

Employer Public Report

Contents

[Public Reports](#)

[Workplace Overview](#)

[Action on Gender Equality](#)

[Flexible Work](#)

[Employee Support for Parents and Carers](#)

[Harm Prevention](#)

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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?

Gender identity

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 key management personnel (KMP) roles; 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; To have a gender balanced governing body (at least 40% men and 40% women)

1.4 If your organisation would like to provide additional information relating to your



gender equality policies and strategies, please do so below.

RMIT's Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP) 2022-2025 implemented strategic initiatives to foster workplace gender equality, and our 2026-2030 Gender Equality Action Plan (currently under review by the Victorian Commission for Gender Equality in the Public Sector) will continue this work. By promoting this plan across RMIT's Colleges, Portfolios, Entities, and Global Campuses, we strengthen awareness of our commitment and support mechanisms, aligning with Annual Operating Plans and the RMIT's 'Knowledge With Action' Strategy to 2031. RMIT holds an Athena SWAN Bronze Award for its work advancing gender equity and diversity in STEMM fields. After achieving the final two cygnets in early 2026, RMIT is on track to achieve silver status by 2027. To address gender-based violence, RMIT is building on its Addressing Gender-based Violence Strategic Action Plan 2023–2027 to develop an updated Whole-of-Organisation Prevention and Response Plan and Outcomes Framework aligned with the National Higher Education Code (commenced 1 January 2026), into which the GEAP 2026–2030 will be embedded as an integrated component. The Inclusion, Diversity, Equity, and Access (IDEA) Framework establishes five key domains that guide RMIT's priorities across the organization, addressing systemic, societal, and cultural factors to create an environment that is Inclusive by Design: Everyone, Everywhere, All the time."

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: Royal Melbourne Institute Of Technology

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?

RMIT Council

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

Council

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



	Women	Men
Chair	1	0
Members (excluding chairs)	6	5

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

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: 5

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

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.



RMIT's Council membership is a mix of elected, council appointed, and government appointed members. The Council Handbook (which is provided to each Council Member as an induction/reference document) states: Council is committed to gender equality and aspires to a diversity of membership to ensure an optimal mix of skills, experience and diversity of perspective. Appointment processes are transparent and take into account staggered terms of appointment to ensure there is stability and regular renewal of membership. RMIT Council has a formal process administered through the Nomination, Remuneration and People Committee that considers the skills and experience requirements of Council, along with the requirements of the RMIT Act. Gender is part of the assessment tool the Committee relies on to assess membership needs.



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; Remuneration review processes without gender biases; Transparency about pay scales and salary bands

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

Created a pay equity strategy or gender equality action plan; 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; Reported results of pay gap analysis to all employees; 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

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.

At RMIT, we understand that our pay gap is driven by gender imbalances across classification levels, rather than unequal pay for equal work, which is a legal requirement. A higher concentration of women at HEW 5 and HEW 6, combined with under representation at senior academic levels, has a significant impact on the overall pay gap. Whilst we have made progress in addressing pay gap over time, there is still progress to be made. RMIT's GEAP 2026–2030 and the Gender Equality Signature Initiative place a strong focus on addressing the pay gap and its underlying causes. Together with the ongoing actions from the GEAP 2022–2025, these initiatives will continue to create structural change, shift the dial on pay gap outcomes, and position RMIT as a leader in gender equality.

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; 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

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

We provide the RMIT community with multiple ways in which to provide feedback on gender equality programs, strategies, and projects. This consultation is done in several ways, allowing for flexibility. These include, but are not limited to: • Staff networks • Staff Survey outcomes (equality between genders is one of our highest rated items) • Events •

Focus groups/listening groups • Intersectional consultation - e.g. Disability and Neurodiversity network, Cultural Inclusion and Racial Equity Working Group •

Sustainability and Equity Evaluation (SEE) tool assessments (gender impact assessments • GEAP Survey (as per Victorian legislation) This reporting period saw numerous opportunities for the RMIT community to provide feedback and input, as part of the development of the 2026-2030 Gender Equality Action Plan.



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; 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; Leaders are held accountable for increasing 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 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); 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: Regarding flexible work at RMIT, we monitor engagement through multiple channels, including the annual staff survey. While no specific numerical targets are set, we actively track positive trends in flexible work 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	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)	No	No



Reduced hours or part-time work	Yes	Yes
Job sharing arrangements	Yes	Yes
Purchased leave	Yes	Yes
Unpaid leave	Yes	Yes
Flexible scheduling, rostering or switching of shifts	Yes	Yes

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

In 2025/26, RMIT continued to encourage all employees to consider flexible working arrangements and hybrid ways of working through our principles-based hybrid approach, allowing teams to discuss solutions that best suit their needs. Rates of formal flexibility have again decreased over the reporting period as hybrid working approaches continue to be normalised. With hybrid working established, employees find less need to request formal flexible work arrangements since they can better manage life commitments alongside work responsibilities. Informal flexibility arrangements are widely encouraged and utilised, including adjustable start and finish times, flexible hours throughout the day, and flexibility in work location (whether on/between campuses or remote). RMIT provides comprehensive guidelines and support resources for all staff and leaders, enabling everyone to achieve work-life balance while contributing to a thriving campus environment. There are three elements to our hybrid working approach: 1. During teaching and learning peak periods, the primary place of work for staff is on campus/or in the workplace. Teams are expected to work together with their leader to decide on a regular in-person presence on campus or in the workplace during peak periods. 2. Our regular presence on campus is built around in-person moments that ensure we're reconnecting with our teams, students and other stakeholders in a meaningful way. These moments are based on core role requirements, our connections with each other and contributions to our team. 3. Eight principles guide our approach to hybrid working, providing a framework for staff and leader conversations. RMIT's Enterprise Agreement includes specific hybrid working provisions for professional staff and requires team-based agreements, formalizing our commitment to flexible and collaborative working environments.



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; Fostering

Secondary: Birth; Adoption; Surrogacy; Stillbirth; Fostering

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: 24

Secondary:

Yes

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

Entitlement: 4

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

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

Provide Details: Casual Employees are entitled to up to 52 weeks of unpaid parental leave. The unpaid leave is available from the point of hire. Casual employees are not entitled to paid parental leave.

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: No minimum service period

Secondary: No minimum service period

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

Primary: Anytime within 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.

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; Strategy



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; Job redesign 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
Referral services for care facilities (could include for childcare, eldercare and/or adult day centres)	Yes
On-site childcare	Yes
Employer subsidised childcare	Yes
Parenting workshop	Yes
Keep-in-touch programs for carers on extended leave and/or parental leave	Yes



Support mechanism	Answer
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.



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; 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; 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	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.; Trauma-informed management and response to disclosures; Self-care and vicarious trauma training for employees, witnesses and responding staff; 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

; Annually

Chief Executive Officer or equivalent

Yes

; Ahead of big events (e.g. functions, conferences) or at internal launches (e.g. at the launch of a new strategy); 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; 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

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

Trained, trauma-informed support staff/contact officers; 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; 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; Other

Other: All other data required to be collected under the National Higher Education Code to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence (Standard 6).

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

Annually

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

Identified risks of workplace sexual harassment; 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

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.

RMIT University takes an integrated, evidence-informed approach to preventing and responding to sexual harassment, sex-based harassment and sex discrimination, aligned with the positive duty under the Sex Discrimination Act 1984 (Cth) and the National Higher Education Code to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence, which commenced on 1 January 2026. Our Whole-of-Organisation Prevention and Response Plan, endorsed by the Vice-Chancellor and Council and supported by a Gender Equality Action Plan and Outcomes Framework, is led by a dedicated Gender-based Violence Prevention and Respect team and informed by ongoing engagement with staff, students, experts and people with lived experience.



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;Strategy

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)	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)	Yes
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?

20

Access to unpaid family and 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.

RMIT offers support through the Employee Assistance Program, People Team and Safer Community team to support for staff and students experiencing or impacted by sexual harm or family violence. Our leave provisions for paid are capped at 20 days, and unpaid not capped and are part of support options for staff dependent on the need and circumstances.



Public Report - Employee Data Tables

Program: 2025 - 26 Gender Equality Reporting
Employer: Royal Melbourne Institute Of Technology
Employee count: 10,052
Primary industry: 8102 - Higher Education
Relevant employer: Yes

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	444	399	0	0	845
	Full-time contract	139	142	0	0	283
	Part-time permanent	51	17	0	0	68
	Part-time contract	13	9	0	0	22
Professionals	Full-time permanent	1,080	1,043	0	0	2,133
	Full-time contract	261	325	0	0	593
	Part-time permanent	319	109	0	0	433
	Part-time contract	113	93	0	0	210
	Casual	1,787	1,633	0	0	3,479
Technicians And Trades Workers	Full-time permanent	63	109	0	0	173
	Full-time contract	14	7	0	0	21
	Part-time permanent	15	15	0	0	30
	Part-time contract	4	4	0	0	8
	Casual	42	33	0	0	80
Community And Personal Service Workers	Full-time permanent	7	1	0	0	8
	Part-time permanent	10	2	0	0	12
	Part-time contract	1	1	0	0	2
	Casual	31	8	0	0	40
Clerical And Administrative Workers	Full-time permanent	464	164	0	0	637
	Full-time contract	76	37	7	2	114
	Part-time permanent	127	22	0	0	153
	Part-time contract	22	13	0	0	39
	Casual	434	215	0	0	663
Sales Workers	Full-time permanent	1	0	0	0	1
	Casual	4	1	0	0	5

* 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	5	5	10
GM	Full-time permanent	30	27	57
	Full-time contract	18	16	34
	Part-time permanent	0	1	1
	Part-time contract	0	1	1
SM	Full-time permanent	176	208	385
	Full-time contract	76	92	170
	Part-time permanent	17	13	30
	Part-time contract	4	6	10
OM	Full-time permanent	233	158	392
	Full-time contract	45	34	79
	Part-time permanent	34	3	37
	Part-time contract	9	2	11

* Total employees includes Non-binary

Table 3 – Employee movements over reporting period

Question 1
How many employees were promoted?

Contract Type	Employment Type	CEOs, KMPs & HOBs		Managers (excl. CEOs, KMPs & HOBs)		Non-managers		Total*
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Full-time	Permanent	1		30	25	68	64	189
Part-time	Permanent			3		19	6	28
Full-time	Fixed-term			6	14	14	20	54
Part-time	Fixed-term					3		3
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	20	15	35
Part-time	Permanent	1		1
Full-time	Fixed-term	4	2	6
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	2	1	53	37	218	130	444
Part-time	Permanent			11		62	27	102
Full-time	Fixed-term			45	31	145	114	337
Part-time	Fixed-term			5	3	54	41	107
N/A	Casual					596	492	1,101

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	1		28	31	151	111	323
Part-time	Permanent					14	7	21
Full-time	Fixed-term			15	24	156	101	298
Part-time	Fixed-term					53	39	93
N/A	Casual					1,059	860	1,954

* 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			18	22	88	59	187
Part-time	Permanent			8	1	28	11	48
Full-time	Fixed-term			8	9	48	35	102
Part-time	Fixed-term			1	2	13	15	32
N/A	Casual					20	20	40

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			9	3	74	7	93
Part-time	Permanent			11		80		91
Full-time	Fixed-term			1		13		14
Part-time	Fixed-term			1	1	4		6
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				12	2	53	67
Part-time	Permanent				1		2	3
Full-time	Fixed-term				2		20	23
Part-time	Fixed-term				1		4	5
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							
Full-time	Fixed-term							
Part-time	Fixed-term							
N/A	Casual							

* Total employees includes Non-binary