

Reporting abuse in Defence

Report statistics to 31 December 2022

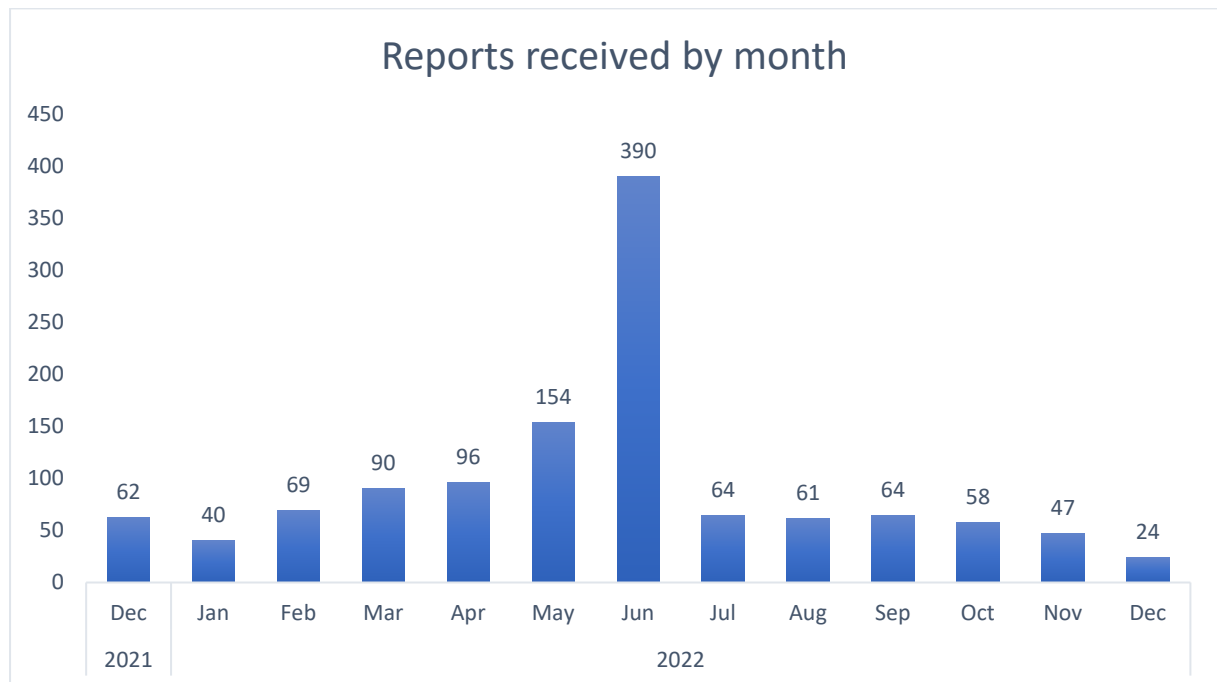
The Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman, within its Defence Force Ombudsman jurisdiction, is able to receive reports of contemporary and historic serious abuse within the Australian Defence Force. This provides a confidential mechanism to report serious abuse for those who feel unable, for whatever reason, to access Defence’s internal mechanisms. Serious abuse means sexual abuse, serious physical abuse or serious bullying or harassment which occurred between 2 (or more) people who were members of Defence at the time.

Reports of abuse received

The total number of reports received since 1 December 2016 to 31 December 2022 is 4093, of which 207 reports have been withdrawn, leaving a total of **3886** reports.

Figure 1 shows the number of reports received between 1 December 2021 and 31 December 2022.

Figure 1: Reports of abuse received



Assessment decisions

Reports received by the Ombudsman are assessed against several thresholds to determine if they can be accepted as a report of serious abuse in Defence.

A report of abuse can be accepted where the Ombudsman is satisfied:

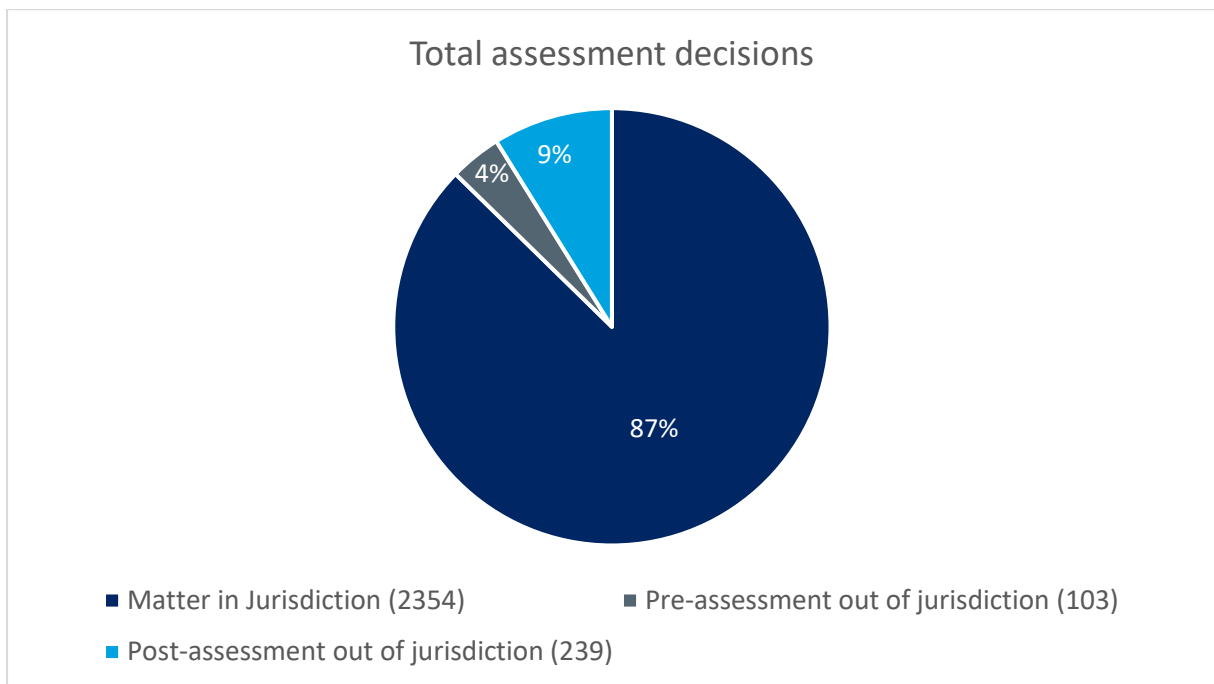
- the report constitutes serious abuse
- the report is reasonably likely to have occurred
- the reportee, at the time of the alleged abuse, was a member of Defence
- the alleged abuser was a member of Defence, and
- there is/was a sufficient connection between the alleged abuse and the reportee’s employment in Defence.

To 31 December 2022, the total number of assessment decisions made is **2696**.

Of the reports assessed, 2354 reports have been assessed as wholly or partially within jurisdiction, while the remaining 342 reports have been assessed as out of jurisdiction, as shown in Figure 2.

If part or all of a report is assessed to be out of the Ombudsman’s jurisdiction to take further action, a reportee can request a review of the decision. The review decision-maker may make a more favourable decision on any aspect of the report, or may uphold the original decision.

Figure 2: Total number of each type of assessment decisions



Of the reports that contained incident data:

- 1249 reports involved sexual abuse
- 1324 reports involved serious physical abuse
- 1787 reports involved serious bullying and harassment.

Reasons why a report may be assessed as out of jurisdiction can include:

- the report was already dealt with by the Defence Abuse Response Taskforce
- the reportee, at the time of the alleged abuse, was not a member of Defence
- the alleged abuser, at the time of the alleged abuse, was not a member of Defence
- there was insufficient connection between the conduct and Defence employment, or
- the Ombudsman is not satisfied the conduct meets the required threshold that the abuse was serious abuse and was reasonably likely to have occurred, as required under the *Ombudsman Regulations 2017*.

Available responses

All reportees are assigned a dedicated Liaison Officer. The Liaison Officer works with the reportee to explain what responses are available:

- facilitating counselling through Open Arms (Veterans and Families Counselling)
- participation in the Ombudsman's Restorative Engagement Program
- an assessment against the Government's reparation payment framework.

Counselling

The Office can facilitate a referral for counselling through Open Arms. This service provides free and confidential, nation-wide counselling and support for all current and former members of the Australian Defence Force, who have at least one day continuous full-time service.

To 31 December 2022, **85** Facilitated referrals have been made to Open Arms.

Restorative Engagement

If the Ombudsman is satisfied it is reasonably likely the abuse occurred, a reportee can access the Restorative Engagement (RE) program. The RE program is designed to support the reportee to tell their personal account of abuse to a senior representative from Defence in a private, facilitated meeting—an RE Conference. The conference provides the opportunity for Defence to acknowledge and respond to an individual's personal account of abuse.

To 31 December 2022, **216** RE conferences have been held.

Reparation payments

The Australian Government has determined that for the most serious forms of abuse and sexual assault, the Ombudsman may recommend to Defence it makes a reparation payment. The Ombudsman may recommend to Defence that a reparation payment be made in relation to a report of serious abuse which has been accepted, if:

- the abuse occurred on or before 30 June 2014
- the report was made to the Ombudsman on or before 30 June 2022, or
- a written notice of intention to make a complaint is given to the Ombudsman on or before 30 June 2022 and the complaint is made to the Ombudsman on or before 30 June 2023, and
- the Ombudsman is satisfied the report involves the most serious forms of abuse and/or sexual assault.

Reparation payment decisions

There are 2 possible payments which the Ombudsman may recommend:

- a payment of up to \$45,000 to acknowledge the most serious forms of abuse, or
- a payment of up to \$20,000 to acknowledge other abuse involving unlawful interference accompanied by some element of indecency.

If the Ombudsman recommends one of these payments, an additional payment of \$5,000 may also be recommended where the Ombudsman is satisfied that Defence did not respond appropriately to the report of abuse.

We provide reportees with an opportunity to provide any comments or further information on our preliminary view of a recommendation (unless the preliminary view is to recommend a payment of \$50,000, in which case it is finalised and sent directly to Defence).

The review decision-maker may not make a less favourable decision, but may vary the decision on any aspect of the matter. They cannot recommend a lower payment than originally proposed in the preliminary view, but may decide to recommend a higher payment or uphold the preliminary view.

Reparation payment recommendations to Defence

To 31 December 2022, **1660** payments have been made to reportees by Defence, totalling **\$69,170,000**. Of these, 1659 recommendations were considered and accepted in full and one was partially accepted.

In 16 cases we recommended Defence make a reparation payment to acknowledge the abuse experienced by a reportee, but did not recommend that Defence make an additional \$5,000 payment in recognition that Defence did not appropriately respond to the abuse. In these 16 cases, Defence approved the additional \$5,000 on the basis that Defence knew, or could have reasonably been aware that the abuse occurred, and did not adequately respond to it.

On 31 December 2022, Defence was considering **187** reparation payment recommendations.

Demographic data

Figures 3, 4 and 5 below provides a breakdown of the 4093 reports received by gender, service status and service.

Figure 3: Gender of reportees

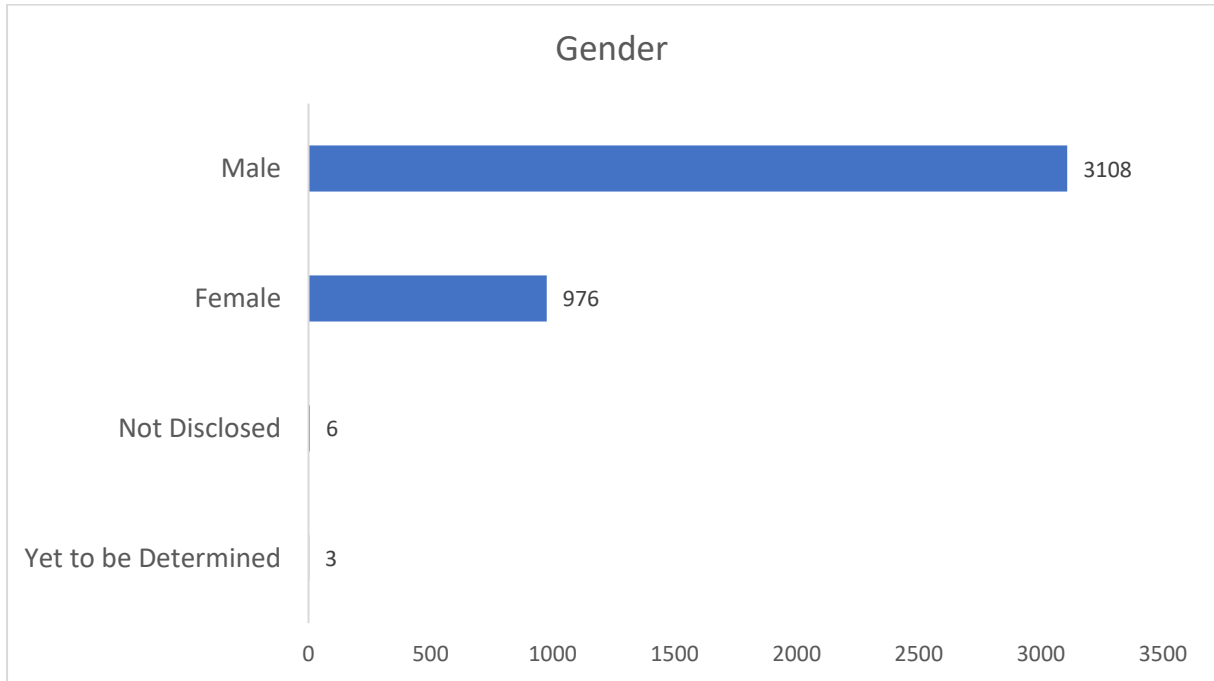
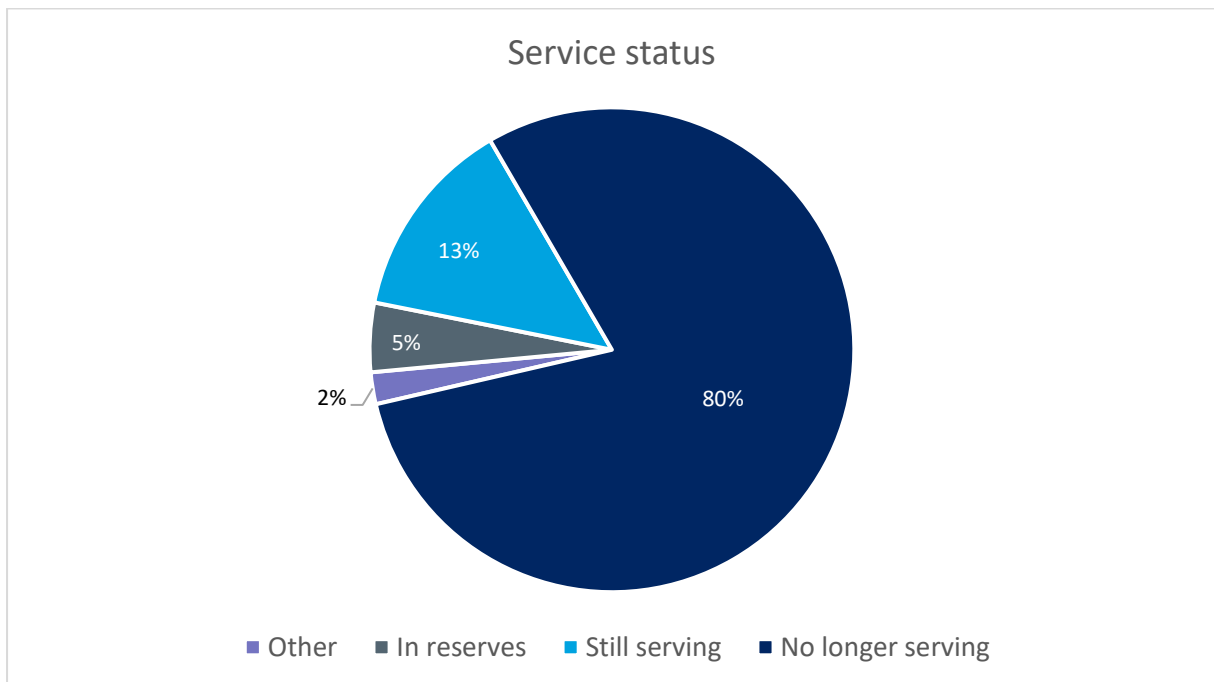
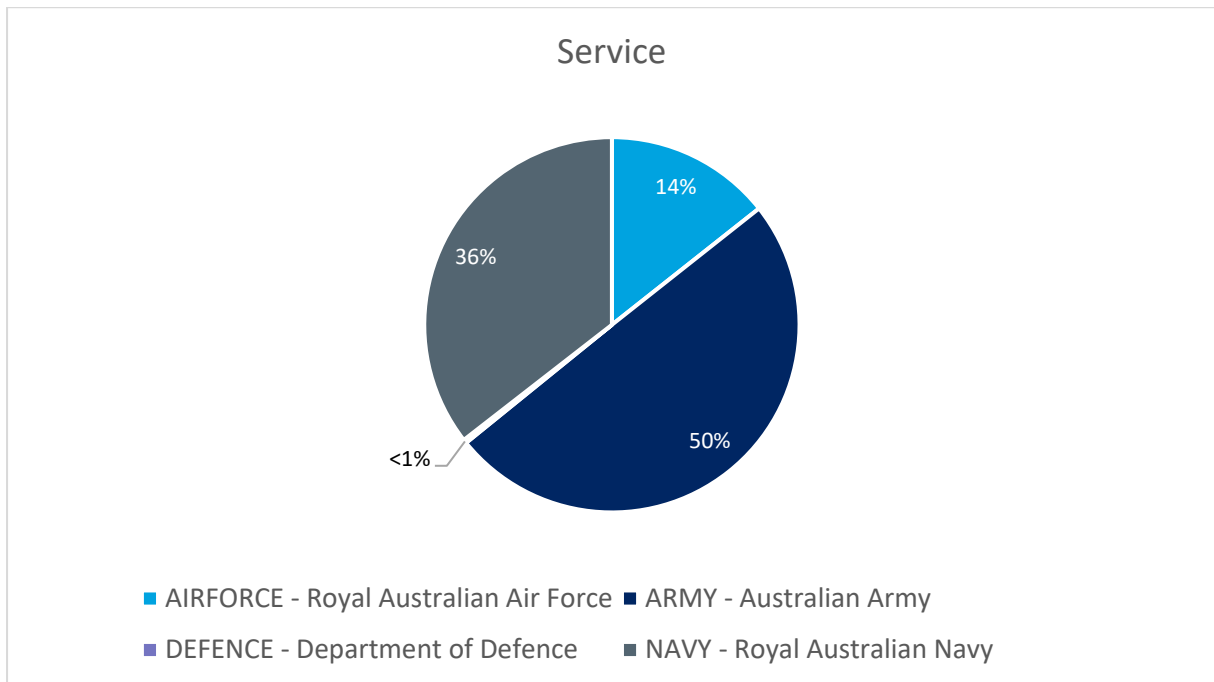


Figure 4: Service status of reportees at the time of reporting abuse to the Defence Force Ombudsman



The category 'Other' in Figure 4 includes reportees who were APS employees, never employed by Defence, or whose service status is yet to be determined.

Figure 5: Branch of Defence reportee served in at the time of an incident of abuse



In some circumstances, a reportee may have served across 2 services and reported abuse in each (for example, within a single report of abuse, a reportee may report an incident of abuse relating to their time in the Navy and another incident from their time in the Army).

Reports received from APS employees and civilians are not within the Ombudsman’s jurisdiction, unless they were deployed outside Australia in connection with Defence operations at the time of the abuse.

Figure 6: Top 10 locations for incidents of abuse

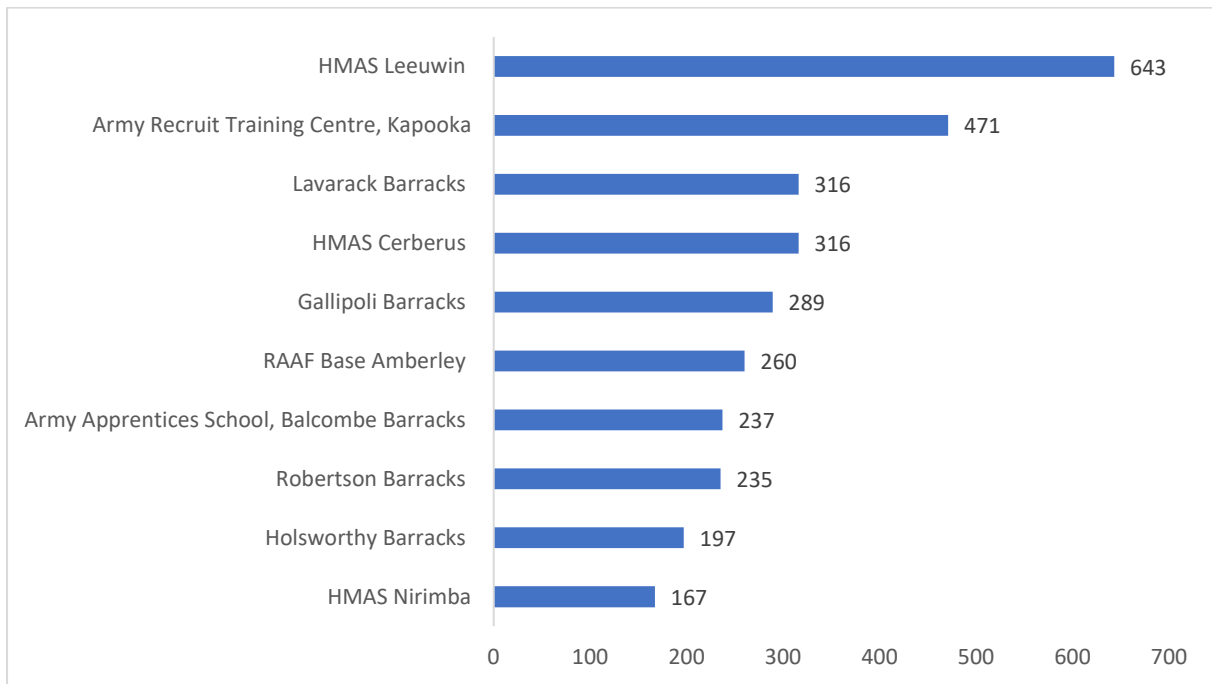


Figure 6 shows the most reported locations for incidents of abuse assessed and accepted to be in jurisdiction. The earliest incidents of abuse reported to the Ombudsman occurred in 1946, and the most recent occurred in 2021.