

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

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

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

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

Yes

Reduce the organisation-wide gender pay gap; Increase the number of women in management positions; Increase the number of men taking parental leave

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



Board and Executive are provided with annual visibility of Police & Nurses Limited's gender pay gaps, with Social Impact data shared every six months to enable ongoing oversight and accountability. As we are currently in the second year of delivering our Gender Equity Strategy, key priorities have been delivered and a broad range of initiatives are actively underway to further progress our objectives and embed sustainable change across the organisation. Each year, following a detailed review of identified gender pay gaps, the organisation takes targeted action to address and reduce these gaps through our cyclical remuneration review processes and disciplined talent acquisition practices. For Executive-level recruitment, all shortlists and interview panels are required to be gender diverse, and this approach is increasingly being extended across other roles where gender imbalance exists to strengthen representation at all levels. To further reinforce accountability, a dedicated Key Performance Indicator (KPI) relating to gender pay gap and broader Social Impact outcomes is embedded within Executive performance plans. Our Gender Equity Strategy is underpinned by four key pillars, Gender Pay Gap, Financial Equity and Inclusion, Employee Entitlements, and Communication and Advocacy, with clear success measures aligned to each pillar. These include reducing the gender pay gap, improving gender balance in leadership, increasing equitable access to flexible work and parental leave, and enhancing organisational awareness and advocacy through ongoing communication and engagement initiatives. Together, these initiatives reflect a deliberate, organisation-wide commitment to building equal rights and opportunities for all genders, supported by strong governance, leadership accountability and a focus on continuous improvement.

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: Police & Nurses Limited

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?

Police & Nurses Limited Board

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	0	1
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: Strategy

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

Selection process for governing body members; Gender diversity on candidate shortlists; 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 to increase the representation of women on this governing body?

Yes, a target has been set to maintain the existing representation of women on this governing body

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

Gender identity



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

Diversity demographics (most notably gender) are captured and presented annually as part of the organisation's Board skills matrix review process. This data is used to inform future Board member recruitment to maintain gender balance as much as possible.



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

Strategy

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

To achieve gender pay equity; To close the gender pay gap; Remuneration review processes without gender biases; Transparency about pay scales and salary bands; Managers being held accountable for gender pay equity outcomes; 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 12 months

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 governing body; Reported results of pay gap analysis to the executive; Reported results of pay gap analysis to all employees; Reviewed talent acquisition processes; Reviewed and implemented performance evaluation processes to ensure no gender bias

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.

Police & Nurses Limited acknowledges that there is still meaningful work to be done to further reduce our gender pay gap. We recognise the complexity of the factors that contribute to gender pay disparities across our organisation, our industry and the broader Australian workforce. Within Police & Nurses Limited, our gender pay gap has been influenced by a range of structural and workforce dynamics, including a higher representation of men in senior roles, a concentration of women in lower-level positions and the historical attraction of a greater number of male candidates to technical and specialist retail roles. This has resulted in lower female representation and higher average remuneration in areas such as Information Technology and Business Banking. Through our focus on Social Impact and the continued delivery of our Gender Equity Strategy, we are making deliberate progress in addressing these underlying drivers and removing barriers that can limit women's participation in leadership and career progression. Our strategy is focused on practical, sustained action, including increasing access to flexible work, strengthening career development pathways and actively engaging men as partners in advancing gender equity. We are committed to ongoing, year-on-year improvement, supported by enhanced data and analytics to deepen our understanding of the drivers of our gender pay gap and inform targeted interventions. Our Gender Equity Strategy is a core pillar of our Social Impact agenda, with initiatives embedded across the full employee lifecycle. Accountability is reinforced through the inclusion of gender equity metrics within Executive Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), and through visible leadership commitment, including our CEO's active participation in the CEO's for Gender Equity coalition. Together, these efforts support a sustained, organisation-wide focus on dismantling systemic barriers and achieving more equitable outcomes for all employees.

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; Consultative committee or group; Exit interviews; Other
Other: Additional internal communications and articles on group intranet/Vault.

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

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

A dedicated section of our bi-annual employee engagement survey focuses on Diversity, Inclusion and Equal Employment Opportunity, providing valuable insights into employee sentiment on the organisation's actions and commitment to gender equity and broader inclusion priorities. These insights form an important input into our Social Impact agenda and Gender Equity Strategy, helping to shape and refine our areas of focus over time. To further strengthen our understanding, employees are invited to voluntarily provide demographic information (including gender, ethnicity, caring responsibilities, neurodiversity and cultural background). This enables us to monitor engagement trends across different groups and better understand the experiences of employees through a gender and intersectional lens. Our established Gender Equity Committee plays a critical role in supporting the delivery of our Social Impact agenda and advancing gender equity outcomes across the organisation. The Committee comprises passionate and engaged employees from diverse areas of the business who actively contribute to progressing a range of initiatives. This includes leading organisation-wide awareness campaigns, supporting the development of tools and resources, providing input into policies and practices, and partnering with business leaders to identify and address systemic barriers. Through its ongoing work, the Committee helps ensure that gender equity principles are embedded into our culture, policies and processes, reinforcing our commitment to creating a more inclusive and equitable workplace for all.



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?

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; The organisation's approach to flexibility is integrated into client conversations; The impact of flexibility is measured and evaluated (e.g. reduced absenteeism, increased employee engagement); Metrics on the use of, and the impact of, flexibility measures are reported to key management personnel; Metrics on the use of, and the impact of, flexibility measures are reported to the governing body; Flexible work arrangements are available to all employees, with a default bias towards approval (all roles flex approach); Reduced hours with full-time pay (e.g. Full time pay but work 4-day week or 9-day fortnight); The ability to job-share is incorporated into job design and advertising of new roles; Other

Provide Details: Other resource guides, processes, etc. on flexible working are provided to managers instead of formal training, including 10 Flexible Working Principles.

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	No	No

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.

PNL has maintained a hybrid work model which includes 10 key principles, which is defined as the blending of in-office and remote work at an individual level. Flexible work arrangements may not always be possible due to operational or other limitations. Leaders and employees of PNL are encouraged to be open to discussing and considering a range of flexible work options and are empowered to agree working pattern arrangements which work for their customers and employees, including remote work. Financially prudent and environmentally sound practices will dictate that teams cannot be together all the time, new joiners will arrive in different locations to their leaders, those employees who may be working remotely from their leader must be treated equitably (fairly), as distinct from equally (the same). This means it is incumbent upon leaders to bridge any gap created by remote work through defining and shaping relevant actions to ensure a fair assessment of the outputs of all employees. For example, more intentional virtual catch ups might be required with remote employees than those regularly physically proximate to the leader. Making sure that work is distributed fairly and considering any proximity biases that leaders may hold in designating tasks or assessing performance based on presenteeism are also important factors. Resources and guides are provided to leaders in relation to this to further support this level of thought across the organisation. As part of our ongoing commitment to fostering flexibility in employment and working arrangements, we have also expanded our demographic questions within our bi-annual engagement survey to include a question about work from home arrangements. This will help us better understand how hybrid work is currently being utilised across the business. The insights will support future planning, help identify where additional support might be needed and ensure our approach to flexibility continues to reflect the needs of our people and our work. We also provide an annual update to our Executive and governing body on the future of work, with a dedicated focus on work from home and hybrid work models. This update draws on both internal insights and external benchmarking, including peer data, to inform strategy and ensure our approach remains relevant and responsive to emerging trends and workforce expectations.



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; Stillbirth

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 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: 3

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

Primary: Permanent employees; Contract/fixed term employees

Secondary: Permanent employees; Contract/fixed term employees

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 12 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: Yes

Secondary: Yes

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

Primary: Yes, on employer 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.

Our parental leave policy provides flexibility for employees to claim either primary or secondary carer leave regardless of gender. This approach supports gender equality by recognising diverse family structures and encouraging shared caring responsibilities across all employees, irrespective of gender identity or role.

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; 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; Extended carers leave and/or compassionate leave

4.4 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
Return to work bonus (only select if this bonus is not the balance of paid parental leave)	Yes
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



Support mechanism	Answer
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	Yes
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.

As part of PNL's strong commitment to gender equity, we established a direct and personal connect point with our CEO for individuals on parental leave, with an aim to assist with making it easy for individuals to remain connected with the workplace and assist with the transition back to work. An email check-in from the CEO is sent directly to individuals providing the opportunity for individuals to reply directly or make contact with the CEO at any time should they have any questions or want to know more about what's been happening within the business throughout their period of parental leave. This email also outlines that they can connect with their leaders at any time and provides a reminder of how to access KIT days. In addition, we have an active Working Parents Network that provides peer support, connection and practical advice for employees managing parenting responsibilities alongside their careers. The network helps foster inclusion, share experiences and promote a supportive culture for working parents.



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; 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; 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; 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; 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
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All managers	Yes	No	Yes	No
All non-managers	Yes	No	Yes	No
The governing body	No		Yes	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; The diverse experiences of sexual harassment and the needs of different people such as women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 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/or CEO or equivalent explicitly communicate their expectations on safety, respectful and inclusive workplace conduct? If yes, when?

Members of the governing body

Yes

; Other

Provide Details: Communicated when opportunity presents to demonstrate 'tone at the top'. E.g., expectations on safety, respectful and inclusive conduct were communicated in an all employee video by the new Chair of the Police & Nurses Ltd Board after their appointment.

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; Consultation on sexual harassment risks and mitigation with staff and other relevant stakeholders (e.g. people you share premises with); Reporting to leadership on workplace sexual harassment risks, prevention and response, incident management effectiveness and outcomes, trend analysis and actions

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; Train people managers in prevention of sexual harassment; Train identified contact officers; Implement other changes (provide details)

Provide Details: Respect@Work program which includes a dedicated intranet page for additional information, training, and resources.

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; 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 after their employment has concluded; 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; Number of informal disclosures or complaints made in a year; Gender of the complainant/aggrieved or victim; Gender of the accused or perpetrator; Outcomes of investigations

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

Governing body

Yes

Multiple times per year

CEO or equivalent

Yes

Multiple times per year

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

Yes

Multiple times per year

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

Prevalence of workplace sexual harassment; Nature of workplace sexual harassment; Analysis of sexual harassment trends and reporter/respondent profiles; Organisational action to prevent and respond to sexual harassment; Outcome of reports of sexual harassment; Consequences for perpetrators of sexual harassment; Effectiveness of response to reports of sexual harassment

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.

Police & Nurses Limited is committed to providing a safe, flexible, and respectful environment for employees and members, free from all forms of workplace harassment, bullying, vilification and victimisation. Any employee who bullies, harasses, vilifies or victimises another person, irrespective of position or length of service will face disciplinary action which may include termination of employment. All Management and employees in supervisory positions are accountable for preventing bullying and harassment and promoting a positive and harmonious workplace. All employees are required to complete Discrimination, Bullying and Harassment (including Sexual Harassment) eLearning upon commencement and refreshers every year. Our Respect@Work program is ongoing with the aim to improve our policies and processes to ensure our employees are protected and empowered to address unlawful sexual harassment in the workplace.

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	Yes
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)	Yes
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

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?

Yes

How many days of paid family and domestic violence leave?

15



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.

Police & Nurses Limited (PNL) recognises that employees may face situations of violence or abuse in their personal life that may affect their attendance or performance at work, or their health and safety. PNL is committed to providing support to employees who experience family and domestic violence (FDV). Employees who are affected by FDV are entitled to 15 days per year of paid Special Leave for activities relating to FDV. In addition to the above Special Leave, employees are also able to access other accrued leave entitlements such as Personal Leave, Annual Leave, Long Service Leave, and where all accrued entitlements have been used further periods of unpaid leave in line with relevant approvals where required. An employee who supports an immediate family member or a member of the employee's household who is experiencing family and domestic violence will have access to 10 days paid special leave per year for the purpose of providing support in relation to activities.

