

Facial expressions have been used as experimental stimuli in research on emotion and social communication. Although people encounter others' faces from different angles in daily life, most existing stimulus sets of facial expressions consist of frontal face views. To increase ecological validity of research using facial expressions, we developed a stimulus set of Japanese facial expressions from five angles (i.e., full left, half left, half right, and full right profiles and straight). Eight models (four men and four women) displayed 11 emotional facial expressions (anger with closed and opened mouth, disgust with closed and opened mouth, fear, sadness, surprised, sleepiness, excitement, happiness, and relaxed) and a neutral face. We created dynamic and static stimuli for each emotional category. To validate the stimulus set, thirty-nine participants rated facial stimuli with two tasks: Affect Grid (i.e., valence and arousal) and an emotion-labeling task. The stimulus set will be available in the future.

**P1384****Emotional Intensity in elementary school children**

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Recognizing emotional intensity is considered to be one of the most important skills, as well as the ability to understand and express emotions, in order for children keep a good relationship with their friends. However, there are few studies focusing on the recognition of emotional intensity in children. This study is aimed of investigating how children's recognition of the emotional intensity would grow with age, comparing using three kinds of tools including thermometer, faces, and sentence. Participants were 512, third to fifth grade (8 to 11 age) elementary school students. The results showed that fourth grade children are more intense than other grade children according to the thermometer, and girls tended to recognize their emotions more than boys do. Moreover, they expressed their feelings more using the thermometer than by other scales. We considered this result in discussion.

**P1385****Variation of feeling of embarrassment by observer reaction**

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The present study investigated whether feeling of embarrassment varied by observer reaction. Participants were asked to imagine a scene in which they fell down in the station and then their friend reacted in one of four ways, namely cheer, desertion, badinage, and waiting and watching surrounding people, or did not do anything. After imagining the scene, they evaluated their feeling of embarrassment in the scene. We conducted one-way ANOVA to reveal whether feeling of embarrassment

varied by observer reaction. Main effect of observer reaction was significant for feeling of embarrassment. Particularly, feeling of embarrassment was higher in the desertion condition than cheer or badinage conditions. This study suggests that desertion by an observer was more undesirable than other reactions, leading individuals to feel more embarrassed.

**P1386****The relationships between two kinds of sensitivity to exclusion and feelings of guilt and prosocial behavior**

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Our previous research has shown that two kinds of sensitivity to exclusion, rejection sensitivity (Downey & Feldman, 1996) and rejection detection capability (Kawamoto et al., 2015), had distinct effects on guilt. While people with higher rejection sensitivity felt more guilt, even when they were unlikely to be excluded, people with higher rejection detection capability felt more guilt only when they were likely to be excluded. The present study showed that those two kinds of sensitivity also influenced prosocial behavior, which was a way of dealing with interpersonal problems. Higher rejection detection capability increased guilt ( $\beta = .28$ ,  $p < .001$ ), which led to more prosocial behavior ( $\beta = .29$ ,  $p < .001$ ) in a situation with a high possibility of exclusion. Neither direct nor indirect effects of rejection sensitivity on prosocial behavior were observed. How the two kinds of sensitivity affect guilt, prosocial behavior and interpersonal conflicts were discussed.

**P1387****Effects of physical attractiveness of the opposite sex on heartbeat evoked potential in men**

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We investigated whether the physical attractiveness of the opposite sex affects heartbeat evoked potential (HEP), an event-related potential thought to reflect brain activity related to interoception. Twelve heterosexual male were presented with two video clips (seven min each) in random order. An attractive woman was shown in one clip, and an unattractive woman was shown in the other. After each clip, the participants rated the attractiveness, valence, and arousal with a 100 mm visual analog scale. All the ratings related to the attractive woman were significantly higher than those related to the unattractive woman. In addition, HEP amplitude during the playing of the video featuring the attractive woman was significantly smaller than that during the playing of the video featuring the unattractive woman. These results indicate that the attentional resource to interoception decreased

when the attention is strongly attracted by the attractive opposite sex.

**P1388****Socio Psychological Research of Firefighters' Emotional Burnout**

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The aim of this research is to study the peculiarities of emotional burnout of the employees of the fire department. Research applies the test of V. Boyko, K. Maslach and S. Jackson. The study shows that firefighters do not have a very high level of emotional exhaustion - 0%; high level - 34%; intermediate - 44%; low - 22%. Very high level of depersonalization characteristic of 8%; high level - 34%; intermediate - 40%; low - 18%. A very high level of professional success is typical for 12%; high - 10%; medium - 20%; low - 58%. Phase voltage high level of emotional burnout compared with 0%; average - 2%; low is 98%. The phase resistance with a high level of burnout was 2%; average - 68%; low - 30%. In the depletion phase, the high level of emotional burnout is not specific (0%); average - 22%; low - 78%.

**P1389****The research of emotional burnout in professional activity of firefighters in post-soviet kazakhstan**

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The purpose of the research is to study the emotional burnout of the firefighters whose professional activity is in extreme conditions. In order to research the issue, Boyko's test, Bass-Darki's questionnaire, projective tests "Hand - test" and Rosenzweig's were applied. The research shows that the phase "Tension" is applicable for 20% of firefighters (work experience from 1 month to 2 years), for 66.6% of firefighters with 5-7 years of work experience and for 60% of firefighters with 15-17 years of service. The phase "Resistance" is applicable for 13.4% of representatives of the first group, for 80% of the second group, and for 66.6% of the third group respectively. The phase "Exhaustion" is applicable for 13.4% of the first group, for 53% of the second group; for 63% of firefighters of the third group. Thus,