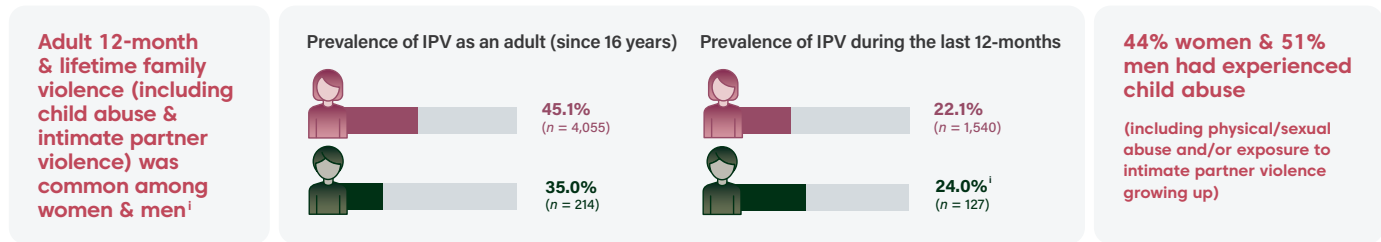


# Family violence against Australian nurses, midwives and carers.

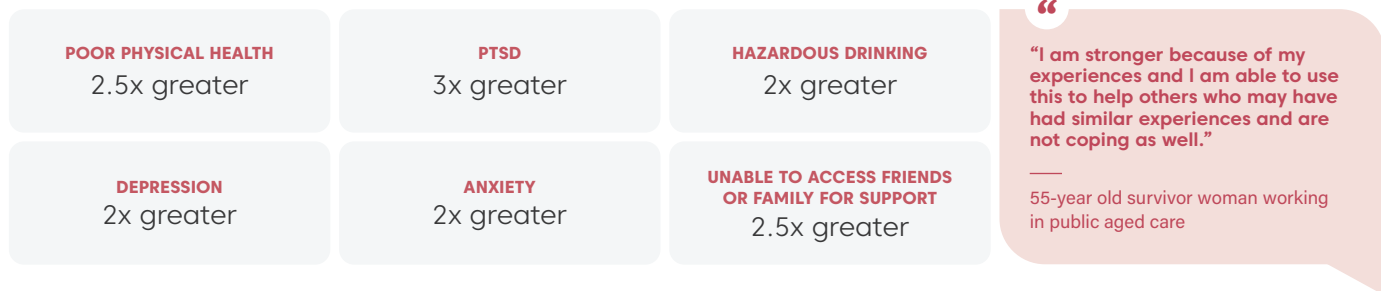


## EXPERIENCES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

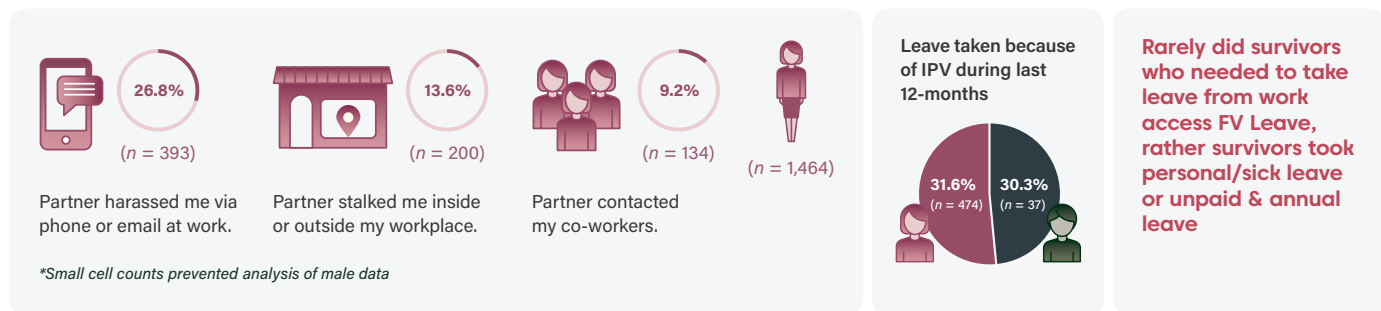


## HEALTH IMPACTS

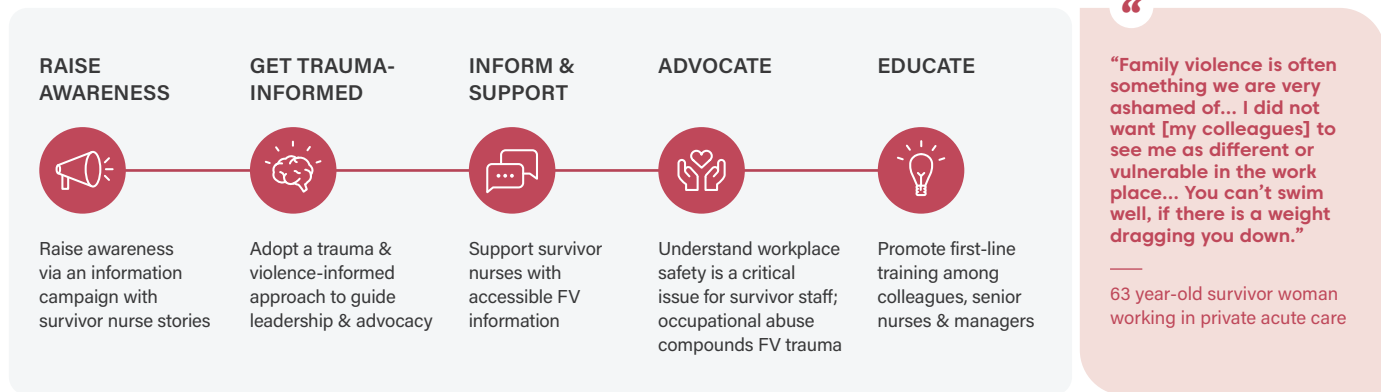
Survivor respondents' reported worse health & more visits to a health professional than their colleagues without IPV



## SURVIVOR WOMEN'S 12-MONTH WORKPLACE IMPACTS



## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANMF (VIC BRANCH) & HEALTHCARE WORKPLACES



Elizabeth McLindon<sup>ii,iii</sup>  
Kelsey Hegarty<sup>ii,iii</sup>  
Kristin Diemer<sup>ii</sup>



<sup>i</sup> The prevalence of IPV reported by men respondents was disproportionately high compared with national Australian community prevalence rates, although consistent with two previous 12-month studies of male nurses. Several factors may have contributed to this finding, including a higher proportion of men than women in a same sex relationship and more men than women reporting a history of child abuse, which was associated with higher odds of reporting adult IPV. The male IPV prevalence data had relative standard errors of up to 12%, so these results require a greater degree of interpretive caution. <sup>ii</sup> University of Melbourne; <sup>iii</sup> The Royal Women's Hospital, Victoria.

See full report: McLindon, E., Hegarty, K., & Diemer, K. (2022) 'You can't swim if there is a weight dragging you down.' Report into family violence against Australian nurses, midwives and carers. Melbourne: The University of Melbourne & ANMF (Vic Branch).