



# Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate

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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR THE ANNUAL SURVEY OF ALLEGATIONS AND COSTS

An **allegation** is defined as one victim alleging an act or acts of abuse by one alleged perpetrator.

An allegation can be:

- **Credible** – determined to bear the “semblance of truth” (i.e., has been sufficiently substantiated by a preliminary investigation to be forwarded to the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith for action according to Canons 1717 and 1719). In the case of an allegation against a deceased perpetrator, the allegation is credible if it meets the criteria for forwarding to the Congregation. In addition, if a religious institute pays out funds in a settlement for an allegation, that allegation is being treated as credible by the religious institute and so should be categorized as credible.
- **Unsubstantiated** – determined by a preliminary investigation that sufficient evidence exists to demonstrate that the allegation did not occur as claimed.
- **Obviously false** – determined by a preliminary investigation that allegation could not possibly have occurred (e.g., alleged perpetrator or alleged victim was not alive at the time).
- **Unable to be proven** – determined by a preliminary investigation that insufficient evidence exists to conclude that the alleged abuse did, or did not occur.
- **Investigation ongoing** – preliminary investigation underway or awaiting final determination of credibility. Also, included here are those allegations which – during some investigations conducted by civil authorities – religious institutes temporarily are not permitted to conduct their own investigation.

**Child Pornography** – is form of child sexual exploitation. Federal law defines child pornography as **any visual** depiction of sexually explicit conduct involving a minor (persons less than 18 years old). Images of child pornography are also referred to as child sexual abuse images.

Federal law prohibits the production, distribution, importation, reception, or possession of any image of child pornography. A violation of federal child pornography laws is a serious crime, and convicted offenders face fines severe statutory penalties (For more information, see [Citizen's Guide to Federal Law on Child Pornography](#)).

**Types of perpetrator can be (within formation or post formation):**

1. **A Situational Type** – Situational offenders end up molesting the child for various reasons - most often because of availability- whether male or female- but do NOT have a preference for pre-pubescent children. They may feel attracted to the child or stimulated by being “close” to them. Situational offenders often have low self-worth, poor peer relationships, cannot deal with stress well and take advantage of the child as the result of the extra pressure at a particular time in their life. Their offending behavior is sporadic or occurs only once, and may be triggered by a loss, e.g., death of a family member, friend, etc. Typically, there are fewer victims than for the Preferential Type.
2. **A Preferential Type** – are most often “pedophiles,” who prefer and seek out jobs or ministries with pre-pubescent children, are aroused by child porn, often may have multiple to many victims, tend to abuse males only, think more of their needs than any fear of being caught, and engage in more deviant behavior patterns.
3. **Not Known** – Data from perpetrator records is unclear to distinguish any type. One cannot clearly distinguish between situational factors and preferential factors to determine the type based on available observation or knowledge.

**Costs** that should/can be included in child protection efforts:

Supervision and Monitoring (time is money- they are billable in any other setting--how much staff time, monitor’s time, supervisor’s time, major superior’s time, provincial or council’s time and efforts (typically \$25-50 dollars an hour or more) any salaries/contracts/consultations of internal or external personnel, professional updating and costs associated with these efforts/events.

1. Travel, room and board, time away from central governance office(s), associated with Trainings, Annual Supervision Workshop, National Assembly where updates are given on all national efforts.
2. Education programs: costs of programs, set up costs, travel costs, time of all members at sessions.
3. Victim Expenses: settlements, therapy costs, time and efforts of the safe environment coordinator/employee and victim assistance coordinator and their salaries.
4. Costs associated with the welfare and care of the accused: yearly room and board, health care costs, insurance costs, and budget/spending money.