

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

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

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?

Gender identity; 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?

Yes

Reduce the organisation-wide gender pay gap; Increase the number of women in management positions; Increase the number of women in male-dominated roles; Increase the number of men in female-dominated roles; 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.

On 13 Nov 2024, Inclusion week, we launched our now ERG, Culturally and Racially Marginalised Women In Leadership whose work will focus on how the intersections of culture,



race, and gender impact women in achieving Senior Leadership roles. We joined the RISE Project in 2024 which aims to support culturally and racially marginalised (CARM) progress to leadership positions at work. It is a joint initiative by the Diversity Council of Australia, Settlement Services International, Chief Executive Women. HCF has 15 female employees taking part in the program. We have also continued to ask WGEA recommended questions which are included in application for citation in our employee engagement survey and have consistently achieved scores 90%+ range.



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: The Hospitals Contribution Fund Of Australia Ltd

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?

HCF 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?

	Female (F)	Male (M)
Chair	0	1
Members (excluding chairs)	4	4

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; Strategy

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

Selection process for governing body members; Advertisement of governing body positions; Gender diversity on candidate shortlists; Succession planning for the governing body; 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?

No

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 achieve gender pay equity; 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 ensure managers are held accountable for 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; A comprehensive gender pay gap analysis, looking at base salary and total remuneration, workforce composition, talent acquisition and employee movements

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; Identified cause/s of the gaps; Reviewed remuneration decision-making processes; Reported results of pay gap analysis to the governing body; Reported results of pay gap analysis to the executive; Reviewed and implemented performance evaluation processes to ensure no gender bias; Developed a strategy to address workforce composition issues – e.g. attracting more underrepresented gender into specific higher-paying roles

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.



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; Focus groups; 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

Policy; 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.

We have two specific Employee Reference Groups focusing on Gender equality in workplace. HCF joined the RISE Project in 2024 – the program aims to support culturally and racially marginalised women (CARM) progress to senior leadership positions at work. RISE is a joint initiative by the Diversity Council of Australia, Settlement Services International, Chief Executive Women. HCF has 15 female employees taking part in the program. HCF's latest Employee Reference Group (ERG): CARM with 17 female employees who have already started to work on the RISE action plan including co-organising today's event with GEM ERG. The ERGs are consulted in relation to policies, programs and strategies. We also track our employee survey results in relation to gender equality.



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; Strategy

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; Targets have been set for engagement in flexible work; Leaders are held accountable for improving take up and approval of workplace flexibility; 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/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); Management positions are designed to be able to be done part-time; All team meetings are offered online; The ability to job-share is incorporated into job design and advertising of new roles; Other

Provide Details: Team discussion guide developed for leaders to facilitate discussions on flexible work. We have created greater flexibility in front line roles based on feedback from employees.

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	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.

In our recent employee engagement survey, we asked the WGEA question around flexibility and 87% agree that they have the flexibility to manage work and other commitments.



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, 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 to all genders without using the primary/secondary carer distinction

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

All, regardless of gender

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

Birth; Adoption; Surrogacy; Stillbirth

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

Paying the employee's full salary

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

Lowest entitlement: 18

Highest entitlement:

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

Permanent employees; Contract/fixed term employees; Casual employees

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

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?

No limit

**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)**

Yes

**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)

**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.**

We had an increase of men taking parental leave : 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024 total 17 men
took primary parental leave and 1 April 2024 - 31 March 2025 total 26 men took primary
parental leave.



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; Strategy

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; Extended carers leave and/or compassionate leave; Other leave available to employees with family or caring responsibilities

Provide details: Family and Friend's Day (1 day)

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



Support mechanism	Answer
Breastfeeding facilities	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)	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	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



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

HCF partners with KidsCo to provide support to our parents with kids during school holiday period. In the KidsCo report for summer school holidays 2024 till recent we had 61 employees, and 75 children utilise the program and 100% of employees would like to see this program available during every school holiday period. We offer the HCF Families Hub for all employees - individuals, parents, caregivers and managers - to help them and teams thrive at home and at work. HCF is also accredited Family Friendly Workplace



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; Strategy

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	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 the following groups?

Yes



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

Yes

;More often than annually

Chief Executive Officer or equivalent

Yes

;Other

Provide Details: The expectations of the CEO or equivalent is made explicit at inductions. The CEO also reinforces these expectations throughout the year in communications/ and leadership forums.

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; 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 identified contact officers; Train staff on mitigation and control measures; Implement other changes (provide details)

Provide Details: Encouraging a 'Speak Up' culture

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 for disclosure to union/worker representative; 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; Anonymous disclosures through a staff survey; 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 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?

Identified risks of workplace sexual harassment; Prevalence of workplace sexual harassment; Organisational action to prevent and respond to sexual harassment; Outcome of reports of sexual harassment; Consequences for perpetrators of sexual harassment; Performance against the seven standards outlined by the Australian Human Rights Commission for complying with the positive duty

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.

We have recently completed Updated Respect at Work training for our Senior Leadership team and in the process of rolling it across the organisation. In our recent employee engagement survey we asked the WGEA question whether gender harassment and sexual harassment is tolerated and 94% responded that its not tolerated within HCF.



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	Yes
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)	Yes
A domestic violence clause is in an enterprise agreement or workplace agreement	Yes
Access to medical services (e.g. doctor or nurse)	Yes
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?

10



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.

We provide ongoing communication to all employees in relation to the support available in relation to family & domestic violence. We also have training available to all employees through DV Australia and provide short-term loans to assist with legal costs.

