

Article review on childhood experiences of appalachian female survivors

[Sociology](#), [Violence](#)



of Adult Intimate Partner Violence

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- Bull, A. (2010, September). Childhood experiences of Appalachian female survivors of adult intimate partner violence. *The Journal for Nurse Practitioners*, 6(8), 606-611.

- The basic clinical concern that underlies the decision to conduct this study is “ to discover the lived experience of childhood in women who were survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV) and who were born and raised in southern Appalachia”. Furthermore, the increasing cases of violence in families in southern Appalachia is a major concern of this study.

- The study is a qualitative study.

- The study can be classified as qualitative and descriptive because it describes the childhood experiences of women who were victims of IPV. It is also correlational because it aims to establish the relationship of the childhood experiences to the possibility of being predisposed to IPV.

- The variables that were addressed in the literature review are the relationship between childhood victimization and adult revictimization and the exposure to childhood violence. These variables are relevant to the study because they are probable factors which lead to IPV.

- The sampling strategy used is the purposive sampling method. Yes this strategy is appropriate because the focus of the study is on particular characteristics of a population, that is, female women born and reared in southern Appalachia and who had been IPV victims. They are the interest of the study and they will be in the best position to answer the research questions.

- The data collection method used is phenomenology because of a lack of published information on the topic. Moreover, because of the descriptive and interpretative nature of the study, it is the researcher who will collect and analyze the data. The strength of this type of collection method is “ it accepts that each person is unique and has his own reality” (VanBaren, n. d., par 4). The main limitation of this type of data collection is that the data gathered is sometimes unreliable because of the personal biases of the researchers.
- The data analysis technique used is the descriptive-interpretative analysis process which is both descriptive and inferential. After interviewing the participants, the data collected were reviewed and analyzed to come up with thematic statements. Experienced researchers who were not involved in the data collection interpreted the answers of the respondents.
- This study contributed to nursing care by creating awareness in identifying several factors from childhood which predisposes a woman to become a victim of partner violence. With this knowledge on hand, nurses can therefore assess the presence of these factors in children and consequently monitor them and provide referrals for counseling for both the child and parent..

References

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