

Data supplement to Modini et al. Supported employment for people with severe mental illness: systematic review and meta-analysis care during the maternal period: combined analysis of routine and cohort data. Br J Psychiatry doi: 10.1192/bjp.bp.115.165092

Table DS1 Search strategies for academic databases

Medline	PsycINFO	EMBASE
1. psychos?s.mp.	1. psychos?s.mp.	1. psychos?s.mp
2. "severe mental illness".mp	2. "severe mental illness".mp	2. "severe mental illness".mp
3. exp Mental Disorders/	3. exp mental disease/	3. exp Mental Disorders/
4. 1 or 2 or 3	4. 1 or 2 or 3	4. 1 or 2 or 3
5. "supported employment".mp	5. "supported employment".tw.	5. "supported employment".mp
6."individual placement and support".mp	6. "individual placement and support".mp	6. "individual placement and support".mp
7. exp Employment, Supported/	7. 5 or 6	7. exp Supported Employment/
8. 5 or 6 or 7	8. RCT.mp	8. 5 or 6 or 7
9. RCT.mp	9. "randomi?ed controlled trial".mp	9. RCT.mp
10. "Randomi?ed controlled trial".mp	10. "clinical trial".mp.	10. "randomi?ed controlled trial".mp
11. randomized controlled trial.pt.	11. randomized controlled trial.sh.	11. exp Clinical Trials/
12. controlled clinical trial.pt.	12. 8 or 9 or 10 or 11	12. 9 or 10 or 11
13. 10 or 11 or 12 or 13	13. 4 and 7 and 12	13. 4 and 8 and 12
14. 4 and 8 and 13		

Table DS2 Summary of studies included in meta-analyses from Asian, Australian and European countries

Study	Country	Unemployment rate for general population (annual %) †	GDP growth (annual %) ‡	Subjects	Details of comparison group	Follow-up (months)	Results
Burns et al (2007)	UK	4.8	3.2	156	The best alternative vocational rehabilitation service available at each centre was used as the comparison condition. Rehabilitation consisted of assessment of participants rehabilitation needs followed by a structured training program aimed at combating deficits related to illness and training in appropriate work skills (e.g. information technology skills).	18	Participants assigned to IPS were significantly more likely to gain competitive employment for at least 1 day compared to those assigned to the vocational services condition (55% v 28%)
	Germany	10.2	0.4				
	Italy	8.2	0.9				
	Switzerland	4.3	1.9				
	Netherlands	4.3	1.5				
	Bulgaria	11.9	6.0				
Bejerholm et al (2015)	Sweden	7.8	0.7	120	Traditional Vocational rehabilitation (TVR) from various nationally run services. Typically prevocational training at each centre consisted of sheltered workshops in a stepwise manner. Some participants also enrolled themselves in clubhouse activities	18	Significantly more participants obtained competitive employment in the IPS condition than in TVR condition (46% v 11%)
Howard et al (2010)	UK	5	2.8	197	Treatment as usual (TAU), which consisted of existing psychosocial rehabilitation and day care programs such as pre-employment preparation programmes (e.g. courses to improve interview skills, resume coaching, etc.). There were 33 such services available in the local area with a median of 58 places available to clients	12	No evidence that IPS was of significant benefit in achieving competitive employment. No significant difference between the IPS group (13%) and the TAU condition (7%) in obtaining competitive employment
Heslin et al (2011) (Follow up study of Howard et al (2010))	UK			188		24	Significantly more participants obtained competitive employment in the IPS condition than in the TAU condition (22% v 11%)

Hoffmann et al (2012)	Switzerland	4.3	2.4	100	TVR deemed by the Swedish Federal Social Insurance Office to be the best locally available alternative. Typically placed in sheltered workshops for 6-12 months, after which a 3-6 month training stint in a companion open market may be feasible	24	Participants in the supported employment group were more likely to be competitively employed compared with those in the TVR group (45.7% v 16.7%)
Hoffmann et al (2014) (Follow up study of Hoffmann et al (2012))	Switzerland			100		60	Participants in the supported employment group were more likely to be competitively employed compared with those in the TVR group (65% v 33%)
Killackey et al (2008)	Australia	4.9	3.1	41	TAU which involved individual case management and medical review, referral to external vocational agencies and involvement in group programmes. Group programmes may involve participation in the vocationally oriented groups	6	Significantly more participants obtained competitive employment in the IPS condition than in the TAU group (31.7% v 9.5%)
Oshima et al (2014)	Japan	4	3.9	37	Conventional vocational rehabilitation (CVR) services at a community support centre. Program consisted of prevocational training in various work groups in a simulated environment		Significantly more participants in the IPS group obtained competitive employment compared to those who received conventional vocational rehabilitation services (44.4% v 10.5%)
Tsang et al (2009)	Hong Kong	6.7	6.6	163	TVR which involved a vocational assessment carried out at vocational rehabilitation service centres throughout Hong Kong. Pre-vocational training was then implemented on entry-level job tasks which aimed at enhancing specific work skills for later upgrading to participating in a sheltered workshop or competitive employment	15	IPS participants demonstrated better rates of competitive employment than TVR participants, (53.6% v 7.3%)
Wong et al (2008)	Hong Kong	6.8	1.8	92	CVR programs at a local hospital. The program was implemented in the form of prevocational training	18	Significantly more participants in the supported employment group

in various work groups in a simulated environment. Utilised a 'stepwise train-place' approach. Aim was to equip participants with skills related to choosing, obtaining and keeping competitive employment. Also encouraged to seek open competitive employment by themselves

obtained competitive employment over the 12 months of follow-up compared to the CVR group (70% v 29%)

CVR, conventional vocational rehabilitation; TAU, treatment as usual; TVR, traditional vocational rehabilitation; TVS, traditional vocational services.

†Data collected from the World Development Indicators online database.

Table DS3 Summary of studies included in meta-analyses from North American countries

Study	Country	Unemployment rate for general population (annual %) * †	GDP growth (annual %) * †	Subjects	Details of comparison group	Follow-up (months)	Results
Bond et al (2007)	USA	4.8	2.9	187	Diversified placement approach (DPA), which is a vocational program that adheres to clubhouse values. Involves a step-wise approach of pre-vocational training and assessment for work readiness. While competitive employment is a goal of DPA, it is rarely the first vocational placement	24	Significantly more participants obtained competitive employment in the IPS condition then in the DPA condition (75% v 33.7 %)
Drake et al (1996)	USA	6	3.4	143	Group skills training (GST), which involved pre-employment group training with a focus on choosing, getting and keeping a job. Following the initial skills training clients met with staff in a group twice each week to continue building interview skills and to discuss potential job leads and interviews. Once employed, clients continued to receive individual support services from GST staff	18	Significantly more participants obtained competitive employment in the IPS condition then in the GST condition (78.1 % v 40.3 %)
Drake et al (1999)	USA	6	3.4	152	Enhanced vocational rehabilitation (EVR), which consisted of vocational rehabilitation services provided by several well established agencies. All EVR agencies encouraged competitive employment but used step-wise approaches, primarily involving paid work adjustment training in a sheltered workshop	18	Significantly more participants obtained competitive employment in the IPS condition then in the EVR condition (60.8 % v 9.2 %)

Drake et al (2013)	USA	8.6	2	2055	The control group included usual care over the 23 study sites, which typically included outpatient physician visits, medication and hospital care	24	Significantly more participants obtained competitive employment in the supported employment condition than in the control group (52.4% v 33%)
Gold et al (2006)	USA	4.3	4.5	143	Gradual work-adjusted experiences followed by placement in a 'set-aside' job. A 6-month time limit on holding set-aside jobs, after which the jobs turned over to new participants. For participants judged as ready for competitive work, specialists assisted with a brief job search and two weeks of job support. Program was called Supported Employment Program (SEP), despite its traditional vocational rehabilitation philosophy	24	Significantly more ACT-IPS participants held competitive jobs than in the SEP condition (64% v 26%)
Latimer et al (2006)	Canada	7.5	2.1	149	Traditional vocational services (TVS) which involved access to various vocational services at a hospital (e.g. sheltered workshops, job-finding-skills training, etc). None of these programmes had competitive employment as their immediate goal. In addition clients could enrol in a government program that offers part time work in exchange for welfare benefits or be referred to a community agency, which aimed to place clients in jobs reserved for people with disabilities	12	Significantly more participants in the supported employment group obtained competitive employment over the 12 months of follow-up compared to the TVS group (47% v 18%)

Lehman et al (2002)	USA	5	4.3	219	In-house vocational training which typically focused on appropriate social interaction in the workplace, work endurance and acceptance of supervision. In-house sheltered work and factor enclave projects also available. Clients ready for competitive work were provided with in-house assistance or referred to city-based vocational service programs	24	Significantly more participants obtained competitive employment in the IPS condition than in the comparison condition (27 % v 7%)
Mueser et al (2004)	USA	5	4.3	204	Psychosocial rehabilitation (PSR) based on prevocational training. This involved pre-employment training focusing on clerical and janitorial skills followed by transitional employment from paid part time jobs to independent employment. A second comparison group involved brokered supported employment. Both comparison groups were located off site from a mental health centre NOTE: The two control groups were combined for the purposes of this meta-analysis.	24	Significantly more participants obtained competitive employment in the IPS condition (73.9%) than in the PSR condition (18.2%) or brokered supported employment (27.5%)
Twamley et al (2012)	USA	9.4	2.1	58	Conventional psychosocial rehabilitation (CVR) which involved a brokered program. Clients had access to a vocational counsellor and job-readiness and prevocational coaching classes	12	Significantly more participants obtained competitive employment in the IPS condition than in the CVR group (57% v 29%)

CVR, conventional psychosocial rehabilitation; DPA, diversified placement approach; EVR, enhanced vocational rehabilitation; GST, group skills training; PSR, psychosocial rehabilitation; SEP, supported employment programme.

†Data collected from the World Development Indicators online database.

Fig. DS1 Funnel plot using data from the 19 included studies.

