

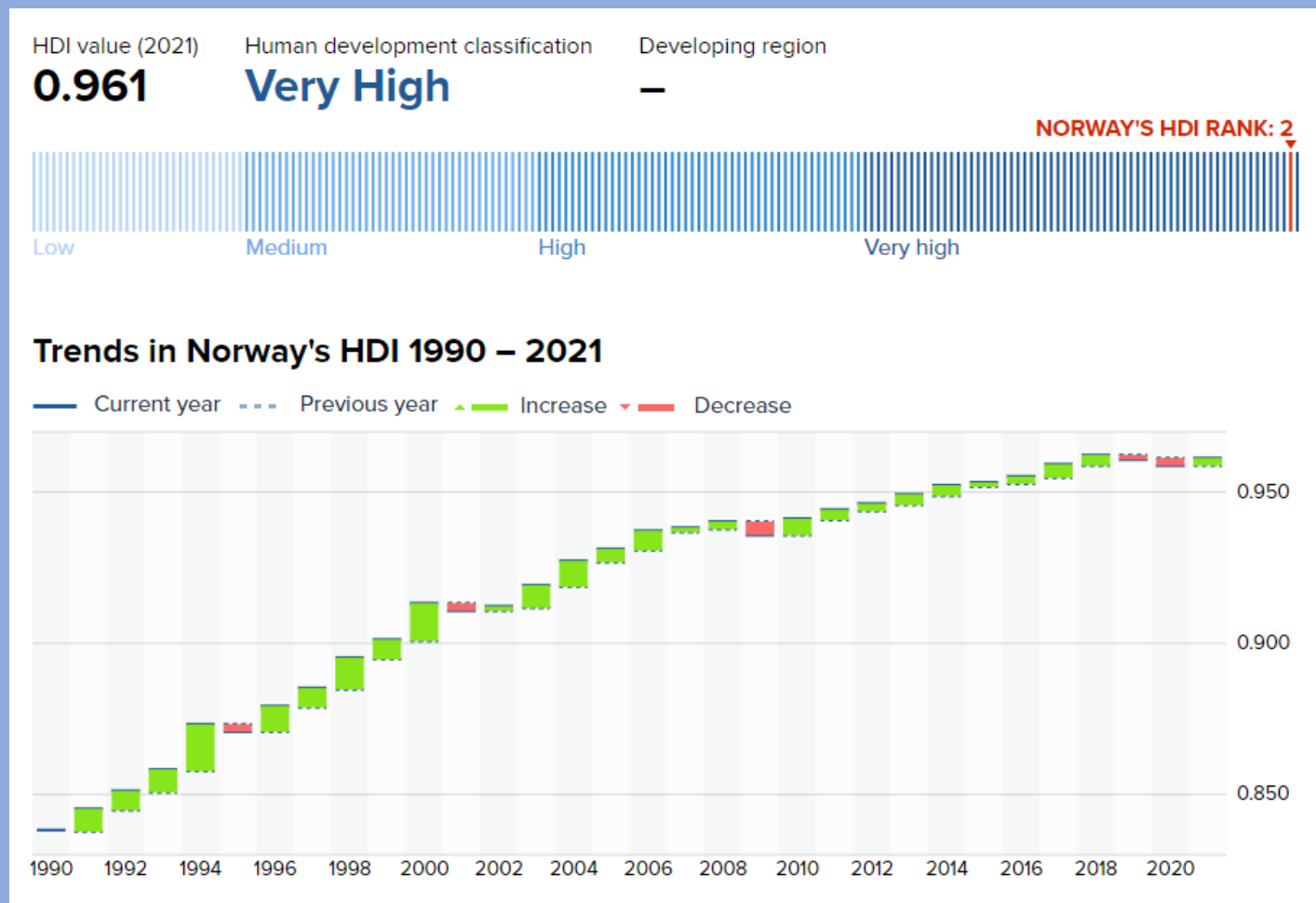


Utenforskap blant barn og unge



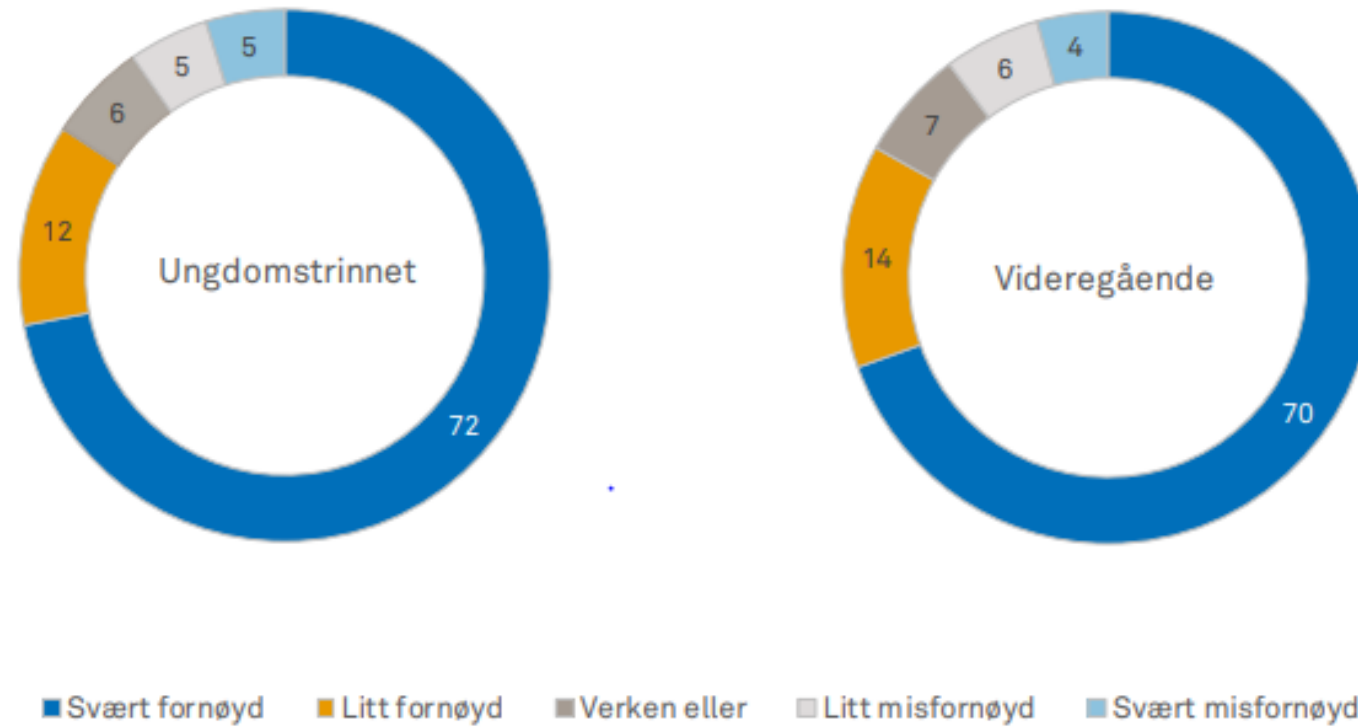
Tilmann von Soest

Verdens (nest) beste land å bo i



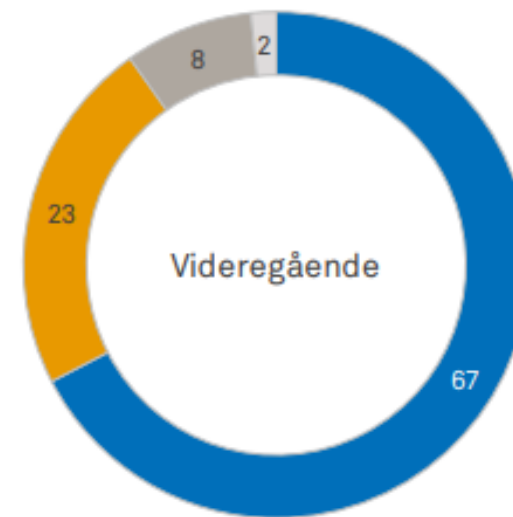
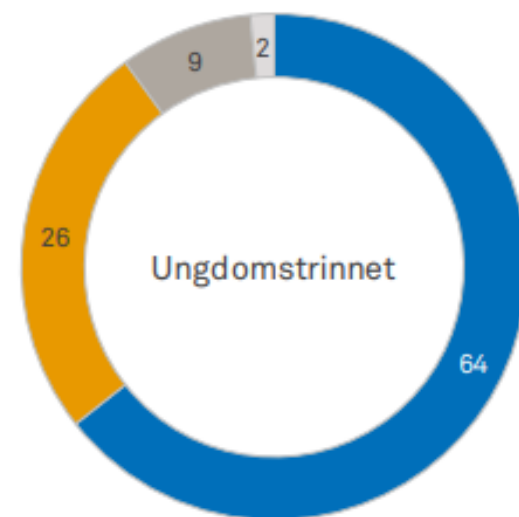


Hvor fornøyd er du med foreldrene dine?





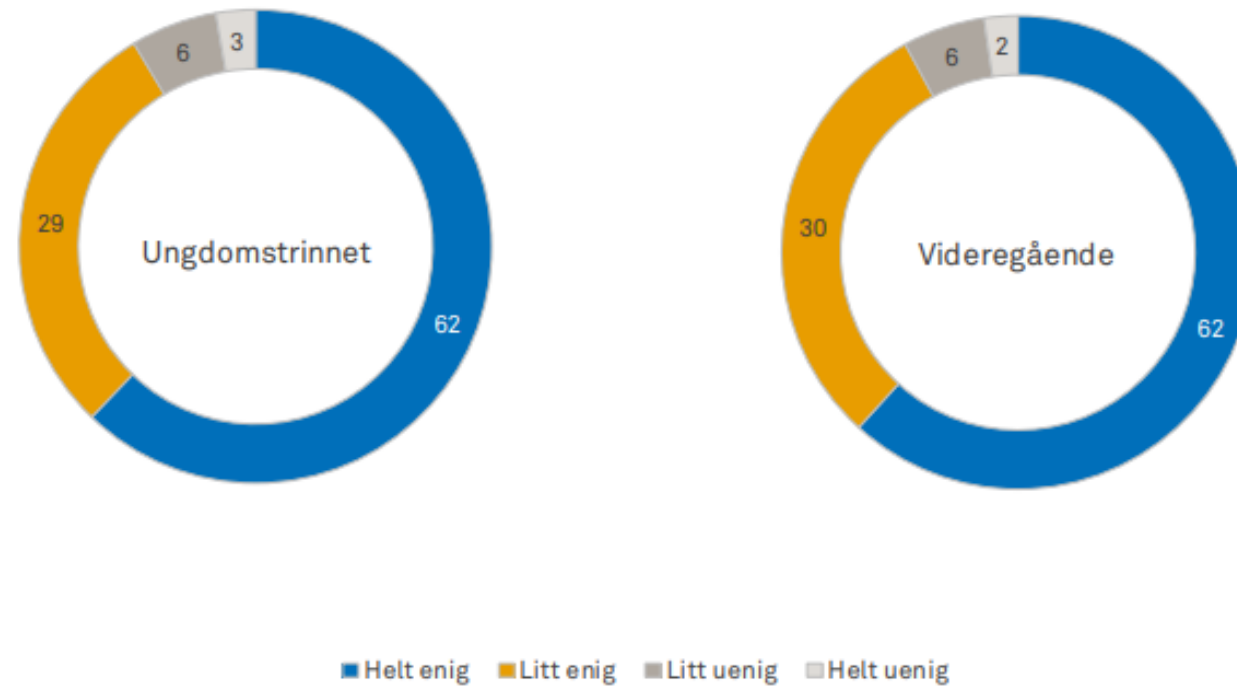
Har du minst én venn som du kan stole fullstendig på og kan betro deg til om alt mulig?



■ Ja, helt sikkert ■ Ja, det tror jeg ■ Det tror jeg ikke ■ Har ingen venner nå for tiden

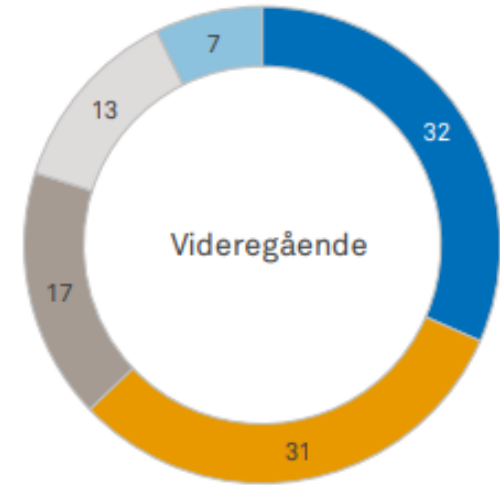
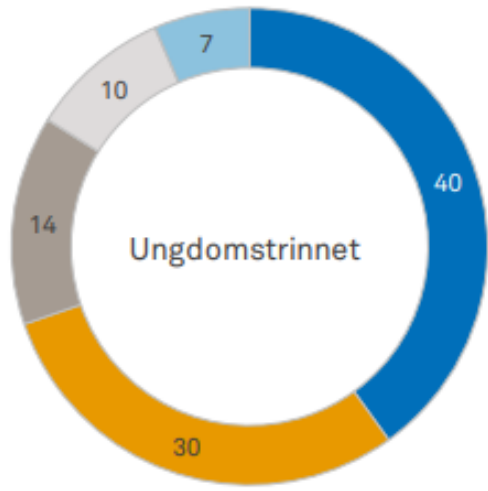


Er du enig eller uenig i utsagnet «Jeg trives på skolen»?



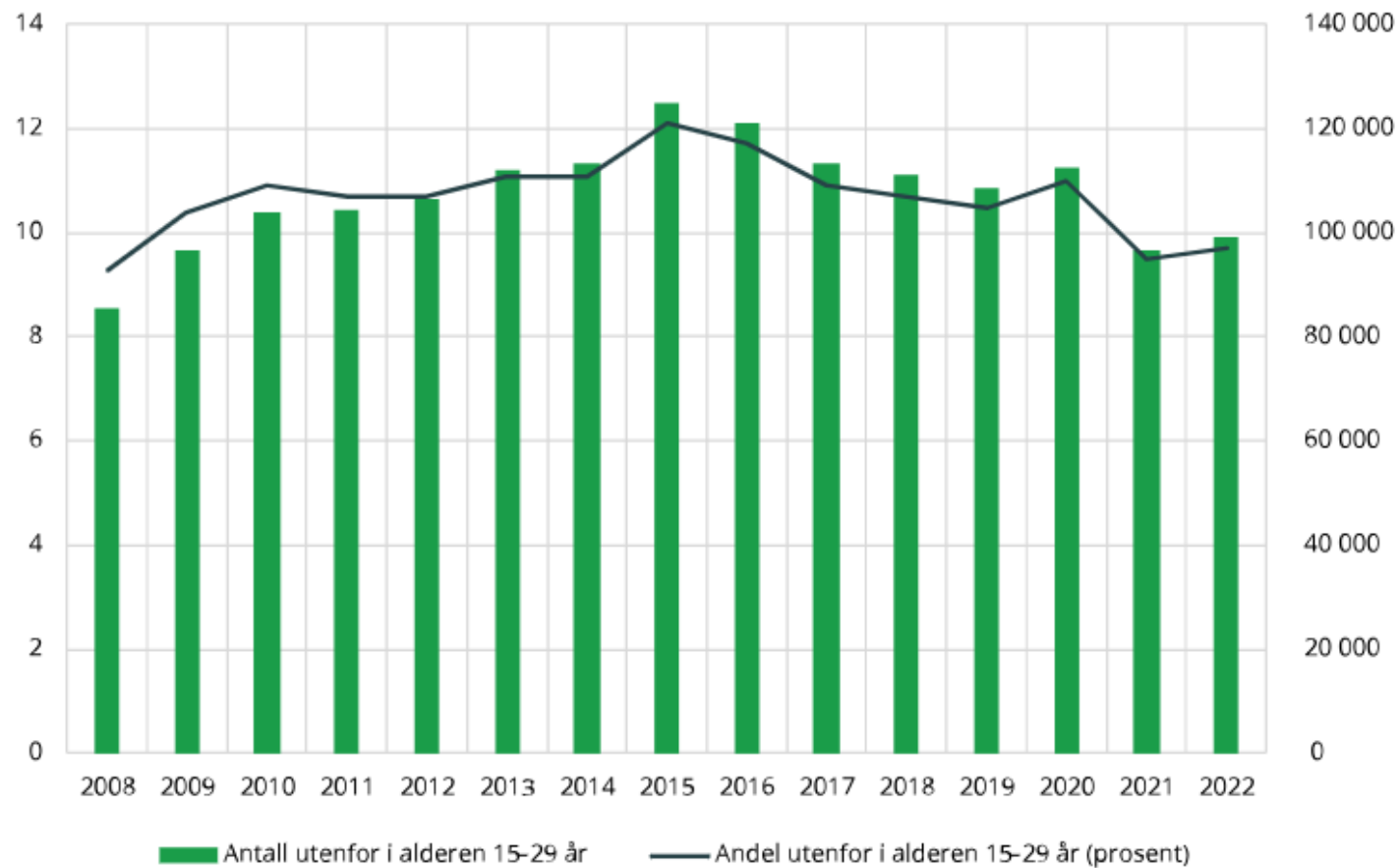


Hvor fornøyd er du med helsa di?



■ Svært fornøyd ■ Litt fornøyd ■ Verken eller ■ Litt misfornøyd ■ Svært misfornøyd

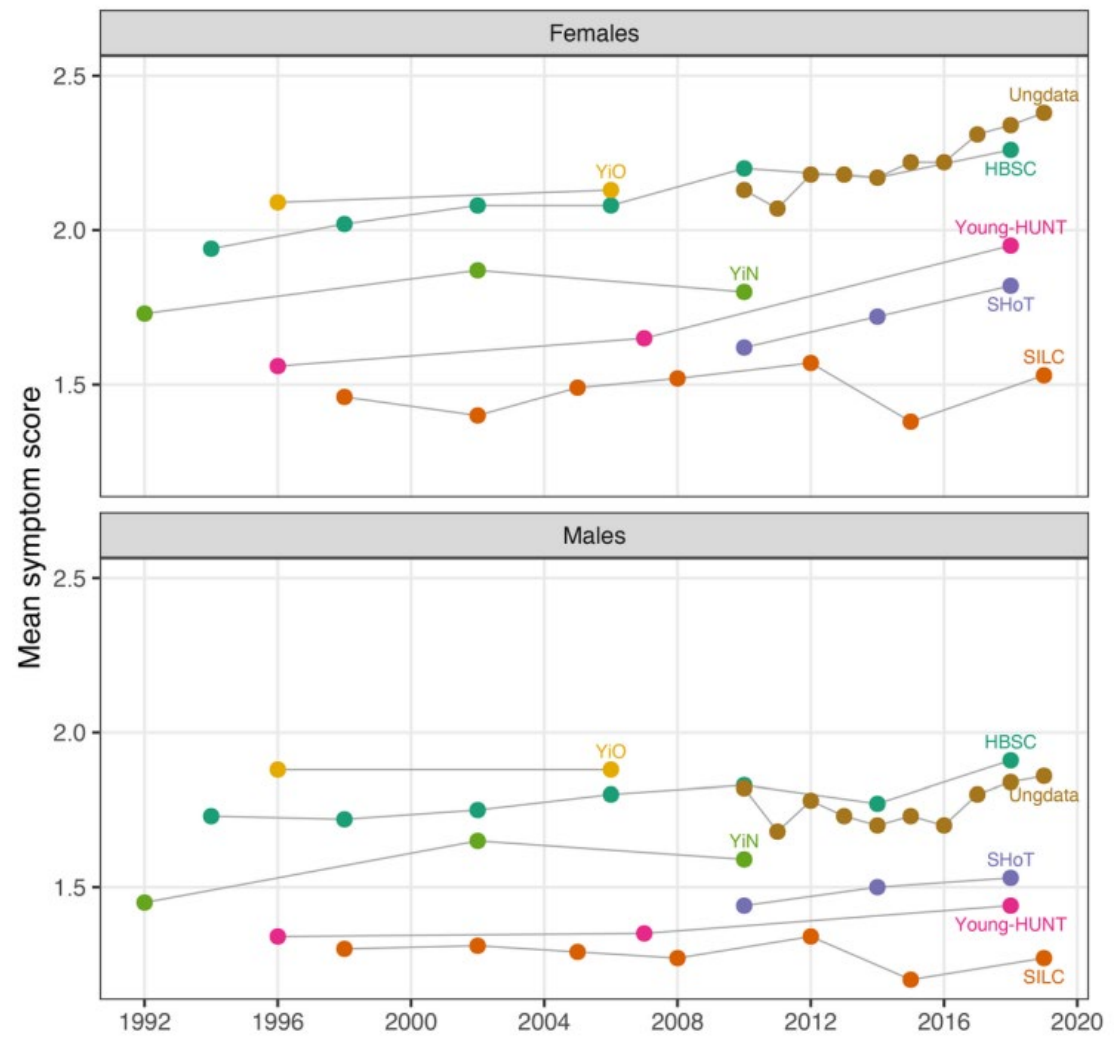
Antall og andel personer i alderen 15-29 år uten arbeid, utdanning og opplæring



Figur fra: <https://www.ssb.no/arbeid-og-lonn/sysselsetting/statistikk/tilknytning-til-arbeid-utdanning-og-velferdsordninger/artikler/omtrent-uendret-andel-unge-utenfor-fra-2021-til-2022>

«I all hovedsak står det bra til med norsk ungdom»

Økning i selvrapporterte psykiske helseproblemer i Norge



Potrebny et al. (2023). Secular trends in mental health problems among young people in Norway: A review and meta-analysis. <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-2727883/v1>

Uføretrygd blant unge voksne



Sårbarhet og utenforskap





Læring
Omsorg
Trygghet
Tillit

Familie





Sosioøkonomi

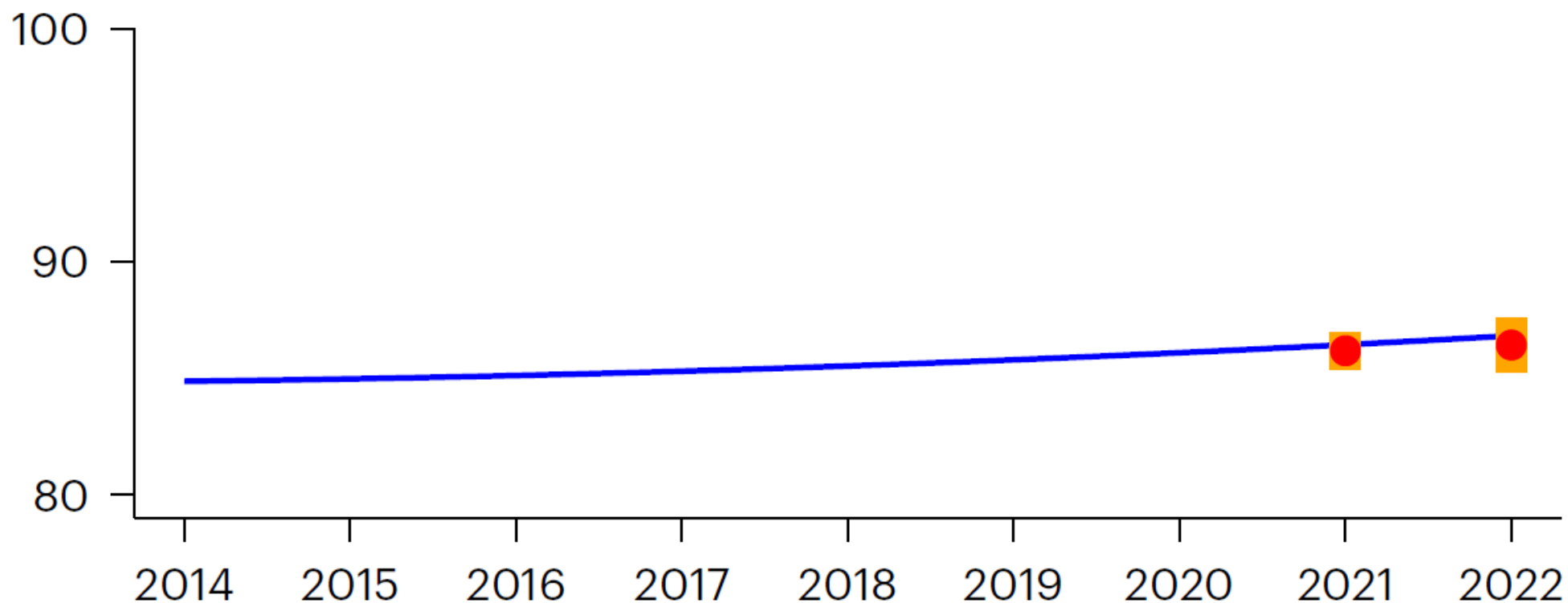
Oppdragsstil



Sosial støtte

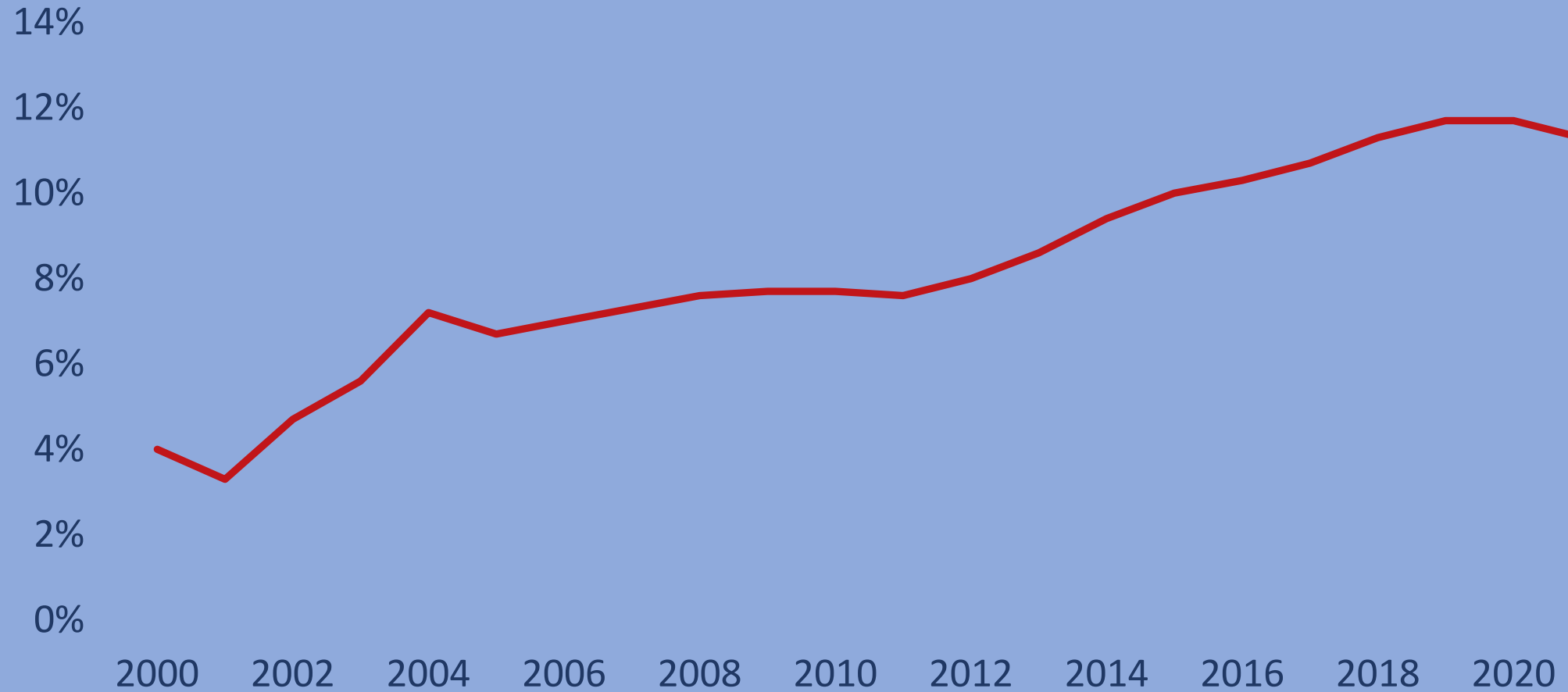
Psykisk helse

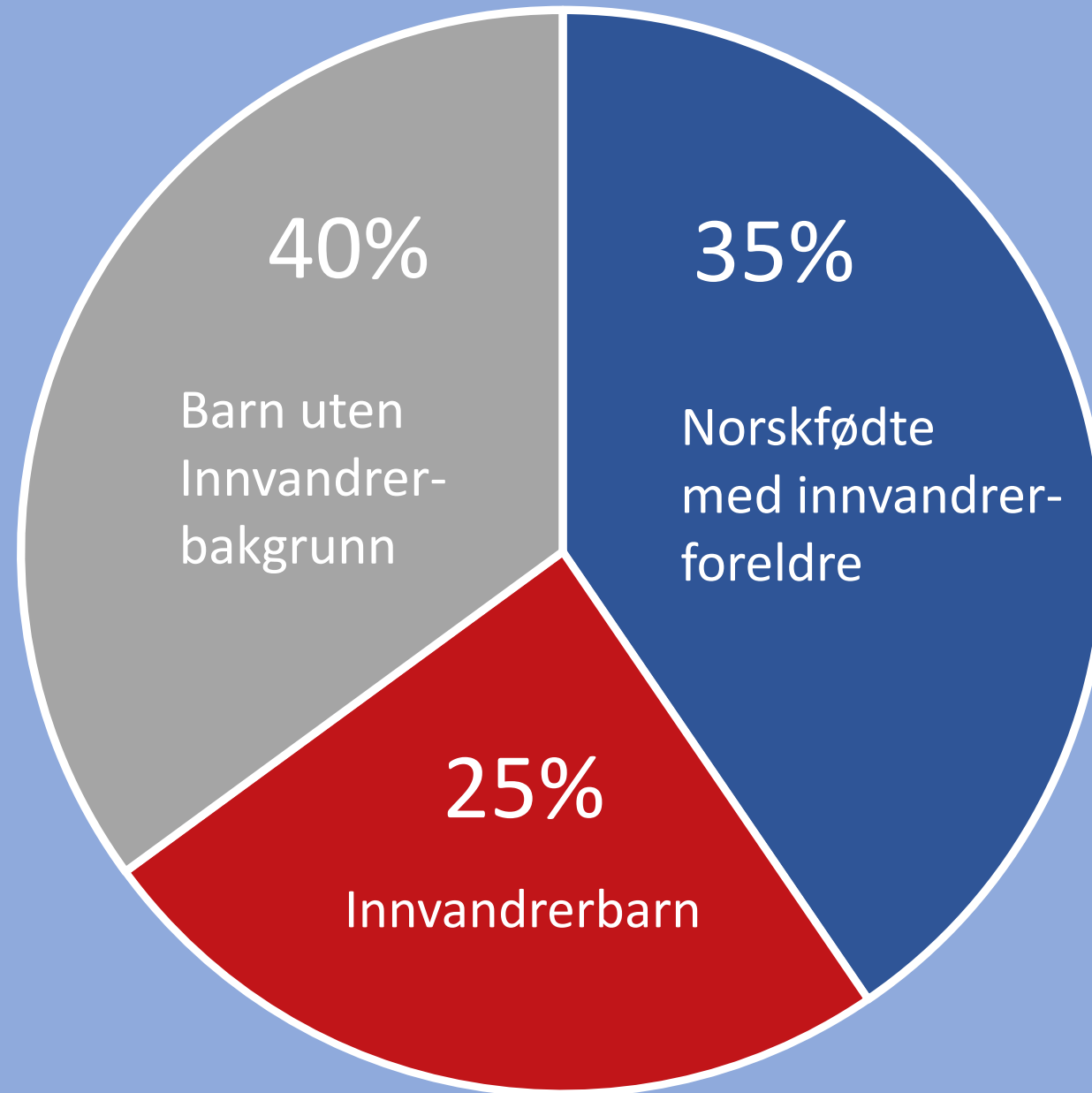
Tilfredshet med forhold til foreldre





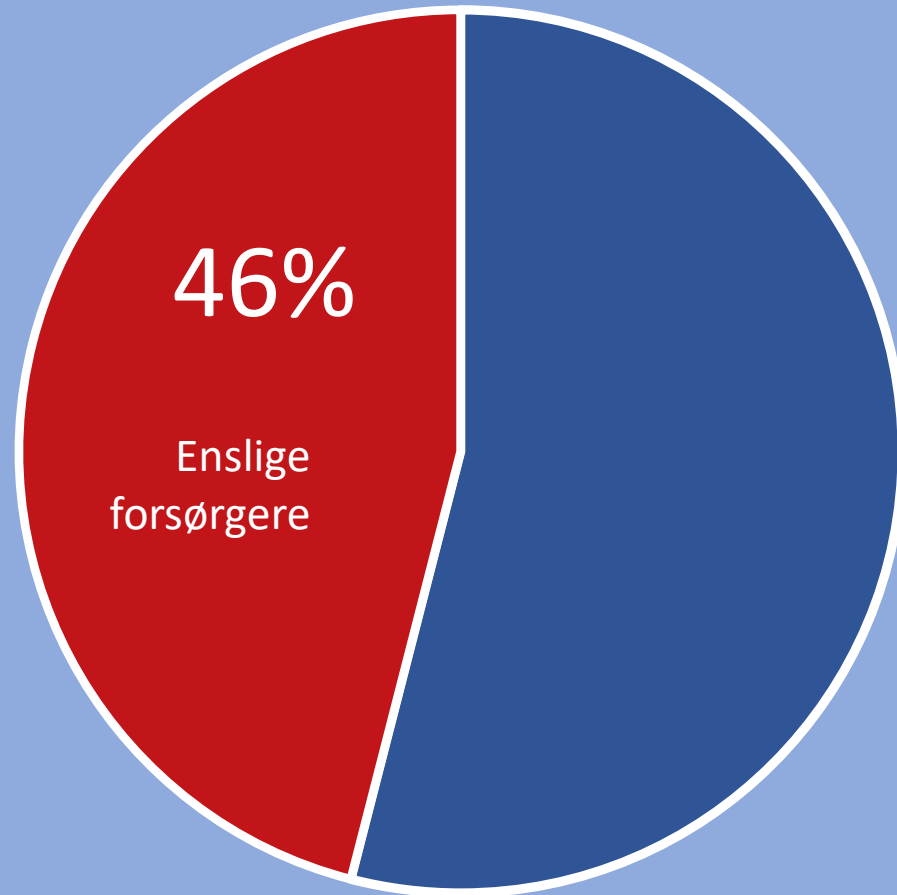
Andel barn under 18 år med vedvarende lav husholdningsinntekt



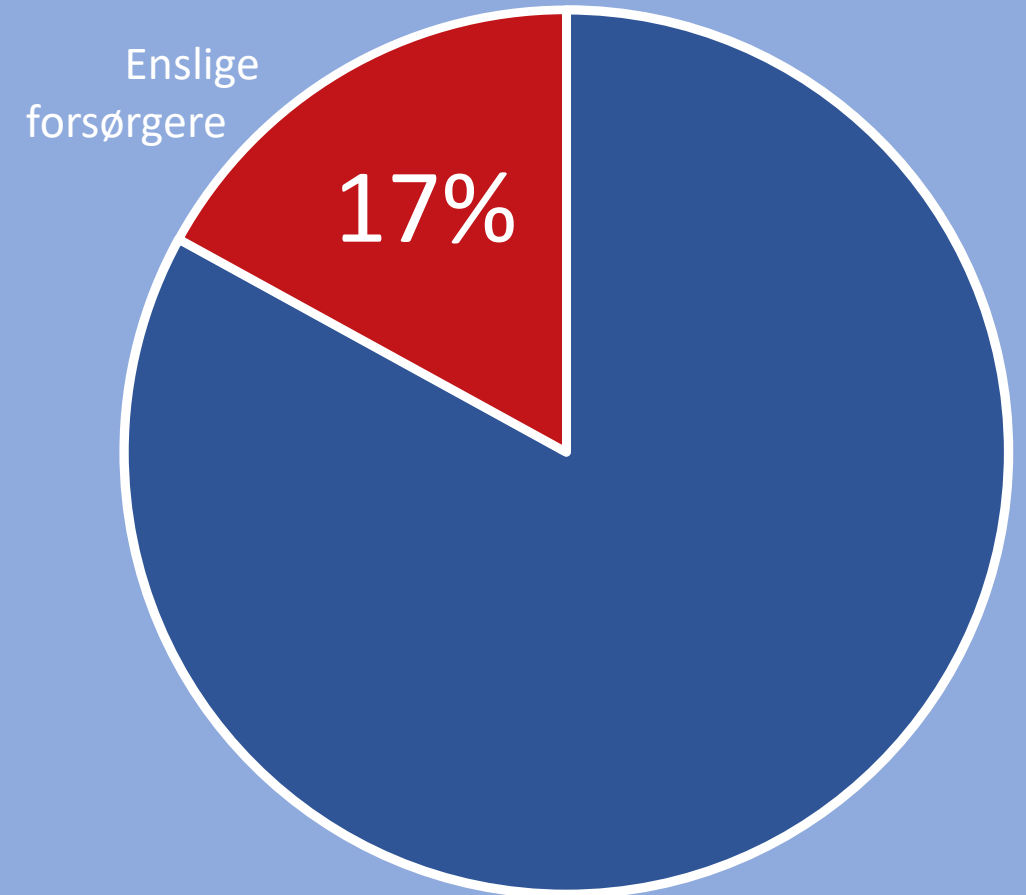




Lavinntektshusholdninger med barn

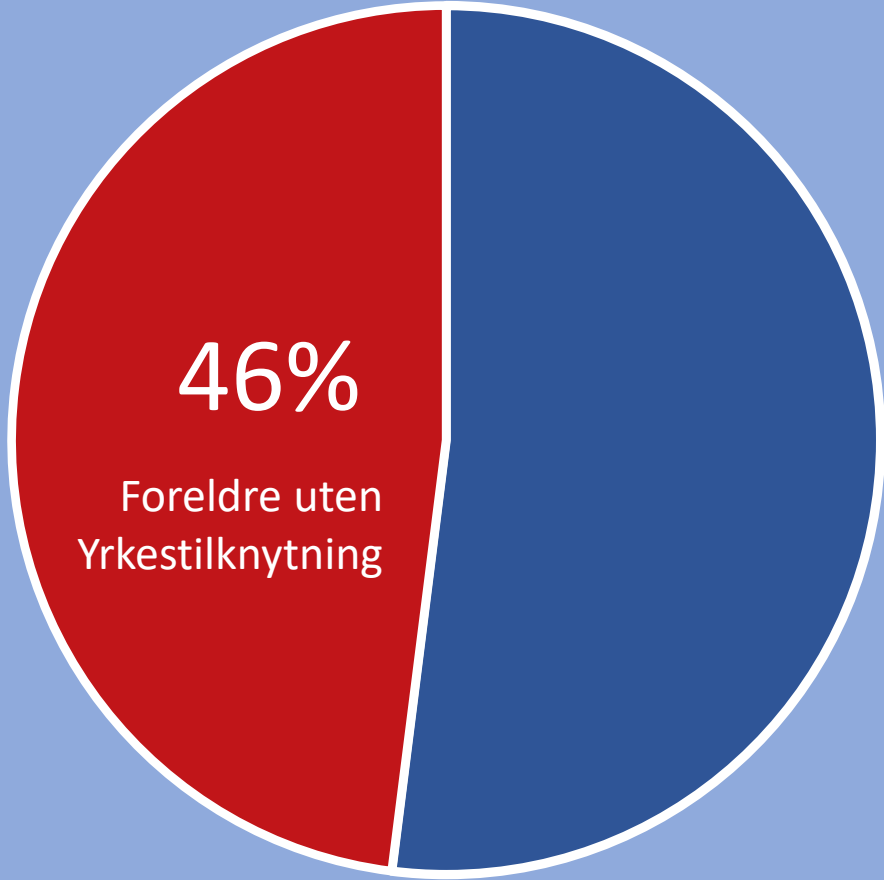


Alle husholdninger med barn



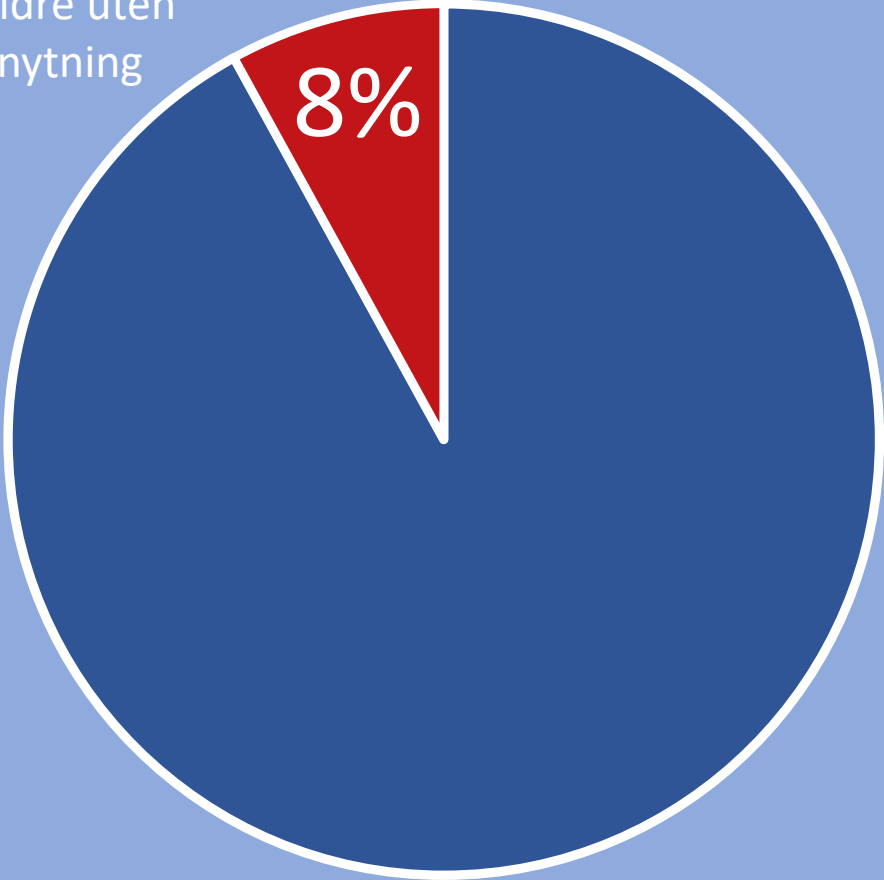


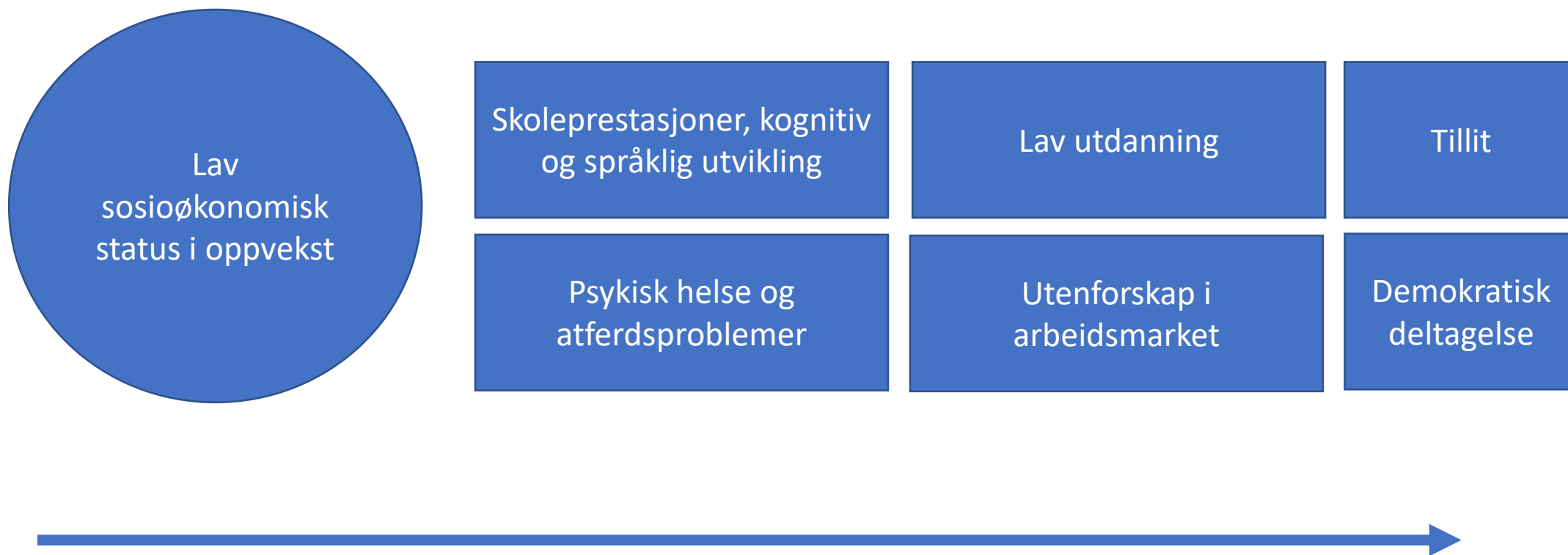
Lavinntektshusholdninger med barn



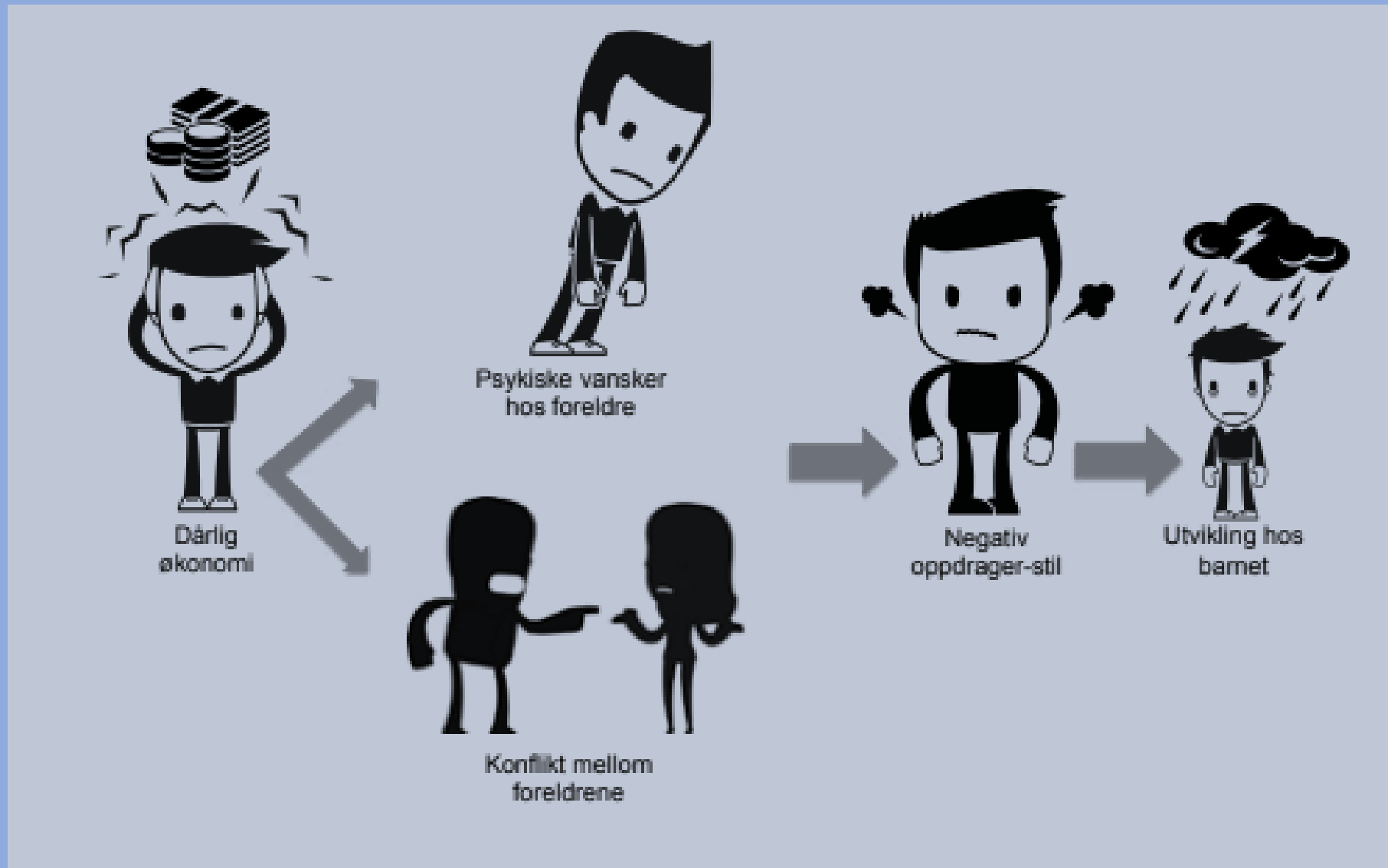
Alle husholdninger med barn

Foreldre uten Yrkestilknytning





Familiestressmodellen



Knapphet og

kognitive ressurser

tidshorisont

oppmerksomhet

prioriteringer

fokus

tunnelling

slack

SENDHIL MULLAINATHAN
ELDAR SHAFIR

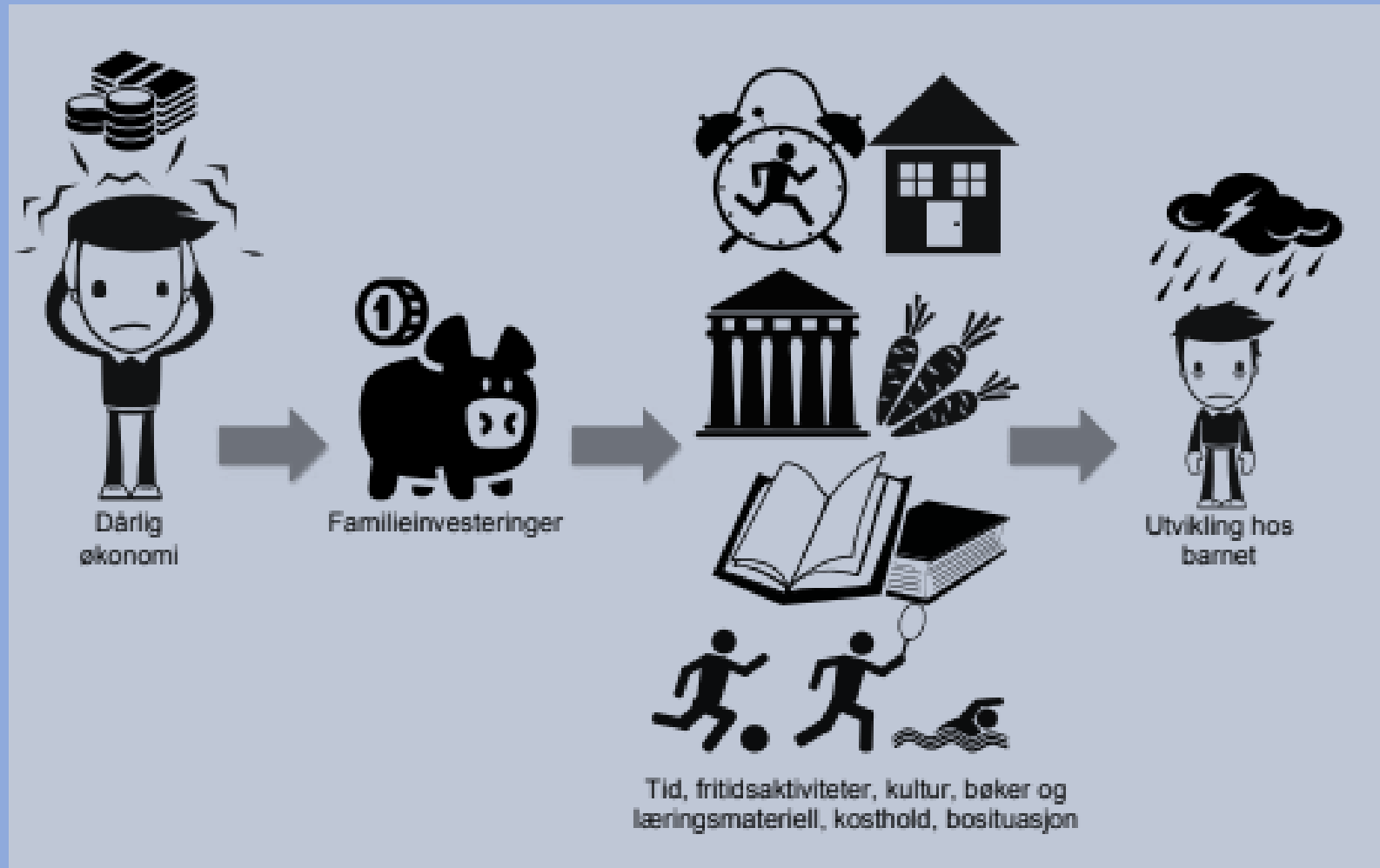
Scarcity

'A captivating book that just
might change the way you live'

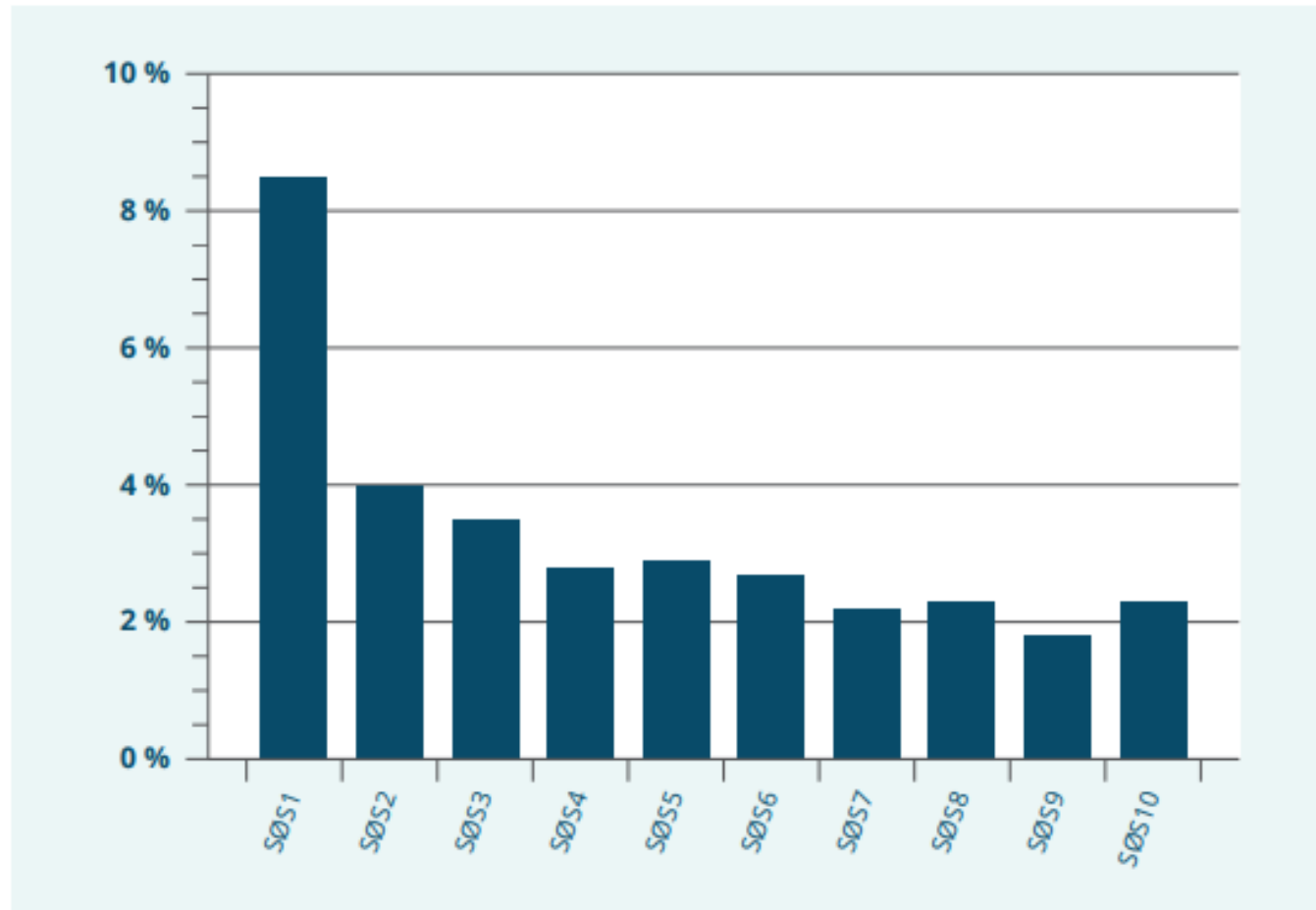
Steven D. Levitt, co-author of *Freakonomics*



Familieinvesteringsperspektivet

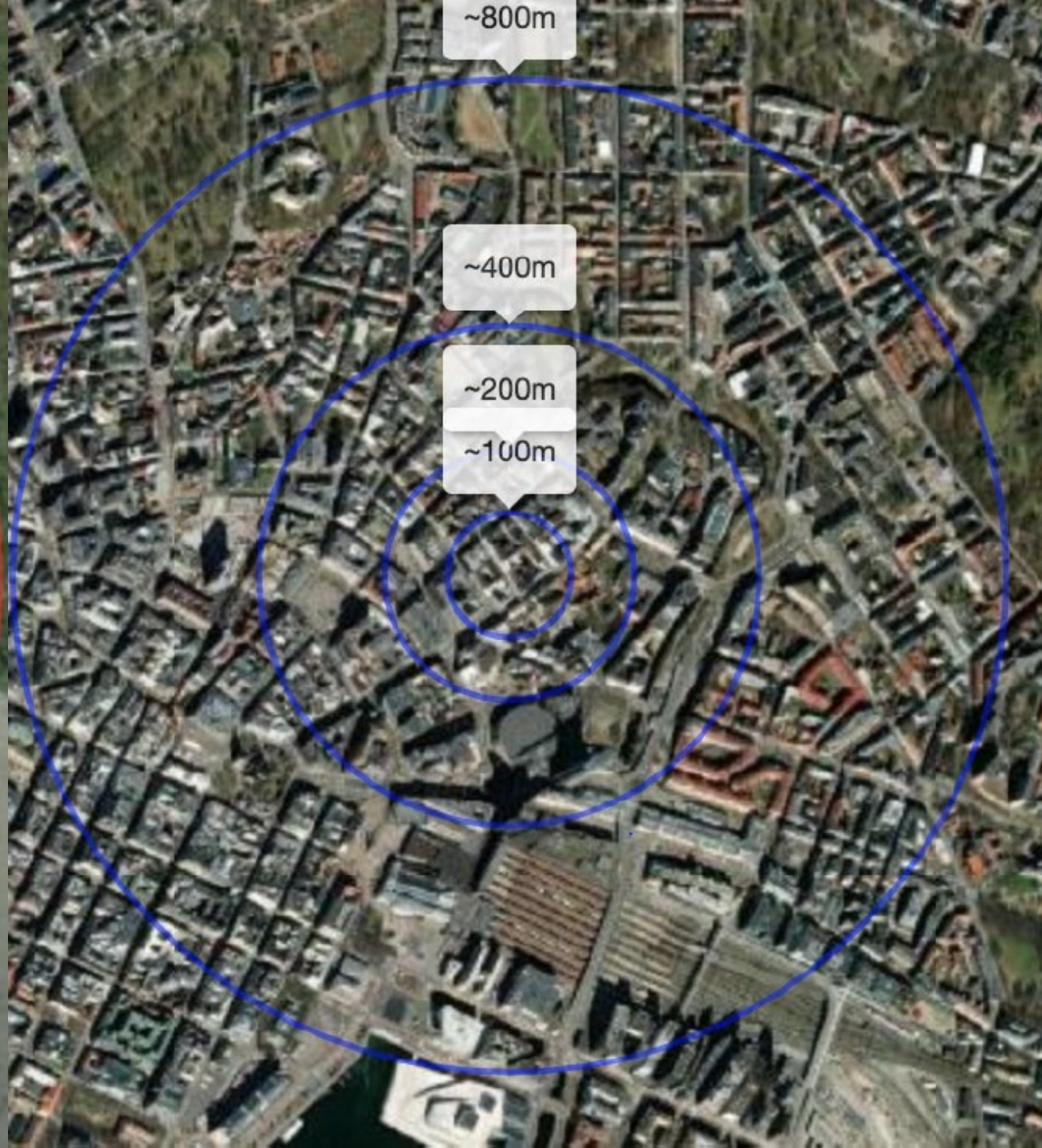
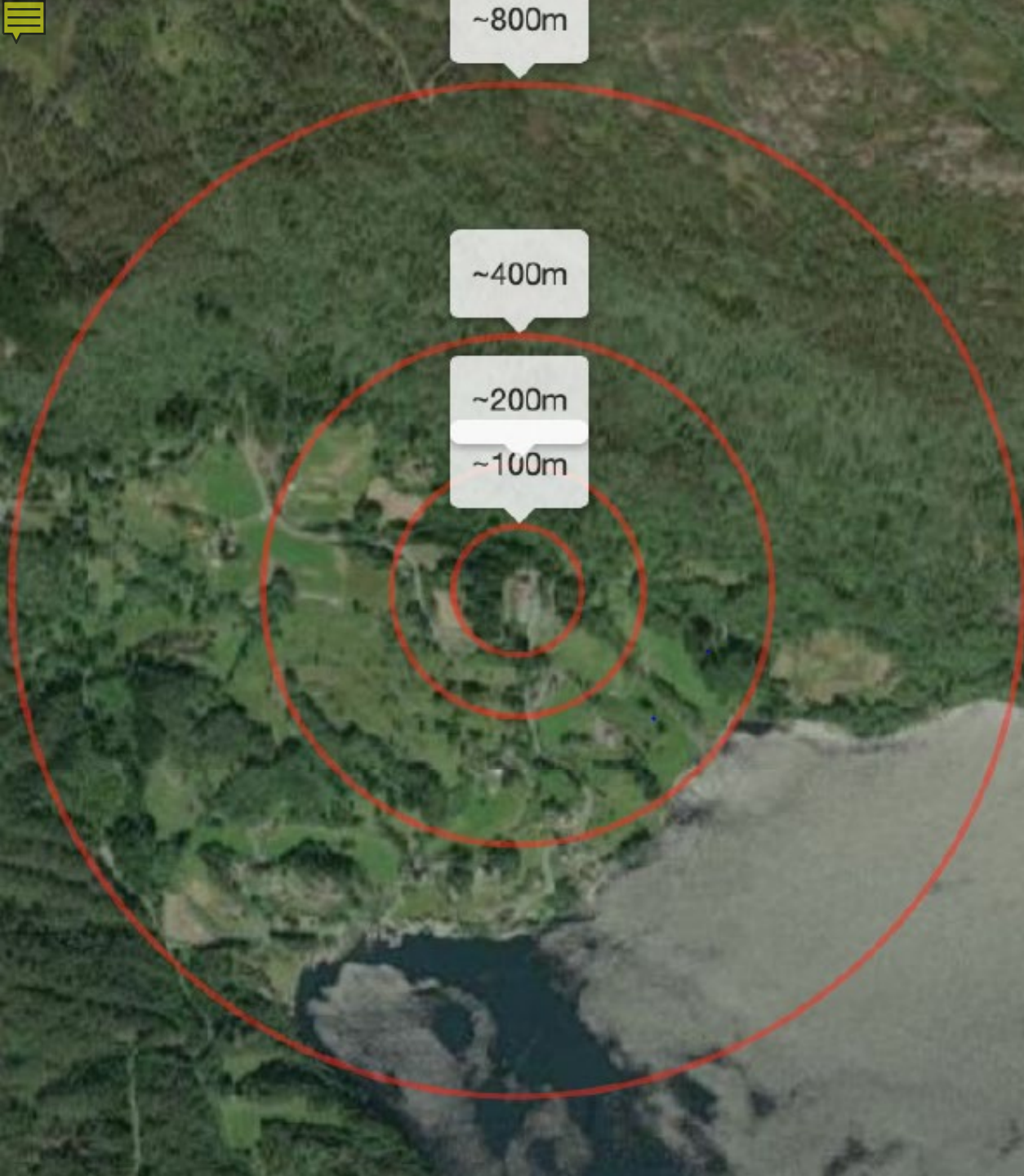


Mangler penger til deltagelse i fritidsaktiviteter



Note: Andel elever i 8.-10. klasse som oppgir at foreldre eller foresatte ofte mangler penger til å betale for fritidsaktiviteter de ønsker å delta i (idrett, kino, bursdager, reiser etc.). År 2022-2023. SØS1 betegner lavest sosioøkonomisk status og SØS10 betegner høyest sosioøkonomisk status. Sosioøkonomisk status er beregnet ut fra spørsmål om familiens materielle og sosiale ressurser.

Kilde: Ungdata.



Sosiale relasjoner





Tilknytning

Ensomhet

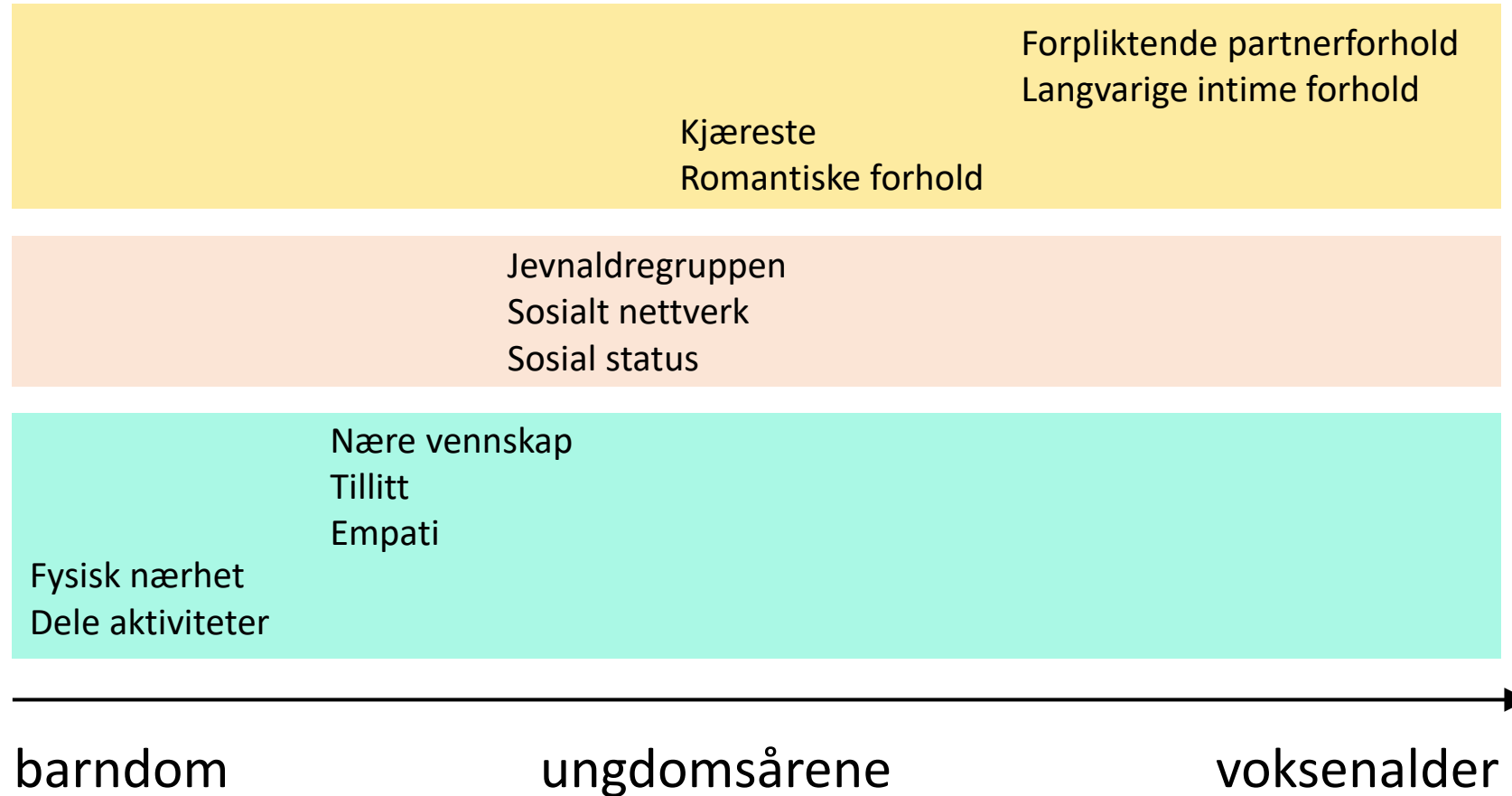


Vennskap

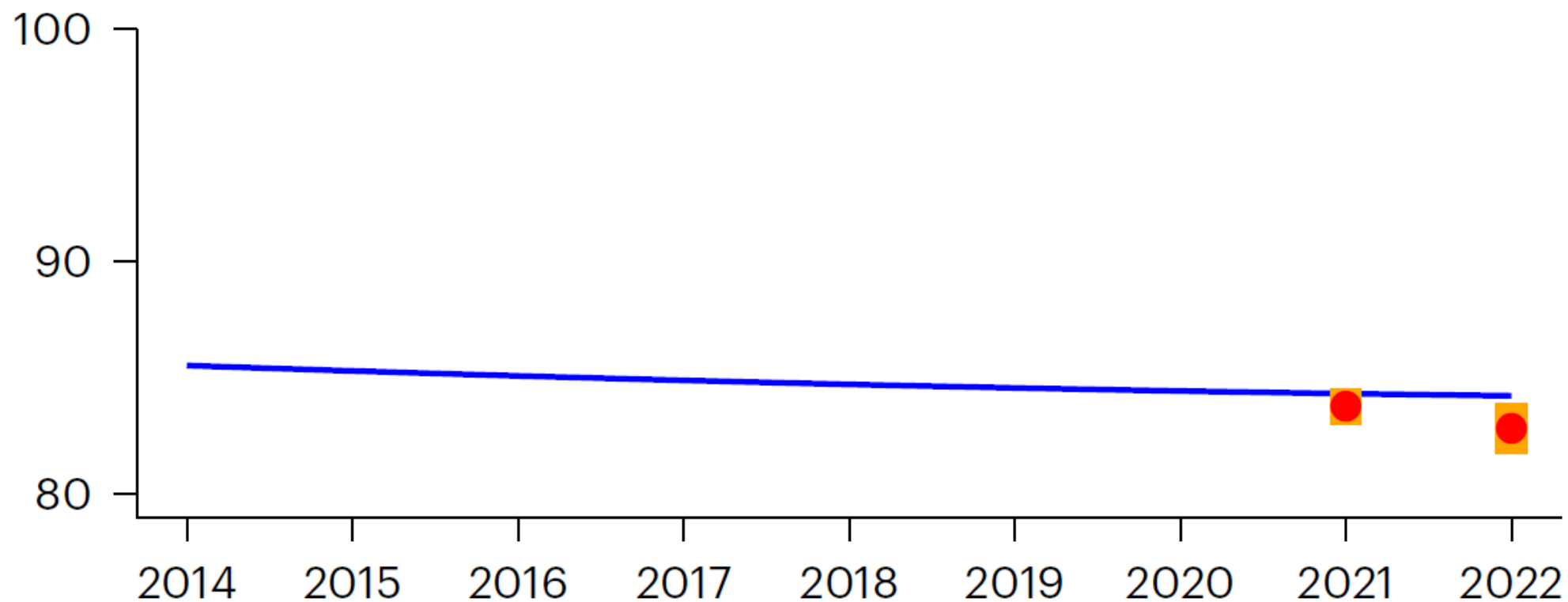
Mobbing



Hvilke sosiale relasjoner er viktige?



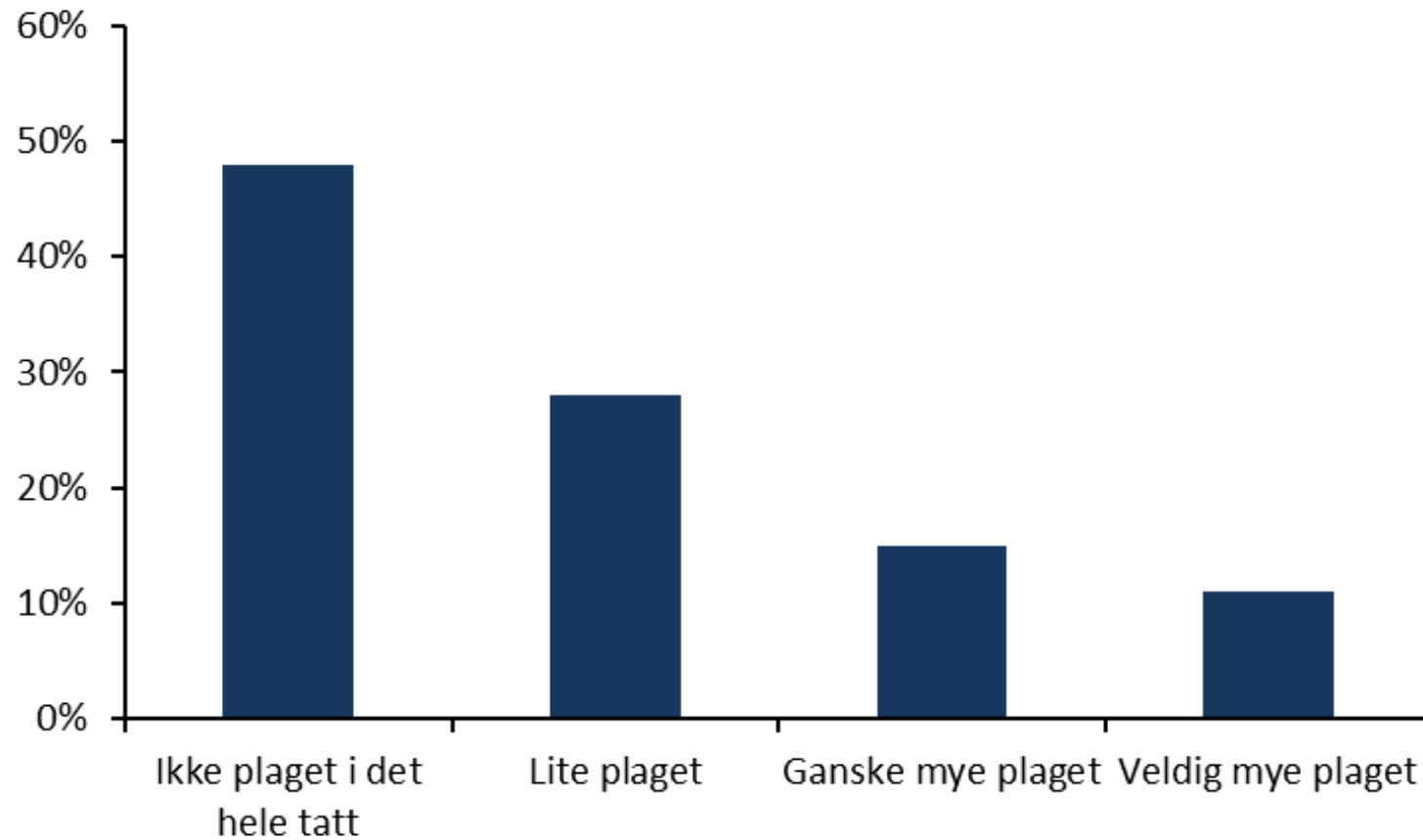
Tilfredshet med forhold til jevnaldrende



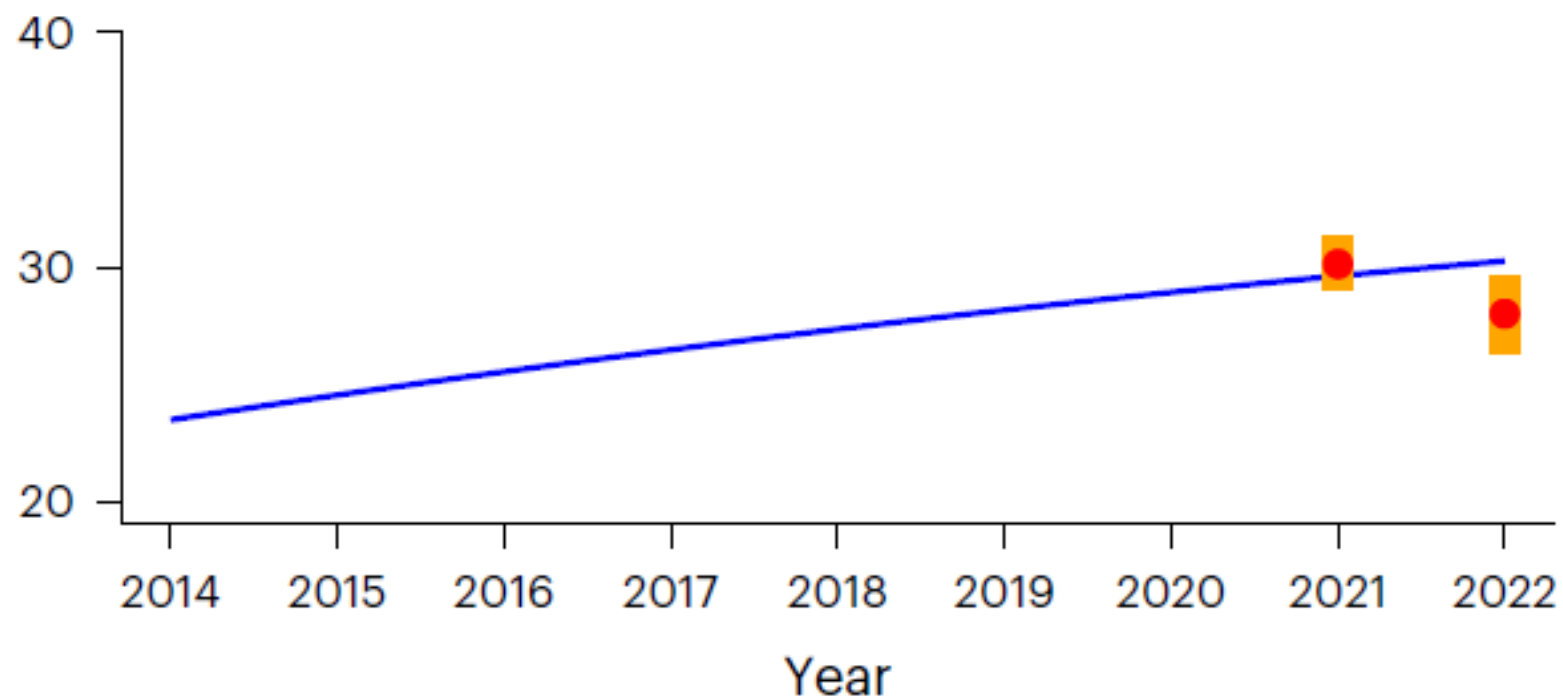
Kozák, M., Bakken, A., & von Soest, T. (2023). Psychosocial well-being before, during and after the COVID-19 pandemic: a nationwide study of more than half a million Norwegian adolescents. *Nature Mental Health*, 1(7), 501-513. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s44220-023-00088-y>



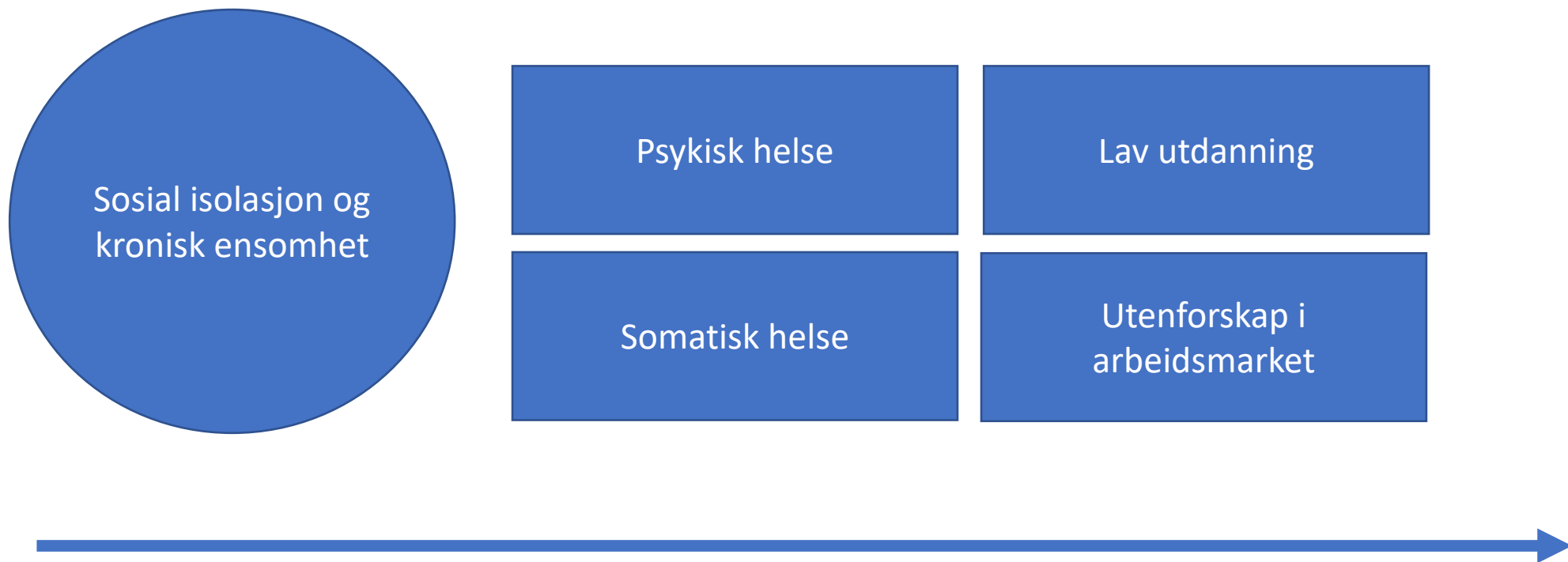
«Har i løpet av siste uken vært plaget av ensomhet»



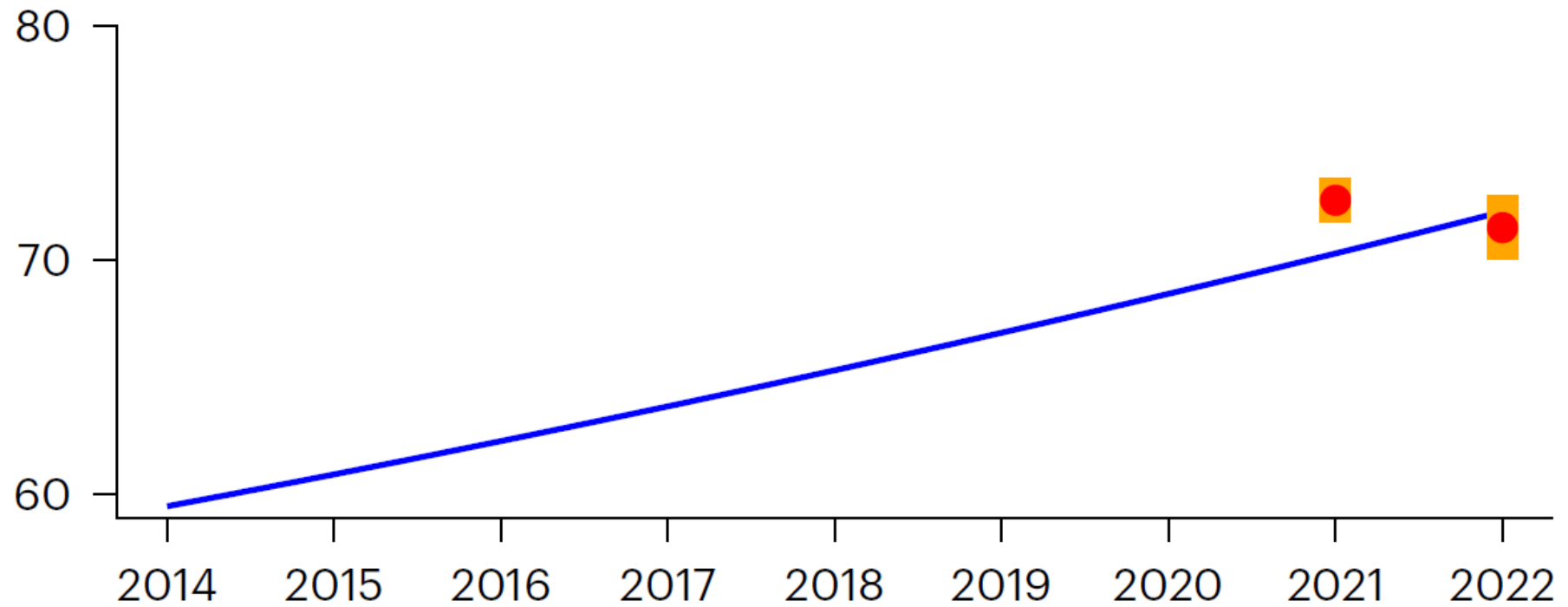
Ensomhet



Kozák, M., Bakken, A., & von Soest, T. (2023). Psychosocial well-being before, during and after the COVID-19 pandemic: a nationwide study of more than half a million Norwegian adolescents. *Nature Mental Health*, 1(7), 501-513. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s44220-023-00088-y>



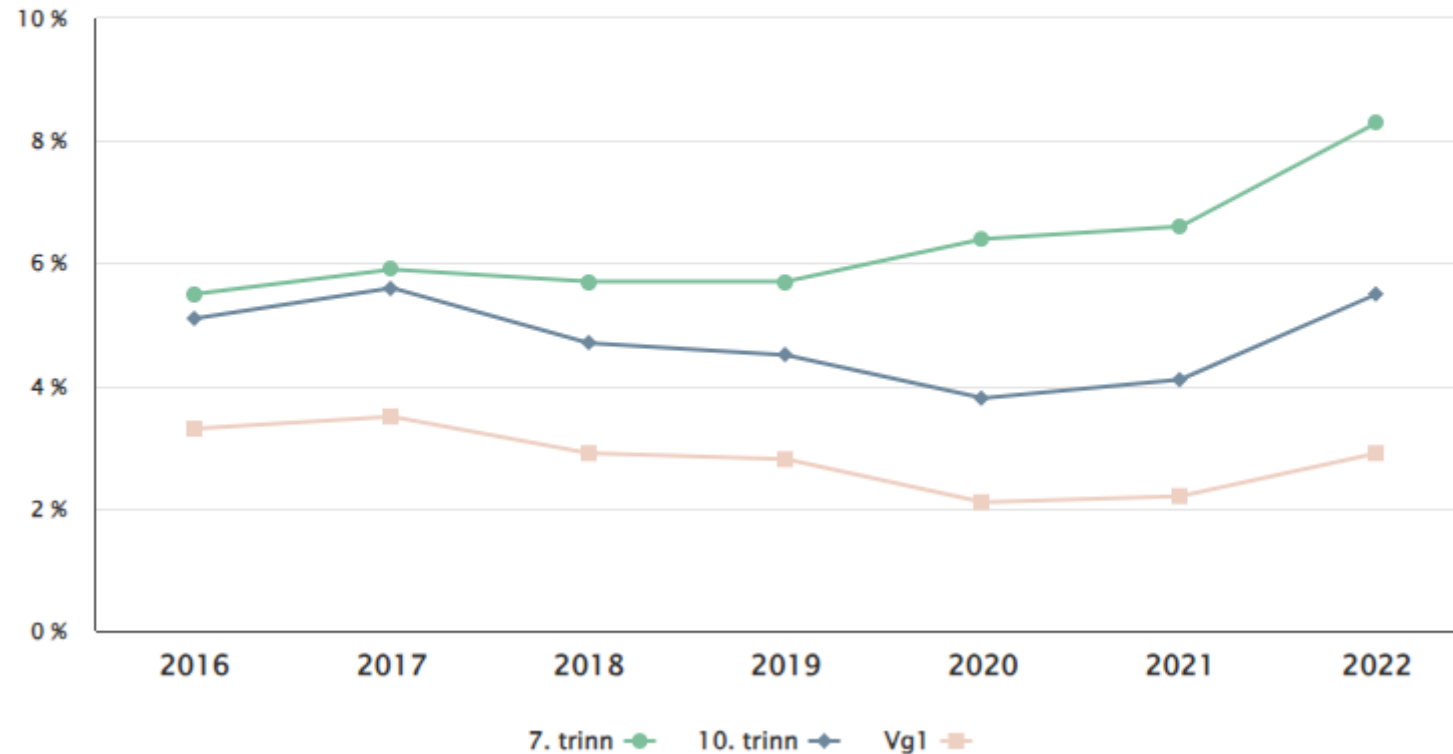
Skjermbruk



Kozák, M., Bakken, A., & von Soest, T. (2023). Psychosocial well-being before, during and after the COVID-19 pandemic: a nationwide study of more than half a million Norwegian adolescents. *Nature Mental Health*, 1(7), 501-513. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s44220-023-00088-y>

Mobbing - Elevundersøkelsen

Elever som blir mobbet av andre elever på skolen to-tre ganger i måneden eller oftere.



Skole

A photograph of a classroom from a student's perspective. A teacher is standing at the front near a green chalkboard, pointing at it. The room is filled with students sitting at wooden desks with blue frames. Large windows on the right side of the room let in bright light. The overall atmosphere is that of a typical school day.

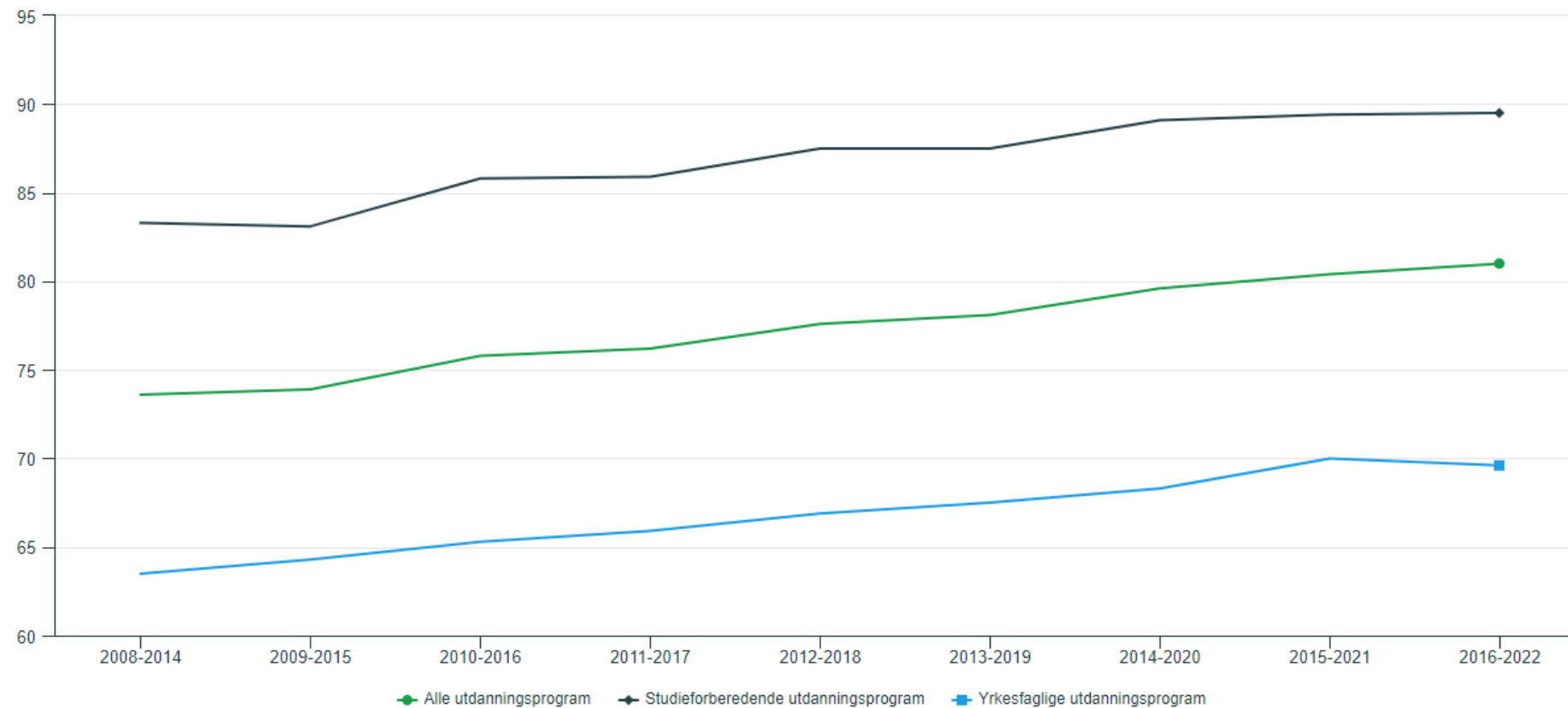
Læring

Inkludering


Sosial utjevning

Arbeidsliv

Antall elever/lærlinger som fullførte med studie- eller yrkeskompetanse I løpet av 5/6 år



The Widening Achievement Gap Between Rich and Poor in a Nordic Country

Astrid Marie Jorde Sandsør¹, Henrik Daae Zachrisson¹, Lynn A. Karoly^{1,2}, and Eric Dearing^{1,3}

We study a decade of achievement gaps for fifth-, eighth-, and 10th-grade students in Norway using administrative population data. Norway is a wealthy and egalitarian country with a homogeneous educational system, yet achievement gaps between students at the 90th and 10th percentiles of parental income and between students whose parents have at least a master and at most a high school degree are found to be large (0.55–0.93 and 0.70–0.99 SD), equivalent to about 2 to 2.5 years of schooling, and increasing by grade level. Achievement gaps by parental income, but not by parental education, increased over the time period, underscoring the different ways these two socioeconomic status components relate to achievement and the potential for policy to alter gaps.

Keywords: achievement gap; administrative data; disparities; econometric analysis; educational inequality; grades; income; longitudinal studies; measurements; Norway; performance assessment; secondary data analysis; test scores



UHELDIG UTVIKLING: Forskjellen i skuleprestasjonar mellom barn frå fattige og rike familiar er stor og har auka over tid.

Dei ligg to og eit halvt år etter på skulen

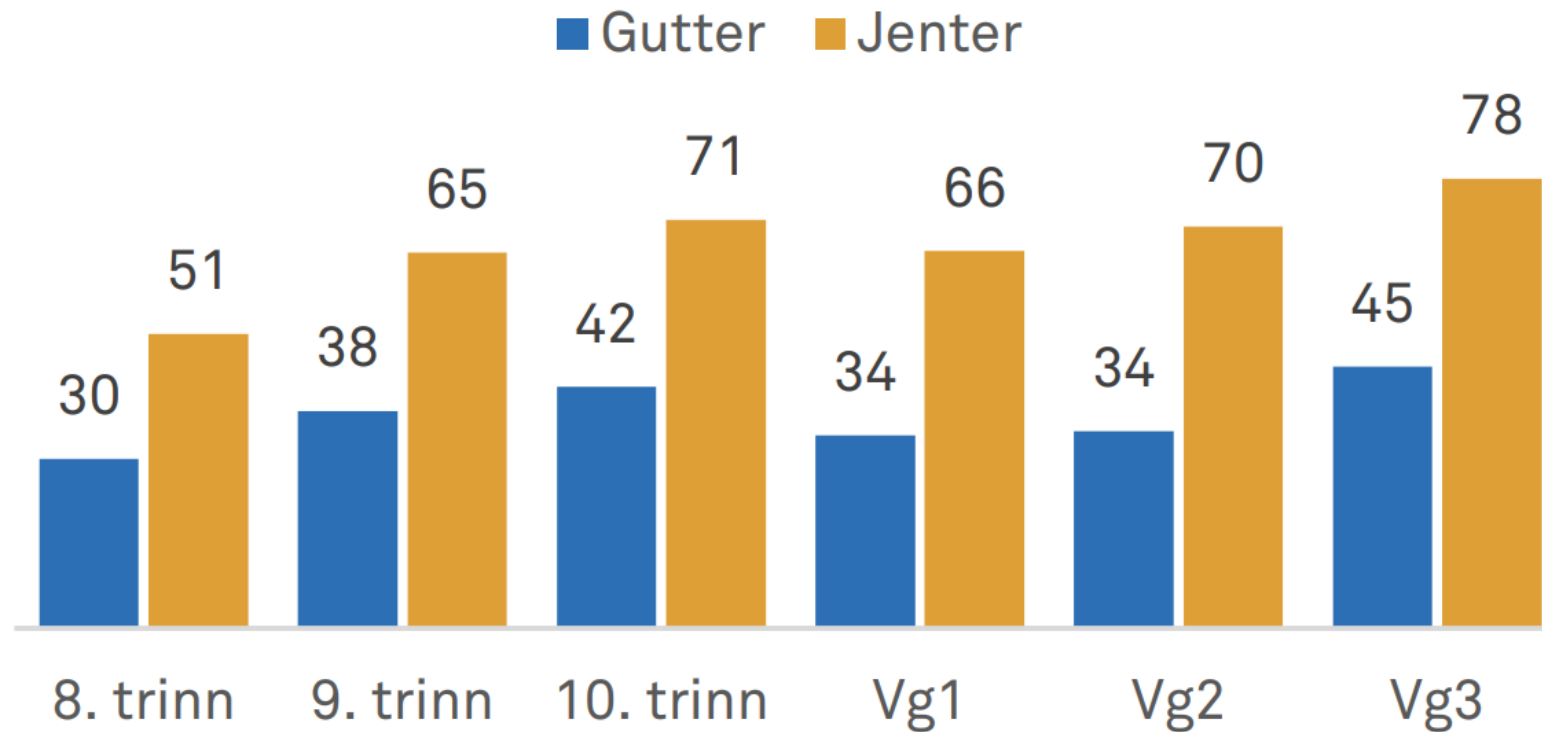
Skuleungar frå fattige familiar ligg to og eit halvt år etter born frå rike familiar. Forskjellane veks gjennom skuletida.

Det viser ein studie som [Astrid Marie Jorde Sandsør](#) og kollegaer ved Institutt for spesialpedagogikk har gjort.

Forskarane har sett på elevar sine prestasjonar i lesing og matematikk frå nasjonale prøver på 5. og 8. trinn. Dei har også sett på karakterar frå 10. trinn, fortel instituttet på nettsidene sine.

Resultata viser at prestasjonsgapet aukar frå 5. til 8. trinn, og endå meir til 10. trinn. Forskjellane ser ut til å auka over tid for alle trinn. Innan borna går ut av ungdomsskulen, svarar forskjellen i skuleprestasjonar mellom barn frå rike og frå fattige familiar til omtrent to og eit halvt års skulegang. Forskjellane auka i perioden 2007 til 2018 tilsvarande tre til fire månader med skulegang. Innvandring kan ikkje forklara auken. ●

Prosentandel som ofte eller svært ofte blir stresset av skolearbeidet. Blant gutter og jenter på ulike klassetrinn



Skolestress

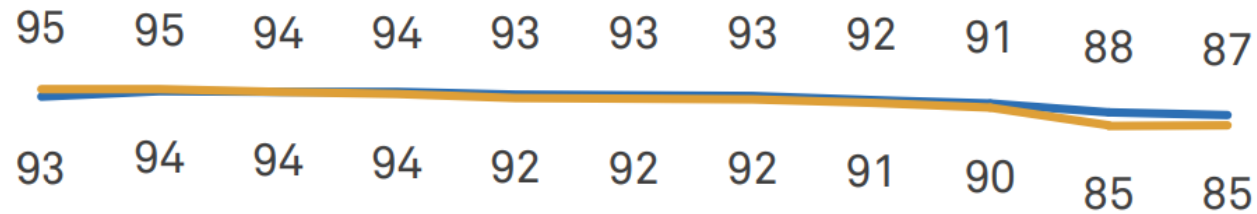
R: Hvor viktig er det å komme inn på riktig skole?

- Ikke riktig skole, men hvilken linje, det er hele livet ditt. Det bestemmer livet ditt. Hele livet ditt er bygd rundt jobben din og hva du tjener. Du kan ødelegge livet ditt hvis du får dårlige karakterer, og forbedre det hvis du får gode karakterer.

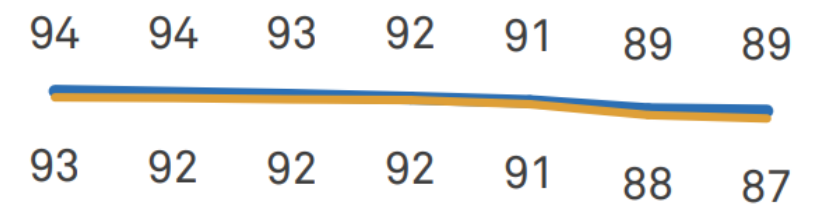
Mamma og pappa er begge advokater. De er stressa om de har et foredrag, men ikke på samme måte som meg. Ikke langtidsstressa. Framtiden deres er liksom klar – de kommer til å fortsette å jobbe, bli pensjonister og så dø. Hele min framtid er foran meg – jeg må bestemme hva jeg skal nå.

Prosentandel som trives på skolen. Utvikling over tid – etter kjønn og skoleslag

Ungdomsskolen

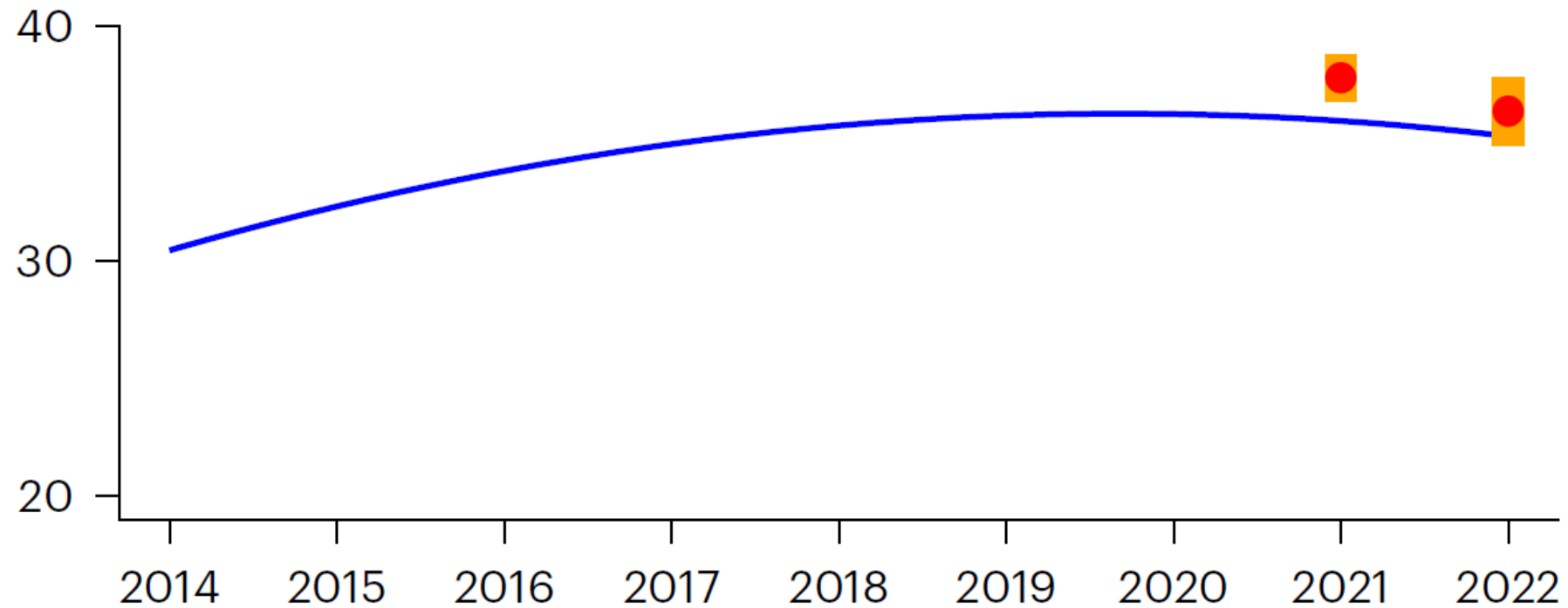


Videregående



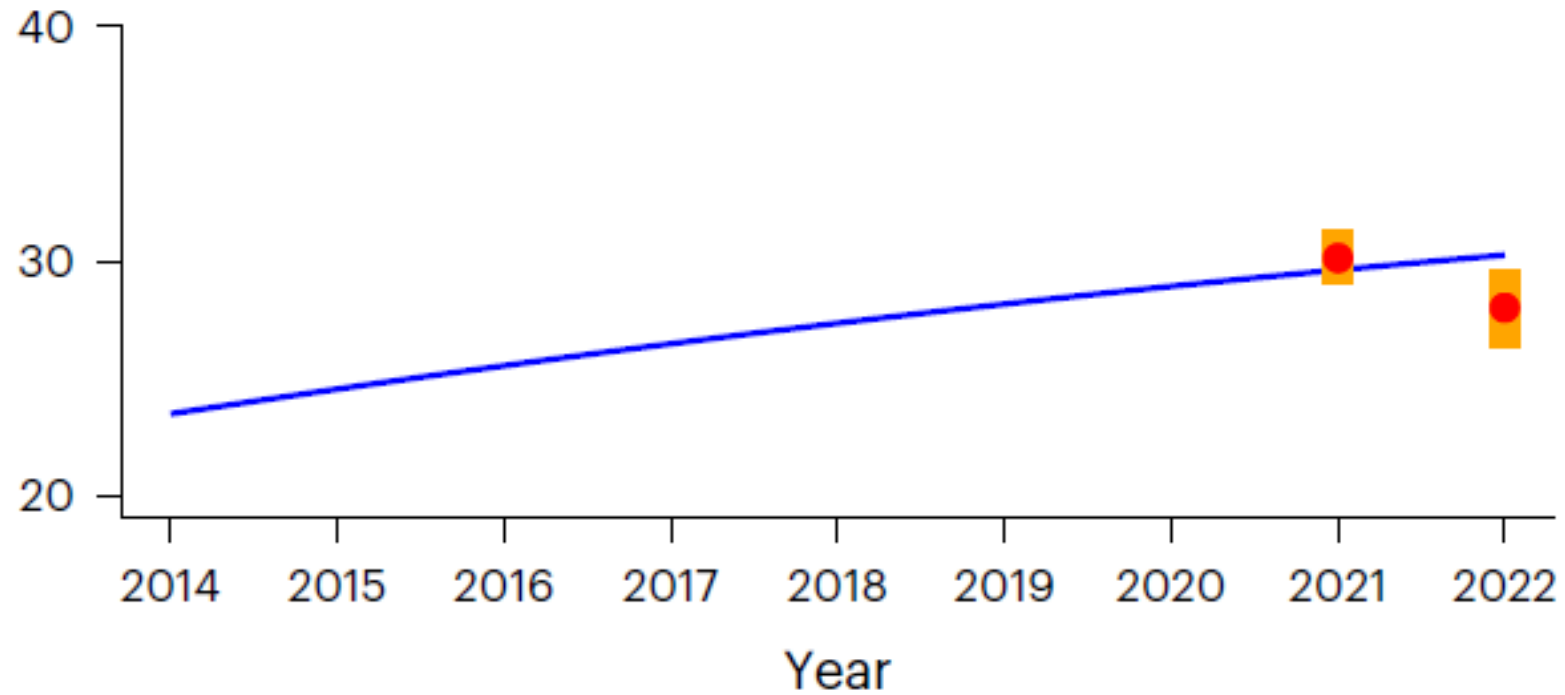
Kriser: Covid-19 og økte levekostnader

Depressive plager



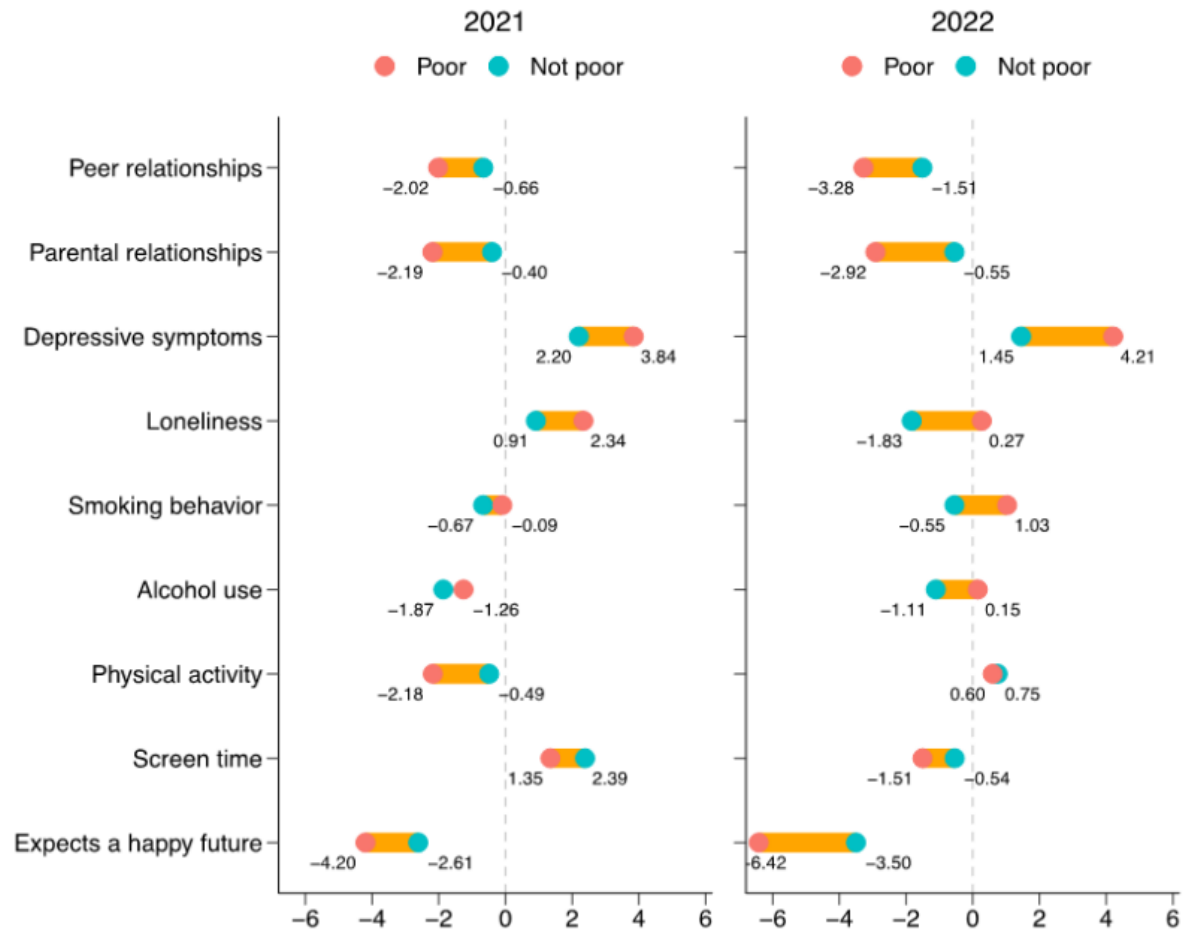
Kozák, M., Bakken, A., & von Soest, T. (2023). Psychosocial well-being before, during and after the COVID-19 pandemic: a nationwide study of more than half a million Norwegian adolescents. *Nature Mental Health*, 1(7), 501-513. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s44220-023-00088-y>

Ensomhet

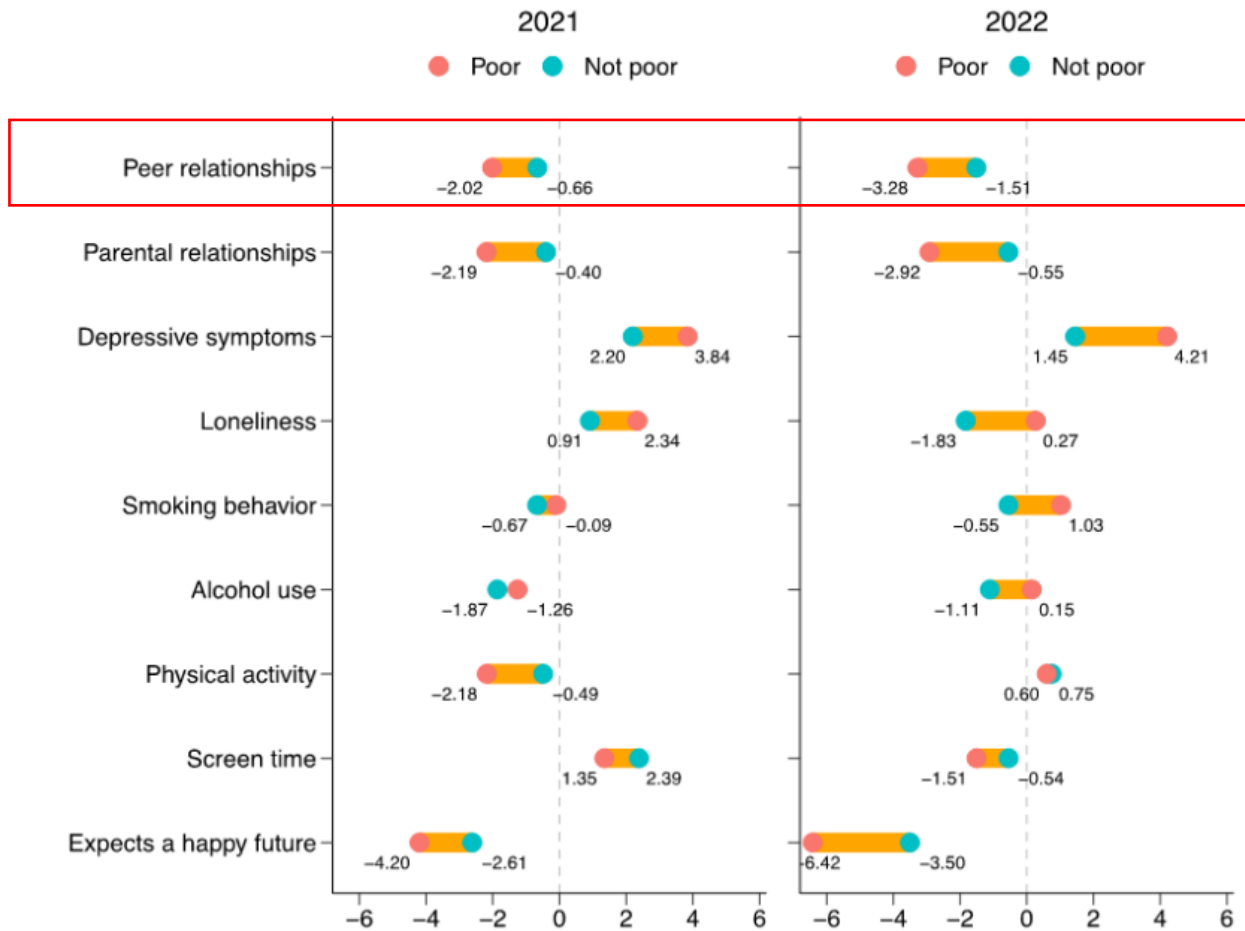


Kozák, M., Bakken, A., & von Soest, T. (2023). Psychosocial well-being before, during and after the COVID-19 pandemic: a nationwide study of more than half a million Norwegian adolescents. *Nature Mental Health*, 1(7), 501-513. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s44220-023-00088-y>

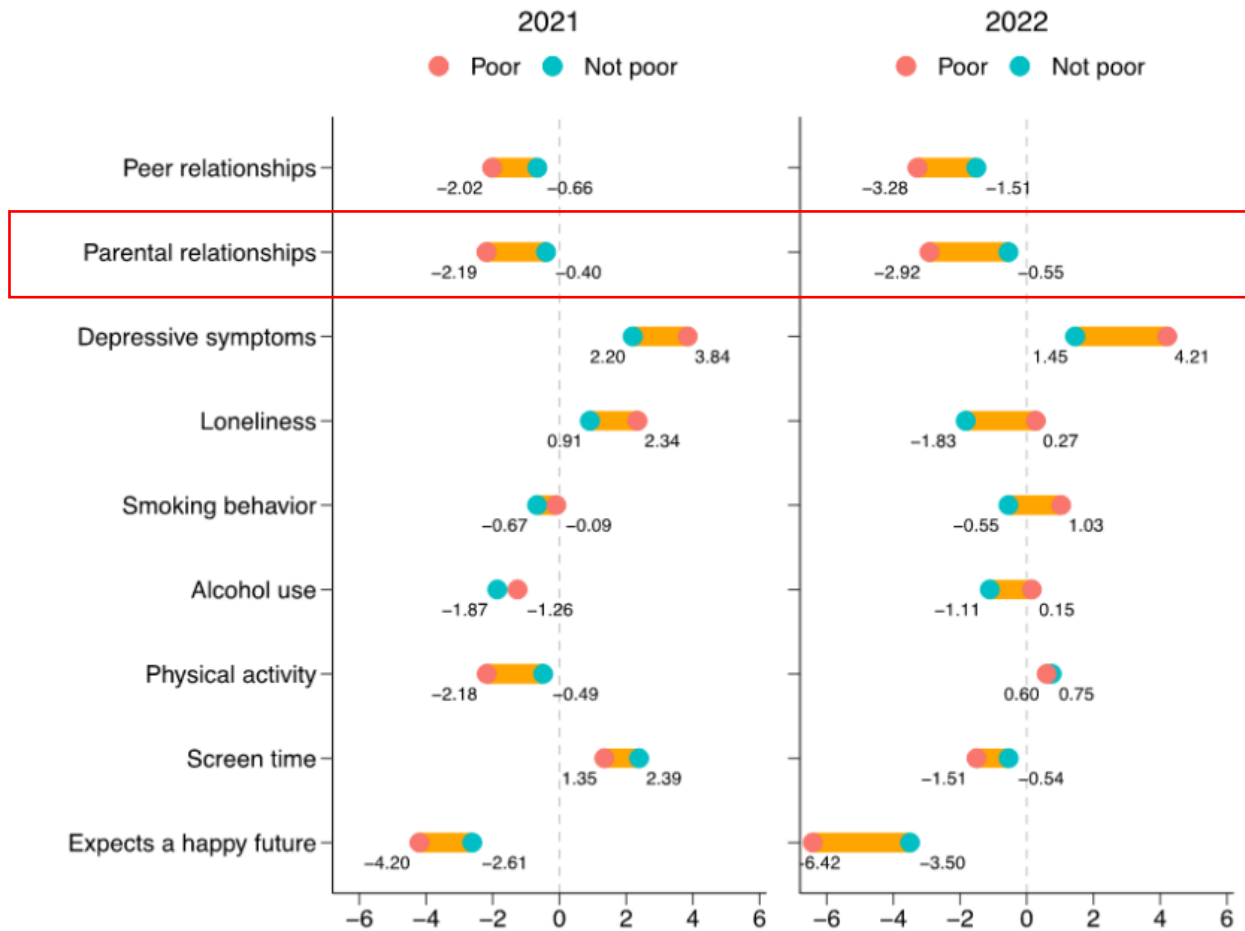
Sosial ulikhet under og etter pandemien



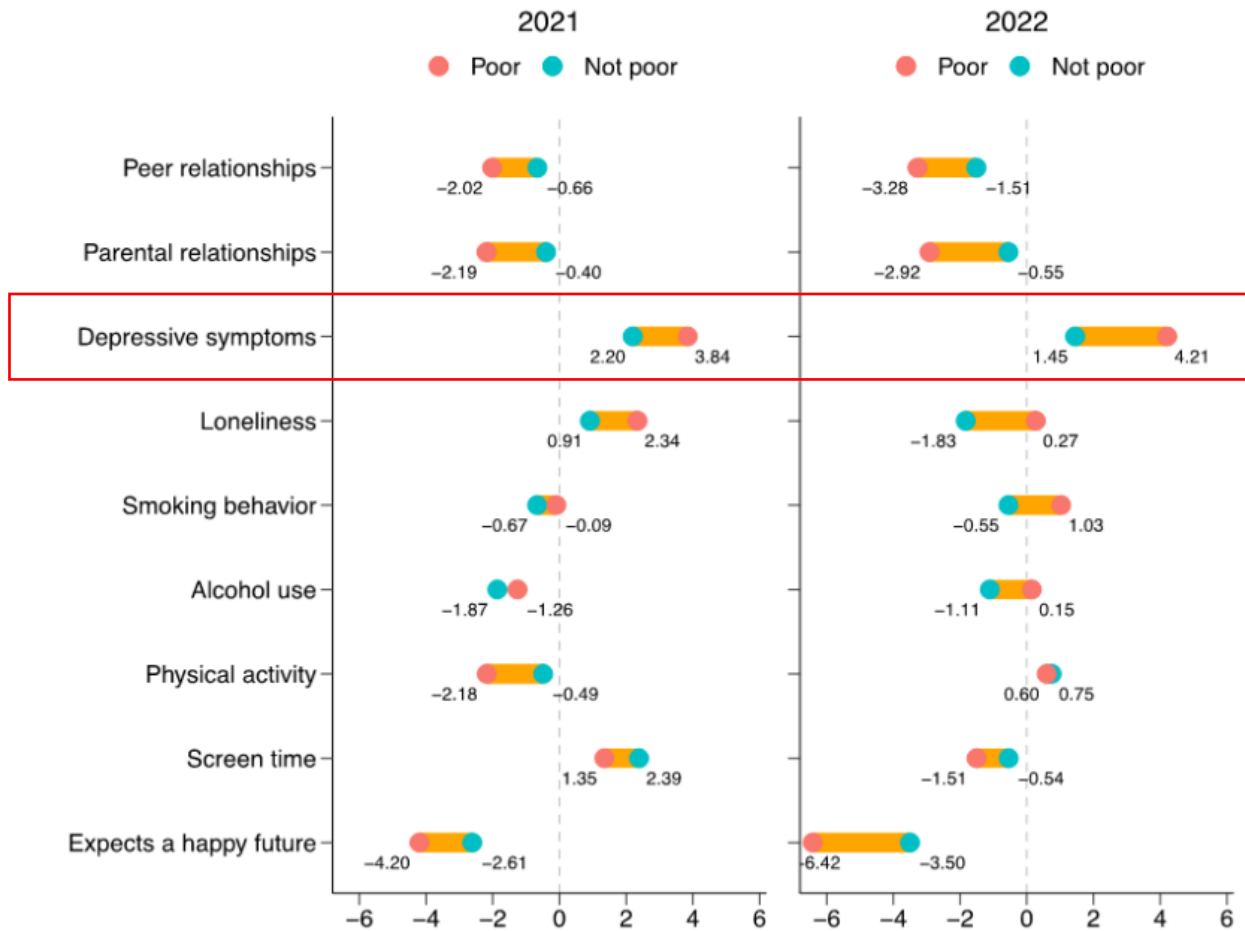
Sosial ulikhet under og etter pandemien



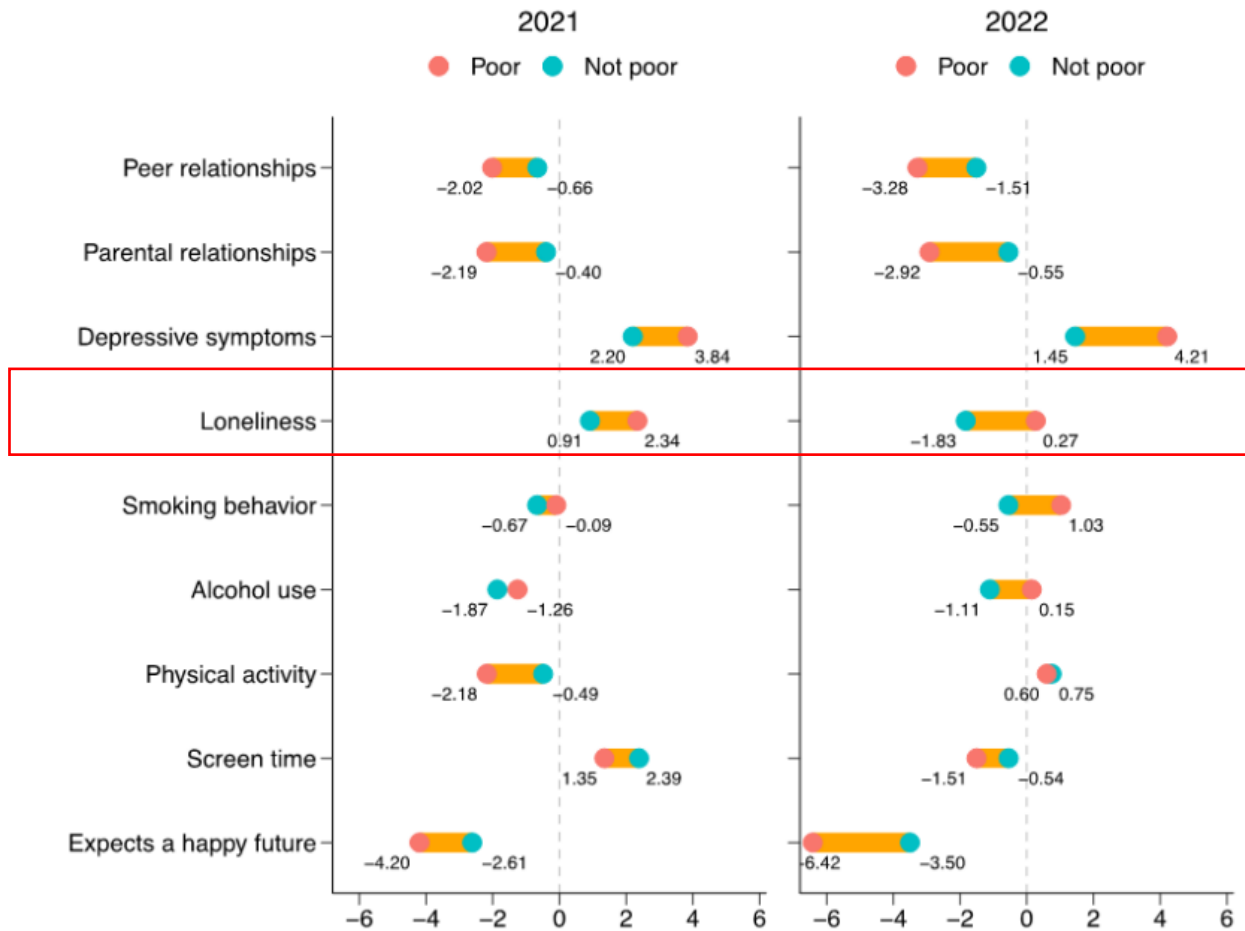
Sosial ulikhet under og etter pandemien



Sosial ulikhet under og etter pandemien



Sosial ulikhet under og etter pandemien



Original articles

Socioeconomic inequalities in health during the Great Recession: A scoping review of the research literature

Kristian Heggebø¹, Anne Grete Tøge², Espen Dahl³, and John Erik Berg⁴

Abstract

Aims: The so-called ‘Great Recession’ in Europe triggered widespread concerns about population health, as reflected by an upsurge in empirical research on the health impacts of the economic crisis. A growing body of empirical studies has also been devoted to socioeconomic inequalities in health during the Great Recession. The aim of the current study is to summarise this health inequality literature by means of a scoping review. *Methods:* We have performed a scoping review of the research literature (English language) published in the years 2012–2017. Only empirical papers with (a) health status measured on the individual level, (b) information on socioeconomic position (i.e. employment status, educational level, income/wealth, and/or occupational class), and (c) data from European countries in both pre- and post-crisis years were considered relevant. In total, 49 empirical studies fulfilled these inclusion criteria. *Results:* The empirical findings in the 49 included studies predominantly show that socioeconomic inequalities in health either increased or remained stable from pre- to post-crisis years. Two-thirds (65%) of the studies found evidence of either increasing or partially increasing health inequalities. Thus, people in lower socioeconomic strata fared worse overall in terms of health during the Great Recession, compared to people with higher socioeconomic status. *Conclusions:* **The Great Recession in Europe tends to be followed by increasing socioeconomic inequalities in health. Policymakers should take note of this finding. Widening socioeconomic inequalities in health is a major cause of concern, in particular if health deterioration among ‘vulnerable groups’ is caused by accelerating cumulative disadvantages.**



Tilmann von Soest

PROMENTA
Psykologisk institutt
Universitetet i Oslo