



Royal Commission
into Institutional Responses
to Child Sexual Abuse

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ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE RECEIVED BY ANGLICAN CHURCH DIOCESES IN AUSTRALIA

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PART A: INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Introduction

1. The Royal Commission has conducted a comprehensive survey of the 23 Anglican Church dioceses in Australia to gather data about the extent of complaints of child sexual abuse received by Anglican Church dioceses.
2. A substantial proportion of the people who contacted the Royal Commission made allegations of child sexual abuse occurring in Anglican Church institutions. As at the end of 2016, of all people who attended a private session with a Commissioner, 60 per cent reported that they were abused in a faith-based institution and of those, 15 per cent reported that they were abused in an institution managed by the Anglican Church. Of all people who attended a private session, almost nine per cent reported that they were abused in an institution managed by the Anglican Church. Institutions managed by the Anglican Church were the second most reported faith-based institution by people who attended private sessions, with institutions managed by the Catholic Church being the most reported (37 per cent).
3. Analysis of complaints data provides detailed information about complaints of child sexual abuse, including information about where the alleged abuse occurred and when it occurred. The complaints data also provides information about the people who made complaints of child sexual abuse and the alleged perpetrators who were subject to the complaints of child sexual abuse. Finally, the complaints data provides information about aspects of the institutional response to complaints of child sexual abuse, including outcomes such as redress for complainants and disciplinary processes for alleged perpetrators.
4. The Royal Commission has conducted a similar survey of Catholic Church authorities in Australia which resulted in the report titled *Analysis of claims of child sexual abuse made with respect to Catholic Church institutions in Australia* (February 2017).
5. The Royal Commission contracted Sphere Company to develop the survey 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 complaints data is set out in **Appendix 2**.

Involvement of representatives of the General Synod of the Anglican Church of Australia and Anglican Church dioceses

6. The development of the complaints survey was undertaken with the full co-operation and assistance of representatives of the General Synod of the Anglican Church (the General Synod).
7. The General Synod is the national body or parliament of the Anglican Church. The Royal Commission acknowledges the cooperation and assistance of representatives of the General Synod during the data project, including the facilitation of our contact with Anglican Church dioceses. We also acknowledge the cooperation of all Anglican Church dioceses who completed the data surveys.

Key Terms

8. A complete list of terms used in the Anglican Data Project is provided in **Appendix 1**. Key terms used in this report include:

Alleged perpetrator: A person subject to a complaint related to child sexual abuse. This includes any person acting under the authority of the Anglican Church or its associated institutions.

Anglican Church dioceses: These are the organisations responsible for completing the survey, being the 23 Anglican Church dioceses in Australia.

Anglican Church personnel: Any person acting under the authority of the Anglican Church or its associated institutions including:

- a. Clergy: all ordained persons and candidates for ordination.
- b. Church worker: any non-ordained person employed by the Anglican Church or working in a voluntary capacity for the Anglican Church who had/has a pastoral role or otherwise in the Anglican Church and/or identified denominational organisations including diocesan youth and youth camp organisations.
- c. Staff and volunteers working in Anglican Church associated institutions such as Anglican schools and welfare agencies.

Associated institution: An institution including a school, orphanage/residential home or welfare agency that is associated with the Anglican Church.

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.

Compensation: Lump sum, periodic or ex-gratia monetary payments paid to a complainant.

Complaint: A complaint includes an accusation of child sexual abuse made to an Anglican Church diocese. This includes accusations made by a victim, or a representative, to an Anglican Church diocese relating to allegations of child sexual abuse.

Complainant: Any person (or their representative) who has made a complaint of child sexual abuse against Anglican Church personnel.

Deposed: An ordained person (bishop, priest or deacon) is deposed from Holy Orders when they are no longer permitted to use the title of their office, wear the clerical collar or vestments of an ordained person or perform any duties reserved for an ordained person.

Disciplinary action/measures: Disciplinary action refers to a formal process established to deal with behaviour that either does not meet expected standards or behaviours that are inappropriate or illegal.

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

Formal diocesan redress scheme: A scheme established by an Anglican Church diocese for the purposes of providing redress to victims of child sexual abuse. This includes a scheme created for the purposes of providing financial compensation, provision of services, recognition and apologies. It may or may not have a capped compensatory amount available to complainants. It may also be described as a Pastoral Scheme. Some examples include the Pastoral Support and Assistance Scheme (Tasmania) and Healing Steps (Adelaide).

Lay person: Employees, volunteers and other personnel who are not ordained to an Anglican Church diocese.

Ordained clergy: A person ordained to a special ministry or office within the Anglican Church: bishop, priest or deacon. Once ordained they retain their ordination upon retirement. Upon moving to a different diocese they may be licensed by that diocesan bishop to officiate within that diocese. This includes a person who is ordained but not licensed.

Other redress process: A process where a complainant seeks redress from an Anglican Church diocese directly or through a solicitor or advocate.

Redress: A remedy or compensation provided to a victim of child sexual abuse, which can include financial compensation, provision of services, recognition and apologies. Redress may be sought legally (as in seeking compensation through a civil claim), formally from the Church via a formal redress scheme, or informally from the Church, such as seeking acknowledgement of the abuse and/or an apology.

Redress process: A process where a person makes a complaint of child sexual abuse against Anglican Church personnel and seeks one or more of the following:

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

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

Religious status: The status of the alleged perpetrator being either ordained clergy (bishop, priest or deacon); or lay person.

Role: The role of the alleged perpetrator being one or more of the following:

- a. Minister
- b. Youth worker
- c. School staff
- d. Welfare worker
- e. Unknown.

Complaints data

9. The Royal Commission conducted a comprehensive survey of all Anglican Church dioceses in Australia, which sought data relating to all complaints of child sexual abuse made against Anglican Church personnel. The survey sought data regarding all complaints received by an Anglican Church diocese between 1 January 1980 and 31 December 2015. There was no limitation in relation to the date of the alleged incidents of child sexual abuse.
10. A complaint includes an accusation of child sexual abuse made to a diocese in relation to Anglican Church personnel. This includes accusations made by a victim, or a representative, to an Anglican Church diocese relating to allegations of child sexual abuse. It also includes some complaints made by a victim, or a representative, to an associated institution where the relevant diocese requires the referral of complaints by the relevant institution to the diocese which may then respond to the complaint.
11. The Royal Commission asked Anglican Church dioceses who completed the survey to only include complaints regarding alleged perpetrators who were acting under the authority of the Anglican Church or its associated institutions at the time of the alleged incident/s of child sexual abuse. The alleged perpetrator did not have to be a member of the Anglican Church diocese, such as an ordained member, for the Anglican Church diocese to have entered a complaint into the survey. For example, a complaint may have been made to a diocese about alleged child sexual abuse by an employee or volunteer. The diocese was asked to report the complaint on the basis that the alleged perpetrator was acting under the authority of the Anglican Church or its associated institutions at the time of the alleged incident/s of child sexual abuse, even though the alleged perpetrator was not a member of the diocese.
12. It is important to note that the survey requested information about complaints, irrespective of the outcome of the complaint. The survey sought all complaints accepted by an Anglican Church diocese; discontinued before the Anglican Church diocese could investigate the allegations; and complaints where the alleged abuse was investigated and was not accepted.
13. This report makes clear where it reports on the number of complaints made, and where it reports on the number of complaints that resulted in outcomes being provided to the complainant. The data provided in this report does not indicate the total number of incidents of child sexual abuse in Anglican Church dioceses in Australia. 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.
14. All of the 23 Anglican Church dioceses completed a complaints data survey voluntarily, of which 22 reported that they had received one or more complaints of child sexual abuse between 1 January 1980 and 31 December 2015. The 22 Anglican Church dioceses who reported that they had received one or more complaints of child sexual abuse between 1 January 1980 and 31 December 2015 are as follows:
 - Diocese of Adelaide
 - Diocese of Armidale
 - Diocese of Ballarat
 - Diocese of Bathurst
 - Diocese of Bendigo
 - Diocese of Brisbane
 - Diocese of Bunbury

- Diocese of Canberra & Goulburn
- Diocese of Gippsland
- Diocese of Grafton
- Diocese of Melbourne
- Diocese of The Murray
- Diocese of Newcastle
- Diocese of North Queensland
- Diocese of Northern Territory
- Diocese of North West Australia
- Diocese of Perth
- Diocese of Riverina
- Diocese of Rockhampton
- Diocese of Sydney
- Diocese of Tasmania
- Diocese of Wangaratta.

15. The Diocese of Willochra reported that they had no complaints of child sexual abuse between 1 January 1980 and 31 December 2015.

Information sought about complaints of child sexual abuse

16. The survey sought information from Anglican Church dioceses about complaints of child sexual abuse, including:
- a. the number of complaints made to each Anglican Church diocese
 - b. the date range during which the alleged abuse took place
 - c. the institution where the abuse was alleged to have occurred
 - d. the geographical location of the alleged child sexual abuse.

Information sought about people who made complaints of child sexual abuse

17. The survey sought information from Anglican Church dioceses about people who made complaints of child sexual abuse, including:
- a. their date of birth and age at the time of the alleged incident/s
 - b. their gender
 - c. if the complaint had been brought to the diocese more than once, the year of first contact regarding the complaint and the year of last contact (if applicable).
18. No details were sought about the precise nature of the alleged incidents of child sexual abuse that were the subject of a complaint.

Information sought about complaint outcomes

19. In relation to each complaint, information was sought from the Anglican Church diocese about the redress process/es initiated by the complainant. Redress was defined as a process where a person makes a complaint of child sexual abuse against Anglican Church personnel and seeks one or more of the following:
- a. Monetary compensation, being lump sum, periodic, or ex-gratia payments to a complainant.

- b. Financial support paid for therapeutic or medical consultation or treatment for a complainant.
- c. Apology or acknowledgement of wrongdoing to a complainant.
- d. Assurance regarding the cessation of an alleged perpetrator's position or role within an institution.

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

- 20. The survey allowed Anglican Church dioceses to enter details of a complainant who made a complaint through multiple redress processes. For example, a complainant may initially have made a complaint through a diocesan pastoral redress scheme and later pursued a complaint through civil proceedings.

Information sought about alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

- 21. The survey sought information from Anglican Church dioceses 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 ordained clergy, an employee, volunteer or held another role within the church or associated institution)
 - d. in relation to ordained clergy, names of theological colleges attended, information about the date and level of ordination and/or the name of the Anglican Church diocese for which they were ordained
 - e. any disciplinary process including any restriction of ministry or employment in relation to ordained clergy or employees

Data collection process

- 22. The Royal Commission sent the complaints data survey to Anglican Church dioceses in June 2016 and the initial responses to the survey were completed by the Anglican Church dioceses in September 2016.
- 23. Throughout the data collection process, the Royal Commission liaised with Anglican Church dioceses about the content of each survey and where necessary, technical aspects of each survey.
- 24. In November 2016 the Royal Commission provided each Anglican Church diocese who completed a complaints survey with a copy of a cleaned data summary relevant to them. The summary included a list of named complainants and alleged perpetrators. Each Anglican Church diocese was asked to review the data summary provided to them. Each Anglican Church diocese reviewed the data summaries and responded to the Royal Commission. Through this process several Anglican Church dioceses provided additional information.
- 25. In February 2017 the Royal Commission provided each Anglican Church diocese with a further de-identified summary of the cleaned data relevant to them. In March 2017 the General Synod was provided with a de-identified summary of the cleaned data, both in relation to the overall data and a breakdown of the data relevant to each Anglican Church diocese.

26. A detailed outline of the data collection process adopted for the complaints data is set out in **Appendix 2**.

Data limitations

Complaints

27. Each of the 23 Anglican Church dioceses in Australia has different governance arrangements in relation to parachurch, out-of-home care and educational institutions. Some dioceses require associated institutions such as schools to report complaints to the diocese, which then manages the complaint. In other dioceses, complaints relating to associated institutions are not managed by the diocese. Accordingly, in those dioceses, complaints relating to associated institutions will only appear on diocesan records if the complainant themselves took the matter to the diocese (usually due to dissatisfaction with the response of the associated institution) or if the associated institution was required to report complaints to the diocese under specific governance arrangements.
28. The Royal Commission only sought data from each of the Anglican Church dioceses in relation to complaints that they had received and recorded. The Anglican Church dioceses were not asked to seek information in relation to complaints from associated institutions if information about those complaints was not already contained in diocesan records.
29. Each Anglican Church diocese is responsible for handling and responding to complaints relating to the Church of England Boys' Society (CEBS). Accordingly, each diocese entered all complaints they had received that related to CEBS. CEBS branches are based in parishes and generally attached to a parish or to a particular church within a parish. They are governed by the framework of the CEBS constitution according to the diocese in which they are located. CEBS branches are generally staffed by volunteers, and their leaders could be lay people or ordained clergy. The report includes an analysis of these complaints.
30. Some dioceses reported all complaints relating to institutions directly operated by the diocese together with complaints relating to the associated institutions within the diocese as well. For example, the Diocese of Brisbane requires all Anglican schools to report a complaint of child sexual abuse to the diocese. Other dioceses do not have the same requirements regarding the referral of complaints from schools in their diocese, with many associated institutions responding to the complaints directly. Accordingly these complaints would not have been entered by the relevant dioceses into the complaints survey.
31. Consequently, the data results do not include all complaints of child sexual abuse relating to associated institutions across all dioceses. Where a diocese requires that some associated institutions report complaints to the diocese the report includes analysis of these complaints.
32. The limitations of the analysis of complaints of child sexual abuse relating to Anglican institutions in this report is demonstrated by the differences between the analysis in this report and the information collected by the Royal Commission of people who attended a private session. A private session is a process set up by the Royal Commission to provide an opportunity for a person to share the story of their abuse in a protected and supportive environment in the presence of at least one Commissioner. As at the end of 2016, the Royal Commission had held 5,705 private sessions. Of the people who attended a private session, 500 had reported that they were abused in an institution managed by the Anglican Church.

33. As at the end of 2016, of those people who have attended a private session with a Commissioner and reported that they were abused in an institution managed by the Anglican Church, 42 per cent reported abuse occurring in an orphanage/residential home. This is significantly different to the proportion of complaints alleging abuse at an orphanage/residential home reported by the Anglican Church dioceses in the complaints survey (14%).
34. Similarly, at the end of 2016, of those people who have attended a private session with a Commissioner and reported child sexual abuse in an Anglican institution, 30 per cent reported abuse occurring at a school. The proportion of complaints alleging abuse at a school reported by some of the largest Anglican Church dioceses was very small. For instance, only three per cent of complaints reported by the Diocese of Sydney related to schools. The comparative figure for the Dioceses of Adelaide and Melbourne were five and 10 per cent, respectively. To provide context, the current website for each of the dioceses states that there are 31 Anglican schools plus nine associated Anglican schools operating in the Diocese of Sydney, 24 Anglican schools operating in the Diocese of Melbourne and 12 operating in the Diocese of Adelaide.

Redress

35. The Anglican Church in Australia is yet to adopt a national redress scheme. To date, each diocese has been responsible for the development, adoption and implementation of redress processes operating within its own jurisdiction. For this reason, widely varied approaches to redress have been taken in Anglican Church dioceses across Australia.
36. The approach of each diocese to redress has been affected by a number of factors. The approach of large metropolitan dioceses has been very different to that of smaller rural dioceses. There has been no uniform approach to the payment of monetary compensation. Anglican dioceses have also adopted differing practices in relation to issues such as the provision of apologies and counselling and support services to survivors.
37. Some individual dioceses have created redress schemes specific to their dioceses to provide pastoral support and practical assistance, including monetary payments, to people who have been abused. Some of these redress schemes are described as a Pastoral Scheme. The specific diocesan redress scheme may or may not have a capped amount of compensation available to complainants. Some examples include the Pastoral Support and Assistance Scheme (the Dioceses of Sydney, Newcastle and Tasmania) and Healing Steps (Diocese of Adelaide).
38. The survey requested Anglican Church dioceses to include information concerning applications to any redress process made by a complainant, including any formal redress schemes established by Anglican Church dioceses.

Institutions

39. The complaints survey sought information in relation to the name of the institution/s responsible for the complainant at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse, if applicable. A significant proportion of the dioceses, when entering information concerning complaints, did not provide information in relation to the specific name of the institution/s. A number of the dioceses only provided the name of the relevant diocese. The limited information provided in relation to the specific institutions responsible for the complainant at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse, does not allow for a comprehensive analysis of the location of the institutions where abuse is alleged to have occurred.

Summary of results

Complaints

40. Of the 23 Anglican Church dioceses in Australia surveyed, 22 reported having received one or more complaints of child sexual abuse between 1 January 1980 and 31 December 2015.
41. Overall, 1,085 complainants alleged incidents of child sexual abuse in 1,119 reported complaints to Anglican Church dioceses (some complainants made a complaint of child sexual abuse against more than one Anglican Church diocese).
42. The Anglican Church Diocese of Brisbane received the highest number of complaints being a total of 371 complaints (33% of all complaints). The Diocese of Brisbane requires all Anglican schools within the diocese to report complaints of child sexual abuse to the diocese. Consequently, the number of complaints reported by this diocese in relation to schools is higher than those dioceses that require either some or alternatively none of the Anglican schools in their diocese to report complaints of child sexual abuse to the diocese.
43. The Diocese of Adelaide received the second highest number of complaints being a total of 155 complaints (14% of all complaints). The Diocese of Adelaide included a significant number of complaints in their survey relating to the Church of England Boys' Society (CEBS).
44. Seventy-four percent of complaints involved alleged child sexual abuse starting in the period from 1950 to 1989 inclusive. Of all the complaints of child sexual abuse, the largest proportion of first-alleged incidents of child sexual abuse fell in the 1970s (226 complaints, or 25 per cent of all complaints with known dates). Where this information was reported, in 61 per cent of complaints the abuse occurred over a single year. In 11 per cent of complaints, the abuse occurred over a period of five years or more.
45. Complaints that related to orphanages or residential homes had the highest average duration of the alleged child sexual abuse (3.5 years).

People who made complaints

46. Of those people who made a complaint of child sexual abuse (where gender was reported), 75 per cent were male and 25 per cent were female.
47. The average age of the complainant at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse was approximately 11 years of age and this did not vary for the gender of the complainant.
48. The time between first alleged incident of child sexual abuse and the date the complaint was received by the relevant Anglican Church diocese was more than 30 years in 51 per cent of the complaints, and more than 20 years in 70 per cent of complaints. The average time between the first alleged incident date and the date the complaint was received was 29 years.

Redress

49. Overall, 472 complaints of child sexual abuse resulted in a payment being made following a complaint for redress (42% of all complaints). Anglican Church dioceses made total payments of \$34.03 million, at an average of approximately \$72,000 per payment in response to complaints of child sexual abuse received between 1 January 1980 and 31 December 2015 (including amounts for monetary compensation, treatment, legal and other costs).

50. The Diocese of Brisbane reported both the highest total payment and the largest number of total payments (a total of \$10.68 million paid in relation to 145 payments, at an average of approximately \$74,000 per payment).
51. The Diocese of Newcastle had the highest average total payment at an average of approximately \$183,000 per payment (of those Anglican Church dioceses who made at least 10 payments).
52. The most commonly used redress process that resulted in a payment was through an 'other' redress process (46 per cent of complaints resulted in a monetary payment).
53. Of all redress processes, the highest total amount of monetary payment was through civil proceedings (\$12.74million). The highest average monetary payment paid was through civil proceedings only (approximately \$116,000 per complainant).
54. Complaints involving alleged perpetrators who were lay people had the highest proportion resulting in payments (50%), the highest total payments (\$23.17 million) and the highest average payments (approximately \$77,000).

Alleged perpetrators

55. A total of 569 alleged perpetrators (ordained clergy, lay employees including teachers or volunteers) were identified in complaints of child sexual abuse. Additionally, 133 unknown people were identified as alleged perpetrators. It cannot be determined whether any of those people whose identities are unknown were identified by another complainant in a separate complaint.
56. Of the 569 identified individuals subject to complaints of child sexual abuse:
 - a. 247 were ordained clergy (43% of all known alleged perpetrators)
 - b. 285 were lay people (50% of all known alleged perpetrators)
 - c. For 37 known alleged perpetrators (7%) their religious status was not known.
57. Of all alleged perpetrators, 94 per cent were male and 6 per cent were female.
58. The average age of alleged perpetrators (where this information was reported) at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse was 43 years of age.

Locations where child sexual abuse was alleged to have occurred

59. The most common location types where incidents of child sexual abuse were alleged to have occurred were either residential or non-residential schools (22%); the alleged perpetrator's home (20%), orphanages/residential homes (14%); and youth camp/recreational facilities (14%). Thirty-two per cent of complaints involved an 'other' location.
60. Of all the complaints that alleged incidents of child sexual abuse occurring in the alleged perpetrator's home, 93 per cent were made by male complainants. Of all complaints that alleged incidents of child sexual abuse occurring in schools, 75 per cent were made by male complainants. Of all female complainants, 60 per cent alleged child sexual abuse occurring in public spaces.

PART B: RESULTS

Complaints of alleged child sexual abuse

61. Overall, 1,085 complainants alleged incidents of child sexual abuse in 1,119 complaints received by Anglican Church dioceses (some complainants made a complaint of child sexual abuse to more than one Anglican Church diocese). The survey also identified 20 complainants who made complaints against alleged perpetrators who were under the age of 18 at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse.

Anglican Church dioceses

62. The Royal Commission sent the complaints survey to all 23 Anglican Church dioceses. Of these, 22 Anglican Church dioceses reported having received one or more complaints of child sexual abuse between 1 January 1980 and 31 December 2015.

63. **Table 1** shows the number and proportion of complaints received by each Anglican Church diocese. The Diocese of Brisbane received the highest number of complaints (371 complaints, representing 33 per cent of all complaints). Percentage figures provided in tables in this report have been rounded to the nearest whole number except where the percentage figure is greater than zero but less than one; or greater than 99 but less than 100.

Table 1: Number and proportion of complaints received by each diocese

Diocese	Complaints	Percentage of overall complaints (%)
Brisbane	371	33
Adelaide	155	14
Melbourne	96	9
Sydney	89	8
Newcastle	67	6
Tasmania	56	5
Perth	46	4
Grafton	37	3
Ballarat	27	2
Canberra & Goulburn	28	3
North Queensland	26	2
Armidale	19	2
Bathurst	18	2
Northern Territory	13	1
Rockhampton	10	1
Gippsland	13	1

Diocese	Complaints	Percentage of overall complaints (%)
Bendigo	12	1
Bunbury	12	1
Wangaratta	9	0.8
Riverina	8	0.7
The Murray	5	0.4
North West Australia	2	0.2
Total	1,119	100

64. The Anglican Church Diocese of Brisbane received a total of 371 complaints (33% of all complaints). The Diocese of Brisbane requires all Anglican schools within the diocese to report complaints of child sexual abuse to the diocese. Consequently, the number of complaints reported by this diocese in relation to schools is higher than those dioceses that require either some or alternatively none of the Anglican schools in their diocese to report complaints of child sexual abuse to the diocese.
65. The Diocese of Adelaide received a total of 155 complaints (14% of all complaints). The Diocese of Adelaide included a significant number of complaints in their survey relating to the Church of England Boys' Society (CEBS) (see table 3).
66. **Table 2** shows the number and proportion of complaints received by each Anglican Church diocese that relate to both non-residential and residential (boarding) schools. Overall, 247 complaints related to schools, being 22 per cent of all complaints. The highest number of complaints relating to schools were received by the Diocese of Brisbane who received 173 complaints, representing 47 per cent of all complaints received by the Diocese of Brisbane.

Table 2: Number and proportion of complaints received by each diocese related to both non-residential and residential (boarding) schools

Diocese	Non-residential school	Residential School	Any school	Total number of complaints received by each diocese	Percentage of school complaints received by each diocese (%)
Brisbane	120	54	173	371	47
Adelaide	1	6	7	155	5
Melbourne	5	5	10	96	10
Sydney	3	0	3	89	3
Newcastle	2	0	2	67	3
Tasmania	0	6	6	56	11
Perth	2	10	12	46	26

Diocese	Non-residential school	Residential School	Any school	Total number of complaints received by each diocese	Percentage of school complaints received by each diocese (%)
Grafton	0	1	1	37	3
Ballarat	1	6	7	27	26
Canberra & Goulburn	2	0	2	28	7
North Queensland	1	15	16	26	62
Armidale	0	0	0	19	0
Bathurst	2	0	2	18	11
Northern Territory	0	1	1	13	8
Rockhampton	0	0	0	10	0
Gippsland	1	2	3	13	23
Bendigo	0	0	0	12	0
Bunbury	0	2	2	12	17
Wangaratta	0	0	0	9	0
Riverina	0	0	0	8	0
The Murray	0	0	0	5	0
North West Australia	0	0	0	2	0
Total	140	108	247	1,119	22

67. At the time of this report, of those people who have attended a private session with a Commissioner and reported that they were abused in an institution associated with the Anglican Church, 30.3 per cent reported abuse at a school. This is different to the proportion of complaints alleging abuse at a school reported by the Anglican Church dioceses in the complaints survey as outlined in the table above. For instance, only three per cent of complaints reported by the Diocese of Sydney and Newcastle related to schools. The data in this report underrepresents complaints of child sexual abuse relating to Anglican schools because the survey did not seek data from all associated institutions.
68. **Table 3** shows the number and proportion of complaints received by each Anglican Church diocese that relate to the Church of England Boys' Society (CEBS). Overall, 147 complaints (13%) related to CEBS. The highest number of these complaints were received by the Diocese of Adelaide who received 70 complaints relating to CEBS, representing 45 per cent of complaints received by the Diocese of Adelaide.

Table 3: Number and proportion of complaints received by each diocese related to CEBS

Diocese	CEBS complaints	Percentage of CEBS complaints received by each diocese (%)	Total number of complaints received by each diocese
Brisbane	16	4	371
Adelaide	70	45	155
Melbourne	16	17	96
Sydney	11	12	89
Newcastle	4	6	67
Tasmania	10	18	56
Perth	0	0	46
Grafton	0	0	37
Ballarat	1	4	27
Canberra & Goulburn	0	0	28
North Queensland	0	0	26
Armidale	0	0	19
Bathurst	0	0	18
Northern Territory	1	8	13
Rockhampton	0	0	10
Gippsland	1	8	13
Bendigo	2	17	12
Bunbury	0	0	12
Wangaratta	0	0	9
Riverina	0	0	8
The Murray	0	0	5
North West Australia	0	0	2
Total	147	13	1,119

69. There are five provinces and 23 dioceses in the Anglican Church of Australia. The current distribution of provinces and dioceses is:

- Province of Queensland: Diocese of Brisbane, Diocese of Rockhampton, Diocese of North Queensland, Diocese of Northern Territory

- Province of New South Wales: Diocese of Sydney, Diocese of Newcastle, Diocese of Canberra & Goulburn, Diocese of Armidale, Diocese of Bathurst, Diocese of Riverina, Diocese of Grafton
- Province of Victoria: Diocese of Melbourne, Diocese of Ballarat, Diocese of Bendigo, Diocese of Gippsland, Diocese of Wangaratta
- Province of South Australia: Diocese of Adelaide, Diocese of Willochra, Diocese of The Murray
- Province of Western Australia: Diocese of Perth, Diocese of Bunbury, Diocese of North West Australia
- Extra Provincial: Diocese of Tasmania.

70. **Table 4** shows the number and proportion of complaints received by each Anglican Church Province. The highest number of complaints were received by the Province of Queensland, which received 420 complaints, representing 38 per cent of all complaints. The Province of Queensland includes the Diocese of Brisbane which reported 33 per cent of all complaints.

Table 4: Number and proportion of complaints received by each Anglican Church Province

Provinces	Complaints	Percentage of all complaints (%)
Queensland	420	38
New South Wales	265	24
Victoria	157	14
South Australia	160	14
Western Australia	60	5
Extra Provincial: Tasmania	56	5
Total	1,119	100

71. **Table 5** shows the proportion of complaints made to each diocese that involved alleged perpetrators for each religious status group and the total number of complaints for each diocese. The Diocese of Bathurst had the highest proportion of complaints involving ordained clergy (89%). The Diocese of Armidale had the highest proportion of complaints involving lay people (95%).

Table 5: Proportion of complaints by religious status of alleged perpetrators for each diocese

Diocese	Ordained clergy (%)	Lay (%)	Total number of complaints for each diocese
Brisbane	21	68	371
Adelaide	31	60	155

Melbourne	43	53	96
Sydney	19	78	89
Newcastle	54	46	67
Tasmania	75	18	56
Perth	52	39	46
Grafton	57	22	37
Ballarat	37	52	27
Canberra & Goulburn	50	11	28
North Queensland	62	31	26
Armidale	5	95	19
Bathurst	89	22	18
Northern Territory	31	69	13
Rockhampton	60	20	10
Gippsland	46	38	13
Bendigo	83	17	12
Bunbury	83	17	12
Wangaratta	100	0	9
Riverina	88	0	8
The Murray	80	0	5
North West Australia	50	50	2
Total	38	54	1,119

72. **Table 6** shows the proportion of complaints made to each diocese that involved alleged perpetrators for each role held by alleged perpetrators and the total number of complaints received by each diocese. A diocese could select more than one role for each alleged perpetrator. The Dioceses of Wangaratta had the highest proportion of complaints involving ministers (100%). The Diocese of North West Australia had the highest proportion of complaints involving youth workers (50%). The Diocese of North Queensland had the highest proportion of complaints involving school staff (50%). The Diocese of Rockhampton had the highest proportion of complaints involving welfare workers (60%).

Table 6: Proportion of complaints by role of alleged perpetrators for each diocese

Diocese	Minister (%)	Youth worker (%)	School staff (%)	Welfare worker (%)	Total number of complaints for each diocese
Brisbane	17	4	44	8	371
Adelaide	32	44	2	6	155
Melbourne	43	27	17	0	96
Sydney	19	25	2	0	89
Newcastle	54	40	6	0	67
Tasmania	75	7	7	4	56
Perth	52	0	15	11	46
Grafton	43	3	0	16	37
Ballarat	37	11	26	37	27
Canberra & Goulburn	50	11	4	14	28
North Queensland	58	8	50	4	26
Armidale	5	0	0	0	19
Bathurst	72	17	0	0	18
Northern Territory	31	15	0	23	13
Rockhampton	60	0	0	60	10
Gippsland	38	23	23	0	13
Bendigo	83	0	0	0	12
Bunbury	83	17	0	0	12
Wangaratta	100	11	0	0	9
Riverina	88	0	0	0	8
The Murray	80	0	0	0	5
North West Australia	50	50	0	0	2

73. **Table 7** shows the proportion of complaints also involving alleged physical abuse for each diocese and the total number of complaints received by each diocese. Overall, 13 per cent of

complainants made allegations of physical abuse. The dioceses with the highest proportion of complaints involving physical abuse were the Diocese of Armidale (89%) and the Diocese of Rockhampton (80%).

Table 7: Proportion of complaints involving alleged physical abuse for each diocese

Diocese	Percentage of complaints that involved alleged physical abuse (%)	Total number of complaints for each diocese
Brisbane	17	371
Adelaide	5	155
Melbourne	6	96
Sydney	1	89
Newcastle	6	67
Tasmania	4	56
Perth	13	46
Grafton	30	37
Ballarat	7	27
Canberra & Goulburn	25	28
North Queensland	12	26
Armidale	89	19
Bathurst	22	18
Northern Territory	15	13
Rockhampton	80	10
Gippsland	0	13
Bendigo	0	12
Bunbury	0	12
Wangaratta	11	9
Riverina	13	8
The Murray	0	5
North West Australia	0	2
Total	13	1,119

74. **Table 8** shows the gender of complainants in each diocese and the total number of complainants for each diocese. Overall, 75 per cent of complainants were male and 25 per cent

female. The dioceses with the highest proportion of male complainants was the Diocese of North West Australia and the Diocese of Armidale (100% each). The diocese with the highest proportion of female complainants was the Diocese of Canberra & Goulburn (61%).

Table 8: Gender of complainants by diocese

Diocese	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total number of complainants for each diocese
Brisbane	83	17	371
Adelaide	83	17	155
Melbourne	60	40	96
Sydney	64	36	89
Newcastle	78	22	67
Tasmania	91	9	56
Perth	70	30	46
Grafton	57	43	37
Ballarat	56	44	27
Canberra & Goulburn	39	61	28
North Queensland	71	29	26
Armidale	100	0	19
Bathurst	75	25	18
Northern Territory	83	17	13
Rockhampton	80	20	10
Gippsland	54	46	13
Bendigo	50	50	12
Bunbury	58	42	12
Wangaratta	78	22	9
Riverina	71	29	8
The Murray	60	40	5
North West Australia	100	0	2
Total	75	25	1,119

75. **Table 9** shows the average age of complainants for each diocese by gender and the total number of complainants for each diocese. The lowest average age for male complainants was in the Diocese of Armidale (7.4 years of age). The lowest average age for female complainants was in the Diocese of Rockhampton (8.0 years of age).

Table 9: Average age of complainants by gender and diocese

Diocese	Male (years of age)	Female (years of age)	Total average age	Total number of complainants for each diocese
Brisbane	12.2	11.7	12.1	371
Adelaide	12.4	12.1	12.3	155
Melbourne	10.8	11.7	11.1	96
Sydney	12.2	12.0	12.1	89
Newcastle	12.1	9.7	11.8	67
Tasmania	12.9	14.0	13.0	56
Perth	10.6	13.0	10.9	46
Grafton	8.3	11.1	9.4	37
Ballarat	11.0	10.5	10.8	27
Canberra & Goulburn	12.7	9.0	10.7	28
North Queensland	12.4	13.0	12.6	26
Armidale	7.4	N/A	7.4	19
Bathurst	11.4	14.7	12.6	18
Northern Territory	12.0	13.0	12.1	13
Rockhampton	8.5	8.0	8.4	10
Gippsland	11.4	12.2	11.8	13
Bendigo	12.2	14.5	13.2	12
Bunbury	10.0	11.5	10.8	12
Wangaratta	13.4	13.5	13.4	9
Riverina	9.6	N/A	9.6	8
The Murray	15.7	N/A	15.7	5
North West Australia	10.0	N/A	10.0	2
Total	11.8	11.7	11.8	1,119

76. **Table 10** shows the proportion of complainants who made complaints to each diocese who were under and over the age of 13 years (being of either pre or post-pubescent age) at the time of the alleged incidents of child sexual abuse and the total number of complainants for each diocese.

Table 10: Proportion of complainants under and over the age of 13 by diocese

Diocese	Under the age of 13 years (%)	Over the age of 13 years (%)	Total number of complainants for each diocese
Brisbane	47	53	371
Adelaide	44	56	155
Melbourne	59	41	96
Sydney	45	55	89
Newcastle	53	47	67
Tasmania	38	63	56
Perth	59	41	46
Grafton	68	32	37
Ballarat	58	42	27
Canberra & Goulburn	60	40	28
North Queensland	56	44	26
Armidale	88	13	19
Bathurst	50	50	18
Northern Territory	44	56	13
Rockhampton	80	20	10
Gippsland	58	42	13
Bendigo	44	56	12
Bunbury	75	25	12
Wangaratta	43	57	9
Riverina	80	20	8
The Murray	0	100	5
North West Australia	100	0	2
Total	51	49	1,119

77. **Table 11** shows the proportion of complaints that related to an incident of child sexual abuse that occurred in the period 1970-1989 and the decade with the highest number of complaints for each diocese and the total number of complaints for each diocese.

Table 11: Decade of first alleged incident by diocese

Diocese	Percentage of complaints 1970-1989 (%)	Decade with highest number of complaints	Total number of complaints for each diocese
Brisbane	65	1990s	371
Adelaide	88	1970s	155
Melbourne	72	1970s	96
Sydney	63	1970s	89
Newcastle	81	1970s	67
Tasmania	91	1960s	56
Perth	79	1970s	46
Grafton	84	1950s	37
Ballarat	85	1970s	27
Canberra & Goulburn	69	1970s	28
North Queensland	78	1980s	26
Armidale	39	1940s	19
Bathurst	77	1950s	18
Northern Territory	92	1960s	13
Rockhampton	100	1960s	10
Gippsland	67	1970s	13
Bendigo	80	1960s	12
Bunbury	60	1960s	12
Wangaratta	67	1970s	9
Riverina	100	1960s	8
The Murray	40	2000s	5
North West Australia	100	1960s	2
Total	74	1970s	1,119

Date range for incidents of alleged child sexual abuse

78. **Figure 1** shows the number of complaints of child sexual abuse by decade according to the year when the first incident of child sexual abuse is alleged to have occurred. Of all complaints, 74 per cent 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 (226 complaints – 25% of all complaints with known dates).
79. The data showed that, on average, the time between the alleged incidents of child sexual abuse and reporting is approximately 29 years. Accordingly, the number of complaints of child sexual abuse relating to incidents, particularly from the 1980s onwards, may increase over time as more people disclose child sexual abuse relating to more recent decades.

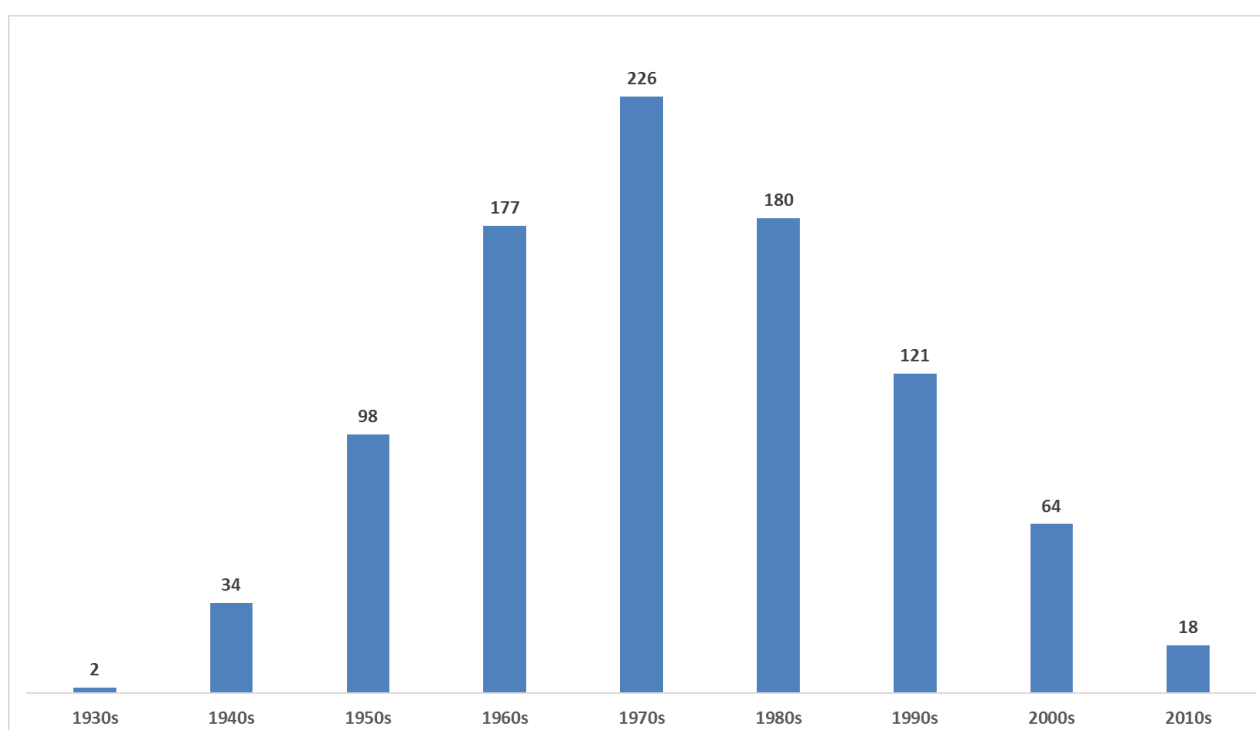


Figure 1: Complaints of child sexual abuse by decade of first alleged incident (where known)

80. **Table 12** shows what proportion of complaints made against alleged perpetrators from each religious status group involved alleged abuse which began in the period 1950-1989.

Table 12: Proportion of complaints where the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse was in the period 1950-1989 for each religious status group

Status	Proportion of complaints for each religious status group in the period 1950-1989 (%)
Ordained	68
Lay	61
Unknown	51

81. **Table 13** shows what proportion of complaints made against alleged perpetrators in each role held by alleged perpetrators involved alleged abuse which began in the period 1950-1989.

Table 13: Proportion of complaints where the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse was in the period 1950-1989 by role of the alleged perpetrator

Role	Percentage of complaints for each role of alleged perpetrators in the period 1950-1989 (%)
Minister	70
Youth worker	74
School staff	48
Welfare worker	82
Unknown	49

82. **Figure 2** shows the distribution of alleged perpetrators by the decade of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse for each religious status group. For all religious status groups, the highest number of alleged perpetrators had a first alleged incident of child sexual abuse in the 1970s.

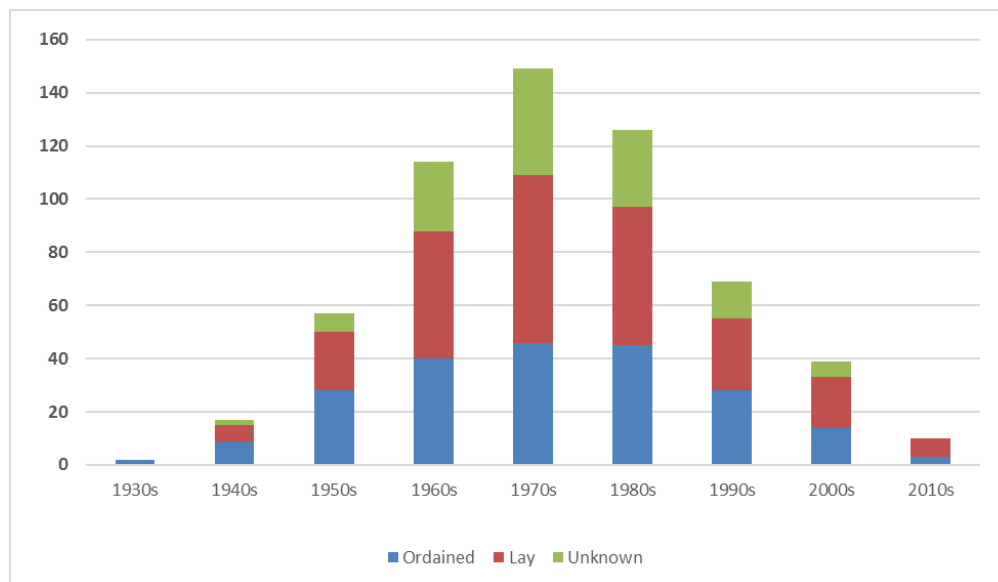


Figure 2: Number of alleged perpetrators by decade of alleged first incident of child sexual abuse for each religious status group

83. **Table 14** shows the decades with the highest number of first alleged incidents of child sexual abuse for alleged perpetrators from each religious status group. Overall the decade with the highest number was the 1970s representing 25 per cent of all complaints.

Table 14: Decade with the highest number of first alleged incidents of child sexual abuse for each religious status group

Status	Decade with highest number of complaints
Ordained	1970s
Lay	1970s
Unknown	1950s
Total	1970s

84. **Table 15** shows the decades with the highest number of first alleged incidents of child sexual abuse for each role held by alleged perpetrators.

Table 15: Decade with the highest number of first alleged incidents of child sexual abuse by role of the alleged perpetrator

Role	Decade with highest number of complaints
Minister	1970s
Youth worker	1970s
School staff	1970s
Welfare worker	1990s
Unknown	1950s

Duration of abuse

85. **Figure 3** shows the period between the first and the last date of alleged child sexual abuse that was the subject of each complaint. Where this information was reported, in 61 per cent of complaints the abuse occurred over a single year. In 11 per cent of complaints the abuse occurred over a period of five years or more.

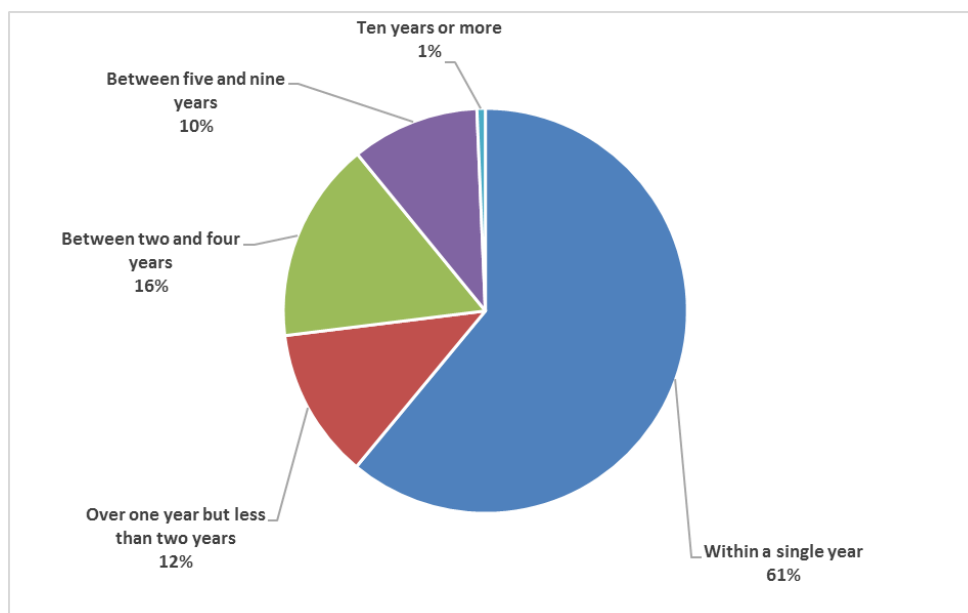


Figure 3: Duration of alleged child sexual abuse

86. **Table 16** shows the period between the first and the last date of alleged child sexual abuse for complaints for each role held by alleged perpetrators (where this information was known). Of all complaints made against welfare workers, in 77 per cent of cases the abuse was alleged to have occurred in a single year, whereas of complaints made against ordained clergy, in only 56 per cent of cases was the abuse alleged to have occurred in a single year. Of all complaints made against ministers, 17 per cent had a period of alleged abuse of more than five years, whereas for school staff the equivalent figure is 10 per cent.

Table 16: Distribution of duration of alleged child sexual abuse for role of the alleged perpetrator

Duration of abuse	Minister (%)	Youth worker (%)	School staff (%)	Welfare worker (%)	Total (%)
Within a single year	56	62	58	77	59
Over one year but less than two years	11	14	12	4	12
Between two and four years	16	12	19	6	16
Between five and nine years	15	11	9	11	11
Ten years or more	2	1	1	2	1

Physical abuse

87. Of all complaints of child sexual abuse, 13 per cent (145 complaints) also involved allegations of physical abuse.

People who made complaints of child sexual abuse

Gender and age of complainants

88. **Table 17** shows the gender of complainants by Anglican Church Province. Overall, of those people who made a complaint of child sexual abuse (where gender was reported), 75 per cent were male and 25 per cent were female.

Table 17: Gender of complainants by Anglican Church Province

Provinces	Male (%)	Female (%)
Queensland	82	18
New South Wales	67	33
Victoria	59	41
South Australia	83	18
Western Australia	67	33
Extra Provincial: Tasmania	91	9
Total	75	25

89. The average age of the complainant at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse was:
- 11.8 years of age for all complainants
 - 11.5 years of age for females
 - 11.7 years of age for males.
90. Fifty-one per cent of complainants were under the age of 13 years and 49 per cent were 13 years or older at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse.
91. **Figure 4** shows the average age of both male and female complainants at the time of the alleged child sexual abuse, over time. In general, the average age of both males and females increased over time.

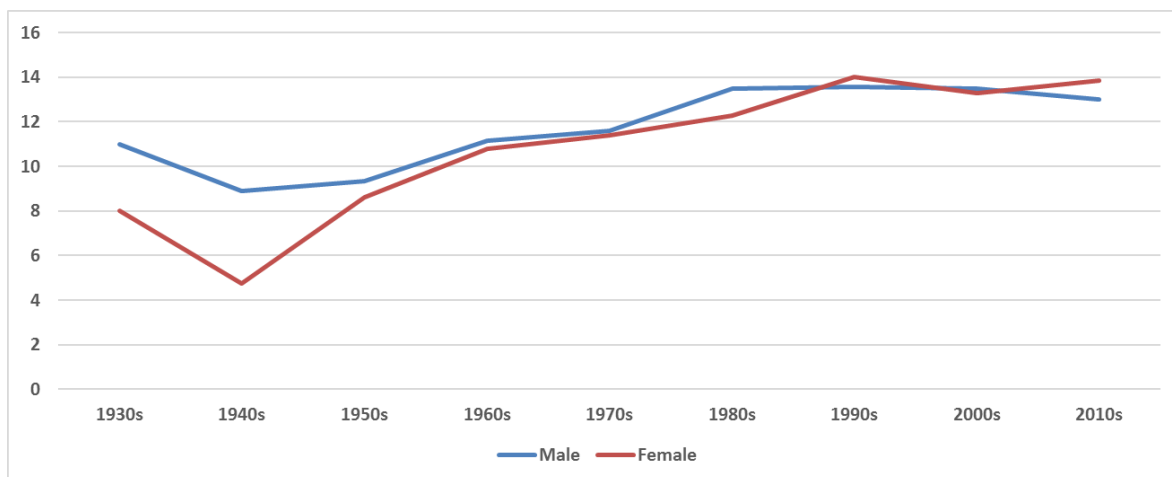


Figure 4: Average age of complainants by decade at time of first alleged incident of child sexual abuse

Reporting of alleged child sexual abuse

92. **Figure 5** shows the date when complaints of child sexual abuse were received by Anglican Church dioceses. The survey sought complaints received by Anglican Church dioceses from 1 January 1980 to 31 December 2015. Eighty-nine per cent of complaints were received between 2000 and 31 December 2015.

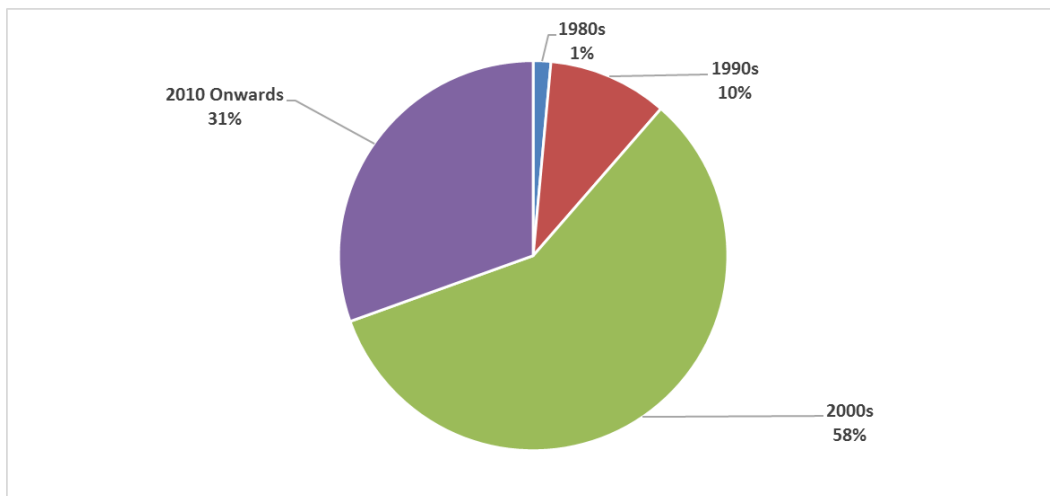


Figure 5: Distribution of complaints of child sexual abuse by decade when they were received

93. **Figure 6** shows the period of time between the date of the first incident of alleged child sexual abuse and the date the complaint was received by the Anglican Church diocese. The gap was more than 30 years in 52 per cent of the complaints and more than 20 years in 70 per cent of complaints. The average time between the first alleged incident date and the date the complaint was received was 29 years.

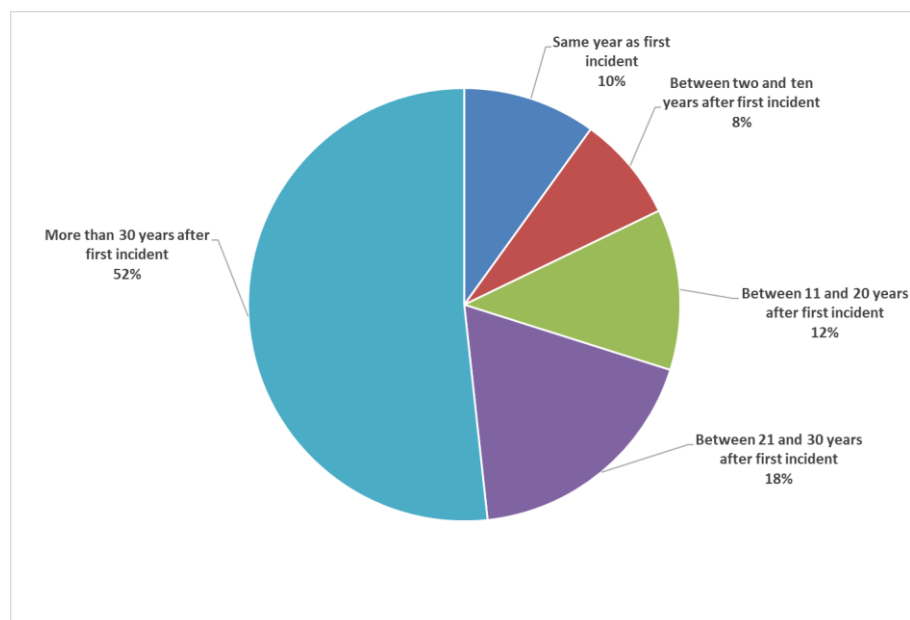


Figure 6: Period of time between the date of the first incident of alleged child sexual abuse and the date the complaint was received

Complaints for redress relating to allegations of child sexual abuse

Redress processes and outcome of complaints

94. **Table 18** shows the redress outcome of complaints and the proportion of those outcomes for the total number of complaints. A complainant may initiate more than one redress process and be paid more than one payment. Forty-two per cent of complaints resulted in a monetary payment (with 22% receiving payments for support services). In 25 per cent of the cases complainants received an apology from the relevant diocese.

Table 18: Outcome of complaints

Outcome of complaint	Number	Percentage of total complaints (%)
Monetary payments to complainants	472	42
Apology from diocese	284	25
Apology from institution	28	3
Provision of diocesan support	250	22
Insufficient information provided	152	14
Complaint unsubstantiated	75	7
Other	361	32
In progress	124	11
Nil	97	9

95. **Table 19** shows the redress outcome of complaints made against each religious status group of alleged perpetrators. Of all complaints, 36 per cent involving ordained clergy and 50 per cent involving lay people received a monetary payment.

Table 19: Outcome of complaints by religious status group of alleged perpetrators

Outcome of complaint	Ordained clergy (%)	Lay (%)
Monetary payment	36	50
Apology from diocese	27	27
Apology from institution	1	4
Provision of diocesan support	22	23
Insufficient information provided	13	10
Complaint unsubstantiated	9	6
Other	35	31
In progress	11	11
Nil	9	8

96. **Table 20** shows the redress outcome of complaints for each role held by alleged perpetrators in the Anglican Church. Sixty-five per cent of complaints involving school staff received monetary payments.

Table 20: Outcome of complaints by role of alleged perpetrators

Outcome of complaint	Minister (%)	Youth worker (%)	School staff (%)	Welfare worker (%)
Monetary payment	36	55	65	41
Apology from diocese	28	28	38	14
Apology from institution	1	1	0	8
Provision of diocesan support	22	14	23	31
Insufficient information provided	12	9	5	15
Complaint unsubstantiated	9	6	5	6
Other	36	38	22	27
In progress	10	9	12	17
Nil	8	6	5	11

Payments

97. **Table 21** shows the payments made to complainants classified by whether complaints involved a formal diocesan redress scheme, civil proceedings or an 'other' redress process. A

complainant may initiate more than one redress process and be paid more than one payment. Overall, Anglican Church dioceses reported 472 total payments to complainants with a total of \$34.03 million and an average of approximately \$72,000 per payment. The total amount paid involving civil proceedings had the highest total payments (\$12.74 million) and the highest average payment (approximately \$116,000). It was not possible to analyse the total number of complaints that went through an 'other' redress process, only those who received a payment as a result of this process. Accordingly, the number of complaints that were initiated through an 'other' redress process and the total number of complaints that went through any redress process is not provided in Table 21.

Table 21: Payments made by redress outcome

Redress process	Number of complaints	Number of payments	Payments (%)	Total payments (\$ million)	Average payment (\$)
Redress scheme	185	168	36	11.92	71,000
Civil	125	110	23	12.74	116,000
Other	N/A	215	46	11.09	52,000
Total number of payments to complainants	N/A	472	100	34.03	72,000

98. **Table 22** shows the payments made in relation to complaints that involved alleged perpetrators from each religious status group. Complaints involving lay people had the highest proportion resulting in payments (50%), the highest total payments (\$23.17million) and the highest average payments (approximately \$77,000).

Table 22: Payments made by religious status

Religious status	Number of payments	Complaints	Percentage of complaints resulting in payments (%)	Total payments (\$ million)	Average payment (\$)
Ordained clergy	147	420	36	10.61	70,000
Lay	299	600	50	23.17	77,000
Unknown	40	134	30	1.17	29,000

99. **Table 23** shows the payments made in relation to complaints for each role held by alleged perpetrators. Complaints involving welfare workers had the highest proportion resulting in payments (70%). Complaints involving school staff people had the highest average payments (approximately \$105,000).

Table 23: Payments made in relation to role of alleged perpetrator

Role	Number of payments	Complaints	Percentage of complaints resulting in payments (%)	Total payments (\$ million)	Average payment (\$)
Minister	142	398	36	10.18	72,000
Youth worker	99	181	55	9.49	96,000
School staff	92	225	41	9.67	105,000
Welfare worker	53	76	70	1.81	34,000

Redress payments for each diocese and province

100. **Table 24** shows the payments made by each diocese. Of the 22 Anglican Church dioceses that received a complaint of child sexual abuse, five made either one or nil payments for complaints of child sexual abuse (these five dioceses have been excluded from Table 24). The diocese with the highest total payments was the Diocese of Brisbane (\$10.68 million). The diocese with the highest proportion of complaints resulting in payments was the Diocese of Grafton (84%). The diocese with the highest average payment (of those Anglican Church dioceses who made at least 10 payments) was the Diocese of Newcastle (approximately \$183,000).

Table 24: Payments by diocese

Diocese	Number of payments	Complaints	Percentage of complaints resulting in payments (%)	Total payments (\$ million)	Average payment (\$)
Brisbane	145	371	39	10.68	74,000
Adelaide	91	155	59	6.35	70,000
Melbourne	28	96	29	1.21	43,000
Sydney	58	89	65	3.37	58,000
Newcastle	25	67	37	4.57	183,000
Tasmania	34	56	61	2.23	66,000
Perth	7	46	15	0.51	73,000
Grafton	31	37	84	2.06	66,000
Ballarat	15	27	56	0.60	40,000
Canberra & Goulburn	2	28	7	0.10	48,000

Diocese	Number of payments	Complaints	Percentage of complaints resulting in payments (%)	Total payments (\$ million)	Average payment (\$)
North Queensland	11	26	42	0.75	68,000
Bathurst	3	18	17	0.30	100,000
Northern Territory	3	13	23	0.07	23,000
Rockhampton	7	10	70	0.11	15,000
Gippsland	4	13	31	0.15	38,000
Wangaratta	2	9	22	0.23	113,000
The Murray	3	5	60	0.36	120,000
Total	472	1,119	42	34.03	72,000

101. The five Anglican Church dioceses who made either one or no payments in relation to complaints received a total of 41 complaints, of which three resulted in a received a payment. These payments ranged from \$60,000 to \$250,000. These Anglican Church dioceses are:

- Diocese of Armidale
- Diocese of Bendigo
- Diocese of Bunbury
- Diocese of Riverina
- Diocese of North West Australia.

102. **Table 25** shows the number of total and average payments made by each Anglican Church Province. The province with the highest total payments was Queensland (\$11.61 million). The province with the highest proportion of complaints resulting in payments was South Australia (59%). The province with the highest average payment was New South Wales (approximately \$89,000).

Table 25: Payments by Anglican Church Province

Province	Number of payments	Complaints	Percentage of complaints resulting in payments (%)	Total payments (\$ million)	Average payment (\$)
Queensland	166	420	40	11.61	\$70,000
New South Wales	120	266	45	10.64	\$89,000
Victoria	49	157	31	2.19	\$45,000

Province	Number of payments	Complaints	Percentage of complaints resulting in payments (%)	Total payments (\$ million)	Average payment (\$)
South Australia	94	160	59	6.71	\$71,000
Western Australia	9	60	15	0.64	\$72,000
Extra Provincial: Tasmania	34	56	61	2.23	\$66,000
Total	472	1,119	42	34.03	\$72,000

103. **Table 26** shows the number of complaints that went through each redress process which resulted in monetary payments for each Anglican Church Province. A complainant may initiate more than one redress process. The province of South Australia had the highest number of complaints involving a formal redress scheme that resulted in a payment (82 complaints). The province of Queensland had the highest number of complaints that resulted in a payment involving civil proceedings (61 complaints) and 'other' redress processes (102 complaints).

Table 26: Redress process by Anglican Church Province

Provinces	Redress scheme	Civil	Other
Queensland	8	57	102
New South Wales	48	33	46
Victoria	0	0	49
South Australia	77	19	12
Western Australia	7	0	1
Extra Provincial: Tasmania	28	1	5
Total	168	110	215

104. **Table 27** shows the total payments made through each redress process for each Anglican Church Province. The province of South Australia had the highest total payments involving a formal redress scheme (\$5.59 million). The province of Queensland had the highest total payments involving civil proceedings (\$8.17 million) and New South Wales had the highest total payments involving 'other' redress processes (\$4.83 million).

Table 27: Total payments by redress process by Anglican Church Province

Province	Redress scheme (\$ million)	Civil (\$ million)	Other (\$ million)
Queensland	0.30	8.17	3.19
New South Wales	3.48	2.88	4.83
Victoria	0.00	0.00	2.19
South Australia	5.59	1.61	0.68
Western Australia	0.56	0.00	0.02
Extra Provincial: Tasmania	1.99	0.08	0.17
Total	11.92	12.74	11.09

105. **Table 28** shows the total payments made in each redress process for each Anglican Church Province. The extra-provincial of Tasmania had the highest average payment involving a formal redress scheme (approximately \$69,000). Queensland had the highest average payment involving civil proceedings (approximately \$134,000). New South Wales had the highest average payment involving 'other' redress processes (approximately \$105,000).

Table 28: Average payments by redress process by Anglican Church Province

Province	Redress scheme (\$)	Civil (\$)	Other (\$)
Queensland	38,000	143,000	31,000
New South Wales	64,000	74,000	105,000
Victoria	N/A	0	45,000
South Australia	73,000	85,000	57,000
Western Australia	80,000	0	25,000
Extra Provincial: Tasmania	71,000	75,000	35,000
Total	71,000	116,000	52,000

Alleged perpetrators of child sexual abuse

Number of alleged perpetrators

106. A total of 569 identified individuals were subject to complaints of child sexual abuse. Additionally, 133 people whose identities are unknown were the subject of complaints of child sexual abuse. It cannot be determined whether any of those people whose identities are unknown were identified by another complainant in a separate complaint.

107. Of the 569 alleged perpetrators identified:

- 247 were ordained clergy (43% of all known alleged perpetrators),

- 285 were lay people (50% of all known alleged perpetrators)
- For 37 known alleged perpetrators (7%) their religious status was not known.

108. **Figure 7** shows the total number of people (both known and unknown) subject to a complaint of child sexual abuse for each religious status.

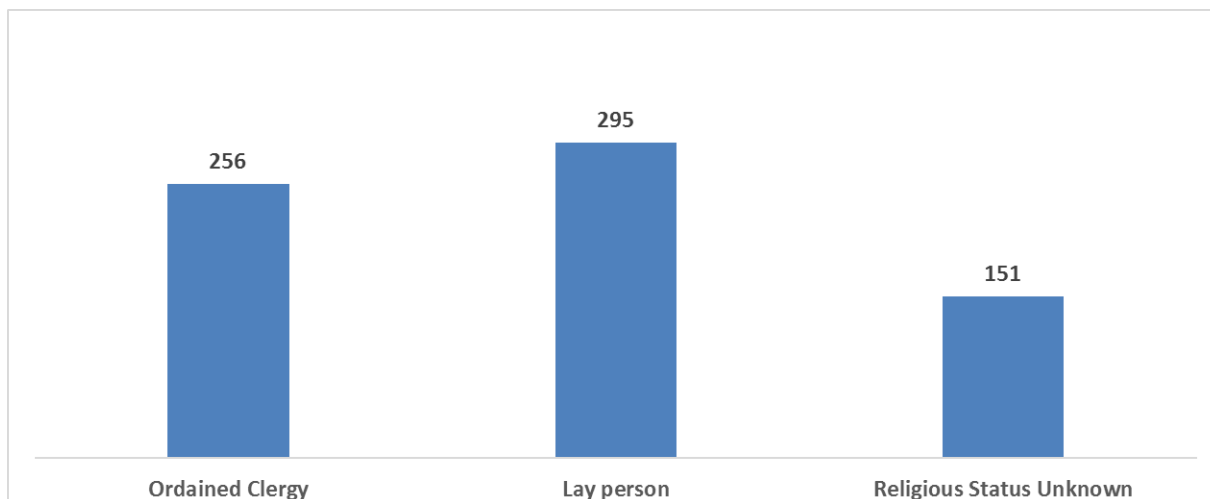


Figure 7: Number of alleged perpetrators (both known and unknown)

109. **Figure 8** shows what proportion of the total number of alleged perpetrators (both known and unknown) fell within each religious status. Thirty-six per cent of alleged perpetrators were ordained clergy, 42 per cent were lay people and in 22 per cent of the cases the religious status was not known.

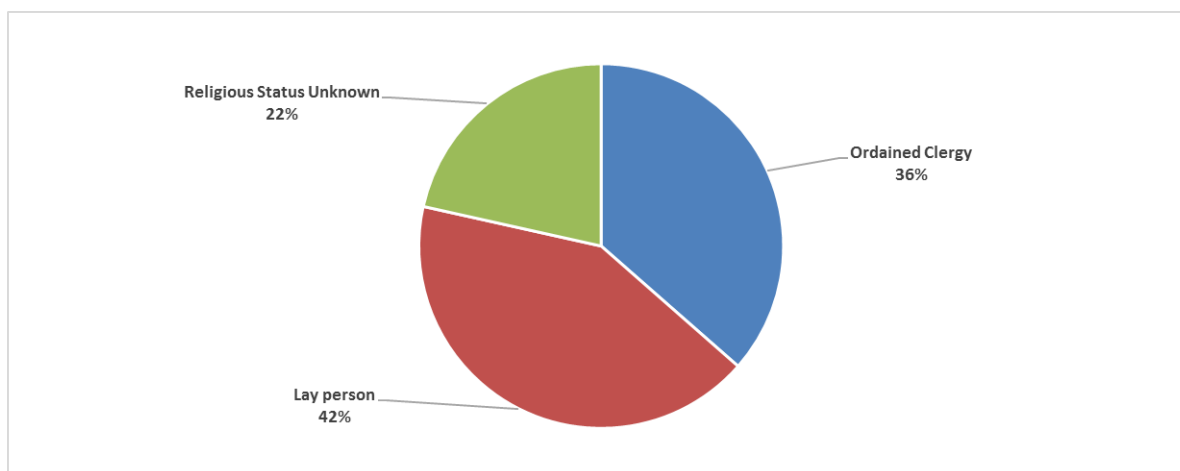


Figure 8: Proportion of alleged perpetrators (both known and unknown) by religious status

110. **Figure 9** shows the total number of people (both known and unknown) subject to a complaint of child sexual abuse by the role held by the alleged perpetrator.

111. Figure 9 also shows the number and what proportion of the total number of alleged perpetrators (both known and unknown) fell within each role held by alleged perpetrators. Thirty-five per cent of alleged perpetrators were ministers and 13 per cent were school staff.

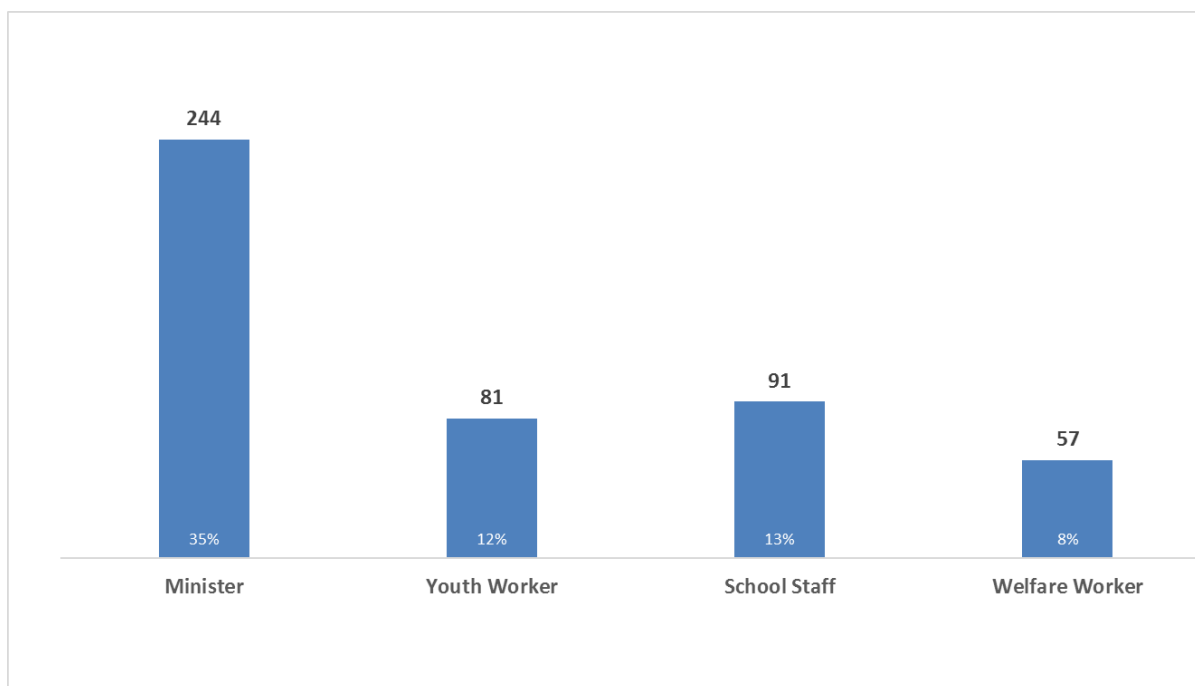


Figure 9: Number and proportion of alleged perpetrators (both known and unknown) by role

112. **Table 29** shows the proportion of alleged perpetrators from each role held by alleged perpetrators by reference to their religious status. For example, 20 per cent of school staff were ordained clergy. The role and religious status of some alleged perpetrators was unknown.

Table 29: Role of alleged perpetrators by religious status

Religious status by role in the Church	Ordained (%)	Lay (%)
Minister	99.6	0.8
Youth worker	12	79
School staff	20	77
Welfare worker	12	79
Role unknown	5	9

113. **Table 30** shows the Anglican Church dioceses with the highest number of alleged perpetrators by religious status. For both ordained and lay alleged perpetrators, the Diocese of Brisbane had the highest number of alleged perpetrators.

Table 30: Anglican Church dioceses with the highest numbers of alleged perpetrators by religious status

Religious status	Anglican Church diocese with the highest number of alleged perpetrators	Number of alleged perpetrators
Ordained	Brisbane	62
Lay	Brisbane	86

114. **Table 31** shows the Anglican Church dioceses with the highest number of alleged perpetrators by the role held by the alleged perpetrator. It is noted that the highest number of complaints relating to schools were received by the Diocese of Brisbane who received 173 complaints, representing 47 per cent of all complaints received that related to schools. The number of alleged perpetrators who were school staff reported by the Diocese of Brisbane is indicative of this.

Table 31: Anglican Church dioceses with the highest numbers of alleged perpetrators by role of alleged perpetrator

Role	Anglican Church dioceses with the highest number of alleged perpetrators	Number of alleged perpetrators
Minister	Brisbane	54
Youth worker	Melbourne; Sydney	17 (each)
School staff	Brisbane	42
Welfare worker	Brisbane	19

Gender of alleged perpetrator and complainant

115. **Table 32** shows the gender of alleged perpetrators (both known and unknown) subject to complaints of child sexual abuse for each religious status. Overall, 94 per cent of alleged perpetrators were male and 6 per cent were female.

Table 32: Gender of alleged perpetrators (overall) by religious status

Religious status	Male (%)	Female (%)
Ordained Clergy	99.6	0.4
Lay people	91	9
All	94	6

116. **Table 33** shows the gender of alleged perpetrators for each role held by alleged perpetrators. Of all complaints that involved welfare workers, 23 per cent identified female alleged perpetrators.

Table 33: Gender of alleged perpetrators (overall) by role held by the alleged perpetrator

Role	Male (%)	Female (%)
Minister	99.6	0.4
Youth worker	94	6
School staff	96	4

Role	Male (%)	Female (%)
Welfare worker	77	23

117. **Table 34** shows the gender distribution of people who made complaints against each religious status. Sixty-two per cent of alleged perpetrators who were ordained were alleged to have sexually abused males only, 34 per cent females only and four per cent both males and females.

Table 34: Gender distribution of complainants by religious status of alleged perpetrators

Religious status	Males only (%)	Females only (%)	Both males and females (%)
Ordained	62	34	4
Lay	66	32	2
All	64	34	2

118. **Figure 10** shows the proportion of complainants who made complaints of child sexual abuse against male alleged perpetrators only; female alleged perpetrators only; and both male and female alleged perpetrators. Nearly ninety-eight per cent of complainants made allegations against male alleged perpetrators only. Three complainants made a claim that identified both a male and female alleged perpetrator (0.3%).

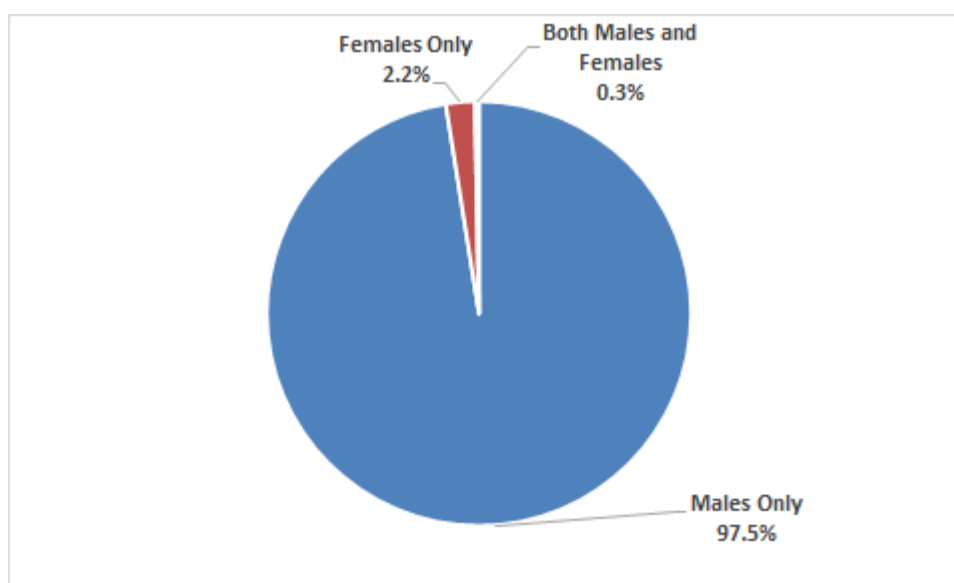


Figure 10: Percentage of complainants by gender of alleged perpetrator

119. **Table 35** shows the gender distribution of people who made complaints for each role held by alleged perpetrators. School staff had the highest proportion of alleged perpetrators alleged to have abused males only (66%).

Table 35: Gender distribution of complainants by the role held by the alleged perpetrator

Role	Males only (%)	Females only (%)	Both males and females (%)
Minister	61	35	4
Youth worker	64	34	3
School staff	66	33	1
Welfare worker	61	35	4
All	64	34	2

Age of alleged perpetrator and complainant

120. The average age of alleged perpetrators (where this information was reported) at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse was 43 years of age.

121. **Table 36** shows what proportion of the total number of complaints relating to alleged perpetrators from each religious status group involved complainants who were under and over 13 years of age at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse. Overall, 51 per cent of complainants were under the age of 13 years of age. Lay people had a higher proportion of complaints involving children under the age of 13 (51%) than ordained clergy (46%).

Table 36: Complainants' 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 (%)
Ordained clergy	46	54
Lay	51	49
All	51	49

122. **Table 37** shows what proportion of the total number of complaints relating to alleged perpetrators from each role held by alleged perpetrators involved complainants who were under and over 13 years of age at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse. Of complaints involving alleged perpetrators who were welfare workers, in 74 per cent of cases complainants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged abuse. Of complaints involving alleged perpetrators who were school staff, 32 per cent of complainants were under the age of 13 years at the time of the alleged abuse.

Table 37: Complainants' age at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse by role of alleged perpetrators

Role	Under 13 years of age (%)	13 years of age and older (%)
Minister	45	55

Youth worker	51	49
School staff	32	68
Welfare worker	74	26
All	51	49

123. **Table 38** shows the complainants' 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 complainants where the alleged perpetrator was a lay person (11.7 years of age) and female complainants where the alleged perpetrator was ordained clergy (11.7 years of age).

Table 38: Complainants' average age at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse for each religious status group

Religious status	Male (years)	Female (years)	Total (years)
Ordained clergy	12.3	11.7	12.1
Lay	11.7	12.1	11.8
Total	11.8	11.5	11.7

124. **Table 39** shows the complainants' average age at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse for each role held by alleged perpetrators. The lowest average age corresponds to female complainants where the alleged perpetrator was a welfare worker (9.7 years of age).

Table 39: Complainants' average age at the time of the first alleged incident of child sexual abuse for each role held by alleged perpetrators

Role of alleged perpetrator	Male (years)	Female (years)	Total (years)
Minister	12.4	11.7	12.2
Youth worker	12.1	12.0	12.1
School Staff	13.3	13.1	13.3
Welfare Worker	10.1	9.7	10.0
All	11.8	11.5	11.7

Complaints per alleged perpetrator

125. **Table 40** shows the average number of complaints against alleged perpetrators for each religious status group. Overall, the average was 1.8 complaints per alleged perpetrator. The highest average was for lay people (2.2 complaints per alleged perpetrator) and the lowest average was for those alleged perpetrators with an unknown religious status (1.0 complaints per alleged perpetrator).

Table 40: Average number of complaints per alleged perpetrator for each religious status group

Religious status	Average number of complaints
Ordained	1.8
Lay	2.2
Unknown	1.0
All	1.8

126. **Table 41** shows the average number of complaints per alleged perpetrator for each role held by alleged perpetrators. The highest average was for youth workers (3.2 complaints per alleged perpetrator) and the lowest average was for religious welfare workers (1.6 complaints per alleged perpetrator).

Table 41: Average number of complaints per alleged perpetrator by role of alleged perpetrator

Religious status	Average number of complaints
Minister	1.8
Youth worker	3.2
School staff	2.6
Welfare worker	1.6

127. **Table 42** shows the distribution of the number of complaints per alleged perpetrator for each religious status group. Alleged perpetrators with an unknown religious status were the group with the highest proportion of alleged perpetrators with only one complaint (99%). Lay people had a higher proportion of alleged perpetrators with 10 complaints or more (3%).

Table 42: Proportion of complaints per alleged perpetrator for each religious status group

Religious status	1 complaint (%)	2-5 complaints (%)	6-9 complaints (%)	10+ complaints (%)
Ordained clergy	68	28	4	1
Lay	74	22	1	3
Unknown	99	1	0	0

128. **Table 43** shows the distribution of the number of complaints per alleged perpetrator for each role held by alleged perpetrators. Youth workers had the highest proportion of alleged perpetrators with only one complaint (77%). Youth workers had the highest proportion of alleged perpetrators with 10 complaints or more (4%).

Table 43: Proportion of complaints per alleged perpetrator by role of alleged perpetrators

Role	1 complaint (%)	2-5 complaints (%)	6-9 complaints (%)	10+ complaints (%)
Minister	67	29	3	1
Youth worker	77	19	1	4
School staff	69	26	1	3
Welfare worker	72	25	2	2

129. **Table 44** shows the highest number of complainants who identified the same alleged perpetrator for each religious status group.

Table 44: Highest number of complainants per alleged perpetrator for each religious status group

Religious status	Highest number of complainants
Ordained	22
Lay	76
Unknown	2

130. **Table 45** shows the highest number of complainants who identified the same alleged perpetrator for each role held by alleged perpetrators. The highest number of complainants who made a complaint against the same alleged perpetrator held a role as a welfare worker (76 complainants).

Table 45: Highest number of complainants per alleged perpetrator by role of alleged perpetrator

Role	Highest number of complainants
Minister	22
Youth worker	49
School staff	11
Welfare worker	76

131. **Table 46** shows the proportion of complainants who reported more than one alleged perpetrator for each religious status group. Of all complainants, 106 complainants (10% of the total number of complainants) made complaints of child sexual abuse against more than one alleged perpetrator. Ordained clergy had a higher proportion of complaints involving more than one alleged perpetrator (15%), than lay people (9%).

Table 46: Proportion of complainants who reported more than one alleged perpetrator for each religious status group

Religious status	Percentage of complainants who reported more than one alleged perpetrator (%)
Ordained	15
Lay	9
Unknown	22
All	10

132. **Table 47** shows the proportion of complainants who reported more than one alleged perpetrator for each role held by alleged perpetrators. The highest proportion of complaints involving more than one alleged perpetrator were made against welfare workers (28%) and the lowest proportion were complaints against school staff (4%).

Table 47: Proportion of complainants who reported more than one alleged perpetrator by role of alleged perpetrators

Role of alleged perpetrator	Percentage of complainants with more than one alleged perpetrator (%)
Minister	15
Youth worker	11
School staff	4
Welfare worker	28

College of ordained clergy subject to a complaint of child sexual abuse

133. **Table 48** shows the number of alleged perpetrators who attended specific theological colleges. The theological college attended by the highest number of alleged perpetrators who were ordained clergy was St John's College, Morpeth. Forty-five alleged perpetrators attended St John's College, Morpeth (18% of both known and unknown ordained clergy). The theological college attended was 'unknown' in relation to 55 alleged perpetrators who were ordained clergy (22% of both known and unknown ordained clergy).

Table 48: Number of alleged perpetrators who attended specific theological colleges

College	Number	Percentage of known and unknown clergy (%)
St John's College, Morpeth	45	18
St Francis' Theological College, Brisbane	29	11
Ridley College	17	7

College	Number	Percentage of known and unknown clergy (%)
Moore Theological College	15	6
Australian College of Theology	14	6
St Barnabas' Theological College	14	6
St Michael's House, Crafers	6	2
Trinity College Theological School	6	2
St Mark's National Theological Centre	4	2
Christ College, Tasmania	4	2
Unknown	55	22
Other	22	9
Overseas	25	10
Total	256	100

Alleged perpetrator by diocese

134. **Table 49** shows the number of alleged perpetrators by diocese. The Diocese of Brisbane had the highest number of alleged perpetrators with 153 alleged perpetrators with a known identity and 55 alleged perpetrators with an unknown identity, being 30 per cent of all alleged perpetrators.

Table 49: Number of alleged perpetrators by diocese

Diocese	Known identity	Unknown identity	Total	Percentage of all alleged perpetrators (%)
Brisbane	153	55	208	30
Adelaide	76	10	86	12
Melbourne	65	15	80	11
Sydney	64	4	68	10
Newcastle	35	9	44	6
Tasmania	29	5	34	5
Perth	26	7	33	5
Grafton	23	10	33	5
Ballarat	25	3	28	4
Canberra & Goulburn	22	4	26	4
North Queensland	22	2	24	3

Diocese	Known identity	Unknown identity	Total	Percentage of all alleged perpetrators (%)
Armidale	3	0	3	0.4
Bathurst	17	0	17	2
Northern Territory	13	1	14	2
Rockhampton	6	2	8	1
Gippsland	10	3	13	2
Bendigo	9	0	9	1
Bunbury	6	0	6	0.9
Wangaratta	5	2	7	1
Riverina	5	1	6	0.9
The Murray	3	0	3	0.4
North West Australia	2	0	2	0.3

135. **Table 50** shows the gender of both known and unknown alleged perpetrators (where gender was reported) by diocese and the total number of alleged perpetrators for each diocese. Twelve of the 22 Anglican Church dioceses reported only male alleged perpetrators. The Diocese of Rockhampton had the highest proportion of alleged perpetrators who were female (50%).

Table 50: Gender of alleged perpetrators for each diocese

Diocese	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total number of alleged perpetrators for each diocese
Brisbane	95	5	208
Adelaide	97	3	86
Melbourne	92	8	80
Sydney	98	2	68
Newcastle	92	8	44
Tasmania	100	0	34
Perth	100	0	33
Grafton	87	13	33
Ballarat	93	7	28
Canberra & Goulburn	73	27	26

Diocese	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total number of alleged perpetrators for each diocese
North Queensland	100	0	24
Armidale	100	0	3
Bathurst	100	0	17
Northern Territory	92	8	14
Rockhampton	50	50	8
Gippsland	100	0	13
Bendigo	100	0	9
Bunbury	100	0	6
Wangaratta	100	0	7
Riverina	100	0	6
The Murray	100	0	3
North West Australia	100	0	2

136. **Table 51** shows the average number of complaints per alleged perpetrator by diocese and the total number of alleged perpetrators for each diocese. The Diocese of Armidale had the highest average number of complaints per alleged perpetrator (6.3 complaints). Eight of the 22 Anglican Church dioceses, including the Diocese of Armidale, reported less than 10 alleged perpetrators overall.

Table 51: Average number of complaints per alleged perpetrator for each diocese

Diocese	Complaints per alleged perpetrator	Total number of alleged perpetrators (both known and unknown) for each diocese
Brisbane	1.8	208
Adelaide	1.8	86
Melbourne	1.2	80
Sydney	1.3	68
Newcastle	1.4	44
Tasmania	1.6	34
Perth	1.4	33
Grafton	1.1	33
Ballarat	1.0	28

Diocese	Complaints per alleged perpetrator	Total number of alleged perpetrators (both known and unknown) for each diocese
Canberra & Goulburn	1.1	26
North Queensland	1.1	24
Armidale	6.3	3
Bathurst	1.1	17
Northern Territory	0.9	14
Rockhampton	1.3	8
Gippsland	1.0	13
Bendigo	1.3	9
Bunbury	2.0	6
Wangaratta	1.3	7
Riverina	1.3	6
The Murray	1.7	3

137. **Table 52** shows the number of alleged perpetrators by religious status group for each diocese (where this information was known). Eight of the 22 Anglican Church dioceses reported less than 10 alleged perpetrators overall (both known and unknown).

Table 52: Number of alleged perpetrators by religious status group for each diocese

Diocese	Ordained	Lay	Unknown	Total number of alleged perpetrators
Brisbane	62	86	60	208
Adelaide	30	35	21	86
Melbourne	38	37	5	80
Sydney	18	46	4	68
Newcastle	23	15	6	44
Tasmania	19	10	5	34
Perth	14	13	6	33
Grafton	16	7	10	33
Ballarat	9	15	4	28
Canberra & Goulburn	7	1	18	26

Diocese	Ordained	Lay	Unknown	Total number of alleged perpetrators
North Queensland	12	8	4	24
Armidale	1	2	0	3
Bathurst	13	4	0	17
Northern Territory	4	9	1	14
Rockhampton	2	3	3	8
Gippsland	5	5	3	13
Bendigo	7	2	0	9
Bunbury	5	1	0	6
Wangaratta	7	0	0	7
Riverina	5	0	1	6
The Murray	2	0	1	3

138. **Table 53** shows the highest number of complaints of child sexual abuse received in relation to a single alleged perpetrator for each diocese and the total number of complaints for each diocese.

Table 53: Highest number of complaints received in relation to a single alleged perpetrator for each diocese

Diocese	Highest number of complaints	Total number of complaints for each diocese
Brisbane	76	371
Adelaide	49	155
Melbourne	10	96
Sydney	6	89
Newcastle	11	63
Tasmania	22	56
Perth	8	46
Grafton	7	37
Ballarat	4	27
Canberra & Goulburn	6	28
North Queensland	2	26

Diocese	Highest number of complaints	Total number of complaints for each diocese
Armidale	17	19
Bathurst	6	18
Northern Territory	4	13
Rockhampton	6	10
Gippsland	9	13
Bendigo	4	12
Bunbury	5	12
Wangaratta	9	9
Riverina	9	8
The Murray	5	5

139. **Table 54** shows the proportion of alleged perpetrators who had more than five and more than ten complaints of child sexual abuse made against them for each diocese and the total number of alleged perpetrators for each diocese. Eight of the 22 Anglican Church dioceses reported less than 10 alleged perpetrators overall (both known and unknown).

Table 54: Proportion of alleged perpetrators by number of complaints

Diocese	Percentage with more than 5 complaints (%)	Percentage with more than 10 complaints (%)	Total number of alleged perpetrators for each diocese
Brisbane	7	4	208
Adelaide	11	2	86
Melbourne	3	1	80
Sydney	6	0	68
Newcastle	7	2	44
Tasmania	6	6	34
Perth	6	0	33
Grafton	3	0	33
Ballarat	0	0	28
Canberra & Goulburn	4	0	26
North Queensland	0	0	24
Armidale	33	33	3

Diocese	Percentage with more than 5 complaints (%)	Percentage with more than 10 complaints (%)	Total number of alleged perpetrators for each diocese
Bathurst	6	0	17
Northern Territory	0	0	14
Rockhampton	13	0	8
Gippsland	8	0	13
Bendigo	0	0	9
Bunbury	17	0	6
Wangaratta	14	0	7
Riverina	17	0	6
The Murray	33	0	3
North West Australia	0	0	2

Locations where alleged child sexual abuse occurred

Locations where alleged child sexual abuse occurred

140. **Figure 11** shows what proportion of the total number of complaints fell within each location type where the incidents of child sexual abuse were alleged to have occurred. The most common location types were residential or non-residential schools (22%); the alleged perpetrator's home (20%), orphanages/residential homes (14%); and youth camp/recreational facilities (14%). Thirty-two per cent of complaints involved an 'other' location.

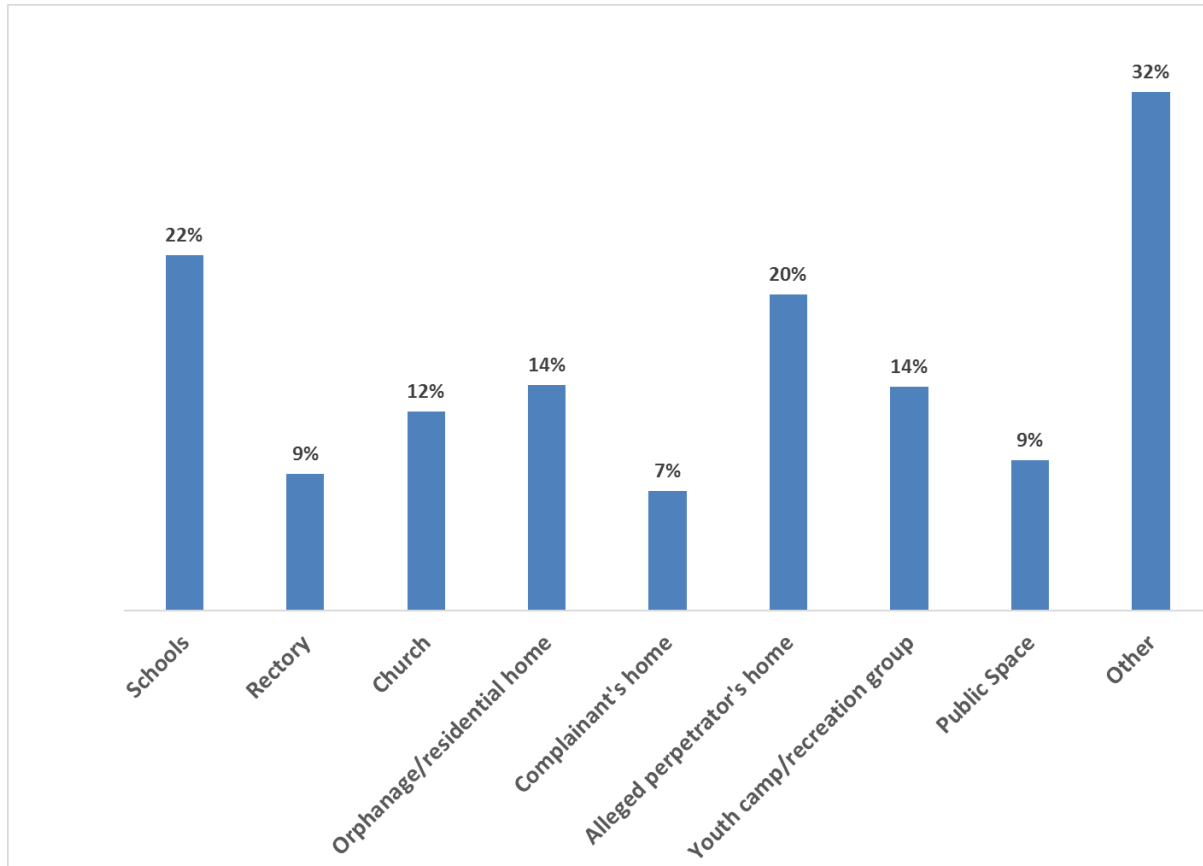


Figure 11: Proportion of total number of complaints within each location type

141. At the time of this report, of those people who have attended a private session with a Commissioner and reported that they were abused in an institution managed by the Anglican Church, 43 per cent reported abuse in an orphanage/residential home. This is significantly different to the proportion of complaints alleging abuse at an orphanage/residential home reported by Anglican Church dioceses in the complaints survey (only 14%). Consequently, this analysis is unlikely to represent the extent of complaints of child sexual abuse relating to Anglican orphanages and residential homes.
142. **Table 55** shows the gender of the complainants by location type. Of all the complaints that alleged incidents of child sexual abuse occurring in the alleged perpetrator's home, 93 per cent were made by male complainants. Of all complaints that alleged incidents of child sexual abuse occurring in non-residential schools, 88 per cent were made by male complainants. Of all location types, complaints that alleged child sexual abuse in public spaces had the highest proportion of female complainants (60%).

Table 55: Proportion of complaints of child sexual abuse by location type and gender of complainant

Location type	Male (%)	Female (%)
Non-residential school	88	12
Residential School	83	17
Rectory	60	40
Church	74	26

Location type	Male (%)	Female (%)
Orphanage/residential home	79	21
Complainant's home	46	54
Alleged perpetrator's home	93	7
Youth camp/recreation group	80	20
Public Space	40	60
Other	88	12
All locations	75	25

Location type for each religious status group

143. **Table 56** shows the proportion of all complaints made in relation to each location type that involved alleged perpetrators from each religious status group. For example, of complaints that alleged child sexual abuse by ordained clergy, 24 per cent alleged abuse occurring in the alleged perpetrator's home and 20 per cent occurring in a church.

Table 56: Proportion of complaints of child sexual abuse for each location type by reference to the religious status group of the alleged perpetrator

Location type	Ordained (%)	Lay (%)
Non-residential school	3	20
Residential school	5	13
Rectory	21	1
Church	20	7
Orphanage/residential home	7	16
Complainant's home	11	6
Alleged perpetrator's home	24	19
Youth camp/recreation group	6	20
Public Space	12	8
Other	42	27

144. **Table 57** shows the proportion of complaints made in relation to each location type that involved alleged perpetrators for each role held by alleged perpetrators. A complainant can identify more than one location type and alleged perpetrator.

Table 57: Proportion of complaints of child sexual abuse for each location type by reference to the role of the alleged perpetrator

Location type	Minister (%)	Youth worker (%)	School staff (%)	Welfare worker (%)
Non-residential school	3	1	52	0
Residential school	6	1	33	1
Rectory	22	3	1	1
Church	21	10	36	26
Orphanage/residential home	6	2	0	79
Complainant's home	11	7	2	4
Alleged perpetrator's home	24	31	11	12
Youth camp/recreation group	7	56	2	0
Public Space	13	11	4	7
Other	42	43	16	16

145. **Table 58** shows the proportion of complaints of child sexual abuse made in relation to alleged perpetrators from each religious status group for each location type. A complainant can identify more than one location type and alleged perpetrator. Of complaints that alleged child sexual abuse occurring in rectories, 94 per cent involved ordained clergy as the alleged perpetrator and nine per cent involved lay people as the alleged perpetrator. Of complaints that alleged child sexual abuse occurring in non-residential schools, 86 per cent involved lay people as the alleged perpetrator and 8 per cent involved ordained clergy as the alleged perpetrator.

Table 58: Proportion of complaints for each religious status group by reference to location type

Location type	Ordained (%)	Lay (%)
Non-residential school	8	86
Residential school	21	69
Rectory	94	9
Church	60	32
Orphanage/residential home	19	60
Complainant's home	57	40
Alleged perpetrator's home	45	51
Youth camp/recreation group	17	77
Public Space	50	44

Location type	Ordained (%)	Lay (%)
Other	49	47

146. **Table 59** shows the proportion of complaints made in relation to alleged perpetrators for each role held by alleged perpetrators for each location type. Of complaints that alleged child sexual abuse in a rectory, ninety-four per cent involved ministers as the alleged perpetrator. Of complaints that alleged child sexual abuse in a non-residential school, 84 per cent involved school staff as the alleged perpetrator.

Table 59: Proportion of complaints by role of alleged perpetrator by reference to location type

Location type	Minister (%)	Youth worker (%)	School staff (%)	Welfare worker (%)
Non-residential school	8	1	84	0
Residential school	20	1	69	1
Rectory	94	5	2	1
Church	61	12	58	14
Orphanage/residential home	14	3	1	38
Complainant's home	55	14	5	4
Alleged perpetrator's home	44	25	11	4
Youth camp/recreation group	17	65	3	0
Public Space	49	19	8	5
Other	47	21	10	3

Complainants and location type

147. **Table 60** shows the average age of complainants for each location type. For both females and males, the youngest average age was for alleged incidents occurring in orphanages and other residential homes (9 years of age).

Table 60: Gender and average age of complainant at time of alleged child sexual abuse, by location type

Location type	Male (years)	Female (years)
Non-residential school	13	12
Residential School	13	13
Rectory	12	14
Church	11	12
Orphanage/residential home	9	9
Complainant's home	12	13

Location type	Male (years)	Female (years)
Alleged perpetrator's home	12	12
Youth camp/recreation group	12	13
Public Space	12	13
Other	12	12

148. **Table 61** shows the average duration of the alleged child sexual abuse across all complaints for each location type. The highest average was for orphanages or residential homes (3.5 years).

Table 61: Average duration of alleged child sexual abuse by location type

Location type	Years
Non-residential school	1.1
Residential school	1.2
Rectory	2.1
Church	1.8
Orphanage/residential home	3.5
Complainant's home	2.0
Alleged perpetrator's home	1.9
Youth camp/recreation group	2.2
Public Space	2.1
Other	1.7
All locations	1.7

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Appendix 1: Data definitions

Throughout this report the following terms were used:

Alleged perpetrator: A person subject to a complaint related to child sexual abuse. This includes any person acting under the authority of the Anglican Church or its associated institutions.

Anglican Church dioceses: These are the organisations responsible for completing the survey, being the 23 Anglican Church dioceses in Australia.

Anglican Church personnel: Any person acting under the authority of the Anglican Church or its associated institutions including:

- a. Clergy: all ordained persons and candidates for ordination.
- b. Church worker: any non-ordained person employed by the Anglican Church or working in a voluntary capacity for the Anglican Church who had/has a pastoral role or otherwise in the Anglican Church and/or identified denominational organisations including diocesan youth and youth camp organisations.
- c. Staff and volunteers working in Anglican Church associated institutions such as Anglican schools and welfare agencies.
- d. Children and peers against whom allegations of sexual abuse were made while under the authority of the Anglican Church or its associated institutions.

Associated institution: An institution including a school, residential home or welfare agency that is associated with the Anglican Church.

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

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.

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

Compensation: Lump sum, periodic or ex-gratia monetary payments paid to a complainant.

Complaint: A complaint includes an accusation of child sexual abuse made to an Anglican Church diocese. This includes accusations made by a victim, or a representative, to an Anglican Church diocese relating to allegations of child sexual abuse.

Complainant: Any person (or their representative) who has made a complaint of child sexual abuse against Anglican Church personnel.

Deposed: An ordained person (bishop, priest or deacon) is deposed from Holy Orders when they are no longer permitted to use the title of their office, wear the clerical collar or vestments of an ordained person or perform any duties reserved for an ordained person.

Disciplinary action/measures: Disciplinary action refers to a formal process established to deal with behaviour that either does not meet expected standards or behaviours that are inappropriate or illegal.

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

Formal diocesan redress scheme: A scheme established by an Anglican Church diocese for the purposes of providing redress to victims of child sexual abuse. This includes a scheme created for the purposes of providing financial compensation, provision of services, recognition and apologies. It may or may not have a capped compensatory amount available to complainants. It may also be described as a Pastoral Scheme. Some examples include the Pastoral Support and Assistance Scheme (Tasmania) and Healing Steps (Adelaide).

Incident: An instance or occurrence of child sexual abuse.

Institution: A public or private body, agency, association, club, institution, organisation or other entity or group of entities of any kind.

Lay person: Employees, volunteers and other personnel who are not ordained to an Anglican Church diocese.

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

Non-residential school: School that does not involve residential/live in care.

Ordained clergy: A person ordained to a special ministry or office within the Anglican Church: bishop, priest or deacon. Once ordained they retain their ordination upon retirement. Upon moving to a different diocese they may be licensed by that diocesan bishop to officiate within that diocese. This includes a person who is ordained but not licensed.

Other costs: Costs incurred by a complainant that do not relate to legal costs or treatment costs. For example costs associated with accommodation or transport needs.

Other redress process: A process where a complainant seeks redress from an Anglican Church diocese directly or through a solicitor or advocate.

Peer or other child: A child who is accused of sexually abusing another child.

Physical abuse: Any non-accidental physical act inflicted upon a child by a person having the care of a child, additional to the sexual abuse.

Prohibition order: A direction by a Bishop preventing an ordained person from performing any functions for a specified period of time.

Rectory: The residential abode of the parish priest or rector. Provided as part of the benefice held by the rector.

Redress: A remedy or compensation provided to a victim of child sexual abuse, which can include financial compensation, provision of services, recognition and apologies. Redress may be sought legally (as in seeking compensation through a civil claim), formally from the Church via a formal redress scheme, or informally from the Church, such as seeking acknowledgement of the abuse and/or an apology.

Redress process: A process where a person makes a complaint of child sexual abuse against Anglican Church personnel and seeks one or more of the following:

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

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

Religious status: The status of the alleged perpetrator being either ordained clergy (bishop, priest or deacon); or lay person.

Residential school: School with residential/live facilities. Boarding schools.

Role: The role of the alleged perpetrator being one or more of the following:

- a. Minister
- b. Youth Worker
- c. School Staff
- d. Welfare Worker
- e. Unknown

Settlement: An official agreement intended to resolve a complaint of child sexual abuse.

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

Appendix 2: Complaints data process and methodology

Complaints data survey process

1. The Royal Commission conducted a comprehensive survey of Anglican Church dioceses in Australia, which sought data relating to complaints of child sexual abuse made against Anglican Church personnel received between 1 January 1980 and 31 December 2015.
2. The Royal Commission engaged Sphere Company as data analysts. Sphere Company designed the survey tool and conducted the analysis for the survey report.
3. All data collected as part of this project was collected through an interactive survey tool developed in Excel specifically designed for this project.
4. A pilot survey form was designed and tested with several Anglican Church dioceses. The draft survey forms were subsequently modified to address several issues that emerged from the testing process.
5. In June 2016, the Royal Commission sent a survey form to all 23 Anglican Church dioceses. The Royal Commission provided each Anglican Church diocese with an explanation of the data collection process, the support available to them to complete the survey and a data dictionary with defined terms used in the survey. The dioceses also received access, saving and password protection instructions. Screenshots of the Microsoft Excel smart form survey are provided at the end of this appendix.

Data collection

6. The Royal Commission liaised with Anglican Church dioceses concerning both technical and content aspects of the complaints data survey and provided ongoing support throughout the data collection process.
7. Anglican Church dioceses received the survey in June 2016 and produced their initial survey answers by September 2016.

Data checking

8. In mid-July 2016, an Anglican Church diocese, informed the Royal Commission that not all the information available in relation to complaints was held on complaints' files but in some cases, could be found in the personnel file of the relevant alleged perpetrator/s. Accordingly, in July 2016, the Royal Commission requested each diocese review their Diocesan personnel files to ensure any complaints kept on these files were received in the survey.
9. By September 2016 each diocese had produced their initial completed survey. Following the receipt of these surveys, the Royal Commission undertook a review process to check that the information relating to alleged perpetrators who had been entered into a survey was consistent with the Anglican Clergy Directory (where applicable), which is published annually. Where the Royal Commission found incomplete or inconsistent information in

relation to an ordained minister, the Royal Commission informed the relevant diocese of the information obtained from the Directory/s and asked that they review the previous information provided when the cleaned data summary was provided to the dioceses on 1 November 2016. Each of the relevant dioceses then provided updated information on that basis.

10. Sphere Company then undertook a cleaning process of the complaints data which is set out below.
11. On 1 November 2016, the Royal Commission provided each Anglican Church diocese with a cleaned data summary and ask that they review the summary. The cleaned data summary consisted of a list of complainants and alleged perpetrators with basic information including gender and date of birth. The ordination status for all alleged perpetrators was also provided. Each Anglican Church diocese reviewed the data summaries and responded to the Royal Commission. Through this process several Anglican Church dioceses provided additional information.

Data cleaning

12. Sphere Company conducted a process of cleaning the complaints data received from each Anglican Church dioceses.
13. The methodology adopted to clean the data received from the surveys is outlined further below.

Complaints data cleaning methodology

Background

14. All 23 Anglican Church dioceses responded to the survey. Twenty-two dioceses reported that they had received one or more complaints of child sexual abuse in the period from 1 January 1980 and 31 December 2015. One diocese reported that they received no complaints in the period from 1 January 1980 and 31 December 2015. Each file produced by the Anglican Church dioceses was in an Excel format with the following two data tables:
 - a. Complainants:
 - 76 variables
 - each row in the table corresponds to a complainant entered by the Anglican Church diocese, with all the information concerning the complainant including whether they made a complaint against one or multiple alleged perpetrators
 - each complaint record allowed for up to 20 alleged perpetrators to be linked via the 'alleged perpetrator ID' which uniquely identifies rows in the *alleged perpetrator table*.

b. Alleged perpetrators:

- 42 variables
- each row captures details relating to an alleged perpetrator (that are not specific to a complainant) with one row per alleged perpetrator.

15. The survey allowed for the diocese to answer 'yes' or 'no' to whether the identity of the alleged perpetrator was known. If they answered 'no', no further information was required for the alleged perpetrator and the unknown alleged perpetrator was added to the list and allocated a unique reference. If the complaint had reported characteristics of the unknown alleged perpetrator these could be added despite the name of the alleged perpetrator not being known, such as their gender or whether they were ordained.
16. 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.
17. The analysis of the data was undertaken from various perspectives including the perspective of the complainant, the alleged perpetrator and the Anglican Church dioceses. 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 Anglican Church dioceses requires that the records entered by different Anglican Church dioceses (even if identical in all their details) not be merged. Merging these records from different Anglican Church dioceses would remove the ability to identify the Anglican Church dioceses involved, and can be done at the analysis stage only when necessary.
18. Furthermore, a significant number of dioceses did not enter information in the survey correctly: rather than entering all the alleged perpetrators associated with the same complainant (within the same dioceses) in a single complaint, they entered the complaint as separate complaints that resulted in duplicate complaints made by the same complainant appearing in some of the surveys. This was identified because the records contained the same complainants within the same dioceses. In these cases, the duplicate complaints were identified by matching the complainant's first and last name and other identifying variables such as the date of birth of the complainant. These complaints were merged (in the unique complainant table) so that all the information concerning the complaints made by the same complainant to a particular dioceses was amalgamated.
19. In circumstances where more than one diocese entered the same complainant, the complainant's entry was maintained for each Anglican Church diocese to ensure that it be included in the analysis for each particular diocese. However, in the overall analysis the duplicate complainants' information was merged so that the complainant was counted once overall. For example, if the same complainant made a complaint to both the Dioceses of Brisbane and Grafton, they would be counted once overall but included in both the number of complainants for the Dioceses of Brisbane and Grafton.

20. The data preparation stage involved the following tasks each of which is detailed in the following sections:

- a. collation of the responses from the 22 Anglican Church dioceses that submitted complaints
- b. definition of the perspectives from which the data would be analysed
- c. identification and resolution of duplicate complaints.

Data Collation

21. The 22 responses from each Anglican Church diocese were merged, resulting in a single database including all the survey files with the following tables:

- a. Unique complaint: This table had a single line for each complaint (i.e. details a unique complainant-diocese-alleged perpetrator). Each unique complaint was allocated a unique reference number. For example, if a complainant made a complaint to one diocese in relation to two different alleged perpetrators, these two complaints were provided in two separate rows in this table detailing the same complainant but each row detailing only one of the two alleged perpetrators.
- b. Unique complainant: This table had a single line for each complainant. Each unique complainant was allocated a unique reference number. For example, if a complainant made a complaint to one diocese in relation to two different alleged perpetrators, these two complaints were provided in one row in this table detailing the complainant and both of the alleged perpetrators.
- c. Unique alleged perpetrator: This table contained the data from the survey responses relating to each alleged perpetrator. Each unique alleged perpetrator was allocated a unique reference number. Each alleged perpetrator appears in a single line with all the information in relation to the alleged perpetrator included (even in the case where an alleged perpetrator was reported by more than one diocese). This table includes the data in relation to each unknown alleged perpetrator. Similar to the known alleged perpetrators, each unknown alleged perpetrator was allocated a unique reference number. As provided above, if the gender, ordination or other characteristics of the unknown alleged perpetrator had been given, the information was captured here.

22. The analysts also created a reference table which related each complaint to its corresponding alleged perpetrators and each complaint to its corresponding dioceses.

Data Analysis

23. The summary analysis of the collected data was performed from three perspectives – Anglican Church dioceses, complainant and alleged perpetrator. This is explained further

below.

Anglican Church Dioceses

24. Anglican Church diocese refers to the diocese who received the complaint from the complainant. The Royal Commission asked Anglican Church dioceses who completed the survey to only include complaints regarding alleged perpetrators who were acting under the authority of the Anglican Church or its associated institutions at the time of the alleged incident/s of child sexual abuse.
25. The alleged perpetrator did not have to be a member of the Anglican Church diocese for the Anglican Church diocese to have entered a complaint into the survey. For example, a complaint may have been made to a diocese about alleged child sexual abuse by an employee or volunteer. The diocese was asked to report the complaint on the basis that the alleged perpetrator was acting under the authority of the Anglican Church or its associated institutions at the time of the alleged incident/s of child sexual abuse, even though the alleged perpetrator was not a member of the diocese.

Complainants

26. The data dictionary defined a complainant as any person (or their representative) who has made a complaint of child sexual abuse against Anglican Church personnel.
27. In the collected data, each complainant is counted as being unique unless they share the same first name, last name, gender and date of birth. Each unique complainant in the overall data is counted as a single complainant regardless of the number of Anglican Church dioceses or alleged perpetrators related to one or more complaints they have made. However, in circumstances where more than one diocese entered the same complainant, the complainants' entry was maintained for each Anglican Church diocese to ensure that they were included in the complainants for each diocese that received their complaint.

Alleged perpetrator

28. The data dictionary defined an accused (the term *alleged perpetrator* will be used in the analysis) as a person subject to a complaint related to child sexual abuse. This includes any person acting under the authority of the Anglican Church authority or its associated institutions.
29. Each alleged perpetrator entered in the data is counted as being unique unless they share the same first name, last name, gender and the date of birth. Each unique alleged perpetrator identified in the overall data is counted as a single alleged perpetrator regardless of the number of Anglican Church dioceses they are related to, and regardless of how many complaints they are the subject of. However, in circumstances where more than one diocese entered the same alleged perpetrator, the alleged perpetrators entry was maintained for each Anglican Church diocese to ensure that they were included in the

alleged perpetrators for each diocese that reported them.

Identification of duplicate complaints

Alleged Perpetrator

30. To improve accuracy of the analysis of the data from the perspective of an alleged perpetrator, it was necessary to identify where records referred to the same alleged perpetrator.
31. Five variables were available to be used to identify an alleged perpetrator – first name, middle name, last name, gender 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.
32. 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.
33. In cases where alleged perpetrators shared 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 complaints details.
34. 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.

Complainants

35. To enable data analysis from the perspective of complainants, a complainant reference table was created in a similar manner to the table used for alleged perpetrators. Six variables were available to uniquely identify a complainant – first name, middle name, last name, maiden name or aliases, gender and the date of birth.
36. As with the alleged perpetrators, all complainant records with unknown first and last names and records with multiple complainants 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 complainants and the dates and institution names related to the reported incidents were compared to determine if the complainant was the same person.
37. To identify duplicate complaints, it was first necessary to identify a unique list of complainants and alleged perpetrators by creating corresponding reference tables. In the

context of this section, the term complaint is used to refer to a row in the *unique complaint table* in the cleaned data set.

Complaints

38. The survey was designed to capture a single row of data for each unique complainant against an Anglican Church diocese. However, some dioceses entered multiple complaints for the same complainants in the case where the complaint had more than one alleged perpetrator. As part of the data preparation for analysis, single entries were normalised into multiple entries, that is, split into multiple records where each record represented a unique grouping of the Anglican Church dioceses, complainant and alleged perpetrator/s. At the same time a *unique complaint table* was created to act as a reference table where the analysis required counting complaints.
39. The first step to resolving duplicates was to manually identify those complainants entered by the same Anglican Church diocese more than once. A limited number of cases were identified where a single Anglican Church dioceses had recorded multiple entries for the same complainant. The use of the unique complainant references helped to easily identify these cases.
40. In some of these cases, each complaint related to a different alleged perpetrator. Given that the complaints data was normalised for the different pairings of complainant and alleged perpetrator, these complaints did not require merging to identify inconsistencies.
41. In cases where the same complainant and alleged perpetrator were listed by the same Anglican Church diocese under multiple complaints, 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 alleged perpetrator references allowed for easy identification of these duplicates.
42. These were merged in the *unique complaint table*. In merging these records, the following approach was taken to resolve any inconsistent information:
 - a. For any variables where information was provided in one complaint 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.

Screenshots of the Microsoft smart survey

Front Page

Data Collection from Dioceses

Name of Diocese:

Please refer to the data dictionary definitions to understand the terms of reference before starting the survey.


Has the Diocese received one or more complaints[^] relating to child sexual abuse between 1 January 1980 and 31 December 2015?

Dioceses that received no complaints will not have to complete the remainder of the survey.
Dioceses that have received one or more complaints will be required to complete a separate entry for each complaint by clicking the "Add Complaint" button below.

Add Complaint

Review/Edit Complaints

[^]A complaint is an accusation of child sexual abuse made to a Diocese.
This includes accusations made by a victim or a representative.



Royal Commission
into Institutional Responses
to Child Sexual Abuse

Add Complainant Form

1. Victim Details

Add Claim ✕

Victim Details

Accused Details

About the Abuse

Police Reporting

About the Complaint

Complaint Outcomes

Additional Comments

Step 1 of 7: Victim Details

1.1 Diocesan File Reference Number *(enter "N/A" if not applicable)*

1.2 Name of diocese that received the complaint

1.3 First name of complainant

1.4 Middle name(s) of complainant *(optional)*

1.5 Last name of complainant

1.6 Also known as (e.g. maiden name) *(optional)*

1.7 Year of birth of complainant

1.8 Gender of complainant at the time of the alleged abuse
 Male Female Unknown

1.9 Has the complainant brought their complaint to your diocese more than once over a period of time?
 Yes No Unknown

1.10 If yes, how many times?

1.11 Year of first contact

1.12 Year of last contact

< BackCancelNext >Save

2. Accused Details

Add Claim ✕

Victim Details

Accused Details

About the Abuse

Police Reporting

About the Complaint

Complaint Outcomes

Additional Comments

Step 2 of 7: Accused Details

For each accused related to the complaint, please do one of the following:

Add new accused

OR

Select from the list of accused already entered (shown below) and add them to the complaint.

Accused in database

Accused in current complaint

First Name	Last Name

Add >

< Remove

Details of accused selected

First Name

Middle Name

Last Name

Gender

Year of birth

Edit Accused Details

< Back

Cancel

Next >

Save

3. About the Abuse

Add Claim
✕

Victim Details

Accused Details

About the Abuse

Police Reporting

About the Complaint

Complaint Outcomes

Additional Comments

Step 3 of 7: About the Abuse

3.1 Did the complainant allege more than one incident of child sexual abuse? Yes No Unknown

3.2 Year of first incident

3.3 Year of last incident

3.4 Name of institution responsible for the complainant at the time of the alleged abuse?
(enter "unknown" if not known)

3.5 Where did alleged abuse take place?
(please tick multiple options if appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Non-residential school	<input type="checkbox"/> Complainant's house
<input type="checkbox"/> Residential school	<input type="checkbox"/> Accused's house
<input type="checkbox"/> Rectory	<input type="checkbox"/> Public space (e.g. park)
<input type="checkbox"/> Church	<input type="checkbox"/> Youth camp/recreation group
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Orphanage/residential home

Please specify if other:

3.6 Did the complainant also allege physical abuse by one or more of the accused at any time? Yes No

< Back
Cancel
Next >
Save

4. Police Reporting

Add Claim ✕

- Victim Details
- Accused Details
- About the Abuse
- Police Reporting**
- About the Complaint
- Complaint Outcomes
- Additional Comments

Step 4 of 7: Police Reporting

4.1 Is there evidence on the complaints file that the matter was reported to the police? Yes No

4.2 If yes, was the complaint reported to police by the Church Authority or by another source?
(please tick all that apply)

Church Authority
 Complainant
 Other source/s

Please specify other source/s:

4.3 What year was the alleged abuse reported to the police?

5. About the Complaint

Add Claim ✕

Victim Details

Accused Details

About the Abuse

Police Reporting

About the Complaint

Complaint Outcomes

Additional Comments

Step 5 of 7: About the Complaint

5.1 What was the complainant seeking from the Church Authority?
(please tick all that apply)

- Wanted to bring the matter to the attention of the Church authority only, no outcome sought
- Wanted to prevent abuse occurring to others
- Formal acknowledgement of the complaint by the Church Authority (including an apology)
- Disciplinary action for the accused
- Informal assistance from the Church for support services (e.g. counselling or other pastoral support)
- Redress in the form of a monetary payment for assistance
- Redress in the form of a monetary payment for compensation
- Other

Please specify if other:

< BackCancelNext >Save

6. Complaint Outcomes

Add Claim
✕

Victim Details

Accused Details

About the Abuse

Police Reporting

About the Complaint

Complaint Outcomes

Additional Comments

Step 6 of 7: Complaint Outcomes

6.1 What was the outcome of the complaint?
(please tick all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Consideration of the complaint is still in progress <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient information provided by complainant to investigate <input type="checkbox"/> No outcome, complaint not investigated <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint not substantiated <input type="checkbox"/> An apology from the Diocese <input type="checkbox"/> An apology from the institution involved (if not the Diocese) <input type="checkbox"/> The provision of Diocesan support services	<input type="checkbox"/> The provision of a monetary payment for support services <input type="checkbox"/> The complainant participated in a formal Diocesan redress scheme (e.g. Pastoral Support and Assistance Scheme, Healing Steps, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> The complainant commenced civil proceedings <input type="checkbox"/> The complaint was resolved by settlement (e.g. through mediation or correspondence with the complainant or their legal representative) <input type="checkbox"/> Other Please specify if other: <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>
--	---

For a complainant that participated in a formal redress scheme, if possible, provide:

6.2 The cap, or maximum amount, available under the scheme \$

6.3 The amount paid to the complainant \$

6.4 Payment amount to complainant, if applicable:

Compensation amount:	\$	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
Treatment costs:	\$	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
Legal and other costs:	\$	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>

< Back

Cancel

Next >

Save

7. Additional Comments

Add Claim ✕

- Victim Details
- Accused Details
- About the Abuse
- Police Reporting
- About the Complaint
- Complaint Outcomes
- Additional Comments**

Step 7 of 7: Additional Comments

Please enter any additional comments relating to the matter:

< Back Cancel Next > Save

Add Accused Form

2a. General Information

Add new accused ✕

General Information

Step 2a - Accused General Information

Accused Ordination Details

Accused Role Details

Disciplinary Measures - Ordained

Disciplinary Measures - Not Ordained

Criminal Investigation

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

Also known as *(optional)*

Gender at time of alleged abuse Male Female Unknown

Year of birth ▾

Is accused still alive? Yes No Unknown

Year of death ▾

< BackCancelNext >Save Accused

2b. Accused Ordination Details

Add new accused ✕

General Information

Accused Ordination Details

Accused Role Details

Disciplinary Measures - Ordained

Disciplinary Measures - Not Ordained

Criminal Investigation

Step 2b - Accused Ordination Details

Has the accused ever been ordained? Yes No Unknown

Note: If a relevant college is not listed in the dropdown boxes, please type in the name.

Name of theological college of ordination

Did the accused attend more than one religious training college? Yes No Unknown

If yes, which college did they attend prior to ordination?

Year of first ordination

Was the accused ordained in your Diocese? Yes No Unknown

If no, what was the name of the Diocese in which accused was ordained?

< Back Cancel Next > Save Accused

2c. Accused Role Details

Add new accused

General Information

Accused Ordination Details

Accused Role Details

Disciplinary Measures - Ordained

Disciplinary Measures - Not Ordained

Criminal Investigation

Step 2c - Accused Role Details

What was the role of the accused in the diocese?
(please tick all that apply)

- Minister of Religion
- Local clergy
- Youth worker/volunteer
- Other church worker/employee
- Teacher/other school staff
- Employee/volunteer in an Anglican welfare institution
- Peer (under 18) or other child
- Unknown
- Other

Please specify if other:

If the accused was a Minister of Religion, to which order did he/she belong?
(please tick all that apply)

- Deacon
- Priest
- Bishop
- Accused not ordained

< Back Cancel Next > Save Accused

2d. Disciplinary Measures – Ordained

Add new accused
✖

General Information

Accused Ordination Details

Accused Role Details

Disciplinary Measures - Ordained

Disciplinary Measures - Not Ordained

Criminal Investigation

Step 2d - Disciplinary Measures for Accused

Which of the following disciplinary processes were implemented by the Diocese?
(please tick all that apply)

Diocesan tribunal

Professional Standards Board hearing

Other process under the Professional Standards Ordinance or Protocol

Other investigative process by Diocese
Please specify if other:

No steps taken
Please specify reason for no action:

What was the outcome of the disciplinary process?
(please tick all that apply)

Counselling recommended

Suspended from office or employment for a period

Licence or authority revoked

Contract of employment terminated

Prohibition order made

Office or employment subject to conditions or restrictions

Deposed from Holy Orders

Complaint not sustained

Other outcome
Please specify if other:

< Back
Cancel
Next >
Save Accused

2e. Disciplinary Measures – Not Ordained

✕
Add new accused

General Information

Accused Ordination Details

Accused Role Details

Disciplinary Measures - Ordained

Disciplinary Measures - Not Ordained

Criminal Investigation

Step 2e - Disciplinary Measures for Accused

Which of the following disciplinary processes were implemented by the Diocese?
(please tick all that apply)

What was the outcome of the disciplinary process?
(please tick all that apply)

- Professional Standards Board hearing
- Other process under the Professional Standards Ordinance or Protocol
- Other investigative process by Diocese
Please specify if other:
- No steps taken
Please specify reason for no action:
- Counselling recommended
- Suspended from office or employment for a period
- Licence or authority revoked
- Contract of employment terminated
- Prohibition order made
- Office or employment subject to conditions or restrictions
- Expelled from school/camp (for the under 18 offenders)
- Complaint not sustained
- Other outcome
Please specify if other:

< Back
Cancel
Next >
Save Accused

2f. Criminal Investigation

Add new accused ✕

- General Information
- Accused Ordination Details
- Accused Role Details
- Disciplinary Measures - Ordained
- Disciplinary Measures - Not Ordained
- Criminal Investigation**

Step 2f - Criminal Investigation

Was the accused the subject of a criminal investigation? Yes No Unknown

If yes, were any criminal charges laid against the accused? Yes No Unknown

If charges were laid, what was the outcome of the charge/s?

- Charge/s withdrawn
- Charge/s dismissed
- Found not guilty
- Found guilty - custodial sentence
- Found guilty - other outcome

Please specify:

Unknown

< BackCancelNext >Save Accused



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Commonwealth of Australia

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