

Neighbourhood & Community Centres in NSW

LCSA Census 2022: Summary Report



Acknowledgement of Country

The office of the Local Community Services Association (LCSA) is based on the land of the Gadigal people of the Eora Nation.

LCSA acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the land on which we work and live, and recognise their continuing connection to land, water and community. We pay respect to Elders past, present and emerging and acknowledge that they never ceded sovereignty

Always was and always will be Aboriginal land.

Local Community Services Association (LCSA)

The Local Community Services Association (LCSA) is the peak body and membership organisation for Neighbourhood and Community Centres (NCCs) and other local community organisations in NSW. Our purpose is to represent the interests of our diverse place-based, locally-governed member organisations with a particular emphasis on community development. LCSA's organisational vision is "vibrant local community organisations supporting stronger, more inclusive communities".

Acknowledgement and Thanks

Our thanks to all those LCSA member organisations who completed the Census Survey.



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Introduction

Aim

In late 2022 LCSA undertook a census of all its' members across NSW. The aim of the census was to collect information about Neighbourhood and Community Centres (NCCs), where they are located, what they do and how they are operated. It also aimed to identify what contributions NCCs make to their community in relation to social and economic impacts.

This report summarises some of the key information collected in the census about NCCs.

About the Census

The Census was launched on 7 November 2022 and remained open for a 6-week period, closing on 12 December 2022.

The actual survey contained 73 questions.

Not all questions in the Census are detailed here and some questions have been collapsed together for ease of reporting. Some data has also been rounded for simplicity. Data has been analysed at a statewide level and no individual organisational information is included.

108 member organisations responded which comprises 60% of the overall organisational membership at that time (180 members):

- 84% of respondents identified as neighbourhood or community centres (NCCs), the core membership of LCSA.
- 4% of respondents are sector development organisations which support NCCs as well as other non- government organisations
- 2% are local Councils; and
- 10% are other member organisations. This last 10% includes member organisations which target specific groups such as youth or women's services.

Not all questions were answered by all respondents. Where this is the case, the proportion stated in this analysis is based on the actual number of responses received for that question.

It is worth noting that membership of LCSA is voluntary and while the vast majority of NCCs across NSW are members of LCSA, there are some NCCs which are not members and they did not participate in the census.

A similar census was undertaken in 2020 across the members of LCSA. While the questions differed, where direct comparisons can be made these have been included.

Social Policy Context of the Census Report

The LCSA Members Census aims to give LCSA baseline information on who we are, what we do, and the role of Neighbourhood and Community Centres (including Sector Development organisations and Councils providing community development activities) in a diverse community services sector across NSW. It also aims to provide some context for LCSA member organisations, the broader community services sector, funding bodies and other stakeholder about the impact and economic value that Neighbourhood and Community Centres (NCCs) contribute to local communities and the State of NSW.

Our network of 175 NCCs are primarily small and medium organisations, and form part of the largest community-led infrastructure network in NSW. NCCs are uniquely placed to know and respond to the needs and aspirations of their communities. They facilitate community development projects, coordinate service delivery, and are an integral part of frontline responses to, and recovery from, natural disasters.

Neighbourhood and Community Centres (NCCs) provide place-based opportunities for participation, inclusion, belonging and contribution to the wider community. As community-based, non-profit organisations, NCCs leverage local resources, strengths and knowledge to create stronger communities. They provide tangible support and assistance to thousands of people across NSW and contribute to improvements in community wellbeing, public health, social connection, disaster preparedness and resilience.

NCCs are not recognised in an ongoing way by the Government for the valuable role they perform in place-based, community-led work. They are also not recognised for their local presence in times of disasters and pandemics. NSW is one of the few states and territories in Australia to not support NCCs through the provision of ongoing and realistic core funding. The Federal Government could play a crucial role in ensuring that NCCs are recognised as the largest community-led and place-based social infrastructure, through consistent funding.

In NSW, LCSA is calling for a recognition of NCCs as essential social infrastructure that requires on-going investment in the form of core funding. This would go hand-in-hand with a formal partnership between the NSW Government and LCSA enshrining in social policy place-based consultation with NCCs and collaboration on community development, health, education, the environment, social planning and transport.

LCSA's Policy Platform identifies the following shortcomings of the current funding regime:

- Funding is often short-term and inflexible. The work that NCCs do in NSW requires a longer term, consistent approach that enables sustainable outcomes for communities and people to be achieved
- Funding sources do not always include funding for staffing, infrastructure or operational requirements
- Applying for funding is labour-intensive which is a challenge for NCCs that already have incredibly stretched resources
- There is not enough funding for community development work, which NCCs are uniquely placed to deliver. Community development is key to building community strength and resilience.
- Inadequate staffing levels to meet the demands in the community
- There is no funding available to establish new NCCs in growth areas across NSW or to meet the increase of demand on existing services. There has been no real increase in funding to meet the growth in population over more than 12 years.

1. Where are Neighbourhood & Community Centres located?

Neighbourhood centres have developed historically without any real statewide planning for where they should be located. Generally, NCCs can be found spread across the State.

Of the 108 respondents to the 2022 Census:

- 40% are located in metropolitan areas including greater Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong
- 37% are located in urban areas in regional centres outside of Sydney (population greater than 10,000)
- 23% are located in rural areas (population less than 10,000).

60% or nearly two-thirds of respondents are located outside the Greater Sydney metropolitan area.

In relation to geographic spread of NCCs, they are generally inequitably located across the seven Department of Communities and Justice (DCJ) Districts.

Almost one quarter of respondents are located in the North Coast and New England areas and about one fifth are located in Western Sydney and Blue Mountains areas. Shown in the table below.

Location of NCCs according to the 7 Department of Communities and Justice (DCJ) Districts:

Northern NSW / Mid North Coast / New England	23%
Western Sydney / Nepean Blue Mountains	19%
South Western Sydney	13%
Western NSW / Far West / Murrumbidgee	11%
Sydney / South Eastern Sydney / Northern Sydney	11%
Southern NSW / Illawarra Shoalhaven	10%
Hunter / Central Coast	10%
Not applicable	3%

Just over half of respondent NCCs (55%) service only one location or geographic area with one outlet, while just less than half (45%) operate additional outlets across a number of areas other than their main centre operation.

The number of outlets managed by individual organisations ranged from 1 to up to 20 NCCs. Some of the larger numbers of outlets are operated by local Councils. Multiple outlets operated by one organisation can be found across metropolitan, regional and rural areas. On average, there are 4 outlets per organisation across the state.

2. Who do Neighbourhood & Community Centres work with?

NCCs respond to their local communities in the work they do and the range of services and activities they offer.

The Census identified a range of demographic groups who are supported by NCCs including:

- Children
- Young people
- Women
- Men
- Older people
- People on low incomes
- Families
- Refugees
- People who are looking for employment
- People identifying as LGBTQIA+
- People living with disability
- People living with social isolation
- People identifying as Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander
- People living with mental illness
- People living on low income
- People living in social housing
- People with a Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) background

61% of organisations responded that they work with all of these groups of people and more.

The top five groups of people that more than 60% of NCCs said they worked with are:

People with low income	64%
Women over 65	62%
Families and children (including single parents)	62%
People at risk of social isolation	62%
People from CALD backgrounds	61%
All of the groups identified in the previous list	61%

3. What activities and services do NCCs offer?

The Census gave a list of activities for respondents to nominate which ones they undertook in their communities. NCCs could nominate all activities that apply.

The highest responses were received for the following activities:

Information and Referral/Assisted Referrals	88%
Community Development Projects	76%
Social Inclusion Groups	74%
Art & Craft activities	73%
Events	73%
Health and wellbeing programs/activities	72%
Material Aid (incl. food, EPA Vouchers)	66%
Volunteer Program	65%
Public computer/internet access	62%

It is widely acknowledged that NCCs are a soft entry point into the social services system, which is supported by 88% of centres undertaking this activity.

Three quarters of respondents stated they undertake community development projects, which is one of the core functions of NCCs. However, this is a 12% decrease in the number of NCCs which identified they do community development projects in 2020 (88%).

Increasingly, NCCs have embraced a stronger service delivery role, to both respond to the needs of the community as well to maintain organisational viability. Many organisations have in more recent times, accepted Government grants to deliver specific service which have defined practices and targets to be achieved.

NCCs were asked if they had accreditation to provide some specific service delivery programs:

Commonwealth Home Support Program (CHSP)	20%
Out of School Hours Care (OOSHC)	15%
National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)	12%
Childcare Provider Licence	10%
Other	8%
None of the above	64%

Two thirds of NCCs (64%) responded they did not have accreditation in those programs, which means that one third did, and as a result would have a strong direct service delivery focus.

NCCs also auspice other groups and/or organisations to provide their services and activities within the centre. This highlights the social infrastructure role that NCCs play in the community where the centre itself is able to provide a physical base for a range of services the community needs.

82% of respondents stated they hire rooms within the Centre out to other organisations or local residents throughout the year.

The table below shows that more than half of respondents' auspice other groups to provide services in their centres including:

Recreation or leisure group(s), including art, craft, etc	72%
Health / Physical activity group(s)	71%
CALD group(s)	69%
Playgroup or other children's activities	67%
Mental health group(s)	66%
Self-help group(s)	64%
Other - Please specify	62%
U3A / Senior Citizens	60%
Disability group(s)	59%
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander group(s)	59%
Men's Shed	57%
Childcare	55%

Some NCCs are able to offer their communities support through the provision of physical infrastructure such as meeting rooms for group activities (55%); access to resources such as public computers and internet, photocopier, printer and public telephones (61%); community bus/car (29%); childcare facilities (16%) and relaxed areas for socialising (34%).

4. What Premises do NCCs operate from?

NCCs generally have a physical location or centre, located within the community it serves. These centres have the capacity to offer a range of infrastructure and supports to community groups and members to help break down social isolation, develop networks and respond to community issues and needs. The premises that centres operate from are integral to the support they provide the community.

The cost of premises varies widely across all NCCs. In the main NCCs rent premises which they operate from.

71% of all respondents stated they do not pay commercial market rent, presumably it is subsidized by the landlord.

29% of NCCs stated they do pay full market rent on the premises. This is almost double the number of NCCs paying market rent when compared to the 2020 census, where only 17% of NCCs paid full market rent.

53% of NCCs rent their premises from Local Government, with only 3% renting from the State or Federal Government. It is more likely that in a community, it is local government that has available the infrastructure, such as office space or underutilised buildings to rent to community organisations.

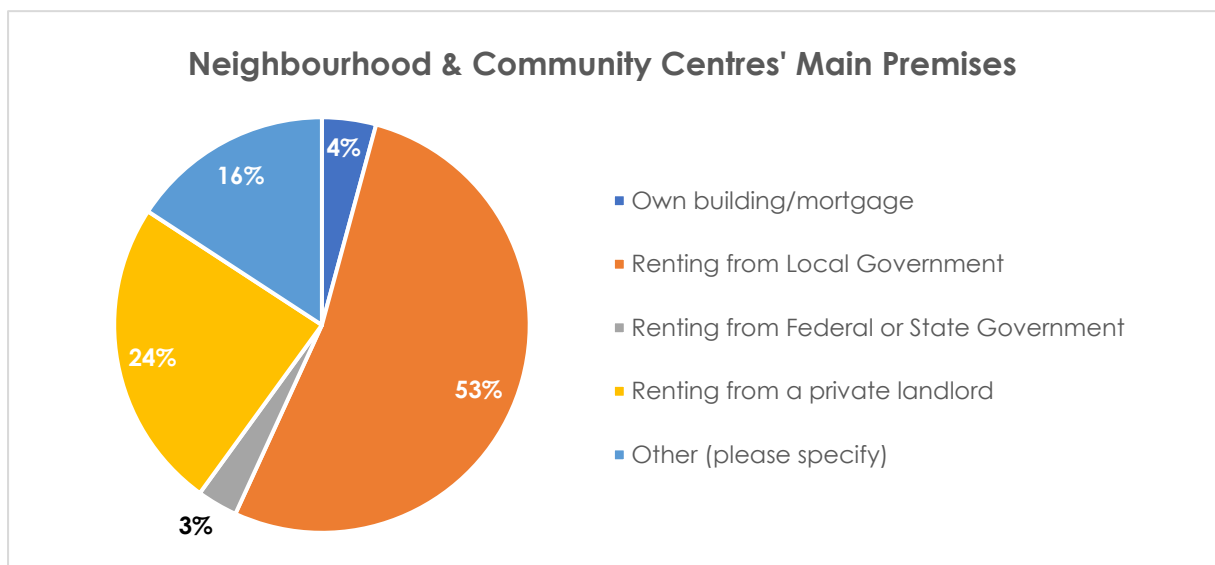
This shows a decrease in the support by local government in subsidising accommodation costs of NCCs compared to the 2020 census where, 61% of NCCs rented their premises from local government.

In 2022, 24% of respondents said they rent from a private landlord.

4% either own the building outright or have a mortgage. This is a 1% increase compared to 2020.

16% had other arrangements. Including:

- free rent from Council but the NCCs pays for maintenance
- renting from the local PCYC
- peppercorn rent from Local Council



5. Do NCCs work in partnership?

One of the fundamental approaches taken by NCCs is that they work in partnership with a range of community and other organisations, services and businesses in their local area.

In the last 12 months prior to the Census, respondents were asked how many organisations they partnered with in their work.

No respondent said they didn't partner with any organisation, which confirms that working in partnership is a key approach of NCCs.

Overall, in relation to the number of organisations that NCCs partnered with respondents stated they worked with:

11 or more organisations	20%
7-10 organisations	15%
4-6 organisations	12%
1-3 organisations	10%

The kinds of organisations NCCs partnered with included:

- 92% were other local community organisations such as youth services, family and children's services, crisis services etc.
- 86% were Local Council
- 85% local schools
- 78% locally-based government agencies e.g. Health
- 62% other businesses in the community
- 52% academic institutions
- 18% others, including: large volunteer organisations e.g. Red Cross, Lifeline; service clubs, local churches, local residential aged care & retirement village, RSPCA, Aboriginal organisations, employment organisations.

6. How are NCCs funded?

Most NCCs receive income from several sources. However, the bulk of funding for centres is provided through government programs (82%) to deliver a range of specific services. These services are often detailed in contractual arrangements and often have little flexibility in the way they can be provided and to whom.

Most NCCs have a limited capacity to generate their own funding through fees, donations or fundraising activities and rely heavily on government grant funding.

Grants can also be received through philanthropic organisations and corporate bodies which remain a very small proportion of NCCs funding by comparison.

Members were asked what proportion of their income came from what source. On average, of the income received by NCCs:

- 58% was from State Government funding programs
- 19% was from Federal Government
- 8% was self-generated (room hire, fees etc.)
- 5% from Local Government
- 4% from donations and fundraising
- 2% from private or charitable foundations
- 1.5% from social enterprises
- 1% from club grants
- 1.5% stated other sources

This reliance on government program funding means that NCCs are limited in the services and activities that they can decide themselves to offer to the community. Often, this means that broader preventative and community development roles able to be undertaken by NCCs are limited, as few government programs will specifically fund these functions.

NCCs income is used by LCSA to determine the size of an organisation and the commensurate membership fee, LCSA has 4 membership categories: Very Small, Small, Medium and Large.

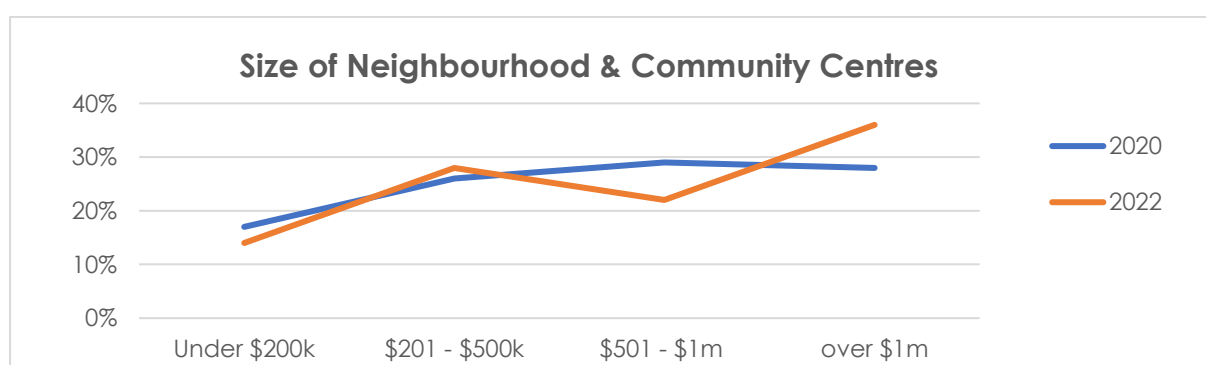
In 2022, 36% of members identified they had budgets over \$1m which made them large organisations. This is an 8% increase in the number of large organisations from 2020. This increase could be attributed to NCCs receiving program funding from government, particularly under disability and aged care programs.

14% of NCCs in 2022 were very small organisations with budgets of less than \$200,000. This is a 3% decrease on the number of small organisations from the 2020 census.

Small organisations are identified as those with a budget between \$201,000 and \$500,000 which comprised 28% while 22% in 2022 were medium organisations with budgets between \$501,000 and \$1m.

Small to medium organisations made up 50% of the number of members in the 2022 census which is a decrease from the small to medium organisations in the 2020 census (55%).

The 2022 census showed that the number of very small and medium organisations decreased when compared to 2020 while the number of small and large organisations increased.



7. How are NCCs staffed?

Paid staff are fundamental to the delivery of activities and services from an NCCs. As we saw above, more than 80% of funding for NCCs comes from program grants from governments to deliver activities and specific services.

The Census asked about the number of staff in the NCCs who were full-time, part-time or casual (sessional/fixed term).

In an average week, respondent NCCs identified that only 27% of staff were classified as working full-time hours. Nearly half (48%) were part time workers and 25% were casual workers.

The Census also asked how many organisations had paid staff who had disclosed that they identified with a specific diverse group. Where staff identified with more than one group, both were counted.

39% of organisations identified they employed staff who identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander,

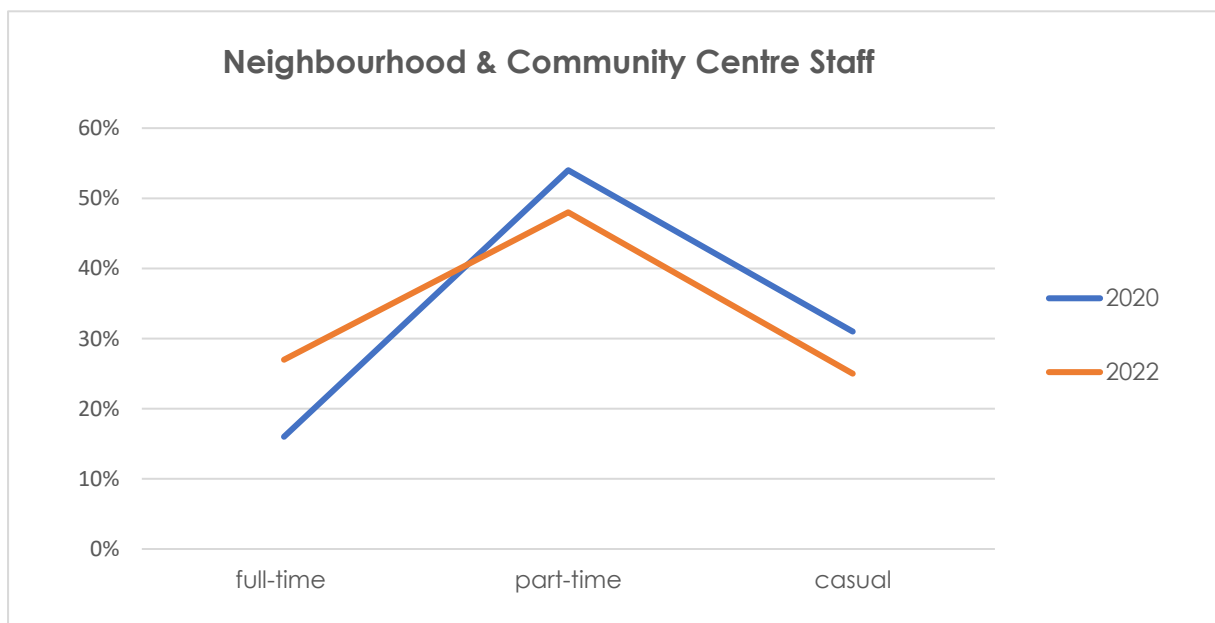
54% of organisations had staff identifying as Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD),

48% of organisations had staff Living with disability, and

23% of organisations had staff identifying as LGBTQIA+.

In the two years since the 2020 census, the numbers of full-time staff has nearly doubled compared to the 2020 total of 15%. The number of part-time staff has dropped slightly but still around half of the number of staff (54% were part-time in 2020). The number of casual employees has also dropped from 2020 where 31% were casual employees.

So, since 2020, full-time staff numbers have increased while part-time and casual staff numbers have decreased. This is shown in the following graph.



NCCs were asked how many permanent employees left their organisation during 2021/22 on the basis that this would provide some sense of staff turnover. Of those NCCs that responded to this question, 41% stated that one permanent staff member had left their organisation, 19% stated two staff had left and 41% said that 3 or more staff had left their organisation.

This means that more than a third of NCCs lost 3 or more staff in a 12-month period. Given the low number of employees in NCCs generally, this could indicate a high turnover of permanent staff and some disruption to the activities of NCCs.

Supporting the paid employees are also contractors and volunteers.

On average, NCCs employ 3 contractors per week to undertake functions to support the Centre such as cleaning, book-keeping, IT support, research/reporting, maintenance, special projects and consultants.

NCCs also, on average employ 3 contractors a year on a one-off basis.

Volunteers are the backbone of most NCCs and the census found that on average centres have 17 volunteers working each week in various activities and programs, providing a total of 74 hours of support each week. Each volunteer averaging around 4 hours per week.

56% of NCCs responders stated they don't receive any funding to train and support volunteers while less than half (44%) say they do.

8. How are NCCs governed?

One of the criteria to be a member of LCSA is that the organisation must be locally based and locally managed (governed). This means that most NCCs are governed by community-based boards or committees comprising members of the local community.

86% of respondent organisations are Incorporated Associations under the NSW Associations Incorporations Act 2009. These organisations are usually small to medium sized and would typically have boards of management drawn from the area of interest of the organisation such as the local community.

9% of respondents are companies limited by guarantee.

2% are Councils and a further 1% are community organisations operated or funded by a local Council but managed by a community organisation. 2% identified 'other' as their legal entity, likely to be collectives or cooperatives.

Interestingly, no respondents were identified as organisations auspiced or managed by larger not for profit entities.

No respondent identified as an Aboriginal Corporation, although LCSA has Aboriginal Controlled Organisations in its membership.

Consistent with the current arrangements for charities and not for profit organisations, 60% of respondents stated they had Public Benevolent Institution (PBI) status while 40% did not. 62% of respondents stated they had their own Deductible Gift Recipient (DGR) status.

9. What is the role of NCCs in natural disasters?

NSW has been affected by the COVID19 Pandemic and the devastation caused by natural disasters during the last few years. NCCs have played a critical role in their communities, in supporting people and providing much needed services and support during difficult times.

87% of responders in the Census stated that they have experienced an increase in demand as a result of the pandemic and natural disasters including floods, bushfires, droughts, animal plagues and excessive heat.

The disasters that most affected NCCs were:

Pandemic (COVID-19)	85%
Flood	62%
Bushfire	42%
Storm/hail	34%
Drought	24%
Animal plague (mice)	11%
Heatwave	9%
Landslide	8%
Not applicable	7%
Storm surge/tidal	4%
Tornado	3%
Cyclone	1%

NCCs provided a range of activities and support as part of their immediate disaster response:

Food relief	81%
Referrals	77%
Access to phone/internet/computer	64%
Advocacy	54%
Storage or distribution of clothing or other essentials	46%
Use of NCCs for emergency services	41%
Counselling and trauma-informed care	25%
Fundraising	19%
Hosting relief agencies onsite	16%
Feeding emergency service personnel	7%

Just over a third (35%) of NCCs identified they have been involved in LGA disaster planning with the local authorities while almost 40% had been involved in activities and discussions locally about disaster preparation arrangements.

Over two thirds of NCCs respondents stated they had been involved in delivering disaster preparedness information training and resources to the community.

Just over half of respondents (58%) had also undertaken their own organisational resilience planning.

Given the social infrastructure role that NCCs play in the community this focus on disaster resilience is likely to increase.

10. What is the role of Sector Development Organisations?

LCSA membership includes Sector Development Organisations which are not actually NCCs but rather support NCCs and other NGOs to operate effectively in the community. Councils are also able to become member organisations, albeit non-voting Associate Members, where they provide locally-based neighbourhood centres.

The Census asked Sector Development Organisations and Councils what specific activities and services they offer:

Building informal networks/relationships between agencies	32%
Facilitating Inter-agencies	27%
Coordination of service delivery across an area or LGA	22%
Leadership/campaigning on social justice issues	20%
Representing the sector to government	15%
Capacity building - quality of service delivery	15%
Social Planning	12%
Sector information clearing house	12%
Individual assistance to member agencies/mentoring/coaching	10%
Capacity building - governance	10%
Social policy research and development	7%
Maintaining sector funding	7%

LCSA MEMBERS

175 

Place-based, locally governed organisations

A network of NCCs that make up the largest community-led infrastructure in New South Wales.

60% 

Located in rural and regional NSW

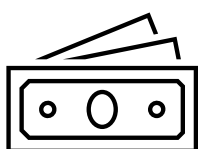
Over half of NCCs are located outside the large metropolitan areas of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong.

33% 

Accredited to deliver direct services

One third of NCC have accreditation to provide disability, aged and childcare services funded by the Commonwealth Government.

FUNDING LANDSCAPE



How NCCs are funded

82% of funding for NCCs is provided through government programs to deliver a range of services.

- **71%** of this comes from the state government
- **23%** from the federal government
- **6%** from local governments.

This funding has specific service delivery requirements with limited flexibility.



NCC Staffing

Only **27%** of NCC staff are full-time employees.

One-third of NCCs lost three or more staff in a 12-month period (2021-22).



Operational Costs

Most NCCs are based in rented accommodation with **30%** paying full market rent – almost double the number from 2020.

Just over half of NCC rent their accommodation from local government, down from 61% in 2020.

The economic value and contribution of Neighbourhood and Community Centres in NSW

NCCs as local anchor organisations: the value of keeping money in a local economy

NCCs are community-led organisations that provide community-led activities. Local governance structures and a local presence makes NCCs key stakeholders and partners in many collaborations across Australia. Place based approaches are the way of the future and NCCs have shown this in the work they do every day, informed by trusted relationships and local knowledge of the communities they work with. NCCs have also demonstrated their value in times of crisis, whether natural disasters or the COVID-19 pandemic, through their frontline role in the short term and the longer term. Most importantly, they have the respect and trust of these communities. All of these factors contribute to building stronger local communities.

The system can't rely on a one-size-fits-all approach. Funding has a focus on State or National geography, which does not have the local knowledge of communities. Large funding programs are often rigid in design, eligibility and delivery and people often miss out. NCCs see those people at a local level.

Investment into local community organisation have positive impacts on or local economies, as stated by the Locality UK Report '**Powerful Communities, Strong Economies**':

"Generally, our energy is focused on trying to pour more money into an area so as to keep filling up the bucket; however, a better starting point for strengthening the local economy should be to try to prevent the money leaking out in the first place. [...] Community anchors operate within a defined geographic area, usually a deprived neighbourhood, and tend to employ local people and use local suppliers. [...] This combination of local staff and local suppliers suggests that community anchor organisations do act as powerful economic multipliers, creating positive money flows in areas of significant economic disadvantage."

The Report articulates, both in social and economic terms, that NCCs are "**Community Anchor Organisations**, which are place-based, multi-purpose organisations, locally-led and deeply rooted in their neighbourhoods. They respond flexibly to local need and therefore come in all different shapes and sizes. What unites them, however, is a sense of ambition for their places, an enterprising approach to finding local solutions to local problems, and a clear sense that this activity should be community-led and based on self-determination. Community anchors perform a number of important functions. They provide joined up, person-centred services. They represent the neighbourhood and give local people an independent voice. They provide spaces where the whole community can come together and forge trusting relationships.

*They are also powerful economic agents. Community anchors play a crucial role in the local economy, acting as local economic multipliers. They ensure the wealth they generate is redistributed in their neighbourhoods, by employing local people in good quality jobs, using local supply chains, and investing in people to themselves become economically active. This economic role is particularly significant as community anchor organisations mostly operate in deprived areas. These are areas where private sector activity is often weak, and in these places community anchors can be the neighbourhood's major employer and key economic actor."*¹

¹ [Locality UK Report - Powerful Communities, Strong Economies](#)

Calculating Economic Impact and Return on Investment

The LCSA Members' Census and this summary report provide the context and the raw data for calculating the economic value and contribution of NCCs to the NSW economy. It is however beyond the scope of this report to articulate a fiscal analysis of the economic returns of investment into NCCs. A partnership with economic analysts is required to develop a comprehensive picture of the monetary value NCCs create.

LCSA is not alone in this challenge. Our counterparts in Queensland, Neighbourhood Centre Queensland, express the limitations of their census analysis as follows:

“Before attempting a community value calculation on the sector, it must be acknowledged that the most important aspect of NCCs and their Impact on Individuals and communities is immeasurable. This survey cannot fully measure a warm welcome and community pride, nor can it capture a sense of belonging or local leadership development. It cannot measure an otherwise silent community voice that is heard through advocacy. It does not scale increased personal independence. The importance of local governance, community resources, being embedded in neighbourhoods and fostering community resilience cannot be numbered or costed. The worth of human connection and neighbourhoods implementing resident-led action is quantifiably intangible. The immediate help offered during a natural or personal disaster has meaning beyond the dollar value of emergency relief.”

Their report continues with an estimate of the Community Value from Participation, Volunteering, Emergency Relief and community services in accordance with SROI calculations developed by Neighbourhood Houses Victoria, demonstrating a return \$5.25 for every \$1 invested.

The challenge in NSW is to separate out the economic value in line with LCSA's Policy Position and the therein distinction between NCCs as Social Infrastructure and NCCs as Service Delivery Organisations. We also need to consider the unique and rather heterogeneous nature of NCCs in size and funding diversity. This challenge is exacerbated by the fact that the majority of NCCs receive, with many relying on, DCJ funding under the Targeted Early Intervention Program (TEI) as an essential source of income. A true and comprehensive reflection of the return on investment into NCCs in NSW can only be reached in the context of a fiscal analysis of the NSW Child Protection System, and respectively the cost-savings generated by NCCs providing prevention and early intervention services.



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