

CHAPTER FOUR

2009 Survey of Allegations and Costs

A Summary Report for the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection United States Conference of Catholic Bishops

February 2010

Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate
Georgetown University
Washington, D.C.

INTRODUCTION

At their Fall General Assembly in November 2004, the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) commissioned the Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA) at Georgetown University to design and conduct an annual survey of all the dioceses and eparchies whose bishops or eparchs are members of the USCCB. The purpose of this survey is to collect information on new allegations of sexual abuse of minors and the clergy against whom these allegations were made. The survey also gathers information on the amount of money dioceses and eparchies have expended as a result of allegations as well as the amount they have paid for child protection efforts. The national level aggregate results from this survey for each calendar year are prepared for the USCCB and reported in its *Annual Report of the Implementation of the "Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People."*

The questionnaire for the 2009 *Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs* was designed by CARA in consultation with the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection and was nearly identical to the versions used from 2004 to 2008. As in previous years, CARA prepared an online version of the survey and hosted it

on the CARA website. Bishops and eparchs received information about the process for completing the survey in their mid-November correspondence from the USCCB and were asked to provide the name of the contact person who would complete the survey. The Conference of Major Superiors of Men (CMSM) also invited major superiors of clerical and mixed religious institutes to complete a similar survey for their congregations, provinces, or monasteries.

CARA completed data collection for the 2009 annual survey on February 5, 2010. A total of 193 of the 195 dioceses and eparchies of the USCCB completed the survey, for a response rate of 99 percent. The Diocese of Gallup was unable to provide a response by the February 5 deadline and the Diocese of Lincoln once again declined to participate. A total of 159 of the 219 clerical and mixed religious institutes that belong to CMSM responded to the survey, for a response rate of 73 percent. The overall response rate for dioceses, eparchies, and religious institutes was 85 percent, about the same response rate as in previous years for this survey. CARA then prepared the national level summary tables and graphs of the findings for calendar year 2009, with tables comparing allegations and costs from 2004-2009, which are presented in this report.

DIOCESES AND EPARCHIES

The Data Collection Process

Dioceses and eparchies began submitting their data for the 2009 survey in mid-December 2009. CARA contacted every diocese or eparchy that had not sent in a contact name by January 1, 2010 to obtain the name of a contact person to complete the survey. CARA and the Secretariat sent multiple e-mail and phone reminders to these contact persons to encourage a high response rate.

By February 5, 2010, a total of 193 of the 195 dioceses and eparchies of the USCCB had responded to the survey, for a response rate of 99 percent. The Diocese of Gallup was unable to provide a response by the February 5 deadline and the Diocese of Lincoln once again declined to participate. The participation rate among the dioceses and eparchies increased from 93 percent in 2004, to 94 percent in 2005, and then to 99 percent in 2006, where it has remained.

A copy of the survey instrument for dioceses and eparchies is included in this report at Appendix B.

Credible Allegations Received by Dioceses and Eparchies in 2009

The responding dioceses and eparchies reported that between January 1 and December 31, 2009, they

received 398 new credible allegations of sexual abuse of a minor by a diocesan or eparchial priest or deacon. These allegations were made by 398 individuals against 286 priests or deacons. As Table 1 shows, these are the lowest numbers of victims, allegations, and offenders reported in any of the years since 2004, when CARA first began gathering these data for the USCCB.

Compared to 2008, new reports of allegations decreased by more than a third (from 625 new credible allegations in 2008 to 398 new credible allegations in 2009). The number of alleged offenders also decreased by a third, from 425 alleged offenders reported in 2008 to 286 alleged offenders reported in 2009.

Of the 398 new allegations reported in 2009, six allegations (2 percent), involved children under the age of 18 in 2009. The remaining 392 allegations were made by adults who are alleging abuse when they were minors. By comparison, ten allegations in 2008 (2 percent of all new allegations received in 2008), four allegations in 2007 (less than 1 percent of all new allegations received in 2007), 14 allegations in 2006 (2 percent of all new allegations received in 2006), nine allegations in 2005 (1 percent of all new allegations received in 2005), and 22 allegations in 2004 (2 percent of new allegations received in 2004) involved children under the age of 18 in each of those years.

Table 1. New Credible Allegations Reported by Dioceses and Eparchies.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Change (+/-) 2008-2009	Percentage Change
Victims	889	690	632	598	620	398	-222	-36%
Allegations	898	695	635	599	625	398	-227	-36%
Offenders	622	463	394	415	423	286	-137	-32%

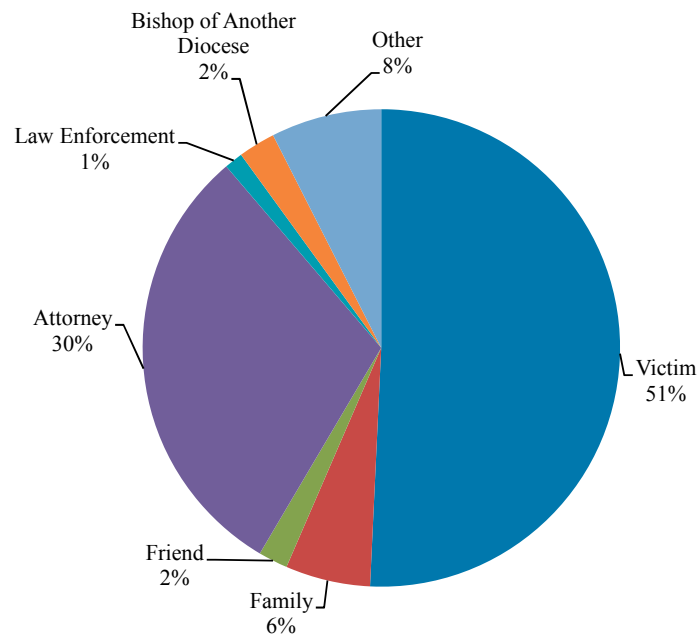
Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2009

Figure 1 illustrates the way in which allegations were reported to the dioceses or eparchies in 2009. Half of all new allegations (51 percent) were reported by the victim and three in ten (30 percent) were reported by an attorney.

Compared to 2008, there are few differences in who reported the allegations:

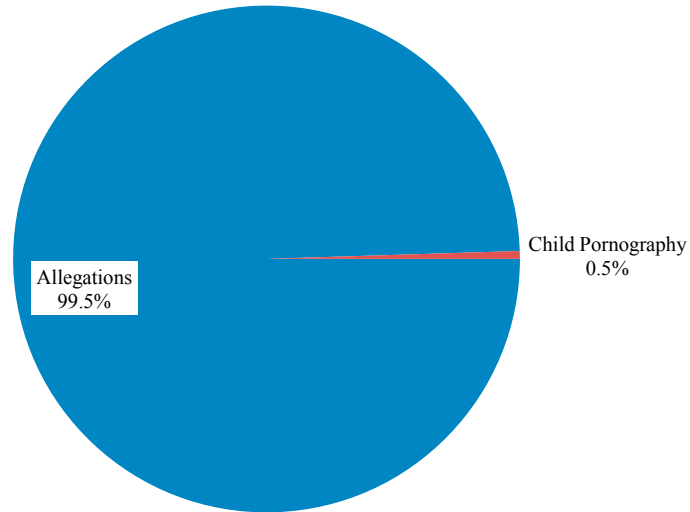
- Allegations reported by family members decreased slightly, from 8 percent in 2008 to 6 percent in 2009.
- A friend of the victim reported 2 percent of allegations in 2009, compared to 1 percent in 2008.
- A bishop of another diocese reported 2 percent of allegations in 2009, compared to 4 percent in 2008.
- Eight percent of all allegations were reported by someone other than the victim, an attorney, a family member, a friend, law enforcement, or a bishop from another diocese, compared to 5 percent in 2008. Some of these other persons reporting allegations include other priests, self-disclosure by the perpetrator, anonymous letters, reports from counselors or therapists, medical personnel, and other social service personnel.

Figure 1. Method of Reporting Allegations of Abuse: Dioceses and Eparchies.



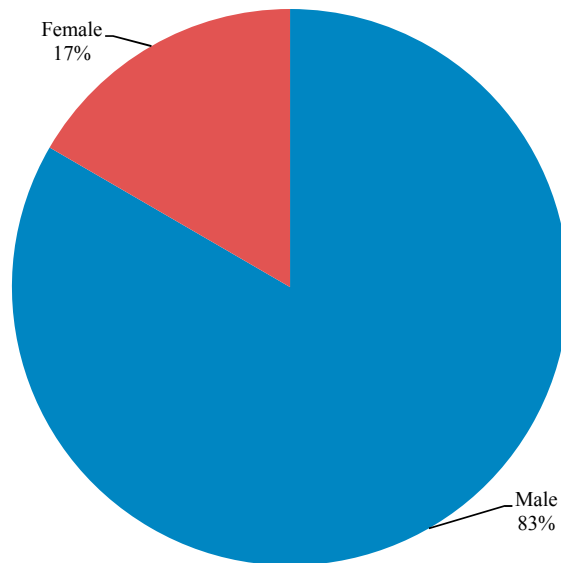
Source: 2009 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Figure 2. Percentage of Allegations Involving Only Child Pornography: Dioceses and Eparchies.



Source: 2009 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Figure 3. Sex of Abuse Victim: Dioceses and Eparchies.



Source: 2009 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Figure 2 presents the percentage of all new allegations of abuse that were cases involving solely child pornography. Of the 398 total allegations, two allegations involved only child pornography, one more than in 2008.

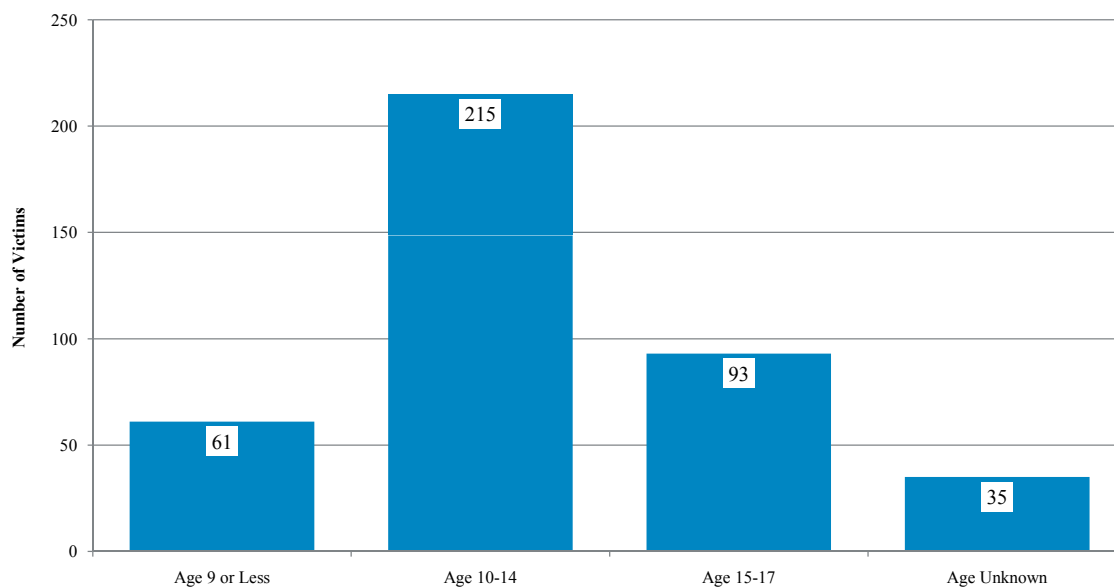
Victims, Offenses, and Offenders in 2009

The sex of seven of the 398 alleged victims reported in 2009 was not identified in the allegation. Among those for whom the sex of the victim was reported, 83 percent (326 victims) were male and 17 percent (65 victims) were female. This proportion is illustrated in Figure 3.

The proportion of male and female victims is nearly identical to that reported in 2008 (84 percent males and 16 percent females).

More than half of the victims (54 percent) were between the ages of 10 and 14 when the alleged abuse began. A quarter (23 percent) were between the ages of 15 and 17, while 15 percent were younger than age 10. The age could not be determined for 9 percent of victims. Figure 4 presents the distribution of victims by age at the time the alleged abuse began.

Figure 4. Age of Victim When Abuse Began: Dioceses and Eparchies.



Source: 2009 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Figure 5 shows the years in which the abuse reported in 2009 was alleged to have occurred or begun. For the majority of new allegations (71 percent), the abuse occurred or began between 1960 and 1984. The most common time period for allegations reported in 2009 was 1975-1979. This is approximately the same time pattern that has been reported in previous years, with most allegations reportedly occurring or beginning between the mid-1960s and the mid-1980s. For 14 new allegations reported in 2009 (4 percent), no time frame for the alleged abuse could be determined by the allegation.

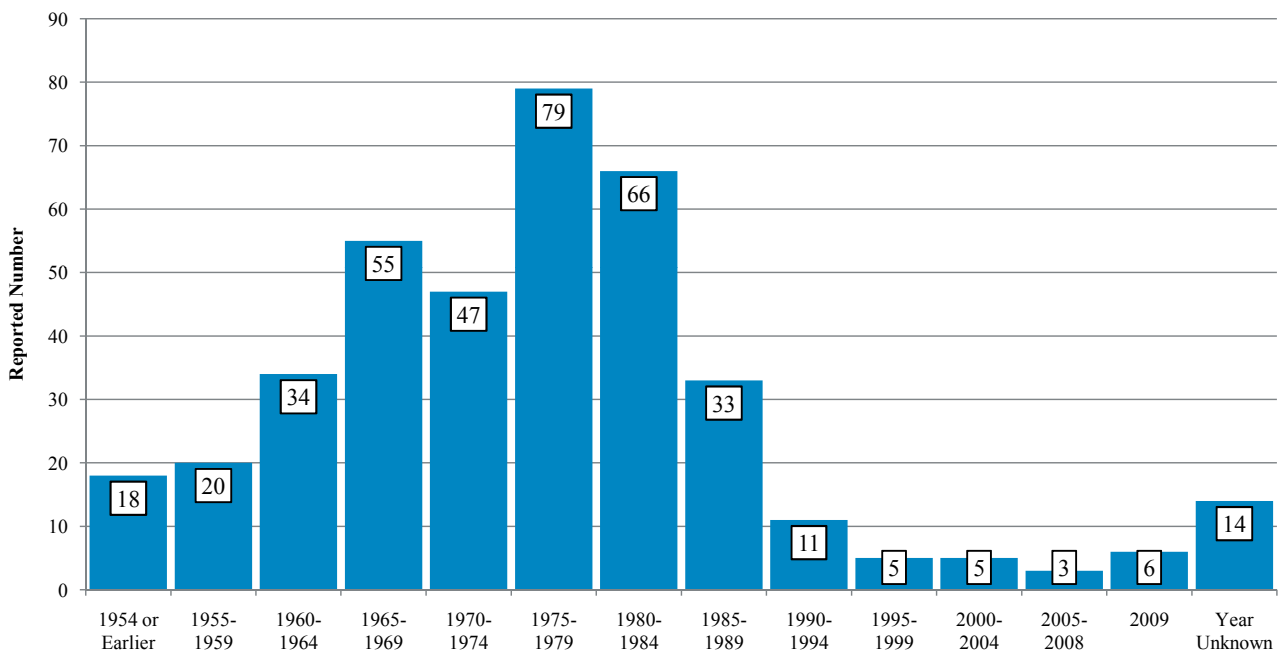
Of the 286 diocesan or eparchial priests or deacons that were identified in new allegations in 2009, most (82 percent) had been ordained for the diocese or eparchy in which the abuse was alleged to have occurred. At the time of the alleged abuse, 6 percent of alleged perpetrators were priests or deacons who were incardinated into that diocese or eparchy and 3 percent were extern priests who were serving in the diocese temporarily. Six of the alleged perpetrators (2 percent) identified in new allegations in 2009 were

permanent deacons. Seven percent of alleged perpetrators were classified as “other,” most commonly because they were either unnamed in the allegation or their name was unknown to the diocese or eparchy. Figure 6 displays the ecclesial status of offenders at the time of the alleged offense.

More than half (55 percent) of the 286 priests and deacons identified as alleged offenders in 2009 had already been identified in prior allegations. In 2008, that proportion was 59 percent. Figure 7 depicts the percentage with prior allegations in 2009, compared to previous years.

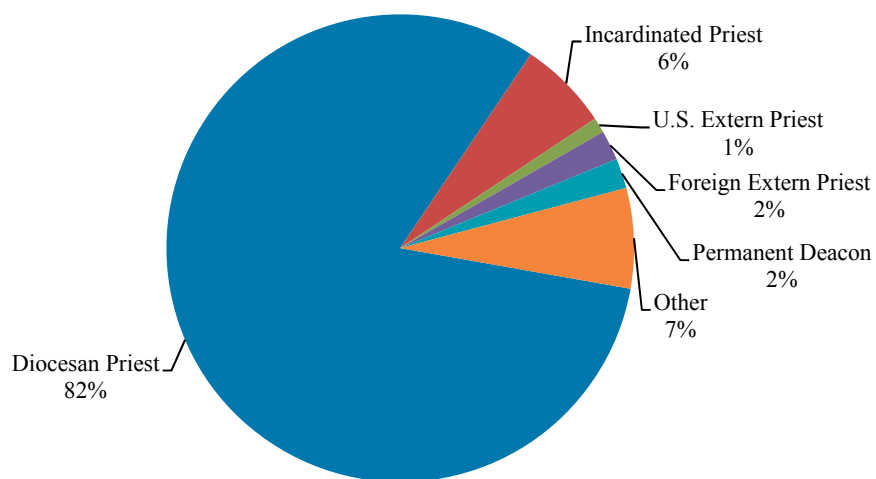
Seven in ten alleged offenders (71 percent) identified in 2009 are deceased, already removed from ministry, already laicized, or missing. Another 13 priests or deacons (5 percent) were permanently removed from ministry in 2009. In addition to the 13 offenders identified in 2009 and permanently removed from ministry in 2009, another 21 priests or deacons who had been identified in allegations of abuse *before* 2009 were permanently removed from ministry in 2009.

Figure 5. Year Alleged Offense Occurred or Began: Dioceses and Eparchies.



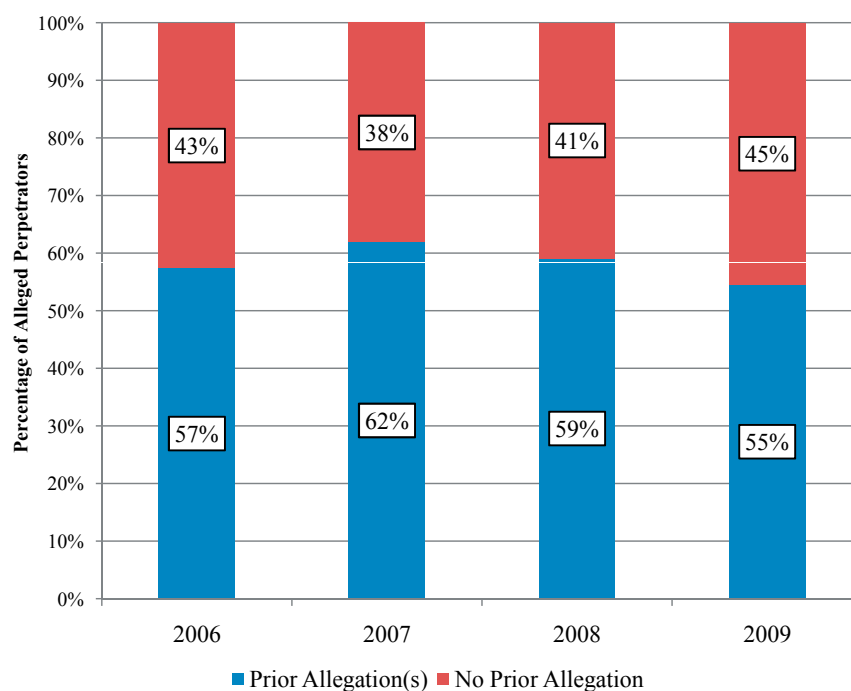
Source: 2009 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Figure 6. Ecclesial Status of Alleged Perpetrator: Dioceses and Eparchies.



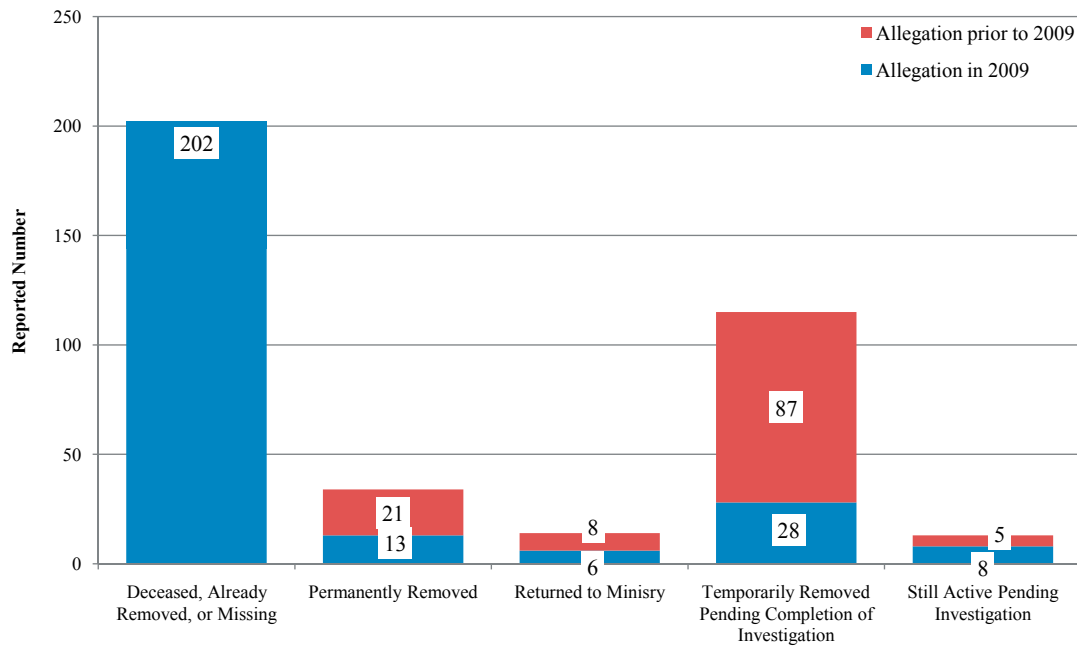
Source: 2009 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Figure 7. Percentage of Alleged Perpetrators with Prior Allegations: Dioceses and Eparchies.



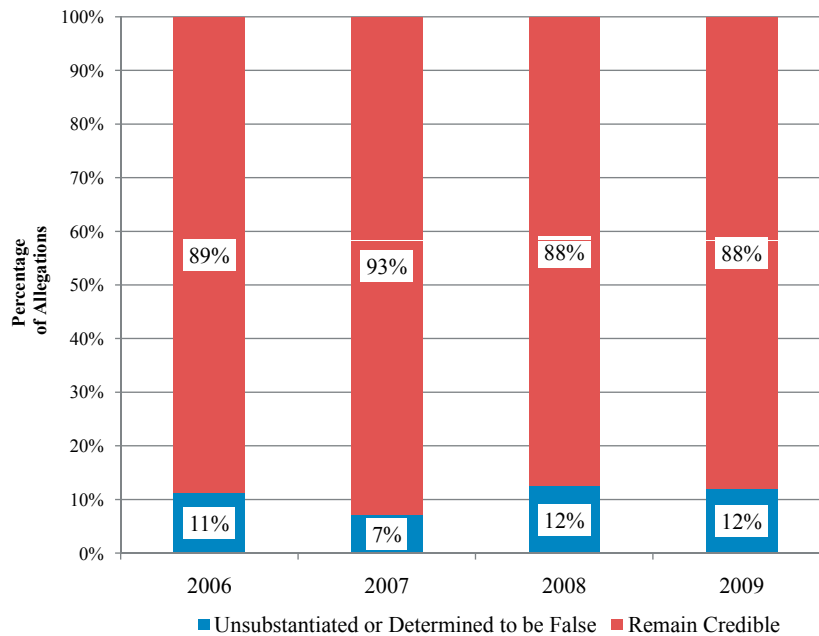
Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2006-2009

Figure 8. Current Status of Alleged Perpetrators: Dioceses and Eparchies.



Source: 2009 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Figure 9. New Allegations Unsubstantiated or Determined to Be False: Dioceses and Eparchies.



Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2006-2009

A total of 14 priests or deacons were returned to ministry in 2009 based on the resolution of an allegation made during or prior to 2009 (six who were identified in 2009 and eight who were identified before 2009). In addition, 115 priests or deacons (28 who were identified in 2009 and 87 who were identified before 2009) have been temporarily removed from ministry pending completion of an investigation. Notwithstanding the year in which the abuse was reported, 13 diocesan and eparchial clergy remain in active ministry pending a preliminary investigation of an allegation (eight who were identified in 2009 and five who were identified prior to 2009). Figure 8 shows the current status of alleged offenders.

Of the 398 new credible allegations reported in 2009, 48 new allegations (12 percent) were unsubstantiated or determined to be false by December 31, 2009. In addition, 23 allegations received prior to 2009 were unsubstantiated or determined to be false during 2009. Figure 9 presents the percentage of all new credible allegations received in 2009 that were unsubstantiated or determined to be false in 2009, compared to previous years.

Costs to Dioceses and Eparchies in 2009

Dioceses and eparchies that responded to the survey and reported costs related to allegations paid out \$104,439,629 in 2009. This includes payments in 2009 for allegations reported in previous years. Thirty-four

responding dioceses and eparchies reported no expenditures in 2009 related to allegations of sexual abuse of a minor. Table 2 compares payments by dioceses and eparchies from 2004 through 2009 across several categories of allegation-related expenses. The total costs reported by dioceses and eparchies in 2009 are \$271,802,102 less than those reported in 2008.

More than half of the payments by dioceses and eparchies in 2009 (53 percent) were for settlements to victims. Attorneys' fees constituted an additional quarter (27 percent) of the total cost (\$28,705,402).¹ Support for offenders (including therapy, living expenses, legal expenses, etc.) amounted to another 10 percent of allegation-related costs (\$10,894,368).² An additional 6 percent of the total cost was for payments for therapy for victims (if not already included in the settlement).

Among the "other" costs reported by dioceses and eparchies (\$3,255,744) are payments for items such as investigations of allegations, medical costs and other support for victims or survivors, costs for medication, travel expenses for victims, therapy for family members of victims, costs for victim hotlines, clergy misconduct review boards, public service announcements and outreach materials, canonical trials and case processing, insurance premiums, and USCCB compliance audit costs.

Table 2. Costs Related to Allegations by Dioceses and Eparchies.

	Settlements	Therapy for Victims	Support for Offenders	Attorneys' Fees	Other Costs	GRAND TOTAL
2004	\$93,364,172	\$6,613,283	\$1,413,093	\$32,706,598	\$5,485,011	\$139,582,157
2005	\$386,010,171	\$7,648,226	\$11,831,028	\$36,467,516	\$3,729,607	\$445,686,548
2006	\$220,099,188	\$9,731,815	\$30,362,609	\$69,780,366	\$2,996,581	\$332,970,559
2007	\$420,385,135	\$7,243,663	\$13,347,981	\$53,394,074	\$4,308,005	\$498,678,858
2008	\$324,181,740	\$7,114,697	\$11,605,914	\$29,572,948	\$3,766,432	\$376,241,731
2009	\$55,048,006	\$6,536,109	\$10,894,368	\$28,705,402	\$3,255,744	\$104,439,629
Change (+/-)						
2008-2009	-\$269,133,734	-\$578,588	-\$711,546	-\$867,546	-\$510,688	-\$271,802,102

Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2009

Figure 10 displays the costs paid by dioceses and eparchies for settlements and for attorneys' fees from 2004 through 2009.

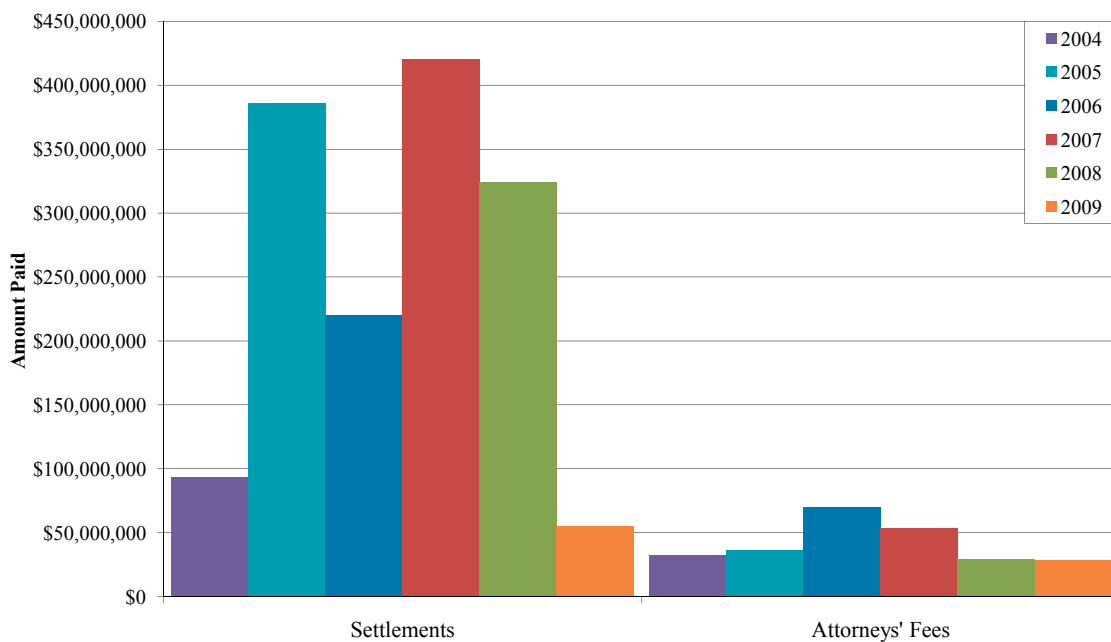
Compared to 2008, amounts paid for settlements in 2009 decreased by 83 percent and the amount paid in attorneys' fees declined by 3 percent. Amounts paid for therapy for victims, support for offenders, and other costs also declined between 6 and 14 percent during that time.

Figure 11 illustrates the total allegation-related costs paid by dioceses and eparchies and the approximate proportion of those costs that were covered by diocesan insurance. Diocesan insurance payments covered

a third (34 percent) of the total allegation-related costs paid by dioceses and eparchies in 2009. By comparison, insurance paid for 38 percent of the total allegation-related costs paid by dioceses and eparchies in 2008, just over a third (34 percent) in 2007, just over a quarter (27 percent) in 2006, nearly half (49 percent) in 2005, and a third (32 percent) in 2004.

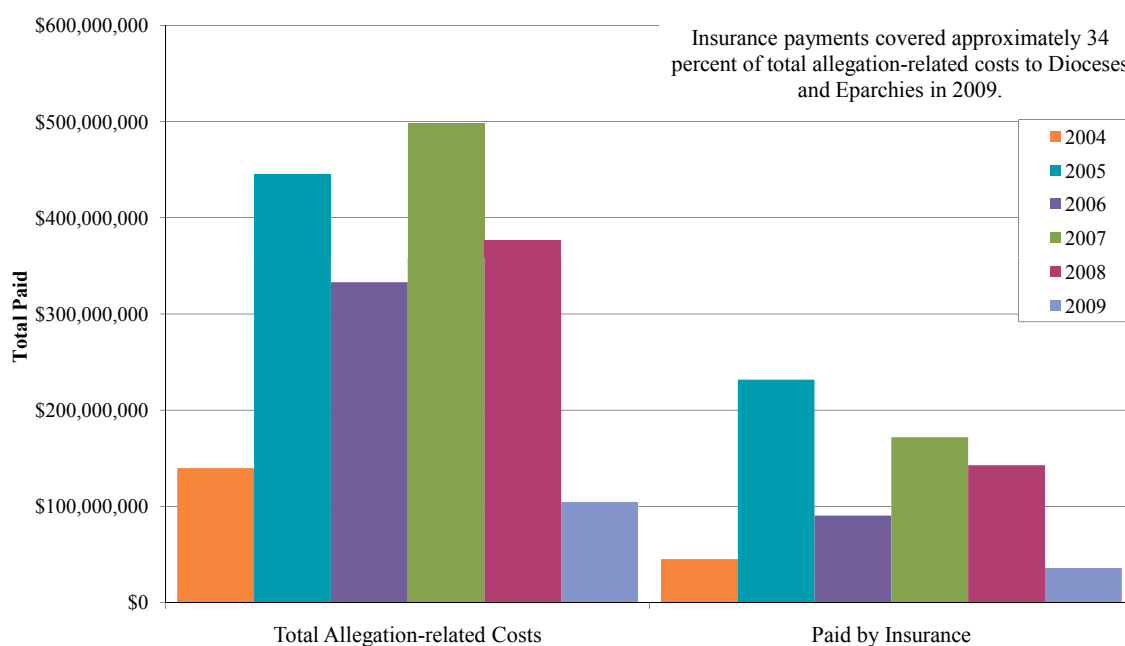
In addition to allegation-related expenditures, at least \$21,271,435 was spent by dioceses and eparchies for child protection efforts such as safe environment coordinators, training programs, and background checks. Figure 12 compares the allegation-related costs to child protection expenditures paid by dioceses and eparchies from 2004 through 2009.

Figure 10. Payments for Settlements and Attorneys' Fees: Dioceses and Eparchies.



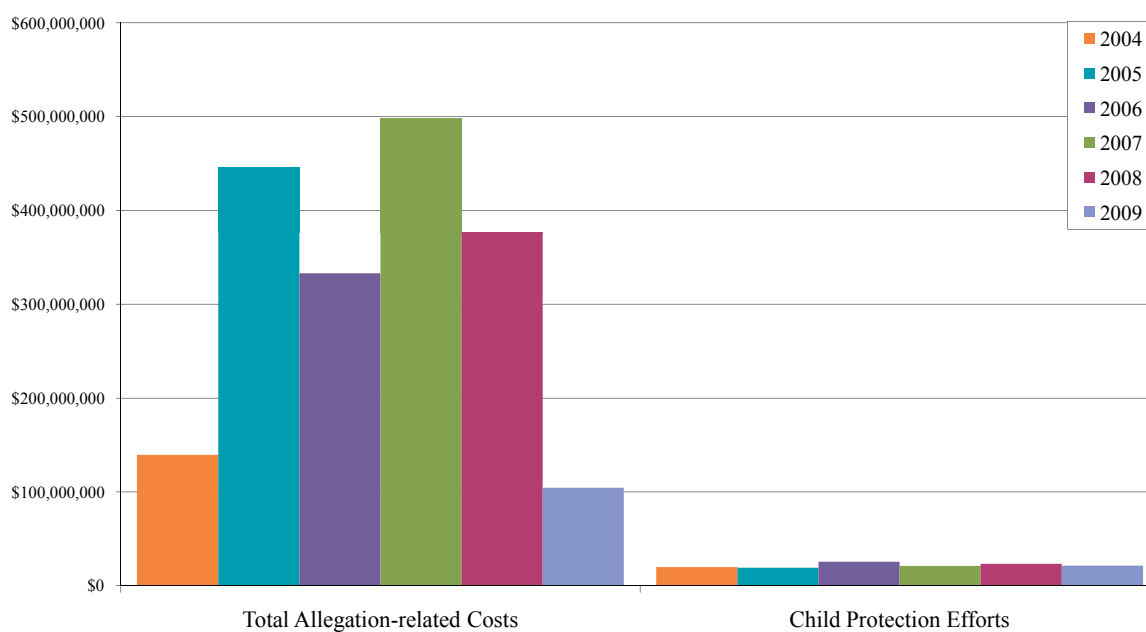
Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2009

Figure 11. Proportion of Total Allegation-Related Costs Paid by Insurance: Dioceses and Eparchies.



Sources: *Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2009*

Figure 12. Costs for Settlements and Child Protection Efforts: Dioceses and Eparchies.



Sources: *Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2009*

CLERICAL AND MIXED RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES

The Conference of Major Superiors of Men (CMSM) also encouraged the major superiors of clerical and mixed religious institutes to complete a survey for their congregations, provinces, or monasteries. This survey was nearly identical to the survey for dioceses and eparchies and was also available online at the same site as the survey for dioceses and eparchies. CMSM sent a letter and a copy of the survey to all member major superiors in late November 2009 requesting their participation. CARA and CMSM also sent several e-mail and fax reminders to major superiors to encourage them to respond. By February 5, 2010, CARA received responses from 159 of the 219 clerical and mixed religious institutes that belong to CMSM, for a response rate of 73 percent. This is an identical response rate to that received in 2008 and in 2007, and slightly higher than the three previous years of the survey (68 percent in 2006, 67 percent in 2005, and 71 percent in 2004).

A copy of the survey instrument for religious institutes is included at Appendix C.

Credible Allegations Received by Clerical and Mixed Religious Institutes in 2009

The responding clerical and mixed religious institutes reported that between January 1 and December 31, 2009, they received 115 new credible allegations of sexual abuse of a minor committed by a priest or deacon of the community. These allegations were made against 60 individuals who were priest or deacon members of the community at the time the offense was alleged to have occurred. Table 3 presents these numbers and the comparable numbers reported from 2004 through 2008. New reports of allegations have decreased by 35 percent from 2008 and the number of alleged offenders also decreased, by 37 percent.

None of the new allegations reported in 2009 involved children under the age of 18 in 2009. All allegations were made by adults who are alleging abuse as minors in previous years. By comparison, three allegations in 2008 (2 percent of new allegations received in 2008) one allegation in 2007 (1 percent), three allegations in 2006 (4 percent), no allegations in 2005, and one allegation in 2004 involved children under the age of 18 in each of those years.

Table 3. New Credible Allegations Reported by Religious Institutes.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Change (+/-) 2008-2009	Percentage Change
Victims	194	87	78	91	176	115	-61	-35%
Allegations	194	88	79	92	178	115	-63	-35%
Offenders	134	69	54	76	95	60	-35	-37%

Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2009

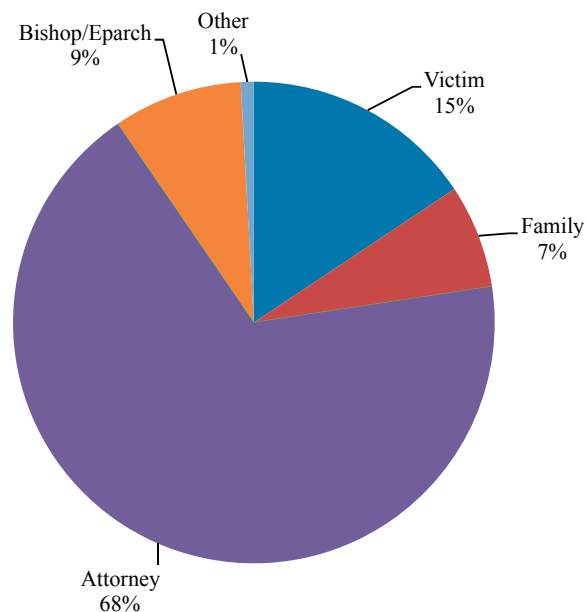
Figure 13 displays the way in which allegations were reported to the religious institutes in 2009. Two-thirds (68 percent) were reported by an attorney. A sixth (15 percent) were reported by the victim and another 9 percent were reported to the religious institute by a bishop or eparch, most typically from the diocese or eparchy in which the accused offender was serving at the time the alleged abuse occurred. Seven percent of allegations were reported by a family member.

Compared to 2008, the proportion of all allegations that were reported by attorneys increased and the proportion reported by a victim decreased. These percentage changes, however, are the result of small differences in the number of allegations within the categories because the total number of allegations reported by religious institutes (115) is much smaller than the total number reported by dioceses and

eparchies (513). Some of the differences in reporting in recent years include:

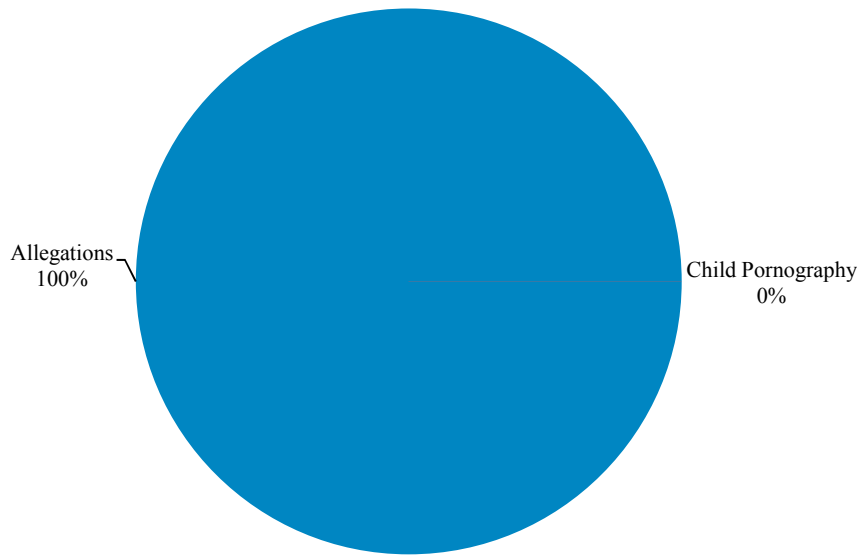
- Attorneys reported 68 percent of allegations in 2009 and 60 percent in 2008, compared to 16 percent of allegations in 2007.
- Victims reported 15 percent of allegations in 2009 and 23 percent in 2008, compared to 38 percent in 2007.
- A bishop or eparch reported 9 percent of allegations in 2009 and 10 percent in 2008, compared to 30 percent in 2007.
- Family members reported 7 percent of allegations in 2009, compared to 3 percent of allegations in 2008 and 2007.
- One percent of new credible allegations in 2009 and in 2008 were reported by “Other,” compared to 10 percent in 2007.

Figure 13. Method of Reporting Allegations of Abuse: Religious Institutes.



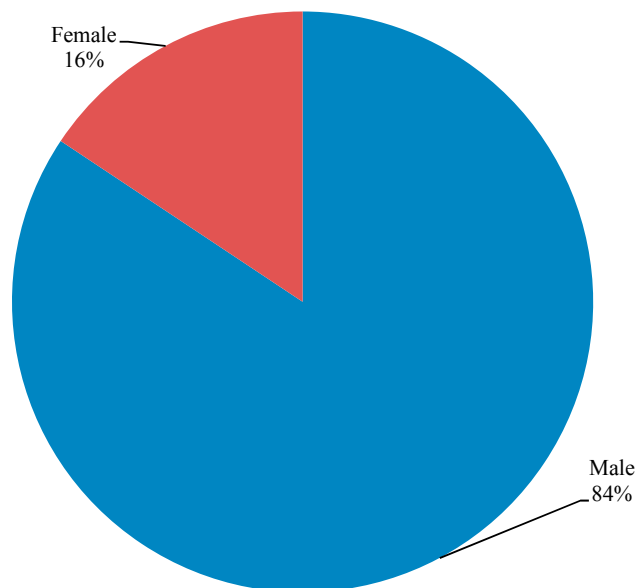
Source: 2009 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Figure 14. Percentage of Allegations Involving Only Child Pornography: Religious Institutes.



Source: 2009 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Figure 15. Sex of Abuse Victim: Religious Institutes.



Source: 2009 Survey of Allegations and Costs

None of the 115 new allegations of abuse were cases solely involving child pornography, as is shown in Figure 14. Similarly, two allegations in 2008, one allegation each in 2007, 2006, 2005, and none in 2004 involved child pornography alone.

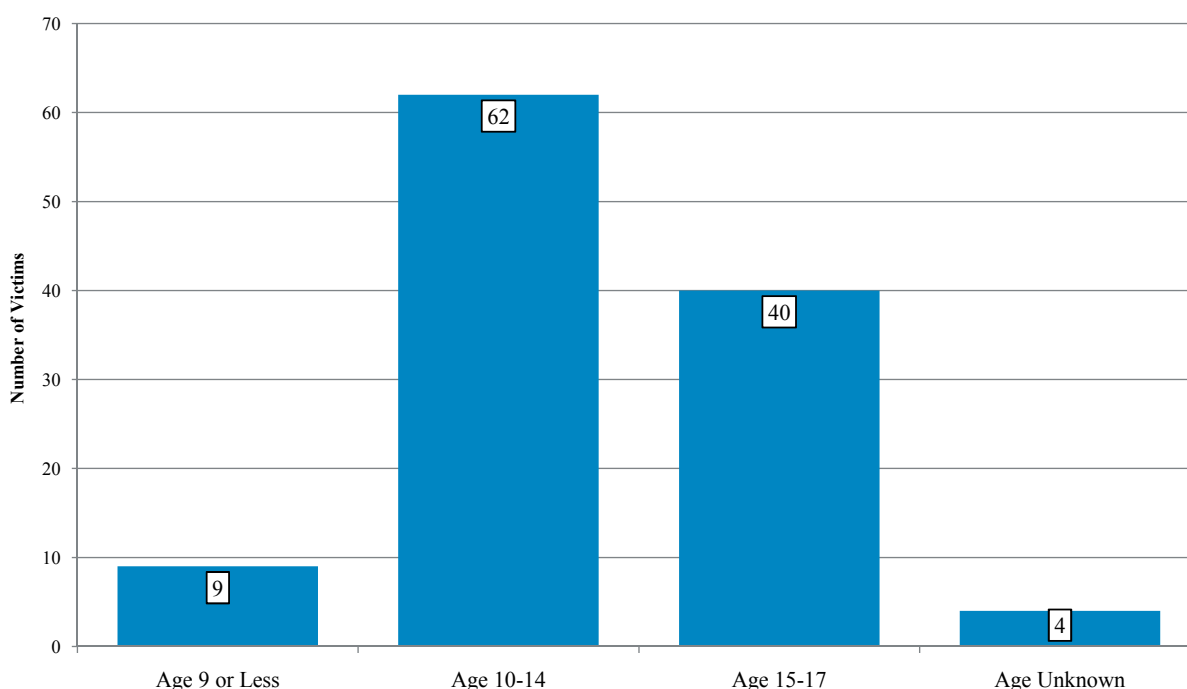
Victims, Offenses, and Offenders in 2009

Four in five victims reported in 2009 were male (97 victims) and almost one in five (18 victims) was female. This proportion is displayed in Figure 15.

By comparison, in 2008 religious institutes reported that two-thirds of the alleged victims were male and one-third were female.

More than half of victims (54 percent) were ages 10 to 14 when the alleged abuse began. About a third (35 percent) were between 15 and 17, while approximately one in ten (8 percent) was under age 10. The age of the victim could not be determined for four (3 percent) of the new allegations. Figure 16 presents the distribution of victims by age at the time the alleged abuse began.

Figure 16. Age of Victim When Abuse Began: Religious Institutes.



Source: 2009 Survey of Allegations and Costs

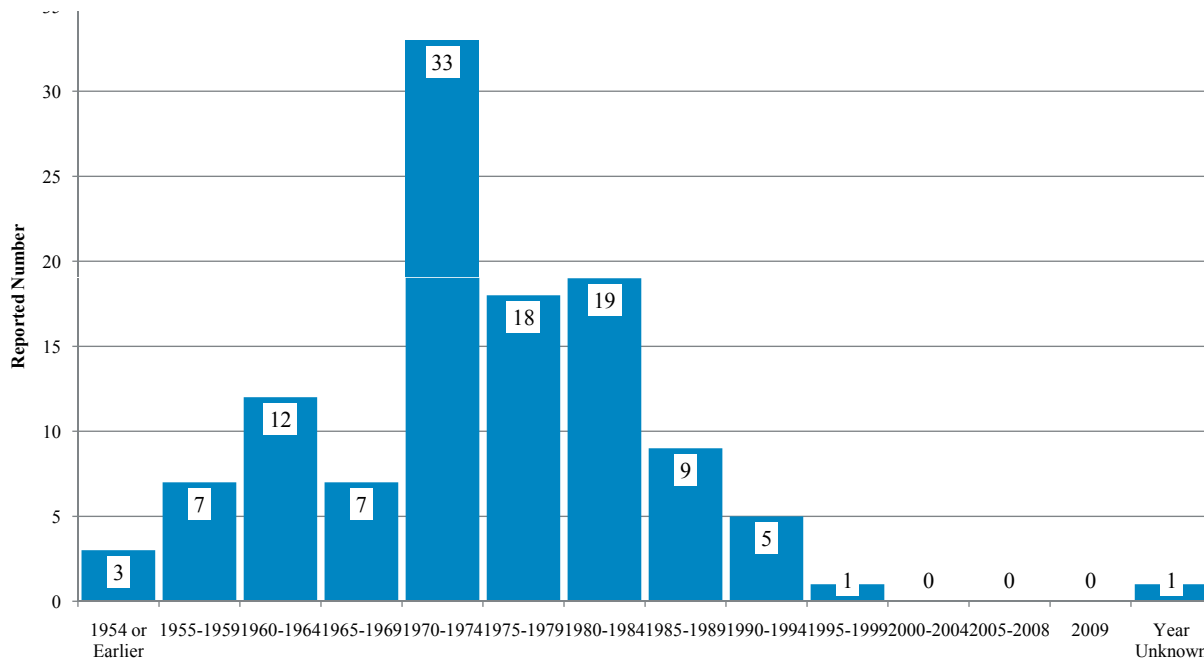
Three-quarters of the new allegations reported in 2009 (77 percent) are alleged to have occurred or begun between 1960 and 1984. Religious institutes reported that 1970-1974 was the most common time period for the alleged occurrences, similar to reports in prior years. None of the new allegations reported in 2009 are alleged to have occurred or begun since 2000. Figure 17 illustrates the years when the allegations reported in 2009 were said to have occurred or begun.

Of the 60 religious priests against whom new allegations were made in 2009, most (82 percent) were priests of a U.S. province or community, serving in the United States at the time the abuse was alleged to have occurred. None of those identified in new allegations in 2009 were deacons. Figure 18 displays the ecclesial status of offenders at the time of the alleged abuse.

Seven percent of the alleged priest offenders were members of the province at the time of the alleged abuse but are now no longer members of their religious institutes. Another 7 percent were priests of the province who were assigned outside of the United States at the time of the alleged abuse and 2 percent were priests who were members of another province at the time of the alleged abuse.

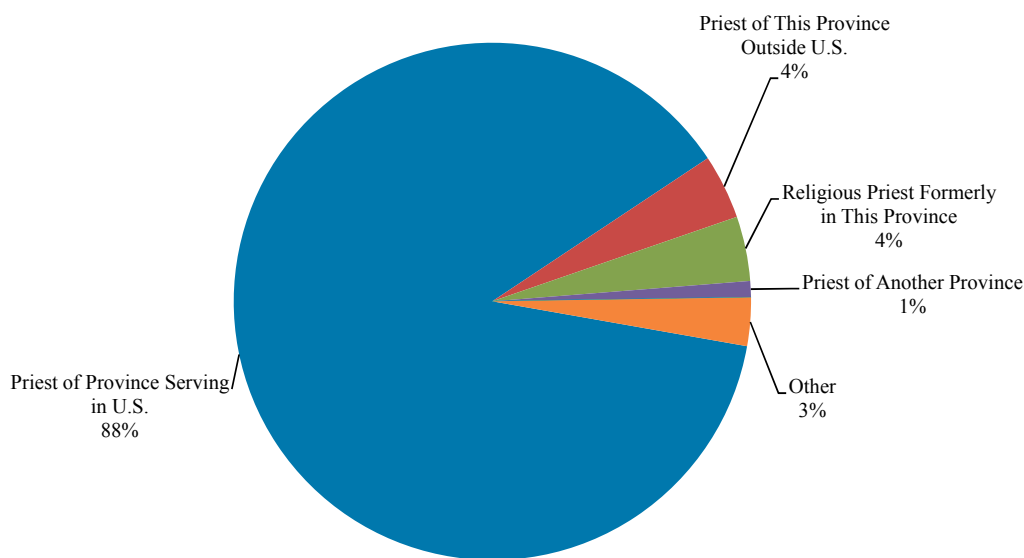
Two-thirds (65 percent) of the religious priests against whom new allegations were made in 2009 had no prior allegations. About a third had already been the subject of previous allegations in prior years. This is similar to the pattern in 2008 and 2007, but the reverse of the pattern in 2006, when the majority (61 percent) of the alleged perpetrators had already been the subject of previous allegations against them. Figure 19 presents the proportions for 2009 compared to previous years.

Figure 17. Year Alleged Offense Occurred or Began: Religious Institutes.



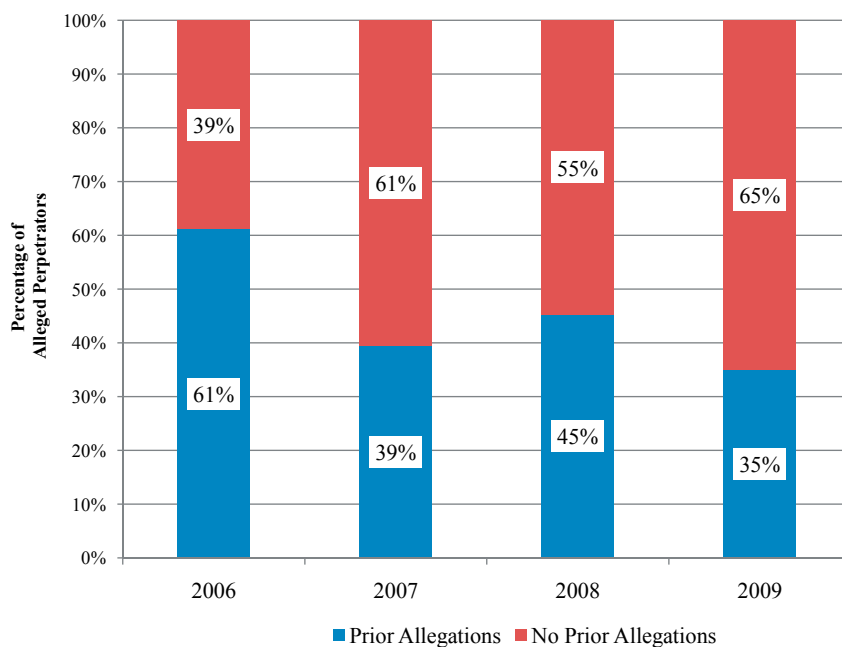
Source: 2009 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Figure 18. Ecclesial Status of Alleged Perpetrator: Religious Institutes.



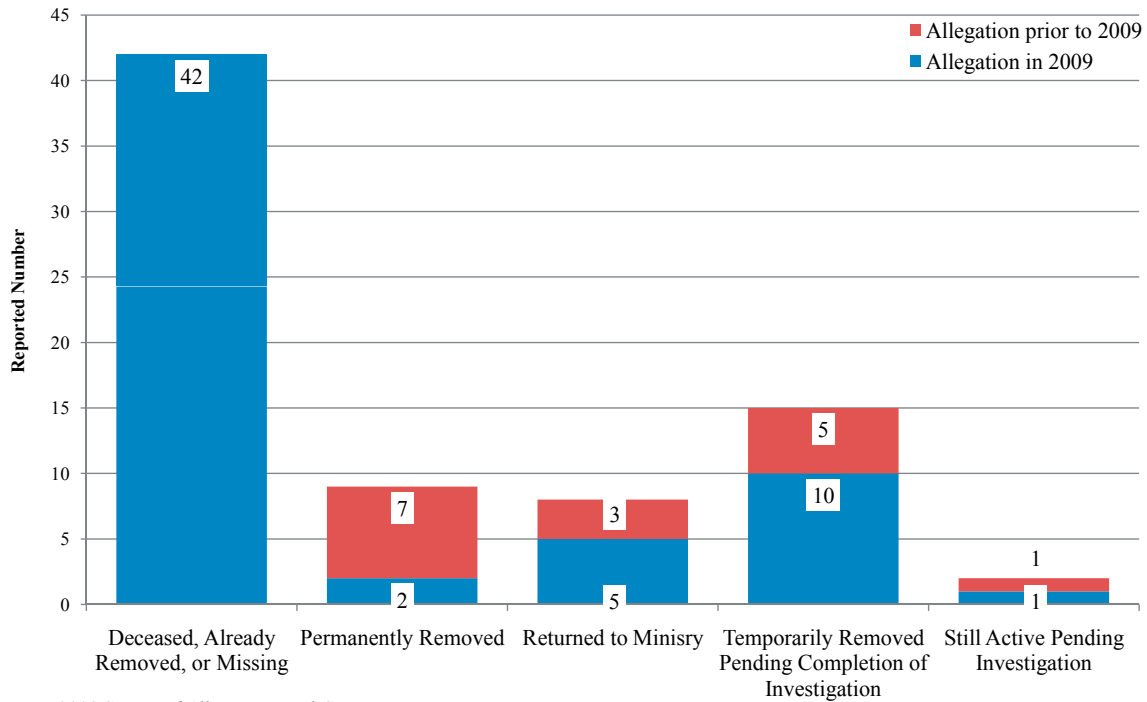
Source: 2009 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Figure 19. Percentage of Alleged Perpetrators with Prior Allegations: Religious Institutes.



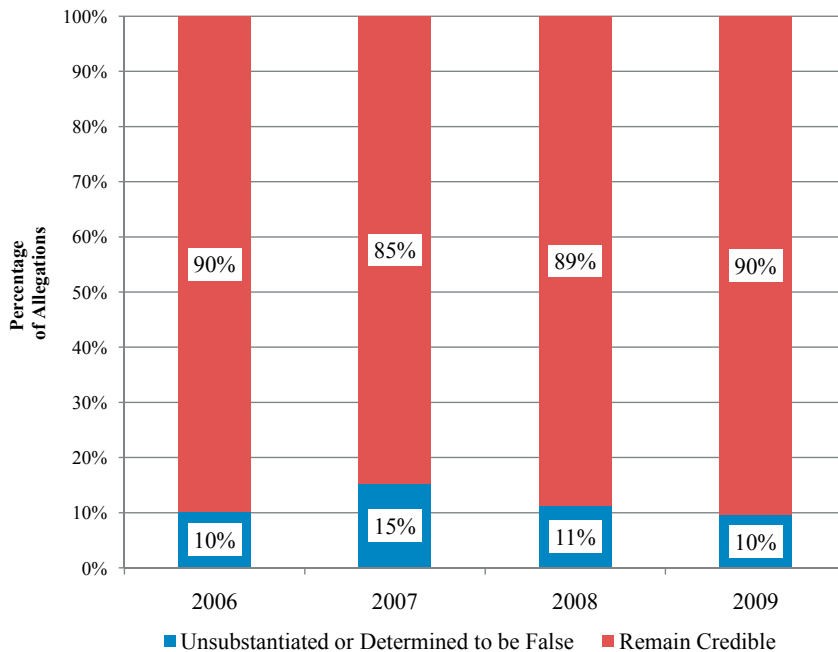
Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2006-2009

Figure 20. Current Status of Alleged Perpetrators: Religious Institutes.



Source: 2009 Survey of Allegations and Costs

Figure 21. New Allegations Unsubstantiated or Determined to Be False: Religious Institutes.



Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2006-2009

Seven in ten of the alleged offenders identified in 2009 (42 priests) were deceased, had already been removed from ministry, or had already left the religious institute at the time the allegation was reported. Another 3 percent of alleged offenders identified in 2009 were permanently removed from ministry in 2009. Figure 20 displays the current status of alleged offenders.

In addition to the two offenders identified in 2009 and permanently removed from ministry in 2009, another seven priests who had been identified in allegations of abuse *before* 2009 were permanently removed from ministry in 2009.

Eight priests were returned to ministry in 2009 based on the resolution of an allegation made in 2009 or earlier. In addition, 15 religious priests (ten who were identified in 2009 and five who were identified before 2009) were temporarily removed pending completion of an investigation. Notwithstanding the year in which the abuse was reported, two remain in active ministry pending a preliminary investigation of an allegation (one identified in allegations made in 2009 and one identified in allegations from a previous year).

Of the 115 new allegations reported to religious institutes in 2009, 10 percent (11 new allegations) were determined to be unsubstantiated by December 31, 2009. In addition, 12 allegations received prior to 2009 were determined to be unsubstantiated during 2009. Figure 21 presents the percentage of all new

allegations received in 2009 that were determined to be unsubstantiated in 2009 and compares it with the same data for previous years.

Costs to Clerical and Mixed Religious Institutes in 2009

The responding clerical and mixed religious institutes reported \$15,648,367 paid out in 2009 for costs related to allegations. This includes costs paid in 2009 for allegations reported in previous years. Table 4 compares the payments by religious institutes from 2004 through 2009 across several categories of allegation-related expenses. The total reported allegation-related costs to clerical and mixed religious institutes is over \$44 million less in 2009 than in 2008.

More than half of the payments by religious institutes in 2009 (54 percent) were for settlements to victims. Attorneys' fees were an additional \$4,291,209 (27 percent of all costs related to allegations reported by religious institutes). Support for offenders (including therapy, living expenses, legal expenses, etc.) amounted to \$1,632,585 (10 percent).³ An additional \$754,744 (5 percent) was for payments for therapy for victims (if not included in the settlement).

Payments designated as "other costs" reported by religious institutes (\$441,992) included victim outreach and assistance programs, support for victims and their families, travel expenses, consultants and investigators, external review board, and Praesidium expenses.

Table 4. Costs Related to Allegations by Religious Institutes.

	Settlements	Therapy for Victims	Support for Offenders	Attorneys' Fees	Other Costs	GRAND TOTAL
2004	\$12,877,637	\$793,053	\$456,237	\$3,544,847	\$548,880	\$18,220,654
2005	\$13,027,285	\$755,971	\$1,838,110	\$4,784,124	\$841,434	\$21,246,924
2006	\$57,114,232	\$913,924	\$1,905,534	\$5,374,850	\$318,595	\$65,627,135
2007	\$105,841,148	\$691,775	\$2,097,993	\$7,073,540	\$781,375	\$116,485,831
2008	\$50,226,814	\$792,426	\$2,620,194	\$5,856,003	\$406,029	\$59,901,466
2009	\$8,527,837	\$754,744	\$1,632,585	\$4,291,209	\$441,992	\$15,648,367
Change (+/-)						
2008-2009	-\$41,698,977	-\$37,682	-\$987,609	-\$1,564,794	\$35,963	-\$44,253,099

Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2009

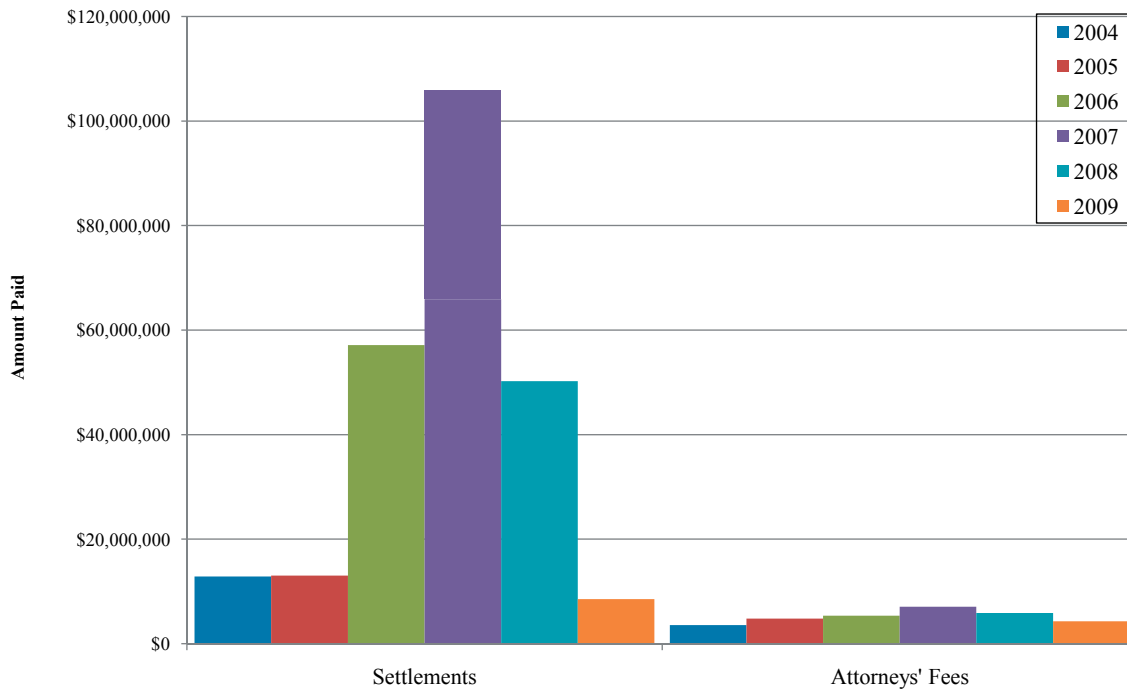
Figure 22 illustrates the settlement-related costs and attorneys’ fees paid by religious institutes from 2004 through 2009. Settlement costs in 2009 are similar to those paid out in 2004 and 2005. Four religious institutes with relatively large settlements in 2007 accounted for 70 percent of the settlement costs in that year. Attorneys’ fees have remained relatively stable between 2004 and 2009.

Figure 23 displays the total allegation-related costs paid by religious institutes from 2004 through 2009 and the proportion of those costs that were covered by insurance. Less than a tenth (7 percent) of the total allegation-related costs paid by religious institutes in 2009 were covered by insurance. By

comparison, 19 percent of the total allegation-related costs in 2008, 34 percent in 2007, 23 percent in 2006, 13 percent in 2005, and 12 percent in 2004 were covered by insurance.

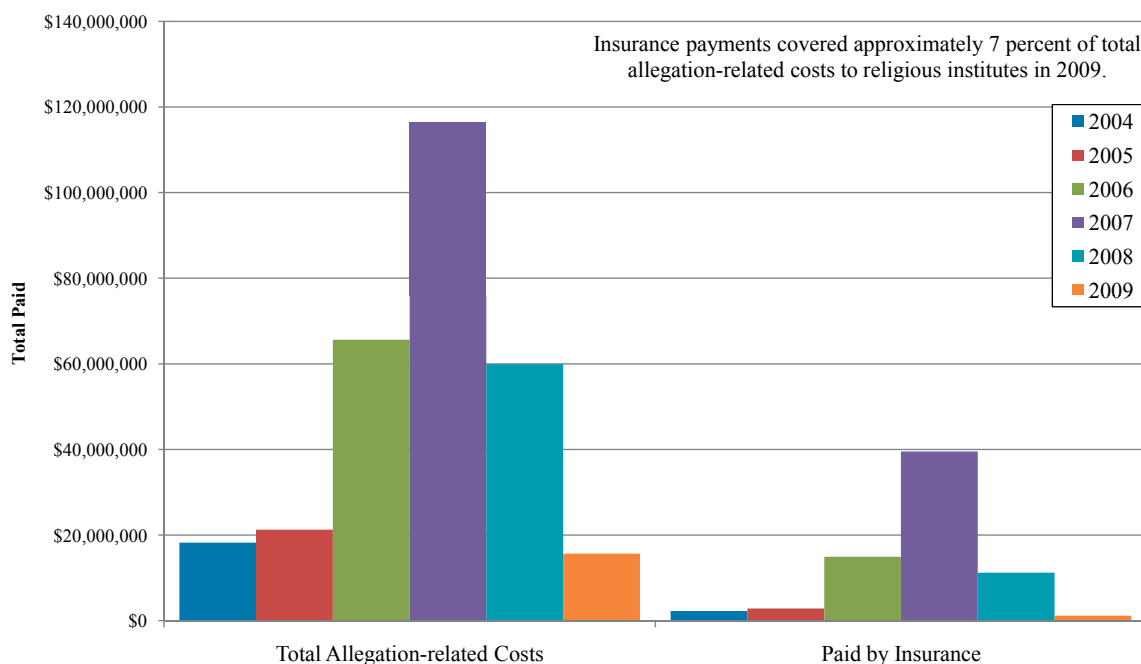
In addition to allegation-related expenditures, religious institutes spent nearly a million dollars (\$951,587) for child protection efforts, such as training programs and background checks. This is slightly less than the amount paid by religious institutes in 2008, 2007, and 2006, but more than the amount paid in 2005 and 2004. Figure 24 compares the settlement-related costs and child protection expenditures paid by religious institutes in 2004 through 2009.

Figure 22. Payments for Settlements and Attorneys’ Fees: Religious Institutes.



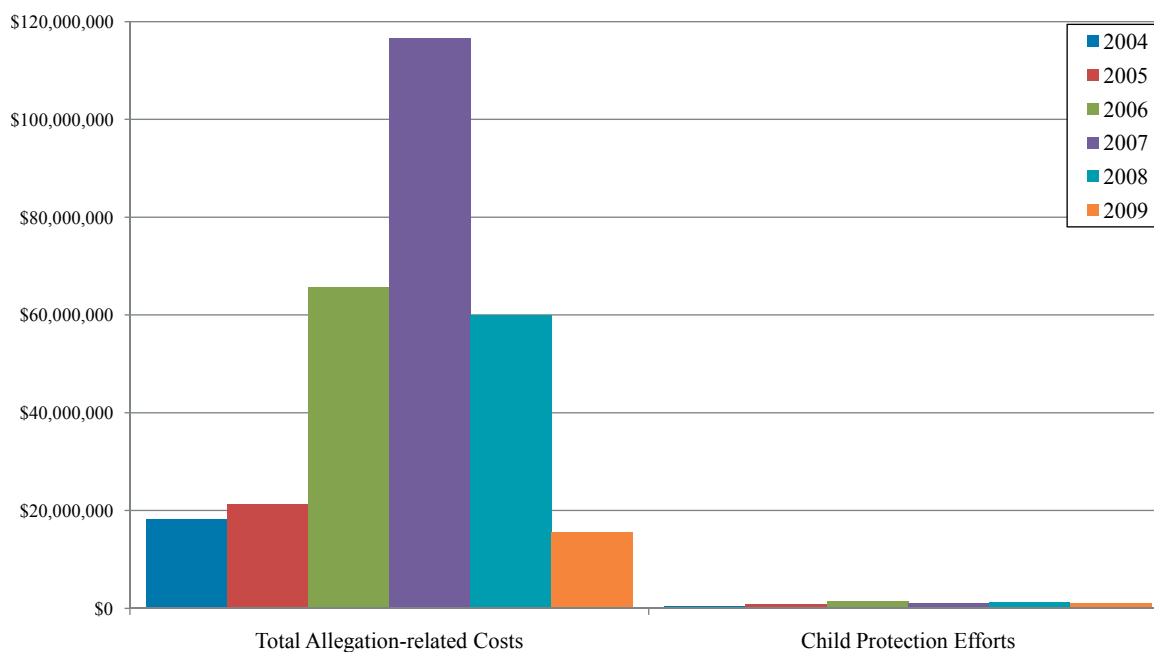
Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2009

Figure 23. Approximate Percentage of Total Paid by Insurance: Religious Institutes.



Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2009

Figure 24. Costs for Settlements and Child Protection Efforts: Religious Institutes.



Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2009

TOTAL RESPONSES OF DIOCESES, EPARCHIES, AND CLERICAL AND MIXED RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES

Tables 5, 6, and 7 present the combined total responses of dioceses, eparchies, and clerical and mixed religious institutes. These tables depict the total number of allegations, victims, offenders, and costs as reported by these groups in 2009. In addition, the tables also show the same combined figures for 2004 through 2008 to compare the totals between 2004 and 2009.

As Table 5 shows, the total number of new allegations and victims decreased each year from 2004 through 2007, increased in 2008, and decreased to their lowest level in 2009. The total number of new allegations and victims reported in 2009 is about half the number reported in 2004.

By comparison, the total number of alleged offenders decreased each year between 2004 and 2006, increased in 2007 and 2008, and decreased again in 2009. The total number of alleged offenders reported in 2009 is less than half that reported in 2004. Compared to 2008, the numbers of new victims and new allegations are each down by more than a third (36 percent), while the total number of offenders named in those new allegations is down by a third (33 percent).

As Table 6 shows,

- The total costs related to allegations decreased by 72 percent between 2008 and 2009. These total costs had increased nearly every year between 2004 and 2007, but decreased by 29 percent between 2007 and 2008.
- The amount paid in settlements in 2007 was unusually large, while the amount paid for therapy for victims, support for offenders, and attorneys' fees was highest in 2006.
- The overall trend across the categories is one of generally increasing costs related to allegations each year from 2004 to 2006 or 2007 and then decreasing costs in 2008 and 2009.
- The amount paid for settlements decreased by 83 percent between 2008 and 2009.
- The amount paid for support for offenders decreased by 12 percent, and the amount paid for therapy for victims and for attorneys' fees decreased by 8 and 7 percent, respectively.
- "Other" costs decreased by 11 percent.

Table 7 compares the total costs for allegation-related expenses and the amount expended for child protection efforts from 2004 through 2009. The total amount spent for allegation-related expenses decreased by 72 percent between 2008 and 2009, while the total amount reported for child protection efforts decreased by 10 percent between 2008 and 2009.

Table 5. New Credible Allegations Reported: Combined Totals.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Change (+/-) 2008-2009	Percentage Change
Victims	1083	777	710	689	796	513	-283	-36%
Allegations	1092	783	714	691	803	513	-290	-36%
Offenders	756	532	448	491	518	346	-172	-33%

Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2009

Table 6. Costs Related to Allegations: Combined Totals.

	Settlements	Therapy for Victims	Support for Offenders	Attorneys' Fees	Other Costs	GRAND TOTAL
2004	\$106,241,809	\$7,406,336	\$1,869,330	\$36,251,445	\$6,033,891	\$157,802,811
2005	\$399,037,456	\$8,404,197	\$13,669,138	\$41,251,640	\$4,571,041	\$466,933,472
2006	\$277,213,420	\$10,645,739	\$32,268,143	\$75,155,216	\$3,315,176	\$398,597,694
2007	\$526,226,283	\$7,935,438	\$15,445,974	\$60,467,614	\$5,089,380	\$615,164,689
2008	\$374,408,554	\$7,907,123	\$14,226,108	\$35,428,951	\$4,172,461	\$436,143,197
2009	\$63,575,843	\$7,290,853	\$12,526,953	\$32,996,611	\$3,697,736	\$120,087,996
Change (+/-) 2008-2009	-\$310,832,711	-\$616,270	-\$1,699,155	-\$2,432,340	-\$474,725	-\$316,055,201

Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2009

Table 7. Costs for Settlements and Child Protection: Combined Totals.

	Allegation-Related Costs	Child Protection Efforts
2004	\$157,802,811	\$20,199,409
2005	\$466,933,472	\$20,054,984
2006	\$398,597,694	\$27,001,731
2007	\$615,164,689	\$22,153,145
2008	\$436,143,197	\$24,558,498
2009	\$120,087,996	\$22,223,022
Change (+/-) 2008-2009	-\$316,055,201	-\$2,335,476

Sources: Annual Survey of Allegations and Costs, 2004-2009



Notes

- 1 Attorneys' fees include all costs for attorneys paid by dioceses and eparchies in 2009 as the result of allegations of sexual abuse of a minor.
- 2 This reported cost increased substantially after 2004, largely due to a change in question wording. In 2005, the question was changed from "Payments for therapy for offenders" to "Payments for support for offenders (including living expenses, legal expenses, therapy, etc.)" to more accurately capture the full costs to dioceses and eparchies for support of alleged offenders.
- 3 The difference in cost here between 2004 and later years is largely attributable to a change in question wording in 2005. See the explanation in the previous footnote.