Social Withdrawn Youth in Korea

(은둔형 외톨이; Oiettolie)



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Who Are Social Withdrawn Youth (SWY)?

Based on Korean's socio-cultural background,

- Stay at home mostly or all day during at least <u>three</u> months.
- Not able to attend or intentionally avoid social situations (e.g., refusal to attend school, unemployed).
- Have only one friend or no friend.
- Feel anxious or nervous due to their social withdrawal.
- Except for those who have psychotic disorders or at least moderate mental retardation (IQ 50-55).

(Lee et al., 2013; Yeo, 2005)





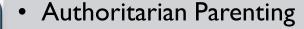
Prevalence of SWY in Korea

- No official statistics.
- National Youth Commission (2005): Among 1,461 high school students, 2.3% experienced the state of social withdrawal. 0.3% at severe risk. 7.1% at potential risk.
- Korean Broadcasting System (KBS): Approximately 100,000 SWY in Korea.
- Yeo (2005): 15% of school-refusal students were SWY.

Major Causes

- Bullying
- Gang violence
- Pressure in academic achievement & competition
- School dropout

Family factors



- Difficulties in relationship and communication with parents
- Family conflict and disorganization



School factors



Socio-cultural factors

- Family structure: nuclear families, only child
- Extreme individualism
- Cultural belief: high GPA = good child → guarantee of successful future
- Increasing IT

Long-Lasting Consequences

- Potential risk behaviours: Ione wolf (lone actor; someone who prepares and commits violent acts alone)
- Internet- and game-addiction
- Substance abuse
- Self-denying prophecy
- Deteriorate social skills
- Mental health problems: depression, social phobia, personality disorder, agoraphobia, schizophrenia
- Physical health problems: no exercise, nutrition imbalance

Screening, Assessment, & Treatment

Screening

- Neither attending school nor working.
- One friend or no friend at all.
- Spend most of time at home.

Assessment

- Social Withdrawn Youth Questionnaire (SWYQ; Lee et al., 2000).
- Parental Screening Questionnaire for Hidden Youth (Baek et al., 2011).
- Oietollie Propensity (Kim & Park, 2014).

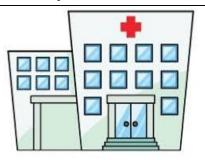
Treatment

- Internet addiction prevention program
- Cyber counseling or e-mentoring program
- Home visitation program; Art therapy; Case study

Gap in Social Service Provision

- Service providers: lack of knowledge regarding SWY.
- No policies & programs for SWY.
- Difficulties in collaboration and linkage with agencies.

Ministry of Health and Welfare





Ministry of Education

Ministry of Information and Communication





Ministry of Employment and Labor

Next Step

Specific Service Centres

Social Safety Nets Intervention
Education
Training

Policies & Programs through Integrated Support from Government

QUESTIONS & COMMENTS

Thank You

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