



Job: Books Conferences News About Us Home Journals Home > Journal > Social Sciences & Humanities > PSYCH Open Special Issues Indexing View Papers Aims & Scope Editorial Board Guideline Article Processing Charges Published Special Issues PSYCH > Vol.3 No.12A, December 2012 Special Issues Guideline OPEN ACCESS **PSYCH Subscription** Social Support and Sleep. Longitudinal Relationships from the **WOLF-Study** Most popular papers in PSYCH PDF (Size: 94KB) PP. 1223-1230 DOI: 10.4236/psych.2012.312A181 **About PSYCH News** Author(s) Maria Nordin, Peter Westerholm, Lars Alfredsson, Torbjorn Akerstedt Frequently Asked Questions **ABSTRACT** Aim: To investigate the relationship between two social support dimensions (network and emotional Recommend to Peers support) and sleep quality and between two social support sources (at and outside work) and sleep quality. Methods: The three-wave prospective Work Lipids and Fibrinogen (WOLF) study from Northern Recommend to Library Sweden was used including 2420 participants who had filled out a questionnaire on working life, life style and health. Sleep quality was assessed by the Karolinska Sleep Questionnaire (KSQ). Structure and Contact Us function of social support were measured as network support both at and outside work by Availability of Social Integration (AVSI) and emotional support both at and outside work by Availability of Attachment (AVAT). Logistic regression was used, utilizing variables created to assess development over time. Downloads: 271,999 Moreover, reversed causation was tested. Results: Improved network support at work decreased the risk of disturbed sleep (OR .65; 95% CI .47 - .90) as did improved emotional support outside work (OR .69; 95% Visits: 599,919 CI .49 - .96). Reporting a constant poor network support at work increased the risk of disturbed sleep (OR 1.53, 95% CI 1.10 - 2.11) as did reporting a constant poor emotional support outside work (OR 1.46; 95% Sponsors, Associates, ai CI 1.02 - 2.05). In men constant good network at work decreased the risk of disturbed sleep (OR .49, 95% CI .34 - .71). Reversed causation analyses indicate some bi-directionality. Conclusion: Being able to Links >> perceive social support is a human strength promoting sleep. Both dimension (structure and function) and source (at and outside work) of support matters in sleep quality and seem to be related since the structural dimension was more likely to affect sleep when derived from work, whereas the functional dimension affected sleep quality if it was provided outside work. Men's sleep seems to be more sensitive to network support at work. Disturbed sleep may also alter the perception of social support. **KEYWORDS**

Sleep Quality; KSQ; Social Integration; Emotional Support; Reversed Causation

Cite this paper

Nordin, M., Westerholm, P., Alfredsson, L. & Akerstedt, T. (2012). Social Support and Sleep. Longitudinal Relationships from the WOLF-Study. Psychology, 3, 1223-1230. doi: 10.4236/psych.2012.312A181.

References

- [1] Akerstedt, T., Ingre, M., Broman, J.-E., & Kecklund, G. (2008). Disturbed sleep in shift workers, day insomniacs. Chronobiology International. 25. 333-348. workers. and doi: 10.1080/07420520802113922
- [2] Antonucci, T. C. (1994). A life-span view of women's social relations. In B. Turner, & L. Troll (Eds.), Women growing older: Psychological perspectives (pp. 239-269). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
- [3] Berkman, L. F., &Syme, L. S. (1979). Social networks, host resistance, and mortality: A nine-year follow-up study of Alameda County residents. American Journal of Epidemiology, 109, 186-204.
- Brugha, T. S., Weich, S., Singleton, N., Lewis, G., Bebbington, P. E., Jenkins, R., et al. (2005). Primary [4] group size, social support, gender, and future mental health status in a prospective study of people living in private households throughout Great Britain. Psychological Medicine, 35, 705-714. doi: 10.1017/S0033291704003903
- Buysse, D. J., Ancoli-Israel, S., Edinger, J. D., Lichstein, K. L., & Morin, C. M. (2006). Recommendations [5]

for a standard research assessment of insomnia. Sleep, 29, 1155-1173.

- [6] Cohen, S., Underwood, L. G., & Gottlieb, B. H. (Eds.) (2000). Social support measurement and intervention. A guide for health and social scientists. New York: Oxford University Press.
- [7] Cutrona, C. E., & Russell, D. W. (1990). Type of social support and specific stress: Toward a theory of optimal matching. In B. R. Sara son, I. G. Sarason, & G. R. Pierce (Eds.), Social support: An interactional view (pp. 319-366). New York: John Wiley & sons.
- [8] Ekstedt, M (2005). Burnout and sleep. Dissertation Karolinska Institutet.
- [9] Hagerty, B. M. K., Lynch-Sauer, J., Patusky, K. L., Bouwsema, M., & Collier, P. (1992). Sense of belonging: A vital mental health concept. Archives of Psychiatric Nursing, 6, 172-177. doi:10.1016/0883-9417(92)90028-H
- [10] Hanson, B. S., & ?stergren, P. O. (1987). Different social network and social support characteristics, nervous problems and insomnia: Theoretical and methodological aspects on some results from the population study "Men born in 1914", Malm?, Sweden. Social Science Medicine, 25, 849-859. doi:10.1016/0277-9536(87)90043-8
- [11] Healy, E. S., Kales, A., Monroe, L. J., Bixler, E. O., Chamberlin, K., & Soldatos, C. R. (1981). Onset of insomnia: Role of life-stress events. Psychosomatic Medicine, 43, 439-451.
- [12] Henderson, S., Duncan-Jones, P., Byrne, D. G., & Scott, R. (1980). Measuring social relationships: The interview schedule for social integration. Psychological Medicine, 10, 723-734. doi:10.1017/S003329170005501X
- [13] House, J. S., Landis, K. R., & Umberson, D. (1988). Social relationship and health. Science, 241, 540-545. doi:10.1126/science.3399889
- [14] Karasek, R., & Theorell, T. (1990). Healthy work. Stress, productivity, and the reconstruction of working life. New York: Basic Books.
- [15] Kirkegaard, T. D., Mehlsen, M. Y., Christensen, S., & Zachariae, R. (2003). Rumination—Relationship with negative mood and sleep quality. Personality and Individual Differences, 34, 1293-1301. doi:10.1016/S0191-8869(02)00120-4
- [16] Kivim?ki, M., Virtanen, M., Vartia, M., Elovainio, M., Vahtera, J., & Keltikangas-J?rvinen, L. (2003). Workplace bullying and the risk of cardiovascular disease and depression. Occupational Environmental Medicine, 60, 779-783. doi:10.1136/oem.60.10.779
- [17] Mankowski, E. S., & Wyer, R. S. J. (1997). Cognitive causes and consequences of perceived social support. In G. R. Pierce, B. Lakey, I. G. Sarason, & B. G. Sarason (Eds.), Sourcebook of social support and personality (pp. 141-165). New York: Plenum Press.
- [18] Nakata, A., Haratani, T., Takahashi, M., Kawakami, N., Arito, H., Fujioka, Y. et al. (2001). Job stress, social support at work, and insomnia in Japanese shift workers. Journal of Human Ergology, 30, 203-209.
- [19] Nordin, M., Knutsson, A., & Sundbom, E. (2008). Is disturbed sleep a mediator in the association between social support and myocardial infarction? Journal of Health Psychology, 13, 55-63. doi:10.1177/1359105307084312
- [20] Nordin, M., Knutsson A., Sundbom E., &Stegmayr, B. (2005). Psy chosocial factors, gender and sleep. Journal of Occupational Health Psychology, 10, 54-63. doi:10.1037/1076-8998.10.1.54
- [21] Ohayon, M. M., Caulet, M., & Guilleminault, C. (1997). How a general population perceives its sleep and how this relates to the complaint of insomnia. Sleep, 20, 715-723.
- [22] Ohayon, M. M. (2002). Epidemiology of insomnia: What we know and what we still need to learn. Sleep Medicine Reviews, 6, 97-111. doi:10.1053/smrv.2002.0186
- [23] Pelfrene, E., Vlerick, P., Kittel, F., Mak, R. P., Kornitzer, M., & De Backer, G. (2002). Psychosocial work environment and psychology cal well-being: Assessment of the buffering effect on the job demand-control (-support) model in BELSTRESS. Stress and Health, 18, 43-56. doi:10.1002/smi.920
- [24] Pilcher, J. J., & Huffcutt, A. I. (1996). Effects of sleep deprivation on performance: A meta-analysis. Sleep, 19, 318-326.
- [25] Schwartz, S., McDowell Anderson, W., Cole, S. R., Cornoni-Huntley, J., Hays, J. C., & Blazer, D. (1999).

- Insomnia and heart disease: A review of epidemiologic studies. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 47, 313-333. doi:10.1016/S0022-3999(99)00029-X
- [26] Shumaker, S. A., & Hill, D. R. (1991).Gender differences in social support and physical health. Health Psychology, 10, 102-111. doi:10.1037/0278-6133.10.2.102
- [27] Sinokki M., Ahola, K., Hinkka, K., Sallinen, M., H?rm?, M., Puukka, P., Klaukka T, L?nnqvist J., Virtanen,