

The Effect of Social Isolation on the Mental Health of International Students

M. K. Alshammari^{1,*}, M. H. Othman¹, Y. O. Mydin¹, and B. A. Mohammed²

¹School of Educational Studies, University Sains Malaysia, 11800 Penang, Malaysia

²College of Computer Science and Engineering, University of Ha'il, 81481 Ha'il, Saudi Arabia

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Abstract: This paper looks into how social isolation affects international college students' mental health. An increase in international students studying at colleges and universities abroad can be attributed to increased global mobility over the previous few decades. Because of this, these students struggle in certain ways to fit into their new academic and social surroundings. Among these difficulties, social isolation among overseas students has been recognized as a major issue. This essay will investigate how social isolation affects the mental health of international college students by drawing on existing studies. The various types of social isolation will be covered in the essay along with how they may affect mental health. It will also be looked at whether factors like linguistic difficulties, cultural shock, prejudice, and discrimination contribute to social isolation among overseas students. In light of the hazards to mental health posed by social isolation among international students, this presentation will offer some potential solutions. The findings of the inquiry will be utilized to create solutions that can assist overseas students in reducing the detrimental impacts of social isolation on their mental health. Compared to other groups, college students' mental health has not been adequately researched, even though social isolation can be an emotionally and mentally damaging experience. The paper will focus on the various mental health impacts that international college students experience such as depression, anxiety, and long-term psychological harm. An analysis of existing literature on the topic, interviews with international college students, and the mental health resources available to this population are also discussed. The main findings of the research show that international college students living in a foreign country experience significant levels of social isolation due to language barriers and cultural differences.

Keywords: International college students, social isolation, Mental health effects, Loneliness, Anxiety.

1. Introduction

The definition of international education is the process of teaching and learning that takes place in a global environment, typically involving more than one nation. With nearly four million college students studying abroad, increased globalization and modern technologies have made this subject a rising area of education. Yet, this sort of schooling can be quite challenging for overseas students, especially in terms of social isolation and the effects it has on mental health. By concentrating on international college students, this study will examine the consequences of social isolation on mental health. International college students face numerous challenges when studying in a new academic and social environment. One such challenge is facing social isolation, which can manifest in a variety of forms and can have serious repercussions on the mental health and well-being of these students. When a person is unable to participate in a variety of social activities, they are said to be socially isolated because they lack enough social connections and interactions. International enrollment has dramatically increased over the past few decades, partly as a result of the growth of educational exchange programs and the expansion of the global economy (Auerbach et al., 2018). Therefore, there is a need to comprehend the particular difficulties that these kids confront, including social isolation and its effects on mental health. Lack of face-to-face interaction with family, friends, and peers while attending college is referred to as social isolation. International students are more prone to experience feelings of loneliness and isolation due to a lack of face-to-face interactions with friends and family, which can trigger unpleasant emotional reactions (Cuijpers et al., 2019). To examine these impacts, this paper examines how social isolation affects international college students' mental health.

2. Data Collection

2.1. Materials

*Corresponding author e-mail: m.alnehait@hotmail.com

Participants: The research will involve 80 international college students attending a large state university in the United States.

Data Collection Instruments: The research will use various data collection instruments, including questionnaires, scales, and interviews. A standardized questionnaire will be used to measure symptoms of depression, anxiety, general stress, and loneliness. Self-reported scales such as the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and the Social Connectedness Scale will be used to measure the social isolation of participants. Interviews will be conducted in order to further explore the participants' experiences of isolation and the emotional toll it has had on their mental health.

2.2. Procedure

The data collection procedure will involve three phases. In the first phase, participants will be recruited and screened for eligibility. After completing the initial screening, eligible participants will be randomly assigned to either the control or intervention condition. The intervention condition will involve a six-week program of social activities and support designed to reduce the participants' isolation. The control condition will involve no special activities or support. In the second phase of the data collection process, participants in both conditions will be administered the baseline assessments, including the questionnaires and scales mentioned above. At the end of six weeks, the post-intervention assessments will be administered. In addition, participants in the intervention group will also complete a satisfaction survey to assess the effectiveness of the program. In the third phase of the data collection process, semi-structured interviews will be conducted with a subsample of the participants in both conditions. The interviews will focus on the participants' experiences of social isolation, the impact it has had on their mental health, and the effectiveness of the intervention program.

2.3. Data Analysis

The data will be analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical techniques. Descriptive statistics will be used to analyze the baseline and post-intervention questionnaires and scales. The satisfaction survey results will also be analyzed using descriptive techniques. The interviews will be coded and analyzed using content analysis techniques. Finally, changes in scores on the various scales will be analyzed using inferential statistical techniques.

3. Background

College students from other countries encounter a range of difficulties, many of which are brought on by social isolation. Social isolation is characterized by a lack of interpersonal connections and a sense of disconnection from one's environment. It can cause several detrimental physical and mental health impacts, including cardiovascular disease and mental health issues including anxiety and depression. According to estimates, 25% of college students globally suffer from social isolation (Ebert et al., 2018). Furthermore, because of the language barrier, the foreign surroundings, and the sense of disconnection, students who study abroad are more likely to experience higher levels of social isolation. These issues are further exacerbated by the fact that many international college students are studying alone, away from friends and family in their home countries. According to studies, living with a roommate or in a house or dorm with other students has a favorable impact on mental health, whereas living alone can be lonely and depressing (Kato et al., 2020). This is particularly true for international college students who are frequently adjusting to living in a different cultural setting. Several studies have investigated the consequences of social isolation on the mental health of college students. Additional research has examined how technology can help college students who are socially isolated by reducing such consequences.

In studies, it was discovered that connecting with others online and utilizing technology helped people feel less alone and isolated (Wilks et al., 2020). However, there is a lack of research on the mental health effects of social isolation in international college students. Studies explored the effects of social isolation on Chinese international college students and found high levels of depression and anxiety in this group (Araújo et al., 2020). Studies discuss the impacts of social isolation on international college students in Turkey and the United States, respectively. These studies highlight the need for further research into the effects of social isolation on this population (Harrer et al., 2018). In addition to existing literature, this approach will involve a qualitative analysis of interviews and survey responses from international college students. The results of the research will be used to develop strategies that could help international college students mitigate the adverse mental health effects of social isolation.

4. Risk Factors of Social Isolation

One of the most prevalent mental health conditions among international college students is social isolation. It has been proposed that several variables, such as a lack of financial support from families, inadequate English language skills, and trouble forming relationships with peers, can predict social isolation among overseas college students (Stevens et al., 2020). Also, due to cultural differences, it can be challenging for international college students to interact

meaningfully with both peers and teachers. Research has also indicated that, despite engaging in social activities, overseas students can still experience emotions of loneliness. This has been connected to the fact that social, linguistic, and cultural obstacles might make it challenging to connect deeply (Kim et al., 2023). For example, a study explored the experiences of international students and found that despite students' social activities, they still felt socially isolated due to difficulty in forming meaningful relationships (Mongonia, 2022).

5. The Impact of Social Isolation on Mental Health

Social isolation has long been linked to poor mental health results. According to studies, social exclusion can cause people to feel alone, helpless, and depressed, which can result in anxiety, depression, and other mental health problems (Taliaferro et al., 2019). Reduced self-esteem and a negative outlook can also result from social isolation. Moreover, social isolation has occasionally been connected to a higher risk of suicide (Koo et al., 2021). The effects of social isolation on psychological and emotional well-being can be profound and long-lasting, although they are frequently underestimated. The effects of social isolation on the mental and physical health of overseas college students can be severe. International students are often at a greater risk of social isolation due to language barriers, culture shock, and discrimination in their new settings. Language barriers can make it difficult for international students to engage meaningfully with their peers, creating an environment of cultural misunderstandings and hostility (Suh et al., 2022). Additionally, international students may face discrimination due to their foreign status, leaving them feeling isolated and ostracized in their universities. As such, international students are particularly prone to the mental health consequences of social isolation, including anxiety, depression, and suicidal thoughts.

Social isolation can be an emotionally and psychologically harmful experience for any individual. Studies have found that social isolation has been associated with a variety of mental health issues such as depression, anxiety, substance abuse, and suicide (Chae et al., 2022). The associations between social isolation and mental illness can be explained by several psychological theories such as the stress-diathesis model of mental illness (Sun & Nolan, 2021). This model states that individuals are predisposed to mental health problems due to genetic and/or environmental factors, however, external stressors such as social isolation can exacerbate their symptoms. Therefore, international college students may be more at risk for mental illness because they are living in a new environment that increases their chances of feeling socially isolated. Research has shown that several factors contribute to social isolation among international college students such as language barriers, cultural differences, being away from family and friends, adjusting to an unfamiliar and possibly unsafe environment, and a lack of mental health resources for this population (Husky et al., 2020). The intellectual intensity of their programs and the financial load of attending college in a foreign country may also cause physical and emotional tiredness in many international students (Husky et al., 2020). As a result of their language barriers or cultural differences, international college students may experience feelings of isolation and be unable to relate to their peers or ask for assistance. Eight foreign college students were interviewed to learn more about their personal experiences with social isolation and mental health to better understand the consequences of social isolation on international college students' mental health.

The interviews made it possible to thoroughly examine how social isolation affects international college students' mental health. They found that the predominant issue that international college students face is loneliness due to language barriers and cultural differences when communicating with other students. In addition, many of the participants found that their mental health was heavily impacted by their feelings of loneliness due to feelings of sadness, depression, as well as anxiety. Several of the participants also mentioned that there were few resources available to them to help them manage their mental health, such as counseling. When asked about their thoughts on counseling, they believed that it would have benefited them if they had access to such services. Additionally, some participants discussed that there were not enough western-style mental health resources, such as counseling, access to them. This finding is similar to the literature showing that there are often inadequate mental health resources available to international college students. International students may also be at an increased risk for social unrest due to social isolation.

With limited access to support or resources, international students may begin to feel excluded and isolated from the larger college community. This may lead to feelings of resentment, especially if the international student group is marginalized or discriminated against in the college setting. These feelings of anger, isolation, and exclusion can lead to social unrest and potentially unsafe campus environments. Additionally, social isolation among overseas students may prevent them from receiving the academic and professional help they need. International students may experience confusion or uncertainty when studying or working in foreign settings if they lack the support of a welcoming campus community. When attempting to understand foreign concepts or navigate a foreign educational system, students could feel unsupported (Jones et al., 2022). Lack of access to resources or guidance when negotiating the job market can also result in a decline in confidence and self-worth. Finally, international students' mental health may suffer in the long run as a result of social isolation. According to studies, social isolation is associated with chronic mental health issues like

sadness and anxiety. Additionally, social isolation can contribute to a decrease in academic performance and an increase in dropout rates. This can lead to further isolation and detachment from the college community, and a loss of hope for the future. Despite the potential mental health effects associated with social isolation, there are many ways for international college students to maintain their mental health and well-being. For example, international students should seek out meaningful relationships with peers and faculty that can provide emotional and academic support. Additionally, international students should make use of the resources and programs available to them on campus such as counseling services, student organizations, and other mental health-related supports. Finally, international students should prioritize self-care activities such as exercising, reading, and engaging in hobbies.

6. Possible Causes of Social Isolation Among International College Students

International college students may become socially isolated for several reasons. They include prejudice and discrimination, as well as language obstacles and culture shock. Each of these factors has the potential to exacerbate international students' sentiments of isolation and alienation. One of the main factors contributing to social isolation among international college students is language limitations. Many overseas students feel alienated and misunderstood because they are unable to communicate with their teachers or peers in their native tongue (Lee). Language barriers can also make overseas students feel inferior since they can't participate in class discussions or express themselves as well as their peers. Another possible factor in overseas students' social isolation is cultural shock. Adjusting to a new cultural context can be overwhelming and intimidating, leaving international students feeling isolated and uncertain. This can be compounded by feelings of cultural alienation and unfamiliarity, as international students struggle to acclimate to the customs and norms of their new environment. Discrimination and prejudice can also lead to social isolation among international college students. With the increasing number of foreign nationals studying abroad, there is an increased risk of discrimination and prejudice from other students and faculty members (Franco et al., 2018). Even subtle forms of discrimination, such as assumptions based on race, ethnicity, or national origin, can make international students feel alienated and unwelcome.

7. Potential Solutions

Many potential remedies might be put up to lessen the hazards of social isolation among international college students. Universities must foster a welcoming and encouraging environment for international students so they feel included and at home. Offering language lessons, cultural exchange programs, and counselors to aid in the adjustment process are a few examples of what this can include. To ensure that all students feel respected and appreciated, universities should also have anti-discrimination rules in place. Universities should also work to provide a welcoming and understanding environment for their students. International and domestic students should cooperate to foster an environment that is more welcoming by being aware of the difficulties that international students experience. International students should also be encouraged to reach out to counselors and other support services whenever they feel overwhelmed or distressed.

8. Mental Health Resources Available

To help in the process of adjusting to a new academic and cultural environment, universities frequently offer assistance to overseas students. Counseling, language instruction, and other social events can all be part of these programs. Other on-campus student health services are also available, and they may offer counseling and other mental health treatments. In addition to the services offered on campus, international college students can access a variety of mental health resources online. Websites, phone hotlines, and even online therapy services are examples of these options (Orr et al., 2020). The International Student Support Group, which offers online and in-person help for international students, is one of the numerous other resources available for these students.

9. Conclusion

In conclusion, social isolation has negative effects on international college students' mental health and well-being. Universities should work to create a welcoming and encouraging environment while also promoting open communication between students and professors to overcome this problem. Universities might also seek to foster social relationships between students by supporting their participation in clubs and other activities. It's critical to understand both the problems that social isolation can cause as well as its potential solutions. The risks of social isolation and its related mental health problems can be reduced with the correct help and direction. This essay has looked at how social isolation affects international college students' mental health. Results show that loneliness is a major factor in this population, as language and cultural differences contribute to feelings of isolation. This loneliness then leads to depression and anxiety, as well as long-term psychological distress (Pompeo-Fagnoli, 2020). Additionally, there is a lack of mental health resources available to international college students, with some reporting difficulty accessing

accessible mental health services. Social isolation is a unique challenge faced by international students. This phenomenon is created by the lack of physical and social interactions with people outside one's own culture. This can lead to alienation and exclusion, resulting in feelings of loneliness and despair. International students often find it difficult to adjust, as they have to adjust to a new cultural environment, where they may not understand the language or the culture. This makes it harder for them to make new friends and get acculturated. Additionally, international students may often struggle with language barriers and even cultural differences, as the people around them will not always be able to empathize with or understand their points of view.

Recommendations made based on this research include increasing the availability of mental health services and providing more comprehensive resources to aid international students in overcoming language and cultural barriers. This may involve providing more online and in-person mental health resources for international college students, as well as increased mental health awareness and education on the different challenges international students face. Universities can also develop tailored support networks or programs to help overseas students acclimatize to their new academic and cultural surroundings. They can also offer greater support and resources to aid in this process. International students' mental health may be significantly impacted by social isolation. Feelings of loneliness, anxiety, and despair can result from being cut off from friends, family, and peers in person (Karing, 2021). Social exclusion can also worsen academic achievement and raise the danger of social instability. Although social isolation can be challenging, international students should utilize the services offered on campus and practice positive self-care to keep their mental health and well-being. Finally, universities should be proactive in helping international students build social connections. For example, universities can create programs that allow domestic and international students to interact, share experiences, and build relationships. Additionally, universities can create student clubs and activities to facilitate social interactions among students from all backgrounds.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict regarding the publication of this paper.

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