ABSTRACT:
Persons with serious and persistent mental illness (SMI) who want to work far outnumber those who are employed. Supported employment (SE) for this population has been shown to increase employment in numerous controlled trials (RCTs) with short follow-up periods (usually 2-years or less). While evidence on SE from RCTs shows short-term efficacy in controlled circumstances, our study examines longer-term effectiveness of SE in "normal" (non-controlled) implementation settings. Our study is also unique in using administrative data from state and Federal sources, rather than subject self-reports, to document earnings outcomes. Earnings impacts of SE were estimated using a two-part model: (1) a logistic regression with the 0-1 dependent variable indicating any earnings, and (2) a GLM model for earnings dependent of persons with >0 earnings. Results indicated a significantly positive estimated SE impact on average annual earnings in the range of approximately $1,000 to approximately $2,000 per year. The magnitude of this impact did not diminish when a longer follow-up time frame (up to 6 years) was used.

OBJECTIVES
1. Understand the application of 2-part models for regressions with outcomes that are non-negative.
2. Appreciate the value of administrative data on outcomes for long-term program assessments.
3. Understand the content and objectives of supported employment programs for persons with severe and chronic mental disorders.

BIO:
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