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Parramatta hospitality workers logged 25% more weekly hours than the Australian average in Deputy’s sample

Deputy’s shift records also showed 12% longer shifts and schedules that arrived with 15% less advance notice over the year through August 30

Wednesday, November 11, 2026

Hospitality workers in Parramatta worked longer weeks than the average worker in Deputy Australia’s hospitality sample, according to a territorial comparison of shift records highlighted by HIP Daily News on Wednesday, November 11.

The study found that hospitality employees in Parramatta logged 25% more hours per week than the Australian hospitality average within Deputy’s panel. The same workers also had shifts that were 12% longer and received their schedules with 15% less advance notice than the average hospitality worker in the company’s national sample.

The figures come from Deputy’s records of shifts and hours worked from September 1, 2025, to August 30. The comparison was made within the same industry, meaning Parramatta hospitality workers were measured against other hospitality workers in Deputy’s Australian data rather than against workers in other sectors.

Parramatta, a major metropolitan area in Sydney, New South Wales, ranked first in the study’s hospitality comparison. Deputy said the ranking combined five indicators linked to how work is structured, including shift length, the distribution of shifts and how much

notice workers get before their schedules begin.

The findings point to two pressures at the same time: longer working weeks and less predictability. Longer weekly hours can reflect stronger demand, staffing patterns or a concentration of full-time or high-availability workers in a given market. Shorter notice for schedules can make it harder for workers to plan child care, transportation or second jobs, even when total hours are high.

The study did not present the figures as a full census of Australia’s hospitality workforce. Its results describe workers whose shifts were recorded in Deputy’s system, so the findings depend on where the platform is used and how broad its local coverage is. That means the numbers show differences within Deputy’s sample, not necessarily across every hospitality business in Parramatta or across the entire country.

Even with that limit, the comparison offers a detailed look at how work patterns vary by location. Deputy’s data are drawn from actual scheduling and time records rather than worker surveys, which can give a more direct picture of hours worked and the timing of shifts. In this case, the records show that Parramatta stands out not only for the amount of work being done, but also for the reduced lead time workers get before those shifts are assigned.

HIP Daily News cited the Deputy study in its November 11 edition. The primary Deputy material sets out the observation period and methodology, but no specific day of publication was visible in the source material reviewed by HIP Daily News.

The report adds to a growing body of employer-platform data being used to measure local labor conditions in service industries. For hospitality, where work often changes with consumer traffic, events and seasonal demand, metrics such as weekly hours, shift length and schedule notice can reveal how intense and predictable jobs are in one market compared with another. In Parramatta’s case, the data show a heavier workload than the average in Deputy’s Australian hospitality panel, along with less time for workers to prepare for their assigned shifts.