

KNOW THE DIOCESES IN 2020

ARCHDIOCESE of MELBOURNE

The diocese of Melbourne was established in 1847 with territory known as 'Australia Felix'¹ excised from the Archdiocese of Sydney. Later, in 1874, parts of its territory in the western and northern parts of the diocese were excised to establish the dioceses of Ballarat and Sandhurst, and in 1887, further territory in its eastern region was excised to establish the Diocese of Sale. Melbourne was elevated to an Archdiocese in 1874 and made the Metropolitan See of the Province of Melbourne with Ballarat, Sandhurst and Sale as suffragan dioceses. Its present geographical area is 25,170 square kilometres.²

Demographics: At the 2016 Census 4,558,642 persons lived in the diocese, with 1,067,432 self-identified Catholics (23.4% of total). Since the 2001 Census (3,529,908 and 1,026,878 (29.1%)), the general population has increased by 29.1% and the Catholic population by just 3.9%. Catholic numbers peaked at 1,106,008 in 2011. In 2016 the diocese ranked 1st in Australia's Catholic population with the median age of Catholics at 40 years. Australia is the birthplace of just 68.2% of the diocese's Catholics, including 4,990 indigenous Australians (0.5% of Catholics in the diocese), while the biggest groups born outside Australia are from Italy (5.3%), Philippines (3.0%), UK excluding Nth Ireland (1.9%), India (1.8%), Vietnam (1.5%), Malta and Former Yugoslavia (1.4% each), Ireland and Sri Lanka (1% each), New Zealand and Iraq (0.9% each), Poland (0.8%), and Mauritius (0.6%).

Bishops: The present archbishop is Peter A Comensoli, born in Australia in 1964, ordained a priest for the Diocese of Wollongong in 1992, and ordained a bishop in 2011. Previously, he served as an auxiliary bishop in the Sydney Archdiocese (2011-14) and as the 3rd Bishop of Broken Bay Diocese (2014-18). He was installed as the 9th Archbishop of Melbourne in 2018. The diocese has one auxiliary bishop, Terence Curtin, born in Australia in 1945, ordained a priest for the Archdiocese of Melbourne in 1971, and ordained a bishop in 2014. He tendered his resignation to the Pope in 2020. Retired Bishop Emeritus Peter Elliott continues to minister as the Episcopal Vicar for Religious Education.

Structure and Governance: At 31 December 2019 the diocese had 208 parishes organised into 4 geographical regions, overseen by Episcopal Vicars, and 25 deaneries representing clusters of neighbouring parishes working together on common ministries, fostering mutual support, and sharing resources. At 30 January 2021, 196 parishes (excluding military and ethnic parishes) were listed on the diocesan website, indicating a decrease of 36 since 2001, mainly due to amalgamations and clustering.³ At 30 January 2021, 152 parishes (77.6%) had a full-time resident priest, while 44 were sharing a priest. The diocese has a Diocesan Finance Council, a College of Consultors, and a Council of Priests, but no Diocesan Pastoral Council.⁴ Twenty-nine diocesan synods were held between 1875 and 1916, but none has been convened since then. No diocesan assembly has ever been held. The diocese does not have a published diocesan pastoral plan or mission statement, but 4 Key Priorities have been determined by the Archbishop: family life, accompaniment of youth, local neighbourhoods of grace, and being a Church of the poor.⁵ There are Episcopal Vicars for Religious Education, Ecumenical and Interfaith Relations, Migrants and Refugees, Health, Aged and Disability Care, Life, Marriage and Family, Social Services, Evangelisation and Mission, and a Vicar for Religious.⁶ An Office for Parish Support operates within the Finance Section of the Curia. In early 2020 an Office for Mission Renewal was established to strive for 'the missionary option' - seeking a 'missionary impulse capable of transforming everything'.⁷

¹ 'Australia Felix' was the name given to the lands south of the Murray River which would become the Colony of Victoria in 1854. The total population in 1848 was 51,390 and the Catholic population in 1846 was 9,075. Melbourne was its principal town.

² This is the land area according to the 2016 National Census Project (called Statistical Area 1's). Its land area is slightly greater than Rwanda (26,338 sq.Km.) and slightly smaller than Haiti (27,750 sq.Km.).

³ Data from diocesan website: www.melbournecatholic.org.au (accessed 30 January 2021)

⁴ No previous archbishops have established a diocesan pastoral council.

⁵ [Who we are | The Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne \(melbournecatholic.org\)](http://www.melbournecatholic.org)

⁶ The Episcopal vicars are all clerics, including a retired Bishop Emeritus. The Vicar for Religious is a lay religious woman. At end -2019 there was an Episcopal vicar for Tertiary Education and Youth. <https://www.catholicreligious.org.au/news/2020/6/11/new-vicar-for-religious-in-melbourne>

⁷ Pope Francis, *Evangelii Gaudium*, n. 27

Priests and Deacons: The current *Official Directory* lists 486 priests, including 2 bishops, living in or associated with the diocese at 31 December 2019: 286 diocesan and 200 religious. Of these, 263 (54.1%) were actively involved in parish ministry: 147 diocesan and 116 religious. Others were living in retirement (89, including 3 bishops), working as full or part-time chaplains to ethnic communities (46), hospitals, aged care, universities and lay organisations (10), on sick or ministerial leave (9), on overseas study or ministry (3), or working outside the diocese, not resident in parishes, or in supply ministry (6). At 30 January 2021 the diocesan website listed a total of 224 priests in parish ministry (excluding 2 bishops and 8 ‘in residence’): 126 diocesan and 98 religious.⁸ Of these, less than half (101) were born in Australia (45.1%). Of the 123 priest born overseas, 35 were born in Vietnam, 34 in India, 13 in the Philippines, 8 in Africa, 7 in Malta, 6 in Poland, 4 in Italy, and 9 in other parts of Asia or elsewhere. Of the 67 remaining Australian-born diocesan priests in active parish ministry, 18 were ordained prior to 1980 and will retire in the next 10 years. It is likely, therefore, that the diocese’s already significant reliance on overseas-born priests will increase even more. Just 4 new priests were ordained for the diocese in 2020: 2 Australian-born and 2 born overseas (in Myanmar and Nigeria). There are Offices for Vocations and for the Continuing Education of Priests. At end-2019 the diocese had 28 seminarians preparing for the priesthood, many of them born overseas. In 2019 the diocese had 19 permanent deacons, almost all working in parish ministry. The diocese has an Office for the Permanent Diaconate.

Seminary and Seminarians: The 4 Victorian dioceses and the Archdiocese of Hobart jointly operate the Regional Seminary of Corpus Christi College for the formation of their diocesan priests. Seminarian numbers for all these dioceses peaked at 215 in 1965 then fell away rapidly to just 14 in 1995. Since 2010 Melbourne numbers have stabilized at around 30, with about half born overseas. Ordinations for the Melbourne Archdiocese also peaked in the 1960s with an annual 12.3 average. They fell to an average 4.9 in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s, and then to an annual average 3.3, where it has remained for the last 20 years. Seminarians undertake their academic studies at Catholic Theological College, a constituent college of the University of Divinity and able to confer degrees. A religious sister and a lay woman are on the seminary formation staff.⁹ The Royal Commission found 75 alleged abusers priests had received their formation at Corpus Christi seminary. Seven clerical religious congregations also operate seminaries in the diocese with 57 seminarians, predominantly overseas-born, in formation.

Lay ministers and officials: At 31 December 2019, 29 lay persons held responsible positions in the diocesan curia: 14 men and 15 women. In the parishes 86 lay persons ministered as pastoral associates (42) and pastoral workers or coordinators (44), including 15 religious sisters, 36 lay women and 5 lay man.¹⁰ Religious sisters first came to Melbourne in 1863 and, since then, many congregations have ministered in education, health, welfare and pastoral care. Their numbers peaked at 2,529 in 1974, but a decade later had fallen to 1,828. Since 2001 their numbers have decreased by 50.8%, from 1,545 to just 760. Religious brothers first arrived in Melbourne in 1868 and have ministered predominantly in education and healthcare. Their numbers peaked at 567 in 1970 then fell significantly. Since 2001 their numbers have fallen from 224 to 85, a decrease of 62.1%. At present, there are few young religious sisters and brothers in ministry.¹¹

Mass attendance and liturgy: In 2006 the typical weekend Mass attendance in the diocese was 155,513 (14.6%). In 2016 the typical weekend attendance was 138,724 (13.0%) – down 10.8%. Each priest active in parish ministry currently ministers to an average 619 regular Mass attenders. The diocese does not have a Liturgical Commission or Liturgy Office.

Pastoral ministries: Most of the pastoral ministry in the diocese is carried out in the parishes by priests, permanent deacons, paid lay pastoral associates and pastoral workers, and lay volunteers assisting through a wide range of diocesan, parish, and lay organisations. The Proclaim Team of the Office for Mission Renewal assists parishes with strategic planning, resources and support focusing on: animation – helping clergy and parish leadership teams to renew their parishes; discipleship - supporting youth and young adults, campus ministry, family accompaniment and a vocations culture; and formation - providing publications (e.g. *To Know*,

⁸ Source for this data is the diocesan website: www.melbournecatholic.org.au

⁹ <https://melbournecatholic.org/news/lay-formator-for-seminary>

¹⁰ *The Official Directory of the Catholic Church in Australia 2020-2021*

¹¹ A 2015 study of 93 religious congregations of men and women, with a total membership of 4,427, representing 64 per cent of all religious in Australia, found that only 4% of the women and 11% of the men in the participating congregations were aged under 45 years at the time of the survey. <https://ncpr.catholic.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/CVMA-Report-Final-report-Feb-2018.pdf>

Worship & Love) and resources for adult faith formation, liturgy, prayer and initiation.¹² Many parishes have a pastoral plan. A special Aboriginal Catholic Ministry (ACM) to the Indigenous people of Victoria has operated since 1984. Currently the Aboriginal Catholic Ministry Centre in Melbourne seeks to meet the spiritual needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Catholics in Victoria, to ensure they hold their rightful place in the Church, to educate the wider community, and to achieve real and lasting reconciliation.¹³ Significant pastoral ministry is also provided by chaplains to ethnic communities, hospitals, prisons, residential aged care, universities, and prisons.

Ecumenism and Inter-Faith: The diocesan Ecumenical and Interfaith Commission has operated for over 50 years, engaging in dialogue and consultation with other faith communities, and maintaining relations with the relevant ACBC and Vatican commissions. It provides support and advice, encourages local interfaith dialogue, networks with other interfaith groups and organisations, and promotes joint witness to the importance of religious faith in society.¹⁴ The Archdiocese, together with the Dioceses of Ballarat, Sale and Sandhurst, is a member of the Victorian Council of Churches.

Plenary Council: A total of 59,600 persons in the diocese – 1,649 as individuals (55% women and 38% men) and 58,031 in 791 groups – responded to the Plenary Council’s Listening and Dialogue phase. They identified the top 10 priority issues for the Council as: care for neighbour; remaining faithful to Church teaching; greater inclusion of all; fighting for human rights issues; outreach to youth; ending mandatory celibacy and allowing priests to marry; a greater role for women; greater involvement of the laity; ordination of women; and more transparency and accountability on child sexual abuse.¹⁵ Fourteen persons from the diocese were selected for the Discernment and Writing Groups (1 bishop, 2 priests, 1 deacon, 3 religious, and 7 lay persons), and 30 persons in the diocese have been called to participate in the Council sessions: 2 bishops, 1 vicar general, 5 episcopal vicars, 2 deans of university faculties, 16 leaders of religious congregations, 1 religious sister, and 3 lay persons (Mr Jonathan Antony, Mrs Vivian Alamo, and Ms Nimmi Candappa).

Education: At end-2019 there were 332 Catholic schools in the diocese - 262 primary, 59 secondary, 9 combined, and 2 special – educating 152,162 students: 81,794 primary and 70,368 secondary. Of all Catholic children of school age, 60.3% attended Catholic primary schools and 58.7% attended Catholic secondary schools.¹⁶ Among the 335 school principals and heads of campus at end-2019, 161 (48.1%) were lay women, including 2 religious sisters. The Catholic Education Commission of Victoria Ltd (CECV), whose members are the 4 diocesan bishops, is responsible for Catholic schools in Victoria. It receives bulk grants from the Australian and state governments, and distributes the monies to the systemic primary and secondary schools in each diocese. Total income for all Catholic schools in Victoria in 2019 was \$2.7 billion, with \$2.6 billion in government grants.¹⁷ The distribution to the Melbourne schools and Catholic Education Office totalled \$1,813.8 million. Following a recommendation of the Royal Commission, a new governing body, Melbourne Archdiocese Catholic Schools (MACS), took over the governance of Melbourne’s 290 parish and diocesan schools on 1 January 2021. This new entity should ease the administrative burden on schools and parishes, while continuing to support their partnership as the faith developers of students, safeguarding and strengthening the catholicity of the schools, and allowing parish priests to focus on the mission of education in the parish.¹⁸ The operations and relationships with all Victorian Catholic systemic schools will continue through the CECV, while the governance arrangements for the 39 congregational and ministerial public juridic person (PJP) schools in the diocese will not change. MACS will continue to work in partnership with and offer services and support to all Catholic schools. In 2019, the diocesan Catholic Development Fund provided 131 loans totalling \$268.4 million to the Melbourne Archdiocese, with most for educational projects.¹⁹ The Australian Catholic University has its St Patrick’s Campus in Fitzroy offering degree courses in education, health sciences, commerce, law, philosophy and theology.²⁰ Two ecclesiastical colleges, Yarra Theological Union and Catholic Theological College, are constituent colleges of the University of Divinity and offer degree courses in theology

¹² [Proclaim: Office for Mission... | The Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne \(melbournecatholic.org\)](#)

¹³ [Aboriginal Catholic Ministry Victoria > Home \(cam1.org.au\)](#)

¹⁴ Sr Cheryl Camp has published two editions of *Interfaith Networks and Organisations in Australia*, Geelong, 2018 (2nd Edition)

¹⁵ <https://plenarycouncil.catholic.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Diocesan-Final-Report-Phase-1-Melbourne.pdf>

¹⁶ https://ncpr.catholic.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Melbourne_2016-Diocesan-Profile.pdf

¹⁷ [CECV Annual Report 2019](#)

¹⁸ [MACS - Melbourne Archdiocese Catholic Schools](#)

¹⁹ <https://catholicdevelopmentfund.org.au/wp-content/uploads/CDF-Annual-Report-2019-FINAL.pdf>

²⁰ [Melbourne Campus – ACU locations](#)

and ministry.²¹ There are 3 Catholic residential colleges: Newman College and St Mary's College at Melbourne University, and Mannix College at Monash University.

Health and Welfare Services: Health, welfare and aged-cares services are offered by many agencies in the diocese. The principal welfare provider for Melbourne and Sale dioceses at end-2019 was CatholicCare Melbourne and Gippsland. On 1 January 2021, this agency merged with Centacare Ballarat, and CatholicCare Sandhurst to form CatholicCare Victoria. The aim of this new entity is to improve coordination and choice for clients, amplify scale and reach, continue the strong commitment to local communities, better address the root causes of poverty and injustice, and to give improved witness to the Church's mission.²² It will deliver a broad range of child, family and community services, and consolidate its expertise in school counselling, pastoral services, social housing, employment and advocacy services. With 500 staff and 200+ volunteers working from 20 office locations and 107 delivery sites throughout Victoria, it expects to support annually 50,000 people experiencing difficulty or disadvantage: children, individuals and families, prisoners, newly-arrived refugees and asylum seekers, people with disabilities, and people who are sick, unemployed, or homeless.²³ Thirty-nine other agencies also provide welfare services, including Aboriginal Catholic Ministry, Jesuit Social Services, Edmund Rice Services, MacKillop Family Services, McAuley Community Services for Women, St John of God Accord, and VincentCare Victoria. All are members of the umbrella organisation Catholic Social Services Victoria.

Health services are also provided by many agencies. Twenty-six hospitals and hospices are operated by Cabrini Health, Mercy Health, Calvary Health, Mary Aitkenhead Ministries and St John of God. And in response to the increased numbers of Catholics in the diocese aged 65 years and over – from 11.1% in 1996 to 17.3% in 2016 - many additional aged accommodation facilities are available: from 24 in 2011 to 114 in 2019. The providers of these facilities include Cabrini Sisters, Little Sisters of the Poor, Calvary Community Care, Grey Sisters, Mercy Health, Nazareth Care, Villa Maria Catholic Homes, San Carlo Homes for the Aged, and VincentCare Victoria. Some of these agencies and others also provide home and community services to the aged.

The diocese has the Melbourne Catholic Archbishop's Charitable Fund which supports Catholic community agencies and community service organisations to provide essential charitable and welfare services and help overcome disadvantage, inequality and exclusion, especially for persons who are homeless or frail and aged, have disabilities, suffer mental illness, are migrants and refugees, experience trauma and loss, or are children living in poverty. In 2019 the Fund had income of \$465K, and net assets \$4.4 million.²⁴

The diocese also operates the Melbourne Overseas Mission (MOM), a humanitarian organisation established in 1968 to provide outreach assistance to poorer people in developing countries. It encourages self-help, self-reliance, respect for human rights and gender equality. MOM provides funding, material goods and volunteers to partner Catholic dioceses in PNG and other countries for programs in education, health, development, water supply, and emergency relief.²⁵

Finances: The diocese does not publish an annual financial report. However, it did provide its 2013 *Financial Report* to the Royal Commission (2012-17) which showed annual income of \$52.8 million, expenses of \$48.5 million, and net assets (valued 'at cost') of \$222.4 million. The diocese is registered with the Charities Commission (ACNC) as The Roman Catholic Trusts Corporation for the Diocese of Melbourne, together with other diocesan entities including Corpus Christi College, and the Melbourne Catholic Archbishop's Charitable Fund. As a 'Basic Religious Charity' the diocese is not required to answer the financial questions in the Annual Information Statement, submit annual financial reports, or comply with any Governance Standards. The diocese has its own Catholic Development Fund (CDF), which in 2016 amalgamated with the CDFs of the Bunbury and Sale dioceses. The combined assets in 2019 totalled \$1.98 billion (net assets \$204.5 million). Funds are lent at low-cost to parishes for school building and development projects, and to other agencies for aged care facilities, hospitals and social services.²⁶

²¹ [The University | University of Divinity](#)

²² [CatholicCare - CatholicCare Victoria \(ccam.org.au\)](#)

²³ [Victorian dioceses partner to... | The Catholic Archdiocese of Melbourne \(melbournecatholic.org\)](#)

²⁴ [Melbourne Archbishops Charitable fund > About us \(cam1.org.au\)](#)

²⁵ [Melbourne Overseas Mission – The Melbourne People's Mission \(mom.org.au\)](#)

²⁶ <https://catholicdevelopmentfund.org.au/wp-content/uploads/AnnualReport2016FINALCDFWEUpdated09012017.pdf>

Communications: The diocese has a Communications Office. A website, upgraded in 2021, features articles on current church matters and regular short video homilies presented by the Archbishop. The former official printed magazine *Melbourne Catholic* has been discontinued. The diocese has an e-newsletter, Facebook page and Twitter account. The Central Catholic Bookshop is linked to the diocese. Many parishes also have their own websites.

Safeguarding and Child Sexual Abuse: The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse undertook a specific examination of the Melbourne Archdiocese (Case Study 16) and found it to be a significant setting for clerical abuse. The Commission’s June 2017 statistical report showed the diocese had the 10th highest proportion of alleged priest abusers (8.1%) of all dioceses after taking into account the duration of ministry.²⁷ Its June 2017 *Analysis of Claims* also notes that the Archdiocese had the highest number of alleged priest perpetrators (85 – with 66 belonging to the diocese) and alleged lay perpetrators (69) of abuse, and that a total of 455 claims were made against the Archdiocese, with 323 payments made for a total of \$16.8 million (average \$52,000 per payment).²⁸ The diocese now adheres to the child safe standards recommended by the Royal Commission and has adopted the National Catholic Safeguarding Standards (NCSS) developed by Catholic Professional Standards Limited, and endorsed by the Australian Catholic Bishops’ Conference and Catholic Religious Australia with effect from 2019. The diocese still operates under *The Melbourne Response* but from February 2021 is transitioning to the new *National Response Protocol*.²⁹ A Professional Standards Unit was established in 2018 within the Archbishop’s Office to provide advice on safeguarding across the diocese, to support a safeguarding culture, and to respond effectively to allegations of abuse, current and historical. It has a *Statement of Commitment and Safeguarding Children and Young People Policy* designed to proactively protect the safety and wellbeing of children and young people. Each parish has a designated Parish Safeguarding Officer listed on the diocesan website. The diocese has yet to be audited. A total of 622 Melbourne diocesan entities are registered participants in the National Redress Scheme as part of Australian Catholic Redress Limited.³⁰

Table 1: Statistical data for Melbourne Archdiocese: 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016, 2019 and 2021

	2001	2006	2011	2016	2019	2021 at 30 Jan.	Change 2001 to 2019
Total Population (at Census)	3,529,908	3,764,069	4,100,769	4,558,642			+29.1%*
Catholic Population (at Census) (% of Total)	1,026,878 (29.1%)	1,057,058 (28.1%)	1,106,008 (27.0%)	1,067,432 (23.4%)			+40,554* +3.9%*
Number of Parishes	232	226	219	212	208	196	-10.3%
Diocesan priests	327	316	325	305	286		-12.5%
Religious priests	278	284	281	184	200		-28.1%
Total Priests	605	600	606	489	486		-19.7%
Priests in active parish ministry (% of Total Priests)			274 (45.2%)		263 (54.1%)	224	-4.0%**
- Australian-born % in active parish ministry			170 (62.0%)		129 (49%)	101 (45.1%)	-24.1%**
- Overseas-born % in active parish ministry			104 (48.0%)		134 (51%)	123 (54.9%)	+28.8%**
Parishes with full-time resident priest % of parishes			166 (76.8%)		174 (83.7%)	152 (77.6%)	
Catholics per priest in parish ministry			4,036		4,058 (est.)		
Permanent deacons	0	0	2	17	19		+1900%
Religious Sisters	1,545	1,306	1,040	779	760		-50.8%
Religious Brothers	224	209	181	156	85		-62.1%
Diocesan Seminarians	27	30	30	24	28		+3.7%
Diocesan Pastoral Council in operation	No	No	No	No	No		

²⁷ Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, *Proportion of Priests and non-ordained religious subject to a claim of child sexual abuse, 1950-2020*, June 2017 (revised version) :

<https://www.childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au/sites/default/files/CARC.0050.025.0283.pdf>

²⁸ Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, *Analysis of Claims of Child Sexual Abuse Made with Respect to Catholic Church Institutions*, June 2017. <https://www.childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au/sites/default/files/CARC.0050.025.0001.pdf>

²⁹ [file \(catholic.org.au\)](https://www.catholic.org.au) The new National Protocol become operation from February 2021. Cf. [National Response Protocol - Catholic Church in Australia](#)

³⁰ [Search for institutions that have joined the Scheme | National Redress Scheme](#)

Last Diocesan Synod (Diocesan Assembly)	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916 (Never)		
Diocesan Pastoral Plan in place					No		
Catholic schools	333	326	325	330	332		-0.3%
Students in Catholic schools	136,731	136,897	143,601	151,656	152,162		+11.3%
Hospitals	10	8	17	17	26		+160%
Aged Care Accommodation Facilities	24	36	111	46	114		+375%
Typical weekend Mass attendance (% of all Catholics)		155,513 (14.6%)	148,759 (13.4%)	138,724 (13.0%)			-16,789*** -10.8%***

Sources: *Official Catholic Directory* for 2002/03, 2007/08, 2012/13, 2016/17, 2020/21 (Data is accurate at 31 December of the previous year, namely, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016, and 2019; diocesan website at 30 January 2021; ACBC, PRO, *Mass Attendance in Australia*, September 2008; ACBC, PRO, *Mass Attendance in Australia: A Critical Moment*, December 2013; ACBC, NCPR. 2016 *National Count of Attendance – National Summary*, Pastoral Research Online, Edition 44, April 2019. Notes: * Change from 2001-2016; ** 2011 to 2019; *** Change from 2006 to 2016

Sources:

Melbourne diocesan website: <http://www.melbournecatholic.org.au>

The Official Directory of the Catholic Church in Australia, 2020-2021 and 2010-2011 (data is accurate at 31 December of previous year)

ACBC, NCPR, *Diocesan Social Profile, Based on 2016 Australian Census: Archdiocese of Melbourne*, Canberra, September 2019.

https://ncpr.catholic.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Melbourne_2016-Diocesan-Profile.pdf

ACBC, NCPR, *Final Report for Phase I: Listening and Dialogue A Report to the Archdiocese of Melbourne*, Canberra, January 2020.

<https://plenarycouncil.catholic.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Diocesan-Final-Report-Phase-1-Melbourne.pdf>

Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse, *Proportion of Priests and non-ordained religious subject to a claim of child sexual abuse, 1950-2020*, June 2017 (revised version)

[Catholic Professional Standards | Church Reports \(cpsltd.org.au\)](https://www.catholicprofessionalstandards.org.au)

<https://www.childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au/sites/default/files/CARC.0050.025.0283.pdf>

Charities Commission: <https://www.acnc.gov.au/tools/topic-guides/basic-religious-charities>

2020 Annual Progress Report on Implementation of the Recommendations from the Final Report of the Royal

Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse: [FINAL Catholic Church Annual Report to NOCS.pdf - Google Drive](#)

Text and table prepared by Peter J Wilkinson (March 2021)

Note: This draft profile of the Archdiocese was forwarded to Archbishop Comensoli with an invitation to correct any errors and advise of any recent changes made or future plans being contemplated in relation to the recommendations in *The Light from the Southern Cross*. The Archbishop responded, but without advising of any corrections, updates or plans.