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## Poster Presentation

### The Relationship between Risky Driving Behavior with Extroversion and Consciousness and Affect

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#### **Abstract**

The purpose of follow study concerned review of relation between extraversion, consciousness, negative and positive affect risky driving behavior. The population of this study is involved whole men driver in Tehran and divided in two groups including: 202 men with risky driving behavior and 192 men without risky driving behavior. They are selected by random sampling method. Gordon five factor questionnaire is applied for measuring of consciousness, extraversion. Also it is applied the scale of positive and negative experience for measuring of the negative and positive affect. The data were analyzed using SPSS21 software and Pearson's correlation coefficient. Regression analysis was used to interpretation the data. The results of this research showed that high-risk driving behavior does not have significant relation with consciousness. How researches that done about five factor show that however similar elements in several culture are general but major difference are characterized in their importance. Based on this research, it have been resulted that consciousness variable have many importance for participants and their in answer to questions that measure this variable show more defiance toward other variables. Extraversion and positive affect up to 14% and negative affect and extraversion up to 11% of high-risk driving behavior can predict. Positive and negative affect could not reduce the relation between extraversion and risky driving behavior or reduced to zero. Also, they are as moderator variables on the relation between extroversion and risky driving behavior, in order to reverse the effects of direct and damped. So that extraversion driver have positive affect risky driving behavior increase and extraversion driver have negative affect risky driving behavior decrease.

**Keywords:** Extroversion, Introversion, Consciousness, Risky Driving Behavior, Affect.

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