

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