

Abstract

Objective: The present study examines the effects of behavioral impulsivity, negative urgency, and negative emotion on NSSI among Chinese adolescents in Hong Kong.

Method: A sample of 6,262 Chinese adolescents participated in this study.

Participants completed a package of self-report scales including the Inventory of Statements about Self-injury (ISAS), the short Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS), the Urgency subscale of the UPPS Impulsive Behavior Scale, and the

Revised Diagnostic Interview for Borderlines. **Result:** Hierarchical multiple regression analysis was conducted to examine three-way interaction. The results support the interaction model that the combination of higher levels of behavioral impulsivity, negative urgency, and negative emotion predict the most frequent act of NSSI. **Implication:** The current study provides theoretical implication to explain the inconsistent relationship between impulsivity and NSSI across behavioral and self-report measures. In addition, it provides support on the non-linear relationship between impulsivity and NSSI as suggested by many researchers. Lastly, findings of the present study suggest that therapies stressing emotion regulation skills and impulsivity management might be useful in reducing NSSI among adolescents.

Keywords: non-suicidal self-injury, negative urgency, negative emotion, behavioral impulsivity, three-way interaction