



Australian Government



Workplace
Gender Equality
Agency

Employer Public Report

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Public Reports

WGEA publishes your Public Report, excluding any personal information, on the Data Explorer. WGEA uses its contents for other purposes in electronic or other formats.

What makes up your Public Report?

Your Public Report consists of 2 documents, which you can generate and download after preparing your submission for lodgement:

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

Before lodgement

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*.

Reporting contacts will be asked to declare in the WGEA Employer Portal that all relevant CEOs or equivalents have signed the Public Report.

For detailed information on the requirements to share the Public Report with your employees, members or shareholders, refer to the online Reporting Guide under [Notification and Access requirements](#).

Gender Equality Standards

If your organisation is a single entity employing 500 or more employees, you must have a policy or strategy in place against each of the 6 Gender Equality Indicators. More information can be found within the online Reporting Guide on [Gender Equality Standards](#).

Gender Equality Targets

If your organisation is an employer that directly employs 500 or more employees, you must select and commit to achieve 3 gender equality targets from a [menu](#) of 19 options. At the end of 3 years, you must meet or demonstrate improvement against each selected target. More information can be found on [Gender Equality Targets: Frequently Asked Questions](#).



Workplace overview

Policies and 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 supported 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

Policy; 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; Key performance indicators for managers relating to gender equality

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

Yes

Policy; Strategy

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

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander background; Cultural and/or language background; Disability and/or accessibility; Age

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

No

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

Targets have not been set by Australian Mutual Bank Ltd as it will merge with Teachers Mutual



Bank Limited (TMBL) effective 1 May 2026. As an employer with over 500 employees TMBL is required to set targets.

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 on 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, targets and policies.

1.5 Identify your organisation/s' governing body.

Organisation: Australian Mutual Bank Ltd

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

No

B. What is the name of your governing body?

Australian Mutual Bank Ltd

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

Board of Directors

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

| | Women | Men |
|----------------------------|-------|-----|
| Chair | 1 | 0 |
| Members (excluding chairs) | 2 | 3 |

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?

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: 3

For the Members: 3

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

No

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

Other value: NA

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

Yes

Other

Provide Details: The Diversity and Inclusion Policy applies to the Board of Directors. However, Directors are democratically nominated and elected by members.

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



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; Strategy

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

To close the gender pay gap; Remuneration review processes without gender biases; Managers being held accountable for gender pay equity outcomes

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?

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 12 months

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

Yes

Corrected instances of unequal pay; Reported results of pay gap analysis to the governing body; Reported results of pay gap analysis to the executive



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.

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 about gender equality in the workplace?

Employee experience survey; Exit interviews

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

Policy; Strategy

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



Flexible working arrangements

Flexible working

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?

Leaders are visible role models of flexible working; Flexible working is promoted throughout the organisation; All employees are surveyed on whether they have sufficient flexibility; The impact of flexibility is measured and evaluated (e.g. reduced absenteeism, increased employee engagement)

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 | No | No |
| 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 | No | No |
| 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.



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 the policy is available to all parents, irrespective of gender, recognising 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 parental carers leave covers:

Primary: Birth; Adoption; Surrogacy

Secondary: Birth; Adoption; Surrogacy

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 Are all employees that receive employer-funded paid parental leave entitled



to the same number of weeks?

Primary:

Yes

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

Entitlement: 12

Secondary:

Yes

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

Entitlement: 2

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

Primary: Permanent employees; Other

Provide Details: Includes casual who have worked on a regular and systematic basis for at least 12 months and where there is a reasonable expectation of ongoing employment on a regular and systematic basis.

Secondary: Permanent employees; Other

Provide Details: Includes casual who have worked on a regular and systematic basis for at least 12 months and where there is a reasonable expectation of ongoing employment on a regular and systematic basis.

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

Primary: Yes a minimum service period is required

How long is the minimum service period (in months)?

12

Is the minimum service period the same as the probation period for new employees?

No



Secondary: Yes a minimum service period is required

How long is the minimum service period (in months)?

12

Is the minimum service period the same as the probation period for new employees?

No

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: Anytime within 12 months

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

4.1i Do you pay superannuation contributions to your employees while they are on parental leave?

Primary: Yes, on employer funded parental leave; Yes, on unpaid funded parental leave

Secondary: Yes, on employer funded parental leave

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

Superannuation up to a maximum of 52 weeks is paid on the portion of unpaid Parental Leave as a lump sum payment following return to work for a period of 3 months.



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.

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

Yes

Policy

4.3a Do the formal policies and/or formal strategies include any of the following?

Gender inclusive language when referring to carers; Paid Parental leave; Flexible working arrangements and adjustments to work hours and/or location to support family or caring responsibilities; Extended carers leave and/or compassionate leave; Other leave available to employees with family or caring responsibilities

Provide details: Primary carers who return to work after parental leave receive 5 days additional personal/carers leave (pro rata for part time employees) to assist with the care of the child.

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

| Support mechanism | Answer |
|--|--------|
| Breastfeeding facilities | No |
| Information packs for those with family and/or caring responsibilities | No |
| Referral services to support employees with family and/ or caring responsibilities | No |
| Coaching for employees returning to work from parental leave and/or extended carers leave and/or career breaks | No |
| Internal support networks for parents and/or carers | No |



| Support mechanism | Answer |
|--|--------|
| Targeted communication mechanisms (e.g. intranet forums) | No |
| 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) | No |
| Referral services for care facilities (could include for childcare, eldercare and/or adult day centres) | No |
| On-site childcare | No |
| 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 |

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

All employees have access to 3 free counselling sessions per year through the EAP service which employees may use for work or personal matters. Due consideration is given to increasing the number of sessions upon request. This request can be made confidentially through the EAP service if the employee wishes to remain anonymous.



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 and 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; 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; 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; Protection from adverse action based on disclosure of sexual harassment and discrimination; Requirements relating to the frequency and nature of reporting to the governing body and management on sexual harassment; Training for managers and non-managers on respectful workplace conduct and preventing and responding to 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 | Yes |
| By the CEO (or equivalent) | Yes |

5.2 Do you provide training on the prevention of sexual harassment, harassment on the ground of sex or discrimination to managers, non-managers or the governing body?

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 | Yes | | 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; Bystander training; 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; Other

Provide Details: In addition to at induction, all employees receive refresher training on workplace behaviours every 2 years.

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

Members of the governing body

Yes

; More often than annually

Chief Executive Officer or equivalent

Yes

; More often than annually; Other

Provide Details: The CEO communicates expectations on safety, respect and inclusion periodically throughout the year when conducting organisation wide virtual meetings.

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?

Other



Provide Details: The prevalence of sexual harassment is reported regularly to the Board. There have been no known instances of sexual harassment during the reporting period.

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

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 to disclose after their employment has concluded; Process to disclose anonymously

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; Other

Other: There have been no known instances of sexual harassment within the workplace during the reporting period.

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

Governing body

Yes

At every meeting

CEO or equivalent



Yes

As required

Key Management Personnel (for Commonwealth public sector: Senior Executive Bands)

Yes

As required

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

Prevalence of workplace sexual harassment; Other

Please Specify: Any formal complaint related to sexual harassment or sex-based harassment must be reported immediately to the CEO who will in turn notify the Board.

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.

Harm prevention

Family or domestic violence

5.10 Do you have a formal policy 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 family and domestic violence | Yes |
| Confidentiality of matters disclosed | Yes |
| Training for key personnel in supporting employees experiencing family and domestic violence | Yes |
| Flexible working arrangements | Yes |
| Workplace safety planning | no |
| Employee assistance program (including access to psychologist, chaplain or counsellor) | Yes |



| | |
|---|-----|
| Procedures for referring employees experiencing family and domestic violence support services | Yes |
| Provision of financial support (e.g. advance bonus payment or advanced pay) | No |
| A family and domestic violence clause is in an enterprise agreement or workplace agreement | Yes |
| Access to medical services (e.g. doctor or nurse) | No |
| Mechanisms for employees experiencing family and domestic violence to request to move to a different workplace location | Yes |
| Emergency accommodation assistance | No |

Other

Access to financial support outside the paid leave covered in the enterprise agreement would be considered on a case-by-case basis.

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 family and domestic violence leave?

Yes

Is it unlimited?

No

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

No

How many days of paid family and domestic violence leave?

30

Access to unpaid family and domestic violence leave?

No

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

Employees may make a request for leave without pay for any reason for a period of up to 12 months. Approval of such requests is on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration the purpose of the leave and business needs.



Public Report - Employee Data Tables

Program: 2025 - 26 Gender Equality Reporting
Corporate group of: Australian Mutual Bank Ltd
Total group employee count: 155

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 | 19 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| | Part-time permanent | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Professionals | Full-time permanent | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | Part-time permanent | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Technicians And Trades Workers | Full-time permanent | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Full-time contract | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Clerical And Administrative Workers | Full-time permanent | 27 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 33 |
| | Part-time permanent | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Sales Workers | Full-time permanent | 36 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 49 |
| | Full-time contract | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | Part-time permanent | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | Casual | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

* Total employees includes Non-binary

Table 2 – Gender composition of manager categories

| Manager category | Employment status | No. of employees | | Total employees* |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---|------------------|
| | | F | M | |
| CEO | Full-time permanent | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| KMP | Full-time permanent | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| OM | Full-time permanent | 17 | 9 | 26 |
| | Part-time permanent | 1 | 1 | 2 |

* 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 | | | | 2 | 7 | 1 | 10 |
| Part-time | Permanent | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Full-time | Fixed-term | | | | | | | |
| Part-time | Fixed-term | | | | | | | |
| N/A | Casual | | | | | | | |

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

| Contract Type | Employment Type | All managers | | Total* |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|------|--------|
| | | Female | Male | |
| Full-time | Permanent | | 2 | 2 |
| Part-time | Permanent | | | |
| Full-time | Fixed-term | | | |
| 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 | | | | | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Part-time | Permanent | | | | | | | |
| Full-time | Fixed-term | | | | | | | |
| Part-time | Fixed-term | | | | | | | |
| N/A | Casual | | | | | | | |

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 | | | | | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Part-time | Permanent | | | | | | | |
| Full-time | Fixed-term | | | | | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Part-time | Fixed-term | | | | | | | |
| N/A | Casual | | | | | | | |

* 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 | | | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| Part-time | Permanent | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Full-time | Fixed-term | | | | | | | |
| Part-time | Fixed-term | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| N/A | Casual | | | | | 1 | | 1 |

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 | | | 1 | | 9 | | 10 |
| Part-time | Permanent | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Full-time | Fixed-term | | | | | | | |
| Part-time | Fixed-term | | | | | | | |
| N/A | Casual | | | | | | | |

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 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Part-time | Permanent | | | | | | | |
| Full-time | Fixed-term | | | | | | | |
| Part-time | Fixed-term | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | |
| Part-time | Permanent | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Full-time | Fixed-term | | | | | | | |
| Part-time | Fixed-term | | | | | | | |
| N/A | Casual | | | | | | | |

* Total employees includes Non-binary