

## PERCENTAGE OF NZ REGISTERED NURSES 2011 - 93% FEMALE, 7% MALE

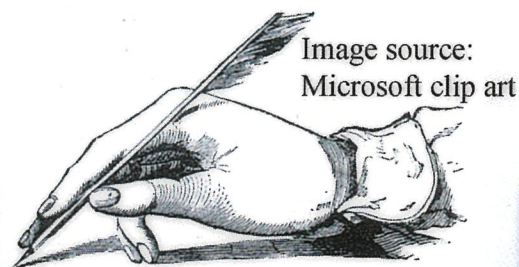


Image source:  
Microsoft clip art

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Males have a strong historical link with nursing in non-military orders that include the Brothers of Saint Anthony (Mericle, 1983).

Dominating social constructs around masculinity dissuade males from entering into nursing (Ballor, 2001).

Social sanctions such as labelling or estrangement serve as a strong influence to male nurses who violate societal norms (Evans, 1997).

Media portray male nurses as typically effeminate, incompetent or corrupt (Stanley, 2012; Meadus, 2000).



Image source:  
www.gograph.com

There is a striking gender imbalance in nursing where females are still the dominant sex (Villeneuve, 1994).

Male's participation in nursing has been shaped by social and political factors along with prevailing notions of masculinity and femininity (Evans, 2004).

### RESEARCH QUESTION

Is there a difference between pre-Nightingale reformation, post-war and contemporary notions of male registered nurses?

### IMPLICATIONS

Male nurses seek areas of nursing that reinforce their masculinity and gain them respect (Schoonover-Shoffner, 2006).

Fewer male preceptors available for male nursing students (Abushaikh et al, 20014).

Male registered nurses can experience 'Glass elevator effect' (Williams, 1992).

### CONCLUSION

Prior to the Nightingale reformation male nurses were respected and celebrated.

Post-war and contemporary society view male nurses as violators of societal norms and therefore shun them.

Male participation in nursing is most significantly influenced by societal factors.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Media should portray male nurses in a more gender neutral roles in order to encourage males to enter into nursing (Wilson, 2005).

Nursing schools should establish mentor programmes for male students (Smith, 2005).

Promotion of nursing school for males should be aimed at male high school leavers by male registered nurses (Wilson, 2005).

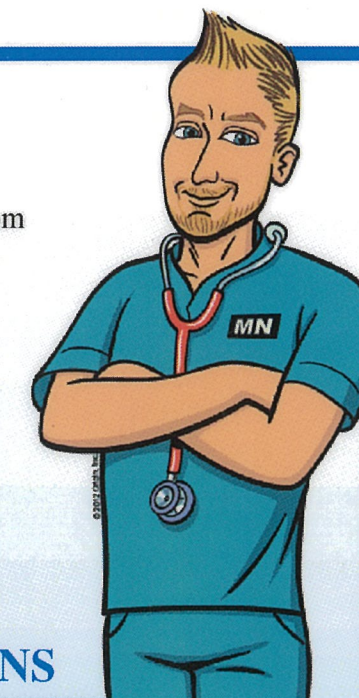


Image source: www.nursebuff.com

### REFERENCES

- Abushaikh, L., Mahadeen, A., AbdelKader, R., & Nabolsi, M. (2014). Academic challenges and positive aspects: perceptions of male nursing students. *International Nursing Review*.
- Ballor, D. (2001). Women and men in non-traditional fields. *Bates Assessment Newsletter*, 3, 3.
- Evans, J. (2004). Men nurses: A historical and feminist perspective. *Nursing and Healthcare Management and Policy*, 47(3), 321-328.
- Meadus, R. J. (2000). Men in Nursing: Barriers to recruitment. *Nursing Forum*, 3, 5-12.
- Mericle, B. (1983). The male as the psychiatric nurse. *Journal of Psychosocial Nursing*, 21, 28-34.
- Nursing Council of New Zealand. (2011). *The New Zealand Workforce: A Profile of Nurse Practitioners, Registered Nurses and Enrolled Nurses*. Wellington, New Zealand.
- Schoonover-Shoffner, K. (2006). Why aren't men choosing Nursing? *Journal of Christian Nursing*, 2, 16-17.
- Stanley, D. (2012). Celluloid devils: a research study of male nurses in feature films. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 11, 2526-2537.
- Villeneuve, M. (1994). Recruiting and retaining men in nursing: A review of the literature. *Journal of Professional Nursing*, 4, 217-228.

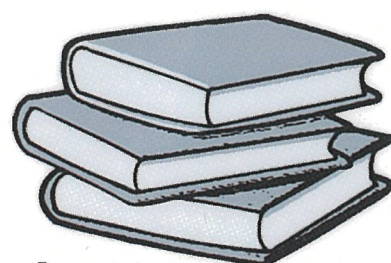


Image source:  
Microsoft clip art

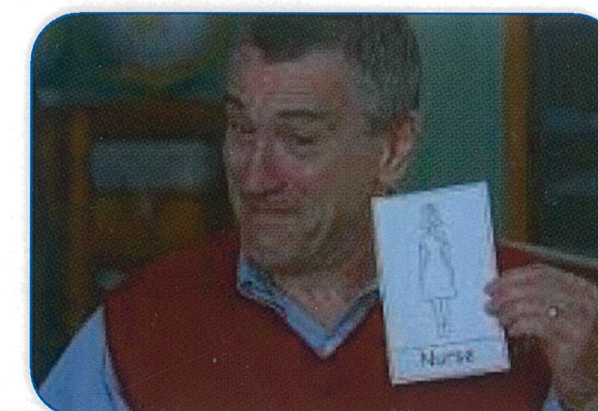


Image source: minoritynurse.com