

**Ethics**

**IAAP INVITED ADDRESS**

**IAAP01**

**Globalization and terrorism: Finding more effective approaches to preventing violence and promoting peace around the world**

**Janel Gauthier** *International Association of Applied Psychology, Canada*

The purpose of this invited address is to explore the rise of terrorism in the context of globalization from a psychological and an ethical perspective. Complex political, economic, social, and psychological factors have combined in the context of globalization to create circumstances in which many communities in both western and non-western countries feel threatened in their culture, beliefs, values, identities, and ways of life. Some of these communities also feel that they live in a world that sees them negatively and does not have sufficient respect for them. Serious threats to basic psychological needs for identity and respect can result in defensive reactions, including violent and destructive ones intended to harm others. Hopes for a better world for all require not only a better psychological understanding of human nature, but also a renewed emphasis on the promotion of respect for persons and peoples as a foundation for peace and harmony.

**IAAP INVITED SYMPOSIUM**

**IAAP04**

**Current and emerging ethical issues in psychology: Perspectives from around the world**

**Organizer: Alfred Allan** *Edith Cowan University, Australia*

**Session Abstract:**

Psychologists from across the world may experience different ethical issues, which may change over time due to geopolitical, social, environmental and technological changes, to mention a few. Psychologists should therefore consistently monitor their professional environment to identify and consider emerging ethical issues. The presenters in this symposium, who come from different parts of the world, will each identify and explore one or more burning current or emerging ethical issue of concern to them in their country or region.

**Current and emerging ethical issues in psychology: Canada**

**Carole Sinclair** *Independent Practice, Canada*

This presentation will provide a summary of the ethical issues most frequently identified by

Canadian psychologists as needing more dialogue and attention in psychological practice, research and teaching in Canada. In recent surveys conducted in preparation for revisions to the Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists, those issues were related primarily to: the impact of globalization, an increase in collaborative forms of practice, the substantial increase in the use of technology, the role of the non-rational in ethical decision making, and ethical obligations to persons involved in mandated or externally-contracted assessments and services. Connection of these issues to the changing social and political context in Canada will be explored, and possible future emerging issues will be identified.

**The professional relationship revisited**

**Henk Geertsema** *GERION/VU university medical center, Amsterdam, Netherlands*

The professional relationship between psychologist and client has been a subject of considerable concern and reflection through the years, especially in healthcare settings. The knowledge and skills of psychologists has been acknowledge as an important and dominant factor in this relationship. Several attempts have been undertaken to get a more balanced relationship. We will discuss concepts as autonomy in a neo-liberal context, shared decision making and clients rights. Examples from the Dutch experience will be presented.

**Current and emerging ethical issues in psychology: Turkey**

**Yesim Korkut** *Acibadem University, Turkey*

In Turkey our national Codes of Ethics and The Code for procedures were both accepted at the year of 2004 after a long and careful team work. From that time on our ethics committees do engage in case evaluations on a regular basis. In this presentation first of all EFPA standards for European countries will be introduced to the audience. After that, a brief historical background of the ethics studies within our own association, namely TPA, will be provided. Finally emerging issues and some current ethical dilemmas (such as during socio-political trauma work) and our efforts to deal with them will be discussed.

**Mixed message about the conflicting responsibilities of psychologists to their clients and society**

**Alfred Allan** *Edith Cowan University, Australia*

Psychologists must balance their responsibilities to different entities even when they diverge and therefore must be able to identify, understand and manage their responsibilities to different entities. Australian psychologists may, however, with reason find it difficult to fully understand their responsibilities in respect of

their clients and society because governments and their agencies give them mixed messages about where they should place the emphasis. Whilst Freedom of Information Commissioners give strict interpretations to the provisions of privacy legislation that prohibits the disclosure of private information even when it appears that public safety may be at risk, other government agencies covertly and overtly put pressure on health practitioners to disclose private information to protect the public even where such risk is not clear. I will in this paper briefly review some of these practices and analyse them in an attempt to make coherent sense of them.

**CONTRIBUTED SYMPOSIUM**

**CS060**

**Internet and Social Media : Ethical Challenges**

**Organizer: Nina Dalen** *The Norwegian Psychological Association, Norway*

Discussant: Yesim Korkut

*Acibadem University, Turkey*

**Session Abstract:**

Occasionally we realize that the technological development is a step ahead of us. The expanding role of technology in the provision of psychological services present opportunities and challenges. Nowadays children and adolescents make use of the Internet as an integral part of everyday life. Computers, internet and social media in general, constitute a big source of information. The activities are interactive, dialogical and participatory. There are special ethical challenges for psychologists using technology in their practices, like long distance intervention, as well as for psychologists who asked to provide advice and guidance on children's and adolescents Internet use. EFPA guidelines for psychologists who contribute to the media as a framework, will be presented. In this panel, presenters from EFPA Board of Ethics (BoE) , will portray us, various difficulties regarding internet, and social media usage and we will be able to discuss about the ethical dilemmas arising.

**The EFPA Media Guidelines: development and implementation**

**Henk Geertsema** *GERION/VU university medical center, Amsterdam, Netherlands*

In 2011 the EFPA Board of Ethics presented the Guidelines for psychologists who contribute to the media. The reason for developing this guidelines and some of the highlights are presented. Some questions from the discussion in the Netherlands as part of the implementation are discussed. I will argue that we will need some sharper definitions at some points in order to give real support to psychologists.

### Boundaries of confidentiality

**John M Oates** *Open University/BPS Ethics Cttee, United Kingdom*

Although confidentiality is at the core of many activities of psychologists, the protection of privacy is challenged in many contexts. For example: With the advent of new (social) media, people's attitudes to privacy have changed; Many healthcare services are delivered by multidisciplinary teams, who share information about clients; While digital patient files are strictly regulated, in reality often too many people have access to patient information; Quality care institutions or healthcare insurance companies ask for extensive information about clients. What controls should there be on gathering and storing such information? What are the limits to confidentiality; when should it be breached? The objectives of this presentation are: to create awareness about threats and challenges to the idea of confidentiality; to discuss issues from different angles and cultural and historical perspectives; to consider how psychologists should respond.

### Facing Facebook and other social media

**Knut Dalen** *nevropsykolog.no AS, Norway*

Ten years ago, I published a paper entitled "To tell or not to tell. Ethical dilemmas presented by Norwegian psychologists in telephone counseling". Data from the first three years of the Ethics Telephone Counseling Service (ETCS) were published in "European Psychologist". When members of The Norwegian Psychological Association face ethical dilemmas in their professional work, they can call the ECTS. The telephone service is open two hours a week, with permanent members of the Ethics Board, rotating in the counseling capacity. Ethical dilemmas concerning confidentiality and professional secrecy were the most frequently discussed topic in the period 2001–2003. No dilemmas concerning social media were presented. Since then, social media like Facebook, Twitter, and Snapchat have become part of our daily life, whether we like it or not. What are the ethical topics related to their psychologists' professional activity on social media? A meta study on this topic will be presented.

### Basic elements of a media guideline

**Nina Dalen** *The Norwegian Psychological Association, Norway*

Psychologists have a responsibility to share their knowledge, insights and expertise with the public. Media (television, radio, internet, print-media) have become important sources of knowledge, opinions and power. By using the media, psychologists can disseminate their knowledge and aspire to contribute to the welfare of people. Psychologists may have many objectives when dealing with the media, e.g.:

to play a part in the presentation of psychological challenges and problems by using media or to reduce uncertainty and stress in times of crisis in an informative way. EFPA, Board of Ethics have developed Guidelines for psychologists who contribute to the media. This paper will discuss the conflict between enlightening a case of great public interest in a professional way and not to indulge in speculations such as remote diagnostics.

### CS061

#### Being an Ethical Psychologist: The Need for Integrating Virtue, Character, and Ethical Principles

**Organizer: Carole Sinclair** *Independent Practice, Canada*

Discussant: Janel Gauthier

International Association of Applied Psychology, Canada

#### Session Abstract:

The majority of previous dialogue regarding what it means to be an ethical psychologist has tended to emphasize the cognitive dimensions of ethical rules, ethical principles, and ethical decision making. More recent dialogue has begun to emphasize the importance of character, emotion, and "virtue" to being ethical. In this symposium, three presenters, each from different countries, will explore the need for integrating all of these concepts in psychology's quest to ensure a high standard of professional and scientific ethics. One presentation will outline the Western and Eastern histories of the concepts; a second will examine the influence of emotion on ethical thinking and decision making; a third will explore how training programs can incorporate an integrated model into their teaching of ethics. A discussant will provide comments and reflections on the presentations, both in general and as they relate to moral engagement and disengagement.

#### The Role of values clarification and personal awareness in teaching ethics and ethical decision making

**Yesim Korkut** *Acibadem University, Turkey*

Ethical decision making models mostly emphasize the importance of cognitive-logical aspects of our judgements. However when this complex activity is conceptualized in terms of reasoning alone, it rather provides a reductionist perspective. As an alternative Macneill (2010) reminds us the need of including emotions as a useful recourse as well as our sensitivity which could give us clues. There are also much findings about specific character qualities of the psychologist which could lead them often to ethically difficult situations. In this presentation these issues will be elaborated and discussed with the participants.

#### A Brief History of the Concept of Virtue in Eastern and Western Thought, as Related to Professional Ethics

**Carole Sinclair** *Independent Practice, Canada*

In this presentation, vignettes will be used to demonstrate the difficulty that the discipline of psychology has had in meeting its responsibility to society to ensure ethical behaviour by its members, and the importance of understanding the role of "virtue" in meeting those responsibilities. Concepts of virtue and its relationship to professional behaviour will be traced across time and world geography, with particular attention to similarities and differences in the role given to the rational and the non-rational in ethical decision making. Examples will be drawn from ancient and more recent ethical codes and guidelines from around the world to demonstrate how concepts of virtue have influenced ethical expectations and training for members of the professions over time.

#### The need for integrating virtue, character, and ethical principles: the role of training programs

**Alfred Allan Edith Cowan University, Australia**

Moral psychologists believe that people mostly, but not always, make moral decisions automatically and intuitively, influenced by a range of factors, from their emotions and feelings of disgust to internal neurocognitive structures. I theorise that virtue and character serve as non-psychological synonym for these neurocognitive structures. Moral psychologists further believe that people can improve their moral decision making by modifying existing, and developing new, neurocognitive structures that accurately reflect their groups' shared moral neurocognitive structures. They do this by integrating the ethical principles of the profession, reflecting on their decisions and receiving feedback from their environment. I then address how teachers can use this information to help trainees become ethical psychologists.

### ORAL PRESENTATION

#### OR0929

**Influences of Corporate Image Congruency and Consumer Personal Values on Consumer Responses towards CSR Initiatives**  
**Wenyeh Huang** *Yuan Ze University, Taiwan*

Prior research suggests that consumers perceive a corporation more favorably when it involves in CSR activities corresponding to its image. However, limited research has addressed what might influence the relationship between image congruent CSR practices

and consumer's responses. This study attempts to investigate whether consumers holding different personal values would show different degree of support towards different CSR initiatives. Such difference in support might further affect the level of positive responses a company generates when practicing image-congruent CSR. A survey research method was utilized to examine if consumers holding different personal values would show varying levels of support towards CSR initiatives, and moderate the relationship between the image congruent CSR and consumer responses. Results provide supportive evidence to proposed hypotheses. Knowledge gained from the study will facilitate the company to calibrate its CSR programs appropriately by best use of its resources and strategically targeting at the matched consumer value segments.

#### OR0930

**The Own-Race Effect of Chinese Kazak and Han College Students in Face Recognition: The Influence of Inter-Group Attitude and Inter-Group Contact Experience**  
*Yang Liu (1), Changquan Long (2)* 1 *Xinjiang Normal University, China*; 2 *Southwest University, China*

The Own-Race Effect (ORE) is the tendency to have better recognition for own-race than other-race faces. It is known that Implicit racial attitudes and inter-group contact experience are put forth to account for the ORE. However given the inconsistent measurement of variables, what researches are conducted produces mixed results. This study investigated to what extent and how these two factors affect the ORE. Using 'learning - recognition' paradigm to measure the degree of the ORE, we predicted that Implicit racial attitudes would contribute to the magnitude of ORE more greatly. Chinese Han and Chinese Kazak participants varying in contact with other races were recruited. Results showed that although both positive racial attitudes and higher levers of contact were associated with the reduction in the ORE, the former made more contribution. Also, it only found 'contact-attitude' relation in face recognition for Chinese Han participants rather than for their Kazak counterparts.

#### OR0931

**Graduate Students' Attitudes Toward Academic Integrity (AI): The Perceptions of Social Needs, Involvement of AI Issues, and Support of Misconduct-Prevented Actions**

*Sophia Jui-An Pan, Chien Chou* *Institute of Education, National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan*

In Mid-2014, SAGE Publications revealed a peer-review fraud involving a Taiwanese scientist, which motivated the current study to

investigate around 370 local graduate students' attitudes toward academic integrity (AI) through a self-developed instrument. The results indicated that, firstly, students generally perceived that local scientists neither had enough AI knowledge nor fully performed ethical conduct in research. Moreover, by t-test analyses, the differences between students' background (i.e., academic levels, majors, and types of institute) were revealed. For example, master students significantly less studied AI issues during their years of study than doctoral students; doctoral students significantly more agreed the urgent need of AI training for local academics than their counterparts; students who majored in Humanities and Social and Behavioral Sciences significantly more supported individual-level preventing actions (e.g., AI training, ethical review) than Medical, Science, and Technology majors. Suggestions for instrument modification, discussion, and future implication will be presented in the conference.

#### OR0932

**The Means-End Chains of Whistleblowers: An Application of the Laddering Technique**

*Heungsik Park (1), Jaeil Lee (1), Joowon Jeong (2)* 1 *Chang-Ang University, Republic of Korea*; 2 *Georgia State University, United States of America*

Means-End Chain (MEC) theory and the in-depth laddering technique are an effective tool for identifying the cognitive structure underlies the reasons and values that whistleblowers attach to their decisions since informants expose wrongdoing in different ways and for different reasons. Applying them, we explored the attribute- consequence-value structure of whistleblowers to understand the processes behind their choices. We conducted preliminary laddering interview to develop a questionnaire and implemented a content analysis of the interview data. The interview enabled the identification of 9 attributes, 11 expected consequences, and 9 desired values. From March to November 2013, data were collected by administering the questionnaire to 37 Korean whistleblowers. Using the results of the hard laddering and in-depth interviews, we constructed implication matrix and graphical map of means-end chains. The results show that whistleblowers make decisions with fulfilling their values, then help to develop the new application to illuminate their motivation and goals.

#### OR0933

**Integrity, moral disengagement and other relevant constructs**

*Marek Preiss (1,2); Tereza Mejzlikova (1); Jana Malinakova (1)* 1 *National Institute of Mental Health, Czech Republic*; 2 *University of New York in Prague, Czech Republic*

The development and use of integrity testing has received growing attention in the recent years. The presentation focuses on (1) standardization study introducing an original measure of integrity, (2) moral disengagement practices and relationships between integrity and moral disengagement in different populations, (3) the relationship of integrity, moral disengagement and unethical behavior. Our integrity measure contributes to the growing body of research in personnel psychology focused on integrity, but can also be used in other fields, e.g. clinical psychology, psychiatry or assessment practices. Overall, we present several studies and samples and discuss the results and practical implications. Finally, we discuss the proposed model of integrity.

#### OR0934

**Leading ethically in banking: A framework for developing ethical leaders and ethical leadership**

*Céline Rojon, Marko Soltys* *University of Edinburgh Business School, United Kingdom*

This study aimed to examine how organisations can effectively develop ethical leaders who make the right decisions, given both positive (e.g., increased job satisfaction) and negative implications (e.g., decreased organisational productivity) of ethical and unethical leadership respectively. Following a thorough review of the extant literature, we gathered in-depth qualitative interview data from senior leaders (N = 10) of a large UK bank; the banking industry was purposefully selected here to represent organisations that have recently come under scrutiny for unethical behaviour. Findings enabled the development of an ethical leadership framework, this suggesting that a variety of organisational programmes, including role modelling, training and rewards systems, may be effective in developing ethical leaders (hip). The framework further indicates that any such programmes are more likely to be effective when organisations have a well-developed understanding of ethical leadership and when initiatives specifically address antecedents of ethical leadership. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

#### OR0935

**Ethical Dilemmas and Coping of Chinese College Counselors in Crisis Intervention**

*Zhenzhi J Yang* *BNU-HKBU United International College, China*

The purpose of this study was to examine ethical dilemmas Chinese college counselors encountered in crisis intervention situation and the ways they used to cope with these dilemmas. Individual interview was conducted to collect information from 15 college counselors and Grounded Theory was used to guide the analysis. Main results are as follows: 1. College counselors have the basic knowledge of

ethics, and acknowledged difficulties when applying professional ethics in college for crisis intervention. 2. Ethical dilemmas were triggered around the following issues: confidentiality, client welfare, informed consent, and reporting. These dilemmas related to the unique college context. 3. School counselors strive to give consideration to both ethical code and the practical situations. Coping strategies include: value client welfare, deliberate on personal rights, underscore roles and responsibilities, take into account and balance demands from different perspectives. 4. It is necessary to establish a professional code of ethics for college counselors.

#### OR0936

### **Virtue, Continenence, Incontinence and Vice: Making Virtue Judgments Based on the Judgment of Thinking Systems**

**Feng Yu, Peng Kaiping** *Tsinghua University, China*

Virtue ethics has been attacked by Situationism recently. The debate centers around the question whether, as with personality traits, virtues can predict moral behavior. We proposed a new theory of personality which integrates personality structures such as traits with personality dynamics such as thinking processes. Six experiments using scenarios and mouse-tracking methods were done to explore the relationship of thinking systems and virtue judgments. All the experiments found that, at the level of folk psychology, agents who behaved morally using system 1 thinking were recognized as most virtuous, followed by those who behaved morally using system 2 thinking; while agents who behaved immorally using system 1 thinking were recognized as least virtuous, followed by those who behaved immorally using system 2 thinking. The results are consistent with Aristotle's hierarchical classification of virtue, which consists of virtue, continence, incontinence, and vice. The results have broad normative and educational implications.

## POSTER PRESENTATION

#### P1517

### **Ethnic identity research of students from mixed marriages in post-soviet Kazakhstan**

**Olga Aimagambetova (1), Akhmet Aimagambetov (2), Zhanar Nurbekova (3), Amangul Orakova (4), Laura Kassymova (5), Bibigul Almurzayeva (6), Aizhan Turgumbayeva (7)** *1 al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; 2 al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; 3 al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; 4 Institution of advanced qualification, Kazakhstan; 5 al-Farabi Kazakh National University,*

*Kazakhstan; 6 K.Zhubanov ARSU, Kazakhstan; 7 Turan University, Kazakhstan*

At present time, Kazakhstan experiences the increased number of mixed marriages. The purpose of research is to study the ethnic identity of students from mixed marriages. Research applies the "Types of ethnic identity" of G. Soldatova modified by O.Aymaganbetova. Research shows that marginals differ in positive ethnic identity (71%), ethnic indifference (27%), ethnonihilism (1%) and an etnoizotomizatsionizm (1%). The norms of ethnic identity is characterized for 71%; hypoidentity - 27%, hyper identity-2%. The scales "positive ethnic identity" and "ethnofanaticism" (0,485\*\*), "positive ethnic identity" and "an affective component of ethnic identity" (-0,391\*), "positive ethnic identity" and "ethnic indifference" (-0,428\*), "high need for ethnic identity" and "low need for ethnic identity" (-0,589\*\*), "high need for ethnic identity" and "a cognitive component of ethnic identity" (0,399\*) reveals significant correlation. Thus, the young people born in interethnic marriages are tolerant in the interethnic relations and directed on mutual understanding and interaction.

#### P1518

### **Study of Intra-cultural Aspects of the Ethnic Identity**

**Olga Aimagambetova (1), Zhanar Nurbekova (2), Zuhra Saduakasova (3), Danna Naurzalina (4), Gulzhakhan Nurysheva (5), Zulfiya Balgimbayeva (6)** *1 al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; 2 al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; 3 al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; 4 Turan University, Kazakhstan; 5 al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; 6 al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan*

The purpose of the study is the ethnic identity, its cognitive and affective components. Research applies the test of "Definition of the main components of ethnic identity". The feeling of belonging is the dominant both for Kazakh and for Russian ethnic communities: Kazakh sample - 6,24%, Russian sample-7,3%. The feeling of the importance of the ethnic community at Kazakhs-8,54%; Russians have 9,68%. Research shows that the Russian respondents more often than Kazakhs disagree that "during communication with people it is necessary to be guided by their personal qualities, but not by a national ethnic origin" (2,06%). At the same time some Kazakhs (0,66%) agree with the statements that representatives of radical ethnoses have consist of political elite and that they have to have advantages among representatives of other ethnoses. Thus, the measured scales are important in process of personality self-identification for students of both ethnic groups.

#### P1519

### **Development a Japanese version of the Moral Foundation Questionnaire**

**Shiho Honda, Koji E Kosugi, Sayaka Ishimaru, Saki Utsunomiya, Tomonari Yamane, Kazuhisa Sakamoto, Yoshihiro Ohe, Hitomi Kobayashi, Takumi Arim, Aoi Kidera** *Yamaguchi University, Japan*

This study aimed to develop a Japanese version of the Moral Foundation Questionnaire, which was originally developed by Heidt and colleagues. First, many items were collected by free description; this involved asking 10 undergraduate students about the actions they felt they should not do morally. The research team then refined these and created a 70-item scale from them. Approximately 400 participants were recruited by the website and a general education class; they were asked to evaluate our items and the original Moral Foundation Questionnaire items on a five-point scale. Exploratory factor analysis was conducted, and the lowest Bayesian Information Criterion was achieved with an eight-factor structure model. Based on correlations between our scale and the original Moral Foundation Questionnaire, we examined the validity and reliability of our scale, and discussed the uniqueness of Japanese morality.

#### P1520

### **Constructing Code of Ethics for Counseling Supervision in Taiwan**

**Li-Chu Hung** *National Taipei University of Education, Taiwan*

The purpose of the research is to examine the viewpoints on ethics for counseling supervision from the perspective of students and practitioners of counseling, and then to explore and develop a code of ethics for counseling supervision. The research has been proceeded in three stages. In the first stage, researcher gathered and studied the code of ethics for counseling supervision in other countries and the documents about supervision. In the second stage, five focus group interviews were conducted to collect data from 22 participants and grounded theory was used to guide the analysis. In the third stage, researcher invited 298 participants to fill in the survey in order to collected the opinions about the code of ethics for counseling supervision. Finally, researcher integrated the findings of above three stages, then developed a draft of code of ethics for counseling supervision and proposed the issues needing further consideration.

#### P1521

### **Framework on Life choices by medical students - selection criteria between career and childbirth**

**Megumi Kondo-Arita (1), Takashi Inamoto (2)** 1 *Tenri Health Care University, Japan*; 2 *Tenri Health Care University, Japan*

Development of reproductive medicine has made it very difficult to make life choices in medical practice, and it is therefore a pressing issue to teach ethics to medical professionals. In this study, medical students' selection criteria toward life were clarified by using cases relating to choice between childbirth and career as part of materials to teach life ethics to medical students. Studies on selection between career and childbirth often discuss selection criteria from the viewpoint of self-realization. It was clarified in this study that those who chose childbirth valued "quality of life" = dignity of child's life, and on the other hand those who chose abortion made the decision from the viewpoint of child's "quality of life" including the point whether or not it is possible to make the child to be born happy economically and emotionally, not from the viewpoint that childbirth and childcare might become obstacles in self-realization.

#### P1522

##### **Psychodiagnostic researches of ethnic tolerance peculiarities**

**Marzhan Nagashbekova (1), Makhabbat Ospanbayeva (2), Salamat Momynova (3), Venera Sarbassova (3), Aiganym Alimbayeva (1), Zhumakul Molbassyrova (4), Nurgul Toxanbayeva (1)** 1 *Kazakh National University named after al-Farabi, Kazakhstan*; 2 *Taraz State Pedagogical Institute, Kazakhstan*; 3 *Taraz state university named after M.H.Dulaty, Kazakhstan*; 4 *The university Zhetysay state named after I.Zhansugurov, Kazakhstan*

Nowadays tolerance feature of national mentality of Kazakh people who form the state is considered to be the basis for ensuring the

international peace in Kazakhstan. Geographic factor plays a great role in forming of Kazakh tolerance. Kazakhs are the syncretic people that involve various people and states. Some methods of psychodiagnostic studies of Interethnic tolerance and cross-cultural peculiarities were taken: LGPochebit «Intolerance-Tolerance», «Components and types of tolerance and intolerance» methodology, «Tolerance indexes» express-questionnaire was conducted. This study involved 8,000 Kazakhs. Average of three methods: Low figure: 22–60 points - 1000 sample. The figure shows that human intolerance is high. 61–99 points - 1500 responders. This means that each responder has the same levels of tolerance and intolerance features. High figures: 5,500 responders gave answers between 100–132 points. Tolerance feature prevails among members of this group. Tolerance now is explained as "patience", because "endure, suffer, get used, allow".

#### P1523

##### **Effects of Affectedness, Justice Sensibility and Justice Norm on Anger at Organizational Wrongdoing.**

**Jinmin Wang** *Chiba Institute of Science, Japan*

In this study, an experiment was conducted using a scenario depicting a meat products company sold cheap meat as premium meat at a high price in stores. Three conditions of affectedness were used in the scenario: the wrongdoing occurred in stores in Japan, in stores where the respondents or their family do everyday shopping, or in stores in a European country. Japanese college students (N = 117) were randomly assigned to one of the 3 conditions. The results show that the anger and unmoral judgment scores were significantly higher when the fraud happened in stores where respondents

or their family use than in those in a foreign country. Furthermore, both justice sensibility and justice norm scores were found positively correlated with anger at the wrongdoing. The results suggest that people's anger at organizational wrongdoing may be influenced by the affectedness by the fraud and their justice sensibility and justice norm.

#### P1524

##### **Building schoolchildren interethnic interaction culture: a view from Kazakhstan**

**Mensulu T Yesseyeva (1), Nazgul Anarbek (2), Anasstasiya Li (3)** 1 *Kazakh State Women's Teacher Training University, Kazakhstan*; 2 *Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan*; 3 *Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan*

The Kazakhstan government aims for harmony in interethnic and interfaith relations. Therefore, the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan operates, the "Cultural Heritage" Program is currently implemented. To determine the level of schoolchildren's interethnic culture we conducted a survey among 78 eighth-graders of an Almaty secondary school. We designed a questionnaire regarding three areas: 1. knowledge about their ethnic group, culture, language - 55%-64%. 2. knowledge about ethnic groups of Kazakhstan range between 43%- 45%. 3. interethnic culture for peaceful coexistence of various ethnic groups range from 58 % to 62%. We used "Tolerance Index" questionnaire on ethnic tolerance, average index value is 45% - 65 %. The social distance scale was used to measure distance between different ethnic groups' representatives. Results: 75%-98% are willing to accept them as relatives and neighbors; 50%-95% do not mind seeing them as friends, colleagues, 37%-78% are ready to accept them as the country's nationals.