

Literature Review (Io1 – Litterature Review)	
Title	Supported Employment Outcomes of a Randomized Controlled Trial of ACT and Clubhouse Models
Author	Cathaleene Macias, Charles F. Rodican, William A. Hargreaves, Danson R. Jones, Paul J. Barreira & Qi Wang,
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Reference (APA style)	Macias, G. et al. (2006) Supported Employment Outcomes of a Randomized Controlled Trial of ACT and Clubhouse Models, <i>Psychiatric Services</i> , 57 (10), 1406-1415
Source (link)	
Summary	In a randomized controlled trial, a vocationally integrated program of assertive community treatment (ACT) was compared with a certified clubhouse in the delivery of supported employment services. Vocationally integrated ACT and certified clubhouses can achieve employment outcomes similar to those of exemplary supported employment teams. Certified clubhouses can effectively provide supported employment along with other rehabilitative services, and the ACT program can ensure continuous integration of supported employment with clinical care.
Does the paper refer to People with Mental Health Problems, NEETs or MH NEETs?	People with mental health problems & MH NEETs

<p>What types of intervention or methodology of career counselling / vocational training / career intervention or good practice are mentioned?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An experimental program of assertive community treatment was a mobile team that provided out-of-office clinical care, assistance with housing and daily living, substance abuse intervention, and help in finding meaningful activities or employment • The second program was a clubhouse run collaboratively by members and staff that emphasized mutual support, self-determination, and therapeutic benefits of voluntary and paid work. Various rehabilitation services, including case management, a work-ordered day, supported education, supported employment, transitional employment, and weekend social activities, were continuously available to clubhouse members, but attendance was not mandatory. The International Center for Clubhouse Development certified this second program and ensured fidelity to the standards for clubhouse programs. <p>In both programs, vocational staff who had training in supported employment worked closely with other staff to ensure rapid placement into mainstream jobs not reserved by employers for individuals with disabilities. On-the-job training and support were provided whenever needed. Clubhouse members could also work transitional employment jobs, which were above-minimum-wage jobs reserved for the clubhouse by a consortium of local employers</p>
<p>Does the paper mention any specific tools used during the work integration process (evaluation, counselling etc)? In case the paper refers to a good practice provide a brief description.</p>	
<p>Does the paper mention any barriers in the work integration process produced by family members, MH professionals or careers counselors?</p>	

<p>Main Conclusions (in bullets)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relatively good employment rates and work performance for the ACT and clubhouse programs suggest that integrating supported employment into multiservice programs is a feasible way to achieve wider dissemination of supported employment without reducing vocational service quality • The comparatively high operating cost for specialized employment programs suggests that providing supported employment through multiservice certified clubhouses would be especially cost effective and vocationally integrated ACT could be reserved for consumers who need intensive clinical care. • The availability of supported employment should be expanded to reach individuals who lack the confidence to enroll in a specialized supported employment program but who might be willing to receive such services in a less formal, more spontaneous way from generalist staff they already know well. • Multiservice programs that do not focus exclusively on employment may ameliorate the apprehension that prevents some individuals from entering supported employment. • The ACT program was uniquely effective in keeping participants engaged in program services and the clubhouse program was uniquely effective in keeping participants employed. • Participants interested in working who were assigned to the clubhouse program stayed employed longer, worked more total hours, and earned more

