

# Assessing child-to-parent violence with the Child-to-parent Violence Questionnaire-Parents' version (CPV-Q-P): Factor structure, prevalence and reasons

Lourdes Contreras<sup>1\*</sup>, Samuel P. León<sup>2</sup>, M. Carmen Cano-Lozano<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Jaén, Jaén, Spain.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Education, University of Jaén, Jaén, Spain.

## \* Correspondence:

Lourdes Contreras Martínez

lmcontre@ujaen.es

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## Abstract

Child-to-parent violence has dramatically risen in the last decade, becoming a concerning issue in many countries, so research on this issue has also increased. However, most of the studies on this topic have been conducted with samples of adolescents, and very few with samples of parents. In addition, the variety of assessment instruments does not reflect the elements of this type of violence. Thus, the current study was aimed to examine the factor structure, reliability, and validity of the Child-to-parent Violence Questionnaire, parents' version, in a sample of Spanish parents of adolescents. Moreover, the prevalence rates of the different types of violence and the reasons for violence were also examined. A total of 1,012 Spanish parents of adolescents aged between 12 and 17 years old (55.1% mothers, 44.9% fathers) were assessed using the Child-to-parent Violence Questionnaire, parents' version (CPV-Q-P). Data indicated a matrix of 4 factors with 14 items, assessing psychological violence, physical violence, financial violence, and control/domain over parents, , and 2 factors with 8 items capturing the reasons for child-to-parent violence (instrumental and reactive), with adequate psychometric properties. The more frequent type of violence was control and domain over parents, followed by psychological, financial and physical violence, with no significant differences between mothers and fathers. Otherwise, instrumental reasons were more frequent than reactive types, with no differences between mothers and fathers. The CPV-Q-P is a useful instrument to assess child-to-parent violence from the parents' perspective both in professional and research settings.

## 1 Introduction

Child-to-parent violence (CPV) has dramatically increased in the last decade, becoming in a concerning issue across different countries (e.g., Beckmann et al., 2017; Contreras et al., 2020; Ibabe, 2016; Margolin and Baucom, 2014; Simmons et al., 2018). "Battered Parents Syndrome" This type of family violence is defined as those behaviors that are intended to cause psychological, physical or financial damage to gain power and control (Cottrell, 2001) and to dominate parents (Molla-Esparza and Aroca-Montolío, 2018, p.17; Howards and Rottem, 2008, P.10). Some authors also indicate that, in CPV cases, it is necessary to exclude isolated acts of violence (Molla-Esparza and Aroca-Montolío, 2018; Pereira et al., 2017).

41 Regarding these the different types of CPV according to Cottrell (2001), psychological  
42 violence refers to some behaviors such as intimidations and threats, among others, and also to  
43 verbal behaviors such as shouting, insulting or challenging. Physical violence refers to acts  
44 such as pushing, kicking or punching and financial violence includes behaviors such as  
45 stealing money or parents' belongings, demanding parents buy things they feel they cannot  
46 afford or incurring debts the parents must cover. The control, domination, and power over  
47 parents is reflected in such behaviors as making unrealistic demands on parents (for example,  
48 insisting they drop what they're doing to comply with the child's demands) or controlling the  
49 running of the household. These types of abuse can occur at the same time, and in fact, they  
50 overlap to a certain extent (Cottrell, 2001), resulting in an escalation of violence from  
51 psychological abuse to more severe form of violence such as physical abuse (Cottrell, 2001;  
52 Eckstein, 2004). In addition, CPV behaviors can be reactive or instrumental (Calvete et al.,  
53 2015; Contreras et al., 2019, 2020). Reactive violence occurs in response to a previous  
54 provocation, real or perceived, whereas instrumental violence refers to the use of aggression  
55 to obtain something (Crick and Dodge, 1996).

56 In Spain, the General Prosecutor Office (2020), in its last report, expresses concern about the  
57 notable increase in CPV cases over the last decade (4,665 in 2017, 4,871 in 2018, and 5055 in  
58 2019). Nevertheless, as these data refer to those reported cases at Juvenile Court, it is  
59 expected that many cases of CPV remain unknown. In this regard, studies with community  
60 samples provide a relevant source of information about the extent of CPV. There are many  
61 field studies across countries in which adolescents report CPV incidents, but studies with  
62 samples of parents reporting their children's violent behaviors are scarce. However, to know  
63 the parents' perspectives about CPV is crucial for a more accurate understanding of this  
64 phenomenon (Contreras et al., 2019), as some discrepancies have been observed between  
65 adolescents reports and parents reports (Calvete et al., 2017; Ibabe, 2019) in the sense that  
66 parents may underestimate the violence they suffer from their children (Calvete et al., 2017).  
67 Most of these studies had been conducted with qualitative methods such as interviews or  
68 focus groups with parents (e.g., Cottrell and Monk, 2004; Edenborough et al., 2008; Jackson,  
69 2003). The studies with quantitative methods and their assessment instruments are briefly  
70 described below.

71 Some authors have focused exclusively on child-to-mother violence, as for example  
72 Edenborough, Wilkes, Jackson and Mannix (2011), who developed the Child-to-Mother  
73 Scale (CMVS), which includes 9 items measuring a unidimensional construct of CPV. The  
74 instrument also incorporated a second part exploring triggers of threatening and/or violent  
75 behaviors, but the authors did not report the prevalence rates of CPV. In this line, Abbaspour  
76 et al. (2019) recently developed and validated the Parent Abuse Scale (girl-mother). This  
77 scale is composed of 14 items describing physical and emotional violent behaviors and the  
78 authors do not inform about prevalence rates of CPV in Iran in their study. Very recently,  
79 Simmons et al., (2019a) have designed the Abusive Behavior by Children- Indices (ABC-I),  
80 an instrument aimed to differentiate normative behavior towards parents from CPV with 10  
81 behavior descriptors of physical aggression, verbal aggression and coercive behavior (which  
82 includes financial and emotional abuse). In this study, 38% of parents described their child as  
83 abusive. However, as these items were derived from the Beliefs About Child-to-Parent Abuse  
84 Questionnaire (BACPAQ; Simmons et al., 2019b), a previous study on social norms about  
85 CPV in Australia, the authors recommend, in case of research outside this country, the  
86 administration of the BACPAQ together with the ABC-I to identify cultural-specific  
87 thresholds for abuse.

88 In the Spanish context, Calvete et al. (2017) assessed 880 parents of adolescents from the  
89 Basque Country with the parent's version of the Child-to-Parent Aggression Questionnaire  
90 (CPAQ; Calvete et al., 2013). This instrument is composed by 10 items, from which 7  
91 describe psychological aggression and 3 describe physical aggression. More recently, Ibabe  
92 (2019) evaluated a sample of 161 pair of parents (mothers and fathers) of adolescents aged 12  
93 to 18 with a version of the Conflict Tactics Scale Child-Parents (CTS1, Straus et al., 1998).  
94 This scale contains 13 items to assess psychological and physical violence. Regarding the  
95 prevalence rates in Spain, when CPV is evaluated considering the presence of violent acts at  
96 least in one occasion in the last year, psychological violence oscillates between 81.9-88%  
97 towards the mother, and between 75.7-82% towards the father. Physical violence oscillates  
98 between 2.3-10.9% and between 1.9-6.9% towards the mother and the father, respectively  
99 (Calvete et al., 2017; Ibabe, 2019). When prevalence is estimated assessing reiterated  
100 violence, results show 6.4% and 4.8% of psychological violence towards the mother and  
101 father, respectively, as well as 2.8% and 1.2% of physical violence towards the mother and  
102 father, respectively (Calvete et al., 2017).

103 The study of a complex phenomenon such as CPV requires the assessment of different  
104 sources of information (perpetrator and victim), as it is important to explore their perceptions  
105 of the problem. As reflected, the available instruments to assess CPV from the parents'  
106 perspectives are very scarce and they reflect the variability and inconsistency in the  
107 conceptualization of this phenomenon in each study. Some of these instruments assess only  
108 some types of CPV, such as psychological and physical violence toward parents (Calvete et  
109 al., 2017; Ibabe, 2019) or emotional and physical violence (Abbaspour et al., 2019).  
110 Otherwise, some scales are focused exclusively in child-to-mother violence (Abbaspour et  
111 al., 2019; Edenborough et al., 2011). Thereby, we intend to develop and validate an  
112 instrument that assess a wide range of CPV behaviors from the parents' perspective,  
113 including psychological, physical, and financial violence (Cottrell, 2001), and also control  
114 (Cottrell, 2001) and domain over parents (Howards and Rottem, 2008; Molla-Esparza and  
115 Aroca-Montolío, 2018), as this is a crucial component of CPV. In fact, in CPV cases there is  
116 an inversion of conventional power relations within the family, changing the traditional and  
117 expected parents-children power relation into a relation in which children have the power  
118 over parents (Tew and Nixon, 2010). In this regard, although the ABC-I (Simmons et al.,  
119 2019a) incorporates a coercive component, it refers to financial violence (e.g., "Stole money  
120 or possessions from parents") and emotional abuse (e.g., "Attempted to intimidate a parent").  
121 Very recently, Contreras et al. (2019) have developed and validated the Child-to-parent  
122 Violence Questionnaire, adolescent's version (CPV-Q) with good psychometric properties.  
123 This instrument consists of 14 parallel items measuring different acts of CPV (psychological,  
124 physical, and financial violence, and control/domain over parents) and also includes 8  
125 reasons for the aggressions against parents. Its structure has been also replicated with other  
126 samples of adolescents from other countries (e.g., Jiménez-García et al., 2020).  
127 Consequently, the main purpose of the current study is to examine the structure, reliability,  
128 and validity of the Child-to-parent Violence Questionnaire, parents' version (CPV-Q-PV) in  
129 a sample of Spanish parents of adolescents. The CPV-Q-P includes the same violent  
130 behaviors towards parents that the adolescents' version. In addition, this study is also aimed  
131 to explore the prevalence rates of the different types of CPV and the reasons for the violence,  
132 from the parents' perspectives.

## 133 **2 Material and Methods**

### 134 *2.1. Sample*

135 The sample consisted of 1,012 parents of adolescents aged between 12 and 17 years old  
 136 (55.1% mothers,  $M_{age} = 46.19$ ,  $SD = 6.27$ ; 44.9% fathers,  $M_{age} = 48.34$ ,  $SD = 6.27$ ), from  
 137 Andalucía (Southern Spain). The 85% of parents were married, 8.8% were divorced or  
 138 separated and 3.6% were living together but not married.

139 We calculated the minimal sample size at 95% confidence level, with a 5% confidence  
 140 interval at 80% of statistical power. In this regard, the estimated minimum sample size was  
 141 385. Following to Hair et al. (2010), the general rule to estimate the minimum sample size to  
 142 perform factor treatment in a survey implies to have a minimum of 5 observations per  
 143 variable (5:1). In our study, as the scale consisted of 22 items, the minimum sample size for  
 144 the factorial treatment would be 111.

## 145 2.2. Instruments

146 **The Child-to-parent Violence Questionnaire, parents' version (CPV-Q-P).** It comprises a  
 147 total of 14 items (as in the adolescents' version) referring to different acts of psychological (4  
 148 items), physical (3 items), and financial violence (3 items), and also behaviors demonstrating  
 149 control and domain over parents (4 items) (see Appendix). In this version, parents are asked  
 150 to indicate how often their children have showed each of the behaviors against them in the  
 151 past year, with a five-point scale of frequency: 0 (never), 1 (rarely = it has occurred once), 2  
 152 (sometimes = 2-3 times), 3 (many times = 4-5 times) and 4 (very often = more than 6 times).  
 153 It also includes 8 reasons for the aggressions against parents, instrumental (5 items) and  
 154 reactive (3 items), also using a four-points scale: 0 (never), 1 (sometimes), 2 (almost always)  
 155 and 3 (always). This second part of the instrument is completed if participants respond  
 156 positively to the items of the aggressions.

157 **The Warmth Scale (WS), parents' version (Fuentes et al., 1999).** The WS consist of 20  
 158 items, with two factors referring to the support dimension of the parenting style:  
 159 Affection/Communication and Criticism/rejection by parents towards their children. Each  
 160 factor includes 10 items with a scale ranging from 1 (never) to 5 (always). In this study,  
 161 Cronbach's alpha was .90 for the Affection subscale and .85 for Criticism/rejection subscale.

## 162 2.3. Procedure

163 We obtained the authorization by the Ethics Committee of the University of Jaén (Spain)  
 164 (reference OCT.19/1.PRY). The sample was firstly obtained through contact with different  
 165 high schools, offering to parents of adolescents aged 12 to 17 years to participate in this  
 166 study. Then, the sample was completed with the snowball sampling. This is a process where  
 167 initial informants are recruited, and then are asked to use their networks to recruit additional  
 168 participants (Jackson et al., 2003). Participants received and signed the informed consent  
 169 previously to the assessment, and each participant received an identification code to  
 170 guarantee the confidentiality of the data. The study was conducted with PAPI (Paper-and-  
 171 Pencil Interviewing). No incentive was offered in exchange for participation and the  
 172 evaluations were conducted individually.

## 173 2.4. Data Analysis

174 The R software was used to conduct all analyses. The  $\alpha$  value for all statistical tests was set to  
 175 .05. Data Screening was performed before doing the factorial analysis to evaluate the  
 176 distribution of data and assumptions. For missing values, treatment multiple imputation was  
 177 made with the MICE package of R (Buuren and Groothuis-Oudshoorn, 2011). The lavaan R

178 package (Rosseel, 2012) was used to conduct confirmatory Factorial Analysis (CFA). Robust  
 179 maximum likelihood (MLR) with robust standard errors and a scaled test statistic was used as  
 180 estimation method for CFA (Finney and DiStefano, 2013) to account multivariate non-  
 181 normality. The estimation errors resulting from CFA that shared the same latent variable with  
 182 a Modification Indices (MI) greater than 10.83 ( $\alpha = .001$ ) were covariates (Hermida,  
 183 2015). Cronbach's  $\alpha$  and McDonald  $\omega$  were used to measure the reliability of the scale.  
 184 Furthermore, following to Carretero-Dios and Pérez (2007), the correlations between each  
 185 dimension of the CPV-Q-P and the dimensions of the WS (Fuentes et al., 1999) were used to  
 186 search for external evidence of validity (convergent validity), as previous studies have found  
 187 that CPV is related both to lower levels of affection/communication and to higher levels of  
 188 criticism/rejection from parents (Contreras and Cano-Lozano, 2014; Gámez-Guadix et al.,  
 189 2012).

190 Otherwise, the percentages of the types of CPV (psychological, physical, financial and  
 191 control/domain) toward the mother and the father were calculated. Differences between  
 192 fathers and mothers were examined through the Chi Square statistic, analyzing the effect size  
 193 with the V Cramer coefficient. In this regard, we first explored the presence of any type of  
 194 CPV behavior, at least in one occasion in the last year (any answer different from 0 in the  
 195 response scale), which provides a general perspective of the more frequent CPV behaviors. In  
 196 addition, in order to obtain a more relevant indicator, we also estimated the presence of CPV  
 197 considering the percentage of parents who reported having received those violent behaviors  
 198 repeatedly in the last year (response 2 or higher in the Likert scale), for each type of CPV.  
 199 Besides, to explore the mean differences between fathers and mothers regarding the reasons  
 200 for CPV, T-test for independent samples was made, calculating the effect size through Eta  
 201 Square statistic. Finally, it was analyzed the invariance of the model proposed for the parents'  
 202 gender at configural, metric, scalar, and strict level.

### 203 **3 Results**

204 Before the factorial treatment of the scale, it was necessary to evaluate the previous  
 205 assumptions to verify that the data could be treated by this type of analysis. For additivity, we  
 206 tested the correlations between the items. No item showed multicollinearity ( $r > .90$ ), nor  
 207 singularity ( $r > .95$ ). A linear regression was generated with random numbers and scale  
 208 scores to evaluate the assumptions of linearity, homogeneity and homoscedasticity. The  
 209 distribution of the residues resulting from the regression was evaluated. The resulting  
 210 distribution was not violating any assumptions, showing a distribution of standardized  
 211 regression residuals mostly between -2 and +2.

#### 212 *Confirmatory Factor Analysis*

213 The estimator used for the CFA was MLR, as our data did not show multivariate normality  
 214 (Maximum Likelihood estimation with Robust, Hardin and Hilbe, 2007). The results showed  
 215 a good fit of the model (Hair et al., 2010),  $\chi^2 (189) = 561.95, p < .001, CFI = .918, TLI = .899,$   
 216  $SRMR = .053, RMSEA = .044$  (RMSEA 90% CI [.041, .047]),  $AIC = 55,512,$  and  $BIC =$   
 217  $55,827.$  The reliability analysis resulted in  $\alpha = .755, \omega = .779$  indicating that the scale showed  
 218 acceptable reliability. Table 1 shows the factor loading and internal consistency of the  
 219 factors. All the covariation relationships between variables were significant (see Table 2).

220 ---Insert Table 1 and 2 here---

#### 221 *Parental Gender Invariance*

222 The dimensionality of the model was explored with the analysis of the invariance for the  
 223 parents' gender. This analysis was aimed to assess if the dimensionality of the model was  
 224 equivalent for the mother and the father. Table 3 shows the results of the analysis of  
 225 invariance for configural, metric, scalar, and strict levels. As shown, all the levels of  
 226 invariance were reached, as the changes from one level to another level were not different  
 227 more than .01 in CFI, together with the changes of RMSEA higher than .015 with respect to  
 228 the more restrictive model (Chen, 2007).

229 ---Insert Table 3 here---

### 230 *Evidence of Convergent Validity*

231 The correlations between the dimensions of the CPV-Q-P and the dimensions of the Warmth  
 232 Scale (Affection/Communication and Criticism/rejection) were all statistically significant ( $p$   
 233  $< .001$ ). Concretely, CPV dimensions were related to lower levels of  
 234 affection/communication and to higher levels of criticism/rejection (see Table 4).

235 ---Insert Table 4---

### 236 *Prevalence of Child-to-parent Violence*

237 Table 5 shows the percentages of types of CPV towards mothers and fathers. The more  
 238 frequent type of CPV was control/domain, followed by psychological, financial and physical  
 239 violence. With respect of the differences according to the victims' gender, although mothers  
 240 reported higher frequencies in CPV behaviors in comparison to fathers, results indicated no  
 241 statistically significant differences between mothers and fathers in the proportion of any type  
 242 of violence. Regarding the reasons for CPV, instrumental reasons were more frequent than  
 243 reactive reasons, with no significant differences between mothers and fathers (see Table 5).

244 ---Insert Table 5---

## 245 **4 Discussion**

246 The main objective of the current study was to analyze the factor structure, reliability, and  
 247 validity of the CPV-Q-P in a sample of Spanish parents of adolescents. In addition, this study  
 248 was also aimed to explore the prevalence rates of the different types of CPV and the reasons  
 249 for the violence from the parents' perspectives. The CFA indicated that the CPV-Q-P shows a  
 250 structure of with four factors (psychological violence, physical violence, financial violence,  
 251 and control/domain), with adequate psychometric properties. The CPV-Q-P also includes 8  
 252 reasons for CPV, grouped into two factors (reactive and instrumental reasons), also with  
 253 adequate psychometric properties. Consequently, the structure obtained for the CPV-Q-P is  
 254 similar to the adolescents' version (CPV-Q, Contreras et al., 2019). Regarding the provision  
 255 of convergent validity, the results indicate that the CPV behaviours are related to lower levels  
 256 of affection/communication and to higher levels of criticism/rejection from parents, in line  
 257 with previous studies (Contreras and Cano-Lozano, 2014; Gámez-Guadix et al., 2012).

258 With regard to the prevalence rates, results showed that the more frequent type of CPV was  
 259 control/domain, followed by psychological, financial and physical violence. In respect of the  
 260 differences according to the victim's gender, although mothers reported higher frequencies in  
 261 all the CPV behaviors in comparison to fathers, data indicated no statistically significant  
 262 differences between fathers and mothers in the proportion of any type of violence. Similarly,  
 263 other studies also show higher frequencies of violence towards the mother than the father  
 264 (Calvete et al., 2017; Ibabe, 2019). When CPV is evaluated considering the presence of

265 violent acts at least in one occasion in the last year, our percentages are lower than those  
266 found in previous studies in the Spanish context (Calvete et al., 2017; Ibabe, 2019). One  
267 explanation could be that in the questionnaire used in the study by Calvete et al. (2017) (the  
268 CPAQ; Calvete et al., 2013) it is included the item “You have shouted at your parents when  
269 you were angry” to evaluate psychological violence, whereas this behaviour is not evaluated  
270 in the CPV-Q-P. This item refers to a very frequent behaviour in adolescents in their  
271 relationships with their parents during this life period, so it is likely that most of the  
272 adolescents inform having shouted at their parents at least once during the last year. This  
273 could have caused the high percentages of this type of CPV in previous studies. Otherwise,  
274 percentages of physical violence toward the mother and the father are in line with previous  
275 results (Calvete et al., 2017; Ibabe, 2019).

276 To estimate the prevalence assessing reiterated violent acts give us a more accurate picture of  
277 the real cases of CPV. In fact, as adolescence is usually a time of tension between parental  
278 authority and adolescent’s increasing need for autonomy, it is necessary to mark a clear  
279 boundary between CPV and problematic behaviours that could be regarded as “usual”  
280 adolescent behaviour (Coogan, 2011). When CPV is evaluated in this way, percentages of  
281 psychological and physical violence are more similar to previous literature (Calvete et al.,  
282 2017). In respect of financial violence, previous studies with parents have not reported data  
283 on this type of violence, so we cannot compare our results. Otherwise, our study reveals that  
284 control and domain over parents is the more frequent type of CPV. In this regard, “such  
285 misuse of power by the child clearly distinguishes CPV from the kind of behaviors that may  
286 be regarded as part of conventional journey through developmental stages” (Coogan, 2014, p.  
287 4). However, as no previous researches have explored this particular form of CPV, it is not  
288 possible to compare our data about control and domain over parents with previous literature.  
289 Finally, with respect to the reasons for CPV, parents reported instrumental reasons with  
290 higher frequency than reactive reasons, with no differences between mothers and fathers.

291 Notwithstanding, this study presents some limitations that must be considered. First, these  
292 data refer to a wide sample of Spanish parents of adolescents that belong to a particular  
293 cultural and social context, so this aspect must be considered when generalizing the results.  
294 Second, future studies should provide, for example, the test-retest reliability of the scale.  
295 Despite these limitations–The results indicate that the CPV-Q-P is a valid instrument for  
296 assessing a wide variety of CPV behaviours from the parents’ perspective, together with the  
297 reasons for the violence. As aforementioned, to explore the perspectives of the actors  
298 involved in CPV (parents and children) is basic, as they might have different perceptions of  
299 the problem. This fact has clear implications. Regarding the research field, to have both  
300 sources of information gives us a more accurate picture of the reality of this phenomenon. In  
301 respect of the professional context, to know both perceptions of the problem will facilitate the  
302 design of specific treatment program for families immerse in this type of violence, in which  
303 the intervention with both children and parents is crucial. Finally, now that we have a  
304 validated instrument to assess CPV, with two parallel versions (adolescents and parents), in  
305 future studies we will investigate this type of violence with samples of adolescents and  
306 parents together, with the aim to conduct an integral evaluation of this form of family  
307 violence.

## 308 **5 Conflict Interest**

309 The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or  
310 financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

311 **6 Authors Contribution**

312 Conceptualization, LC and MCC-L; methodology, LC and MCC-L; validation, SPL; formal  
313 analysis, SPL; investigation, LC and MCC-L; data curation, SPL.; writing—original draft  
314 preparation, LC, MCC-L and SPL; writing—review and editing, LC and MCC-L; project  
315 administration, LC; funding acquisition, LC and MCC-L.

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456 Table 1. Factor loading and internal consistency of the factors of the Child-to-parent  
 457 Violence Questionnaire Parents version (CPV-Q-P)

Item	I	II	III	IV	IR	RR
<i>CPV behaviors</i>						
1	.68					
2	.65					
3	.69					
4	.69					
8		.84				
10		.74				
11		.63				
6			.64			
7			.71			
12			.68			
5				.41		
9				.64		
13				.83		
14				.62		
<i>Reasons for CPV</i>						
1					.66	
2					.79	
3					.75	
4					.60	
5					.50	
6						.54
7						.49
8						.54
Cronbach's $\alpha$	.80	.77	.54	.67	.77	.52
McDonald's $\omega$	.81	.82	.68	.70	.78	.62

458 *Note.* I: CPV: Child-to-parent violence; Psychological; II: Physical; III: Financial; IV:  
 459 Control/domain; IR: Instrumental Reasons; RR: Reactive Reasons.

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462 Table 2. Factor covariances for Latent Variables

		Estimate	SE	95% CI		Z	p	Stand. Estimate
				Lower	Upper			
Psychological	Phy	0.71	0.028	0.66	0.77	25.2	<.001	.71
	Fin	0.79	0.027	0.73	0.84	28.5	<.001	.79
	C.D	0.73	0.027	0.67	0.78	26.4	<.001	.73
Physical	Fin	0.71	0.028	0.65	0.76	25.3	<.001	.71
	C.D	0.62	0.029	0.56	0.68	21.4	<.001	.62
Financial	C.D	0.63	0.030	0.57	0.69	21.1	<.001	.63
IR	RR	0.77	0.043	0.69	0.86	17.9	<.001	.77
CPV	Psy	1.34	0.369	0.61	2.56	3.64	<.001	.93
	Phy	0.60	0.145	0.31	1.23	4.14	<.001	.75
	Fin	0.90	0.195	0.51	1.91	4.61	<.001	.86
	C.D	0.72	0.098	0.52	1.76	7.34	<.001	.80
CPV	IR	0.80	0.030	0.74	0.86	26.93	<.001	.48
	RR	0.78	0.062	0.66	0.91	12.67	<.001	.42

463 *Note.* Psy: Psychological; Phy: Physical; Fin: Financial; C.D: Control/Domain; CPV: Child-to-  
 464 parent violence; IR: Instrumental Reasons; RR: Reactive Reasons.

465 Table 3. Fit indices for parental gender invariance

	Chi	<i>df</i>	<i>p</i>	CFI	$\Delta$ CFI	RMSEA	RMSA (CI 90%)	$\Delta$ RMSEA
configural	809.82	378	< .01	.913	-	.062	.056-.068	-
metric	772.70	390	< .01	.917	.004	.060	.053-.066	-.002
scalar	806.44	412	< .01	.917	.000	.058	.052-.064	-.002
strict	784.25	434	< .01	.920	.003	.055	.049-.062	-.002

 466 *Note.* *df*: degree of freedom; CFI: comparative fit index; RMSEA: root mean square error approximation;  $\Delta$ CFI:  
 467 comparative fit index increase; CI: confidence interval;  $\Delta$ RMSEA: root mean square error approximation increase.

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485 Table 4. Bivariate correlations between the dimensions of the Child-to-parent Violence  
 486 Questionnaire-Parents version (CPV-Q-P) and the dimensions of Warmth Scale

	Psychological	Physical	Financial	Control/ domain	Instrumental Reasons	Reactive Reasons
Affection	-.241	-.200	-.287	-.266	-.323	-.243
Criticism	.312	.255	.303	.317	.332	.328

487 *Note.* All correlations were significant at  $p < .001$  level.

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499 Table 5. Percentages of CPV and reasons (means) for CPV. Differences among father and mother

Types of CPV	Total <i>N</i> = 1012 (%)	Mother <i>n</i> = 558 (%)	Father <i>n</i> = 454 (%)	$\chi^2$	V
<i>At least in one occasion</i>					
Psychological	45.50	25.70	19.80	0.65	.02
Physical	7.40	4.20	3.20	0.15	.01
Financial	33.60	18.30	15.30	0.11	.01
Control/domain	78.60	43.60	35.00	0.16	.01
<i>Reiterated violence</i>					
Psychological	18.60	11.20	7.40	2.30	.05
Physical	2.60	1.70	0.90	1.13	.03
Financial	13.60	6.80	6.80	1.70	.04
Control/domain	52.40	29.30	23.00	0.36	.02
Reasons for CPV	Total <i>M</i> ( <i>SD</i> )	Mother <i>M</i> ( <i>SD</i> )	Father <i>M</i> ( <i>SD</i> )	<i>t</i>	$\eta^2$
Instrumental	0.47 (0.51)	0.44 (0.49)	0.51 (0.53)	1.89	0.00
Reactive	0.41 (0.46)	0.40 (0.44)	0.42 (0.48)	0.736	0.00

500 Note. CPV: Child-to-parent violence.