

CRC AIMS TO
CHANGE LIVES



COMMUNITY
RESTORATIVE
CENTRE

ANNUAL
REPORT
2016/17



www.crcnsw.org.au

ESTABLISHED 1951

CHANGING
LIVES
REDUCING
CRIME

PA
OUT
CRIMINAL
JUSTICE
SYSTEM AND
INTO THE
COMMUNITY.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

The Community Restorative Centre would like to acknowledge and pay respect to the traditional custodians of the land on which our offices stand, Elders past and present, and all Aboriginal peoples within these boundaries.

CHANGING
LIVES
REDUCING
CRIME

CRC LOCATIONS

HEAD OFFICE

Broadway

174 Broadway
Chippendale NSW 2008

*With respect to the
Gadigal Peoples*

PO Box 541
Broadway NSW 2007

Phone: 02 9288 8700
FAX: 02 9211 6518

EMAIL: info@crcnsw.org.au
WEB: www.crcnsw.org.au

BROKEN HILL AND WILCANNIA

PO Box 319

Broken Hill NSW 2880

Phone: 08 8088 1617

Fax: 08 8087 6407

*With respect to the Wiljkali
and Baarkintji Peoples*

In addition, CRC has staff co-located with others in the following regions:

PENRITH/NEPEAN

In partnership with Wentworth Community Housing

*With respect to the Darug
and Wiradjuri Peoples*

SOUTH WESTERN SYDNEY AND LIVERPOOL

In partnership with Women's Housing Company and in partnership with South West Sydney Area Health Service

*With respect to the Tharawal,
Gundungurra and Darug Peoples*

NEWTOWN

In partnership with Newtown Neighbourhood Centre

*With respect to the
Gadigal Peoples*

HISTORY AND FOUNDING PRINCIPLES

CRC was founded in 1951. The principles underpinning its establishment still form the foundations for much of CRC's service delivery.

- ➔ People released from prison have paid their debt to society and have the right to re-establish their lives in the community without stigma, stereotyping or discrimination. They should be offered support that eases their transition back into the community, improves their life options and assists them to build pathways out of the criminal justice system.
- ➔ Families of prisoners should not be punished or suffer from discrimination by the justice system. They should be entitled to support to minimise the effects of having a relative or loved one imprisoned.
- ➔ This support should help sustain their relationship with their relative in prison, and enable the re-establishment of family upon release of the prisoner, if in the best interest of all parties.
- ➔ People should leave prisons in a better physical, emotional and educational state than when they entered. They should be given a sense of personal dignity and worth and real chances to obtain employment or other forms of community connection and re-establish themselves in the community.
- ➔ Many prisoners are people who have experienced significant social and economic disadvantages that underpin their offending and re-offending. People require support to move out of this cycle.
- ➔ All clients of CRC have the right to support that is non-judgmental and preserves their confidentiality and dignity.

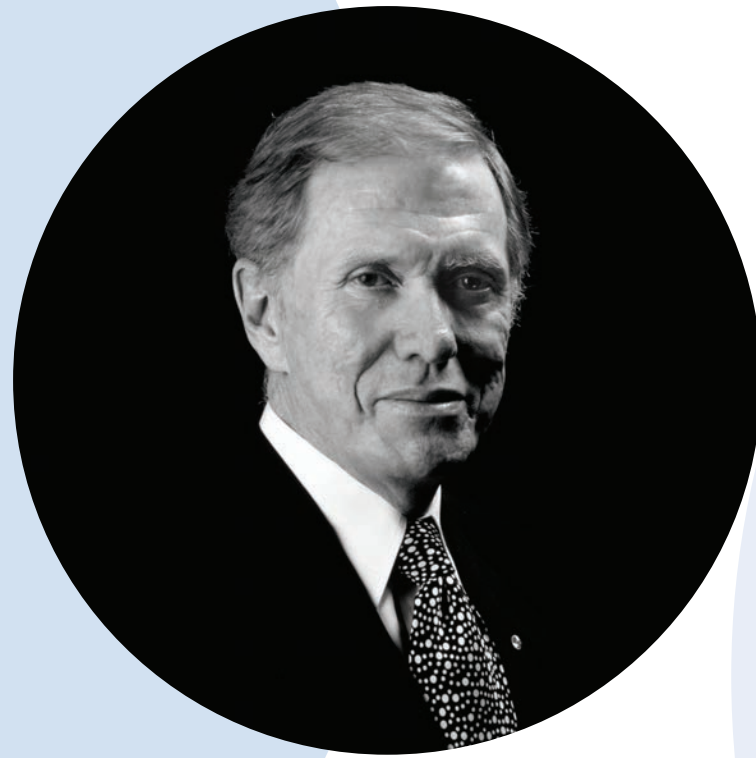
OUR MISSION

CRC aims to change lives positively by supporting people affected by the criminal justice system. We aim to improve our clients' quality of life by providing a range of practical and emotional support, as well as assisting people to build sustainable pathways out of the criminal justice system and into the community.



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PATRON'S ADDRESS

The Hon. Michael Kirby AC CMG
Past Justice of the High Court of Australia

I am proud to serve as the Patron of the Community Restorative Centre (CRC). This Annual Report demonstrates, once again, the vital work that the CRC performs for prisoners and their families in New South Wales - and for our community. Those who look after prisoners and their dependants are surely counted amongst the most admirable and yet practical champions of the rule of law and human rights in our society. Of course, they attract opponents and critics. Yet their work is definitely an important moral mission. And apart from the morality and utility, they help to safeguard the principle of basic human kindness. They also help to safeguard society by tackling the causes of recidivism and crime.

In the year past, in federal jurisdiction and in other states, important initiatives have been taken to tackle some of the fundamental causes of the re-engagement of prisoners with anti-social conduct and consequently with incarceration. The shocking statistics (as true of New South Wales as other Australian jurisdictions) demonstrating that Indigenous prisoners in Australia, especially the young, have some of the highest levels of incarceration in the whole world, have at last occasioned a new initiative by the Federal Government. Coming soon after the creation of the Royal Commission in the Northern Territory to examine reports of violence against Aboriginal young offenders at the Don Dale Correction

Centre in Darwin, the Federal Attorney-General (Senator the Hon. George Brandis QC) sent a reference to the Australian Law Reform Commission to examine the exceptional levels of Indigenous incarceration in Australia, to identify what is causing the 'revolving door' phenomenon and to recommend steps that might be taken to address these issues, thereby reducing the individual and community burdens that they occasion.

Also during the year, a former Victorian Attorney-General (the Hon. Rob Hulls) drew attention to particular aspects of the profile of prisoners in Australia that require attention if we are serious about reducing our increasing prison population. Since leaving politics, Mr Hulls has become Director for the Centre for Innovative Justice in Victoria. Many studies have been undertaken in Australia and overseas concerning the high levels of mental disability and illness amongst prisoners. But Mr Hulls and his Centre have concentrated specifically on the epidemic of acquired brain injury (ABI) found amongst Australian prisoners. There can be little doubt that this phenomenon contributes substantially to repeat offending, including the types of conduct that result in imprisonment. According to Mr Hulls, 42% of males and 33% of females in Victoria's prisons have ABI. Consequently, they have a more limited capacity to understand or trust the system that becomes their regular home. He asks tellingly 'What if, upon leaving prison, someone with an ABI (or anyone, for that matter) was supported to find secure housing, instead of being dropped at a bus stop and left with no choice but to sleep under a park bench?' We should be asking the same question in New South Wales. See *The Age*, 28 August 2017, p.16.

This is why CRC is so relevant and important.

A number of issues have arisen in New South Wales in the past year that are critical to the mission of CRC. Despite stable or decreasing crime rates, the steady increase in the prison population remains of concern. This situation is not new. What is new, from a community perspective, is the rapid construction of new prisons in the State and the detailed programs that have been created to serve a society seemingly committed to steadily increasing the custodial population.

It is the view of CRC that the allocation of government funds for the provision of community based services requires consultation with the individuals and communities most closely concerned. Like it or not, it is people with the lived experience of incarceration, and their families, who could provide some of the best data and insights concerning the programs likely to reduce reoffending over the long run. Substantial funds are

now being spent on short-term programs. However, these are focused on individualised, psychological, criminogenic factors nominated by NSW Department of Justice officials. CRC, on the other hand, would have a different shopping list for well targeted investment. It would address the critical gaps in the service landscape for prisoners and their families: housing, family support, employment, training and education, social connection and long term holistic back-up and engagement.

The New South Wales Auditor-General's Office, acting as a guardian of the honest and efficient expenditure of funds raised from the taxpayers, has provided a report that CRC believes lends support to its critique. The Auditor-General outlines deficiencies in the custodial system's efforts to provide programs for those who need them and the failure of public authorities to evaluate the programs against the criteria of effectiveness and value for money.

The CRC view is that, wherever possible, a 'housing first' approach should be adopted and an intensive long-term holistic casework model followed, based on the real-life experiences of prisoners and their families. This is the area where CRC has enjoyed the most amazing individual successes. Housing sustainability is, unsurprisingly, a most important strategy for reducing recidivism. During the long, cold winter in the state in 2017, citizens witnessed increasing numbers of homeless people on the streets of cities and major towns in New South Wales. This is an environment that breeds despair, desperation and sometimes criminality. Focusing mainly on criminogenic considerations, to the neglect of welfare needs, will commonly waste well-intentioned funding. It will probably fail to engage with the real causes of crime amongst many prisoners, especially if they suffer the disadvantages of some aspects of Indigenous experience, ABI and other mental disabilities and illnesses common to the sector.

I honour and praise the professional workers and volunteers who make up CRC. The work is often frustrating and sometimes dispiriting. But then CRC accomplishes uplifting outcomes. The staff and volunteers lift their voices to explain the complexities of the challenges they tackle, and the common interests that prisoners, their families, politicians, officials and civil society share in tackling the restoration of prisoners to society and the effective ways to avoid recidivism and the revolving door.

The Hon. Michael Kirby AC CMG
1 October 2017



BOARD REPORT

Stuart Loveday

I am honoured to have the opportunity to present a snapshot of some of CRC's achievements and challenges for the 2016/17 year.

CRC has continued to assess the complexities presented by ongoing reforms in the sector and develop service delivery responses that genuinely seek to meet the needs of our client group. It is clear, however, that best practice in the community sector with clients with multiple and complex support needs is not always aligned with government policy or funding directions. CRC has once again this year had to spend time navigating this terrain.

Even some outwardly progressive reforms (such as the National Disability Insurance Scheme) have specific and frequently negative repercussions for the men and women CRC is committed to supporting. As a consequence, CRC has at times had to make difficult decisions with regard to both service delivery (what are we prepared to deliver?) and funding (what are we prepared to apply for?). We have once again this year made decisions not to apply for funding, and in some cases not to continue with delivering services that don't align with our core values or that are not coherent with evidence-based best practice. In an increasingly competitive funding landscape these are always difficult decisions. However, I am proud of the fact that CRC has maintained our commitment to providing a specialist and quality service, with the rights and needs of people with lived experience of incarceration firmly at the centre of our work.

As part of CRC's move to sustain and grow the services that we believe are right for people whose lives are impacted most severely by social circumstances and by the criminal justice system, we continue to increase our advocacy and representation roles.

CRC is frequently called upon to provide expert advice to government and the community sector about the needs of people leaving prison and their families. In addition to direct service provision, CRC has built a reputation as the lead NSW agency working with people affected by the criminal justice system. We are frequently called upon to provide advice and consultation by research institutions, community groups, government committees and ministers, as well as senior public servants. CRC presents regularly both nationally and internationally at conferences across the welfare and criminal justice sectors. This year CRC was particularly proud to sponsor and present at the Reintegration Puzzle Conference in Sydney.

CRC, and CRC staff members, are also represented on multiple high-level committees including; the Justice Health and Forensic Mental Health Network Board, the NSW Corrective Services Women's Advisory Council, the High Risk Offender Assessment Committee and the Children and Families of Offenders Steering Committee.

CRC has continued this year to be at the forefront of advocacy work into the impact of the NDIS on people with disabilities and criminal justice system involvement. This work has included the development of a number of briefing papers overviewing the key issues and challenges for this group, multiple high level briefings to government, and a submission to the Federal upper house inquiry into the provision of services under the NDIS for people with psychosocial disabilities.

Over the course of this year, CRC has participated in multiple research projects as advisors, steering committee members, or by facilitating involvement with our clients. Key research partners this year have included: the Australian Institute of Criminology (research into women offenders), University of Technology (research into the post-release experience), and Housing Action Network (research into housing options for people leaving prison in NSW). CRC also works closely with the University of New South Wales across a range of ongoing research projects focused on the intersection of vulnerable populations with the criminal justice system.

We continue also to diversify our funding sources. This year saw a significant and welcome increase in our capacity to provide holistic AOD support to people leaving custody via new partnerships with two key Primary Health Networks. (PHNs were established to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of medical

services for people, particularly those at risk of poor health outcomes, and to improve coordination of care.)

We are also committed to further diversifying our funding sources via building relationships with key philanthropic and corporate sponsors. We have been delighted this year to successfully receive philanthropic funds that are assisting in the delivery of core arts and family services at CRC.

We have also this year revamped our website to better reflect the quality and work of CRC, to broaden awareness across the community of the needs of people leaving prison and their families, and to continue to cement CRC's position as the leading service delivery and expert agency in the specific area of reintegration and criminal justice across the sector.

CRC looks forward to continuing our work next year, and I thank our exceptionally strong Board of Governance who provide their valuable experience, wisdom, connections and guidance on a voluntary basis.

CRC's Board during 2016/2017 included:

President : **Stuart Loveday**

Vice President: **Ruth McCausland**

Treasurer: **Ian Farmer** (appointed 24 August 2016)

Secretary: **Peta MacGillivray**
(appointed 16 November 2016)

Board Member: **Gary Gahan**

Board Member: **Michael Levy**

Board Member: **John Paget**

Board Member: **Valda Rusis**
(appointed 16 November 2016)

Board Member: **Larry Billington**

In particular, we thank Larry who resigned from the Board on 16 November 2016.

Stuart Loveday

CRC Board President

CEO REPORT

Alison Churchill CEO



It is not unusual for me to begin my Annual Report by stating how much change has occurred during the preceding twelve months and how we have all worked incredibly hard and demonstrated extreme resilience in rising to the myriad of challenges within the not-for-profit sector. I tussled with the idea of leaving the issue out of my report this year to focus purely on the positives of our work. However to do that would be to deny the reality of working in the not-for-profit sector at this time and to ignore the tremendous challenges that organisations and staff in the sector need to overcome in order to do the work they have trained for and care about.

Changes in government funding directions, the increased movement to one-year funding contracts, shifts to a fee-for-service model of funding; all create organisational and job uncertainty. Lack of job security in the sector is driving skilled professionals out of the not-for-profit health and welfare sectors. Short-term funding negates the opportunity for staff and clients to develop the long-term supportive relationships that are the key to bringing about change in people's lives. A shift to a free-market approach to welfare has resulted in clients being seen as commodities, and the development of a reductionist approach to welfare support.

These shifts impact greatest on those who have most need.

Support has been further compromised for people cycling through the NSW prison system. There is undisputed research highlighting the high rates of physical and mental ill health, disability, poverty, homelessness, unemployment, alienation from education, and family and community dislocation of people in prison. Many have been in contact with government departments since early childhood.

The systemic failure of government institutions to appropriately address such entrenched levels of disadvantage frequently results in the ongoing accumulation of problems and needs for individuals and families. The more complex and entwined a person's problems become, the poorer our systems appear to be at addressing them.

The interconnectedness and interplay between what are often life-long challenges and areas of need are often referred to as the underlying social causes of crime. A comprehensive, long-term systemic approach is required to address such entrenched cycles of disadvantage. The NSW Government however is directing much of its increased budget aimed at reducing offending to short term psychological CBT treatment programs, 'fixing individuals', and short-term practical support services, rather than addressing the broader societal issues.

Relationships, connectedness to communities, a sense of purpose and control over one's life reside at the core of human resilience and wellbeing. Crime is less pervasive in strong, healthy, well-resourced communities. Despite this there is a dearth of funding for programs in NSW that focus on community strengthening initiatives.

Recently, colleagues and I attended the incredible documentary *Defiant Lives*, written and produced by Sarah Barton and Liz Burke. The film 'documented the fight of the disability rights movement both in Australia and in the UK and USA and looked at how activists around the world helped to free their people from incarceration in institutions and came to a new understanding of disability by reframing it as a problem of society rather than a problem existing within individuals.' This documentary highlighted beautifully the need for people to come together, build communities and share ideals in order to enact social change. The individualisation of a social problem is not effective. As the disability activists in *Defiant Lives* stated so astutely, 'It is not independence and freedom we require but interdependence and community.' Providing opportunities for people to connect to others and communities - so they 'have a place' - sits at the heart of all of CRC's programs.

The practical support and information or a kind word proffered by one of CRC's 58 Court Support volunteers to a first-time visitor to a Local Court can assist in what is often a confusing and stressful experience for people.

The Jailbreak Health Project provides an opportunity for the voices, messages and music of people in prison to be heard. It is a unique program, which simultaneously provides important population health messages and provides a link or connection between people inside and outside of prison.

The relationships developed by our transition and AOD teams with people across the Greater Sydney Metropolitan Region, Penrith, Hawkesbury and Far West NSW form the foundation of the often long-term, intensive working

relationship that will continue for many months post-release. Our teams work with people to increase resilience and address individual physical and mental health issues, with a strong focus on licit and illicit drug addiction, whilst attending to the myriad of social issues such as homelessness, isolation and lack of meaningful activity.

The families and friends of prisoners in NSW are often as invisible to the outside world as the people they know who are serving time. While each family's experience is unique, there are experiences that are shared by many; shock, confusion, fear of being judged and stigmatised by others, lack of knowledge as to what to do and who to talk to, loneliness, grief and isolation are just some. The CRC Family Caseworker provides much needed support and advice at a time when individuals and families often require support the most. Being connected to a person that can demystify systems and processes and provide emotional support throughout the entire criminal justice process can literally become the bond that enables a family member to continue life as best they can in the community and stay connected to the person in prison.

The Miranda Program has now received funding to provide the Miranda Centre, a one-stop shop for women involved in the criminal justice system. Through programs, arts, and the provision of a range of services in one venue, we hope to assist women to break cycles of living in violent relationships, offending, imprisonment, homelessness and relapse into drug and alcohol misuse and acute mental health problems.

In the next twelve months, we will continue to broaden the focus of our services, building on our employment and arts programs, and commencing specific support for people transitioning to the NDIS and the delivery of a forensic intervention program to accompany our long-term support programs.

The next twelve months promises to bring more challenges, but our vision surrounding quality, meaningful service provision has never looked as strong.

I would like to acknowledge the incredible work of our managers and staff, both paid and unpaid, who continue to bring energy, inspiration and humour to the organisation and our clients.

I would like to acknowledge our external supervisor Justin Beckett and business consultant Peter Cranko for their support and wisdom.

Lastly I would like to acknowledge our Board of Management for providing a strong governance platform, enabling CRC to navigate the changing government policy environment and providing strategic advice to ensure we stay true to our mission.

Alison Churchill
CEO

TWENTY YEARS OF LEADERSHIP

This year we pay special tribute to the leadership of CEO Alison Churchill (BSW) as she celebrates twenty years of work with CRC. Starting at CRC as the Team Leader of the Release team in 1997, and moving into the role of CEO in 2000, Alison has been an integral part of CRC's long and rich history. Alison's leadership has overseen the expansion of the organisation into multiple sites in NSW, and more than doubled the capacity of CRC to provide services to people on release from custody. Alison is frequently called upon to give her expert advice on reintegration and complex needs clients at a ministerial level, and currently serves on the Justice Health and Forensic Mental Health Network Board, the Institute of Criminology Advisory Committee, and is a lead researcher in the Kirby Institute Justice Health Research Project.

In 2014 Alison was awarded the NSW Justice Medal in recognition of her highly skilled work and passion in the area of post-release support.

Alison's leadership since she has been the CEO has created a workplace that is dynamic, stimulating, purposeful, responsive, warm, and at times hilarious - but constantly respectful and inspired by the amazing men and women in the criminal justice system we work with each day. The board, staff and volunteers of CRC wholeheartedly congratulate Alison Churchill on her twenty years of work at CRC, and her unparalleled contribution to the organisation and the post-release space. We look forward to many more years of her compassionate and expert leadership.

A FRAMEWORK FOR REINTEGRATION

Mindy Sotiri

In 2016, I was fortunate enough to undertake a Churchill Fellowship to explore best practice in community-based reintegration services for people leaving prison, with a particular focus on issues related to working with complex needs populations. Complex needs populations include people with cognitive impairment, mental illness, long histories of criminal justice system involvement, homelessness, and limited community connection and engagement. This research included an extensive literature review, hundreds of email and phone conversations with experts around the world, and 26 direct service visits to community based programs in Chicago, Detroit, Washington, Providence, New York, London and Glasgow.

Following the publication of the report, we at CRC have been working hard to share the findings amongst practitioners across the welfare and criminal justice system sectors, and wherever possible influence public policy to align with what CRC has now adopted in its own service delivery. In summary, best practice in community-based reintegration programs with complex needs clients is defined by the following characteristics:

- 1 Reintegration framed outside of the lens of rehabilitation. There is a need to create and facilitate pathways for people leaving prison that are not explicitly focused on addressing offending behaviour, but rather focused on the creation of an identity outside of the criminal justice system;
- 2 Service delivery incorporating systemic advocacy. Service delivery must include a significant advocacy component that addresses structural barriers for individuals (such as access to housing, employment, education, health and social security benefits), and advocates systemically for change when this is required (for instance in the case of discriminatory employment practices);
- 3 Pre-release engagement. Meeting and working with people prior to release is necessary with respect to building the engagement necessary to sustain the case-work relationship, building trust between someone in prison and the community organisation on the outside, and practically planning for re-entry into the community with complex needs populations;
- 4 Holistic, relational and long-term casework models. People with long histories of trauma, in combination with the 'referral fatigue' experienced by this group, require long-term support in order to build engagement and trust. Long-term support also allows people the opportunity to develop the skills required to navigate frequently hostile or unwieldy service systems;
- 5 Community based outreach. Services that work with people with long histories of criminal justice system involvement need to operate outside of the criminal justice system, and in the communities in which people are living;
- 6 Housing first approaches (and in some jurisdictions, employment first approaches). Support must be concrete. Most people require a solid base from which they can try and make the changes required to stay out of prison;
- 7 Genuine collaboration and work with people with lived experience of incarceration at all levels of program delivery. The expertise of people who have themselves been to prison is critical in both the design and the delivery of community based reintegration services.

Mindy Sotiri

Program Director - Advocacy, Research & Policy



CRC SERVICE OVERVIEW

CRC delivers a broad range of services across five different regions in NSW. CRC provides targeted support to people transitioning from prison into the community, support to families of people in prison, assistance to people attending court, health promotion, arts and music programs, cultural engagement, information and support to the community and targeted training for government and community sector workers.

TRANSITIONAL AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES

Inner City Sydney Women's Transitional and Post-Release Service

The Inner City Women's Transitional Service is an outreach case management, transitional and reintegration service for women exiting NSW Correctional Centres who have complex needs. It provides long-term support to women who want to reside in the inner city and surrounding suburbs.

South Western Sydney Women's Transitional and Post-Release Service

The South Western Sydney Women's Transitional Service is an outreach case management, transitional and reintegration service for women exiting NSW Correctional Centres who have complex needs. It provides long-term support to women who want to reside in Bankstown, Fairfield, Liverpool or Campbelltown.

Nepean & Blue Mountains Transitional and Post-Release Service

The Nepean & Blue Mountains project works with men and women on release from prison who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, and who are seeking to live in the Nepean, Penrith or Blue Mountains region. Transitional workers offer pre-release support and planning, and short, medium and long term intensive holistic case management, including assistance with housing.

Inner West Transitional Boarding House Support

The Boarding House Project works with men and women on release from prison who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, and who are seeking to live in a boarding house in inner-western Sydney. The CRC transitional worker offers pre-release support and planning, and short, medium and long-term intensive holistic case management.

Extended Reintegration Support (South Western Sydney)

This project works with men and women on release from prison who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, have an LSI-R of high to medium-high, and have a mental illness and/or an intellectual disability. CRC transitional workers offer pre-release support and planning, and intensive holistic case management for up to nine months post release.

Initial Transitional Support (Sydney Metropolitan and Broken Hill)

These projects provided short-term transitional support and case management for men and women on release from prison in the Sydney metropolitan and Broken Hill areas. The ITS projects were discontinued in 2017.

Disability Services

The Disability Services program provided specialist disability support to men and women in Broken Hill, Bathurst, and the Gosford/Wyong area who were at risk of imprisonment or reimprisonment, and who had a diagnosed intellectual disability. These services supported people with intellectual disability to build productive lives in the community, and were discontinued in 2017.

AOD Transitional and Post-Release Support (Greater Sydney Metro Region)

This project works with men and women on release from prison who have problematic alcohol and/or other drug use as well as other complex needs, including mental illness and/or cognitive impairment. Transitional AOD workers provide pre-release and outreach counselling and support to people in the Sydney metropolitan region who have difficulty accessing mainstream AOD services.

The Ithaka Community (St John's Rd)

The Ithaka Community was a pilot community-based collective for men and women who experienced ongoing mental illness and risk of criminal justice system involvement. This pilot project ended in 2017.

Transitional and Post-Release Employment Project (Inner Western Sydney)

This pilot project worked with men and women on release from prison in the inner west region to assist with linking people into employment as well as scoping for employment pathways in the region. This project ended in 2017.

TRANSITIONAL AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES

Broken Hill Transitional Indigenous Advancement Project

This project works with Indigenous men and women on release from prison in the Broken Hill and Wilcannia regions who are at risk of reoffending. Transitional workers offer pre-release support and planning, and short, medium and long-term intensive holistic case management.

The Miranda Project

The Miranda Project is an innovative, gender specific approach to crime prevention targeting women with complex needs who are at risk of offending and reoffending. The service assists women to desist from offending, functions as a diversionary program, and provides post-release support for those returning to the community.

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Telephone Information and Referral Service

The Telephone Information and Referral Service provides information and referrals to anyone impacted by the criminal justice system, including families, people in prison and people on release from prison. The service is also available for any service provider or individual seeking information related to imprisonment, release, or the broader criminal justice system.

Family Casework

The Family Casework Service provides non-judgmental support, information, referral, counselling, advice and advocacy for families of people in prison in NSW. Family Caseworkers support family members through the stressful period of incarceration, and also assist in the planning of release and family reintegration following a period of imprisonment. The Family Casework Project also facilitates video visits for family members who are unable to travel to visit loved ones.

Travel Assistance and Brokerage (for families visiting correctional centres)

This project provides financial assistance to families experiencing financial hardship who are travelling long distances to visit a family member or kinship relative in a NSW prison. This can include reimbursement for petrol, public transport fares, taxis, and in some circumstances, overnight accommodation.

The Jailbreak Health Project

Jailbreak is a national weekly radio program providing information on prison and health issues as well as connecting prisoners to the community through stories, music and poetry. The program forms NSW Health's Jailbreak Health Project which targets risks and harm associated with blood-borne viruses and sexually transmissible infections for prisoners and their families. Jailbreak is available in most NSW Correctional centres.

Post-Release Arts

The Post-Release Arts project provides songwriting and arts workshops inside select prisons in NSW, and also provides post-release workshops for people who wish to pursue arts on the outside. The project aims to create meaningful community pathways for people with long histories of disadvantage and imprisonment that operate entirely outside of criminal justice settings and assist in desistance from crime.

Court Support Scheme

The Court Support Scheme provides support to people attending local courts in NSW. This project operates in 16 courts throughout the Sydney metropolitan area, Wollongong, the Central Coast and the City of Newcastle. Trained volunteers provide information on court protocol, sources of legal assistance, emotional support and referrals to other services. The service is available to anyone attending court in what can be a stressful and confusing time.

Specialist Training (From Prison to the Community, Families of Prisoners)

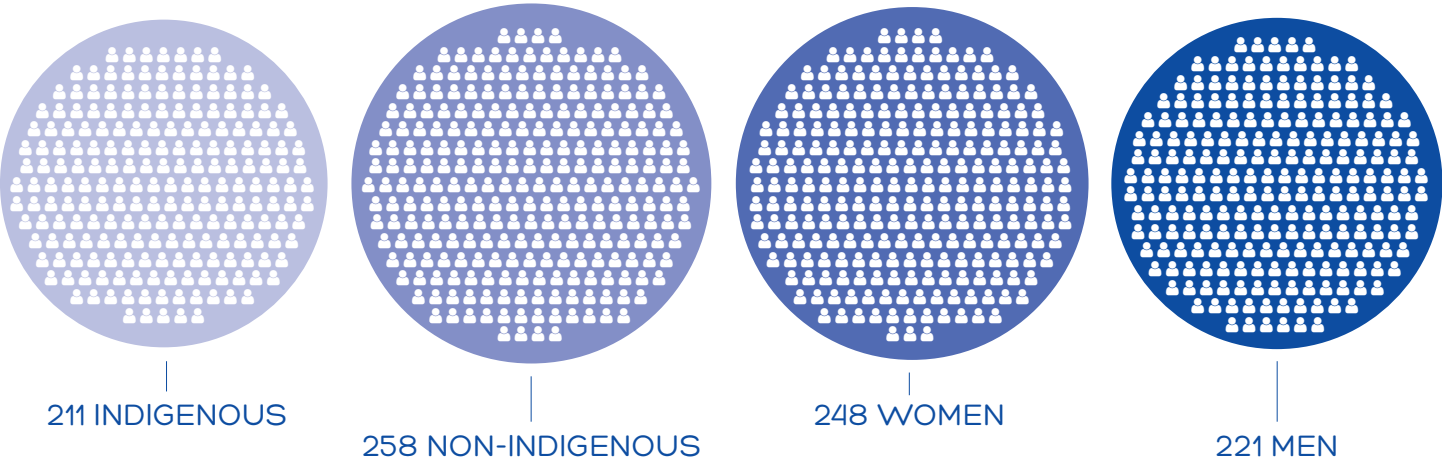
CRC provides specialist training to government and non-government organisations. The training improves the capacity of frontline workers to support people on release from prison, families and those affected by the criminal justice system.



YEAR IN REVIEW Transitional and Reintegration Services

TOTAL CLIENTS SUPPORTED*

469 men and women supported with intensive case work on release from prison over the 2016/17 year.



*Statistics refer to clients who have been provided with longer-term case management support

Transitional Alcohol and Other Drugs Support (AOD)



22 INDIGENOUS
50 NON-INDIGENOUS
29 WOMEN
43 MEN

- ➔ Expansion of service from 3 staff to 8
- ➔ Two identified positions specifically to work with Aboriginal clients
- ➔ Amazing NAIDOC celebrations

Extended Reintegration Service



3 INDIGENOUS
20 NON-INDIGENOUS
1 WOMAN
22 MEN

- ➔ All clients accepted into the ERS service have established tenancy and all active clients continue to hold their tenancy.
- ➔ Unique partnership between NSW Housing, Community Mental Health, Corrective Services NSW and CRC



Miranda Project

- ➔ Miranda Project formally launched on 12 September 2016 by Her Honour Judge Dina Yehia, British Labor MP Baroness Corston was present
- ➔ 18 women were supported by the program between October 2016 and June 2017
- ➔ 6 Indigenous
- ➔ 7 clients were supported at court and as a consequence all received non-custodial outcomes
- ➔ Four pilot sites established at Bathurst, Leichhardt and Penrith Women's Health Centres and Lou's Place in Kings Cross
- ➔ Women NSW's Domestic and Family Violence Innovation Fund granted three-year financial support for the Leaving Prison/Leaving Violence initiative, enabling the establishment of the Miranda Centre in Chippendale

Boarding House Outreach Service

IT'S JUST GOOD TO HAVE A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CARE WHAT HAPPENS TO YOU EVEN IF YOU MAKE A MISTAKE. Mark

- 41 people were supported by the BHOS between July 2016 and June 2017
- Mark had spent 22 of the last 25 years in prison, and the longest single period out of prison was just nine months. The casework support and housing stability provided by CRC & BHOS has now allowed Mark to navigate a housing system where people on release are often treated poorly. Mark has rebuilt links with his family, reduced his drug use, and sustained a tenancy, while learning the necessary skills to live in the community.

South Western Sydney Women’s Housing



28 IDENTIFIED AS ABORIGINAL OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER
57 IDENTIFIED HAVING A MENTAL HEALTH ISSUE

Toni is an Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander woman from Queensland who found herself in custody after 5 days in NSW. She had never been to prison before. She was released from custody into a city with she has no affinity – she is alone, anxious and scared. As Women’s Transition offered Toni outreach support on release she said ‘thank you for not judging me’ and the overwhelming relief of having somebody, anybody, to talk to was very clear. Toni has been supported intensively to source and advocate for short term accommodation and assist in her transfer home to Queensland. Toni says support ‘eases my anxiety’ and has ‘kept me in positive spirits... I’d be totally [stuffed] without your help.’ Toni has told her mother in Queensland about the support she has been receiving and she wishes to thank the Women’s Transition team for supporting her daughter.

THANK YOU FOR NOT JUDGING ME ... I'D BE TOTALLY [STUFFED] WITHOUT YOUR HELP. Toni

Wentworth Housing



14 INDIGENOUS
32 NON-INDIGENOUS
20 WOMEN
26 MEN

Tara was denied support at a number of women’s services on release from custody. This was due to identified behavioural issues associated with substance use and mental illness in the years preceding incarceration. No other homelessness service would support Tara in the community, she had ‘burnt her bridges’. Women’s Transition provided intensive holistic support to Tara as she consistently engaged positively with her case worker. As a result, Women’s Transition assisted her to obtain a supported transitional tenancy with a community housing provider. With the ongoing support of CRC, Tara was able to successfully maintain her transitional tenancy before being provided long term social housing.

Initial Transitional Service (Broken Hill)



3 INDIGENOUS
4 NON-INDIGENOUS
1 WOMAN
6 MEN

Initial Transitional Service (Leichhardt)



17 INDIGENOUS
16 NON-INDIGENOUS
8 WOMEN
25 MEN

Indigenous Justice (Broken Hill & Wilcannia)



85 INDIGENOUS
23 WOMEN
62 MEN

Women’s Transitional Service (Inner City)

- Assisted 90 women, 39% of those for 12 months or longer
- 41% of women were of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent
- Mandy said she each time she would be released from prison and on the fourteenth day of release she would know she would be back in custody within the next seven days. Her longest period out of custody was three weeks. She didn’t remember a time she wasn’t incarcerated or supervised in the community in some form either on bail, parole or bonds. Her involvement in the criminal justice system has shaped her identity and she said she didn’t know who she was without it. Mandy reached a milestone in July 2017, completing an 18 month parole period in the community. She continues to engage in the Women’s Transition and Transitional AOD Project. When asked what intensive post release support has meant for she says ‘it’s changed my life.’



YEAR IN REVIEW
Family and Community Services

Court Support

- 50,214 Court attendees were assisted during the year
- 16 Local courts across NSW
- 54 Volunteers
- Expanded To Wollongong Local Court
- Farewelled Program Coordinator Helen Matthews

Telephone Information & Referral Service (TIRS)



59 AGENCY WORKERS
411 FAMILY MEMBERS
111 FROM PEOPLE EITHER CURRENTLY INCARCERATED OR RECENTLY RELEASED

- Received 994 calls in 2016/17
- Post-release homelessness continues to represent the most frequent difficulty faced by callers who are exiting prison

Family Support

- YOUR HELP AND KINDNESS GIVES ME SOME HOPE. CRC RESPONDS WARMLY AND BEYOND MY EXPECTATIONS. IT IS YOUR PROFESSIONALISM THAT MAKES THE DIFFERENCE. Friend of inmate incarcerated at Mannus Correctional Centre
- 546 People received assistance and support 2016/17
- Travel and Accommodation Assistance provided for:
 - 412 prison visits
 - 249 of these visitors were children
 - 895 individual prison visitors
 - Average distance people had to travel per visit was 669km
- THE CHILDREN ARE MISSING THEIR FATHER VERY MUCH AND YOUR SUPPORT HELPS MAKE THE VISIT POSSIBLE. Partner of inmate incarcerated at Goulburn Correctional Centre
- WAS SO GRATEFUL TO SEE MY BROTHER THROUGH VIDEOCONFERENCING. I HAVE A CHRONIC ILLNESS AND LONG DISTANCE TRAVEL IS NOT POSSIBLE FOR ME. THE PROCESS OF ATTENDING A VISIT AT CRC IS MUCH SIMPLER AND MUCH BETTER SUITED TO MY CIRCUMSTANCES. Sibling of inmate incarcerated at Lithgow Correctional Centre

Jailbreak



NAIDOC MAN, IT'S A SPIRITUAL THING! TO THE BOYS IT MEANS COMING TOGETHER, RESPECTING THEIR INDIGENOUS HERITAGE AND CULTURE, CELEBRATING, HAVING AN AWESOME DAY. A LOT OF THE BOYS DON'T GET VISITS IN JAIL. THIS DAY FOR THEM, IT SOOTHES THEIR SOUL, IT BRINGS THEM PEACE AND IT MAKES THEM REFLECT BACK ON THEIR LIFE. Rob, MRRC Silverwater, during NAIDOC celebrations



364

Weekly half-hour Jailbreak radio programs broadcast on local community radio



104

Weekly one-hour radio programs broadcast on Koori Radio



8

NSW correctional facilities receiving Jailbreak podcasts



1200

HIV, hepatitis C and sexual health related health promotion messages delivered



100%

Of content developed by prisoners



Launch of *Caught Up* DVD

raising awareness of Aboriginal youth incarceration and the risk of Hepatitis C



A new regional partnership

With Sydney University's Indigenous Health Promotion Grad Dip program on the North Coast

STRATEGIC PLAN

CRC's (2014-2018) strategic plan was developed at a time when government policy, funding, and service procurement practices were undergoing significant change. CRC is currently on track to achieve the five key strategies identified in the plan, including:

- 1 Establish an Advocacy, Research and Policy Unit;
- 2 Document and improve our model of support and explain why it works;
- 3 Extend CRC's target client groups, and services offered along the service pathway;
- 4 Diversify and expand our funding to decrease reliance on government and increase sustainability;
- 5 Strengthen CRC's organisational and governance foundation to support the new strategy.

OUR FUNDING PARTNERS

CRC is grateful to the following government funding bodies who provided support during 2016/17:

- ➔ NSW Justice (Corrective Services NSW, Legal Aid NSW)
- ➔ NSW FACS (ADHC, Housing NSW)
- ➔ NSW Health (Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services and Ministry of Health)
- ➔ Federal Department of Health (NGOTP and Indigenous Mental Health)
- ➔ Central Eastern Sydney PHN
- ➔ Federal Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (Indigenous Advancement Strategy and NAIDOC)
- ➔ Partners in Recovery (Inner West via lead Organisation New Horizons)
- ➔ Lord Mayor's Salary Trust
- ➔ City of Sydney

CRC also receives funding through partner NGOs, to operate specialist services to people exiting custody as part of the FACS funded Going Home Staying Home projects. CRC's GHSH partners in 2016/17 are:

- ➔ B Miles Women's Foundation
- ➔ Newtown Neighbourhood Centre
- ➔ Wentworth Community Housing
- ➔ Women's Housing Company

CRC looks forward to working with the following new funders in 2017/2018

- ➔ Went West PHN
- ➔ Women NSW
- ➔ The Thyne Reid Foundation

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CRC would like to acknowledge the staff, volunteers, members, partners and funding bodies that have made our work possible during 2016/17.

Staff

At CRC, our staff are at the heart of what we do. Our skilled, diverse and dedicated team works towards delivering a safe, effective service for clients which we know works. At 30 June 2017 there were 54 staff employed.

Clients

The Board of Management and staff would like to acknowledge the clients with whom we work on a daily basis – the men and women coming out of prison, and their families, who continue to inspire us with their capacity to overcome enormous obstacles and their ability to change, even in the most difficult circumstances.

Our Members

CRC would like to acknowledge the individuals and organisations that silently support the work of our organisation through their membership.

Volunteers

Volunteers provide a crucial role in the delivery of services within CRC, and we are grateful for their commitment and dedication. Our remarkable and skilled Court Support Volunteers have worked tirelessly to support over 50,214 attendees this year. We have also benefited from the expertise and energy at head office of volunteer Chris Shepherd who has supported multiple projects this year, including significantly the Telephone Information and Referral Service. Several volunteers retired, some after many years of service, including the wonderful Ted Barclay who left us after an amazing 15 years at Sutherland Local Court.

Students

Thank you to all the students who did placements at CRC over the course of the year. Your energy and passion for the work we do is inspiring, and your contributions were invaluable.

Partnerships

CRC has strong formal and informal partnerships with multiple stakeholders across NSW. We would like to thank all our partners for working so hard, in often difficult circumstances, to achieve better outcomes for men and women on release from prison and their families.

2016 Annual General Meeting

The 2016 CRC AGM and Forum was held on 16 November at the Seymour Centre. Following the election of the Board of Management, the AGM was an opportunity for CRC to celebrate its 65th birthday with a musical performance extravaganza. Staff, clients and supporters came together for an emotional and memorable occasion. Thank you to everyone who contributed.

External Consultants

CRC's Board of Management and staff would like to thank and acknowledge our external consultants for their support and expertise during the past twelve months.

Condolences

The staff of CRC would also like to acknowledge the passing this year of John Bourke, Court Support Volunteer at Wyong Local Court between 2014 and 2016. John was a wonderful support to the previous Coordinator, Helen Matthews. Helen recalls her gratitude to John for his encouragement and goodwill when she began in the role and that John understood the vulnerability of people attending court, with a natural ability to talk to people from all walks of life. John is sadly missed at Wyong Local Court.



TREASURER'S REPORT

Ian Farmer

The financial position of Community Restorative Centre Inc. (CRC) continued to show stability during the 2016-17 year, with a net surplus of \$95,650 compared to a surplus of \$458,586 for the same period last year. Retained earnings at 30 June 2017 were \$2,407,211 with this being invested in cash and cash equivalents.

Grant income was slightly lower during the year compared to the prior period, as was total expenses incurred in delivering services.

Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2017 were \$5,851,189 (June 2016: \$5,239,699). Grant income received in advance or unexpended totalled \$2,956,882 at 30 June 2017 (2016: \$2,447,349).

CRC continues to be in a healthy financial position and able to withstand emerging short-term changes in grant funding to fee-for-service models where administration costs are more difficult to fund. CRC continues to be economically dependent on government grants and as the trend towards fee-for-service models gathers pace CRC will need to explore alternative funding sources to fund both administration costs and future projects that do not attract funding.

This year saw a change in the profile of projects undertaken by CRC, and CRC will remain committed to investing in evidence-based programs and adopting a sustainable cost structure, offering the community significant value for money in delivering improved social outcomes at a fair and transparent cost.

I would like to thank management and staff for their efforts and hard work in continuing to deliver high quality services during the past year in the face of significant changes to the funding environment.

Ian Farmer

CRC Treasurer

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE INCORPORATED

ABN 75 411 263 189

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2017

COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Committee members present the operating report of the Community Restorative Centre Incorporated for the year ending 30 June 2017 and report as follows:-

NAMES OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The names and positions of the Committee Members who held office during the year were:

Name of Committee Member	Position Held
S Loveday	President
R McCausland	Vice President
I Farmer	Treasurer (appointed 24 th August 2016)
P MacGillivray	Secretary (appointed as Secretary 16 th November 2016)
L Billington	Committee Member (Resigned 16 th November 2016)
G Gahan	Committee Member
M Levy	Committee Member
J Paget	Committee Member
V Rusis	Committee Member (appointed 16 th November 2016)

The Committee members were in office for the whole of the financial year unless otherwise stated.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities are detailed in the annual report provided to all members of the Association prior to the Annual General Meeting.

Community Restorative Centre Incorporated provides pre and post release support to prisoners ex-prisoners and their families through a range of services. These services include outreach counselling and casework services, supported accommodation, subsidised transport to rural correctional centres, a court support service, outreach to prisons, health promotion, on-site living support programs, training to other NSW services and information and advice about the criminal justice system in NSW.

There has been no significant change in the nature of the Association's principal activities from the previous year.

OPERATING RESULT

The operating result of the Association for the financial year was an operating surplus of \$95,650 (2016: \$458,586).

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE INCORPORATED

ABN 75 411 263 189

FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2017

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COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE INCORPORATED
ABN 75 411 263 189

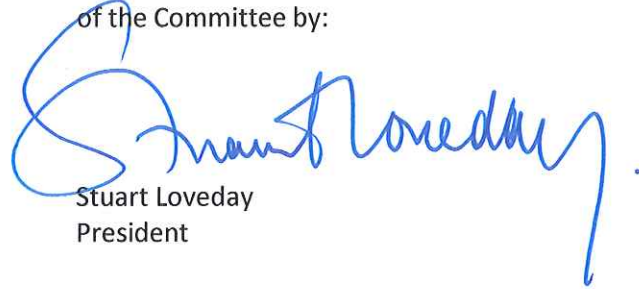
FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2017

COMMITTEE'S REPORT

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Association during the financial year.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Committee and is signed for and on behalf of the Committee by:



Stuart Loveday
President

27th September 2017



Ian Farmer
Treasurer

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE INCORPORATED
ABN 75 411 263 189

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	5,851,189	5,239,699
Trade and other receivables	5	108,503	86,292
<i>Total current assets</i>		<u>5,959,692</u>	<u>5,325,991</u>
Non-current assets			
Financial assets	6	2,129	1,711
Property, plant and equipment	7	88,675	335,207
<i>Total non-current assets</i>		<u>90,804</u>	<u>336,918</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>6,050,496</u>	<u>5,662,909</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	3,322,975	2,957,710
Provisions	9	320,310	378,468
<i>Total current liabilities</i>		<u>3,643,285</u>	<u>3,336,178</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	9	-	15,170
<i>Total non-current liabilities</i>		<u>-</u>	<u>15,170</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>3,643,285</u>	<u>3,351,348</u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>2,407,211</u></u>	<u><u>2,311,561</u></u>
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		<u>2,407,211</u>	<u>2,311,561</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u><u>2,407,211</u></u>	<u><u>2,311,561</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE INCORPORATEDSTATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Revenue	2	6,597,127	6,678,716
Other income	2	95,330	210,324
		<u>6,692,457</u>	<u>7,189,040</u>
Expenses			
Staff costs		(3,903,066)	(4,355,919)
Administration expenses		(463,733)	(478,061)
Depreciation	3	(280,802)	(301,116)
Motor vehicle expenses		(145,078)	(168,090)
Office accommodation		(194,733)	(202,424)
Other expenses		(1,243,824)	(787,384)
Project expenses		(336,348)	(403,107)
Repairs and maintenance		(15,809)	(30,037)
Subscriptions		(13,414)	(4,316)
		<u>(6,596,807)</u>	<u>(6,730,454)</u>
Profit before income tax		95,650	458,586
Income tax expense		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit for the year		95,650	458,586
Other comprehensive income for the year		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>95,650</u></u>	<u><u>458,586</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE INCORPORATEDSTATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2015	1,852,975	1,104,954
Comprehensive income		
Profit for the year	458,586	458,586
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>458,586</u>	<u>458,586</u>
Balance at 30 June 2016	<u><u>2,311,561</u></u>	<u><u>2,311,561</u></u>
Balance at 1 July 2016	2,311,561	2,311,561
Comprehensive income		
Profit for the year	95,650	95,650
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>95,650</u>	<u>95,650</u>
Balance at 30 June 2017	<u><u>2,407,211</u></u>	<u><u>2,407,211</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE INCORPORATED**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers and government		7,256,112	7,440,077
Payments to suppliers and employees		(6,705,600)	(6,409,662)
Donations received		18,488	29,829
Interest received		66,925	87,857
<i>Net cash flows from operating activities</i>		<u>635,925</u>	<u>1,148,101</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		41,975	296,634
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(66,410)	-
<i>Net cash flows from investing activities</i>		<u>(24,435)</u>	<u>296,634</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		611,490	1,444,735
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		<u>5,239,699</u>	<u>3,794,964</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	4	<u>5,851,189</u>	<u>5,239,699</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE INCORPORATED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017****Note 1 - Statement of accounting policies****Reporting entity**

The financial report is for the Community Restorative Centre Incorporated as an individual entity and domiciled in Australia. The Association is incorporated in New South Wales under the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009*.

The financial statements were approved by the Committee Members on 27 September 2017.

Basis of preparation

Community Restorative Centre Incorporated applies Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards* and AASB 2010-2: *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirement*.

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009*.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Comparatives

Where required by Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

Income Tax

The Association is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE INCORPORATED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**Note 1 - Statement of accounting policies (continued)*****Revenue recognition***

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances and duties and taxes including goods and services tax (GST). Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

Members subscriptions

The subscription fee is paid by members of the Association and is recognised over the period of membership.

Grants (including government grants) and donations

Income arising from the contribution of an asset (including cash) is recognised when the following conditions have been satisfied:

- (a) the Association obtains control of the contribution or the right to receive the contribution;
- (b) it is probable that the economic benefits comprising the contribution will flow to the Association; and
- (c) the amount of the contribution can be measured reliably at the fair value of the consideration received.

Interest

Revenue from interest is recognised on an accruals basis.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of twelve months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts.

Trade receivables

For all sources of recurrent income, trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less a provision for impairment.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts, which are known to be uncollectible, are written off. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Association will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Property, plant and equipment**Recognition and measurement**

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE INCORPORATED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**Note 1 - Statement of accounting policies (continued)*****Property, plant and equipment (continued)*****Depreciation**

The depreciable amount of all property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life to the Association commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation effective life used for each class of depreciable assets is:

Motor vehicles	3-5 years
Office equipment	5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the Association reviews the carrying costs of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less the costs to sell the value-in-use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the income statement. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Association estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment losses are reversed when there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the recoverable amount.

Financial instruments

The Association's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and accounts payable.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Association becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets this is equivalent to the date that the Association commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss" in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at either fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or cost. *Fair value* represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE INCORPORATED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**Note 1 - Statement of accounting policies (continued)*****Financial instruments (continued)***

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the *effective interest method*.

The *effective interest method* is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

Non-derivative financial assets

The Association classifies its non-derivative financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its non-derivative financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at each reporting date.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. The policy of management is to designate a financial asset if the possibility exists that it will be sold in the short term and the asset is subject to frequent changes in fair value. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Association provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of selling the receivable. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in receivables in the statement of financial position.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial asset with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Association's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE INCORPORATED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**Note 1 - Statement of accounting policies (continued)*****Financial instruments (continued)******Available-for-sale financial assets***

Available-for-sale financial assets, comprising principally marketable equity securities, are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. The nominal value less estimated credit adjustments of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Association for similar financial instruments.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Association assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the Association no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the Association during the reporting period, which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability. The carrying amount of trade and other payables is deemed to reflect fair value.

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE INCORPORATED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017****Note 1 - Statement of accounting policies (continued)****Employee benefits**

Provision is made for the Association's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash outflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Association has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Association evaluates estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Association.

Key estimates**Impairment**

The Association assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the Association that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations, which incorporate various key assumptions.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The estimation of the useful lives of assets has been based on historical experience as well as manufacturers' warranties (for plant and equipment) and turnover policies (for motor vehicles). In addition, the condition of the assets is assessed at least once per year and considered against the remaining useful life. Adjustments to useful lives are made when considered necessary.

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE INCORPORATED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 2 - Revenue		
Revenue		
Members subscriptions	276	533
B Miles Women's Foundation grant	247,022	239,418
Newtown Neighborhood Centre Incorporated grant	85,997	110,250
Womens Housing Company Ltd grant	213,502	236,131
Wentworth Community Housing Limited grant	179,099	185,800
Family & Community Services grant	-	31,818
Corrective Services NSW grant	683,685	640,619
Department of Health grant	223,802	521,966
NSW Health grant	276,064	268,217
Department of Ageing, Disability and Home Care grant	3,472,683	3,526,072
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	650,000	650,503
Central & Eastern Sydney PHN	269,461	-
Department of Justice, Victims Services	37,722	-
The Council of the City of Sydney	18,750	-
New Horizons	-	92,260
The Richard Southan Memorial Trust	89,484	135,211
Other grants	88,966	74,511
Legal aids grants	52,791	50,446
Other operating revenue	7,823	97,153
	<u>6,597,127</u>	<u>6,860,908</u>
Other revenue		
Donations received	18,488	29,829
Interest income	66,925	87,857
Dividends	82	122
Net gain on the disposal of property, plant and equipment	9,835	210,324
<i>Total other income</i>	<u>95,330</u>	<u>328,132</u>
<i>Total revenue and other income</i>	<u>6,692,457</u>	<u>7,189,040</u>
Note 3 - Expenses		
Depreciation		
Office equipment	1,027	1,036
Motor vehicles	279,775	300,080
<i>Total depreciation</i>	<u>280,802</u>	<u>301,116</u>
Rental expenses relating to operating leases	194,733	202,424
Note 4 - Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and on hand	2,502,981	1,946,078
Short term bank deposits	3,348,208	3,293,621
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>5,851,189</u>	<u>5,239,699</u>

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE INCORPORATEDNOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 5 - Trade and other receivables		
<u>Current</u>		
Trade receivables	56,161	17,233
Other receivables	33,488	44,181
Accrued income	3,104	6,025
Prepayments	15,750	18,853
<i>Total current trade and other receivables</i>	<u>108,503</u>	<u>86,292</u>

Note 6 - Financial assets

<u>Non-current</u>		
Available-for-sale financial assets	2,129	1,711
<i>Total non-current financial assets</i>	<u>2,129</u>	<u>1,711</u>

Movements in carrying amount

Net carrying amount at 1 July 2016	1,711	1,752
Revaluation increment (decrement)	418	(41)
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2017	<u>2,129</u>	<u>1,711</u>

Note 7 - Property, plant and equipment

	Office Equipment	Motor Vehicles \$	Total \$
At 30 June 2016			
Cost	5,313	717,052	722,365
Accumulated depreciation	(2,764)	(384,394)	(387,158)
<i>Net carrying amount</i>	<u>2,549</u>	<u>332,658</u>	<u>335,207</u>
Movements in carrying amounts			
Net carrying amount at 1 July 2016	2,549	332,658	335,207
Additions	-	66,410	66,410
Disposals	-	(32,167)	(32,167)
Depreciation charge for the year	(1,027)	(279,775)	(280,802)
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2017	<u>1,522</u>	<u>87,153</u>	<u>88,675</u>
At 30 June 2017			
Cost	2,549	366,928	369,477
Accumulated depreciation	(1,027)	(279,775)	(280,802)
<i>Net carrying amount</i>	<u>1,522</u>	<u>87,153</u>	<u>88,675</u>

Note 8 - Trade and other payables

<u>Current</u>		
Trade payables	38,647	6,110
Grants received in advance	3,442	-
Grants unexpended	2,953,440	2,447,349
Liabilities to employees	237,373	358,981
Other payables	90,073	145,270
<i>Total current trade and other payables</i>	<u>3,322,975</u>	<u>2,957,710</u>

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE INCORPORATEDNOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 9 - Provisions		
<u>Current</u>		
Office relocation	43,617	43,617
Employee entitlements – annual leave	179,332	270,234
Employee entitlements - long service leave	97,361	64,617
<i>Total current provisions</i>	<u>320,310</u>	<u>378,468</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Employee entitlements - long service leave	-	15,170
<i>Total non-current provisions</i>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,170</u>

Note 10 - Key management personnel**Remuneration of key management personnel**

The aggregate amount of compensation paid to key personnel during the year was:	<u>566,145</u>	<u>447,828</u>
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Note 11 - Commitments**Operating lease commitments**

Non-cancellable operating lease commitments are as follows:

Within one year	200,583	175,741
Later than one year but not later than five years	56,068	76,609
	<u>256,651</u>	<u>252,350</u>

The entity has six separate property leases and each are non-cancellable leases expiring at different times. An option exists to renew the lease at the end of the term for an additional number of years. The leases allow for subletting.

Note 12 - Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions that occurred in which a member of the Management Committee received or became entitled to receive a benefit, other than remunerated benefits disclosed above.

Note 13 - Economic dependency

The association considers that it is economically dependent on revenue received from the Commonwealth and State Government Departments with respect to its programs. The Management Committee believe that this revenue will continue to be made available to the association although, a number of funded programs will be approaching the end of their funding period at 30 June 2017 and a new tender will be required to be submitted to retain that funding. The total amount of government funding received during the financial year was \$6,589,029 (2016: \$6,763,222) and this represented 98% of total revenues (2016: 94.1%).

Note 14 - Contingent liabilities

At balance date the Management Committee is not aware of the existence of any contingent liability.

Note 15 - Events occurring after balance date

There were no significant events occurring after balance date.

COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE INCORPORATED

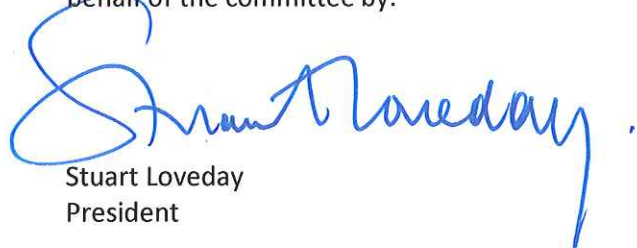
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FINANCIAL REPORT - 30 JUNE 2017**STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE**

In accordance with a resolution of the committee of the Community Restorative Centre the committee members declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, are in accordance with the *Associations Incorporation Act NSW 2009* and:
 - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements; and
 - b. present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Community Restorative Centre Incorporated as at 30 June 2017 and its performance for the year ended on that date.
2. At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Community Restorative Centre Incorporated will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the committee and is signed for and on behalf of the committee by:



Stuart Loveday
President

27 September 2017



Ian Farmer
Treasurer



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF COMMUNITY RESTORATIVE CENTRE INCORPORATED**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report**Opinion:**

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Community Restorative Centre Incorporated which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the certification by Board of Governance on the annual statements giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the association.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Community Restorative Centre Incorporated is in accordance with the Associations Incorporation Act New South Wales 2009, including:

- i. giving a true and fair view of the association's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its financial performance for the year then ended;
- ii. that the financial records kept by the association are such as to enable financial statements to be prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements;
- iii. complying with Div 60 of the ACNC Act 2012.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the association in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 : *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Board of Governance of the association is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the association's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2017, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of The Board of Governance for the Financial Report

The Board of Governance of the association is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Associations Incorporation Act New South Wales 2009* and for such internal control as the committee determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Board is responsible for assessing the ability of the association to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board either intends to liquidate the association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the association's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the association's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the association to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Conroy Audit and Advisory

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David R Conroy".

David R Conroy
Principal

Level 2, 154 Elizabeth Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Dated this 27th day of September 2017





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ESTABLISHED 1951

