

and the CPI trend will also make the European economic outlook more uncertain this year. For many, it is inevitable to generate anxiety and change the mind. Some may begin to feel uncontrollable.

**Subjects and Methods:** The epidemic has not only attacked our bodies, but also increased the pain of our hearts due to the economic and energy crisis, which has seriously affected the mental health and well-being of the whole society. For some time, the lack of people's mental health has been an increasingly serious public health crisis. With the spread of large-scale global public health problems, the rise in energy prices caused by the EU energy crisis is caused by a variety of factors.

**Results:** The EU has a large number of traditional energy sources, such as primary energy, natural gas, oil and coal, with low output and high dependence on foreign countries. In order to reduce external dependence on energy and promote carbon emission reduction, the EU has accelerated the energy transformation, and the proportion of renewable energy power supply has rapidly increased to 40%. As a transitional energy under the path of carbon neutralization, the proportion of natural gas power generation has also increased. Based on the aggravation of global mental health problems, countries after the economic and energy crisis and the epidemic may face more and more serious mental health problems. The epidemic accelerated this trend, exposed the huge gap between mental health needs and mental health resources, and also revealed the fact that even if we did not diagnose mental diseases, we are also vulnerable to mental pain.

**Conclusion:** The experience of economic and energy crisis and epidemic situation have also led to the reset of relevant global values, which are manifested in many large health fields. After the large-scale attack on public health, the economic recovery is unbalanced and insufficient. The global stagflation pressure further disrupted the global supply chain, exacerbated the supply contraction of energy, food, metals, etc., and exacerbated inflation. Therefore, immediate action was taken by governments, civil society, health agencies, and other parties to minimize the impact of the outbreak at the mental health level.

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## PSYCHOLOGICAL PERCEPTUAL FACTORS INFLUENCING INDIVIDUALS' INTENTION TO ADOPT THE TAIWAN SOCIAL DISTANCING APP FOR COVID-19 PREVENTION

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**Objectives:** Taiwan social distancing app was co-developed and supported by Taiwan Centers for Disease Control in 2021. The purpose of this app is to prevent and monitor potential COVID infections. The app automatically sends a warning message to app users who have been in close contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19 in the past 14 days to alert them to their health. The high penetration rate and high usage rate are critical to the success of the APP's epidemic investigation and prevention. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explore the psychological perceptual factors influencing individuals' adoption intention of Taiwan social distancing app for Covid-19 prevention.

**Methods:** Based on the Ajzen's (2012) theory of planned theory, experts' opinions, COVID-19 pandemic's characteristics, and relevant psychological perception studies, a conceptual model that includes nine important variables is proposed. The survey questionnaire method was used to collect research data. A total of 150 responses were collected. The partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) technique was used to test the significance of relationships among variables in the model.

**Results:** The results indicate that perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, perceived pandemic risk positively influence attitude, which, in turn, promotes adoption intention. Privacy concern hinders attitude. Furthermore, subjective norms and perceived behavioral control were found to have positive effects on adoption intention. However, perceived fear of quarantine is a barrier to adoption intention.

**Conclusions:** This study finds important antecedents that influence individual's adoption intention of Taiwan social distancing app for Covid-19 prevention. The use of mobile and smart devices as a means of epidemic prevention has become an important public health development trend. The results of this study can provide a better understanding of the factors that people care about when deciding whether to adopt these anti-epidemic technology applications. This study also provides good reference values and implications for adoption issues from psychological and perceptual perspectives.

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## ACTIVITIES OF CHINA'S TOP ONLINE OPEN CLASS (MOOC) BASED ON PSYCHOLOGICAL EMOTION REGULATION IN THE COVID-19 PERIOD

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**Background:** This study attempts to explore the external factors affecting the activity of high-quality MOOC based on psychological emotion regulation and the existing recognition of MOOC as the facts in the COVID-19 period. What is MOOC activity? What factors have an important impact on MOOC activity? What is the mechanism of influence? To clarify the above problems will help to provide support for the improvement of the effectiveness of MOOC construction in China, and also provide scientific reference for the judgment and evaluation of quality MOOC, so as to have a deeper understanding and grasp of the essential characteristics of MOOC and promote the development of MOOC in a more healthy and sustainable direction.

**Subjects and Methods:** This study regarded the national open online courses recognized by the General Office of the Ministry of Education in the COVID-19 period as quality MOOC and took them as the research objects, with 1,000 valid data samples collected. Among them, two continuous variables, MOOC click volume and update period, have missing data less than 10% of the sample size. In order to avoid large error, the author adopts the sequential mean method to fill in the missing value of the sample. This study using multiple regression method, from the perspective of learners, combined with the amount of replies to MOOC. From the perspective of external influencing factors, this study attempts to assume that non-course quality factors have a certain significant effect on the activity of quality MOOC. Then, the main problems to be solved in this study are the degree of influence, whether the effects of different types of external influence factors are different, and whether they are correlated with each other. In order to further build an intuitive model, this study divides the external factors from two levels. First, the external objective factors include six variables: discipline type, teacher type, age level, professional title, educational level and employer. The second is external subjective factors, which mainly include the total number of MOOC clicks reflecting the attitude orientation of the trainees to a certain extent and the MOOC update cycle reflecting the importance of MOOC builders.

**Results:** The research finds that three external factors, namely, the renewal time of MOOC, the subject type 3 (manufacturing, information technology and trade) and the appointed institution of MOOC teachers (double-top university), have strong predictive function for the reply volume.

**Conclusions:** In order to give full play to the practicability of high-quality coursework and improve its activity, breakthroughs should be sought from three aspects in COVID-19 period: standardizing the information management process of discussion area, improving the timeliness of information exchange; constructing a stable renewal mechanism of MOOC, focusing on the needs of learners; creating characteristic MOOC and superior MOOC, and optimizing the teaching system of MOOC.

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## MOOC CURRICULUM QUALITY EVALUATION OF SPECIAL EDUCATION IN CHINA FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION PSYCHOLOGY IN THE COVID-19 PERIOD

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**Background:** The attention of the nation to special education psychology requires that special education psychology must be combined with modern technology, so as to promote the overall development and progress of special education psychology. Therefore, with the wide application of Internet technology and the continuous improvement of educational informatization level, special education psychology no longer only serves the very limited scope and audience, but "recombines" the whole special education psychology in terms of openness, diversity and novelty. Therefore, through the content analysis and quality evaluation of special education psychology MOOC in Chinese universities during the COVID-19 period, this study guides relevant personnel to pay more attention to the informatization of special education psychology and the integrated development of special education psychology and MOOC, promote the educational modernization reform based on MOOC class, and improve the specialization level of special education psychology MOOC.

**Subjects and Methods:** Researchers transforms the evaluation index system into a questionnaire form and randomly selects 1000 students from a university to fill in. The author collected 1000 questionnaires, of which the objective question completion rate was 100%, and the final open question completion rate was only 95%. Finally, summarize and calculate, using SPSS software to analyze the overall data of special education psychology MOOC. According to the evaluation criteria, this study designs the evaluation MOOC index system, formulates the questionnaire, and evaluates and analyzes the quality of special education psychology courses.

**Results:** The results show that compared with other MOOC classes, special education psychology MOOC classes have fewer curriculum categories and lack diversity and hierarchy. Although the overall quality evaluation holds a positive attitude, there is still much room for progress in its content design, resource management and service effect.