



Te Rōpū Tautoko
*The group coordinating Catholic
engagement with the Royal Commission*

1 February 2022

Information Gathering Project (IGP) Fact Sheet

As part of the process of its Information Gathering Project (IGP) and data requests from the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in Care (Commission), Te Rōpū Tautoko (Tautoko) has consolidated the information provided by Catholic entities into this fact sheet.

The work has involved many people over two years from many organisations.

The Commission has been provided this information and it is expected that they will be creating their own datasets and conclusions from it.

The IGP included three phases:

1. Seeking, in 2019, high level information from Catholic entities on institutions they were involved in, and documents held in relation to the period 1950-1999
2. Collating detailed information from Catholic entities on institutions considered in-scope for the Royal Commission. This work was undertaken in late 2019 and 2020.
3. In 2020 and 2021 requests were made to Catholic entities to provide summaries on reports of abuse made to them. The initial responses were provided to the Commission and

Pictured is a fact sheet for the report released Feb. 1 by the New Zealand bishops' conference. (CNS photo/courtesy New Zealand Catholic Bishops Conference)

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February 1, 2022

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VATICAN CITY — A report released by the New Zealand bishops' conference found allegations of abuse were made against 14% of diocesan clergy who have ministered in the country since 1950.

The report, published Feb. 1, said that "a total of 1,680 reports of abuse were made by 1,122 individuals against Catholic clergy, brothers, nuns, sisters and laypeople from 1950 to the present, with 592 alleged abusers named."

"Almost half the reported abuse involved sexual harm," the report said. "The 1960s and 1970s were the decades with the most abuse reported, with 75% dated before 1990."

In a statement published after the release of the report, Cardinal John Dew, president of the New Zealand bishops' conference, said the investigation's findings were "horrifying and something we are deeply ashamed of."

"As we continue to respond to the Royal Commission into Abuse and we build a safer church for everyone, I firmly hope that facts like these will help us to face the sad reality," Cardinal Dew said. "The church will learn from this and affirm its commitment to the work of safeguarding."

The report was commissioned by the country's bishops at the request of New Zealand's Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in Care, an independent commission investigating abuse against children, young people and vulnerable adults while in the care of the state- or faith-based institutions between 1950-1999. The commission expects to present a final report to New Zealand's governor-general in 2023.

The investigation into abuse cases in the Catholic Church was conducted by Te Ropu Tautoko, an independent group that coordinates engagement between the country's bishops and the royal commission.

Te Ropu Tautoko examined records from six dioceses, 43 religious congregations, 428 Catholic parishes, 370 Catholic schools and 67 church-run care institutions in New Zealand.

In addition to the allegations against diocesan clergy, the report said 599 reports of abuse were made about 187 male members of religious congregations, 258 reports were made about 120 female religious congregation members and 138 allegations of abuse were made against 103 laypeople.

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Of the 1,680 reports of abuse, it said, 1,350 involved children and 164 involved adults, while the ages of 167 alleged victims were not established. Nearly half of the total reports of abuse involved "sexual harm against a child."

The report said 687 cases related to "educational facilities, 425 to residential care, 228 to parishes and 122 to other locations. A further 219 were at unidentified locations."

The Survivors Network of those Abused by Priests, commonly known as SNAP, released a statement Feb. 1 expressing doubts about the report's accuracy, saying that it only confirmed cases "where an actual complaint was lodged and recorded" and should "not be seen as a comprehensive listing of all abuse that has occurred."

The group also noted that many victims and survivors did not report abuse to the Catholic Church "for fear of retribution."

"The actual scale of sexual abuse is very difficult to measure," the group said. "Given the information SNAP holds, the actual scale of abuse is much higher, as high as twelvefold given about only one in 12 have reported."