

**Abstract**

Children born to deaf parents have special childhood experiences that could pose a significant influence on their psychological development during adulthood. With over 90% deaf parents, according to statistics, giving birth to hearing children, it is predicted that differences in psychological development exist between deaf and hearing adults with deaf parents. It is assumed that the hearing group have a lower self-esteem and a higher tendency of adopting suppression expression emotional regulation strategies, whereas the deaf group would have a higher self-esteem, adopting cognitive reappraisal strategies to regulate negative emotions. The results mostly aligned with the set hypotheses, except the finding that the deaf group actually had a lower self-esteem. Potential reasons for the contrast finding are discussed in this thesis, followed by suggestions given to parents and professionals accordingly.