



Aspire Social Impact Bond

Annual Investor Report
Period ending 30 June 2024
Issued December 2024

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Acknowledgement of Country

Social Ventures Australia acknowledges and pays respect to the past and present traditional custodians and elders of this country on which we work.

'After the Rains' by Richard Seden for Saltwater People, 2024.



The Aspire team out the front of Hutt St Centre's Wellbeing Centre

Foreword

Dear Investor,

Social Ventures Australia is pleased to present the final Aspire Social Impact Bond (**Aspire SIB**) Investor Report.

As Australia's first homelessness-focused social impact bond, and the first social impact bond in South Australia, the Aspire SIB has proven successful by all standards. It has had a significant positive impact for people experiencing chronic homelessness and, at the same time, is estimated to have delivered savings to the South Australian Government by reducing the cost of crisis services by over \$40 million.

The Aspire Program is a Housing First intensive case management program that works with participants for three years. It is delivered by Hutt St Centre in partnership with public and community housing providers. Commencing in 2017, Aspire was seen as an enhancement of Hutt St Centre's existing programs which leveraged elements from overseas, whilst addressing a clear gap in the homelessness service system.

Over the term of the SIB funding arrangement, the Aspire Program supported 575 people experiencing chronic homelessness in metropolitan Adelaide. 81% of participants were housed, with 85% maintaining their tenancies. Critically, participants experienced a significant reduction in the rates at which they accessed hospital, justice and emergency accommodation services, in comparison to the baselines against which program results are measured – by 29%, 33% and 73% respectively.

These Outcomes were all above the Outperform scenario and, as a result, the Aspire SIB has delivered a financial return to investors of 14.1% per annum.

The social impact bond financing arrangement ceased funding Aspire Program services at the end of June 2024. Hutt St Centre continues to deliver the Aspire Program under a grant-funding arrangement with the South Australian Government, which will see the Program continue to enrol new participants until mid-2027, ensuring Aspire continues to be a vital component of the South Australian homelessness system.

We hope you enjoy reading the reflections in this report, and thank you once again for being an early champion of this innovative approach to funding vital programs.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Armstrong'.

Kirsten Armstrong

Executive Director, Social Impact Initiatives, Social Ventures Australia



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. Bollen'.

Patrick Bollen

Associate Director, Impact Investing, Social Ventures Australia

Testimonials



Hon Nat Cook MP

Minister for Human Services

“Hundreds of people are living better lives today thanks to the tireless work of Hutt St Centre along with those in Social Ventures Australia and the South Australian Government who believed in this approach when it all began nearly a decade ago. The most important thing we’ve learned is the need for flexible and long-term support to help those with complex circumstances make the journey from homelessness to homefulness.”



Chris Burns

Chief Executive Officer, Hutt St Centre

“Beyond cost savings and significantly improved tenancy retention rates, Aspire has profoundly impacted lives, helping men and women reconnect with communities and rebuild their lives. Aspire strengthens communities and invests in the future of South Australians.”



Suzie Riddell

Chief Executive Officer, Social Ventures Australia

“We’re delighted that the Aspire SIB has made a lasting difference to hundreds of people experiencing persistent homelessness, and that Aspire will continue to be funded by the South Australian Government. SIBs generate high quality evidence about whether a program works and we are pleased this SIB has contributed further evidence of the effectiveness of intensive Housing First approaches with sustained wrap-around support for people experiencing homelessness. This evidence will continue to be used to create impact at an even greater scale.”

A snapshot of the Aspire SIB's impact

AspireSIB

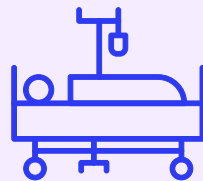
Ending homelessness together



We supported **575 people** experiencing chronic homelessness and **housed 81%** of participants



Reduced convictions by **33%**



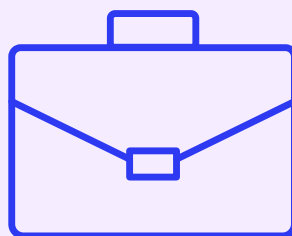
Reduced hospital bed days by **29%**



Reduced emergency accommodation usage by **73%**



Supported **85%** of tenancies to be maintained



Supported **41%** of participants to secure employment

Aspire SIB overview

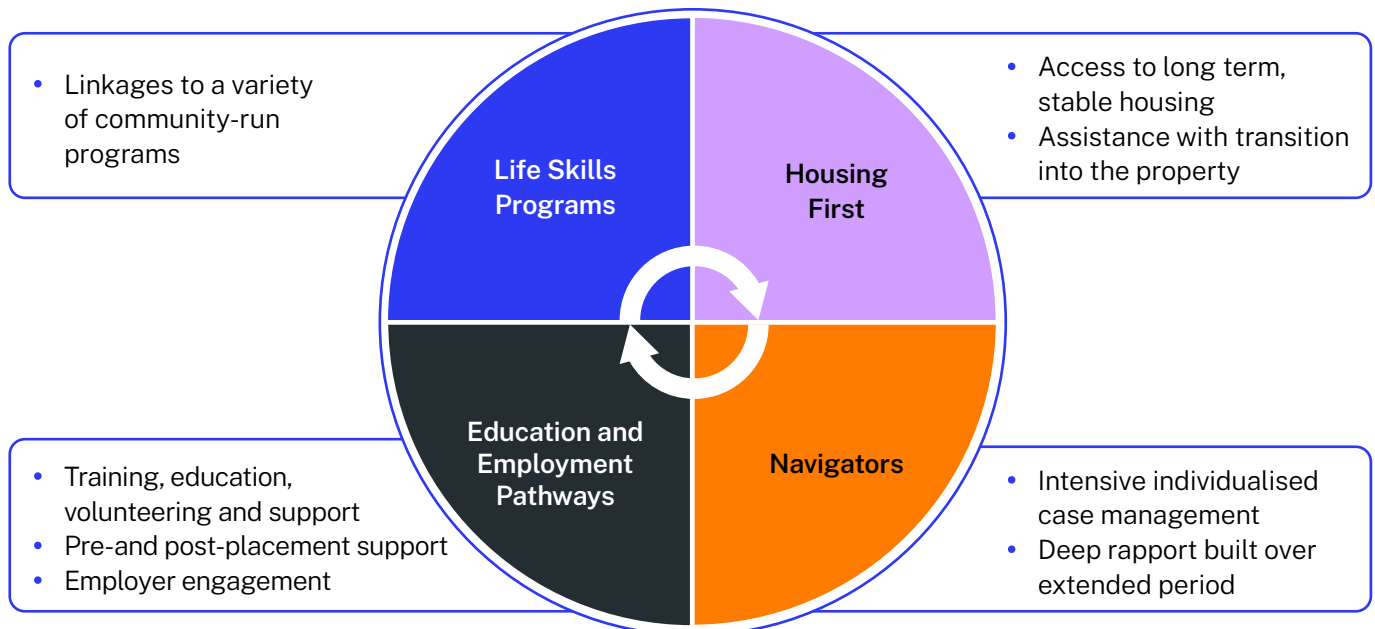
The Aspire SIB has funded the delivery of the Aspire Program in Adelaide, which is delivered by Hutt St Centre, a specialist homelessness service provider, in partnership with the Government of South Australia (SA Government). The Aspire SIB had a term of 7.75 years and utilised \$9 million of investor capital.

Aspire Program

The Aspire Program is based on the Housing First intervention model and is designed to focus on strengthening community engagement and economic participation. Under the Aspire model, participants are provided assistance in securing stable accommodation, job readiness training, pathways to training, employment and life skills development. Importantly, they also have the long-term support of a dedicated ‘Navigator’ to help them connect with wider support services and identify and achieve their aspirations.

The Aspire Program is designed as a three-year program with tiered intensity of support. Each individual’s journey is unique, and the level of support is adjusted to reflect their strengths and needs.

Figure 1 Aspire Program elements



SIB overview

The Aspire SIB was underpinned by an outcomes-based contract between the SA Government and the Aspire SIB Trust.¹ Payments were made by the SA Government based on the savings generated as a result of the program. These savings were determined by measuring the reduction in participants’ utilisation of SA Government services relative to a counterfactual, or baseline. Specifically, outcome payments were made based on the reduction in the number of hospital bed days, convictions, and short-term or emergency accommodation support periods.

The level of these payments from the SA Government are reflected in the investment returns generated by the Aspire SIB.

¹ The Aspire SIB Trust (being SVA Nominees Pty Ltd (ACN 616 235 753) as the trustee of the Aspire SIB Trust (ABN 46 424 438 028)) was the issuer of the Aspire SIB and is managed by Social Ventures Australia Limited (ACN 100 487 572).

Investor returns

Investors received a 2% per annum Fixed Coupon over the first 4.75 years of the bond and a Performance Coupon in each of the final three years. Performance Coupons and Redemptions are determined by the balance of Trust Assets,² and are thus directly linked to the performance of the Aspire Program. Other influences include the amounts paid to Hutt St Centre and earnings on cash balances in the Trust.

Under the assumptions set out in the [Aspire Social Impact Bond Information Memorandum](#) dated 1 February 2017 (**Information Memorandum**), investor returns vary with the level of program performance as illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1 Aspire SIB Noteholder Returns Under Initial Assumptions

Scenario	Below Target	Target	Above Target	Outperform
Hospital Bed Days Reduction	10%	15%	20%	25%
Convictions Reduction	10%	15%	20%	25%
Accommodation Periods Reduction	40%	50%	60%	67%
Internal Rate of Return	4.5%	8.5%	12%	13%

Figure 2 Aspire SIB timeline



²Trust Assets are all the rights, property and undertaking of the Aspire SIB Trust.

Program update

Continuation of Aspire beyond the SIB

The delivery of the Aspire Program under the Aspire SIB funding arrangement ended on 30 June 2024. The Aspire Program will continue to be delivered under a follow-on contract between Hutt St Centre and the SA Government. Referrals to the Program since the end of June 2021 have been under the terms of the new contract, and will continue until at least the end of June 2027.

The success of the Aspire Program under the SIB has proven the effectiveness of the Program in reducing utilisation of health, justice and homelessness services for people experiencing chronic homelessness in Adelaide. The SA Government sees the Aspire Program as an integral component of the broader homelessness service system.

The follow-on contract is a traditional grant funding arrangement, and it will maintain the robust outcome measurement approach utilised by the Aspire SIB.



The Aspire team out the front of Hutt St Centre

“My experience with Aspire was better than I could have ever dreamed of. It has completely changed my life and given me a bright positive future. My case navigator was flawless in her performance. My experience with my case navigation was amazing from sleeping rough in the beginning, to three years later and having long term housing and full-time employment.”

Joe³, Aspire Participant

³The participant's name has been changed to protect their privacy.

Profile of Aspire participants

575 individuals were enrolled in the Intervention Group over the term of the Aspire SIB, which is slightly lower than planned (600). 14 individuals sadly passed away during their time on the Program.

Individuals entering the Aspire Program presented with varied and complex backgrounds including mental health issues, alcohol and drug usage and difficulty accessing stable accommodation and employment. The following charts illustrate some characteristics of Aspire participants on entry to the Program:

Figure 3 Gender

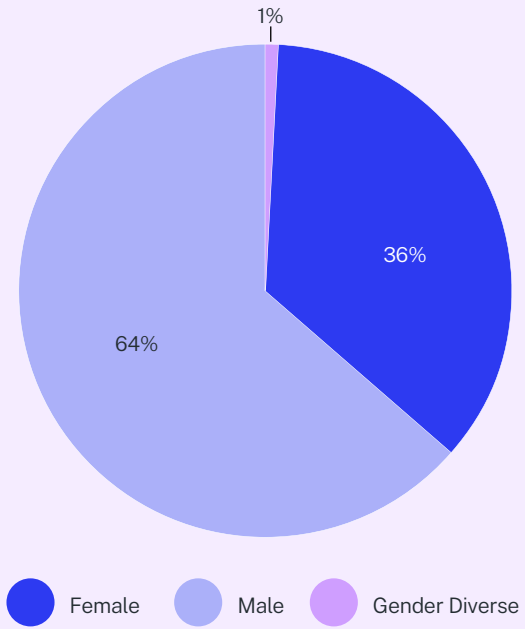


Figure 4 Age

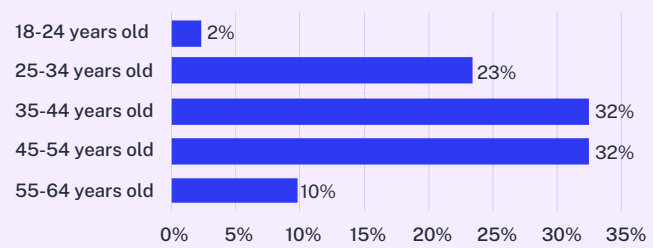


Figure 5 First Nations

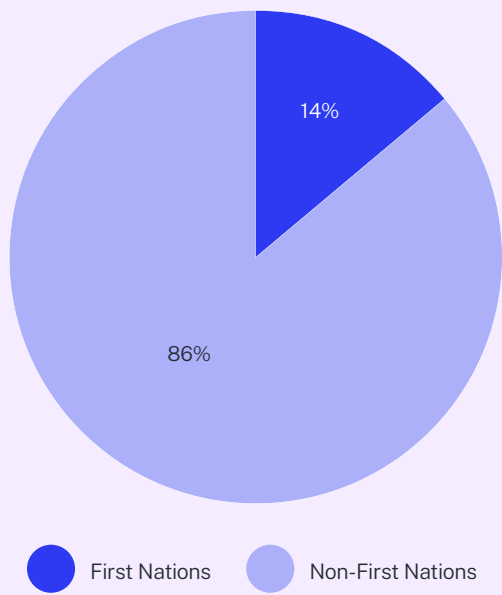


Figure 6 Country of birth

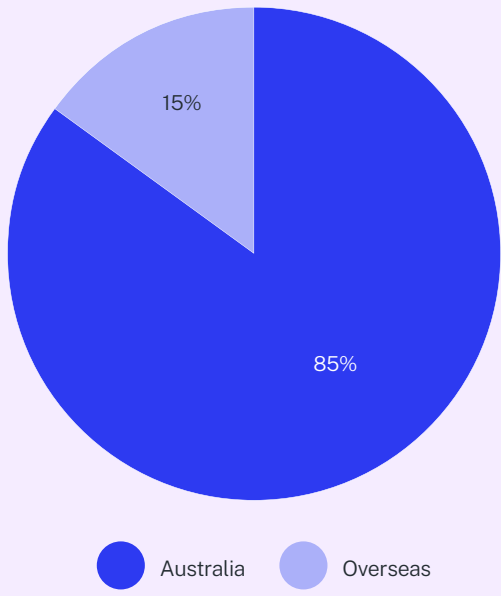


Figure 7 Alcohol and/or other drug misuse

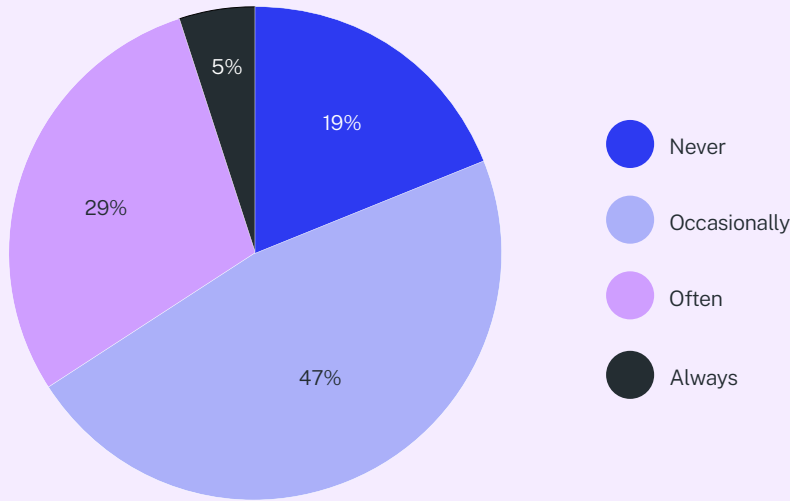


Figure 8 Accommodation type on entry to Aspire

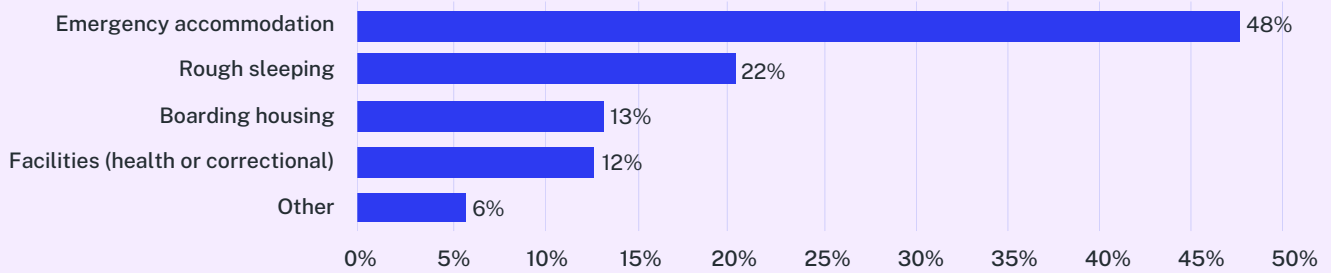


Figure 9 Highest level of education completed

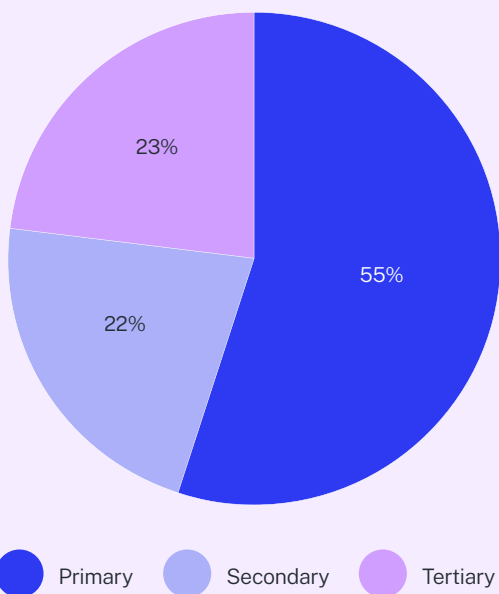
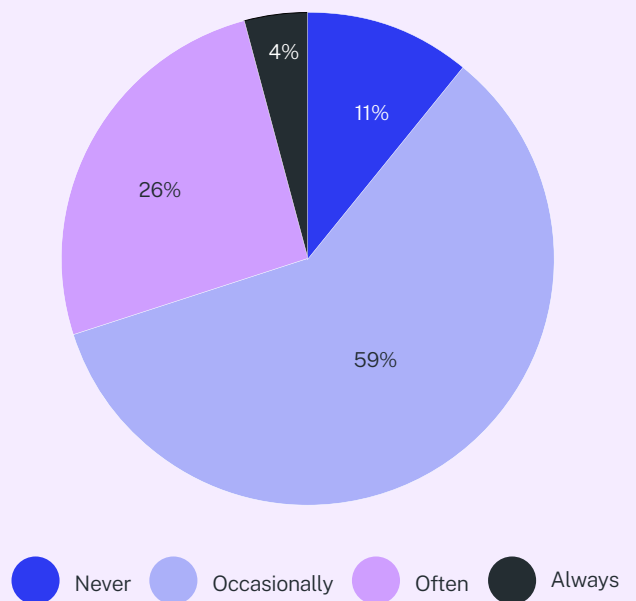


Figure 10 History of employment



Housing

467 participants were placed in housing throughout the Program, representing 81% of the total Intervention Group. No placements occurred during Year 7.

There are a variety of reasons that some participants were not housed, including some participants disengaging from the Program prior to being housed, properties offered not meeting the needs of some participants and other barriers to housing providers being able to or willing to offer a property to a participant.

In total, 322 participants have been housed by the SA Housing Trust, 136 participants were housed by a range of community housing providers and nine participants were housed in private rental properties. The median time Aspire participants have waited to be placed in a new home is 4 months.

Aspire participants have been stable tenants, with **85% maintaining their tenancies**.⁴ 7% of tenants were evicted for non-payment of rent, incarceration, antisocial behaviour or following the completion of a fixed term lease. A further 7% voluntarily ended their tenancies for a variety of reasons, including moving in with a partner, family or friends and relocating to a property that better meets their health needs.

The positive housing outcomes achieved for Aspire participants are similar to other successful Housing First programs, including the [Journey to Social Inclusion](#) program which had 89% of participants in stable housing three or four years after commencing the program.



An Aspire team member collecting some essential food items to support a participant

“For the first time in my life, it feels like a home.”

Hannah⁵, Aspire Participant

⁴ Aspire participants who remain housed as at the completion of their three-year support period are assumed to have maintained their tenancy.

⁵ The participant's name has been changed to protect their privacy.

Employment and community engagement

Aspire supports participants to achieve their wellbeing and community participation goals. This may be through exploring hobbies and interests, volunteering, education and employment, depending on the individual.

Overall, over half of Aspire participants have connected with education, employment or other goals.

234 individuals have secured employment (41% of all participants enrolled), 25 individuals have commenced a course or other qualification during their time in Aspire (4% of participants) and 62 individuals achieved other outcomes such as volunteering roles and joining community groups (11% of participants).

As highlighted by the [Aspire SIB evaluation](#), the modest employment outcomes for Aspire participants is consistent with similar programs. Aspire participants face significant barriers to employment, including mental and physical health issues which can reduce capacity for engaging with employment, and delays in securing housing which result in delayed employment engagement.

Most participants who found employment have been employed on a casual basis, receiving regular working hours. The top employment industries for Aspire participants are as follows:

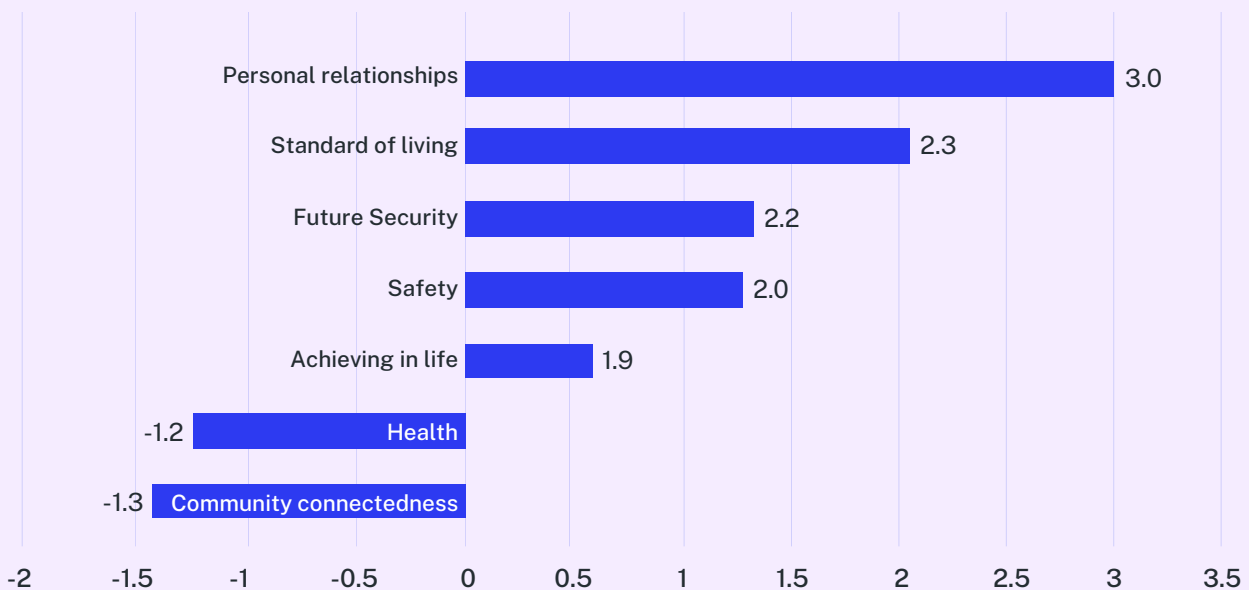
- Trades and construction
- Hospitality and tourism
- Community services and development
- Manufacturing, transport and logistics
- Commercial cleaning

Wellbeing

Hutt St Centre uses the Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI) to measure changes and improvements in wellbeing across all of their programs.

The PWI was implemented in February 2021, and the sample size of participants who have completed initial and progress assessments remains relatively small, so results should be interpreted with caution. Improvements in scores (out of 10) across each of the seven domains measured are set out below.

Figure 11 Changes in Personal Wellbeing Index scores⁶



⁶ The PWI is intended to be completed on a quarterly basis with each active participant, however, not all participants complete every PWI. Participants lives may change from one PWI to the next, which may result in a positive or negative change in recorded PWI scores.



The Aspire team planning for the next 12 months at their annual team day

"I lost everything I worked for, from life savings, assets, business and the most valuable and precious commitment in a human life, my family. A 30-year relationship with an amazing, respectful and dear to my heart wife, and three loving, adorable children.

This difficult and overwhelming rollercoaster started in December 2019 as I became homeless and in a state of lost mind, disconnected from my family, as well as every person I used to count as friends.

At the beginning of my journey, I had to settle at a shelter based in Adelaide and it was during this period that I was referred to the Aspire Program at Hutt St Centre.

After I was assessed, I was introduced to my assigned social case officers, who both are two amazing, supportive, experienced people. And through their experience and wide knowledge, I was helped with the process of my legal government applications such as Centrelink application, applying for accommodation with Housing SA, and with medical documentation (as I was diagnosed in that time with stage 1 kidney cancer) and also with dental appointments.

Once I was approved and granted accommodation with Housing SA, they supported me with settling in, and with funding for the essential furniture to have a fresh start. As well, I was supported by the Aspire Program with funding for my application for a course, so I can have a better future.

Aspire Program and Hutt St Centre were my safe haven and still are to this moment. Even though my support period has expired, I still keep in touch with them and I have so much respect and gratitude towards everything they do to support and assist those in need from the struggles of homelessness, and for their genuine and honest care towards people.

I honestly, and from the bottom of my heart, say thank you for your kind, genuine, caring and passionate support. Without them, I don't know where or what I would be today. So thank you so much Aspire Program and to Hutt St Centre for everything!!"

Aspire Participant

Reflections

The Aspire SIB has been an incredible learning opportunity for Hutt St Centre, the SA Government and SVA. Some of their reflections on the Aspire SIB journey and the key findings from the [evaluation](#) are shared below.

Aspire provides a unique offering for people experiencing chronic homelessness in Adelaide

The Aspire SIB evaluation highlighted that three fundamental –and quite straightforward –factors underpin the success of the Aspire Program:

- **Access to stable housing:** Aspire has capacity to help individuals secure and maintain permanent housing, which provides the platform for life changes and improvements in health and wellbeing.
- **Extended supports:** Aspire provides up to three years of case management support to help participants meet their needs, aspirations and goals over the long-term. Even when participants disengage or cannot be contacted for periods of time, Aspire is ‘relentless’ in reminding participants that the Aspire team is there if they need them.
- **Intensive supports:** Enabled by low caseloads of around one to 15 participants, Aspire case workers dedicate considerable time to building trust and tailoring their support to the specific goals and needs of each individual. The level of support can be adjusted based on the needs of each participant.

Other case management programs in South Australia are typically funded to provide only three to six months of support with higher caseloads of one to 25 (or more) participants.

The above factors in combination with seeing positive participant outcomes, have reinforced commitment from Aspire staff in the support model, which has been another strength of Aspire.

“The best part of my job is when people don’t need us anymore.”

Aspire Case Navigator

The Aspire Program has evolved over time to respond to the needs of participants and external factors. For example:

- Aspire initially employed specialist Employment Officers to work alongside the Navigators to support participants as they prepared for, commence and maintain employment. This role was absorbed by Navigators overtime as it worked well from the perspective of participants and staff.
- In response to Covid-19, the SA Government offered short-term motel accommodation to rough sleepers in Adelaide during the pandemic. A number of Aspire participants were placed in short-term motel accommodation through the response and, for some, this provided participants with the safe and stable environment required to be able to access permanent accommodation.

The positive results of the Aspire SIB, and the high volume of referrals throughout the duration of the Program, have highlighted there is a critical role for Aspire and similar programs in the service system for people experiencing chronic homelessness in South Australia.

The Program achieved positive outcomes despite housing supply being a pervasive challenge for the duration of the SIB

It was anticipated that a number of community housing providers, including Common Ground Adelaide (which subsequently merged with Housing Choices Australia) and Unity Housing, would collectively house all participants within 30 days of referral to Aspire. Hutt St Centre entered into memoranda of understanding with community housing providers to formalise the arrangements.

However, securing sufficient and appropriate housing for Aspire participants remained a challenge throughout the Program.

As outlined in the previous section, 81% of Aspire participants were housed, with a median time of 4 months and an average of almost 7 months. In the interim, the intensive management supports offered by Aspire were able to assist clients to find temporary housing options and work with them on other needs and goals. The Hutt St Centre Wellbeing Centre was used frequently during these periods, with participants accessing the Wellbeing Centre's essential services (such as meals, showers) and health services, and using it as their postal address and to connect with their Aspire Case Navigator.

Community housing providers collectively provided around 29% of properties, with the SA Housing Trust providing around 69% of properties – which was much higher than anticipated. 2% were able to secure housing in the private rental market.

Beyond the challenges of limited housing supply, some of the barriers to securing housing as outlined in the evaluation were:

- There was no contractual mechanism to ensure community housing providers met their commitments, and there was no financial incentive to encourage the allocation of properties to Aspire participants.
- It is difficult for community housing providers to plan for properties to be available ahead of time as vacancies are typically unplanned, and vacant properties cannot be held indefinitely until an Aspire participant is ready to be housed.
- Some properties have required repairs or maintenance before they can be tenanted.
- Aspire participants were sometimes perceived as high risk tenants due to their complex needs and hence community housing providers were often hesitant to prioritise housing Aspire participants (over other individuals on the social housing waitlist) despite the long-term intensive supports offered by Aspire.

Notwithstanding the challenges and delays in sourcing appropriate housing, the Program has been able to achieve positive housing outcomes and significant reductions in utilisation of government services. Many housing providers view the Program favourably because of its long-term case management supports and its ability to achieve stable tenancies, with 85% of tenancies maintained.

The Aspire SIB opened the door to broader use of data by SA Government and Hutt St Centre

The Aspire SIB was the first SIB in Australia targeting homelessness, and the first SIB undertaken by the SA Government. The outcome metrics for the Aspire SIB rely on data from three SA Government agencies, including SA Health, the SA Courts Administration Authority and the SA Housing Trust, which required the establishment of appropriate data sharing arrangements for the Aspire SIB. This has helped inform and refine data infrastructure in South Australia which can be leveraged for future projects.

Some challenges arose in using government data for the purposes of determining payments for a SIB arrangement, largely in relation to data managed by the SA Courts Administration Authority. For example:

- During Year 2, a new information system was introduced by the South Australian Police, which created some challenges in extracting and reconciling data relating to offences and convictions. The parties subsequently agreed to use SA Courts Administration Authority data to measure convictions.
- During Year 5, it became clear that convictions data used for the counterfactual and Intervention Group did not reflect all offences, due to the number of cases that had not yet been finalised by the end of the data capture period. The parties subsequently agreed to update the counterfactual and include an allowance for convictions that will arise in respect of unfinalised offences at each Calculation Date.

A key learning from Aspire was ensuring that the counterfactual rates fairly reflect the complexity and characteristics of the individuals entering a program, and putting in place contractual safeguards to review this over time. Through the counterfactual review mechanism, it was identified that the individuals enrolled into the Aspire Program were greater users of health services than the generic homeless population analysed prior to Program commencement. The Aspire participants had higher rates and greater complexity of mental health and alcohol and other drug issues. Conversely, justice and homelessness service interactions prior to Program entry were lower for the Aspire cohort than for the generic group. The parties subsequently agreed to revise the counterfactual rates to reflect Aspire participants' average service usage over the two-year period prior to their enrolment into the Program.

Although the Aspire SIB outcomes data has not directly informed service adaptations by Hutt St Centre, the broader Aspire SIB governance and reporting arrangements have driven additional collection of data used for ongoing monitoring and service improvement. More broadly, Hutt St Centre has described a shift to being a more data driven organisation since the commencement of Aspire.

The Aspire SIB has now also contributed to the evidence base around 'what works' in ending homelessness, which can be used by the SA Government and homelessness sector for similar programs in the future.

There remain barriers to embedding successful pilots such as Aspire in the policy and service landscape

The Aspire SIB results, alongside the Aspire SIB evaluation, add to the growing evidence base consistently demonstrating the success and resulting government savings from Housing First approaches for people experiencing chronic homelessness.

Although the case for Housing First approaches is evident and there is an unmet need, there are several barriers to governments funding, and the sector adopting, this model more broadly across Australia. These barriers include:

Disconnected costs and benefits

Savings from Housing First programs, such as Aspire, are spread across multiple government departments but most of the costs are born by the government housing agency, making it difficult for that agency alone to build an economic proposition that Housing First initiatives stack up. Of the savings generated to the SA Government, 54% related to health services, 36% to justice services and 10% to homelessness services.

This misalignment is particularly challenging as, relative to the crisis-oriented model that is prevalent in the system, Housing First programs appear expensive.

In the absence of readily accessible comparative savings figures, and despite the social benefit to the individual and community, support of this nature can appear costly rather than good value.

Complexity of reforming the homelessness service system

Existing homelessness service systems are complex, encompassing a range of services, providers and funding models. In FY23 alone, the SA Government spent \$95 million on homelessness services. In 2021, the SA Government introduced five alliances of service providers to deliver coordinated, integrated homelessness responses across South Australia. Aspire has often been viewed as a program outside of the homelessness sector and alliance.

Systems of this scale are very difficult to reform because existing providers have built their business models around existing funding models (any changes mean potentially disrupting existing providers' established funding lines), there are limited incentives to innovate, the homelessness service system comprises many cohorts and procurement cycles are long and rigid. Changing the system would require additional funding to manage the transition effectively.

With the Aspire Program securing additional funding to accept new referrals until 2027, and the SA homelessness services system being re-commissioned in 2027, there is now an opportunity for the SA Government to consider how to implement the Aspire Program or a similar Housing First model at scale and integrate it within the broader homelessness service system.

Shortage of social and affordable housing

The shortage of social housing and affordable private rentals is a key limitation to delivering the permanent housing element of the Housing First model. Significant investment in new social housing stock is required to be able to implement these models at scale. Recent budget announcements by the SA Government and the Housing Australia Future Fund established by the Federal Government will assist in addressing the shortfall in social and affordable housing, but the challenge is expected to persist for some time.



The Aspire team enjoying some fun in the sun at their annual team day

Outcomes

The outcomes data set out in this section is drawn from Deloitte’s certification report for the 30 June 2024 Calculation Date (Calculation Date 7).

Measurement Years

Outcomes for each individual are measured over the three-year period commencing on their enrolment date. Individuals who have died are excluded from measurement after the date of their death. The table below compares the planned and actual aggregate ‘Measurement Years’ recorded up to Calculation Date 7. Actual Measurement Years were 5% lower than planned, in large part due to lower than planned participant numbers.

Table 2: Measurement Years

	Plan	Actual	Variance
Measurement Years	1,800 years	1,702 years	-5%



Aspire team members putting together an emergency food pack for a participant

Service Utilisation Reduction

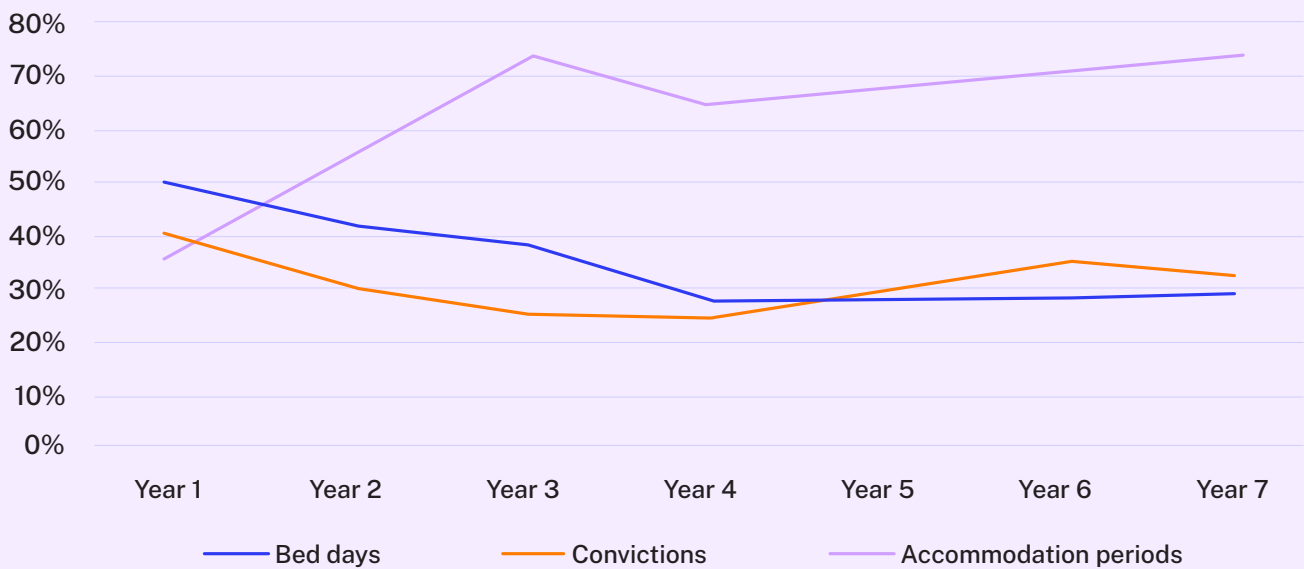
The table below sets out the counterfactual and recorded rate of service utilisation for each metric and the percentage Reduction achieved. Data is presented on a cumulative basis. **Outcomes across all metrics were above the Outperform scenario** as identified in the Information Memorandum.

Table 3: Service utilisation rates

Outcome metric	Counterfactual Rate Per Person ⁷	Recorded Rate Per Person	Initial Target Reduction	Actual Reduction
Hospital bed days	5.9 pa	4.2 pa	15%	29%
Convictions	1.2 pa	0.8 pa	15%	33%
Accommodation periods	1.1 pa	0.3 pa	50%	73%

The Reduction in service utilisation at each Calculation Date (for the cumulative results to date at each point) is shown below.

Figure 12 Reduction in service utilisation



As outlined in the circulating resolution dated 18 July 2022, the number of Recorded Convictions now includes an allowance for convictions that will arise in respect of unfinalised offences at each Calculation Date. There were 1,915 offences recorded at Calculation Date 7, of which 1,227 resulted in convictions. 192 offences had not been finalised at Calculation Date 7, so it has been estimated that approximately 137 of those offences will result in a conviction (based on an assumed 71% conviction rate for all finalised offences recorded to Calculation Date 7) which have been included in the number of Recorded Convictions.

⁷ At inception, the counterfactual rates were: Bed days –3.3; Convictions –1.3; Accommodation –2.0

Avoided Services

Taken together, the Reduction in the rate of service utilisation per annum, the Measurement Years, and the number of individuals who have completed their Aspire support determine the number of Avoided Services. Avoided Services includes captured avoided services (arising during individuals' three-year support period and future avoided services (estimated for the individuals who have completed their three-year Aspire support period).

$$\text{Avoided Services} = \text{Counterfactual Rate} \times \text{Reduction} \times (\text{Measurement Years} + 5 \times \text{Completed Individuals})$$

Table 4: Avoided Services at end of Year 7

Outcome metric	Planned Avoided Services	Actual Avoided Services	Variance
Hospital bed days	2,376	7,511	3.2x
Convictions	936	1,697	1.8x
Accommodation periods	4,800	3,499	0.7x

The variance in avoided services relative to the initial plan reflects amendments to the Counterfactual Rates as well as the actual number of participants, the number of deaths and the recorded Reductions in service usage.

Derick's story⁸

Derick was referred to Aspire in 2020. Derick lost his home following a work accident in which he broke his back. This injury meant that Derick could no longer work and earn an income. Prior to the accident, Derick had full custody of his children. This suddenly changed when his ex-partner relocated from interstate. His ex-partner took the children with them during an unsupervised visit, without Derick's knowledge or consent. Derick continued to remain in the family property in case his children returned, however, due to lack of income, he was unable to sustain his housing. Derick experienced homelessness for six years before connecting with Aspire.

During Derick's period of homelessness, he was assaulted in an unprovoked attack and sustained a head trauma. As a result, Derick acquired a brain injury, experienced high levels of anxiety and received a post-traumatic stress disorder diagnosis. Derick's acquired brain injury means that he has considerable difficulty completing basic daily tasks, using telephones and computers, maintaining appointments and remembering deadlines.

During Derick's time with Aspire, he was housed by the SA Housing Trust and has maintained his tenancy for almost three years. His Aspire Case Navigator advocated for him to be able to access the Disability Support Pension. This was approved and his Aspire Case Navigator has continued to work with Derick to support an NDIS application. His Case Navigator has also assisted with referrals to additional services to support his physical and mental health diagnoses. Derick has also been able to reconnect with his children via the phone and engage in sporadic employment when his health allows.

When Derick was asked if he consented to sharing his story in this report he said "for sure, mate. Write whatever you need, you guys changed my life, gave me hope. Everyday I wake up with a smile and think how lucky I am."

⁸ The participant's name has been changed to protect their privacy.

Financial report

Program Savings and Outcome Payments

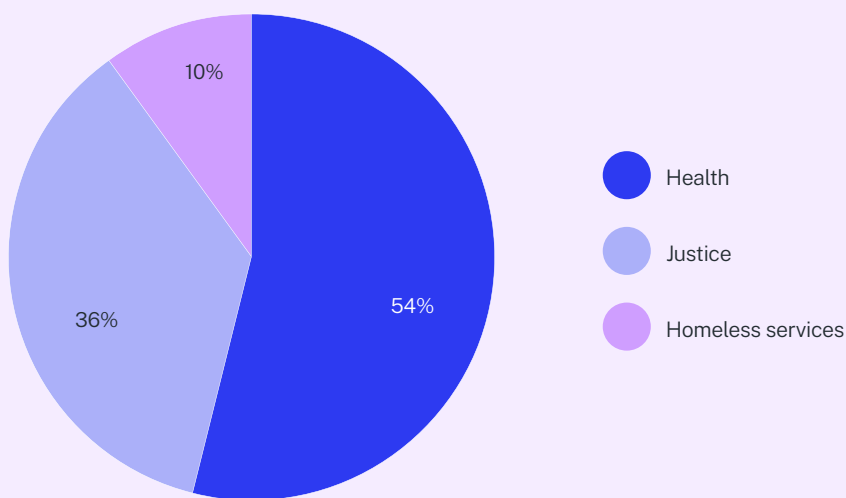
Based upon the avoided services detailed above, the Aspire program has generated total SA Government savings of **\$40.2 million** over the seven years to 30 June 2024, which is almost double the initial plan.

Of these savings:

- \$15.4 million relates to captured avoided services (arising during individuals' three-year support period); and
- \$24.9 million relates to future avoided services (estimated for the individuals who have completed their three-year Aspire support period).

The breakdown of savings by service area is illustrated below.

Figure 13 Proportion of Government Savings by service area



The Outcome Payment cap was reached last year, so no Outcome Payment is payable in respect of the Calculation Date 7.

Trust Assets and cashflow

Performance Coupons in 2022-2024 and redemption payments were linked to the value of assets in the Trust. From its commencement in April 2017 to 4 December 2024, cashflows to and from the Aspire SIB Trust (excluding GST) were as follows:

Table 5: Aspire SIB Trust cashflows from inception to 4 December 2024 (\$m)

	Target	Actual	Variance
1. Note subscription amounts	9.00	9.00	-
2. Government payments	16.99	21.00	4.01
3. Interest on cash ⁹	0.88	0.89	0.02
Total Inflows	26.87	30.89	4.02
4. Payments to Hutt St Centre	10.80	11.25	0.46
5. Management and other costs	1.65	1.44	(0.21)
6. Investor Coupons	2.92	9.16	6.24
7. Note redemption payments	8.00	8.00	-
Total Outflows	23.36	29.84	6.48
Trust Assets	3.51	1.05	(2.46)

Government payments, payments to Hutt St Centre and investor coupons are all higher than expected due to strong outcomes achieved by the Aspire Program. Management and other costs are slightly lower due to lower than expected independent certifier costs.

Trust Assets are held in term deposits and cash accounts.

The Aspire SIB Trust accounts are lodged with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission on an annual basis, and PwC issued an unmodified review conclusion on its review of the FY24 accounts.

⁹ Does not include interest accrued on cash accounts.

Coupon payment

A Performance Coupon is payable within 10 business days of Coupon Determination Dates 5, 6 and 7. Coupon Determination Date 7 is 31 December 2024.

The Performance Coupon will be determined as each Noteholder's pro rata share of the Distributable Trust Assets as at Coupon Determination Date 7.

The Distributable Trust Assets are determined as the Trust Assets less the aggregate of:

- a. the maximum prospective amounts payable to Hutt St Centre under the Services Agreement and to SVA under the Management Deed;
- b. an appropriate allowance for any other future debts and liabilities, including payments to the Independent Certifier; and
- c. the outstanding principal amount of the Notes then on issue.

An estimate of the Distributable Trust Assets as at 31 December 2024 is included below.

Table 6: Estimated Distributable Trust Assets as at 31 December 2024 (\$m)

	Actual
Trust Assets at 4 December 2024 (as per previous page)	1.05
Outstanding principal amount of all Notes	(1.00)
Distributable Trust Assets	0.05

No further payments are anticipated, hence the Distributable Trust Assets as at 31 December 2024 will be \$0.05 million. **A Performance Coupon of \$4.63 will be payable on each \$100 Note on issue¹⁰ on or before 16 January 2025.**

Redemption amount

A final Redemption Amount of \$1.00 million is payable in respect of Coupon Determination Date 7.

¹⁰ Coupon entitlements are determined before redemptions.

Actual noteholder payments

The actual Noteholder cashflows of the Aspire SIB represent an **internal rate of return of 14.1% per annum**. These cashflows are set out in the chart below.

Figure 14 Actual and projected Noteholder payments per \$100 invested



The front entrance of the Wellbeing Centre at Hutt St Centre

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Social Ventures Australia

Brisbane | Darwin | Melbourne | Perth | Sydney | ABN 94 100 487 572 | AFSL 428 865

aspresib@socialventures.org.au | socialventures.org.au