

Behavioral Psychology

INVITED ADDRESS

IA010

Inverse Bayes inference based on "Pasting Universe"

Yukio P Gunji *Waseda University, Japan*

Bayes inference (BI) is based on the assumption in which conditional probability of an event can be replaced with the probability of the event. Given a set of hypotheses for events, the probability distribution of the hypotheses is gradually updated dependent on empirical data. By contrast, in the inverse Bayes inference (IBI), a set of hypotheses for events itself can be changed dependent on empirical data. Although IBI has not been referred in cognitive and brain science, both BI and IBI can correspond to the neural process in a brain. In modifying a mathematical sheaf theory by which a set of functions can be pasted over a wholeness, one can implement internal selection of neural activity and global work space. The former and the latter can correspond to BI and IBI, respectively. In my talk we discuss the significance of combination of BI and IBI in making decision.

INVITED SYMPOSIUM

IS008

Frontiers in the psychological research using animal models -Harmonized translational study elucidating the operating principles underlying human psychological processes

Organizers: **Kenkichi Takase (1)**, **Shuichi Yanai (2)**, **Tetsuo Yamaguchi (3)**, **Hideo Hoshi (4)** 1. *Jichi Medical University, Japan*; 2. *Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Japan*; 3. *Toho University, Japan*; 4. *Toho University, Japan*

Session Abstract:

Dynamic interplay between human and animal research has led to significant advances in diverse areas of psychology. The paradigmatic use of laboratory animal models such as mice, rats, and pigeons has greatly contributed to our understanding of the operating principles underlying complex human behaviors and redressing societal problems such as anxiety, stress, aggression, drug abuse, psychiatric disorders, and economic activities. Although about 7 to 8% of psychological studies employ animals because of that usefulness, the research strategy using animal model will become increasingly important to elucidate human psychological processes and the percentage of psychologists who engage in the translational study between animal and human is gradually increasing. In this symposium, we

will introduce the frontiers in the psychological research using animal models, and discuss the potential of research strategy using animal models in psychology.

Endophenotype in the brain: A key concept for understanding the relationships between genes and behavior

Tsuyoshi Miyakawa *Fujita Health University, Japan*

Genetic studies have revealed millions of polymorphisms in human genome, and theoretically, these polymorphisms can have infinite possible combinations. However, the human personality can be represented by a small number of traits. Then, how, despite such huge genomic variability, are there distinct categories of individuals showing similar behavioral patterns? We have been investigating the relationships between genes and behaviors by using a behavioral test battery in more than 170 strains of genetically engineered mice. Among them, in a strain of mice showing an array of severe behavioral abnormalities, we found that almost all neurons in a brain region are in a pseudo-immature status, which we named "immature dentate gyrus (iDG)." Surprisingly, this phenotype is observed in several other strains of mutants showing similar behavioral abnormalities. By using iDG as an example, I will discuss the impact of "endophenotype of the brain" concept on understanding the pathways linking genes to behavior.

Reducing Impulsivity with the Aim of Influencing Substance Abuse & Health Decision-Making

Gregory J Madden *Utah State University, United States of America*

When asked to choose between immediate gratification and long-term outcomes, we are of two minds - the rational mind is focused on the future but the irrational mind repeatedly vetoes this perspective, derailing our efforts to live a values-consistent life. Individual differences in this form of impulsivity are predictive of early acquisition of drug taking and correlate with problem gambling and poor health decision-making. In the last 5 years or so, serious efforts have been made to study experimental variables that influence impulsive choice. This paper will summarize these efforts, with a focus on efforts to produce trait-changes in impulsivity that may generalize over time and contexts.

Meta-analysis of genetically modified mice on behavioral and biological phenotypes

Kenkichi Takase (1), **Kenichi Kikuchi (2)**, **Hiromasa Funato (3)** 1. *Jichi Medical University, Japan*; 2. *Department of Information Science, Faculty of Science, Toho University, Japan*; 3.

Department of Anatomy, Toho University School of Medicine, International Institutes for Integrative Sleep Medicine, University of Tsukuba, Japan

The demand for meta-analyses in basic biomedical research has been increasing because the phenotyping of genetically modified mice does not always produce consistent results. In the present study, we performed a meta-analysis of the published data related to MCH-deficient and MCHR1-deficient mice to obtain robust conclusions about the role of MCH signaling. Overall, the meta-analysis revealed that the deletion of MCH signaling enhanced wakefulness, locomotor activity, aggression, and male sexual behavior and that MCH signaling deficiency suppressed non-REM sleep, anxiety, responses to novelty, startle responses, and conditioned place preferences. MCH signaling deficiency also suppressed the body weight, fat mass, and plasma leptin, while it increased the body temperature, oxygen consumption, heart rate, and mean arterial pressure. The present work is the first study to systematically compare the effects of MCH signaling on behavioral and metabolic phenotypes, which may contribute to understanding the role of MCH signaling in human.

IS009

Behavior Analyst Certification Board (BACB)-Approved University Curriculum for Japan: Tasks and Promises Ahead in Bringing in International Credentialization

Organizer: **Sakurako Tanaka** *Multicultural Alliance of Behavior Analysts, Japan*

Discussant: **William L Heward** *Ohio State University, United States of America*

Session Abstract:

This invited symposium introduces the first Behavior Analyst Certification Board (BACB)-approved course sequence for Japanese speakers seeking certification as Board Certified Behavior Analysts (BCBAs) or Board Certified Assistant Behavior Analysts (BCaBA), to be provided by the Multicultural Alliance of Behavior Analysts (MultiABA) in 2016. The symposium presenters will discuss BACB's work and achievement in terms of disseminating ABA internationally through universally established scientific and ethical standards, and the implications of addressing the linguistic, cultural, and "academic-historical" differences across the nations. What are the challenges for Japanese behavior analytic practitioners who seek these credentials. What are the advantages to becoming the future Japanese BCBAs and BCaBAs? Why does Japan need these international credentials now? Who will benefit from international credentialing and how? These questions and more will be explored from board members of BACB, MultiABA, and a distinguished behavior analyst. All are

welcome to join and celebrate this new development.

Behavior Analyst Certification Board (BACB): Updates, Developments and Opportunities around the World

Neil T Martin *Behavior Analyst Certification Board, United Kingdom*

This presentation will discuss the BACB and BACB certification, including the Registered Behavior Technician (RBT) credential. Data will be presented for numbers of certificants and approved course sequences. The most recent updates, developments and changes to standards will also be outlined. A general overview of certification will be presented along with specific aspects of international growth and development, with a focus on the establishment and support of BACB credentials in Japan and elsewhere in Asia.

KOKORO and Behavior: Misunderstanding and Future of Applied Behavior Analysis in Japan

Sakurako Tanaka, Kozue Matsuda, Yukie Kurumiya *Multicultural Alliance of Behavior Analysts, Japan*

Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA) is often misunderstood by other professionals, psychologists and schools. This misunderstanding has been noted worldwide (Keenan, 2014). It could be due to the fact that ABA was used with clients without following the guidelines suggested by international boards for credentials like Board Certified Behavior Analyst (BCBA). Although ABA is considered a science, we need to focus on social validity and client-centered treatment. All behavior analysts must continually improve their level of cultural competence for providing services to all population (Fong and Tanaka, 2013). Multicultural ABA is offering BCBA pathway course to Japanese and the international standards will benefit for clients and helping professionals in Japan

Crime and punishment?: Behavior analysis for judicial and welfare experts

Kanazawa Junichiro *Health Sciences University of Hokkaido, Japan*

Criminal persons often suffer from developmental disorder and/or mental illness. Prevention of the recurrence of their crimes requires welfare support in addition to punishment. In clinical psychology, applied behavior analysis is effective for reducing the challenging behavior and increasing the socially appropriate behavior. For the criminal persons under probation charged with misdemeanor, however, the main support comes from lawyers and welfare agencies. An assessment sheet incorporating cognitive-behavior therapeutic viewpoint was developed and used by the welfare

support workers. This presentation introduces a clinical psychology consultation approach which enables welfare support workers, prosecutors, and lawyers to prepare a behavior analytic support plan, and examines the indirect support a psychologist might provide in both welfare and judicial areas.

CONTRIBUTED SYMPOSIUM

CS010

Human cognition and classical conditioning

Organizers: Ayumi Tanaka (1), Kenjiro Aoyama (2) 1. *Doshisha University, Japan*; 2. *Doshisha University, Department of Psychology, Japan*

Discussant: Jan De Houwer *Ghent University, Belgium*

Session Abstract:

Although classical conditioning is one of the oldest and most basic concepts of modern psychology, this research field is continuously developing to impact wide range of human behaviors. The aim of this symposium is to introduce recent advances in the study of classical conditioning in humans, with the focus on the impact from cognition. The following topics will be discussed: stimulus pairings as a symbolic cue in evaluative conditioning by Hughes & De Houwer (Ghent University, Belgium), human learning and propositional reasoning by Urushihara (Health Science University of Hokkaido, Japan), and social psychology and evaluative conditioning by Hayashi (Meisei University, Japan). Discussant is De Houwer (Ghent University, Belgium). This symposium will prompt a reconsideration of basic principles of human learning and behavior, with implications for a broad range of disciplines, including educational, social, and clinical psychology.

Stimulus pairings as a symbolic cue for changes in liking: A novel perspective on evaluative conditioning

Sean Hughes, Jan De Houwer *Ghent University, Belgium*

Over the past fifty years a seemingly simple question has attracted considerable attention: why do people come to like certain stimuli and dislike others? Evaluative Conditioning (EC) - a change in liking due to the pairing of stimuli - represents one avenue via which preferences can be modified. In this talk we put forward a novel account of EC that is based on two core ideas. The first is that EC effects may be solely due to stimulus pairings that take place here and now in space and time (i.e., pairings as a proximal cause of liking). A second possibility is that distal learning experiences transform stimulus pairings into a symbolic cue that signals how stimuli are related. This account leads to new insights into existing EC effects and

what constitutes "genuine" EC, clarifies differences between human and non-human EC, and contributes to the development of cognitive theories of EC.

Cue interaction in human causal judgment: Challenges for both association formation models and the propositional approach

Kouji Urushihara *Health Sciences University of Hokkaido, Japan*

It has been a while since a variety of associative learning effects including cue interaction turned out to be explicable by the propositional approach as well as by traditional association formation models. I conducted several experiments concerning cue interaction such as superlearning and blocking in human causal judgment situations to investigate whether the two approaches can explain various aspects of these results. The propositional approach successfully explains many aspects of cue interaction effects, some of which are difficult for association formation models to explain. However, it also turned out that the prediction by the propositional approach concerning relative strength of causal rating to each cue in superlearning effect does not match the actual data, whereas some association formation models readily explains the results. The merits and demerits of these two approaches are discussed.

Evaluative conditioning and social psychology

Mikiya Hayashi *Meisei University, Japan*

Evaluative conditioning (EC) is an experimental paradigm in which participants' attitudes toward originally emotionally neutral stimuli change to become positive or negative after paired-presentations of the neutral stimuli with emotionally positive or negative stimuli. Although EC has been regarded as a variant of classical conditioning because of its apparent similarity, the author points out the possibility that EC can be understood as the simplest form of a fundamental cognitive error widely seen in social psychological phenomena. Social psychology has long been concentrated on various cases of attitude change and formation, for example, correspondence bias, ingroup bias in minimal-group paradigms, tendency of observers to blame victims, and so on. Researchers have been trying to explain each case by assuming specific psychological tendencies. However, the above cases and EC share a common feature in that participants cannot stop irrational decisions despite being aware of the mutual independency of cognitive elements.

ORAL PRESENTATION

OR0096

Policies and attitudes to immigration in Australia and South Korea
Dinesh Asudo Punjabi *Monash University, Australia*

Societies are multicultural to some extent, but not all societies have developed a policy designed to promote cultural diversity as a national goal. This research examines how attitudes to immigrants are influenced by national immigration policies in different national contexts (characterized by different levels and of multiculturalism and associated policies). We evaluate immigration policies in two key migration destinations, Australia (a country with a long migration history) and South Korea (a newly emerging migration country, specially for labor migration). Our evaluation focuses on 3 policy areas, Access to Nationality, Anti-Discrimination and Education. People's perceptions of policies and attitudes towards culturally diverse groups in Australia and South Korea are examined. It was found that personal attitudes to multiculturalism rise and attitudes linked to assimilation decrease. As identity self-investment increases, social dominance orientation decreases. A multiculturalism supporter has a lower need for hierarchy and inequality between dominant and subordinate groups is lower.

OR0097

Motivation Of Change & Cure & Care Treatment in Malaysia
Hadijah Baba, Wan Shahrazad Wan Sulaiman, Fauziah Ibrahim, Norulhuda Sarnon *University, Malaysia*

Motivation plays an important role in drug addiction treatment by influencing patients to seek, complete, and comply with treatment as well as make successful long-term changes in their addiction. The purposes of this study were to determine the motivation of change amongst drug addicts as voluntary whose undergone drug treatment and rehabilitation in Cure & Care Clinic, Malaysia. The study applied the Prochaska and DiClemente's Stages of Change Model and SOCRATES Scale was used to 800 clients. The results indicated, there is a difference in stages of change amongst clients based on length of treatment, but there is no differences in stages of change amongst clients whose undergone treatment for the first time and relapse clients. Discussion focuses on emphasising the role of motivation in the treatment among addicts who have relapse episodes and to incorporate motivational enhancement strategies into treatment programs.

OR0098

Personal Integrity as an Individual
Attribute: A Study Among Adult in Indonesia
Istiani Chandra Bina Nusantara University, Indonesia

This research aims to define a personal integrity as an attribute. The motivations are the magnitude of the demand in Indonesia because so many corruption and others social cases, the huge of the understanding variation used in speech and concepts in scientific literature, and based on the criterion used on personal integrity inventory. The model concept of integrity as an attribute built using perspective of social cognitive theory (SCT) taking into account based on the characteristics of integrity. Using $N = 317$ and structural equation modeling the integrity model tested. The result shown that as an attribute, personal integrity reflected on personal agency, moral courage, and motivational traits significantly. So, personal integrity defined as an individual's existence based on the motivational trait as an life orientation, in which individuals have the possibility and ability to make choices that will realize the orientation into a certain action and behavior.

OR0099

How children in China conceive of good and bad people
Xinkui Chen (1), Paul L Harris (2)
 1. *Department of Applied Psychology, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, China;* 2. *Harvard Graduate School of Education, United States of America*

Children readily characterize people in terms of the basic evaluative dimension of good versus bad. Does children's conception of this fundamental personality dimension change with development? We examined this question in a study of Chinese children. Children were presented with a tower of nine vertically arranged boxes. They first learned that higher boxes were for good people whereas lower boxes were for bad people. Children were then invited to place photos of familiar people into the appropriate box depending on their relative goodness. Older children (10-year-olds) were more systematic than younger children (5-year-olds) in conceptualizing goodness in terms of a transitive, graduated scale and, unlike younger children, did not place themselves as high as familiar heroes.

OR0100

Community Reinforcement Approach: Treatment of addiction in the Netherlands
Peter G Greeven, Hendrik G Roozen *Novadic-Kentron, Netherlands*

The Community Reinforcement Approach (CRA) is a comprehensive behavioral program for treating substance abuse problems. It is fundamentally based in operant learning theory, aiming to foster abstinence, moderation,

or harm reduction by diminishing positive reinforcement for substance abuse and increasing positive reinforcement for sobriety. CRA seeks to use social, recreational, familial, school, or vocational reinforcers to help individuals in their recovery process. Numerous controlled studies of CRA have demonstrated relatively large effects with clients suffering from alcohol and drug problems. The presentation will delve into the basic principle of the method, incorporating international research, and will give an overview of the implementation in the Netherlands.

OR0101

In Search of the Chosen One: The Effectiveness of Video Games to Reduce the Intensity of Anxiety - State in College Students
Gerardo Hernández *Universidad del Valle de México., Mexico*

Today, we are exposed to different anxiogenic stimuli, some of those stimuli (such as traffic, noise, etc.) generates anxiety in people, being the anxiety a factor that can develop different disorders in people. Therefore, and to improve the quality of life of people is necessary to find new and helpful tools according to the times we're living to decrease their anxiety state. Moreover, video games are consolidated globally as a way of interactive entertainment characterized by being available to many people, being fun and easy to play. Even so, people reports that they like playing videogames because they decrease their stress (an anxiety detonator). This research will seek the effectiveness of some videogame genres to reduce the intensity of state anxiety in students. Using State Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) to do a monitoring of the levels of anxiety pre and post displayed the videogames.

OR0102

Crossmodal perceptual masking effect
Souta Hidaka (1), Masakazu Ide (2)
 1. *Rikkyo University, Japan;* 2. *Research Institute of National Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Disabilities, Japan*

In a single modality, an input (car horn sound) can suppress the percept of another input (voices of neighbors) due to close interactions of neural responses to these inputs. Studies on crossmodal interactions have also suggested that close neural interactions occur even across primary sensory areas. However, direct behavioral evidence regarding crossmodal perceptual suppression effects had not been reported in human research. We newly demonstrate that auditory or tactile stimuli can suppress the percept of visual stimuli. White noise bursts presented through headphones or a tactile vibration applied to observer's index finger degraded orientation discrimination performance for visual targets (Gabor patches). These crossmodal suppression effects on visual

perception occurred primarily when the auditory or tactile stimuli and visual targets were presented in a spatially and temporally consistent manner. These findings indicate that cross-modal perceptual masking effect could occur based on close and direct interactions across sensory modalities.

OR0103

Career Initiative as a New Competency: the Case of Self-initiated Expatriates (SIEs) in Their Global Work Experiences

Milad Jannesari (1), Zhongming Wang (2), Jacob T. McCall (3) 1. Zhejiang University, China; 2. Zhejiang University, China; 3. Rutgers University, United States of America

This studies purpose is to illuminate career initiative as a new career competency that aids SIEs. Recognizing and developing this competency assist SIEs in becoming more proactive, self-oriented; reducing the difficulties of global work experiences. This qualitative study is based on in-depth interviews with 28 self-initiated expatriates in China. This study shows the importance of career initiative as career competency by tracking the career orientations of this group of SIE. The findings of this study indicate the central role played by career initiative during SIEs cross-cultural adjustments and performances. This study identified career initiatives as a means to understanding SIEs adjustments to the host country and techniques which can lessen culture shocks and improve their performance in order to meet career development goals (NSFC No.71232012). Keywords: Self-initiated Expatriates', Career Development, Career Initiatives.

OR0104

Probabilistic syntax model of the birdsong - a study based on model selection

Takuya Koumura, Kazuo Okanoya University of Tokyo, Japan

Birdsong is one of the most interesting sequential vocalizations. Especially, songs in Bengalese finches are excellent models for complex sequential vocalizations because sequence patterns of song elements are moderately complex, but not completely random or stereotyped. The sequencing rule of song elements are referred to as song syntax. In this study, we investigated the model of song syntax in Bengalese finches, assuming that it can be modeled by a discrete probabilistic model. We selected the model that predicted the observed sequences most accurately. As results, the selected model had the following properties: element probabilities depended on more than one previous elements; syntax at the beginning of the song was different from that in the other part of the song; repetitions were described in

the same model with other sequence patterns. These features were consistent with previous experimental findings and hypotheses. (Supported by Kakenhi #26240019 & #15 J09948)

OR0105

Self-Esteem as Mediator Between Rejection Sensitivity and Anger

Lin Luo, Chongzeng Bi Southwest University, Faculty of Psychology, China

Studies have found that high rejection sensitivity people are hypervigilant to interpersonal rejection and more likely to experience feelings of anxiety and anger. However, few specially explored the possible relationships between rejection sensitivity, anger and self-esteem. 195 undergraduates complete the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, the Rebecca L.J Tendency to Expect Rejection Scale, Spielberger State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory-2, and our developed Daily Rejection Experience Questionnaire. Results showed rejection sensitivity was positive associated with state anger, trait anger, high rejection sensitivity students were more likely to express anger in. Self esteem partially(fully) mediated the effect of rejection sensitivity on students' state anger(trait anger). However, there was no significant relationship between rejection sensitivity and anger-out, anger control; nor was there a significant relationship between rejection sensitivity and degree of being rejected, subjective sense of rejection.

OR0106

The Development and Validation of the Internet Burnout Scale

Meizhen Lv, Xiaoyi Guo, Lei Wang Rm. 1215-3, Psychology Dep., Peking University, China

Burnout, which is characterized by a state of mental weariness, leads to cognitive or affective exhaustion and even disease. The measure of the Internet Burnout, however, has seldom been investigated. Drawing on the Maslach Burnout Inventory-General Survey (MBI-GS), the current research outlines the development of a new scale to measure the internet burnout. Using 6 samples with multi-source and multi-wave data, we developed a reliable scale with a three-factor structure. The convergent validity, discriminant validity, and criterion-related validity of the Internet Burnout were also examined. Results showed that internet burnout was significantly correlated with generalized pathological internet use, self-efficacy, internet attitude, subject well-being, general health, and life satisfaction. Overall, the present study suggests that the Internet Burnout Scale is a reliable and valid measure. The theoretical and practical implications are also discussed.

OR0107

Investigations on Workplace

Diversity Militating against Workers' Efficiency in some Higher Institutions of Learning in Nigeria: Implications for Counselling Psychology

Grace O Momoh, Beatrice A Bahago, Augustine I Anakwe University of Jos, Nigeria

The purpose of this research work is to investigate on workplace diversity militating against workers' efficiency in some higher institutions of learning in Nigeria and its implication for counseling. Two research questions and two hypotheses were postulated to guide the study after reviewing some literatures. A Cross-sectional survey research design was used. The population comprises of all workers' in higher institutions of learning. A sample of 250 workers served as respondents to the questionnaire known as Workplace Diversity Questionnaire for Workers (WDQW). Descriptive statistics and inferential statistical tools were used to respectively answer the research questions and test the research hypotheses. Findings showed that age, gender, religion, education, ethnicity and socio-cultural differences among others are types of workplace diversity. Most importantly, managing diversity, negative attitude and opposition to change among others, militate against workers effectiveness. In summary, workers and administrators need counseling for effective management of diversity at workplace.

OR0108

Emotional contagion for pain during face-to-face interaction

Aiko Murata (1), Hiroshi Nishida (2), Kei Ohie (1), Tatsuya Kameda (3) 1. Hokkaido University, Japan; 2. Keio University, Japan; 3. The University of Tokyo, Japan

Emotional contagion is considered as an essential part of interpersonal communication. Some studies implied that contagion might have bidirectional effect on emotional states of individuals because they can be a perceiver and a sender of emotional information during face-to-face interactions. However, most previous studies only examined unidirectional effect, of which expression of pain in an object entails the response of pain from the observer' perspective. In this study, we aimed to demonstrate bidirectional emotional contagion during interaction. To assess physiological responses for thermal pain, two participants were given simultaneously thermal stimuli and photoplethysmogram of them were recorded. The results showed that physiological responses of dyad members were significantly correlated. Furthermore, the level of physiological responses for stimuli was higher

compared to that in baseline (without interaction). In conclusion, individuals can grow similar physiological responses through interactions and this effect seems to induce changes in the level of responsivity of stimuli.

OR0109

Does the name matter? The what and why of name dropping

Ranjeet Nambudiri, Abhishek Totawar, Manu Prasad *Indian Institute of Management Indore, India*

The idea of 'name dropping' might be as old as existence of humans in societies. Name dropping, studied in literature broadly as a part of ingratiation behaviours, has been defined as "a tactic that asserts social closeness" between the individual who drops the names and whose name is being dropped (Leherz, Jonas & Tomljenovic, 2009). We try to broaden the scope of this definition, first, by identifying other referents of name dropping, and second, by studying this behaviour under different social contexts to analyse the varied motivations of individuals for indulging in such behaviour. Conceptual models that detail the antecedents and consequences of this behaviour, under different social contexts, in which it is exhibited are proposed and the effects of the same on an individual's social esteem are also analysed.

OR0110

I am in a Good Mood, but does that affect my Self-efficacy? An Experimental Study to Test the Moderation of Hedonic and Utilitarian Motivation

Ranjeet Nambudiri, Abhishek Totawar, Papri Nath *Indian Institute of Management Indore, India*

The idea of self-efficacy is pervasive to human behavior. Behavioral research identifies that mood influences self-efficacy. However, the extant literature shows that this influence has not been conclusively established. We build our argument in the mood-congruent processing theory, and hypothesize that mood influences self-efficacy, with hedonic and utilitarian motivation as moderators to this relationship. We tested this moderation model using an experimental design where three mood states were experimentally induced. 229 subjects were randomly assigned to six groups (3x2 factorial design); and self-efficacy was measured after sequential description of a cover-story. Results from the data supported the hypotheses, however, were not strong enough to draw conclusive remarks. We discuss the results in light of their implications and suggest directions for future research.

OR0111

Forgiveness, Marital Satisfaction

and Marital Stability Among Chinese Newlywed Couples: An Application of the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model

He Qiong, Fang Xiaoyi *Institute of Developmental Psychology, Beijing normal university, China*

Although forgiveness has been linked to overall marital satisfaction, the relations between forgiveness, marital satisfaction and marital stability for actors and partners over time have not been confirmed. Using the actor-partner interdependence model, we explored associations between the baseline forgiveness and 3 years later marital stability of Chinese newlywed couples ($n=203$) being assessed by Decisional Forgiveness Scale (DFS), Emotional Forgiveness Scale (EFS) and Marital Instability Index (MII), in addition to the mediation role of the marital satisfaction was measured by Quality Marriage Index (QMI). The results indicated that: (1) Couples' general perception on forgiveness, marital satisfaction and stability were consistent with each other. (2) The actor effect of model showed that individual emotional forgiveness predicted their later marital stability through affecting their marital satisfaction. (3) After controlling the actor effect, the partner effect showed that individual emotional forgiveness also predicted their partner's marital stability through affecting partner's marital satisfaction. Implication for intervention were discussed.

OR0112

Action Research to Promote Independent Action in Disaster Risk Reduction

Yingying Sun, Katsuya Yamori *Kyoto University, Japan*

This study questions the research stance held by researchers and proposes doing action research to motivate residents' independent action in disaster risk reduction (DRR). Researchers who observe the research objects-residents-from natural scientific research stance usually nullify residents' subjective initiative in DRR and naively believe that if residents follow researchers' suggestion, good results will come out. Conversely, a vicious situation has been aggravated that more and more suggestion pushes residents away from DRR. To cope with this problem, action research-a human scientific research stance which is presented by the collaboration between researchers and research objects-has been introduced into a tsunami threatened community in Kochi, Japan. Effectiveness of the action research can be represented by the results of a new approach called "single-person drill." In the study, three residents who have independently performed in the drill and whose behaviors urge reconsideration of the research stance were selected for detailed theoretical discussion.

OR0113

Developing Mahasarakham University Student Identity (Morality, Social Responsibility and Unity)

Sombat Tayraukham *Faculty of Education, Mahasarakham University, Thailand*

This research aimed to develop Students' identity of Mahasarakham University. There were 1,030 samples which divided into three groups as Health Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences and Science and Technology. Using questionnaires, interviewing and focused group as instrument. Analyze by using percentage, mean, standard deviation, and One-way MANOVA. The results were as follows: 1) Morality: the first group had more values characteristic than others. 2) Social Responsibility: the second group had more values characteristic than others. 3) Unity: the first group had more values characteristic than others. 4) There were 3 ways to develop students identity; studying General Education course, University and Faculty activities. Faculty activities (blackboard games) can develop students identity; Morality includes discipline, punctuality, recognize their own duties, justice, neutrality, loyalty, tolerance, sacrifice, effort, time allocation and helping others, Social Responsibility includes self-responsibility and social responsibility and Unity includes team working commitment.

OR0114

Patterns of health seeking behavior in Kenya

Pamela A Wadende, James K Singoei *Kisii University-Kericho campus, Kenya*

The nexus which is the result of education and environment coming together forms a sizeable chunk of the foundation on which health seeking behavior in Kenya springs. This presentation is based on a community initiative dubbed "Kericho county health and fitness program" that seeks to intervene in and reverse the proliferation of lifestyle disease in Kericho county. Participants were a convenient sample of health seekers who attended the local hospitals physiotherapy and fitness program ($N=32$) in Kericho county. The key question was: What motivated you to enroll in this physiotherapy and fitness program? Qualitative and quantitative data was collected using semi-structured interviews and questionnaires. Collected data will be analysed both thematically and using chi-square goodness of fit test. The results expected may show that new experience brought about by change spurs health seeking behavior among adults in Kericho.

OR0115

Values and Leadership: Examining the Roots of Paternalistic Leadership and Validating the Refined Value Theory

Yumei Wang, Ningyu Tang, Chiyin Chen, Kaili Zhang, Qiufeng Huang Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China

This study examines whether and how Schwartz's refined theory of 19 basic human values impact paternalistic leadership behavior (Authoritarian, Benevolence, and Moral). Discriminant and predictive validity of the theory was examined. 579 supervisors reported their values intensities and 2362 employees rated their supervisors' paternalistic leadership behavior. Results indicated that after controlling for the effects of hukou, gender, education, marriage, and job tenure, supervisors' 19 values explained extra 8 to 14 percent variation of each leadership. Specifically, power-resource was the only value affecting all the three leadership behavior. Authoritarian Leadership was positively related to power-dominance and negatively related to universalism-nature. Benevolence Leadership was positively associated with conformity-interpersonal, humility, and universalism-tolerance, while negatively associated with stimulation. Moral Leadership positively related to humility and negatively related to stimulation and power-dominance. These results supported the compatible and conflicting motivations of the value theory.

OR0116

Across the Distance between Workplace Mindfulness and Employee Creativity: the Facilitating Roles of Learning Goal Orientation and Perceived Organizational Supports

Yuanyuan Wang School of Business, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Derived from Buddhist contemplation, mindfulness is effective in clinical psychology treatment and beneficial for psychological well-being. This study extends mindfulness research to management domain and explores its influences on employee creativity in work place. By paying attention to external events and internal thoughts in a nonjudgmental, non-reactive fashion, mindfulness attenuates work stress and elicits cognitive advantages, such as enhanced information-processing capability, attentional control and efficiency, integral-thinking and cognitive flexibility, which are conducive to employee creativity. However, embodying wide attentional-scope but short duration, workplace mindfulness is insufficient and need to be strengthened when leveraged in creativity research. To achieve novelty and usefulness, cognitive flexibility, narrow-scoped concentration and persistency are critical. Clarifying distinctions between workplace mindfulness and CPE, I identifies the effect of creative process engagement (CPE) on creativity as proximal antecedent, and elaborates under which conditions workplace mindfulness can be escalated into CPE drawing on self-determination theory (SDT) and goal-orientation theory.

OR0117

Theoretical model constructing of women's leader member relational practice in the Chinese culture context

Wei Xiao Department of Human Resource Management Shanghai Normal University, China

It is considered that women leaders' relational leadership will be more suitable for the future development of enterprises. Even so, there was a lack of adequate knowledge for what is relational leadership, especially how women leaders deal with the most important relationship of all the organizational relationships, which is leader-member relationship in the academia. Based on the grounded theory, this study choosed 15 to 20 women leaders from 3 to 4 typical successful companies, collected triangle of validation data from in-depth interviews, focus group discussion and field observation, and then carried on system code strictly complied with Glaser and Strauss's three-level coding procedure. We not only defined the concept of women's leader-member relational practice in the Chinese culture context, but also identified the value orientation, action strategy and ability request of the above relational practice, and finally constructed theoretical model of women's leader-member relational practice in the Chinese culture context.

OR0118

The Influencing Mechanisms of Inclusive Leadership on Millennial Employees' Initiative Performance under organizational change: Based on Multi-Identification Perspective

Jing Yang School of Business Administration, Shandong University of Finance and Economics, China

Based on problem-driven perspective, this article focuses upon the key issues of Millennials employees-lack of initiative, and how leadership can facilitate Millennials employees' personal initiative performance in the context of organizational change. This article developed a multi-dimensional construct of inclusive leadership, and simultaneously develops inclusive leadership behavior scale using leader-Millennials employee dyadic critical incidents interview and content analysis. This article used time-lag & leader-Millennials employee dyads survey to explore the effect of inclusive leadership on Millennials employees' initiative performance through multi-identification. Using multi-level analysis, this paper examined three levels of self-identity in the workplace-self-determination, supervisor identification, and organizational identification for their mediating effects on inclusive leadership and Millennials employees'

initiative performance. This paper discussed implications for both theory and practice.

OR0119

Effects of long-term simulated microgravity on the multiple task performances

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Weightlessness is the most important factor that can influence astronauts' physic and psychological function. The present study is to investigate whether 45-day simulated weightlessness influence the performance of multiple-task by simulated weightlessness with -6 degree Head-down Bed Rest. Sixteen healthy male volunteers participated in the study. Multi-Attribute Task (MAT) Battery were used as the multiple-task, which was executed before, during and after the simulated head-down bed rest. The result showed that the HDBR condition did not injure the performance of MATB. It may indicate an adaptive capable of human brain under weightlessness condition.

POSTER PRESENTATION

P0107

The Mediating Effect of Self-Compassion in the Relationship of Subjective Happiness and Perceived Stress in Young Adults

Lorraine Jessica L Baclig De La Salle University Manila, Philippines

This study investigated the mediating effect of self-compassion in the relationship between perceived stress and subjective happiness in young adults. Self-compassion involves having self-kindness, common humanity and mindfulness in the face of adversity, negative events and perceived inadequacy. Existing research on the associations of self-compassion, subjective happiness and perceived stress are presented. Participants were Filipino young adults, aged 18-35 (N=209, 66% female, 34% male) who answered three tests namely, the Subjective Happiness Scale (SHS), Self-Compassion Scale (SCS) and Perceived Stress Scale (PSS). Results confirmed a significant negative relationship between perceived stress and subjective happiness. Hierarchical multiple regression analysis showed that self-compassion fully mediated the influence of perceived stress on subjective happiness. Implications of the study, directions for future research and limitations are also presented.

P0108

The Effects of Organizational Behavior Management Interventions on Customer Service

Dan Bi Baek, Hyung In Park Chonnam National University, Republic of Korea

Customer service (CS) behaviors are critical for the survival of a service organization. This study examined the effectiveness of organizational behavior management (OBM) interventions to improve CS behaviors. We hypothesized that OBM interventions would increase employees' CS behaviors compared to the baseline (A) and that the package of task clarification, goal setting, feedback, and contingent rewards (C) would be more effective than feedback alone (B). One small local café was assigned to the A-B-A-B condition, and another was assigned to the A-B-A-C condition. The results indicated that the interventions were effective for greeting, $F(3, 6) = 13.89$, $p < .01$, and smiling, $F(3, 6) = 5.50$, $p < .05$. Particularly, greetings in the fourth step were more frequently employed than in the initial baseline. Also, the package was better than feedback alone for smiling. Overall, OBM was found to improve greeting and smiling.

P0109

The effects of Prolonged Control Deprivation on Scientific Belief

Jie Bai, Yongyu Guo, Shenlong Yang Central China Normal University, China

Perceived control is one of human's mainly mental necessities. Compensatory control theory has suggested the reason why perceived control is so important is that it has meet individuals' need for order. Recent years, adhering to the thoughts of compensatory control theory, some researchers have devoted to exploring the relationship between brief control deprivation and scientific view who found that control deprivation would render people to holding stronger belief in science. On the other hand, combining with the learned helplessness, some researchers further distinguished control deprivation into two kinds, including brief and prolonged control deprivation. Hence, our study with two experiment devoted to explore the effects of prolonged deprivation on scientific belief. Results revealed that prolonged control deprivation would cause scientific belief decrease among which need for order played the role of mediation.

P0110

Conflict Management of Students and Teachers in High School in Thailand

Napattarat Chaiakkarakan Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

The objectives of this study were to find the nature of students' conflicts (among students) at school, also to study the forms and management of conflicts at school which were teachers' and students'. Key informants were 10 teachers and 10 students. The researcher applied Qualitative research methodology (case study). The research founded that there

were two kinds of conflicts, intrapersonal conflict and Interpersonal conflict. For the conflict management of teachers and students, there were three kinds which were competition, avoiding, and accommodation.

P0111

How do organizations lose their strategic change confidence ? Research on the underminers and destruction mechanism of collective efficacy

Ying Chen, Xiaohu Zhou, Guan Wang Nanjing University of Science and Technology, China

Based on Bandura's reciprocal determinism theory, this paper establishes a model to explain how firm's collective efficacy of change is destroyed. Three factors are figured out, including cognitive, behavioral and environmental underminers. According to the model, this paper argues that the destruction mechanism of the underminers consists of two phases. Firstly, the underminers will destroy the formation of collective efficacy and weaken perceived collective efficacy. Secondly, the underminers will weaken the effect collective efficacy has on the behavior and result in the failure of the change action which again destroy collective efficacy, thus forming a spiral effect. Accordingly, the results suggest following management recommendations: 1 during the strategic change, the most important thing is to prevent goal belief from being destroyed, 2 organizations should use more scientific method when choosing models, 3 maintain flexibility to adapt to the change of environment, 4 and promote organizational learning, build a learning organization.

P0112

Consumers use in-store slack to meet spontaneous purchase desire and control unplanned purchases in online shopping activities

Wenjing Chen Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, China

Recent research has suggested that consumers leave in-store slack in shopping budgets to make unplanned purchases. Based on these work, this article examines how consumers use in-store slack to meet spontaneous purchase desire and control unplanned purchase when shopping online. Specifically, the authors evaluate the effect of in-store slack on unplanned purchase and post-purchase evaluation. They also examine how the characteristics of consumers and shopping condition moderate the relationship between in-store slack and unplanned purchase. With the consumption information of 480 online shoppers in the "Double 11" promotion activity in China, the authors find that in-store slack is negative to unplanned purchase. The relationship between

in-store slack and unplanned purchase is attenuated by impulsiveness, promotion degree and promotion range. In addition, the impact of in-store slack on post-purchase evaluation is indirect, positive, and mediated by unplanned purchase. Finally, the authors discuss implications for retailers and consumers.

P0113

The Relationship of Job Crafting and Teacher's Organizational Citizenship Behavior in Middle School: the Mediating Role of Work Engagement

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Abstract: Objective The conception of job crafting originated from work design theory and job characteristics theory. This research is based on job crafting theory, focusing on middle school teachers to explore the relationship on teachers' organizational citizenship behavior (TOCB), job crafting and work engagement. **Methods** We used the Job-crafting Scale, the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale and Teachers' Organizational Citizenship Behavior Questionnaire. Finally, there were 384 teachers accepting the research. **Results** (1) Job crafting, work engagement and TOCB had significant correlation. (2) Five-dimensional structure of job crafting effectively predicted TOCB in different ways. Technique crafting ($\beta = .496$, $p < 0.001$), task crafting ($\beta = .536$, $p < 0.001$), role crafting ($\beta = .463$, $p < 0.001$), cognitive crafting ($\beta = .481$, $p < 0.001$), relational crafting ($\beta = .406$, $p < 0.001$) all significantly predicted TOCB. (3) Work engagement played a partly mediation effect in the relationship between job crafting and TOCB. **Conclusion** Work engagement partly mediated in the relationship between job crafting and TOCB. **Keywords:** Job Crafting, Teachers' Organizational Citizenship Behavior, Work Engagement, Teachers of Middle School

P0114

The Impact of Ambidextrous Leadership Behavior on Innovation: Based on the Dual-Core Innovation Model Assumption

Jianshi Guan, Jinlian Luo, Jing Zhong, Li Zhao Tongji University, School of Economics and Management, China

Ambidextrous leadership behavior plays an important role in the construction of organizational ambidexterity. This research used the organizational ambidexterity theory and the ternary interaction theory to examine how ambidextrous leadership behavior effects

team innovation performance, combining the dual-core model of innovation. The results of our field study of 52 R&D teams show: (1) Ambidextrous leadership behavior positively influences on team innovation performance and significantly better than each single leadership behavior. (2) Team ambidextrous innovational behavior plays a partial mediating role between ambidextrous leadership behavior and team innovation performance, but the path mechanism of opening leadership and closing leadership on team innovation performance is different. The opening leadership influences team innovation performance through the mediating effect of explorative behavior, while the closing leadership through the mediating effect of exploitative behavior; (3) Members' traditionality and environmental dynamics positively moderate the relationship between ambidextrous leadership and team innovation performance.

P0115

Preference pulses and Win-stay, fix-and-sample model of choice

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Rats were trained to respond to two levers for a food reinforcer under either concurrent variable-ratio 20 extinction or concurrent variable-interval 27-s extinction schedule. Preference pulses, defined as a tendency for relative response rate to decline to the just-reinforced alternative with time since reinforcement, only appeared during the extinction schedule. There was a large residual between actual data and a pulse-as-artifact simulation (McLean, Grace, Pitts, & Hughes, 2014) used to discern reinforcer-dependent contributions to pulsing. However, if that simulation was modified to include a win-stay tendency, the residual was greatly reduced. Additional modifications of the parameter values enabled it to accommodate the results. This simulation was used to create a model that describes response runs to the preferred alternative as terminating probabilistically, and runs to the unpreferred alternative as punctate with occasional perseverative runs. After reinforcement, choices are modeled as returning briefly to the just-reinforced lever location.

P0116

Prevalence of personality disorders in patients with bipolar I disorder

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Abstract Background: The purpose of this study was to present the frequencies of personality disorders in a sample of bipolar I patients.

Methods: 101 adult patients with a diagnosis of bipolar disorder in the manic phase of assessed according DSM-IV after treatment of manic phase by means of Millon clinical multi-axial inventory-3. **Result:** the overall frequency of personality disorder was (44.6%). The most common personality disorder cluster was cluster B (32.7%), followed by cluster C (6.9%) and a cluster (1%). Frequency of personality disorder was significantly high in patients with having family history of psychiatric disorder. The prevalence of cluster B personality disorder was high in the younger patients and (A + B) personality disorder was high in the older patients. **Conclusion:** the presence of comorbidities in BPD has negative prognostic implications for psychological health and medical well-being. Clinicians should consider the diagnosis and treatment of personality disorders in patients.

P0117

Conversation While Eating Induces Action Disfluencies

Naoya M Hirose Kyoto Notre Dame University, Japan

The current study investigated a certain type of action disfluencies -- microslips -- while having lunch. Microslips were discovered by Reed, Palmer, and Schoenherr (2009), commonly observed in everyday manipulative tasks. Hirose (2013) found that participants committed many microslips while having lunch. This study explored the reason of high rate of microslips while eating. One pair of participants were asked to eat lunch twice, and their eating behaviors were video-taped. Coding was performed in terms of eating actions, microslips, and utterance. We calculated the rates of MS/U (microslips occurred during utterance) and MS/nU (microslips occurred during no utterance), and found the MS/U were much higher than MS/nU. Thus, microslips were apt to occur while speaking. This result implied that the resource competition between speaking and eating activities may induce action disfluencies.

P0118

The Influence of exercise in childhood and adolescence on the present exercise habits of people with mental disabilities

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This study aimed to clarify the effect of the exercise experience from childhood to adolescence on the current exercise habit in people with mental disorders. Interviews were conducted with 10 people with mental disorders. Transcripts were made based on the interviews,

and sentences with similar meaning were collected and categorized. Almost all subjects had exercise experiences during childhood. However, during adolescence, the majority stopped exercising or changed to individual sports instead of group sports due to the onset of mental disorders, poor interpersonal relations, cognitive distortions, etc. The factors found to be related to the current exercise habits of the subjects were their current physical strength and economic situation. This study results suggested that we should support adults with mental disorders to create exercise habits in consideration of the current physical strength and economic situation as well as past exercise habits.

P0119

Postural Control and Motion Sickness While Reading in Moving Environments

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People control their posture by picking up visual and mechanical proprioception information generated from body sway. Based on postural instability theory, postural instability is the major factor for motion sickness. In the present study, postural control and motion sickness while reading in moving environments were investigated. Higher and lower motion sickness susceptibility (MSS) individuals were recruited as participants. They were assigned to three moving environment groups: imposed visual motion, moving support surface, and cabin simulation. Participants sat only or read simultaneously in static and moving environments. Motion sickness was reported only in higher MSS group. The motion sickness incidence did not differ among the three environments. Reading did not induced higher motion sickness incidence, but induced higher symptoms. Body sway variability differed among the three environments. Higher body sway was found in participants who reported motion sickness compared to those who did not. The findings confirmed postural instability theory.

P0120

The Effects of Emotional Experiences on Users' Behaviors in Social Networking Services: An experimental study of Sina microblog

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To explore the relationship between users' emotional experiences and their usage behaviors in social networking services, 27 college students were recruited in this study. Emotional

experiences and psychological responses evoked by Sina Microblog were measured. One year later, participants' usage levels in microblog were tracked again. We found positive valence and high level of arousal, since the level of skin conductance and electromyography were significantly increased when participants were visiting Sina microblog than relaxing or in baseline status. Three positive emotional experiences were significantly improved after visiting the microblog. Controlled in the initial level of microblog, participants' emotional experiences evoked by SNSs can predict their usage level of microblog in a year. The positive emotional experiences evoked by SNSs is not only of predictive value to the contemporary usage of the microblog, but also is of significant effects in predicting the usage of the microblog a year later.

P0121

Could affordances for aperture passing be influenced by observation points and nesting behaviors?

Chia-Sheng Huang, Chih-Mei Yang
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Based on the concept of niche, ecological psychologists indicated that behaviors possess the characteristics of nestedness. Achieving main-goal of a behavior should complete sub-goal of nested action. The present study investigated whether the perception of aperture passing with handheld object were affected by observation points and nesting behaviors? 48 participants were randomly assigned to four groups according to two factors. Factor 1: Participants who were asked to stand on 4.5 m or 2.5 m away from an aperture. Factor 2: Participants explored objects actively or received objects from an experimenter no other exploratory activity. Then they judged whether apertures afforded sufficient width to pass through or not. The results showed that the aperture passability is based on the relationship between aperture width and size of hand-plus-object, and individuals could sensitively perceive this relation. However, current study found that the observation points and nesting behaviors wouldn't affect the affordances for aperture passing.

P0122

Judicious Use of Safety Behaviors in terms of Attention Bias and Start Timing of Safety Behaviors in Undergraduates with Specific Phobia Symptoms during Exposure Therapy

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Exposure therapy is traditionally recommended to eliminate safety behaviors; however, several investigations have found that exposure with and without safety behaviors is equally effective. The effects of safety behaviors might depend on (1) degree of attention bias and (2) degree of fear experienced at the moment the behavior started. This study compares the therapeutic effects of safety behavior utilization (1) with or without attention being directed toward feared stimuli, and (2) before or after the peak of fear during exposure to a perceived threat. Participants were undergraduate students with a fear of cockroaches, who took part in one exposure trial. Assessments were conducted at pretreatment, during the exposure trial, at posttreatment, and at a 1-month follow-up. The main outcome was scores on the Subjective Units of Distress Scale regarding about the fear of cockroaches. This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of Waseda University.

P0123

Effects of family-centered parent training for a young child with autism

Tsutomu Kamiyama *National Institute of Special Needs Education, Japan*

This study examined the effects of family-centered parent training on the daily living skills of a young child with autism spectrum disorder. The parent training comprised selecting target behaviors based on ecological assessment, developing parenting procedures that consisted of antecedent control and consequent control based on ABC analysis, teaching the parents to conduct the parenting procedures, recording target behaviors by the parents, and delivering feedback for the record. A single-subject studies design was used to investigate the effects on the child's appropriate behaviors in direct training settings where the researcher developed the parenting procedures and generalization settings where the researcher did not develop the parenting procedures. The results indicate an increase in the child's appropriate behaviors in both direct training settings and generalization settings. This suggests that parents may be able to generalize parenting procedures taught in the parent training to novel settings.

P0124

The Effect of Visibility of Other Player on Pigeon's Cooperative Choice in the Prisoner's Dilemma Game

Shoko Kitano, Masato Ito, Daisuke Saeki
Osaka City University, Japan

The present study, using pigeons (*Columba livia*) as subjects, examined the effect of visibility of other player on cooperative choice in the prisoner's dilemma game. Four pigeons individually chose between two feeding stations where food pellets were presented according to a payoff matrix of the prisoner's dilemma game. When the subjects chose "cooperation", they received three or zero food pellets, and when they chose "defect", they received five or one food pellets, according to the other player's choice. The other player was either a stooge or a computer. The other player's choice was determined by the random or the tit-for-tat strategy. The visibility of other player was manipulated in the stooge conditions. As a result, pigeons showed a high tendency to choose the feeding station where they could see the other player (stooge). This result suggests that seeing other pigeon is a strong reinforcer for pigeons.

P0125

The perception of psychological time by young boys with different self-trust level

Elena P. Krishchenko *Southern Federal University, Russia*

The basic need of the early youth is personal and professional self-determination, that suggests understanding of the time perspective, making the life plan, realization of oneself in time. That is why the most vital becomes outline of the "subjective view of the life journey". The research hypothesis is the assumption of the existence of significant differences in the perception of psychological time by a person in the present-future and the past continuum by first year students with different self-trust level. Statistically significant differences on the time sense scale were revealed among young boys with low self-trust level. In the group of young boys with average self-trust level the meaningful differences were revealed on the scales of the emotional time colouring, time sense, time structure and time perception.

P0126

How Does Moral Evaluation Modulate Empathy for Pain: An Event-relative Potential Research

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This study assesses empathy for pain is modulated by moral evaluation. By presenting subjects with moral stories in which leading character A performed morally or immorally, subjects' high or low level of moral evaluation were primed. Then recording ERPs from these subjects during their pain judgments of pictures

of hands in painful or non-painful, with imagining these hands belong to A. Results shown that, comparing with high level moral evaluation, the low level one induced more negative ERPs as early as 200 ms and lasted until 600 ms; Comparing with non-painful pictures, painful pictures induced more positive ERPs during 500 ms to 700 ms. During 800 ms to 900 ms, the interaction effect between moral evaluation and empathy for painful is significant, indicating under high level of moral evaluation, painful stimuli induced positive ERPs than that of non-painful stimuli. Top-down control of moral evaluation related emotion, and imagination on early processing of empathy for pain were discussed.

P0127

Socio-psychological profile of a person exposed to suicidal behavior

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According to the Statistics in 2015, 86 youth committed suicide. In 2014, there were 189 cases of suicide among adolescents. In 2013 this number climbed up to 250 cases. The main reasons might be the Unified National Test, depression and poverty in Kazakhstan. The socio-psychological analysis of suicide in Aktoke shows that among those who committed suicide 71.4% of boys and 28.6% of girls. There is an upward trend in aggressive suicidal methods among girls (42%). An analysis of their social situation shows that 35.5% of victims were from single-parent families where fathers never took a part in upbringing process. One of the main causes of suicidal behavior is proved intra-family conflicts (41.9%). The psychological study of 7561 students, which included MMPI, Lichko's PDO, Spielberg's test and Assessment of Suicidal Risk show a high percentage teens with emotional imbalance (37%). The suicide risk group includes less than 5% of the respondents.

P0128

Exploring the use of online collaboration program editing platform in programming courses of university education

Yi-Wen Liao, Yung-Ming Huang Chia Nan University of Pharmacy & Science, Taiwan

Computer programming skills constitute the core competencies that graduates from many

disciplines, such as engineering and computer science, are expected to possess. This paper investigates the key motivating factors affecting learning among university undergraduate students taking computer programming courses. A modified integrated model was applied to explain the influence of task/technology fit and technology readiness theory related factors on the satisfaction, trust, continued usage intention and learning achievement to use online collaborative programming editing platform - "Visual Studio 2013 Online team collaboration online learning platform" in the learning-teaching process. A total of 215 questionnaires and used SmartPLS instrument to valid research model. This continued usage intention and learning achievement are also influenced by collaborative technology trait, individual flow experience, optimism, innovativeness, satisfaction and trust towards using online collaborative programming editing platform in the programming course. The results will be a reference for programs promotion education and related researchers.

P0129

Behavioral Integration and Task Conflict for Team Creativity: the Mediating Role of Team Reflexivity

Jinlian Luo, Jing Zhong, Bo Zhang Tongji University, China

This study uses social identity theory, social exchange theory, and social construction theory and examines how behavioral integration, task conflict, and team reflexivity influence team creativity. We argue that behavioral integration and task conflict create a context of psychological safety within which divergent thinking is stimulated. The results of our field study of 47 R&D teams show that behavioral integration and task conflict are positively related to both the novelty and usefulness of team creativity. Moreover, team reflexivity mediates the relationships between behavioral integration and the two dimensions of team creativity, and between task conflict and the novelty of team creativity. The findings suggest that team members are more creative when they integrate conflicting agendas and contradictory demands.

P0130

Delay discounting: a changing state or a stable personality trait?

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Discounting paradigm refers to the decision making process. Delay discounting is the decline in the present value of a reward (or loss) with delay to its receipt. Although delay discounting is clearly related to some personality characteristics, there has been little formal consideration of whether delay discounting itself

might be considered a trait. In one study, participants answered questions about money, and in separate questions, about consumable commodities (e.g. food). A positive correlations between the degree of delay discounting for one outcome, and the degree of discounting for other outcomes were found. Moreover, another research suggests that delay discounting may prove to be a beneficial target for therapeutic attempts to produce global reductions in impulsivity related to delay discounting. Along with additional evidence reviewed, the results obtained suggest that the degree of sensitivity to delayed outcomes is a stable personality trait.

P0131

Investigate the origin of the components of self-determination theory in naturalism thought

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The need for competence sense, autonomy and relatedness are the needs if are supplied have a significant impact in the individual's mental health. For a true understanding of the needs, the need to identifying is its thinking base. In this paper in the descriptive- analysis method, this intellectual infrastructure is proposed as naturalism and the origins and theoretical foundations self-determination on the basis of intellectual self-deploy, so it can be done if naturalism raising children are investigated on the basis of the infrastructure intellectual needs and as a result of it, if a child be educated by naturalism method can be effective on physiological and basis needs and as a result on self-determination of child.

P0132

The effects of promoting consumers' feelings by the image-motif applied cosmetics package: Sensibility-to-mind type packaging method

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In this paper, we verify the effects of promoting consumers' feelings by the product packages that 'Sensibility-to-mind type packaging' method is applied to. And we consider its mechanism. As a result, we could verify this method's quantitative effects of promoting consumers' feelings and we have extracted the structural features included in this packaging method that can promote consumers' feelings psychologically. In the point of view of mechanism, we assume that the mechanism similar to the RAM-Conveyor Theory (Rossiter and Percy 1997), discussed in the advertising research field, would exist in this method. And we could verify a part of it. Most of this contents are already published in journals of

The Japanese Association of Administrative Science.

P0133

Effects of Lever-Press-Dependent Presentation of Food on Acquisition of Key-Peck Responding for Chicks

Tatsuhiro Nakamura, Tetsumi Moriyama
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The present experiment aimed at investigating the effects of lever-press-dependent presentation of food on acquisition of key-peck responding for chicks. Fifteen chicks were equally divided into three groups, continuous reinforcement (CRF), differential reinforcement of other behavior (DRO), and response-independent presentation of reinforcer (INDEP) groups. In the first phase, the CRF chicks received food contingent on their lever pressing. The DRO chicks received food under FT 5-s schedule when they did not emit lever pressing. For the INDEP chicks, food was presented independently of their responses. In the second phase, auto-shaping of key pecking was conducted for each chick. In this phase, we investigated whether each chick of three groups could acquire key-peck responding. Three chicks of the CRF group acquired the key-peck responding, but only one chick in other two groups did, respectively. The results showed that lever-press-dependent presentation of food could facilitate acquisition of key-peck responding for chicks.

P0134

Adaptation Features of First-year Students at the Higher Military Law Institute

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The purpose of study was revealing the factors promoting adaptation at the higher military law institute. $N=46$, age = 18.5. The Big five, Rean's test on motivation of success achievement or avoiding the failures, adaptability test were used. 56,5% of examinees are motivated on success achievements, however 95,6% have problems with adaptation. 52,5% of students showed high level of extraversion and 50% social support. 17,4% of examinees are inclined to impulsive behavior, and experience difficulties with self-control.

There is a tendency to represent social and desirable results, however, high correlation of an extraversion scale with an affection scale (.490**), and expressivity (.490**) was revealed. One of the expected results was that fact that the psychological balance correlates with the adaptive abilities (.841**), communicative abilities (.572**), and understanding of the place in group of classmates (.448**). The factors promoting adaptation at higher military law institutions interconnected with success achievements, extraversion and social support.

P0135

The Influencing Factors of Depressive and Anxious Symptoms among Rural Left-behind Wives in Shaanxi, China

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Many left-behind wives, facing more social and psychological stress than general women, emerged in the rural area of Shaanxi province during the past decade. The objectives of this study were to (1) examine the depressive and anxious symptoms among left-behind wives in rural area of Shaanxi province, (2) explore the influencing factors of depressive and anxious symptoms in this sample. The demographic questionnaire, Zung's Self-Rating Anxiety Scale and Self-Rating Depression Scale were completed by 1248 left-behind wives. 539 (43.2%) and 251 (20.1%) wives had depressive and anxious symptoms respectively. Age and income of her husband were influencing factors of depressive symptom. Age, education level, times her husband accompany, frequency of contact with her husband, and their family relationship were influencing factors of anxious symptom. More attentions should be paid to left-behind wives, which will benefit the social stability and the healthy development of their children.

P0136

Stimulus generalization of behavioral history in pigeons

Hiroto Okouchi, Satoshi Nakamura, Sota Watanabe *Osaka Kyoiku University, Japan*

Pigeons pecked under a fixed-ratio schedule in the presence of a square 80 pixels (measured about 24 mm on the monitor) on a side and under a differential-reinforcement-of-low-rate schedule when a square 50 pixels on a side was present. Following this, a square-size continuum generalization test was administered under fixed-interval schedule and extinction. Some of the obtained generalization gradients conformed to typical postdiscrimination gradients. That is, responses were frequent under stimuli physically similar to the 80-pixel square and infrequent under stimuli physically

similar to the 50-pixel square. The generalization gradients were asymmetric with peak response rates occurring at squares greater than the 80-pixel square. The results suggest that previous findings of stimulus generalization of behavioral history effects obtained from humans were replicated with pigeons.

P0137

How to Describe Cognitive and Physical Effort Discounting: Tests of Discounting Models and Magnitude Effect

Pawel Ostaszewski, Wojciech Bialaszek
SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland

Effort required to obtain a reward is an important factor in everyday decisions. The present study compared mathematical discounting models borrowed from the delay-discounting tradition. A total of 114 subjects participated in this study from the general population. The one parameter models (hyperbola and exponential) did not fit the data well. Out of three two parameter models, the results both in cognitive and physical effort conditions were best described equally by the parabolic model, and hyperboloid model in which only effort, not the whole denominator, is raised to a power. The discounting models were tested across physical and cognitive effort conditions across three different reward sizes. The magnitude effect was confirmed.

P0138

Relationships between tenure in the company, job stress, social support, job satisfaction and life satisfaction through comparison with Japan and South Korea office workers

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This study examines the relationships between tenure in the company, social support, job stress, job satisfaction, and life satisfaction. An internet survey was conducted among 400 office workers in South Korea and 1,018 office workers in Japan. Results revealed that tenure in the company is significantly associated with job stress, social support, job satisfaction, and life satisfaction in both countries. Tenure of less than three years had the lowest scale scores in almost all metrics. In direct proportion to tenure, job security stress decreased in Japan but increased in South Korea, indicating a difference in employment systems between the two countries. Therefore, more attention

should be given to the provision of social support for new employees and the establishment of an employment system that considers staff welfare.

P0139

The study of model of waste management and key success factors: a case study of one community in Bangkok

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The objectives of this research were to study model of waste management in the community with key success factors. The qualitative research methods of in-depth interviews and informal interviews with participatory observation were used to collect waste management information. Core informers consisted of local leaders, local people and other stakeholders related to waste management in responsible area. The results from analyzing information found that waste management's model of this community emphasized on stimulation of representative local leaders through participation and integration of local people. Additionally, key success factors included raising public awareness in term of waste management among local leaders, local people and all stakeholders and creating structural empowerment that enable public participated for community-based waste management.

P0140

A meta-analysis of exploring the relationship between extrinsic motivation, intrinsic motivation and employee innovative behavior

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Exploring the relationship of motivation in increasing employees' innovative behavior has been of prevalent both in academy and practice. Based on meta-analysis approach, we integrate 117 literatures from Chinese, which have a total sample of 38298 to discuss the effects of extrinsic motivation and intrinsic motivation on employees' innovative behavior. Results show that:(1)contrast to prediction of creativity componential theory, extrinsic motivation positively related to employees' innovative behavior(2) intrinsic motivations which are psychological empowerment, leader-member exchange and organizational innovation atmosphere positively related to employees' innovative behavior(3)based on the principle of emotional adaptation, compared to intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation has smaller effect on employees' innovative behavior.

P0141

Temporal discounting of hypothetical monetary rewards in humans: Comparison between laboratory experiment and questionnaire

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The present study measured temporal discounting of hypothetical monetary rewards for university students in a laboratory experiment, and compared the result with that from questionnaire study. In the experiment, participants ($n = 56$) chose between hypothetical 130,000 yen with delay (from one month to 25 years) and immediate ones presented on the computer monitor. An up-down method was used to obtain immediate reward amounts those were equivalent to the delayed 130,000 yen (subjective values) for each participant. The subjective value was well described by a hyperbolic function proposed by Mazur (1987) as well as a modified one with an exponent as sensitivity to delay and without discount rate. On the other hand, subjective value obtained by the questionnaire was better described by the hyperbolic function than by the modified one. These results show that the validity of discount functions can be influenced by the way of measuring discounting.

P0142

Influence of spatial perception abilities on reading in school-age children

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The exact relationship between visuo-spatial perception and academic achievement has never been directly assessed. Therefore, our aim was to study the developmental trajectory of space perception abilities by assessing perceptual, attentional and memory components, the relationship between these abilities, and reading achievement in school age children. Forty-nine children aged between 6.5 and 11 years old were divided into four age groups and were assessed with visual bisection, visual search and visual memory location tasks. The results showed that the groups of older children, from the age of 9, improved significantly on the bisection and visual search tasks with respect to all visual fields, while the groups of younger children showed more errors in the left visual field. These results demonstrate how abnormal space perception might distort space representation and in turn affect reading and learning processes.

P0143

Effects of cognition of infant crying on paternal parenting behavior

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In the present study, we investigated whether a father's recognition of the cause of an infant's

crying influences paternal parenting behavior when they become aware of their infant's crying. We surveyed 5 couples raising their first child by conducting two interviews when their child was aged 2 and 4 months old. The survey focused on how the fathers interpreted and responded to their infant's crying for the duration of the crying episode. Our findings showed that the surveyed fathers correctly identified the cause of their infant's crying from the age of 2 to 4 months. Moreover, by correctly identifying the cause of the crying, the fathers were able to respond with minimal effort.

P0144

Influence of creative abilities on choice of strategy to cope with difficult circumstances

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Relevancy of the research is in studying person's ability to cope with life's challenges and choice of strategy to cope with them or prevent associated emotional disorders. The aim of the study is to identify the connection between the choice of coping strategies in difficult circumstances and person's creativity. The research results demonstrate a highly positive correlation between the level of creativity and the predominant choice of transformative strategy of coping with a difficult life situation ($r = 0.582$). At the same time there is a highly negative correlation between the level of creativity and choice of self-destructive coping strategies ($r = -0.486$). The correlation between the level of creativity and choice of adaptive coping strategies is virtually absent ($r = -0.086$). Consequently the choice of adaptive coping strategies with difficult circumstances does not depend on creativity. Training for creativity development was conducted in order to provide psychological support.

P0145

The significant positive correlation between the strength of vection (illusory self-motion perception) and sense of immersion

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We examined the relationship between the subjective strength of visually induced self-motion perception, "VECTION" and the degree of sense of immersion of the participants. Sense of immersion could be thought as one aspect of our human personality. A psychological experiment using radially expanding patterns (optic flow pattern) that induced forward vection was conducted, followed by an assessment of the

sense of immersion. We obtained latency, duration and magnitude (subjective rating) of vection. Also the participants rated the level of immersion to music, movie and everything by answering simple four questions, e.g. "Do you easily and strongly immerse yourself to music / movies". Also they rated their level of immersion to vection by answering other 18 simple questions. We found that vection strength correlated positively with the degree of the sense of immersion but not with the level of immersion to vection itself.

P0146

Effects of a KY activity using Manga signboards

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Introduction: A new KY tool using manga signboards was developed to make KY activity more active and effective, and its effect was examined. Methods: Interview and questionnaire surveys were executed for staffs working at civil engineering sites. Results: About the effects of a KY activity, significantly higher evaluation were observed in a manga KY group comparing with a conventional KY group. In addition, the significantly favorable evaluation for enforcement and progress of KY, that "easy to do explanation" and "preparations were simple" were observed in a manga KY group. In the interviews some good points of manga signboards were pointed out that "time and effort to write letters on the board become needless" and "KY can be conducted by discussing to each other". These results suggests that a KY using manga signboards is more effective than conventional KY and is highly evaluated by both prime contractors and subcontract companies.

P0147

Altruism, Selfishness, and Social Discounting in Elementary School Children

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The present study investigated the altruism and selfishness in elementary school children with the social dilemma and social discounting tasks. In the social dilemma task, children were presented with a choice between hypothetical their wallet and their friend's piggy bank. They were supposed to receive either (a) 100 yen or (b) 300 yen by choosing the wallet, or to receive (a) 0 yen or (b) 200 yen by choosing the piggy bank, according to their friend's choice. Choosing the wallet is regarded as selfish, whereas choosing the piggy bank is

regarded as altruistic. In the social discounting task, the same children were presented with a series of choices between hypothetical rewards of their own and that to be shared with other people. Preliminary analysis of data from 572 children aged 6–12 years suggests that children's selfishness in the social dilemma task decreased as a function of age.

P0148

Primary preventive interventions for aggressive behavior in junior high school students: A literature review

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This research viewed 5 years in the past of the practice report doing the first preventing intervention to the offensive behavior, which made a junior high school the subject. This research indicates challenges in and suggests improvement points of such interventions for this population. The following key words were used to search for practice reports: "offensive behavior," "bullying," "the first prevention," and "junior high school student." Results suggest that the development of an environment that does not permit bullying should be considered. This study showed that building a support system and having an individual within the school to assist in the intervention is important. Additionally, this study highlighted the importance of conducting the intervention with the cooperation of a teacher and a school counselor.

P0149

Effects of a feedback poster on inappropriate dumping of cigarettes

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Aim: This study examined effects of a feedback poster on inappropriate dumping of cigarettes. Methods: The number of inappropriately dumped cigarettes (dependent variable) was measured weekly at two smoking areas in a university campus from May to December 2012. The study employed an AB design: baseline (May to October) and intervention (November to December). In the intervention phase, a feedback poster that mentioned the number of cigarettes inappropriately dumped in the past three weeks was displayed at both smoking areas. This poster was updated weekly. Results: The number of inappropriately dumped cigarettes decreased in both smoking areas from the baseline to intervention phases ($\tau = -.81, p < .01$; $\tau = -.90, p < .01$). Conclusion: Appropriate dumping might be reinforced by feedback posters. This

study is the first to provide evidence that a feedback poster is efficacious in reducing inappropriate dumping of cigarettes.

P0150

Are features of item-stimuli responsible for IAT effects?

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The implicit association test (IAT) is known as a useful measure of implicit attitude. Recent studies have discussed whether general concepts (i.e., the categories Black and White), or individual items are responsible for the magnitude of the IAT effect. In order to clarify this methodological issue, we investigated a modification of IAT effects by evaluative conditioning (EC) through pairing items and positive USs. Experiment 1 showed that the magnitude of IAT effects was altered by EC. In Experiment 2, we used the same procedure and general concepts as in Experiment 1, with the exception that items in IAT phases before and after EC were different from items paired with USs in the EC phase. Results indicated that the magnitude of IAT effects in the EC-group did not differ significantly from that in the CONT-group. These results suggest that features of item-stimuli cause the IAT effect.

P0151

Repetitive maternal separation induced suppression of object exploration behavior in Octodon degus

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Little is known about how infant-mother interactions affect emotional states and behavior in degus. In experiment 1, we investigated the effects of mother on object exploration at 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 weeks of age. Young degus (single-condition) or young degus with mother (with-mother-condition) were allowed to explore the novel object presented in their home cage. The frequency of contact with object in with-mother-condition was higher than that in single-condition. In experiment 2, we manipulated the process of forming parental attachment by inserting 2-week repetitive isolation starting at 1 week of age, then, observed exploration patterns of the novel object. The frequency of contact with object in isolated group was lower than non-isolated group regardless of mother's existence. These results suggested that the presence of mother could promote exploration, but maternal separation impaired the use the mother as a secure base for the exploration.

P0152

Individual ability of fear extinction predicts their resilience to drug addiction in rats

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Some individuals recover quickly from stressful events while others do not, suggesting individual differences in stress resilience. Studies have shown that individual ability to extinct conditioned fear would predict their stress resilience in rats. In this study, we investigated whether individuals who are resilient or vulnerable under fear conditioning would consistently show resilient or vulnerable behaviors in other behavioral tests, respectively. Male Wistar-Imamichi rats were subjected to a series of behavioral paradigms, including an open field test, a conditioned place preference test (CPP), a forced swim test, and an auditory fear conditioning. The subjects were divided into the resilient and the vulnerable groups based on their freezing levels during the fear extinction, and their other behavioral phenotypes were compared. Rats in the resilient group showed faster extinction in methamphetamine-induced CPP than rats in the vulnerable group. Results suggest that resilience to stressful events is associated with that to drug addiction.

P0153

The Effects of Subliminal Secure Priming on Adult Creative Exploration

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90 college students (71 female and 19 male, ranging in age from 19 to 26) were randomly divided into three experimental conditions (the security-priming, close-person-priming, the known-person). All participants rated their current mood and performed a questionnaire which was measuring their creative exploration. ANOVA and two-step hierarchical regression analysis were used to examine the effects of subliminal secure priming on creative exploration. Results showed that: (1) participants in security-priming condition performed better than close-person-priming condition and known-person condition, subliminal secure-priming had a positive effect on adults creative exploration. (2) the beneficial effect of security priming on creative exploration was observed regardless of dispositional differences in attachment anxiety and avoidance. (3) the emotion elevation was an interpretation of the observed effect of security priming on creative exploration, the photo of attachment figures could prime the positive emotion component in the secure-base model, the positive emotion then spread to creative exploration.

P0154

A Literature Review of Hope Theory

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As the emergence of positive psychology leaded by Seligman, hope as one of its key constructs has gained a great attention from the management scholars and psychologists. Especially in today's society, due to environmental turbulence, hope is considered to be the most important psychological ability in people's daily life. This article chose one of the most influential theory of hope: Snyder's "Hope theory". Snyder defines hope as "a cognitive set that is based on a reciprocally-derived sense of successful agency and pathways." It includes three elements: goals, pathways and agency (of goal-directed thinking). This article interpreted the mechanism of combined effect of these three elements; summarized the different scales based on Hope Theory; discussed the antecedents and the consequences of hope and finally proposed the ways forwards of the future research.

P0155

Effects of Spatial and Emotional Cueing on Evaluative Decision-Making for Food

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In recent years, there has been a growing interest in evaluative decision-making. Although several important theories have suggested that the length of looking time correlates with the likelihood of choosing a certain option, the role of visual attention in evaluative decision-making is still unclear. In the present study, we aim to investigate the effects of spatial and emotional cueing on preference formation by using a tightly controlled spatial cueing paradigm. We applied different stimulus onset asynchrony (SOA) conditions to influence the amount of attention to a particular choice option, expecting facilitation at short intervals and inhibition at long intervals. We also examined semantic priming effects from either positive or negative emotion cues. We hypothesize that the cues can create a bias for or against the cued choice option, either promoting or disturbing the process of preference formation depending on the allocation of attention and the emotional valence of the cue.

P0156

The Influential Factors on Suicide Attitude of Adolescents

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Suicide is the second leading cause of death in adolescents aged from 15 to 29 years worldwide, especially in undeveloped countries. This study was to compare characteristics of self-concept and social support among

Chinese adolescents with different suicide attitudes. 419 adolescents with the ages of 16–24 completed the Suicide Attitude Questionnaire (SAQ), Tennessee Self Concept Scale (TSCS), and Social Support Scale (SSS). Adolescents with different suicide attitudes were significant differences in the self-concept and social support. Specifically, adolescents with positive attitude to suicide had the highest scores on self-concept than those with neutral and negative attitudes. Adolescents with positive attitude to suicide had higher scores on social support than those with neutral and negative attitudes. More effective social support and education on self-concept should be provided to preventing suicide, which will make a contribution towards physical and mental development in adolescents.

P0157

Optimal animal model to mimic the reality of stress-induced depression in the clinic

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There are several widely known stress-induced depression animal models, but it lacks an operational cutoff to exclude the resilient animals from the research to mimic the scenario in population. In this study percentile method was used to distinguish depression-like, sub depression-like, and stress-resilient behaviors in stress-induced animal model. Results showed that the sucrose preference rate of normal adult rats was negatively skewed distribution, while immobility time was positively skewed distribution. 95-percentile and 90-percentile cutoffs of sucrose preference rate successfully distinguished the anhedonia-like, sub anhedonia-like, and anhedonia resilient behaviors in stress-induced rats. The 95-percentile and 85-percentile cutoffs immobility time successfully distinguished despair-like, sub despair-like, and despair resilient behaviors. There were the highest incidences of stress-resilience in CUS rats, depression-like behavior and escitalopram resilience in MD+CUS rats. In conclusion, the percentile method is suitable for setting up an operational cutoff to classify the depression-like, sub depression-like, and stress-resilient behaviors.

P0158

The experimental study of individual's accentual character

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Kazakh national Pedagogical University named after Abay, Kazakhstan; 4. Taraz State University M.Kh.Dulaty, Kazakhstan; 5. The university Zhetysay state named after I.Zhansugurov, Kazakhstan

Accentuation is the specific development of one certain character or feature (by K. Leonhard). Objectives: Studying the literature on accentuation of character and grouping, analyzing the data on their peculiarities,

defining their measures and indicators. Methods and methodologies used in research: the questionnaire of studying the accentuation of character. (K.Leonhard); Express diagnostics of individual's system - character relations; Differential diagnostics methodology by V.A. Zhmurov (comparing), Additional sociometry, interview and questioning. Total emp = S1 + S2 criteria of correlation coefficient by Rosenbaum - methodology of statistical processing

was taken. $Q_{emp} = 6 + 5 = 11$; Q on the table of critical values $n_1 = 26; n_2 = 28$. So the more the difference between selections, then the higher Q values will be produced. In case $Q_{emp} > Q_{crit}$. The effectiveness of scientific study depends directly on the clearness, accuracy and target orientation of scientific research prognosis.