

Employer Public Report

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Public Reports

WGEA publishes the Public Report, except personal information in whole, or part on the Data Explorer and uses its contents in whole or part for other purposes in electronic or other formats.

Two documents make up your Public Report and can be generated and downloaded after preparing your submission for lodgement:

- Public Report – Questionnaire
- Public Report – Employee Data Tables

The Public Report must be:

- Given to your CEO or equivalent for review, approval and sign off before lodgement.
- Shared in accordance with the Notification and Access requirements under the *Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012 (the Act)*.

Report contacts will be asked to declare in the Portal that all relevant CEO or equivalents have signed the public report.

Detailed information on the requirements to share the public report with your employees, members or shareholders can be found within the online Reporting Guide on [Notification and Access requirements](#).

Gender Equality Standards

If there is a single entity employing 500 or more employees, they must have a policy or strategy in place against each of the six Gender Equality Indicators. More information can be found within the online reporting guide on [Gender Equality Standards](#).



Workplace Overview

Policies & Strategies

Employer policies or strategies on workplace gender equality and the composition of the workforce can be powerful levers for making progress and change. Policies or strategies are most effective when backed up by evidence-informed action plans to address areas of imbalance and inequality. Similarly, targets are achievable, time-framed goals that create mechanisms for accountability and are effective when combined with dedicated actions to help achieve them.

1.1 Do you have formal policies and/or formal strategies in place that support gender equality in the workplace?

Yes

Strategy

1.1a Do the formal policies and/or formal strategies include any of the following?

Recruitment; Retention; Performance management processes; Promotions; Succession planning; Training and development; Talent identification/identification of high potentials

1.2 Do you have a formal policy and/or formal strategy on diversity and inclusion in your organisation?

Yes

Strategy

1.2a Do the formal policies and/or formal strategies include any of the following?

Gender identity; Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander background; Cultural and/or language background; Disability and/or accessibility; Other

Provide details: LGBTQIA+

1.3 Does your organisation have any targets to address gender equality in your workplace?

Yes

Reduce the organisation-wide gender pay gap; To have a gender balanced governing body (at least 40% men and 40% women)

1.4 If your organisation would like to provide additional information relating to your gender equality policies and strategies, please do so below.

In the 2024 Your Voice staff survey, 82% staff answered questions on gender equity at Charles



Sturt favourably. The University has a range of policies and strategies relating to gender equality, including: Balancing Work, Study and Caring Responsibilities, Breastfeeding, Childcare on Campus, Children in the Workplace, Flexible Work, Family Related Leave and the Workplace Diversity and Inclusion Plan. The Workplace Diversity and Inclusion Plan includes initiatives designed to centre diversity and to provide support for all staff while recognising intersectionality and the effects of cumulative barriers. It includes a commitment to staff consultation and ongoing support of formal Staff Networks and Diversity Champions for key focus areas including gender equity and carers. Charles Sturt also demonstrates its commitment to gender equity through external accreditation including Athena Swan and Australian Workplace Equality Indicator, both of which are reportable actions in the Workplace Diversity and Inclusion Plan.



Workplace Overview

Governing Bodies

Gender balance on governing bodies or Boards is good for business. It contributes to workplace gender equality outcomes and improved company performance more broadly. Measures to support gender balance in the governing body include analysing the gender representation of chairs and other members, considering gender in the selection of Board members, and taking action to drive change through term limits, gender equality targets and policies.

1.5 Identify your organisation/s' governing body or bodies.

Organisation: Charles Sturt University

A. To your knowledge, is this governing body also reported in a different submission group for this year's Gender Equality Reporting?

No

B. What is the name of your governing body?

Charles Sturt University Council

C. What type of governing body does this organisation have?

Council

D. How many members are in the governing body and who holds the predominant Chair position?

	Female (F)	Male (M)
Chair	1	0
Members (excluding chairs)	10	7

E. Do you have formal policies and/or formal strategies in place to support and achieve gender equality in this organisation's governing body?

Yes

Selected value: Policy

E.1 Do the formal policies and/or formal strategies include any of following?

Selection process for governing body members; Gender diversity and inclusion

F. Does this organisation's governing body have limits on the terms of its Chair and/ or Members?



Yes

Enter maximum length of term in years. If the term limit does not relate to a full year, record the part year as a decimal amount.

For the Chair: 12

For the Members: 12

G. Has a target been set on the representation of women on this governing body?

No

Selected value: Governing body is already gender balanced (at least 40% women and 40% men)

H. Do you have a formal policy and/or formal strategy on diversity and inclusion for this organisation's governing body?

Yes

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander identity; Cultural and/or language and/or race/ethnicity background; Other

Provide Details: 50% of new appointees must have a connection to rural and regional areas

1.6 If your organisation would like to provide additional information relating to governing bodies and gender equality in your workplace, do so below.

The University Council aims to ensure that the composition of the Council appropriately reflects the University's broader communities. The Council adopts the following targets: to maintain, as far as is practicable, at least 40% representation of female members and 40% representation of male members on the Council and its committees; to maintain representation of members with a connection to rural and regional areas at least 50% of new appointees; to encourage participation by appropriately qualified First Nations people and to identify opportunities for involvement of First Nations people in the work of the Council; and to ensure students and staff have the opportunity to participate in the governance of the University through the election of student and staff members to the Council.



Action on Gender Equality

Gender Pay Gaps

The gender pay gap is the difference in average or median earnings between women and men. It is a measure of how we value the contribution of women and men in the workforce. The gender pay gap is not to be confused with women and men being paid the same for the same, or comparable, job – this is equal pay. Equal pay for equal work is a legal requirement in Australia. However, illegal instances of unequal pay can still be one of the many drivers of the gender pay gap. Closing the gender pay gap is important for Australia's economic future and reflects our aspiration to be an equal and fair society for all.

2.1 Do you have formal policies and/or formal strategies on equal remuneration (pay equity and the gender pay gap) between women and men?

Yes

Policy

2.1a Do the formal policies and/or formal strategies include any of the following?

To close the gender pay gap; To ensure no gender bias occurs at any point in the remuneration review process (for example at commencement, at annual salary reviews, out-of-cycle pay reviews, and performance reviews); To be transparent about pay scales and/or salary bands; To implement and/or maintain a transparent and rigorous performance assessment process

2.2 Have you conducted analysis to determine if there are remuneration gaps between women and men?

Yes

2.2a What type of gender remuneration gap analysis has been undertaken?

Like-for-like pay gaps analysis which compares the same or similar roles of equal or comparable value to identify unequal pay; A by-level gap analysis which compares the difference between women's and men's average pay within the same employee category; Overall gender pay gap analysis to identify the difference between women's and men's average pay and gender composition across the whole organisation

2.2b When was the most recent gender remuneration gap analysis undertaken?

Within the last 1-2 years

2.2c Did you take any actions as a result of your gender remuneration gap analysis?



Yes

Identified cause/s of the gaps; Reported results of pay gap analysis to the executive;
Reported results of pay gap analysis to all employees

You may also provide more detail below on the gender remuneration gap analysis that was undertaken.

2.3 If your organisation would like to provide additional information relating to employer action on pay equity and/or gender remuneration gaps in your workplace, please do so below.

In response to the recent comprehensive pay gap analysis initiatives have been implemented and/or planned including: a commitment to gender equality through a focused action framework to decrease our gender pay gap, ongoing review and development of the academic promotion process to ensure equitable access to promotion for part-time staff, staff who have taken extended leave including parental leave and staff with caring responsibilities; ongoing support of employee networks for key diversity areas including gender and carers and the appointment of diversity champions from senior management; inclusion of menstruation and menopause leave and gender affirmation leave in our enterprise agreement; an updated employee development review system to help identify career goals and aspirations in order to offer development opportunities including leadership for women and mentor programs for female staff.



Action on Gender Equality

Employee Consultation

Engaging employees through consultation on gender equality issues helps employers to understand the employee experience and to take meaningful action. Employers can use the information they learn through the consultation process to generate solutions that are practical and relevant to their organisation.

2.4 Have you consulted with employees on issues concerning gender equality in your workplace during the reporting period?

Yes

2.4a How did you consult employees?

Employee experience survey; Consultative committee or group; Exit interviews;
Performance discussions

2.4b Who did you consult?

ALL staff

2.5 Do you have formal policies and/or formal strategies in place to ensure employees are consulted and have input on issues concerning gender equality in the workplace?

Yes

Strategy

2.8 If your organisation would like to provide additional information relating to employee consultation on gender Equality in your workplace, please do so below.

The annual Your Voice survey was conducted in September 2024 with 84% favourable responses in gender equity category questions for women respondents (86% favourable for men). The Charles Sturt Gender Equity Employee Network is championed by two senior leaders (Pro-Vice Chancellor Learning and Teaching and Dean Graduate Research) and meets bi-monthly to share information and resources, discuss issues of gender equality in the workplace, and to consult on any gender equity initiatives being planned or undertaken across the University.



Flexible Work

Flexible Working Arrangements

A flexible working arrangement is an agreement between an employer and an employee to change the standard working arrangement, often through a change to the hours, pattern or location of work. Flexible work is a key enabler of gender equality, helps accommodate an employee's commitments out of work and has become increasingly important for employers in attracting and retaining diverse and talented employees.

3.1 Do you have a formal policy and/or formal strategy on flexible working arrangements?

Yes

Policy

3.1a Do the formal policies and/or formal strategies include any of the following?

A business case for flexibility has been established and endorsed at the leadership level; Leaders are visible role models of flexible working; Flexible working is promoted throughout the organisation; Training on flexible working and remote/hybrid teams is provided to managers; Training on flexible working and remote/hybrid teams is available to all employees; All employees are surveyed on whether they have sufficient flexibility; Metrics on the use of, and/or the impact of, flexibility measures are reported to key management personnel; Metrics on the use of, and/or the impact of, flexibility measures are reported to the governing body; Flexible work offerings are available to all employees, with a default approval bias (all roles flex approach); All team meetings are offered online

3.2 Do you offer any of the following flexible working options to MANAGERS and/or NON MANAGERS in your workplace?

Flexible working option	MANAGERS	NON-MANAGERS
Flexible hours of work (start and finish times)	Yes	Yes
Compressed working weeks	Yes	Yes
Time-in-lieu	Yes	Yes
Hybrid working (regular days worked from home and in office)	Yes	Yes
Working fully remote (no regular days worked in office)	Yes	Yes
Reduced hours or part-time work	Yes	Yes
Job sharing arrangements	Yes	Yes
Purchased leave	Yes	Yes
Unpaid leave	Yes	Yes
Flexible scheduling, rostering or switching of shifts	Yes	Yes

3.3 If your organisation would like to provide additional information relating to flexible working and gender equality in your workplace, please do so below.

In the 2024 Your Voice staff survey 80% of women and men respondents indicated that they



had the flexibility they needed to manage work and other commitments. There was a 5% increase in positive responses to the question “I maintain a good balance between work and other aspects of my life” from the 2023 survey results.



Employee Support for Parents and Carers

Paid Parental Leave

Parental leave policies are designed to support and protect working parents around the time of childbirth or adoption of a child and when children are young. Some employers offer universally available parental leave policies, offering equal parental leave for all parents, others offer with a distinction between 'primary' and 'secondary' carers. It's important that it's a policy that's available to all parents, irrespective of gender, ¹²recognising the equally important role of all parents in caregiving. Gender equal policies help to de-gender the ideal worker and carer norms, which pervade the workplace and reduce opportunities for women to remain in, or re-enter the workforce.

4.1 Do you provide employer-funded paid parental leave in addition to any government-funded parental leave scheme?

Yes, we offer employer funded parental leave using the primary/secondary carer distinction

Do you provide employer-funded paid parental leave for:

Primary: Yes Secondary: Yes

4.1a Please indicate whether your employer-funded paid parental leave is available to:

Primary: All, regardless of gender

Secondary: All, regardless of gender

4.1b Please indicate whether your employer-funded paid primary carers leave covers:

Primary: Birth; Adoption; Surrogacy; Stillbirth; Fostering

Secondary: Birth; Adoption; Surrogacy; Stillbirth

4.1c How do you pay employer-funded paid parental leave?

Primary: Paying the employee's full salary

Secondary: Paying the employee's full salary

4.1d How many weeks of employer-funded paid parental leave is available to eligible employees?



Primary:

Lowest entitlement: 8

Highest entitlement: 20

Secondary:

Lowest entitlement: 1

Highest entitlement: 4

4.1e Who has access to this type of employer-funded paid parental leave?

Primary: Permanent employees; Contract/fixed term employees; Casual employees

Secondary: Permanent employees; Contract/fixed term employees; Casual employees

4.1f Do you require carers to work for the organisation for a certain amount of time (a qualifying period) before they can access employer-funded paid parental leave?

Primary: No qualifying period

Secondary: No qualifying period

4.1g Do you require carers to take employer-funded paid parental leave within a certain time after the birth, adoption, surrogacy and/or stillbirth?

Primary: Anytime within 24 months

Secondary: Other

Please specify time frame in months: 3

**4.1h Does your organisation have an opt out approach to parental leave?
(Employees who do not wish to take their full parental leave entitlement must discuss this with their manager)**

Primary: No

Secondary: No



4.2 Do you pay superannuation contributions to your employees while they are on parental leave?

Yes, on employer funded primary carer's leave or equally shared parental leave (if applicable); Yes, on employer funded secondary carer's leave (if applicable); Yes, on unpaid parental leave

4.3 If your organisation would like to provide additional information relating to paid parental leave and gender equality in your workplace, please do so below.

An employee who has more than 40 weeks continuous service immediately prior to the birth or adoption of a child is entitled to six weeks paid Childbirth Leave and 20 weeks of paid Primary Carer Leave A if they are the primary carer. An employee who has less than 40 weeks of continuous service prior to the birth or adoption of a child is entitled to six weeks of paid Childbirth Leave and two weeks of paid Primary Carer Leave B. Both Primary Carer Leave A and B can be taken at half pay for double the time period. Partner Leave is available to current employees whose partner gives birth or adopts a child for whom the employee has parental responsibilities. This consists of paid leave for up to four weeks.



Employee Support for Parents and Carers

Support for Carers

Employers can contribute to workplace gender equality by providing support for employees with caring responsibilities. A carer refers to, but is not limited to, an employee's role as the parent (biological, step, adoptive or foster) or guardian of a child, or carer of a child, parent, spouse or domestic partner, close relative, or other dependent. Employer support for employees with caring responsibilities allows them to better accommodate their out-of-work responsibilities.

4.4 Do you have formal policies and/or formal strategies to support employees with family or caring responsibilities?

Yes

Policy

4.4a Do the formal policies and/or formal strategies include any of the following?

Gender inclusive language when referring to carers; Support for all carers (e.g. carers of children, elders, people with disability); Paid Parental leave; Flexible working arrangements and adjustments to work hours and/or location to support family or caring responsibilities; Job redesign to support family or caring responsibilities; Extended carers leave and/or compassionate leave

4.5 Do you offer any of the following support mechanisms for employees with family or caring responsibilities?

Support mechanism	Answer
Breastfeeding facilities	Yes
Information packs for those with family and/or caring responsibilities	Yes
Referral services to support employees with family and/ or caring responsibilities	Yes
Coaching for employees returning to work from parental leave and/or extended carers leave and/or career breaks	Yes
Internal support networks for parents and/or carers	Yes
Targeted communication mechanisms (e.g. intranet forums)	Yes



Support mechanism	Answer
Breastfeeding facilities	Yes
Return to work bonus (only select if this bonus is not the balance of paid parental leave)	No
Support for employees with securing care (including school holiday care) by securing priority places at local care centres (could include for childcare, eldercare and/or adult day centres)	Yes
Referral services for care facilities (could include for childcare, eldercare and/or adult day centres)	No
On-site childcare	Yes
Employer subsidised childcare	No
Parenting workshop	No
Keep-in-touch programs for carers on extended leave and/or parental leave	Yes
Access to counselling and external support for carers (e.g. EAP)	Yes



4.6 If your organisation would like to provide additional information relating to support for carers in your workplace, please do so below.

In the 2024 Your Voice survey, 79% of staff with caring responsibilities responded positively to questions about their health and wellbeing at work. 86% of staff with caring responsibilities agreed that they have the flexibility to manage work and their other commitments. Carers are one of the focus areas of the Workplace Diversity and Inclusion Plan and are supported in a variety of ways including: access to Carers Employee Network including regular meetings and a dedicated Teams channel; advocacy from Carers Diversity Champions (senior leaders); recognition that carers' experiences are very different depending on who they care for with carers of adults and children included in consultation and planning; generous leave provisions for parents and carers; support for pregnancy, fostering and adoption; support for breastfeeding on campus; carers rooms on all campuses; childcare available on some campuses; flexible work provisions.



Harm Prevention

Sexual harassment, harassment on the ground of sex or discrimination

Workplace sexual harassment and sex discrimination is a gender equality issue that predominantly impacts women. To increase women's workforce participation and well-being, it is essential employers take action to prioritise and protect all employees from sexual harassment, harassment on the ground of sex or discrimination and ensure that every employee feels safe in the workplace.

5.1 Do you have formal policies and/or formal strategies on the prevention of and appropriate response to sexual harassment, harassment on the ground of sex or discrimination?

Yes

Policy

5.1a Do the formal policies and/or formal strategies include any of the following?

A grievance process; Definitions and examples of sexual harassment, harassment on the grounds of sex and discrimination and consequences of engaging in this behaviour; The legal responsibilities of the employer to eliminate, so far as possible, sexual harassment and how it is demonstrated in the organisation; Leadership accountabilities and responsibilities for prevention and response to sexual harassment ; Disclosure options (internal and external) and process to investigate and manage any sexual harassment; Processes relating to the use of non-disclosure or confidentiality agreements; Expected standard of behaviour is clearly outlined and included in recruitment and performance management processes; Guidelines for human resources or other designated responding staff on confidentiality and privacy; Sexual harassment risk management and how control measures will be monitored, implemented and reviewed; Process for development and review of the policy, including consultation with employees, unions or industry groups ; Protection from adverse action based on disclosure of sexual harassment and discrimination; A system for monitoring outcomes of sexual harassment and discrimination disclosure, including employment outcomes for those impacted by sexual harassment and the respondent; The frequency and nature of reporting to the governing body and management on sexual harassment; Manager and non-manager training on respectful workplace conduct and sexual harassment

5.1b If Yes, have the policies and/or strategies been reviewed and approved in the reporting period by the Governing Body and CEO (or equivalent)?

Answer	
By the Governing Body	No
By the CEO (or equivalent)	No

5.2 Do you provide training on the prevention of sexual harassment, harassment on the ground of sex or discrimination to the following groups?

Yes



Cohort	At induction	At promotion	Annually	Multiple times per year
All managers	Yes	No	No	No
All non-managers	Yes	No	No	No
The Governing Body	No		No	No

5.2a Does the training program delivered to the above groups include any of the following?

The respectful workplace conduct and behaviours expected of workers and leaders; Different forms of inappropriate workplace behaviour (e.g. sexual harassment, harassment on the grounds of sex and discrimination) and its impact; The drivers and contributing factors of sexual harassment; Options for reporting occurrences of sexual harassment as well as the risk of sexual harassment occurring; Information on worker rights, external authorities and relevant legislation relating to workplace sexual harassment; The diverse experiences of sexual harassment and the needs of different people, including women, LGBTIQ+ workers, culturally diverse workers and workers with a disability.; Responding to employees who engage in harassment or associated behaviours

5.3 Does the governing body and CEO or equivalent explicitly communicate their expectations on safety, respectful and inclusive workplace conduct? If yes, when?

Members of the governing body

No

Chief Executive Officer or equivalent

Yes

At staff inductions; Ahead of big events (e.g. functions, conferences) or at internal launches (e.g. at the launch of a new strategy); More often than annually

5.4 Do you have a risk management process in place to prevent and respond to sexual harassment, harassment on the ground of sex or discrimination?

Yes

5.4a Does your risk management process include any of the following?

Identification and assessment of the specific workplace and industry risks of sexual harassment; Control measures to eliminate or minimise the identified drivers and



risks for sexual harassment so far as reasonably practicable; Regular review of the effectiveness of control measures to eliminate or minimise the risks of sexual harassment; Reporting to leadership on workplace sexual harassment risks, prevention and response, incident management effectiveness and outcomes, trend analysis and actions; Identification, assessment and control measures in place to manage the risk of vicarious trauma to responding staff

5.4b What actions/responses have been put in place as part of your workplace sexual harassment risk management process?

Make workplace adjustments; Change or develop new control measures; Undertake and act on a culture audit of the relevant business or division; Train people managers in prevention of sexual harassment; Train staff on mitigation and control measures

5.5 What supports are available to support employees involved in and affected by sexual harassment?

Confidential external counselling (E.g. EAP); Information provided to all employees on external support services available; Union/worker representative support throughout the disclosure process and response; Reasonable adjustments to work conditions

5.6 What options does your organisation have for workers who wish to disclose or raise concerns about incidents relating to sexual harassment or similar misconduct?

Process for disclosure to human resources or other designated responding staff; Process for disclosure to confidential/ethics hotline or similar; Process to disclose anonymously; Special procedures for disclosures about organisational leaders and board members; Process for workers to identify and disclose potential risks of sexual harassment, without a specific incident occurring

5.7 Does your organisation collect data on sexual harassment in your workplace, if yes, what do you collect?

Yes

Number of formal disclosures or complaints made in a year; Anonymous disclosures through a staff survey; Gender of the accused or perpetrator

5.8 Does your organisation report on sexual harassment to the governing body and management (CEO, KMP) and how frequently?

Governing body



Yes

Multiple times per year

CEO or equivalent

Yes

Multiple times per year

Key Management Personnel

Yes

Multiple times per year

5.8a Do your reports on sexual harassment to governing body and CEO include any of the following?

Prevalence of workplace sexual harassment; Analysis of sexual harassment trends and reporter/respondent profiles

5.9 If your organisation would like to provide additional information relating to measures to prevent and respond to sexual harassment, harassment on the ground of sex or discrimination, please do so below.

Updated compulsory training for all staff on Preventing Harassment, Sexual Harassment and Restoring Relationships implemented. Regular communication campaigns conducted to ensure all staff understand their obligations under Australia's updated sexual harassment legislation and resources provided via staff website. Resources include factsheets, training, contact details for support services and guides for making complaints.



Harm Prevention

Family or Domestic Violence

5.10 Do you have a formal policy and/or formal strategy to support employees who are experiencing family or domestic violence?

Yes

Policy

5.11 Do you have the following support mechanisms in place to support employees who are experiencing family or domestic violence?

Type of support (select all that apply)	
Protection from any adverse action or discrimination based on the disclosure of domestic violence	Yes
Confidentiality of matters disclosed	No
Training of key personnel	Yes
Flexible working arrangements	Yes
Workplace safety planning	Yes
Employee assistance program (including access to psychologist, chaplain or counsellor)	Yes
Referral of employees to appropriate domestic violence support services for expert advice	Yes
Provision of financial support (e.g. advance bonus payment or advanced pay)	No
A domestic violence clause is in an enterprise agreement or workplace agreement	Yes
Access to medical services (e.g. doctor or nurse)	No
Offer change of office location	Yes
Emergency accommodation assistance	No

5.12 Do you have the following types of leave in place to support employees who are experiencing family or domestic violence?

Access to paid domestic violence leave?

Yes

Is it unlimited?

No

Do you offer paid family and domestic violence leave by negotiation or as needed?

Yes

How many days of paid domestic violence leave?

15



Access to unpaid domestic violence leave?

Yes

Is it unlimited?

Yes

5.13 If your organisation would like to provide additional information relating to family and domestic violence affecting your employees, please do so below.

A full-time staff member experiencing family and domestic violence or supporting an immediate family member experiencing family and domestic violence may use up to 15 days of Family and Domestic Violence Leave per year to access medical, legal and support services. The entitlement for a part-time employee is calculated on the appropriate fraction of the entitlement for a full-time employee. A further five days of Family and Domestic Violence Leave may be granted in special circumstances on application. Support through the Employee Assistance Program, as well as a range of resources are available for staff experiencing family and domestic violence and their colleagues.



Public Report - Employee data tables

Program: 2024 - 25 Gender Equality Reporting
Corporate group of: Charles Sturt University
Total group employee count: 4,040

Table 1 – Gender composition of all occupational categories

Occupational category	Employment status	No. of employees		Number of graduates or apprentices (combined)		Total employees*
		F	M	F	M	
Managers	Full-time permanent	113	60	0	0	173
	Full-time contract	73	55	0	0	128
	Part-time permanent	3	3	0	0	6
	Part-time contract	13	2	0	0	15
	Casual	1	2	0	0	3
Professionals	Full-time permanent	531	356	0	0	889
	Full-time contract	123	109	0	0	233
	Part-time permanent	80	27	0	0	107
	Part-time contract	58	45	0	0	103
	Casual	687	336	0	0	1,024
Technicians And Trades Workers	Full-time permanent	47	64	0	0	111
	Full-time contract	8	10	0	0	18
	Part-time permanent	7	2	0	0	9
	Part-time contract	5	0	0	0	5
	Casual	12	11	0	0	23
Community And Personal Service Workers	Full-time permanent	64	11	0	0	75
	Full-time contract	3	1	0	0	4
	Part-time permanent	27	0	0	0	27
	Part-time contract	3	3	0	0	6
	Casual	29	11	0	0	40
Clerical And Administrative Workers	Full-time permanent	330	41	0	0	371
	Full-time contract	61	20	0	0	81
	Part-time permanent	60	12	0	0	72
	Part-time contract	23	7	0	0	30
	Casual	317	151	0	0	469
Sales Workers	Full-time permanent	4	0	0	0	4
	Full-time contract	1	0	0	0	1
	Part-time permanent	1	0	0	0	1
Labourers	Full-time permanent	1	8	0	0	9
	Part-time permanent	2	1	0	0	3

* Total employees includes Non-binary

Table 2 – Gender composition of manager categories

Manager category	Employment status	No. of employees		Number of graduates or apprentices (combined)		Total employees*
		F	M	F	M	
CEO	Full-time contract	1	0	0	0	1
KMP	Full-time contract	2	2	0	0	4
GM	Full-time permanent	0	1	0	0	1
	Full-time contract	15	11	0	0	26
SM	Full-time permanent	1	2	0	0	3
	Full-time contract	35	29	0	0	64
	Part-time contract	2	1	0	0	3
	Casual	1	1	0	0	2
OM	Full-time permanent	112	57	0	0	169
	Full-time contract	20	13	0	0	33
	Part-time permanent	3	3	0	0	6
	Part-time contract	11	1	0	0	12
	Casual	0	1	0	0	1

* Total employees includes Non-binary

Table 3 – Employee movements over reporting period
Question 1
How many employees were promoted?

Contract Type	Employment Type	CEOs, KMPs & HOBs		Managers (excl. CEOs, KMPs & HOBs)		Non-managers		Total*
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Full-time	Permanent			1		21	23	45
Part-time	Permanent			1		5		6
Full-time	Fixed-term				1	2	2	5
Part-time	Fixed-term					1		1
N/A	casual							

Question 2
How many employees were promoted from non-manager to manager?

Contract Type	Employment Type	CEOs, KMPs & HOBs		All managers		Non-managers		Total*
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Full-time	Permanent			1				1
Part-time	Permanent			1				1
Full-time	Fixed-term				1			1
Part-time	Fixed-term							
N/A	casual							

Question 3
How many employees were internally appointed?

Contract Type	Employment Type	CEOs, KMPs & HOBs		Managers (excl. CEOs, KMPs & HOBs)		Non-managers		Total*
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Full-time	Permanent			13	5	85	19	123
Part-time	Permanent					9	2	11
Full-time	Fixed-term			8	5	14	9	36
Part-time	Fixed-term			12	3	27	9	51
N/A	casual			1		90	26	117

Question 4
How many employees (including partners with an employment contract) were externally appointed?

Contract Type	Employment Type	CEOs, KMPs & HOBs		Managers (excl. CEOs, KMPs & HOBs)		Non-managers		Total*
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Full-time	Permanent			6	5	82	24	118
Part-time	Permanent			18	1			19
Full-time	Fixed-term			8	8	50	34	100
Part-time	Fixed-term			2		53	30	85
N/A	casual			1	1	1,449	691	2,145

* Total employees includes Non-binary

Table 3 – Employee movements over reporting period (continued)
Question 5
How many employees voluntarily resigned?

Contract Type	Employment Type	CEOs, KMPs & HOBs		Managers (excl. CEOs, KMPs & HOBs)		Non-managers		Total*
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Full-time	Permanent			8	1	35	14	58
Part-time	Permanent					26	4	30
Full-time	Fixed-term			7	5	14	10	36
Part-time	Fixed-term			2		21	3	26
N/A	casual							

Question 6
How many employees were on primary carer's parental leave (paid and/or unpaid)?

Contract Type	Employment Type	CEOs, KMPs & HOBs		Managers (excl. CEOs, KMPs & HOBs)		Non-managers		Total*
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Full-time	Permanent			8		29	1	38
Part-time	Permanent					19		19
Full-time	Fixed-term					5		5
Part-time	Fixed-term			2		7		9
N/A	casual					7		7

Question 7
How many employees were on secondary carer's parental leave (paid and/or unpaid)?

Contract Type	Employment Type	CEOs, KMPs & HOBs		Managers (excl. CEOs, KMPs & HOBs)		Non-managers		Total*
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Full-time	Permanent				2		15	17
Part-time	Permanent						1	1
Full-time	Fixed-term				3		6	9
Part-time	Fixed-term					1	1	2
N/A	casual							

Question 8
How many employees ceased employment before returning to work from parental leave (regardless of when the leave commenced)?

Contract Type	Employment Type	CEOs, KMPs & HOBs		Managers (excl. CEOs, KMPs & HOBs)		Non-managers		Total*
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Full-time	Permanent					1		1
Part-time	Permanent					1		1
Full-time	Fixed-term							
Part-time	Fixed-term					1		1
N/A	casual							

* Total employees includes Non-binary