Comment

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I commend four professors, including Professor Lau Ping-Kuen of Chinese Culture University, who completed a large-scale research project. This study highlights the relevance of the social safety net concerns produced by the COVID pandemic, as well as how the COVID pandemic has changed the perceptions and attitudes of young generations in China, Taiwan, and Macau.

In particular, the problem of addiction to humans was the domain of adults, but the COVID pandemic has shown that the youth generation can no longer be an exception. The essence of this study, in my opinion, appears to be the investigation of adolescents' psychological well-being. This is not a story about China, Taiwan, or Macau, but about a real problem that is arising right next to us, and I believe it is an issue that should be properly examined and resolved by researchers from Taiwan, Japan, and Korea. In this regard, the study's subject is regarded as very significant.

I would like to provide some suggestions to improve the completeness of the research. First, because this is a study on the relationship between Internet addiction and young psychological well-being, it is also vital to highlight the major elements that contribute to psychological well-being in China, Taiwan, and Macau, as well as explain how this is changing as a result of the COVID pandemic.

In general, parents' involvement in family environment factors, relationships with teachers as school environment factors, and the number of peers describe the primary variables of teenagers' psychological well-being. Self-esteem is a positive aspect of psychological well-being, while depression is a negative aspect.

Because of China's 30-year birth limitation strategy, only children now account for a substantial proportion of youngsters and adolescents. As a result, comparative studies between only children and siblings are becoming more common, with the emphasis mostly on variations in personality traits, sociality, and psychological health levels. One regrettable aspect of this study is that in terms of psychological welfare research, it does not seem to be surveying only children and brothers separately.

For example, are there differences in self-esteem and depression among Chinese adolescents based on their siblings and gender? What's the connection between this and the COVID pandemic? What does it mean? So what should we do? I think it can be linked to that answer.

This is because there may be differences in the level of psychological welfare of adolescents depending on the composition of brothers.

Second, I believe the authors should inform us about the study's shortcomings. For instance, what type of city does Mainland China have in China? Second, there are other factors that can be used to assess the psychological well-being of adolescents, but in this study, only Internet addiction, self-esteem, and depression were chosen.

Third, it appears that scholarly and policy consequences must be presented. As far as I am aware, China has no central department dedicated to youth policy. According to the report, improving laws and policies to improve youth rights and welfare, as well as youth unemployment, is critical, particularly in preparing young people for developmental concerns such as education, physical and mental health, and community engagement. As a result, I believe it will be a more complete research if we give a policy solution for resolving these concerns.

Fourth, the authors used examples from the United States and Turkey in our study to explain youth in China, Taiwan, and Macau. I need to explain the significance. Fifth, the age of adolescents surveyed on page 16 was defined as 18 years or older, and it is necessary to explain how China, Taiwan, and Macau define the age of adolescents. I think this study is very important in providing basic data on the development of programs to improve the psychological welfare of young people in China, Taiwan, and Macau. Thank you for your time.