

**Reports from the project**

**Individual Development and Adaptation**

**WOMEN'S HEALTH, WORK, AND EDUCATION  
IN A LIFE-SPAN PERSPECTIVE**

**Technical report 3: Overview and detailed descriptions  
of the questionnaires**

**Daiva Daukantaite**



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**IDA / Department of Psychology  
STOCKHOLM UNIVERSITY  
106 91 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN**

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Viera Gantner, Copy Editor

gan@psychology.su.se

TEL +46 8 16 3962

FAX +46 8 15 9342

Principal investigator: **Professor Lars R. Bergman**

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- No. 70 Bergman, L.R. Women's health, work, and education in a life-span perspective. Technical report 1: Theoretical background and overview of the data collection. (*January 2000*)
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- No. 87 Lindfors, P. Stress, health and well-being in midlife. The 2004 stress study on men. Technical report. (*December 2005*)
- No. 88 Selén, A. Sambandet mellan generellt och områdesspecifikt välbefinnande: En jämförelse mellan män och kvinnor. (*Oktober 2006*)
- No. 89 Daukantaite, D. Women's health, work, and education in a life-span perspective. Technical report 3: Overview and detailed descriptions of the questionnaires. (*January 2007*)

## **Foreword**

This technical report describes the questionnaires used in the data collection for the women in 1998 in the longitudinal research program Individual Development and Adaptation (IDA). The report is written by Daiva Daukantaite.

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Stockholm, January 24, 2007

Lars R. Bergman  
Professor  
Director of IDA

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## Introduction

This is the third technical report from the 1998 data collection of the main cohort women at age 43. This data collection was focused on women's health, work, and education from a life-span perspective. In the first technical report (Bergman, 2000), a comprehensive theoretical background of planned projects using the data was included. This report includes an overview as well as detailed descriptions of the questionnaires themselves. For a discussion of the participation and drop-out, the reader is referred to Bergman (2000).

## Description of data collection

The data collection contained the following parts:

*A comprehensive personal interview* was used to collect information about many aspects of one's life including family, education, work, health, leisure time activities, political participation, to name a few (N=569). The questions included in the personal interview protocol were modified from those used by The Swedish Level-of-Living Survey (LNU, 1991). LNU was first conducted in 1968 and is one of the longest running longitudinal social science surveys in the world.

*The hand-outs and leave-afters.* During the interviews, a number of questionnaires (as hand-outs or as leave-afters) were also administered. The hand-outs and leave-afters are described in subsequent sections. Because of some inaccuracies in Table 1 and Table 2 published in the first technical report (Bergman, 2000), a new overview of the instruments relating both to the personal interview and to the intensive psychological-medical examination is given in Table 1 in this technical report.

*Intensive psychological-medical examination* was directed to women living in Örebro County or women living in other counties but belonging to the biomedical subsample of IDA (N=369). The examination contained the following parts:

1. *The Structured Clinical Interview* for DSM-IV Axis I and Axis II (Personality Disorder) diagnoses (SCID-I & SCID-II) was carried out by a psychiatrist on every second woman in the biomedical sub-sample (N=205). SCID is a semistructured interview for making the major DSM-IV Axis I and Axis II diagnoses.

2. As shown in Table 1, a number of questionnaires were administered. More detailed information about the self-administered questionnaires is presented in subsequent sections.

3. *A comprehensive physical health examination* was carried out by a physician.

*A study of bone density* was restricted only to the women living in the Örebro area (N=333) and was carried out at the county hospital of Örebro (RSÖ). For the women who belonged to the biomedical sub-sample, a whole-body bone density was carried out. For all other women who took part in the medical examination, only a partial bone density examination was carried out.

*A study of stress hormones* was restricted to the women living in the Örebro area (N=218). The excretion of stress hormones was measured both at work and at home by collecting urine and saliva samples in order to measure catecholamines and cortisol.

Table 1. An Overview of the Instruments

Instruments related to the personal interview	Instruments related to the intensive psychological-medical examination
<b>Hand-outs</b>	<b>Self-administered questionnaires</b>
Pupils questionnaire	Physical health
Social relations	Medical questionnaire
Work related attitudes and experience (employees)	Musculoskeletal troubles
Experiences of present unemployment (the unemployed)	Memory test
Health related questions	Life satisfaction
	Alcohol and drugs
<b>Leave-afters</b>	Karolinska scales of personality
Parental questionnaire	Right- or left-handed
Work values	How I usually feel
Household duties	Woman's safety
Womanly identity	Feelings and emotions
Union-related attitudes and experiences (union-members)	Some questions about being on the sick-leave
Union-related attitudes and experiences (non-members)	Lifeline
Life goals and questions about the future	Experiences and feelings



## **Hand-outs**

Five hand-outs were administered in the personal interview. Women answered the questions included in the hand-outs during the pauses of the interview and returned then the hand-outs to the interviewers directly.

### **Pupils questionnaire (Elevenkät; EE)**

Five questions (ee01-ee04, ee05a-ee05b) included in the *Pupils questionnaire* were selected from the Pupil questionnaire administered in 1968. 551 women answered the questions regarding their satisfaction with their school life in grade 6 retrospectively.

### **Social relations (Sociala relationer; SR)**

Questions included in the *Social relations* hand-out cover four areas including general information about parents (sr01-sr02, sr03a-sr03b), relations to mother (sr04-sr09), relations to father (sr10-sr15), relations to partner (sr16a-sr16d, sr17-sr28), and relations to friends/relatives (sr29-sr35). Professor Håkan Stattin (Örebro University) suggested the questions. Factor analyses (principal component analyses with varimax rotation) were performed on the items from three social relations areas (excluding Relations to father) separately and three scales were constructed. The internal consistency reliabilities (Cronbach's alpha) were .83 (N=446), .86 (N=428), and .56 (N=537) for the *Relations to Mother*, *Relations to Partner*, and *Relations to Friends and Relatives* scales, respectively. For more detailed information regarding the composition of the scales, see Daukantaitė and Bergman (2003).

### **Work related attitudes and experiences (Arbetsrelaterade attityder och erfarenheter; AA)**

Table 2 and Table 3 show overview of the scales included in the *Work related attitudes and experiences* hand-out.

Table 2. Work Related Situation and Leadership

Scale	A central question	Source	N	Item's # in the questionnaire	Cronbach's $\alpha$
Time-pressure	aa01: Does it happen that you work under unacceptable time pressure?	Hovmark & Thomsson (1995)	498	aa01-03	.87
Role conflict	aa10: Would you agree that contradictory directives and demands make your work harder?	Based on Rizzo, House, & Lirtzman (1970)	497	aa04, aa10, aa16, & aa21.	.74
Role ambiguity	aa14: Do you have a clear view of which work tasks that belong to your position?	Based on Rizzo et al. (1970) & Caplan (1971)	497	aa08, aa15, aa18r, & aa22.	.73
Work group cohesiveness	aa15: Are the contacts between the members of your work group open and direct?	Nystedt (1992)	495	aa06, aa12, & aa19.	.87
Job autonomy	aa09: Can you decide for yourself how to organize your work?	Sverke & Sjöberg (1994)	498	aa09, aa13, & aa20.	.79
Time planning	aa14: Can you decide yourself how much time you spend on different work tasks?	Hovmark & Thomsson (1995)	497	aa05, aa14, & aa23.	.85
Job challenge	aa17: Do you agree that you are learning something new in your work?	Hellgren, Sjöberg & Sverke (1997)	497	aa07, aa11, & aa17.	.71
Leadership: people-oriented leadership	aa24: Do you think that your supervisors respect their subordinates as human beings?	Ekvall & Arvonen (1994)	474	aa24, aa27, aa30, aa33, & aa36	.88
task-oriented leadership	aa31: Do you think that your supervisors give clear directives and instructions?	Ekvall & Arvonen (1994)	473	aa25, aa28, aa31, aa34, & aa37	.81
change-oriented leadership	aa26: Do you think that your supervisors have ideas of changes and development?	Ekvall & Arvonen (1994)	472	aa26, aa29, aa32, aa35, & aa38	.85
Social support based on valuation-system	aa40: Do you get constructive evaluations about your work performance?	Hovmark & Thomsson (1995)	485	aa39, aa40, & aa41	.80
instrumental	aa42: Do you usually get help with your work when you need to get something quickly?	Hovmark & Thomsson (1995)	482	aa42, aa43, & aa44	.87

Table 3. Work Related Attitudes

Scale	A central question	Source	N	Item's # in the questionnaire	Cronbach's $\alpha$
Job satisfaction					
Intrinsic Job Satisfaction	aa48: At my present job, this is how I feel about the chances to be "somebody" in the community.	Weiss, Dawis, England, & Lofquist, 1967	495	aa45, aa46, aa47, aa48, aa51, aa52, aa53, aa54, aa55, aa59, aa60 & aa64	.85
Extrinsic Job Satisfaction	aa50: At my present job, this is how I feel about the competence of my supervisor in making decisions.	Weiss, Dawis, England, & Lofquist, 1967	495	aa49, aa50, aa56, aa57, aa58 & aa63	.83
Overall job satisfaction	aa65: Do you feel that you are comfortable at your work place?	Brayfield & Rothe (1951)	497	aa65, aa71, & aa79	.89
Job involvement	aa70: Do you live for your work?	Kanungo (1982)	496	aa67, aa70, aa73, aa76, aa80 & aa83	.84
Organizational commitment	aa66: Would you gladly spend the rest of your working life in the company that you work for today?	Allen & Meyer (1990)	497	aa66, aa72, aa77 & aa82	.69
Turnover intention	aa68: Do you want to resign from your present employment?	Sjöberg & Sverke (1996), based on Lyons (1971) and Camman, Fishman, Jenkins, & Klesh (1979).	493	aa68, aa74 & aa78	.72
Job insecurity	aa75: Do you worry that you will have to quit your job earlier than you desire?	Hellgren, Sverke & Isaksson (1999).	489	aa69, aa75 & aa81	.73

*Note.* Table 2 and Table 3 are modified from Näswall, Sverke, Isaksson, Johansson, & Lindroth (2002)

**Experiences of present unemployment (only the unemployed) (Erfarenheter av nuvarande arbetslöshet (bara arbetslösa); AN)**

Twenty-four questions (an01-an24) included in the *Experiences of present unemployment* hand-out were modified from those used in a survey by the community medicine section at Örebro County Council (in collaboration with Professor Håkan Stattin, Örebro University, and Professor Bengt Starrin, Karlstad University). 28 women answered the central question asking how many years/month they have been out of work since the last time they had a job.

**Health related questions (Hälsorelaterade frågor; HF)**

The *Health related questions* hand-out covers three areas: positive mental health, diet and physical activity, and smoking and alcohol use.

Questions concerning positive mental health (hf03-hf11) were selected from the Mental Health Inventory (Veit & Ware, 1983). The items refer to one dimension of mental health – general positive experiences and emotions during the last twelve months. Participants rated eight of nine items on a 6-point scale ranging from 1 (*all of the time*) to 6 (*none of the time*). The first item (hf03) had a 6-point scale ranging from 1 (*extremely happy, could not have been more satisfied or pleased*) to 6 (*very dissatisfied, unhappy most of the time*). The internal consistency reliability (Cronbach's alpha) of the scale was .92 (N = 539).

Questions about diet and physical activity (hf12-hf19) and about smoking and alcohol use (hf20, hf21a-g, hf22-24, hf25a-j, hf26, and hf27) were modified from those used by the Swedish National Institute of Public Health (SNIPH). More information about SNIPH can be found at: <http://www.fhi.se>. About 545 women answered the questions related to diet and physical activity and to smoking and alcohol use.

## **Leave-afters**

As shown in Table 1, seven leave-afters were administered in the personal interview. Women answered the questions included in the leave-afters after the interview had been performed and returned the leave-afters by mail. More detailed information regarding the leave-afters is presented in the subsequent sections.

### **Parental questionnaire (Föräldraenkät; FE)**

Questions (pq01-pq02, pq03a-pq03b, pq04-07, pq08a-pq08g, pq09-pq10) included in the *Parental questionnaire* leave-after were selected from the Parental questionnaire administered to the girls' parents when the girls attended grade 3, grade 6 and grade 9. Only those women who had children attending grade 3 – grade 9 in 1998 were asked to answer the questions regarding their children's current school performance, help with homework, etc. Those women who had more than one child attending grade 3 – grade 9 were asked to fill out one questionnaire for each child. About 308, 125, and 9 women filled out one, two and three questionnaires, respectively.

### **Work values (Arbetets värde; AV)**

Items (av01, av02, av03a-e, N=500) included in the *Work values* leave-after were selected from the Meaning of Work questionnaire (MOW; MOW-International Research Team, 1987). These items refer to one dimension of the meaning of work – centrality of work.

### **Household duties (Arbetsuppgifter i hemmet; HH)**

Questions concerning household duties (hh01a-hh01m, N=463), responsibility for children (hh02a-hh02h, N=415), other duties (hh03a-hh03f, N=459), and allocation of total workload (hh04a-hh04h, hh05-hh06; N=422) included in the *Household duties* leave-after were selected from a questionnaire developed by Mårdberg, Lundberg and Frankenhaeuser (1991).

Four questions concerning the work-family balance (hh7a-hh7d, N=436) were taken from the Work-Family Conflict questionnaire developed by Frone, Russell, and Cooper (1992). Participants rated items on a 5-point scale ranging from 1 (*never*) to 5 (*constantly*). The two first items assessed the degree to which a woman's job interfered with her homelife (e.g., How often does your job or career interfere with your responsibilities at home, such as yard work, cooking, cleaning, repairs, shopping, or paying the bills). Two other items assessed the degree to which a respondent's homelife interfered with his or her job (e.g., How often does your homelife interfere with your responsibilities at work, such as getting to work on time, accomplishing daily tasks, or working overtime?).

#### **Womanly identity (Kvinnlig identitet; KI)**

The *Womanly identity* leave-after contains 32 questions about how a woman sees herself as a woman (ki01a-ki16a; e.g., My face is more masculine than feminine) and how womanly a woman thinks she should be (ki01b-ki16b; e.g., I should have more feminine appearance). Participants rated items on a 5-point scale ranging from 1 (*does not apply at all*) to 5 (*applies completely*). The questions were designed by Eva Jensen in 1997. 469 women answered all questions.

#### **Union-related attitudes and experiences (union-members and non-members) (Fackligt relaterade attityder och erfarenheter, medlemmar (FM) och icke medlemmar (FI))**

The *Union-related attitudes and experiences* leave-afters administered to union-members and non-members differed from each other only in the two vs. three first questions, respectively. Table 4 shows an overview and general information of the equivalent items/scales of the leave-afters administered to union members (items coded as fm) and non-members (items coded as fi).

Table 4. Overview of the Union-Related Attitudes and Experiences Leave-After (union-members and non-members)

Scale	A central question	Source	N		Item's # in the questionnaire		Cronbach's alpha	
			Union-members	Non-members	Union-members	Non-members	Union-members	Non-members
Value rationality-based commitment	fm06, fi06: I feel a strong sense of belonging to my union	Sverke & Kuruvilla (1995)	408	57	fm06, fm12, fm18, fm19, fm25 & fm27	fi06, fi12, fi18, fi19, fi25 & fi27	.85	.83
Instrumental rationality-based commitment								
Perceived	fm20, fi20: My union's chances of bringing about an improvement of my work situation are great	Sverke & Kuruvilla (1995)	408	58	fm07, fm13, fm20, & fm26	fi07, fi13, fi20, & fi26	.86	.80
Outcome evaluations	fm28, fi28: To get a better work environment is...	Sverke & Kuruvilla (1995)	411	57	fm28, fm29, fm30, & fm31	fi28, fi29, fi30, & fi31	.83	.85
Subjective norm:								
Normative beliefs	fm08, fi08: My co-workers think that I should be a union member.	Sverke & Kuruvilla (1995)	409	56	fm08, fm14 & fm21	fi08, fi14 & fi21	.82	.87
Motivation to comply	fm32, fi32: How much do you want to do what your co-workers think you should do	Sverke & Kuruvilla (1995)	412	59	fm32, fm33 & fm34	fi32, fi33 & fi34	.79	.68

Table 4 (continued)

Scale	A central question	Source	N		Item's # in the questionnaire		Cronbach's alpha	
			Union-members	Non-members	Union-members	Non-members	Union-members	Non-members
Pro-union behavior intentions								
Union membership intention	fm09, fi09: I have an intention to remain a union member for the rest of my occupational life.	Sverke & Kuruvilla (1995)	414	56	fm09, fm15r & fm22r	fi09, fi15r & fi22r	.84	.77
Activity intention	fm10, fi10: I am willing to exert considerable effort to make the union successful	Sverke & Kuruvilla (1995)	412	58	fm10, fm17r & fm24	fi10, fi17r & fi24	.73	.33
Union efficacy	fm11, fi11: I have good chances to understand union politics	Sverke (1996)	408	55	fm11, fm16 & fm23	fi11, fi16 & fi23	.69	.68

**Note.** Each of the perceived instrumental rationality-based commitment item (e.g., fm07) should be multiplied by a respective item (e.g., fm28) in the outcome evaluations scale, and then the square root of these products are used to equalize the instrumental commitment items (for details, see Sverke & Kuruvilla, 1995).

Each of the normative belief (subjective norms) items (e.g., fm08) should be multiplied by a respective item (e.g., fm32) in the motivation to comply (subjective norms) scale, and then the square root of these products was computed (for details, see Sverke & Kuruvilla, 1995).

Table 4 is modified from Näswall, Sverke, Isaksson, Johansson, & Lindroth (2002).



### **Life goals and questions about the future (Livsmål och frågor om framtiden; LM)**

Three lists of words/short sentences (lm1a-lm1g, lm2a-lm2g, lm3a-lm3g) concerning possible life goals and life values were included in the *Life goals and questions about the future* leave-after. The questions were taken from the Life goals questionnaire administered to the girls when they attended their 2<sup>nd</sup> year gymnasium (1972). The women were asked to rank their given life goals/life values according how important they were for them personally (N=500).

Other questions (lm04-lm07) concerning life goals were designed by Assoc. Professor Joseph Mahoney (Yale University) and Professor Lars Bergman (Stockholm University) in 1997 (N=504).

Question 8 (lm08, N=501) has an unusual response scale. Women were asked to choose a circle ranging from 1 (only pluses in the circle) to 9 (only minuses in the circle) that best describes how satisfied they were with their lives. Professor Håkan Stattin (Örebro University) suggested the question.

Questions (lm09-lm10, lm11a-lm11h) about plans and attitudes for the future were taken from the Life situation questionnaire (1996) designed by Professor Lea Pulkkinen's group at Department of Psychology (University of Jyväskylä, Finland). About 492 women answered the questions.

### **Self-administered questionnaires in the context of the intensive psychological-medical examination**

#### **Physical health (Fysisk hälsa; FH)**

The *Physical health* questionnaire contains questions concerning various diseases and symptoms, usage of medicine and vitamin supplements, questions about menstruation, etc. The majority of questions included in the questionnaire were modified from those used by the centre of Cancer epidemiology in its longitudinal study "Women's Life Style and

Health" aiming at finding risk factors for various diseases, like cancer, diabetes, and circulatory and psychiatric diseases (scientific leader Professor Hans Olov Adami, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm). For more information regarding the study "Women's Life Style and Health", see Kumle, Weiderpass, Braaten, Persson, Adami, and Lund (2002).

Questions about symptoms (fh07a-fh07s) were modified from those used in a follow-up survey for the women that were dismissed from their jobs at three hospitals in Örebro. About 487 women answered to the questions.

Questions about use of medicine and vitamins (fh21, fh22a-fh22i, fh23, fh24a-fh24g, fh25, fh26a-fh26n) were modified from those used by The Swedish Level-of-Living Survey (LNU, 1991). 488, 485, and 488 women answered the central questions of the section whether they had used any painkillers (fh21), sedatives (fh23) or vitamin supplements (fh25) in the last 3 months, respectively.

#### **Medical questionnaire (Medicinsk enkät; ME)**

Questions comprising the *Medical questionnaire* concern different areas including pregnancy and child birth (me01-me05), usage of oral contraceptives (me06-me16), menopause and hormones (me17-me22), diseases (me23-me27), diseases within family (me28-me31), physical activity (me32-me33) and diet (me34a-me34f, me35a-me35f, me36a-me36r, me37-me39). The questions were modified from the longitudinal study "Women's Life Style and Health" conducted by the Centre of Cancer Epidemiology that is aimed at finding risk factors for various diseases, like cancer, diabetes, and circulatory and psychiatric diseases (scientific leader Professor Hans Olov Adami, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm). For more information, see Kumle, Weiderpass, Braaten, Persson, Adami, and Lund (2002). About 370 women answered to the central questions of the questionnaire.

### **Musculoskeletal troubles (Belastningsbesvär; BE)**

The *Musculoskeletal troubles* questionnaire contains questions concerning troubles in three areas – neck (bena01-bena04, bena05a-05b, and bena06-bena08, N=365), shoulders (besa10-besa14, besa15a-15b, and besa16-besa18, N=365) and lower back (belr01-belr04, belr05a-05b, and belr07-belr08, N=364). The questions were taken from the Standardized Nordic questionnaire for the analysis of musculoskeletal symptoms (Kuorinka, Jonsson, Kilbom, Vinterberg, & Biering-Sörensen, 1987). 284, 225 and 273 women reported that they had problems with neck, shoulders, and lower back, respectively.

### **Memory tests (Minnestest; MI)**

The *Memory test* questionnaire contains five memory tests including two episodic memory tests, one semantic memory test (word fluency) and two priming tests. About 360 women performed the tests. The tests were designed by researchers from the Betula project (scientific leader Professor Lars-Göran Nilsson, Stockholm University; for a review see Nilsson, Bäckman, Erngrund, Nyberg, Adolfsson, Bucht, Karlsson, Widing, & Winblad, 1997). This project is a prospective study on aging, memory, and dementia that has been in progress in Umeå, Sweden, for 15 years. More information about the Betula project and the people involved in it can be found at: <http://www.psy.umu.se/memory/Betula.html>

### **Life satisfaction (Livstillfredsställelse; LS)**

Questions included in the *Life satisfaction* questionnaire refer to satisfaction in five areas including satisfaction with circumstances at work (ls01a-ls01g), satisfaction with leisure (ls02a-ls02g), satisfaction with family life (ls03a-ls03g), satisfaction with relations to friends and acquaintances (ls04a-ls04g) and satisfaction with life as whole (ls05a-ls05g). The questions were designed by Assoc. Professor Joseph Mahoney (Yale University) and Professor Lars Bergman (Stockholm University). 351, 365, 356, 365, and 367 women answered the central question of each section about what they thought about their work conditions, leisure, family life, friends and acquaintances, and how they liked their current life, respectively.

### **Alcohol and drugs (Alkohol och droger; AD)**

The *Alcohol and drugs* questionnaire contains questions referring to three areas including usage of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs.

Questions (ad05-ad14) concerning the alcohol use are taken from the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT). Three of the questions refer to alcohol habits (frequency of usage of alcohol); three other questions refer to addiction to alcohol (according to DSM-IV-diagnosis); and the last four questions refer to alcohol related health problems. About 360 women answered the questions.

Questions (ad15-ad18) concerning smoking status are modified from those used by the WHO regional committee for Europe in its evaluation and monitoring of public action on tobacco smoke-free Europe (1987). About 369 women answered the questions.

Questions (ad19a-ad19j) regarding drug use were designed by Assoc. Professor Tommy Andersson (Umeå University) in 1997. 363 women answered the question about whether they have ever used drugs in their life.

### **Karolinska scales of personality (KSP-formuläret; KSP)**

The *Karolinska Scales of Personality Questionnaire* (KSP; Schalling, Asberg, Edman, & Oreland, 1987) contains 135 items that measure personality traits. Participants rated each item on a 4-point scale ranging from 1 (*does not apply at all*) to 4 (*applies completely*). Table 5 shows an overview of KSP scales. For a more detailed description of the scaling procedure, see Daukantaitė and Bergman (2003).

Table 5. KSP Scales

KSP scale	A central question	N	Item's # in the questionnaire	Cronbach's $\alpha$
<b>Negative Emotionality:</b>				.94
Psychic Anxiety	ksp074: It takes me an unusually long time to get over unpleasant events.	355	ksp009, ksp017, ksp036, ksp046, ksp061, ksp074, ksp082, ksp097, ksp110, ksp121	.85
Somatic Anxiety	ksp034: My heart sometimes beats hard or irregularly for no real reason.	355	ksp001, ksp021, ksp034, ksp049, ksp056, ksp076, ksp086, ksp094, ksp116, ksp124	.84
Muscular Tension	ksp033: My body often feels stiff and tense	363	ksp004, ksp014, ksp033, ksp042, ksp057, ksp070, ksp088, ksp100, ksp108, ksp128	.86
Inhibition of Aggression	ksp074: I find it difficult going back to a store to ask if I can exchange an item I have bought.	355	ksp007, ksp019r, ksp027, ksp035r, ksp051, ksp059, ksp067, ksp079, ksp083, ksp135	.74
Psychastenia	ksp134: I think I get fatigued more easily than most people I know.	363	ksp013, ksp026r, ksp040, ksp053, ksp066r, ksp080r, ksp093, ksp106, ksp120r, ksp134	.79
Irritability	ksp039: I am irritated a great deal more than people are aware of	367		.48
Suspicion	ksp055: I sometimes have the feeling that others are laughing at me.	361	ksp055, ksp071, ksp103, ksp107r, ksp119	.54
Guilt	ksp091: The few times I have cheated, I have suffered unbearable feelings of remorse.	359	ksp011r, ksp047, ksp063, ksp075, ksp091	.33

Table 5 (continued)

KSP scale	A central question	N	Item's # in the questionnaire	Cronbach's $\alpha$
Socialization	ksp032: My home life was always happy	355	ksp005r, ksp010r, ksp018r, ksp024r, ksp032, ksp037r, ksp045r, ksp050, ksp058, ksp064r, ksp072r, ksp077r, ksp085r, ksp090r, ksp098r, ksp104r, ksp112r, ksp117r, ksp125 & ksp131r	.86
<b>Aggressive Nonconformity:</b>				.80
Verbal Aggression	ksp095: I can't help getting into arguments when people disagree with me	364	ksp015r, ksp095, ksp123, ksp126, ksp129	.58
Indirect Aggression	ksp023: When I am mad, I sometimes slam doors.	359	ksp023, ksp031, ksp043r, ksp087, ksp132	.54
Irritability	ksp039: I am irritated a great deal more than people are aware of	367	ksp003, ksp039, ksp099, ksp111r, ksp115r	.48
Social Desirability	ksp016: I have never deliberately said something that has hurt someone's feelings.	358	ksp006, ksp016, ksp029, ksp041, ksp060, ksp069, ksp089, ksp096, ksp114, ksp122	.63
<b>Extraversion:</b>				.81
Impulsivity	ksp081: I usually 'talk before I think'	354	ksp008, ksp020r, ksp030, ksp048, ksp062r, ksp068, ksp081, ksp101, ksp113 & ksp127	.71
Monotony Avoidance	ksp002: I am always keen on trying out things that are all new	354	ksp002, ksp022r, ksp028, ksp044, ksp054, ksp073, ksp084r, ksp102, ksp109 & ksp130	.81
Detachment	ksp118: I consider myself reserved and a little cold rather than kind and warm.	363	ksp012r, ksp025r, ksp038, ksp052, ksp065r, ksp078, ksp092, ksp105, ksp118, ksp133r	.74

### **Right- or left-handed (Höger eller vänsterhänt?; HH)**

The *Right- or left-handed* questionnaire includes 17 questions to assess hand preference (i.e., what hand do you habitually use in daily life). The Swedish version of the questionnaire by Schalling (1982) was based on the Edinburgh Handedness Inventory (Oldfield, 1971).

The first seven questions (hh01-hh07) refer to what hand you habitually use doing different things (e.g., writing, drawing, throwing, etc). Participants rated each item on a 5-point scale ranging from 1 (*always with a left-hand*) to 5 (*always with a right-hand*). Item 8 (hh08) refers to hand preference as a child and whether you subsequently learned to use the right hand. Participants rated each item as “yes,” “no,” or “I do not know.” Items 9-12 (hh09-hh12) focus on what hand your family members habitually use. Participants rated each item as “totally left-handed,” “totally right-handed,” “both left-handed and right-handed,” or “I do not know.” The last 5 items (hh13-hh17) are about difficulties with reading, writing, and so forth, during the school years. Participants rated each item as “yes,” “no,” or “I do not know.” 367 women answered the central question concerning what hand they habitually used for doing different things.

### **How I usually feel (Hur jag brukar känna mig?; PH)**

Eighty questions included in the *How I usually feel* questionnaire were taken from the Psychological Immune System Inventory (PISI; Oláh, 2002). Table 6 shows an overview of the scales of the PISI.

Table 6. An Overview and General Information of PISI Scales.

PISI-scale	A central question	N	Item's # in the questionnaire	Cronbach's $\alpha$
<b>Approach-monitoring</b>				
Positive thinking & optimism	ph01: I am a person that has a very positive view toward life	347	ph01, ph31, ph39, ph58, ph71	.75
Sense of control	ph32: I never trust fate or luck to solve my problems	334	ph02, ph32, ph59, ph72, ph80	.49
Sense of coherence	ph23: When I look at my life, I see it as meaningful and coherent	345	ph03, ph13, ph23, ph46, ph60	.70
Self-respect	ph04: I am very happy with myself and what I have accomplished in life	341	ph04, ph14, ph24, ph33, ph73	.71
Sense of personal growth	ph34: I think that I am succeeding more and more in different areas of my life	339	ph05r, ph34, ph40r, ph61r, ph74r	.62
Change & challenge orientation	ph47: I usually search for new challenges	340	ph15, ph41, ph47, ph62, ph75	.84
Social monitoring capacity	ph06: I have a good ability to understand how people think and feel.	345	ph06, ph16, ph42, ph48, ph63	.82



Table 6 (continued)

PISI-scale	A central question	N	Item's # in the questionnaire	Cronbach's $\alpha$
<b>Creating-mobilizing</b>				
Problem solving capacity	ph76: I have an unusually good ability to find alternative solutions when I am confronted with problems	338	ph07, ph17, ph25, ph49, ph76	.78
Self-efficacy	ph08: I am good at meeting the goals that I set for myself	342	ph08, ph18, ph26r, ph50, ph64	.70
Social mobilizing capacity	ph19: I can usually find someone that can help me to solve my problems when I need it	346	ph19, ph35, ph43, ph51, ph65	.74
Social creating capacity	ph66: I often have ideas that are taken further by other	333	ph20, ph27, ph36, ph52, ph66	.80
<b>Self-regulating</b>				
Synchronicity	ph09r: I often feels like the world is just passing me by	345	ph09r, ph28r, ph37r, ph44r, ph53r	.77
Persistence	ph54: When I have started something, I finish it	343	ph10r, ph29r, ph45, ph54, ph77r	.61
Inhibition of impulse	ph11: It often happens that my feelings take over instead of my sensibility	343	ph11, ph21r, ph55r, ph68r, ph78r	.77
Emotional control	ph12r: I am easily upset when I make a mistake	342	ph12r, ph30r, ph56r, ph69r, ph79r	.84
Inhibition of irritability	ph70: It takes a lot for me to lose my temper	345	ph22r, ph38, ph57r, ph67r, ph70	.72

### **Woman's safety (Trygghet; TH)**

Questions included in the *Woman's safety* questionnaire are modified from those used in the Living Conditions Survey (ULF). The questions concern whether (th01a, th02a, th03a, th04a), if yes, how often (th01b, th02b, th03b, th04b), and where (th01c1-c7, th02c1-c7, th03c1-c7, th04c1-c7) women have been subjected to different levels of abuse during the last twelve months. An additional question (th05) about whether one was insecure to go out because of risk of assault, etc was also included. 356 women answered the questions.

### **Feelings and emotions (Känslor och emotioner; PN)**

The *Feelings and emotions* questionnaire contains the Swedish translation of the Positive Affect and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS; Watson, Clark, & Tellegen, 1988). Participants gave ratings on a 5-point scale ranging from 1 (*not at all*) to 5 (*very often*), how often in general they felt each of 10 positive affect states (e.g., *interested, inspired, etc*; pn01, pn04, pn05, pn08, pn09, pn12, pn14, and pn17-pn19) and each of 10 negative affect states (e.g., *nervous, scared, etc*; pn02, pn03, pn06, pn07, pn10, pn11, pn13, pn15, pn16, and pn20). The internal consistency reliability (Cronbach's alpha) was .84 (N=349) and .87 (N=345) for positive affect and negative affect, respectively.

### **Some questions about being on the sick-list (Några frågor om sjukfrånvaro; SJ)**

Three questions (sj01, sj02, sj03) were included in the *Some questions about being on the sick-list* questionnaire asking about whether one had ever stayed home because of illness and if yes, how many days. The third question refers to whether women worked despite of feeling ill. The questions were designed by the researchers involved in the planning of the IDA data collection in 1998. 303 women answered the question whether they stayed at home because of illness.

### **Lifeline (Livslinje; LL)**

The *Lifeline* questionnaire includes questions concerning current life satisfaction and changes in life and retrospective questions concerning women's childhoods.

The idea about asking women to draw their lifeline and report the most important events originated from Professor Lea Pulkkinen's group at Department of Psychology (University of Jyväskylä, Finland). 321 and 263 of 327 women who answered the questions about current life satisfaction and changes in life (II01-II04) drew also a lifeline and reported the most important events.

Seven retrospective questions (II05-II11, N=330) concerning childhood (e.g., Were you happy or unhappy as child? How were your upbringings conditions compared to other children? etc) were modified from those administered to the girls when they were in grade 3, grade 6, and grade 9.

### **Experiences and feelings (Upplevelser och känslor; PS)**

The *Experiences and feelings* questionnaire contains a Swedish translation of the Perceived stress scale (PSS; Cohen, Kamarck, & Mermelstein, 1983) that measures global perception of stress. The scale consists of 14 items: seven negatively-worded items (e.g., In the last month, how often have you felt that you were unable to control the important things in your life?) and seven positively-worded items (e.g., In the last month, how often have you felt that you were effectively coping with important changes that were occurring in your life?). The positively-worded items should be reverse-scored before summation of the total PPS score. Participants rated each item on a 4-point scale ranging from 1 (*never*) to 4 (*very often*). The positively-worded items are coded in the questionnaire as: ps04, ps05, ps06, ps07, ps09, ps10, ps13. The internal consistency reliability (Cronbach's alpha) was .88. The questionnaire was administered only to those women who participated in a study of stress hormones (N = 217).

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