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## Executive Summary

Commissioned by the Stretton Centre, in conjunction with Housing SA, formerly part of the Department of Human Services (DHS), and now operating as the South Australian Housing Authority (SAHA), this reports maps social enterprises in South Australia and assesses the value of engaging social enterprise to facilitate job creation for socially and economically disadvantaged populations, using two case studies. The research is part of a broader initiative that explores opportunities for public sector bodies to target their procurement of goods and service for greater social benefit, in particular in Northern Adelaide.

## Social Value Assessment

The study estimates social benefits in two case studies of social enterprises, using value estimates from the *Social Value Bank*, a database of social metrics





**2.**













## **4. Social Enterprise Case Studies**

### **4.1 Selecting case studies**

Two case studies were selected on the basis that the social enterprises delivered services that corresponded well with the procurement requirements of SAHA. In the following

Each year, about 75 per cent of trainees complete their placement, at which point SE1 also offers job search assistance and, in 2016/17, found jobs for about two thirds of completing trainees, whilst others found job through their own efforts and searches. These jobs were often in positions similar to the on-the-job training, although some trainees found employment in unrelated industries and occupations, or commenced an apprenticeship.

In terms of outcomes, in 2016/17 the project, which trained 29 young people, reported:

- 22 on-the-job training completions
- 13 job placements;
- 1 apprenticeship commencements;
- 10 vehicle driving or forklift driving licences supported; and
- 3 First Aid or Asbestos handling certificates attested.

#### 4.2.2 Method of estimation

Brainstorming the project, SE1 and SACES identified a number of potential social benefits or costs that might have resulted from, or increased by, the project (Table 4.1).

**Table 4.1 Case study beneficiaries, project activities and social benefits**

Beneficiary	Project activity	Social benefit	SV indicator <sup>1</sup>
<b>Social measures</b>			
Trainees			

In all instances, the social values are estimated for the number of people known or assumed to have benefited from the project. These were a maximum of 22 out of 29 trainees, and the same number of peers, families or employers.

**Confounding factors**

Deadweight was estimated using known sources of proxy information to adjust for general social trends, which need to be taken into account when estimating deadweight.





would be working on the project at any point in time. This allows for the opportunity to replace an employee or temporarily relieve him or her from the job, should the need arise.

The employees are offered job induction, on the job training as well as in house training that enables them to





In 2016/17, SAHA invested approximately \$4.2m in materials for public housing maintenance paid to contractors in these parts of Greater Adelaide and a further \$34m on related services (Table 5.1). Input-output estimation suggests that the \$38m investment in products and services translates into approximately 125 direct full time equivalent (FTE) jobs.<sup>11</sup> A further 100 FTE jobs would be generated in the supply chain through production effects. These job effects would occur across South Australia, depending on product and service

Table 5.1 identifies the services that SAHA purchased by their type of trade, and the minimum level of qualifications that these trades require, although this would not necessarily be required for a recent job seeker and person *working under supervision*. The list is dictated by the trades identified in the SAHA Information Management system and, thus, not necessarily complete. For instance, it does not separately list horticultural and also sourced by SAHA.

**Table 5.1 SAHA Maintenance expenditure paid to Multi Trade Contractors in the Northern and Western Regions of the Adelaide Metro Area, by trade, 2016/17, and approximate minimum Certificate qualifications required for service provision**

	Approximate minimum qualification	SAHA procurement 2016/17	
		\$	Per cent
<b>Products</b>			
Asbestos Cement Product		812,301	2.1
Clotheslines		158,320	0.4
Screen doors		924,131	2.4





## Appendix

**Table A.1 Selection and Sources – Case Study 1**

Impact Measure	Indicator	Trend	Source
Employment training			



**Table A.1 Selection and Sources – Case Study 1 (continued ...)**

Impact Measure	Indicator	Trend	Source
Full-time employment	Full-time employment rate	April 2018 (persons): Civilian pop 15-	

**Table A.2 Deadweight, displacement, attribution and drop off – assumptions and chosen values – Case Study 1**

Impact Measure	Indicator	Trend	Typical trend (a) in %	Change in reported activity on project (b) in %	Deadweight $a/(a+b)$ (How much of the outcome would have anyway?)	Displacement in % (Did the outcome displace another?)	Attribution in % (Did anyone else contribute?)	Drop off in %

Table A.2 Deadweight, displacement, attribution and drop off – assumptions and chosen values – Case Study 1 (continued ...)

Impact Measure	Indicator	Trend	Typical trend (a) in %	Change in reported activity on project (b) in %	Deadweight a/(a+b) (How much of the outcome would have anyway?)	Displacement in % (Did the outcome displace another?)	Attribution in % (Did anyone else contribute?)	Drop off in % (How long will the outcome last?)
Enrolling in vocational education	Transition from NEET to education	Figure 2.A3.1. Only 16% of youth in Australia spent more than one year in total as NEETs between 2009 and 2012	84	3 (1 out of 29)		0	0	33 (3-year course duration)
Full-time employment	Full-time employment rate	April 2018 (persons): Civilian pop 15-24 years old: 3213.9 Employment: 1917.0 (i.e. 27 of civilian pop is employed) Full time employment: 851.0 Part-time employment:1066.1	27	45 (13 out of 29)				

**Table A.2 Deadweight, displacement, attribution and drop off – assumptions and chosen values (continued ...)**

Impact Measure	Indicator	Trend	Typical trend (a) in %	Change in reported activity on project (b) in %	Deadweight $a/(a+b)$
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Table A.4 Deadweight, displacement, attribution and drop off – assumptions and chosen values – Case Study 2

Impact Measure	Indicator	Trend	Typical trend (a) in %	Change in reported activity on project (b) in %	Deadweight $a/(a+b)$ (How much of
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