Me Too – sexual harassment investigations in the workplace

AIPI National Conference March 2023

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The current context



Analysis

#MeToo: how a hashtag became a rallying cry against sexual harassment *Nadia Khomami*

Many employers unaware of psychosocial risk obligations

Wednesday, 14 December 2022 2:00PM

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Employers now have "a lot" to do in complying with recent legislation changes, but one particular obligation is falling by the wayside, according to a workplace lawyer.

'Revolting and humiliating': 10 things we learned about working at parliament from the Kate Jenkins review

Sex discrimination commissioner heard from 1,723 individuals and 33 organisations. Here's a breakdown of the shocking findings

Work & Careers Workplace

Fed

New laws would require employers to actively prevent sex harassment

Workplace

Broderick begins confidential EY culture probe interviews in Melbourne

The wide-ranging review into EY's workplace culture led by Elizabeth Broderick will explore "the mental health impacts of bullying, sexual harassment, racism and a high operational tempo" at the firm.

Feb 7, 2023 | Edmund Tadros

Federal election





AHRC 2022 survey

77[%] of Australians aged 15 or older have experienced sexual harassment at some point in their lives (89% of women and 64% of men).



In the last 12 months

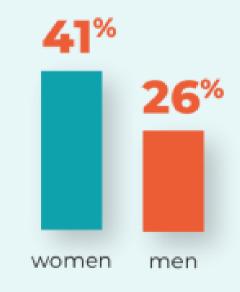
About 1 in 5 people

(19%) have been sexually harassed at work.

In the last 5 years

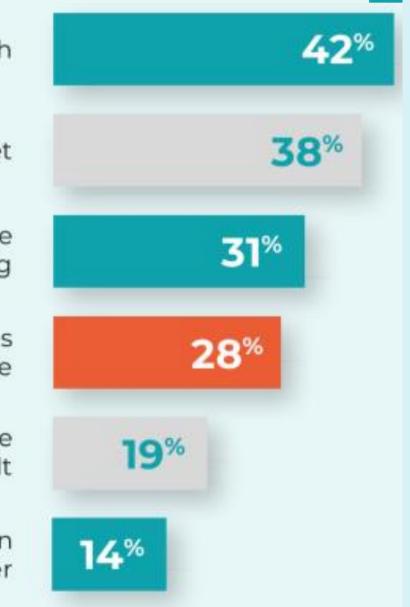
About 0 0 0 lin 3 0 0 0 people

(33%) have been sexually harassed at work (41% of women and 26% of men).





Reasons why people did not report:



it wasn't serious enough

easier to keep quiet

people would think they were over-reacting

thought it would not change things or that nothing would be done

> complaint process would be embarrassing or difficult

concerns for their reputation or career



Respect at Work Report Recommendations

Express prohibition

Creation of hostile or offensive environments

Positive obligation

Sex-based discrimination and harassment

> Sexual harassment

Sex-based harassment

Victimisation

Stop sexual harassment order

Improving workplace protections

Sexual harassment as serious misconduct

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The new positive duty

Positive duty on employers or PCBUs to take reasonable and proportionate measures to eliminate, as far as possible, conduct that includes...

Sexual harassment	Unwelcome conduct of a se
Harassment on the ground of sex	Unwelcome conduct, deme of the person, but not nece
Discrimination on the ground of sex	Differential treatment based
Conduct that subjects a person to a hostile workplace environment on the ground of sex	Conduct that results in an or humiliating environment for necessarily directed at a pe
Victimisation	acts of victimisation that rel assertions or allegations in

leaning

exual nature

eaning in nature based on the sex essarily sexual in nature

ed on the sex of the person

offensive, intimidating and or people of one sex, but not erson

elate to complaints, proceedings, n relation to the above conduct



Power and functions of the Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC)

AHRC have the power to monitor, assess and enforce compliance with the new positive duty.

- Conduct inquiries into a person's compliance with the positive duty and provide recommendations to achieve compliance;
- compliance;
- Apply to the federal courts for an order to direct compliance with a compliance notice; and
- Enter into enforceable undertakings.

Enable representative actions

have experienced unlawful discrimination.

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• Issue a compliance notice specifying the action that a person must take, or refrain from taking, to address their non-

• Representative bodies are able to make representative applications in the Federal Courts on behalf of persons who



Stop sexual harassment order



STOP SEXUAL HARASSMENT

jointly.

FWC must be satisfied: the worker has been sexually harassed at work by one or more individuals and there is a risk that this will continue unless FWC makes an order to prevent the worker from being bullied or sexually harassed (or both) at work

Orders may include

- changes in working arrangements

- workers

The requirement to comply with an order to stop bullying or sexual harassment (or both) is a civil remedy provision.

Applications can be made by a single person or by multiple people

one or more individuals to stop specified behaviour regular monitoring of behaviours by an employer compliance with an employer's policy the provision of information and additional support and training to

conduct a safety risk assessment for the workplace, and a review of the employer's workplace policies.



Best practice investigations



LEGAL PROFESSIONAL PRIVILEGE

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LEGAL PROFESSIONAL PRIVILEGE



Step 1: Managing an incident when a complaint is received

Complaints may either be received formally or informally and may be made by the alleged victim or a witness of the behaviour.

Key points to remember when an employer first receives a complaint include:

- Respond promptly within established timeframes •
- Consider whether interim/temporary measures are required
 - Ask yourself, was it a critical incident which requires immediate management intervention?
 - Be clear that the measures are not disciplinary actions
- Consider the nature of the complaint •
 - Resolve matters internally if appropriate
- Treat all matters seriously and assess all complaints on their merits
- Ensure **confidentiality** is maintained throughout the whole process •
- Ensure **procedural fairness** is abided by •
- Ensure there is **no pre-judgement** or **bias** by an investigator •
- Provide **support** to all parties •
- **Communication** is key be transparent about the process, the likely timing and reasons for any interim measures taken
- Document and keep records



Step 2: The investigation process

Prepare the brief to investigator

Prepare the investigation plan

Prepare interview protocol and conduct interviews

Gather evidence

Draft investigation report with outcome





Communications

The complainant, the respondent and witnesses

Initial communication with parties should:

- set expectations
- highlight confidentiality requirements
- remind victimisation prohibited
- not make promises about the outcome
- outline the process
- refer to policy
- EAP/support person

Other parties?

Do other parties need to be kept updated/informed?

- Senior management?
 - will there be publicity?
 - does the matter involve a • serious incident?
 - does the matter involve a senior • member of staff?
- The police?
 - certain pornography
 - violence
 - weapons
- Worksafe?

Implement a 'traumainformed' approach





Interviews

Below are a few points to consider when conducting interviews.

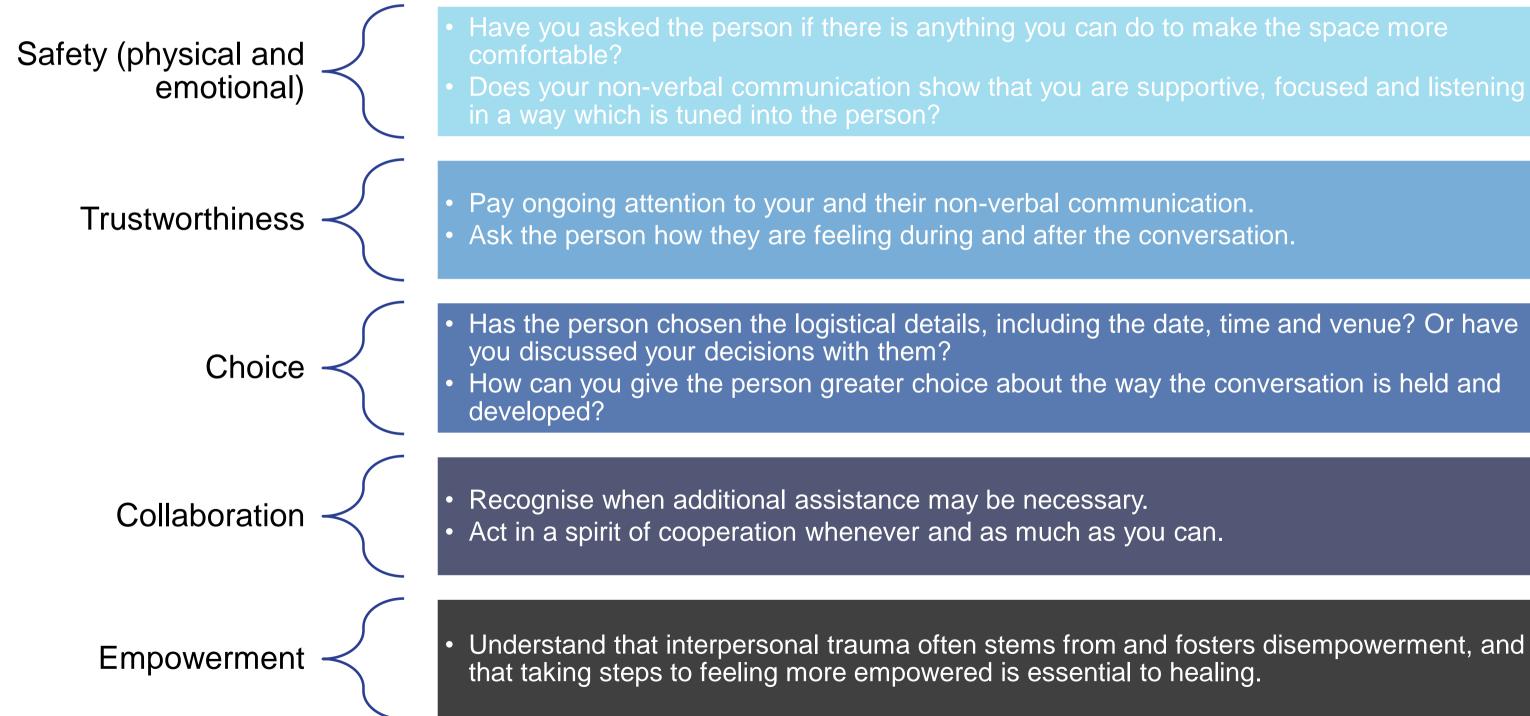
- At the start of each interview give a confidentiality/victimisation warning •
- Remind any support person of their role and the need to keep the matter confidential •
- Do not record interviews without consent •
 - no obligation to consent
 - no obligation to provide copy of recording
- At the end of the interview remind the interviewee and any support person that they need to • keep the matter confidential
- Think about what you need to know to substantiate the allegation helps structure the • interview
- Use open ended questions and more specific questions when necessary to drill down •
- Use simple questions a single question has a single point •
- Get specifics dates, times, titles, full names •
- Be prepared to be flexible during the interview
- Be prepared to challenge the interviewee •
- At the end ask the interviewee if they have anything they want to add and if there are any • other witnesses or documents/materials you should consider





Trauma informed approach

An approach to interacting with someone who has experienced trauma that prioritises safety, trustworthiness, choice, collaboration and empowerment (Respect@Work Council 2022).



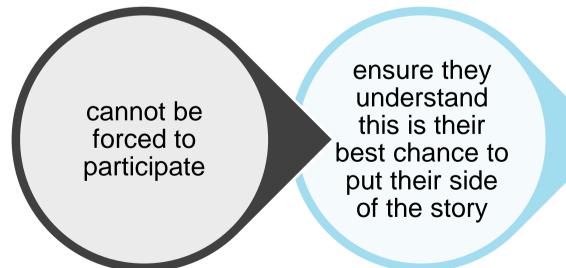


What about uncooperative participants?

The complainant that wishes to withdraw



The respondent who will not participate



make conclusions based on the evidence available





Higher standards

Increased scrutiny

Significant sanctions and consequences

Greater publicity

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Thank you!



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This document is a guideline for training purposes only. Please seek legal advice regarding individual circumstances that may vary.

