

# The Characteristics and Social Functioning of Pathological Social Withdrawal, “Hikikomori,” in a Secondary Care Setting: A One-Year Cohort Study

Hissei Imai (✉ [ihits@hotmail.com](mailto:ihits@hotmail.com))

Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3656-5188>

**Toko Takamatsu**

Mitsuya Psychiatric Clinic

**Hideaki Mitsuya**

Mitsuya Psychiatric Clinic

**Hajime Yoshizawa**

Mitsuya Psychiatric Clinic

**Hidehiko Mitsuya**

Mitsuya Psychiatric Clinic

**Toshi A Furukawa**

Kyoto University Graduate School of Medicine

---

## Research article

**Keywords:** anxiety; apathy; culture-bound syndrome; anomie; hikikomori

**Posted Date:** April 20th, 2020

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.2.17076/v2>

**License:** © ⓘ This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

[Read Full License](#)

---

**Version of Record:** A version of this preprint was published on July 6th, 2020. See the published version at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-020-02660-7>.

# Abstract

**Background:** Pathological social withdrawal, named “Hikikomori,” is a Japanese culture-bound syndrome and a serious social problem in Japan. The number of Hikikomori cases in Japan was estimated at about 563,000 in 2016 according to governmental surveys. However, no studies have reported how many Hikikomori have access to community-based psychiatry clinics, and how different they are from non-Hikikomori patients regarding their baseline characteristics and outcomes. The aim of the present study is to evaluate the baseline characteristics, clinical attendance, and social functioning of community psychiatric clinic patients treated for social withdrawal at one-year follow-ups.

**Method:** Participants (n = 304) were all patients (aged under 65) of a psychiatric clinic in a one-year period. Baseline patient characteristics were compared among “current” Hikikomori patients, “past” Hikikomori,” and “other” patients. Logistic regression analysis of “clinic attendance status” and “social functioning” at one-year follow-ups was used to assess patient outcomes. Independent variables were age, gender, Hikikomori status, and support from clinical staff.

**Results:** Numbers of “current”, “past” Hikikomori, and “other” patients were 60 (19.7%), 81 (26.6%), and 163 (53.6%), respectively. The percentage of “current” Hikikomori who attended in person (56.7%) was significantly smaller than for “past” (92.6%) and “other” (92.6) ( $p < .001$ ). The age distribution of “current” Hikikomori patients was bimodal, peaking at 20 and 40–45 years. The “current” state predicted significantly fewer regular visits (OR = 0.43; 95% CI = 0.22–0.83;  $p = .012$ ); support from psychiatric social workers increased visits (OR = 2.35; 95% CI = 1.14–4.86;  $p = .021$ ). Among the “current” Hikikomori patients, first visit attendance in-person predicted regular attendance; no factor consistently predicted working/schooling status.

**Conclusion:** A sizable percentage of community clinic patients experienced Hikikomori. The “current” Hikikomori state corresponded with low clinic attendance and social function; “support from clinical staff” may increase visit regularity; no factors consistently improved social functioning. Further multi-site study is warranted to examine the generalizability of the findings from the current single-center study.

## Background

Pathological social withdrawal, named “Hikikomori,” was thought to be a Japanese culture-bound syndrome (Teo & Gaw, 2010). It is now serious social problem in other countries as well as in Japan (Kato et al., 2012). “Hiki” means withdrawal and “Komori,” relates to “Komoru,” which denotes secluding or confining to a certain place. In 2010, the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare defined Hikikomori as a condition that causes a person to withdraw into his/her home for six months or more, during which time they do not go to school or work, or participate in socializing. Originally, Hikikomori patients was defined as having no psychiatric disorder. However, many of them proved to have psychiatric disorder afterward. As the result, present definition of Hikikomori by the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare includes patients with psychiatric disorders. The narrow definition regarding

people affected by the condition is “those who do not leave their rooms or homes, or who can go out in their neighborhoods but usually stay home;” the broader definition is “those who go out for their hobbies but usually stay home.”

There is a long history of Hikikomori in Japan. The problem known as “school refusal” drew the attention of educators and psychiatrists in Japan around the 1950s(Kamimura, 2001). What is known presently as a Hikikomori-like state was already being reported at that time, but the word was not yet used. The psychiatrist Yomishi Kasahara proposed the concept of “retreat neurosis” in 1976, referring to a refusal of and withdrawal from social participation(Kasahara, 1976). People with this disorder can participate from the sidelines, however, they withdraw from expected social roles and present with apathy, indifference, and depression. Tamaki Saito clearly defined the state of Hikikomori in 1990, attracting social interest, and the term was adopted as the clinical definition of the condition(Saito, 1998).

Many researchers have proposed ideas about the etiology of Hikikomori, but they are low quality of evidences, which are subjective opinions or come from cross-sectional studies. For example, regarding the role of society in the manifestation of Hikikomori, some study authors suggest that the high economic growth of the post-war period added to the emphasis in the education system on passing examinations to raise one’s social status. This denied diversity of life and society excluded children who dropped out fixed road, which promoted them to be Hikikomori. (Tomita, 2001) On the other hand, a maternal society marked by parents being overly protective and children being overly dependent. This prevented children from standing of their own feet and made them avoid society. (Machizawa, 2003) Others argue that young people’s inability to endure reality, worsened by non-working people having the same influence and right to speak out as people who work, where they can claim their right without having relation to the real world.(Okonogi, 2000) Additionally, others refer to the characteristics of individualism as narcissistic, where Hikikomori patients keep their omnipotence by avoiding reality(Kitanishi, 2000), or to the instable culture caused by the dissociation between Japanese unconscious orientation to relationship and conscious orientation to individuality(Kitayama, 2013). Alternatively, some cross-sectional studies have investigated the relationship of a patient’s Hikikomori with their father’s level of education; maternal psychiatric disorders;(Koyama et al., 2010) the patient’s educational level, income, and general health; the number of presenting symptoms of internet addiction; (Wong et al., 2015) their experience of feeling “buried”; and weak family ties.(Lee, Lee, Choi, & Choi, 2013)

The number of Hikikomori(broad definition) cases in Japan was estimated at about 696,000 in 2010 and 563,000 in 2016 according to governmental surveys.(Director General for Policies on Cohesive Society, 2010, 2016) Other studies indicated that the lifetime prevalence is 1.2% in Japan.(Koyama et al., 2010) Although the majority of the population of Hikikomori used to be in their twenties, they are getting older, which is an economic and social problem in Japan(Ikegami, 2014). The number of Hikikomori (broad definition) cases in people between the ages of 40 and 64 was estimated to about 613,000 in Japan in 2018.(Director General for Policies on Cohesive Society, 2018) Hikikomori is not limited to Japan; it has been identified in Hong-Kong, Spain, France, India, Korea, and the U.S.(Kato et al., 2012; Lee et al., 2013; Wong et al., 2015)(Malagon-Amor, Corcoles-Martinez, Martin-Lopez, & Perez-Sola, 2015) An investigation

conducted in Hong-Kong showed that the point prevalence of Hikikomori was 1.7%.(Wong et al., 2015) A study conducted in Spain reported that 15.4% (200 out of 1297) of patients attended to the Crisis Resolution Home Treatment were Hikikomori case.(Malagon-Amor et al., 2015)

The biggest challenge is to improve social function of Hikikomori patients. Community psychiatric clinics may play a major role in this point. However, it is unclear how different the outcome of Hikikomori patients would be from non-Hikikomori patients after the clinic attendance, and, the first of all, how different the status of clinic attendance of Hikikomori patients would be from non-Hikikomori patients. Additionally, no studies have reported how many Hikikomori are there in community-based psychiatry clinics.

One key barrier of attending clinics may be anxiety. A study implies some school refusal shift Hikikomori(Saito, 1998). Avoidance to attend school or clinic may have similar pathological background.

To clarify these points, the aim of the present study is to evaluate the percentage of “current” and “past” Hikikomori patients in a community private clinic in a year and compare the background and the outcomes at one-year follow-up between Hikikomori and non-Hikikomori patients.

## Methods

### Subjects

We included new-visit patients aged below 65 in the Mitsuya psychiatric clinic in the year from June 1, 2017–May 31, 2018. We also included the data from family members in cases where they had visited on behalf of patients. We used clinical records from the clinic’s daily medical practice. Patients were informed of the study via the clinic’s website; the data of those who opted out were not included in the study. However, we included all new-visit patients aged below 65, as no patients wished to make their data opted out from the study. The study protocol was reviewed by the Kyoto University ethical review board (R0855-1).

### Study location

The Mitsuya psychiatric clinic is a secondary care clinic in Neyagawa-city, Osaka prefecture, Japan. The city’s population as of June 1, 2017 was 236,483. The percentages of the population who were 14-years old or younger, between 15 and 64, and 65 and over were 12%, 59%, and 29%, respectively. Six doctors (four full-time and two part-time), nine nurses, nine psychiatric social workers, seven occupational therapists, five psychotherapists, and eight clerks work at the Mitsuya psychiatric clinic. It has daycare floors and offers home visits. The clinic is a general psychiatric clinic. Two psychiatrists see patients at the outpatient unit for six hours per day from Monday to Saturday. After that, some psychiatrists visit patients at home who cannot come to the clinic. Two and a half hours at Thursday and Wednesday, one psychiatrist is prepared to see Hikikomori patients. However, sometimes there are no Hikikomori consultation. The doctor sees general patients in that time.

## **Definition of Hikikomori**

In determining eligibility for the study, we used the narrow definition of Hikikomori provided by the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare. It defines Hikikomori as those who do not go to a workplace or school, have no social interactions, stay in their homes for more than 6 months, and don't leave their rooms/homes (or may go out into their neighborhoods but usually stay home.)

Patients answered three questions asking if in the preceding six months they had: (a) gone to school or a workplace, (b) had any social interaction other than with family members and people at shops or hospitals, and (c) went out of the home more than rarely. The person was considered as "current Hikikomori" if all the answers were "no." Additionally, we asked the patients if there had been any earlier periods about which they would also answer "no" to all of the questions. We determined that the person had experienced "past Hikikomori" if their answer was "yes." The items equal to the definition of Hikikomori, which assures content validity. The Cronbach's alpha of three items was 0.78, which means the acceptable reliability of the items.

## **Variables**

### ***The Overall Anxiety Severity and Impairment Scale (OASIS)***

The OASIS, a scale for assessing overall anxiety,(Norman, Cissell, Means-Christensen, & Stein, 2006) consists of 5 items (each scored 0–5; higher scores = more severe symptoms). It addresses the frequency and severity of anxiety, avoidance, interference of ability at work, school or home and social life, and relationships in the past week. It has excellent test-re-test reliability and convergent and divergent validity. The Japanese version of OASIS has also been validated.(Ito et al., 2015)

### ***Other variables***

Other variables included the basic demographics, experience of school refusal, the number of psychiatric clinics or hospitals they had visited to see a doctor, and the supporters during the follow-up period. School refusal was defined as the individual refusing to attend school (for  $\geq 30$  days/year). Patients were determined to have "experienced school refusal" if they answered "yes" to the following question: "Have you experienced school refusal (total days of absence from school  $\geq 30$  days per year)?" Non-physician supporters were listed as "home visiting nurse," "psychiatric social worker" (PSW), "licensed psychotherapist," and "occupational/physical therapist" (OT/PT) during the follow-up period.

## **Outcome variables**

### ***Attendance to the clinic***

Attendance to the clinic was divided to 7 categories: finalized consultation; regular visits (at least one visit per month three months before or after one year from the first visit); irregular visits (at least one visit three months before or after one year from the first visit); home visits by doctor without patient visiting the

clinic; continuous consultation by person on behalf of patients (at least one consultation three months before or after one year from the first visit); transference to another clinic or hospital; discontinuation or "unknown."

### ***Social functioning***

Social functioning was divided to 6 categories: working/(includes work with support and part-time jobs)/going to school/homemaker; regular visit to day/night care without working; going out freely without regular visit to day/night care; going out in restricted time and place; indoor activity without going out; activity restricted to their room.

Day/night care offers rehabilitation for social participation. Activities include drawing picture, playing music, sports, cooking, social skill training and so on. Some patients only come to the place and do nothing, others join various activities. Indoor activity without going out means that patients does not go out of home, but they can do some activities inside the home. Usually, they can meet family members. Activity restricted to their room means that patients does not go out of their room except for toilet or sometimes bathing. They even rarely or never meet other family members. Meals are usually prepared by family member outside the patients' room and patients take the meal when family member leave from the place.

Data on diagnosis, attendance to the clinic, social functioning and supports were collected from hospital record, and other data were collected from medical interview sheet by patients or their family at the first visit.

### **Statistical analysis**

We included all of the complete data (not missing any values) and calculated the percentage of "current-" or "past- Hikikomori" patients among the new patients in a one-year period. First, we calculated the percentage of "current Hikikomori" patients; second, we calculated "past" patients and "others" among the samples of the "without current Hikikomori" patients. The "presence in-person/not in person" was also calculated for each category.

Variables were compared at baseline and at follow-up between Hikikomori and non-Hikikomori patients. We compared each patient's gender, age, the number of clinic visits in the past year, experience of school refusal, and "only a surrogate person visited the clinic" because these variables can be objectively evaluated. We compared all the variables as of when patients themselves visited the clinic. Missing values were excluded. The one-way ANOVA was used for parametric variables and the Bonferroni test was used as a post hoc comparison when there was a significant difference. The Kruskal-Wallis test and its adjusted version were used for non-parametric variables and post hoc comparison. The Chi-square test and the Ryan test were used for the comparison of percentages.

The primary analysis at the follow-up period was the influence of Hikikomori status on outcomes. Logistic regression was used to see the influence of variables on outcomes. Dependent variables were related to

clinical visit (finalized consultation/regular visit or not, finalized consultation/regular visit/irregular visit/visit home by a doctor or not) and social function (work/school or not, work/school/daycare/night care or not). Independent variables were age, gender, Hikikomori status and support from a: nurse, PSW, OT/PT, and psychologist. Univariate logistic regression analysis was used for each independent variable and the multivariate logistic regression model for including all variables. The univariate logistic regression for “social function” was adjusted for the patient’s baseline social function.

All reported p values are two-tailed;  $p < .05$  was the threshold for statistical significance. SPSS version 20 and R were used for the statistical analysis.

## Results

Among the 350 first-visit patients, 309 patients were under 65 years old. 304 patients were included in the study analysis excluding 5 patients who did not answer the question identifying Hikikomori status. The number of “current” Hikikomori patients was 60 (19.7%). Excluding these patients, 81 (26.6%) had experienced past Hikikomori. The percentage of patients who presented in-person at the first visit was significantly smaller ( $p < .001$ ) in current Hikikomori patients ( $n = 34, 56.7\%$ ) compared to other patients (past Hikikomori patients,  $n = 75, 92.6\%$ ; others,  $n = 151, 92.6\%$ ).

Table 1 shows the comparison of basic demographics among all Hikikomori patients and “others.” The distribution of age was unusual, with the distribution of age of “current” Hikikomori patients being bimodal, the most frequent ages being 20, 40 - 45, whereas those of past Hikikomori patients and others were left-skewed and the peak frequency was at 22.5 and 20, respectively. (Figure1) The percentages of patients with past school refusal were significantly higher in current ( $n=31, 59.6\%$ ) and past Hikikomori patients ( $n=35, 50.0\%$ ) than in others ( $n = 28, 17.8\%$ ) ( $p < .001$ ). The number of clinic visits was significantly larger in past Hikikomori patients (median = 1.0, interquartile range (IQR) = 0 - 3.0) than in others (median = 1.0, IQR = 0 - 1.0) ( $p = .002$ ). Bonfferoni correction for multiple comparison setting the significance threshold as  $p < 0.0125$  resulted in no significant difference in the number of clinic visits among groups.

Table 2 shows the comparison of the basic demographics of Hikikomori patients and others who visited the clinic in person at the first visit. The between-group difference of all patients was replicated in this analysis; there was no significant difference between groups in age and percentage of females; the percentage of patients with past school refusal was significantly higher in the “current” and “past” Hikikomori patients, and the number of clinics visited was significantly higher in “past” patients than others. “Current” and “past” Hikikomori patients were significantly more anxious than others as measured by the OASIS scale (“current” Hikikomori mean (standard deviation; SD) = 12.3(4.1); “past” Hikikomori 10.8 (4.7); “others” 8.0 (4.9);  $p < .001$ ). There is no significant difference in diagnosis between groups. Bonfferoni correction for multiple comparison setting the significance threshold as  $p < 0.008$  resulted in no significant difference in the number of clinic visits among groups.

We compared clinic attendance history as of the one-year follow-up between the groups (Table 3). The percentage of “home visits by doctors” and “continuous consultation by family” were significantly larger in “current” Hikikomori patients (home visit by doctor  $n = 6$ , 10%; continuous consultation  $n = 4$ , 6.7%) than “past” Hikikomori patients ( $n = 0$ , 0%;  $n = 0$ , 0%) and “others” ( $n = 0$ , 0%;  $n = 1$ , 0.6%) ( $p < .001$ ). Percentage of patients who had recovered and finished visiting the clinic was larger in “others” ( $n = 37$ , 22.7%) than “current” ( $n = 4$ , 6.7%) and “past” hikikomori patients ( $n = 4$ , 4.9%) ( $p < .001$ ).

Table 4 indicates support from a “nurse,” “PSW,” “OT/PT,” and “psychologist” as of the one-year follow-up. The percentage of support from nurses was significantly higher in “current” Hikikomori patients ( $n = 9$ , 15%) than “others” ( $n = 6$ , 3.7%) ( $p = .003$ ). There was no significant difference in support from other medical staff members.

Table 5 indicates social function at pre- and post- follow-up. One person of the “current” Hikikomori patients in the “work/school/homemaker” category was a housewife. Over half of the “past” Hikikomori patients and “others” were in the “work/school/homemaker” category at pre- (past Hikikomori patients  $n = 43$ , 53.1%; others  $n = 112$ , 69.1%) and post- (past Hikikomori patients  $n = 45$ , 57.0%; others  $n = 128$ , 79.0%) follow-up, whereas small number of “current” Hikikomori were in the work/school/homemaker category in pre- ( $n = 1$ , 1.7%) and post- ( $n = 14$ , 23.3%) follow-up. Around half of the “current” Hikikomori patients ( $n = 31$ , 51.7%) were restricted in indoor activity without going out in the pre-follow-up period, which was reduced in post-follow-up ( $n = 14$ , 23.3%). Some “current” patients restricted their activity in their room prior to the the-follow-up period ( $n = 3$ , 5.0%).

We analyzed factors contributing to clinic attendance and social function, which were the primary outcomes. Table 6 shows the results of uni- and multivariate logistic regression for the clinic attendance variable. The results of the multivariate logistic regression indicated that “current” Hikikomori status at baseline predicted significantly less regular attendance/completed treatment at the clinic (odds ratio(OR) 0.43, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.22–0.83,  $p = .012$ ), and the support from PSW and OT/PT significantly predicted more regular attendance/completed treatment (PSW OR = 2.35, 95% CI 1.14–4.86,  $p = .021$ ; OT OR = 6.07, 95% CI 1.28–28.71,  $p = .023$ ). Being female, and having support from a nurse, PSW, or OT/PT significantly related to maintained contact with patients at the clinic or at home (female OR 1.66, 95% CI 1.01–2.73,  $p = .046$ ; support from nurse OR = 8.44, 95% CI 1.05–68.11,  $p = .045$ ; PSW OR 2.44, 95% CI 1.12–5.32,  $p < .025$ ; OT/PT OR 10.06, 95% CI 1.25–80.89,  $p = .030$ ).

Table 7 shows the results of uni- and multivariate logistic regression for social function. The result of multivariate logistic regression showed that “current” status and “past” Hikikomori experience at baseline significantly decreased and “female” significantly increased the work/school status at the one-year follow-up (current Hikikomori OR = 0.30, 95% CI 0.13–0.68,  $p = .004$ ; past Hikikomori OR = 0.40, 95% CI 0.20–0.82,  $p = .012$ ; female OR = 1.96, 95% CI 1.04–3.70,  $p = .037$ ).

Bonfferoni correction for multiple comparison setting the significance threshold as  $p < 0.025$  for two primary outcomes did not change the significance according to the Hikikomri status.

We conducted the same analysis with the “current” Hikikomori patients. The “attendance in person at the first visit” was included as an independent variable this time. Factors that significantly predicted the regular visit/completed treatment by the logistic regression were as follows: the attendance in person at the first visit (univariate OR = 6.97, 95% CI 2.18–22.26,  $p = .001$ ; multi-variate OR = 21.59, 95% CI 3.1–150.30,  $p = .002$ ), support by nurse (univariate OR=11.43, 95%CI 1.33–98.34,  $p = .027$ ; multi-variate OR=10.00, 95% CI 0.73–137.51,  $p = .085$ ), and support by PSW (univariate OR = 3.55, 95% CI 0.97–13.03,  $p = .056$ ; multivariate OR = 15.24, 95% CI 1.62–143.26,  $p = .017$ ). The percentage of patients who had attended the clinic regularly as of their one-year follow-up was 79.3% ( $n = 23$ ) for those whom had “attended in person at first visit” and 35.5% ( $n = 11$ ) for “others.”

Factors that significantly predicted the maintained contact with patients at clinic or home were as follows: the “attendance in person at the first visit” (univariate OR=3.79, 95%CI 1.26 to 11.46,  $p = .018$ ; multivariate OR=4.74, 95%CI 1.04 to 21.58,  $p = .044$ ) and “support by PSW” (univariate OR=4.62, 95%CI 0.93 to 23.01,  $p = .062$ ; multivariate OR=14.43, 95%CI 1.29 to 161.42,  $p = .03$ ).

The “female” factor significantly increased patients’ work/school/homemaker status at a one-year follow-up (univariate OR = 4.16; 95% CI 1.06–19.50;  $p = .041$ , adjusted for baseline social function; multivariate OR=6.23, 95%CI 0.95 to 40.83,  $p = .057$ ). No other factors significantly predicted the work/school/homemaker social function. No factors predicted work/school status using the multivariate logistic regression.

## Discussion

This is the first study to clarify the percentage of “current” and “past” Hikikomori patients in a community private clinic among the first-visit patients to compare their outcomes at one-year follow-ups. The results indicated that 19.7% and 26.6% of first visit patients were “current” and “past” Hikikomori patients, respectively. That is, about half of the first-visit patients are currently experiencing or have experienced Hikikomori. However, the one-year outcome of “current” Hikikomori patients was poor as shown in the statuses of “regular attendance/completed treatment in clinic” and “work/school” status. Among the current Hikikomori patients, the “attendance in-person at the first visit” and “support from nurse” or “PSW” increased “regular attendance/completed treatment”, whereas no factors related to increased “work/school” status except for gender (female).

The aging of Hikikomori patients has been attracting attention in Japan since around 2014, when a book “Adult Hikikomori (Otonano Hikikomori)” pointed out this serious situation. In addition to the aging of Hikikomori patients, the aging of their parents is accompanied problem. This is called the “8050” problem, meaning 80-year old parents are supporting 50-year old Hikikomori patients. Both the parents and the patients worry about the future after the death of the parents. In fact, the survey in 2018 reported that the number of Hikikomori between the ages of 40 and 64 is estimated at about 613,000 for the country of Japan. The results of previous studies implied that the mean age of Hikikomori patients in

psychiatric institutions was 19.0 in 2007, and the age of those in the community clinics was 28.9 in 2010. (Koyama et al., 2010; Tsujimoto, Daimon, Izumi, Sawai, & Iwashige, 2007)

This study added new insights regarding these results. The age of current Hikikomori patients in our study was bimodal in distribution, peaking at 20, 40, and 45. This means that the aging of Hikikomori patients is real but that new, young Hikikomori patients are still appearing. The smaller frequency of Hikikomori patients aged between 25 and 35 was an “air pocket” around the ages of those visiting clinics. Supposing that the parents of these patients were amongst the working population, the pressure on Hikikomori patients from others or by themselves may be weaker than other age. However, patients may be urged to get jobs around the age of 20 as well as at 40 when parents are facing their retirement, relating to the occurrence of clinic visits for patients of those ages. The factors promoting patients and parents to visit clinics should be investigated.

Some studies on the prevalence of Hikikomori and one on student apathy and withdrawal in Japan reported that Hikikomori were more prevalent among males than among females, (Director General for Policies on Cohesive Society, 2010, 2016, 2018; Koyama et al., 2010; Tsujimoto et al., 2007; Uchida, 2010) whereas a study on Hikikomori prevalence in Hong-Kong and home visitation program in Korea showed no significant difference in gender.(Lee et al., 2013; Wong et al., 2015) We found no difference in gender among “current,” “past” Hikikomori, and “other” patients. If Hikikomori is prevalent in males, they may be less motivated or find it more difficult to seek clinic consultation. However, considering the studies in Hong-Kong, Korea, and the present study, we should be cautious about assuming it is more common in males.

The demographic comparison speaks to the causes and progression of Hikikomori state. “Current” and “past” Hikikomori patients experienced more school refusal and felt more anxious than other patients. One of the main pathologies of the Hikikomori state may be anxiety, leading to school refusal and present anxiety; or, school refusal may promote anxiety, leading to the Hikikomori state. Hikikomori patients may tend to visit more clinics than other patients. This may reflect Hikikomori patients’ anxiety or mean that no appropriate treatment for Hikikomori patients was provided; they may be continuing to seek help more than other patients.

All the present and past Hikikomori patients had psychiatric disorders. Original definition of Hikikomori does not include people with psychiatric disorders, however, the newest definition by the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare includes patients with psychiatric disorders. The present study supports the validity of the latter definition.

Although it was not significant, percentage of mood disorders were relatively large among current and past Hikikomori patients than other patients, which should be confirmed by studies with larger sample size. Pathological relationship between Hikikomori and mood disorders may be one of the research implications.

Of optimistic note was the finding that about 40% of “current” Hikikomori patients regularly visited clinics at their one year follow up, although the “current” Hikikomori state significantly lowered the visit’s likelihood compared to “other” patients. The factors promoting regular visits were “attendance in person at first visit,” support from “nurses” and “PSW.” Interventions encouraging Hikikomori patients to visit clinics in person are needed. Interventions directed at parents may be effective. The Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare conducted the research on the living condition of citizen aged between 40 and 64 in 2018. The percentage of Hikikomori patients who lived alone was only 10.6% and those who lived with mother or father was 53.2% and 25.5%, respectively. The efficacy of parental intervention has been shown for supporting parenting for anxious childhood emotions (SPACE). (Lebowitz, Marin, Martino, Shimshoni, & Silverman, 2019) Parental involvement in treatment is efficacious to reducing youth anxiety (Manassis et al., 2014). Additionally, the present study may support the importance of case management by clinical team members, especially nurses and PSW. A meta-analysis indicated intensive case management for severe mental illness reduced hospitalization. (Dieterich et al., 2017) The results may apply to Hikikomori patients to promote their clinical attendance. However, promising patients could have been better supported by clinical staff members in the present study, possibly creating an overestimate of the results.

Unfortunately, no factor except for “female” promoted work/school status at one-year follow-ups. There is an apparent gap between regular visits and social function; or, maybe more years of follow-up are needed to see the improvement of social function.

The present study has several limitations. First, the setting is a relatively large community clinic with 36 clinical workers, including part-time workers, and it somewhat focuses on supporting Hikikomori patients. Therefore, these results may be more optimistic than representative of general community clinics. The generalizability of the present results therefore cannot be assumed. Second, the sample size was small, which may cause underestimation variables’ influence on outcomes. The number of case categories were sometimes very small. They include contact with different kinds of healthcare providers and diagnosis of psychiatric disorders. The present study could not make generalizable conclusion at these points. Studies with more sample size should be conducted. Third, the Hikikomori state and school refusal were evaluated by subjective questionnaires. The agreement of answers from both patients and their families should be tested for more objectivity. However, there was no essential difference between the analyses using data from all subjects and data confined to subjects who attend clinic in person. It means that the influence of bias according to the responder was negligible, if any. Fourth, the follow-up period was short, as it may take longer than a year for improvements in social functioning, and the present results regarding social functioning may underestimate the effect of factors.

## Conclusions

The percentage of patients who experienced a Hikikomori state could be large. The “current” Hikikomori state may lower patients’ clinic attendance and their social function at a one-year follow-up. Hikikomori appears to be more difficult to successfully treat than many other psychiatric disorders. That fact

combined with the social situation of aging parents and patients suggests further research into successful treatments, interventions for parents, and examination of the causes of Hikikomori should be considered a priority.

## Declarations

-Ethics approval and consent to participate

We used clinical records from the clinic's daily medical practice. Patients were informed of the study via the clinic's website; the data of those who opted out were not included in the study. The study protocol was reviewed by the Kyoto University ethical review board (R0855-1).

-Consent for publication

Not applicable

-Availability of data and material

The dataset supporting the conclusion of the current study is available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

-Competing interests

HI received the lecture fee from Mitsubishi-Tanabe pharma and Kyowa pharmaceutical industry outside the submitted work. HI is an associate editor of BMC Psychiatry. TAF reports personal fees from Mitsubishi-Tanabe and MSD, and a grant from Mitsubishi-Tanabe, outside the submitted work; TAF has a patent 2018-177688 pending.

-Funding

This study is supported by the grant from the Osaka psychiatric clinic association and Okamoto mental health foundation. We thank staffs of Mitsuya psychiatric clinic.

-Authors' contributions

HI, TT, HM and TAF conceived and designed the study. HI, TT, HM, HM and HY collected and clean the data. HI performed the analysis. All authors contributed to the interpreting the data, drafting and revising the manuscript. All the authors approved the final version of the manuscript.

-Acknowledgements

We thank participants and staffs in Mitsuya Psychiatric Clinic.

## Abbreviations

OASIS: The Overall Anxiety Severity and Impairment Scale

PSW: psychiatric social worker

OT/PT: occupational/physical therapist

SD: standard deviation

OR: odds ratio

CI: confidence interval

IQR: interquartile range

SPACE: supporting parenting for anxious childhood emotions

## References

1. Dieterich, M., Irving, C. B., Bergman, H., Khokhar, M. A., Park, B., & Marshall, M. (2017). Intensive case management for severe mental illness. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, (1), CD007906. <https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD007906.pub3>
2. Director General for Policies on Cohesive Society. (2010). *Wakamono-no ishiki-ni kansuru chosa (awareness survey for adolescents)*.
3. Director General for Policies on Cohesive Society. (2016). *Wakamono-no seikatsu-ni kansuru chosa (awareness survey for adolescent life)*.
4. Director General for Policies on Cohesive Society. (2018). *Seikatujoyokyo-ni kansuru chosa (survey for living condition)*.
5. Ikegami, M. (2014). *Otona-no hikikomori (Adult hikikomori)*. Kodansya gendaishinsho.
6. Ito, M., Oe, Y., Kato, N., Nakajima, S., Fujisato, H., Miyamae, M., ... Norman, S. B. (2015). Validity and clinical interpretability of Overall Anxiety Severity And Impairment Scale (OASIS). *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 170, 217–224. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2014.08.045>
7. Kamimura, E. (2001). Futoko-no teigi kenkyu-no rekishi (History of definition and study of school refusal). *Kyouikukensyu*, 7 suppl, 32–40.
8. Kasahara, Y. (1976). *Student apathy*. Misuzu Shobo.
9. Kato, T. A., Tateno, M., Shinfuku, N., Fujisawa, D., Teo, A. R., Sartorius, N., ... Kanba, S. (2012). Does the “hikikomori” syndrome of social withdrawal exist outside Japan? A preliminary international investigation. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*, 47(7), 1061–1075. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00127-011-0411-7>
10. Kitanishi, K. (2000). Taijin Kyofu. In K. Rikihachiro & K. Naoji (Eds.), *Seinen-no hikikomori*. Tokyo: Iwasaki Gakujyutsu Shuppansya.

11. Kitayama, S. (2013). Jikomujun-no mentality. In K. Hayao & U. Yukiko (Eds.), *Hikikomori kou*. Osaka: Sogensha.
12. Koyama, A., Miyake, Y., Kawakami, N., Tsuchiya, M., Tachimori, H., & Takeshima, T. (2010). Lifetime prevalence, psychiatric comorbidity and demographic correlates of “hikikomori” in a community population in Japan. *Psychiatry Research*, *176*(1), 69–74.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2008.10.019>
13. Lebowitz, E. R., Marin, C., Martino, A., Shimshoni, Y., & Silverman, W. K. (2019). Parent-Based Treatment as Efficacious as Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy for Childhood Anxiety: A Randomized Noninferiority Study of Supportive Parenting for Anxious Childhood Emotions. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2019.02.014>
14. Lee, Y. S., Lee, J. Y., Choi, T. Y., & Choi, J. T. (2013). Home visitation program for detecting, evaluating and treating socially withdrawn youth in Korea. *Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences*, *67*(4), 193–202. <https://doi.org/10.1111/pcn.12043>
15. Machizawa, S. (2003). *Hikikomori wakamonotachi hikikomori-no jittai-to shohosen*. Tokyo: Daiwa Shobo.
16. Malagon-Amor, A., Corcoles-Martinez, D., Martin-Lopez, L. M., & Perez-Sola, V. (2015). Hikikomori in Spain: A descriptive study. *The International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, *61*(5), 475–483.  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0020764014553003>
17. Manassis, K., Lee, T. C., Bennett, K., Zhao, X. Y., Mendlowitz, S., Duda, S., ... Wood, J. J. (2014). Types of parental involvement in CBT with anxious youth: a preliminary meta-analysis. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, *82*(6), 1163–1172. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0036969>
18. Norman, S. B., Cissell, S. H., Means-Christensen, A. J., & Stein, M. B. (2006). Development and validation of an Overall Anxiety Severity And Impairment Scale (OASIS). *Depression and Anxiety*, *23*(4), 245–249. <https://doi.org/10.1002/da.20182>
19. Okonogi, K. (2000). Hikikomorino Shinri-Syakai Haikai(Pscho-social backgroud of Hikikomori). In K. Rikihachiro & K. Naoji (Eds.), *Seinen-no hikikomori*. Tokyo: Iwasaki Gakujuutsu Shuppansya.
20. Saito, T. (1998). *Shakaiteki Hikikomori*. PHP Shinsho.
21. Teo, A. R., & Gaw, A. C. (2010). Hikikomori, a Japanese culture-bound syndrome of social withdrawal?: A proposal for DSM-5. *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, *198*(6), 444–449.  
<https://doi.org/10.1097/NMD.0b013e3181e086b1>
22. Tomita, F. (2001). Futoko hikikomori shido-no tebiki. In M. Tatsuya (Ed.). Tokyo: Kyoiku Kaihatsu Kenkyusho.
23. Tsujimoto, T., Daimon, K., Izumi, K., Sawai, M., & Iwashige, T. (2007). [School-refusal and social-withdrawal in the clinical setting at a psychiatric medical institution]. *Seishin shinkeigaku zasshi = Psychiatria et neurologia Japonica*, *109*(4), 313–320.
24. Uchida, C. (2010). Apathetic and withdrawing students in Japanese universities—with regard to Hikikomori and student apathy. *Journal of Medical and Dental Sciences*, *57*(1), 95–108.

25. Wong, P. W. C., Li, T. M. H., Chan, M., Law, Y. W., Chau, M., Cheng, C., ... Yip, P. S. F. (2015). The prevalence and correlates of severe social withdrawal (hikikomori) in Hong Kong: A cross-sectional telephone-based survey study. *The International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 61(4), 330–342. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0020764014543711>

## Tables

Table 1

*Comparison of basic demographics among Hikikomori patients and others in a community psychiatric clinic.*

	Current Hikikomori		Past Hikikomori		Others		p
	n		n		n		
Age, median(IQR)	60	34.0 (21.3-46.8)	81	32.0 (23.0-40.5)	163	29.0 (20.0-43.0)	.31
Female, n(%)	60	27 (45.0)	81	43 (53.1)	163	86 (52.8)	.55
School refusal, n(%)	52	31 (59.6)*	70	35 (50.0)#	157	28 (17.8)*,#	< .001
Number of Clinic visits, median (IQR)	52	1.0 (0-2.0)	74	1.0 (0-3.0) <sup>+</sup>	133	1.0 (0-1.0) <sup>+</sup>	.002

*Notes.* p: ANOVA for parametric outcomes and Kruskal-Wallis test for non-parametric outcomes; \*,# post hoc Ryan test,  $p < .001$ ; +post hoc adjusted Kruskal-Wallis test  $p = .002$ ; IQR: interquartile range; SD: standard deviation

Table 2

*Comparison of Hikikomori patients and others (limited to “visited in-person”) at a community psychiatric clinic*

	Current Hikikomori		Past Hikikomori		Others		p
	n		n		n		
Age, median(IQR)	34	39.5 (21.5-51.3)	75	33.0 (23.0-40.0)	151	30.0 (20.0-44.0)	.40
Female, n(%)	34	16 (47.1)	75	41 (54.7)	151	81 (53.6)	.75
School refusal, n(%)	29	18 (62.1) <sup>++</sup>	64	33 (51.6) <sup>##</sup>	146	24 (16.4) <sup>++,##</sup>	<.001
Number of Clinic visits, median (IQR)	32	1.0 (0-2.0)	69	1.0 (1.0-3.0) <sup>*</sup>	123	1.0 (0-2.0) <sup>*</sup>	.002
OASIS score, mean(SD)	30	12.3 (4.1) <sup>#</sup>	74	10.8 (4.7) <sup>+</sup>	143	8.0 (4.9) <sup>#,+</sup>	<.001
Diagnosis							
F0	34	1 (2.9)	75	0 (0)	151	1 (0.7)	.056
F1		1 (2.9)		3 (4.0)		2 (1.3)	
F2		2 (5.9)		7 (9.3)		7 (4.6)	
F3		7 (20.6)		17 (22.7)		19 (12.6)	
F4		16 (47.1)		33 (44.0)		86 (57.0)	
F5		0 (0)		1 (1.3)		0 (0)	
F6		0 (0)		1 (1.3)		0 (0)	
F7		3 (8.8)		0 (0)		19 (12.6)	
F8		4 (11.8)		6 (8.0)		8 (5.3)	
F9		0 (0)		6 (8.0)		8 (5.3)	
Unclear/ Undecided		0 (0)		1 (1.3)		1 (0.7)	

*Notes.* p: ANOVA for parametric outcome and Kruskal-Wallis test for non-parametric outcome, \*Adjusted Kruskal-Wallis test p = .001; #,+ Bonferroni test p < .001; ++,## Ryan test p < .001, Abbreviations: IQR: interquartile range, SD: standard deviation, F0: Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders, F1: Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use, F2: Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders, F3: Mood [affective] disorders, F4: Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders, F5: Behavioral syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors, F6: Disorders of adult personality and behavior, F7: Mental retardation, F8: Disorders of psychological development, F9: Behavioral and emotional disorders with onset usually occurring in childhood and adolescence

Table 3

*The number (%) of clinic visits (attendance status) at a one-year follow-up of patients at a community psychiatric clinic*

	Current Hikikomori(n=59)	Past Hikikomori(n=81)	Others(n=167)
Regular visit	25 (41.7)	42 (51.9)	63 (38.7)
Irregular visit	3 (5.0)	3 (3.7)	6 (3.7)
Home visit by doctor	6 (10.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Continuous consultation	4 (6.7)	0 (0)	1 (0.6)
Transference	7 (11.7)	9 (11.1)	14 (8.6)
Finished	4 (6.7)	4 (4.9)	37 (22.7)
Unknown	11 (18.3)	23 (28.4)	42 (25.8)

Notes. Chi-square test  $p < .001$ .

Table 4

*The number (%) of patients being supported by clinical staff members at a community psychiatric clinic*

	Current Hikikomori (n = 60)	Past Hikikomori (n = 81)	Others (n = 163)	p
Nurse	9 (15.0)	5 (6.2)	6 (3.7)	.010
PSW	14 (23.3)	18 (22.2)	20 (12.3)	.054
OT	5 (8.3)	9 (11.1)	7 (4.3)	.13
psychologist	3 (5.0)	7 (8.6)	17 (10.4)	.45

Notes. p: Chi-square test.

Table 5

*The number (%) for factors of social functioning at one-year follow-up of patients in a community psychiatric clinic*

		Current Hikikomori(n = 60)	Past Hikikomori (n = 81)	Others (n = 162)
Work/ school/homemaker	Pre	1 (1.7)	43 (53.1)	112 (69.1)
	Post	14 (23.3)	45 (57.0)	128 (79.0)
Day/night care	Pre	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Post	6 (10.0)	4 (5.1)	7 (4.3)
Going out freely	Pre	4 (6.7)	24 (29.6)	37 (22.8)
	Post	3 (5.0)	21 (26.6)	13 (8.0)
Going out with restriction	Pre	19 (31.7)	12 (14.8)	11 (6.8)
	Post	14 (23.3)	9 (11.4)	12 (7.4)
Indoor activity without going out	Pre	31 (51.7)	2 (2.5)	2 (1.2)
	Post	19 (31.7)	0 (0)	2 (1.2)
Activity restricted to their room	Pre	3 (5.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Post	4 (6.7)	0 (0)	0(0)
Unknown	Pre	2 (3.3)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Post	0 (0)	0 (0)	0(0)

Table 6

*The logistic regression analysis on clinic attendance status with dependent variable “regular visit” and dependent variable “finish treatment”*

†	Univariate OR			Multivariate OR		
	OR	95%CI	p	OR	95%CI	p
Age	1.01	1.00 to 1.03	.18	1.01	0.99 to 1.03	.34
Female	1.45	0.92 to 2.28	.11	1.44	0.89 to 2.34	.14
Current Hikikomori	0.59	0.33 to 1.07	.08	0.43	0.22 to 0.83	.012
Past Hikikomori	0.83	0.48 to 1.42	.49	0.66	0.37 to 1.18	.16
Other(reference)	1			1		
Nurse	4.80	1.38 to 16.7	.013	3.74	0.95 to 14.68	.059
PSW	2.63	1.34 to 5.15	.005	2.35	1.14 to 4.86	.021
OT/PT	8.17	1.87 to 35.6	.005	6.07	1.28 to 28.71	.023
Psychologist	2.24	0.92 to 5.47	.076	1.74	0.66 to 4.59	.26

Notes. Multivariate analysis included all the variables in the table, PSW: psychiatric social worker, OT/PT: occupational therapist/physical therapist.

†Dependent variable: regular visit.

‡	Univariate OR			Multivariate OR		
	OR	95%CI	p	OR	95%CI	p
Age	1.01	0.99 to 1.03	.20	1.01	0.99 to 1.03	.43
Female	1.64	1.03 to 2.61	.039	1.66	1.01 to 2.73	.046
Current Hikikomori	0.93	0.50 to 1.72	.81	0.70	0.36 to 1.37	.30
Past Hikikomori	0.82	0.48 to 1.43	.49	0.65	0.36 to 1.17	.15
Other(reference)	1			1		
Nurse	12.73	1.68 to 96.16	.014	8.44	1.05 to 68.11	.045
PSW	2.90	1.39 to 6.02	.004	2.44	1.12 to 5.32	.025
OT	13.44	1.78 to 101.32	.012	10.06	1.25 to 80.89	.030
Psychologist	2.73	1.00 to 7.43	.049	2.31	0.80 to 6.68	.12

Notes. Multivariate analysis included all the variables in the table, PSW: psychiatric social worker, OT/PT: occupational therapist/physical therapist.

‡ Dependent variable: finish treatment.

Table 7

The logistic regression analysis on social functioning with the dependent variable "work/school" and the dependent variable "work/school/day-night care"

	Univariate OR			Multivariate OR†		
	OR	95%CI	p	OR	95%CI	p
age	1.01	0.99 to 1.04	.21	1.02	0.99 to 1.04	.17
female	2.24	1.23 to 4.07	.008	1.96	1.04 to 3.70	.037
Current Hikikomori	0.27	0.12 to 0.59	.001	0.30	0.13 to 0.68	.004
Past Hikikomori	0.39	0.20 to 0.78	.007	0.40	0.20 to 0.82	.012
Other(reference)	1			1		
Nurse	0.50	0.17 to 1.54	.23	0.58	0.17 to 2.02	.39
PSW	0.70	0.34 to 1.46	.35	0.85	0.39 to 1.89	.69
OT	0.32	0.10 to 1.02	.053	0.36	0.09 to 1.40	.14
Psychologist	1.50	0.56 to 3.98	.42	1.78	0.57 to 5.59	.32

Notes. Univariate analysis was adjusted for baseline social functioning, Multivariate analysis included all the variables in the table, PSW: psychiatric social worker, OT/PT: occupational therapist/physical therapist.

†Dependent variable: work/school.

	Univariate OR			Multivariate OR‡		
	OR	95%CI	p	OR	95%CI	p
age	1.01	0.99 to 1.03	.36	1.01	0.98 to 1.03	.49
female	1.58	0.88 to 2.82	.12	1.56	0.82 to 2.96	.18
Current Hikikomori	0.32	0.15 to 0.67	.003	0.30	0.13 to 0.67	.003
Past Hikikomori	0.34	0.17 to 0.69	.003	0.28	0.14 to 0.60	.001
Other(reference)	1					
Nurse	3.23	1.14 to 9.18	.028	3.28	0.95 to 11.30	.06
PSW	1.68	0.81 to 3.48	.16	1.29	0.57 to 2.91	.54
OT	5.05	1.55 to 16.46	.007	4.49	1.16 to 17.43	.030
Psychologist	2.79	0.98 to 7.92	.054	1.57	0.47 to 5.26	.47

Notes. Univariate analysis was adjusted for baseline social functioning, Multivariate analysis included all the variables in the table, PSW: psychiatric social worker, OT/PT: occupational. therapist/physical therapist.

‡Dependent variable: work/school/day-night care.

## Figures

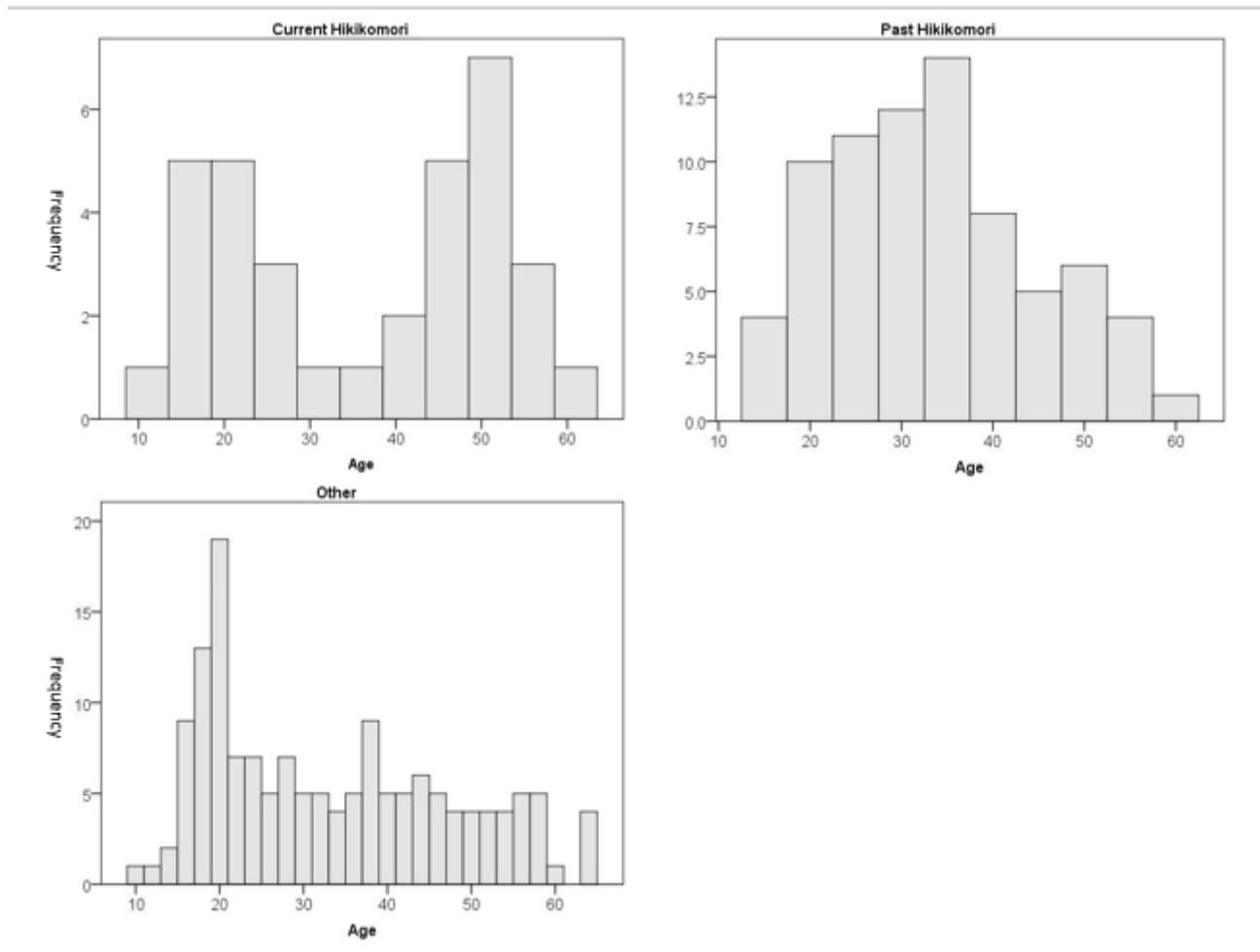


Figure 1

Age distribution of “current”, “past” Hikikomori, and other patients