Task 3

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Annotated Bibliography

Peled, E., & Dekel, R. (2010). Excusable deficiency: staff perceptions of mothering at shelters

 for abused women. *Violence against women*, *16*(11), 1224–1241. doi:

 10.1177/1077801210386775

The focus of this article is to see how staff members in the shelters view the women when comes to their parenting skills as well as the challenges they face when working with these abused women. Data was collected through a focus group of 30 workers at Israeli shelters. They examined three research questions which examined the staff’s perceptions. The group contained social workers, matrons, educators a psychologist and a movement therapist. The findings of this study showed that staff had perceived these women as “deficient” when it came to their mothering skills. The women who came in the shelter already had the mentality where they were unable to maintain an assertive, protective and educated role model for their kids because of the abuse and belittlement that they have received on a routine basis. This is a challenge for staff members to see because in their eyes they see these women as loveless mothers. However, this is a problem the women because they are being seen this way which will deter them from ever-improving. Recommendation to this situation is rather than the staff judge these women harshly they should empower them to do better with their parental skills. Staff members should make an effort to facilities these women’s choice and support these women in their interaction with their children. This is relevant because even though they have left an abusive home there is still so much abusive within them mentally. Staff members need the training and understanding that deals with the psychological trauma when coming out of an abusive relationship and the impact it has on a woman’s mothering skills.

Hughes, J. (2017). Women’s Advocates and Shelter Residents: Describing experiences of

 working and living in domestic violence shelters. *Journal of interpersonal violence*,

 088626051770730. doi: 10.1177/0886260517707307

Domestic violence shelters are vital for women who are trying to leave an abusive home. These shelters are effective yet little is known about the programs and interventions they practice. A qualitative interview was taken place across rural Manitoba, which involved six women advocates and six shelter residents. The advocates’ interview dealt with them describing their routine practices and describing a woman that they had worked within the past. For the shelter residents, their interview had to do with their experiences living in the shelter and the practices and intervention they had gone through during their time in the shelter. The findings of this study showed that the advocates’ answers mirrored those of the shelter residents. The advocates would stress to the women that this shelter is their home and they wanted the women to feel as comfortable as possible. The residents’ expressed how welcoming the advocates were and enforced them that the shelter was their home and they should act like they were home. They would encourage them to make their own decisions and goals. They never felt that they were being judged instead they felt respected and safe. This is relevant because a shelter number one mission should be to make sure that these women feel safe and respected. In order for them to feel empowered to reach their goals they need a support system to be there for them.

Ben-Porat, A., & Sror-Bondarevsky, N. (2018). Length of women’s stays in domestic violence

 shelters: Examining the contribution of background variables, level of violence, reasons

 for entering shelters, and expectations. Journal of interpersonal violence, 088626051881142.

 doi: 10.1177/0886260518811425

The article examines the positive process for abused women in shelters. The longer women stay in the shelter, the more successful they become when comes to leaving the cycle of violence. A research was conducted that focused on the demographics, the level of violence and separation attempts, reasoning for entering the shelter and the duration of time in the shelter. The study consisted of 506 women living in 12 shelters in Israel. When it comes to the demographic findings, the study had shown that the age of the women play an important role, where younger women would go to shelter more than older women. Women with children were more like to use shelters than women without. With the level of violence and separation attempts, the study showed that higher the violence, the more likely a woman would seek shelter. The study showed that a woman would repeatedly go back to abusive home before they leave decide to leave permanently. There are various reasons why a woman would enter a shelter, the study found that some women enter for personal reasons to change her life around. While other women see a shelter as a transitional step towards their independence. The findings of this study showed that there no accurate evidence that shows the longer a woman stays in shelter, the more positive the outcome can be. This is relevant because it shows that there is no definite time frame when it comes to the length of stay of a shelter. Every woman is different and their healing process. Some women may need a longer time to recover and more support. Some may stay longer because the shelter becomes a source of comfort from the fears that they may have of leaving one day.

Tan, C., Basta, J., Sullivan, C. M., & Davidson, W. S. (1995). The role of social support in the

 lives of women exiting domestic violence shelters. *Journal of interpersonal*

 *violence*, *10*(4), 437–451. doi: 10.1177/088626095010004004

The article describes how vital it is for abusive women to have a social support network. A research was conducted that examined the stress, coping and social support from women who have been abused. The research that was conducted involved participants who were recruited from a domestic violence shelter where they will be interview 10 weeks after their exit from the shelter. The finding showed that it is vital for women to have supportive social networks because it reduces the stress that they are experiencing. However it is important that the social network that they receive is a supportive one. They need to feel no judgment and that the sources they receive have their best interest. This is relevant because the shelter is not the only support that they should receive. Family and friends must also be supportive and understanding of everything that is going on in her situation.

Rasool, S. (2015). Help-seeking after domestic violence. *Journal of interpersonal*

 *violence*, *31*(9), 1661–1686. doi: 10.1177/0886260515569057

The article examines the limited knowledge of seeking help from domestic violence in South Africa. Qualitative research was conducted with 17 women who have been abused who were staying in shelters. The study examined the abuse history, creating a timeline where the women can talk about their experience of abuse. Findings showed that these women did not seek help because of financial dependence, family preservation, and cultural practices. This is relevant because these reasoning’s are still happening today. Most women do not want to seek knowledge or help because they feel like they are breaking up a family or they feel like they had failed the marriage.