

Chinese college students by integrating the Theory of Planned Behavior and the Behavioral Model of Health Services Use. Methods: A sample of 1,128 college students in mainland China completed an online survey. Structural equation modeling, bootstrapping procedures, and logistic regression analysis evaluated, respectively: a proposed model of help-seeking intentions; the mediating effects of attitudes, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control; and the predictors of actual service use. Results: The proposed model exhibited a good fit to the data. Rather than demographic characteristics, social-cognitive factors made significant contributions to predicting and explaining students' help-seeking behaviors. Conclusions: These results contribute to the limited research concerning help-seeking behavior among Chinese people, and suggest that education providers and mental health professionals need to offer psycho-education to improve students' knowledge of mental health issues and treatments, facilitating their acceptance of professional support options.

**P0824****Suicides in Post-Soviet Kazakhstan: Role of Age, Gender and Depression**

**Alexina Li (1), Glyussya Abdulkarimova (2), Indira Dzhumagaliyeva (3), Olga Aymaganbetova (4), Gulmira Kudabayeva (5), Ainur Zholamanova (6), Meruert Zhubandykova (7), Tatyana Vasko (8)** 1. Turan, Kazakhstan; 2. Abay KazNPU, Kazakhstan; 3. Aktau Institute of Advance Qualification, Kazakhstan; 4. al-Farabi KazNU, Kazakhstan; 5. Turan University, Kazakhstan; 6. Kazakhstan school of public health., Kazakhstan; 7. Aktobe State Science-Practical Center, Kazakhstan; 8. Turan University, Kazakhstan

Suicide is one of the most common causes of unnatural death in Kazakhstan, according to WHO's 2011 report. Kazakhstan leads in the number of suicides among adolescents last 10 years. Most of researchers in Kazakhstan show anxiety cause of growing number suicides among females whose tend to prefer hanging and other aggressive methods of committing suicides. Some suicides are underreported for cultural and religious reasons, one of the most popular religion in Kazakhstan is Islam. In 2014 government of Kazakhstan with UNISEF started a state program of prevention suicide. The number of participants includes 3646 students of 72 schools of Aktobe region. According to results 96 students showed a high level of depression (BDI). The shocking news for us was a fact that 92 students had a suicide attempts. 171 students showed high scores on the scale of social stress which they feel in school (Fillips School Anxiety Test).

**P0825****Halo effect in Chinese Cultural Context**

**Wu-Chih Lo, Chih-Fen Wei** University of Taipei, Taiwan

Halo effect is a type of subjective judgment, which means our overall impression of a person influences how we feel, think, and evaluate about his/her specific traits. Previous studies showed halo effect of physical attractiveness on personality or ability (Brosseau-Liard & Birch, 2010; Dion, 1973; Gross & Crofton, 1977; Rumsey, Bull & Gahagan, 1986; Ramsey & Langlois, 2002). In Chinese culture, interpersonal harmony was strongly emphasized (Hwang, 2014). Therefore, popularity would impose halo effect on ability and character. Chinese also believed that learning not only improved ability, but also shaped virtue. Therefore, higher ability predicted higher character (Hwang, 2002; Wang & Chen, 2005). Questionnaire was used. Participants were 103 college students in Taiwan, including 24 male and 79 female (mean age 21.32). Exploratory factor analysis showed a three-factor (ability, character, and popularity) structure with good validity and reliability. Mediation analysis conformed that popularity evaluations positively predicted character evaluations through the mediation of ability.

**P0826****Differences in intercultural adjustment between voluntary and involuntary migration: Focusing on Japanese domestic migrants living in Okinawa**

**Naoka Maemura (1), Junzo Kato (2)** 1. Kobe City University of Foreign Studies, Japan; 2. University of the Ryukyus, Japan  
 Recently, Okinawa, located in the southernmost island of Japan, has attracted domestic Japanese people not only as tourists but also as immigrants. The present study explores the psychological factors that affect the domestic migrants' adjustment to the life style of Okinawa. An online questionnaire was distributed and responses of 412 participants <201 males and 211 females>, who were all domestic migrants from mainland Japan and living in Okinawa, were recorded. The questions were about the duration of residence, voluntariness of migration, empathic ability, settlement or relocating-orientation, attachment to Okinawa, adjustment to culture in Okinawa, and other related factors. Results showed that voluntariness of migration causes differences in behavioral adjustment to Okinawa. For involuntary migrants <N=149> two main factors, attachment to Okinawa and motivational empathic ability, had a strong impact on adjustment. Several other psychological characteristics besides attachment to Okinawa also affected voluntary migrants <N=263>.

**P0827****Parent's behaviors and ways of thinking about children's conflict management strategies in China, Japan, and South Korea**

**Hiroki Maruyama (1), Tatsuo Ujiie (2), Jiro Takai (2), Yuko Takahama (3), Hiroko Sakagami (4), Makoto Shibayama (5), Mayumi Fukumoto (6), Katsumi Ninomiya (7), Hyang Ah Park (8), Feng Xiaoxia (9), Chie Takatsuji (10), Miwa Hirose (11), Rei Kudo (12), Yoshihiro Shima (13), Rumiko Nakayama (14), Noriko Hamaie (2), Zhang Feng (15), Satoshi Morizumi (16)** 1. Aichi Shukutoku University, Japan; 2. Nagoya University, Japan; 3. Ochanomizu University, Japan; 4. Aoyama Gakuin University, Japan; 5. Otsu Women's University, Japan; 6. Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan; 7. Aichi Gakuin University, Japan; 8. Kyungnam University, Republic of Korea; 9. Beijing Normal University, China; 10. Tokyo Kasei University, Japan  
 Factor structure of parent's behaviors and ways of thinking about children's conflict management strategies were investigated in the three neighboring Asian countries, China Japan and South Korea. A questionnaire survey was conducted with parents of 3- and 5-year-old children in China (n=117), Japan (n=98), and South Korea (n=90). Parent variables that were investigated comprised of conflict management strategies between husbands and wives, conflict management strategies between friends, parents' ways of thinking about life and childcare, parental socialization strategies, and expectations of the parents to children. Exploratory factor analysis of these variables indicated 12 factors that included factors peculiar to East Asia. Findings indicated influences of complex interactions between these factors.

**P0828****Cross-cultural study of caregiver burden for Alzheimer's disease in Japan and Taiwan: result from Dementia Research in Kumamoto and Tainan (DeReKaT)**

**Masateru Matsushita (1), Ming Chyi Pai (2), Asuka Koyama (3), Manabu Ikeda (3)** 1. Center for Medical Education and Research, Faculty of Life Sciences, Kumamoto University, Japan; 2. Division of Behavioral Neurology, Department of Neurology, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan; 3. Department of Neuropsychiatry, Faculty of Life Sciences, Kumamoto University, Japan

Background: Caregiver burden (CB) of Alzheimer's disease (AD) in Taiwan is becoming a social problem as well as that in Japan. Methods: The participants were 343 outpatients with AD and their caregivers of Japan and Taiwan. We assessed the CB using the