

A Study on Adolescent psychological adjustment for neglected family

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Abstract

In contemporary society, neglected families increase adolescents' maladjustment behaviors, causing academic problems, psychological and emotional problems, and showing flight behavior. By identifying the nature of the protective factor against the dangerous environment of a neglected family and increasing the protection factor for the children in a dangerous environment, it is necessary to create the environment so that the young can grow up positively rather than adversely.

The purpose of this study is to identify the characteristics of adolescents who are psychologically adaptive at the level of general family children among the adolescents who are in a dangerous environment. The results showed that self - esteem, ego - resilience, ego - identity, and community variables had a significant effect on discriminating adolescents who showed high psychological adjustment from risk factors of neglect while controlling other factors. SPSS 20.0 was used to analyze the data.

Keywords: *Self-esteem, Ego resilience, peer attachment, Teacher attachment.*

1. Introduction

The role of family is very important for healthy growth of adolescence. Parenting in the home has a great influence on the development of the child and plays an important role in helping the child grow up to live as a member of society. Today, however, many families do not provide a good parenting environment for children and adolescents who grow up as healthy members of society. Especially, non-neglected assumptions that do not play a role of care increase the maladjustment behaviors of adolescents, causing academic problems, psychological and emotional problems, and showing flight behavior [1].

In the child welfare act, the act of neglecting basic protection, nurturing, treatment, and education, including raising a child who is under the protection or supervision of himself / herself, is considered neglected. Employment in the home is likely to persist intentionally or unintentionally, and it is likely that the negative effects of the child will continue to grow, so a major social problem.

Recently, the number of neglected families is increasing in Korea, and the problem caused by neglect is seriously occurring. According to the report on the status of child abuse in 2016, neglect is one of the most abused types of maltreatment (17.2%), along with emotional abuse (17.5%), except for double abuse. The number of neglected families surveyed by central child protection agencies is increasing every year from 1,778 in 2013 to 1,870 in 2014 and 2009 to 2015. This neglect has a negative effect on children, but in many areas it is not readily apparent, and unlike other problems, it is not seriously perceived. In the previous studies related to neglected children, children in low-income families were more likely to be reported in child abuse protection

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services [4-6], become accustomed to being isolated and alienated from relationships with others, not having high expectations for relationships with others, easily breaking relationships or carelessness, and forming relationships with others in an aggressive manner [2-3].

Therefore, effective preventive measures are needed through accurate analysis of the negative effects of neglect. In order for national interventions to be implemented in order to prevent neglecting parental parenting and to help young people grow up in a healthy and healthy environment, it is necessary to characterize the neglected family. In addition, it is necessary to grasp the factors of the children who adapt well without causing internal or external problems due to neglect among adolescents in the negative environment in order to access the environment factors that cause neglect. These factors can be said to be protective factors, and by characterizing the protective factors against the dangerous environment of a neglected family, increasing the protection factor for children in a dangerous environment will help to ensure that the youth grow up to be positive rather than negative. It is necessary to create an environment.

The purpose of this study is to identify the characteristics of adolescents who are psychologically adaptive at the level of general family children among the adolescents who are in a dangerous environment.

2. Introduction

2.1 Research method

The purpose of this study is to investigate the psychological adjustment of adolescents who are neglected by using the KCYPS 7th (2017) year 1 panel data of Korea. The Korea Child and Youth Panel Survey (KCYPS) data is a longitudinal survey that takes multiplication colony sampling method, which grasps the overall picture of child and adolescent growth and development under the supervision of Korea Youth Policy Institute. The nature of neglect is not a temporary nature, but rather a long and continuous process, so we use the 7th year data to accurately measure the impact of neglect. A total of 2,342 persons were selected for the study, 2,056 (1,041 male, 1,015 female) excluding death, illness, and investigator. The level of father's educational level of the children in the study was in the order of high school graduate (41.8%), college graduate (40.1%), professional college graduate (10.0%), graduate school graduate (4.5%), and college graduates (1.0%). The economical level of households was ranked in the order of average (62.9%), slightly poorer (13.2%), slightly better (12.5%) and better (5.7%).

2.2 Measuring tools

2.2.1 A neglected family

The content of the question is "I consider myself more important than other work (work or outdoors)", "I pay attention to how i live in school", "I always care for my body, clothes", "If i am sick a lot, i get appropriate treatment", etc., and consisted of a 4-point Likert scale. Reliability was .70.

2.2.2 Psychological adaptation

In order to analyze the psychological adaptation part, we used the question socially inconvenient and depressed in the emotional problem area of korean youth panel survey data. Each item consisted of a 4-point Likert scale from "very much" (1) to "not quite at all" (4). For conceptual convenience, the items were emphasized and the higher the score, the higher the social depression and depression.

In this study, 2,056 respondents were selected as high adaptation group, 3.80 as high 25% of psychological adaptation average, and low adaptation group as low 25%. The reliability between the items was .88, which is a good measure.

2.2.3 Self-awareness

Self - esteem, self - resilience, and self - identity were used to analyze self - recognition. Each item consisted

of a 4-point Likert scale from 'very much' (1) to "not quite at all" (4). For the convenience of analysis, the positive items were treated as reverse questions, and the higher the score, the higher the self – awareness.

2.2.4 Peer attachment

We used a scale consisting of 9 items from subscales of communication, trust, and alienation rewritten by panel researchers in the attachment scale produced by "Armsden and Greenberg". Each item consisted of a 4-point Likert scale from "very much" (1) to "not quite at all" (4). Reliability showed that communication was .81, trust was .89, and alienation was .76.

2.2.5 Teacher relations

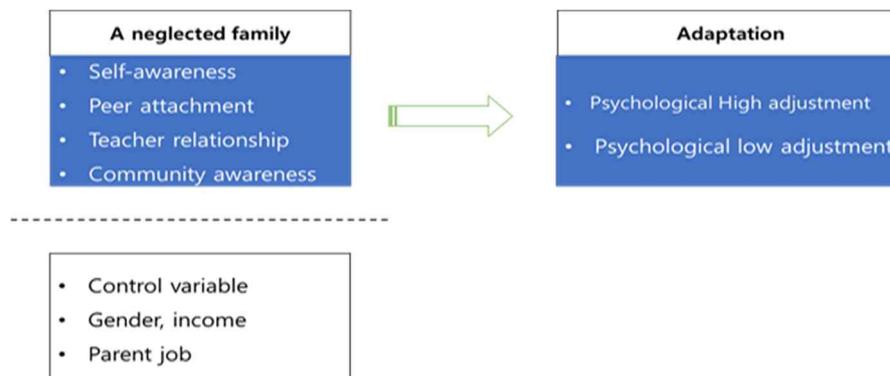
In order to find out the relationship between teachers and teachers, it is recommended to say "welcome to the teacher", "it is convenient to talk with the teacher", "it is nice to meet the teacher outside the school", "i want my teacher to do my homeroom teacher now", and "i want to visit my homeroom teacher even after graduation". Each item consisted of a 4-point Likert scale from "very much" (1) to "not quite at all" (4). Reliability showed .86.

2.2.6 Community awareness

In order to understand community awareness, we used 6 items of community awareness among sub - areas of community hall. Each item consisted of a 4-point Likert scale from "very much" (1) to "not quite at all" (4). Reliability showed .74.

2.3 Research method

The analysis method used in this study is as follows. First, in order to verify the hypothesis of this study, frequency analysis, mean and variance which confirms missing values and overall distribution of data are confirmed by descriptive statistics. In addition, reliability analysis was conducted to confirm the reliability of the data measured by the questionnaire. Correlation analysis was performed to check the correlation between the variables. SPSS 20.0 was used as the analysis tool.



3. Analysis method

In order to examine the characteristics of adolescents who showed high psychological adaptation in the high-risk situation of neglect, the results were as follows. There was statistically significant difference between adolescents with high psychological adaptation and adolescents with low psychological adaptation ($p < .001$).

Self - esteem, ego - resilience, self - identity, peer attachment, teacher attachment, and community factors

showed statistically significant differences in psychological adjustment. (See table 1).

Table 1. Differences in the Protection Factors of Adolescents with Disabilities

(N: 261)

Protection factor	Mean(standard deviation)		t-value
	High Risk - High Adaptation	High Risk - Low Adaptation	
Self-esteem	2.28(0.24)	1.95(0.29)	9.817***
Ego resilience	2.16(0.37)	1.69(0.43)	9.655***
Self-identity	2.47(0.37)	2.15(0.34)	7.442***
Peer attachment	1.74(0.67)	1.39(0.50)	4.855***
Teacher attachment	1.99(0.64)	1.65(0.69)	4.079***
Community	2.26(0.52)	1.91(0.55)	5.378***

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

Table 2 shows the result of logistic regression analysis in order to find the protection factor that distinguishes high and low adaptation group from high risk situation of neglect.

Table 2. Differences in the Protection Factors of Adolescents with Disabilities

(N: 261)

Variable	Integrated Model			
	B	(S.E)	Wald	EXP(B)
Gender(female=0)	1.12**	.341	10.807	3.067
Self-esteem	-3.054***	.433	21.233	.047
Ego resilience	-1.799***	.499	13.012	.166
Self-identity	-1.614*	.536	9.061	.199
Peer attachment	.144	.130	.043	1.154
Teacher attachment	-.300	.294	1.042	1.350
Community	-.738*	.352	4.404	.478
Model Chi-square	139.011*** df=8			
-2log likelihood	221.949			
Nagelkerke R ²	.551			

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001

The results of this study are as follows. As the self-esteem increased by one unit, the probability of having high psychological adjustment in high risk situations was increased by 3.054, and the probability of having high psychological adaptation (log odds) increased by 1.799. The self - identity increased by 1.614 in 1 unit, and the community factor increased by 0.738.

Therefore, the higher the self - esteem, ego - resilience, self - identity, and community variables, the higher the likelihood of belonging to the group with high psychological adjustment.

4. Conclusion

This study examined the effects of parental neglect on adolescent psychological adjustment. The research hypotheses and research model were set up and analyzed for the effect of self - awareness (self - esteem, ego - resilience, self - identity), peer attachment, teacher relationship and community relations on adolescent psychological adaptation.

The results of the analysis are as follows. The results of this study are as follows. First, it is found that the

self - esteem, ego - resilience, self - identity, and community variables have different effects on the risk factors of neglect and adolescents with high psychological adjustment.

Self-esteem is related to positive or negative evaluation of self, which means the degree of self-esteem and self-esteem. Therefore, the more adolescents are evaluated as worthy of themselves even in the risk of neglect, the more they show that they can do psychological adjustment well. Previous studies on ego-resilience also function to adapt well to children exposed to risk factors such as poverty, family disruption, and psychiatric parents. The ego-resilient group perceived less stress and used coping strategies better than the non-resilient group. In this study, adolescents with high ego-resilience showed better psychological adaptation even when exposed to risk factors of neglected adolescents. Self - identity is also a protective factor for the psychological adaptation of adolescents with disabilities. Self-identity is a form of self as an object, and i can say that it is a comprehensive self-image including perception and definition of who i am and where i am.

Even in a difficult environment of neglect, adolescents who have a clear self - awareness about their perception and location are not high in depression or anxiety, and can find that they are well adapted to their lives.

In addition, community variables also served as a protective factor to enhance the psychological adjustment of adolescents. The more you feel that your neighborhood is safe, the more likely you are to be familiar with the people in your neighborhood. As a result of the analysis, the adolescents with neglected children showed that attachment to peer relationship and relationship with teacher did not affect psychological adaptation as a factor that distinguish high adaptation from low adaptation. This suggests that adolescents exposed to the dangerous environment of neglect may have a higher level of attachment to peer relationships but higher depression and anxiety even if they have a good relationship with the teacher.

Based on the analysis results, the policy implications are as follows. In order to improve the level of psychological adaptation of adolescents who are neglected, it is necessary to raise the level of self-awareness of the adolescents and increase the community relations.

In order to do this, first, we need a family policy approach to parenting and family. In the case of parental education, if the parents lack parental education methods and knowledge due to the need for prevention of the neglected family, the service for strengthening the care service support and the family capacity enhancement service should be provided it should be done at the national level. Currently, care services and family competency enhancement services are provided by various ministries. However, there is a lack of preventive approach to neglected families.

Second, there is a need for a variety of programs that can improve the psychological adaptation by cutting off the persistence of neglect, and strengthening the protection factors of children and adolescents. Currently, programs for improving self - esteem and various counseling approaches are being implemented for adolescents, but there are not many services available only for neglected households. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a professional program for them. In addition, if the program is implemented at the school level to select non-neglected households and to strengthen their protective factors, and if the intervention of non-neglected households is carried out in the village community project in order to protect the community, and it can be expected to play a role in protecting the already existing households.

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