Conclusions: AI might be useful to predict personality traits, mainly extroversion and agreeableness. This could be utile in many situations, such as dealing with missing data or deciding whether to formally test someone. Finally, the AI used in this study is freely available, allowing anyone to experiment.

Keywords: traits; psychometry; Artificial Intelligence; Personality

EPP0924

Specifics of professional deformations of personality in military personnel

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Introduction: Work experience develops not only professional skills, but also affects people's personal characteristics. A long period of intensive work usually promotes the development of professional deformations. Prolonged exposure in stressful conditions is a risk factor for developing professional deformations. Military service is intense and stressful. Armed forces personnel work is related to unquestioning execution of orders and extreme working conditions (Kozlova, 2013). These risk factors may cause professional deformations of personality. The study was supported by the RFBR #19-013-00799 A.
Objectives: Influence of working activity on professional deformations development in military personnel.
Methods: The research involved 708 participants, the sample consisted only of men. Average age 20.3 years (min – 18, max – 32). They fulfilled 2 standardized questionnaires: Managerial stress survey — MSS (Leonova, 2007), The Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (ed. Kapustina, 2001).
Results: Based on the findings the following outcome can be seen: the high scores of the Acute stress (M=45,7; SD=5,2), medium level of Chronic stress (M=43,6; SD=6,5), and Professional deformations (M=43,4; SD=7,1). In particular it turned out that burnout syndrome (M=46,1; SD=6,9), neurotic reactions (M=45,4; SD=7,0) and behavioral risk factors (M=46,7; SD=8,7) are high.
Conclusions: In that way, we can assume that Professional deformations aren't developed by military personnel in our research. That point of view confirms on Acute and Chronic stress level. Despite the fact that there are some behavioral risk factors. That can cause a reduction of work efficiency and a decline in the health level of military personnel.

Keywords: Professional Deformations; Military Personnel; Chronic Stress; Burnout Syndrome

EPP0925

Personality traits among the staff of moroccan call centers

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Introduction: The aim of this research is to study the five major personality traits in a sample of call center employees in the Rabat-Salé-Kénitra Region, Morocco.
Objectives: Demonstrate the domination of certain personality dimensions over others in this population.
Methods: This is a cross-sectional epidemiological study that involved 121 individuals, including 59 men and 62 women with an average age of 31.74 ± 7.93. The personality traits were assessed using the Big Five test.
Results: The results show that, (63.64%) of our sample has a more dominant extraversion pole, while (36.36%) of the participants have a more dominant introversion pole. (66.12%) of our study subjects have a dominance of agreeableness dimension, while for (33.88%) of the sample the disagreeableness dimension dominates. Almost parity is observed between those in our sample who have a dominance of the conscientiousness pole (50.41%), and those who have a dominance of the impulsivity pole (49.59%). 74.38% of the participants have a dominance of the neuroticism pole, while (25.62%) have a dominance of the emotional stability pole. (57.02%) has a dominance of the openness pole, while (42.98%) have a dominance of the closedness pole.
Conclusions: This study sample is characterized to a large extent by extraversion and agreeableness; moreover this study has shed light on the dominance of the neuroticism trait in this kind of population. However, considering this study concerned only one region, it would be interesting to widen the geography of the survey to acquire more exhaustive results.

Keywords: Personality; Call centers; employees; morocco

EPP0927

Deviations of personality development in children from families of different social status

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Introduction: Methodological foundations of Lev Vygotsky's school enable to reveal the mechanisms shaping personality disorders and to explore the process of disorder formation. The genesis of symptoms is examined in the context of the social situation of child's development and historical environment.
Objectives: 2 groups of children (aged 5,5-7): (1) upper middle class, from prestigious development center (n = 31); (2) lower middle class, from social assistance center (n = 35).
Methods: The following methods were used: CAT (Bellak); objective description of the cultural and social context of the child's development; long-term observation.
Results: 1) Deviations of personal development in children from the first group are expressed in individualism and related