# Article information:

“I Want My Mum to Know That I Am a Good Guy …”: A Thematic Analysis of the Accounts of Adolescents Who Exhibit Child-to-Parent Violence in the United Kingdom - Alexandra Papamichail, Elizabeth A. Bates, 2022
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0886260520926317>

# Article summary:

1. Child-to-parent violence (CPV) in the United Kingdom is linked to adverse childhood experiences, unsatisfactory relationships with parents, perceived emotional rejection from parents, and emotional dysregulation in young people.

2. CPV is not limited to violence against mothers but also includes violence against siblings and stepfathers.

3. The study highlights the need for tailored, evidence-based interventions to address CPV and emphasizes the importance of understanding the complex familial relationships and contexts within which adolescents who exhibit CPV are embedded.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "I Want My Mum to Know That I Am a Good Guy …": A Thematic Analysis of the Accounts of Adolescents Who Exhibit Child-to-Parent Violence in the United Kingdom" by Alexandra Papamichail and Elizabeth A. Bates explores child-to-parent violence (CPV) in the United Kingdom based on the accounts of adolescents who exhibit this type of family violence. While the study provides valuable insights into CPV, there are several potential biases and limitations that need to be considered.

One potential bias in the article is the limited sample size and recruitment method. The study only includes eight participants recruited from two intervention programs aiming to tackle CPV in England. This small sample size may not be representative of all adolescents who exhibit CPV in the UK, limiting the generalizability of the findings. Additionally, recruiting participants from intervention programs may introduce selection bias, as these individuals may have different experiences or motivations compared to those who do not seek help.

Another potential bias is the reliance on self-reported data from participants. The study uses participant-observation, face-to-face interviews, and handwritten interviews to collect data. While these methods can provide valuable insights into participants' experiences, they are also subject to social desirability bias and memory recall biases. Participants may be inclined to present themselves in a more positive light or may have difficulty accurately recalling past events.

The article also presents some unsupported claims and missing evidence for the claims made. For example, it states that CPV is linked with adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), unsatisfactory relationships with parents, perceived emotional rejection from parents, and emotional dysregulation in young people. While these associations have been found in previous research, no specific evidence or references are provided within this article to support these claims.

Additionally, there are unexplored counterarguments and missing points of consideration in the article. The authors primarily focus on familial risk factors associated with CPV but do not thoroughly explore other potential factors such as peer influences, societal factors, or individual characteristics of the adolescents themselves. By neglecting these factors, the article may provide an incomplete understanding of CPV and limit the development of effective interventions.

Furthermore, the article does not present both sides equally when discussing theoretical explanations for the associations between CPV and other forms of violence. The authors criticize the patriarchal role modeling explanation but do not provide a balanced discussion of alternative perspectives. This one-sided reporting may lead to a biased interpretation of the findings.

It is also important to note that the article does not adequately address potential risks associated with studying CPV. Child protection and ethical considerations should be carefully considered when conducting research on this sensitive topic. The article does not explicitly discuss any measures taken to ensure participant safety or well-being during data collection.

In conclusion, while the article provides valuable insights into CPV based on the accounts of adolescents in the UK, it has several limitations and biases that need to be considered. The small sample size, reliance on self-reported data, unsupported claims, missing evidence, unexplored counterarguments, and one-sided reporting all contribute to a potentially incomplete and biased understanding of CPV. Further research with larger and more diverse samples is needed to develop a comprehensive understanding of this complex issue.

# Topics for further research:

* Factors influencing child-to-parent violence in adolescents
* Peer influences and child-to-parent violence
* Societal factors and child-to-parent violence
* Individual characteristics and child-to-parent violence in adolescents
* Alternative explanations for child-to-parent violence
* Ethical considerations in researching child-to-parent violence

# Report location:

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