

Error Log

The following table identifies errors that have been corrected since Whanaketia was tabled in the House of Representatives in July 2024.

Further amendments have been made to Whanaketia that are not listed in the error log but do not change the meaning of the text. They relate to spelling or grammatical errors for example including:

- Takatāpui, Rainbow or MVPFAFF+ - has been amended to - Takatāpui, Rainbow and MVPFAFF+
- Reo Māori Header above multiple recommendations – Tūtohi – has been amended to – Ngā Tūtohi
- ...key themes and common issues we heard from survivors- has been amended to - key themes and common issues heard by the Inquiry from survivors
- ...the interpretation of all legislation dealing Māori,..; - has been amended to - the interpretation of all legislation dealing with Māori,..; .
- ...Hometown Te Whanga-nui-a-Tara Wellington - has been amended to - Hometown Te Whanganui-ā-Tara Wellington
- ...Epuni Boys Home in Lower Hutt - has been amended to - Epuni Boys' Home in Lower Hutt
- ...the Inquiry's Faith-based Institutions Response Hearing - has been amended to - Inquiry's Faith-based Institutional Response Hearing
- ...at the Inquiry's Disability, Deaf and Mental Health Institutional Care Hearing - has been amended to - at the Inquiry's Ūhia te Māramatanga Disability, Deaf and Mental Health Institutional Care Hearing

Preliminaries Volume

Reference	Error identified in Preliminaries Volume	Amended text
Para 4	<p>Of the estimated 655,000 children, young people and adults in care from 1950 to 2019, it is estimated that 200,000 were abused and even more were neglected.</p> <p><u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. This paragraph is based on the MartinJenkins report of 1 October 2020 on the Indicative Estimates of the Size of Cohorts and Levels of Abuse in State and Faith-Based Care – 1950 to 2019.</p> <p>An estimated 654,000 people were in State and faith-based care between 1950 and 2019. There were an estimated 510,000 people in care between 1950 and 1999 (the Inquiry period) (page 41).</p> <p>An estimated 114,000 and 256,000 people may have been abused and/or neglected between 1950-2019 (MartinJenkins report, page 43). An estimated 198,000 may have been abused in 1950 to 1999.</p> <p>The two numbers that are used in paragraph 4 of the Preliminaries relate to different time periods.</p> <p>The 655,000 relates to 1950 to 2019 and the 200,000 relates to the Inquiry period – from 1950 to 1999.</p>	<p>Of the estimated 655,000 children, young people and adults in care from 1950 to 2019, it is estimated that up to 256,000 were abused and neglected. During the Inquiry period, 1950 to 1999, it is estimated around 510,000 people were in care and up to 200,000 were abused and neglected.</p>
Para 75(a) – first sentence	<p>The best available estimates indicate that up to 200,000 people were abused in care between 1950 and 2019.</p> <p><u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. As above in paragraph 4 of the Preliminaries (and relating to the same sections of the MartinJenkins report), the time period that is referenced here is incorrect for the figure used. The time period the 200,000 relates to is from 1950 – 1999.</p> <p>This paragraph is repeated in Part 4.</p>	<p>The best available estimates indicate that up to 200,000 people were abused in care between 1950 and 1999.</p>
Para 77(s)	<p>The average lifetime cost to the survivor of the loss of enjoyment of things that New Zealanders think are day-to-day activities is estimated to be approximately \$857,000.</p> <p><u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. The \$857,000 figure from MartinJenkins relates to the estimated lifetime costs of abuse per survivor. Of that figure \$673,000 is estimated to be the average lifetime cost to the survivor of the loss of enjoyment.</p>	<p>The average lifetime cost to the survivor of the loss of enjoyment of things that New Zealanders think are day-to-day activities was estimated in 2019 to be approximately \$673,000, which is almost 80% of the estimated lifetime costs of abuse per survivor of \$857,000.</p>
Para 77 (t)	<p>Based on the estimated number of people abused and neglected in care between 1950 and 2019, the total cost is estimated to be between \$96 billion and \$217 billion, of which the smallest proportion is paid by the taxpayers of New Zealand, is up to \$467.7 billion. The largest costs, estimated up to \$172 billion, is borne by survivors.</p> <p><u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. See comment section relating to para 333 in Part 5 below.</p>	<p>Based on the estimated number of people abused and neglected in care between 1950 and 2019, the total cost is estimated to be between \$97.5 billion and \$219 billion. Of this the smallest proportion, estimated to be approximately at \$47.1 billion, is borne by the taxpayers of New Zealand. The largest cost, estimated up to \$172 billion, is borne by survivors.</p>
Para 78 (a) to(m)	<p><u>Comment:</u> Production error. Incorrect set of findings printed relating to Part 7: Factors – Breaches of te Tiriti o Waitangi. Have ‘cut and paste’ the findings from Part 7 and inserted into this section of the report.</p>	<p>See Para 78 (a) to(m). Also refer to Part 7, paragraph 879 (a) to (m).</p>
Para 80 & 81	<p><u>Comment:</u> Production error. Paragraphs relating to the clause 10.2 of the Terms of Reference and an introductory paragraph were missing. Have ‘cut and paste from Part 7.</p>	<p>See paragraphs 80 & 81. Also refer to Part 7, paragraph 881 and 882.</p>
Para 81 (a) to (w)	<p><u>Comment:</u> Production error. Incorrect set of findings printed relating to Part 7: Factors – The people at the centre of abuse and neglect, institutional factors, Faith-specific factors, Systemic factors and societal factors . Have ‘cut and paste’ the findings from Part 7 and inserted into this section of the report.</p>	<p>See paragraphs 81(a) to (q). Also refer to Part 7, paragraph 882 (a) to (w).</p>
Para 82 (a) to (p)	<p><u>Comment:</u> Production error. Incorrect set of findings printed relating to Part 7: Factors – Findings of fault. Have ‘cut and paste’ the findings from Part 7 and inserted into this section of the report.</p>	<p>See paragraphs 82 (a) to (p). Also refer to Part 7, paragraph 883 (a) to (p)</p>
Para 83 (a) to (s)	<p><u>Comment:</u> Production error. Incorrect set of findings printed relating to Part 7: Factors – Lessons identified and changes made. Have ‘cut and paste’ the findings from Part 7 and inserted into this section of the report.</p>	<p>See paragraphs 83 (a) to (s). Also refer to Part 7, paragraph 884 (a) to (s).</p>

Part 1: Purpose and process

Reference	Error identified in Part 1	Amended text
Glossary	Care provided in a faith setting, such as spiritual guidance, visiting, counselling, religious counsel, Bible studies, faith activities, helping people in the church community, and more. <u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. Definition of pastoral care does not align with Minutes 16 and 29 and the Inquiry's Terms of Reference. The new text is cut and paste from page 40 of Part 1 of the report.	In this report pastoral care includes providing spiritual, social, emotional and material support or guidance for individuals or communities. It can also include visiting, counselling, religious counsel (including bible studies or other faith activities), or otherwise helping people in the Church community). An individual in a pastoral care relationship will be in the care of a faith-based institution when a person with authority or power given by a faith-based institution develops a trust-based relationship with that individual through the provision of pastoral care and related to the faith-based institution's work or enabled by the authority or power given by the institution.
Para 342 and FN 240	Footnote 240: Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in Care, Tāwharautia: Pūrongo o te Wā, Volume 1: Interim report (2020, page 38). <u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. Wrong page number reference.	Footnote 240: Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in Care, Tāwharautia: Pūrongo o te Wā, Volume 1: Interim report (2020, page 36 -37).

Part 2: Context

Only spelling or grammatical errors amended.

Part 3: Circumstances

Reference	Error identified in Part 3	Amended text
Footnote 199	Mr UX <u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. Wrong pronoun:	Ms UX
Pull quote after para 403	Ms QP Cook Island, Māori <u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. Wrong nationality	Ms QP Cook Island Māori
Survivor experience Ms QP	Cook Island and Māori <u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. Wrong Ethnicity recorded	Ethnicity Cook Island Māori
Para 429	By 1978, the number of young people remanded had increased to 356, of which 63 percent were Māori <u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. Incorrect date	By 1977 ,...

Part 4: Nature and extent

Reference	Error identified in Part 4	Change required
Para 658	A survivor from Gloriavale discussed how her bisexuality was seen by the community as “an evil thing, a sin”. <u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. Survivor agreed to be named.	Lilia Tarawa, a survivor from Gloriavale , discussed how her bisexuality was seen by the community as “an evil thing, a sin”.
Para 1182(a)	The best available estimates indicate that up to 200,000 people were abused in care between 1950 and 2019. <u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. The time period that is referenced here is incorrect for the figure used. The time period the 200,000 relates to is from 1950 – 1999.	The best available estimates indicate that up to 200,000 people were abused in care between 1950 and 1999 .

Part 5: Impacts

Reference	Error identified in Part 5	Amended text
Para 249	Kamahl Andrew Teau Fukuoka Tupetagi <u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. Wrong name.	Kamahl Tupetagi
Para 311	In 2019, it was estimated that between 1,250 and 2,740 people may have been abused in care. Over their lifetimes, the impacts of abuse are expected to cost the survivors and society between \$1.07 billion and \$2.35 billion. Between \$231 million and \$506 million are financial costs to the New Zealand economy, with the remainder being non-financial costs borne by the survivors of abuse in care. The cost of abuse in care is significant. <u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. This paragraph referenced the executive summary (page 3) of MartinJenkins' 29 September 2020 report on the Economic Cost of Abuse in Care. There is a discrepancy between some of the figures in the executive summary and the remainder of the report, which uses correct figures. This discrepancy was not picked up at the time of publication. The relevant figures in the executive summary are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an estimated 1,250-2,740 people may have been abused in care in 2019 - over these survivors' lifetimes, the estimated cost to survivors and society of abuse is between \$1.07 billion and \$2.35 billion - between \$231 million and \$506 million of these estimated costs are financial costs to the New Zealand economy. Correct figures for the first two bullet points above are referenced later in the MartinJenkins report (page 39). There is no correct figure for the last bullet point in the MartinJenkins report. The Inquiry secretariat recalculated this figure based on the correct numbers of estimated people abused in care in 2019.	In 2019, it was estimated that between 1,339 and 2,932 people may have been abused in care. Over their lifetimes, the impacts of abuse are expected to cost the survivors and society between \$1.15 billion and \$2.51 billion. ⁴⁰⁵ Between \$247 million and \$541 million are financial costs to the New Zealand economy, with the remainder being non-financial costs borne by the survivors of abuse in care. The cost of abuse in care is significant.
Para 333	In 2019, the total estimated cost of abuse in care was somewhere between 0.4% and 0.8% of New Zealand GDP. From 1950 to 2019, it is estimated that between 113,000 and 253,000 people may have been abused while in State and faith-based care. Applying the same average lifetime cost per survivor suggests total costs between 1950 and 2019 of between \$96 billion and \$217 billion. Financial costs to the New Zealand economy make up between \$20.8 billion and \$46.7 billion. Non-financial costs make up between \$77 billion and \$172 billion. <u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. This paragraph references the executive summary (page 3) of MartinJenkins' 29 September 2020 report on the Economic Cost of Abuse in Care. There is a discrepancy between some of the figures in the executive summary and the remainder of the report, which uses correct figures. This discrepancy was not picked up at the time of publication. The relevant figures in the executive summary that where there is a discrepancy are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an estimated 113,000-253,000 people were abused and/or neglected in State and faith-based care between 1950 and 2019 (rather than 114,000 and 256,000) - the total estimated cost of abuse and neglect in State and faith-based care is between \$96 billion and \$217 billion (rather than \$97.5 billion and \$219 billion) - financial costs to the New Zealand economy make up between \$20.8 billion and \$46.7 billion (rather than \$21 billion and \$47.1 billion). 	In 2019, the total estimated cost of abuse in care was somewhere between 0.4% and 0.8% of New Zealand GDP. From 1950 to 2019, it is estimated that between 114,000 and 256,000 people may have been abused while in State and faith-based care. Applying the same average lifetime cost per survivor suggests total costs between 1950 and 2019 of between \$97.5 billion and \$219 billion. Financial costs to the New Zealand economy make up between \$21 billion and \$47.1 billion. Non-financial costs make up between \$77 billion and \$172 billion.
Para 386(s)	The average lifetime cost to the survivor of the loss of enjoyment of things that New Zealanders think are day-to-day activities is estimated to be approximately \$857,000. <u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. The \$857,000 figure from MartinJenkins relates to the estimated lifetime costs of abuse per survivor. Of that figure \$673,000 is estimated to be the average lifetime cost to the survivor of the loss of enjoyment.	The average lifetime cost to the survivor of the loss of enjoyment of things that New Zealanders think are day-to-day activities was estimated in 2019 to be approximately \$673,000, which is almost 80% of the estimated lifetime costs of abuse per survivor of \$857,000.

Reference	Error identified in Part 5	Amended text
Para 386 (t)	Based on the estimated number of people abused and neglected in care between 1950 and 2019, the total cost is estimated to be between \$96 billion and \$217 billion, of which the smallest proportion is paid by the taxpayers of New Zealand, is up to \$467.7 billion. The largest costs, estimated up to \$172 billion, is borne by survivors. <u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. See comment section relating to para 333 above.	Based on the estimated number of people abused and neglected in care between 1950 and 2019, the total cost is estimated to be between \$97.5 billion and \$219 billion. Of this the smallest proportion, estimated to be approximately at \$47.1 billion, is borne by the taxpayers of New Zealand. The largest cost, estimated up to \$172 billion, is borne by survivors.
Footnote 403	MartinJenkins, Final Report: Scoping of approach and high-level estimate (29 September 2020, page 3). <u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. Title of report inaccurate in footnote.	MartinJenkins, Economic Cost of Abuse in Care , Final Report: Scoping of approach and high-level estimate (29 September 2020, page 3).
Footnote 404	MartinJenkins, Final Report: Scoping of approach and high-level estimate (29 September 2020, page 3). <u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. Title of report inaccurate in footnote.	MartinJenkins, Economic Cost of Abuse in Care , Final Report: Scoping of approach and high-level estimate (29 September 2020, page 3).
Footnote 405	MartinJenkins, Final Report: Scoping of approach and high-level estimate (29 September 2020, page 3). <u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. Title of report is inaccurate in footnote, and page in report that should be referenced needs to be updated. Location of footnote to be changed to reflect that Inquiry secretariat calculated the figure in the second to last sentence.	MartinJenkins, Economic Cost of Abuse in Care , Final Report: Scoping of approach and high-level estimate (29 September 2020, page 39).
Footnote 406	MartinJenkins, Final Report: Scoping of approach and high-level estimate (29 September 2020, page 3). <u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. Title of report is inaccurate in footnote, and page in report to be referenced is also inaccurate.	MartinJenkins, Economic Cost of Abuse in Care , Final Report: Scoping of approach and high-level estimate (29 September 2020, page 39).

Part 6: Te Tiriti and human rights

Only spelling or grammatical errors amended.

Part 7: Factors

Reference	Error identified in Part 7	Amended text
Pages 20-23	Glossary – Kuputaka missing. <u>Comment:</u> Production error. Glossary missing from Part 7 of report. Replaced with text signed off by Commissioners before report went to print in June 2024.	See pages 20-23. Glossary added in.

Part 8: Puretumu Torowhānui, Holistic Redress

Only spelling or grammatical errors amended.

Part 9: The future

Reference	Error identified in Part 9	Amended text
Para 33	The Inquiry has found that around 200,000 people were abused in care between 1950 and 2019. <u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. The time period that is referenced here is incorrect for the 200,000 figure used. The time period the 200,000 relates to is from 1950 – 1999.	The Inquiry has found that around 200,000 people were abused in care between 1950 and 1999 .
Para 39	Aotearoa New Zealand has a reputation for being a safe place to grow up, raise a family, and grow old, but there is a dark side to our society that we must confront and address – the abuse and neglect that around 200,000 people experienced while in State and faith-based care. <u>Comment:</u> Factual correction. Clarification is needed for the period that the figure of 200,000 relates to. This is corrected by adding “during the Inquiry period” to the end of the paragraph.	Aotearoa New Zealand has a reputation for being a safe place to grow up, raise a family, and grow old, but there is a dark side to our society that we must confront and address – the abuse and neglect that around 200,000 people experienced while in State and faith-based care during the Inquiry period .
Para 692	B programmes to help support parents, whānau and caregivers delivered through day care, preschool, school, sport and recreational settings, and other institutional and community settings to increase knowledge of abuse and neglect and its impacts and build skills to help reduce the risks of abuse and neglect. <u>Comment:</u> Production error. Transcribed wrong paragraph into report. Replaced with text signed off by Commissioners before report went to print in June 2024.	The Inquiry heard from some survivors who were abused by others of a similar age, or those placed in the same setting, in what is known as ‘peer-on-peer’ abuse. This occurred across all settings that the Inquiry investigated. During the Inquiry period, there was often a culture of physical or sexual violence in care settings where staff condoned or even encouraged peer-on-peer abuse between residents.

Only spelling or grammatical errors were amended in the following:

Case Study : Our Hands were tied. Van Asch College and Kelston School for the Deaf.

Case Study: Cauldron of Violence. Hokio Beach School and Kohitere Boys’ Training Centre

Case Study: Boot Camp. Te Whakapakari Youth Programme

Case Study: Out of Sight, Out of Mind. Kimberley Centre

Case Study: Jehovah’s Witnesses

Survivor Experience Volume