



Australian Government

Department of Social Services

**JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE NATIONAL REDRESS
SCHEME**

**Inquiry into the Operation of the
National Redress Scheme**

Department of Social Services Submission

February 2023

INTRODUCTION

The Scheme was established on 1 July 2018 in response to recommendations of the [Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse](#) (the Royal Commission). The Scheme acknowledges that many children were sexually abused in Australian institutions, recognises the suffering they endured because of this abuse, holds institutions to account and helps survivors access redress.

The Scheme now encompasses all Commonwealth and state and territory government institutions and over 600 non-government institutions. More than 22,400 applications have been submitted to the Scheme with over 11,900 offers made and approximately \$939 million in redress payments made as at 27 January 2023. The current average payment amount is over \$88,000 (significantly higher than the \$65,000 estimated by the Royal Commission), and survivors can also access counselling and a direct personal response (DPR) from the responsible institution/s recognising the abuse that occurred. Survivors can also access support before, during or after the application process through Redress Support Services.

The Scheme operates on a partnership basis between Commonwealth, state and territory governments. It is underpinned by referral legislation in each state and territory, which mirrors the *National Redress Scheme for Institutional Child Sexual Abuse Act 2018* (the Act). The Ministers' Redress Scheme Governance Board (the Board), made up of relevant Ministers from each jurisdiction, has decision-making powers in relation to changes to the Scheme legislation, major Scheme design issues and changes that have a financial impact. This is reflected in the Scheme's [Intergovernmental Agreement](#).

The Scheme is administered by the Department, with the Secretary of the Department being the legislated Operator responsible for operating the Scheme. The Department's responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- developing and implementing the Scheme's legislation and policy, and ensuring the Scheme's legislated requirements are met;
- engaging with applicants and their nominees throughout a person's redress journey;
- supporting all stages of application processing and ensuring applications are finalised as quickly as possible and in a trauma-informed manner;
- developing Scheme letters, forms and materials;
- conducting research to identify and onboard institutions named in applications and continuing to engage with participating institutions and stakeholders;
- facilitating institutional participation through funder of last resort arrangements;
- providing access to Redress Support Services;
- seeking information from participating institutions to inform consideration of applications;
- providing training and supporting Independent Decision Makers to undertake their decision making obligations;
- responding to internal and external enquiries and managing sensitive and protected information;
- making payments to survivors and invoicing institutions; and
- building awareness of and confidence in the Scheme.

The Department also works closely with its jurisdictional counterparts on Scheme policy and design matters.

SCHEME MATURITY

The Scheme was the first national initiative of its type and scale to be established in Australia and has continued to mature since its inception in July 2018. The Department has supported increasing numbers of institutions to join over the Scheme's life and has been managing significantly increasing numbers of applications. As the Scheme has matured, an ongoing improvement approach has been taken and the Department has reassessed some of the initial assumptions and refined associated processes.

The Scheme has been more complex to implement than originally anticipated. 79 per cent of survivors have named more than one institution in their application, and 31 per cent named four or more institutions.

Institutions can have complex historical structures which need to be worked through in relation to institutional participation. The Scheme has observed a change in the types of institutions identified in redress applications, with more small and obscure institutions being named. This is more resource intensive for the Scheme as it is often more difficult to identify and support the onboarding of these institutions.

Applying to the Scheme may be the first time a survivor has disclosed the abuse they suffered as a child. The Royal Commission found there are many barriers to someone disclosing their experience of abuse, with survivors taking on average 23.9 years to tell someone. The trauma of such abuse and the elapsed time may make articulating the abuse and engaging with the Scheme challenging for some survivors.

Such factors can add to the complexity and timeframes for finalising an application, which must be determined individually by Independent Decision Makers within the requirements of the Scheme's legislation. The Department seeks to engage with applicants sensitively and in a trauma-informed way, and to ensure supports and time are given to survivors as needed for their individual circumstances. Beyond ensuring a survivor is supported and has supplied as much relevant information as they can, processing also involves onboarding named institutions if they are not already participating in the Scheme, requesting information from all relevant participating institutions, and investigating and determining appropriate liability across multiple institutions.

The Scheme is currently receiving an average of 790 applications per month, compared to an average of 307 per month in the three years to March 2022. A record 906 applications were received by the Scheme in January 2023. The commencement of this increase coincided with the removal of the statutory declaration requirement in the application form and streamlining the online application process through myGov.

Performance targets for the Scheme are being met or exceeded, as reflected in the Department's [2021-22 Annual Report](#). More than 77 per cent of applicants are notified of an outcome within 6 months of the date that all required information is received. Over the life of the Scheme, the average processing time from the date the Scheme first receives an application until notification of an outcome occurs is 11.8 months. This average includes time outside the Scheme's control, such as awaiting information from institutions or applicants. The average processing time when the application is actionable by the Scheme is 7.7 months. Further, more than 90 per cent of final Redress payments are made within 14 days of acceptance and more than 90 per cent of advance payments are made within seven days of a survivor accepting an advance payment offer.

Another priority for the Department has been to support the Board's consideration of the independent Second Year Review of the Scheme (the Review) and progressing Scheme improvements arising from Review recommendations. The independent reviewer, Ms Robyn Kruk AO, made 38 recommendations to increase access to redress and improve the Scheme's operation.

Following the passage of related legislative changes in 2021, the Department has embedded new measures into the Scheme's operations, including:

- offering redress payments in instalments;
- removing the requirement for a statutory declaration in order to progress an application;
- adding more institutions under expanded funder of last resort arrangements; and
- offering a \$10,000 advance payment to eligible applicants, including elderly and terminally ill survivors, with 1,728 survivors who had advance payments offered as at 27 January 2023.

The Department has also increased trauma-informed engagement with applicants early and throughout the application process. This includes refining calls to applicants to ensure all necessary information is collected and providing the opportunity for applicants to opt into regular progress calls; further simplifying the outcome letter package through a co-design process with survivors and Redress Support Services; establishing a panel of chief IDMs to support the IDM workforce in their role; making redress specific financial counselling available; and enhancing support for survivors to access a DPR.

In 2022, the Department introduced a DPR Information and Support Service to help survivors, their support persons and institutions better understand DPR. The service can contact the institution on behalf of the applicant to commence the DPR process where this is requested. As at 27 January 2023, over 6,500 applicants indicated they may participate in a DPR. Uptake of DPR has increased from an average of 52 per cent in the first two years of operation, to 64 per cent in the most recent year of the Scheme.

The Department also facilitated the co-development of a Scheme Service Charter. The [Service Charter](#) was publicly released in September 2022 and outlines a range of commitments to survivors that they can expect when interacting with the Scheme.

The Department has developed a Complaint Framework to support a consistent approach to the handling of complaints and using complaint data for continuous Scheme improvement. Further, building on Survivor Roundtables held to date, the Survivor Roundtable is being formally incorporated into the Scheme's governance arrangements in 2023, which will embed a survivor voice within the Scheme for its remaining years.

The Department remains committed to ensuring access to timely and trauma-informed redress for survivors. Feedback to the Department is encouraged, with a view to informing ongoing improvements and to meeting the needs of the survivors.

The Department acknowledges the Terms of Reference for this inquiry and provides additional detail below in response to specific areas in the Terms of Reference. Attachment A provides more detailed data to support this submission.

FIRST NATIONS SURVIVORS

The Royal Commission found that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children were significantly overrepresented in some high-risk institutional contexts. The Royal Commission found that many survivors who identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people were abused in residential institutions where there was little external oversight. The Royal Commission also noted that the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in out-of-home care was disproportionately high in all jurisdictions.

First Nations survivors represent 36 per cent of all applicants to the Scheme, which is a significant increase from the 23 per cent observed at the commencement of the Scheme. 45 per cent of First Nations applicants are 55 years or older: legislative amendments provided that an advance payment is available to those First Nations applicants who are 55 years or older, compared to 70 years or older for non-First Nations applicants.

Given the significant proportion of survivors who are First Nations Australians, and in response to feedback from First Nations applicants and support services, the Department has implemented a range of measures to ensure survivors are supported through the application process. An Indigenous Service Delivery Stream was established in June 2020, which comprises Scheme officers who identify as First Nations Australians and who provide specialist case handling for vulnerable First Nations applicants.

A range of support services are available through the Scheme, including 12 First Nations specific organisations providing support to and working with First Nations peoples. See further details under Redress Support Services (RSS) below.

The Department has implemented other measures to improve engagement and communication with First Nations Australians. This included engaging Canvas 3 from July 2020 to March 2021 to develop First Nations community engagement tools and resources and engaging Gilimbaa Pty Ltd from March 2021 to June 2021 to implement a communication and engagement plan for First Nations Australians living in northern Australia to help raise awareness of RSS and build trust in the Scheme among survivors. The Australian Government also provided \$131,700 (GST not applicable) via a Memorandum of Understanding to the Northern Territory (NT) Government in 2020-21, to develop an engagement strategy and NT specific resources for First Nations people, and to engage with NT residents and community grassroots organisations and workers to raise awareness about the Scheme. More accessible communication materials have also been made available on the Scheme's website to help meet the needs of those facing literacy, language and other barriers. The Department also engaged the Healing Foundation in August 2018 to September 2022 to provide advice and culturally appropriate community-based support and materials to support services, including access to interpreting and cultural translation services.

The Department has recently engaged Fenton Communications, a primary public relations agency, as well as Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) and First Nations specialist agencies Ecom and Carbon Creative, to deliver targeted communications to these stakeholders in 2023. Products to be delivered include educational resources and a suite of digital and printed materials (including translated resources) to raise awareness of the Scheme. A comprehensive stakeholder engagement and distribution strategy will focus on partnering with states and territories, RSS, health and medical practitioners and community organisations.

The Survivor Roundtable will include representation from First Nations people and advocates, with advice on the operations of the Scheme from the Roundtable provided to the Scheme's other governance bodies.

SURVIVORS WITH DISABILITY

The Royal Commission found that children with disability were more likely to encounter circumstances that increase their risk of abuse in institutions. The Royal Commission's private hearing sessions included 4.3 per cent of survivors who identified as being a child with disability at the time of their abuse. The Royal Commission noted that this figure is likely to significantly under-report the rate of children with disability that experienced institutional sexual abuse. The Review suggests there is lower than anticipated participation in the Scheme by people with disability.

Scheme data reveals that 45 per cent of applicants self-report through their application that they live with disability. Many applicants are elderly or unwell at the time they submit their application and refer to abuse which took place many years ago, and the conditions declared in applications are often related to adult diagnoses. Accordingly, it is difficult to be precise as to whether an applicant was living with disability at the time of the abuse or developed the disability later in life.

Potential barriers that people with disability may face in accessing redress can be wide ranging based on their disability and their support network. The Department is committed to ensuring access to the Scheme by people with disability, including both those that lived with disability as a child and those that acquired a disability later in life.

The Scheme's nominee arrangements are available to support accessibility to the Scheme, including for applicants with disability. The nominee arrangements provide survivors with an option to have another person engage with the Scheme on their behalf. An assistance nominee can do any act that may be done by the survivor, apart from making an application or accepting or declining an offer of redress, and a legal nominee can do any act including submitting an application and accepting or declining an offer of redress on behalf of a person.

The Department recognises that not all survivors with disability choose to use a nominee when engaging with the Scheme and accessibility can be challenging depending on individual circumstances. Where such situations arise, Scheme officers seek to support survivors on a case by case basis to help them engage with the Scheme.

A range of support services are available through the Scheme, including 3 organisations that provide specialised support to people with disability (see further details under Redress Support Services below).

Survivors with a disability seeking to apply to the Scheme may also benefit from a disability advocate. The Department funds 59 advocacy services across Australia to deliver support to people with disability through the National Disability Advocacy Program (NDAP). NDAP provides people with disability access to effective disability advocacy that promotes, protects and ensures their full and equal enjoyment of all human rights. An advocate can assist survivors navigate the Scheme by undertaking referrals to related support services and by helping to submit applications.

The Scheme also provides a range of accessibility options to support people with a disability including using the National Relay Service and Teletype services. The Scheme's website also features AUSLAN videos. Both the website and the digital service available via myGov is compliant with Web Content Accessibility Guidelines standards and supports assistive software to help people with a disability submit applications and engage with the Scheme.

Targeted community engagement activities to raise awareness of the Scheme with services that support people with disabilities is planned to commence in 2023. This will help increase trust, awareness and understanding of the Scheme. These products will be accompanied by a robust stakeholder engagement strategy, which will include states and territories, RSS, health and medical practitioners and community organisations in order to broaden our reach into the disability sector.

The Department will continue to work with advocates in the disability sector to help increase awareness of the Scheme and to inform ways to best support survivors living with disability. The Department is also cognisant of the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability and as its work progresses, will be mindful of opportunities and links with the Scheme that may arise.

REDRESS SUPPORT SERVICES

The Australian Government funds community based support services nationally to support survivors to engage with the Scheme. The Department manages the grant arrangements with the RSS. Over the life of the Scheme, \$139.3 million has been allocated to the RSS program to 30 June 2024.

RSS provide timely and seamless access to trauma-informed and culturally appropriate community-based support services, and have expertise in making applications to the Scheme and providing practical and emotional support to survivors. RSS are also funded to provide individual and/or group counselling or social worker support for survivors throughout the redress process, through face-to-face, telephone, video and online settings, with some RSS offering appointments or visits after hours on request.

RSS provide support to survivors through five key application stages, namely:

- prior to an application being made to educate survivors about the process (i.e. communicating and promoting the Scheme to survivors by providing timely and accurate information about the Scheme);
- during an application process to answer questions the survivor may have and assist in the completion and lodgement of the application;
- during the survivor's interaction with the Scheme to assist the survivor in understanding the notifications and communications they are having with the Scheme;
- upon receipt of a decision from the Scheme on the application; and

- after an offer of Redress has been made to help the survivor access a direct personal response and counselling and psychological care.

In 2021, the Department ran an open competitive grant opportunity for RSS to deliver services from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2024. From 1 July 2022, the network of RSS was expanded, including 15 new services with at least one in each state and territory covering more areas of Australia, and bringing the total number of services to 45. The 15 new services include:

- 6 First Nations-specific RSS to improve delivery of services to First Nations peoples
- one disability focused organisation
- one specialist organisation for Culturally and Linguistically Diverse people
- one organisation focused on supporting young people, and
- 6 organisations to improve service coverage or address known service gaps.

In total, there are 12 First Nations-specific RSS organisations, 3 organisations with a focus on supporting people with disability, and one specialist organisation providing support to CALD communities. knowmore Legal Service (knowmore) provides capacity building to RSS by supporting them with duty lawyer services, and information and guidance so RSS can better assist clients with complex applications.

The Australian Government, through the Attorney-General's Department (AGD), also funds knowmore to provide free legal support and practical assistance to survivors. This includes providing advice to survivors about their options at all stages of the application process and when they have received a determination from the Scheme. This advice includes the importance of understanding the effect of accepting an offer on any further claims against the institution/s.

knowmore also provides support workers and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander engagement staff to support survivors with their redress applications. Survivors can speak to knowmore using the free telephone advice line or face-to-face in one of their six offices around Australia. knowmore also regularly travels to locations around Australia offering face-to-face information, community legal education and advice sessions on the Scheme. The Australian Government also funds knowmore to deliver dedicated financial counselling services for redress applicants across Australia and capacity building for RSS.

knowmore is required to report to AGD every six months on activities and meet with AGD monthly to discuss performance and challenges in service delivery. knowmore reporting to AGD includes numbers of complaints and action taken. In January 2023, knowmore reported the complaint rate is less than one per cent of its clients.

Around 25 per cent of all applicants to the Scheme have been supported by an RSS or knowmore. Over 24,990 people accessed support services, and over 13,560 people accessed support from knowmore between 1 July 2018 and 31 December 2022. 27 per cent of people accessing RSS or knowmore identify as Indigenous, and 13 per cent identify as having a disability.

RSS are also acting as a Scheme nominee for a growing number of clients. As at 27 January 2023, over 1,180 survivors with an application in progress had an RSS acting as a nominee on their behalf.

RSS report they have growing waitlists with an over-subscription of current services. RSS report an increasing demand for services due to the rise in applications to the Scheme and to support survivors who submitted incomplete applications.

Evidence shows the availability of RSS decreases the administrative burden on the Scheme in processing applications, as applications received through a support service are generally more complete and easier to process. The average processing time until notification of an outcome is 10.6 months where an RSS is a nominee, compared to the Scheme average of 11.8 months.

The Review suggested the Scheme fund support services that can demonstrate trauma-informed, survivor-focused, culturally appropriate policies and practices and meet the diversity of survivors' needs. Nous Group was engaged by the Department in December 2021 to conduct a Review of RSS to understand best practice in providing trauma-informed, culturally safe and survivor-centred care and to assess the alignment of RSS providers to best practice.

The Nous Review resulted in the development of the RSS Maturity Framework, which is a tool to understand the current and target maturity of a service's practice in delivering such care. The Maturity Framework is tailored to the unique goals and context of each service and will support continuous improvement and measuring of RSS practice against best practice over time.

The full list of RSS is available on the Scheme's website at [Redress Support Services by State or Territory](#).
External Legal Considerations

The Scheme is one avenue for survivors to access recognition of the abuse that occurred. It remains an individual's choice as to whether they apply to the Scheme or whether they choose to pursue civil avenues and/or report matters to police.

The Department is aware of concerns being raised regarding practices within the private legal sector, and risks to vulnerable survivors. There is limited data available about unethical behaviours by private law firms with regard to advice being provided about the Scheme or pressure on survivors to pursue civil action.

There are limited levers for the Commonwealth to regulate private law firms, however the Department has implemented communication and engagement strategies to help address the concerns being raised, including:

- updating the Scheme's website and other letters and forms to emphasise the availability of free legal support through knowmore;
- writing to law societies in each jurisdiction to provide advice on the Scheme and supports that are available for survivors;
- developing a Fact Sheet containing information for applicants to consider if hiring a lawyer and how to make a complaint to a professional body about a private law firm's practices;
- making changes to legislation to restrict the use of the Scheme name and logo without the Scheme Operator's consent, to stop businesses representing themselves as connected to the Scheme;
- sponsoring key search terms and making website updates to improve the Scheme website search results position in comparison to private law firms; and
- Investing in Google Adwords, an online advertising platform, to drive search traffic to the Scheme's website, effectively competing with advertising from private sector websites.

Consideration of additional, legally viable measures is ongoing in consultation with the Scheme's state and territory government officials. Promotion of the Scheme's free support services will continue to help inform potential applicants and reduce the risks to survivors. RSS and knowmore are extensively promoted on the public facing website, through Scheme correspondence and via the myGov portal.

The Department has also begun to see an increase in requests for information relevant to a survivor's finalised application. A significant number of these requests are being received from law firms, acting on behalf of applicants, and anecdotally appear to be being sought to support potential civil actions. These requests ask for all information relevant to a survivor's application with the Scheme including materials used by the IDM in making their decision. The Department will only disclose protected information if required or authorised under the Scheme's legislation.

The Scheme has received a number of criminal summonses in the last year. The summonses require the production of all information relevant to a survivor's application to the Scheme. For these requests, there has been a link between the defendant and alleged abuser in a survivor's application with the

Scheme. In these circumstances, the protected information legislative framework supports the disclosure of protected information for the purposes of criminal proceedings.

PROTECTED INFORMATION

Ensuring the protection of a person's sensitive information collected for the Scheme can avoid further harming or traumatising survivors. This intention is supported by strict legislative protections to minimise, and create penalties for, the unauthorised use and disclosure of protected information.

Protected information under the Act refers to information about a person or institution provided or obtained for the purposes of the Scheme and held by the Department. This includes redress applications, a response to a request for information, and information about whether a redress offer has been made.

The Scheme's protected information provisions are considered and support the delivery of redress in a manner consistent with the general principles guiding the Scheme. The legislative provisions provide an important level of assurance to survivors and institutions about the use of their information. The Department handles protected information in line with the legal authorisations and requirements.

The Scheme operates on a voluntary basis whereby institutions opt into the Scheme and pay for redress where they are responsible for the abuse. Maintaining institutional participation is essential to ensuring access to redress for as many survivors as possible. While protected information can be produced in an aggregated form, this is only if it does not disclose, either directly or indirectly, information about a particular person or institution.

The Department is seeing a significant increase in requests for information from survivors for their information. Requests to the Scheme made via administrative release and Freedom of Information (FOI) applications have more than doubled in the past year, with a current average of 19 requests for information per week, compared to on average of 7 requests per week in mid-2022. These requests vary from survivors wanting copies of their application returned or to be provided to a RSS, to requests for all information the Department holds relevant to the survivor's application for redress, including redacted copies of the IDM's full determination.

The Scheme ensures that processes for applicants making requests for information are straightforward and responses are timely and provide as much information as possible within the confines of legal requirements. In particular the Scheme aims to provide information to support a survivor's understanding of decisions made about their redress application.

In 2021, the Act was amended to specifically authorise the Operator to publicly disclose that a relevant institution is not participating in the Scheme. Public naming of institutions enables survivors to be informed of an institution's participation status and can help encourage institutions to join the Scheme, improving survivor access to redress. A non-participating institution is given a reasonable amount of time to join the Scheme before any such disclosure occurs.

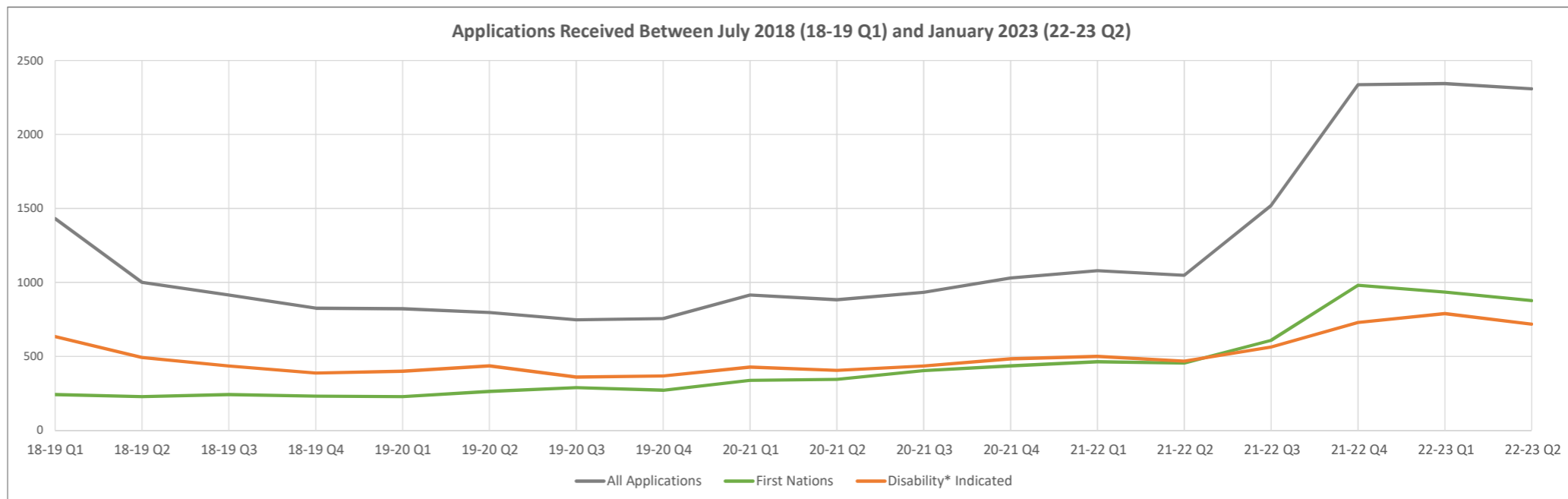
CLOSING STATEMENT

The Department appreciates the opportunity to contribute to the JSC's inquiry into the operation of the Scheme and is willing to assist with further material as requested, noting the limitations on providing information which is afforded protections by the Act.

All aspects of the Scheme have matured significantly since it was established, from the number and breadth of participating institutions through to the processes by which the Department progresses applications and engages with survivors. As set out above, these include specific initiatives for First Nations survivors and survivors with disability, for whom the Department is seeking to continue to improve its services.

The Department welcomes feedback and the insights the JSC's inquiry will bring, to help the Scheme operate in an accessible and trauma-informed way, and best support survivors.

SUMMARY BY QUARTER						
Application Received Quarter	All Applications	First Nations	Disability* Indicated	FN%	DI%	
18-19 Q1	1431	242	634	17%	44%	
18-19 Q2	1000	228	491	23%	49%	
18-19 Q3	915	242	434	26%	47%	
18-19 Q4	825	231	386	28%	47%	
19-20 Q1	822	227	399	28%	49%	
19-20 Q2	796	263	435	33%	55%	
19-20 Q3	747	288	360	39%	48%	
19-20 Q4	755	271	368	36%	49%	
20-21 Q1	915	338	427	37%	47%	
20-21 Q2	883	345	405	39%	46%	
20-21 Q3	933	404	434	43%	47%	
20-21 Q4	1030	435	483	42%	47%	
21-22 Q1	1079	463	500	43%	46%	
21-22 Q2	1048	454	467	43%	45%	
21-22 Q3	1520	608	563	40%	37%	
21-22 Q4	2337	980	728	42%	31%	
22-23 Q1	2344	935	789	40%	34%	
22-23 Q2	2309	877	718	38%	31%	
22-23 Q3 (to date)	786	300	225	38%	29%	
Total	22475	8131	9246			

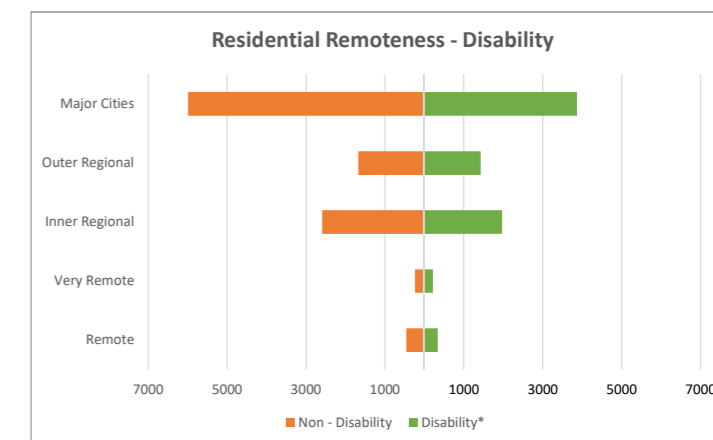
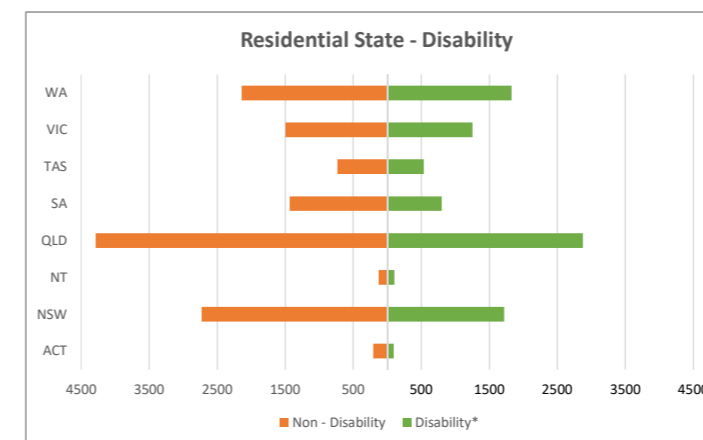
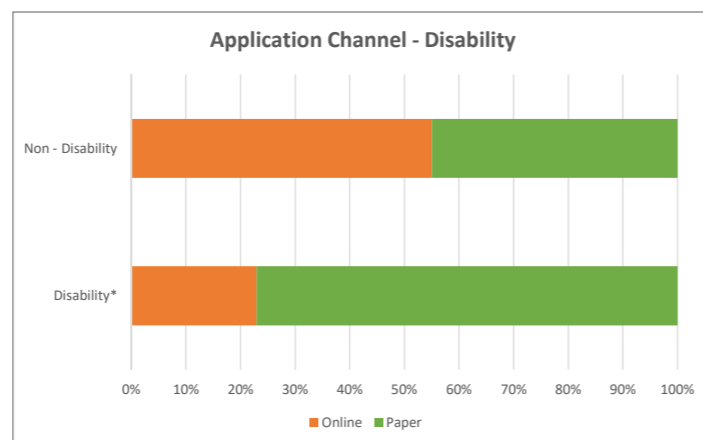
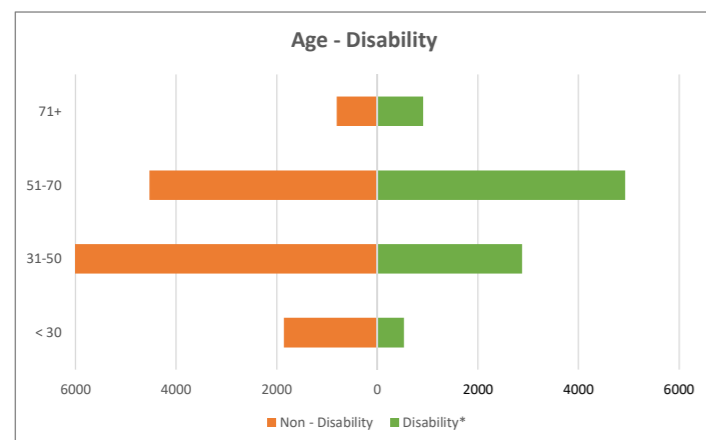
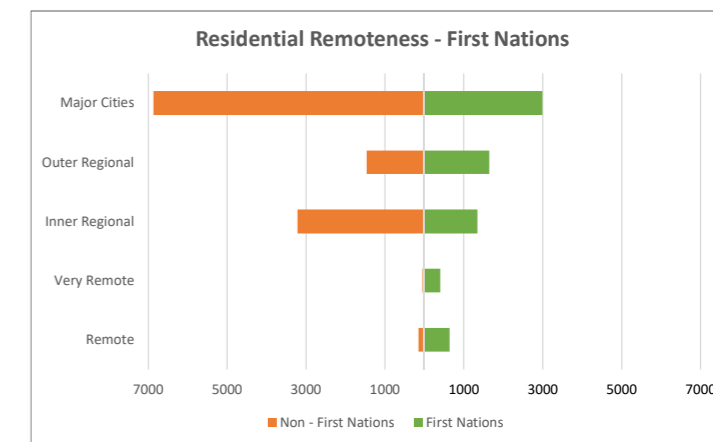
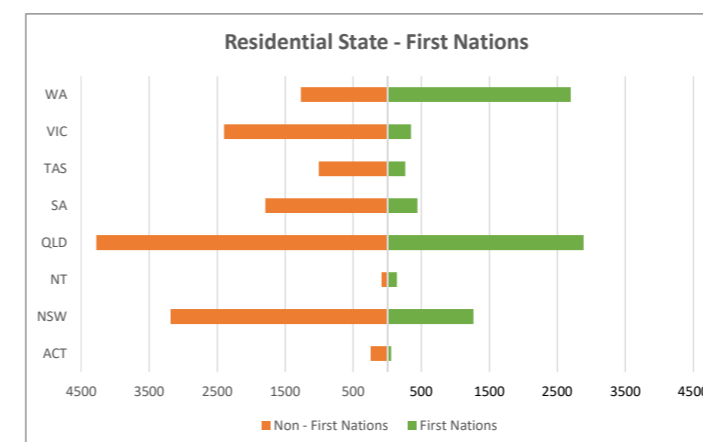
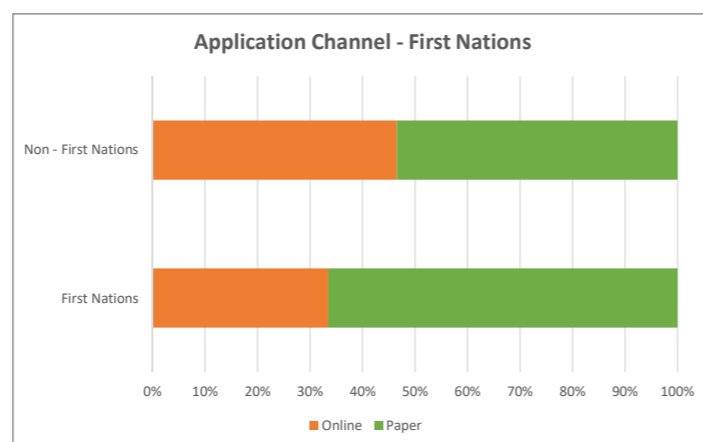
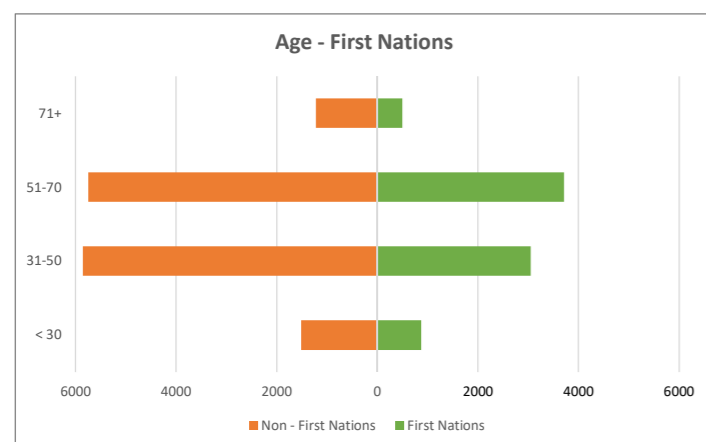
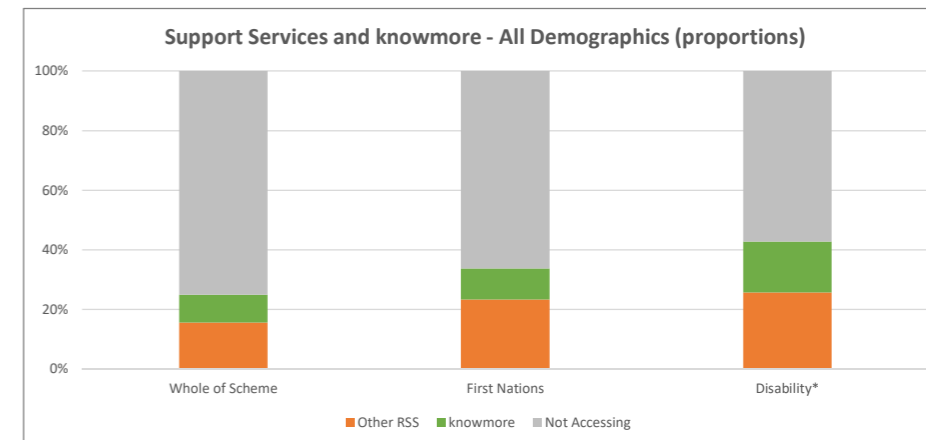
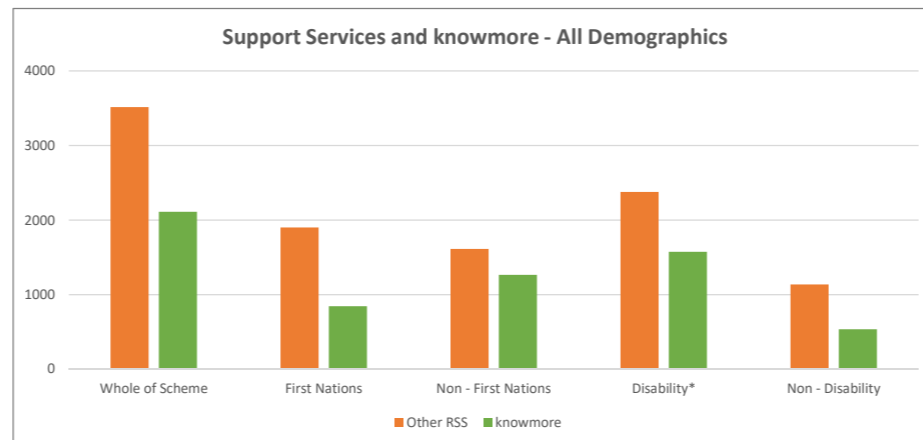
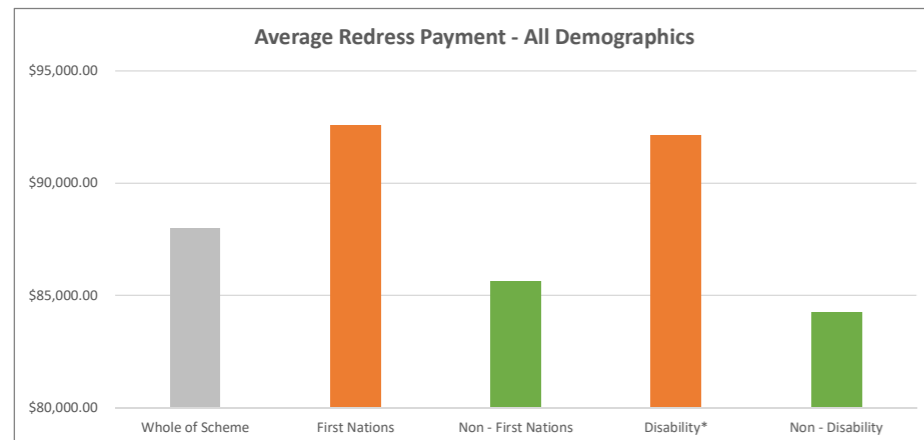


***Explanation of applicants with disability**

The number of applicants with disability is based on optional free-text provided in their redress applications. These disabilities include age-related illnesses and chronic conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, emphysema, back injury, and cancer.

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	Processing and Payments					Age					Channel		Residential State								Remoteness of Residence					Support Services		
	Applications Received	Applications Finalised	Applications Eligible	Redress Payments Made	Average Redress Payment	< 30	31-50	51-70	71+	1718	Online	Paper	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	3966	Remote	Very Remote	Inner Regional	Outer Regional	Major Cities	Other RSS	knowmore
Whole of Scheme	22475	11073	10847	10725	\$ 88,017.99	2386	8902	9457	1718	9386	13084	299	4452	229	7161	2235	1270	2746	3966	790	456	4562	3099	9853	3513	2111		
First Nations	8131	3784	3700	3682	\$ 92,564.29	869	3050	3708	499	2720	5408	57	1269	144	2887	445	265	349	2699	640	408	1345	1641	2987	1901	845		
Non - First Nations	14344	7289	7147	7043	\$ 85,641.24	1517	5852	5749	1219	6666	7676	242	3183	85	4274	1790	1005	2397	1267	150	48	3217	1458	6866	1612	1266		
Disability*	9246	5296	5187	5123	\$ 92,141.17	531	2875	4928	909	2117	7127	95	1721	104	2877	801	538	1252	1826	333	216	1967	1426	3867	2378	1577		
Non - Disability	13229	5777	5660	5602	\$ 84,247.36	1855	6027	4529	809	7269	5957	204	2731	125	4284	1434	732	1494	2140	457	240	2595	1673	5986	1135	534		



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