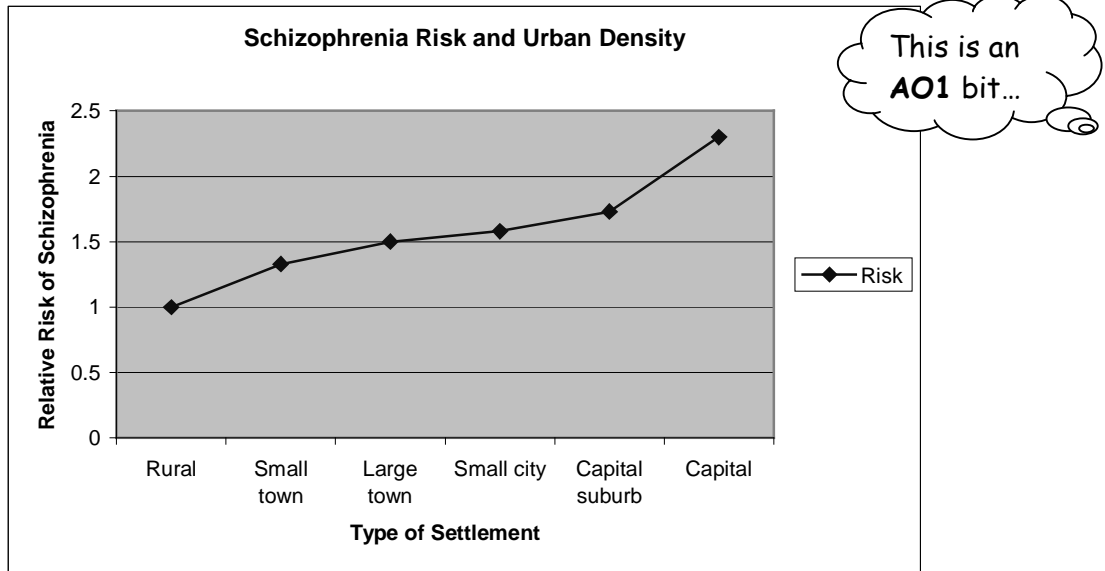


High Density Living – Urbanicity & Schizophrenia

This graph shows data from **Pedersen & Mortensen (2001)** on the relative risk of schizophrenia in different types of environment. The baseline measure is the risk of schizophrenia in a rural environment, which is given the value 1. For other environments, values greater than 1 indicate that the risk is higher and values less than one indicate that the risk is lower.

What you need to do is translate what the graph shows to a sentence or two you might write in an exam. The aim is to give a clear and accurate description of Pedersen & Mortensen's findings.



Pedersen & Mortensen found that.....

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These data are **correlational**. If you can, outline the problem that psychologists have with interpreting correlational data.

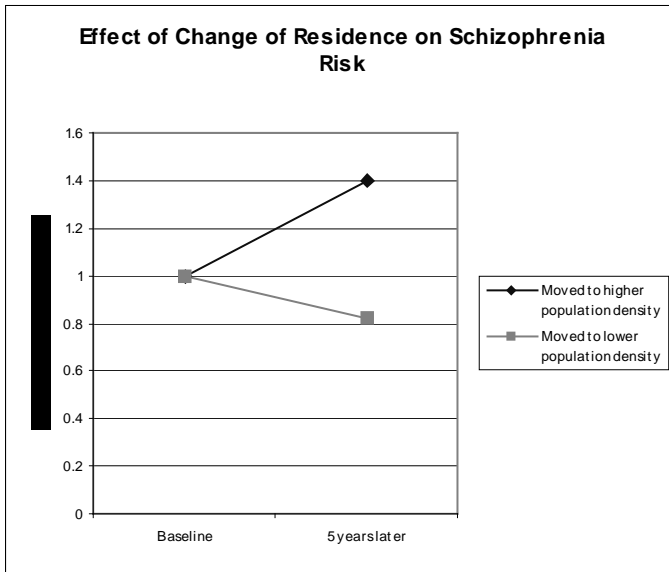
This is an AO2 bit...

High Density Living – Urbanicity & Schizophrenia

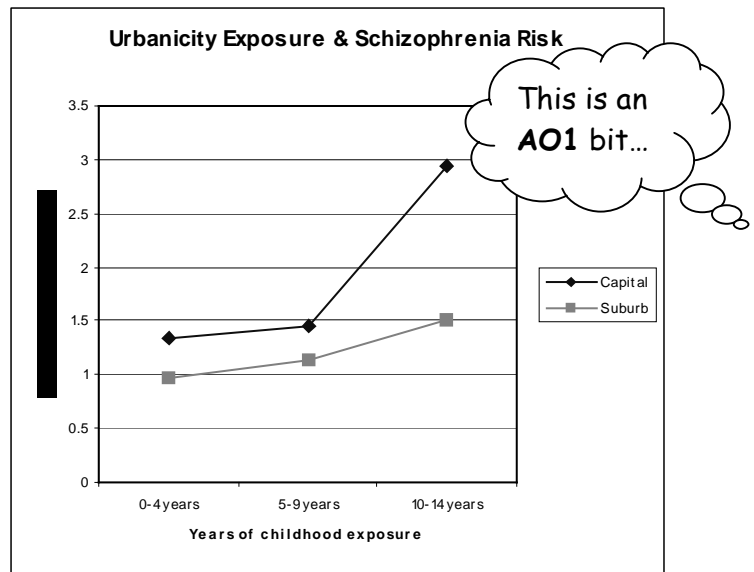
Graph 1 shows Pedersen & Mortensen’s data on the effect that a change in location has on a person’s risk of schizophrenia. Again, the baseline risk is given the value 1. After five years, a figure higher than 1 represents increased risk, a figure lower than 1 represents decreased risk.

Graph 2 shows their data on how different lengths of exposure to different types of environment during childhood relate to risk of schizophrenia in adulthood. Risk is compared to that in a rural environment, which is given a value of 1.

Graph 1



Graph 2



Note down the main points of what Pedersen & Mortensen found.

These data can help us unravel the cause-effect problem in the earlier data. Try to identify the conclusions that can be drawn from the data, then write an exam sentence or two using the format “**This shows that...because...**”.

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