



Royal Commission
into Institutional Responses
to Child Sexual Abuse

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ANALYSIS OF CLAIMS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE MADE WITH RESPECT TO CATHOLIC CHURCH INSTITUTIONS IN AUSTRALIA

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PART A: INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Introduction

1. The Royal Commission has conducted a comprehensive survey of Catholic Church authorities in Australia to gather data about the extent of claims of child sexual abuse made against Catholic Church personnel.
2. A significant proportion of the people who contacted the Royal Commission made allegations of child sexual abuse occurring in Catholic Church institutions. At the time this report was published, of all people who attended a private session with a Commissioner, 37 per cent reported abuse occurring in Catholic Church institutions
3. Analysis of claims data provides detailed information about claims of child sexual abuse, including information about where the alleged abuse occurred and when it occurred. The claims data also provides information about the people who made claims of child sexual abuse and the alleged perpetrators who were subject to the claims of child sexual abuse. Finally, the claims data provides comprehensive information about aspects of the institutional response to claims of child sexual abuse, including the outcome of claims for redress.
4. The Royal Commission has conducted a similar survey of Anglican Church authorities in Australia.
5. The Royal Commission gathered data from three sources:
 - a. Data from Catholic Church authorities in Australia regarding claims of child sexual abuse made against Catholic Church personnel.
 - b. Data from 10 Catholic religious institutes in Australia regarding the total number of people who were members of these institutes and who ministered in Australia between 1950 and 2010 (which when analysed in conjunction with the claims data enabled calculation of the proportion of these non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators).
 - c. Data from 75 Catholic Church authorities in Australia who have priest members regarding the total number of priests who were members of their authority and who ministered as Catholic priests in Australia between 1950 and 2010 (which when analysed in conjunction with the claims data enabled calculation of the proportion of these priests who were alleged perpetrators).
6. The Royal Commission contracted Sphere Company to develop each of the surveys necessary for the data collection; clean and analyse the data; and produce this report. An outline of the data collection and cleaning process adopted by Sphere Company for the claims data is set out in **Appendix 5**. The methodology adopted by Sphere Company to collect and analyse data regarding the number of priests and non-ordained religious who have ministered in Australia between 1950 and 2010 and the proportion of these priests and non-ordained religious against whom claims have been made is set out in **Appendix 6**.

The Truth, Justice and Healing Council and Catholic Church authorities

7. These surveys were undertaken with the full co-operation and assistance of the Truth, Justice and Healing Council (Council). The Council was established to oversee the engagement of the Catholic Church in Australia with the Royal Commission.

8. The Royal Commission acknowledges the cooperation and assistance of the Council during the data project, including the facilitation of our contact with Catholic Church authorities and the assistance to Catholic Church authorities with the completion of the data surveys. We also acknowledge the cooperation of all Catholic Church authorities who completed data surveys.
9. Royal Commission officers and Council officers had extensive discussions during the project about the content of each survey and where necessary, technical aspects of each survey. The Royal Commission provided the Council with a draft version of the final data report, on which they had an opportunity to comment. Royal Commission officers ensured provision of all information necessary for Council officers to review the data analysis. Royal Commission officers carefully considered and responded to all queries regarding the data analysis and amended this report where necessary.

Key Terms

10. A complete list of terms used in the Catholic Data Project is provided in **Appendix 4**. Key terms used in this report include:

Administrative leave: A priest or non-ordained religious is placed on administrative leave when they are not permitted by their bishop or religious superior to practice public or private ministry. Another term used for administrative leave is when a priest or non-ordained religious has their ‘faculties removed’. The priest or non-ordained religious remains a member of the diocese or religious institute.

Alleged perpetrator: a person subject to an allegation, complaint or claim related to child sexual abuse.

Catholic Church authorities: These are the organisations responsible for completing the survey being either an archdiocese, diocese, religious institute, public juridic person, lay association or personal prelature.

Catholic Church personnel: Any current or former priest, member of a religious institute, or any other person employed in or appointed to a voluntary position by a Catholic Church authority.

Child sexual abuse: Any act that exposes a child to, or involves a child in, sexual processes beyond his or her understanding or contrary to accepted community standards. Sexually abusive behaviours can include the fondling of genitals; masturbation; oral sex; vaginal or anal penetration by a penis, finger or any other object; fondling of breasts; voyeurism; exhibitionism; and exposing the child to or involving the child in pornography. It includes child grooming, which refers to actions deliberately undertaken with the aim of befriending and establishing an emotional connection with a child, to lower the child’s inhibitions in preparation for sexual activity with the child. It includes the act of obtaining sexually abusive material in relation to a child including photographic or audio visual material.

Claim: A claim includes:

- a. Claims of child sexual abuse made against Catholic Church personnel by a claimant, or a solicitor or advocate on their behalf, seeking redress through *Towards Healing*, the *Melbourne Response* or another redress process, including civil proceedings, whether ongoing, settled, or concluded without redress.

- b. Complaints of child sexual abuse against Catholic Church personnel made by any person without redress being sought, that are substantiated following an investigation by the relevant Catholic Church authority or another body, or otherwise accepted by the relevant Catholic Church authority.

Claimant: A person who makes a claim.

Dismissal: Dismissal of a priest or non-ordained religious from their archdiocese/diocese or religious institute is the most severe disciplinary measure in canon law that can be sought by a Catholic Church authority. A Catholic Church authority can apply to the Holy See for the dismissal of a priest or non-ordained religious without their consent. When a priest is dismissed they are dismissed from the priesthood and are no longer permitted to use the title of priest, wear the attire of a priest or perform any ministry reserved for a priest. Similarly when a non-ordained religious is dismissed they are no longer permitted to use the term religious, wear religious attire or perform any ministry reserved for a non-ordained religious.

Dispensation from vows: Dispensation from vows relates to non-ordained religious and is taken to occur when a non-ordained religious applies to their congregational leader to be relieved from their vows. It is a voluntary procedure. Following the dispensation from vows the non-ordained religious is considered a lay person.

Incardination: Incardination refers to the placement of a priest who was previously ordained to an archdiocese/diocese into a new archdiocese/diocese which places the priest under the authority of the bishop of the new archdiocese/diocese. It also refers to the placement of a priest or seminarian under the authority of the bishop responsible for a particular archdiocese/diocese.

Lay association: An association of lay Catholics which exists to promote public worship, Catholic teaching, or other social or charitable ends.

Lay people: Teachers, volunteers and other personnel who have neither been ordained as a priest nor professed vows as members of a religious institute.

Laicisation: Laicisation relates to priests only, and is sought by a priest himself. A request for laicisation can result in the granting of a dispensation from the priests' obligations as a priest, and following laicisation the priest is considered a lay person.

Other redress process: A process where a claimant seeks redress from a Catholic Church authority directly or through a solicitor or advocate without using *Towards Healing*, the *Melbourne Response* or civil proceedings.

Personal prelature: A canonical structure of the Catholic Church which is personal as opposed to territorial. Personal prelatitudes are composed of clergy and presided over by a prelate (who may be a bishop). They may involve lay people in their work. The first and only personal prelature in Australia is Opus Dei.

Priest: A man who is ordained a priest and might also have previously professed vows as part of a religious institute. They can be categorised further:

- a. **Diocesan priest:** a man who is ordained a priest but not a member of a religious institute.
- b. **Religious priest:** a man who is ordained a priest and is a member of a religious institute (having previously professed vows).

Redress process: A process where a person makes a claim of child sexual abuse against Catholic Church personnel through *Towards Healing*, the *Melbourne Response* or another redress process and seeks one or more of the following:

- a. Monetary compensation being lump sum, periodic or ex-gratia payments to a claimant.
- b. Financial support paid for legal costs and therapeutic or medical consultation or treatment for a claimant.
- c. Apology or acknowledgement of wrongdoing to a claimant.
- d. Assurance regarding the cessation of an alleged perpetrator's position or role within an institution.

Redress processes as outlined above include claims for redress that are ongoing, settled, or concluded without redress.

Religious: A member or members of a religious institute who has professed vows and been admitted into a religious institute (a religious priest, religious brother or religious sister).

Religious brother: A male member of a religious institute who has professed vows but who is not an ordained priest.

Religious sister: A female member of a religious institute who has professed vows.

Religious institute: Religious institutes include orders, congregations and societies of apostolic life. Individual members of these institutes live in community and commit themselves to lead a life of poverty, chastity and obedience.

Non-ordained religious: A male or female member or members of a religious institute who has professed vows but who is not an ordained priest. They can be categorised further:

- a. **Religious sisters**
- b. **Religious brothers**

Religious status: The status of the alleged perpetrator being either priest (diocesan or religious); non-ordained religious (religious brother or religious sister); or lay person.

Claims data

11. The Royal Commission conducted a comprehensive survey of all Catholic Church authorities in Australia, which sought data relating to all claims of child sexual abuse made against Catholic Church personnel. The survey sought data regarding all claims received by a Catholic Church authority between 1 January 1980 and 28 February 2015. There was no limitation in relation to the date of the alleged incidents of child sexual abuse.
12. A claim includes:
 - a. Claims of child sexual abuse made against Catholic Church personnel by a claimant, or a solicitor or advocate on their behalf, seeking redress through *Towards Healing*, the *Melbourne Response* or another redress process, including civil proceedings, whether ongoing, settled, or concluded without redress.

- b. Complaints of child sexual abuse against Catholic Church personnel made by any person without redress being sought, that are substantiated following an investigation by the relevant Catholic Church authority or another body, or otherwise accepted by the relevant Catholic Church authority.
- 13. The Royal Commission asked Catholic Church authorities who completed the survey only to include claims regarding alleged perpetrators who held an appointment with them at the time of the alleged incident/s of child sexual abuse. The alleged perpetrator did not have to be a member of the Catholic Church authority for the Catholic Church authority to have entered a claim into the survey. For example, a claim may have been made to a diocese about alleged child sexual abuse by a religious brother who worked at a diocesan school. The diocese was asked to report the claim on the basis that the alleged perpetrator held an appointment at the diocesan school at the time of the alleged incidents of child sexual abuse, even though the religious brother was not a member of the diocese.
- 14. The Royal Commission asked Catholic Church authorities only to include claims where an alleged perpetrator was under the age of 18 years if that person also held an appointment with the relevant Catholic Church authority at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse. For example, a claim would have been included if it related to allegations of child sexual abuse by a 16 year old youth worker, but not included if it related to allegations of child sexual abuse by a 16 year old student at a school. Accordingly, the data results did not include a comprehensive analysis of claims of child sexual abuse where the alleged perpetrator was a child.
- 15. It is important to note that the survey requested information about claims, irrespective of the outcome of the claim. The survey gathered information about all claims for redress, including those that were ongoing, settled, or concluded without redress. The survey sought all claims accepted by a Catholic Church authority; discontinued before the Catholic Church authority could investigate the allegations; and claims where the alleged abuse was investigated and was not accepted.
- 16. The data provided in this report includes all claims of child sexual abuse, whether or not they were accepted or substantiated by the relevant Catholic Church authority. This report makes clear where it reports on the number of claims made, and where it reports on the number of claims that resulted in outcomes being provided to the claimant.
- 17. The data provided in this report does not indicate the total number of allegations of child sexual abuse made to Catholic Church authorities in Australia. This is because the claims data survey did not seek data about all allegations of child sexual abuse but only about claims where the claimant had sought redress, or about complaints that were accepted by Catholic Church authorities without redress being sought by the claimant.
- 18. The Royal Commission's experience is that many survivors face barriers which deter them from reporting abuse to authorities and to the institution in which the abuse occurred.
- 19. A total of 201 Catholic Church authorities completed a claims data survey voluntarily, of which 93 reported that they had received one or more claims of child sexual abuse.
- 20. Of the 201 Catholic Church authorities who completed the claims data survey:
 - a. 101 were female religious institutes
 - b. 54 were male religious institutes with religious brothers and/or priest members

- c. 34 were archdioceses and dioceses with only male priest members
- d. nine were public juridic persons with no priest or religious members
- e. two were lay associations with no priest or religious members
- f. one was a personal prelature with priest and lay members.

Information sought about claims of child sexual abuse

21. The survey sought information from Catholic Church authorities about claims of child sexual abuse, including:
- a. the number of claims made to each Catholic Church authority
 - b. the geographical location of the alleged child sexual abuse
 - c. the institution where the abuse was alleged to have occurred
 - d. the date range during which the alleged abuse took place.

Information sought about people who made claims of child sexual abuse

22. The survey sought information from Catholic Church authorities about people who made claims of child sexual abuse, including:
- a. their date of birth and age at the time of the alleged incident/s
 - b. their gender
 - c. when they first made a claim.
23. No details were sought about the precise nature of the alleged acts of child sexual abuse that were the subject of a claim.

Information sought about redress processes

24. In relation to each claim, information was sought from the Catholic Church authority about the redress process/es initiated by the claimant. The survey defined redress as a process where a person makes a claim of child sexual abuse against Catholic Church personnel through *Towards Healing*, the *Melbourne Response*, or another redress process and seeks one or more of the following:
- a. Monetary compensation, being lump sum, periodic, or ex-gratia payments to a claimant.
 - b. Financial support paid for therapeutic or medical consultation or treatment for a claimant.
 - c. Apology or acknowledgement of wrongdoing to a claimant.
 - d. Assurance regarding the cessation of an alleged perpetrator's position or role within an institution.

Redress processes as outlined above include claims for redress that are ongoing, settled, or concluded without redress.

25. The *Melbourne Response* and *Towards Healing* were set up in late 1996 and early 1997 respectively. The *Melbourne Response* is a specific redress scheme set up by the Archdiocese of

Melbourne to respond to people making a claim in relation to child sexual abuse by Catholic Church personnel operating within the Archdiocese of Melbourne. *Towards Healing* is a set of policies and procedures that forms the basis of the response of the Catholic Church in Australia to claims of child sexual abuse. *Towards Healing* applies to each Catholic Church authority in Australia, with the exception of the Archdiocese of Melbourne.

26. The survey allowed Catholic Church authorities to enter details of a claimant who made a claim through multiple redress processes. For example, a claimant may initially have made a claim through *Towards Healing* and later pursued a claim through civil proceedings or an 'other' redress process, being some form of negotiation with a Catholic Church authority by the claimant or their solicitor and/or advocate.

Information sought about alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

27. The survey sought information from Catholic Church authorities about alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse including:
 - a. their date of birth and date of death (if applicable)
 - b. their gender
 - c. their religious status (whether they were a priest, non-ordained religious or lay person)
 - d. names of seminaries attended, information about the date of ordination and/or profession of religious vows, and the name of the Catholic Church authority for which they were ordained and/or professed religious vows
 - e. any treatment undertaken
 - f. any restriction of ministry or administrative leave taken by a priest or non-ordained religious
 - g. the date, type and number of canonical applications or referrals to the Holy See made in respect of priests and non-ordained religious.
28. The data survey did not seek details about the specific nature of the treatment undertaken by alleged perpetrators. Information was sought about whether the treatment was residential or non-residential and which treatment facility an alleged perpetrator attended. For example, Encompass was a residential treatment facility available to Catholic Church personnel for issues including child sexual abuse which operated nationwide from 1997 to 2008.

Non-ordained religious and priest ministry data

29. The Royal Commission conducted a survey of 10 Catholic religious institutes in Australia with non-ordained religious members; and 75 Catholic archdioceses/dioceses and religious institutes in Australia with priest members. The survey sought information about the number of non-ordained religious and priest members of each Catholic Church authority who ministered in Australia in the period from 1 January 1950 to 31 December 2010, and how long each of them ministered. This information, when analysed in conjunction with the claims data, enabled calculation of what proportion of priest and non-ordained religious members of these Catholic Church authorities who ministered in the period 1950 to 2010 were alleged perpetrators. These proportions were calculated using a methodology that takes into account the duration of ministry of all priests and non-ordained religious members included in the survey.

30. The 10 Catholic religious institutes with non-ordained religious members were chosen on the following basis:
- a. All of the male religious institutes in Australia which have only religious brothers as members (five in total). The claims received by these five religious institutes account for 40 per cent of all claims made to Catholic Church authorities. These five religious institutes are the Christian Brothers, the De La Salle Brothers, the Marist Brothers, the Patrician Brothers and the St John of God Brothers.
 - b. Three male religious institutes which have both non-ordained religious and priest members. These three religious institutes are the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart, the Salesians of Don Bosco and the Society of Jesus (Jesuits).
 - c. Two female religious institutes, to allow a comparison between male and female religious institutes. These two religious institutes are the Sisters of Mercy (Brisbane) and the Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart.
31. The 10 religious institutes are:
- a. Christian Brothers
 - b. De La Salle Brothers
 - c. Marist Brothers
 - d. Missionaries of the Sacred Heart
 - e. Patrician Brothers
 - f. Salesians of Don Bosco
 - g. Sisters of Mercy (Brisbane)
 - h. Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart
 - i. Society of Jesus (Jesuits)
 - j. St John of God Brothers.
32. The survey of 75 Catholic Church authorities regarding their priest members included 33 archdioceses/dioceses and 42 religious institutes. A table of all the Catholic Church authorities with priest members who were surveyed is provided in **Appendix 6**. Each Catholic Church authority was asked to include in the survey:
- a. For religious institutes, only those priests who were a member of the religious institute either in Australia or internationally and who were involved in public ministry in Australia in the period from 1950 to 2010.
 - b. For dioceses/archdioceses, only those priests who were either ordained to or incardinated into the diocese.
33. The survey of each of the relevant Catholic Church authorities captured information about the years for which each member was in ministry, as well as their year of birth, death, and any periods of 12 months or more when they were not involved in public ministry in Australia. Each relevant Catholic Church authority was asked only to include in the survey individuals who were either ordained (in relation to the priest ministry data) or professed initial vows (in relation to

the non-ordained religious ministry data) to their religious institute and who were involved in public ministry in Australia in the period from 1950 to 2010.

34. The Royal Commission developed estimates of the overall number of priests of the 75 Catholic Church authorities with priest members (priest ministry data) and non-ordained religious members of 10 Catholic religious institutes (religious ministry data) who ministered in Australia in the period from 1950 to 2010.
35. These estimates, when analysed in conjunction with the claims data, enabled calculation of what proportion of priests and non-ordained religious members of these Catholic Church authorities who ministered in the period 1950 to 2010 were alleged perpetrators, in the 60 year period. These proportions were calculated using a methodology that takes into account the duration of ministry of all the priests and non-ordained religious members who ministered in the period 1950 to 2010. The methodology adopted for the cleaning and analysis of the non-ordained religious and priest ministry data is set out in **Appendix 6**.

Data collection process

36. The Royal Commission sent the claims data survey to Catholic Church authorities in May 2015 and the initial responses to the survey were completed by the Catholic Church authorities in October 2015. The Royal Commission sent the non-ordained religious and priest data surveys to Catholic Church authorities in May and July 2016 respectively and these were completed and provided to the Royal Commission by late 2016.
37. Throughout the data collection process, the Royal Commission liaised with the Council and with Catholic Church authorities about the content of each survey and where necessary, technical aspects of each survey.
38. The Council also provided significant support to Catholic Church authorities and assisted the Commission in contacting the Catholic Church authorities from whom the Royal Commission did not receive a survey response within the requested timeframe.
39. The Royal Commission provided each Catholic Church authority who completed a claims survey with a copy of a data set relevant to them, and provided the Council with a complete data set containing data provided by all Catholic Church authorities who completed a survey.

Summary of results

Claims

40. Of the 201 Catholic Church authorities surveyed, 93 (46%) reported having received one or more claims of child sexual abuse. The remaining 108 (54%) did not report a claim of child sexual abuse.
41. Of the total number of Catholic Church authorities that received claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 33 per cent were archdioceses/dioceses
 - b. 28 per cent were female religious institutes
 - c. 26 per cent were male religious institutes with both priest and religious brother members
 - d. five per cent were male religious institutes with only religious brother members.

42. Overall, 4,445 claimants alleged incidents of child sexual abuse in 4,765 reported claims to Catholic Church authorities (some claimants made a claim of child sexual abuse against more than one Catholic Church authority).

43. Of the total number of claims:

- a. 41 per cent were received by male religious institutes with only religious brother members (they only accounted for five per cent of the total number of Catholic Church authorities that received claims of child sexual abuse)
- b. 37 per cent were received by archdioceses/dioceses (they accounted for 33 per cent of the total number of Catholic Church authorities that received claims of child sexual abuse)
- c. 12 per cent were received by male religious institutes with both priest and religious brother members (they accounted for 26 per cent of the total number of Catholic Church authorities that received claims of child sexual abuse)
- d. nine per cent were received by female religious institutes with religious sister members (they accounted for 28 per cent of the total number of Catholic Church authorities that received claims of child sexual abuse).

The three Catholic Church authority types above with only male members received 90 per cent of all claims.

44. Eighty-six percent of claims involved alleged child sexual abuse that commenced in the period from 1950 to 1989 inclusive. The largest proportion of first-alleged incidents of child sexual abuse fell in the 1970s (1,245 claims – 29 per cent of all claims with known dates). Where this information was reported, in just over 53 per cent of claims the abuse occurred over a single year. In 13 per cent of claims the abuse occurred over a period of five years or more.

45. Claims that related to orphanages or residential facilities had the highest average duration of the alleged child sexual abuse (3.7 years).

People who made claims

46. Of those people who made a claim of child sexual abuse (where gender was reported): 78 per cent were male and 22 per cent were female.

47. The table below shows the proportion of the claims made against each Catholic Church authority type by male and female claimants. Of all claims made against male religious institutes with only religious brothers as members, 97 per cent were made by males. Female religious institutes were the only Catholic Church authority type that received a higher proportion of claims from female claimants than from male claimants.

Gender of claimants by Catholic Church authority type

Catholic Church authority type	Male (%)	Female (%)
Archdioceses/dioceses	66	34
Male religious institutes (religious brother members only)	97	3
Male religious institutes (priest members only)	69	31
Male religious institutes (priest and religious brother members)	81	19
Female religious institutes	41	59

48. The average age of the claimant at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse was:
- a. 11.4 years of age for all claimants
 - b. 10.5 years of age for females
 - c. 11.6 years of age for males.
49. The gap between first alleged incident of child sexual abuse and the date the claim was received was more than 30 years in 59 per cent of the claims, and more than 20 years in 81 per cent of claims. The average time between the first alleged incident date and the date the claim was received was 33 years.

Redress

50. Overall 3,066 claims of child sexual abuse resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress. Catholic Church authorities made total payments of \$276.1 million in response to claims of child sexual abuse received between 1 January 1980 and 28 February 2015, including monetary compensation, treatment, legal and other costs.
51. Of this amount, a total of \$258.8 million was paid in monetary compensation, at an average of \$91,000 per claim. A total of 2,854 claims of child sexual abuse resulted in monetary compensation following a claim for redress.
52. The Christian Brothers reported both the highest total payment and the largest number of total payments (a total of \$48.5 million paid in relation to 763 payments at an average of approximately \$64,000 per payment).
53. The Jesuits (the Society of Jesus) had the highest average total payment at an average of approximately \$257,000 per payment (of those Catholic Church authorities who made at least 10 payments).
54. The most commonly used redress process was *Towards Healing* (40 per cent of claims went through this redress process). Of all redress processes, the *Melbourne Response* had the highest proportion of claims resulting in monetary compensation (324 claims or 84 per cent of all *Melbourne Response* claims).
55. Of all redress processes, the highest amount of monetary compensation paid was through civil proceedings and 'other' redress processes (\$96.6 million and \$93.1 million, respectively). Of the claims made through civil proceedings, 64 or 67 per cent resulted in monetary compensation

and of the claims made through an ‘other’ redress process, 923 or 58 per cent resulted in monetary compensation. The highest average monetary compensation paid was through civil proceedings (\$151,000 per claimant).

56. Of all redress processes, civil proceedings and ‘other’ redress processes had the highest proportion of claims that were ongoing (20% each). *Towards Healing* had the highest proportion of discontinued claims (19%).

Alleged perpetrators

57. A total of 1,880 alleged perpetrators (diocesan and religious priests, religious brothers, religious sisters, lay employees or volunteers) were identified in claims of child sexual abuse. Additionally, 530 unknown people were identified as alleged perpetrators. It cannot be determined whether any of those people whose identities are unknown were identified by another claimant in a separate claim.
58. Of the 1,880 alleged perpetrators identified:
- a. 693 were non-ordained religious (37 per cent of all known alleged perpetrators), being 597 religious brothers (32 per cent of all known alleged perpetrators) and 96 religious sisters (five per cent of all known alleged perpetrators)
 - b. 572 were priests (30 per cent of all known alleged perpetrators), being 384 diocesan priests and 188 religious priests
 - c. 543 were lay people (29 per cent of all known alleged perpetrators)
 - d. For 72 identified alleged perpetrators (4%) the religious status was not known.
59. Of all alleged perpetrators, 90 per cent were male and 10 per cent were female.
60. The table below shows the Catholic Church authorities with the greatest numbers of alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse for each religious status.

Catholic Church authorities with highest numbers of alleged perpetrators by religious status

Religious status	Catholic Church authority with the highest number of alleged perpetrators	Number of alleged perpetrators
Priest	Archdiocese of Melbourne	85
Religious brothers	Christian Brothers	301
Lay people	Archdiocese of Melbourne	69

Proportion of non-ordained religious and priests subject to a claim

61. The Royal Commission conducted a survey of 10 religious institutes in Australia with non-ordained religious members; and 75 archdioceses/dioceses and religious institutes with priest members, regarding the number of their members who ministered in Australia between 1950 and 2010. This information, when analysed in conjunction with the claims data, enabled calculation of what proportion of the total number of priests and non-ordained religious members of these Catholic Church authorities who ministered in the period 1950 to 2010 were

alleged perpetrators. These proportions were calculated using a methodology that takes into account the duration of ministry of all priests and non-ordained religious members included in the survey, over the 60 year period.

62. For religious institutes with non-ordained religious members, taking into account duration of ministry:
 - a. The St John of God Brothers had the highest overall proportion of members who were alleged perpetrators (40.4%).
 - b. The Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart and the Sisters of Mercy (Brisbane) had the lowest overall proportions of members who were alleged perpetrators (0.6% and 0.3% respectively).
63. The five religious institutes with non-ordained religious members with the highest overall proportion of non-ordained members who were alleged perpetrators, taking into account the duration of ministry, are:
 - a. Christian Brothers (22.0%)
 - b. De La Salle Brothers (13.8%)
 - c. Marist Brothers (20.4%)
 - d. Salesians of Don Bosco (21.9%)
 - e. St John of God Brothers (40.4%).
64. Taking into account the duration of ministry, of priests from the 75 Catholic Church authorities with priest members surveyed, who ministered in Australia between 1950 and 2010, 7 per cent were alleged perpetrators. The comparable figure for Catholic Church authorities with diocesan priest members was 7.9 per cent. The comparable figure for Catholic Church authorities with religious priest members was 5.7 per cent.
65. For Catholic Church authorities with priest members, taking into account the duration of ministry:
 - a. The Benedictine Community of New Norcia was the religious institute with the highest overall proportion of priest members who were alleged perpetrators (21.5%).
 - b. The Diocese of Sale was the diocese with the highest overall proportion of priest members who were alleged perpetrators (15.1%).
 - c. The Archdiocese of Adelaide and the Dominican Friars had the lowest overall proportions of priests who were alleged perpetrators (2.4% and 2.1% respectively).
66. The five archdioceses/dioceses with priest members with the highest overall proportion of priests who were alleged perpetrators, taking into account the duration of ministry, are:
 - a. Diocese of Lismore (13.9%)
 - b. Diocese of Port Pirie (14.1%)
 - c. Diocese of Sale (15.1%)
 - d. Diocese of Sandhurst (14.7%)

- e. Diocese of Wollongong (11.7%).
67. The five religious institutes with priest members with the highest overall proportions of priests who were alleged perpetrators, taking into account the duration of ministry, are:
- a. Benedictine Community of New Norcia (21.5%)
 - b. Marist Fathers – Society of Mary (13.9%)
 - c. Pallottines – Society of the Catholic Apostolate (13.7%)
 - d. Salesians of Don Bosco (17.2%)
 - e. Vincentians – The Congregation of the Mission (8.0%).

Institutions

68. Claims of child sexual abuse were made in relation to 1,049 separate Catholic Church institutions. Of the 1,049 institutions identified, there were 574 institutions (55%) identified in only one claim; 305 institutions (29%) identified in more than one claim but less than five claims; and 170 institutions (16%) identified in five or more claims. The institution identified in the highest number of claims of child sexual abuse was a residential care facility operated by the De La Salle Brothers in Beaudesert, Queensland. There were 219 claims related to alleged child sexual abuse at this institution.
69. The most common institution types identified in a claim were schools (46%); and orphanages or residential facilities (29%).
70. Of all claims that alleged incidents of child sexual abuse occurring in schools, 85 per cent involved male claimants. Of all claims that alleged incidents of child sexual abuse occurring in orphanages or residential facilities, 81 per cent involved male claimants. Of all claims that alleged incidents of child sexual abuse occurring in homes, 51 per cent involved female claimants. Of all claims that alleged incidents of child sexual abuse occurring in a church, 64 per cent involved male claimants.

PART B: RESULTS

Number of claims of child sexual abuse

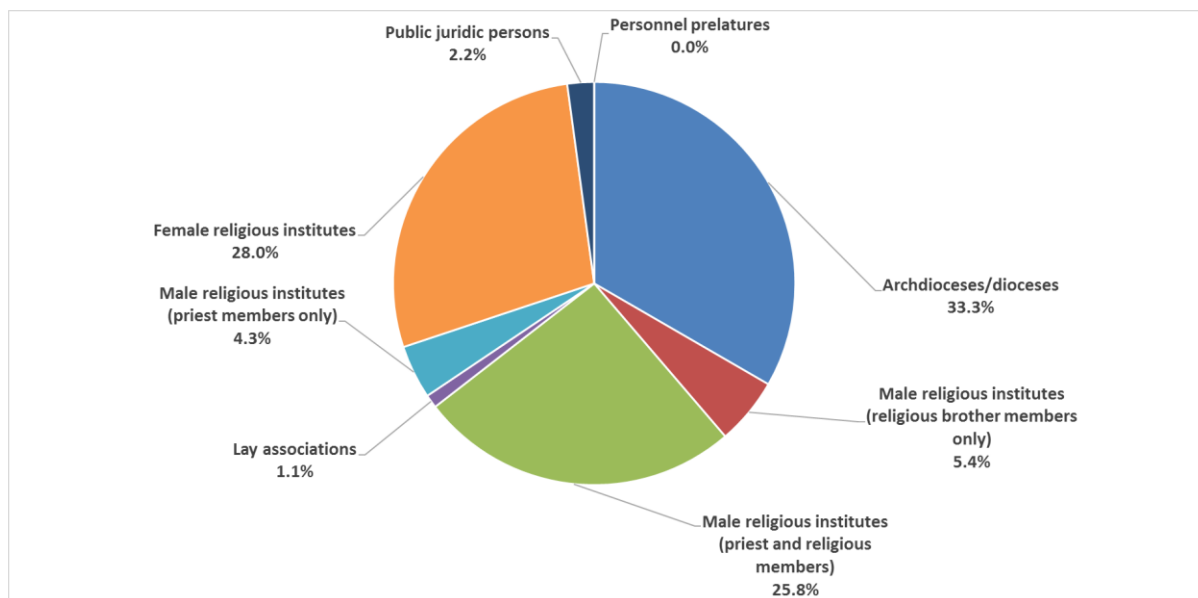
71. The Royal Commission sent the claims survey to 202 Catholic Church authorities of which 201 responded. Of these 201 Catholic Church authorities, 93 (46%) reported having received one or more claims of child sexual abuse.
72. **Table 1** shows the number of Catholic Church authorities that responded to the survey, as well as the number of Catholic Church authorities that received claims of child sexual abuse, for each Catholic Church authority type. All male religious institutes with only religious brother members and 91 per cent of archdioceses/dioceses reported claims of child sexual abuse.

Table 1: Responses with claims of child sexual abuse by Catholic Church authority type

Catholic Church authority type	Catholic Church authority responses	Catholic Church authorities with claims	% with claims
Archdioceses/dioceses	34	31	91
Male religious institutes (religious brothers only)	5	5	100
Male religious institutes (priests and religious brothers)	38	24	63
Lay associations	2	1	50
Male religious institutes (priests only)	13	4	31
Female religious institutes	99	26	26
Public juridic persons	9	2	22
Personal prelature	1	0	0
Total	201	93	46

73. **Appendix 1** contains an individual data summary for each of the Catholic Church authorities who received 20 or more claims of child sexual abuse (a total of 36 Catholic Church authorities).
74. **Figure 1** shows what proportion of the total number of Catholic Church authorities that received one or more claims of child sexual abuse fell within each Catholic Church authority type. Of the total number of Catholic Church authorities that received one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
- 33 per cent were archdioceses/dioceses
 - 28 per cent were female religious institutes
 - 26 per cent were male religious institutes with both priest and religious brother members
 - five per cent were male religious institutes with only religious brother members.

Figure 1: Proportion of the total number of Catholic Church authorities that received one or more claims of child sexual abuse that fall within each Catholic Church authority type

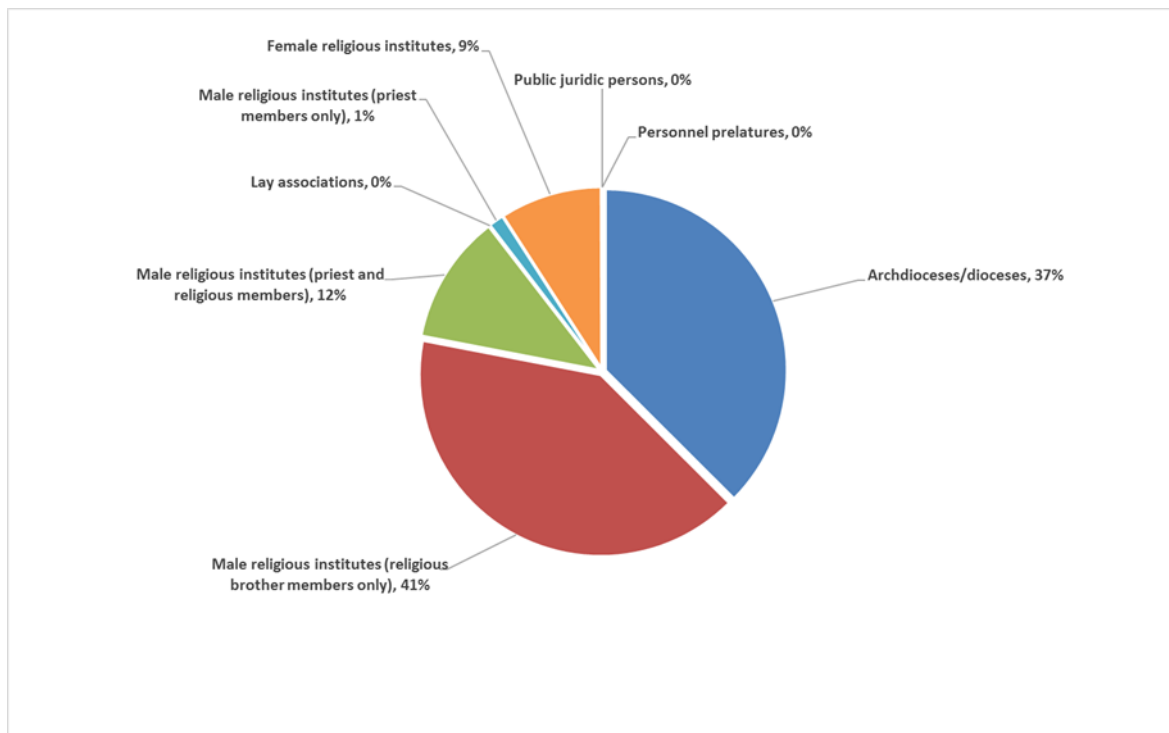


75. **Figure 2** shows what proportion of the total number of claims of child sexual abuse were received by each Catholic Church authority type. Of the total number of claims:

- a. 41 per cent were received by male religious institutes with only religious brother members (they only accounted for five per cent of the total number of Catholic Church authorities that received claims of child sexual abuse)
- b. 37 per cent were received by archdioceses/dioceses (they accounted for 33 per cent of the total number of Catholic Church authorities that received claims of child sexual abuse)
- c. 12 per cent were received by male religious institutes with both priest and religious brother members (they accounted for 26 per cent of the total number of Catholic Church authorities that received claims of child sexual abuse)
- d. nine per cent were received by female religious institutes with religious sister members (they accounted for 28 per cent of the total number of Catholic Church authorities that received claims of child sexual abuse).

The three Catholic Church authority types above with only male members received 90 per cent of all claims.

Figure 2: Proportion of claims of child sexual abuse for each Catholic Church authority type



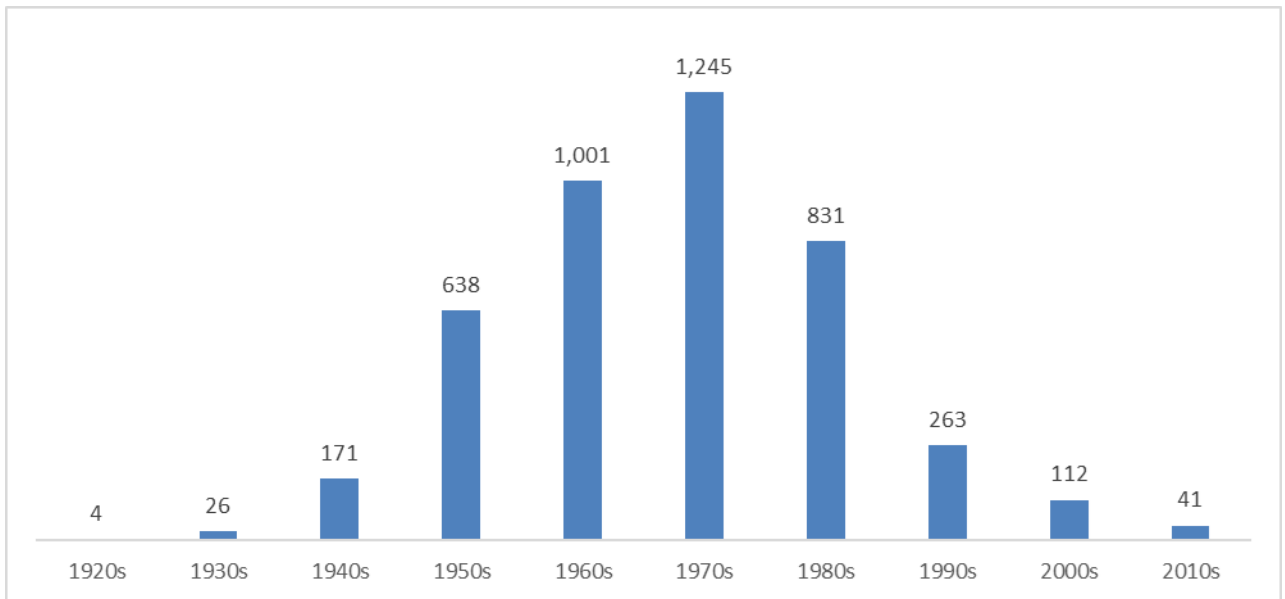
Claims of child sexual abuse

76. Overall, 4,445 claimants alleged incidents of child sexual abuse in 4,765 reported claims to Catholic Church authorities (some claimants made a claim of child sexual abuse against more than one Catholic Church authority).

Date range for incidents of child sexual abuse

77. **Figure 3** shows the number of claims of child sexual abuse by decade according to the year when the first incident of child sexual abuse is alleged to have occurred. Eighty-six per cent of claims involved alleged child sexual abuse starting in the period from 1950 to 1989 inclusive. The largest proportion of first-alleged incidents of child sexual abuse fell in the 1970s (1,245 claims – 29 per cent of all claims with known dates).

Figure 3: Claims of child sexual abuse by decade of first alleged incident (where known)



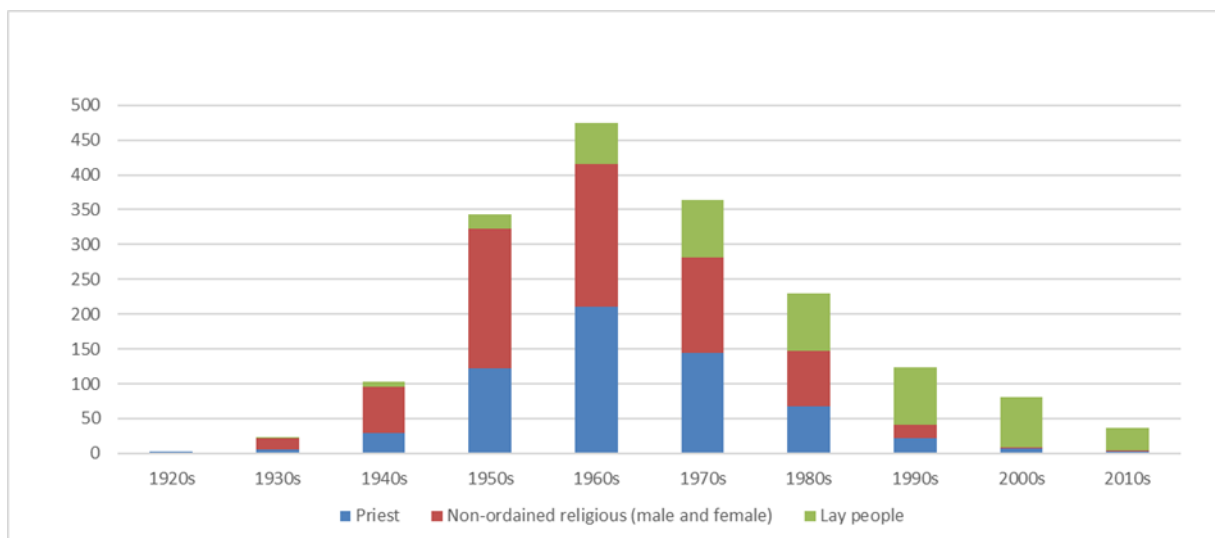
78. **Table 2** shows what proportion of claims made against each religious status group involved alleged abuse which began within the period 1950-1989.

Table 2: Proportion of claims where the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse was in the period 1950-1989 for each religious status group

Religious status	Percentage of claims in the period 1950-1989 (%)
Priests	89
Non-ordained religious (male and female)	86
Lay people	56
Total	79

79. **Figure 4** shows the distribution by decade of the alleged first incident of child sexual abuse for alleged perpetrators from each religious status group. The highest number of alleged perpetrators appear in the 1960s.

Figure 4: Number of alleged perpetrators by decade of alleged first incident of child sexual abuse for each religious status group



80. **Table 3** shows the decades with the highest number of first alleged incidents of child sexual abuse for each religious status group. Overall the decade with the highest number was the 1960s representing 26 per cent of all claims. The 1970s had 21 per cent of all claims.

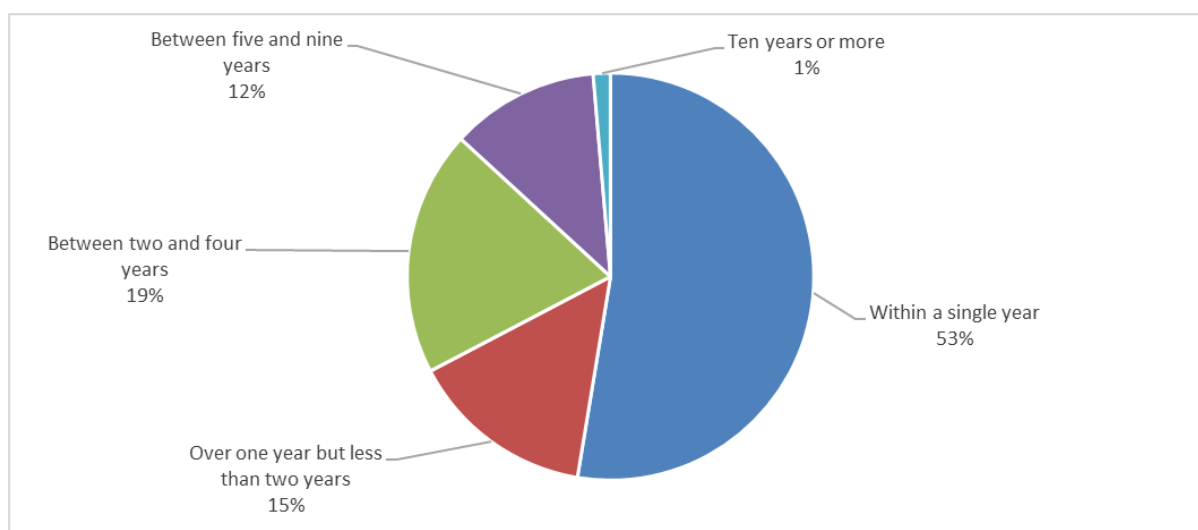
Table 3: Decade with the highest number of first alleged incidents of child sexual abuse for each religious status group

Religious status	Decade with the highest number of first alleged incidents	Percentage of total claims (%)
Priests	1960s	34
Religious brothers	1960s	27
Religious sisters	1960s	36
Lay people	1980s	19
Total	1960s	27

Duration of abuse

81. **Figure 5** shows the period between the first and the last date of alleged child sexual abuse that was the subject of each claim. Where this information was reported, in just over 53 per cent of claims the abuse occurred over a single year. In 13 per cent of claims the abuse occurred over a period of five years or more.

Figure 5: Duration of alleged child sexual abuse



82. **Table 4** shows the period between the first and the last date of alleged child sexual abuse for claims made against each religious status group (where this information was known). Of all claims made against lay people, in 72 per cent of cases the abuse was alleged to have occurred in a single year, whereas of claims made against non-ordained religious, in 50 per cent of cases the abuse was alleged to have occurred in a single year. Of claims made against non-ordained religious, 26 per cent involved abuse that was alleged to have occurred for over one year but less than five years. Of claims made against lay people, 2 per cent involved abuse that was alleged to have occurred for 10 years or more.

Table 4: Distribution of duration of alleged child sexual abuse for each religious status group

	Priest (%)	Non-ordained religious (male and female) (%)	Lay people (%)
Within a single year	60	50	72
Over one year but less than five years	23	26	18
Between six and nine years	12	21	9
10 years or more	5	3	2
Total	100	100	100

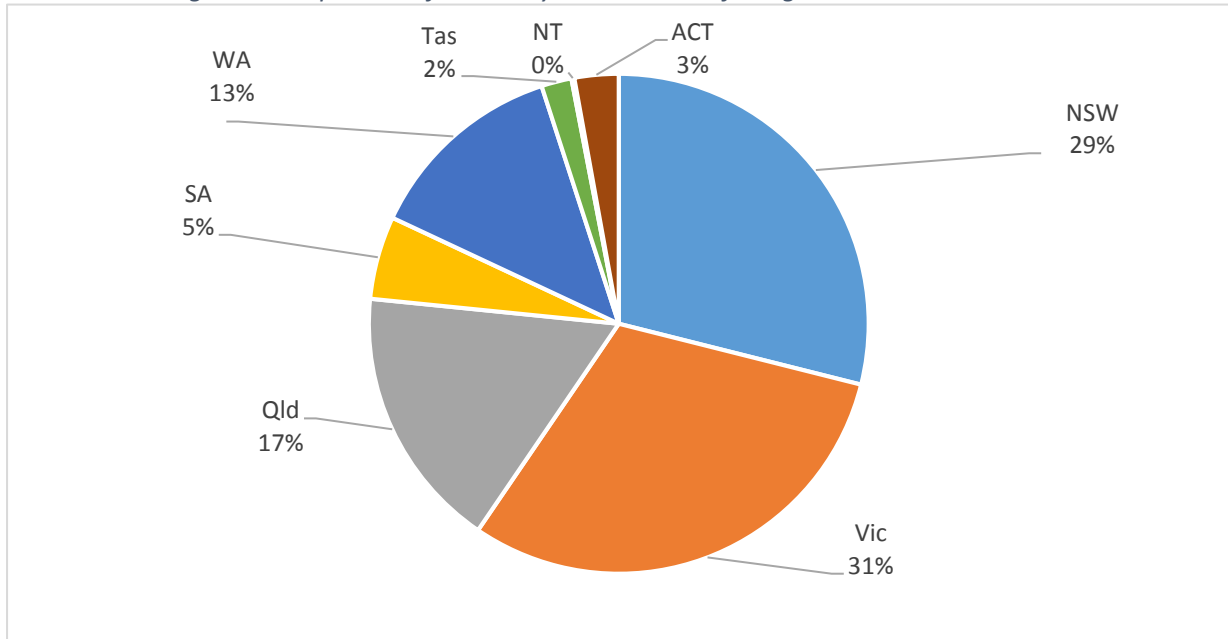
Geographical location

83. **Figure 6** shows the proportion of the total number of claims involving incidents of child sexual abuse that were alleged to have occurred in each Australian State and Territory:

- a. 31 per cent of claims related to alleged incidents in Victoria
- b. 29 per cent of claims related to alleged incidents in NSW
- c. 17 per cent of claims related to alleged incidents in Queensland.

Of the total number of claims, 77 per cent involved incidents alleged to have occurred in these three states.

Figure 6: Proportion of claims by the location of alleged child sexual abuse



84. **Table 5** shows the proportion of the total number of claims received by each Catholic Church authority type that involved incidents of child sexual abuse alleged to have occurred in each Australian State and Territory.

Table 5: Distribution of Catholic Church authority types that involved alleged incidents in each State and Territory

Catholic Church authority type	NSW (%)	Vic (%)	Qld (%)	WA (%)	SA (%)	ACT (%)	Tas (%)	NT (%)
Archdioceses/dioceses	39	44	36	22	40	38	17	33
Female religious institutes	7	9	16	5	16	0	9	0
Male religious institutes (priests members only)	1	1	1	1	0	0	26	0
Male religious institutes (religious brother members only)	40	37	44	54	22	52	27	22
Male religious institutes (religious brother and priest members)	12	9	3	19	21	10	21	44
Lay associations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public juridic persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Physical abuse

85. Of all claims of child sexual abuse, 30 per cent (1,409 claims) also involved allegations of physical abuse.

People who made claims of child sexual abuse

Gender and age of claimants

86. Of those people who made a claim of child sexual abuse (where gender was reported): 78 per cent were male and 22 per cent were female.

87. **Table 6** shows the proportion of the claims made against each Catholic Church authority type by male and female claimants. Of all claims made against male religious institutes with only religious brother members, 97 per cent were made by males. Female religious institutes were the only Catholic Church authority type that received a higher proportion of claims from female claimants than from male claimants.

Table 6: Gender of claimants by Catholic Church authority type

Catholic Church authority type	Male (%)	Female (%)
Archdioceses/dioceses	66	34
Male religious institutes (religious brother members only)	97	3
Male religious institutes (priest members only)	69	31
Male religious institutes (priest and religious brother members)	81	19
Female religious institutes	41	59

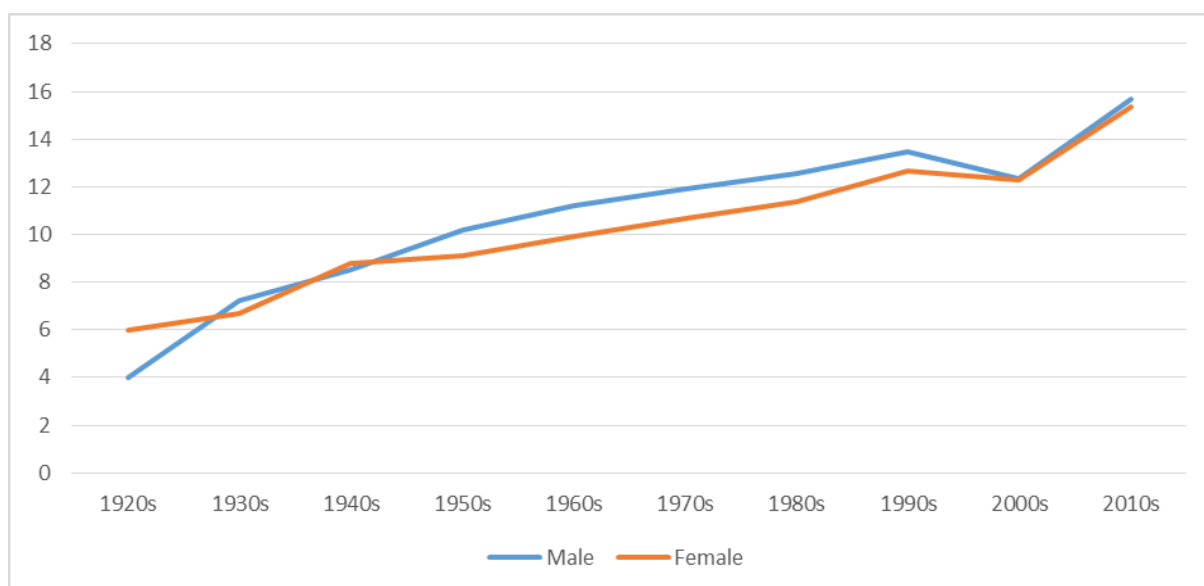
88. The average age of the claimant at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse was:

- a. 11.4 years of age for all claimants
- b. 10.5 years of age for females
- c. 11.6 years of age for males.

89. Sixty per cent of claimants were under the age of 13 years and 40 per cent were 13 years or older at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse.

90. **Figure 7** shows the average age of both male and female claimants over time. In general, the average age of both males and females increased over time.

Figure 7: Average age of claimants by decade at time of first alleged incident of child sexual abuse



91. **Table 7** shows the average age of male and female claimants at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse for each Catholic Church authority type. The average age of female claimants was generally lower than that of male claimants. The average age, at the time of the alleged incident/s, of people who made claims against female religious institutes was seven years for males and 10 years for females, which is lower than the other Catholic Church authority types.

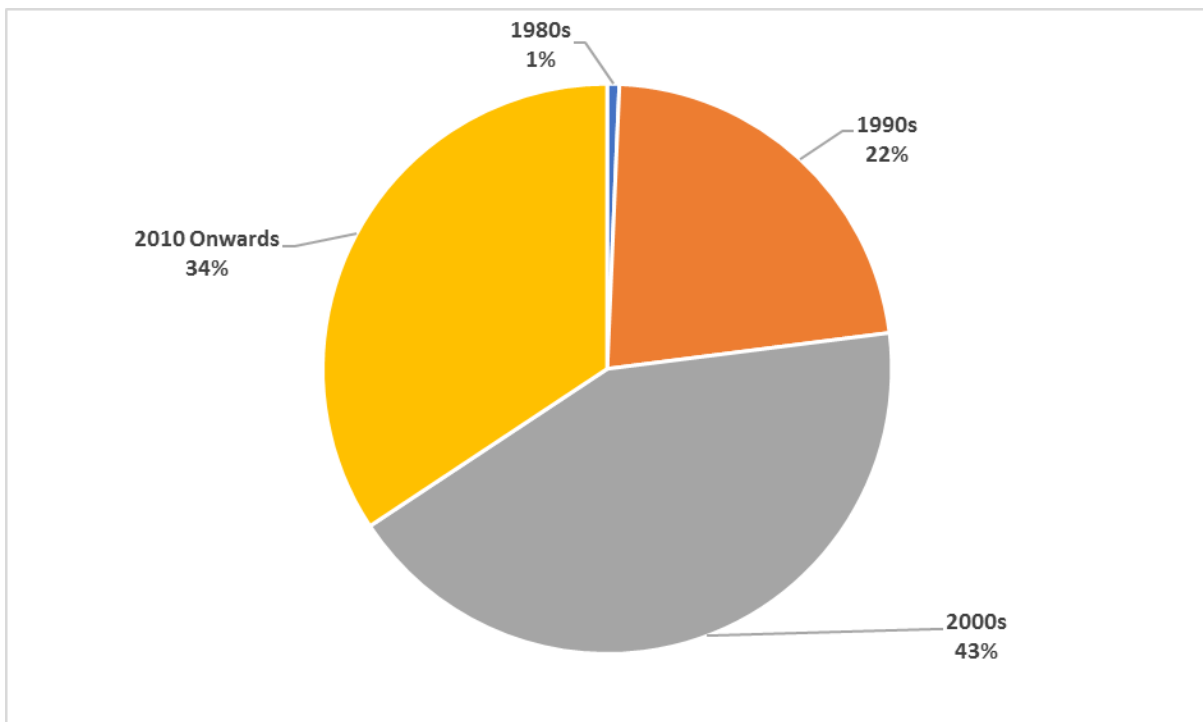
Table 7: Average age of claimants at the time of the alleged abuse, by Catholic Church authority type

Catholic Church authority type	Average age male (years)	Average age female (years)
Archdioceses/dioceses	11	11
Male religious institutes (religious brother members only)	12	12
Male religious institutes (priests members only)	13	10
Male religious institutes (priests and religious brother members)	12	9
Female religious institutes	7	10

Reporting of alleged child sexual abuse

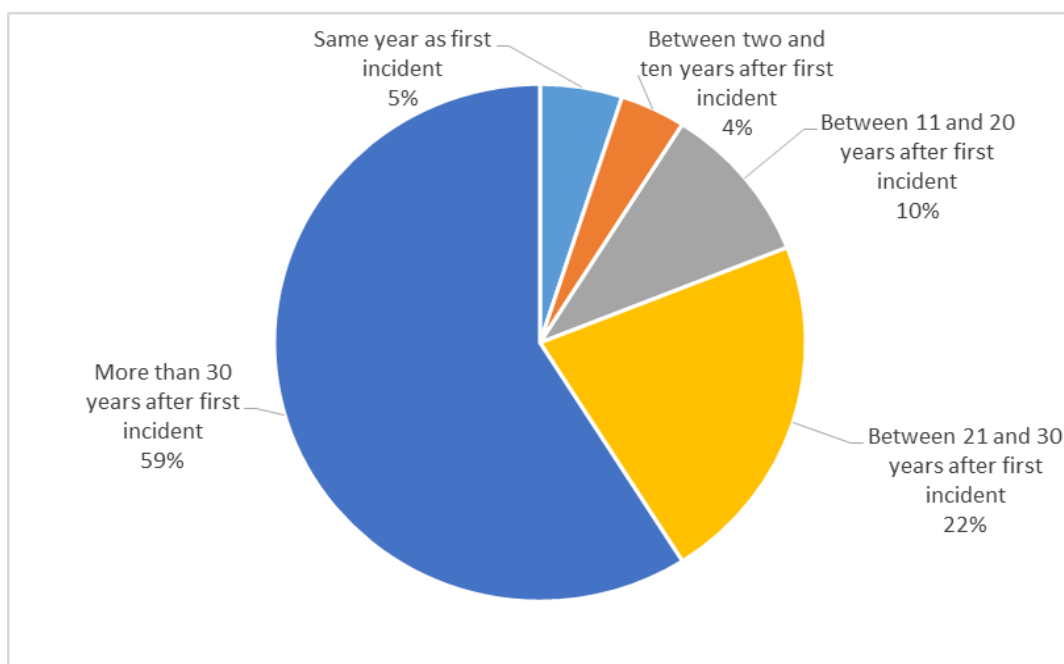
92. **Figure 8** shows the date when claims of child sexual abuse were received by Catholic Church authorities. The survey sought claims received by Catholic Church authorities from 1 January 1980 to 28 February 2015. Seventy-seven per cent of claims were received between 1 January 2000 and 28 February 2015.

Figure 8: Distribution of claims of child sexual abuse by decade when they were received



93. **Figure 9** shows the period of time between the date of the first incident of alleged child sexual abuse and the date the claim was received by a Catholic Church authority. The gap was more than 30 years in 59 per cent of the claims and more than 20 years in 81 per cent of claims. The average time between the first alleged incident date and the date the claim was received was 33 years.

Figure 9: Period of time between the date of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse and the date when the claim was received



Claims for redress relating to allegations of child sexual abuse

Total redress payments

94. This section only relates to claims of child sexual abuse made when a claimant, or their solicitor or advocate on their behalf sought redress through *Towards Healing*, the *Melbourne Response* or another redress process, including civil proceedings. This is because information about monetary compensation and other associated costs was only sought in relation to claims for redress. The term 'monetary compensation' is used to describe only the amount of compensation paid, while the term 'payment' is used to describe the total payment made, including compensation; treatment, legal and other costs. In terms of the cost of child sexual abuse claims to Catholic Church authorities:
- a. Catholic Church authorities in Australia made total payments of \$276.1 million in response to claims of child sexual abuse received between 1 January 1980 and 28 February 2015, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. The average payment was approximately \$91,000 per claim.
 - b. 3,066 claims of child sexual abuse resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress.
 - c. 2,854 claims of child sexual abuse resulted in monetary compensation following a claim for redress.
 - d. \$258.8 million was paid in monetary compensation for these claims at an average of approximately \$91,000 per claim.
 - e. 741 claims of child sexual abuse were ongoing at the time of the survey.
95. **Appendix 2** contains a table setting out the total number of claims; total payments; total number of payments; and average payments for each Catholic Church authority who received one or more claims of child sexual abuse.
96. **Table 8** shows the 20 Catholic Church authorities that made the highest total payments to claimants. The Christian Brothers reported both the highest total payment and the largest number of payments (a total of \$48.5 million paid in relation to 763 payments at an average of approximately \$64,000 per payment). All figures above \$1 million have been rounded to the nearest \$100,000. All figures below \$1 million have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000.

Table 8: Total payments made by the Catholic Church authorities with the highest total payments

Catholic Church authority	Number of Payments	Amount (\$ million)	Average (\$)
Christian Brothers	763	48.5	64,000
De La Salle Brothers	227	34.8	153,000
Marist Brothers	286	31.3	109,000
Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle	128	26.6	208,000
Catholic Archdiocese of Sydney	84	17.2	204,000
Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne	323	16.8	52,000
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	67	15.2	227,000
Daughters of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart	9	8.1	901,000
Hospitaller Order of St John of God	57	7.4	130,000
Jesuits - Society of Jesus	22	5.7	257,000
Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide	54	5.2	96,000
Diocese of Ballarat	98	5.0	51,000
Patrician Brothers - Congregation of the Brothers of St Patrick	23	4.8	210,000
Marist Fathers - Society of Mary	32	3.1	96,000
Vincentians - The Congregation of the Mission	28	3.7	132,000
Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane	88	3.0	34,000
Diocese of Parramatta	21	2.5	117,000
Diocese of Toowoomba	14	2.6	187,000
Salesians of Don Bosco	57	2.5	43,000
Institute of Sisters of Mercy Australia and PNG	95	2.1	22,000

97. **Table 9** shows the 20 Catholic Church authorities with the highest average payments (for Catholic Church authorities that made at least 10 payments). The Jesuits (the Society of Jesus) had the highest average payment at approximately \$257,000 per payment.

Table 9: Total payments made by the Catholic Church authorities with the highest average payments

Catholic Church Authority	Number of Payments	Total amount (\$ million)	Average (\$)
Jesuits - Society of Jesus	22	5.7	257,000
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	67	15.2	227,000
Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle	128	26.6	208,000
Patrician Brothers - Congregation of the Brothers of St Patrick	23	4.8	210,000
Catholic Archdiocese of Sydney	84	17.2	204,000
Diocese of Toowoomba	14	2.6	187,000
De La Salle Brothers	227	34.8	153,000
Catholic Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn	13	1.8	140,000
Vincentians - The Congregation of the Mission	28	3.7	132,000
Hospitaller Order of St John of God	57	7.4	130,000
Diocese of Parramatta	21	2.5	117,000
Diocese of Lismore	16	1.8	113,000
Marist Brothers	286	31.3	109,000
Marist Fathers - Society of Mary	32	3.1	96,000
Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide	54	5.2	96,000
Diocese of Sale	13	1.1	87,000
Passionists - Congregation of the Passion	10	0.8	82,000
Dominicans Friars	19	1.3	69,000
Catholic Archdiocese of Perth	24	1.5	64,000
Christian Brothers	763	48.5	64,000

98. **Table 10** shows the 20 Catholic Church authorities with the lowest average payments (for Catholic Church authorities which had at least 10 payments). The Pallottines (the Society of the Catholic Apostolate) and the Good Shepherd Sisters - Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd had the lowest average at approximately \$9,000 per payment.

Table 10: Total payments made by the Catholic Church authorities with the lowest average payments

Catholic Church Authority	Number of Payments	Total amount (\$ million)	Average (\$)
Pallottines - Society of the Catholic Apostolate	32	0.3	10,000
Good Shepherd Sisters - Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd	20	0.2	10,000
Benedictine Community of New Norcia	65	0.9	13,000
Institute of Sisters of Mercy Australia and PNG	95	2.1	22,000
Diocese of Bunbury	15	0.4	25,000
Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart	35	0.9	26,000
Sisters of Mercy (- Brisbane)	41	1.2	30,000
Diocese of Rockhampton	46	1.6	35,000
Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane	88	3.0	34,000
Diocese of Townsville	17	0.6	36,000
Sisters of Nazareth	40	1.4	36,000
Diocese of Port Pirie	12	0.5	38,000
Salesians of Don Bosco	57	2.5	43,000
Catholic Archdiocese of Hobart	11	0.5	45,000
Diocese of Wollongong	11	0.5	46,000
Diocese of Sandhurst	12	0.6	48,000
Diocese of Ballarat	98	5.0	51,000
Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne	323	16.8	52,000
Redemptorists - Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer	13	0.7	55,000
Franciscan Friars	20	1.2	62,000

Claims made to specific redress processes

99. The *Melbourne Response* and *Towards Healing* were set up in late 1996 and early 1997 respectively. The *Melbourne Response* is a specific redress scheme set up by the Archdiocese of Melbourne to respond only to claimants making a claim in relation to child sexual abuse by Catholic Church personnel operating within the Archdiocese of Melbourne. *Towards Healing* is a set of policies and procedures that forms the basis of the response of the Catholic Church in

Australia in responding to claims of child sexual abuse. *Towards Healing* applies to each Catholic Church authority in Australia, with the exception of the Archdiocese of Melbourne.

100. The survey allowed Catholic Church authorities to enter details of a claimant making a claim through multiple redress processes, where applicable. For example, a claimant may have initially made a claim through *Towards Healing* and later pursued a claim through civil proceedings or an ‘other’ redress process, being some form of negotiation with a Catholic Church authority by the claimant or their solicitor and/or advocate. Of all the claims, 581 claims (12%) went through more than one redress process.
101. **Table 11** shows the number of total payments (including monetary compensation and payments for treatment, legal and other costs), the total amount paid and the average amount paid through each redress process. *Towards Healing* was the redress process that most commonly included payments for treatment, legal and other costs. The highest total amounts paid were through ‘other’ redress processes (\$99.9 million) and civil proceedings (\$100.2 million). The highest average amount paid was through civil proceedings (\$155,000).

Table 11: Total payments made to claimants by redress process

Redress process	Number of payments	Total paid (\$ million)	Average paid (\$)
Civil proceedings	645	100.2	155,000
<i>Towards Healing</i>	1,294	60.6	47,000
<i>Melbourne Response</i>	324	15.1	47,000
Other redress process	1,043	99.9	96,000

102. **Table 12** shows the number of claims, number of payments resulting in monetary compensation, total monetary compensation paid, and average monetary compensation paid through each redress process.
103. The most commonly used redress process was *Towards Healing* (40 per cent of claims went through this redress process). The *Melbourne Response* had the highest proportion of claims resulting in monetary compensation (324 claims or 84 per cent of all *Melbourne Response* claims).
104. The highest amount of monetary compensation paid was through civil proceedings (\$96.6 million) and ‘other’ redress processes (\$93.1 million). Of the claims made through civil proceedings, 640 or 67 per cent resulted in monetary compensation and of the claims made through an ‘other’ redress process, 923 or 58 per cent resulted in monetary compensation. The highest average monetary compensation paid was through civil proceedings (\$151,000 per claimant).

Table 12: Monetary compensation paid by redress process

Claim type	Number claims (% of all claims)	Number of claims resulting in monetary compensation	Total monetary compensation paid (\$ million)	Average monetary compensation paid (\$)
Civil proceedings	953 (20%)	640	96.6	151,000
<i>Towards Healing</i>	1,927 (40%)	1,177	57.4	49,000
<i>Melbourne Response</i>	387 (8%)	324	11.3	35,000
Other redress process	1,590 (33%)	923	93.1	101,000

105. **Table 13** shows what proportion of claims within each redress process resulted in monetary compensation, are ongoing or were discontinued. The *Melbourne Response* had the highest proportion of claims resulting in monetary compensation (84%). Civil proceedings and ‘other’ redress processes had the highest proportion of claims that are ongoing (20% each). *Towards Healing* had the highest proportion of discontinued claims (19%).

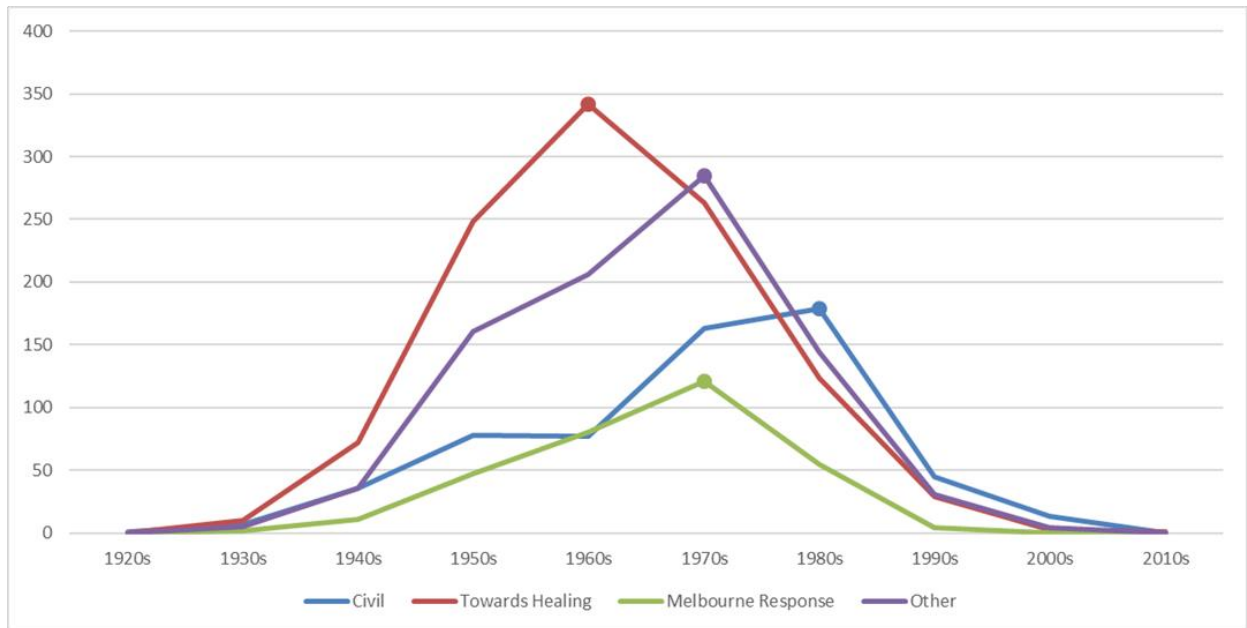
Table 13: Distribution of redress process outcomes by redress process

Redress process	Monetary compensation (%)	Ongoing (%)	Discontinued (%)
Civil proceedings	67	20	11
<i>Towards Healing</i>	61	9	19
<i>Melbourne Response</i>	84	12	2
Other redress process	58	20	14

106. **Figure 10** shows the number of claims with monetary compensation paid through each redress process by the decade of first alleged incident of child sexual abuse. The highest number of claims were found in:

- a. the 1980s for civil cases
- b. the 1960s for *Towards Healing*
- c. the 1970s for the *Melbourne Response*
- d. the 1970s for ‘other’ redress processes.

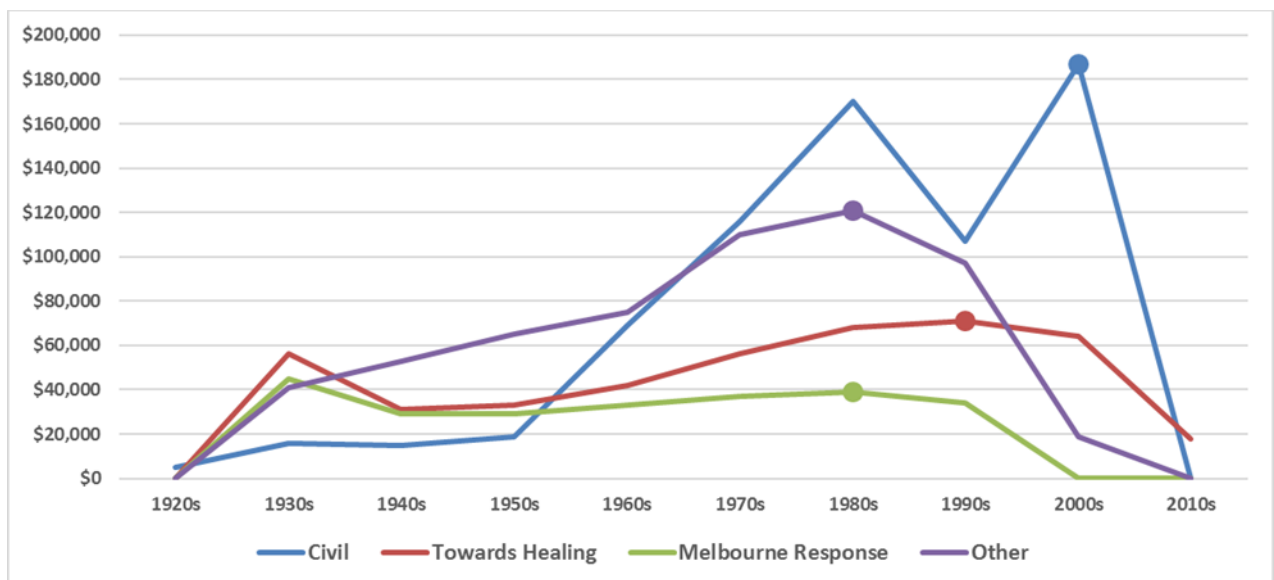
Figure 10: Number of claims with monetary compensation paid by decade of first incident of abuse and redress process



107. **Figure 11** shows the average monetary compensation paid through each redress process by the decade of first alleged incident of child sexual abuse. The highest averages were found in:

- the 2000s for civil cases
- the 1990s for *Towards Healing*
- the 1980s for the *Melbourne Response*
- the 1980s for 'other' redress processes.

Figure 11: Average monetary compensation paid by decade and redress process



Claims made in relation to each religious status group

108. The sections below provide an analysis of the claims made in relation to alleged perpetrators from each religious status group. It is noted that of the 786 non-ordained religious (both known and unknown), 651 were male religious brothers (83%) and 132 were female religious sisters (17%). Therefore the analysis below in relation to non-ordained religious largely concerns male religious brothers.

109. **Table 14** shows the number of claims made through each redress process in relation to alleged perpetrators from each religious status group.

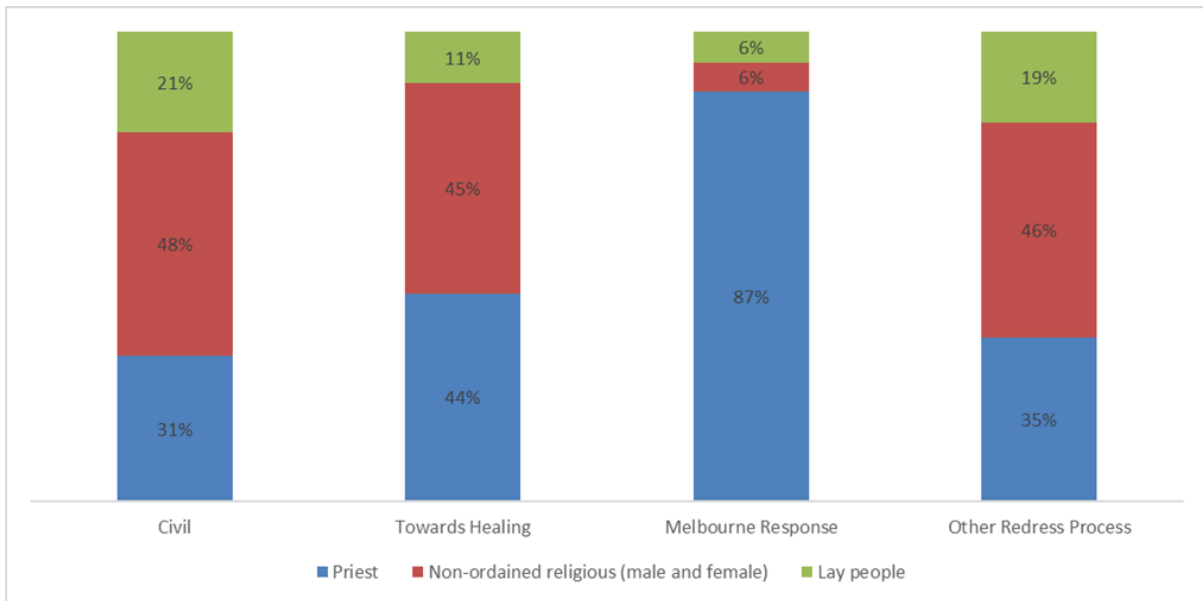
Table 14: Number of claims by redress process for each religious status group

Religious status	Priest	Non-ordained religious (male and female)	Lay people
Civil proceedings	301	461	208
<i>Towards Healing</i>	842	850	208
<i>Melbourne Response</i>	324	23	24
Other redress process	550	722	307

110. **Figure 12** shows what proportion of claims were made through each redress process in relation to alleged perpetrators from each religious status group. It shows:

- a. of civil cases, the highest proportion involved non-ordained religious (male and female) (48%)
- b. of *Towards Healing* cases, the highest proportion involved non-ordained religious (male and female) (45%)
- c. of *Melbourne Response* cases, the highest proportion involved priests (87%)
- d. of 'other' redress process cases, the highest proportion involved non-ordained religious (male and female) (46%).

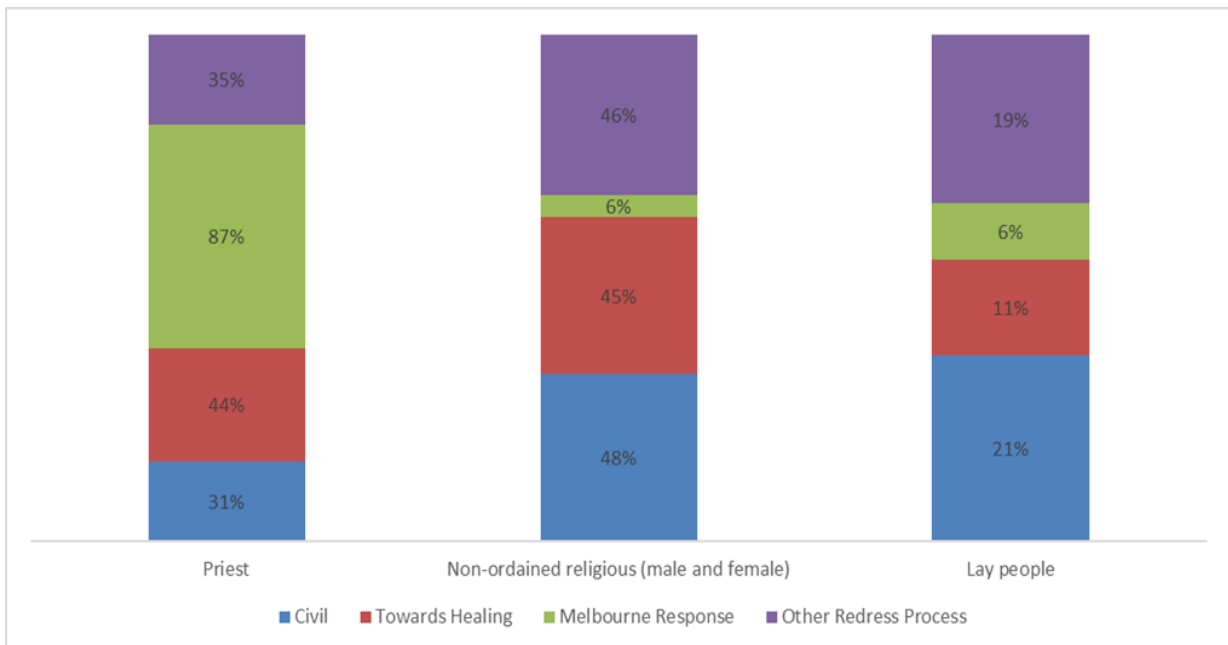
Figure 12: Distribution of redress processes for each religious status group



111. **Figure 13** shows what proportion of alleged perpetrators from each religious status group had claims made through each redress process:

- The highest proportion of claims involving priests were made through the *Melbourne Response* (87%).
- The highest proportion of claims involving non-ordained religious (male and female) were made through civil proceedings (48%).
- The highest proportion of claims involving lay people were made through civil proceedings (21%).

Figure 13: Distribution of each religious status group by redress process



Total redress payments made in relation to each religious status group

112. **Table 15** shows the total number of claims that resulted in payments in relation to alleged perpetrators from each religious status group (including monetary compensation, treatment, legal and other costs).

Table 15: Number of payments by redress process for each religious status group

Religious status	Priest	Non-ordained religious (male and female)	Lay people
Civil proceedings	184	332	144
<i>Towards Healing</i>	547	621	138
<i>Melbourne Response</i>	281	17	17
Other redress process	324	546	193

113. **Table 16** shows the proportion of the total number of claims that resulted in payments (including monetary compensation, treatment, legal and other legal costs) through each redress process in relation to alleged perpetrators from each religious status group. It shows that:

- a. 87 per cent of claims against priests made through the *Melbourne Response* resulted in a payment – the highest proportion
- b. 59 per cent of claims against priests made through ‘other’ redress processes resulted in a payment – the lowest proportion.

Table 16: Proportion of claims resulting in payments by redress process for each religious status group

Religious status	Priest (%)	Non-ordained religious (male and female) (%)	Lay people (%)
Civil proceedings	61	72	69
<i>Towards Healing</i>	65	73	66
<i>Melbourne Response</i>	87	74	71
Other redress process	59	76	63

114. **Table 17** shows the total payments (including monetary compensation, legal and treatment costs) by redress process in relation to alleged perpetrators from each religious status group. It shows:

- a. The largest total payments were made in relation to non-ordained religious through civil proceedings (\$47.8 million) and ‘other’ redress processes (\$49.0 million).
- b. For claims involving priests the largest total payment was made in relation to claims in ‘other’ redress processes (\$37.5 million).

- c. For claims involving non-ordained religious, the largest total payment was made in relation to claims in 'other' redress processes (\$49.0 million).
- d. For claims involving lay people, the largest total payment was made in relation to claims in civil proceedings (\$39.9 million).

Table 17: Total payments by redress process for each religious status group

Religious status	Priest (\$ million)	Non-ordained religious (male and female) (\$ million)	Lay people (\$ million)
Civil proceedings	17.3	47.8	39.9
<i>Towards Healing</i>	24.4	30.5	6.4
<i>Melbourne Response</i>	13.0	0.6	1.0
Other redress process	37.0	49.0	20.4

115. **Table 18** shows the average payments (including monetary compensation, treatment, legal and other costs) by redress process in relation to alleged perpetrators from each religious status group. It shows:

- a. The largest average payment was made in relation to claims involving lay people made through civil proceedings (approximately \$277,000 per claim).
- b. For claims involving priests the largest average payment was made in relation to claims made through 'other' redress processes (approximately \$114,000 per claim).
- c. For claims involving non-ordained religious, the largest average payment was made in relation to claims made through civil proceedings (approximately \$144,000 per claim).
- d. For claims involving lay people, the largest average payment was made in relation to claims made through civil proceedings (approximately \$277,000 per claim).

Table 18: Average payments by redress process for each religious status group

Religious status	Priests	Non-ordained religious (male and female)	Lay people
Civil proceedings	\$94,000	\$144,000	\$277,000
<i>Towards Healing</i>	\$45,000	\$49,000	\$46,000
<i>Melbourne Response</i>	\$46,000	\$34,000	\$57,000
Other redress process	\$114,000	\$90,000	\$106,000

Monetary compensation paid in relation to each religious status group

116. **Table 19** shows the number of claims resulting in monetary compensation in relation to alleged perpetrators from each religious status group.

Table 19: Number of monetary compensation payments by redress process for each religious status group

Religious status	Priest	Non-ordained religious (male and female)	Lay people
Civil proceedings	183	332	144
<i>Towards Healing</i>	479	591	138
<i>Melbourne Response</i>	281	17	17
Other redress process	282	517	142

117. **Table 20** shows what proportion of the total number of claims resulted in monetary compensation payments through each redress process in relation to alleged perpetrators from each religious status group. It shows that:

- a. 87 per cent of claims made against priests through the *Melbourne Response* resulted in monetary compensation – the highest proportion.
- b. 46 per cent of claims made against lay people through ‘other’ redress processes resulted in monetary compensation – the lowest proportion.

Table 20: Proportion of claims resulting in monetary compensation payments by redress process for each religious status group

Religious status	Priest (%)	Non-ordained religious (male and female) (%)	Lay people (%)
Civil proceedings	61	72	67
<i>Towards Healing</i>	57	70	58
<i>Melbourne Response</i>	87	74	71
Other redress process	51	72	46

118. **Table 21** shows the total monetary compensation payments (excluding any costs paid) by redress process in relation to alleged perpetrators from each religious status group. It shows:

- a. The largest amount of total monetary compensation was paid for claims against non-ordained religious made through civil proceedings (\$47.0 million) and ‘other’ redress processes (\$47.0 million).
- b. For claims involving priests, the largest amount of total monetary compensation was paid for claims made through ‘other’ redress processes (\$34.9 million).
- c. For claims involving non-ordained religious, the largest amount of total monetary compensation was paid for claims made through ‘other’ redress processes (\$47.5 million).

- d. For claims involving lay people, the largest amount of monetary compensation was paid for claims made through civil proceedings (\$38.0 million).

Table 21: Total monetary compensation payments by redress process for each religious status group

Religious status	Priest (\$ million)	Non-ordained religious (male and female) (\$ million)	Lay people (\$ million)
Civil proceedings	16.2	47.0	38.0
<i>Towards Healing</i>	22.7	29.2	6.0
<i>Melbourne Response</i>	9.8	0.5	0.7
Other redress process	34.9	47.0	17.1

119. **Table 22** shows the average monetary compensation payments (excluding any costs paid) by redress process in relation to alleged perpetrators from each religious status group. It shows:

- The largest average for monetary compensation was paid for claims involving lay people made through civil proceedings (approximately \$271,000 per claim).
- For claims involving priests, the largest average monetary compensation was paid for claims made through 'other' redress processes (approximately \$124,000 per claim).
- For claims involving non-ordained religious (male and female), the largest average monetary compensation was paid for claims made through civil proceedings (approximately \$142,000 per claim).
- For claims involving lay people, the largest average monetary compensation was paid for claims made through civil proceedings (approximately \$271,000 per claim).

Table 22: Average monetary compensation payments by redress process for each religious status group

Religious status	Priest	Non-ordained religious (male and female)	Lay people
Civil proceedings	\$89,000	\$142,000	\$271,000
<i>Towards Healing</i>	\$49,000	\$50,000	\$49,000
<i>Melbourne Response</i>	\$35,000	\$28,000	\$43,000
Other redress process	\$124,000	\$91,000	\$120,000

Ongoing and discontinued claims made in relation to each religious status group

120. **Table 23** shows the proportion of the total number of claims made in relation to alleged perpetrators from each religious status group where a redress process was ongoing at the time of the survey. It shows:

- a. The highest proportion of ongoing redress processes was found in claims involving priests made through ‘other’ redress processes and civil proceedings (both 23%).
- b. The lowest proportion of ongoing redress processes was found in claims involving lay people made through the *Towards Healing* (5%).

Table 23: Proportion of ongoing claims by redress process for each religious status group

Religious status	Priest (%)	Non-ordained religious (male and female) (%)	Lay people (%)
Civil proceedings	23	23	14
<i>Towards Healing</i>	10	8	5
<i>Melbourne Response</i>	10	9	17
Other redress process	23	17	16

121. **Table 24** shows the proportion of the total number of claims made in relation to alleged perpetrators from each religious status group where a redress process was discontinued. It shows:

- a. The highest proportion of redress processes that were discontinued was found in claims involving lay people made through *Towards Healing* (26%).
- b. No claims involving lay people made through the *Melbourne Response* were discontinued.

Table 24: Proportion of discontinued claims by redress process for each religious status group

Religious status	Priest (%)	Non-ordained religious (male and female) (%)	Lay people (%)
Civil proceedings	17	4	14
<i>Towards Healing</i>	19	18	26
<i>Melbourne Response</i>	1	17	0
Other redress process	16	12	16

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

Number of alleged perpetrators

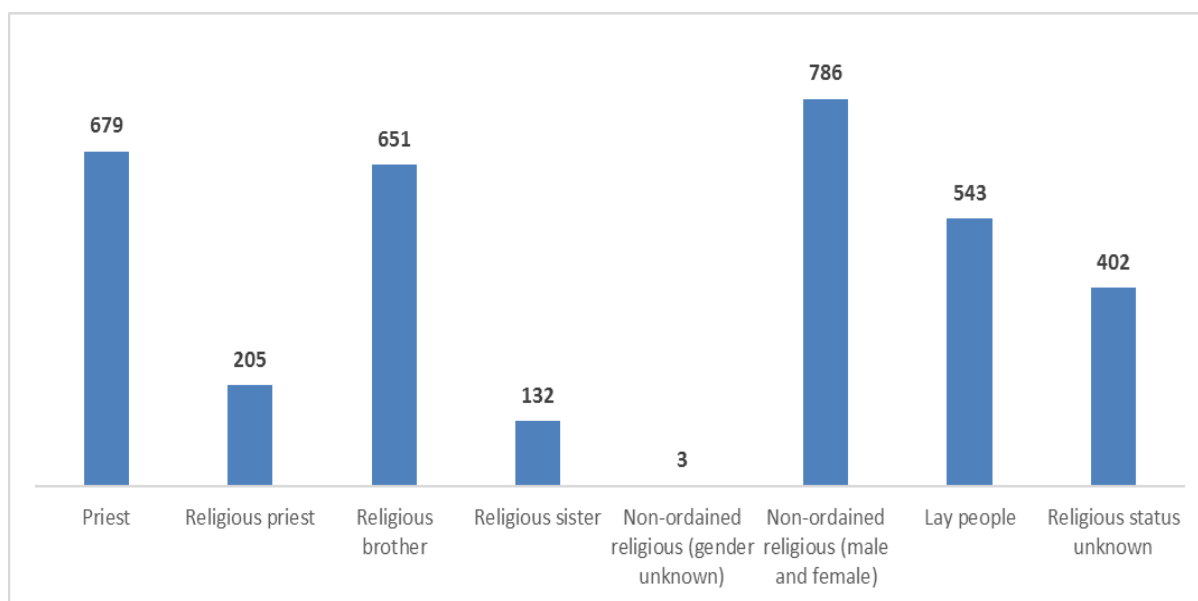
122. A total of 1,880 alleged perpetrators (diocesan and religious priests, religious brothers, religious sisters, lay employees or volunteers) were identified in claims of child sexual abuse. Additionally, 530 unknown people were identified as alleged perpetrators. It cannot be determined whether any of those people whose identities were unknown were identified by another claimant in a separate claim.

123. Of the 1,880 alleged perpetrators identified:

- a. 693 were non-ordained religious (37 per cent of all known alleged perpetrators), being 597 religious brothers (32 per cent of all known alleged perpetrators) and 96 religious sisters (5 per cent of all known alleged perpetrators)
- b. 572 were priests (30 per cent of all known alleged perpetrators), being 384 diocesan priests and 188 religious priests
- c. 543 were lay people (29 per cent of all known alleged perpetrators)
- d. For 72 known alleged perpetrators (4%) the religious status was not known.

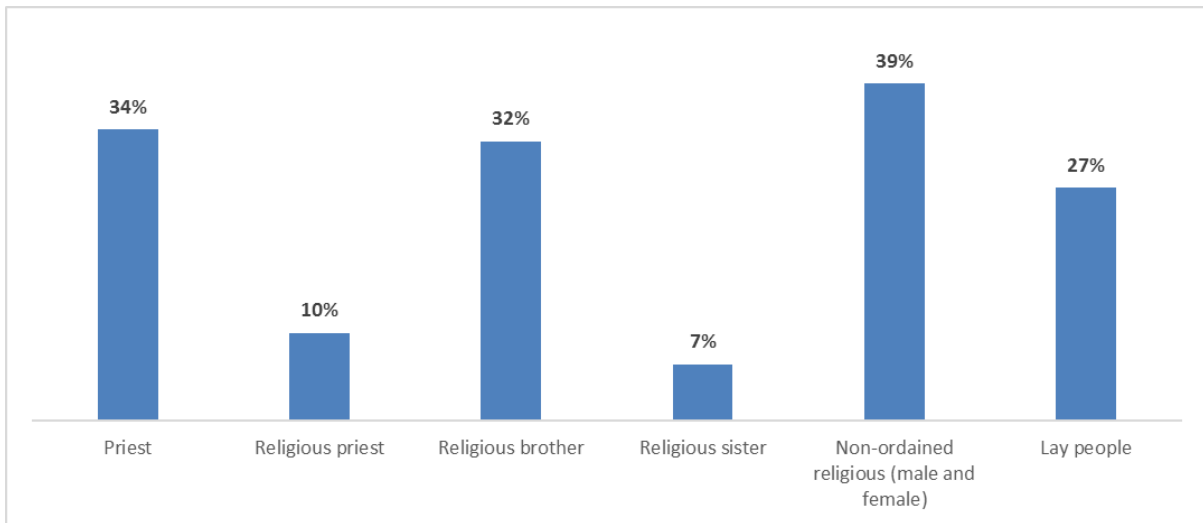
124. **Figure 14** shows the total number of people (both known and unknown) who were alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse for each religious status. It is noted that the numbers set out in **Figure 14** differ from those in paragraph 122 above as they include all alleged perpetrators (both known and unknown) whereas paragraph 122 only sets out the numbers in relation to known alleged perpetrators. As set out in **Figure 14**, of the 786 non-ordained religious (both known and unknown), 651 were male religious brothers (83%) and 132 were female religious sisters (17%). Any analysis in the sections below relating to non-ordained religious largely concerns male religious brothers.

Figure 14: Number of alleged perpetrators (both known and unknown)



125. **Figure 15** shows what proportion of the total number of alleged perpetrators (both known and unknown) belong to each religious status. Thirty-four per cent of the alleged perpetrators were priests; 39 per cent were non-ordained religious; 10 per cent were religious priests; and 27 per cent were lay people.

Figure 15: Proportion of the alleged perpetrators (both known and unknown) by religious status



126. **Table 25** shows the Catholic Church authorities with the greatest numbers of alleged perpetrators for each religious status.

Table 25: Catholic Church authorities with the highest numbers of alleged perpetrators by religious status

Religious status	Catholic Church authority with the highest number of alleged perpetrators	Number of alleged perpetrators
Priest	Archdiocese of Melbourne	85
Religious brothers	Christian Brothers	301
Lay people	Archdiocese of Melbourne	69

Proportion of the total number of non-ordained religious and priests who were alleged perpetrators

127. The Royal Commission conducted a survey of 10 Catholic religious institutes in Australia with non-ordained religious members; and 75 Catholic archdioceses/dioceses and religious institutes in Australia with priest members. The survey sought information about the number of their members who ministered in Australia in the period from 1 January 1950 to 31 December 2010, and how long each of them ministered.

128. This information, when analysed in conjunction with the claims data, enabled calculation of what proportion of the total number of priest and non-ordained religious members of these Catholic Church authorities who ministered in the period 1950 to 2010 were alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse, relative to the total number of priest and non-ordained religious members who ministered during the same period, taking into account duration of ministry over the 60 year period.

129. These proportions were calculated using a methodology (the ‘weighted average approach’) that takes into account the duration of ministry of all priests and non-ordained religious included in the survey over the 60 year period. This approach was used in the calculation of both the

numerator (alleged perpetrators) and the denominator (the total number of priests and non-ordained religious who ministered in a Catholic Church authority in the period from 1950 to 2010).

130. The weighted average approach ensures that a statistically consistent approach is taken to individuals who were in ministry for only a few years, and individuals who were in ministry for decades.
131. For example, if a weighted average approach was not used, a priest who ministered for only five years in the period from 1950 to 2010 would be counted in exactly the same way (that is, given the same 'weight') as a priest who ministered for 50 years in this period. Those who ministered for less time are likely to have come into contact with fewer children, and over time posed less potential risk to children, than those who ministered for a longer period of time. The weighted average approach ensures that each person is 'weighted' according to their duration of ministry.
132. The weighted average approach permits an appropriate comparison between priests and non-ordained religious who ministered recently with those who ministered many decades ago because it accounts for the tendency for priests and non-ordained religious who ministered recently to have a shorter duration of ministry than priests and non-ordained religious who ministered many decades ago.
133. The weighted average approach also permits an appropriate comparison between different Catholic church authorities, where there may have been different average periods of ministry for all members of that Catholic church authority.
134. Table 26 and Table 27 provide the proportion of members who ministered between 1950 and 2010 who were alleged perpetrators, taking into account duration of ministry over the 60 year period. This calculation, using a weighted average approach, involved the summing of the number of years each member of each Catholic Church authority ministered during the entire 60 year period from 1950-2010 and dividing by 60. For example, a member who ministered for a period of 15 years would be weighted $15/60$ (0.25), and a member who ministered for a period of 30 years would be weighted $30/60$ (0.5). Members are weighted both in the numerator (alleged perpetrators) and in the denominator (the total number of priests and non-ordained religious who ministered in a Catholic Church authority in the period from 1950 to 2010).
135. Table 28 to 33 (inclusive) provide the proportion of members who ministered between 1950 and 2010 who were alleged perpetrators for each decade, taking into account duration of ministry in the relevant decade. This calculation, using a weighted average approach, involved the summing of the number of years members of each Catholic Church authority had ministered in a given decade in Australia and dividing by the number of years in a decade (10). By summing the number of years, the method effectively determines a weighted average based on the length of service. Members who ministered for one year in a given decade received a weighting of $1/10$ (0.1), members who ministered for five years received a weighting of $5/10$ (0.5) and members who ministered for the entire decade received a weighting of $10/10$ (1).
136. Further detail about the data cleaning and analysis is provided in Appendix 6. The results set out in **Appendix 6** include results using both a weighted average approach and a five year minimum ministry approach.
137. The tables for the non-ordained religious ministry data contain the proportions for the 10 Catholic religious institutes with non-ordained religious members that were surveyed.

138. The tables for the priest ministry data contain the proportions for priests overall; diocesan priests; religious priests; and each of the Catholic Church authorities with priest members who have received 20 or more claims of child sexual abuse (a total of 26 Catholic Church authorities).
139. It is noted that Dioceses of Parramatta and Broken Bay were established in 1986, being previously part of the Archdiocese of Sydney. Accordingly the analysis of these two Catholic Church authorities only relates to the 1990s and 2000s as a weighted average could not be calculated for the priest members of these dioceses for the 1980s or decades prior.
140. Priests who were members of the Archdiocese of Sydney and subsequently incardinated into either the Diocese of Parramatta or the Diocese of Broken Bay were only counted in the denominator for the Archdiocese of Sydney up to the year they were incardinated into either of the new dioceses. These priests were then counted in the denominator for their new diocese from the year of incardination.

Overall proportion of non-ordained religious and priests who were alleged perpetrators

141. **Table 26** shows what proportion of the total number of non-ordained religious who ministered in the period from 1950 to 2010 were alleged perpetrators, taking into account the duration of ministry over the 60 year period.

Table 26: Overall proportion of non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators

Religious institute – weighted average	Percent (%)
Christian Brothers	22.0
De La Salle Brothers	13.8
Marist Brothers	20.4
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	3.3
Patrician Brothers	12.4
Salesians of Don Bosco	21.9
Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart	0.6
Sisters of Mercy (Brisbane)	0.3
Society of Jesus	4.8
St John of God Brothers	40.4

142. **Table 26** shows that 22 per cent of Christian Brothers who ministered in the period from 1950 to 2010 were alleged perpetrators. For the St John of God Brothers the comparable figure was 40.4 per cent. For the Sisters of Mercy (Brisbane) the comparable figure was 0.3 per cent.
143. **Table 27** shows what proportion of the total number of priests who ministered in the period from 1950 to 2010 were alleged perpetrators, taking into account duration of ministry over the 60 year period.

Table 27: Overall proportion of priests who were alleged perpetrators

Priests overall – weighted average	Percent (%)
All Catholic Church authorities with priest members	7.0
Diocesan Catholic Church authorities	7.9
Religious Institutes with priest members	5.7
Archdiocese/Diocese – weighted average	Percent (%)
Archdiocese of Adelaide	2.4
Diocese of Ballarat	8.7
Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane	9.3
Diocese of Bunbury	7.8
Catholic Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn	8.4
Diocese of Lismore	13.9
Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle	7.9
Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne	8.1
Diocese of Parramatta	2.2
Catholic Archdiocese of Perth	8.3
Diocese of Port Pirie	14.1
Diocese of Rockhampton	8.0
Diocese of Sale	15.1
Diocese of Sandhurst	14.7
Catholic Archdiocese of Sydney	7.0
Diocese of Townsville	5.7
Diocese of Wollongong	11.7
Religious institute – weighted average	Percent (%)
Dominican Friars	2.1
Franciscan Friars	4.7
Jesuits - Society of Jesus	6.2
Marist Fathers - Society of Mary	13.9

Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	5.3
Benedictine Community of New Norcia	21.5
Pallottines - Society of the Catholic Apostolate	13.7
Salesians of Don Bosco	17.2
Vincentians - The Congregation of the Mission	8.0

144. **Table 27** shows that 7 per cent of priests from all Catholic Church authorities who ministered in the period from 1950 to 2010 were alleged perpetrators. For the Benedictine Community of New Norcia the comparable figure was 21.5 per cent. For the Dominican Friars the comparable figure was 2.1 per cent.

First alleged incident rates of non-ordained religious and priests who ministered from 1950-2010, by decade

145. **Table 28** shows what proportion of non-ordained religious members who ministered in a particular decade were alleged perpetrators whose first ever allegation fell within that decade, taking into account duration of ministry in the relevant decade. Note here that all figures are rounded to the nearest whole number, with the exception of those percentages between 0 and 1. These have been rounded to the nearest tenth in order to provide more information.

Table 28: Proportion of non-ordained religious whose first ever allegation of child sexual abuse fell within a given decade

Catholic Church authority – weighted average	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
Christian Brothers	9	6	6	4	0	0
De La Salle Brothers	3	7	4	3	1	0
Marist Brothers	9	7	4	3	1	0
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	0	2	2	0	0	0
Patrician Brothers	5	4	5	2	0	0
Salesians of Don Bosco	8	10	12	4	0	0
Sisters of Mercy (Brisbane)	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart	0.3	0.2	0.2	0	0	0
Society of Jesus	0	2	4	0	0	0
St John of God Brothers	40	9	6	9	0	0

146. **Table 28** shows that in the 1950s, the first incident date (of all claims) occurred in that decade for 9 per cent of Christian Brothers in ministry in the decade. The comparable figure for the St John of God Brothers was 40 per cent. For the Sisters of Mercy (Brisbane) the comparable figure was 0.1 per cent.

147. **Table 29** shows what proportion of priests who ministered in a particular decade were alleged perpetrators whose first ever allegation fell within that decade, taking into account duration of ministry in the relevant decade. Results from the Diocese of Parramatta were omitted as the 1990s and 2000s resulted in nil percentages.

Table 29: Proportion of priests whose first ever allegation of child sexual abuse fell within a given decade

Priests overall – weighted average	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
All Catholic Church authorities with priest members	2.4	3.2	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.1
Diocesan Catholic Church authorities	2.7	3.6	2.4	1.1	0.6	0.2
Religious institutes with priest members	1.8	2.7	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.0
Archdiocese/diocese – weighted average	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
Archdiocese of Adelaide	4.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Diocese of Ballarat	3.2	4.5	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.0
Archdiocese of Brisbane	2.2	3.3	2.5	1.2	0.6	0.0
Diocese of Bunbury	4.1	3.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn	1.8	3.2	1.1	3.6	1.2	1.3
Diocese of Lismore	3.4	4.4	4.0	4.9	2.7	1.0
Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle	4.2	1.2	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
Archdiocese of Melbourne	3.0	3.1	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.0
Archdiocese of Perth	2.2	5.0	2.4	1.0	0.8	0.5
Diocese of Port Pirie	6.8	8.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diocese of Rockhampton	3.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diocese of Sale	4.4	9.2	6.7	0.0	2.5	0.0
Diocese of Sandhurst	5.2	5.5	5.4	1.6	0.0	0.0
Archdiocese of Sydney	2.7	3.5	2.3	1.1	0.5	0.0

Diocese of Townsville	4.1	4.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diocese of Wollongong	0.0	11.2	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0

Religious institutes – weighted average	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
Dominican Friars	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Franciscan Friars	1.6	4.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Jesuits – Society of Jesus	2.2	2.7	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.0
Marist Fathers – Society of Mary	8.2	8.9	5.1	2.9	0.0	0.0
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	0.5	2.5	1.9	2.5	0.0	0.0
Benedictine Community of New Norcia	1.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pallottines – Society of the Catholic Apostolate	5.3	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salesians of Don Bosco	5.8	7.1	4.1	0.3	1.2	0.0
Vincentians – The Congregation of the Mission	2.0	2.3	4.3	0.0	1.9	0.0

148. **Table 29** shows that in the 1950s, the first incident date (of all claims) occurred in that decade for 2.4 per cent of priests of all Catholic Church authorities with priest members in ministry in the decade. The comparable figure for the Marist Fathers was 8.2 per cent. For the Diocese of Wollongong the comparable figure was 0.0 per cent.

Proportion of non-ordained religious and priests who were alleged perpetrators, by decade

149. **Table 30** shows what proportion of the total number of non-ordained religious who ministered in a particular decade were alleged perpetrators subject to an allegation of abuse falling in that decade, taking into account duration of ministry in the relevant decade. For example, if an alleged perpetrator was subject to three claims which had first incident dates of 1953, 1957 and 1967 the alleged perpetrator would be counted in the numerator for both the 1950s and the 1960s. Note that the alleged perpetrator would only be counted once in the 1950s, despite there being two claims relating to incidents in that decade.

Table 30: Proportion of non-ordained religious who were subject to an allegation of abuse within a given decade

Catholic Church authority – Weighted Average	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
Christian Brothers	12.1	9.8	10.2	6.6	1.1	0.0
De La Salle Brothers	3.4	8.7	6.7	6.7	4.4	0.0
Marist Brothers	9.4	11.2	9.2	6.9	3.5	0.7
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0
Patrician Brothers	5.1	5.3	6.5	4.6	0.0	0.0
Salesians of Don Bosco	8.3	9.6	14.5	5.9	0.0	0.0
Sisters of Mercy (Brisbane)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Society of Jesus	0.2	2.1	6.7	1.9	0.0	0.0
St John of God Brothers	40.3	15.9	19.8	18.0	0.0	0.0

150. **Table 30** shows that in the 1950s, 12.1 per cent of Christian Brothers in ministry were alleged perpetrators with an incident date occurring in that decade. For St John of God Brothers the comparable figure was 40.3 per cent and for Sisters of Mercy (Brisbane) the comparable figure was 0.1 per cent.

151. **Table 31** shows what proportion of the total number of priests who ministered in a particular decade were alleged perpetrators subject to an allegation of abuse falling in that decade, taking into account duration of ministry in the relevant decade.

Table 31: Proportion of priests who were subject to an allegation of abuse within a given decade

Priests overall – weighted average	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
All Catholic Church authorities with priest members	2.7	3.9	3.5	2.2	0.8	0.1
Diocesan Catholic Church authorities	2.9	4.5	4.0	2.7	1.0	0.2
Religious institutes with priest members	2.3	3.1	2.8	1.5	0.5	0.1

Archdiocese/diocese – weighted average	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
Archdiocese of Adelaide	4.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diocese of Ballarat	3.2	6.6	3.8	2.5	2.0	0.0
Archdiocese of Brisbane	3.5	4.3	4.9	2.2	0.6	0.0
Diocese of Bunbury	4.1	10.8	9.2	3.0	0.0	0.7
Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn	1.8	4.2	3.0	3.6	2.4	2.8
Diocese of Lismore	3.4	4.4	5.7	5.9	2.7	1.0
Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle	4.2	2.1	5.9	5.7	1.5	0.0
Archdiocese of Melbourne	3.3	4.5	5.4	3.7	0.7	0.0
Diocese of Parramatta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
Archdiocese of Perth	2.2	6.6	3.9	1.0	1.6	0.0
Diocese of Port Pirie	6.8	11.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diocese of Rockhampton	6.3	8.4	2.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Diocese of Sale	3.2	9.2	7.4	4.7	0.0	0.0
Diocese of Sandhurst	5.2	6.3	6.9	4.8	1.5	0.0
Archdiocese of Sydney	2.7	3.8	3.1	2.0	0.9	0.1
Diocese of Townsville	2.1	4.9	3.5	2.1	0.0	0.0
Diocese of Wollongong	0.0	11.2	6.6	6.1	1.2	0.0
Religious institute – weighted average	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
Dominican Friars	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.1	0.0	0.0
Franciscan Friars	1.6	4.7	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0
Jesuits – Society of Jesus	2.2	3.3	3.3	0.6	0.4	0.0
Marist Fathers – Society of Mary	8.2	8.8	7.2	5.1	0.0	0.0
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	0.5	2.0	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.0
Benedictine Community of New Norcia	17.6	15.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pallottines – Society of the Catholic Apostolate	5.3	10.3	2.6	3.4	0.0	0.0

Salesians of Don Bosco	9.4	10.4	11.4	5.2	2.4	0.0
Vincentians – The Congregation of the Mission	2.0	3.5	7.4	5.0	5.0	0.0

152. **Table 31** shows that in the 1950s, 2.7 per cent of priests of all Catholic Church authorities with priest members in ministry were subject to a claim with an incident date occurring in that decade. For the Benedictine Community of New Norcia the comparable figure was 17.6 per cent. For the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart the comparable figure is 0.5 per cent.

Proportion of non-ordained religious and priests ever subject to a claim (from decade of first alleged incident), by decade

153. **Table 32** shows what proportion of non-ordained religious who ministered in a particular decade were alleged perpetrators subject to a claim of child sexual abuse at some point in their career from the decade of first alleged incident to the conclusion of their service, taking into account duration of ministry in the relevant decade. These tables show what proportion of non-ordained religious who ministered in a particular decade had ever been subject to an allegation of child sexual abuse (with the alleged abuse having occurred at any time during or prior to that decade). Note here that all figures are rounded to the nearest whole number, with the exception of those percentages between 0 and 1. These have been rounded to the nearest tenth in order to provide more information.

Table 32: Proportion of non-ordained religious ever subject to a claim of child sexual abuse by decade

Catholic Church authority – Weighted Average	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
Christian Brothers	15	17	20	22	22	20
De La Salle Brothers	4	10	11	14	14	14
Marist Brothers	10	14	18	21	23	20
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	1	3	3	3	2	1
Patrician Brothers	5	7	8	13	15	22
Salesians of Don Bosco	8	17	22	28	23	19
Sisters of Mercy (Brisbane)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5
Society of Jesus	0	2	7	7	8	2
St John of God Brothers	40	38	41	41	35	33

154. **Table 32** shows that 15 per cent of Christian Brothers in ministry in the 1950s had been subject to a claim of child sexual abuse relating to an incident date in that decade or a decade previously. For St John of God Brothers the comparable figure was 40 per cent. For the Sisters of Mercy (Brisbane) the comparable figure was 0.3 per cent.
155. **Table 33** shows what proportion of priests who ministered in a particular decade were alleged perpetrators subject to a claim of child sexual abuse at some point in their career from the decade of first alleged incident to the conclusion of their service, taking into account duration of ministry in the relevant decade. These tables show what proportion of priests who ministered in a particular decade had ever been subject to an allegation of child sexual abuse (with the alleged abuse having occurred at any time during or prior to that decade).

Table 33: Proportion of priests ever subject to a claim of child sexual abuse by decade

Overall priests – weighted average	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
All Catholic Church authorities with priest members	3.3	6.0	7.1	7.2	6.4	4.9
Diocesan Catholic Church authorities	3.8	6.7	8.0	8.1	7.2	5.4
Religious institutes with priest members	2.5	4.9	5.8	5.9	5.2	4.0
Archdiocese/diocese– weighted average	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
Archdiocese of Adelaide	6.7	4.0	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.7
Diocese of Ballarat	4.3	7.7	9.0	9.5	9.5	6.7
Archdiocese of Brisbane	4.8	7.4	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.2
Diocese of Bunbury	4.1	10.8	11.1	9.9	6.4	0.7
Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn	4.1	6.7	6.6	7.0	7.3	8.5
Diocese of Lismore	3.4	9.3	12.0	12.9	12.3	13.4
Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle	4.2	4.1	8.1	8.9	10.4	10.3
Archdiocese of Melbourne	4.3	7.0	8.4	9.0	7.9	4.8
Diocese of Parramatta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.5
Archdiocese of Perth	3.1	7.8	9.2	8.8	8.3	4.9
Diocese of Port Pirie	6.8	11.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diocese of Rockhampton	6.3	11.4	8.6	7.6	3.6	1.3
Diocese of Sale	4.4	11.8	18.7	14.2	13.0	9.1

Diocese of Sandhurst	6.7	10.6	13.7	18.0	16.3	9.4
Archdiocese of Sydney	2.7	5.5	6.9	6.5	5.6	4.0
Diocese of Townsville	4.1	8.7	7.5	2.1	1.0	0.0
Diocese of Wollongong	0.0	11.2	11.0	14.1	11.3	9.2
Religious institutes – weighted average	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
Dominican Friars	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.7	0.5	0.0
Franciscan Friars	1.6	6.1	5.6	3.8	3.1	3.3
Jesuits – Society of Jesus	2.2	4.4	5.9	5.8	6.2	7.3
Marist Fathers – Society of Mary	8.2	13.1	14.6	14.5	9.5	7.6
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	0.5	3.2	4.2	6.0	5.5	5.8
Benedictine Community of New Norcia	23.5	29.0	21.9	19.7	11.1	2.8
Pallottines – Society of the Catholic Apostolate	5.3	13.3	15.7	17.4	14.6	10.8
Salesians of Don Bosco	9.4	19.0	19.7	18.4	16.5	10.2
Vincentians – The Congregation of the Mission	2.0	4.6	8.0	8.7	12.2	9.5

156. **Table 33** shows that 3.3 per cent of the priests of all Catholic Church authorities who were in ministry in the 1950s were subject to a claim of child sexual abuse relating to an incident date in that decade or a decade previously. For the Benedictine Community of New Norcia the comparable figure was 23.5 per cent. For the Diocese of Wollongong the comparable figure was 0 per cent.

Gender of alleged perpetrator and claimant

157. **Table 34** shows the gender of alleged perpetrators for each religious status. Overall, 90 per cent of the alleged perpetrators were male and 10 per cent were female.

Table 34: Gender of the alleged perpetrators (overall) by religious status

Religious status	Male (%)	Female (%)
Priests	100	0
Non-ordained religious (male and female)	83	17
Lay people	91	9
Total (overall)	90	10

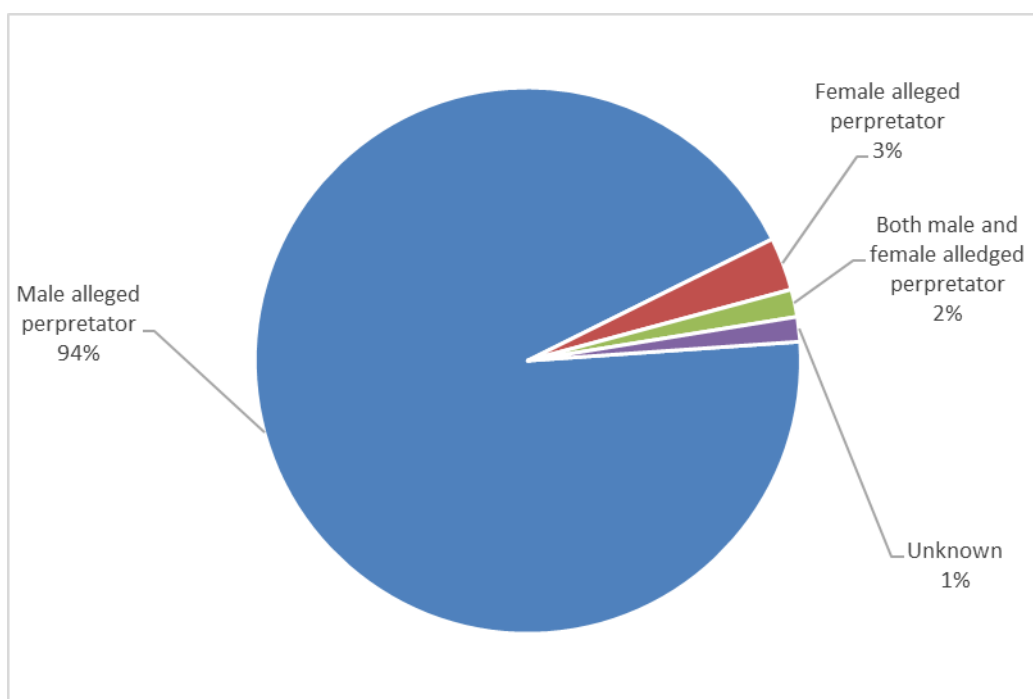
158. **Table 35** shows the gender distribution of people who made claims against each religious status. Overall, 67 per cent of the alleged perpetrators were alleged to have sexually abused males only, 29 per cent females only and 4 per cent both males and females. Of the total number of religious brothers, 90 per cent were alleged to have sexually abused males only. Of the total number of religious sisters, 57 per cent were alleged to have abused females only.

Table 35: Gender distribution of claimants by religious status of the alleged perpetrators

Religious status	Males only (%)	Females only (%)	Both males and females (%)
Priests	55	36	9
Diocesan priests (not religious)	50	41	9
Religious priests	67	25	8
Religious brothers	90	5	5
Religious sisters	40	57	3
Lay people	60	39	1
Total (overall)	67	29	4

159. **Figure 16** shows the proportion of claimants who made claims of child sexual abuse against male and female alleged perpetrators. Ninety-four per cent of claimants made allegations only against male alleged perpetrators.

Figure 16: Percentage of claimants by gender of alleged perpetrator



160. **Table 36** shows the number and percentage of claimants who made a claim of child sexual abuse against male and female alleged perpetrators. It shows that:
- 79 per cent of claimants made claims of child sexual abuse against only one male alleged perpetrator
 - 15 per cent of claimants made a claim of child sexual abuse against more than one male alleged perpetrator.
161. It is noted that the identification of more than one alleged perpetrator in a claim of child sexual abuse does not indicate whether or not it is alleged that abuse by more than one alleged perpetrator occurred at the same time.
162. It must be noted that despite accounting for a very small proportion of overall claims, of the total number of claims that identified a female alleged perpetrator, 38 per cent identified more than one alleged perpetrator and of those claims 90 per cent involved both male and female alleged perpetrators.

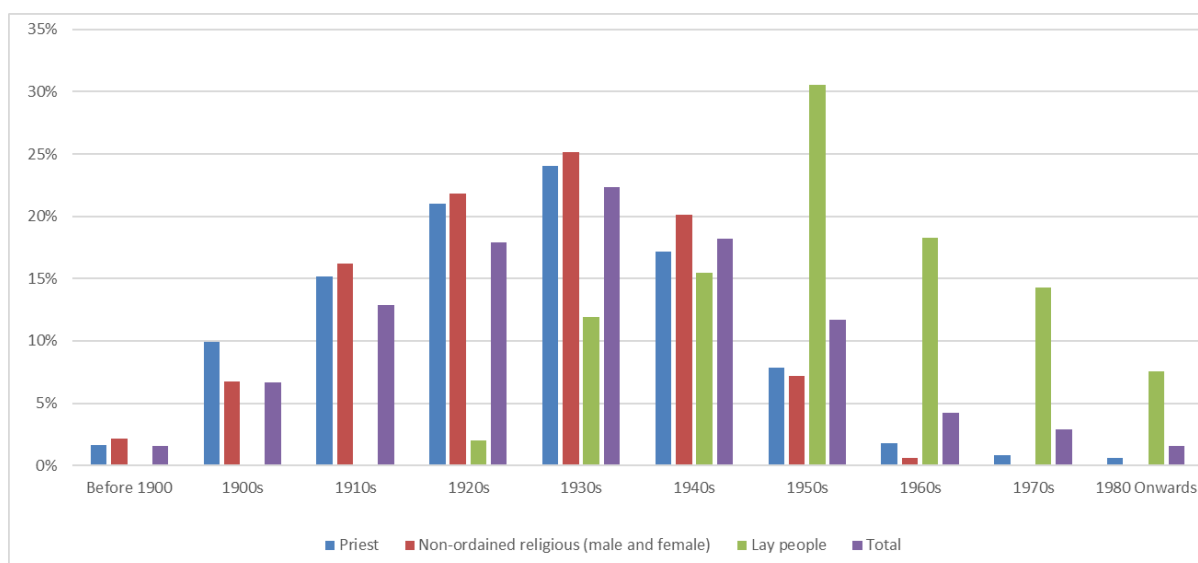
Table 36: Distribution of gender of claimants by religious status of the alleged perpetrator

Gender and number of alleged perpetrators	Number of claimants	% claimants
One alleged perpetrator		
Male	3,498	79
Female	132	3
Total	3,630	82
More than one alleged perpetrator		
Male only	669	15
Female only	8	0
Both male and female	72	2
Total	749	17
Gender unknown	66	1
Total	4,445	100

Age of alleged perpetrator and claimant

163. **Figure 17** shows the decade of birth of the alleged perpetrators for each religious status group. The most common decades of birth were the 1930s for priests, the 1930s for non-ordained religious, the 1950s for lay persons and the 1930s overall. Of the 786 non-ordained religious (both known and unknown), 651 were male religious brothers (83%) and 132 were female religious sisters (17%). Therefore the analysis below regarding non-ordained religious largely relates to male religious brothers who have been the subject of a claims of child sexual abuse.

Figure 17: Decade of birth of alleged perpetrators by religious status



164. **Table 37** shows the average age of alleged perpetrators (at the time of the first reported incident of alleged child sexual abuse) for each religious status group and the proportion of the total number of alleged perpetrators who were under and over 30 years of age. Overall the average age of the alleged perpetrators was 37, with 31 per cent being under 30 years of age and 69 per cent being 30 years of age or older at the time of the first reported incident of alleged child sexual abuse. The oldest average age was for religious sisters (41 years of age) and the youngest average age was for religious brothers (35 years of age).

Table 37: Average age of alleged perpetrators for each religious status group at the time of first reported incident of alleged child sexual abuse

Religious status	Average age	Younger than 30 yo (%)	30 yo or older (%)
Priests	39	23	77
Religious brothers	35	40	60
Religious sisters	41	12	88
Lay people	37	29	71
Total	37	31	69

165. **Table 38** shows the average age of the alleged perpetrators by the decade of first reported incident for each religious status. In general, the average age of the alleged perpetrators increased over time for every religious status group.

Table 38: Average age of alleged perpetrators by decade of first reported incident of alleged child sexual abuse for each religious status group

Decade of first reported incident	Priest	Non-ordained religious (male and female)	Lay people	Total
1920s	21	N/A	N/A	21
1930s	26	34	N/A	32
1940s	36	33	N/A	34
1950s	38	34	27	36
1960s	38	36	29	37
1970s	40	36	33	38
1980s	40	38	34	38
1990s	48	49	37	42
2000s	45	58	41	41
2010s	60	42	40	43

166. **Table 39** shows the proportion of total alleged perpetrators for each religious status group who were alive at the time of the survey and at the time when the claims were received by the Catholic Church authorities (where this information was known). Overall 28 per cent of the alleged perpetrators were reported as alive when the first claim was received by the Catholic Church authorities and 21 per cent of the alleged perpetrators were reported as alive at the time of the survey. Please note that for a significant number of lay alleged perpetrators, whether they were alive when the first claims were received was not known (75%); and the date of death was not known (75%). This has resulted in a low percentage of lay alleged perpetrators reported as alive when the first claim against them was received by a Catholic Church authority, and a low percentage of lay alleged perpetrators reported as alive at the time of the survey.

Table 39: Proportion of alleged perpetrators alive for each religious status group

Religious status	Alleged perpetrators alive at time of survey (%)	Alleged perpetrators alive at time first claim was received (%)
Priests	29	40
Non-ordained religious (male and female)	25	38
Lay people	18	19
Total	21	28

167. **Table 40** shows the proportion of alleged perpetrators for each religious status group who were subject to more than five claims of child sexual abuse. The table compares the proportion of these alleged perpetrators who were respectively under and over 30 years of age at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse. The analysis shows that a higher number of

alleged perpetrators who were under 30 at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse were subject to more than five claims.

Table 40: Proportion of alleged perpetrators subject to more than 5 claims who were less or more than 30 years of age at time of first alleged incident for each religious status group

Religious status	% with more than 5 claims (where the alleged perpetrator was less than 30 years of age at the time of first alleged abuse)	% with more than 5 claims (where the alleged perpetrator was 30 years of age or older at the time of first alleged abuse)
Priests	33	8
Non-ordained religious (male and female)	24	12
Lay people	9	3

168. **Table 41** shows what proportion of the total number of claims relating to alleged perpetrators from each religious status group involved claimants who were under and over 13 years of age at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse. Overall, 59 per cent of claimants were under the age of 13 years of age at the time of their alleged abuse.

Table 41: Claimants' age at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse for each religious status group

Religious status	Under 13 years of age (%)	13 years of age and older (%)
Priests	64	36
Diocesan priests (not religious)	65	35
Religious priests	61	39
Religious brothers	57	43
Religious sisters	87	13
Lay people	55	45
Total	59	41

169. **Table 42** shows the claimants' average age at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse for alleged perpetrators in each religious status group. The lowest average age corresponds to male claimants where the alleged perpetrator was a member of a female religious institute (approximately seven and a half years of age).

Table 42: Claimants' average age at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse for each religious status group

Religious status	Males (years)	Females (years)	Total (years)
Priests	11.1	10.3	11.2
Religious brothers	11.7	10.0	11.6
Religious sisters	7.7	9.3	8.5
Lay people	11.9	11.7	11.8

Claims per alleged perpetrator

170. **Table 43** shows the average number of claims against the alleged perpetrators for each religious status group. Overall the average was 2.4 claims per alleged perpetrator. The highest average was for religious brothers (3.7 claims per alleged perpetrator) and the lowest average for religious sisters (1.2 claims per alleged perpetrator).

Table 43: Average number of claims per alleged perpetrator for each religious status group

Religious status	Average number of claims
All priests	2.9
Diocesan priests	2.7
Religious priests	3.3
All religious (male and female)	3.2
Religious brothers	3.7
Religious sisters	1.2
Lay people	1.7
Unknown	1.0
Total	2.4

171. **Table 44** shows the distribution of the number of claims per alleged perpetrator for each religious status group. The highest proportion of alleged perpetrators with only one claim were lay people (91%) and the highest proportion of alleged perpetrators with 10 claims or more were religious brothers (8%).

Table 44: Number of claims per alleged perpetrator for each religious status group

Religious status	1 claim (%)	2-5 claims (%)	6-9 claims (%)	10+ claims (%)
Priests	64	26	5	5
Religious brothers	54	30	8	8
Religious sisters	87	13	1	0
Lay people	91	19	2	2
Total	74	21	4	4

172. **Table 45** shows the highest number of claimants who identified the same alleged perpetrator for each religious status group.

Table 45: Highest number of claimants per alleged perpetrator for each religious status group

Religious status	Highest number of claimants
Priests	80
Religious brothers	78
Lay person	42
Religious sisters	4

173. **Table 46** shows the proportion of claimants who reported more than one alleged perpetrator for each religious status group. Of all claimants, 747 claimants (17 per cent of the total number of claimants) made claims of child sexual abuse against more than one alleged perpetrator. Of the total number of claims, the highest proportion of claims involving more than one alleged perpetrator were made against religious sisters (41%).

Table 46: Proportion of claimants with more than one alleged perpetrator for each religious status group

Religious status	% of claimants with more than one alleged perpetrator
Priests	16
Religious brothers	27
Religious sisters	32
Lay people	19
Total	16

Ordination of priests who were alleged perpetrators

174. **Table 47** shows the archdioceses/dioceses or religious institutes with the largest number of member priests who were alleged perpetrators ordained to their Catholic Church authority. The

archdioceses/dioceses with the largest numbers of member priests who were alleged perpetrators are the archdioceses of Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane.

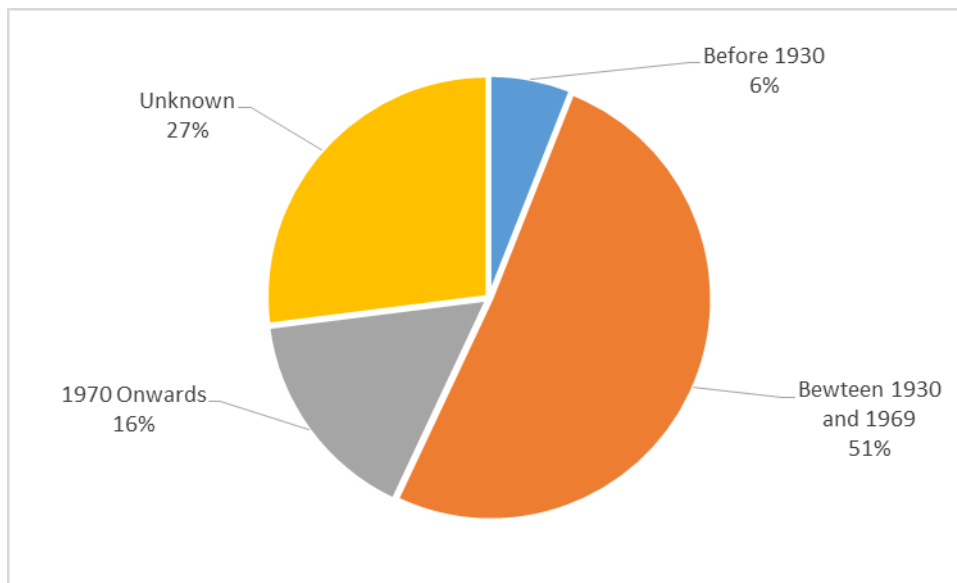
Table 47: Ordination archdiocese/diocese of member priests who were alleged perpetrators

Archdiocese/Diocese	Number of member priests who were alleged perpetrators
Archdiocese of Melbourne	66
Archdiocese of Sydney	52
Archdiocese of Brisbane	32
Marist Fathers - Society of Mary	19
Jesuits - Society of Jesus	17
Diocese of Ballarat	17
Diocese of Lismore	16
Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn	15
Archdiocese of Perth	15
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	14
Vincentians - The Congregation of the Mission	12
Archdiocese of Hobart	11
Franciscan Friars	11
Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle	11
Diocese of Sale	11
Diocese of Sandhurst	11
Other	163
Catholic Church authority unknown	185

'Other' refers to those Catholic Church authorities who reported fewer than 10 member priests who were alleged perpetrators.

175. **Figure 18** shows the date of ordination of priests who were alleged perpetrators (where the dates are known). Of these priests, 51 per cent of priests were ordained in the period 1930-1969.

Figure 18: Date of ordination of priests who were alleged perpetrators



Seminaries attended by priests who were alleged perpetrators

176. **Table 48** shows the seminaries attended by priests who were alleged perpetrators.

- a. The seminary attended by the highest number of priests who were alleged perpetrators was St Patrick's at Manly (1889-2005), with 113 priests who attended this seminary at some point (17 per cent of all priests who were alleged perpetrators).
- b. It is noted that seminary information was not reported in relation to 32 per cent of priests who were alleged perpetrators.

Table 48: Seminaries attended by priests who were alleged perpetrators

Seminary	First seminary	Subsequent seminary	Total	%
St Patrick's at Manly (1889-2005)	27	86	113	17
St Columba's Junior Seminary, Springwood NSW (1909-1978)	89	5	94	14
Corpus Christi, Melbourne	73	3	75	11
St Pius XII provincial seminary Brisbane (1941-2001)	25	0	25	4
All Hallows College, Dublin, Ireland	10	6	16	2
Marist Seminary, Toongabbie	13	1	14	2
Sacred Heart Monastery, Croydon, Victoria	12	1	13	2
St Charles' Seminary, Perth	12	0	12	2

Pontifical Urban University de Propaganda Fide, Rome, Italy	6	5	11	2
Holy Trinity Abbey, New Norcia, WA	4	6	10	1
St Francis Xavier Seminary, Adelaide (closed 2001)	6	4	10	1
Other	174	62	236	34
Unknown	234	1	235	32
Total	685			

Profession of vows of non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators

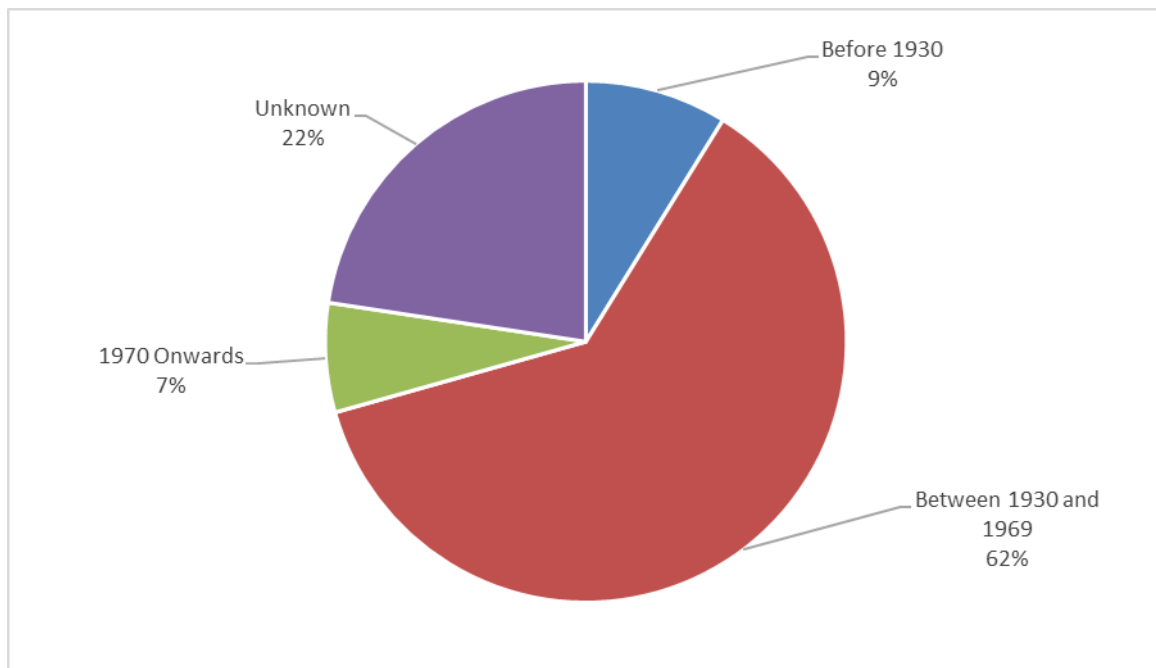
177. **Table 49** shows the religious institutes with the highest number of non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators who professed initial vows to the religious institute. The claims data provided by Catholic Church authorities, identified a far higher response rate for the year of profession of initial vows for non-ordained religious when compared with the year of profession of final vows. For this reason, profession of initial vows is reported rather than final vows. The religious institute with the highest number was the Christian Brothers with 264 religious brothers who were alleged perpetrators (34 per cent of all non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators).

Table 49: Initial vows institute of non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators

Initial vows institute	Number	% of non-ordained religious
Christian Brothers	264	34
Marist Brothers	151	19
De La Salle Brothers	62	8
Hospitaller Order of St John of God	33	4
Institute of Sisters of Mercy of Australia and PNG	17	2
Salesians of Don Bosco	13	2
Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart	13	2
Patrician Brothers - Congregation of the Brothers of St Patrick	12	2
Other	82	11
Unknown	136	17

178. **Figure 19** shows the time period in which non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators took initial vows. Sixty-two per cent of non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators took initial vows in the period 1930-1969.

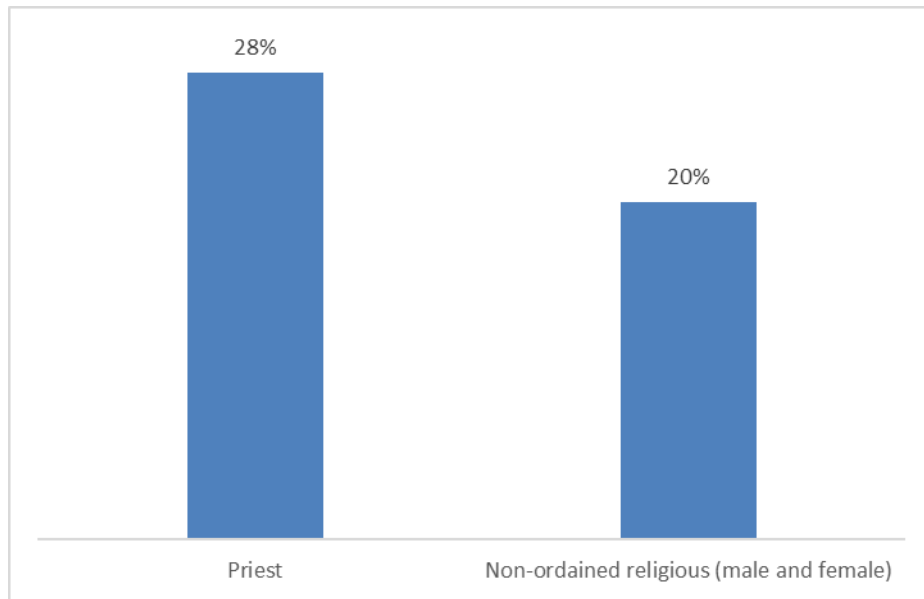
Figure 19: Date of initial vows of non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators



Treatment of priests and non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators

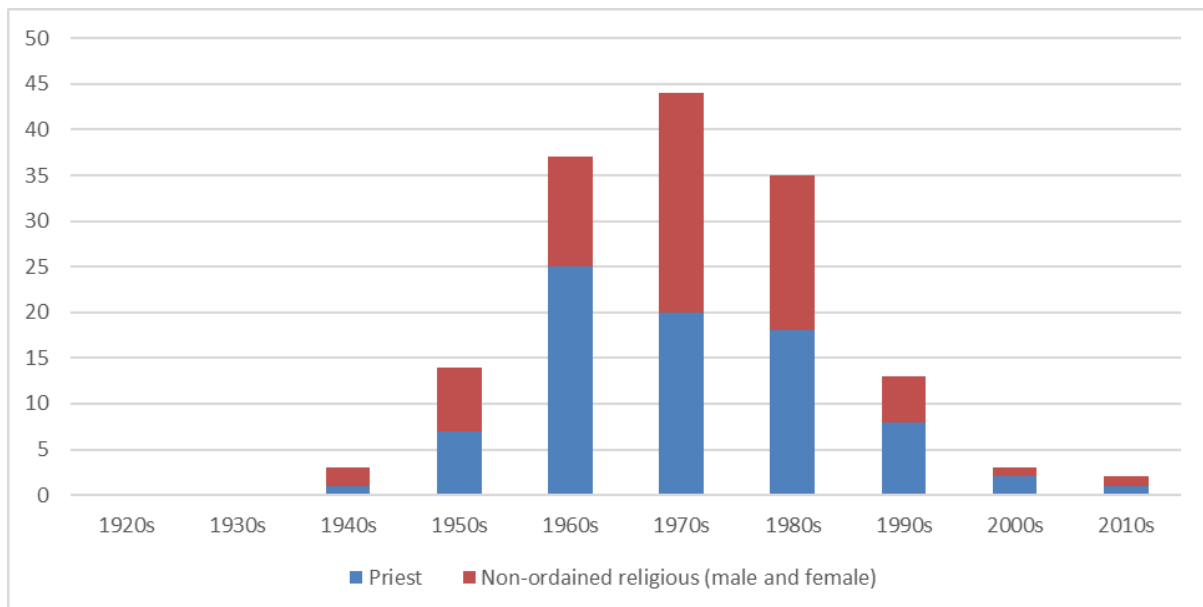
179. This section relates to treatment undertaken by priests and non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators. The forms of treatment that could be identified in the survey were Encompass; other residential facilities; and non-residential facilities. Encompass was a treatment facility available to Catholic Church personnel for issues including child sexual abuse and other issues. Encompass operated nationwide from 1997 to 2008.
180. The survey did not specify that the treatment undertaken by the relevant priest or non-ordained religious had to relate to child sexual abuse. It is noted that in relation to 46 per cent of priests and non-ordained religious in the survey, it was not known whether they received treatment.
181. **Figure 20** shows what proportion of priests and non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators were reported to have undergone a treatment program at some stage. A higher proportion of priests (28%) were reported to have undergone a treatment program than non-ordained religious (20%).

Figure 20: Proportion of priests and non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators reported to have attended a treatment program



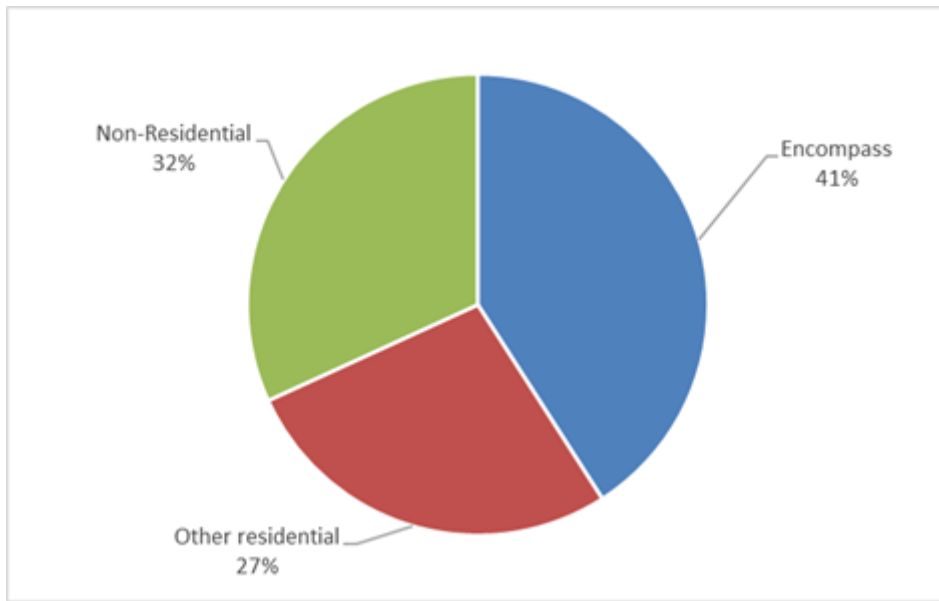
182. **Figure 21** shows the number of priests and non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators who were reported to have attended a treatment program at some stage by the decade of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse. The decade with the highest number of first alleged incidents was the 1970s.

Figure 21: Alleged perpetrators who were reported to have attended treatment programs by decade of first alleged incident



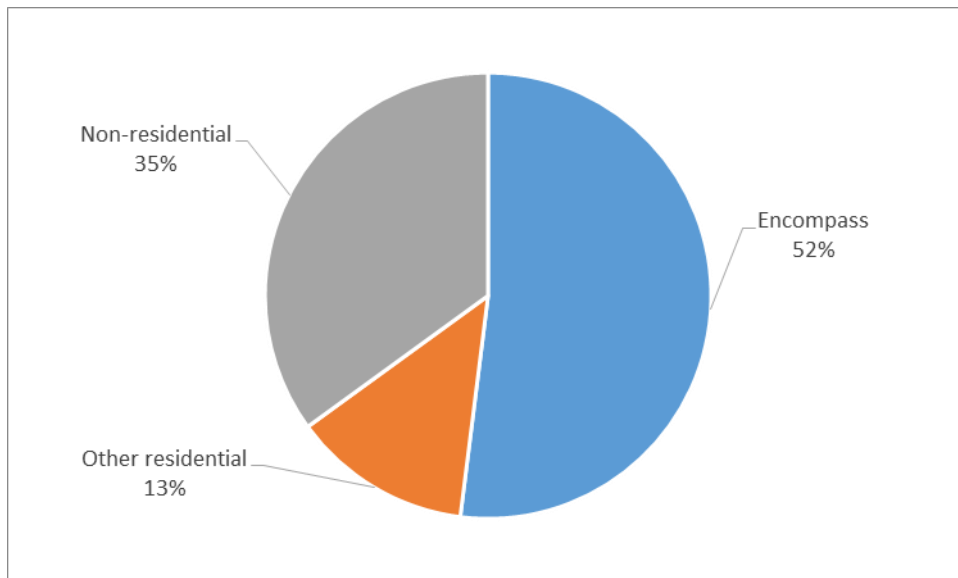
183. **Figure 22** shows what proportion of priests who were alleged perpetrators attended each type of treatment program. Encompass was the treatment program most commonly attended (41 per cent of those who attended treatment programs).

Figure 22: Proportion of treatment programs attended by priests who were alleged perpetrators



184. **Figure 23** shows what proportion of non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators attended each type of treatment program. Encompass was the treatment program most commonly attended (52 per cent of those who attended treatment programs).

Figure 23: Proportion of treatment programs attended by non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators

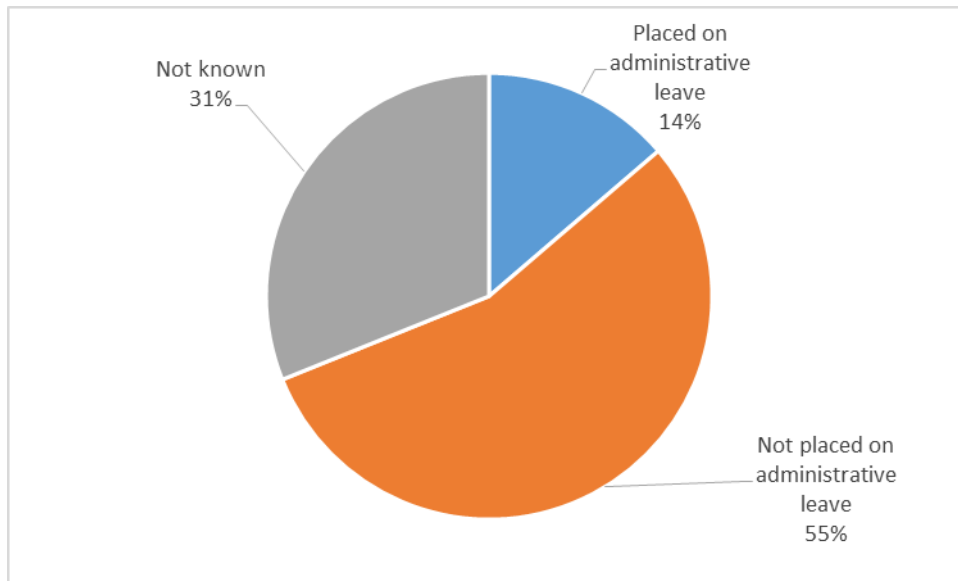


Administrative leave and restricted ministry of priests and non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators

185. **Figure 24** shows what proportion of priests who were alleged perpetrators were placed on administrative leave. Fourteen per cent of priests who were alleged perpetrators were reported

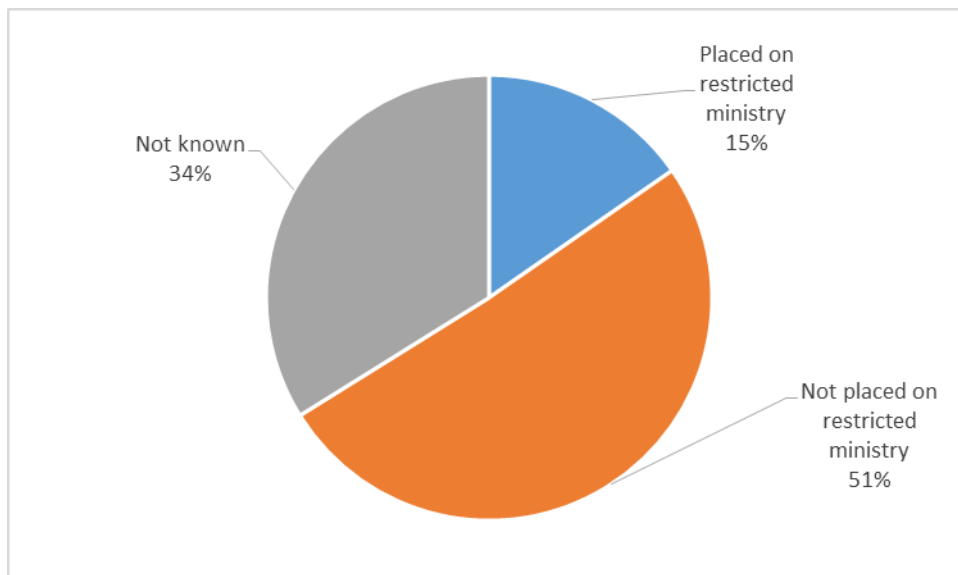
to have been placed on administrative leave at some stage. This information was not known in relation to 31 per cent of priests who were alleged perpetrators.

Figure 24: Proportion of priests who were alleged perpetrators placed on administrative leave



186. **Figure 25** shows what proportion of priests who were alleged perpetrators were placed on restricted ministry at some stage. Fifteen per cent of the priests who were alleged perpetrators were reported to have been placed on restricted ministry. This information was not known in relation to 34 per cent priests who were alleged perpetrators.

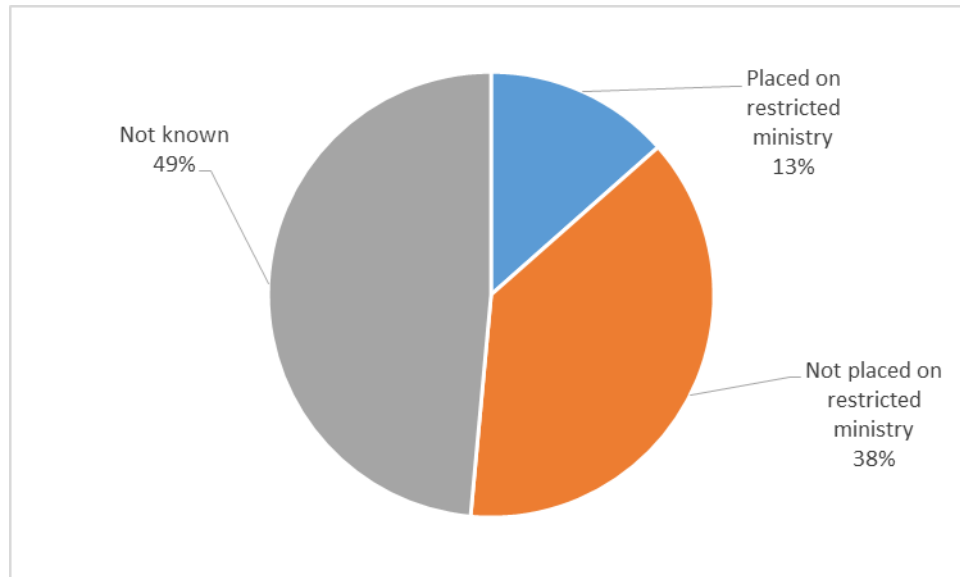
Figure 25: Proportion of priests who were alleged perpetrators placed on restricted ministry



187. **Figure 26** shows what proportion of non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators were placed on restricted ministry. Thirteen per cent of non-ordained religious who were alleged

perpetrators were reported to have been placed on restricted ministry. This information was not known in relation to 49 per cent of non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators.

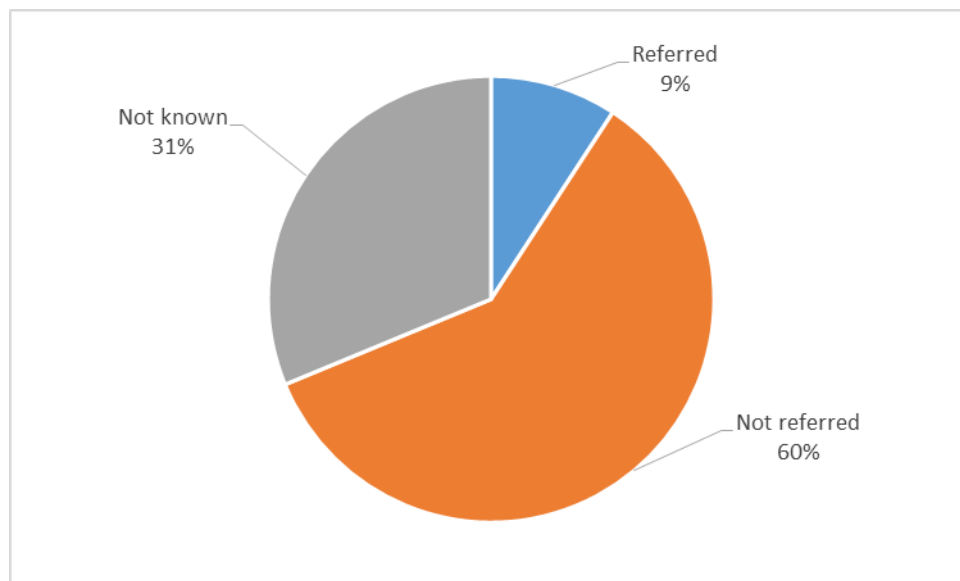
Figure 26: Proportion of non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators placed on restricted ministry



Canonical referral process

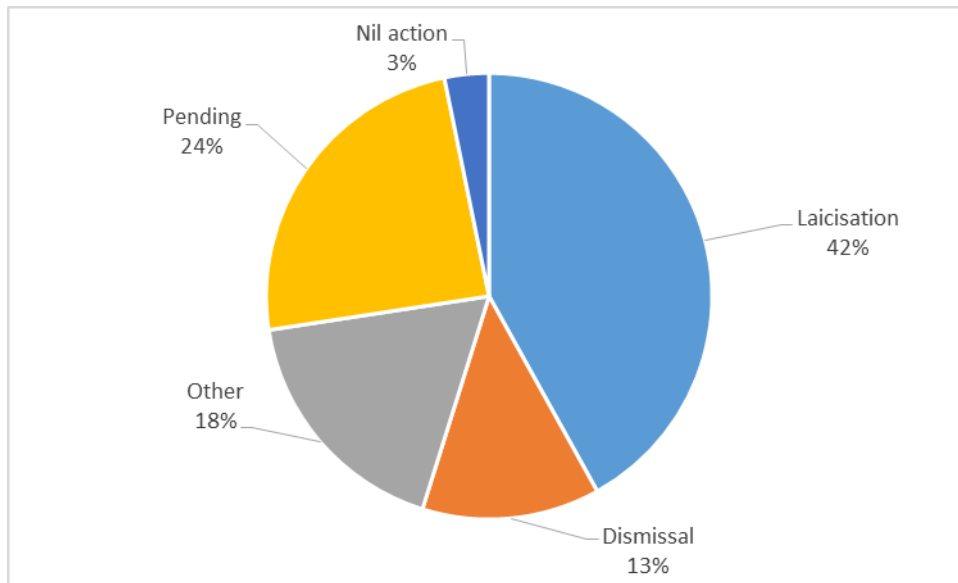
188. **Figure 27** shows the proportion of priests who were alleged perpetrators who were subject to a canonical referral to the Congregation for Clergy (CFC) or the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith (CDF). Sixty-three priests who were alleged perpetrators (9 per cent of all priests who were alleged perpetrators) were referred. This information was not known in relation to 31 per cent of priests who were alleged perpetrators.

Figure 27: Canonical referral to the CFC or CDF of priests who were alleged perpetrators



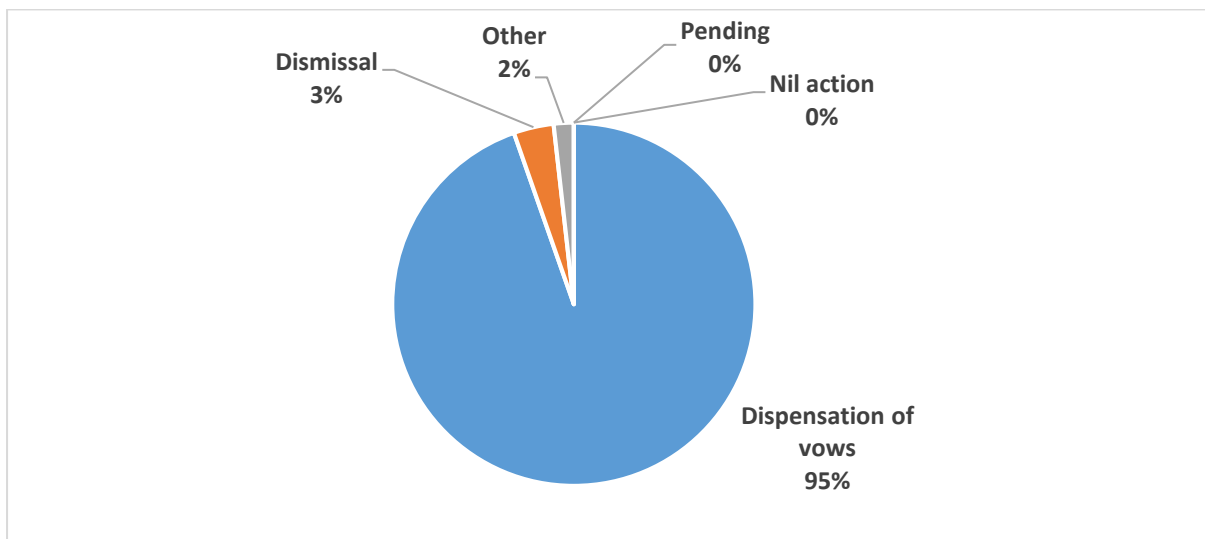
189. **Figure 28** shows the outcomes of canonical applications to the Holy See for priests who were alleged perpetrators. Of those canonical applications, 42 per cent resulted in laicisation.

Figure 28: Outcome of canonical applications to the Holy See for priests who were alleged perpetrators



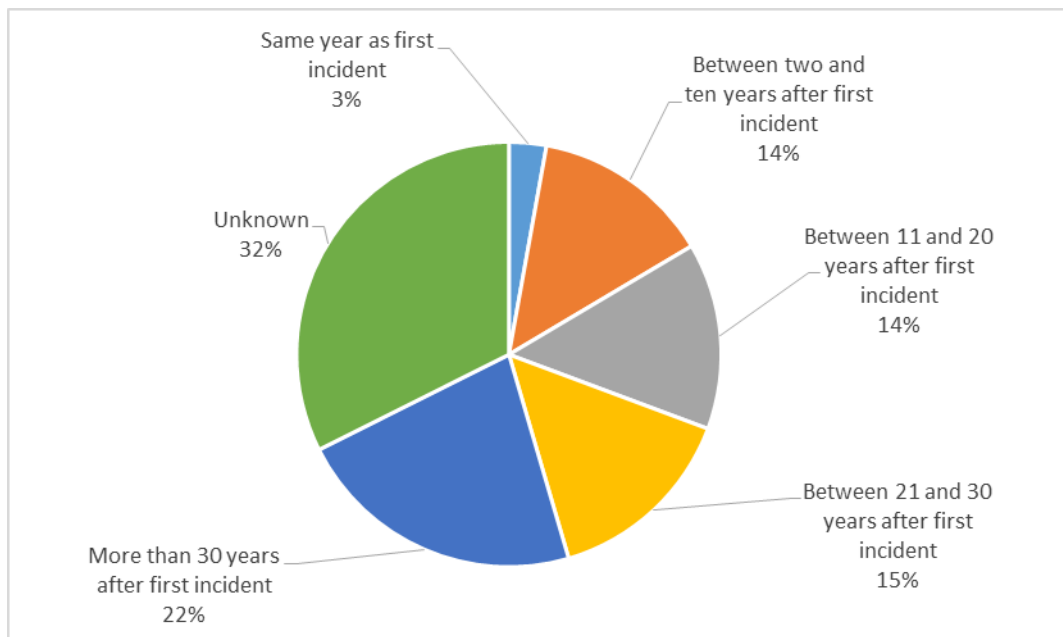
190. **Figure 29** shows the outcomes of canonical applications to the Holy See for non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators. Of those canonical applications, 95 per cent resulted in dispensation from vows.

Figure 29: Outcome of canonical applications to the Holy See for non-ordained religious who were alleged perpetrators



191. **Figure 30** shows the gap between the date of the first incident of alleged child sexual abuse and any related canonical application to the Holy See. Twenty-two per cent of applications were made more than 30 years after the first alleged incident. It is noted that this information was unknown in relation to 32 per cent of the canonical applications identified in the surveys.

Figure 30: Gap between first alleged incident and canonical application to the Holy See



Institutions where alleged child sexual abuse occurred

Institutions with the highest number of claims

192. Claims of child sexual abuse were made in relation to 1,049 separate Catholic Church institutions. Of the 1,049 institutions identified, there were 574 institutions (55%) identified in only one claim, 305 institutions (29%) identified in more than one claim but less than five claims; and 170 institutions (16%) identified in five or more claims. **Appendix 3** contains a table setting out the institution type and related Catholic Church authority for each institution that has been identified in one or more claims of child sexual abuse.

193. The institutions identified in 20 or more claims of child sexual abuse (total of 28) are shown in **Table 50**.

Table 50: Institutions identified in 20 or more claims of child sexual abuse

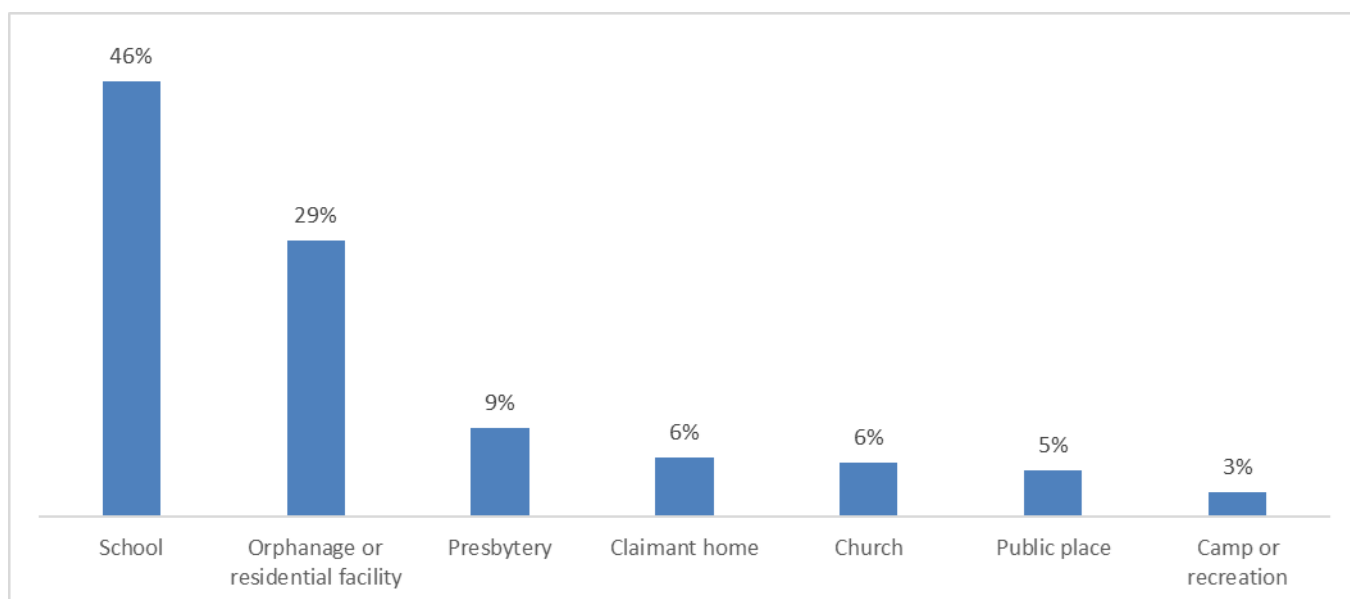
Institution	Number of claims	State
BoysTown (BEAUDESERT)	219	Queensland
St Vincent's Orphanage, Clontarf (WATERFORD)	152	Western Australia
Castledare Junior Orphanage (WILSON)	142	Western Australia
St Joseph's Farm and Trade School (BINDOON)	118	Western Australia
St Vincent De Paul's Orphanage (SOUTH MELBOURNE)	114	Victoria
St Augustine's Boys' Home (1966-1987) (GEELONG)	96	Victoria

St Vincent's Orphanage (NUDGEE)	76	Queensland
St Joseph's Home (NEERKOL)	71	Queensland
Marist College Canberra (PEARCE)	63	ACT
St Mary's Agricultural School, Tardun (TARDUN)	49	Western Australia
St Pius X College (ADAMSTOWN)	46	New South Wales
St Vincent's Boys' Home (WESTMEAD)	45	New South Wales
Salesian College, Rupertswood (SUNBURY)	44	Victoria
St Ann's Special School (MARION)	42	South Australia
Kendall Grange (MORISSET PARK)	41	New South Wales
St Joseph's College (GEELONG)	39	Victoria
St Alipius' School (BALLARAT EAST)	38	Victoria
St Joseph's College (HUNTERS HILL)	31	New South Wales
Boys' Town (ENGADINE)	31	New South Wales
St Francis Xavier Mission (WANDERING)	30	Western Australia
St Stanislaus College (BATHURST)	29	New South Wales
St Vincent de Paul Orphanage (GOODWOOD)	26	South Australia
Cheltenham Residential Training Centre (CHELTENHAM)	23	Victoria
St Leo's College (BOX HILL)	21	Victoria
Parramatta Marist High (WESTMEAD)	21	New South Wales
St Mary's Mission (NEW NORCIA)	20	Western Australia
Marist Brothers' (HAMILTON)	20	New South Wales
St Patrick's College (BALLARAT)	20	Victoria

Institution type

194. **Figure 31** shows what proportion of the total number of claims fall within each institution type. The most common institution types were schools (46%); and orphanages or residential facilities (29%).

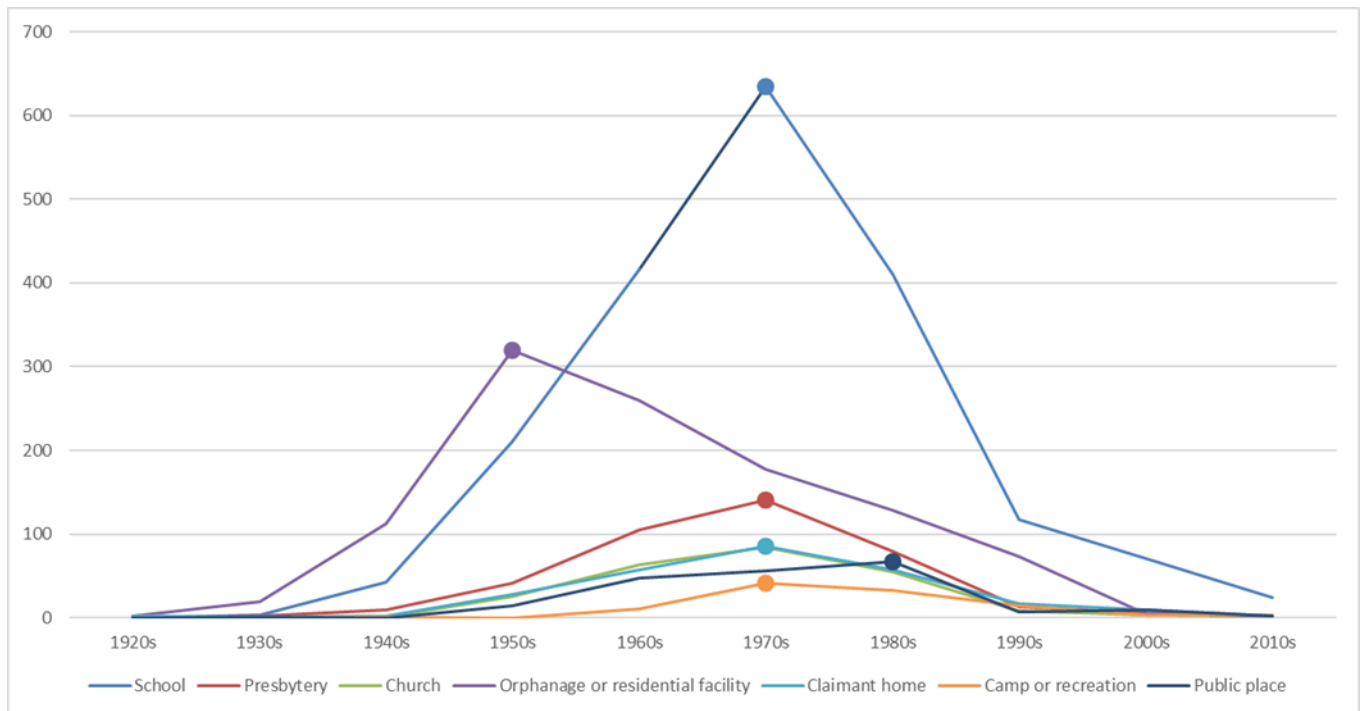
Figure 31: Claims of child sexual abuse by institution type



195. **Figure 32** shows what proportion of the total number of claims fall within each institution type by the decade when the first alleged incident occurred. The decades with the highest number of claims for each institution type are:

- a. the 1970s for schools
- b. the 1970s for presbyteries
- c. the 1970s for churches
- d. the 1950s for orphanages and other residential facilities
- e. the 1970s for claimant's home
- f. the 1970s for camps and other recreational activities
- g. the 1980s for public places.

Figure 32: Claims of child sexual abuse by institution type and decade of first alleged incident



196. **Table 51** shows the gender of the claimants by institution type. Of all claims of child sexual abuse occurring in schools, 85 per cent involved male claimants. Of all claims of child sexual abuse occurring in orphanages or residential facilities, 81 per cent involved male claimants. Of all claims of child sexual abuse occurring in homes, 51 per cent involved female claimants. Of all claims of child sexual abuse occurring in a church, 64 per cent involved male claimants.

Table 51: Proportion of claims of child sexual abuse by institution type and gender of claimant

Institution type	Male (%)	Female (%)
School	85	15
Presbytery	68	32
Church	64	36
Orphanage or residential facility	81	19
Claimant's home	49	51
Camp or recreation	74	26
Public place	49	51
Overall	78	22

Institution type for each religious status group

197. **Table 52** shows the proportion of claims made in relation to each institution type that involved each religious status group. For example, of claims that alleged abuse occurring in a school, 53 per cent involved a religious brother and 21 per cent involved a priest. Of claims that alleged abuse in orphanages or residential facilities, 50 per cent of claims involved a religious brother. For outside institutions (for example, claimant's home, camps and public places) the highest proportion of claims involved priests (64 per cent across the three categories).

Table 52: Proportion of claims of child sexual abuse for each institution type by reference to religious status group

Institution type	Priest (%)	Male religious brothers (%)	Female religious sisters (%)	Lay people (%)
School	21	53	2	25
Presbytery	98	1	0	1
Church	90	6	0	3
Orphanage or residential facility	26	51	7	14
Claimant home	76	9	0	14
Camp or recreation	50	24	0	24
Public Place	57	7	0	36

198. **Table 53** shows the proportion of claims made in relation to alleged perpetrators from each religious status group that occurred in each institution type. It is noted that one claim can identify more than one institution type and alleged perpetrator.

199. Of claims involving priests, 23 per cent involved alleged child sexual abuse occurring in schools and 22 per cent in presbyteries. Of claims involving religious brothers, 59 per cent involved alleged child sexual abuse occurring in schools and 36 per cent in orphanages or residential facilities.

200. Of claims involving religious sisters, 58 per cent involved alleged abuse occurring in orphanages or residential facilities and 31 per cent in schools. For claims involving lay people, 60 per cent involved alleged child sexual abuse occurring in schools and 21 per cent in orphanages or residential facilities.

Table 53: Proportion of claims for each religious status group by reference to institution type

Religious status group	School (%)	Presbytery (%)	Church (%)	Orphanage or residential facility (%)		Camp or Recreation (%)	Public Place (%)
				Claimant Home (%)			
Priest	23	22	12	18	11	3	7
Male religious brothers	59	0	1	36	1	1	1
Female religious sisters	31	1	0	58	0	0	1
Lay people	60	0	1	21	5	3	9

Claimants and institution type

201. **Table 54** shows the average age of claimants for each institution type. For males, the youngest average age was for alleged incidents occurring in churches (10 years of ages) and for females in orphanages or residential facilities (9 years of age).

Table 54: Average age and gender of claimants by institution type

Institution type	Male (years)	Female (years)
School	12	11
Presbytery	11	11
Church	10	11
Orphanage or residential facility	11	9
Claimant Home	11	10
Camp or recreation	12	13
Public place	12	11

202. **Table 55** shows the average duration of the alleged child sexual abuse across all claims for each institution type. The highest average was for orphanages or residential facilities (3.7 years).

Table 55: Average duration of alleged child sexual abuse by institution type

Institution type	Years
School	1.7
Presbytery	2.1
Church	2.4
Orphanage or residential facility	3.7
Claimant home	2.7
Camp or recreation	2.0
Public place	2.3
All institutions	2.4

203. **Table 56** shows the proportion of claims of child sexual abuse which also reported physical abuse for each institution type. The proportion of claims that also reported physical abuse was considerably greater in orphanages or residential facilities than any other institution type (72%).

Table 56: Proportion of claims of child sexual abuse which also reported physical abuse by institution type

Institution type	Percent (%)
Orphanage or residential facility	72
School	20
Camp or recreation	12
Church	10
Public place	9
Presbytery	9
Claimant home	7
All institutions	30

204. **Table 57** shows the average number of years between the date of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse and the date the claim was received by the relevant Catholic Church authority for each institution type. Orphanages or residential facilities had the highest average (41 years).

Table 57: Average number of years between the date of first alleged incident and the date the claim was received

Institution type	Average (years)
School	31
Presbytery	32
Church	32
Orphanage or residential facility	41
Claimant home	30
Camp or recreation	23
Public place	28
All institutions	33

Alleged perpetrators and institution type

205. **Table 58** shows what proportion of claims made in relation to each institution type identified two or more alleged perpetrators. The institution type which had the highest proportion of claims identifying two or more alleged perpetrators was orphanages and other residential institutions (33%). Similarly, the institution type with the highest proportion of claims identifying three or more alleged perpetrators was orphanages or residential facilities (13%).

Table 58: Proportion of claims involving more than one alleged perpetrator

Institution type	Two or more (%)	Three or more (%)
School	12	3
Presbytery	5	1
Church	6	1
Orphanage or residential facility	33	13
Claimant home	3	0
Camp or recreation	10	2
Public place	5	1
All institutions	16	5

206. **Table 59** shows the average and maximum number of alleged perpetrators identified per claimant for each institution type. Orphanages or residential facilities had the highest average number of alleged perpetrators (1.6 per claimant). The highest maximum number of alleged perpetrators reported by a single claimant related to both schools (nine alleged perpetrators), and orphanages or residential facilities (nine alleged perpetrators).

Table 59: Number of alleged perpetrators identified by claimant per institution type

Institution type	Average	Maximum
School	1.2	9
Presbytery	1.1	3
Church	1.1	3
Orphanage or residential facility	1.6	9
Claimant home	1.0	3
Camp or recreation	1.1	4
Public place	1.1	3
All institutions	1.2	9

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Appendix 1: Individual data summaries for each Catholic Church authority that has received twenty or more claims of child sexual abuse

It is noted that all monetary figures above \$1 million have been rounded to the nearest \$10,000. All monetary figures below \$1 million have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000.

Christian Brothers

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Christian Brothers.
2. 1,015 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Christian Brothers (21% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 53% of all claims received by religious institutes with only religious brother members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 845 (83%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 95 (9%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. 53 (5%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. 240 (24%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 428 (42%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 98% male and 2% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 11 years of age.
9. 72% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 28% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 37% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1970s (27%).

Redress payments

12. The Christian Brothers reported 763 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and

other costs. A total of \$48.49 million was paid at an average of approximately \$64,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.

13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 750 resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$47.30 million at an average of approximately \$63,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Christian Brothers:
 - a. 155 were civil claims.
 - i. 141 claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (91%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$5.56 million at an average of approximately \$39,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$5.62 million at an average of approximately \$40,000 per payment.
 - b. 479 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 350 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (73%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$14.70 million at an average of approximately \$42,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$14.89 million at an average of approximately \$41,000 per payment.
 - c. 464 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. 365 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (79%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$27.04 million at an average of approximately \$74,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$27.99 million at an average of approximately \$76,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

15. 483 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Christian Brothers. This represents 20% of all alleged perpetrators and 53% of alleged perpetrators identified by religious institutes with only religious brother members.
16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 367 had a known identity (76%). In 116 cases (24%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.

- b. Where this information was known, 100% were male and 0% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 21% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 3.3.
18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
- a. 301 (62%) were reported to be a religious brother.
 - b. 52 (11%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - c. 16 (3%) were reported to be a priest.
 - i. Eight (2%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.
 - ii. Eight (2%) were reported to be a religious priest.
 - d. In 114 (24%) of the cases the religious status of the alleged perpetrator was not known.
19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Christian Brothers against a single alleged perpetrator was 78.
20. 29 (8%) of the alleged perpetrators were the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Marist Brothers

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Marist Brothers.
2. 486 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Marist Brothers (10% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 25% of all claims received by religious institutes with only religious brother members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 409 (84%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 77 (16%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. 11 (2%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. 91 (19%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 89 (18%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 93% male and 6% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 12 years of age.
9. 56% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 44% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 55% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1970s (29%).

Redress payments

12. The Marist Brothers reported 286 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$31.29 million was paid at an average of approximately \$109,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 254 resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$30.19 million at an average of approximately \$119,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Marist Brothers:

- a. 83 were civil claims.
 - i. 68 claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (82%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$11.76 million at an average of approximately \$173,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$12.31 million at an average of approximately \$181,000 per payment.
- b. 167 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 105 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (63%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$8.0 million at an average of approximately \$76,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$8.37 million at an average of approximately \$72,000 per payment.
- c. 179 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. 83 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (46%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$10.43 million at an average of approximately \$126,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$10.61 million at an average of approximately \$102,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

- 15. 222 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Marist Brothers. This represents 9% of all alleged perpetrators and 25% of alleged perpetrators identified by religious institutes with only religious brother members.
- 16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 203 had a known identity (91%). In 19 cases (9%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 99% were male and 1% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 42% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
- 17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 3.1.
- 18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 156 (70%) were reported to be a religious brother.

- b. 41 (18%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - c. Eight (4%) were reported to be a priest.
 - i. Six (3%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.
 - ii. Two (1%) were reported to be a religious priest.
 - d. In 17 (8%) of the cases the religious status of the accused was not known.
19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Marist Brothers against a single alleged perpetrator was 52.
20. 11 (5%) of the alleged perpetrators were the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne.
2. 455 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne (10% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 25% of all claims received by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 337 (74%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 80 (18%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. 10 (2%) identified one or more religious sister as an alleged perpetrator.
 - d. Nine (2%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. Five (1%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 16 (4%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 66% male and 26% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 11 years of age.
9. 72% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 28% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 60% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1970s (34%).

Redress payments

12. The Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne reported 323 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$16.81 million was paid at an average of approximately \$52,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 323 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$12.80 million at an average of approximately \$40,000 per payment.

14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne:
 - a. 19 were civil claims.
 - i. Seven claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (37%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$1.67 million at an average of approximately \$238,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$1.89 million at an average of approximately \$270,000 per payment.
 - b. One claim went through *Towards Healing* and did not result in monetary compensation.
 - c. 372 claims went through the *Melbourne Response*.
 - i. 316 *Melbourne Response* claims resulted in monetary compensation (85%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through the *Melbourne Response* was \$11.14 million at an average of approximately \$35,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through the *Melbourne Response*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$14.92 million at an average of approximately \$47,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

15. 188 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne. This represents 8% of all alleged perpetrators and 23% of alleged perpetrators identified by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 164 had a known identity (87%). In 24 cases (13%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 92% were male and 8% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 23% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 3.1.
18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 85 (45%) were reported to be a priest.
 - i. 73 (39%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.
 - ii. 12 (6%) were reported to be a religious priest.
 - b. 69 (37%) were reported to be a lay person.

- c. 16 (9%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - d. In 18 (10%) of the cases the religious status of the alleged perpetrator was not known.
19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne against a single alleged perpetrator was 56.
20. 10 (6%) of the alleged perpetrators were the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

De La Salle Brothers

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the De La Salle Brothers.
2. 328 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the De La Salle Brothers (7% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 17% of all claims received by religious institutes with only religious brother members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 288 (88%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 43 (13%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. Seven (2%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. 112 (34%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 242 (74%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 95% male and 4% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 13 years of age.
9. 27% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 73% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 77% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1980s (31%).

Redress payments

12. The De La Salle Brothers reported 227 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$34.83 million was paid at an average of approximately \$153,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 227 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims was \$34.76 million at an average of approximately \$153,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the De La Salle Brothers:
 - a. 215 were civil claims.

- i. 133 claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (62%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$28.12 million at an average of approximately \$211,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$28.08 million at an average of approximately \$211,000 per payment.
- b. 80 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 66 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (80%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$3.36 million at an average of approximately \$51,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$3.36 million at an average of approximately \$51,000 per payment.
- c. One claim went through the *Melbourne Response*.
 - i. One *Melbourne Response* claim resulted in a monetary compensation payment of \$28,000.
 - ii. The total amount paid for this claim, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$28,000.
- d. 44 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. 35 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (78%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$3.30 million at an average of approximately \$94,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$3.33 million at an average of approximately \$95,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

15. 145 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the De La Salle Brothers. This represents 6% of all alleged perpetrators and 16% of alleged perpetrators identified by religious institutes with only religious brother members.
16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 93 had a known identity (64%). In 52 cases (36%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 95% were male and 5% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 28% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.

17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 3.6.
18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 74 (51%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - b. 25 (17%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - c. Six (4%) were reported to be a priest.
 - i. Five (3%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.
 - ii. One (1%) were reported to be a religious priest.
 - d. In 40 (28%) of the cases the religious status of the accused was not known.
19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the De La Salle Brothers against a single alleged perpetrator was 36.
20. 11 (12%) of the alleged perpetrators were the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Catholic Archdiocese of Sydney

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Sydney.
2. 169 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Sydney (4% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 9% of all claims received by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 107 (63%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 47 (28%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. 11 (7%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. Nine (5%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 10 (6%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 56% male and 41% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 11 years of age.
9. 61% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 39% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 63% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1970s (37%).

Redress payments

12. The Catholic Archdiocese of Sydney reported 84 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$17.16 million was paid at an average of approximately \$204,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 73 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$16.36 million at an average of approximately \$224,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Sydney:

- a. 27 were civil claims.
 - i. 11 claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (41%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$8.69 million at an average of approximately \$790,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$8.72 million at an average of approximately \$727,000 per payment.
- b. 96 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 46 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (48%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$4.04 million at an average of approximately \$88,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$4.56 million at an average of approximately \$88,000 per payment.
- c. 66 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. 21 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (32%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$3.63 million at an average of approximately \$173,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$3.88 million at an average of approximately \$134,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

- 15. 105 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Sydney. This represents 4% of all alleged perpetrators and 13% of alleged perpetrators identified by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
- 16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 93 had a known identity (89%). In 12 cases (11%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 100% were male and 0% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 32% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
- 17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 3.4.
- 18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 57 (54%) were reported to be a priest.

- i. 50 (48%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.
 - ii. Seven (7%) were reported to be a religious priest.
 - b. 31 (30%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - c. Six (6%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - d. In 11 (10%) of the cases the religious status of the accused was not known.
- 19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Sydney against a single alleged perpetrator was 12.
- 20. Seven (8%) of the alleged perpetrators were the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Institute of Sisters of Mercy Australia and Papua New Guinea

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Institute of Sisters of Mercy Australia and PNG.
2. 174 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Institute of Sisters of Mercy Australia and PNG (4% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 40% of all claims received by religious institutes with only religious sister members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 46 (26%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 38 (22%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. 37 (21%) identified one or more religious sister as an alleged perpetrator.
 - d. Two (1%) identified one or more religious brothers as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. 28 (16%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 144 (83%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 37% male and 62% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was eight years of age.
9. 87% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 13% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 19% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1960s (39%).

Redress payments

12. The Institute of Sisters of Mercy Australia and PNG reported 95 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$2.11 million was paid at an average of approximately \$22,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 90 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$2.0 million at an average of approximately \$22,000 per payment.

14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Institute of Sisters of Mercy Australia and PNG:
- a. 42 were civil claims.
 - i. 29 claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (69%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$462,000 at an average of approximately \$16,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$471,000 at an average of approximately \$16,000 per payment.
 - b. 97 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 49 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (51%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$770,000 at an average of approximately \$16,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$819,000 at an average of approximately \$16,000 per payment.
 - c. Five claims went through the *Melbourne Response*.
 - i. Three *Melbourne Response* claims resulted in monetary compensation (60%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through the *Melbourne Response* was \$45,000 at an average of approximately \$15,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through the *Melbourne Response*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$45,000 at an average of approximately \$15,000 per payment.
 - d. 78 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. 21 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (27%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$720,000 at an average of approximately \$34,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$770,000 at an average of approximately \$31,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

15. 168 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Institute of Sisters of Mercy Australia and PNG. This represents 7% of all alleged perpetrators and 34% of alleged perpetrators identified by religious institutes with only religious sister members.

16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 81 had a known identity (48%). In 87 cases (52%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 65% were male and 35% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 10% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 2.2.
18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 36 (21%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - b. 33 (20%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - c. 29 (17%) were reported to be a priest.
 - i. 22 (13%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.
 - ii. Seven (4%) were reported to be a religious priest.
 - d. In 70 (42%) of the cases the religious status of the alleged perpetrator was not known.
19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Institute of Sisters of Mercy Australia and PNG against a single alleged perpetrator was 11.
20. Five (6%) of the alleged perpetrators were the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle.
2. 158 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle (3% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 9% of all claims received by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 132 (84%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 26 (16%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. One (1%) identified one or more religious sister as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. Four (3%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 24 (15%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 74% male and 24% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 11 years of age.
9. 62% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 38% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 84% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1970s (51%).

Redress payments

12. The Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle reported 128 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$26.58 million was paid at an average of approximately \$208,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 128 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$25.67 million at an average of approximately \$201,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle:

- a. 18 were civil claims.
 - i. Three claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (17%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$3.10 million at an average of approximately \$1,025,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$3.47 million at an average of approximately \$1,156,000 per payment.
- b. 38 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 18 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (47%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$875,000 at an average of approximately \$49,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$961,000 at an average of approximately \$53,000 per payment.
- c. 134 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. 113 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (84%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$21.72 million at an average of approximately \$192,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$22.15 million at an average of approximately \$196,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

- 15. 31 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle. This represents 1% of all alleged perpetrators and 4% of alleged perpetrators identified by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
- 16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 28 had a known identity (90%). In three cases (10%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 94% were male and 6% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 39% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
- 17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 5.3.
- 18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 19 (61%) were reported to be a priest.

- i. 18 (58%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.
 - ii. One (3%) were reported to be a religious priest.
 - b. 11 (35%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - c. One (3%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
- 19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle against a single alleged perpetrator was 62.
- 20. Three (11%) of the alleged perpetrators were the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane.
2. 152 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane (3% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 9% of all claims received by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse
 - a. 114 (75%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 23 (15%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. 11 (7%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. Two (1%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 30 (20%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 61% male and 38% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 11 years of age.
9. 61% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 39% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 51% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1960s (27%).

Redress payments

12. The Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane reported 88 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$3.01 million was paid at an average of approximately \$34,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 77 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$2.86 million at an average of approximately \$37,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane:

- a. 48 were civil claims.
 - i. 29 claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (60%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$1.68 million at an average of approximately \$58,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$1.72 million at an average of approximately \$59,000 per payment.
- b. 83 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 42 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (51%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$1.03 million at an average of approximately \$25,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$1.08 million at an average of approximately \$20,000 per payment.
- c. 47 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. Seven 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (15%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$152,000 at an average of approximately \$22,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$200,000 at an average of approximately \$14,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

- 15. 76 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane. This represents 3% of all alleged perpetrators and 9% of alleged perpetrators identified by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
- 16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 56 had a known identity (74%). In 20 cases (26%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 99% were male and 1% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 26% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
- 17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 2.5.
- 18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 48 (63%) were reported to be a priest.

- i. 47 (62%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.
 - ii. One (1%) was reported to be a religious priest.
 - b. 20 (26%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - c. Four (5%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - d. In four (5%) of the cases the religious status of the accused was not known.
- 19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane against a single alleged perpetrator was 18.
- 20. Three (5%) of the alleged perpetrators were the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Diocese of Ballarat

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Ballarat.
2. 139 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Ballarat (3% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 8% of all claims received by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 138 (99%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Seven (5%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. 11 (8%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. Three (2%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 83% male and 17% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 11 years of age.
9. 71% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 29% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 54% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1970s (38%).

Redress payments

12. The Diocese of Ballarat reported 98 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$4.96 million was paid at an average of approximately \$51,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 86 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$4.66 million at an average of approximately \$54,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Ballarat:
 - a. 38 were civil claims.

- i. 33 claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (87%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$2.31 million at an average of approximately \$70,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$2.46 million at an average of approximately \$74,000 per payment.
 - b. 84 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 47 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (56%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$1.97 million at an average of approximately \$42,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$2.11 million at an average of approximately \$36,000 per payment.
 - c. 25 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. Eight 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (32%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$385,000 at an average of approximately \$48,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$389,000 at an average of approximately \$39,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

15. 21 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Ballarat. This represents 1% of all alleged perpetrators and 3% of alleged perpetrators identified by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 20 had a known identity (95%). In one case (5%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 100% were male and 0% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 62% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 11.9.
18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 17 (81%) were reported to be a priest.
 - i. 16 (76%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.

- ii. One (5%) were reported to be a religious priest.
 - b. Three (14%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - c. In one (5%) of the cases the religious status of the accused was not known.
19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Ballarat against a single alleged perpetrator was 78.
20. Six (30%) of the alleged perpetrators were the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Salesians of Don Bosco

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Salesians of Don Bosco.
2. 114 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Salesians of Don Bosco (2% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 21% of all claims received by religious institutes with priest and religious brother members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 92 (81%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 24 (21%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. 23 (20%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. Three (3%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 93% male and 7% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 12 years of age.
9. 47% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 53% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 69% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1970s (45%).

Redress payments

12. The Salesians of Don Bosco reported 57 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$2.45 million was paid at an average of approximately \$43,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 54 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$2.33 million at an average of approximately \$43,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Salesians of Don Bosco:
 - a. Nine were civil claims.

- i. One claim made through civil proceedings resulted in a monetary compensation payment of \$40,000.
 - ii. The total amount paid for this claim when taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$44,000.
- b. 68 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 46 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (68%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$1.95 million at an average of approximately \$42,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$2.05 million at an average of approximately \$42,000 per payment.
- c. 15 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. 10 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (67%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$341,000 at an average of approximately \$34,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$361,000 at an average of approximately \$36,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

- 15. 46 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Salesians of Don Bosco. This represents 2% of all alleged perpetrators and 20% of alleged perpetrators identified by religious institutes with priest and religious brother members.
- 16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 39 had a known identity (85%). In seven cases (15%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 100% were male and 0% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 69% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
- 17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 3.3.
- 18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 24 (52%) were reported to be a priest.
 - i. Two (4%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.
 - ii. 22 (48%) were reported to be a religious priest.
 - b. 14 (30%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - c. In eight (17%) of the cases the religious status of the accused was not known.

19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Salesians of Don Bosco against a single alleged perpetrator was 26.
20. Four (10%) of the alleged perpetrators were the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Catholic Archdiocese of Perth

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Perth.
2. 93 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Perth (2% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 5% of all claims received by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 53 (57%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 37 (40%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator,
 - c. Three (3%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. Two (2%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
6. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 45% male and 32% female.
7. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 11 years of age.
8. 70% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 30% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
9. 62% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
10. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1970s (28%).

Redress payments

11. The Catholic Archdiocese of Perth reported 24 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$1.53 million was paid at an average of approximately \$64,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
12. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 22 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$1.31 million at an average of approximately \$59,000 per payment.
13. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Perth:
 - a. Seven were civil claims.

- i. Four claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (57%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$289,000 at an average of approximately \$72,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$315,000 at an average of approximately \$79,000 per payment.
 - b. 34 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 16 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (47%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$809,000 at an average of approximately \$51,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$856,000 at an average of approximately \$50,000 per payment.
 - c. 10 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. Four 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (40%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$210,000 at an average of approximately \$53,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$363,000 at an average of approximately \$73,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

- 14. 71 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Perth. This represents 3% of all alleged perpetrators and 9% of alleged perpetrators identified by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
- 15. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 66 had a known identity (93%). In five cases (7%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 97% were male and 3% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 24% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
- 16. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 1.6.
- 17. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 35 (49%) were reported to be a priest.
 - i. 26 (37%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.

- ii. Nine (13%) were reported to be a religious priest.
 - b. 33 (46%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - c. Three (4%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
18. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Perth against a single alleged perpetrator was nine.

Missionaries of the Sacred Heart

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart.
2. 86 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart (2% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 16% of all claims received by religious institutes with priest and religious brother members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 34 (40%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 31 (36%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. 18 (21%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. One (1%) person made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 10 (12%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 88% male and 12% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 13 years of age.
9. 28% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 72% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 85% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1980s (46%).

Redress payments

12. The Missionaries of the Sacred Heart reported 67 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$15.23 million was paid at an average of approximately \$227,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 57 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$14.87 million at an average of approximately \$261,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart:

- a. 61 were civil claims.
 - i. 43 claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (70%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$8.18 million at an average of approximately \$190,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$8.38 million at an average of approximately \$195,000 per payment.
- b. 25 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 17 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (68%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$944,000 at an average of approximately \$56,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$1.05 million at an average of approximately \$44,000 per payment.
- c. One claim went through the *Melbourne Response* but did not result in monetary compensation.
- d. 34 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. 28 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (82%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$5.75 million at an average of approximately \$205,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$5.80 million at an average of approximately \$200,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

- 15. 28 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart. This represents 1% of all alleged perpetrators and 12% of alleged perpetrators identified by religious institutes with priest and religious brother members.
- 16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 27 had a known identity (96%). In one case (4%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 100% were male and 0% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 61% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
- 17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 3.9.

18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 14 (50%) were reported to be a religious priest.
 - b. Seven (25%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - c. Four (14%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - d. In three (11%) of the cases the religious status of the accused was not known.
19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart against a single alleged perpetrator was 26.
20. Three (11%) of the alleged perpetrators were the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Diocese of Rockhampton

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Rockhampton.
2. 79 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Rockhampton (2% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 4% of all claims received by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 69 (87%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Eight (10%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. Five (6%) person made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 13 (16%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 65% male and 30% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 10 years of age.
9. 87% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 13% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 38% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1960s (32%).

Redress payments

12. The Diocese of Rockhampton reported 46 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$1.66 million was paid at an average of approximately \$36,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 39 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$1.49 million at an average of approximately \$38,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Rockhampton:
 - a. 22 were civil claims.

- i. 20 claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (91%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$723,000 at an average of approximately \$36,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$732,000 at an average of approximately \$37,000 per payment.
 - b. 28 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 15 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (52%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$693,000 at an average of approximately \$46,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$729,000 at an average of approximately \$40,000 per payment.
 - c. 41 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. Eight 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (20%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$73,000 at an average of approximately \$9,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$198,000 at an average of approximately \$13,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

- 15. 32 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Rockhampton. This represents 1% of all alleged perpetrators and 4% of alleged perpetrators identified by archdioceses/dioceses with priest members only.
- 16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 21 had a known identity (66%). In 11 cases (34%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 97% were male and 3% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 34% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
- 17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 3.4.
- 18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 21 (66%) were reported to be a priest.
 - i. 18 (56%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.

- ii. Three (9%) were reported to be a religious priest.
 - b. Eight (25%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - c. In three (9%) of the cases the religious status of the accused was not known.
19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Rockhampton against a single alleged perpetrator was 27.
20. Three (14%) of the alleged perpetrators were the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide.
2. 75 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide (2% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 4% of all claims received by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 56 (75%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 17 (23%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. Two (3%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. Two (3%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 13 (17%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 56% male and 40% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 11 years of age.
9. 72% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 28% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 79% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1980s (62%).

Redress payments

12. The Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide reported 54 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$5.16 million was paid at an average of approximately \$96,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, nine claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$1.66 million at an average of approximately \$185,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide:

- a. 15 were civil claims.
 - i. Two claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (13%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$925,000 at an average of approximately \$463,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$1.87 million at an average of approximately \$373,000 per payment.
- b. 23 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. Five *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (22%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$676,000 at an average of approximately \$135,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$809,000 at an average of approximately \$62,000 per payment.
- c. 44 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. Two 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (5%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$60,000 at an average of approximately \$30,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$2.48 million at an average of approximately \$61,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

- 15. 32 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide. This represents 1% of all alleged perpetrators and 4% of alleged perpetrators identified by archdioceses/dioceses with priest members only.
- 16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 32 had a known identity (100%).
 - b. Where this information was known, 100% were male and 0% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 9% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
- 17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 2.5.
- 18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 16 (50%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - b. 14 (44%) were reported to be a priest.

- i. Two (6%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.
 - ii. 12 (38%) were reported to be a religious priest.
 - c. Two (6%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
- 19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide against a single alleged perpetrator was 42.
- 20. One (3%) of the alleged perpetrators was the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Hospitaller Order of St John of God

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Hospitaller Order of St John of God.
2. 74 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Hospitaller Order of St John of God (2% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 4% of all claims received by religious institutes with only religious brother members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 66 (89%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 12 (16%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. One (1%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. 30 (41%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 33 (45%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 99% male and 0% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 12 years of age.
9. 68% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 32% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 56% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1980s (29%).

Redress payments

12. The Hospitaller Order of St John of God reported 57 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$7.39 million was paid at an average of approximately \$130,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 56 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$6.46 million at an average of approximately \$115,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Hospitaller Order of St John of God:

- a. 13 were civil claims.
 - i. 11 claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (85%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$1.32 million at an average of approximately \$120,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$1.41 million at an average of approximately \$128,000 per payment.
- b. 12 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. Five *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (42%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$293,000 at an average of approximately \$59,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$492,000 at an average of approximately \$82,000 per payment.
- c. 55 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. 41 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (75%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$4.85 million at an average of approximately \$118,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$5.49 million at an average of approximately \$128,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

- 15. 46 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Hospitaller Order of St John of God. This represents 2% of all alleged perpetrators and 5% of alleged perpetrators identified by religious institutes with only religious brother members.
- 16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 41 had a known identity (89%). In five cases (11%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 100% were male and 0% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 43% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
- 17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 2.8.
- 18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 37 (80%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.

- b. Seven (15%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - c. One (2%) was reported to be a priest.
 - d. In one (2%) of the cases the religious status of the accused was not known.
19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Hospitaller Order of St John of God against a single alleged perpetrator was 21.
20. One (2%) of the alleged perpetrators was the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Catholic Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn.
2. 73 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn (2% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 4% of all claims received by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 44 (60%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 28 (38%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. One (1%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. Two (3%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 13 (18%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 33% male and 63% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 11 years of age.
9. 68% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 32% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 67% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1970s (28%).

Redress payments

12. The Catholic Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn reported 13 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$1.82 million was paid at an average of approximately \$140,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 12 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$1.76 million at an average of approximately \$146,000 per payment.

14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn:
- a. 13 were civil claims.
 - i. Six claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (46%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$835,000 at an average of approximately \$139,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$900,000 at an average of approximately \$150,000 per payment.
 - b. 13 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. Five *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (38%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$705,000 at an average of approximately \$141,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$706,000 at an average of approximately \$118,000 per payment.
 - c. 10 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. Two 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (20%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$215,000 at an average of approximately \$108,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$215,000 at an average of approximately \$108,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

15. 43 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn. This represents 2% of all alleged perpetrators and 5% of alleged perpetrators identified by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
- a. 43 had a known identity (100%).
 - b. Where this information was known, 95% were male and 5% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 42% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 1.7.

18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 26 (60%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - b. 16 (37%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.
 - c. One (2%) was reported to be a non-ordained religious member.
19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Catholic Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn against a single alleged perpetrator was 23.
20. One (2%) of the alleged perpetrators was the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Benedictine Community of New Norcia

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Benedictine Community of New Norcia.
2. 71 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Benedictine Community of New Norcia (1% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 13% of all claims received by religious institutes with priest and religious brother members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 55 (77%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 16 (23%) identified one or more religious brothers as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. Five (7%) identified one or more religious sister as an alleged perpetrator.
 - d. Two (3%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. 14 (20%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 66 (93%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 76% male and 24% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was nine years of age.
9. 74% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 26% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 3% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1950s (56%).

Redress payments

12. The Benedictine Community of New Norcia reported 65 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$869,000 was paid at an average of approximately \$13,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 64 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$865,000 at an average of approximately \$14,000 per payment.

14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Benedictine Community of New Norcia:
 - a. 68 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 63 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (93%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$835,000 at an average of approximately \$13,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$838,000 at an average of approximately \$13,000 per payment.
 - b. Four claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. One 'other' redress process claim resulted in a monetary compensation payment of \$30,000.
 - ii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$31,000 million at an average of approximately \$16,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

15. 33 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Benedictine Community of New Norcia. This represents 1% of all alleged perpetrators and 14% of alleged perpetrators identified by religious institutes with priest and religious brother members.
16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 22 had a known identity (67%). In 11 cases (33%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 85% were male and 15% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 15% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 3.7.
18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 16 (48%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - b. 15 (45%) were reported to be a priest.
 - i. One (3%) was reported to be a diocesan priest.
 - ii. 14 (42%) were reported to be a religious priest.
 - c. Two (6%) were reported to be a lay person.
19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Benedictine Community of New Norcia against a single alleged perpetrator was 26.

20. One (5%) of the alleged perpetrators was the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Marist Fathers – Society of Mary

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Marist Fathers – Society of Mary.
2. 53 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Marist Fathers – Society of Mary (1% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 85% of all claims received by religious institutes with only priest members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 47 (89%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Two (4%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. Two (4%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. Five (9%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. One (2%) person who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 72% male and 28% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 13 years of age.
9. 44% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 56% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 41% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1960s (41%).

Redress payments

12. The Marist Fathers reported 32 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$3.07 million was paid at an average of approximately \$96,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 29 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$3.02 million at an average of approximately \$104,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Marist Fathers – Society of Mary:
 - a. Three were civil claims but none resulted in monetary compensation.

- b. 27 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 16 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (59%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$ 904,000 at an average of approximately \$56,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$915,000 million at an average of approximately \$51,000 per payment.
- c. 24 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. 19 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (79%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$2.11 million at an average of approximately \$111,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$2.15 million at an average of approximately \$108,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

- 15. 30 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Marist Fathers – Society of Mary. This represents 1% of all alleged perpetrators and 45% of alleged perpetrators identified by archdioceses/dioceses with priest members only.
- 16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 29 had a known identity (97%). In one case (3%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 100% were male and 0% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 53% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
- 17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 2.3.
- 18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 25 (83%) were reported to be a religious priest.
 - b. Two (7%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - c. One (3%) was reported to be a lay person.
 - d. In two (7%) of the cases the religious status of the accused was not known.
- 19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Marist Fathers – Society of Mary against a single alleged perpetrator was 10.

Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart.
2. 58 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart (1% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 13% of all claims received by religious institutes with only religious sister members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 31 (53%) identified one or more religious sister as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 26 (45%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. Nine (16%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. 12 (21%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 37 (64%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 59% male and 41% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was seven years of age.
9. 92% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 8% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 7% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1960s (41%).

Redress payments

12. The Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart reported 35 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$914,000 was paid at an average of approximately \$26,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 27 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$842,000 at an average of approximately \$31,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart:

- a. 34 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 10 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (29%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$283,000 at an average of approximately \$28,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$308,000 at an average of approximately \$21,000 per payment.
- b. One claim went through the *Melbourne Response*.
 - i. One *Melbourne Response* claim resulted in a monetary compensation payment of \$33,000.
- c. 28 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. 17 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (61%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$526,000 at an average of approximately \$31,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$573,000 at an average of approximately \$27,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

- 15. 69 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart. This represents 3% of all alleged perpetrators and 14% of alleged perpetrators identified by religious institutes with only religious sister members.
- 16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 69 had a known identity (100%).
 - b. Where this information was known, 54% were male and 46% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 10% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
- 17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 1.3.
- 18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 29 (42%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - b. 28 (41%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - c. 12 (17%) were reported to be a priest.
 - i. 11 (16%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.
 - ii. One (1%) was reported to be a religious priest.

19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart against a single alleged perpetrator was four.

Pallottines – Society of the Catholic Apostolate

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Pallottines – Society of the Catholic Apostolate.
2. 41 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Pallottines – Society of the Catholic Apostolate (1% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 7% of all claims received by religious institutes with priest and religious brother members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 29 (71%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 10 (24%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. Six (15%) identified one or more religious brothers as an alleged perpetrator.
 - d. One (2%) identified one or more religious sister as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. 14 (34%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 31 (76%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 34% male and 61% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was eight years of age.
9. 87% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 13% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 17% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1960s (51%).

Redress payments

12. The Pallottines reported 32 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$322,000 was paid at an average of approximately \$10,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 32 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$314,000 at an average of approximately \$10,000 per payment.

14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Pallottines – Society of the Catholic Apostolate:
- a. 36 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 27 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (75%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$116,000 at an average of approximately \$4,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$124,000 at an average of approximately \$5,000 per payment.
 - b. 29 claims went through an ‘other’ redress process.
 - i. Eight ‘other’ redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (28%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an ‘other’ redress process was \$198,000 at an average of approximately \$25,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an ‘other’ redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$198,000 at an average of approximately \$25,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

15. 31 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Pallottines – Society of the Catholic Apostolate. This represents 1% of all alleged perpetrators and 13% of alleged perpetrators identified by religious institutes with priest and religious brother members.
16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
- a. 21 had a known identity (68%). In 10 cases (32%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 97% were male and 3% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 19% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 1.9.
18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
- a. 13 (42%) were reported to be a religious priest.
 - b. Seven (23%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - c. Six (19%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - d. In five (16%) of the cases the religious status of the accused was not known.
19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Pallottines – Society of the Catholic Apostolate against a single alleged perpetrator was 12.

20. One (5%) of the alleged perpetrators was the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Diocese of Parramatta

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Parramatta.
2. 55 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Parramatta (1% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 3% of all claims received by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 29 (53%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 21 (38%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. Five (9%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. One (2%) person made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. Four (7%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 67% male and 20% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 13 years of age.
9. 42% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 58% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 87% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1990s (44%).

Redress payments

12. The Diocese of Parramatta reported 21 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$2.47 million was paid at an average of approximately \$117,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 20 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$2.13 million at an average of approximately \$107,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Parramatta:

- a. 12 were civil claims.
 - i. Seven claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (58%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$728,000 at an average of approximately \$104,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$758,000 at an average of approximately \$108,000 per payment.
- b. 12 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. Seven *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (58%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$602,000 at an average of approximately \$86,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$611,000 at an average of approximately \$76,000 per payment.
- c. Nine claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. Six 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (67%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$802,000 at an average of approximately \$134,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$1.10 million at an average of approximately \$183,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

- 15. 38 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Christian Brothers. This represents 2% of all alleged perpetrators and 5% of alleged perpetrators identified by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
- 16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 38 had a known identity (100%).
 - b. Where this information was known, 95% were male and 5% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 22% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
- 17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 4.1.
- 18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 19 (50%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - b. 14 (37%) were reported to be a priest.

- i. 10 (26%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.
 - ii. Four (11%) were reported to be a religious priest.
 - c. Five (13%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Parramatta against a single alleged perpetrator was 10.
20. Three (8%) of the alleged perpetrators were the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Jesuits – Society of Jesus

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Jesuits – Society of Jesus.
2. 45 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Jesuits – Society of Jesus (1% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 8% of all claims received by religious institutes with priest and religious brother members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 27 (60%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 11 (24%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. 10 (22%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. Six (13%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. Eight (18%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 87% male and 11% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 12 years of age.
9. 63% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 37% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 49% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1970s (36%).

Redress payments

12. The Jesuits reported 22 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$5.66 million was paid at an average of approximately \$257,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 21 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$5.37 million at an average of approximately \$256,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Jesuits – Society of Jesus:

- a. One was a civil claim.
 - i. One claim made through civil proceedings resulted in a monetary compensation payment of \$1.50 million.
 - ii. The total amount paid for this claim when taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$1.70 million.
- b. 14 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. Nine *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (64%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$1.66 million at an average of approximately \$184,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$1.68 million at an average of approximately \$187,000 per payment.
- c. Two claims went through the *Melbourne Response* but none resulted in monetary compensation.
- d. 26 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. 12 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (46%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$2.22 million at an average of approximately \$185,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$2.28 million at an average of approximately \$175,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

- 15. 29 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Jesuits – Society of Jesus. This represents 1% of all alleged perpetrators and 13% of alleged perpetrators identified by religious institutes with priest and religious brother members.
- 16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 29 had a known identity (100%).
 - b. Where this information was known, 97% were male and 3% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 55% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
- 17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 2.1.
- 18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 16 (55%) were reported to be a priest.
 - b. Eight (28%) were reported to be a lay person.

- c. Five (17%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Jesuits – Society of Jesus against a single alleged perpetrator was five.

Vincentians – The Congregation of the Mission

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Vincentians – The Congregation of the Mission.
2. 49 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Vincentians – The Congregation of the Mission (1% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 9% of all claims received by religious institutes with priest and religious brother members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 45 (92%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Three (6%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. One (2%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. Two (4%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 88% male and 12% female.
7. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 12 years of age.
8. 24% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 76% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
9. 79% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
10. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1980s (40%).

Redress payments

11. The Vincentians reported 28 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$3.70 million was paid at an average of approximately \$132,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
12. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 27 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$3.69 million at an average of approximately \$137,000 per payment.
13. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Vincentians – The Congregation of the Mission:
 - a. 25 were civil claims.

- i. 10 claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (40%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$1.61 million at an average of approximately \$161,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$1.61 million at an average of approximately \$161,000 per payment.
- b. 23 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 14 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (61%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$1.98 million at an average of approximately \$141,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$1.98 million at an average of approximately \$132,000 per payment.
- c. Two claims went through the *Melbourne Response*.
 - i. One Melbourne Response claim resulted in a monetary compensation payment of \$30,000.
- d. Three claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. Two 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (67%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$83,000 at an average of approximately \$42,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$83,000 at an average of approximately \$42,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

14. 17 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Vincentians – The Congregation of the Mission. This represents 1% of all alleged perpetrators and 7% of alleged perpetrators identified by religious institutes with priest and religious brother members.
15. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 17 had a known identity (100%).
 - b. Where this information was known, 100% were male and 0% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 65% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
16. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 4.1.
17. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:

- a. 14 (82%) were reported to be a priest.
 - b. Two (12%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - c. One (6%) was reported to be a lay person.
18. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Vincentians – The Congregation of the Mission against a single alleged perpetrator was 19.
19. Two (12%) of the alleged perpetrators were the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Sisters of Mercy – Brisbane

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Sisters of Mercy – Brisbane.
2. 49 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Sisters of Mercy – Brisbane (1% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 11% of all claims received by religious institutes with only religious sister members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 27 (55%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 17 (35%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. Five (10%) identified one or more religious sister as an alleged perpetrator.
 - d. One (2%) identified one or more religious brothers as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. 18 (37%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 37 (76%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 78% male and 22% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 11 years of age.
9. 77% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 23% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 33% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1950s (50%).

Redress payments

12. The Sisters of Mercy - Brisbane reported 41 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$1.23 million was paid at an average of approximately \$30,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 41 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$1.10 million at an average of approximately \$27,000 per payment.

14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Sisters of Mercy – Brisbane:
 - a. 20 were civil claims.
 - i. 19 claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (95%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$582,000 at an average of approximately \$31,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$587,000 at an average of approximately \$31,000 per payment.
 - b. 21 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 18 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (86%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$384,000 at an average of approximately \$21,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$500,000 at an average of approximately \$28,000 per payment.
 - c. Eight claims went through an ‘other’ redress process.
 - i. Four ‘other’ redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (50%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an ‘other’ redress process was \$130,000 at an average of approximately \$33,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an ‘other’ redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$138,000 at an average of approximately \$34,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

15. 60 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Sisters of Mercy – Brisbane. This represents 2% of all alleged perpetrators and 12% of alleged perpetrators identified by religious institutes with only religious sister members.
16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 28 had a known identity (47%). In 32 cases (53%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 80% were male and 20% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 6% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 1.8.
18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:

- a. 21 (35%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - b. 11 (18%) were reported to be a priest.
 - c. Six (10%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - d. In 22 (37%) of the cases the religious status of the accused was not known.
19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Sisters of Mercy – Brisbane against a single alleged perpetrator was 15.
20. One (4%) of the alleged perpetrators was the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Sisters of Nazareth

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Sisters of Nazareth.
2. 45 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Sisters of Nazareth (1% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 10% of all claims received by religious institutes with only religious sister members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 15 (33%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 15 (33%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. Nine (20%) identified one or more religious sister as an alleged perpetrator.
 - d. Two (4%) identified one or more religious brothers as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. 20 (44%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 41 (91%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 31% male and 69% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was five years of age.
9. 100% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 0% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 50% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1960s (50%).

Redress payments

12. The Sisters of Nazareth reported 40 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$1.44 million was paid at an average of approximately \$36,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 40 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$1.44 million at an average of approximately \$36,000 per payment.

14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Sisters of Nazareth:
 - a. 12 were civil claims but none resulted in monetary compensation.
 - b. 23 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 17 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (74%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$303,000 at an average of approximately \$18,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$306,000 at an average of approximately \$18,000 per payment.
 - c. 30 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. 23 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (77%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$1.14 million at an average of approximately \$49,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$1.14 million at an average of approximately \$49,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

15. 73 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Sisters of Nazareth. This represents 3% of all alleged perpetrators and 15% of alleged perpetrators identified by religious institutes with only religious sister members.
16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 33 had a known identity (45%). In 40 cases (55%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 72% were male and 28% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 4% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 2.3.
18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 24 (33%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - b. 12 (16%) were reported to be a priest.
 - i. 11 (15%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.
 - ii. One (1%) was reported to be a religious priest.
 - c. 11 (15%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - d. In 26 (36%) of the cases the religious status of the accused was not known.

19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Sisters of Nazareth against a single alleged perpetrator was four.
20. One (3%) of the alleged perpetrators was the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Diocese of Lismore

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Lismore.
2. 41 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Lismore (1% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 2% of all claims received by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 26 (63%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 15 (37%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. One (2%) person made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 10 (24%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 46% male and 54% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 12 years of age.
9. 60% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 40% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 64% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1960s (26%).

Redress payments

12. The Diocese of Lismore reported 16 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$1.81 million was paid at an average of approximately \$113,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 16 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$1.64 million at an average of approximately \$103,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Lismore:
 - a. Four were civil claims.

- i. Three claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (75%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$608,000 at an average of approximately \$203,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$611,000 at an average of approximately \$204,000 per payment.
- b. 21 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 13 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (62%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$898,000 at an average of approximately \$69,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$1.03 million at an average of approximately \$73,000 per payment.
- c. 19 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. One 'other' redress process claim resulted in a monetary compensation payment of \$135,000.
 - ii. The total amount paid for this claim, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$171,000.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

15. 31 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Lismore. This represents 1% of all alleged perpetrators and 4% of alleged perpetrators identified by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 29 had a known identity (94%). In two cases (6%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 97% were male and 3% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 83% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 1.4.
18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 15 (48%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.
 - b. 15 (48%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - c. In one (3%) of the cases the religious status of the accused was not known.
19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Lismore against a single alleged perpetrator was six.

Diocese of Wollongong

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Wollongong.
2. 33 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Wollongong (1% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 2% of all claims received by dioceses/archdioceses with only priest members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 25 (76%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Five (15%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. One (3%) identified one or more religious brothers as an alleged perpetrator.
 - d. One (3%) identified one or more religious sister as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. One (3%) person made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. Three (9%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 91% male and 3% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 10 years of age.
9. 68% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 32% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 66% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1970s (28%).

Redress payments

12. The Diocese of Wollongong reported 11 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$511,000 was paid at an average of approximately \$46,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, four claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$430,000 at an average of approximately \$107,000 per payment.

14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Wollongong:
 - a. Two were civil claims but none resulted in monetary compensation.
 - b. 25 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. Four *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (16%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$430,000 at an average of approximately \$107,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$500,000 at an average of approximately \$62,000 per payment.
 - c. Seven claims went through an 'other' redress process but none resulted in monetary compensation.
 - i. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$11,000 at an average of approximately \$4,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

15. 18 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Wollongong. This represents 1% of all alleged perpetrators and 2% of alleged perpetrators identified by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 17 had a known identity (94%). In one cases (6%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 94% were male and 6% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 67% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 2.7.
18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 10 (56%) were reported to be a priest.
 - b. Five (28%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - c. Two (11%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - d. In one (6%) of the cases the religious status of the accused was not known.
19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Wollongong against a single alleged perpetrator was eight.

Franciscan Friars

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Franciscan Friars.
2. 33 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Franciscan Friars (1% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 6% of all claims received by religious institutes with priest and religious brother members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 19 (58%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 14 (42%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. Three (9%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. Nine (27%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 88% male and 12% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 12 years of age.
9. 43% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 57% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 34% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1960s (47%).

Redress payments

12. The Franciscan Friars reported 20 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$1.24 million was paid at an average of approximately \$62,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 20 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$1.08 million at an average of approximately \$54,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Franciscan Friars:
 - a. Two were civil claims.

- i. One claim made through civil proceedings resulted in a monetary compensation payment of \$.11,000.
- b. 24 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 15 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (63%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$968,000 at an average of approximately \$65,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$1.12 million at an average of approximately \$75,000 per payment.
- c. Six claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. Four 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (67%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$97,000 at an average of approximately \$24,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$109,000 at an average of approximately \$27,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

- 15. 18 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Franciscan Friars. This represents 1% of all alleged perpetrators and 8% of alleged perpetrators identified by religious institutes with priest and religious brother members.
- 16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 16 had a known identity (89%). In two cases (11%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 100% were male and 0% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 39% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
- 17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 2.3.
- 18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 12 (67%) were reported to be a priest.
 - i. Nine (50%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.
 - ii. Three (17%) were reported to be a religious priest.
 - b. Four (22%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - c. In two (11%) of the cases the religious status of the accused was not known.

19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Franciscan Friars against a single alleged perpetrator was nine.

Good Shepherd Sisters – Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Good Shepherd Sisters – Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd.
2. 33 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Good Shepherd Sisters – Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (1% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 8% of all claims received by religious institutes with only religious sister members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 11 (33%) identified one or more religious sister as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. 10 (30%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. Three (9%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. 11 (33%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 17 (52%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 3% male and 97% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was not known.
9. 0% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 100% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. It was not known the percentage of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The decade with the largest proportion of first-alleged incidents of child sexual abuse was not known.

Redress payments

12. The Good Shepherd Sisters reported 20 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$207,000 was paid at an average of approximately \$10,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 19 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$176,000 at an average of approximately \$9,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Good Shepherd Sisters – Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd:

- a. One was a civil claim but did not result in monetary compensation.
- b. 30 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. 18 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (60%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$168,000 at an average of approximately \$9,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$199,000 at an average of approximately \$10,000 per payment.
- c. Three claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. Two 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (67%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$8,000 at an average of approximately \$4,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$8,000 at an average of approximately \$4,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

- 15. 44 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Good Shepherd Sisters – Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd. This represents 2% of all alleged perpetrators and 9% of alleged perpetrators identified by religious institutes with only religious sister members.
- 16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 13 had a known identity (30%). In 31 cases (70%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 49% were male and 51% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 7% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
- 17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 1.0.
- 18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 10 (23%) were reported to be a priest.
 - b. 10 (23%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - c. Three (7%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - d. In 21 (48%) of the cases the religious status of the accused was not known.
- 19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Good Shepherd Sisters – Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd against a single alleged perpetrator was two.

Diocese of Sandhurst

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Sandhurst.
2. 30 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Sandhurst (1% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 2% of all claims received by dioceses/archdioceses with only priest members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 28 (93%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. One (3%) identified one or more religious sister as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. One (3%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. One (3%) person made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. Two (7%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 43% male and 57% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 11 years of age.
9. 62% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 38% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 59% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1970s (31%).

Redress payments

12. The Diocese of Sandhurst reported 12 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$573,000 was paid at an average of approximately \$48,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 12 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$535,000 at an average of approximately \$45,000 per payment.

14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Sandhurst:
- a. Six were civil claims.
 - i. Three claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (50%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$193,000 at an average of approximately \$64,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$224,000 at an average of approximately \$75,000 per payment.
 - b. 21 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. Eight *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (38%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$261,000 at an average of approximately \$33,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$264,000 at an average of approximately \$33,000 per payment.
 - c. One claim went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. One 'other' redress process claim resulted in a monetary compensation payment of \$82,000.
 - ii. The total amount paid for this claim, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$86,000.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

15. 18 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Sandhurst. This represents 1% of all alleged perpetrators and 2% of alleged perpetrators identified by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
- a. 18 had a known identity (100%).
 - b. Where this information was known, 89% were male and 11% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 44% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 1.9.
18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
- a. 16 (89%) were reported to be a priest.
 - i. 15 (83%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.
 - ii. One (6%) was reported to be a religious priest.

- b. One (6%) was reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - c. One (6%) was reported to be a lay person.
19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Sandhurst against a single alleged perpetrator was seven.

Diocese of Townsville

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Townsville.
2. 29 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Townsville (1% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 2% of all claims received by dioceses/archdioceses with only priest members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 19 (66%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Eight (28%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. One (3%) person made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. Four (14%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 31% male and 69% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 10 years of age.
9. 69% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 31% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 54% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1970s (42%).

Redress payments

12. The Diocese of Townsville reported 17 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$604,000 was paid at an average of approximately \$36,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 12 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$528,000 at an average of approximately \$44,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Townsville:
 - a. Nine were civil claims.

- i. Nine claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (100%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$262,000 at an average of approximately \$29,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$266,000 at an average of approximately \$30,000 per payment.
- b. Four claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. One *Towards Healing* claim resulted in monetary compensation (25%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for this claim was \$70,000.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$117,000 at an average of approximately \$39,000 per payment.
- c. 12 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. Two 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (17%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$196,000 at an average of approximately \$98,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$221,000 at an average of approximately \$44,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

15. 14 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Townsville. This represents 1% of all alleged perpetrators and 2% of alleged perpetrators identified by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 13 had a known identity (93%). In one case (7%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 100% were male and 0% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 43% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 2.1.
18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. Seven (50%) were reported to be a priest.
 - b. Five (36%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - c. In two (14%) of the cases the religious status of the accused was not known.

19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Townsville against a single alleged perpetrator was 14.
20. One (8%) of the alleged perpetrators was the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Patrician Brothers – Congregation of the Brothers of St Patrick

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Patrician Brothers – Congregation of the Brothers of St Patrick.
2. 29 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Patrician Brothers – Congregation of the Brothers of St Patrick (1% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 2% of all claims received by religious institutes with only religious brother members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 29 (100%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.
5. One (3%) person made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. 13 (45%) people who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 97% male and 3% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 11 years of age.
9. 90% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 10% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 66% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1970s (48%).

Redress payments

12. The Patrician Brothers reported 23 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$4.84 million was paid at an average of approximately \$210,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 22 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$4.78 million at an average of approximately \$217,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Patrician Brothers – Congregation of the Brothers of St Patrick:
 - a. Seven were civil claims.

- i. Six claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (86%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$2.49 million at an average of approximately \$414,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$2.49 million at an average of approximately \$414,000 per payment.
 - b. 14 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. Eight *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (57%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$962,000 at an average of approximately \$120,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$1.0 million at an average of approximately \$111,000 per payment.
 - c. Nine claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. Eight 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (89%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$1.34 million at an average of approximately \$167,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$1.35 million at an average of approximately \$169,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

- 15. 11 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Patrician Brothers – Congregation of the Brothers of St Patrick. This represents less than 1% of all alleged perpetrators and 1% of alleged perpetrators identified by religious institutes with only religious brother members.
- 16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 10 had a known identity (91%). In one case (9%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 100% were male and 0% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 64% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
- 17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 3.3.
- 18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 11 (100%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.

19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Patrician Brothers – Congregation of the Brothers of St Patrick against a single alleged perpetrator was 13.
20. One (10%) of the alleged perpetrators was the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Diocese of Bunbury

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Bunbury.
2. 29 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Bunbury (1% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 2% of all claims received by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 20 (69%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Eight (28%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. One (3%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. One (3%) person who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
6. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 62% male and 24% female.
7. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 11 years of age.
8. 67% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 33% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
9. 69% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
10. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 2000s (27%).

Redress payments

11. The Diocese of Bunbury reported 15 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of approximately \$378,000 was paid at an average of approximately \$25,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
12. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 14 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$363,000 at an average of approximately \$26,000 per payment.
13. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Bunbury:
 - a. One was a civil claim but did not result in monetary compensation.
 - b. 17 claims went through *Towards Healing*.

- i. 11 *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (65%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$323,000 at an average of approximately \$29,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$335,000 at an average of approximately \$28,000 per payment.
- c. Six claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. Three 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (50%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$40,000 at an average of approximately \$13,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$43,000 at an average of approximately \$14,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

14. 14 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Bunbury. This represents 1% of all alleged perpetrators and 2% of alleged perpetrators identified by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
15. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 14 had a known identity (100%).
 - b. Where this information was known, 100% were male and 0% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 36% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
16. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 2.6.
17. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. Seven (50%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - b. Six (43%) were reported to be a priest.
 - i. Five (36%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.
 - ii. One (7%) was reported to be a religious priest.
 - c. One (7%) was reported to be a non-ordained religious.
18. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Bunbury against a single alleged perpetrator was five.

Diocese of Sale

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Sale.
2. 28 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Sale (1% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 2% of all claims received by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 22 (79%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Four (14%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. Three (11%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. One (4%) person who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 75% male and 21% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 12 years of age.
9. 50% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 50% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 70% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1970s (43%).

Redress payments

12. The Diocese of Sale reported 13 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$1.13 million was paid at an average of approximately \$87,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 12 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$1.09 million at an average of approximately \$91,000 per payment.
14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Sale:
 - a. Two were civil claims.

- i. One claim made through civil proceedings resulted in a monetary compensation payment of \$33,000.
 - ii. The total amount paid for this claim, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$43,000.
- b. 21 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. Eight *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (38%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$520,000 at an average of approximately \$65,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$550,000 at an average of approximately \$61,000 per payment.
- c. Three claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. Three 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (100%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$535,000 at an average of approximately \$178,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$535,000 at an average of approximately \$178,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

- 15. 17 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Sale. This represents 1% of all alleged perpetrators and 2% of alleged perpetrators identified by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
- 16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 16 had a known identity (94%). In one case (6%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 100% were male and 0% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 29% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
- 17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 2.0.
- 18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 12 (71%) were reported to be a priest.
 - b. Three (18%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - c. In two (12%) of the cases the religious status of the accused was not known.

19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Sale against a single alleged perpetrator was nine.

Diocese of Port Pirie

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Port Pirie.
2. 27 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Port Pirie (1% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 2% of all claims received by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 22 (81%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Three (11%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. One (4%) identified one or more religious sister as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. Two (7%) people made a claim of child sexual abuse which identified more than one alleged perpetrator.
6. One (4%) person who made a claim of child sexual abuse also made an allegation of physical abuse.
7. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 56% male and 44% female.
8. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 11 years of age.
9. 71% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 29% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
10. 44% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
11. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1960s (39%).

Redress payments

12. The Diocese of Port Pirie reported 12 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$459,000 was paid at an average of approximately \$38,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes.
13. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, seven claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$389,000 at an average of approximately \$56,000 per payment.

14. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Port Pirie:
- a. Nine were civil claims.
 - i. Three claims made through civil proceedings resulted in monetary compensation (33%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through civil proceedings was \$243,000 at an average of approximately \$81,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through civil proceedings, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$295,000 at an average of approximately \$98,000 per payment.
 - b. 13 claims went through *Towards Healing*.
 - i. Four *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (31%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$145,000 at an average of approximately \$36,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$155,000 at an average of approximately \$26,000 per payment.
 - c. Nine claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. One 'other' redress process claim resulted in a monetary compensation payment of \$500.
 - ii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$10,000 at an average of approximately \$2,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

15. 15 alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Port Pirie. This represents 1% of all alleged perpetrators and 2% of alleged perpetrators identified by archdioceses/dioceses with only priest members.
16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
- a. 10 had a known identity (67%). In five cases (33%) the survey response did not contain enough information to identify the alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Where this information was known, 76% were male and 24% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 29% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
17. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 1.6.
18. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
- a. 10 (67%) were reported to be a priest.
 - i. Nine (60%) were reported to be a diocesan priest.

- ii. One (7%) was reported to be a religious priest.
 - b. Two (13%) were reported to be a lay person.
 - c. One (7%) was reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - d. In two (13%) of the cases the religious status of the accused was not known.
19. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Diocese of Port Pirie against a single alleged perpetrator was nine.
20. One (10%) of the alleged perpetrators was the subject of more than 10 claims of child sexual abuse.

Dominican Friars

Claims of child sexual abuse

1. The data in this section is based on all the claims of child sexual abuse received by the Dominican Friars.
2. 22 people made a claim of child sexual abuse received by the Dominican Friars (less than 1% of all claims of child sexual abuse).
3. This represents 4% of all claims received by religious institutes with priest and religious brother members.
4. Of these claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 14 (64%) identified one or more priest as an alleged perpetrator.
 - b. Five (23%) identified one or more religious brother as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. Three (14%) identified one or more lay person as an alleged perpetrator.

Some claims identified more than one alleged perpetrator with differing religious statuses.

5. The gender of claimants (where the gender was reported) was 86% male and 9% female.
6. The average age of the claimants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse was 13 years of age.
7. 30% of claimants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse and 70% were between 13 and 18 years of age (where the age was known).
8. 55% of claimants alleged that the incidents of child sexual abuse occurred in the period from 1970 to 1989 (inclusive).
9. The largest proportion of claimants alleged that the first incident of child sexual abuse occurred in the 1980s (41%).

Redress payments

10. The Dominican Friars reported 19 claims of child sexual abuse that resulted in a payment being made following a claim for redress, including compensation, treatment, legal and other costs. A total of \$1.31 million was paid at an average of approximately \$69,000 per payment. Some claimants made a claim through multiple redress processes
11. Of the claims that resulted in a payment, 19 claims resulted in a monetary compensation payment (including civil proceedings). The total amount of compensation paid in relation to claims of child sexual abuse was \$1.29 million at an average of approximately \$68,000 per payment.
12. Of those claims of child sexual abuse received by the Dominican Friars:
 - a. One was a civil claim.
 - i. One claim made through civil proceedings resulted in a monetary compensation payment of \$75,000.
 - b. Seven claims went through *Towards Healing*.

- i. Six *Towards Healing* claims resulted in monetary compensation (86%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through *Towards Healing* was \$479,000 at an average of approximately \$80,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through *Towards Healing*, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$490,000 at an average of approximately \$82,000 per payment.
 - c. 13 claims went through an 'other' redress process.
 - i. 12 'other' redress process claims resulted in monetary compensation (92%).
 - ii. The total compensation paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process was \$740,000 at an average of approximately \$62,000 per payment.
 - iii. The total amount paid for claims made through an 'other' redress process, taking into consideration treatment, legal and other costs was \$750,000 at an average of approximately \$62,000 per payment.

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

13. Seven alleged perpetrators were subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse received by the Dominican Friars. This represents less than 1% of all alleged perpetrators and 3% of alleged perpetrators identified by religious institutes with priest and religious brother members.
14. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. Seven had a known identity (100%).
 - b. Where this information was known, 100% were male and 0% was female.
 - c. Where this information was known, 29% were alive at the time the first claim of child sexual abuse was made against them.
15. The average number of claims received per alleged perpetrator was 3.1.
16. Of the alleged perpetrators subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse:
 - a. Four (57%) were reported to be a priest.
 - i. One (14%) was reported to be a diocesan priest.
 - ii. Three (43%) were reported to be a religious priest.
 - b. Two (29%) were reported to be a non-ordained religious.
 - c. One (14%) were reported to be a lay person.
17. The highest number of claims of child sexual abuse received by the Dominican Friars against a single alleged perpetrator was eight.

Appendix 2: Total claims received and payments made by each Catholic Church authority who received one or more claims of child sexual abuse

Catholic Church authority	Claims	Total payments	Number of payments	Average Total payments
Christian Brothers	1,015	\$48,485,933	763	\$63,546
Marist Brothers	486	\$31,291,173	286	\$109,410
Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne	455	\$16,812,301	323	\$52,050
De La Salle Brothers	338	\$34,831,624	227	\$153,443
Institute of Sisters of Mercy Australia and PNG	174	\$2,105,119	95	\$22,159
Catholic Archdiocese of Sydney	169	\$17,161,405	84	\$204,302
Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle	158	\$26,581,845	128	\$207,671
Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane	152	\$3,006,333	88	\$34,163
Diocese of Ballarat	139	\$4,958,001	98	\$50,592
Salesians of Don Bosco	114	\$2,453,136	57	\$43,037
Catholic Archdiocese of Perth	93	\$1,533,148	24	\$63,881
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	86	\$15,229,963	67	\$227,313
Diocese of Rockhampton	79	\$1,658,497	46	\$36,054
Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide	75	\$5,159,214	54	\$95,541
Hospitaller Order of St John of God	74	\$7,393,280	57	\$129,707
Catholic Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn	73	\$1,820,500	13	\$140,038
Benedictine Community of New Norcia	71	\$868,709	65	\$13,365
Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart	58	\$913,538	35	\$26,101

Catholic Church authority	Claims	Total payments	Number of payments	Average Total payments
Diocese of Parramatta	55	\$2,466,267	21	\$117,441
Marist Fathers – Society of Mary	53	\$3,069,450	32	\$95,920
Sisters of Mercy – Brisbane	49	\$1,225,382	41	\$29,887
Vincentians – The Congregation of the Mission	49	\$3,700,497	28	\$132,161
Sisters of Nazareth	45	\$1,443,846	40	\$36,096
Jesuits – Society of Jesus	45	\$5,662,778	22	\$257,399
Pallottines – Society of the Catholic Apostolate	41	\$322,357	32	\$10,074
Diocese of Lismore	41	\$1,810,444	16	\$113,153
Diocese of Wollongong	33	\$510,946	11	\$46,450
Good Shepherd Sisters - Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd	33	\$206,805	20	\$10,340
Franciscan Friars	33	\$1,240,915	20	\$62,046
Diocese of Sandhurst	30	\$573,267	12	\$47,772
Diocese of Townsville	29	\$604,480	17	\$35,558
Diocese of Bunbury	29	\$378,497	15	\$25,233
Patrician Brothers – Congregation of the Brothers of St Patrick	29	\$4,836,852	23	\$210,298
Diocese of Sale	28	\$1,126,772	13	\$86,675
Diocese of Port Pirie	27	\$459,363	12	\$38,280
Dominicans Friars	22	\$1,314,980	19	\$69,209
Diocese of Toowoomba	19	\$2,615,132	14	\$186,795
Redemptorists – Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer	19	\$711,724	13	\$54,748
Diocese of Wagga Wagga	17	\$710,067	5	\$142,013
Passionists – Congregation of the Passion	17	\$816,659	10	\$81,666

Catholic Church authority	Claims	Total payments	Number of payments	Average Total payments
Diocese of Broken Bay	16	\$595,720	7	\$85,103
Catholic Archdiocese of Hobart	14	\$496,894	11	\$45,172
Daughters of Charity	11	\$428,734	9	\$47,637
Augustinians – Order of Saint Augustine	11	\$239,271	4	\$59,818
Diocese of Armidale	11	\$672,700	7	\$96,100
Diocese of Wilcannia-Forbes	10	\$146,754	5	\$29,351
Society of St Gerard Majella	10	\$575,882	4	\$143,971
Diocese of Geraldton	9	\$126,681	3	\$42,227
Daughters of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart	9	\$8,111,199	9	\$901,244
Diocese of Cairns	9	\$1,198,271	6	\$199,712
Brigidine Sisters	9	\$912,500	3	\$304,167
Diocese of Bathurst	9	\$549,633	8	\$68,704
Capuchin Franciscan Friars	8	\$181,232	5	\$36,246
Sisters of Charity of Australia	8	\$617,500	4	\$154,375
Sisters of Mercy – Parramatta	7	\$104,355	4	\$26,089
Dominican Sisters of Eastern Australia and Solomon Islands	6	\$700,784	2	\$350,392
Columban Fathers – St Columban's Mission Society	4	\$37,925	3	\$12,642
Good Samaritan Sisters – Institute of the Sisters of the Good Samaritan of the Order of St Benedict	4	\$36,000	2	\$18,000
Order of Brothers of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary of Mt Carmel (Carmelites)	4	\$292,000	2	\$146,000
Society of the Divine Word	3	\$715,972	3	\$238,657
St Vincent de Paul Society	3	\$155,000	3	\$51,667

Catholic Church authority	Claims	Total payments	Number of payments	Average Total payments
Servite Friars – Order of Servants of Mary	3	\$146,722	2	\$73,361
Blessed Sacrament Fathers	3	\$151,298	3	\$50,433

The remaining 30 Catholic Church authorities received between one and three claims and made either one or no payments in relation to these claims. These 30 Catholic Church authorities received a total of 42 claims, of which 11 received a payment. These payments ranged from \$10,000 to \$164,117. These Catholic Church authorities are:

1. Australian Ursulines
2. Benedictine Monks – Sylvestrine Congregation of the Order of St Benedict
3. Cistercian Monks
4. Daughters of Our Lady of Compassion.
5. Diocese of Broome
6. Diocese of Darwin
7. Eparchy of St Peter and Paul of Melbourne
8. Faithful Companions of Jesus
9. Franciscan Sisters of the Heart of Jesus
10. Good Samaritan Education
11. Loreto Sisters - Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary
12. Maronite Diocese of St Maroun Sydney
13. MercyCare WA
14. Military Ordinariate of Australia
15. Missionaries of God's Love
16. Missionary Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception
17. Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart
18. Missionary Society of St Paul
19. Norbertine Canons – Canons Regular of Premontre
20. Order of Friars Minor Conventual
21. Presentation Sisters – Queensland
22. Presentation Sisters – Victoria
23. Resurrection Sisters
24. Salvatorian Fathers – Society of the Divine Saviour
25. Scalabrinians – Pious Society of St Charles
26. SDC Brothers – Society of Christian Doctrine
27. Secular Institute of the Schoenstatt Sisters of Mary
28. Sisters of Mercy – North Sydney
29. Sisters of St Joseph (Lochinvar)
30. The Maronite Sisters of the Holy Family

Appendix 3: Institutions identified in one or more claims of child sexual abuse

Institutions identified in one or more claims of child sexual abuse

Of the total 1,049 institutions identified in one or more claims of child sexual abuse:

- 578 institutions were identified in one claim
- 182 institutions were identified in two claims
- 72 institutions were identified in three claims
- 48 institutions were identified in four claims
- 141 institutions were identified in five or more claims but less than 20 claims
- 28 institutions were identified in 20 or more claims.

The below table sets out each institution identified in one or more claims of child sexual abuse for the following institution types: educational facility; orphanage or residential facility; church, parish or formation house; other.

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
All Catholic Church Authorities					
Number of institutions per type with one claim	282	28	237	31	578
Number of institutions per type with two claims	94	14	71	3	182
Number of institutions per type with three claims	37	5	29	1	72
Number of institutions per type with four claims	25	4	17	2	48
Number of institutions per type with at least five claims but less than 20 claims	96	19	24	2	141
Number of institutions per type with 20 or more claims	15	13	0	0	28
Total Number of Institutions	549	83	378	39	1,049
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>2,218</i>	<i>1,323</i>	<i>712</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>4,317</i>
<i>Average number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>4.1</i>

The table below sets out each institution identified in the claims data. Each institution has been allocated to a particular Catholic Church authority. The allocation of each institution has been based on one of two approaches:

- the Catholic Church authority who has received all claims which identifies the relevant institution
- in circumstances where more than one Catholic Church authority has received a claim in respect of the same institution, the Catholic Church authority that has received the highest number of claims in relation to that institution.

For example, the Christian Brothers are reported as having received claims in relation to 100 educational facilities. This does not mean that the Christian Brothers were responsible for each of these 100 educational facilities. It means that in respect of each identified educational facility, either the Christian Brothers received all claims which identified the institution, or received the highest number of claims which identified the institution (where more than one Catholic Church authority received claims in respect of the institution).

This table does not include claims received by Catholic Church authorities where a specific institution was not identified as the location of the abuse (for example claims where the abuse occurred in a claimant's home, or where no location was provided).

The table is ordered by the total number of institutions identified in relation to each Catholic Church authority. The table includes:

- the total number of institutions identified for each institution type (percentage of the total number of identified institutions allocated to each Catholic Church authority)
- the number of institutions for each institution type identified in five or more claims
- the number of institutions for each institution type identified in fewer than five claims
- the overall number of claims received that identify each institution type.

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
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Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne

Number of institutions per type	99 (46.5%)	3 (1.4%)	103 (48.4%)	8 (3.8%)	213 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	5	0	5	0	10
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	94	3	98	8	203
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>8</i>	

Christian Brothers

Number of institutions per type	100 (91.7%)	4 (3.7%)	4 (3.7%)	1 (0.9%)	109 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	43	3	1	0	47
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	57	1	3	1	62
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>728</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>1</i>	

Catholic Archdiocese of Sydney

Number of institutions per type	29 (33.7%)	3 (3.5%)	54 (62.8%)	0 (0.0%)	86 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	2	1	1	0	4
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	27	2	53	0	82
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>0</i>	

Marist Brothers

Number of institutions per type	70 (92.1%)	2 (2.6%)	2 (2.6%)	2 (2.6%)	76 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	25	1	2	1	29
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	45	1	0	1	47
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>6</i>	

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
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Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane

Number of institutions per type	15 (31.9%)	5 (10.6%)	27 (57.4%)	0 (0.0%)	47 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	1	0	0	0	1
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	14	5	27	0	46
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>0</i>	

Catholic Archdiocese of Perth

Number of institutions per type	24 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (30.6%)	1 (2.8%)	36 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	24	0	11	1	36
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>	

De La Salle Brothers

Number of institutions per type	27 (79.4%)	4 (11.8%)	1 (2.9%)	2 (5.9%)	34 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	7	1	0	0	8
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	20	3	1	2	26
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	

Institute of Sisters of Mercy Australia and PNG

Number of institutions per type	12 (40.0%)	15 (50.0%)	1 (3.3%)	2 (6.7%)	30 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	1	7	0	0	8
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	11	8	1	2	22
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
Diocese of Ballarat					
Number of institutions per type	1 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	25 (96.2%)	0 (0.0%)	26 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	9	0	9
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	0	16	0	17
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>0</i>	
Diocese of Lismore					
Number of institutions per type	11 (44.0%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (52.0%)	1 (4.0%)	25 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	11	0	13	1	25
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>1</i>	
Diocese of Rockhampton					
Number of institutions per type	9 (40.9%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (59.1%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	1	0	2	0	3
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	8	0	11	0	19
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>0</i>	
Catholic Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn					
Number of institutions per type	14 (63.6%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (27.3%)	2 (9.1%)	22 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	1	0	0	0	1
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	13	0	6	2	21
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
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Diocese of Wollongong

Number of institutions per type	7 (31.8%)	1 (4.5%)	14 (63.6%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	7	1	14	0	22
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	8	2	19	0	

Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart

Number of institutions per type	8 (40.0%)	6 (30.0%)	6 (30.0%)	0 (0.0%)	20 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	2	0	0	2
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	8	4	6	0	18
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	8	29	7	0	

Salesians of Don Bosco

Number of institutions per type	6 (40.0%)	4 (26.7%)	2 (13.3%)	3 (20.0%)	15 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	3	2	0	0	5
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	3	2	2	3	10
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	62	47	2	6	

Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide

Number of institutions per type	10 (71.4%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	1	0	0	0	1
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	9	0	4	0	13
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	56	0	6	0	

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
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Marist Fathers – Society of Mary

Number of institutions per type	4 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (57.1%)	2 (14.3%)	14 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	2	0	0	0	2
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	2	0	8	2	12
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	27	0	11	2	

Diocese of Bunbury

Number of institutions per type	6 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	1	0	1
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	6	0	5	0	11
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	9	0	16	0	

Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle

Number of institutions per type	9 (81.8%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	2	0	0	0	2
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	7	0	2	0	9
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	65	0	2	0	

Patrician Brothers – Congregation of the Brothers of St Patrick

Number of institutions per type	10 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	2	0	0	0	2
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	8	0	0	0	8
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	40	0	0	0	

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
Diocese of Parramatta					
Number of institutions per type	6 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	1	0	0	0	1
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	5	0	4	0	9
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	
Diocese of Broken Bay					
Number of institutions per type	5 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (30.0%)	2 (20.0%)	10 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	5	0	3	2	10
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>	
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart					
Number of institutions per type	5 (55.6%)	1 (11.1%)	2 (22.2%)	1 (11.1%)	9 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	3	0	0	0	3
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	2	1	2	1	6
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	
Benedictine Community of New Norcia					
Number of institutions per type	2 (22.2%)	1 (11.1%)	5 (55.6%)	1 (11.1%)	9 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	1	1	0	0	2
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	0	5	1	7
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>	

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
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Jesuits – Society of Jesus

Number of institutions per type	4 (44.4%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (33.3%)	2 (22.2%)	9 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	2	0	0	1	3
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	2	0	3	1	6
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>12</i>	

Good Shepherd Sisters – Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd

Number of institutions per type	1 (12.5%)	3 (37.5%)	4 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	1	2	0	3
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	2	2	0	5
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0</i>	

Diocese of Geraldton

Number of institutions per type	4 (57.1%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (42.9%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	4	0	3	0	7
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>0</i>	

Brigidine Sisters

Number of institutions per type	5 (71.4%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	5	0	2	0	7
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
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Diocese of Sale

Number of institutions per type	3 (42.9%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (42.9%)	1 (14.3%)	7 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	3	0	3	1	7
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	4	0	3	1	

Hospitaller Order of St John of God

Number of institutions per type	1 (16.7%)	5 (83.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	1	3	0	0	4
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	2	0	0	2
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	41	40	0	0	

Vincentians – The Congregation of the Mission

Number of institutions per type	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	1 (16.7%)	6 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	2	0	0	0	2
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	0	3	1	4
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	35	0	4	1	

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
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Franciscan Friars

Number of institutions per type	2 (33.3%)	1 (16.7%)	3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	1	1	0	2
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	2	0	2	0	4
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	2	11	11	0	

Diocese of Townsville

Number of institutions per type	5 (83.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	1	0	0	0	1
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	4	0	1	0	5
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	14	0	1	0	

Society of St Gerard Majella

Number of institutions per type	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (83.3%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	0	5	0	6
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	1	0	10	0	

Redemptorists - Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer

Number of institutions per type	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (83.3%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	0	5	0	6
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	1	0	7	0	

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
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Catholic Archdiocese of Hobart

Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	0	6	0	6
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	

Sisters of Mercy - Brisbane

Number of institutions per type	2 (40.0%)	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	5 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	1	0	0	1
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	2	1	0	1	4
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	

Sisters of Nazareth

Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	4	0	0	4
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	

Pallottines – Society of the Catholic Apostolate

Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	4 (80.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	2	0	0	2
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	2	1	0	3
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
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Diocese of Toowoomba

Number of institutions per type	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	1	0	0	0	1
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	0	4	0	4
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	

Dominican Sisters of Eastern Australia and Solomon Islands

Number of institutions per type	4 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	4	0	1	0	5
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	

Diocese of Wagga Wagga

Number of institutions per type	3 (60.0%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	3	1	1	0	5
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	

Dominicans Friars

Number of institutions per type	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	1	0	0	0	1
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	0	2	0	3
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>0</i>	

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
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Augustinians – Order of Saint Augustine

Number of institutions per type	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	1	0	0	0	1
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	0	1	1	2
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	6	0	1	1	

Sisters of Mercy – Parramatta

Number of institutions per type	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	1	0	0	1
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	1	0	0	2
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	1	7	0	0	

Sisters of Charity of Australia

Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	2	1	0	3
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	0	5	2	0	

Daughters of Charity

Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	1	0	0	1
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	0	13	0	0	

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
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Military Ordinariate of Australia

Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	0	0	2	2
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	

SDC Brothers – Society of Christian Doctrine

Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	0	2	0	2
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	

Order of Brothers of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary of Mt Carmel (Carmelites)

Number of institutions per type	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	0	1	0	2
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	

Servite Friars – Order of Servants of Mary

Number of institutions per type	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	0	1	0	2
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
Diocese of Sandhurst					
Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	0	2	0	2
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	
Good Samaritan Sisters – Institute of the Sisters of the Good Samaritan of the Order of St Benedict					
Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	2	0	0	2
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	
Capuchin Franciscan Friars					
Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	0	1	1	2
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	
St Vincent de Paul Society					
Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	2	0	0	2
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
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Sisters of St Joseph (Lochinvar)

Number of institutions per type	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	2	0	0	0	2
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	2	0	0	0	

Passionists – Congregation of the Passion

Number of institutions per type	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	1	0	0	0	1
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	8	0	0	0	

Diocese of Cairns

Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	0	0	3	0	

The Maronite Sisters of the Holy Family

Number of institutions per type	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	2	0	0	0	

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
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Diocese of Port Pirie

Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	0	2	0	0	

Faithful Companions of Jesus

Number of institutions per type	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	2	0	0	0	

Diocese of Broome

Number of institutions per type	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	1	0	0	0	

Resurrection Sisters

Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	0	1	0	0	

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
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Missionary Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception

Number of institutions per type	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	

Presentation Sisters – Queensland

Number of institutions per type	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	

Maronite Diocese of St Maroun Sydney

Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	

Australian Ursulines

Number of institutions per type	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
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Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart

Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	

Loreto Sisters – Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary

Number of institutions per type	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	

MercyCare WA

Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	

Daughters of Our Lady of Compassion

Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
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Scalabrinians – Pious Society of St Charles

Number of institutions per type	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	

Diocese of Darwin

Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	

Diocese of Bathurst

Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	

Norbertine Canons – Canons Regular of Premontre

Number of institutions per type	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
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Presentation Sisters – Victoria

Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	

Good Samaritan Education

Number of institutions per type	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	

Blessed Sacrament Fathers

Number of institutions per type	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	

Cistercian Monks

Number of institutions per type	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	

Catholic Church Authority	Educational Facility	Orphanage or Residential Facility	Church, Parish or Formation House	Other	Total
Order of Friars Minor Conventual					
Number of institutions per type	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)
Number of institutions with 5 or more claims	0	0	0	0	0
Number of institutions with less than 5 claims	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Total number of claims per each institution type</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	

Appendix 4: Data definitions

Throughout this report the following terms were used:

Administrative leave: A priest or religious is placed on administrative leave when they are not permitted by their bishop or religious superior to practice public or private ministry. Another term used for administrative leave is when a priest or religious has their 'faculties removed'. The priest or religious remains a member of the diocese or religious institute.

Alleged perpetrator: A person subject to an allegation, complaint or claim related to child sexual abuse.

Canonical referral: Canonical referral is the referral of serious matters regarding a priest, including allegations of child sexual abuse, to the Holy See. In April 2001, Pope John Paul II issued the decree *Sacramentorum Sanctitatis Tutela*, which required the referral of serious matters regarding a priest, including allegations of child sexual abuse, to the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith which is part of the Holy See.

Catholic Church authorities: These are the organisations responsible for completing the survey, including archdioceses, dioceses, religious institutes, public juridic persons, lay associations or personal prelatures.

Catholic Church authority type: Catholic Church authorities have been classified into the following categories:

- a. **Archdioceses/dioceses** – these Catholic Church authorities only have priest members.
- b. **Female religious institutes** – these religious institutes only have religious sister members.
- c. **Male religious institutes (religious brother members only)** – these religious institutes only have religious brother members and no priest members.
- d. **Male religious institutes (priest members only)** – these religious institutes only have priest members.
- e. **Male religious institutes (priest and religious members)** – these religious institutes have both religious brother and priest members.
- f. **Public juridic persons** – a public juridic person is a legal entity under canon law that allows the Church's ministries to function in the name of the Catholic Church.
- g. **Lay associations** – an association of lay Catholics which exists to promote public worship, Catholic teaching, or other social or charitable ends.
- h. **Personal prelate** - a canonical structure of the Catholic Church which is personal as opposed to territorial. Personal prelatures are composed of clergy and presided over by a prelate (who may be a bishop). They may involve lay people in their work. The first and only personal prelate in Australia is Opus Dei.

Catholic Church personnel: Any current or former priest, member of a religious institute, or any other person employed in or appointed to a voluntary position by a Catholic Church authority.

Cessation of public ministry: Where a member of the Catholic Church authority no longer practices any form of public ministry as a priest or religious in Australia due to one or more of the following:

- a. they are placed on administrative leave
- b. they are laicised
- c. they dispensed with their vows
- d. they are dismissed from their Catholic Church authority
- e. they voluntarily left their Catholic Church authority
- f. retirement
- g. death.

Child: A person who is under the age of 18 years.

Child sexual abuse: Any act which exposes a child to, or involves a child in, sexual processes beyond his or her understanding or contrary to accepted community standards. Sexually abusive behaviours can include the fondling of genitals, masturbation, oral sex, vaginal or anal penetration by a penis, finger or any other object, fondling of breasts, voyeurism, exhibitionism and exposing the child to or involving the child in pornography. It includes child grooming which refers to actions deliberately undertaken with the aim of befriending and establishing an emotional connection with a child, to lower the child's inhibitions in preparation for sexual activity with the child. It includes the act of obtaining sexually abusive material in relation to a child including photographic or audio visual material.

Civil proceedings: Proceedings initiated by a claimant in the civil courts seeking compensation as a remedy for the child sexual abuse.

Claim: A claim includes:

- a. Claims of child sexual abuse made against Catholic Church personnel by a claimant, or a solicitor or advocate on their behalf, seeking redress through *Towards Healing*, the *Melbourne Response* or another redress process, including civil proceedings, whether ongoing, settled or concluded without redress.
- b. Complaints of child sexual abuse against Catholic Church personnel made by any person without redress being sought, that are substantiated following an investigation by the relevant Catholic Church authority or another body, or otherwise accepted by the relevant Catholic Church authority.

Claimant: A person who makes a claim.

Compensation: Lump sum, periodic or ex-gratia monetary payments made to a claimant.

Congregation for the Clergy: The department of the Roman Curia responsible for overseeing the life and ministry of the clergy.

Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith: The department of the Roman Curia responsible for promoting and safeguarding official Catholic Church teaching. Formerly known as the Holy Office. It currently has jurisdiction over cases of child sexual abuse by clergy.

Dismissal: Dismissal of a priest or religious from their archdiocese/diocese or religious institute is the most severe disciplinary measure in canon law that can be sought by a Catholic Church authority. A Catholic Church authority can apply for the dismissal of a priest or religious without their consent. When a priest is dismissed they are dismissed from the priesthood and are no longer permitted to use the title of priest, wear the attire of a priest or perform any ministry reserved for a priest. Similarly when a religious is dismissed they are no longer permitted to use the term religious, wear religious attire or perform any ministry reserved for a religious.

Dispensation from vows: Dispensation from vows relates to non-ordained religious and is taken to occur when a non-ordained religious applies to their congregational leader to be relieved from their vows. It is a voluntary procedure. Following the dispensation from vows the religious is considered a lay person.

Employment disciplinary measures (lay person): Action taken by an employer in relation to an employee in response to a suspicion or allegation of child sexual abuse.

Encompass: Encompass Australasia was a residential treatment facility in New South Wales that operated from 1997 to 2008 and offered treatment for priests and religious.

Religious sister: A female member of a religious institute who has professed vows.

Holy See: The Holy See, or Apostolic See, is the central government of the Catholic Church, consisting of the pope and the various bodies that make up the Roman Curia. It operates from the Vatican City State, which is an independent sovereign territory.

Incardination: Incardination refers to the placement of a priest who was previously ordained to an archdiocese/diocese into a new archdiocese/diocese which places the priest under the authority of the bishop of the new archdiocese/diocese. It also refers to the placement of a priest or seminarian under the authority of the bishop responsible for a particular archdiocese/diocese

Laicisation: Laicisation relates to priests only, and is sought by a priest himself. A request for laicisation can result in the granting of a dispensation from the priests' obligations as a priest, and following laicisation the priest is considered a lay person.

Lay association: An association of lay Catholics which exists to promote public worship, Catholic teaching, or other social or charitable ends.

Lay people: Teachers, volunteers and other personnel who have neither been ordained as a priest nor professed vows as members of a religious institute.

Legal costs: Costs incurred by a claimant during civil proceedings or a redress process that are paid to a solicitor, barrister or other professional.

Non-residential program (treatment): Treatment programs that do not involve residential/live-in care but provide treatment for priests, religious and/or lay persons including those who have or were suspected to have sexually abused a child/children or may be at risk of sexually abusing a child/children.

Ordination: Ordination is the process by which a person is ordained or consecrated into the priesthood and accordingly is placed under the authority of a bishop or religious superior.

Other costs: Costs incurred by a claimant that do not relate to legal costs or treatment costs, for example costs associated with accommodation or transport needs of the claimant.

Other redress process: A process where a claimant seeks redress from a Catholic Church authority directly or through a solicitor or advocate without using *Towards Healing*, the *Melbourne Response* or civil proceedings.

Other residential program (treatment): Residential programs other than Encompass providing treatment for priests, religious and/or lay persons including those who have or were suspected to have sexually abused a child/children or be at risk of sexually abusing a child/children.

Peer or other child (in context of lay alleged perpetrator): A child who is an alleged perpetrator of sexual abuse against another child.

Personal prelature: A canonical structure of the Catholic Church which is personal as opposed to territorial. Personal prelatres are composed of clergy and presided over by a prelate (who may be a bishop). They may involve lay people in their work. The first and only personal prelature in Australia is Opus Dei.

Priest: A man who is ordained a priest and might also have previously professed vows as part of a religious institute. They can be categorised further:

- a. **Diocesan priest:** a man who is ordained a priest but not a member of a religious institute.
- b. **Religious priest:** a man who is ordained a priest and is a member of a religious institute (having previously professed vows).

Public juridic person: A public juridic person is a legal entity under canon law that allows the Church's ministries to function in the name of the Catholic Church.

Profession of vows: Profession of vows refers to the admission of a man or woman into a religious institute by means of public vows. It is the stage at which a novice becomes a fully professed member of a religious institute.

Redress process: A process where a person makes a claim of child sexual abuse against Catholic Church personnel through *Towards Healing*, the *Melbourne Response* or another redress process and seeks one or more of the following:

- a. Monetary compensation including a lump sum, periodic or ex-gratia payment to a claimant.
- b. Financial support for legal costs and therapeutic or medical consultation or treatment for a claimant.
- c. Apology or acknowledgement of wrongdoing to a claimant.
- d. Assurance regarding the cessation of an alleged perpetrator's position or role within an institution.

Redress processes as outlined above include claims for redress that are ongoing, settled or concluded without redress.

Restricted ministry: Restricted ministry is where restrictions or conditions are placed on the ministry of a priest or religious. An example of this is where a bishop or religious superior prohibits a priest or religious from public ministry, but permits their practice of private ministry.

Religious: A member or members of a religious institute who has professed vows and been admitted into a religious institute (i.e. a religious priest, religious brother or religious sister).

Religious institute: Religious institutes include orders, congregations and societies of apostolic life. Individual members of these institutes live in community and commit themselves to lead a life of poverty, chastity and obedience.

Non-ordained religious: A male or female member or members of a religious institute who have professed vows but who are not ordained priest. They can be categorised further:

a. **Religious sisters**

b. **Religious brothers**

Religious name: Any name used to address a religious other than the name they were given at birth. For example, an alleged perpetrator may have been named John at birth, however adopted the religious name of Brother Michael.

Religious status: The status of the alleged perpetrator being either priest (diocesan or religious); Non-ordained religious (religious brother or religious sister); or lay person

Treatment costs: Costs incurred by a claimant for therapeutic, medical consultation or treatment.

Appendix 5: Claims data process and methodology

Claims data survey process

1. The Royal Commission conducted a comprehensive survey of all Catholic Church authorities in Australia, which sought data relating to all claims of child sexual abuse of child sexual abuse made against Catholic Church personnel received between 1 January 1980 and 28 February 2015.
2. The survey engaged Sphere Company as data analysts. Sphere Company designed the survey tool and conducted the analysis presented in this report.
3. All data collected as part of this project was collected through interactive survey tool developed in Excel specifically designed for this project.
4. A draft survey form was designed and tested with two Catholic Church authorities. The draft survey forms were subsequently modified to address several issues that emerged from the testing process.
5. In May 2015, the Royal Commission sent a survey form to all Catholic Church authorities (the Truth, Justice and Healing Council assisted the Royal Commission in identifying the Catholic Church authorities who should receive the survey). The Royal Commission provided each Catholic Church authority with an explanation of the data collection process, the support available to them to complete the survey and a data dictionary which defined terms used in the survey. Screenshots of the Microsoft Excel smart form survey are provided at pages 13 to 28 of this appendix.
6. The survey comprised three sections:
 - a. a general survey form
 - b. a survey of all claims of child sexual abuse and of complaints of child sexual abuse made without redress being sought and where the Catholic Church authority accepted that the alleged child abuse occurred
7. The survey sought information about claims made between 1 January 1980 and 28 February 2015.
8. The Royal Commission assured each Catholic Church authority who completed a survey that a clean dataset of the data they produced would be provided back to them later in the project.
9. The Royal Commission provided the Truth, Justice and Healing Council with copies of all material sent to Catholic Church authorities.

Data collection

10. The Royal Commission liaised with Catholic Church authorities concerning both technical and content aspects of the claims data survey and provided ongoing support throughout the data collection process.
11. The Truth, Justice and Healing Council assisted the Royal Commission by contacting the Catholic Church authorities from whom the Royal Commission received no survey response. Many of

these were very small female religious institutes. The Royal Commission liaised with these Catholic Church authorities to ensure a completed survey was produced.

12. Most Catholic Church authorities produced their initial survey by the beginning of August 2015.
13. During August 2015, an issue also arose regarding the approach to determining whether a claim should be included by a particular Catholic Church authority in their survey.
14. In late August 2015, the Royal Commission wrote to all Catholic Church authorities to clarify that if the claim was received by the Catholic Church authority and related to an alleged perpetrator who held an appointment with that authority at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse it was relevant to the survey. This was the case regardless of whether an alleged perpetrator was a priest or religious member of the relevant Catholic Church authority. (Note that at the time that the survey was completed the term 'accused' was used rather than 'alleged perpetrator'. This report uses the term 'alleged perpetrator'.)

Data checking

15. The Royal Commission undertook several steps to check that Catholic Church authorities had included all claims received in the survey.
16. Prior to this survey being conducted, the Royal Commission had obtained redress claims datasets from various sources. The Royal Commission checked the data provided in the survey against the redress claims datasets previously received.
17. The Royal Commission identified several claims included in one or more of the redress claims datasets that had not been entered in the data survey by some Catholic Church authorities.
18. In late August 2015, the Royal Commission requested that each Catholic Church authority add to their survey any claims that had been excluded. Alternatively, the Royal Commission requested that the Catholic Church authority provide an explanation as to why claims were excluded (if applicable).
19. The Royal Commission requested that Catholic Church authorities completed their review of excluded claims by mid-September 2015. The Royal Commission received the last review in late October 2015.
20. The Royal Commission (in consultation with the Truth, Justice and Healing Council) determined that the cut-off date for compliance of the claims data request was late October 2015. After this date, the Royal Commission did not actively pursue Catholic Church authorities who had not yet confirmed their review of their data. However, the Royal Commission continued to accept completed data surveys from Catholic Church authorities if received after that date.

Data cleaning

21. The data analysts engaged by the Royal Commission conducted a process of cleaning the claims data received from each Catholic Church authority.
22. The methodology adopted to clean the data received from the surveys is outlined further below.

23. In February 2016, the Royal Commission provided this methodology to the Truth, Justice and Healing Council and all Catholic Church authorities who completed the survey. The Royal Commission also provided each Catholic Church authority who had completed the survey with a clean dataset based on their original claims data survey. Catholic Church authorities were invited to raise queries in relation to the clean datasets and indicate whether any corrections should be made to the data.
24. The Royal Commission made specific enquiries about the claims data entered by some Catholic Church authorities, including:
 - a. where claims appeared to relate to alleged incidents where the claimant was over the age of 18 years at the time of the alleged abuse (and therefore not within the scope of the survey)
 - b. where the data indicated inconsistent responses, for example where a Catholic Church authority reported that compensation had been paid but did not report a compensation amount (the Royal Commission requested that the relevant Catholic Church authority provide the compensation amount paid).
25. The data analysts incorporated relevant changes into the dataset to produce a final cleaned dataset which was used to undertake the data analysis for this report. The Royal Commission provided the TJHC with the final cleaned dataset in May 2016.

Clarification of the religious status of some alleged perpetrators

26. An issue arose in relation to the allocation of a religious status to some alleged perpetrators identified in the claims data. In the overall analysis of the claims data, three religious statuses were used: priest; non-ordained religious; and lay. They are defined as:

Priest: a man who is ordained a priest and might also have previously professed vows as part of a religious institute. They can be categorised further:

- a. **Diocesan priest:** a man who is ordained a priest but not a member of a religious institutes.
- b. **Religious priest:** a man who is ordained a priest and is a member of a religious institute (having previously professed vows).

Non-ordained religious – male or female members of a religious institute who have professed vows but who are not ordained priests. This group can be further classified as:

- c. Religious sisters.
- d. Religious brothers.

Lay people – teachers, volunteers and other personnel who were neither ordained as a priest nor professed vows as members of a religious institute.

27. In some cases, one or more Catholic Church authorities entered information into the survey indicating that an alleged perpetrator had more than one religious status. In the vast majority of cases, Catholic Church authorities identified alleged perpetrators as having only one religious status ('priest', 'non-ordained religious' or 'lay'). Of the 1,880 identified alleged perpetrator, 1,645 were entered as having only one religious status. However, in 235 cases, one or more Catholic Church authorities indicated that an identified alleged perpetrator had more than one religious status. For example, an alleged perpetrator may have been entered as being a priest

and a religious; a layperson and a priest; a layperson and a religious; or a priest, religious and layperson.

28. The Royal Commission undertook a comprehensive review of these cases (in consultation with the Truth, Justice and Healing Council). Most the alleged perpetrators identified as having more than one religious status were those reported by religious institutes with religious priest members as being both priests and religious. The Royal Commission allocated these alleged perpetrators the religious status of priest (being religious priests). The Royal Commission used various sources to establish the status of other alleged perpetrators identified as having more than one religious status, including through:
 - a. making further inquiries with relevant Catholic Church authorities
 - b. reviewing the dates of alleged incidents of child sexual abuse to identify the religious status an alleged perpetrator held for most the alleged incident/s period;
 - c. using information provided in the religious and priestly ministry surveys.
29. Following this review the Royal Commission and the Truth, Justice and Healing Council agreed on the religious status for each alleged perpetrator who Catholic Church authorities had given more than one religious status.

Draft final Catholic Data Report

30. During the process of data analysis undertaken in order to report on the data collected through the claims survey, the Royal Commission provided the Truth, Justice and Healing Council with relevant data, and draft reports.
31. The Truth, Justice and Healing Council contracted a data analyst to review the cleaned data and data analysis produced by Sphere Company on behalf of the Royal Commission.
32. Sphere Company and the Truth, Justice and Healing Council data analyst had ongoing discussions about both technical and content aspects of the data analysis during the report drafting process.

Claims data cleaning methodology

Background

33. Ninety-three Catholic Church authorities completed a survey file reporting one or more claims of child sexual abuse. Each of these files was in an Excel format with the following three data tables:
 - a. Claims:
 - 139 variables
 - each row in the table corresponds to a claim entered by the Catholic Church authorities, typically with one row per claimant
 - each claim record allows for up to 15 alleged perpetrators to be linked via the 'accused ID' which uniquely identifies rows in the *Accused table*.
 - b. Accused:
 - 112 variables
 - each row captures details relating to an alleged perpetrator (that are not specific to a claim) with one row per alleged perpetrator.

34. The aim of the data cleansing and preparation stage of the project was to transform the data collected in the survey into a format suitable for analysis. The final format of the cleaned data is a product of the limitations of the collected data and the need for flexibility in answering a range of research questions.
35. The original project identified the need for analysis of the data from different perspectives, for example from the perspective of the claimant, the alleged perpetrator, the Catholic Church authority, and the institution. Any decisions regarding data cleansing were made keeping in mind the different perspectives from which the data was to be analysed. For instance, a research question that seeks analysis of the data from the perspective of the Catholic Church authorities requires that the records entered by different Catholic Church authorities (even if identical in all their details) not be merged. Merging these records from different Catholic Church authorities would remove the ability to identify the Catholic Church authority involved, and can be done at the analysis stage only when necessary.
36. The data preparation stage involved the following tasks each of which is detailed in the following sections:
 - a. collation of the responses from the 93 Catholic Church authorities that submitted claims
 - b. definition of the perspectives from which the data will be analysed
 - c. creation of reference tables to address inconsistent data entry, e.g. institution names, town names, etc.
 - d. identification and resolution of duplicate claims.

Data Collation

37. The 93 Catholic Church authorities that responded with claims data each produced one or more completed surveys. Multiple files submitted by a single Catholic Church authority and its subsidiary arms were required to be merged into a single survey (for example for some dioceses, separate surveys were submitted by the chancery and the associated Catholic Education Office).
38. The responses from each Catholic Church authority were merged, resulting in 93 survey files. Data extracted from the 93 surveys were collated into a single database with the three tables – claims, accused and additional knowledge. Any records that pertained to claimants who were adults at the time of abuse were excluded. In addition, claims were excluded if they were received by the Catholic Church authority outside of the date range sought by the survey (1 January 1980 to 28 February 2015).
39. Finally, some of the claim records were manually updated based on written advice from the relevant Catholic Church authority. These requests from the Catholic Church authorities were typically because of technical limitations which prevented the correct information being entered in the survey.

Data Definitions

40. The data request sent in May 2015 to Catholic Church authorities included a data dictionary which defined the terminology used in the survey to help with consistent interpretation of the survey questions. However, the data was entered by independent Catholic Church authorities (and in some cases by multiple subsidiary arms who operate independently within the Catholic Church authority). No Catholic Church authority had access to another Catholic Church authority's records.

41. Following collation of the data, it was necessary to normalise the data and identify duplicates within and across these multiple sources to produce summary statistics. The following sections describe the process undertaken to transform the raw data into a form suitable for analysis.
42. The data survey requested that each Catholic Church authority enter all claims of child sexual abuse received by that Catholic Church authority between 1 January 1980 and 28 February 2015. In the context of the data cleansing process, every record entered in the survey by a Catholic Church authority is referred to as a claim.
43. The summary analysis of the collected data will be performed from four perspectives – Catholic Church authority, institution, claimant and alleged perpetrator. This is explained further below.

Catholic Church Authorities

44. The Royal Commission and Truth, Justice and Healing Council (TJHC) identified 211 unique Australian Catholic Church authorities for the purposes of the Catholic Data Project data request. The data will be summarised from the perspective of Catholic Church authorities that received one or more claims of child sexual abuse in the survey.

Institution

45. In the context of the summary analysis, the term *institution* will refer to an institution operated by a Catholic Church authority identified in a claim or complaint of child sexual abuse as being the location of one or more incidents of child sexual abuse.
46. Each institution is counted as being unique unless they share the same name and location.

Claimant

47. The data dictionary defined a *claimant* as a person who makes a claim of child sexual abuse against any priest, member of a religious institute/order or other persons employed or appointed to voluntary positions by a Catholic Church authority.
48. In the collected data, each claimant is counted as being unique unless they share the same first name, middle name, last name, maiden name or aliases, gender and date of birth. Each unique claimant is counted as a single claimant regardless of the number of Catholic Church authorities, alleged perpetrators or institutions related to one or more claims they have made.

Accused

49. The data dictionary defined an *accused* as being a person subject to a claim, complaint, charge and/or conviction related to child sexual abuse. Note that although the term 'accused' was used in the data collection process, this report uses the term 'alleged perpetrator'.
50. Each alleged perpetrator entered in the data is counted as being unique unless they share first name, middle name, religious name, last name and the date of birth. Each unique alleged perpetrator identified is counted as a single alleged perpetrator regardless of the number of Catholic Church authorities or institutions they are related to, and regardless of how many claims they are the subject of.

Reference Tables

51. To ensure consistency across the entire dataset, key variables which allowed for entry of free text in the survey have been standardised to create a unique and consistent list of names/items. The following are the variables for which the survey allowed unrestricted data entry:
 - a. seminary, diocese and religious order names ('accused' profile)
 - b. town names (incident location)
 - c. institution names and corresponding types (incident location)
 - d. claimant name
 - e. 'accused' name.

52. A reference table was created by transforming the list of values entered for a particular set of variables into a verified unique list of items by fixing spelling errors and inconsistent naming. The general process followed in the creation of each of the reference tables is outlined below.
 - a. Identify the variables that make an entry unique. For example, to uniquely identify a town both the town name and the state are required.
 - b. Extract the data pertaining to these variables and remove duplicate entries to produce a more condensed list of entries.
 - c. Keeping a copy of the original record, sort this condensed list alphabetically and manually inspect/correct these entries for typographical errors, abbreviations and general inconsistency in naming. Use external sources such as reference lists created in previous projects and internet search results and to ascertain the correct name. In cases where no match is found, no changes are made to the data. In these cases, making any amendments to the data reduces the data integrity whilst delivering no improvement to the data accuracy.
 - d. Collapse this cleaned list to form the reference table.
 - e. Map the original data to the corresponding cleaned up entry in the reference table.
 - f. To perform any summary analysis of these variables, use the mapped reference data instead of the original.

56. Although the general process is the same for different variables, the following subsections outline any deviations or additional considerations in cleaning each variable depending on the nature of the content being recoded.

Seminaries, Orders and Dioceses

57. The 'accused' profiles of priests and religious recorded data relating to:
 - a. one or more seminaries attended
 - b. the diocese in which a priest was ordained or incardinated
 - c. the religious orders with which a religious took their initial and final vows and any subsequent Catholic Church authorities they may have later become a member of.

58. The survey provided a drop down box from which to select this data but also allowed the user to enter a different Catholic Church authority if not listed in the drop down. This approach resulted in a cleaner set of data for these variables requiring minimal cleaning as in most cases the user did not need to type their own data. In the small number of instances where new entries were added, the majority of these corresponded to overseas Catholic Church authorities (and they were left as provided in the survey responses).

59. Since some of the variables in this section of the survey were optional, entries for these variables recorded as 'unknown' or 'not applicable' were removed from the final reference table.

Towns

60. In the survey, a single text box was provided to capture the town names of one or more locations of abuse. In order to summarise claims in terms of their location, each town was split into its own entry (known as normalisation of data). This required firstly identifying field entries containing multiple town names accounting for the many different ways of delimiting multiple town names, for instance using commas, semi-colons, spaces etc. Once identified, they were then split into individual entries representing each town. For example, if the town name entered for a single claim was 'Sydney, Newcastle & Hobart', then this would be split into three separate rows in the list, one each for 'Sydney', 'Newcastle' and 'Hobart'.



61. In addition, the state in which the town is located also needs to be considered to differentiate between two towns with the same name in different states. Although multiple town names could be entered as described in the previous point, the survey provided a drop down list from which to select the state. Where incidents occurred in more than one state, this could not be captured correctly. In the above example, the state may have been entered as *New South Wales*. This is correct for the first two town names, but the state for the last of the multiple entries should be Tasmania instead. To resolve this issue, every entry with multiple town names had to be verified as to whether the state needed to be different for some of the towns named. Town names that were misspelled were also fixed.



Institutions

62. An institution is identified by four main variables: name, type, town and state.
63. Although the type of institution was expected to assist in the cleaning process it was often found not to align with the institution named. Furthermore, in cases where multiple institutions and multiple types were selected, once the institutions were split into separate records, it was not clear how to allocate the correct institution type to each record. To avoid these issues, the institution type variable was not used to uniquely identify institutions, but instead it was aggregated by summing the number of times an institution was recorded as being a certain type. This approach avoids the issue of having duplicate institution records with different types, but still captures the majority institution type recorded for each institution.
64. This leaves three variables (name, town and state) to identify a unique institution. The steps taken in cleaning the institutions were to:
- Add all records which have a single institution name and single town name to a draft reference table.

- b. Normalise the remaining records, that is, split records with either multiple institutions and/or multiple town names into individual records, to add to the reference table. There are three scenarios here:
- Where multiple institution names were recorded:
 - If a single town name was provided, then it was assumed that multiple institutions are all located in the same town. Individual records were added to the reference table for each institution with the same town name.
 - If multiple town names were provided, then every combination of institution name and town name was added to the draft reference table to be cleaned up later.
 - Where a single institution was named and multiple towns named, the record was split into every combination of that single institution with each of the individual town names and added to the draft reference table. This led to the addition of some invalid entries as the same institution is unlikely to be in multiple towns (unless it relocated or had multiple campuses in the case of a college), but these were removed in the final step (see below).
- c. All the records were then manually checked to fix obvious errors or omissions as outlined in the general process for creating reference tables. The institution and town names were also checked against external sources taking special care to remove invalid entries added as a result of the normalisation process.

Accused

65. To improve accuracy of the analysis of the data from the perspective of alleged perpetrator, it was necessary to identify where records referred to the same alleged perpetrator.
66. Six variables are used to identify an alleged perpetrator – first name, middle name, religious name, last name and the date of birth. All unknown alleged perpetrators were treated as unique entities and added into the reference table without any changes except to consistently re-label them with unknown first or last names where applicable.
67. The same steps as described above were followed to produce a draft reference table. Ignoring minor spelling errors, records with the same first name, last name and date of birth were treated as being the same person. The religious name (that is the individual name that religious people take upon ordination) variable was cleaned up further to remove references to the title of the person. Furthermore, the purpose of the religious name variable was to capture aliases used instead of their first name. Therefore, for any entries where the same name was entered in both the religious name and first name, the religious name was removed.
68. In cases with alleged perpetrators sharing the same last name but where field entries were missing or where the first name of one record matched the religious name of another record, stronger evidence was required to decide whether to group these records as referring to the same person. This was achieved in most cases by inspecting more closely the details recorded in the associated alleged perpetrator and claims details.
69. If the alleged perpetrator details regarding diocese of ordination or the order in which vows were professed were similar, then the records would be marked as referring to the same person. If these details from the accused profiles were also missing or slightly inconsistent, then the next step was to compare the claims recorded against each of the alleged perpetrator. Specifically, if

they shared claims from the same claimant or where the claimants are different but the incidents reported are at the same institutions at the same dates then these alleged perpetrators were grouped as being the same person.

70. A conservative approach was used to group these records. It was considered more reasonable to have duplicates of the same alleged perpetrator than to incorrectly merge records pertaining to different individuals.
71. In addition to the reference table, another table was created to link all the alleged perpetrator records to the corresponding entry from the reference table. This then allowed for multiple alleged perpetrator records related to the same person to be analysed together. This also allowed the claims linked to those alleged perpetrator records to be identified as relating to the same alleged perpetrator.

Claimant

72. To enable data analysis from the perspective of claimants, a claimant reference table was created in a similar manner to the alleged perpetrators. Seven variables were used to uniquely identify a claimant – first name, middle name, last name, maiden name or aliases, gender and the date of birth.
73. As with the alleged perpetrators, all claimant records with unknown first and last names and records with multiple claimants were excluded from the cleaning process and added to the reference table with minimal changes. The remaining records were then grouped where the first name, last name and date of birth were identical (ignoring minor discrepancies). If one of these variables had missing or ambiguous data, the alleged perpetrators listed for those claimants and the dates and institution names related to the reported incidents were compared to determine if they are close enough match to be classed as the same person.

Identification of Duplicate Claims

74. To identify duplicate claims, it was first necessary to identify a unique list of claimants and alleged perpetrators by creating corresponding reference tables. In the context of this section, the term *claim* is used to refer to a row in the *Claim table* in the Excel survey.
75. The survey was designed to capture a single row of data for each unique claimant against a Catholic Church authority. Where multiple alleged perpetrators were involved, the details of these alleged perpetrators and the potential multiple incidents were captured under that single claim entry and not to be entered as multiple claims. As part of the data preparation for analysis from different perspectives these single entries were normalised, that is split into multiple records where each record represented a unique grouping of the Catholic Church authority, claimant and alleged perpetrator/s.
76. The first step to resolving duplicates was to identify those entered by the same Catholic Church authority. A limited number of cases were identified where a single Catholic Church authority had recorded multiple entries for the same claimant. The use of the unique claimant references helped easily identify these cases.
77. In some of these cases each claim related to a different alleged perpetrator. Given that the claims data were normalised for the different pairings of claimant and alleged perpetrator, these claims did not require merging to identify inconsistencies.

78. In cases where the same claimant and alleged perpetrator were listed by the same Catholic Church authority under multiple claims, duplicates were resolved to avoid double counting the number of cases pertaining to an alleged perpetrator. Once again, the mapping of the alleged perpetrator data to the unique accused reference allowed for easy identification of these duplicates.
79. Given the small number of these cases, these were merged manually and duplicates removed. In merging these records, the following approach was taken to resolve any inconsistent information:
 - a. For any variables where information was provided in one claim and not in the other, this information was retained.
 - b. For any variables where the response to a question was Yes and the other had recorded it as No or Unknown, the affirmative answer was retained with all the corresponding information.
 - c. For any variables where more than one claim had answered Yes to a redress process being undertaken but then had recorded different information it was assumed that these were different instances of the claimant seeking redress and as such any payment amounts were summed, the dates changed to include the whole period (i.e. earliest start date and latest end date) and the outcome type was aggregated to reflect the final outcome for the claimant.
80. The final aspect to consider was whether to merge claims made by a claimant against the same alleged perpetrator reported by different Catholic Church authorities. Although merging this would allow for easier analysis from the perspective of the claimant it would remove the ability to report on the institutional response of each Catholic Church authority to claims of child sexual abuse. As a result, these records were not considered to be duplicate claims and were left as separate entries in the database, able to be aggregated at the time of reporting if needed.

Data Collection from Catholic Church Authorities

Catholic Church Authority Name:

Please refer to the data dictionary definitions to understand the terms of reference before starting the survey.

Q1. Has your Catholic Church Authority between 1 January 1980 and 28 February 2015 received one or more claims[^] relating to child sexual abuse or substantiated complaints* of child sexual abuse?

If you answered YES to Q1, for each individual claim or substantiated complaint please record the details by clicking the "Add Claim or Complaint" button below.

Add Claim or Complaint

Review/Edit Claims or Complaints

[^]A claim of child sexual abuse against Catholic Church personnel is made when a victim, solicitor or advocate on their behalf seeks redress through Towards Healing, the Melbourne Response or other redress process including civil proceedings.

**A substantiated complaint is a complaint of child sexual abuse made by any person against Catholic Church personnel that is substantiated following an investigation or assessment by the relevant Catholic Church Authority.*

Q2. Does your Catholic Church authority have additional knowledge of a charge/conviction relating to an offence of child sexual abuse by any Catholic Church personnel operating within your Catholic Church Authority who has not been subject to a claim?

If you answered YES to Q2, then please record these details by clicking the "Enter Additional Knowledge" button below.

Enter Additional Knowledge

Review/Edit Additional Knowledge



Royal Commission
into Institutional Responses
to Child Sexual Abuse

Add Claim or Complaint Form

1. Victim Details

Add Claim X

Victim Details

- Accused Details
- Incident(s) Details
- Police Reporting
- Civil Proceedings
- Redress Process - TH/MR
- Redress Process - Other
- Insurance & Deed of Release

Step 1 of 8: Victim Details

1.1 Date claim or complaint received - - DD-MM-YYYY
(between 1 January 1980 and 28 February 2015)

1.2 Did the victim make a claim for redress (including civil proceedings)?
 Yes No Unknown

1.3 If no claim for redress (including civil proceedings) was made, is this a complaint that was substantiated following an investigation or assessment?
 Yes No

1.4 Did the investigation or assessment identify multiple victims?
 Yes No Unknown

1.5 If yes, please specify the number of victims identified
 -

For claims or substantiated complaints involving only one victim, please complete the following details:

1.6 First name of victim

1.7 Middle name(s) of victim *(optional)*

1.8 Last name of victim

1.9 Also known as (e.g. maiden name) *(optional)*

1.10 Date of birth of victim - - DD-MM-YYYY

1.11 Gender of victim
 Male Female Unknown

< Back Cancel Next > Save

2. Accused Details

Add Claim X

Victim Details
Accused Details
Incident(s) Details
Police Reporting
Civil Proceedings
Redress Process - TH/MR
Redress Process - Other
Insurance & Deed of Release

Step 2 of 8: Accused Details
For each accused related to the claim or substantiated complaint, please do one of the following:

OR Select from the list of accused already entered (shown below) and add them to the claim.

Accused in database

Accused in current claim

First Name	Last Name

Details of accused selected

First Name
Middle
Last Name
Religious Name (if applicable)
Gender
Date of birth
Religious status

3. Incident(s) Details

Add Claim

Victim Details

Accused Details

Incident(s) Details

Police Reporting

Civil Proceedings

Redress Process - TH/MR

Redress Process - Other

Insurance & Deed of Release

Step 3 of 8: Incident(s) of child sexual abuse

3.1 Did the claim or substantiated complaint include more than one incident of child sexual abuse? Yes No Unknown

3.2 Date of first incident - - DD-MM-YYYY

3.3 Date of last incident - - DD-MM-YYYY

3.4 Name of institution where the abuse occurred
(enter N/A if not applicable)

3.5 Location type where abuse occurred
(please tick multiple options if applicable)

School/college

Presbytery

Church

Orphanage/residential home

Youth camp/recreation group

Claimant's home

Public space (e.g. park)

Other

Please specify if other:

3.6 Town/suburb where abuse occurred

3.7 State/territory where abuse occurred

3.8 Did the claim or substantiated complaint also relate to physical abuse by the accused or another person? Yes No Unknown

< Back Cancel Next > Save

4. Police Reporting

Add Claim X

Victim Details
Accused Details
Incident(s) Details
Police Reporting
Civil Proceedings
Redress Process - TH/MR
Redress Process - Other
Insurance & Deed of Release

Step 4 of 8: Police Reporting

4.1 Was the matter ever reported to the police? Yes No Unknown

4.2 Who reported the matter to the police?

Catholic Church Authority
 Professional Standards Office
 Claimant/complainant or their family
 Not known
 Other

Please specify if other:

4.3 Was the matter reported by a mandatory reporter? Yes No Unknown

4.4 Was the matter reported to the police during the redress process or civil litigation? Yes No Unknown

4.5 Was the matter not reported to the police because the claimant or complainant was an adult and had indicated that they did not want the matter reported? Yes No Unknown

< Back Cancel Next > Save

5. Civil Proceedings

Add Claim

Victim Details
Accused Details
Incident(s) Details
Police Reporting
Civil Proceedings
Redress Process - TH/MR
Redress Process - Other
Insurance & Deed of Release

Step 5 of 8: Civil Proceedings

5.1 Did the claimant initiate civil proceedings? Yes No Unknown

5.2 Date civil proceedings initiated - - DD-MM-YYYY

5.3 Outcome of the civil proceedings
(please tick multiple options if applicable)

Discontinued
 Civil law contested hearing
 Civil law settlement
 Still ongoing

5.4 Date civil proceedings ended or discontinued - - DD-MM-YYYY

If civil proceedings concluded with compensation or other costs paid, please fill out below:
(Payments resulting from other redress processes such as Towards Healing, Melbourne Response, etc. are not to be entered on this page but on the subsequent pages)

5.5 Payment amount to claimant: Compensation paid: \$.00
(If no payment was made, please enter '0') Legal costs paid: \$.00
Other costs paid: \$.00

< Back Cancel Next > Save

6. Redress Process – Towards Healing and the Melbourne Response

Add Claim

- Victim Details
- Accused Details
- Incident(s) Details
- Police Reporting
- Civil Proceedings
- Redress Process - TH/MR**
- Redress Process - Other
- Insurance & Deed of Release

Step 6 of 8: Redress Process - TH/MR

6.1 Was the claim at any stage processed through Towards Healing? Yes No Unknown

6.2 If yes, then please provide the NCPS file number: *(If the file number is unknown, then enter "Not known")*

6.3 If no, was the claim at any stage processed through the Melbourne Response? Yes No Unknown

6.4 Date redress process initiated - - DD-MM-YYYY

6.5 Was the redress process discontinued? Yes No Unknown

6.6 Outcome of the redress process
(please tick multiple options if applicable)

- Monetary compensation
- Financial support for therapeutic or medical consultation or treatment
- Apology or acknowledgement of wrongdoing
- Assurance regarding cessation of accused's position or role
- Still ongoing
- Nil outcome

6.7 Date redress process ended or discontinued - - DD-MM-YYYY

6.8 Redress payment amount to claimant:
(If no payment was made, please enter '0')

Compensation paid:	\$	<input type="text"/>	.00
Treatment costs paid:	\$	<input type="text"/>	.00
Legal costs paid:	\$	<input type="text"/>	.00
Other costs paid:	\$	<input type="text"/>	.00

< Back Cancel Next > Save

7. Redress Process – Other

Add Claim

Victim Details
Accused Details
Incident(s) Details
Police Reporting
Civil Proceedings
Redress Process - TH/MR
Redress Process - Other
Insurance & Deed of Release

Step 7 of 8: Redress Process - Other

7.1 Was the claim at any stage processed through any other redress process? (e.g. victim, solicitor or advocate directly negotiating with the Catholic Church Authority) Yes No Unknown

7.2 If yes, then please specify:

7.3 Date redress process initiated - - DD-MM-YYYY

7.4 Was the redress process discontinued? Yes No Unknown

7.5 Outcome of the redress process
(please tick multiple options if applicable)

Monetary compensation
 Financial support for therapeutic or medical consultation or treatment
 Apology or acknowledgement of wrongdoing
 Assurance regarding cessation of accused's position or role
 Still ongoing
 Nil outcome

7.6 Date redress process ended - - DD-MM-YYYY

7.7 Redress payment amount to claimant:
(If no payment was made, please enter '0')

Compensation paid:	\$	<input type="text"/>	.00
Treatment costs paid:	\$	<input type="text"/>	.00
Legal costs paid:	\$	<input type="text"/>	.00
Other costs paid:	\$	<input type="text"/>	.00

< Back Cancel Next > Save

8. Insurance & Deed of Release

Add Claim X

Victim Details
Accused Details
Incident(s) Details
Police Reporting
Civil Proceedings
Redress Process - TH/MR
Redress Process - Other
Insurance & Deed of Release

Step 8 of 8: Insurance and Deed of Release

8.1 Was a deed of release issued? Yes No Unknown

8.2 Did the deed of release include a non-disclosure clause in relation to the incident(s) of child sexual abuse? Yes No Unknown

8.3 Was an insurer involved in processing the claim? Yes No Unknown

8.4 Name of insurer:
 CCI (Catholic Church Insurance)
 Other
Please specify, if other:

8.5 Indemnity:
 Nil
 Partial
 Full

8.6 Did the insurer refuse or only partially indemnify the claim on the basis of prior knowledge? Yes No Unknown

8.7 If the claim was only partially indemnified, what portion of the costs did the insurer indemnify?
 1% - 20%
 21% - 40%
 41% - 60%
 61% - 80%
 81% - 100%

< Back Cancel Next > Save

Add Accused Form

2(a) General Information

Add new accused

General Information

- Lay Status and Outcomes
- Priest/Religious Details
- Canonical Status and Outcomes
- Treatment Programs
- Canonical Application to the Holy See

Step 2a - Accused General Information

Accused identity known? Yes No

If name of the accused is not known, enter "Unknown" in first name and last name boxes.

First Name

Middle Name(s) (optional)

Last Name

Religious Name (if applicable) (optional)

Gender Male Female Unknown

Date of birth - - DD-MM-YYYY

Is accused still alive? Yes No Unknown

Date of death - - DD-MM-YYYY

Has the accused ever been a priest? Yes No Unknown

Has the accused ever been a religious? Yes No Unknown

< Back Cancel Next > Save accused details

2(b) Lay Status and Outcomes

Add new accused

General Information

Lay Status and Outcomes

Priest/Religious Details

Canonical Status and Outcomes

Treatment Programs

Canonical Application to the Holy See

Step 2b - Accused Lay Status and Outcomes

Was the accused engaged as a lay person during the period relevant to any claims? Yes No Unknown

What role did the accused have within your Catholic Church Authority? Employee - Teacher Employee - Other Volunteer Peer or other child Not known Other

If you selected other, please specify:

Were employment disciplinary measures taken? Yes No Unknown

If you answered yes, please tick all that apply:

Reported conduct to police

Reported conduct to child protection or other regulation/oversight agency

Termination of employment

Suspension or restriction of employment

Other

If you ticked other, please specify:

< Back Cancel Next > Save accused details

2(c) Priest/Religious Details

Add new accused

General Information

Lay Status and Outcomes

Priest/Religious Details

Canonical Status and Outcomes

Treatment Programs

Canonical Application to the Holy See

Step 2c - Accused Priest/Religious Details

Ordination Details

Note: If a relevant seminary or Catholic Church Authority is not listed in the dropdown boxes, please type in the name.

Name of initial formation seminary

Name of any subsequent formation seminary (only if applicable)

Year of ordination

Was the accused ordained by your Catholic Church Authority? Yes No Unknown

If no, what was the name of the Catholic Church Authority in which the accused was ordained?

Name(s) of any other Catholic Church Authority of subsequent incardination of the accused? (only if applicable)

Religious Details

Note: If a relevant religious order is not listed in the dropdown boxes, please type in the name.

Year of profession of initial vows

Did your religious order accept the initial professed vows of the accused? Yes No Unknown

If no, name the religious order that accepted the initial professed vows of the accused?

Year of profession of final vows

Did your religious order accept the final professed vows of the accused? Yes No Unknown

If no, name the religious order that accepted the final professed vows of the accused?

Name(s) of any subsequent religious order that accepted the initial and/or final professed vows of the accused (only if applicable)

< Back Cancel Next > Save accused details

2(d) Canonical Status and Outcomes

X

Add new accused

General Information

Lay Status and Outcomes

Priest/Religious Details

Canonical Status and Outcomes

Treatment Programs

Canonical Application to the Holy See

Step 2d - Accused Canonical Status and Outcomes

Referral to Congregation

Was a referral made to the Congregation for Clergy (CFC) or Congregation for the Doctrine of Faith (CDF) by your Catholic Church Authority? Yes No Unknown

Number of referrals made to CFC or CDF

Date of first referral to CFC or CDF - - DD-MM-YYYY

Date of last referral to CFC or CDF - - DD-MM-YYYY

Restricted Ministry

Was the accused placed on restricted ministry by your Catholic Church Authority? Yes No Unknown

Was the restricted ministry placement temporary? Yes No Unknown

Number of times placed on restricted ministry

Date first placed on restricted ministry - - DD-MM-YYYY

Date last reinstated to unrestricted ministry - - DD-MM-YYYY

Administrative Leave

Was the accused placed on administrative leave by your Catholic Church Authority? Yes No Unknown

Was the administrative leave temporary? Yes No Unknown

Number of times placed on administrative leave

Date first placed on administrative leave - - DD-MM-YYYY

Date last returned from administrative leave - - DD-MM-YYYY

< Back
Cancel
Next >
Save accused details

2(e) Treatment Programs

Add new accused ✕

General Information
Lay Status and Outcomes
Priest/Religious Details
Canonical Status and Outcomes
Treatment Programs
Canonical Application to the Holy See

Step 2e - Accused Treatment Programs

If accused underwent a treatment program, please tick all that apply:

- Encompass
- Other residential program
- Non-residential program
- No treatment known to your Catholic Church Authority

Please provide the attendance details for the programs selected:

Encompass Program

Number of times the program was attended

Date first attended the program - - DD-MM-YYYY

Other Residential Programs

Number of times attended other residential programs

Date first attended other residential program - - DD-MM-YYYY

Non-residential Programs

Number of times attended non-residential programs

Date first attended non-residential program - - DD-MM-YYYY

< Back Cancel Next > Save accused details

2(f) Canonical Application to the Holy See

Add new accused

General Information
Lay Status and Outcomes
Priest/Religious Details
Canonical Status and Outcomes
Treatment Programs
Canonical Application to the Holy See

Step 2f - Accused Canonical Application to the Holy See

Has a canonical application ever been made in relation to the accused to the Holy See by your Catholic Church Authority?
 Yes No Unknown

Date of first canonical application to the Holy See
[] - [] - [] DD-MM-YYYY

Number of canonical applications made to the Holy See
[]

Type of canonical applications made
(please tick all that apply)

Laicisation
 Dismissal
 Dispensation of vows
 Other

If other, please specify:
[]

What was the final determination by the Holy See?

Laicisation
 Dismissal
 Dispensation of vows
 Pending
 Application refused
 Nil action
 Other

If you selected other, please specify:
[]

Date of final determination by the Holy See
[] - [] - [] DD-MM-YYYY

If the accused was dismissed by the Holy See, were they subjected to a canonical trial?
 Yes No Unknown

< Back Cancel Next > Save accused details

Additional Knowledge Form

Additional Knowledge ✕

First Name

Middle Name(s)

Last Name

Religious Name (if applicable)

Date of birth - - DD-MM-YYYY

Was the accused ever charged in relation to child sexual abuse? Yes No Unknown

State/territory where accused was charged

Was the accused ever convicted in relation to child sexual abuse? Yes No Unknown

State/territory where accused was convicted

If you have any other information relating to this accused (e.g. number of convictions, whether they were also convicted in other states, date of conviction, etc.), please enter in the box below:

Appendix 6: Non-ordained religious and priest ministry data process and methodology

Introduction

1. This methodology outlines the data cleaning and analysis undertaken in relation to both the data concerning non-ordained religious and priests in ministry. The 75 Catholic Church authorities that provided priest ministry data and the 10 religious institutes that provided non-ordained religious ministry data were surveyed separately. The term 'members' will be used to refer to those relevant priests and non-ordained religious members whose information was obtained through these surveys.

Population estimates

2. The methodology employed to produce the population estimates was conservative and consistent across all relevant Catholic Church authorities and all time periods. The methodology prioritised the retention of entries in the database and used imputation where necessary. The approach taken is more likely to have resulted in an overestimation of the true population of a Catholic Church authority, rather than an underestimation.

Start and end of period of ministry

3. Using information supplied in the survey, a 'start' and 'end' year was created for all members.

Start of ministry – non-ordained religious ministry data

4. In relation to the non-ordained religious ministry data the start year for non-ordained religious was either the year of profession of initial vows or the year the non-ordained religious commenced ministry in Australia (if later, available, and applicable).¹ The claims data provided by Catholic Church authorities, identified a far higher response rate for the year of profession of initial vows for non-ordained religious when compared with the year of profession of final vows. For this reason, profession of initial vows is reported rather than final vows.
5. If neither the year of profession of initial vows or commencement of ministry in Australia was known but the year of birth was known, then a start year was imputed. To calculate the imputed start year, first the average age of the profession of initial vows for the members of each religious institute was determined using the year of birth and year of profession of initial vows information from the survey for others in the religious institute. This average age was then assigned to the non-ordained religious with a year of birth but no start year.

$$\textit{Imputed start year} = \textit{Year of birth} + \textit{average age of profession (of order)}$$

6. Of the 8,748 non-ordained religious who were retained in the data there were 48 non-ordained religious (0.6% of the 8,748 non-ordained religious) with a missing profession of vows, of those 26

¹ Note that this was only asked in the male religious institute surveys. The two female religious institutes were exempted from this question due to respondent burden. This could lead to an overestimation of the population of religious sisters over the period.

non-ordained religious also had a missing commencement of ministry in Australia year and therefore the imputed start date was used for them.

Start of ministry – priest ministry data

7. In relation to the priest ministry data the start year was either the year of ordination, or the year the priest was incardinated in the dioceses (for diocesan priests) or commenced ministry in Australia (for religious priests who were ordained overseas), if later, available, and applicable. If neither the year of ordination, incardination or commencement of ministry in Australia was known but the year of birth was known, then a start year was imputed. To calculate the imputed start year, first the average age of the ordination for priests was determined using year of birth and ordination information from other priests. This average age was then assigned to a priest with a year of birth but no start year, based on the type of priest they were.

$$\text{Imputed start year (priest)} = \text{Year of birth} + \text{average age of ordination (of priests with valid ordination and birth years)}$$

8. Of the 8,951 priests who were retained in the data there were 59 priests (0.06% of the 8,591 priests) with no date of ordination, incardination or commencement of ministry in Australia provided and therefore the imputed start date was used for them.
9. The end year was either the year of cessation of ministry, year of excardination (only in relation to priests) or, if that was unavailable, the year of death. Where both dates were unavailable, the priests and non-ordained religious were assumed to still be in ministry and assigned an end year of 2010 which was the final year in the survey. The exception to this was where a member (using year of birth information if available) had reached the age of 80, in which case they were given an end year of the year they turned 80. Eighty was chosen in consultation with stakeholders. Imputation here would have been inappropriate given differences in life expectancy and career patterns over the period of the survey.
10. Using the information about the time the member spent overseas or where there was a temporary cessation of ministry, the total time of temporary cessation of ministry was calculated enabling total duration of ministry to be determined as follows:

$$\text{Total service length} = \text{End year} - \text{Start year} + 1 - \text{Total time of cessation of ministry}^2$$

Members removed from the database

11. Members who had a total duration of ministry of less than two years were removed from the database (this applied to all members, whether or not they were alleged perpetrators).
12. A total of 207 non-ordained religious were removed from the database (including those who later were ordained as priests). A total of 73 priests were removed from the database. This was done to remain consistent with the approach adopted in when the survey for the non-ordained religious ministry data was tested in consultation with religious institute stakeholders³, in order to discount priests who left the Catholic Church authority or ministered permanently overseas soon after ordination.
13. Members were also removed from the database if:

² Note that the '1' is added to give whole years – for example 2006 – 2008 would be three years of ministry, but 2008 - 2006=2. Instead 2008 - 2006 +1 = 3 years of ministry.

³ The Marist Brothers and Patrician Brothers were engaged to test the non-ordained religious ministry survey.

- a. their start year was post 2010
- b. their end year was prior to 1950
- c. their years of birth, profession of initial vows/ordination/incardination and commencement of ministry in Australia were all unknown
- d. no period of their ministry was carried out in Australia in the years 1950 to 2010.

Numbers of members who ministered in each decade – time in ministry

14. Using the cleaned data, an estimate was produced of the number of members of each relevant Catholic Church authority, by decade, based on a minimum of five years of ministry in a given decade. The estimate for a minimum of five years ministry included all members of each relevant Catholic Church authority who ministered five or more years in that decade and excluded those who ministered for four or less years. This approach was taken to both alleged perpetrators and to all members of each Catholic Church authority (both the numerator and the denominator)
15. For the decade estimates only full years of ministry were included, so the start year and the end year were not included as years of ministry. Similarly all years of temporary cessation were discounted, regardless of whether the cessation was for a minority or a majority of a particular year.

Numbers of members who ministered in each decade – weighted average

16. A second approach to determining the number of members in ministry was also utilised, based on a weighted average of years in ministry. The weighted average approach involved the summing of the number of years each member of each Catholic Church authority ministered during the entire 60 year period from 1950-2010 and dividing by 60. For example, a member who ministered for a period of 15 years would be weighted 15/60 (0.25), and a member who ministered for a period of 30 years would be weighted 30/60 (0.5). Members are weighted both in the numerator (alleged perpetrators) and in the denominator (all members including both alleged perpetrators and those not subject to a claim of child sexual abuse). These figures are also presented in the results.
17. For example, an order may have five members:
 - a. three who are alleged perpetrators and ministered for 10, 20 and 30 years respectively over the 60 year period
 - b. two who are not alleged perpetrators and who each ministered for a period of 30 years.
18. Each of the alleged perpetrator members would be included in the calculation of the numerator and the denominator and be given a weighting in both calculations of 10/60 (0.17), 20/60 (0.33) and 30/60 (0.5) respectively.
19. The other two members would be included in the calculation of the denominator and each would be given a weighting of 30/60 (0.5).
20. The following calculation provides what overall proportion of members of the order who ministered in the period from 1950 to 2010 are alleged perpetrators, taking into account their duration of ministry:

$$\frac{0.17+0.33+0.5}{0.17+0.33+0.5+0.5+0.5} = 50\%$$

21. The overall proportion based on a weighted average approach is 50%.

22. This differs from a raw calculation of the overall proportion of members of the order who ministered in the period from 1950 to 2010 who are alleged perpetrators:

$$\frac{3}{5} = 60\%$$

23. Because the duration of ministry of those members who are alleged perpetrators was either equal to or less than the duration of ministry of those members who are not alleged perpetrators the resulting proportion is lower than a raw percentage calculation.
24. If the alleged perpetrators had each ministered for 30 years (30/60 or 0.5 weighting) and the two members who are not alleged perpetrators ministered for a lesser period of time being 20 (20/60 or 0.33 weighting) and 10 years (10/60 or 0.17) respectively, the proportion of members of the order who ministered in the period from 1950 to 2010 who are alleged perpetrators would increase:

$$\frac{0.5+0.5+0.5}{0.17+0.33+0.5+0.5+0.5} = 75\%$$

25. This shows that the duration of ministry of the alleged perpetrators when compared with the duration of ministry of members who are not alleged perpetrators can either decrease or increase the percentage depending on the average duration of ministry of alleged perpetrators compared to the average duration of ministry of members who were not alleged perpetrators over the 60 year period.
26. Both the five year minimum ministry and the weighted average estimates are conservative and valid approaches to determining the 'true' population figure and it is recommended that either can be used.

Proportion of members who were alleged perpetrators

27. The claims data survey sought information about all claims of child sexual abuse made against Catholic Church personnel received by a Catholic Church authority between 1 January 1980 and 28 February 2015. There was no limitation in relation to the date of the alleged incidents of child sexual abuse.
28. The names of alleged perpetrators in the claims data were matched with the names of members in the non-ordained religious and priest ministry surveys. Where an alleged perpetrator appeared in two or more different ministry surveys provided by differing Catholic Church authorities the first incident date of each of the claims made against each of the alleged perpetrators was used in order to determine whether the alleged perpetrator should have been included in the numerator for each particular Catholic Church authority. These alleged perpetrators were only included in the numerator for a particular Catholic Church authority if they were subject to a claim that identified an alleged incident date/s whilst they were a member of that Catholic Church authority.
29. For example, a priest was subject to only one claim relating to an incident date of 1970. The priest was a member of the Archdiocese of Sydney and ordained in 1955 and then was incardinated into the Diocese of Broken Bay in 1986 and was not subject to any further claims. The priest would be included in the calculation of the numerator for his duration of ministry in the Archdiocese of Sydney but not for the Diocese of Broken Bay.

30. Where a match could not be found the relevant Catholic Church authority was consulted. This resulted in further matches, however not all alleged perpetrators in the claims data could be matched. If the name of an alleged perpetrator could not be matched it was excluded from the database and was therefore not included in any calculations for the numerator. For example, there were cases where the first or surname of the alleged perpetrator were not known and accordingly they could not be matched to a full name in the ministry survey, even though they may have been fully named in ministry survey. This may have resulted in an alleged perpetrator being counted in the denominator but not in the numerator.
31. The majority of the alleged perpetrators who could not be matched were either unknown or not members of an Australian Catholic Church authority and therefore were outside of the scope of the non-ordained religious/priest ministry data survey. For the reasons set out above, the total number of alleged perpetrators referred to in this appendix will be greater than the total number of alleged perpetrators used to calculate the numerators in Tables 1(a) to 6(b).

Date of first incident of child sexual abuse

32. The full name and date of birth of each alleged perpetrator was used to link them to the information provided by the relevant Catholic Church authority in the non-ordained religious/priest ministry data survey. This enabled the year of first alleged incident of child sexual abuse to be identified from the claims data and added to the survey for each alleged perpetrator. Where an alleged perpetrator was unable to be linked to the survey, the relevant Catholic Church authority was contacted for clarification.
33. Where the year of first alleged incident was not available or was unknown, a year was imputed based on time spent in ministry in Australia. A year of first alleged incident was imputed for a total of 19 alleged perpetrators who were non-ordained religious and two who were priests. The total duration of ministry (using the start and end date explained above) was halved and added to the start date to determine the year which marked the halfway point in the ministry career of the member.

$$\text{Imputed year of first abuse} = \text{Start year} + \frac{\text{End year} - \text{Start year}}{2}$$

34. The halfway point was chosen to minimise error and because it is a conservative approach. Based on information obtained from the claims information it is clear that the first alleged incident of abuse usually occurs early in ministry and in the majority of cases prior to the halfway point in a members' career.
35. An alternative to using this approach was to impute the year of first alleged incident using the average time from ordination/incardination (in the case of priests) or profession of vows (in the case of non-ordained religious) to first alleged incident for other members of the same Catholic Church authority. This approach was not utilised because of the unreliability of the year of first alleged incident, because it would most likely introduce more error and as it is a less conservative approach than using the halfway point. Using the halfway point rather than the average duration of time to the first alleged incident of other members of the same Catholic Church authority will result in a later first alleged incident date in most cases.

Number of members in ministry in the period 1950-2010 who were alleged perpetrators

36. The proportion of all members in active ministry over the period 1950 to 2010 who were alleged perpetrators is calculated as follows:

Number of members who were alleged perpetrators in active ministry in the period 1950 to 2010

All members in active ministry in the period 1950 to 2010

Number of members who were alleged perpetrators by decade – first incident date

37. The linked information enabled an estimation, by decade, of what proportion of members who ministered in that decade had their first ever alleged incident of child sexual abuse fall within that decade. For example:

*Number of members who were alleged perpetrators in active ministry in the 1960s
and where the first alleged incident
date was in the 1960s*

All members in active ministry in 1960s

Number of members who were alleged perpetrators in ministry in each decade with a first incident date in that decade

38. The linked information enabled an estimation, by decade, of what proportion of members who ministered in that decade had their first alleged incident of child sexual abuse within one claim fall within that decade. For example:

*Number of members who were alleged perpetrators in active ministry in the 1960s
and where the first alleged
incident date of any claim was in the 1960s*

All religious in active ministry in 1960s

39. Note that a member could be included in the numerator estimate in multiple decades if he or she were subject to multiple claims where the decade of first incident differed. Similarly, a member was included in the denominator estimate in multiple decades if he or she ministered in multiple decades in the period 1950 to 2010.

Number of members ministering in each decade who were alleged perpetrators and subject to a claim relating to abuse in that decade or a decade prior

40. The linked information also enabled an estimation, by decade, of what proportion of members who ministered in that decade were alleged perpetrators subject to a claim relating to abuse in that decade or a decade prior. For example, the proportion for the 1960s would be calculated by including all those in ministry in the 1960s who were alleged perpetrators and subject to a claim either relating to a first alleged incident in either the 1960s or a decade prior:

*Number of members who were alleged perpetrators in active ministry in the 1960s and
subject to a claim relating to alleged
incidents in the 1960s or in a decade prior*

All members in active ministry in 1960s

41. Note here that the decade relates to the year of the first alleged incident and not the year of the claim of child sexual abuse (which could occur many decades later). Note also that the year of first alleged incident is an estimate and will contain some error due to its historical nature.

42. Note that some of the first incident dates fell outside the period from 1950 to 2010.

List of Religious institutes surveyed for the non-ordained religious ministry data

43. Below is the list of religious institutes that were surveyed for the non-ordained religious ministry data.

Name of Catholic Church Authority
Christian Brothers
De La Salle Brothers
Marist Brothers
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart
Patrician Brothers
Salesians of Don Bosco
Sisters of Mercy, Brisbane
Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart
Society of Jesus (Jesuits)
St John of God Brothers

List of Catholic Church authorities surveyed for the priest ministry data

44. Below is the list of Catholic Church authorities that were surveyed for the priest ministry data and their type.

Name of Catholic Church Authority	Type
Antonine Monks	Religious institute
Augustinians - Order of Saint Augustine	Religious institute
Benedictine Community of New Norcia	Religious institute
Benedictine Monks - Sylvestrine Congregation of the Order of St Benedict	Religious institute
Blessed Sacrament Fathers	Religious institute
Capuchin Franciscan Friars	Religious institute
Catholic Archdiocese of Adelaide	Archdiocese/diocese
Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane	Archdiocese/diocese
Catholic Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn	Archdiocese/diocese
Catholic Archdiocese of Hobart	Archdiocese/diocese
Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne	Archdiocese/diocese

Catholic Archdiocese of Perth	Archdiocese/diocese
Catholic Archdiocese of Sydney	Archdiocese/diocese
Eparchy of St Thomas the Apostle of Sydney of the Chaldeans	Archdiocese/diocese
Cistercian Monks	Religious institute
Cistercians	Religious institute
Columban Fathers - St Columban's Mission Society	Religious institute
Community of Sons and Daughters of God	Religious institute
Confraternity of Christ the Priest	Religious institute
Diocese of Armidale	Archdiocese/diocese
Diocese of Ballarat	Archdiocese/diocese
Diocese of Bathurst	Archdiocese/diocese
Diocese of Broken Bay	Archdiocese/diocese
Diocese of Broome	Archdiocese/diocese
Diocese of Bunbury	Archdiocese/diocese
Diocese of Cairns	Archdiocese/diocese
Diocese of Darwin	Archdiocese/diocese
Diocese of Geraldton	Archdiocese/diocese
Diocese of Lismore	Archdiocese/diocese
Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle	Archdiocese/diocese
Diocese of Parramatta	Archdiocese/diocese
Diocese of Port Pirie	Archdiocese/diocese
Diocese of Rockhampton	Archdiocese/diocese
Diocese of Sale	Archdiocese/diocese
Diocese of Sandhurst	Archdiocese/diocese
Diocese of Toowoomba	Archdiocese/diocese
Diocese of Townsville	Archdiocese/diocese
Diocese of Wagga Wagga	Archdiocese/diocese
Diocese of Wilcannia-Forbes	Archdiocese/diocese

Diocese of Wollongong	Archdiocese/diocese
Dominicans Friars	Religious institute
Eparchy of St Peter and Paul of Melbourne	Archdiocese/diocese
Franciscan Friars	Religious institute
Franciscan Friars of the Immaculate	Religious institute
Jesuits - Society of Jesus	Religious institute
La Salette Missionaries - Missionaries of Our Lady of La Salette	Religious institute
Lebanese Maronite Missionaries	Religious institute
Marist Fathers - Society of Mary	Religious institute
Maronite Diocese of St Maroun Sydney	Archdiocese/diocese
Eparchy of St Michael Archangel of Sydney for Melkite Greek Catholics of Australia	Religious institute
Michaelite Fathers - Congregation of St Michael the Archangel	Religious institute
Military Ordinariate of Australia	Archdiocese/diocese
Ministers of the Infirm	Religious institute
Missionaries Oblates Mary Immaculate	Religious institute
Missionaries of God's Love	Religious institute
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	Religious institute
Missionary Society of St Paul	Religious institute
Norbertine Canons - Canons Regular of Premontre	Religious institute
Order of Brothers of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary of Mt Carmel (Carmelites)	Religious institute
Order of Friars Minor Conventual	Religious institute
Pallottines - Society of the Catholic Apostolate	Religious institute
Passionists - Congregation of the Passion	Religious institute
Pauline fathers	Religious institute
Personal Prelature of the Holy Cross and Opus Dei	Archdiocese/diocese
Redemptorists - Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer	Religious institute
Resurrection fathers	Religious institute

Salesians of Don Bosco	Religious institute
Salvatorian Fathers - Society of the Divine Saviour	Religious institute
Scalabrinians - Pious Society of St Charles	Religious institute
Servite Friars - Order of Servants of Mary	Religious institute
Society of Christ	Religious institute
Society of St Gerard Majella	Religious institute
Society of the Divine Word	Religious institute
Spiritans - Congregation of the Holy Spirit	Religious institute
Vincentians - The Congregation of the Mission	Religious institute

45. It is noted that the Diocese of Parramatta and Broken Bay were established in 1986. Accordingly the analysis of these two Catholic Church authorities only relates to the 1990s and 2000s as a weighted average could not be calculated for the priest members of these dioceses for the 1980s or decades prior.

46. Of the 75 Catholic Church authorities surveyed with priest members the below tables contains the complete results in relation to overall priests; diocesan priests; religious priests; and each of the Catholic Church authorities with priest members who have received 20 or more claims of child sexual abuse (a total of 26 Catholic Church authorities). The result tables for the priest ministry data are tabled by overall results; results for each relevant Archdiocese/diocese; and results for each relevant religious institute with priest members.

Results

Table 1: Number of members entries pre- and post-data cleaning

47. Table 1 outlines the number of members who were included in the database prior to and as a result of the removal of those who did not qualify for inclusion in the study (the cleaning process). Two tables are set out below for non-ordained religious members and priest members.

Table 1a – Non-ordained religious members

	Number in original dataset (A)	Number in cleaned dataset (B)	Number removed through cleaning (A-B)
Christian Brothers	1680	1610	70
De La Salle	659	492	167
Marist Brothers	1,074	1,055	19

Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	705	522	183
Patrician Brothers	140	129	11
Salesians of Don Bosco	339	247	92
Sisters of Mercy (Brisbane)	956	955	1
Sisters of St Joseph	3,131	3,122	9
Society of Jesus	545	503	42
St John of God	113	112	1

Table 1b – Priest members

	Number in original dataset (A)	Number in cleaned dataset (B)	Number removed through cleaning (A-B)
Overall priests			
All Catholic Church authorities with priest members	9250	8951	299
Diocesan Catholic Church authorities	5357	5174	183
Religious Institutes with priest members	3893	3777	116

Archdiocese/diocese	Number in original dataset (A)	Number in cleaned dataset (B)	Number removed through cleaning (A-B)
Archdiocese of Adelaide	229	222	7
Diocese of Ballarat	202	199	3
Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane	415	403	12
Diocese of Bunbury	71	69	2
Catholic Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn	213	211	2
Diocese of Lismore	131	129	2
Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle	215	207	8

Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne	859	842	17
Diocese of Parramatta	114	111	3
Catholic Archdiocese of Perth	362	358	4
Diocese of Port Pirie	76	74	2
Diocese of Rockhampton	137	132	5
Diocese of Sale	85	82	3
Diocese of Sandhurst	135	133	2
Catholic Archdiocese of Sydney	775	735	40
Diocese of Townsville	108	106	2
Diocese of Wollongong	120	106	14

Religious institutes	Number in original dataset (A)	Number in cleaned dataset (B)	Number removed through cleaning (A-B)
Dominican Friars	160	151	9
Franciscan Friars	323	311	12
Jesuits - Society of Jesus	381	380	1
Marist Fathers - Society of Mary	241	237	4
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	369	363	6
Benedictine Community of New Norcia	56	53	3
Pallottines - Society of the Catholic Apostolate	69	63	6
Salesians of Don Bosco	162	159	3
Vincentians - The Congregation of the Mission	153	147	6

Table 2: Total number of members in ministry in Australia for at least five years, by decade and using a weighted average, by decade

48. Table 2 gives two estimates for the number of members in ministry being minimum five years' ministry and a weighted average approach. The minimum five years' ministry approach calculates members who have ministered for at least five years of each decade, after removing

temporary cessations of ministry. The weighted average approach is outlined in the previous section and involved summing the number of years members in each Catholic Church authority had ministered in a given decade and dividing by the number of years in a decade (10). By summing the number of years, the method effectively determines a weighted average based on the duration of ministry. Members who ministered for one year received a weighting of 1/10 (0.1), members who ministered for five years received a weighting of 5/10 (0.5) and members who ministered for the entire decade received a weighting of 10/10 (1).

Table 2a – Non-ordained religious members

Decade	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
Christian Brothers						
<i>Weighted average</i>	682	804	831	685	467	320
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	679	816	849	706	482	335
De La Salle Brothers						
<i>Weighted average</i>	189	241	261	244	205	172
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	198	242	264	251	213	178
Marist Brothers						
<i>Weighted average</i>	386	519	548	449	352	267
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	395	530	557	462	371	278
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart						
<i>Weighted average</i>	117	146	120	90	70	49
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	128	150	111	84	66	54
Patrician Brothers						
<i>Weighted average</i>	37	58	51	44	30	22
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	37	57	49	45	31	23
Salesians of Don Bosco						
<i>Weighted average</i>	27	32	42	32	30	20
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	23	23	44	30	28	24
Sisters of Mercy (Brisbane)						
<i>Weighted average</i>	669	681	614	450	279	146

<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	686	688	629	459	292	145
Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart						
<i>Weighted average</i>	1836	2159	2119	1749	1401	1016
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	1,866	2,201	2,164	1,777	1,427	1,048
Society of Jesus						
<i>Weighted average</i>	105	115	74	53	30	21
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	110	117	74	55	23	18
St John of God Brothers						
<i>Weighted average</i>	24	38	35	34	26	18
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	20	40	35	38	27	18

Table 2b – Priest members

Overall priests	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
All Catholic Church authorities with priest members						
<i>Weighted average</i>	2949	3782	4085	3999	3795	3345
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3031	3911	4206	4124	3927	3454
Diocesan Catholic Church authorities						
<i>Weighted average</i>	1877	2315	2475	2382	2266	2023
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	1932	2414	2559	2441	2351	2091
Religious Institutes with priest members						
<i>Weighted average</i>	1072	1467	1611	1617	1528	1322
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	1099	1497	1647	1683	1576	1363
Archdiocese/diocese	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
Archdiocese of Adelaide						
<i>Weighted average</i>	75	90	103	94	93	74
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	78	90	108	98	94	76

Diocese of Ballarat						
<i>Weighted average</i>	93	97	100	96	91	62
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	95	100	106	101	96	65
Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane						
<i>Weighted average</i>	152	196	243	276	312	339
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	156	206	255	280	320	342
Diocese of Bunbury						
<i>Weighted average</i>	12	33	38	33	28	30
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	22	34	40	35	29	32
Catholic Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn						
<i>Weighted average</i>	86	98	90	84	82	67
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	90	108	90	86	84	72
Diocese of Lismore						
<i>Weighted average</i>	53	59	60	61	56	48
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	52	60	59	64	56	52
Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle						
<i>Weighted average</i>	83	101	100	96	68	56
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	87	108	103	100	70	58
Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne						
<i>Weighted average</i>	303	419	483	481	444	375
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	313	432	503	491	466	389
Diocese of Parramatta						
<i>Weighted average</i>	0	0	0	0	67	68
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	0	0	0	0	69	70
Catholic Archdiocese of Perth						
<i>Weighted average</i>	117	123	139	135	123	146
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	111	125	145	136	124	151

Diocese of Port Pirie						
<i>Weighted average</i>	29	36	33	31	30	24
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	30	38	33	31	32	26
Diocese of Rockhampton						
<i>Weighted average</i>	64	67	71	57	48	31
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	64	72	77	58	53	33
Diocese of Sale						
<i>Weighted average</i>	32	39	43	42	39	35
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	31	39	43	43	40	38
Diocese of Sandhurst						
<i>Weighted average</i>	58	63	65	62	58	41
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	60	68	68	65	61	41
Catholic Archdiocese of Sydney						
<i>Weighted average</i>	318	395	379	335	213	166
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	330	414	390	335	221	168
Diocese of Townsville						
<i>Weighted average</i>	48	53	48	47	41	31
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	49	52	49	50	42	32
Diocese of Wollongong						
<i>Weighted average</i>	25	39	46	50	51	43
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	25	39	46	50	51	43
Religious institutes	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
Dominican Friars						
<i>Weighted average</i>	55	84	94	89	88	73
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	56	83	95	90	89	74
Franciscan Friars						
<i>Weighted average</i>	98	135	138	133	120	90

<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	96	144	139	138	122	92
Jesuits – Society of Jesus						
<i>Weighted average</i>	130	153	164	170	142	106
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	141	154	166	183	149	104
Marist Fathers – Society of Mary						
<i>Weighted average</i>	56	93	95	92	103	78
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	55	95	94	94	108	82
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart						
<i>Weighted average</i>	129	157	158	151	142	124
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	131	160	165	160	146	130
Benedictine Community of New Norcia						
<i>Weighted average</i>	34	31	28	24	16	11
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	36	33	29	26	17	11
Pallottines - Society of the Catholic Apostolate						
<i>Weighted average</i>	17	33	38	29	27	20
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	19	36	39	29	27	24
Salesians of Don Bosco						
<i>Weighted average</i>	28	48	65	79	84	76
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	27	48	67	84	88	76
Vincentians - The Congregation of the Mission						
<i>Weighted average</i>	79	90	91	78	64	51
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	82	89	97	78	65	53

Table 3: Overall proportion of members who were alleged perpetrators

49. Table 3 gives the proportion of priests who ministered in the period from 1950 to 2010 who were alleged perpetrators and subject to a claim of child sexual abuse at some point in their career, taking into account the duration of ministry in the 60 year period. The population figures used in the numerator and the denominator were determined by using a weighted average approach. Given the varying duration of ministry over a period of 60 years it is not appropriate to use a minimum duration of ministry requirement. Only the weighted average estimates will be determined.

Table 3a – Non-ordained religious members

Religious institute – weighted average	Percent
Christian Brothers	22.0%
De La Salle Brothers	13.8%
Marist Brothers	20.4%
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	3.3%
Patrician Brothers	12.4%
Salesians of Don Bosco	21.9%
Sisters of St Joseph	0.6%
Sisters of Mercy (Brisbane)	0.3%
Society of Jesus	4.8%
St John of God Brothers	40.4%

Table 3b – Priest members

Priests overall – weighted average	Percent
All Catholic Church authorities with priest members	7.0%
Diocesan Catholic Church authorities	7.9%
Religious Institutes with priest members	5.7%

Archdiocese/diocese – weighted average	Percent
Archdiocese of Adelaide	2.4%
Diocese of Ballarat	8.7%
Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane	9.3%
Diocese of Bunbury	7.8%
Catholic Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn	8.4%
Diocese of Lismore	13.9%
Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle	7.9%
Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne	8.1%

Diocese of Parramatta	2.2%
Catholic Archdiocese of Perth	8.3%
Diocese of Port Pirie	14.1%
Diocese of Rockhampton	8.0%
Diocese of Sale	15.1%
Diocese of Sandhurst	14.7%
Catholic Archdiocese of Sydney	7.0%
Diocese of Townsville	5.7%
Diocese of Wollongong	11.7%
Religious institute – weighted average	Percent
Dominican Friars	2.1%
Franciscan Friars	4.7%
Jesuits - Society of Jesus	6.2%
Marist Fathers - Society of Mary	13.9%
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	5.3%
Benedictine Community of New Norcia	21.5%
Pallottines - Society of the Catholic Apostolate	13.7%
Salesians of Don Bosco	17.2%
Vincentians - The Congregation of the Mission	8.0%

Table 4: First alleged incident rates of members who ministered from 1950-2010, by decade

50. Table 4 gives the rates of members who ministered in a particular decade who were alleged perpetrators and whose first ever allegation fell within that decade, taking into account the duration of ministry in the relevant decade. For an alleged perpetrator to be included in the calculation of a numerator in the relevant decade they must have been subject to one or more claims of child sexual abuse where the first alleged incident date/s for any claim occurred in that decade. In other words, this table shows the proportion of members whose first ever allegation fell within each decade. Two rates are provided, one based on a minimum ministry of five years; the second based on the weighted average approach. For both the same methodology is used for the numerator and the denominator. For example for the minimum ministry of five years estimates, members in the numerator must have ministered for the majority of the decade as well as members included in the denominator. Note here that all figures in relation to non-ordained religious are rounded to the nearest whole number, with the exception of those

percentages between 0 and 1. These have been rounded to the nearest tenth in order to provide more information.

Table 4a – Non-ordained religious members

Decade	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
Christian Brothers						
<i>Weighted average</i>	9	6	6	4	0	0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	10	6	6	4	0	0
De La Salle Brothers						
<i>Weighted average</i>	3	7	4	3	1	0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3	8	4	3	1	0
Marist Brothers						
<i>Weighted average</i>	9	7	4	3	1	0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	9	7	4	3	1	0
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart						
<i>Weighted average</i>	0	2	2	0	0	0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	0	2	2	0	0	0
Patrician Brothers						
<i>Weighted average</i>	5	4	5	2	0	0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	5	5	4	2	0	0
Salesians of Don Bosco						
<i>Weighted average</i>	8	10	12	4	0	0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	4	9	11	3	0	0
Sisters of Mercy (Brisbane)						
<i>Weighted average</i>	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart						
<i>Weighted average</i>	0.3	0.2	0.2	0	0	0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	0.3	0.2	0.2	0	0	0

Jesuits – Society of Jesus

<i>Weighted average</i>	0	2	4	0	0	0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	0	3	4	0	0	0

St John of God Brothers

<i>Weighted average</i>	40	9	6	9	0	0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	45	10	9	11	0	0

Table 4b – Priest members

51. Results from the Diocese of Parramatta were omitted as the 1990s and 2000s resulted in nil percentages.

Overall priests	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
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All Catholic Church authorities with priest members

<i>Weighted average</i>	2.4	3.2	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.1
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.5	3.3	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.1

Diocesan Catholic Church authorities

<i>Weighted average</i>	2.7	3.6	2.4	1.1	0.6	0.2
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.8	3.6	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.2

Religious institutes with priest members

<i>Weighted average</i>	1.8	2.7	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	1.9	2.9	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.0

Archdiocese/diocese	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
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Archdiocese of Adelaide

<i>Weighted average</i>	4.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3

Diocese of Ballarat

<i>Weighted average</i>	3.2	4.5	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.0
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<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3.2	5.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.0
Archdiocese of Brisbane						
<i>Weighted average</i>	2.2	3.3	2.5	1.2	0.6	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	1.9	3.9	2.7	1.4	0.6	0.0
Diocese of Bunbury						
<i>Weighted average</i>	4.1	3.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	4.5	2.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn						
<i>Weighted average</i>	1.8	3.2	1.1	3.6	1.2	1.3
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.2	2.8	1.1	3.5	1.2	1.4
Diocese of Lismore						
<i>Weighted average</i>	3.4	4.4	4.0	4.9	2.7	1.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3.8	5.0	3.4	4.7	3.6	1.9
Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle						
<i>Weighted average</i>	4.2	1.2	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	4.6	0.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Archdiocese of Melbourne						
<i>Weighted average</i>	3.0	3.1	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3.2	3.0	2.6	0.8	0.0	0.0
Archdiocese of Perth						
<i>Weighted average</i>	2.2	5.0	2.4	1.0	0.8	0.5
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.7	4.8	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.7
Diocese of Port Pirie						
<i>Weighted average</i>	6.8	8.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	6.7	7.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diocese of Rockhampton						
<i>Weighted average</i>	3.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Diocese of Sale

<i>Weighted average</i>	4.4	9.2	6.7	0.0	2.5	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3.2	10.3	7.0	0.0	2.5	0.0

Diocese of Sandhurst

<i>Weighted average</i>	5.2	5.5	5.4	1.6	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	5.0	5.9	4.4	1.5	0.0	0.0

Archdiocese of Sydney

<i>Weighted average</i>	2.7	3.5	2.3	1.1	0.5	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.7	3.6	2.3	1.2	0.5	0.0

Diocese of Townsville

<i>Weighted average</i>	4.1	4.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	4.1	5.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Diocese of Wollongong

<i>Weighted average</i>	0.0	11.2	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	0.0	10.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0

Religious institutes	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
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Dominican Friars

<i>Weighted average</i>	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	1.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Franciscan Friars

<i>Weighted average</i>	1.6	4.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Jesuits – Society of Jesus

<i>Weighted average</i>	2.2	2.7	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.1	2.6	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0

Marist Fathers – Society of Mary

<i>Weighted average</i>	8.2	8.9	5.1	2.9	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	9.1	10.5	5.3	2.1	0.0	0.0
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart						
<i>Weighted average</i>	0.5	2.5	1.9	2.5	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	0.8	2.5	2.4	2.5	0.0	0.0
Benedictine Community of New Norcia						
<i>Weighted average</i>	1.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pallottines – Society of the Catholic Apostolate						
<i>Weighted average</i>	5.3	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	5.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salesians of Don Bosco						
<i>Weighted average</i>	5.8	7.1	4.1	0.3	1.2	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	7.4	8.3	4.5	0.0	1.1	0.0
Vincentians – The Congregation of the Mission						
<i>Weighted average</i>	2.0	2.3	4.3	0.0	1.9	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.4	2.2	4.1	0.0	1.5	0.0

Table 5: Proportion of members who were alleged perpetrators, by decade

52. Table 5 gives the proportion of members who ministered in a particular decade who were alleged perpetrators and were subject to an allegation falling in that decade, taking into account the duration of ministry in the relevant decade. This table differs from Table 4 because the first incident date of each claim is used, rather than the first incident date of all claims. For example, if a member who was an alleged perpetrator was subject to three claims which had first incident dates of 1953, 1957 and 1967 the alleged perpetrator would be counted in the numerator for both the 1950s estimate and the 1960s estimate. Note that the alleged perpetrator would only be counted once in the 1950s estimates, despite there being two claims relating to incidents in that decade.

Table 5a – Non-ordained religious members

Decade	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
Christian Brothers						
<i>Weighted average</i>	12.1	9.8	10.2	6.6	1.1	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	12.5	10.0	10.2	6.9	1.0	0.0
De La Salle Brothers						
<i>Weighted average</i>	3.4	8.7	6.7	6.7	4.4	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3.5	9.5	6.8	6.8	4.2	0.0
Marist Brothers						
<i>Weighted average</i>	9.4	11.2	9.2	6.9	3.5	0.7
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	9.6	11.3	9.2	6.9	3.5	0.7
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart						
<i>Weighted average</i>	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	0	2.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Patrician Brothers						
<i>Weighted average</i>	5.1	5.3	6.5	4.6	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	5.4	7.0	6.1	4.4	0.0	0.0
Salesians of Don Bosco						
<i>Weighted average</i>	8.3	9.6	14.5	5.9	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	4.3	8.7	13.6	3.3	0.0	0.0
Sisters of Mercy (Brisbane)						
<i>Weighted average</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart						
<i>Weighted average</i>	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Jesuits – Society of Jesus

<i>Weighted average</i>	0.2	2.1	6.7	1.9	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	0.0	2.6	6.8	1.8	0.0	0.0

St John of God Brothers

<i>Weighted average</i>	40.3	15.9	19.8	18.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	45.0	17.5	22.9	18.4	0.0	0.0

Table 5b – Priest members

53. The Diocese of Parramatta was established in 1986. Accordingly this analysis only relates to the 1990s and 2000s as none of the priest members of the Diocese satisfy the five year minimum ministry required for the 1980s or decades prior.

Overall priests	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
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All Catholic Church authorities with priest members

<i>Weighted average</i>	2.7	3.9	3.5	2.2	0.8	0.1
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.8	4.1	3.6	2.2	0.8	0.1

Diocesan Catholic Church authorities

<i>Weighted average</i>	2.9	4.5	4.0	2.7	1.0	0.2
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3.0	4.5	4.1	2.7	1.1	0.2

Religious institutes with priest members

<i>Weighted average</i>	2.3	3.1	2.8	1.5	0.5	0.1
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.5	3.3	3.0	1.5	0.4	0.1

Archdiocese/diocese	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
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Archdiocese of Adelaide

<i>Weighted average</i>	4.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Diocese of Ballarat

<i>Weighted average</i>	3.2	6.6	3.8	2.5	2.0	0.0
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<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3.2	7.0	3.8	2.0	2.1	0.0
Archdiocese of Brisbane						
<i>Weighted average</i>	3.5	4.3	4.9	2.2	0.6	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3.2	4.9	5.1	2.5	0.6	0.0
Diocese of Bunbury						
<i>Weighted average</i>	4.1	10.8	9.2	3.0	0.0	0.7
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	4.5	11.8	10.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn						
<i>Weighted average</i>	1.8	4.2	3.0	3.6	2.4	2.8
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.2	3.7	3.3	3.5	2.4	2.8
Diocese of Lismore						
<i>Weighted average</i>	3.4	4.4	5.7	5.9	2.7	1.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3.8	5.0	5.1	6.3	3.6	1.9
Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle						
<i>Weighted average</i>	4.2	2.1	5.9	5.7	1.5	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	4.6	1.9	6.8	5.0	1.4	0.0
Archdiocese of Melbourne						
<i>Weighted average</i>	3.3	4.5	5.4	3.7	0.7	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3.5	4.4	5.6	3.7	0.9	0.0
Diocese of Parramatta						
<i>Weighted average</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Archdiocese of Perth						
<i>Weighted average</i>	2.2	6.6	3.9	1.0	1.6	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.7	6.4	3.4	0.7	1.6	0.0
Diocese of Port Pirie						
<i>Weighted average</i>	6.8	11.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	6.7	10.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Diocese of Rockhampton

<i>Weighted average</i>	6.3	8.4	2.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	6.3	8.3	2.6	1.7	0.0	0.0

Diocese of Sale

<i>Weighted average</i>	3.2	9.2	7.4	4.7	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3.2	10.3	7.0	4.7	0.0	0.0

Diocese of Sandhurst

<i>Weighted average</i>	5.2	6.3	6.9	4.8	1.5	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	5.0	7.4	5.9	4.6	1.6	0.0

Archdiocese of Sydney

<i>Weighted average</i>	2.7	3.8	3.1	2.0	0.9	0.1
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.7	3.9	3.1	2.4	0.9	0.0

Diocese of Townsville

<i>Weighted average</i>	2.1	4.9	3.5	2.1	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.0	5.8	4.1	2.0	0.0	0.0

Diocese of Wollongong

<i>Weighted average</i>	0	11.2	6.6	6.1	1.2	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	0	10.0	6.5	5.9	1.9	0.0

Religious institutes	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
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Dominican Friars

<i>Weighted average</i>	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.1	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	1.8	1.2	3.2	1.1	0.0	0.0

Franciscan Friars

<i>Weighted average</i>	1.6	4.7	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.1	4.9	0	0.7	0.0	0.0

Jesuits – Society of Jesus

<i>Weighted average</i>	2.2	3.3	3.3	0.6	0.4	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.1	3.2	3.0	0.5	0.7	0.0

Marist Fathers – Society of Mary

<i>Weighted average</i>	8.2	8.8	7.2	5.1	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	9.1	10.5	7.4	4.3	0.0	0.0

Missionaries of the Sacred Heart

<i>Weighted average</i>	0.5	2.0	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	0.8	1.9	2.4	1.3	0.0	0.0

Benedictine Community of New Norcia

<i>Weighted average</i>	17.6	15.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	16.7	15.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

Pallottines – Society of the Catholic Apostolate

<i>Weighted average</i>	5.3	10.3	2.6	3.4	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	5.3	11.1	2.6	3.4	0.0	0.0

Salesians of Don Bosco

<i>Weighted average</i>	9.4	10.4	11.4	5.2	2.4	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	11.1	12.5	11.9	6.0	2.3	0.0

Vincentians – The Congregation of the Mission

<i>Weighted average</i>	2.0	3.5	7.4	5.0	5.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.4	3.4	7.2	5.1	4.6	0.0

Table 6: Proportion of members ever subject to a claim (from decade of first alleged incident), by decade

54. Table 6 gives the proportion of members who ministered in a particular decade who were subject to a claim of child sexual abuse at some point in their career from the decade of first alleged incident to the conclusion of their ministry, taking into account the duration of ministry in the relevant decade. This table differs from the previous table because a member is included in the numerator in all decades from the decade of first alleged incident, regardless of whether he or she was subject to claims relating to incidents in subsequent decades. The population figures used in the numerator and the denominator were determined by using a minimum

duration of ministry and a weighted average approach. Note here that all figures in relation to non-ordained religious are rounded to the nearest whole number, with the exception of those percentages between 0 and 1. These have been rounded to the nearest tenth in order to provide more information.

Table 6a – Non-ordained religious members

Decade	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
Christian Brothers						
<i>Weighted average</i>	15	17	20	22	22	20
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	15	17	20	23	22	20
De La Salle Brothers						
<i>Weighted average</i>	4	11	11	14	14	14
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	4	10	11	14	13	13
Marist Brothers						
<i>Weighted average</i>	10	14	18	21	23	20
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	10	14	18	21	22	20
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart						
<i>Weighted average</i>	1	3	3	3	2	1
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	1	3	4	4	3	0
Patrician Brothers						
<i>Weighted average</i>	5	7	8	13	15	22
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	5	9	8	13	16	23
Salesians of Don Bosco						
<i>Weighted average</i>	8	17	22	28	23	19
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	4	17	20	27	25	17
Sisters of Mercy (Brisbane)						
<i>Weighted average</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0
Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart						
<i>Weighted average</i>	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5

<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Society of Jesus						
<i>Weighted average</i>	0	2	7	7	8	2
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	0	3	7	7	9	0
St John of God Brothers						
<i>Weighted average</i>	40	38	41	41	35	33
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	45	43	49	39	37	33

Table 6b – Priest members

55. The Diocese of Parramatta was established in 1986. Accordingly this analysis only relates to the 1990s and 2000s as none of the priest members of the Diocese satisfy the five year minimum ministry required for the 1980s or decades prior.

Overall priests	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
All Catholic Church authorities with priest members						
<i>Weighted average</i>	3.3	6.0	7.1	7.2	6.4	4.9
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3.4	6.2	7.2	7.3	6.5	5.0
Diocesan Catholic Church authorities						
<i>Weighted average</i>	3.8	6.7	8.0	8.1	7.2	5.4
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3.8	6.8	7.9	8.2	7.3	5.6
Religious institutes with priest members						
<i>Weighted average</i>	2.5	4.9	5.8	5.9	5.2	4.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.6	5.2	6.0	5.9	5.3	4.0
Archdiocese/diocese	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
Archdiocese of Adelaide						
<i>Weighted average</i>	6.7	4.0	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.7
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	6.4	3.3	1.9	1.0	0.0	1.3
Diocese of Ballarat						
<i>Weighted average</i>	4.3	7.7	9.0	9.5	9.5	6.7

<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	4.2	8.0	9.4	8.9	9.4	6.2
Archdiocese of Brisbane						
<i>Weighted average</i>	4.8	7.4	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.2
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	4.5	7.8	9.0	9.3	8.8	8.2
Diocese of Bunbury						
<i>Weighted average</i>	4.1	10.8	11.1	9.9	6.4	0.7
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	4.5	11.8	12.5	8.6	6.9	0.0
Archdiocese of Canberra-Goulburn						
<i>Weighted average</i>	4.1	6.7	6.6	7.0	7.3	8.5
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	4.4	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.1	8.3
Diocese of Lismore						
<i>Weighted average</i>	3.4	9.3	12.0	12.9	12.3	13.4
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3.8	10.0	11.9	12.5	12.5	15.4
Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle						
<i>Weighted average</i>	4.2	4.1	8.1	8.9	10.4	10.3
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	4.6	3.7	8.7	8.0	11.4	12.1
Archdiocese of Melbourne						
<i>Weighted average</i>	4.3	7.0	8.4	9.0	7.9	4.8
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	4.5	6.9	8.5	8.8	8.4	4.9
Diocese of Parramatta						
<i>Weighted average</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.5
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4
Archdiocese of Perth						
<i>Weighted average</i>	3.1	7.8	9.2	8.8	8.3	4.9
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3.6	8.0	9.0	8.8	8.9	5.3
Diocese of Port Pirie						
<i>Weighted average</i>	6.8	11.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	6.7	10.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Diocese of Rockhampton

<i>Weighted average</i>	6.3	11.4	8.6	7.6	3.6	1.3
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	6.3	11.1	7.8	8.6	3.8	0.0

Diocese of Sale

<i>Weighted average</i>	4.4	11.8	18.7	14.2	13.0	9.1
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	3.2	12.8	18.6	14.0	12.5	10.5

Diocese of Sandhurst

<i>Weighted average</i>	6.7	10.6	13.7	18.0	16.3	9.4
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	6.7	11.8	11.8	16.9	18.0	12.2

Archdiocese of Sydney

<i>Weighted average</i>	2.7	5.5	6.9	6.5	5.6	4.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.7	5.8	6.7	7.8	5.4	3.6

Diocese of Townsville

<i>Weighted average</i>	4.1	8.7	7.5	2.1	1.0	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	4.1	9.6	8.2	2.0	0.0	0.0

Diocese of Wollongong

<i>Weighted average</i>	0.0	11.2	11.0	14.1	11.3	9.2
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	0.0	10.0	10.9	13.7	11.3	9.1

Religious institute	1950s (%)	1960s (%)	1970s (%)	1980s (%)	1990s (%)	2000s (%)
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Dominican Friars

<i>Weighted average</i>	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.7	0.5	0.0
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	1.8	1.2	3.2	2.2	0.0	0.0

Franciscan Friars

<i>Weighted average</i>	1.6	6.1	5.6	3.8	3.1	3.3
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.1	6.3	5.0	4.3	3.3	3.3

Jesuits – Society of Jesus

<i>Weighted average</i>	2.2	4.4	5.9	5.8	6.2	7.3
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.1	4.5	6.0	5.5	6.7	7.7

Marist Fathers – Society of Mary

<i>Weighted average</i>	8.2	13.1	14.6	14.5	9.5	7.6
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	9.1	14.7	14.9	13.8	10.2	6.1

Missionaries of the Sacred Heart

<i>Weighted average</i>	0.5	3.2	4.2	6.0	5.5	5.8
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	0.8	3.1	4.8	6.3	5.5	6.2

Benedictine Community of New Norcia

<i>Weighted average</i>	23.5	29.0	21.9	19.7	11.1	2.8
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	22.2	30.3	20.7	19.2	11.8	0.0

Pallottines – Society of the Catholic Apostolate

<i>Weighted average</i>	5.3	13.3	15.7	17.4	14.6	10.8
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	5.3	13.9	15.4	17.2	14.8	12.5

Salesians of Don Bosco

<i>Weighted average</i>	9.4	19.0	19.7	18.4	16.5	10.2
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	11.1	22.9	19.4	19.0	15.9	9.2

Vincentians – The Congregation of the Mission

<i>Weighted average</i>	2.0	4.6	8.0	8.7	12.2	9.5
<i>Minimum 5 years' ministry</i>	2.4	4.5	8.2	9.0	12.3	7.5



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