome before such influences will become more widespread. The present study investigates impediments to sustainable investment (SI) that reside within and between organizations of institutional investors. A survey questionnaire was answered by 37 institutional fund companies with board directors, senior investment managers, and portfolio managers acting as respondents. It was found that a main impediment within the organizations is that top and portfolio management differs in their view on SI. Although they have similar beliefs about short-term and long-term returns of SI funds, top management has a more positive view on intangibles associated with SI. This includes to what extent one believes that members of the own organization support a norm that SI should be implemented and that the share of SI in the own company will increase in the future. The main impediment to SI
practice may also be traced to incentives and rules that through imitation are adopted across organisations, potentially underlying the frequently observed herding behaviour among institutional investors.

Key words: Sustainable investments, impediments, incentives, hearding


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Key words: Sustainable investments, norms, impediments, incentives


Consumers in the deregulated Swedish electricity market do not switch from their incumbent supplier to the extent that would be economically beneficial. To examine potential causes for this switching inertia, a mail survey was administered to 540 Swedish electricity consumers who were randomly assigned to four experimental conditions and a control condition. Survey participants in the experimental conditions first made a choice of a supplier, then they made choices between this alternative (their “incumbent supplier”) and other alternatives that differed from the incumbent supplier on price, quality of information, market share, and availability of “green” electricity. The results showed that lower price, higher quality of information, medium large market share, and availability of green electricity increased switching to the alternatives to the incumbent supplier. A remaining general preference for choosing the incumbent supplier was reduced by instructions that removed feelings of loyalty and informed about the economic benefits for all consumers of switching.

Key words: consumer switching; switching inertia; electricity market; survey experiment
Institutional investors are large and powerful owners of corporate equity and have, through their investment decisions, the potential to influence company behaviour in a more sustainable direction. How can institutional investors be influenced? There are many obstacles to overcome before such influences will become more widespread. The present study investigates impediments to sustainable investment (SI) that reside within and between organizations of institutional investors. A questionnaire was addressed to 37 institutional fund companies with board directors, senior investment managers, and portfolio managers acting as respondents. A main impediment within the organizations is that top and portfolio management differs in their view on SI. Although they have similar beliefs about short- and long-term returns of SI funds, top management has a more positive view on intangibles associated with SI. This includes to what extent one believes that members of the own organization support a norm that SI should be implemented and that the share of SI in the own company will increase in the future. The main impediment to SI practice may also be traced to incentives and rules that through imitation are adopted across organisations, potentially underlying the frequently observed herding behaviour among institutional investors. We therefore also present evidence for the hypothesis that herding is caused by interdependence between institutional investors, for instance, that leading investors or a critical mass of investors influence many others to follow suit.


Key words: Fathers, parental leave, Sweden


Key words: Parental leave; fathers; Sweden


In Sweden, government-mandated paid parental leave has been available to both mothers and fathers since 1974. By 2006, each parent had two non-transferable leave months and nine additional months to share. From the beginning, parental leave was presented as a policy designed to promote gender equality, with women and men having equal opportunities and responsibilities to contribute economically to the family and care for children. Sweden thus provides a unique setting to explore whether social policy can be an important instrument for changing the gender contract. Analysing survey data from 356 fathers working in large private companies, we found that the amount of parental leave days taken had positive effects on several aspects of fathers’ participation in childcare and on their satisfaction with contact.
with children, controlling for other factors contributing to fathers’ participation in childcare. Our findings suggest that the full potential of Sweden’s parental leave policy for degendering the division of labour for childcare will not likely be met until fathers are strongly encouraged by social policy to take a more equal portion of parental leave.

Key words: Sweden; parental leave; fatherhood; childcare; gender equality


This paper gives an extensive overview of the Swedish Parental leave system. In addition, references for recent publications dealing with parental leave in Sweden are given.

Key words: Parental leave; fathers; Sweden


The results of a mail survey of 855 Swedish household consumers showed that willingness to pay for green electricity increased with a positive attitude towards green electricity and decreased with electricity costs. Attitude towards green electricity was in turn related to awareness of consequences of environmental problems for oneself, others, and the biosphere, concerns for these consequences, and self-transcendent value types.

Key words: Green electricity; Environmental concern; Willingness to pay


Different people become engaged in environmental issues and perform proenvironmental behavior because they believe in and are concerned about adverse consequences of environmental problems for themselves (egoistic beliefs and concerns), others (social-altruistic beliefs and concerns), or the biosphere (biospheric beliefs and concerns). These different beliefs and concerns are assumed to derive from corresponding value orientations. Yet, distinguishing egoistic, social-altruistic, and biospheric value orientations has proved difficult in previous research. Based on a survey of 494 Swedish residents between 18 and 69 years old, the present study provides empirical support for that egoistic, social-altruistic, and biospheric environmental concerns are related to corresponding awareness-of-consequences beliefs, and that both the beliefs and environmental concerns are related to the three value types power, benevolence, and universalism.

Key words: Environmental concerns; Value orientations; Value types
Kapitlet redogör för forskning kring förhör med misstänkta, bland annat uppmärksammar effekter av konfrontativa, manipulativa tekniker, samt tekniker som är mer framgångsrika.

**Key words:** Förhör med misstänkta


Thirty-five young adults (22-32 years old, mean 25) born with complete unilateral or bilateral clefts participated in a follow-up of speech, appearance, and teeth after treatment. They completed a questionnaire about their satisfaction with their speech, nose, lip, and teeth on visual analogue scales, and indicated on two overall questions how often they thought about their cleft, and how often they were asked questions about their speech, nose, or lip. Their speech was recorded and assessed blindly and independently by two speech and language pathologists. Participants' satisfaction with their speech did not correlate significantly with the speech assessments. Satisfaction with the nose had the highest correlation with the overall questions. No participant indicated more dissatisfaction with speech than the midpoint of the scale, making conclusions about covariance between satisfaction with speech and the overall questions difficult.


Objective. The concept of cross-sectional remission was investigated in a sample of patients with schizophrenia. A total of 243 patients were tested for quality of life, burden and handicap, insight and satisfaction with the care provided in an epidemiological study. The question addressed was if remission is of importance for outcome. Methods. Cross-sectional remission was defined by applying the symptom criteria of remission, where none of eight selected PANSS items should exceed 3 points. Out of 243 patients, 38% were in met cross-sectional remission. Quality of life was assessed with the MOS SF-36 and the Rosser Index. The patients’ understanding of their illness was assessed based on symptoms and disorder insight. Finally, attitudes to care and health service were assessed by the UKU/Consumer Satisfaction Questionnaire and the Drug Attitude Inventory. Results. Patients who were in cross-sectional remission reported higher quality of life and reduced burden related to the disorder, a greater level of insight into their symptoms and the illness, and a more positive attitude to treatment, including drugs. Conclusion. This study implies that remission, here expressed in terms of cross-sectional remission, is of importance for patients’ well-being. Patients who had no interference from symptoms in their daily functioning found their life better, had a superior insight and were more positive to treatment.

**Key words:** Remission, schizophrenia, quality of life, insight, attitude to care
OBJECTIVE: To prospectively evaluate the effects of shunting on the neuropsychological performance of patients with idiopathic normal pressure hydrocephalus (INPH), to compare their performance with that of healthy individuals, and to estimate the predictive utility of putatively important factors. METHODS: A consecutive series of 47 patients with INPH underwent neurological, radiological, and neuropsychological examinations before and 3 months after shunt surgery. The same neuropsychological tests, measuring simple and target reaction times, dexterity, memory and learning, working memory, and aspects of executive functioning, were also administered to 159 healthy individuals. RESULTS: Performance on all neuropsychological tests, except Simple Reaction Time and Digit Span, significantly improved after surgery, with more severe functional deficits showing greatest improvement. Age, education, duration, vascular comorbidity, sex, and onset symptom all failed to predict the neuropsychological effects of treatment. Despite improvement 3 months after shunt surgery, INPH patients were still outperformed by healthy individuals. CONCLUSION: Most of the wide range of neuropsychological functions that are affected by INPH are markedly improved by shunt treatment, but not completely restored.


In this study it is shown that an effective knowledge management is paramount to a creative knowledge environment of R&D groups in cutting-edge fields like biotechnology. This is to a great extent a group leadership task. Moreover, group leaders emphasized how to organize for creativity, while members were more concerned about doing creative R&D. Both parties highlighted group climates as conducive to creative outputs. Theoretical starting points were taken in creativity seen as enhanced by the environment rather than by individual characteristics. Data were collected by open and oral interviews of thirty R&D groups (n=87), one leader and two members from each, in academic and industrial biotech R&D in Sweden which is a top ranked innovative nation. Data were analysed by content and categorized accordingly. Further research on creative micro environments should focus on leadership issues and knowledge management.

Key words: creativity, knowledge, R&D group, perceptions, member, leader


Hur påverkas kreativitet och innovationsförmåga hos forskargrupper i bioteknik av sociala, kunskapsmässiga och fysiska miljöfaktorer? I sin bok Kreativa kunskapsmiljöer i bioteknik tar psykologen Sven Hemlin sin utgångspunkt i forskargruppens miljö snarare än i den enskilde forskaren för att studera kreativ verksamhet. Författaren bygger sina slutsatser på studier av forskningsledare och forskare verksamma i biotekniska grupper vid svenska
universitet och företag. Resultaten visar uttalanden som ledare och forskare gjort var för sig om kreativa miljöer. Läsaren får också reda på hur svaren skiljer sig mellan universitets- och företagsgrupper och mer eller mindre framgångsrika forskargrupper. I slutsatserna som Hemlin drar presenteras ett recept i nio punkter där det bland annat framgår att en kreativ forskarmiljö kännetecknas av ett öppet, respektfullt gruppklimat med god atmosfär samt ett ledarskap som stödjer och kan ge återkoppling på idéer. Boken vänder sig i första hand till forskare och forskningsledare vid universiteten och i industrin, men även till andra läsare som har intresse av kreativa miljöer.


The extent to which an individual’s (or a group’s) creative potential is expressed depends considerably on the environment in which that individual (or group) works. To understand scientific and technological creativity, one needs to analyze the interactions between individuals or groups and their environment. We put forward the concept of a creative knowledge environment (CKE) to examine the environmental influences on individual and group creativity. After reviewing the research literature relevant to creativity using the CKE framework, we identify the main influences promoting creativity at different levels of organization. The framework provides suggestions as to how best to stimulate CKEs to be more creative. The article concludes by identifying issues where further research is needed.


In this paper a framework for scientific quality is introduced. Secondly, a review of empirical studies concerning scientific quality is done. Thirdly, I analyse current changes in views and assessment practices of scientific quality. Finally, the conclusions regarding scientific quality and its assessment take a normative turn.

*Key words: scientific quality, criteria, research assessment*


Studying body image across cultures and ethnic groups is essential if we are to understand the cultural framework that influences how people view and feel about their bodies. The objective of Study I was to cross-culturally examine differences in body satisfaction, dieting and weight loss attempts, and perceived body shape among 13-year-old Argentinean (n=358) and Swedish (n=874) adolescents. Results showed that Argentinean and Swedish adolescents did not differ on body satisfaction, although girls in both countries displayed greater body dissatisfaction than did boys. Dieting and weight loss attempts were more prevalent among the Argentinean adolescents and did not appear to depend on overweight or perception of body shape. The samples also differed in their perceptions of body shape and the effect those perceptions had on their body satisfaction, with Swedish adolescents suffering more from negative body shape perceptions. The aims of Study II were twofold. A first aim was to
describe the existing literature regarding cultural and ethnic differences in body dissatisfaction. Previous studies were organized according to general patterns found in the existing literature; three patterns of cultural differences and three patterns of ethnic differences. The second aim of Study II was to illuminate some of the specific problems that studies of cultural and ethnic differences in body dissatisfaction deal with and to provide suggestions for improvement. Problems that were highlighted include the lack of studies controlling for variables that may underlie the differences found and the need to use measures that appropriately capture body dissatisfaction in each specific cultural and ethnic group. It is also discussed whether US participants – the subjects most frequently examined within this field – is a good reference group to which other cultures can be compared. The overall picture of this thesis is that the cultural environment in which people live highly influences people’s body image. Future challenges involve achieving a more in-depth and varied picture of the body image concerns experienced by different groups, and a fuller understanding of what lies behind the differences (and similarities) that are found.

**Key words**: Body Image, Body dissatisfaction, Dieting, Culture, Ethnicity


Studies in model organisms have demonstrated that components of insulin and insulin-like signaling pathways are involved in the regulation of lifespan but the relevance of those findings to humans has remained obscure. Here we provide evidence suggesting that variants of the gene encoding insulin-degrading enzyme (IDE) may be influencing human lifespan. We have employed a variety of models and diverse samples that reproducibly indicate the relative change in IDE genotype frequency across the age spectrum as well as allow the detection of association with age-at-death. A tenable molecular basis of this is suggested by the observation of genetic association with both fasting plasma insulin levels and IDE mRNA expression. Across populations the emergent genetic model is indicative of over-dominance, where heterozygotes of critical markers have increased IDE mRNA expression and insulin levels, and this is reflected in diminished heterozygosity at advanced age. A critical and replicating feature of this study is that change in IDE genotype frequency with advancing age appears to be occurring only in men, and this is supported in that insulin levels are only associated with IDE in men. Results suggest a relationship between a gene that is intimately involved in insulin metabolism and the determination of lifespan in humans, but over-dominance and gender specificity will be important parameters to consider clarifying the biological importance of these findings.


This study analysed self-assessed quality of life (QoL), using a QoL questionnaire (Hörnquist’s QLcs) covering life spheres, somatic health, mental well-being, cognitive ability, social and family life, activity, financial situation, meaning in life and a global score "entire life", for young people aged 18-24 in a population-based cross-sectional study in northern Sweden. Of these, 651 were unemployed and 2802 were in work (employed, students and in military service). Results showed that the young unemployed exhibited poorer QoL than the young in work and the greatest difference was found regarding their financial situation.
Young men rated somatic health and mental well-being higher than young women. However, QoL in other essential domains was rated higher by young women in work. Close friends and money reserve were important for all participants, no matter whether they were employed or not. The risk of being young and unemployed was greater if the person had a worse financial situation, shorter education and fewer leisure activities with other people. Finally, it was concluded that while QoL is poorer when in unemployment - both for the young and those who are older (aged 25-64) - psychological well-being, in contrast to several previous studies, is even poorer for young people than for those who are older. This is worrying in a public health perspective and could have implications for unemployment policies for younger and less well-educated age groups.

*Key words:* unemployment, young, quality of life, health


Residential care in Sweden has undergone a great change in recent decades. This study compares three different settings in residential care: institutions run by the public sector, privately run institutions and family style homes. Among other things, it is found that the institutions run by the public sector have better educated staff and higher staff-resident ratio than privately run institutions. Despite this, they are more restrictive in their intake and they have youths with fewer problems, especially delinquency and antisocial behaviour. The results are discussed in relation to developments in the residential care sector in Sweden and in relation to the balance between care and treatment.

*Key words:* Residential care setting, youth, staff, family-style homes, institutions.

In a survey questionnaire 81 Swedish managers working in the private and public sectors were presented with scenarios in which a manager chose among inefficient (economically worse) alternatives implying equal rewards to subordinates and efficient (economically better) alternatives implying unequal rewards. The managers also rated 26 different emotion words describing their responses to the inequality of rewards in the scenarios. The results showed stronger outward-directed and inward-directed negative emotions and weaker inward-directed positive emotions when the inequality of rewards increased. Furthermore, the negative emotions were found to mediate the choices among efficient and inefficient alternatives.

**Key words**: Managerial decision making, Third-party fairness, Equality, Economic efficiency, Emotions, Inequality aversion


The present thesis examined the degree to which affective personality characteristics, as reflected by the four types, “Self-fulfilling”, “Low-affective”, “High affective” and “Self-destructive”, may relate to different personality characteristics and various health aspects. An overall goal was to shed some light on the implication that possible differences between male and female participants’ psychological health profiles require consideration. Assuming that personal characteristics may predispose individuals for stress, one purpose was to ascertain which characteristics contribute to health considerations. In Study I the relation of affective personality to “every-day functioning” and “coping resources” within the same population was examined. Participants were 186 university students. Results showed marked gender effects pertaining to aspects of personality traits important for the normal individual to function adequately in his/her everyday life. There were also significant effects of Affective personality upon different expressions of personality characteristics as well as various health variables. In Study II 304 respective 142 students participated, ranging from pupils at upper secondary school to university students, affective states, stress and type A-personality as a function of gender and Affective personality was examined, showing differences between male and female participants. Female participants expressing the higher levels of scoring in the various aspects of health examined in the study. A link between negative affectivity and stress and type A-personality is indicated with consequences for maladaptive behavioural patterns implying health hazards. The distinguishing characteristics of positive and negative affect, under conditions of cognitive-emotional deficit, such as psychological distress, appear to contribute to an understanding of both presymptomatic, non-clinical and symptomatic, clinical expressions.

**Key words**: affective states, affective personality, gender, type A-personality, health


People often encounter situations where they evaluate outcomes that they and other persons receive. Part of this evaluation concerns how fair the distribution is. Whether people are treated fairly or unfairly give rise to different emotional reactions. In Study I work performance in relation to outcome in fair or unfair distributions (i.e., distributive justice) and discrete emotional reactions was examined. In the first study participants read one of five
possible work-related vignettes after which they rated emotions toward their boss, a co-worker and self. Variations in the vignettes were made with regard to own performance compared to the co-worker’s performance and own outcome in comparison with the co-worker’s outcome (i.e., salary). The results showed that participants in the most positive and fair situations reported happiness-related emotions toward oneself. In contrast, in the most negative and unfair situation participants reported sadness-related emotions toward oneself, envy toward the co-worker and anger-related emotions toward the boss. Besides considerations about justice, different aspects of culture have consequences for everyday life (Fiske, 2002). In Study II it was examined if discrete emotional reactions to work performance in relation to outcome in fair or unfair distributions were regulated differently in different cultural settings. In the second study participants read one of two possible work-related vignettes after which they rated emotions toward their boss, a co-worker and self. In line with Fiske (1992), emotions were regulated differently by participants in Indonesia (with authority ranking likely to be the predominant relational model) than in Sweden (with market pricing being the predominant model). Emotions which can be directed outward (as anger and envy) and have negative consequences in a relation were avoided by participants from Java in Indonesia. In contrast, emotions that can be directed inwards (as shame and uneasiness) and have negative consequences on the self, but not the relation, were experienced to a higher degree by the participants from Java in comparison with their Swedish counterparts.

**Key words:** Distributive justice, fairness, culture, emotion, envy.


The study examined the effects of different presentation modes on child witnesses’ experiences and adults’ perception and veracity assessment. Truth-telling and lying children (N= 108) were interviewed about an event. Adult mock jurors (N = 240) watched the children’s testimonies live, via two-way closed-circuit television (CCTV), or via pre-recorded video. The mock jurors rated their perception of the children, and assessed the children’s veracity. The live observers perceived the children in more positive term than did the two-way CCTV observers. Furthermore, the two-way CCTV observers perceived the children in more positive terms than did the video observers. In brief, it seems as the more proximal the presentation mode, the more positive the observers’ perception. The observers’ overall deception detection accuracy was mediocre (58.3%). Finally, fewer children of those who testified on video stated that they were nervous, compared to the children who testified live or via two-way CCTV.

**Key words:** Presentation Mode, Live, Video, Two-way CCTV, Child witnesses, Deception Detection


Videotaped and closed circuit testimonies are often used in legal procedures, but little is known about the psychological effects of these courtroom technologies. The present research series contains three studies, which all examines how different presentation modes affect
observers’ perception and veracity assessment of child witnesses. In the first study, truth-telling and lying children were interviewed (about an interaction with a stranger). Mock jurors (N = 136) viewed the children’s testimonies (either live or on video), rated their perception of the children and assessed the children’s veracity. Live observers rated the children’s statements as being more convincing than did video observers. The overall deception detection performance was 59.6%, which was significantly different from the level of chance. Live observers were better than chance, but not better than the video observers, in assessing veracity. Moreover, live observers believed they had a better memory of the children’s statements than video observers, and they also showed a significantly better memory performance. In the second study, truth-telling and lying children were viewed and assessed by adult mock jurors (N = 240) either live, via two-way closed-circuit television (CCTV), or via pre-recorded video. The mock jurors rated their perception of the children’s testimonies and assessed the children’s veracity. The results showed that live observers perceived the children in more positive terms than did the CCTV observers, who in turn perceived the children in more positive terms than did the video observers. The observers’ overall deception detection accuracy was mediocre (58.3%). The third and final study investigated the effects of different camera perspectives on adults’ perception and assessment of videotaped child testimonies. Truth-telling and lying children were interviewed and videotaped simultaneously by four cameras, each taking a different visual perspective (close-up shot/child only, medium shot/child only, medium shot/child and interviewer, long shot/child and interviewer). Mock jurors (N = 256) rated their perception of the children and assessed the veracity of the statements. Children seen in long shot were perceived in more positive terms, and children seen in close-up were perceived as having to think harder. The adult’s deception detection accuracy was at chance level. Taken together, the results showed that the presentation mode affected the observers’ perception of the witnesses’ testimonies. Thus, the research suggests that legal policy-makers should consider the outcome of psycho-legal research on different presentation modes when establishing and/or reforming standards for police interviews and courtroom procedures.

Key words: Presentation Mode, Live, Video, Two-way CCTV, Deception Detection


This experimental study investigates adults’ perception and assessments of children’s testimonies as a function of camera shot (close-up shot vs. medium shot vs. long shot) and camera focus (child only vs. child and interviewer). Truth-telling and lying children were interviewed and videotaped simultaneously by four cameras, each taking a different visual perspective (close-up shot/child only, medium shot/child only, medium shot/child and interviewer, long shot/child and interviewer). Mock jurors (N = 256) watched the videotaped testimonies and rated their perception of the children’s statement and appearance, and assessed the children’s veracity. Children seen in long shot were perceived in more positive terms, and children seen in close-up were perceived as having to think harder. The adult’s deception detection accuracy was at chance level. The results suggest that legal policy-makers should consider the outcome of psycho-legal research on camera perspective when establishing and/or reforming standards for police interviews and courtroom procedures.

Key words: Children’s testimony, Deception detection, Camera perspective, Camera shot, Camera focus

Videotaped and closed circuit testimonies are often used in legal procedures, but little is known about the psychological effects of these courtroom technologies. The present thesis examines how different presentation modes affect observers’ perception, veracity assessment and memory. In Study I truth-telling and lying adult witnesses were interviewed. Mock jurors (N = 122) viewed the testimonies, either live or on video, and rated their perception and assessed the veracity of the witnesses’ statements. Live observers rated the witnesses’ appearance in more positive terms and assessed them as being more honest than did video observers. Furthermore, both live and video observers’ deception detection performance was at chance level (49.2% vs. 50.8%). Live observers incorrectly believed they had a better memory of the witnesses’ statements than video observers. Study II was structurally similar to Study I (but used child witnesses). Mock jurors (N = 136) viewed truth-telling and lying children’s testimonies (either live or on video), rated their perception of the children and assessed the children’s veracity. Live observers rated the children’s statements as being more convincing than did video observers. The overall deception detection performance was 59.6%, which was significantly different from the level of chance. Live observers were better than chance, but not better than the video observers, in assessing veracity. Moreover, live observers believed they had a better memory of the children’s statements than video observers, and they also showed a significantly better memory performance. In Study III truth-telling and lying children were viewed and assessed by adult mock jurors (N = 240) either live, via two-way closed-circuit television (CCTV), or via pre-recorded video. The mock jurors rated their perception of the children’s testimonies and assessed the children’s veracity. The results showed that live observers perceived the children in more positive terms than did the CCTV observers, who in turn perceived the children in more positive terms than did the video observers. The observers’ overall deception detection accuracy was mediocre (58.3%). Study IV investigated the effects of different camera perspectives on adults’ perception and assessment of videotaped child testimonies. Truth-telling and lying children were interviewed and videotaped simultaneously by four cameras, each taking a different visual perspective (close-up shot/child only, medium shot/child only, medium shot/child and interviewer, long shot/child and interviewer). Mock jurors (N = 256) rated their perception of the children and assessed the veracity of the statements. Children seen in long shot were perceived in more positive terms, and children seen in close-up were perceived as having to think harder. The adult’s deception detection accuracy was at chance level. Taken together, the results showed that the presentation mode affected the observers’ perception of the witnesses’ testimonies. Thus, the thesis suggests that legal policy-makers should consider the outcome of psycho-legal research on different presentation modes when establishing and/or reforming standards for police interviews and courtroom procedures.

**Key words:** Presentation Mode, Live, Video, Two-way CCTV, Deception Detection


The aim of the present study was to investigate the relations between psychological and physical workload and musculoskeletal neck, shoulder and upper back symptoms. In this
longitudinal two-phase cohort study a survey was conducted among non-managerial female elderly-care workers (n = 553). The analyses were based on respondents who were considered free from the respective symptoms at initial ratings, resulting in study samples of n = 230 for neck symptoms, n = 211 for shoulder symptoms, n = 400 for upper back symptoms, and n = 204 for low back symptoms. The results indicate that psychological workload is related to the development of musculoskeletal (neck and upper back) symptoms measured at an 18-month follow-up, both in itself and in combination with physical workload. The most important finding was that psychological workload shows significant temporal relations to neck and upper back symptoms.

Key words: Psychological workload, physical workload, musculoskeletal symptoms, elderly-care workers.


Aims: The purpose of the present study was to study the nature and function of the relation between level of risk, SOC and well-being, over time, in mothers and fathers of preschool children with and without intellectual disabilities. The hypothesis that SOC functions as a moderator between risk and well-being was tested. Method: Parents of children with intellectual disabilities (62 (46 at follow-up) mothers and 49 (37 at follow-up) fathers) and control parents (178 (131 at follow-up) mothers and 141 (97 at follow-up) fathers) answered self-report measures on risk factors (child behavior problems, negative impact on the family and socioeconomic situation) and sense of coherence. Well-being and Quality of life were used as outcomes and were measured at baseline and at a one-year follow-up. The hypothesis of moderation was tested conducting multiple linear regression analyses. Results: The level of well-being was moderately stable over the two time points, with parents of children with ID having lower level of well-being than control parents both initially and after one year. Well-being was also related to level of SOC and cumulative risk with parents experiencing lower SOC or more risk also reporting lower well-being. The hypothesis of SOC acting as a moderator in the relation between cumulative risk and well-being found some support in the longitudinal analyses, but only for well-being (BDI-2r) among control mothers.

Key words: Intellectual disabilities, parents, sense of coherence


Most children with severe speech and physical impairment (SSPI) find it difficult to reach a functional level of literacy. This thesis aimed at exploring literacy in children with SSPI from two different linguistic environments, examining the importance of phonological awareness, memory abilities and characteristics of the spoken language. In study I, phonological awareness ability was investigated in Swedish children with SSPI and compared to children with natural speech, matched for linguistic and mental age. Memory ability, another important predictor to literacy, was studied in the same group of children in study II. A cross-linguistic comparison of reading, spelling, phonological awareness and memory was made between Irish and Swedish children with speech impairment in study III. Study IV investigated these
abilities in a larger group of children with SSPI, from both Ireland and Sweden, and compared the results to those of a group of children with natural speech, matched for linguistic age. Results from study I revealed fairly well developed phonological awareness abilities in children with SSPI. They performed at a significantly lower level than the naturally speaking children only on a visually presented rhyming task. This particular difficulty was discussed in terms of being a consequence of a weakness in memory processes and in the ability to retrieve and store the phonology of written words. Results from study II supported the notion that children with SSPI do have memory problems. However these problems do not seem to be limited to phonological memory tasks since they performed significantly weaker than the comparison group on five out of six measures of memory, including tests of visuo-spatial memory. In study III, the cross-linguistic comparison indicated that reading and spelling development in children with SSPI, just as in children with natural speech, are affected by the quality of the spoken language. It also became clear that the Irish children had come further in their literacy development compared to the Swedish children. This was probably due to more years of literacy training. In study IV, the group of children with SSPI performed weaker on measures of reading, spelling and rhyming ability than the comparison group. There was no difference between the groups on phoneme awareness, which suggests that the link between phoneme awareness and literacy might look different for children with SSPI than for children with natural speech. Rhyming ability played an important part in reading and spelling for the children with speech impairment, while the naturally speaking children drew on their knowledge of phoneme awareness. This seemed to be a reflection of the fact that the children with SSPI were at an earlier level of reading and spelling development.

Key words: phonological awareness, reading, spelling, memory, speech impairment, cross-linguistic, cerebral palsy.


Background Children with complex communication needs (CCN) often experience problems achieving literacy. The aim of this project was to study phonological awareness, a central predictor for literacy achievement, in children with CCN, and to compare their performance to a group of children with natural speech. Method One group of 15 Swedish children with CCN and cerebral palsy (CP), and one group of 15 children with natural speech, matched for gender, linguistic age and mental age, were administered nine phonological awareness tasks, testing onset/rime and phonemic awareness. Results Overall, children with CCN showed good levels of phonological awareness. However, on the one task that did not include any verbal support from the experimenter, the children with CCN performed at a significantly lower level. Conclusion Phonological awareness does not seem to depend on overt articulation, although the lack of speech might affect the children’s ability to manipulate linguistic material that is not verbally presented.

Key words: Phonological awareness, complex communication needs, articulatory ability


Phonological memory is central to language and reading and writing skills. Many children
with complex communication needs (CCN) experience problems with reading and writing acquisition. The reason could be because of the absence of articulatory ability, which might have a negative effect on phonological memory. Phonological and visuo-spatial short-term memory and working memory were tested in 15 children with CCN, aged 5 – 12 years, and compared to children with natural speech matched for gender, and mental and linguistic age. Results indicated weaker phonological STM and visuo-spatial STM and WM in children with CCN. The lack of articulatory ability could be assumed to affect subvocal rehearsal and, therefore, phonological memory which, in turn, may affect reading and writing acquisition. Weak visuo-spatial memory could also complicate the use of Bliss symbols and other types of augmentative and alternative communication.

Key words: Phonological short-term memory; Complex communication needs; Subvocal rehearsal; Articulatory ability; Working memory


Phonological memory is central to language and reading and writing skills. Many children with complex communication needs (CCN) experience problems with reading and writing acquisition. The reason could be because of the absence of articulatory ability, which might have a negative effect on phonological memory. Phonological and visuo-spatial short-term memory and working memory were tested in 15 children with CCN, aged 5 – 12 years, and compared to children with natural speech matched for gender, and mental and linguistic age. Results indicated weaker phonological STM and visuo-spatial STM and WM in children with CCN. The lack of articulatory ability could be assumed to affect subvocal rehearsal and, therefore, phonological memory which, in turn, may affect reading and writing acquisition. Weak visuo-spatial memory could also complicate the use of Bliss symbols and other types of augmentative and alternative communication.

Key words: Phonological short-term memory; Complex communication needs; Subvocal rehearsal; Articulatory ability; Working memory


In this chapter, a theoretical framework is proposed with the aim of understanding reduction or changes in private car use in response to road pricing. It is argued that economic disincentives may activate car-use reduction or change goals in individuals and households. However, for car-use reduction or change goals to be implemented, other travel demand management measures are needed that make alternative travel options attractive. A review and classification of these other measures is provided of these other measures followed by an assessment of their potential effectiveness in this respect.

Key words: Road pricing, private car use, adaptation


Key words: Education


Objectives: To explore how Swedish child health nurses perceived working with fathers, and to what extent they detected and offered support to distressed fathers. Subjects and methods: A random sample of all 2580 nurses in Swedish Child Health Services (CHS), 499 nurses, were asked to complete a postal questionnaire. A response rate of 70% was achieved. Results: A majority of the nurses found working with fathers important and rewarding. Fathers’ participation in CHS activities had increased over the years but many nurses wished for fathers to participate more. Questions reflecting attitudes to fathers as parents, however, revealed that around 50% of the nurses had an ambivalent attitude towards fathers’ innate caring capacities as compared to mothers’. Only one out of four nurses expressed that they attempted to in some way identify fathers that were distressed. None of these nurses used systematic methods or screening scales. Almost 90% of the nurses estimated that it only occasionally or practically never came to their attention that a father was distressed. Less than one out of five nurses had offered supportive listening visits to distressed fathers in the previous year. The odds of giving supportive listening visits to fathers was three times greater for nurses who had regular supervision in their psychosocial work and six times greater for nurses with paediatric specialization. Conclusion: Despite having good intentions, many child health nurses in Sweden still have traditional views on mothers’ versus fathers’ innate caring capacities and do not detect and support distressed fathers to the same extent as they detect and support distressed mothers. Regular supervision and paediatric specialization seem to be important factors that promote nurses’ support to fathers. Adequate methods and routines to increase support to fathers need to be developed.

Key words: Fathers, Well-baby-clinic,
Schwartz and Bilsky (1989, 1991) assumed that values are organized in ten motivational types that form a circumplex structure. We modify Schwartz and Bilsky’s theory by assuming that values are organized such that a given value (e.g., security) that leads to experience of a given positive emotion (e.g., feel safe) at the expense of another positive emotion related to an opposite value (e.g., feel excited when attaining courage), which in turn implies experiencing a negative emotion (e.g., feel bored) when attaining the former value. The expected structure of values located opposite to each other in a two-dimensional circumplex with positive and negative associated emotions was confirmed in two empirical studies.


The study investigates determinants of attitudes towards environmental policy measures among decision makers in private companies responsible for large amounts of greenhouse gas emissions. Acceptance of climate change policy measures was investigated using a questionnaire sent to a sample of decision makers in the private sector addressed as private citizens. The results showed that acceptance could be predicted by environmental values mediated by personal norms. The results are in line with earlier findings on public support for environmental policy measures. The motives for acceptance differed however from previous findings concerning decision makers in their professional role.

*Key words*: Environment, decision makers, attitudes, values, private companies

Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) is regarded as the prodromal stage of dementia disorders, such as Alzheimer's disease (AD). Objective: To compare the neuropsychological profiles of MCI subjects with normal concentrations of total tau (T-τ) and Aβ42 in CSF (MCI-norm) to MCI subjects with deviating concentrations of the biomarkers (MCI-dev). MCI-norm (N = 73) and MCI-dev (N = 73) subjects were compared to normal controls (N = 50) on tests of speed/attention, memory, visuospatial function, language and executive function. Results: MCI-norm performed overall better than MCI-dev, specifically on tests of speed and attention and episodic memory. When MCI-dev subjects were subclassified into those with only high T-tau (MCI-tau), only low Aβ42 (MCI-Aβ) and both high T-tau and low Aβ42 (MCI-tauAβ), MCI-tauAβ tended to perform slightly worse. MCI-tau and MCI-Aβ performed quite similarly. Conclusions: Considering the neuropsychological differences, many MCI-norm probably had more benign forms of MCI, or early non-AD forms of neurodegenerative disorders. Although most MCI-dev performed clearly worse than MCI-norm on the neuropsychological battery, some did not show any deficits when compared to age norms. A combination of CSF analyses and neuropsychology could be a step toward a more exact diagnosis of MCI as prodromal AD.

Key words: Mild cognitive impairment, tau


Key words: Unga vuxna, kvinnor, missbruk och psykisk ohälsa, behandling, livskvalitet, uppföljning, narrativ meto


The authors studied the nature and function of the relationships of the comparative level of risk, sense of coherence (SOC), and well-being, over time, in mothers and fathers of preschool children with and without intellectual disabilities (IDs). The hypothesis that SOC functions as a moderator between risk and well-being was tested. Parents of children with IDs (mothers: n = 62 (46 at follow-up) and fathers: n = 49 (37 at follow-up)) and control parents (mothers: n = 178 (131 at follow-up) and fathers: n = 141 (97 at follow-up)) answered self-report measures on risk factors (i.e., child behavior problems, negative impact on the family and socioeconomic situation) and sense of coherence. Well-being and quality of life were used as outcomes, and were measured at baseline and at a one-year follow-up. The hypothesis of moderation was tested conducting multiple linear regression analyses. The level of well-being was moderately stable over the two time points, with parents of children with ID having lower level of well-being than control parents both initially and after one year. Well-being was also related to level of SOC and cumulative risk with parents experiencing lower SOC or more risk also reporting lower well-being. The hypothesis of SOC acting as a moderator in the relation between cumulative risk and well-being found some support in the longitudinal analyses, but only for well-being (BDI-2r) among control mothers.

Key words: Intellectual disabilities, parents, resilience, risk, sense of coherence

A price-setting experiment was conducted to investigate whether a proposed governmental subsidy system to reduce sales and production of environmentally harmful products would maintain competition, as required by EU regulations. Dyads of participants played the role of producers, independently setting unit prices for their products in a sequence of trials with feedback. In experimental conditions a subsidy was paid for unsold units, a system which had previously been found to raise prices and reduce the number of units sold. For half of the dyads in each condition the payoffs were individual, in the other half they were split equally to motivate cooperation. Substantiating that the subsidy did not eliminate competition, the prices were set lower and incomes were lower when the payoffs were individual than when they were split equally. The participants also adjusted their prices to increase their own payoff, taking into account the prices set by the others when the payoffs were individual which they did not when the payoffs were split equally. The results support the claim that the proposed subsidy system is effective in raising prices so that sales and production of environmentally harmful products can be reduced without eliminating competition.

Key words: Decision making, environmental regulation, price competition, subsidy


Background: The first aim was to estimate the extent to which differences in well-being in parents of children with and without ID in Sweden can be accounted for by differences in the presence of the risk factors; (1) Child disability (2) socioeconomic disadvantage (3) household composition (Many children to care for, low age of the target child, and single parenthood) and (4) parental characteristics (being a woman, low age and poor subjective overall health). The second aim was concerned with individual variation in well-being within the group of parents of children with ID. The aim was to estimate if protective factors such as parental personality characteristics (sense of coherence), perceived positive impact of the child and satisfaction with participation in different arenas of life explained variation in well-being in mothers and fathers of children with ID over and above that explained by the risk factors. Method: Parents of children with ID (62 mothers and 49 fathers) and control children (183 mothers and 141 fathers) completed mailed surveys on well-being, socioeconomic situation, health, sense of coherence, satisfaction with participation in different arenas of life and the child’s impact on the family. Results: The results showed that mothers of children with ID had lower levels of well-being than fathers and control parents, but the presence of a child with ID did not in itself predict poorer maternal well-being, rather differences in economic hardship, number of children and self-rated health were the strongest predictors for well-being. It was further found that 67.7% of the mothers of children with ID scored within the high well-being group. The predictive power of the model increased significantly for both
fathers and mothers when protective factors were added to the model (42 and 78% explained variance compared to 25% with only risk factors) Conclusions: Well-being of parents with a child with ID is dependant upon the interplay of risk and protective factors and research needs to address these variables simultaneously.

Key words: Intellectual disabilities, parents, well-being


The present experiment investigated whether increased media exposure could lead to an increase in memory distortions regarding a traumatic public event: the explosion of the No. 30 bus in Tavistock Square, London on 7 July 2005. A total of 150 Swedish and 150 UK participants completed a series of questionnaires about their memory of either (i) the aftermath of the explosion, (ii) a non-existent computerised reconstruction of the moment of the explosion, or (iii) non-existent closed circuit television footage of the moment of the explosion. In line with the availability heuristic, UK participants were more likely than Swedish participants to claim to have seen all three types of footage. Furthermore, a subsample of UK participants who appeared to have developed false “memories” of seeing the No. 30 bus explode scored significantly higher on measures of dissociation and fantasy proneness than participants who did not develop false “memories”. This experiment provides further support for the role of imaginative processes in the development of false memories.

Key words: Familiarity; distortion; media exposure; false reports; media coverage; terrorist attacks; memory distortions; traumatic public events


Several avenues of investigation through which the 'labyrinths' of schizopsychotic diagnosis may be examined, are offered by the consideration of the 'beacons' of symptom-profiles and biomarkers. Neurodevelopmental issues and risk assessment, neurocognitive factors of predictive necessity, supersensitivity in neurotransmitter systems, the implications of prodromal expressions of the disorder, functional dysconnectivity arising from prefrontal to diverse regional patterns and circuits with a neurodevelopmental origin, and heritable gene characteristics are viewed against the backdrop of the schizophrenia spectrum disorders. The associations between adolescent- adult use of cannabis, on the one hand, and, alternatively, the prevalence of chromosomal abnormalities, e.g., GRIK4 and NPAS3, and mental retardation, on the other hand, with the symptom-profiles of schizopsychosis provide further evidence of emerging biomarkers of biological inheritance factors. The involvement of dopamine D1 and D2 receptors, particularly in prefrontal region, with regard to functional integrity of cognitive systems is reviewed. It would appear that considerations of these disorders imply that one essential hub around which much of the neuropathology revolves may be observed in the various expressions of the cognitive and structural insufficiency.

Key words: Schizopsychosis; Regional vulnerability; Functional dysconnectivity; Premorbidity; Stereotypy; Neurocognition; Chromosomal abnormality; Cannabis use; Supersensitivity

The contributions of impulsive and risk-taking behaviour in depressive and bipolar disorders, motivational and motor behaviours in anhedonic and substance addictive states, and the factors, particularly distress and trauma, underlying the development of neuropathology in affective status are described from clinical, epidemiological and laboratory perspectives. In order to distinguish one case factor for biopsychological substrates of health, an array of self-reported characteristics, e.g., positive or negative affect, stress or energy, optimism, etc., that may be predictive or counterpredictive for the propensity for physical exercise and activity were analysed using a linear regression in twelve different studies. Several individual characteristics were found to be markedly and significantly predictive of the exercise propensity, i.e., positive affect, energy, health-seeking behaviour and character, while optimism was of lesser, though significant, importance. Several individual characteristics were found to be significantly counterpredictive: expression of BDI- and HADdepression, major sleep problems and lack/negligence of health-seeking behaviour. The consequences of physical activity and exercise for both affective well-being, cognitive mobility and neurogenesis is noted, particularly with regard to developmental assets for younger individuals. Affective disorder states may be studied through analyses of personal characteristics that unfold predispositions for symptom-profiles and biomarkers derived from properties of dysfunction, such as impulsiveness, temperament dimensions, anhedonia and 'over-sensitivity', whether interpersonal or to reward.

*Key words:* Affect; Motivation; Motor; Addiction; Impulsiveness; Distress; Exercise


Symptoms and syndromes in neuropathology, whether expressed in conscious or nonconscious behaviour, remain imbedded in often complex diagnostic categories. Symptom-based strategies for studying brain disease states are driven by assessments of presenting symptoms, signs, assay results, neuroimages and biomarkers. In the present account, symptom-based strategies are contrasted with existing diagnostic classifications. Topics include brain areas and regional circuitry underlying decision-making and impulsiveness, and motor and learned expressions of explicit and implicit processes. In three selfreport studies on young adult and adolescent healthy individuals, it was observed that linear regression analyses between positive and negative affect, self-esteem, four different types of situational motivation: intrinsic, identified regulation, extrinsic regulation and amotivation, and impulsiveness predicted significant associations between impulsiveness with negative affect and lack of motivation (i.e., amotivation) and internal locus of control, on the one hand, and nonimpulsiveness with positive affect, self-esteem, and high motivation (i.e., intrinsic motivation and identified regulation), on the other. Although presymptomatic, these cognitive-affective characterizations illustrate individuals' choice behaviour in appraisals of situations, events and proclivities essentially of distal perspective. Neuropathological expressions provide the proximal realities of symptoms and syndromes with underlying dysfunctionality of brain regions, circuits and molecular mechanisms.

Wind turbines are highly visible objects and the response to wind turbine noise is possibly influenced by visual factors. In this study, visibility of the noise source, visual attitude and vertical visual angle (VVA) in different landscapes were explored. Data from two cross-sectional field studies carried out among people living near wind turbines (n = 1095) were used for structural equation modelling. A proposed model of the influence of visual attitude on noise annoyance, also comprising the influence of noise level and general attitude, was tested among respondents who could see vs. respondents who could not see wind turbines from their homes, living in flat vs. hilly/rocky terrain, and living in built-up vs. rural areas.

Visual attitude towards the noise source was associated with noise annoyance to different degrees in different situations. A negative visual attitude, more than multi-modal effects between auditory and visual stimulation, enhanced the risk for noise annoyance and possibly also prevented psychophysiological restoration possibilities. Aesthetic evaluations of the noise source should be taken into account when exploring response to environmental noise.


The purpose of this study was to construct a Swedish version of the National Adult Reading Test (NART-SWE), a test for assessment of premorbid IQ, and to investigate its validity and reliability on healthy controls and patients with mild Alzheimer's disease. As Swedish pronunciation rules are fixed, NART-SWE was constructed using loan words. NART-SWE has satisfactory psychometric properties: Inter-rater and retest reliability as well as internal consistency are very high. The NART-SWE demonstrates face validity. In addition, high correlation with IQ was obtained. A significant model emerged when using NART-SWE to predict IQ. Furthermore, no significant differences were observed when comparing performance for healthy controls' with that of patients with Alzheimer's disease on NART-SWE. It does appear that reading of irregular words is intact in mild Alzheimer's disease.


Children in two age groups (7 vs. 12 yrs, N=174) each met with a stranger, and were later
interviewed about this event. Before the interview, each child encountered one of two forms of social influence (from the same stranger whom they met just before the interview): either information suggesting (a) that a detail present in the event was actually not present (possibly leading to omission errors), or (b) that a non-present detail was actually present in the event (possibly leading to commission errors). The results showed that the social influence resulted in an asymmetric effect (i.e., more commission than omission errors). Importantly, we also found that the children committed more errors with respect to a peripheral detail (a suitcase), compared to a central detail (a passenger). We found no differences in terms of the effects of the social influence when comparing the two age groups.

**Key words:** Children’s memory, social influence, omission and commission


Children in two age groups (7 vs. 12 yrs, N= 174) individually interacted with a stranger and were later interviewed about this event. Right before the interview, each child encountered the stranger once again and he engaged in a conversation where he either suggested that a (central or peripheral) detail originally present in the event had actually not been there or that an originally non-present (central or peripheral) detail had in fact been there. It was hypothesized that the two types of misinformation would result in omission and commission errors respectively. The results showed that the social influence resulted in an asymmetric effect (i.e., more commission than omission errors). Importantly, we also found that the children made more errors with respect to the peripheral detail (a suitcase), compared to the central detail (a passenger). Younger children did not make more errors (neither omission nor commission errors) than older children.

**Key words:** Children's memory, social influence, omission and commission


Eyewitnesses to criminal events often discuss their experiences with each other. This can have serious consequences considering the fact that information received from others can have a detrimental effect on people’s memory reports. The aim of the present thesis is to investigate the extent to which children’s witness reports are affected by social influence. Specifically, it investigates whether information from another person can make children add false details to their reports of an event, as well as to omit true details. In both studies, children were interviewed about a previously experienced event. During this event, there were critical details that were either present or absent. When questioned about these details, the children could therefore make two types of errors: omission or commission errors. Social influence consisted of a statement from another witness, which the children encountered either live (Study I), or via video (Study II). In Study I, children (N = 174) from two age groups were compared (7 and 12 year-olds). Further, the effect of influence was examined for two different types of details (central and peripheral). The results showed that the effect of social influence was larger for commission errors than for omission errors, and that the children made more errors with respect to a peripheral detail than a central detail. Younger children did not make more errors than older children. In Study II, the target detail was a person inside
a car (a passenger). The participating children (N = 176) were 11-12 years old and received social influence from either an adult or a peer child. The results showed that social influence had an effect on the children’s reports. The effect was similar for both commission and omission errors. Social influence did not have a larger effect when it was delivered by an adult (vs. a peer child). All children who reported a passenger (whether this was false or true) could provide further descriptions about his appearance and actions when probed. Finally, 87% of the children made an identification from a target-absent lineup. In sum, the present thesis shows that children are vulnerable to social influence and, as a consequence, they may make incorrect reports about a personally experienced, live event. Overall, social influence had a stronger effect for commission errors than for omission errors. However, the effect of influence depended on what type of detail the influence concerned. The results also showed that children might follow up a false report by providing additional information, and even by falsely identifying a foil.

Key words: Children’s memory, social influence, omission and commission errors, source of influence, central and peripheral details.


Introduction and Aim What a witness recalls and reports can be affected by information received from other people (social influence). The present study aimed to investigate whether children were differently affected by social influence when delivered by an adult or a peer. A further aim was to examine whether children could be influenced to report unseen details (commission errors) as well as to refrain from reporting seen details (omission errors).

Method Children (N = 176, 11-12 years) individually participated in a staged event, and two weeks later they were interviewed about their memory of the event. Before the interview, two thirds of the children watched a video-recorded interview with another witness (either an adult or a child). The witness in the video presented one of two types of misinformation (social influence), suggesting either (a) that a detail present during the event was actually not present (possibly leading to omission errors), or (b) that a non-present detail was actually present during the event (possibly leading to commission errors). The remaining children did not watch a video (control group).

Results The results showed that children who had watched the video gave more incorrect memory reports than children in the control group. We also found that the children were more sensitive to social influence when it was delivered by a peer, than when delivered by an adult. The two types of influence (omission and commission) were found to be similarly powerful.

Conclusions The study shows that social influence can result in both commission errors and omission errors, and that children are sensitive to what a peer child reports. Both the theoretical and applied contributions will be discussed.

Key words: Children’s memory, social influence, omission and commission, source of influence


Many writers have commented on the heterogeneity of the socially responsible investment (SRI) movement. However, few have actually tried to understand and explain it, and even fewer have discussed whether the opposite – standardisation – is possible and desirable. In this article, we take a broader perspective on the issue of the heterogeneity of SRI. We distinguish between four levels on which heterogeneity can be found: the terminological, definitional, strategic and practical. Whilst there is much talk about the definitional ambiguities of SRI, we suggest that there is actually some agreement on the definitional level. There are at least three explanations which we suggest can account for the heterogeneity on the other levels: cultural and ideological differences between different regions, differences in values, norms and ideology between various SRI stakeholders, and the market setting of SRI. Discussing the implications of the three explanations for the SRI market, we suggest that there is reason to be sceptical about the possibilities of standardisation if not standardisation is imposed top-down. Whether this kind of standardisation is desirable or not, we argue, depends on what the motives for it would be. To the extent that standardisation may facilitate the mainstreaming of SRI, it could be a good thing – but we entertain doubts about whether mainstreaming really requires standardisation.

Key words: Ambiguity, business ethics, definitions, ethical investment, heterogeneity, mainstreaming, responsible investment, socially responsible investment, standardisation, sustainable investment


Kapitlet uppmärksammar teorier om sexualitet, sexuella komponenter bakom brott, sexuella fantasier, sexuella varianter, samt psykologisk obduktion.

Key words: Sexuella fantasier, sexuell motivation, variant sexualitet


The present study examined the effects of fantasy proneness on false “reports” and false “memories”, of existent and non-existent footage of a public event. We predicted that highly fantasy prone individuals would be more likely to stand by their initial claim of having seen a film of the event than low fantasy prone participants when prompted for more details about their experiences. Eighty creative arts students and 80 other students were asked whether they had seen CCTV footage preceding the attack on Swedish foreign minister Anna Lindh up to, and including, non-existent footage of the actual moment of the attack. If affirmative, they were probed for extended narratives of what they claimed to have seen. Overall, 64% of participants provided a false “report” by answering yes to the initial question. Of these, 30% provided no explicit details of the attack, and a further 15% retracted their initial answer in their narratives. This left 19% of the sample who appeared to have false “memories” because they provided explicit details of the actual moment of the attack. Women scored higher than men and art students scored higher than other students on fantasy proneness, but there was no effect on levels of false reporting or false “memory”. Memories were rated more vivid and clear for existent compared to non-existent aspects of the event. In sum, these data suggest a
more complex relationship between memory distortions and fantasy proneness than previously observed.

*Key words*: False memories, false reports, suggestive interviewing, memory distortions, false testimonies


Background: Effective literacy skills are crucial in supporting communication for children with severe speech and physical impairments (SSPI). Reading and spelling difficulties are reported to be over-represented in this group, even where language and cognitive skills are age appropriate. Aims: To compare the performance of children with SSPI on a range of language, reading and spelling tasks with that of their typically developing peers matched for receptive vocabulary and mental age. Methods & Procedures: A wide range of tasks was developed as part of a larger study exploring phonological awareness, reading and spelling skills. All tasks were accessible to children with severe physical impairments. Two groups of primary school-aged children were recruited, children with SSPI of average intelligence, and naturally speaking peers, matched for receptive vocabulary. Children were assessed individually on language, non-verbal cognition, phonological awareness, reading and spelling tasks. Outcomes & Results: Sixteen children with SSPI were recruited. Their performance was compared with that of 15 naturally speaking peers, matched for receptive vocabulary scores. The children with SSPI achieved significantly lower scores on reading and spelling measures relative to their naturally speaking peers. However, at least one participant with SSPI scored at ceiling on each task, indicating that SSPI do not preclude the development of reading and spelling, at least in the early stages of literacy development. Conclusions & Implications: This study indicates that some children with severe speech impairments can develop phonological awareness, reading and spelling skills. However, the data suggest that phonological awareness may not be as good a predictor of reading and spelling abilities in this group of children as in typically developing children. Further research is needed to track development of reading and spelling, as well as the instructional support needed to scaffold more effective skills in these areas.

*Key words*: School-age children, cerebral palsy, phonological awareness, reading, spelling, comparison.


The daunting observation that victims of rape often are held responsible for their assault has primarily been examined with heterosexual female victims of a male attacker. Much less is known about men as victims or the effects of sexual orientation of the victim (Davies & Rogers, 2006). We expected more blame attributed to male victims in general and to homosexual males and heterosexual females in particular. Employing a vignette type of study, we recruited adults (N = 107 at time of submission) to participate in an experiment with a 2 (sex of participant) x 2 (sex of victim) x 2 (sexual orientation of victim) x 2 (degree of rape seriousness) between-subjects design, and several measures of blame attribution as dependent
variables. Preliminary analyses from the ongoing data collection suggest, among other results, that male victims are held more responsible. The theoretical implications and practical applications will be discussed.

Key words: Victim blame, attitudes, rape


Key words: Deception detection, Nonverbal behaviour


Scientific uncertainty is a common characteristic of information about new research findings. Since people generally dislike uncertainty, uncertain events can be evaluated as worse than if they happen for certain, an uncertainty effect (Gneezy, List & Wu, 2006). Two studies assessed risk perception of scientifically uncertain climate change consequence. Participants, in Study 1 (N = 64) were either informed of a 50 % probability or a 100 % probability that some specific events would occur or that they occur with 100 % probability. Unexpectedly, these events were perceived as less risky in the 50 % -probability, than the 100 % -probability condition. In Study 2, other participants (N = 30) met a more elaborate test procedure. Increased risk perception was revealed for those informed of a 50 % probability as compared with a 100 % probability (although not statistically significant). The results of the two studies indicate that an uncertainty effect is dependent on elaborated mental processing.

Key words: Scientific uncertainty, uncertainty effect, climate change consequences

Knowledge of climate change is provided by scientists to other groups in society who have to interact to establish sustainable development. Hence, the knowledge must reach people and the content must be evaluated as important and relevant. In Study 1, knowledge and confidence in one’s own knowledge was studied in a survey among four groups in society: experts, politicians, environmental journalists and laypersons. The study revealed gradually decreasing knowledge levels from experts to journalists, politicians and laypersons. The confidence levels showed a similar pattern. Both knowledge and confidence levels were higher for causes than state and consequences of climate change. All groups had less knowledge of health consequences as compared to weather and sea/glacier consequences. The realism of confidence in their own knowledge was somewhat higher among journalists than among experts, and relatively low among politicians and laypersons. Study II tested to what extent scientific knowledge of various domains was related to cognitive and affective risk judgements among laypersons. Subgroups divided by gender, being a parent or not, education, age and type of residence were analyzed. The results revealed that knowledge of both health consequences and causes of climate change was positively related to cognitive and affective risk judgements. Gender influenced affective but not cognitive risk judgements, as women were more worried than men. Study III revealed that information of scientific uncertainty of climate consequences influence risk perception. Study IV revealed that temporal distance to negative environmental consequences did not influence participants’ intention to mitigate CO2 emissions. Taken together, this research represents some steps towards a greater understanding of what facilitates and hinders the process toward a sustainable society. The studies show that scientific knowledge about climate change seems to be disseminated in an unbiased manner in society. Moreover, the results support the claim that both knowledge and confidence levels will increase when people learn more about climate change. In particular, risk awareness can be raised by increased knowledge of health consequences and of causes of climate change.

Key words: Climate change knowledge, confidence in one’s own knowledge, risk perception of climate change, scientific uncertainty, temporal discount


The focus of the presented studies was to provide population estimates of change and variability in cognitive performance in old age. Data was drawn from the Gerontological and Geriatric Population Studies in Gothenburg, Sweden (H70). In study I retest effects were evaluated on level of performance in five cognitive abilities. In 1971, the total population of 70-years-olds, living in the city of Gothenburg was identified. One-third of them were invited to participate in the study with repeated measurements at ages 70, 75, 79, 81, 85, 88, 90, 92, 95, 97, 99, and 100. In 1985, the remaining survivors of the two-thirds, not invited at baseline, were invited, with measurements at ages 85, 88, 90, 92, 95, 97, 99 and 100. This design allows evaluation of retest effects at age 85. Comparisons revealed a trend toward retest effects on two tests. The study demonstrates how a design-based approach can provide valuable insights into continuous learning processes embedded in population average aging trajectories not confounded with cohort and mortality-related selective attrition. In study II the hypothesis of terminal decline was tested in perceptual speed. Terminal decline refers to acceleration in cognitive decline preceding death. Several growth models were fit to the data (N = 764) that varied in the specification of time. Time to death accounted better for the data
as compared with chronological age and there was a substantial acceleration in decline preceding death. Age of death was a significant moderator of between-person differences on age-related change but not on death-related change. The results indicate, 1) support for the terminal decline hypotheses, 2) mortality selection over time, and 3) that terminal decline occurs across ages. In study III onset and rate of terminal decline on cognitive abilities were identified. A death-related change-point modeling procedure, including an automated piecewise linear approach, were fit to the data (N = 288 non-demented). A profile likelihood method was used to draw inferences of the change points. The results indicate onset of terminal decline 6.6 years before death for verbal ability, 7.8 years for spatial ability, and 14.8 years for perceptual speed. Substantial acceleration in cognitive decline is present many years prior to death among non-demented individuals. Time of onset and rate of terminal decline however varies across cognitive abilities. In study IV onset and rate of acceleration in cognitive decline preceding diagnosis of dementia was identified. A pre-clinical-dementia change-point modeling procedure was fit to the data (N = 113 cases and 272 non-cases). The results indicate onset of pre-clinical decline 5.8 years before diagnosis for verbal ability, 9.0 years for spatial ability, and 11.5 years for perceptual speed. Cognitive decline preceding diagnosis of dementia can be discerned from normal aging many years prior to clinical diagnosis. Overall, the findings suggest integration of terminal decline, pre-clinical dementia, and subsequent population composition changes in analyses of change and variability in cognitive performance in old age.

Key words: Aging, cognition, longitudinal, retest effects, terminal decline, pre-clinical


OBJECTIVE: To identify time of onset and rate of mortality-related change (terminal decline) in cognitive abilities in later life. METHOD: The sample consisted of 288 individuals without dementia (born 1901-1902) drawn from the population of Göteborg, Sweden. Participants were followed from age 70 until death, with up to 12 measurement occasions on three cognitive abilities. Change-point analysis was performed using an automated piecewise linear mixed modeling approach to identify the inflection point indicating accelerated within-person change related to mortality. A profile likelihood method was used to identify the change point that best fit the data for each of three cognitive abilities. RESULTS: Onset of terminal decline was identified 6.6 years prior to death for verbal ability, 7.8 years for spatial ability, and 14.8 years for perceptual speed. CONCLUSIONS: There is substantial acceleration in cognitive decline many years prior to death among individuals without dementia. Time of onset and rate of terminal decline vary considerably across cognitive abilities.

Key words: Age of Onset, Aged, Aged, 80 and over, Cognition, Cognition Disorders, epidemiology, mortality, psychology, Disease Progression, Female, Humans, Likelihood Functions, Male, Models, Psychological, Neuropsychological Tests, Perception, Spatial Behavior, Time Factors, Verbal Behavior

Key words: Psykologi


Key words: Autism spectrum disorders, communication, speech generating device, activity based communication analysis


Schizophrenia encompasses, amongst other symptoms, a heavy load of cognitive dysfunctionality. Using the psychotomimetic agent, phencyclidine (PCP), we have previously found that PCP-induced disruptions of cognitive function in translational rodent models of schizophrenia are dependent on nitric oxide (NO) production. In the present study, male Sprague-Dawley rats were subjected to a Morris water maze task designed to assess cognitive flexibility (i.e. the ability to cope with an increasingly demanding cognitive task) by means of a "constant reversal learning paradigm". Experiments were conducted to evaluate the effects of the NO synthase inhibitor, L-NAME (10 mg/kg), on PCP-induced (2 mg/kg) impairments. Control animals significantly improved their learning over the first 3 consecutive days, whereas PCP-treated animals failed to show any significant learning. Pretreatment with L-NAME normalized the PCP-induced disruption of learning to control levels. These findings suggest that PCP-induced disruptions of cognitive flexibility (i.e. ability to modify behaviour according to an increasingly demanding cognitive task) are dependent upon NO production. These observations, together with accumulated clinical findings, suggest that the NO system is a potential treatment target for cognitive dysfunctions in schizophrenia.

Key words: Animals, Cognition, drug effects, Enzyme Inhibitors, pharmacology, Male, NG-Nitroarginine Methyl Ester, pharmacology, Nitric Oxide, biosynthesis, Nitric Oxide Synthase, antagonists & inhibitors, Phencyclidine, pharmacology, Rats, Rats, Sprague-Dawley, Stereotyped Behavior, drug effects, Swimming


Little is known about children with dental fear (DF) in a long-term perspective. Measures of DF suitable for use among children, adolescents, and adults would be of value for longitudinal and family studies. AIM: Our aim was to explore the DF subscale of the Children's Fear Survey Schedule (CFSS-DS) in highly fearful adult dental patients. DESIGN: The subjects were 230 adult patients applying for treatment for severe DF at a specialized DF clinic.
Questionnaires investigated background data, general fear and DF, and general anxiety and depression. Reference data were obtained from 36 nonfearful patients on a subset of questionnaires. RESULTS: The fearful group reported high levels of DF on all measures and at a level similar to children with severe DF. The DF measures clearly differed between the fearful and reference groups. A factor analysis revealed a three-factor structure (fear of dental treatment, medical treatment, and of strangers and choking), which explained 68% of the variance. CONCLUSION: The CFSS-DS appears suitable for use in studies of adult populations. The results indicated that some areas of DF (physiology, avoidant behaviour, anticipatory anxiety), areas of importance among adult patients, are not assessed by the CFSS-DS. Studies of adults should therefore also include established adult measures of DF.

**Key words:** Adult, Anxiety, diagnosis, Child, Dental Anxiety, psychology, Depression, diagnosis, Epidemiologic Methods, Female, Humans, Male, Questionnaires, Sex Factors


Earlier we identified an Immune Risk Profile (IRP) of very old individuals, 86-94 years of age, characterised by an inverted CD4/CD8 ratio and associated with persistent cytomegalovirus infection and an increase in the numbers of CD3+CD8+CD28- cells. In the present study we included data from a population-based sample in the age range of 20-79 years to examine the prevalence of individuals with an inverted CD4/CD8 ratio relative to age and gender across the entire adult lifespan. Immunological monitoring that was conducted included analysis of the numbers of T-cells in the subsets CD3+, CD3+CD4+, and CD3+CD8+, as well as CD3+CD8+CD28+, CD3+CD8+CD28-, and CD8+CD45RA+CCR7+. There was found to be a significant lowering of the numbers of CD3+, CD3+CD4+, and CD3+CD8+, and of the CD8+CD45RA+CCR7+ cells across the adult lifespan. Notably, the prevalence of individuals with an inverted CD4/CD8 ratio increased from about 8% in the age range of 20-59 years to about 16% in the age range of 60-94 years. The mortality rate in individuals with an inverted CD4/CD8 ratio also increased significantly above the age of 60. Interestingly, the proportion of individuals with an inverted CD4/CD8 ratio was found to be significantly higher in men, whereas the numbers of CD3+CD4+ helper and CD8+CD45RA+CCR7+ naïve cells and the CD4/CD8 ratio were found to be significantly higher in women. These results highlight the importance of functioning of the thymus in the development of IRP and may partly account for the differences between sexes in terms of longevity.

OBJECTIVE: We aimed to verify the association between diabetes and the risk of dementia, Alzheimer's disease, and vascular dementia in twins and to explore whether genetic and early-life environmental factors could contribute to this association. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS: This study included 13,693 twin individuals aged > or =65 years. Dementia was diagnosed according to DSM-IV (Diagnostic Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th ed.) criteria. Information on diabetes was collected from the inpatient registry and self- or informant-reported history of diabetes. Data were analyzed following two strategies: 1) unmatched case-control analysis for all participants using generalized estimating equation (GEE) models and 2) cotwin matched case-control analysis for dementia-discordant twin pairs using conditional logistic regression. RESULTS: Of all participants, 467 were diagnosed with dementia, including 292 with Alzheimer's disease and 105 with vascular dementia, and an additional 170 were diagnosed with questionable dementia. Diabetes was present in 1,396 subjects. In GEE models, diabetes was associated with adjusted odds ratios (ORs) (95% CI) of 1.89 (1.51-2.38) for dementia, 1.69 (1.16-2.36) for Alzheimer's disease, and 2.17 (1.36-3.47) for vascular dementia. Compared with late-life diabetes (onset age > or =65 years), the risk effect of mid-life diabetes (onset age <65 years) on dementia was stronger. Conditional logistic analysis of 210 dementia-discordant twin pairs led to ORs of 2.41 (1.05-5.51) and 0.68 (0.30-1.53) for dementia related to mid- and late-life diabetes, respectively. CONCLUSIONS: Diabetes increases the risk of Alzheimer disease and vascular dementia. The risk is stronger when diabetes occurs at mid-life than in late life. Genetic and early-life environmental factors might contribute to the late-life diabetes-dementia association but could not account for the mid-life diabetes-dementia association.


Prior research has indicated that children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) or attention disorders (AD/HD and DAMP) are at risk for written language difficulties. But existing research is limited, especially so for ASD. The psycholinguistic basis of the connection between ASD and attention disorders, on the one hand, and written language difficulties, on the other, is furthermore not well understood. The aim of the thesis was to investigate abilities in reading comprehension, word decoding and spelling in relation to questions raised in prior research. In study 1, 77 children between 7 – 14 years participated: 37 children with ASD, 21 children with DAMP, and 19 children in the comparison group. The three groups were matched for mental age. In study 2 only girls participated: 20 with ASD, 36 with AD/HD and 54 comparison girls, with an age range of 8-17 years. Results from the two studies indicated that the written language ability differed depending on whether word decoding, spelling or reading comprehension was considered. In study 1 the only significant difference was between the children with ASD and the comparison group in reading comprehension, with a lower performance by the children with ASD. In study 2, a continuous measure of autistic symptomatology related negatively only to reading comprehension, while AD/HD symptomatology was negatively related to spelling, word decoding and to reading comprehension. In regression analyses both autistic- and AD/HD symptomatology explained significant proportions of variance in reading comprehension after the influence of oral vocabulary, word decoding and nonverbal ability was controlled for. The results from the two studies do not merge into a completely coherent whole, but are partly in line with previous suggestions of more global written language difficulties in children with attention disorders, while children with ASD have more specific difficulties in reading comprehension.
Directions for future research and preliminary implications for educational practise are discussed.

*Key words:* Autism, ASD, attention disorders, AD/HD, written language, reading comprehension, word decoding, spelling, girls.


High-functioning children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) have been reported to have an early success in reading. Children with attention disorders such as DAMP or ADHD, on the other hand, often struggle acquiring reading skills. The primary aim of the study was two-fold: (a) to compare reading performance of children with ASD, DAMP and typical development; (b) to examine whether memory functions and verbal and performance IQ related differently to the reading performance depending on diagnosis. Striking similarities were found between clinical groups on performance level and patterns of reading ability. Decoding and reading comprehension difficulties were common in both clinical groups relative to the comparison group matched for mental age. There was a strong association between word decoding fluency and sentence reading comprehension in the clinical groups even after the effect of age and VIQ was partialled out. Further research on cognition, linguistic abilities and educational milieu is warranted to explore the reasons for the word decoding difficulties.

*Key words:* Autism spectrum disorders; Attention disorders; Word decoding; Reading comprehension


Earwitness performance has been studied before but not nearly to the extent that eyewitness performance has. This is particularly true for child witnesses. To gain a better understanding of earwitness performance we have designed a study in which children aged 7-8 and 11-12 and adults will serve as informants. A total of 240 participants, will be equally distributed between the three age groups, and exposed to an unfamiliar voice (the planning of a crime). After two weeks, the witnesses will be asked to identify the target-voice in a line-up (7 voices). Half of the witnesses will be exposed to a target-present line-up (TP), and the other half to a target-absent line-up (TA). We expect the number of false identifications to be higher for children, especially in the TA-line up. We will also analyze the relation between accuracy and confidence, and to what extent memory for content can predict identification accuracy.

*Key words:* Earwitnesses, children, identifications, lineup

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