

Received: September 18, 2023

Accepted: October 16, 2023

<http://dergipark.org.tr/rep>

e-ISSN: 2602-3733

Copyright © 2023

October 2023 ♦ 7 (Special Issue 2) ♦ 478-493

Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.54535/rep.1362040>

# Development of Child to Parent Violence Scale (CPV-S): Investigating Psychometric Properties in Turkish Adolescents

Serap Özdemir Bişkin<sup>1</sup>

*Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi*

## Abstract

The aim of this study is to develop a reliable and valid data collection tool for assessing child to parent violence in adolescents. A total of 418 students attending secondary education participated in the study, with 55% (220) being female and 45% (188) being male. Confirmatory and exploratory factor analyses were used to analyse the factor structure of the scale. The reliability of the scale presented in this study was evaluated using Item-total Correlations, Cronbach's Alpha ( $\alpha$ ) and McDonald's Omega ( $\omega$ ) coefficients. According to the results of factor analysis conducted in this study, it was determined that the Child to Parent Violence Scale (CPV-S) consists of 14 parallel items (Mother and Father forms) consisting of emotional, financial and physical violence dimensions. The results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis indicated that the scale generated good values for both the mother and father forms. Concerning criterion related validity, a significant positive relationship was found between child to parent violence for both mother and father forms and tendencies toward violence and adolescent-parent conflict. Lastly Cronbach's Alpha and McDonald's Omega coefficients for the Mother Form and Father Form is found to be sufficient. These results show that the scale presented in this study can be utilized to assess child to parent violence in adolescents.

## Key Words

Adolescents • Child to parent violence • Reliability • Validity

<sup>1</sup> **Correspondance to:** Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Faculty of Education, Burdur, Türkiye. E-mail: sozdemir@mehmetakif.edu.tr, **ORCID:** 0000-0002-1592-6952

**Citation:** Özdemir-Bişkin, S. (2023). Development of Child to Parent Violence Scale (CPV-S): Investigating psychometric properties in Turkish adolescents. *Research on Education and Psychology (REP)*, 7(Special Issue 2), 478-493.

During adolescence, teenagers go through a phase of separating from their parents and establishing their individual identities. This process, which results in the acquisition of individualization, may sometimes involve a challenge or resistance to authority (Cottrell, 2001). In this respect, it is accepted that child-parent relationships are generally difficult during adolescence. In Western studies, conflict between adolescents and parents is considered an expected situation (Holmbeck & Hill, 1988). For this reason, many of the inappropriate behaviors that adolescents show towards their parents have been described as characteristics specific to adolescence. However, recent studies conducted in the last decade emphasize that some behaviors exhibited by adolescents may differ from normative behaviors specific to adolescence. Thus, studies that distinguishing between normative but inappropriate adolescent behavior towards parents and abusive child to parent behavior have increased (Simmons, McEwan, & Purcell, 2019).

Child to parent violence (CPV) was initially defined as a type of domestic violence by Harbin and Madden (1979). According to this initial definition, CPV was considered as "children's physical attacks, physical harm or verbal and non-verbal threats directed towards their parents." However, it became evident that this initial definition was functionally limited. Cottrell (2001) later defined the CPV term as "any behavior exhibited by a child aiming to cause psychological, physical, or financial harm to a parent with the intent of obtaining power and taking control over the parent." In more recent studies (Pereira et al., 2017), CPV is emphasized as a conscious, deliberate, and repeated action by the child towards the parent. Based on these definitions, CPV can be described "any intentional and repeated behavior that a child inflicts psychological, physical or financial harm on a parent for the purpose of gaining power and taking control over the parent". The term CPV is one of the most commonly used terms in the literature. However, different researchers have named the concept in various ways, such as parent aggression, adolescent-to-parent violence, child-to-parent abuse, parent abuse, adolescent-to-parent abuse (Simmons, McEwan, Purcell, & Ogloff, 2018).

Cottrell (2001) classified CPV into three categories: psychological/emotional (including verbal), financial and physical violence. Under the classification of physical violence, behaviors such as punching, kicking, pushing, spitting at the parent, throwing things or breaking items in the home, damaging walls or doors are included. In the dimension of psychological violence, behaviors such as playing malicious mind games, intimidating the parent, making unrealistic demands, intentionally not disclosing one's actions, running away from home, lying, threatening to harm the parent (physically harm, kill, etc.) or oneself (commit suicide, etc.), belittling, and withholding affection can be found. Verbal violence, includes behaviors such as shouting, arguing, swearing, making sarcastic and critical remarks, name-calling, expressing hatred. The third dimension, financial violence, consists of characteristics such as taking (stealing) money or the parent's belongings without permission, selling the parent's property, damaging the home or the parent's belongings, making demands for purchases that they believe they cannot afford, and incurring debts on the door or wall that the parents are supposed to cover (Cottrell, 2001).

### **Prevalence of CPV in Adolescents**

There is a great variation in studies on the prevalence of violence against parents. The first reason for the difference in the prevalence of violence is related to which behaviors are defined as violence (Cano-Lozano, León, & Contreras, 2021). Some behaviors included in the questionnaires assessing violence (such as yelling at parents in

anger or doing things that make them angry) are relatively more common during adolescence. When stricter criteria are included in the questionnaires, the prevalence of CPV decreased. For example, in a study where stricter criteria regarding violence against parents were established compared to another study with more flexible criteria, the rates of physical violence against parents decreased from 10.7% to 3.2% while the rates of psychological violence decreased from 92.7% to 14.2% (Calvete, Orue, & Gamez-Guadix, 2013).

The second reason for the variation in the prevalence of violence is the criteria used to determine the presence of violence. For instance, some studies claim that if adolescents have attacked their parents at least once, these adolescents are considered aggressive toward their parents. However, this behavior may be exceptional behavior (Ulman & Straus, 2003). In more recent studies, the repetition of violence has been determined as the main criterion of violence against parents (Pereira et al., 2017). As a result of differences in the definition of violence against parents, while the rates of violence are higher in studies based on the criterion of showing violence at least once, the rates are lower in studies that take the repetitiveness of violence as a criterion. For instance, in a study conducted in Spain by Calvete, Gamez-Guadix and Orue (2014), between 86% to 92% of young people applied psychological violence against their parents, on the other hand the rates of repeated psychological violence ranged from 11% to 11.8% (Cano-Lozano, Leon, & Contreras, 2021a).

Prevalence of violence against parents also vary depending on the types of population studied (Contreras and Cano-Lozano, 2014). For example, the rates of violence in populations that include criminal samples (clinical and offender samples) tend to be higher than in the general population (Del Hoyo-Bilbao Gámez-Guadix, Orue, & Calvete, 2018; Ibabe, Arnosó, & Elgorriaga, 2014; O'Hara, Duchscher, Beck, & Lawrence, 2017). A study (Ibabe, et al., 2014) found that 67% of victims (adolescents who were reported by their parents to have committed violence against them) applied emotional violence, 84% applied psychological violence, 73% applied physical violence, and 53% applied financial violence to parents. However, rates in non-delinquent groups (adolescents in the community sample) were found to be relatively lower. These rates for emotional, psychological, physical and financial violence were reported as 65%, 42%, 29% and 21%, respectively.

In the scientific environment, the gender of young people who perpetrate violence against their parents has received significant attention. Some studies with general population samples report no difference between girls and boys (Ibabe & Bentler, 2016; Pagani et al., 2009). According to studies by Armstrong et al., (2018) and Simmons et al., (2018) in offender samples, boys exhibit more violence than girls. CPV also varies according to gender in physical, psychological and economic dimensions. In the studies, physical violence against parents was found to be higher in boys than girls (Cano-Lozano, et al., 2021a; Cano-Lozano, et al., 2021b), while psychological violence was found to be higher in girls than boys (Cano-Lozano, et al., 2021a; Cano-Lozano, et al., 2021b; Ulman & Straus, 2003).

The literature also points out differences regarding the gender of the victim. Especially mothers are the real victims of violence from their children. Verbal violence (Margolin & Baucom, 2014) and psychological violence (Calvete, et al., 2017; Cano-Lozano, et al., 2021a) are more frequently directed toward mothers. On the other hand physical violence is more commonly perpetrated by boys against their fathers than by girls (Cano-Lozano, et al.,

2021a). According to the statistics from the United Kingdom's police records, 77% of the victims of violence perpetrated by children were women (Condry & Miles, 2014; Pagani et al., 2004). In a study conducted in the United States, the rates of children of both genders and all ages engaging in violence against their mothers were higher than those against their fathers (Ulman & Straus, 2003). In a study conducted in Canada, the mean score of verbal violence against the mother (6.4%) was significantly higher than that against the father (5.6%) (Lyons, Bell, Fréchette, & Romano, 2015). In a study conducted in Spain, adolescents generally engaged in violence against their mothers more frequently than their fathers (Ibabe & Bentler, 2016).

### **Assessment of CPV**

There is still limited knowledge about when a child's behavior must be considered as violence. This lack of knowledge makes it difficult to define and therefore assess CPV (Simmons, McEwan, & Purcell, 2019). However, it is crucial to assess CPV in order to make a decision about the importance of the problem. By this way, proper interventions can be developed to prevent CPV.

Calvete et al. (2013) developed a measurement tool called "Child-to-Parent Aggression Questionnaire" to assess CPV in Spanish adolescents. This scale consists of both physical and psychological aggression dimensions. The scale is applied to both mothers and fathers. The questionnaire is divided into two sections, one addressing the occurrence of violent behavior and the other focusing on the underlying reasons for these behaviors. Margolin and Baucom (2014) developed a specific instrument to assess financial aggression, physical aggression and verbal aggression in a sample of adolescents in the United States. Contreras, Bustos-Navarrete, and Cano Lozano (2019) developed a scale with Spanish adolescents called "CPV Questionnaire". The scale consists of 14 items for mother and father form. The scale consists of four factors for mothers and fathers, including physical, psychological, financial violence and control/influence over parents. Contreras, Leon, and Cano-Lozano (2020) developed a scale with Spanish parents of adolescents called "Child to Parent Violence Questionnaire, Parent Version". It comprises 14 items and four subscale (psychological violence, physical violence, financial violence, and control/domain). Recently, Harries et al. (2022) developed the CPV Functioning Scale. The instrument is answered by the caregivers. It measures motivations for violence in three dimensions: reactive, emotional and proactive.

### **The Current Study**

It has been observed that studies on CPV has been carried out in many countries, including Spain, Austria, Australia, Ireland, Germany, England, United States and Canada. As seen in the literature, many countries have started to create risk maps for CPV and develop preventive interventions (Ibabe et al. 2023; Wilcox et al., 2015). However, there is no statistical information regarding the current prevalence of CPV in Turkey (Özdemir-Bişkin, 2023). This is because there is no valid and reliable measurement tool to assess CPV in Turkey yet. Therefore, there is no scientific evidence as to whether CPV exists as a form of domestic violence. With this measurement tool, violence against mothers and fathers will be quantitatively revealed. Thus, the prevalence of CPV in the Turkish sample will become visible. For this purpose, this study aims to develop a valid and reliable measurement tool to assess CPV in adolescents.

## Method

### Working Group

Within the scope of the study, data collection tools were applied to three randomly selected schools in a province located in the Western Mediterranean region of Turkey. The data was collected during the fall semester of the 2022-2023 academic year. 426 students participated in the study. After erroneous or missing data cleaning, the number of participants decreased to 418. In the sample group, 55% (220) of the participants were female and 45% (188) were male. 17.9% (75) of the students were in ninth grade, 13.4% (56) in tenth grade, 24.2% (143) in eleventh grade, and 24.2% (101) in twelfth grade. Ten percent (42) of the students did not indicate their grade level on the application forms. While 80% (337) of the participants indicated their financial level as medium, 7.7% (32) indicated it as low and 11.7% (49) as high.

### Data Collection Tools

In this study, data are collected using several data collection tools. For this purpose, a Personal Information Form (PIF), Violence Tendency Scale (VTS), and Adolescent Parental Conflict Scale (APCS) were used to collect data. Explanation of these tools are given as below.

**Personal information form (PIF):** It was prepared by the author and applied to the participants to determine the demographic variables of gender, class and financial level.

**Violence Tendency Scale (VTS):** This scale was developed by [Haskan and Yildirim \(2012\)](#). The scale consists of a total of 20 items on a three-point scale. High scores indicate a high tendency toward violence. The Cronbach alpha coefficient of the scale was found to be .87. The results of the analysis show that the scale is a reliable and valid in determining the tendency toward violence in adolescents ([Haskan & Yildirim, 2012](#)).

**Adolescent Parental Conflict Scale (APCS):** This scale was developed by [Eryilmaz and Mammadov \(2016\)](#). The scale consists of a total of 12 items on a four-point scale. High scores indicate high levels of adolescent-parental conflict. The Cronbach alpha coefficient of the scale was found to be .88. The results of the analysis show that the scale is a reliable and valid in determining the conflict between adolescents and parents ([Eryilmaz & Mammadov, 2016](#)).

### Data Analysis

Conceptual and theoretical basis is important in scale development studies ([Seçer, 2015](#)). For this reason, after reviewing the literature, an item pool was created for the CPVS. In the creation of the item pool, the literature and measurement tools developed in different countries to assess violence against parents were utilized. It was observed that emotional, physical and financial dimensions of violence against parents were emphasized in the literature on violence against parents and in the measurement tools developed for different countries ([Calvete et al. 2013](#); [Cottrell, 2001](#); [Contreras, et al., 2019](#); [Margolin & Baucom, 2014](#)). Therefore, a common pool of 42 items that meet these dimensions was created. A total of 22 items were written for emotional abuse, 10 items for physical abuse and 10 items for financial abuse. The 42-item scale battery was sent to four experts, two in the field of measurement and

evaluation and two in the field of psychological counseling. According to the expert options, it was decided that the items written for the emotional abuse dimension, which included parental threat and parental ridicule, could be combined among themselves. In this context, the items were organized and the number of items was reduced to 32. After the scale was given its first shape, a pilot study was conducted on 40 adolescents to test the comprehensibility of the items. At this stage, no items were discarded and the main analysis was started. The scale was applied to a group of students studying in different high schools in a province in the Western Mediterranean region of Turkey. Analyses of data are accomplished utilizing the SPSS 26 package program.

In the analysis, missing or erroneous parameters were first examined and the analysis was continued by assigning the series mean to the parameters with a missing rate below 5% (Seçer, 2015). The item-total correlations of the items were examined, and the reliability and validity of the scale are analyzed by exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. Confirmatory factor analysis results were evaluated within the framework of Chi-Square ( $\chi^2$ ),  $\chi^2$ /sd ratio), Comparative Fit Index (CFI), Standardized Residual Root Mean Square Error (SRMR), Normed Fit Index (NFI), Redundancy Fit Indicator (IFI), Root Mean Square Error Of Approximation (RMSEA) Fit Index and Goodness of Fit Index (GFI). For the  $\chi^2$ /sd ratio, a value less than 3 corresponds to a good fit, less than 5 corresponds to an acceptable fit, and for SRMR and RMSEA, values less than or equal to .05 correspond to a good fit, and values less than or equal to .08 correspond to an acceptable fit. GFI, NFI and CFI results of .95 and above are considered as perfect fit, and values between .90 and .94 are considered as good fit (Kline, 2011; Sümer, 2000). The validity and reliability of the measurement tool was tested with SPSS 26 and AMOS 26 programs with a significance level of .05.

## Results

To assess the validity of the scale, two kinds of factor analysis were applied on the forms. Firstly, exploratory factor analysis was applied for both the Mother and Father Forms. Then, according to the results obtained from exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis was applied on the forms in order to evaluate the validity of the scale.

**Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA):** This analysis was conducted to determine the factor structure of the scale and to select items. As seen in Table 1, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) and Barlett's tests were applied for multivariate normality and sample size (Field, 2009). For the mother form, the KMO value (.88) and Barlett's value were significant ( $\chi^2= 8999.839$  sd= 861,  $p=.00$ ). Similarly, KMO value (.86) and Barlett's value were found to be significant for the father form ( $\chi^2= 7820.517$  sd= 861,  $p=.00$ ). It was seen that the necessary criteria were met and factor analysis was started. Principal components method was preferred as the analysis type, varimax was preferred as the rotation technique, and factors with eigenvalues above one were included in the analysis (Büyüköztürk, 2010; Field, 2009). A factor loadings of .30 and .10 for overlap were taken as a basis (Çokluk, Şekercioglu, & Büyüköztürk, 2012; Seçer, 2015).

Exploratory factor analysis revealed that, for both the Mother and the Father Forms, the scale was structured into 10. The eigenvalues of the factors were greater than 1. The ratio of the explained variance calculated by these 10 factors is 64.14% and 61.46% for the mother and father forms, respectively. Items that did not load on any factor, items with factor loadings below .30 and items with overlap above .10 were excluded from the analysis. Horn's

Parallel Analysis was conducted to determine the number of factors, and it was concluded that there are 3 factors for both the mother and father forms. The EFA was repeated for both forms by limiting the number of factors to three. After the repeated analyses, a three-factor structure consisting of 14 items with factor loadings above .30 was reached for both the mother form and the father form. According to the literature, these three factors were named as emotional violence (6 items), physical violence (4 items) and financial violence (4 items). The EFA results and reliability analysis results of both the mother and father forms of the scale are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1.

*Factor Loadings and Item Total Correlations for the Child To Parent Violence Scale*

Item No	Mother Scale				Item No	Father Scale			
	Factor1	Factor2	Factor3	r		Factor1	Factor2	Factor3	r
1	<b>.652</b>	.034	-.002	.553	1	<b>.718</b>	-.025	.053	.582
5	<b>.776</b>	.116	.120	.702	5	<b>.786</b>	.046	.101	.655
12	<b>.783</b>	.134	.156	.713	12	<b>.771</b>	.184	.019	.630
13	<b>.763</b>	.113	.142	.704	13	<b>.744</b>	.059	.162	.660
14	<b>.674</b>	-.094	.332	.657	14	<b>.617</b>	.169	.367	.706
17	<b>.753</b>	.141	.235	.735	17	<b>.634</b>	.207	.309	.709
23	.144	<b>.758</b>	.191	.470	23	.082	<b>.843</b>	.052	.375
24	.073	<b>.902</b>	.132	.447	24	.216	<b>.828</b>	.080	.488
25	.030	<b>.886</b>	.128	.409	25	-.001	<b>.679</b>	.208	.355
29	.107	<b>.645</b>	.284	.466	29	.114	<b>.578</b>	.276	.440
19	.113	.146	<b>.741</b>	.534	19	.098	.030	<b>.772</b>	.508
30	.107	.217	<b>.786</b>	.566	30	.139	.160	<b>.695</b>	.512
31	.199	.162	<b>.694</b>	.575	31	.112	.188	<b>.561</b>	.552
32	.235	.182	<b>.611</b>	.585	32	.162	.146	<b>.603</b>	.508
Explained Variance	35.45	16.69	9.20	61.35	Explained Variance	32.18	13.70	9.38	55.25
Cronbach's Alpha ( $\alpha$ )	.84	.82	.73	.84	Cronbach's Alpha ( $\alpha$ )	.82	.71	.57	.80
McDonald's Omega ( $\omega$ )	.84	.82	.72	.85	McDonald's Omega ( $\omega$ )	.83	.72	.57	.82
Eigenvalue	4.96	2.33	1.28		Eigenvalue	4.50	1.91	1.31	

*Note: r refers to item total correlation value, Factor 1 refers to emotional violence, Factor 2 refers to physical violence, and Factor 3 refers to financial violence sub-dimensions.*

For the Mother Scale, the factor loadings of items within the emotional violence factor ranged from .65 to .78, explaining 35% of the total variance. The factor loadings of items within the physical violence factor ranged from .64 to .90, accounting for 16% of the total variance. The final factor, financial violence, accounted for 9% of the total

variance, with factor loadings ranging from .61 to .78. When considering all three factors together, they collectively explained 61.35% of the total variance for the Mother form.

For the Father Scale, the factor loadings of items within the emotional violence factor ranged from .61 to .78, explaining 32% of total the variance. The factor loadings of items within the physical violence factor ranged from .57 to .84, accounting for 13% of the total variance. The financial violence factor accounted for 9% of the total variance, with factor loadings ranging from .56 to .77. When considering all three factors together, they collectively explained 55.25% of the total variance for the Father form.

**Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA):** The appropriateness of the factor structures obtained from the exploratory factor analysis was evaluated with two separate CFAs for the Mother and Father forms of the scale. In this study, both exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses were conducted on the same data set. At this point, there are discussions about using the same sample in CFA as EFA. Some studies recommend that if the sample is large enough, it should be divided into two, with EFA conducted on one half and CFA on the other (Fabrigar et al., 1999). However, it is also emphasized that this method may lead to biased results, especially in small sample groups, as the number of data decreases even further (Doğan, Soysal, & Karaman, 2017). Since the number of students reached within the scope of this research was limited, it was decided that it was not appropriate to divide the data into two. Worthington and Whittaker (2006) also claimed that performing EFA and CFA on the same sample would not cause any problems, on the contrary, the structure of the data would be revealed experimentally. Considering that there are debates on this issue, conducting exploratory and confirmatory factor analyzes on the same data set can be considered a limitation of the study.



Figure 1.

*Confirmatory Factor Analysis Results for the Mother Scale*

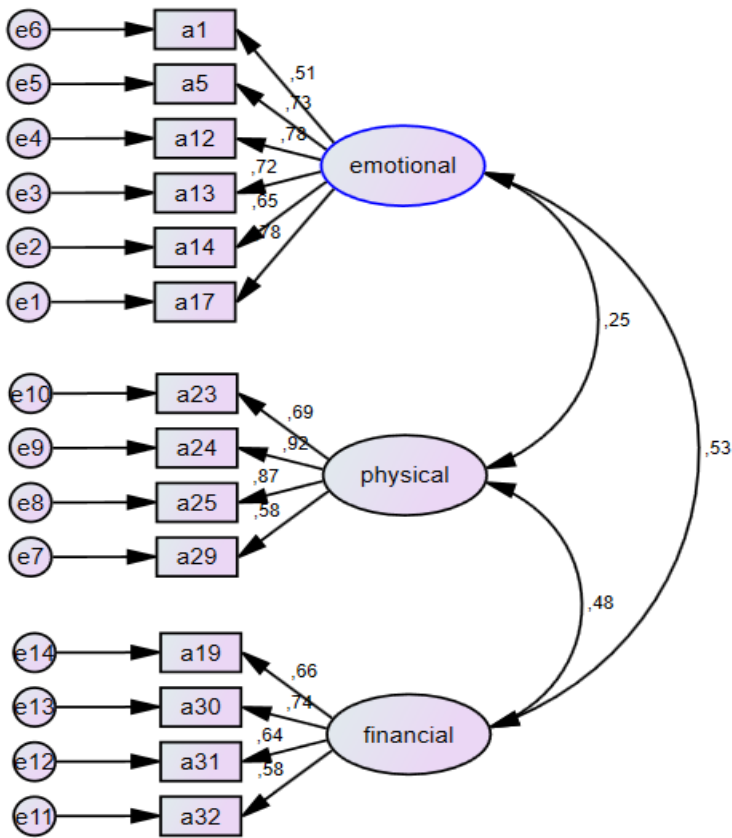


Figure 1, demonstrates the standardized parameter values of the confirmatory factor analysis for the Mother Scale. According to the analysis results, the model for the Mother Form of the Parenting Violence Scale produced good fit values ( $\chi^2= 216.73$ ,  $sd=74$ ,  $\chi^2/sd = 2.92$ ,  $GFI=.93$ ,  $NFI=.91$ ,  $CFI=.94$ ,  $IFI=.94$ ,  $SRMR=.024$ ,  $RMSEA=.068$ ). Since the model produced good fit values, no modifications were made.

Figure 2.

Confirmatory Factor Analysis Results for the Father Scale

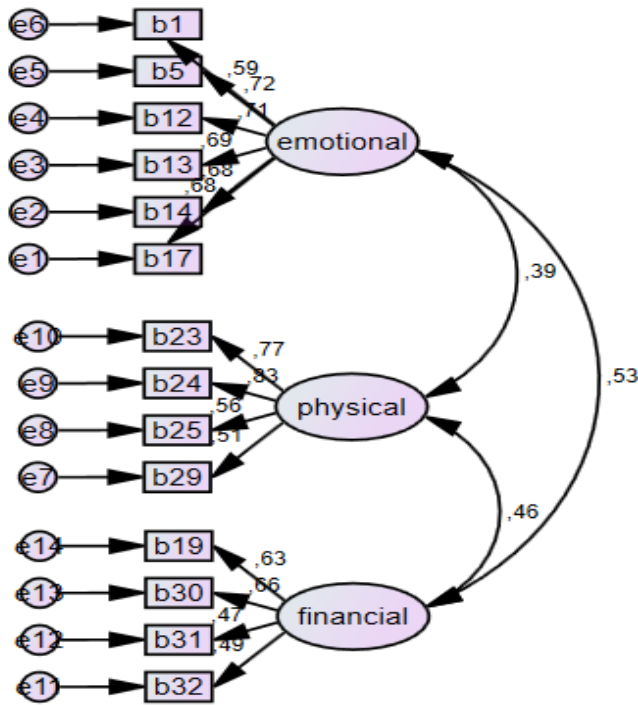


Figure 2, shows the standardized parameter values of the confirmatory factor analysis for the Father Scale. According to analysis results, the model for the Father Form of the Parenting Violence Scale produced good fit values ( $\chi^2= 219.21$ ,  $sd=74$ ,  $\chi^2/sd = 2.96$ ,  $GFI=.93$ ,  $NFI=.87$ ,  $CFI=.91$ ,  $IFI=.91$ ,  $SRMR=.028$ ,  $RMSEA=.069$ ). Since the model produced good fit values, no modifications were made.

**Criterion validity:** For the criterion validity of the scale, the relationships between CPV and violence tendency and adolescent parental conflict are analyzed. Correlation values for the variables are given in Table 2.

Table 2.

Correlation Values Between CPV, Adolescent-Parent Conflict and Violence Tendency

Variables	Adolescent Parent Conflict	Violent Tendency
Violence to Mother (Mother Form)	.33**	.44**
Violence to Father (Father Form)	.35**	.31**

\*\* $p < .001$

When the results of the analysis were examined, it was observed that both the Mother and the Father Scale demonstrated a meaningful positive relationship with adolescent-parent conflict and violence tendency.

**Reliability Analysis:** For reliability, Item-Total Correlation, Cronbach's Alpha ( $\alpha$ ), and McDonald's Omega ( $\omega$ ) coefficients were calculated. It was observed that the item total correlation values for CPV ranged between .35 and .70. Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of the Mother and Father Scale is calculated as .84 and .80, respectively. Cronbach's Alpha coefficients for the sub-dimensions ranged between .73 and .84 for the Mother Scale and between .57 and .82 for the Father Scale. McDonald's Omega ( $\omega$ ) coefficients of the Mother and Father Scale is calculated as .85 and .82, respectively. McDonald's Omega ( $\omega$ ) coefficients for the sub-dimensions ranged between .72 and .84 for the Mother Scale and between .57 and .83 for the Father Scale. According to the results, the scale developed in this study can be utilized to assess CPV.

### **Conclusion, Discussion and Recommendations**

In this study, it was aimed to develop a valid and reliable data collection tool to determine CPV in adolescents. For this purpose, high school students were asked how often they showed violent behavior towards their parents in the last six months. The data collected from high school students are analyzed. The results of the analysis indicate that the 14 items of the scale are grouped into three factors (emotional, physical and financial violence). Emotional violence is a way to control another person using emotions. In this context, there are scale items such as raising the voice when angry with the parents, asking them to shut up, criticizing them, and not fulfilling their requests are included. Within the scope of physical violence, there are scale items about hitting, kicking, slapping and scaring the parents with something that could injure them. Within the scope of financial violence, there are items such as making demands that the parent cannot fulfill, taking money without permission, and using belongings without permission. The factor structure obtained as a result of analyses shows a similar structure in Turkish culture to that in other cultures. For example, [Calvete et al. \(2013\)](#) named the factors physical and psychological violence in the measurement tool they developed for CPV. Similarly, the sub-dimensions of the measurement tool developed by [Contreras, et al., \(2019\)](#) to measure CPV consist of psychological, physical, financial violence and control dimensions. The measurement tool developed by [Margolin and Baucom, \(2014\)](#) to assess CPV consists of psychological, physical and financial violence sub-dimensions. Within the scope of criterion validity, the relationship between CPV and adolescent parental conflict and violent tendency was examined and a significant positive relationship was found between the scales.

Internal Consistency Values ( $\alpha$  and  $\omega$  values) were examined within the scope of the reliability. Internal Consistency Values of .70 and above are accepted in social sciences ([Seçer, 2015](#)). In this study, Cronbach's Alpha and McDonald's Omega values of Mother Scale ( $\alpha=.84$ ,  $\omega=.85$ ) and Father Scale ( $\alpha=.80$ ,  $\omega=.82$ ) are greater than .70. However, since the Internal Consistency Coefficients ( $\alpha=.57$ ,  $\omega=.57$ ) of the financial violence sub-dimension in the father form is below .70, it would be appropriate to pay attention to this limitation in the use of the scale. A high score on a four-point scale (Never=1, Once=2, A Few Times=3, Most of the Time=4) indicates a high level of CPV. The scale can be evaluated on separate total scores for the Mother and Father forms, or the sub-dimensions of each form can be used separately.

The results obtained in this study should be evaluated within some limitations. In this study the measurements are based on self-reports of adolescents. Therefore, it will be required to include parent reports in future studies. Another

limitation is that the reliability and validity analysis of CPV-S in this research was carried out on the normal population. Therefore, it will be useful to conduct further studies investigating the psychometric properties with clinical groups. As a result, it is as valid and reliable tool to evaluate CPV in academic studies, in also professional settings. Since the scale consists of few items, it will be useful in evaluating violence against parents in large groups in a short time. It is expected that the measurement tool will contribute to evaluate the CPV levels of Turkish adolescent groups. Thus, the results will also contribute to social and school-based prevention and intervention studies on violence.

### **Ethic**

This study was conducted in accordance with the ethical standards outlined in the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments.

### **Funding**

The authors did not receive financial support for this article.

## References

- Armstrong, G. S., Cain, C. M., Wylie, L. E., Muftić, L. R., & Bouffard, L. A. (2018). Risk factor profile of youth incarcerated for child to parent violence: A nationally representative sample. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 58, 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2018.06.002>
- Büyüköztürk, Ş. (2010). *Sosyal bilimler için veri analizi el kitabı*. [Manual of data analysis for social sciences] Ankara: Pegem Akademi Yayınları.
- Calvete, E., Gámez-Guadix, M., Orue, I., Gonzalez-Diez, Z., Lopez de Arroyabe, E., Sampedro, R., ... Borrajo, E. (2013). Brief report: The adolescent child-to-parent aggression questionnaire: An examination of aggressions against parents in Spanish adolescents. *Journal of Adolescence*, 36, 1077–1081. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2013.08.017>
- Calvete, E., Orue, I., & Gámez-Guadix, M. (2013). Child-to-parent violence: emotional and behavioral predictors. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 28, 755–772. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260512455869>
- Calvete, E., Orue, I., and González-Cabrera, J. (2017). Violencia filio-parental: Comparando lo que informan los adolescentes y sus progenitores. [Child-to-parent violence: comparing adolescent-reports with parent-reports]. *Rev. Psicol. Clini. Niñ. Adolesc.*, 4, 9–15. Retrieved from <https://www.revistapcna.com/sites/default/files/16-08.pdf>.
- Cano-Lozano, M. C., León, S. P., & Contreras, L. (2021a). Child-to-Parent Violence: Examining the Frequency and Reasons in Spanish Youth. *Family Relations*, 70(4), 1132-1149. <https://doi.org/10.1111/fare.12567>
- Cano-Lozano, M. C., Navas-Martínez, M. J., & Contreras, L. (2021b). Child-to-parent violence during confinement due to COVID-19: Relationship with other forms of family violence and psychosocial stressors in Spanish youth. *Sustainability*, 13(20), 11431. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132011431>
- Çokluk, Ö., Şekercioğlu, G. & Büyüköztürk, Ş. (2012). *Sosyal bilimler için çok değişkenli istatistik: SPSS ve LISREL uygulamaları*, [Multivariate statistics for social sciences: SPSS and LISREL applications] Ankara: Pegem Akademi.
- Condry, R., & Miles, C. (2014). Adolescent to parent violence: Framing and mapping a hidden problem. *Criminology & Criminal Justice*, 14(3), 257-275. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1748895813500155>
- Contreras, L., & Cano-Lozano, M. C. (2014). Family profile of young offenders who abuse their parents: a comparison with general offenders and non-offender adolescents. *Journal of Family Violence*, 29, 901-910. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896014-9637-y>
- Contreras, L., Bustos-Navarrete, C., & Cano-Lozano, M. C. (2019). Child-to-parent Violence Questionnaire (CPV-Q): Validation among Spanish adolescents. *International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology*, 19, 67-74. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijchp.2018.09.00>

- Contreras, L., León, S. P., & Cano-Lozano, M. C. (2020). Assessing Child-to-Parent Violence With the Child-to-Parent Violence Questionnaire, Parents' Version (CPV-QP): Factor Structure, Prevalence, and Reasons. *Frontiers in psychology, 11*, 604956. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.604956>
- Cottrell, B. (2001). *Parent abuse: The abuse of parent by their teenage children*. Ottawa: Family Violence Prevention Unit, Health Canada.
- Del Hoyo-Bilbao, J., Gámez-Guadix, M., Orue, I., & Calvete, E. (2018). Psychometric properties of the Child-to-Parent Aggression Questionnaire in a clinical sample of adolescents who abuse their parents: Prevalence and gender differences. *Violence and Victims, 33*(2), 203-217. <http://doi.org/10.1891/0886-6708.v33.i2.166>
- Doğan, N., Soysal, S., Karaman, H. (2017). *Aynı örnekleme açımlayıcı ve doğrulayıcı faktör analizi uygulanabilir mi?* [Can exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis be applied to the same sample?] *Pegem Atıf İndeksi*, [Pegem Citation Index] 373-400.
- Eryılmaz, A., & Mammadov, M. (2016). Ergen-ebeveyn çatışma ölçeğinin psikometrik özelliklerinin incelenmesi. [Examining the psychometric properties of the adolescent-parent conflict scale.] *Çocuk ve Gençlik Ruh Sağlığı Dergisi*, [Journal of Child and Youth Mental Health] 23(3), 201-210. Retrieved from [https://cms.cogepderg.com/Uploads/Article\\_27555/cogepderg-23-201.pdf](https://cms.cogepderg.com/Uploads/Article_27555/cogepderg-23-201.pdf).
- Fabrigar L. R., Wegener D. T., MacCallum R. C., Strahan E. J. (1999). Evaluating the use of exploratory factor analysis in psychological research. *Psychological Methods, 4*, 272-299. <https://doi.org/10.1037/1082-989X.4.3.272>
- Field, A. (2009). *Discovering statistics using SPSS*, Londra: Sage Publications
- Harbin, H. T., & Madden, D. J. (1979). Battered Parents: A New Syndrome. *American Journal of Psychiatry, 136*, 1288-1291. <https://doi.org/10.1176/ajp.136.10.1288>
- Harries, T., Curtis, A., Skvarc, D., Walker, A., & Mayshak, R. (2022). The Child-to-Parent Violence Functions Scale (CPV-F): Development and Validation. *Journal of Family Violence, 1-15*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-022-00425-2>
- Haskan, Ö., & Yıldırım, İ. (2012). Şiddet eğilimi ölçeği'nin geliştirilmesi. [Development of the violence tendency scale.] *Eğitim ve Bilim*, [Education and Science] 37(163), 165-177. Retrieved from <http://egitimvebilim.ted.org.tr/index.php/EB/article/view/1000>
- Holmbeck, G. N., & Hill, J. P. (1988). Storm and stress beliefs about adolescence: Prevalence, self-reported antecedents, and effects of an undergraduate course. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 17*(4), 285-306. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF0153761>
- Ibabe, I., & Bentler, P. (2016). The contribution of family relationships to child-to-parent violence. *Journal of Family Violence, 31*, 259-269. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-015-9764-0>

- Ibabe, I., Arnoso, A., & Elgorriaga, E. (2014). Behavioral problems and depressive symptomatology as predictors of child-to-parent violence. *The European Journal Of Psychology Applied to Legal Context*, 6(2), 53-61. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpal.2014.06.004>
- Ibabe, I., Arnoso, A., Elgorriaga, E., & Asla, N. (2023). Evaluation report of early intervention program in situation of child-to-parent abuse: parents and children as participants. *Journal of Family Studies*, 29 (1), 77-96. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13229400.2021.1872404>
- Kline, R. B. (2011). *Principles and practices of structural equation modeling*. New York: The Guilford Press.
- Lyons, J., Bell, T., Fréchette, S., & Romano, E. (2015). Child-to-parent violence: Frequency and family correlates. *Journal of Family Violence*, 30(6), 729–742. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-015-9716-8>
- Margolin, G., & Baucom, B. R. (2014). Adolescents' aggression to parents: Longitudinal links with parents' physical aggression. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 55(5), 645-651. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2014.05.008>
- O'Hara, K. L., Duchschere, J. E., Beck, C. J., & Lawrence, E. (2017). Adolescent-to-parent violence: Translating study into effective practice. *Adolescent Study Review*, 2, 181-198. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40894-016-0051-y>
- Özdemir-Bişkin, S. (2023, Mart). Aile İçi Şiddetin Farklı Bir Boyutu: Ebeveyne Yönelik Şiddet. [A Different Dimension of Domestic Violence: Violence Against Parents.] 6<sup>th</sup> *International Health Sciences and Life Congress*, Burdur.
- Pagani, L. S., Tremblay, R. E., Nagin, D., Zoccolillo, M., Vitaro, F., & McDuff, P. (2004). Risk factor models for adolescent verbal and physical aggression toward mothers. *International Journal of Behavioral Development*, 28, 528–537. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01650250444000243>
- Pagani, L., Tremblay, R. E., Nagin, D., Zoccolillo, M., Vitaro, F., & McDuff, P. (2009). Risk factor models for adolescent verbal and physical aggression toward fathers. *Journal of Family Violence*, 24, 173–182. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-008-9216-1>
- Pereira, R., Loinaz, I., del Hoyo-Bilbao, J., Arrospide, J., Bertino, L., Calvo, A., ... & Gutiérrez, M. M. (2017). Proposal for a definition of filio-parental violence: Consensus of the Spanish Society for the Study of Filio-Parental Violence (SEVIFIP). *Papeles Del Psicólogo*, 38(3), 216-223. <https://doi.org/10.23923/pap.psicol2017.2839>
- Seçer, İ. (2015). *SPSS ve LISREL ile pratik veri analizi: Analiz ve raporlaştırma*. [Practical data analysis with SPSS and LISREL: Analysis and reporting] Ankara: Anı Yayıncılık.
- Simmons, M. L., McEwan, T. E., & Purcell, R. (2019). “But all kids yell at their parents, don’t they?”: Social norms about child-to-parent abuse in Australia. *Journal of Family Issues*, 40(11), 1486-1508. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0192513X19842587>

- Simmons, M., McEwan, T., Purcell, R., & Ogloff, J. R. P. (2018). Sixty years of child-to-parent abuse study: What we know and where to go. *Aggression and Violent Behavior, 38*, 31–52. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2017.11.001>
- Sümer, N. (2000). *Yapısal eşitlik modelleri: Temel kavramlar ve örnek uygulamalar*. [Structural equation models: Basic concepts and example applications]. *Türk Psikoloji Yazıları*, [Turkish Psychology Articles] *3*(6), 49-74. Retrieved from: <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2006-04302-005>
- Ulman, A., & Straus, M. A. (2003). Violence by children against mothers in relation to violence between parents and corporal punishment by parents. *Journal of Comparative Family Studies, 34*(1), 41–60. Retrieved from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41603861>
- Wilcox, P, Pooley, M, Ferrando, M, Coogan, D, Lauster, E, Assenova, A & Mortensen, U (2015) *Responding to Child to Parent Violence – Executive Summary of the Responding to Child to Parent Violence Project*. Brighton. Available at <http://www.rcpv.eu/78-rcpv-executive-summary-may-2015-english/fileAnd>
- Worthington, R. L., & Whittaker, T. A. (2006). Scale Development Research: A Content Analysis and Recommendations for Best Practices. *The Counseling Psychologist, 34*(6), 806–838. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0011000006288127>