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Is there intentional targeting of African American communities as placements and assignments of credibly Accused Priests?

This report is a culmination of an extensive long-term project wherein the collection and analysis of data taken from reliable sources addressing the assignment, reassignment, and movement of priests who have been credibly accused, and so identified in the Archdiocese of Chicago documents, and the impact of said assignments on the communities to which they were assigned. The collection and analysis of the data is primarily the work of Mr. Robert J. Kopp (a member of the Catholic Voice Of The Faithful) and the analysis of said data as to its impact on African American low income communities, which is set forth in this report, is the primary product of the statistical analysis performed by Mr. Arunice Wilbon, Statistician.

I have been requested by Attorney Phillip Aaron and by Ms. Ruby Harris the Executive Director of the African American Advocates For Victims of Clergy Sexual Abuse to undertake this study and analysis to determine whether or not there is a statistical indication of the intentional targeting of African American communities in the assignment of credibly accused priests to African American communities; and to answer the question, "whether or not there exists intentional targeting of African American communities for placement and assignment of credibly accused priests".

This project is a joint collaboration between Mr. Robert Kopp and the undersigned. The data from which this report is derived will be publicly posted on the internet at various websites that address sexual abuse by priests. The study covers a period of 10 years (1990-2000) and analyzes the work history of 97 credibly accused priests and their assignments and communities which are identified by zip codes/Chicago Community Areas and which demographics during the period of assignment are analyzed by race, median income, and other demographics set forth in the underlying data.

Next Section: The Source of the Data Used

This study relies on reliable data drawn from the Catholic Churches own information. The demographics and zip code information is drawn from the U.S. Census Bureau 2000 decennial data of this study have been identified by Catholic Church authorities and determined by that authority to be credibly accused priests having committed acts of sexual abuse against minors and other young pre-adult males and females.

Next Section: Analysis of Data

Assumption: There has been an intentional targeting of African American communities as placements and assignments for credibly accused priests.

I used ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) to test the following hypothesis;

Null Hypothesis - There is no intentional targeting of African American communities for placements and assignments for credibly accused priests.

Alternative Hypothesis-There exist intentional targeting of African American communities for placements and assignments for credibly accused priests.

In my analysis I looked at the ANOVA of the following variables;
Low Income, Unemployment, Poverty, Education, Race, and Population.

The most significant variables were the poverty rate, education, low income, and unemployment rate. The probability values are .01,.03,.03,.04 respectively.

This indicates that the higher the poverty rate is, the most likely an accused priest would be placed in that area. (The lower the probability value the stronger our evidence contradicting the Null Hypothesis). So we have to reject the Null Hypothesis and conclude that the Alternative Hypothesis is true. i.e. We have strong evidence that there was intentional targeting of the African American Communities for placements and assignments for credibly accused priests.

Next Section: Conclusion and Opinion

The study shows that the last assignment for each of these priests ended up with their being transferred to a low income or poverty area with a high population of African Americans.

Based upon the analysis set forth herein, the following conclusions and opinions are made.

1. There is pattern which demonstrates a nonrandom placement of credibly accused priests in parishes located in heavily populated African American and low income communities. The characteristics of these communities are: high population African American, high level of unemployment, low percentage of African American with bachelorette degrees, and medium income of less than \$30,000 annually.

2. The study revealed that the credibly accused priests, who engaged in sexual misconduct during said priests' assignment at parishes in middle class non African American communities, were transferred to parishes in African American communities. According to the U.S. Census Bureau data, this showed that the low poverty area was chosen over the middle and high income areas, which included zero transfers to these areas such as Beverly, Forest Glenn, etc with median incomes above \$65,000.

My opinion is that there has been an intentional targeting of African American communities as placements and assignments for credibly accused priests. The p-value = .01 is a strong indication of this.

Summary of Findings

Question #1: Over the years of this review how many priests and how many parishes were impacted by the ministry of these credibly accused priests?

- Result:

- The percent of credibly accused priest grew until the early 1970s and has stabilized between 2.5% and 3.0% since then.

- Result:

- The percent of parishes and institutions ministered by CAPs grew to nearly 25% in the early 1990s, and since then has declined to 20% in 2009.

Question #2: Were credibly accused priests assigned randomly to parishes by the Archdiocese of Chicago, or was there a pattern?

- Finding:

- Most of the priest work assignments for the 97 CAPs in this review were made to parishes and institutions in only a few Archdiocese of Chicago area ZIP codes
 - There are **263 ZIP codes** in AOC area of Cook and Lake county.
 - CAPs were only assigned to **135** ZIPs (51.3%),
 - CAPs were never assigned to **128** ZIPs (48.7%).
 - Top 13 ZIP codes where CAPs were assigned most frequently accounted for **4.9%** of all ZIP codes.

Question #3: What were the demographics of the Top 13 ZIP codes?

- Finding:

- In general, the Top 13 ZIP codes tend to have:
 - **Higher** concentrations of African-Americans, and
 - Have **low** Median Household Income levels.
- Most frequent ZIP code is that of a mailbox in Mundelein, IL where St. Mary of the Lake Seminary resides across the street from a Catholic high school.
- The other 12 ZIPs are in Cook County.

Question #4: Were there parishes or institutions that housed more than one credibly accused priest at the same time?

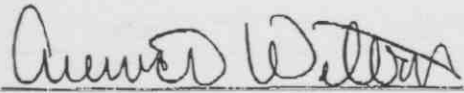
- Finding:

- **62** of the 97 credibly accused priests (63.9%) were housed at the same location in the same year
 - Remaining 35 were never paired with another CAP.
- Obvious peaks occurred in **1987, 1997, 2007 and 2008.**

- **Finding:** Relative to all 384 simultaneous assignments in AOC for the 97 CAP from 1964 thru 2009:
 - **Top 14** credibly accused priests accounted for 198 (51.6%).
 - **Top 5** institutions accounted for 172 (44.8%).
 - **Top 5** parishes accounted for 84 (21.9%).

See attached vitae of Robert J. Kopp and resume of Arunice Wilbon. The raw statistical and historical data, and priest work history is available upon request. Contact Ruby Harris the Executive Director of African American Advocates for Victims of Clergy Sexual Abuse at rubypa200@yahoo.com.

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