

Abstract

Purpose: The current study examines the relationships among parent-child relationship, emotion dysregulation and non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) among Hong Kong adolescents of different gender. **Method:** 5856 participants, aged from 11 to 24 from six co-educational secondary schools, completed questionnaire assessing quality of mother-child or father-child relationship, emotion dysregulation and NSSI. **Results:** Findings showed that both parent-child relationship and emotion dysregulation were predictive of NSSI. Emotion dysregulation was found to be a full mediator for the effect of parent-child relationship on NSSI. Implications of the results were discussed.

Keywords: non-suicidal self-injury, emotion dysregulation, parent-child relationship