



2018

Safeguarding data

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2018

COLETTE LIMBRICK

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Section 1 - General data (January – December 2018)

1.1 The Church's Safeguarding Structure

1.1.1 The data in this report has been collected from 22 diocesan safeguarding offices and 6 religious safeguarding commissions, which deliver local safeguarding services across England and Wales. Data is not currently collected directly from the remaining religious orders in England and Wales.

1.2 Parish Safeguarding Representatives

1.2.1 All parishes and mass centres are expected to have a Parish Safeguarding Representative appointed by the parish priest and trained and supported by the diocesan safeguarding office.

Table 1 – Number of parishes with a Parish Safeguarding Representative appointed

Diocesan Returns	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No. of Parishes	2383	2341	2294	2263	2227
No. of parishes with Safeguarding Representative in post	2276	2227	2207	2163	2126
% of parishes without a Parish Representative	4.49%	4.87%	3.79%	4.42%	4.54%
% of Parishes without a Safeguarding Representative, which have no vacancy cover	-	-	-	86%	47.52%

1.2.2 At the end of 2018, 95% of parishes had a Parish Safeguarding Representative in post. Of the 5% (101) that did not, 52% had cover arrangements in place. This represents a significant improvement on last year, where 86% of vacant positions did not have cover arrangements in place.

1.2.3 The national safeguarding training modules were delivered to Parish Safeguarding Representatives in four dioceses. Dioceses also delivered a range of other training to Parish Safeguarding Representatives including induction, safeguarding updates, safeguarding responsibilities and best practice, annual safeguarding conferences, and DBS and safer recruitment. This included in-house and external training events.

1.3 Criminal Record Checks – Disclosure and Barring Service

1.3.1 During 2018, the CSAS Registered Body processed 13,671 DBS applications, representing a 4% decrease on the number processed during 2017, and an 8% decrease on the number processed in 2016.

1.3.2 1.3% of DBS Certificates were returned with disclosure information relating to offences or police intelligence, representing a 7% decrease from 2017.

Table 2 – DBS applications initiated

Dioceses & Independent Religious Commission Returns	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
DBS Checks initiated by Dioceses & Independent Religious Commissions	11585	12853	14909	14245	13671
Number of disclosure certificates returned without disclosure information	11370	12658	14705	14048	13500
% of disclosure certificates returned without disclosure information	98.14 %	98.48 %	98.63 %	98.62 %	98.75 %
Number of disclosure certificates returned containing disclosure information	215	195	204	197	171
% of disclosure certificates containing disclosure information	1.85%	1.52%	1.36%	1.40%	1.30%

1.4 Safeguarding Plans

1.4.1 In 2018, 108 new Safeguarding Plans were implemented, representing an increase of 9% when compared to 2017. This takes the total number of safeguarding plans now in place to 463, representing a 2% increase on the number in 2017.

Table 3 – Number of Safeguarding Plans in place

Year	New Safeguarding Plans	Total number in place
2014	104	462
2015	92	423
2016	88	428
2017	99	454
2018	108	463

Section 2 – Allegations and concerns relating to children

2.1 Number of individuals against whom allegations or concerns have been made

2.1.1 The data reported relates to a range of allegations/concerns. This includes individuals who are not involved in church roles, but where allegations/concerns relating to them have been referred to the safeguarding office.

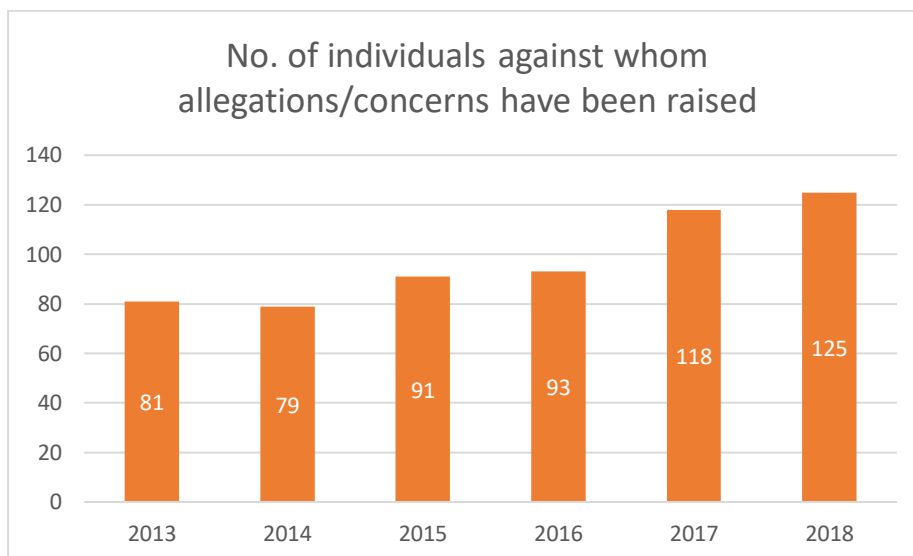
2.1.2 During 2018, 156 people reported child-related allegations¹ against 125 individuals². The number of alleged victims totalled 142. This is an increase of 6% in the number of accused individuals compared to 2017. Although the data in Chart 1 below is not concerned only with sexual abuse, the year on year rise in the number of individuals against whom allegations or concerns have been raised is consistent with data reported by the NSPCC (2018). This report states that the number of recorded sexual offences against children has been steadily increasing since 2012/13 across the UK, with offences more than doubling in both England and Wales. The NSPCC reports that it is likely that improved recording of

¹ Throughout, each of the 156 individual reports is referred to as an allegation

² Some of the alleged perpetrators were complained about by more than 1 person

sexual offences by the police and an increased willingness of victims to come forward have contributed to this rise³.

Chart 1 – Number of individuals against whom allegations or concerns have been raised

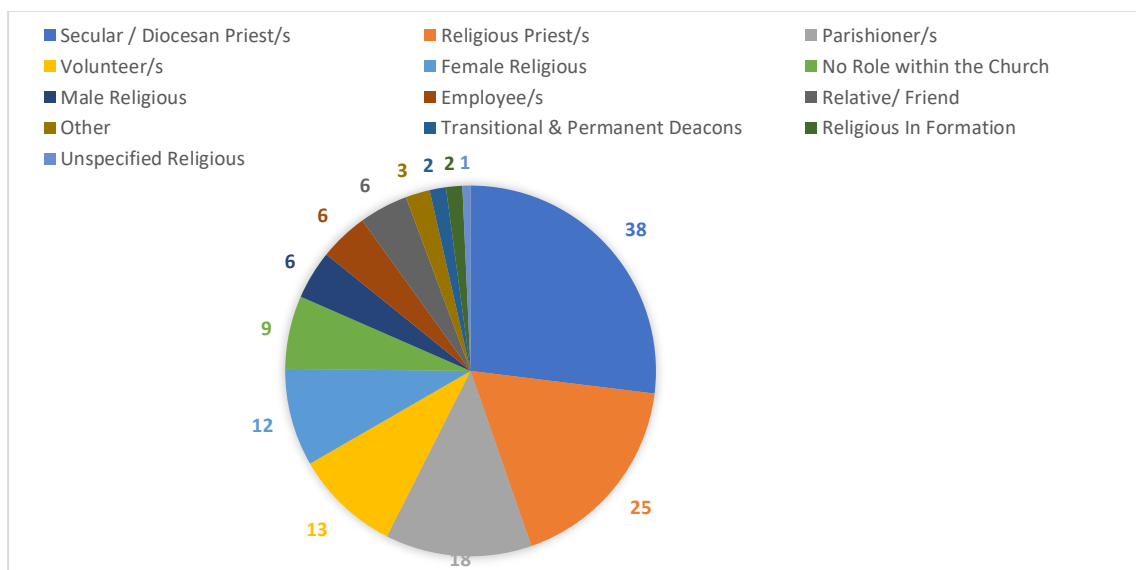


2.2 Role of alleged perpetrators

2.2.1 The total number of roles in Chart 2 is higher than the number of perpetrators, because one individual may have multiple roles, all of which are counted. In descending order, the three most common roles were: Diocesan Priest (27%), Religious Priest (18%), and Parishioner (13%).

Chart 2 illustrates the roles of alleged perpetrators

Chart 2 – Role of alleged perpetrators



³ <https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/media/1067/how-safe-are-our-children-2018.pdf> (pp28)

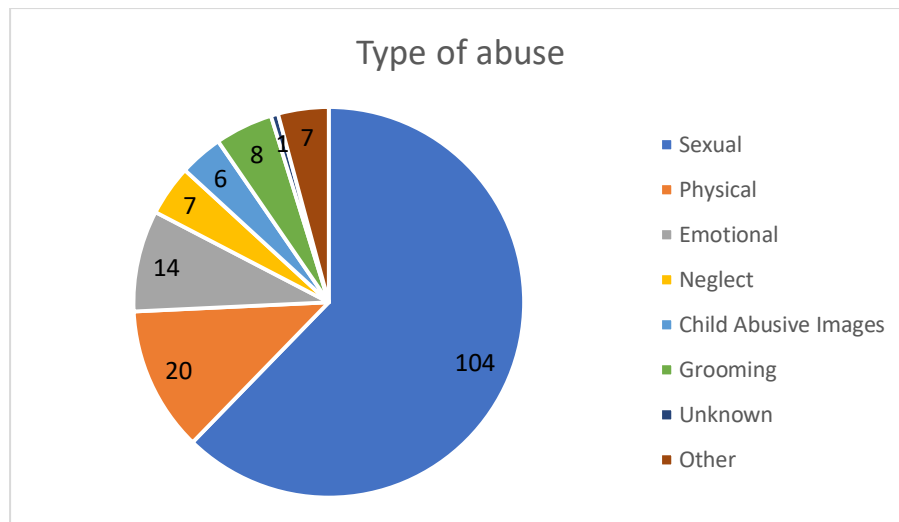
2.3 Types of abuse against children

2.3.1 The reported incidents of abuse can be categorised into 8 different types. The total number in this chart is higher than the number of perpetrators, as several types of abuse may occur in one situation.

2.3.2 The most common type of abuse was sexual, which accounted for 62% of the total.

Chart 3 illustrates the types of alleged abuse

Chart 3– Types of abuse



2.4 Type of abuse by role

Table 4 – Type of abuse by role

Figures are expressed as percentages

Role & Type	Diocesan Priest	Religious Priest	Deacon	Unspecified Priest	Male Religious	Female Religious	Religious in Formation	Volunteer	Employee	Parishioner	Relative/Friend	Unrelated to church	Other	Total %
Sexual	29	22	2	1	5	1	2	7	3	10	6	9	3	100
Physical	10	5			5	45	10	10	5	5	5			100
Emotional	7				7	67	13		7					101
Neglect						100								100
Grooming	43			14				29	14					100
Indecent images of children	12.5	12.5						25		50				100
Unknown										100				100
Other	33	44							11	11				99

- 2.4.1 Priests (diocesan and religious), account for 51% of all allegations of sexual abuse and 39% of all types of listed abuse.
- 2.4.2 Priests account for 57% of allegations of grooming and employees and volunteers account for the remaining 43%.
- 2.4.3 Female religious are the alleged perpetrators of 45% of cases of physical abuse, 67% of cases of emotional abuse, and 100% of cases of neglect.

2.5 Source of allegations

Table 5 – Source of allegations

Source of allegation	Alleged Victim/Survivor	Alleged perpetrator in church	Clergy/Religious/lay role in church	Parishioner	Family member/friend	Police	Social Care Agency	Probation	Anonymous	Third Party	Other	Total
Total	33 (21%)	34 (22%)	10 (6%)	12 (8%)	23 (15%)	5 (3%)	3 (2%)	5 (3%)	3 (2%)	28 (18%)	156 (100%)	

2.5.1 The two main sources of the reported allegations were members of the clergy/religious or lay roles within the church, which accounted for 22% and the victim/survivor, which accounted for 21% of reports made. 15% of allegations were received from the police and 3% of allegations were made anonymously. The category 'other' includes individuals from other denominations, accused persons, roles in education.

2.6 Time interval between alleged abuse and reporting by role of alleged perpetrator

2.6.1 Where the date when abuse first began is known, of the alleged abuse reported in 2018:

- 19% occurred in the last year;
- 30% occurred between 2010 and 2018;
- 66% occurred before 2000, and
- 28% occurred in the 1960s;

2.6.2 Where the time elapsed between the alleged abuse occurring and being reported is known, 29% of abuse occurred in the last year.

2.6.3 Of alleged incidents reported to have occurred in the last year:

- The largest single group of alleged perpetrators are Diocesan Priests, who accounted for 26%;
- The second largest groups are jointly Religious Priests and Volunteers, who each account for 23%;
- 15% of the total alleged perpetrators are parishioners;
- 5% of the total alleged perpetrators are employees, and
- 2.5% of alleged perpetrators are unrelated to the Church

2.6.4 Of alleged incidents reported as having occurred more than one year ago:

- 33% of allegations against Diocesan Priests related to incidents that occurred 41-50 years ago;
- 45% of allegations against Religious Priests related to incidents that occurred 41-55 years ago;
- 100% of allegations against Transitional or Permanent Deacons related to incidents that occurred 46-50 years ago;
- 100% of allegations against Unspecified Priests related to incidents that occurred 31-35 years ago;
- 50% of allegations against individuals in male Religious roles related to incidents that occurred 51-55 years ago;
- 73% of allegations against individuals in female Religious roles related to incidents that occurred 51-55 years ago;
- 100% of allegations against Religious in Formation roles related to incidents that occurred 51-55 years ago;
- Allegations against Volunteers were evenly split over four time periods: 11-15 years ago, 21-25 years ago, 26-30 years ago, and 61-65 years ago;
- 66% of allegations against employees related to incidents that occurred 36-40 years ago and
- Allegations against relatives/friends were evenly split over five time periods: 1-2 years ago, 26-30 years ago, 36-40 years ago, 41-45 years ago, and 61-65 years ago.

2.7 Time elapsed between the alleged abuse occurring and being reported by sex of survivor/victim

2.7.1 Of abuse reported as occurring in the last year:

- 56% were related to the abuse of female survivors/victims;
- 25% were related to the abuse of male survivors/victims and
- 19% were related to the abuse of a survivor/victim whose sex is not known.

2.7.2 Of abuse that occurred more than one year ago:

- 55% of abuse relating to female survivors/victims was reported 31-50 years after it occurred;
- 64% of abuse relating to male survivors/victims was reported 36-55 years after it occurred;
- The most common time interval for abuse relating to male survivors/victims was 51-55 years (21%);
- The most common time interval for abuse relating to female survivors/victims was 41-45 (19%) and
- 80% of incidents reported 1-15 years after they allegedly occurred, related to female victim/survivors.

2.8 Reporting to statutory authorities

2.8.1 The Church referred 62% of allegations to statutory authorities. In the remaining cases, 28% were already known to statutory agencies and the remaining individuals (10%) were not reported to statutory agencies for a variety of reasons.

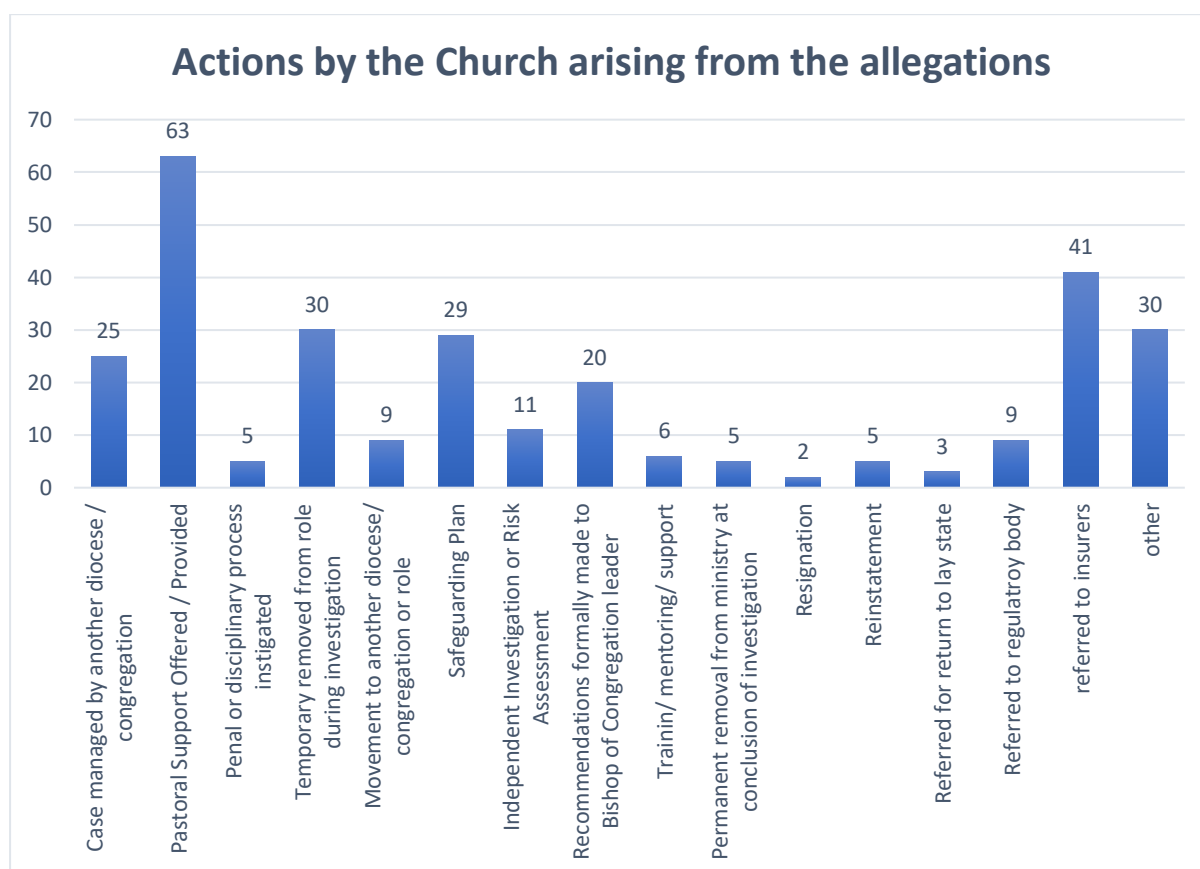
2.8.2 This was due to either:

- the case being passed on to another body
- the safeguarding office deciding that the matter was not a safeguarding concern or there being insufficient available information to make a referral
- the accused person being deceased, the individual choosing to self-refer, or the safeguarding office continuing to engage the person to seek consent to a referral

2.9 Actions by the Church arising from the allegations

2.9.1 When the Church receives allegations against individuals, in addition to referral to statutory agencies, there are a range of other actions that might follow.

Chart 4 – Actions by the Church arising from the allegations



2.9.2 It is important to note that the cases in respect of 64 individuals (51%) were still open at the time that this data was collected, so the outcomes recorded below may not be complete.

- In response to 40% of allegations, pastoral support was offered/provided to the victim/survivor;
- 19% of those subject to allegations were temporarily removed from role, and
- 19% of those subject to allegations were made subject of a Safeguarding Plan and permanently removed from roles where they presented a risk.

2.10 Outcomes from referral to statutory agencies against number of individuals

2.10.1 In respect of the cases that were either already known to, or reported by the Church to statutory authorities, the most frequent action was for the case to be investigated by the

police, which occurred in response to 42% of allegations. Of those cases investigated by the police, 10% resulted in a sentence.

Section 3 Alleged Perpetrators

3.1 Sex of alleged perpetrators

3.1.1 Of the 125 alleged perpetrators, 110 (88%) were male and 15 (12%) were female.

3.2 Type of abuse by sex of alleged perpetrator

3.2.1 Alleged perpetrators may have been accused of different types of abuse by the same person, meaning that the number of total counts of abuse is higher than the total number of victims or alleged perpetrators. Of all counts of abuse (n149):

- 80% of abuse was allegedly perpetrated by males
- 20% of abuse was allegedly perpetrated by females

3.2.2 Sexual abuse was the most common type of abuse perpetrated by men, accounting for 70% of the total counts of abuse by men.

3.2.3 The two most common types of abuse perpetrated by women were physical and emotional, which each accounted for 33% of the total counts of abuse by women.

3.3 Age of individuals accused and types of abuse

3.3.1 Where the ages are known, of individuals accused:

- 41-50 years is the most common age for alleged perpetrators of sexual abuse, accounting for 29% of the total instances;
- 21-30 years was the most common age for alleged perpetrators of physical abuse (42%), emotional abuse, (56%), and neglect (100%);
- 41-50 years and 51-60 years each account for 33% of allegations of grooming, and
- 40% of those accused of possessing indecent images of children were aged 51-60 years.

3.4 Age of accused individuals at time of abuse, by sex

3.4.1 Where the ages are known, 40-50 years is the most common age group for accused males, which accounts for 28% of accused males. The most common age for female perpetrators is 20-30 years, which accounts for 75% of females.

Section 4 Victims and Survivors of abuse

4.1 Sex of alleged victims at the time of abuse

4.1.1 Of the 142 survivors/victims:

- 48% are male;
- 38% are female;
- 14% are unknown

4.2 Age of victims/survivors at time of alleged abuse

4.2.1 Of the 142 alleged survivors/victims, the ages of 95 victims at the time of abuse are known. However, the ways in which these ages have been recorded varies according to the diocese or region collecting the data. This means that whilst we know the precise age of some survivors/victims (e.g. '6-7'), in other cases we only know very broad categories such as 'under 13,' which limits possible analysis.

4.2.2 According to the available data, the two most vulnerable precise age groups are 10-11 years old (20%) and 14-15 years old (19%).

4.3 Type of abuse by age of victim/survivor at the time of alleged abuse

4.3.1 Some individuals experienced different types of abuse at the same time and both types are counted.

4.3.2 Of situations in which the age of abuse is known:

- The most common age ranges for victims/survivors of sexual abuse were: 6-7 (15%), 10-11 (17%), 12-13 (15%), and 14-15 (19%);
- The age group that were most often affected by grooming was 16-18 (50%); and
- The age groups most vulnerable to abuse overall, were 10-11 (20%) and 14-15 (19%).

4.3.3 The age at which abuse is said to have occurred is unknown in 35% of cases. The most common type of abuse in these situations was sexual, which accounts for 49%.

4.4 Sex and age of alleged victims at the time of abuse

4.4.1 According to the available data, the most common age for female children to have been abused was 14-15 years, which accounted for 19% of cases.

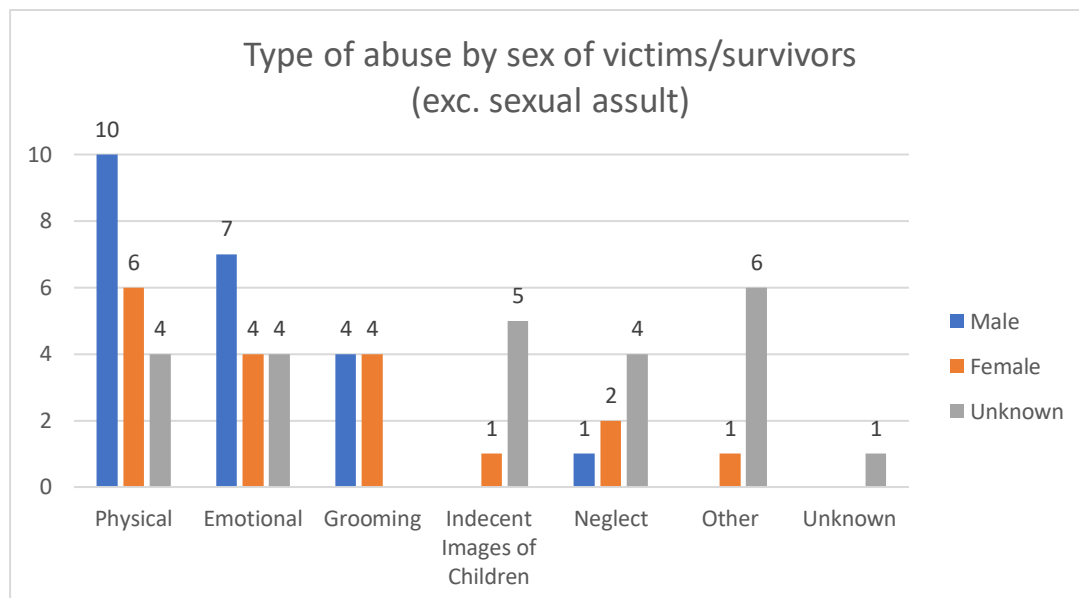
4.4.2 The most common age for male children to have been abused was 10-11 years, which accounted for 18% of cases.

4.5 Type of abuse by sex of victims/survivors

- 72% (n56) of cases relating to a male child were concerned with sexual abuse.
- 70% (n43) of cases relating to a female child were concerned with sexual abuse.

- 4.5.1 Due to the fact that sexual abuse is by far the most frequent type of abuse recorded, it is discussed specifically. Of the total reports of sexual abuse, 54% affected male children, 42% affected female children, and 4% affected children whose sex is not known.
- 4.5.2 Other than sexual abuse, the most common type of abuse endured by both male and female children was physical. This accounted for 45% of the non-sexual abuse that affected male children, and 33% of the non-sexual abuse that affected female children.
- 4.5.3 The data reported by the Office for National Statistics, for year ending March 2019 places witnessing domestic abuse/abuse and emotional abuse as the most common type of abuse experienced by those to whom the data relates. A direct comparison cannot be made between the ONS data and the data included in this annual report because the ONS data does not include abuse against 16 and 17 year olds. Furthermore, the ONS data is brought together from a number of sources and in itself, the sources are not directly comparable.

Chart 5 – Type of abuse by sex of victims/survivors (excluding sexual assault)



4.6 Date when abuse first occurred by type of abuse and number of victims/survivors

4.6.1 Both the type of alleged abuse and date that it first occurred is known in 88% of cases.⁴ Where the date is known:

- 66% of allegations relate to incidents that occurred between 1950 and 1999;
- 15% of allegations occurred between 2000 and 2017; and
- 19% of allegations occurred during 2018.

⁴ The date of 20 cases is not known, and the date of 1 case is dated vaguely as 'late 1960s-early 1970s,' so has been removed for ease of analysis and to prevent categories overlapping.

Table 6 – Date abuse occurred by type

Date abuse first occurred/Type	sexual	physical	emotional	grooming	child images	online grooming	other	neglect	Unknown	Total
2018	11	4	1	6	3		3			28
2017	9			1	1		1			12
2016	2				1					3
2014	1									1
2000s	4						2			6
1990s	9	1								10
1980s	10			1						11
1970s	21	3	2					1		27
Late 60s early 70s	1									1
1960s	14	10	11					6		41
1950s	8									8
Not Known	14	2	1		1		1		1	20
Total	104	20	15	8	6	0	7	7	1	168

Sexual abuse

- 51% of cases occurred between 1960 and 1989 and
- 12% of cases occurred during 2018.

Physical abuse

- 56% of cases occurred in the 1960s and
- 22% of cases occurred during 2018.

Emotional abuse

- 79% of cases occurred in the 1960s and
- 7% of cases occurred during 2018.

Grooming

- 75% of cases occurred in the last year.

Indecent Images of Children

- 33% of cases occurred in the 2000s and
- 50% of cases occurred during 2018.

Neglect

- 86% of cases occurred in the 1960s and
- No cases occurred during 2018.

4.7 Duration of abuse by role of accused person

4.7.1 Of the 97 cases in which the duration of abuse is known:

- 30% were single incidents;
- 65% occurred on multiple occasions⁵;
- 43% took place over more than one year and
- 10% took place over more than five years.

4.7.2 The most common duration of abuse for each role was:

Table 7 – Duration of abuse by role of accused

	Diocesan Priest	Religious Priest	Transitional or Permanent Deacon	Unspecified Priest	Male Religious	Female Religious	Religious in Formation	Volunteer	Employee	Parishioner	Relative/Friend	unrelated to church	other	Total
One off incident	8	6				1		3	1	4	3	1	2	29
Two separate incidents	3													3
Weeks		2												2
3 months				1		1								2
less than a year	1	2						3	1	2		1		10
1 year	2	4							1	1		1		9
1-2 years	3	2	1		1	1			1		1	2		12
2-3 years	4	2	1				2				1			10
3-4 years	5	1				1		1		1		1		10
5-6 years	1				1	1								3
7-8years	2													2
9-12 years						5								5
N/k	15	10	1		4	2		6	2	17	2	3	1	63
Total	44	29	3	1	6	12	2	13	6	25	7	9	3	160

4.7.3 Abuse lasting more than 5 years was perpetrated by:

- 3 Diocesan Priests (30%);
- 1 Male Religious (10%), and
- 6 Female Religious (60%).

4.7.4 Those with Female Religious roles were the only group to have allegedly abused children for 9-12 years.

⁵ Defined as incidents that occurred more than twice.

4.8 Duration of abuse by type of abuse

4.8.1 Where the duration and type of abuse is known, the most common durations of abuse are:

Sexual abuse

- Single Incident (17 reports, 28%);
- 1-2 years (10 reports, 16%) and
- 2-3 years (10 reports, 16%).

Physical abuse

- Single Incident (5 reports, 28%);
- >9 years (5 reports, 28%) and
- >1 year (3 reports, 17%).

Emotional abuse

- 9 years (5 reports, 42%);
- 2-3 years (2 reports, 17%) and
- 5-6 years (2 reports, 17%).

Grooming

- >1 year (3 reports, 43%) and
- Single Incidents (2 reports, 29%).

Indecent Images of Children

- Single Incident (1 report, 50%) and
- >1 year (1 report, 50%).

Neglect

- 9-12 years (5 reports, 71%)

4.9 Duration of abuse by age of victim/survivor

4.9.1 Where the age of the victim/survivor and the duration of abuse is known:

- all age groups were vulnerable to single incidents;
- 75% of abuse lasting 5-8 years was experienced survivors/victims that were 10-11 years old;
- 65% of abuse lasting 2-8 years was experienced by survivors/victims that were 0-11 years old and
- 70% of abuse lasting 1-2 years affected 12-15 year olds, and 30% affected 0-7 year olds.

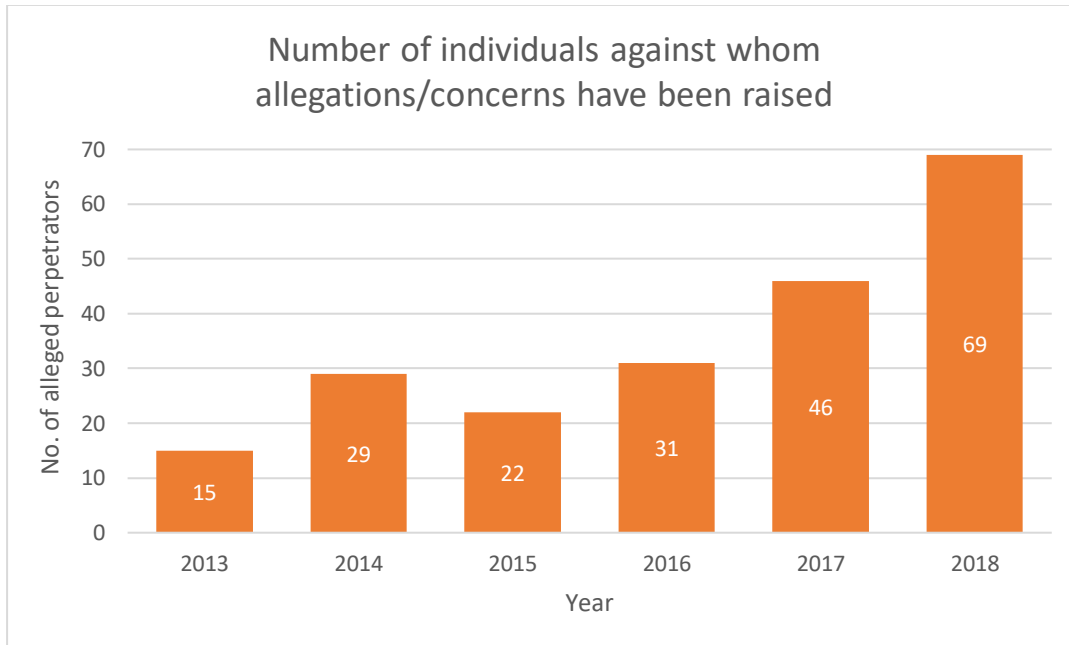
Section 4 – Allegations and concerns relating to adults

4.1 Number of individuals against whom allegations have been made

4.1.1 The data reported relates to a range of allegations/concerns. This includes individuals who are not involved in church roles, but where allegations/concerns relating to them have been referred to the safeguarding office.

4.1.2 During the past year, 77 allegations⁶ have been made against 69 individuals.⁷ This is an increase of 50% in the number of individuals compared to 2017. This rise is consistent with the 48% increase between 2016 and 2017.

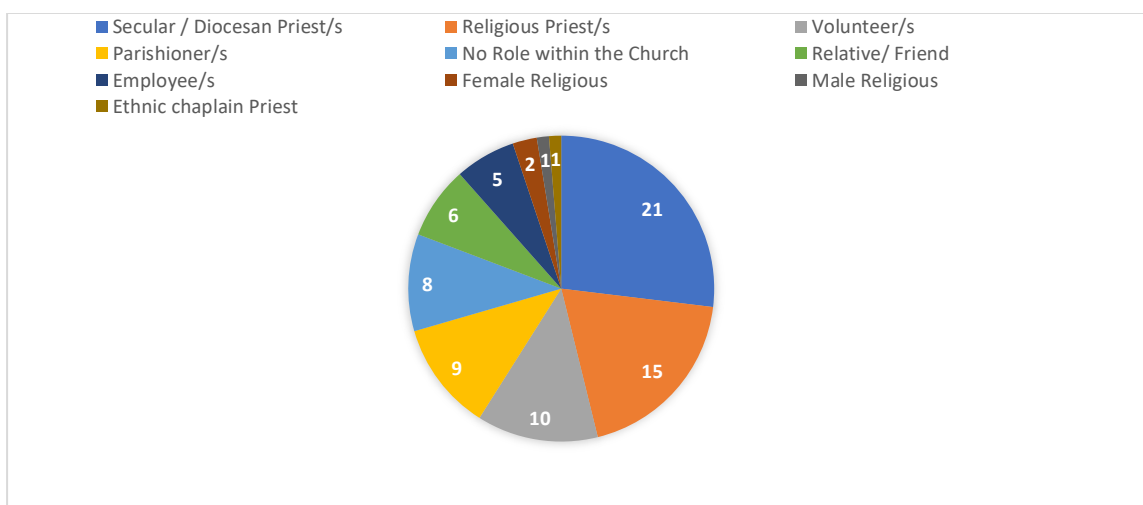
Chart 6 - Number of individuals against whom allegations have been made



4.2 Role of alleged perpetrators

4.2.1 78 roles were recorded for the 69 alleged perpetrators. The total number of roles in Chart 7 is higher than the number of perpetrators, as one individual may have multiple roles, all of which are counted. The three most common roles were, in descending order: Diocesan Priest (27%), Religious Priest (19%), and Volunteers (13%).

Chart 7 – Role of alleged perpetrators



⁶ Throughout, each of the 77 complaints is referred to as an allegation.

⁷ Some of the 77 alleged perpetrators were complained about by more than one person.

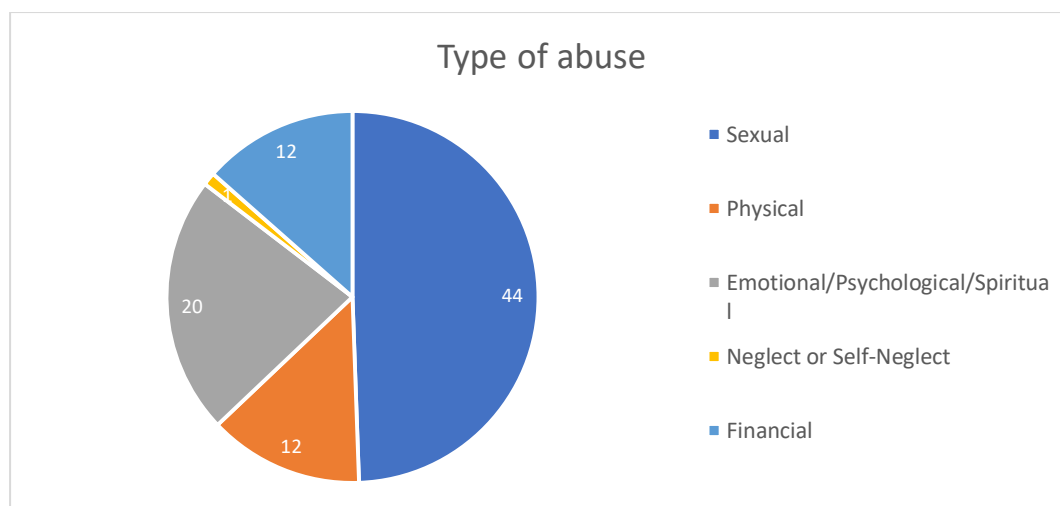
4.3 Types of abuse against adults

4.3.1 The reported incidents of abuse can be categorised into 5 different types. The total number in this chart is higher than the number of perpetrators, as several types of abuse may occur in one situation.

4.3.2 The most common type of abuse was sexual, which accounted for 66% of the total.

Chart 8 illustrates the types of alleged abuse

Chart 8 – Types of abuse



4.4 Type of abuse by role

4.4.1 Priests were the alleged perpetrator of 70% of all allegations of sexual abuse.

Table 8 – Type of abuse by role

Role & Type	Diocesan Priest	Religious Priest	Male Religious	Female Religious	Ethnic chaplain Priest	Volunteer	Employee	Parishioner	Relative/Friend	Role unrelated to church	Total
Sexual	20	12	1		1	4	1	2	1	4	46
Physical	3	1				1		3	2	4	14
Emotional/Psychological/Spiritual	4	4		1		2	2	4	2	2	21
Neglect or Self-Neglect									1		1
Financial	1	1		1		3	2	3	2	2	15
Totals	28	18	1	2	1	10	5	12	8	12	97

4.4 Source of allegations

Table 9 – Source of allegation

Source of allegation	Alleged Victim/ Survivor	Clergy/ Religious/ lay role in church	Parishioner	Family member/ friend	Police	Probation	Independent or Charitable Organisation	Third Party	Other	Total
Total	22 (29%)	26 (34%)	9 (12%)	4 (5%)	2 (3%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	4 (5%)	8 (10%)	77

4.4.1 The two main sources of allegations were members of the clergy/religious which accounted for 34%, or those with lay roles within the church, which accounted for 29% of reports made.

4.5 Time interval between alleged abuse and reporting by role of alleged perpetrator

4.5.1 Both the role of the alleged perpetrator and the time elapsed between the alleged abuse occurring and being reported is known in 75 cases.

4.5.2 Where the date when abuse first began is known, of the alleged abuse reported in 2018:

- 49% occurred in the last year;
- 35% occurred between 2010 and 2018;
- 8% occurred between 11 and 25 years ago;
- 5% occurred between 30 and 40 years ago;
- 3% occurred between 45 and 60 years ago

4.5.3 Of alleged incidents reported to have occurred in the last year:

- The largest single group of alleged perpetrators were Diocesan Priests, who accounted for 29%;
- The second largest groups were Religious Priests, who accounted for 23%

4.5.4 100% of abuse reported 20-60 years after it occurred was allegedly perpetrated by Diocesan or Religious Priests.

4.5.5 The most common time elapsed between incident and report according to the perpetrator's role:

- 45% of alleged abuse by Diocesan Priests occurred within the last year;
- 47% of alleged abuse by Religious Priests occurred within the last year;
- 100% of alleged abuse by those in Male Religious roles occurred within the last year;
- Alleged abuse by Female Religious roles was equally split between two time periods: less than one year ago, and 1-2 years;
- 100% of alleged abuse by those in Male Religious roles occurred within the last year;
- 50% of alleged abuse by Volunteers occurred within the last year;
- 60% of alleged abuse by Employees occurred 1-2 years ago;

- Alleged abuse by Parishioners was equally split between two time periods: less than one year ago, and 1-2 years;
- Alleged abuse by a Relative/Friend was equally split between three time periods: 1-2 years ago, 6-10 years ago, and 11-15 years ago;
- 83% of alleged abuse by those in roles unrelated to the church occurred within the last year.

4.6 Time elapsed between the alleged abuse occurring and being reported by sex of survivor/victim

- 4.6.1 Of abuse reported as occurring within the last year, 69% had a female survivor/victim and 31% had a male survivor/victim.
- 4.6.2 59% of cases involving female survivor/victims were reported within 1 year.
- 4.6.3 80% of cases involving a female survivor/victim were reported within 2 years.
- 4.6.4 50% of cases involving a male survivor/victim were reported within 1 year.
- 4.6.5 25% of cases involving a male survivor/victim were reported within 20-40 years.

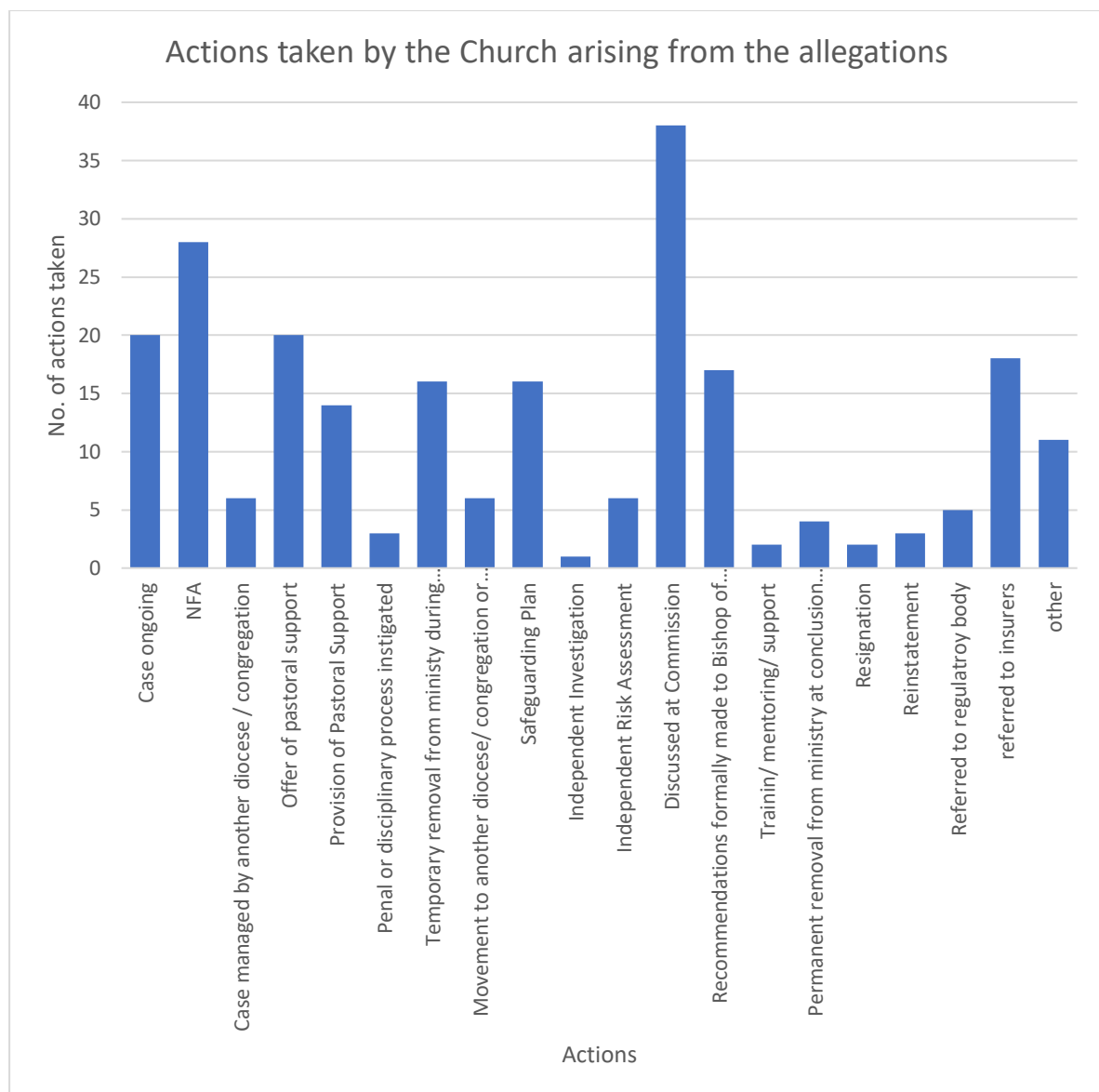
4.7 Reporting to statutory authorities

- 4.7.1 The Church referred 44 individuals (58%) against whom allegations had been made to statutory agencies. In the remaining cases, 3 (4%) were already known to statutory agencies. The remaining 29 individuals (38%) were not reported to statutory agencies for a variety of reasons.
- 4.7.2 This was due to either:
- the safeguarding office deciding that there was no safeguarding issue or it not being a matter for referral to statutory authorities (17)
 - already known to statutory authorities (4)
 - further enquires or information needed or being sought from victim (4)
 - Decision to report left with the person/family making the allegation (1)
 - the case being passed on to another body (1)
 - the case being referred by another diocese (1)
 - dealt with abroad (1)

4.8 Actions by the Church arising from the allegations

- 4.8.1 When the Church receives allegations against individuals, in addition to referral to statutory agencies, there are a range of other actions that might follow.

Chart 9 – Actions taken by the Church arising from the allegations



4.8.2 Chart 9 sets out the key actions taken in response to the 77 allegations of adult abuse made in 2018. It is important to note that the cases in respect of 20 individuals (29%) were still open at the time this data was collected, so the outcomes recorded below may not be complete.

4.9 [Outcomes from referral to statutory agencies against number of individuals](#)

4.9.1 In respect of the 47 cases that were either already known to, or reported by the Church to statutory authorities, the two equally most frequent actions were for the case to be investigated by the police, or for the police to decide not to investigate, each of which occurred in response to 36% of cases. 9% of cases resulted in criminal conviction and a sentence.

Section 5 Alleged Perpetrators

5.1 Sex of alleged perpetrator

5.1.1 81% of alleged perpetrators were male, 14% female and for 5% the sex was unknown.

5.2 Type of abuse by sex of alleged perpetrator

5.2.1 Alleged perpetrators may have been accused of different types of abuse by the same person, meaning that the number of total counts of abuse is higher than the total number of victims or alleged perpetrators. Of all counts of abuse (n83):

- 80% of abuse was allegedly perpetrated by males
- 13% of abuse was allegedly perpetrated by females
- 7% of abuse was allegedly perpetrated by individuals whose sex is not known

5.2.2 Sexual abuse was the most common type of abuse perpetrated by men, accounting for 59% of the total counts of abuse by men.

5.2.3 Emotional/Psychological/Spiritual was the most common type of abuse perpetrated by women, accounting for 50% of the total counts of abuse by women.

5.3 Age of individuals accused and types of abuse

5.3.1 The age of the perpetrator at the time of alleged abuse is unknown in 33% of cases.

5.3.2 Where the ages are known, of individuals accused:

- 81% of all alleged perpetrators were aged 41-80;
- 51-60 years is the most common age group for alleged perpetrators, accounting for 24% of the total instances;
- the least common age of alleged perpetrators was 81-90, accounting for 3% of the total instances

5.3.3 The most common age group for alleged perpetrators of:

- sexual abuse - 41-50 and 71-80 (22% each);
- physical abuse - 61-70 (29%);
- emotional/psychological/spiritual abuse: 41-50, 51-60, and 61-70 (25% each);
- neglect or self-neglect: 51-60 (100%); and
- financial: 51-60 (43%).

5.4 Age of accused individuals at time of abuse, by sex

5.4.1 Where the ages are known, 51-60 years is the most common age group for accused males, which accounts for 24% of those whose age is known

5.4.2 In contrast, the two most common age ranges for female perpetrators were 61-70 and 71-80, which each include 2 individuals, or 33%.

Section 6 Victims and Survivors of abuse

6.1 Sex of alleged victims at time of abuse

6.1.1 Of the 75 survivors/victims:

- 35% are male;
- 63% are female; and
- 2% are unknown.

6.2 Age of victims/survivors at time of alleged abuse

6.2.1 Of the 75 alleged survivors/victims, the ages of 36 victims at the time of abuse are known.

6.2.2 The four most common age groups of survivors/victims were: 18-20, 21-30, 31-40, and 71-80, each of which accounted for 17% of the total.

6.2.3 50% of survivors/victims were aged 40 or under.

6.2.4 38% of survivors/victims over the age of 50 were aged 71-80.

6.3 Type of abuse by age of victim/survivor at the time of alleged abuse

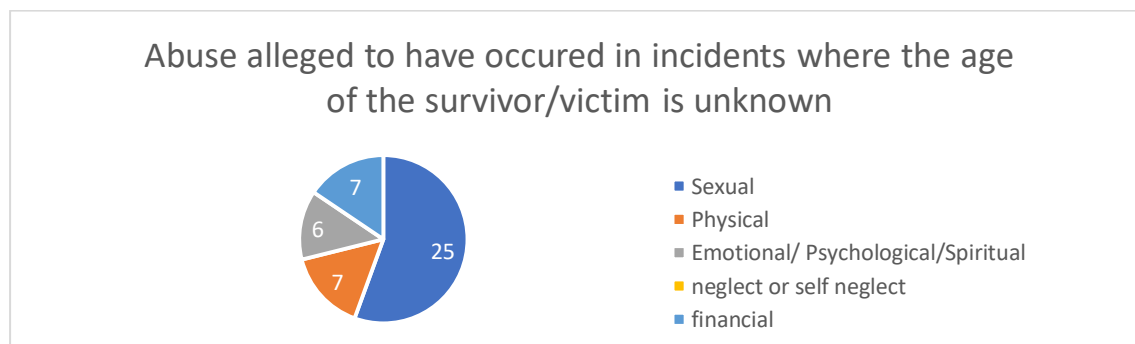
6.3.1 Some individuals experienced different types of abuse at the same time.

6.3.2 Of situations in which the age of abuse is known:

- The most common age range for survivors/victims of sexual abuse was 20-30, which accounts for 67%;
- The age group that was most often affected by Emotional/Psychological/Spiritual abuse was 31-40, which accounts for 30%; and
- The age group most vulnerable to abuse overall was 20-30, which accounted for nearly half of all victims/survivors (49%).

6.3.3 The age at which abuse is said to have occurred is unknown in 37% of cases. Chart 10 illustrates the type of abuse recorded in situations where the age of the victim is unknown. The most common type of abuse in these situations was sexual, which accounts for 56%.

Chart 10 – Abuse alleged to have occurred in incidents where the age of the survivor/victim is unknown



6.3 Sex and age of alleged victims at the time of abuse

- 6.3.1 The most common ages for females to have been abused was 31-40, and 71-80, which each accounted for 21%.
- 6.3.2 The most common age for males to have been abused was 21-30, which accounted for 33% of cases.

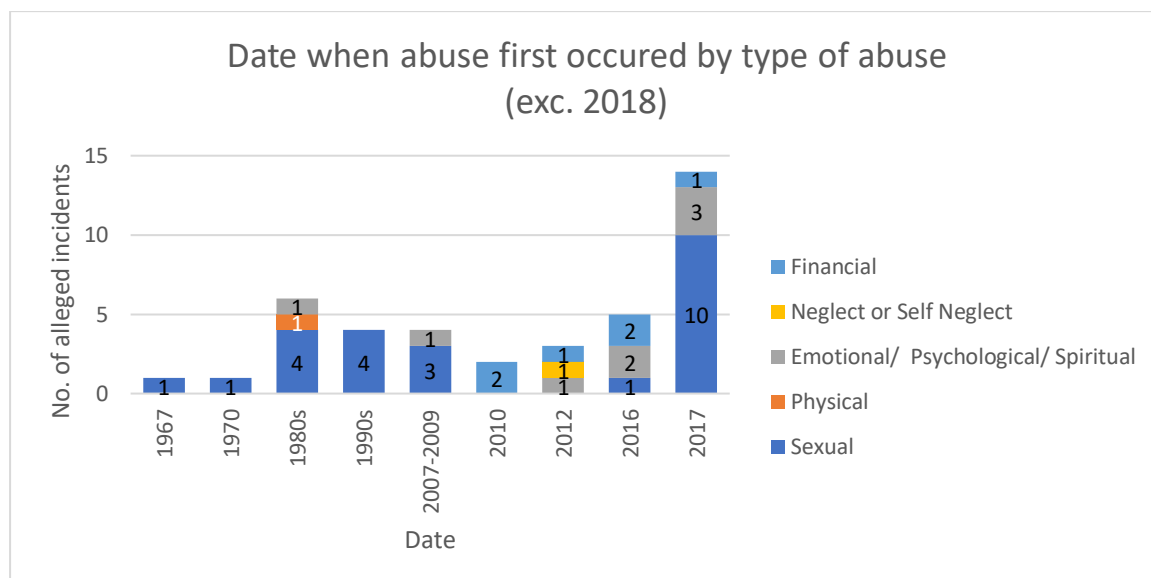
6.4 Type of abuse by sex of victims/survivors

- 6.4.1 Sexual abuse accounted for:
 - 59% of abuse relating to a male survivor/victim; and
 - 53% of abuse relating to a female survivor/victim.
- 6.4.2 The second most common type of abuse relating to a female Survivor/Victim was Emotional/ Psychological/ Spiritual, which accounted for 22%.
- 6.4.3 The second most common type of abuse relating to a male survivor/victim was Physical, which accounted for 21%.

6.5 Date when abuse first occurred by type and number of victims/survivors

- 6.5.1 Both the type of alleged abuse and the date that it first began are known in 77 cases.⁸ As this data has been gathered from different dioceses and independent safeguarding commissions, the manner in which the data has been recorded is somewhat inconsistent, which limits the statistical analysis possible.
- 6.5.2 Of these 77 cases, 48% occurred within the last year. Therefore, this data has been split into Charts 11 and 12.

Chart 11 – Date when abuse first occurred by type of abuse (exc. 2018)

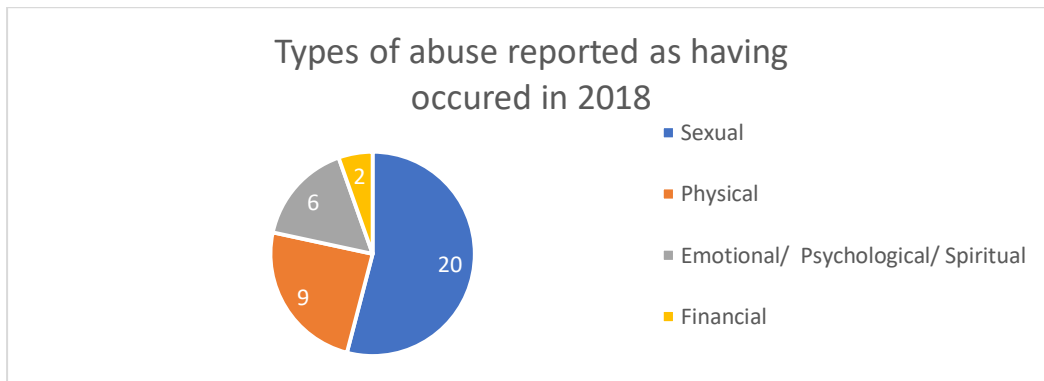


⁸ The date of 13 cases is not known, and the date of 2 cases is recorded vaguely as ‘2017 or 2018’ and ‘late 2017-early 2018’ so they have been removed for ease of analysis and to prevent categories overlapping.

6.5.3 Chart 11 shows the data that abuse first occurred by type of abuse, in cases that were alleged to have occurred more than one year ago. This chart illustrates that:

- 83% of cases alleged to have occurred before 2000 were concerned with sexual abuse;
- 50% of cases alleged to have occurred between 2010 and the end of 2016 were concerned with financial abuse; and
- 71% of cases alleged to have occurred in 2017 were concerned with sexual abuse.

Chart 12 – Types of abuse reported as having occurred in 2018



6.5.4 Chart 12 shows the types of abuse that were reported as having occurred in the last year. This chart indicates that of the abuse reported as occurring within the last year:

- 54% was sexual;
- 24% was physical;
- 16% was emotional/physiological/spiritual; and
- 6% was financial.

6.6 Duration of abuse by role of accused person

6.6.1 The length of time that abuse continued is not known in 48% of cases.

6.6.2 Of the 45 cases in which the duration of abuse is known:

- 49% were single incidents;
- 46% occurred on multiple occasions;⁹
- 20% took place over more than one year;
- 4% took place over more than two years; and

⁹ Defined as incidents that occurred more than twice.

Table 10 – Duration of abuse by role of accused

	Diocesan Priest	Religious Priest	Male Religious	Female Religious	Ethnic chaplain	Volunteer	Employee	Parishioner	Friend/Relative/	unrelated Role	Total
One off incident	10	3			1	2	1	2	1	2	22
Two separate incidents	1		1								2
One day		1									1
one week						1					1
6months- 1 year	1					1	1	1			4
less than a year	1	3				1				1	6
1-2 years	3	2				1	1				7
2-3 years	1										1
10 years	1										1
Unknown	8	8		2		6	2	6	5	5	42
Total	26	17	1	2	1	12	5	9	6	8	87

6.6.3 Abuse lasting more than 2 years was only perpetrated by Secular/Diocesan Priests.

6.6.4 The most common duration of abuse for each role was:

- Diocesan Priests: single Incidents (10 reports, 55%);
- Religious Priests: single Incidents and <1 year (3 reports, 33% each);
- Male Religious: 2 incidents (1 report, 100%);
- Ethnic Chaplain Priest: 1 incident (1 report, 100%);
- Volunteer: 1 incident (2 report, 33%);
- Employee: Single Incident, 6 months- 1 year, 1-2 years (1 report, 33% each);
- Parishioner: Single Incident (2 reports, 66%);
- Relative/Friend: Single Incident (1 report, 100%); and
- Unrelated to church: Single Incident (2 reports, 66%).

6.7 Duration of abuse by type of abuse

6.7.1 Both the duration and type of abuse is known in 49 cases.

6.7.2 The most common durations of abuse for each type of abuse are:

- Sexual: Single Incident (15 reports, 50%);
- Physical: Single Incident (5 reports, 83%);
- Emotional/Psychological/Spiritual: Single Incident, 6 months-1 year and 1-2 years (3 reports, 27% each);
- Financial: Single Incident and <1 year, (1 report, 50% each); and
- Abuse lasting more than 1 year was either sexual (64%) or emotional/psychological/spiritual (36%).

6.8 Duration of abuse by age of victim/survivor

6.8.1 Both the age of the survivor/victim and the duration of abuse is only known in 22 cases. This data set is so small that no reliable conclusions can be drawn.