



# Risk Factors for Child-to-Parent Violence: A Scoping Review

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## Abstract

**Purpose** Child-to-parent violence (CPV) is a socially relevant domestic violence due to its exponential prevalence and negative individual, family, and social consequences. This scoping review aimed to analyze the risk variables involved in CPV and establish the relationships between them and the differences in these factors depending on the sex of the victim and the aggressor.

**Methods** Studies from 2012 to 2022 were reviewed through the following databases: Scopus, Web of Science, Dialnet Plus, ERIC, PsycInfo, PsycArticles, Psychology Database and Pubmed. A total of fifty-two studies were included.

**Results** The risk factors found are individual (e.g., aggressor's personality characteristics), familial (e.g., the parents' educational style), and social (e.g., peer violence). The study indicates differences in risk variables depending on the sex of the aggressor and the victim, such as the aggressor's personality characteristics, the influence of child abuse, or dating violence in adolescents.

**Conclusion** Although the studies identified differences in risk factors for CPV depending on sex, further research is required to clarify the contradictory findings. This review has certain limitations, such as the predominance of cross-sectional studies and the focus on research carried out in Spain. Nonetheless, it carries practical implications as it expands our understanding of the risk factors associated with CPV. This knowledge can be utilized to develop educational and clinical prevention programs that take these factors into consideration.

**Keywords** Child-to-parent violence · Risk factors · Scoping review

## Introduction

In recent years, the visibility of a type of domestic violence known as child-to-parent violence (CPV) has increased, awakening the interest of researchers and the exponential growth of studies dealing with this problem (Ávila-Navarrete & Correa-López, 2021; Beckmann et al., 2021; Cano-Lozano et al., 2021a; Calvete et al., 2020; Cuervo and Palanques, 2022; Del Hoyo-Bilbao et al., 2021; Fernández-González et al., 2021; Junco-Guerrero et al., 2021; Kuay

et al., 2021; Loinaz et al., 2020; López-Martínez et al., 2021; Martí et al., 2020; Martínez-Ferrer et al., 2020; Navas-Martínez & Cano-Lozano, 2022; Papamichail & Bates, 2022; Peck et al., 2021; Ruiz-Fernández et al., 2021; Seijo et al., 2020; Suárez-Relinque et al., 2020).

The following definition of CPV is frequently used in research and includes the most relevant aspects of its conceptualization:

Repeated behaviors of physical, psychological (verbal or non-verbal), or economic violence, directed at the parents, or those who take their place. Specific aggressions are excluded, those that occur in a state of decreased consciousness, which disappear when it is recovered (intoxications, withdrawal syndromes, delusional states or hallucinations), those caused by psychological alterations (transient or stable), and parricide without a history of previous aggressions (Pereira et al., 2017, p.6).

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As for the prevalence, the data obtained are inconclusive, producing disparate figures. This may be due to the definition of CPV, differences in sample size and nature, or the data collection method employed in the studies (Rico et al., 2017). International research conducted in the United States and Canada indicates a prevalence of physical CPV between 11 and 22% and of psychological CPV between 51 and 75% (Margolin & Baucom, 2014). In Spain, del Hoyo-Bilbao et al. (2018) found a prevalence rate of physical CPV between 8.2% and 9% and between 13.1% and 14% of psychological CPV. Likewise, Ruiz-Fernández et al. (2021) found, in the sample analyzed, that 26.83% of the minors had committed serious psychological CPV towards the mother and 22.50% towards the father; 1.43% had exerted serious physical CPV towards the mother and 1.60% towards the father. Finally, in relation to economic violence, 3.99% had performed this economic CPV towards the mother and 2.89% towards the father. Most research indicates a higher rate of violence against mothers than fathers (Junco-Guerrero et al., 2021; Loinaz et al., 2020). Studies that examine differences according to sex show that both boys and girls commit CPV, although some authors indicate significant differences in the type of violence perpetrated, establishing that boys commit physical violence more frequently, and girls commit more psychological violence (Navas-Martínez & Cano-Lozano, 2022).

Recent studies have analyzed the risk factors of CPV, finding a relationship between several variables such as parental ineffectiveness and the influence of peer conflicts (del Hoyo-Bilbao et al., 2020), peer violence (Carrascosa et al., 2018; Castañeda et al., 2017), permissive, authoritarian and negligent educational style or child abuse (Ibabe & Jaureguizar, 2011), emotional security in the family system (Junco-Guerrero et al., 2021), impulsivity and substance abuse (del Hoyo-Bilbao et al., 2020; Rosado et al., 2017; Ruiz-Fernández et al., 2021). Thus, due to the growing interest in CPV and the diversity of variables involved, some studies have tried to provide an explanatory model for this phenomenon. Cottrell and Monk (2004) applied the Nested Ecological Theory to explain CPV. These authors establish that CPV is generated due to the interrelation between the variables belonging to the different subsystems in which the aggressor is involved: an ontogenetic system, comprising individual characteristics and experiences in aggressors (e.g., substance abuse); a microsystem, which includes all those patterns of interaction that can produce violence (e.g., limited skills in conflict resolution, negative communication styles); an exosystem, encompassing social structures that could increase violence and condition interactions at the individual and family levels (e.g., negative social influence, absence of community support); and a macrosystem, which involves the system of beliefs and cultural values that

naturalize and legitimize violence (e.g., gender roles, gender inequality, or social stereotypes).

In alignment with this, several recent reviews have provided theoretical analyses of the risk factors contributing to the development of CPV. These reviews highlight various risk factors associated with CPV, derived from the subsystems within the Ecological Theory. These factors include individual factors (e.g. clinical disorders, stress), familial factors (single parenthood, child maltreatment) or social factors (problems at school, peer-to-peer violence) (Hong et al., 2012; Simmons et al., 2018). However, none of them specifically focus on the sex differences of victims and aggressors. Previous studies have shown that sex differences exist in terms of the types of violence perpetrated, with boys displaying a higher tendency for physical aggression compared to girls. These differences can be attributed to a combination of biopsychosocial factors (Fries et al., 2013). Specifically, studies on CPV indicates that, while both boys and girls engage in CPV, there are variations in the types of violence committed. Boys are more likely to exhibit physical violence, whereas girls tend to engage in psychological violence (Rosado et al., 2017). In addition, previous research finds differences in risk factors for CPV depending on the sex of aggressor and victim (Calvete et al., 2012; Ibabe et al., 2013; Martí et al., 2020; Orue et al., 2019; Rosado et al., 2017). However, there isn't an explanatory model as to why differences in risk factors for CPV are found respect to sex.

## Objectives

This scoping review was proposed to provide a structured analysis of the variables associated with CPV, drawing from the subsystems within the Ecological Theory, and to establish the interrelationships among these variables. Its aim was to provide a clearer understanding of the risk factors associated with CPV by synthesizing finding from both qualitative and quantitative studies. There are different explanatory theories that have been used as a frame of reference in CPV: Stress Theory (Strasbug, 1978), General Strain Theory and Coercion Theory (Agnew, 1992; Patterson, 1982); Social Learning Theory (Bandura, 1973). However, we consider that the Ecological Theory is the one that best fits the objective of our study, since it takes into consideration psychological, sociological and cultural factors to understand CPV. The goals of the study were: 1) to delimit the risk factors for the development of CPV following the conceptual framework of the Ecological Theory; 2) to identify the risk factors for CPV according to the sex differences of victims and aggressors; and 3) to analyze the limitations of current knowledge about the risk factors for CPV and establish future lines of research.

## Method

This study is a scoping review, following the PRISMA guidelines for scoping reviews (Tricco et al., 2018).

### Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Concerning the inclusion criteria of the articles, all those that met the following aspects were selected: a) analyzed the risk factors associated with CPV; b) the sample was of community, clinical and/or judicial origin and was made up of adolescents or young people and/or parents; c) published during 2012–2022. This eligibility criterion is used because in Europe there was an increase in the figures of CPV around 2012, leading to its consideration as a form of domestic violence in some countries. Consequently, there has been a surge in interest in its studying and intervening. For instance, between 2013 and 2015, the action-research project “Responding to CPV”—was implemented in five European countries with the goal of modifying violent behavior among children towards their parents (Wilcox & Pooley, 2015).

Regarding the exclusion criteria, those studies that involved theoretical or systematic reviews, meta-analyses, case studies, expert opinions, or therapeutic experiences were discarded.

### Search Strategy

Empirical articles, from 2012 to 2022, were selected from the following databases: Scopus, Web of Science, Dialnet Plus, ERIC, PsycInfo, PsycArticles, Psychology Database and Pubmed. The Boolean operator “OR” was used. The keywords used were: “children violence to parents” OR “parents abused by their children” OR “adolescent violence towards parents” OR “abuse of parents by their teenage” OR “child to parent violence” OR “adolescent to parents abuse” OR “child to parent aggression”.

### Study Eligibility

The initial screening of the studies was carried out independently by two team researchers, reading the title and abstract of the articles, verifying whether the inclusion and exclusion criteria were met, and eliminating 802 articles. Subsequently, all the team researchers determined the inclusion of the article as definitive by reading the full text, independently recording the data of the articles, discussing the results, and determining which variables to extract. The data extracted from the 52 articles were recorded in a table (see Fig. 1), which specified the methodological characteristics of the articles, as well as the variables considered as risk factors for

CPV. The Mendeley manager was used to enter the articles and remove duplicates.

Likewise, the scientific rigor of the selected articles was evaluated, using the following criteria: a) Credibility, that is, veracity and objectivity of the data obtained (Polit & Beck, 2012); b) Transferability, that is, the results of the study can be applicable and generalizable (Houghton et al., 2013); c) Legitimacy, transferring the data without altering the results of the articles.

## Results

### Characteristics of the Methodology of the Studies

Most of the studies came from Spain, making up 78.85% of the sample analyzed ( $n=41$ ). The rest of the research was developed in the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, Asia, South America, and Mexico ( $n=11$ ). Most of the studies analyzed used a correlational design, specifically, 34 had a cross-sectional correlational design, and 8 had a longitudinal correlational design; 8 studies were quasi-experimental cross-sectional, and 2 were qualitative works.

Of the studies analyzed, 76.92% were carried out in the community context ( $n=40$ ), 7.69% in the judicial area ( $n=4$ ), 1.92% in the clinical setting ( $n=1$ ) and the rest, that is, 13.46%, combined the community, judicial, and/or clinical contexts ( $n=7$ ).

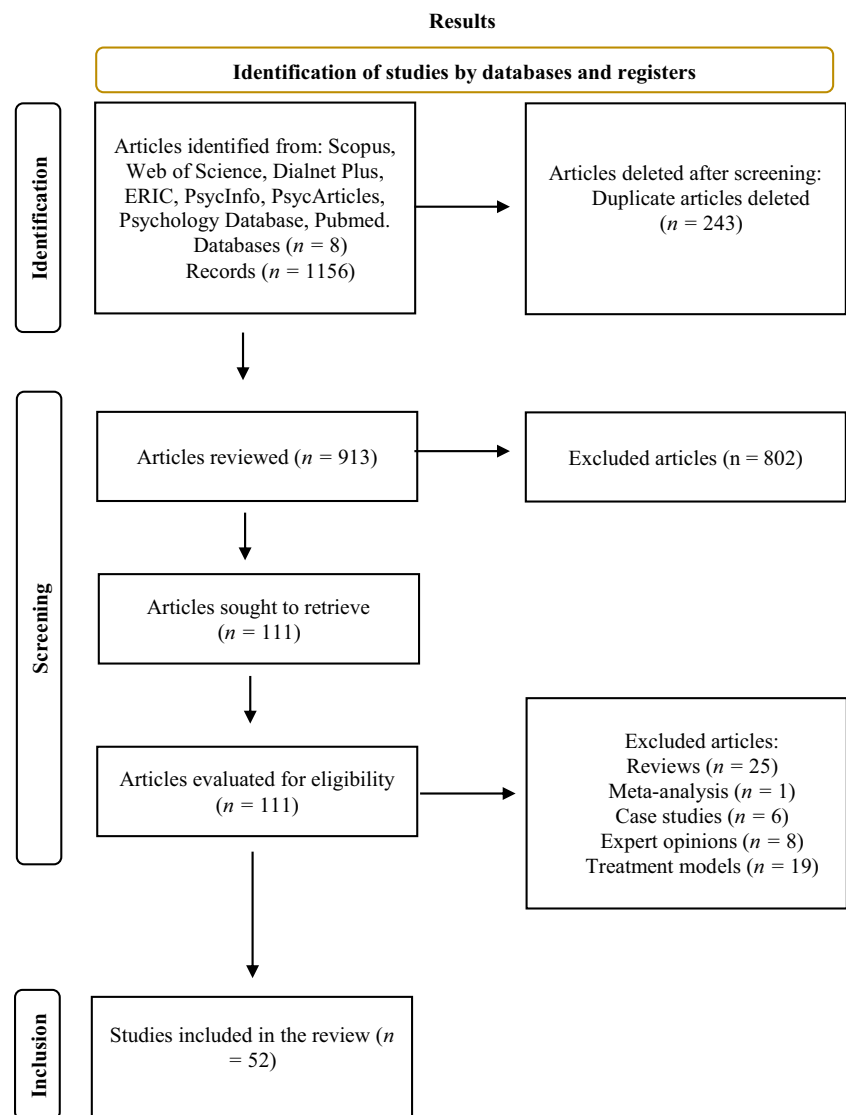
Regarding the informants of the studies, 61.54% were adolescents aged between 11–18 years ( $n=32$ ), 7.69% were youths aged between 18–28 years ( $n=4$ ), 19.23% were adolescents and youths ( $n=10$ ), 3.85% were adolescents and their parents ( $n=2$ ), 1.92% were parents only ( $n=1$ ), 1.85% were parents, extended family, and professionals ( $n=2$ ) and 1.92% were children aged between 9–10 years and parents ( $n=1$ ) (Table 1).

Regarding the differences according to sex, 45.45% of the articles analyzed the differences according to the aggressor's sex (Beckmann et al., 2021; Calvete et al., 2012; del Hoyo-Bilbao et al., 2018; Ibabe et al., 2013; Loinaz et al., 2020; López-Martínez et al., 2021; Martínez-Ferrer et al., 2020; Navas-Martínez & Cano-Lozano, 2022; Rico et al., 2017; Suárez-Relinque et al., 2020), and 30.30% did so according to the parent's sex (Calvete et al., 2014a, 2020; Cano-Lozano et al., 2021a, 2021b; Lyons et al., 2015).

### Risk Factors for Child-to-Parent Violence

The research evaluated in the study shows risk factors at the individual, family, and social levels for the development of CPV. They can be grouped into three blocks of results: individual factors or ontogenic level, family factors or microsystem, and social factors or exosystem (Table 1).

**Fig. 1** Flow diagram showing the process of study selection and inclusion



### Individual Factors (ontogenic level)

The studies analyzed highlight the aggressor's sex as a risk factor for the commission of CPV. Most authors find similarities in CPV in terms of the aggressor's sex. Nonetheless, this varies depending on the samples analyzed. In the case of community samples, the proportion of female and male aggressors is similar, but in forensic samples, the proportion of males is higher (Simmons et al., 2018). There is also more controversy regarding differences in the aggressor's sex concerning the type of CPV performed. For example, some authors find no differences in the perpetration of psychological and physical abuse towards parents between girls and boys, whereas other studies report girls' higher rates of psychological CPV than boys' (Beckmann, 2020; Calvete et al., 2012; Papamichail & Bates, 2022).

Another individual-level factor is the minor aggressors' personality characteristics. Authors highlight impulsivity,

irritability, lack of empathy, and reflective capacity or low frustration tolerance as risk factors for the development of CPV (del Hoyo-Bilbao et al., 2020; Kuay et al., 2021; Loínaz & de Sousa, 2020; Rosado et al., 2017). Likewise, psychopathological symptomatology is another risk variable for the development of CPV. Symptoms such as hostility, paranoid ideation, anxiety, borderline traits, depression, or antisocial behaviors may be related to CPV (Cuervo, 2021; Cuervo and Palanques, 2022; Martínez-Ferrer et al., 2020).

Finally, substance consumption has been another variable in this group of risk factors, with studies indicating occasional substance consumption in approximately 60%–70% of the sample of minor aggressors analyzed. Overall, authors note that alcohol and drug use may be predictors of CPV (Beckmann, 2020; Cortina & Martín, 2020; del Hoyo-Bilbao et al., 2018; Ibabe et al., 2014; Ruiz-Fernández et al., 2021).

**Table 1** Risk factors for child-to-parent violence

Authors	Country	Design	Sample, Age and Origin	Variables	Goals	Results	Limitations
Ávila-Navarrete & Correa-López, 2021	Colombia	CC	<i>N</i> = 160 Parents Judicial	Parental functioning	Analyze the association between parental functioning and CPV	Difficulty expressing affection and closeness towards children, assuming authority, establishing clear rules and boundaries are related to CPV	Cross-sectional design Single informant
Beckmann et al., 2021,	Germany	CC	<i>N</i> = 6444 Adolescents Age: 13–19 years ( <i>M</i> = 14.9; <i>SD</i> = 0.73) Community	Parent-to-child abuse Parents' warmth Suicidal ideation Self-control Substance abuse	Identify family and individual risk factors for CPV and assess the predictive capacity of parent-to-child violence	Parent-to-child verbal abuse is related to physical and psychological CPV. Substance abuse predicts CPV in boys and girls, while suicidal ideation is a risk factor for physical and verbal CPV in boys	Cross-sectional design Single informant
Beckmann, 2020	Germany	CC	<i>N</i> = 10638 Adolescents Community	Parent-to-child violence Violence between parents Violence at school	Examine the relationship between family violence, violence at school and CPV	Violence between parents is related to physical CPV Peer support is related to lower verbal CPV and peer violence, and less physical violence towards teachers	Cross-sectional design Single informant
Calvete et al., 2012	Spain	LC	<i>N</i> = 1072 Adolescents Age: 13–17 years Community	Aggressive behavior Depressive symptoms Substance abuse	Evaluate behavioral and emotional characteristics as predictors of CPV	Proactive aggression, alcohol and drug use, and symptoms of depression are all predictors	Single informant
Calvete et al., 2014a	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> = 1698 Adolescents Age: 12–17 years ( <i>M</i> = 14.09; <i>SD</i> = 1.27) Community	Exposure to violence Parental styles	Analyze the relationship between exposure to violence, permissive educational style, and emotional neglect and CPV	Low levels of affection and communication are related to CPV. Witnessing violence in the family is related to physical CPV. The permissive style is related to psychological CPV	Cross-sectional design Single informant

Table 1 (continued)

Authors	Country	Design	Sample, Age and Origin	Variables	Goals	Results	Limitations
Calvete et al., 2015a	Spain	LC	<i>N</i> = 591 Adolescents Age: 12–17 years ( <i>M</i> = 14.17; <i>SD</i> = 1.11) Parents Community	Exposure to violence Parental educational style Cognitive schemas Externalizing problems	Analyze exposure to domestic violence, parental ineffectiveness and the influence of cognitive schemas as predictors of CPV	Exposure to domestic violence predicts CPV. Narcissistic self-perception in boys predicts CPV. Disconnection and rejection predict CPV in boys and girls	Self-selection bias of parent participants
Calvete et al., 2020	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> = 1415 Adolescents Age: 13–17 years ( <i>M</i> = 14.49; <i>SD</i> = 1.07) Community	Substance consumption Exposure to violence in the family	Analyze the evolution of CPV in adolescence and its relationship with exposure to family violence and substance use	Exposure to family violence and substance use are linked to CPV. There are differences as a function of the parent's sex	Single informant
Cano-Lozano et al., 2021a	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> = 2245 Youth Age: 18–25 years ( <i>M</i> = 21.52; <i>SD</i> = 2.07) Community	Psychosocial stressors	Analyze CPV during COVID-19 confinement and its association with other types of family violence and psychosocial stressors	Parent-to-child violence, exposure to violence between parents, academic psychosocial stressors, family coexistence stressors, and mental health predict CPV	Cross-sectional design Single informant
Cano-Lozano et al., 2021b	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> = 1543 Youth Age: 18–25 years ( <i>M</i> = 19.9; <i>SD</i> = 1.9) Community	Punitive parental discipline Parental stress and parental ineffectiveness Impulsivity and parental support	Examine the influence of punitive parental discipline on CPV	Punitive discipline is related to CPV toward the mother and father. Stress, ineffectiveness, and parental impulsivity increase the negative effect of punitive discipline on CPV	Cross-sectional and retrospective design Single informant
Carrascosa et al., 2018	Spain	QuC	<i>N</i> = 132 Adolescents Age: 14–18 years ( <i>M</i> = 16.09; <i>SD</i> = 1.03) Community Judicial	Peer violence	Assess the relationship between CPV and peer violence	Minors who commit CPV exercise more peer violence, either direct or overt or indirect or relational	Cross-sectional design Single informant

Table 1 (continued)

Authors	Country	Design	Sample, Age and Origin	Variables	Goals	Results	Limitations
Contreras & Cano, 2015a	Spain	QuC	<i>N</i> = 90 Adolescents Age: ( <i>M</i> = 16.54; <i>SD</i> = 1.42); Judicial	Psychopathological symptomatology Substance consumption Cognitive strategies Self-esteem	Explore the psychopathological symptomatology, substance use, and social cognitive strategies of CPV offenders	The diagnoses of clinical psychopathology are greater in CPV aggressors, highlighting ADHD. They perceive parents as less democratic, have lower levels of anticipation of the consequences of their behavior, and deficits in interpersonal relationships	Cross-sectional design Single informant Reduced sample
Contreras & Cano, 2015b	Spain	QuC	<i>N</i> = 60 Adolescents Age: ( <i>M</i> = 16.03; <i>SD</i> = 1.34) Community Judicial	Emotional intelligence Social attitudes Personal values	Evaluate variables of social competence in adolescents who have committed CPV	CPV aggressors have lower levels of emotional intelligence and lower prosocial attitudes and level of social sensitivity and tendency to collaborate with others	Cross-sectional design Single informant Reduced sample
Contreras et al., 2020	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> = 1624 Adolescents Age: 12–18 ( <i>M</i> = 14.7; <i>SD</i> = 1.7) Community	Violence exposure Social-cognitive processing	Assess the role of social-cognitive processing in the relationship between CPV and violence exposure	Some of dysfunctional components of social-cognitive processing are related to CPV motivated by reactive and instrumental reasons	Cross-sectional Single informant
Cortina & Martín, 2020	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> = 225 Adolescents and young people Age: 14–20 years ( <i>M</i> = 14; <i>SD</i> = 1.8) Community	Family structure Academic achievement Drug consumption Psychopathology Exposure to violence Parental warmth	Evaluate CPV and its relationship with sex, age, family structure, academic performance, drug use and diagnosis of psychopathology	Drug use, exposure to violence, lack of communication and affection with the mother, hostile sexism, insensitivity, disengagement, and Machiavellianism are related to physical and emotional CPV	Cross-sectional design Single informant

Table 1 (continued)

Authors	Country	Design	Sample, Age and Origin	Variables	Goals	Results	Limitations
Cuervo, 2021	Spain	QuC	<i>N</i> = 342 Adolescents Age: 14–17 years ( <i>M</i> = 15.81) Judicial	Family context Psychological characteristics of adolescents and parents	Analyze the psychological characteristics of the adolescents, the family context, and parenting as predictors of CPV	Regarding personal variables, the predictors of CPV are depressed mood and antisocial personality. Exposure to violence and adoption predict CPV. Parenting based on lack of supervision and severe punishment is also a predictor of CPV	Cross-sectional design Low ecological validity Single informant
Cuervo & Palanques, 2022	Spain	QuC	<i>N</i> = 341 Adolescents Age: 14–17 years ( <i>M</i> = 15.86; <i>SD</i> = 1.02) Judicial	Family characteristics Substance abuse Personality traits	Analyze the profile of CPV offenders, comparing them with minors who commit other types of crimes and detect the risk factors	Adolescents who perform CPV have higher rates of recidivism, as well as higher scores in personal (substance use, aggressiveness ...), family (upbringing, negative circumstances ...) and social (disruptive behavior at school) risk factors	Cross-sectional design Single informant Low ecological validity
Del Hoyo-Bilbao et al., 2018	Spain	LC	<i>N</i> = 896 Adolescents Age: 13–19 years ( <i>M</i> = 14.88; <i>SD</i> = 1.02) Community	Physical punishment Positive parental context	Evaluate the predictive capacity of physical punishment for the development of CPV	Physical punishment predicts the commission of psychological CPV. Early psychological CPV predicts the subsequent commission of physical CPV	Single informant
Del Hoyo-Bilbao et al., 2020	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> = 298 Adolescents Age: 12–18 years ( <i>M</i> = 15.78; <i>SD</i> = 1.63) Community Clinic (...)	Expression of anger Emotional instability Substance abuse Parental support (...)	Evaluate the risk factors related to CPV and derived from the levels proposed by the ecological model	Relationship of CPV with the influence of conflictive peers (exosystem), parental ineffectiveness (microsystem), and impulsivity and substance abuse (ontogenic)	Cross-sectional design Single informant Non-representative sample



Table 1 (continued)

Authors	Country	Design	Sample, Age and Origin	Variables	Goals	Results	Limitations
Del Hoyo-Bilbao et al., 2021	Spain	CL	<i>N</i> = 765 Adolescents Age: ( <i>M</i> = 15.28; <i>SD</i> = 1.04) Community	Callous-unemotional Grandiose-manipulative Impulsive-irresponsible	Assess relationships between psychopathic trait dimensions and CPV	Impulsive-irresponsible predicted psycho- logical CPV. The association between impulsive-irrespon- sible and physical CPV was higher for adolescents with high callous-unemotional and low grandiose- manipulative	Single informant
Del Moral et al., 2019	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> = 2101 Adolescents Age: 13–18 years ( <i>M</i> = 15.07; <i>SD</i> = 1.54) Community	Attitude towards author- ity Social reputation School climate	Analyze the relationship between CPV and atti- tude towards authority, social reputation, and school climate	Adolescents who commit CPV have a lower positive attitude towards authority and towards the school cli- mate and a high posi- tive attitude towards the transgression of social norms and the perceived and ideal nonconformist social reputation	Cross-sectional design Single informant
Fernández-González et al., 2021	Spain	LC	<i>N</i> = 1056 Adolescents Age: 13–18 years ( <i>M</i> = 14.33; <i>SD</i> = 88) Community	Dating violence in ado- lescents Maladaptive cognitive schemas	Evaluate the relation- ship between CPV, cognitive schemas and dating violence in adolescents	CPV is a predictor of dating violence among adolescents. The distrust scheme predicts an increase in dating violence, while the grandiosity scheme and insufficient self- control predict CPV	Single informant Low internal consistency of the YSQ-3 scale
Gómez-Guadix & Cal- vete, 2012	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> = 1687 Youth Age: ( <i>M</i> = 20.4; <i>SD</i> = 4.58) Community	Marital violence	Evaluate the relationship between the exposure to different types of family violence and CPV	Marital psychological violence and parent- to-child psychological violence are related to CPV	Single informant Cross-sectional design

Table 1 (continued)

Authors	Country	Design	Sample, Age and Origin	Variables	Goals	Results	Limitations
Hernández et al., 2020	Spain	QuC	<i>N</i> = 148 Adolescents and Youth Age: 14–21 years ( <i>M</i> = 17.21; <i>SD</i> = 1.24) Community Judicial	Exposure to violence Self-concept Marital conflict in parents Academic performance	Compare the characteristics of a sample of CPV offenders with those who have committed other crimes and non-offending subjects	CPV offenders differ from adolescents who commit other crimes in that they are more often victims of domestic violence, have a more negative family self-concept, and that their mothers use the tactic of asking others for help in resolving marital conflicts	Cross-sectional design Single informant Small sample size
Ibabe et al., 2013	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> = 485 Adolescents Age: 12–18 years ( <i>M</i> = 15; <i>SD</i> = 1.69) Community	Personal, family, school, and social adjustment Drug abuse Domestic violence Personality traits	Study the relationship between CPV and other types of domestic violence, such as parent-to-parent and parent-to-child violence	Parent-to-child violence and parent-to-parent violence are risk factors for CPV. Differential characteristics are found in minors who commit CPV (social maladjustment, drug use, inadequate educational guidelines)	Cross-sectional design Single informant
Ibabe et al., 2014	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> = 231 Adolescents Age: 14–18 years ( <i>M</i> = 14.46; <i>SD</i> = 1.15) Community Judicial	Domestic violence Child adaptation Psychopathological symptomatology Personality traits	Analyze the differences in the psychological problems of young CPV aggressors	Minors who perform CPV present greater social and school maladjustment (rejection of social discipline and teacher aversion), as well as more behavioral problems (substance abuse, hyperactivity...)	Cross-sectional design Single informant

Table 1 (continued)

Authors	Country	Design	Sample, Age and Origin	Variables	Goals	Results	Limitations
Ibabe & Bentler, 2016	Spain	CC	N=585 Adolescents Age: 12–18 years ( <i>M</i> =14.76; <i>SD</i> =1.6) Community	Family environment Prosocial behavior in the family Family discipline strategies	Analyze the effect of quality in family relationships and family discipline strategies on adolescents' behavior towards their parents	Assertive and power discipline is related to CPV. There are bidirectional effects between family relationships and discipline strategies on CPV. Family cohesion and low conflict promote prosocial behaviors among family members and decrease CPV	Cross-sectional design Single informant
Ibabe, 2015	Spain	CC	N=585 Adolescents Age: 12–18 years ( <i>M</i> =14.76; <i>SD</i> =1.6) Community	Family climate Prosocial behaviors in the family	Analyze the relationship between parent-child relationships and family discipline, as well as CPV	Physical and psychological CPV is associated with violence between parents and the use of coercive strategies. CPV is associated with less cohesion and family organization. Marital violence is a predictor of physical CPV	Cross-sectional design Single informant
Ibabe, 2019	Spain	CC	N=586 Adolescents Age: 12–18 years Parents Community	Family atmosphere Child-to-parent violence Family discipline	Analyze the predictive role of family conflict and aggressive discipline in CPV	Adolescents point to family conflict, physical punishment by parents, and psychological aggression by the mother as predictors of CPV	Cross-sectional design Single informant
Izaguirre & Calvete, 2017	Spain	LC	N=845 Adolescents Age: 13–18 years ( <i>M</i> =15.89; <i>SD</i> =0.84) Community	Exposure to violence Adolescent dating violence	Examine the association between exposure to domestic violence and CPV and adolescent dating violence	Direct victimization of violence by the mother and the father predicts an increase in CPV towards the mother and father, respectively Victimization in the couple predicts an increase in CPV towards the mother	Single informant

Table 1 (continued)

Authors	Country	Design	Sample, Age and Origin	Variables	Goals	Results	Limitations
Jiménez et al., 2019	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> = 2399 Adolescents and Youth Age: 11–20 years ( <i>M</i> = 14.66; <i>SD</i> = 1.81) Community	Degree of openness and problem management in family communication Perceived stress	Analyze the relationship between family communication and verbal CPV mediated by adolescent stress	Problematic family communication is a risk factor for the presence of verbal CPV, maintaining a direct or indirect relationship through perceived stress	Cross-sectional design Single informant
Junco-Guerrero et al., 2021	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> = 904 Adolescents and Youth Age: 13–20 years ( <i>M</i> = 15; <i>SD</i> = 1.11) Community	Emotional security Justification of violence Exposure to violence	Analyze the relationship between exposure to violence in the family, insecurity in the family system, and the justification of violence and CPV	There is a relationship between exposure to violence within the family, emotional insecurity and the justification of violence, and CPV	Cross-sectional design Single informant
Kuay et al., 2021	UK, USA, Canada	CC	<i>N</i> = 60 Parents Community	Traits of emotional callousness Upbringing	Examine the relationship between emotional callousness, parenting styles, and CPV	Traits of emotional callousness, negative parenting, and proactive aggression are related to CPV toward both parents, whereas positive parenting is negatively associated with CPV toward both parents	Cross-sectional design Single informant
			Adolescents ( <i>N</i> = 42) Age: 11–17 years ( <i>M</i> = 14; <i>SD</i> = 1.8) Parents ( <i>N</i> = 33) Teachers ( <i>N</i> = 8) Community	Traits of emotional callousness Peer aggression Upbringing	Examine the relationship between emotional callousness and CPV, as well as the association of the motivation for aggression and parenting styles	Traits of emotional callousness are related to CPV towards the father and the mother. Proactive and reactive peer aggression are related to CPV toward the mother	Cross-sectional design Reduced sample

Table 1 (continued)

Authors	Country	Design	Sample, Age and Origin	Variables	Goals	Results	Limitations
Loinaz et al., 2020	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> = 91 Adolescents and Youth Age: 13–28 years ( <i>M</i> = 17.07; <i>SD</i> = 2.4) Judicial Clinical	Psychological characteristics of the aggressor Social adaptation of the aggressor Family factors	Assess differences in risk factors for CPV in boys and girls	In the female aggressors, there is more victimization in the family, the partner, or at school. Girls have significantly lower self-esteem and come from more problematic backgrounds. In boys, substance use and greater escalation of violence stand out	Single informant Cross-sectional design Small number of participants in the sample
Loinaz & de Sousa, 2020	Spain	QuC	<i>N</i> = 91 Adolescents and Youth Age: 13–28 years ( <i>M</i> = 17.07; <i>SD</i> = 2.40) Judicial Clinical	Psychological characteristics of the aggressor Family factors Violent behavior Adaptation of the aggressor	Compare two samples of young CPV offenders and assess the associated risk factors	Higher prevalence of risk factors in judicial samples. Greater psychological difficulties (narcissism, low frustration tolerance, etc.) and dysfunctions at the family level (violence between parents, conflicts in coexistence)	Cross-sectional design Single informant
López-Martínez et al., 2019	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> = 1200 Adolescents Age: 12–18 years ( <i>M</i> = 13.88; <i>SD</i> = 1.32) Community	Family Communication Emotional intelligence	Study the relationship between family communication styles, emotional intelligence, and CPV	CPV is related to offensive and avoidant communication. The perceived ability to regulate emotions is a protective factor of CPV. There are sex differences	Cross-sectional design Single informant
López-Martínez et al., 2021	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> = 1318 Adolescents Age: 11–18 years ( <i>M</i> = 13.88; <i>SD</i> = 1.32) Community	Social victimization Cybervictimization	Analyze the relationship between CPV, peer victimization, and cybervictimization	Adolescents with high CPV levels also obtain higher levels of social victimization and cybervictimization. Sex differences are found	Cross-sectional design Single informant

Table 1 (continued)

Authors	Country	Design	Sample, Age and Origin	Variables	Goals	Results	Limitations
Lyons et al., 2015	Canada	CC	<i>N</i> = 365 Youth Age: 18 -24 years Community	Parent-to-child abuse Violence between parents Social or community violence	Assess the influence of parent-to-child physical and psychological abuse on performance of CPV	Psychological child- hood abuse is related to verbal CPV towards the mother, and physical abuse is related to physical CPV towards the mother. Exposure to violence between parents is associated with CPV	Cross-sectional design Single informant
Margolin & Baucom, 2014	United States	LC	<i>N</i> = 93 Children and their parents Age: 9 -10 years Community	Parent-to-child abuse Emotional dysregulation of adolescents Attitude of tolerance to aggression	Assess the predic- tive role for CPV of previous parent-to- child physical abuse. Analyze the moderat- ing role of emotional dysregulation	Physical abuse is an indicator of physi- cal and verbal CPV towards parents and damage to furniture. Mother-to-child abuse predicts physical CPV and father-to-mother abuse predicts verbal CPV	Reduced sample
Martí et al., 2020	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> = 639 Adolescents Age: 12- 18 years ( <i>M</i> = 14.11; <i>SD</i> = 1.69) Community	Dating and peer violence	Analyze CPV in adoles- cents and its associa- tion with peer violence and dating violence	Relationship between CPV, dating violence, and peer violence. Dif- ferences are observed depending on the sex of the aggressor	Cross-sectional design Single informant
Martínez-Ferrer et al., 2018	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> = 2399 Adolescents Age: 12–18 years ( <i>M</i> = 14.63; <i>SD</i> = 1.91) Community	Parental socialization styles Problematic use of social networking sites Alexithymia Attitude towards author- ity	Evaluate the rela- tionships between problematic use of social networking sites, alexithymia and atti- tude towards authority and CPV	Problematic use of social networking sites, alexithymia, and more positive attitude towards the transgres- sion of social norms are related to CPV	Cross-sectional Single informant
Martínez-Ferrer et al., 2020	Mexico	CC	<i>N</i> = 8115 Adolescents Age: 11–16 years ( <i>M</i> = 13.34; <i>SD</i> = 1.04) Community	Symptoms of anxiety and depression Suicidal ideation Self-concept	Assess the relationship between CPV and psychological stress- ors, suicidal ideation, and self-concept in adolescents	Adolescents who com- mit CPV have higher levels of psychological distress and suicidal ideation and lower levels of family and social self-concept. Differences are found depending on the aggressor's sex	Cross-sectional design Single informant

Table 1 (continued)

Authors	Country	Design	Sample, Age and Origin	Variables	Goals	Results	Limitations
Nam et al., 2020	Asia	CC	<i>N</i> = 709 Adolescent Age: 14–18 ( <i>M</i> = 16.34; <i>SD</i> = 1.3) Community	Child exposure to intimate partner violence Child abuse Peer attachment	Analyze the relationship between child exposure to intimate partner violence and child abuse and CPV	Child abuse victimization is associated with CPV. Peer attachment buffers the negative effect of child abuse on CPV	Cross-sectional Single informant
Navas-Navas-Martínez and Cano-Lozano, 2022	Spain	QuC	<i>N</i> = 1559 Adolescents Age: 12–18 years ( <i>M</i> = 14; <i>SD</i> = 1) Community	Exposure to violence Bullying and cyberbullying Attachment Emotional intelligence	Evaluate the profile of minor CPV aggressors according to the type of aggressor	Victimized minor aggressors show higher CPV and insecurity in attachment with parents and lower emotional intelligence and coping strategies. Polyvictimized aggressors show worse adjustment	Cross-sectional design Single informant
Orue et al., 2019	Spain	LC	<i>N</i> = 903 Adolescents Age: 13–18 years ( <i>M</i> = 14.74; <i>SD</i> = 1.20) Community	Cognitive schemas Justification of violence Social information processing	Analyze the relationship between early maladaptive schemas and CPV and the mediating role of social information processing	The social information processing (SIP) components of aggressive response and anger predict CPV. The schema of defects, abandonment, grandiosity, and justification of violence predicts CPV. There are differences depending on the parent attacked	Single informant
Papamichail & Bates, 2022	United Kingdom	Qual Res	<i>N</i> = 8 Adolescents Age: 14–16 years ( <i>M</i> = 14.5; <i>SD</i> = 0.75) Clinical	Family relations Adverse experiences in childhood Emotional dysregulation	Assess the experiences of adolescents who assault their parents through their family relationships and context	CPV is related to adverse childhood experiences, dissatisfaction with the relationship with parents, parents' perception of emotional rejection, and emotional dysregulation	Cross-sectional design Single informant

Table 1 (continued)

Authors	Country	Design	Sample, Age and Origin	Variables	Goals	Results	Limitations
Rico et al., 2017	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> =903 Adolescents and Youth Age: 13–21 years ( <i>M</i> =16.07; <i>SD</i> =1.33) Community	Impulsivity	Analyze the predictive role of impulsivity in minors for CPV	Attentional impulsivity is related to the commission of psychological and economic CPV towards both parents. Motor impulsivity is associated with exerting all types of CPV toward parents. Differences are found depending on the aggressor's sex	Cross-sectional design Single informant Retrospective study
Rosado et al., 2017	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> =855 Adolescents and Youth Age: 13–21 years ( <i>M</i> =16.09; <i>SD</i> =1.34) Community	Psychopathological symptomatology	Evaluate the influence of the psychopathological symptoms of adolescents in the performance of CPV	In CPV towards the father, there is a relationship with interpersonal sensitivity in boys and with obsessions in girls. In CPV toward the mother, there is an association with interpersonal sensitivity in boys and paranoic ideation in girls	Cross-sectional design Single informant
Ruiz-Fernández et al., 2021	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> =916 Adolescents and Youth Age: 13–19 years ( <i>M</i> =15.26; <i>SD</i> =1.21) Community	Substance consumption Video game consumption and engagement Exposure to violence	Evaluate the mediating role of engagement in the relationship between the consumption of violent video games and CPV	Exposure to violent video games is associated with lower levels of CPV. The flow dimension is related to CPV against the mother, whereas flow and absorption are related to CPV against the father. Alcohol and drug use and exposure to violence on television are shown as risk factors for CPV	Cross-sectional design Single informant



Table 1 (continued)

Authors	Country	Design	Sample, Age and Origin	Variables	Goals	Results	Limitations
Sancho et al., 2020	Spain	Qual Res	<i>N</i> = 5033 Parents, extended family and others (teachers, professionals...) Community	Educational problems in the family Disruptive behaviors Psychopathological traits Family vulnerability (...)	Assess risk factors for CPV in families (family type, parenting skills, social isolation, substance use, etc.)	Families with CPV report difficulties in establishing rules and limits, as well as the development of disruptive behaviors and victimization at school. In girls, suicidal ideation is observed	Cross-sectional design Single informant Method of data collection through telephone calls
Seijo et al., 2020	Spain	CC	<i>N</i> = 210 Adolescents Age: 12-17 years ( <i>M</i> = 13.21; <i>SD</i> = 0.94) Community	Adolescent adaptation (personality and behavioral aspects) Parental socialization styles Victimization	Evaluate the personal, psychological and school adjustment of minors who perform CPV	Adolescents who perform CPV have worse psychological adjustment in the different areas of personality and behavior. In addition, they present a parental socialization style characterized by greater rigor and supervision than non-aggressor minors	Cross-sectional design Single informant
Suárez-Relinque et al., 2020	Mexico	CC	<i>N</i> = 3731 Adolescents Age: 11-17 years ( <i>M</i> = 14; <i>SD</i> = 1.8) Community	Psychopathological symptomatology Self-perception of social reputation Parent-child communication Use of social networks	Analyze the individual and family variables involved in CPV	The problematic use of social networks, the perception of social reputation, psychopathological symptomatology, and communication between parents and children are predictive factors of CPV. Differences are found as a function of the aggressor's sex	Cross-sectional design Single informant

Table 1 (continued)

Authors	Country	Design	Sample, Age and Origin	Variables	Goals	Results	Limitations
Zhang et al., 2019	China	CC	N = 1134 Adolescents (M = 14; SD = 1) Community	Physical father-to-mother and father-child violence Parenting Education Style	Explore the role that parenting styles have in psychological CPV towards the mother (contempt and rebellion)	Father's conflict with grandparents, maternal control, and overprotection are associated with contempt for the mother. Divorced fathers, the father's conflict with grandparents, physical violence of the father towards the mother, and maternal rejection are associated with rebellion towards the mother	Cross-sectional design Single informant

CC=cross-sectional correlational; LC=longitudinal correlational; QuC=quasi-experimental cross-sectional; Qual Res.=qualitative research

## Family Factors (microsystem level)

At the microsystem level, most of the results of the studies evaluated indicate that mothers are more frequent victims of CPV than fathers (Calvete et al., 2014a, 2015b; Cano-Lozano et al., 2021a; Junco-Guerrero et al., 2021; Ruiz-Fernández et al., 2021). Continuing at this level, the results of research establish exposure to domestic violence (both direct and indirect) and parental abuse in childhood as main predictors of CPV, which would confirm the hypothesis of bidirectionality of violence. According to this hypothesis, being a victim of domestic violence predicts being an aggressor (Cano-Lozano et al., 2021a; Cuervo, 2021; Junco-Guerrero et al., 2021; Loinaz et al., 2020). On the other hand, some studies indicate ineffective educational styles as a variable that precipitates CPV, that is, the use of coercive strategies (physical punishment, response cost, etc.), permissive styles or overprotection and lack of communication and affection could lead to CPV (Cano-Lozano et al., 2021a; Cortina & Martín, 2020; del Hoyo-Bilbao et al., 2018; Kuay et al., 2021). Finally, according to the family structure, adoption or reconstituted families could be variables associated with CPV (Cuervo, 2021).

Other factors related to the family system are bonding, communication and the attachment style developed. Thus, low levels of communication and affection, together with ineffective parental educational styles, could lead to an increase in CPV rates (Ibabe & Bentler, 2016; López-Martínez et al., 2019). Another variable considered in the development of CPV is emotional security in the family system, finding a relationship between strategies that imply emotional insecurity in the family (concern and disengagement) and the development of CPV (Junco-Guerrero et al., 2021).

## Social Factors (exosystem level)

At the exosystem level, peer violence is a relevant predictor of CPV. Specifically, studies suggest that being a victim of violence in peer relationships can increase the probability of performing CPV (Carrascosa et al., 2018; del Hoyo-Bilbao et al., 2020; López-Martínez et al., 2021).

In addition, other authors highlight that social (social aggressiveness) and school maladjustment (rejection of school discipline and aversion to teachers), as well as the influence of conflictive classmates or peers could increase CPV (del Hoyo-Bilbao et al., 2020; Ibabe et al., 2014). However, recent research indicates dating violence in adolescents is a risk factor for the development of CPV, finding an association between being an aggressor of dating violence and committing CPV (Fernández-González et al., 2021; Martí et al., 2020).

## Differences Depending on the Sex of the Aggressor and the Victim

Next, are included the results of the investigations divided into two blocks, taking into account the differences in individual, family, and social risk factors depending on the sex of the aggressor and the victim (Table 2).

### Differences Depending on the Aggressor's Sex

#### Individual Factors (ontogenic level)

Regarding individual or ontogenic-level risk factors, a study carried out with a clinical and judicial sample indicates that female aggressors have a lower level of self-esteem, whereas male aggressors have more problems of substance abuse and escalation of violence -a progressive increase in the severity and frequency of violent behavior- (Loinaz et al., 2020). Authors also report differences in the psychopathological symptomatology depending on the aggressor's sex, indicating that female aggressors show higher levels of psychopathological symptomatology and suicidal ideation and lower levels of family self-concept (a person's perception of him/herself as a member of a family, which is constructed through the interpretation and evaluation of family experiences and relationships) than males who perform CPV (Calvete et al., 2012; Martínez-Ferrer et al., 2020). Similarly, other authors report that interpersonal sensitivity, that is a person's ability to perceive, understand and respond appropriately to the emotions and needs of others in social interaction, is related to CPV in the case of male aggressors, and obsessions and paranoid ideation in the case of female aggressors (Rosado et al., 2017). Regarding cognitive schemas, Calvete et al. (2015a) point out that the schema of disconnection and rejection, that includes beliefs that others will hurt, abuse or humiliate and the feeling of being emotionally rejected and defective, predicts CPV both in boys and girls, but the narcissism schema only in boys.

#### Family Factors (microsystem level)

In relation to the risk factors of the microsystem, authors point out that the negative effect of punitive discipline during childhood is more significant in the case of male aggressors than in females; that is, the bidirectionality of family violence is greater in boys (Cano-Lozano et al., 2021a; Ibabe et al., 2013). Other studies suggest a significant relationship between being a girl and using the strategy of disengagement in the family system (a response to conflicts' situations in the family involving a pattern of behavior in which there is an emotional and/or physical distancing from members of the family system) and committing more CPV towards the mother. In contrast, there is a relationship between being a

boy and more justification of violence and performing CPV towards the mother (Junco-Guerrero et al., 2021).

#### Social Factors (exosystem level)

Concerning the exosystem, there are differences in the predictive role of dating violence in adolescents depending on the aggressor's sex. Thus, girls who perform psychological CPV also commit more psychological dating violence, whereas this relationship does not occur in the case of boys. Moreover, boys who commit physical CPV towards the mother also commit more physical dating aggression, whereas girls who commit physical CPV towards the father also perform more physical dating violence (Martí et al., 2020).

### Differences Depending on the Victim's Sex

#### Individual Factors (ontogenic level)

Considering individual risk factors or ontogenic level, various investigations establish differences in proactive and reactive aggression, the components of social information-processing, cognitive schemas or narcissistic self-perception, interpersonal sensitivity and obsessions, depending on the parent's sex (Calvete et al., 2015b; Rosado et al., 2017). Proactive and reactive peer aggression are related to CPV towards the mother (Kuay et al., 2021). Regarding the components of social information-processing, anger and hostile attribution predict CPV towards the mother, whereas access to an aggressive response predicts CPV towards both parents. In relation to cognitive schemas, the grandiosity schema predicts CPV towards the mother, and the schemas of abandonment, defect, and justification of violence are predictors of CPV towards both parents (Orue et al., 2019).

#### Family Factors (microsystem level)

Based on the risk factors of the microsystem, Calvete et al. (2015b) indicate that being a victim or a witness of domestic violence increases the probability of exercising CPV towards both parents. Further, studies of Calvete et al. (2020) indicate that exposure to violence in the family predicts CPV towards the father. On the other hand, some research indicates a relationship between psychological childhood abuse and verbal CPV towards the mother, and between physical childhood abuse and physical CPV towards the mother. These relationships do not occur in the case of CPV towards the father (Lyons et al., 2015). The results of other studies find an association between mother-to-child violence and CPV towards the mother and father-to-child violence and CPV towards the father (Cano-Lozano et al., 2021a).

**Table 2** Risk factors for child-to-parent violence depending on the aggressor's sex and victim's sex

Sex	Authors (year)	Risk factors	Ecological level	Results
Aggressor	Calvete et al., 2012; Calvete et al., 2015b; del Hoyo-Bilbao et al., 2017; Rico et al., 2017; Rosado et al., 2017; Loinaz et al., 2020; López-Martínez et al., 2019; Martínez-Ferrer et al., 2018; Martínez-Ferrer et al., 2020; Navas-Martínez & Cano-Lozano, 2022	Psychopathological symptomatology Personality traits Substance abuse	Ontogenic	Girls aggressors show lower levels of self-esteem and self-greater alexithymia. Boys aggressors have higher levels of substance abuse and escalation of violence Relationship between motor and attentional impulsivity higher in aggressor girls
	Ibabe et al., 2013; Calvete et al., 2015a; Gámez-Guadix & Calvete, 2012; Izaguirre & Calvete, 2017; Loinaz et al., 2020; Suárez-Relinque et al., 2020; Cano-Lozano et al., 2021a; Navas-Martínez & Cano-Lozano, 2022	Child abuse Exposure to violence	Microsystem	Girls aggressors suffer higher levels of victimization at home. Exposure to violence at home predicts CPV toward the father only in boys Boys are more likely to exert CPV toward the mother if there has been abuse by the father toward the mother
	Calvete et al., 2012; Izaguirre & Calvete, 2017; Martí et al., 2020	Partner violence Violence in social contexts	Exosystem	Girls who engage in psychological CPV indicate greater psychological aggression toward the partner, and boys who commit physical CPV toward the mother are more likely to commit physical violence toward the partner. Boys show greater aggressive behaviors in social contexts
	Rosado et al., 2017; Orue et al., 2019	Social information processing Cognitive schemes	Ontogenic	Anger and hostile attribution predict CPV toward the mother. Grandiosity schema predicts CPV toward the mother, and abandonment, defect and violence justification schemas are predictors to CPV toward both parents
Victim	Calvete et al., 2014a; Calvete et al., 2015a; Lyons et al., 2015; Izaguirre & Calvete, 2017; Del Hoyo-Bilbao et al., 2020; Junco-Guerrero et al., 2021; Cano-Lozano et al., 2021a;	Exposure to violence Child abuse	Microsystem	Relationship between being a victim violence, using the strategy of disengagement in the family system and justifying violence and to exert CPV toward the mother. Relationship between witnessing violence, using the strategy of disengagement and preoccupation, and justifying violence and exercising CPV toward the father. Corporal punishment is directly related to CPV toward the mother. Direct victimization by the mother increases CPV toward the mother and direct victimization by the father increases CPV toward the father
	Ruiz-Fernández et al., 2021; Kuay et al., 2021	Exposure to violent video games Peer-to-peer aggression	Exosystem	Regarding the video game use, the flow dimension is related to greater CPV toward the mother, while flow and absorption with CPV toward the father. Proactive and reactive peer aggression are related to CPV toward the mother

## Social Factors (exosystem level)

In relation to the exosystem factors, the results of the study conducted by Ruiz-Fernández et al. (2021) indicate a relationship between exposure to video games and lower rates of CPV towards both parents. However, different results are found regarding the effects of the flow and absorption dimensions of video games depending on the parent's sex. The flow dimension during video game exposure (i.e., the feeling of being in control, merging with the activity, and experiencing distortions in time perception) was associated with a higher level of CPV toward the mother, whereas the flow and absorption dimensions (total engagement in the current experience) were associated with higher CPV toward the father. Therefore, in general, the results show that the consumption of violent video games can reduce CPV rates, but the subject's engagement and their dimensions of flow and absorption must also be considered. On the other hand, Kuay et al. (2021) propose that proactive and reactive peer aggression is significantly related to CPV towards the mother, but not towards the father.

## Discussion

The objective of the present study was to identify the available evidence about individual, family, and social risk factors for the development of CPV, as well as the differences found in the investigations according to the sex of the aggressor and the victim.

In relation to the characteristics of the 52 studies analyzed, we observe that most of them use a community sample, followed by the judicial and clinical samples. As previous research indicates, CPV prevalence levels vary depending on the type of sample used (Simmons et al., 2018). The type of CPV varies depending on the source of the sample, with psychological violence rates are higher in community studies and physical and severe violence are higher in the studies based on judicial samples (Cuervo and Palanques, 2022; Junco-Guerrero et al., 2021). Similarly, the risk factors for the development of CPV may vary different depending on the type of sample. Studies indicate that underage aggressors who come from judicial samples have higher levels of peer violence, lower emotional intelligence, a more negative family self-concept and more antisocial attitudes than aggressors from the general population (Carrascosa et al., 2018; Contreras & Cano, 2015b; Hernández et al., 2020; Ibabe et al., 2014). Most of the studies assessing sex differences in risk factors are community-based, finding differences in personality traits, distress, suicidal ideation, or peer victimization (Beckmann et al., 2021; Martínez-Ferrer et al., 2020). However, there is no research evaluating sex differences in risk factors by sample type. Therefore, it is

necessary to conduct clinical, judicial and community studies to compare differences in risk factors according to sex.

In addition, the studies identified in this review were mainly Spanish (Calvete et al., 2012; Contreras & Cano, 2015b; del Hoyo-Bilbao et al., 2018; Ibabe et al., 2013; Rosado et al., 2017), with less research developed in other countries, especially those that do not belong to Europe. The studies analyzed from Mexico, Germany, Asia, or Canada show relevant aspects for the clarification of risk factors for CPV. The scarcity of studies carried out in some countries leads to a lack of knowledge about the prevalence levels of CPV at the international level, as well as the risk factors that may contribute to it due to cultural influence (macrosystem). CPV is often a hidden problem due to shame, fear of the children's reactions, or the desire to protect the family image. Therefore, different family socialization processes can vary across cultural context, consequently influencing CPV research (Ibabe, 2015). For example, while most of the studies analyzed in this review focus on CPV in Western countries, fewer studies have been carried out in Eastern countries. This disparity may be attributed to cultural aspects such as the influence of filial piety in Asian cultures, which emphasizes respect for parents, elders and ancestors. As a result, the prevalence of CPV may be lower or not extensively researched in these countries, leading to a lack of knowledge about this phenomenon.

On the other hand, the vast majority of the research included in this review are cross-sectional studies, with longitudinal studies being very scarce. The longitudinal investigations evaluated clarify some of the risk factors for CPV, establishing causal relationships between the variables analyzed. The authors of these studies point to physical or verbal abuse by parents as a predictor of CPV (Calvete et al., 2015b; del Hoyo-Bilbao et al., 2018; Izaguirre & Calvete, 2017; Margolin & Baucom, 2014). Likewise, other authors indicate that the components of the social information-processing concerning aggressive responses and anger or the cognitive schemas of abandonment, grandiosity, or justification of violence predict CPV (Orue et al., 2019). This type of research has relevant practical implications and is very important for the generation of prevention programs and intervention in CPV. However, the scarcity of longitudinal studies makes it impossible to establish causal relationships between the variables, so it is essential to carry out more extensive longitudinal studies.

Regarding the information extracted about the risk factors for CPV, numerous studies were found that analyze variables based on the Ecological Theory (individual, family and social factors) (Calvete et al., 2012; Contreras & Cano, 2015a; del Hoyo-Bilbao et al., 2018; Margolin & Baucom, 2014; Rico et al., 2017; Zhang et al., 2019). In addition, some authors indicate interrelationships between variables within different subsystem. For example, studies

have shown a relationship between peer violence and CPV, as well as an association between committing CPV and dating violence in adolescents and specific cognitive schemas. For instance, the cognitive schema of distrust would predict an increase in dating violence, whereas schemas of grandiosity and insufficient self-control would predict CPV. These results indicate that the processing of social information could mediate the relationship between CPV and other violent behaviors (Carrascosa et al., 2018; López-Martínez et al., 2021; Martí et al., 2020). Moreover, recent studies have found a relationship between exposure to violence and CPV, this relationship being mediated by the justification of violence and emotional insecurity (Junco-Guerrero et al., 2021). Additionally, there is a relationship between violence from parents to children, exposure to violence between parents, various psychological stressors and CPV (Cano-Lozano et al., 2021b). This evidence suggests that CPV prevention must occur not only at the individual level, but also at the family and societal level. However, despite previous research on risk factors for CPV, there are still gaps in our knowledge, particularly regarding these social variables.

In response to the second objective of the present study, we found a scarcity of research evaluating differences in the predictors of CPV according to the sex of the aggressor and the victim. Regarding the individual, familial and social risk factors for CPV depending on the sex of the aggressor, several studies have examined the differences in personality characteristics and psychopathological symptoms between boys and girls who commit CPV (Calvete et al., 2012; Cano-Lozano et al., 2021a; Ibabe et al., 2013; Loinaz et al., 2020; Martí et al., 2020). For instance, the relationship between cognitive schemas, childhood abuse, emotional security in the family system or dating violence and CPV varies depending on the aggressor's sex. This implies that further research is needed on the risk factors for CPV, taking into account the differences according to the sex of the aggressor. Additionally, prevention and intervention programs should address these differences.

Finally, regarding the risk factors for CPV depending on the victim's sex, previous research indicates relevant aspects for prevention and intervention in CPV, although they are still insufficient. For example, some authors find differences in the processing of social information or cognitive schemas depending on the victim's sex are noteworthy (Calvete et al., 2015a; Orue et al., 2019) or in the relationship between child abuse and CPV depending on the victim's sex. This implies that the prevention and intervention in CPV must take consider the victim's sex, as the risk factors in the development of CPV may vary. Moreover, advancing our knowledge in this area could expand the resources available for intervention in the risk factors for CPV depending on the victim's sex, given the limited number of studies that have evaluate,

for example, the differences in the factors of the exosystem according to the victim's sex.

Previous literature has developed different interpretations for these differences found. The neuroendocrine model of aggression posits an association between the aggressive feelings and male gonadal activity, which would explain the higher rates of aggressive behavior. However, several authors argue that, in humans, the effect of testosterone on aggression is less clear (Kandel et al., 2001). Feminist Theories have found that mothers often experience CPV the most (Dobash & Dobash, 2004). Along this line, according to the Social Learning Theory, some studies relate marital violence to CPV, and this may be one of the factors explaining why the mother is the most frequent victim (Bandura, 1973). On the other hand, Ecological Theories (Hong et al., 2012) proposes that one of the systems that include risk factors for CPV is the macrosystem, with gender roles being the main variable. This theory could explain differences in risk factors depending on the sex of the victim and the aggressor, due to the different socialization processes.

## Limitations

During the development of the scoping review, we have identified some limitations that should be taken into account, as they can influence the interpretation of the results obtained. First, there is a very limited number of longitudinal studies, with most of the analyzed studies being cross-sectional, limiting the generation of causal relationships between the variables. A greater number of longitudinal studies would be needed to establish causal relationships between individual, family, and social variables and CPV. In addition, most of the studies included in this study were carried out in Spain, which may limit the generalizability of the results due to cultural differences. Hence, it would be advisable to carry out research at an international level, particularly outside Europe and United States. This would enhance our understanding of CPV in other countries, and shed light on the influence of cultural factors (macrosystem) that may modify the prevalence in CPV and the risk factors that increase it. Likewise, a large number of the empirical investigations evaluated used a single informant as a participant, which could lead to a bias in the information, as other important perspectives for our knowledge of the phenomenon, such as those provided by the parents, educators, or other professionals are lacking. It would be appropriate to develop studies that have several informants from different fields, as it would provide a complete and comprehensive knowledge of CPV. On the other hand, the studies analyzed usually present a retrospective design, that is, based on the participants' memory, which can lead to a bias in the information obtained and the knowledge extracted from the investigations.

## Conclusions

This scoping review has analyzed 52 studies that evaluate individual, family, and social risk factors for the commission of CPV, as well as the analysis of these variables according to the sex of the aggressor and the victim. This study has theoretical and practical implications. On the one hand, this research contributes to a better understanding of the factors that increase CPV, thus allowing the development of interventions and preventive programs. It can also help health, education, and justice professionals to better identify CPV and develop effective strategies. Information about how personality characteristics, psychopathological symptoms, or substance abuse in aggressors can assist professionals in developing techniques aimed at enhancing emotional self-regulation strategies among aggressors. Additionally, the impact of family factors as risk variables for CPV emphasizes the need for practitioners to intervene within the whole family system when this issue arises. Professionals can provide parents with strategies to address their children's violent behavior, as proposed by the Non-Violent Resistance or Break4Change models (Wilcox & Pooley, 2015). For instance, practitioners could increase positive communication in families, involving all members of the system or provide parents with tools which they commit not to respond to their child's violence and increase their positive presence as caregivers. Moreover, the understanding that there exists a connection between peer violence and CPV implies that professionals should not only intervene within the individual or family context, but also within the social and educational domains. This involves developing psychoeducational projects in children and adolescents that focus on preventing violent behavior.

On the other hand, this study helps identify the influence of sex on the risk factors associated with CPV, providing insights into the variations in the prevalence of CPV, as well as the specific needs related to sex in the prevention and treatment of CPV. It also facilitates the development of sex-specific programs and services. For instance, understanding that there are differences in personality characteristics and cognitive schemas between boys and girls that influence CPV indicates that professionals need to develop distinct objectives and techniques in interventions based on the sex of the aggressor. Moreover, the variations in risk factors for CPV based on the sex of the victim also suggest the need for tailored intervention strategies. For example, some authors have found a correlation between childhood abuse and CPV towards the mother, or between exposure to violence in home and CPV towards the father. This implies that professionals should equip parents with tools for positive and caregiving to prevent CPV. Taking proactive measures, such as establishing parent training programmes that conduct

psychoeducational activities to address violent behavior and promoting the development of secure and non-violent family environments, aligns with this preventive approach.

The results in general are not conclusive, so at present, we do not have a consensual and valid theoretical model that specifies which variables belonging to the levels of the ecological model (ontogenic, microsystem, and exosystem) are at the basis of the generation and increase of CPV. The main conclusions we draw from our study are: a) There are individual, family, and social variables that could constitute risk factors for the commission of CPV; b) Some risk variables for CPV could have a different impact depending on the sex of the aggressor and the; c) There are gaps in the knowledge of the specification of the risk factors for CPV, especially those of the exosystem level or social variables; d) There is no agreed theoretical model that presents the factors that explain the phenomenon of CPV. Therefore, we conclude that more research is needed on the risk factors of CPV, developing longitudinal studies that establish causal relationships between the variables and bearing in mind in the investigations that CPV should be considered a multifactorial phenomenon, taking into account the variables of all the systems that surround the young aggressor and their parents. The generation of a theoretical model that establishes the factors by which CPV occurs would not only imply an advance in the knowledge of this continuously increasing violence, but would also lay the foundations for the development of intervention and prevention programs to reduce CPV, and, therefore, the suffering that it generates in the minors, their families, and society in general.

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**Data Availability** All data used in the research will be available and without access restrictions.

## Declarations

**Conflict of Interests** The authors declare that they have no competing financial interests or known personal relationships that could have influenced the work reported in this paper.

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