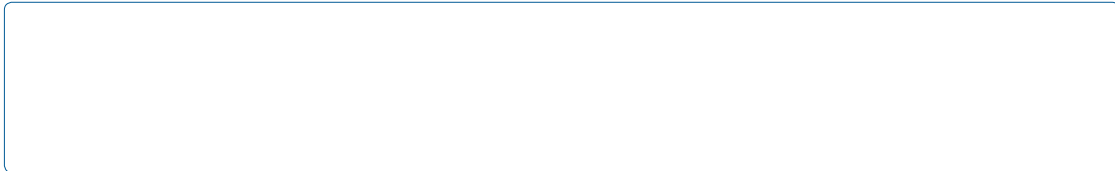




A Study on Most Common Mental Illnesses in Adolescents

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Introduction

The present study examined, first, whether different types of self-reported mental health problems in adolescence – i.e., psychological and psychosomatic complaints, aggression, and concentration difficulties – were associated with occupational prestige in young adulthood even after adjusting for childhood socioeconomic conditions using prospective survey data from 10–18-year-olds who were followed up after ten years ($n = 605$) [1]. Also, whether any such associations were part of the way or completely represented by contrasts in school execution; thirdly, gender differences in associations between self-related mental health issues and occupational prestige.

Self-reported difficulties with concentration in adolescence were found to be negatively correlated with occupational prestige ten years later in both men and women using linear (OLS) regression analyses [2]. Adolescent aggression was also associated with lower occupational prestige, but this association was explained by difficulty concentrating. However, in young adulthood, there was no correlation

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which has been shown to be negative. The relationship between adolescent health and outcomes in the labor market later on is less well understood. Few studies have examined the predictive value of health in adolescence, while many have focused on health very early in life,