Usefulness of Recovery services promoting personal recovery among Adults living with Severe Mental illness – A Comprehensive Integrative Review

CURRENT STATUS: UNDER REVIEW

BMC Health Services Research • BMC Series

Eric Badu
Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology College of Health Sciences

✉ eric.badu@uon.edu.au Corresponding Author
ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0593-3550

Anthony Paul O’Brien
School of Nursing and Midwifery, University of Newcastle

Rebecca Mitchell
Macquarie University

DOI:
10.21203/rs.3.rs-22134/v1

SUBJECT AREAS
Health Economics & Outcomes Research Health Policy

KEYWORDS
Recovery; Rehabilitation; Systematic Reviews; Mental Health; Nursing
Abstract

Background: There is increasing call regarding recovery services but little review have been undertaken regarding such services. This integrative review aimed to identify and synthesize evidence on the usefulness of recovery services used to promote personal recovery among adults living with severe mental illness.

Methods: A search of the published literature was conducted using: Medline, EMBASE, PsycINFO, CINAHL, Google Scholar, Web of Science, and Scopus. Mixed methods synthesis was used to analyse the data. The search was limited to papers published in English from January 2008 to January 2020. The review integrated both qualitative and quantitative data into a single synthesis.

Results: Out of 40 included papers, 62.5 % (25/40) used Quantitative data, 32.5% used Qualitative and 5% (2/40) used mixed methods. The review identified three recovery services such as integrated recovery model, vocational rehabilitation (Individual Placement Services), as well as recovery narrative photovoice and art-making services. The recovery services are useful in areas such as medication and treatment adherence, improvement in functioning, symptoms, physical health & social behaviour, self-efficacy, economic empowerment, social inclusion, household integration and access to support services.

Conclusions: The evidence on recovery services focused largely on integrated rehabilitation and individual placement services, with a few studies implementing recovery narrative photovoice and art-making services. Mental health professionals are encouraged to implement the identified recovery services to improve the personal recovery goals of consumers.

Background

Recovery in mental health is defined as the process of restoration of functioning and well-being, improvements in quality of life of an individual diagnosed with longer-term mental health problems or emotional difficulties, using a whole system or an integrated approach (1, 2). The concept of recovery has been defined according to two main categories – clinical recovery (eg. service-based, or objective definition) and personal recovery (subjective) (3-8). The two forms of recovery—clinical and personal—are relevant in physical and mental conditions (9). The personal perspective considers recovery as a
journey or process, whilst the clinical perspectives consider it as an outcome (5, 8). Personal recovery is a continuous process involving personal growth and development, improvement of symptoms, regaining control, and establishing a personally fulfilling and meaningful life, and incorporates restoration to a healthy state (3, 4, 6, 8). The concept also encapsulates a growing sense of agency and autonomy (8). Some studies have defined personal recovery as pursuing one's personal hopes, aspirations, personal abilities, and in the achievement of a personally acceptable quality of life (3, 4, 10). Furthermore, some evidence has suggested that personal recovery should be given attention to provide holistic mental health services (7, 9). In particular, the individual's values and preferences for specific treatments or other forms of support should be central (7). Conversely, clinical recovery, which is based on a medical perspective, includes remission of symptoms or a return to normal functioning and is less holistic (3, 4, 6, 11).

A broad range of recovery services are being promoted worldwide in hospitals and community settings. Such services are operationalized as any intervention that aims to provide person-centred mental health services, thus, a multidimensional process of transformation involving positive transitions. The primary aim of recovery services is to help individuals to recover and develop some social and intellectual skills needed to live, learn and work in the community (4, 5, 8, 10). The recovery services help to improve psychological, social and cognitive functioning, social inclusion, and positive thinking of people with mental illness (3, 5-7, 12). Despite this, past evidence has shown that several multi-level systemic and individual consumer factors continue to impede recovery services (5-8). The systemic factors are mostly associated with the strength of psychiatric facilities (patient loads, time constraints in clinical encounters), capacity of mental health professional (ancillary professionals and training support), governance or leadership of mental health services (management resistance to change and comprehensive multidisciplinary and inter-service collaboration), affordability, as well as, inclusivity of the mental health services (5-8). In addition, the individual factors include the ability to ensure early access to rehabilitation, as well as, normative life pursuits such as education, employment, sexuality, friendship, spirituality, and religious participation (4, 5, 8).

Recently, several empirical studies regarding recovery services are being conducted to promote the
personal recovery journey of consumers. The evidence has largely addressed services used to foster integrated recovery services. Despite this, only a few studies have attempted to systematically review the literature regarding recovery services for adults with Severe Mental illness (SMI). The adult with serious mental illness (SMI) may suffer from a long term condition that requires a special integrated or whole system approach to treatment. A preliminary search we conducted showed that though some existing reviews have been conducted regarding recovery, they are limited to the general mental health population and some specific services, such as individual placement services (12-14). Critically, no review study has been undertaken to aggregate a synthesis of both qualitative and quantitative studies regarding recovery services that promote the personal recovery journey of Adults living with Severe Mental illness. The review, therefore, aimed to: (1) identify existing evidence on recovery services; and to (2) synthesise evidence on the relevance of the recovery services for adults living with severe mental illness.

The review findings are significant for several reasons. The evidence is expected to inform policy decision making on the wellbeing of adults with serious mental illness. The evidence is also considered to be valuable to policymakers and mental health professionals to strengthen mental health services. Finally, the evidence can guide researchers and clinicians with regard to directions for future research and further inform the training of mental health professionals and students.

Methods

Methodology

An integrative review is an approach that allows simultaneous inclusion of diverse methodologies (e.g. qualitative and quantitative data) and varied perspectives to fully understand the phenomenon of concern (15, 16). This review study aims to use diverse data sources to develop a holistic understanding of recovery services for adults with severe mental illness. This review method contributes greatly to evidence-based practice for mental health nursing. The review employed a five-stage process, including problem identification (developing and defining research question and study aim); searching literature (incorporating a comprehensive search strategy); evaluation of data (assessing for methodological quality); analysis of extracted data (data reduction, display, comparison
Inclusion criteria

The review included studies that address recovery services for adults (eg 18 years and above) living with severe mental illness (eg. in-patients, out-patients, community-based residential services, home-based). The review defined individuals with serious mental illness as those with a mental, behavioural, or emotional disorder resulting in serious functional impairment, which substantially interferes with or limits one or more major life activities (17). The adult with serious mental illness were individuals with schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, mania, or psychosis that has been diagnosed by a health professional and self-reported or by proxy (18). Studies that were included targeted services such as disability support, recovery services. The study also included papers that address the effect of recovery services on the lives of people living with severe mental illness.

The review included papers of all methods and designs. Papers included used mixed methods, quantitative, or qualitative methods. The quantitative methods included quantitative randomised controlled trials, quantitative non-randomized designs (analytical cross-sectional) and quantitative descriptive studies. Also, the qualitative papers used ethnography and participatory methodology, grounded theory, phenomenology, and narrative. The review considered only studies published in the English language. Studies published from January 2008 to January 2020, were considered for inclusion in this review. This year appears as the period where researchers’ increasingly attempted to research into recovery services and interventions for an adult with mental illness.

Exclusion criteria

Papers that were excluded are based purely on general health services or clinical effectiveness of a particular intervention with no connection to recovery services and mental health rehabilitation. Also, papers were excluded if they address recovery services for children and adolescents, workplace mental health issues, recovery services in stroke patients as well as in traumatic injury. The review excluded articles published prior to 2008 as well as non-English language articles. Other general exclusion criteria were systematic reviews, conference abstracts, clinical case reviews, book chapters,
papers that present opinion, editorials and commentaries.

**Search strategy and selection procedure**

We searched seven electronic databases; EMBASE, CINAHL (EBSCO), Web of Science, Scopus, PsycINFO, Medline and Google Scholar. The searches of published articles were conducted according to the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) recommended guidelines for conducting systematic reviews (19). A three-stage search strategy was utilised to search for information (see Table 1). An initial limited search was conducted in EMBASE and MEDLINE (Table 1). The initial search was not restricted by limiters; field, language, timespan and type of publication. We analysed the text words contained in the title and abstract and of the index terms from the initial search results (19). A second search using all identified keywords and index terms was then conducted across all remaining five databases. These searches were restricted to title, abstract and keywords due to a plethora of references obtain by the initial search. Finally, the reference lists of all identified articles were hand-searched for additional studies (19).

Table 1 Search strategy and selection procedure
| Stages                                      | Search terms and keywords                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Stage 1 (Initial search in MEDLINE and EMBASE) | (Disabilit*/ OR “psychosocial disability”/ OR Adult/ or Mental Disorders/ OR mental illness/ or mental condition.mp. ) AND ( Social Support/ or “Individual Support”/ or disability support.mp. OR “social inclusion”/ OR integration/ OR “community acceptance”/ or participation.mp. ) AND ( Nursing Homes/ OR Residential Facilities/ or residential care.mp. or “Rehabilitation Centers”/ OR community rehabilitation.mp. OR residential program.mp. or “Residential Care” OR Institutions.mp. or Residential Treatment.mp. ) AND ( “service model”/ or “service typology”/ or Rehabilitation/ or rehabilitat*.mp. or Disabled Persons/ or Rehabilitation OR Vocational/ or “Psychosocial Support Systems”/ OR “Psychosocial Deprivation”/ or psychosocial.mp. ) AND ( recovery OR effectiveness/ OR “Patient Reported Outcome Measures”/ OR “Treatment Outcome”/ or outcome.mp. OR “Patient Outcome Assessment”/ or functioning/ OR “quality of life”/ OR coping.mp. OR “Patient-Centered Care”) |
| Stage 2 (search across CINAHL, Web of Science, Scopus, and PsycINFO) | (“Mental Disorders”/ OR “mental illness”/ OR “severe mental illness”) AND TOPIC: (Disabilit*/ OR psychosocial disability/ OR Adult/ or Mental Disorders/ OR mental illness/ or mental condition.mp.) AND TOPIC: (Social Support/ OR Individual Support/ OR disability support.mp. OR social inclusion/ OR integration/ OR community acceptance/ OR participation.mp.) AND TOPIC: (Nursing Homes/ OR Residential Facilities/ OR residential care.mp. OR Rehabilitation Centers/ OR community rehabilitation.mp. or community mental health rehabilitation service/ OR residential program.mp. OR Residential Care Institutions.mp. or Residential Treatment.mp.) AND TOPIC: (service model/ or service typology/ OR Rehabilitation/ or rehabilitat*.mp. or Disabled Persons/ or Rehabilitation, Vocational/ OR Psychosocial Support Systems/ OR Psychosocial Deprivation/ OR psychosocial.mp.) AND TOPIC: (recovery/ OR effectiveness/ OR “Patient Outcome”/ OR Treatment Outcome/ OR outcome.mp. OR “Patient Outcome Assessment”/ OR functioning/ OR “quality of life”/ OR coping.mp. OR “Patient-Centered”) |
| Stage 3                                      | Hand searching of the reference list                                                                                                                                                                                       |

The selection of eligible articles adhered to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) (20) (Figure 1). Firstly, three authors independently screened the titles of articles that were retrieved and then approved those meeting the selection criteria. The authors reviewed all the titles and abstracts and agreed on those needing full-text screening. The first author conducted the initial screening of titles and abstracts. The second and third authors conducted the second screening of titles and abstracts of all the identified papers. The authors conducted full-text screening according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

**Data management and extraction**

Endnote X8 (software) was used to manage the search results, screening, reviewing articles, as well...
as removing duplicate references. Three reviewers independently managed the data extraction process (19). The authors developed a data extraction form to handle all aspects of data extraction (Appendix 1). The data extraction form was developed according to Cochrane and the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) manuals (19) for conducting systematic reviews, as well as consultation with experts in methodologies and the subject area (19). The authors’ extracted results of the included papers in numerical, tabular and textual format (19). The first author conducted the data extraction whilst the second and third authors conducted the second review of the extracted data. The data extraction focused on study details, (citation, year of publication, author, contact details of lead author, and funder/sponsoring organisation), publication source, methodological characteristics, study population, subject area (e.g., recovery service model, recovery concept, recovery intervention, period of project implementation, phases or component of recovery intervention, outcome or impact of intervention), as well as additional information and recommendation and other potential references to follow up.

Assessment of Methodological Quality

The authors developed a critical appraisal checklist using the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT) (21) and the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) (22) critical appraisal tool. The critical appraisal checklist was used by the authors (the first, second and third authors) to assess the methodological quality of the included papers. The critical appraisal tool was sub-divided into sections like study details, methodology (eg. categorized as qualitative, quantitative randomized controlled trials, quantitative non-randomized, including cohort study, case-control study, analytical cross-sectional, quantitative descriptive, and mixed methods) as well as overall quality score (Appendix 2). The methodological quality score was rated as low quality if the overall score was below 25%, medium quality if 50% and high quality 70% and above. The scores were computed by summing the number of ‘Yes’ counts in each sub-section of the methodological criteria. The total score was then expressed as a percentage (21).

Data synthesis

The extracted data were analysed using a mixed-methods synthesis (15, 19). The mixed-methods synthesis seeks to develop an aggregated synthesis of qualitative and quantitative data (19).
process involves familiarization with the data, generating initial codes, searching for themes, reviewing themes, defining and naming themes and producing a thematic chart (23, 24). The authors coded the quantitative and qualitative data together. Data display matrices were developed to document all of the coded data from each extracted data (15). Alphabets and colours were assigned to each of the coded ideas. The resulting codes from quantitative and qualitative data were used to generate descriptive themes (19). The descriptive themes were categorized into global and organizing themes (see Table 3). The themes have been discussed with the concepts and theoretical constructs that explain recovery services in mental health. The background information of included papers were analysed using STATA version 15.

Results

Description of retrieved papers

The review retrieved 788 papers from all databases. Of these, 94 duplicates were removed. The titles and abstracts of 694 non-duplicate articles were screened for eligibility, after which 266 were excluded. A total of 428 full-text articles were assessed for eligibility (376 were excluded). The review extracted data from 52 full-text articles that met the eligibility. Of these, 2 articles were identified through hand searching of the reference list. Overall, 40 papers were included in the final synthesis (Figure 1). Out of the 40 papers, 38 met the criteria for high methodological quality assessment, whilst only two papers had medium quality (Table 2).

Characteristics of included articles

More than half of the papers (23/40; 57.5%) were interventional studies. Of these, more than a third (12/29; 43.47%) used a Randomized Controlled Trials. More than half of the included papers (25/40; 62.5%) used Quantitative methods, 32.5% used Qualitative methods and 5% (2/40) used mixed methods. The participants in the included papers were mostly adults with schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder (Table 2). About 57.5% (23/40) of the included papers used descriptive and inferential statistics, 17.5% (7/40) used thematic analysis, 5% (2/40) each used descriptive statistics alone, grounded theory and triangulation (thematic, descriptive and inferential statistics). In addition, 27.5% (11/40) of the included papers were studies conducted in the USA, 10% (4/40) were studies
conducted across six European centres (UK, Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Bulgaria and Switzerland), 10% (4/40) were conducted in Sweden, 7.5% (3/40) targeted Hong Kong and 5% (2/40) each focused on Canada, China, South Africa and the Netherlands (see Table 1).

Table 2 Characteristics of included papers

| Paper | Objectives | Setting | Age/Gender | Participants | Study design/Methods | Data collection instrument | Analysis | Q+ | Summary of article |
|-------|------------|---------|------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------|----|-------------------|
| Asheer, Hanlon (46) | The acceptability and feasibility of CBR in practice, as well as how CBR may improve functioning among people with schizophrenia. | Ethiopia | Mean age = 39.5; Males & Females | Schizophrenia | Quasi-experimental design/Mixed methods | In-depth interviews (IDIs) | The matic analysis and Descripive statistics | H | CBR programme has the capacity to improve functioning of people with schizophrenia |
| Brooke-Sumner, Lund (25) | To develop a community based psychosocial rehabilitation programme for service users with schizophrenia | South Africa | Maximum = 45; Females | Schizophrenia | Quasi-experimental design/Qualitative | In-depth interviews (IDIs) | The matic analysis | H | The program improved the lives of service users with schizophreni a - self-esteem, social support, illness knowledg e, self-care, and contributio n to their household s |
| Broo | Investigated a non-specialist | South | Range = | Schizophrenia | Quasi-experiment | In-depth interviews (IDIs) | The mati | H | The programm |
| Author | Study Details | Participants | Outcome Measures | Results |
|--------|---------------|--------------|------------------|---------|
| Ke-Sumner, Sebolwe (2016) | Delivered programme for psychosocial rehabilitation for service users with schizophrenia in a low-resource South African setting | Africa 21-44; Males & Females | Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS), Clinician-administered scale, World Health Organization Disability Assessment Scale (WHODAS), Stigma of Mental Illness Inventory (ISMI) | Achieved reduction in ISMI assessment as well as improved psychosocial well-being of service users with schizophrenia |
| Browne and Waghorn (2015) | To retrospectively assess the implementation of IPS practices and youth employment outcomes | New Zealand Age range of 16-25 years; Males & Females | Observational design (Retrospective case study)/Quantitative | The IPS programme was effective in terms of the proportion of young clients commencing competitive employment, and duration of longest job held |
| Burns, White (2015) | The acceptability and effectiveness of IPS in Europe | Five European countries Mean age = 38 years | Randomized controlled trial/Quantitative | The Individual Placement and Support (IPS) was about two times more effective than vocational services in returning to open employment |
| Catty, Lis | Determine which patients with severe mental illness | Six European Ranges (18 to local | Randomized controlled trial/ | Global Assessment of Functioning - Symptoms (GAF-S) and Disability (GAF-D) | Inferential statistics | H | The IPS services were more effective than vocational services in maintaining employment among patients with severe mental illness |

- IPS: Individual Placement and Support
| Study | Country | Intervention | Population | Measures | Outcomes |
|-------|---------|--------------|------------|----------|----------|
| Choua, (2011) | centres | | vocational services and which process and service factors are associated with better outcomes | Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale | Psychosocial symptoms, respect, resilience, and empowerment were significant contributors of recovery |
| Chang, Chen (2027) | Investigated the effect of a music creation group programme on the anxiety, self-esteem, and quality of life of patients with SMI | | | Demographic data, Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A), Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES), World Health Organization Quality of Life-BREF (WHOQOL-BREF) | Participating in a structured music-creation intervention improved the psychological well-being, self-esteem, quality of life and social relationships of consumers with SMI |
| Chiu, Ho (2028) | To test empirically the substance Abuse and mental Health Services administration (SAMHSA) recovery model | | Schizophrenia spectrum disorder | Internalized Stigma of Mental Illness scale (ISMI), Resilience Scale (RS), Making Decision Empowerment scale (MDES), Exercise of Self-Care Agency Scale, Mastery Scale (MS), Adult State Hope Scale (ASHS), Health Care Climate Questionnaire (HCCQ), Recovery Attitude | Psychosocial symptoms, respect, resilience, and empowerment were significant contributors of recovery |
| Cl ements (5 6) | To pilot a PAR and photovoice project, to facilitate discussions about recovery based on personal and local experience | Canada | Participatory action research/Qualitative (eg. photovoice) | Photo/text pieces, other ‘readers’ or audiences | Recovery Photogallery | H | Photovoice proved as a useful research method for the construction of local knowledge about recovery and as a vehicle for sharing that knowledge. |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Crain, Penhal (3 1) | Application of IPS in a Canadian community mental health team through the study of a competitively employed individual and his support network. | Canada | Mea age = 42 year s/Males | Schizophrenia Instrumental case study/Q ualitative | In-depth interviews (IDIs) | The mati c analysis | H | The IPS programm e had positive outcomes through securing and maintainin g job, changing perceptio ns, self-confidenc e, social skills and recovery |
| De | Investigated | Net | Mea | Schizo | Cross- | Health of the Nation | Desc | H | Supported |
| Heer-Wunderink, Visser (32) | Levels of social inclusion among service users of two types of psychiatric community housing programs in the Netherlands. | Herlends | n: | 44 years / Male & Female | Sectional Design/Quantitative | Outcome Scales (HoNOS) | Camberwell Assessment of Need Short Appraisal Scale (CANSAS) | Interpretive & Inferential statistics | Independent living programs seemed to positively influence the level of social inclusion among service users compared with residential programmes.

| Fenn, Ryan (57) | Analysed what consumers and staff reported at the end of the project. | Sama | Interpretive Phenomenological Design/Qualitative | Focus group Discussion | IPA | H | Art making positively impacts on consumer's senses of identity and independence and demonstrates their talents and capacities.

| Harpaz-Rote, Rosenberg (33) | Observational data comparing 1-year clinical outcomes among women who received RT services and those who did not. | USA | Quasi-experimental design/Quantitative | Self-report interview psychiatric, Alcohol, and Drug composite scales | Descriptive & Inferential statistics | H | Placement in Residential treatment was associate with significantly improved clinical outcomes in a variety of domains.

| Huhtqvist, Markström | Comparing users of two approaches to psychosocial rehabilitation in Sweden, community-based mental | Sweden | Mean age: 48.7 years; Male | Manchester Short Assessment of Quality of Life (MANSA) | Descriptive & Inferential statistics | H | The study showed that visiting clubhouse appears to be more
| Study | Country | Methods | Participants | Measures | Findings |
|-------|---------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| Hultqvist, Markström (2013) | Sweden | Compared DC and clubhouses, concerning the users’ perceptions of unit and programme characteristics and aspects of everyday occupations in terms of engagement and satisfaction | Males & Females | Psychoses, Mood and anxiety disorders, Autism/neuropsychiatric disorders | The users of clubhouses performed better than day center users on various social network sub-scales (feeling valued by others, feelings of inclusion and belonging to a group) |
| Iancu, Zwiekerhorst (2015) | Netherlands | Analysed and compared experiences of recovery on prevocational services, in order to assess if users make progress towards recovery, relative to a staged recovery model | Males & Females | Schizophrenia and personality disorders, depressive and anxiety disorders | The prevocational services provide the needed services for people with mental disorders who desire to engage in recovery (create strong internal motivation for) |
| Study | Title | Participants | Methods | Measures | Data Analysis | Findings |
|-------|-------|--------------|---------|----------|--------------|----------|
| 16 | The role of leisure generated meanings (LGMs) experienced by culturally diverse individuals with mental illness in potentially helping them better cope with stress, adjust to and recover | USA | Mean age = 48 years; Male & Female | Bipolar disorder, major depression, schizophrenia, bipolar/schizoaffective disorder, Schizo affective disorder, substance abuse, panic disorder, borderline personality | Cross-sectional/Quantitative | Colorado Symptom Index (CSI) Recovery Assessment Scale (RAS) Psychosocial Adjustment to Illness Scale (PAIS) Leisure Meanings Gained Scale (LMGS) Leisure Coping Scale (LCS) Leisure Satisfaction Scale (LSS) Leisure Boredom Scale (LBS) Perceived Active Living Scale (PALS) | Leisure can contribute to stress-coping, recovery, adjustment, and active living for individuals with mental illness. |
| 47 | Art appreciation for veterans with severe mental illness in a VA Psychosocial Rehabilitation and Recovery Center | USA | Quasi-experimental design/Qualitative | Photos and interviews | The program had positive effects on mood, self-esteem, socialization, community participation, and recovery process of veterans with SMI |
| 47 | Analyses the relationships between employment hours, psychopathological symptoms and the days of inpatient | Six European centres | Randomized controlled trial/Quantitative | Positive and Negative Symptoms Scale (PANSS) OPCRIT | The program had positive effects on mood, self-esteem, socialization, community participation, and recovery process of veterans with SMI |
| Study | Title | Design/Methodology | Participants | Outcomes |
|-------|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| Koletsi, Nierstraman (49) | Explore clients’ experiences of the support received from their IPS or Vocational Service workers and the perceived impact of work on clients’ lives | Semi-structured interviews | Schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorder | The IPS programme improved financial stability, illness, social life, increased self-esteem, integration into society, self-improvement, coping strategy and reduced loneliness |
| Lee, Liem (29) | Explored the effectiveness of Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) for severely ill mental patients during a period of rapid deinstitutionalization in Hong Kong | World Health Organization Quality of Life (WHOQOL) Hong Kong Chinese Version, Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS), Clinical Data Analysis and Reporting System (CDARS) | The ACT had positive effect over and above the conventional treatment models – outcome parameter s (Bed days, readmission episodes, days of missing psychiatric appointments, BPRS and Quality of Life) |
| Li nd s trom, Har ris (3 4) | To evaluate clients’ activities of daily living (ADL) ability and health factors outcomes following their participation in occupation-centred interventions in home and community settings | Swe den | Mean age = 48 years; Male s &Fe male s | Schizo phreni a, Schizo affecti ve disord er, Bipola r disorder, Asper ger synd r ome, Obsessive comp ulsive disorder | Quasi-experim ental design / Quantita tive | Goal Attainment Scaling (GAS) | Assessm ent of Motor and Process Skills (AMPS) | Assessm ent of Social Interaction (Swedish version BSI-II) | Satisfaction with Daily Occupations (SDO) | ADL-taxonomy | Symptom Checklist-90 (SCL-90) | Desc ripti ve and Infer entia l Stati stics | H | The occupatio nal therapy services integrated in to sheltered or supported housing achieved positive lifestyle, meaningf ul occupatio ns and participati on in society |
| Lo pe z- Na va rro, De l Ca nt o (4 5) | The effectiveness of group mindfulness-based intervention (MBI) in patients diagnosed with severe mental illness | Bal eari c Isla nds | Mean age =38. 44yea rs | Schizo phreni a, Bipola r disorder, Delusi onal disorder | Randomi sed controlle d trial/ Quantita tive | World Health Organization Quality of Life-BREF (WHOQOL-BREF) | Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) | Mindfulne ss Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS) | Desc ripti ve and Infer entia l Stati stics | H | Mindfulne ss interventi on in rehabilitat ion has potential to enhance quality of life and reduce negative symptoms |
| Lu k (3 8) | Investigate the long-term effects of a holistic care programme for the rehabilitation of persons with serious mental illness | Hon g Kon g | Mostl y aged 35 or abov e; Male s &Fe male s | Schizo phreni a, Manic Depres sive, Depres sion | Cross-sectiona l/Quantita tive | World Health Organization Quality of Life Measure (WHOQOL-BREF(HK) | General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) | Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale (ESTEEM) | Social Support Questionnaire-6 (SSQ-6) | Purpose in Life Questionnaire (PIL) | Hopelessness Scale (HOPE) | SSQ-Satisfaction | Desc ripti ve and Infer entia l Stati stics | H | The programm e is effective to provide positive changes – support, encourage ment, self-confidenc e, spiritual assistance and reflection of values |

| M | Evaluate the USA | Meanage | Schizo | Longitud | Multnomah | Desc | H | Recovery- |
| Ali nosky, Le hrer (39) | Effectiveness of a recovery-oriented transformation carried out by a large, private, not-for-profit psychiatric rehabilitation organization serving individuals with SM | n age = 46.42 year s; Mal es & Fe male s | phreni a, Mood disorder (unipo lar/bip olar), Other psych oti c disorder | Inal study/Q uantitati ve | Community Ability Scale-Revised Clinician Rated (MCAS-R) | Self-Report (MCAS-SR) | Competency Assessment Instrument (CAI) | State Hope Scale (SHS) | Client Version (WAI-C) and Therapist Version (WAI-T) | Oriented services are effective to reduce hospitalizations and improve quality of life |
| Mi zock, Ru sso nova (58) | Describe the development and feasibility of the Recovery Narrative Photovoice intervention | USA | Seriou s menta l illness | Community- based participa tory research / Quantita tive | Ryff Scale of Psychological Well- Being | Empowerment Scale | Community Integration Measure | Desc ripti ve Stati stics | The programm e has the potential to facilitate recovery- related outcomes, including empower ment, positive identity, and communit y integratio n |
| Mi zock, Ru sso nova (59) | Explore the meaning of recovery for individuals with serious mental illness | USA | Seriou s menta l illness | Community- based participa tory research / Qualitati ve | Photos and archival data | The mati c anal ysis | H | The study identify several internal and external recovery strategies and outcomes |
| Pan czak an d Pi et ki ewicz (52) | Explore personal experiences of people employed in Vocational Development Centers | Poland | Age range from 28– 58 year s; Mal es & Fe male s | Schizo phreni a spectr um disorder | Interpre tative phenomenologic al design/ Qualitati ve | Semi-structured interviews | Cons ecuti ve anal ytica l | H | The programm e improved the economic and social well-being of people with schizophrenia – economic |
| Author          | Methodology                                                                 | Country    | Sample Description                                                                 | Instruments                                                                                       | Methodological Framework       | Findings                                                                                              |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Reburn, Schmied | Explore how recovery practices are implemented in a psychosocial clubhouse | Australia  | Mean age 47 years; Male & Female                                                    | Schizophrenia, bipolar disorder or schizoaffective disorder                                      | Case study/Qualitative        | In-depth interviews (IDIs) Observed Spradley’s field note domains, and the Recovery and Promotion Fidelity Scale (RPFS) | The psychosocial clubhouse is a community that provide opportunity to participate in a personal recovery journey |
| Salyers, McGuire | To rigorously test Illness Management and Recovery (IMR) against an active control group in a sample that included veterans. | USA        | Mean age 47.7 years; Male & Female                                                    | Schizophrenia, Schizoaffective disorder                                                           | Randomized controlled trial/ Qualitative | Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) Quality of Life Scale (QLS) Patient Activation Measure Morisky Scale Recovery Assessment Scale (RAS) State Hope Scale | Improved significantly in a number of domains related to illness management - symptoms, psychosocial functioning, self-rated illness management, and emergency department use |
| Svanberg, Gumley | Explore the experience of recovery from mental illness in the context of two emerging social firms | Scotland   | Age range from 19–64 years; Male & Female                                          | Bipolar disorder, depression, psychosis, anxiety, addiction                                      | Social constructionist (Grounded theory)/Qualitative | Open-ended interview questions | The social firms are effective to enhance self-confidence, acceptance and inclusion of people |
| S. Wildeens, van Busschbach (64) | Investigate the effect of the Boston Psychiatric Rehabilitation (PR) Approach on attainment of personal rehabilitation goals, social functioning, empowerment, needs for care, and quality of life in people with severe mental illness (SMI) in the Netherlands | Netherlands | Mostly aged 41 or above; Male s & Femal e s | Schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder, Bipolar disorder, Depressive or anxiety disorder, Personality, Addiction, Cognitive disorder | Randomized Controlled Trial/Quantitative | Self-report Social Functioning Scale | Camberwell Assessment of Need Short Appraisal Schedule | WHOQOL-BREF | Personal Empowerment Scale | BPRS—Extended version | GAF—symptoms and disabilities | Client Socio-demographic and Service Receipt Inventory—European version | PR Beliefs, Goals and Practices scale | Working Alliance Inventory | Desc riptive and Inferential Statistics | with mental illness |

| Tjorstrand, Bejerholm (37) | Gaining knowledge regarding the occupations performed in day centres, in terms of the participants’ descriptions of what they were doing | Sweden | Mean age =45.3 years; Male s & Female s | Schizophrenia, other psychoses | Interpretative phenomenologic al design/Qualitative | Time-use diary Profiles of Occupational Engagement POES | Cont ent analysis | The study showed that social interactio n and occupatio ns formed the two foundatio ns of the day centres |

| Tsang, Ng (30) | Effects of the ‘clubhouse’ model of rehabilitation on various psychosocial issues for Chinese patients with schizophrenia living in the community | Hong Kong | Mean age =40.5 years; Male s & Female s | Schizophrenia | Longitudinal, case-controlled and naturalistic design/Quantitative | Demographic and clinical variables | Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale | Beck Depression Inventory | World Health Organization Quality of Life-Brief Version | Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale | Levenson Internality, Powerful Others and Chance Scale of Locus | Desc riptive and Inferential Statistics | The programm e improve the psycholog ical, social relationshi p and environm ental quality of life of participan ts |
| To nd or a, O' Conn ell (4 1) | Rationale, design, and lessons learned during the implementation of a randomized clinical trial testing the effect of using peer facilitative advocates to promote culturally responsive person-centred care planning on QOL variables, community connections, and coping for people of colour with psychotic disorders | USA | Mean age = 43.5 years; Male & Fe male s | Schizoph renia, schizo affective disorder, or affective disorder | Randomized clinical trial/ Quantitative | Treatment Planning Questionnaire | Sense of Community Index | NEO-Five-Factor Inventory | Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure | Scale of Ethnic Experiences | Africultural Coping System Inventory | Brief COPE | Working Alliance Inventory - Short Form Revised (WAISFR) | Health-Care Climate Questionnaire | Recovery Self-Assessment | Full Harmonized Social Capital Inventory | Empowerment Scale | Hope Scale | Interpersonal Support Evaluation List | Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale | MHSIP Consumer Satisfaction Survey | QOL interview | Paranoid Ideation and Psychoticism Subscales of the Symptom Checklist (SCL)-90 | SCL-90 anxiety dimension | Global Assessment of Functioning - Modified Version | Desc riptive and Infer ential Stati stics | H | Individual Placement

| Tw a | To evaluate the efficacy of | USA | Mean | Schizophrenia | Randomized | UCSD Performance-Based Skills | Desc ripti | H |
| ML Eye, Veilla (48) | Supported employment for middle-aged or older people with schizophrenia. | Age = 51 years; Males & Females | A or schizoaffective disorder aged | Controlled trial/Quantiative | Assessment (UPSA) Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression | and Support (IPS) was effective for people with schizophrenia compared with conventional vocational rehabilitation (CVR) |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Waghorn, Dias (50) | This investigation compared the utility of two approaches to measuring the effectiveness of a supported employment programme | Age = 34.1 years; Males & Females | Schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, schizophrenia form disorders, bipolar affective disorder, major depression and anxiety disorders | Non-randomised trial/Quantiative | IPS fidelity scale Socially Valued Role Classification Scale (SRCS) Scale for the Assessment of Positive Symptoms (SAPS) Scale for the Assessment of Negative Symptoms (SANS) Demographic information | H The non-RCT IPS cohort were more effective in gaining competitive employment compared with RCT IPS |
| Weiley, Harries (42) | Explore and elucidate whether components of these communities appeared to assist recovery from the point of view of consumers, and if so which were the most important factors | Grounded theory approach/Qualitative Focus groups Observations | Grounded theory approach | H The community is perceived as a place of safety, surrogate family, socialization and individual growth |
| Ze explores | USA | Adult Alcohol Randomised Treatment Services | Desc | H Residentia |
whether services received differed by program modality (i.e., day hospital vs. residential)

| More and Katuskut (4) | Effectiveness of the rehabilitation services provided at the ‘Sunshine Soul Park’ on the psychotic symptoms and social functioning of individuals with schizophrenia |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Zh ou, Zh ou (43)    | Effectiveness of the rehabilitation services provided at the ‘Sunshine Soul Park’ on the psychotic symptoms and social functioning of individuals with schizophrenia |
| China                | Non-Randomized Controlled trial/Quantitative |
| Mean age = 39.2 years; Males & Females | PANSS Quality of Life Inventory-74 (GQOLI-74) Social Disability Screening Schedule (SDSS) Insight and Treatment Attitude Questionnaire (ITAQ) |

A+ represent the average, minimum or maximum age of participants Q++ represent the quality assessment score for the papers (“H” indicate high score whilst “M” indicate medium score)

Environment for implementing recovery services

The intervention is effective in improving the social functioning of patients with schizophrenia and in helping them understand and manage their illness.
The review identified five environments where recovery services are implemented. The environment of implementing recovery services were community-based interventions, residential facility setting and services via psychiatric day hospital/primary health care settings (25-30) (Table 3). Four papers suggested that recovery services can be offered through home-based cares (31-34) and a day centre structure programme (35-37).

*Table 3 Descriptive thematic network*

| Global themes                                      | Organizing themes                      | N   | Papers                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Environment for implementing recovery services     | Community-Based Intervention            | 2   | (46) (53) (51) (56) (36) (47) (34) (45) (38) (39) (59) (52) (40) (64) (54) (41) (48) (50) (42) (43) (30) (63) |
|                                                    | Residential facilities                  | 7   | (53) (51) (57) (33) (60) (44)                                         |
|                                                    | Home-Based Care or services             | 4   | (31) (32) (33) (34)                                                    |
|                                                    | Day Center Structured Programme         | 3   | (35) (36) (37)                                                        |
|                                                    | Psychiatric day hospital/primary services | 6   | (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30)                                          |
| Philosophy of Recovery services                    | Integrated recovery service model       | 1   | (46) (47) (29) (25) (26) (45) (38) (39) (40) (41) (44) (43) (42) (37) (34) (27) |
|                                                    | Vocational Rehabilitation               | 1   | (53) (51) (31) (32) (48) (50) (52) (49) (61) (54) (4) (64) (37) (55) (36) (63) (30) |
|                                                    | Recovery Narrative Photovoice and Art making | 5   | (56) (59) (58) (57) (60)                                              |
| Usefulness of recovery services                    | Psychiatric medication                  | 1   | (46) (25) (33) (31) (61) (29) (39) (43) (40) (44)                     |
|                                                    | Improving functionality                 | 1   | (46) (26) (33) (55) (36) (60) (49) (29) (34) (52) (4) (64) (43) (39) |
|                                                    | Reduce symptoms                         | 1   | (27) (28) (33) (61) (29) (34) (45) (40) (43) (30) (2) (5)            |
|                                                    | Improving physical health & Social Behaviour | 7   | (46) (26) (33) (34) (45) (39)                                        |
|                                                    | Economic empowerment                    | 1   | (46) (25) (26) (31) (49) (52) (53) (35) (51) (28) (3) (2) (61) (33) (48) (50) (38) (37) (30) (63) |
|                                                    | Household integration                   | 3   | (46) (26) (33) (34)                                                   |
|                                                    | Social inclusion (Community integration) | 2   | (46) (25) (26) (27) (28) (56) (31) (32) (57) (55) (36) (60) (49) (29) (34) (52) (62) (54) (64) (37) (41) (42) (44) (43) (63) (30) (58) |
|                                                    | Social support                          | 7   | (28) (55) (42) (59) (33) (31) (32)                                    |
|                                                    | Self-efficacy                           | 2   | (46) (25) (26) (27) (56) (31) (32) (57) (55) (47) (49) (38) (59) (52) (62) (54) (64) (42) (63) (30) (58) |

**Philosophy of Recovery services**

*An integrated recovery service model*

In this review, integrated recovery service model is described as any services that seek to promote
and support restoration, ‘remediation and reconnection. The concept employs both an overarching, inherently collaborative and integrated approach to mental health services. Sixteen of the included papers described the integrated recovery services model used to achieve recovery for adults with severe mental illness (Table 3). Most of the papers suggested that integrated recovery service model can be delivered through illness management (38-44), mindfulness-based interventions (45), task-sharing or shifting approach (25, 26), home visits concept (29, 46, 47), active leisure or recreational activities (32, 37) and music therapy (27) (see Table 4). The reviewed papers highlighted that the integrated recovery services generally aim at developing independent living skills, improve quality of life, community mobilisation (39), reducing inpatient and crisis services, adhering to treatment and setting meaningful goals towards recovery (40, 41, 46).

The integrated recovery service model can be offered through training sessions (e.g. hours, days and weekly for several months) (25-27, 29, 40, 45). For instance, past study regarding integrated recovery model was enhanced with mindfulness group therapy sessions which were run for 60 minutes throughout 26 weeks (45) (see Table 4). Conversely, music-creation therapy used as recovery services were run for 32 weekly sessions, with a duration of 90 min for each session (27). Generally, the activities of recovery service model covers components such as cognitive behaviour therapy techniques, psychoeducation, relapse prevention, social and coping skills training (meals, guidance in activities of daily living, role-playing, hobby groups) (38, 40, 46), adherence support, family therapy, crisis management, household contribution and understanding medication (25, 29, 46). More specifically, Tjornstrand, Bejerholm (37) recommended that active leisure implemented as recovery services can take several activities, including playing sports, the opportunity to play games, eat, and socialize, embarking on excursions and relaxation (see Table 4).

Two studies concluded that conventional rehabilitation services can incorporate additional innovative interventions aimed to achieve recovery for consumers (27, 38). For instance, Luk (38) recommended the inclusion of spiritual intervention (a form of hymn singing, Bible reading, personal sharing and intercessions) into the conventional rehabilitation services. Similarly, Chang, Chen (27) recommended the use of music-creation therapy as a recovery service for adults with SMI. The recovery services are
delivered by different mental health professionals, including a clinical psychologist, community health workers, psychiatrists, occupational therapists, social workers and counsellor (25, 26, 29, 38, 47).

Some studies further suggested that non-specialist are sometimes trained to deliver recovery services, through task-sharing or task-shifting approach. Some of the non-specialist professionals are auxiliary social workers (25, 38).

_Vocational Rehabilitation (Individual Placement Services)_

Eighteen of the included papers recommended several vocational rehabilitation programmes used to promote recovery among consumers (see Table 3). These are Individual Placement and Support (IPS) (30-32, 35, 48-51), supported employment enterprises, sheltered employment (30, 32, 52, 53), conventional vocational rehabilitation (48) and social firms (52, 54).

Most of the included papers described the process of implementing individual placement and support. The papers suggested that the IPS is implemented through phases such as initial vocational assessments (eg. to identify clients’ personal strengths and work skills), job searching (eg. searching job sites, applying for work online and accompany clients to interviews), individual job development (eg. intensive supervision), work performance monitoring, support for employers and continuing post-employment support for clients (31, 35, 48, 51, 53). In addition, some papers recommended that Individual placement support workers receive training and regular supervision to provide effective services (50, 51) (see Table 4). The IPS employment can take several forms, including services(eg. cleaning, gardening, catering, clerical and administrative work) (30, 37), training clients for labour market, agricultural production and creative projects (eg. painting, drawing, sculpture, ceramics and textiles, assembly lines, carpentry shops, computer repair centres, bicycle repair shops woodworking and furniture making) (54, 55).

_Recovery Narrative Photovoice, Art-making and exhibition_

Five of the included papers recommended photovoice, art-making and exhibition as interventions used to construct recovery (56-60). The photovoice, art-making and exhibition are used to achieve recovery, empowerment, community integration (56, 58, 59) and share difficult experiences non-verbally (57). The intervention aims to explore, document and share ideas about recovery. It involves
the construction of text with photographs through the exhibition and large group discussion (56, 58, 59). More importantly, the intervention helps to avoid the stigma that is associated with the conventional process of delivering mental health services (60). For instance, Clements (56) suggested that readers or audience of photovoice interventions become part of the construction of the meaning of recovery. The intervention allows people with serious mental illness to communicate their needs and ideas to the public, as well as to policymakers.

The photovoice, art and exhibition intervention are delivered through weekly class sessions and community outings (58-60) (Table 3). The content of the class sessions focuses on writing exercises, psychoeducational handouts, and activities on how to construct empowering narratives of recovery and stigmatization (58, 59) (see Table 4). In addition, Ketch, Rubin (60) suggested that the class session begins with sharing previous experiences or knowledge about art-making. The final outcome of the photovoice, art and exhibition intervention are documented through the final recovery photo gallery or text pieces, art shows or public exhibition, creative arts (eg. painting, ceramics, silk screening, mosaics) and displays of art prints (56, 57, 59, 60).

*Table 4 Mode of delivering Recovery oriented rehabilitation services*

| Recovery oriented rehabilitation services | Intervention | How to deliver the intervention | Process or Outcome |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Integrated Rehabilitation                  | Illness Management | Rehabilitation training (hourly, days and weekly) meetings for adult living with severe mental illness and family members | Anti-psychotic medication adherence, improve knowledge, decrease relapse, reducing inpatient and crisis services, |
|                                           |               | Day treatment, medication monitoring and intellectual activities | |
|                                           |               | Cognitive behaviour therapy techniques, psychoeducation, relapse prevention, social skills training, spiritual intervention | |
|                                           |               | Inclusion of spiritual intervention into the conventional rehabilitation services | |
|                                           |               | Attending didactic and counselling sessions | |
| Mindfulness-based interventions            | Mindfulness group therapy sessions (Training for hourly, days and weekly) | Improving functioning, symptoms and quality of life | |
|                                           |               | Meetings for consumers and family members | |
| Task-sharing or shifting approach          | Participatory training for non-specialist to provide mental health service in communities | Increase access to psychiatric medication, improve physical health & |
|                                                                 |                                                                 |                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Home visits concept**                                         | Weekly home visits by mental health professionals to deliver mental health education, advocacy, community outreach and community orientation | Household integration, improving self-care or practical skills |
|                                                                 | Adults living with severe mental illness and family members are thought about where and how to buy medication |                                                                 |
|                                                                 | Reminding consumers and families to attend follow-up             |                                                                 |
| **Music-creation therapy**                                      | 90-min music-creation group activity organized weekly for 32 consecutive weeks | Community acceptance, inclusion, empowerment                     |
| **Active leisure or recreational activities**                   | Playing sports, opportunity to play games, eat, and socialize, embarking on excursions and relaxation | Social inclusion (Community integration, social contacts or social interactions and socialization) |
| **Everyday life rehabilitation**                                | Weekly meeting for approximately 1 to 2 hours                   | Self-efficacy (self-esteem or self-confidence)                   |
|                                                                 | Set personal goals such as regular walks, weekly sauna bathing, social interaction with friends, initiating small talk with women, eating lunch in a restaurant, healthy cooking, and taking control of one’s own pocket money |                                                                 |
| **Vocational Rehabilitation Individual Placement and Support (IPS)** | Initial vocational assessments                                 | Returning to open employment, gaining competitive employment, economic empowerment, gaining financial literacy skills, financial independence and stability |
|                                                                 | Job searching                                                   |                                                                 |
|                                                                 | Individual job development                                     |                                                                 |
|                                                                 | Training and regular supervision                               |                                                                 |
|                                                                 | Work performance monitoring                                    |                                                                 |
|                                                                 | Support for employers and continuing post-employment support   |                                                                 |
| **Conventional vocational rehabilitation (eg. Sheltered employment, Supported employment enterprises and Social firms)** |                                                                 | Economic empowerment                                             |
| **Narrative Photovoice and Art making**                         | Taking of photographs from daily life and constructing text, exhibition and large group discussion | Empowerment, community integration, hope, progress in recovery |
|                                                                 | Exploring, documenting and sharing ideas about recovery         |                                                                 |
|                                                                 | Weekly class sessions and community outings and exercises on construction of recovery |                                                                 |
Usefulness of recovery services

Psychiatric medication and treatment

Ten of the included papers highlighted that recovery services has helped to improve clinical outcomes of adults living with SMI (25, 29, 31, 33, 39, 40, 43, 44, 46, 61). The services specifically increase access to psychiatric medication, antipsychotic medication adherence, decrease relapse, improve knowledge and illness management, as well as decrease clinical contact (25, 29, 31, 33, 40, 46, 61). For instance, Lee, Liem (29) reported that recovery services have improved most outcome parameters such as bed days, re-admission episodes and days of missing psychiatric appointments. Conversely, Malinovsky, Lehrer (39) suggested that the number of days spent in the hospital decreased by about 40% after initiation of recovery transformation. Furthermore, some studies suggested that the effects of IPS intervention on the time patients spend in competitive employment have had a significant effect on the clinical status, particularly a reduction of the need for psychiatric inpatient care (31, 61). For instance, Kilian, Lauber (61) indicated that consumers who received an IPS intervention spent fewer days in the hospital.

Improve Functionality

Fourteen of the included papers concluded that recovery services have improved the functioning of adults living with severe mental illness (Table 3). The recovery services improved the social and psychological functioning as well as motor and process ability of adults living with severe mental illness. More specifically, Asher, Hanlon (46) reported in a study that CBR intervention improved the functioning in adults with schizophrenia (baseline median WHODAS = 57.5, IQR interquartile range 36.7, 65.1 to end line median WHODAS = 18.4, IQR 2.4,46.2). Similarly, Zhou, Zhou (43) showed in a study that the intervention (eg. rehabilitation training programme such as day treatment, medication
monitoring, biweekly rehabilitation training) group had a significant improvement in social and psychological functioning.

Reduce Symptoms

Most of the included papers suggested that recovery services have had a significant improvement in anxiety, psychosocial and mental symptoms of an adults with severe mental illness (25, 27-30, 33, 34, 40, 43, 45, 61). For instance, Chang, Chen (27) reported that the anxiety symptoms in an experimental group (music-creation programme) improved 6.22 points more than the control group (P < 0.001). Similarly, the mean symptoms (Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale PANSS) in a clubhouse group (eg. Open occupation or employment) decreased from 64.5 to 42.7 compared with the control groups which increased from 51.7 to 57.6 (p = 0.01) (30). More importantly, Lopez-Navarro, Del Canto (45) concluded that incorporating mindfulness intervention into integrated rehabilitation has the potential to reduce negative symptoms.

Improvement in Physical health & Social Behaviour

Six of the included papers reported that recovery services have improved the physical health and social behaviour of an adults with severe mental illness (26, 33, 34, 39, 45, 46). In particular, the recovery services have had improvements in physical health, wellbeing, adaptation, appearance, (33, 34, 39, 46), quality of life (psychological health) (45) and reductions in risk-taking behaviour (26). For instance, Lopez-Navarro, Del Canto (45) recommended that incorporating mindfulness-based intervention into recovery services have the ability to improve the psychological health-related quality of life. More specifically, the study indicated that the mindfulness intervention accounts for 38% of the variance in health-related psychological quality of life (45).

Self-efficacy

Twenty-one of the included papers described the impact of recovery services on the self-efficacy or self-reliance of adults with severe mental illness (see Table 3). The papers highlighted that recovery services have improved self-esteem or self-confidence (eg. fostered feeling of self-worth) (26, 30, 31, 38, 42, 52, 57-59), hope (25, 27, 46, 56), improvements in thoughts, emotions and better understanding of mental illness (25, 26, 31). More so, the recovery services have improved self-care
or practical skills of daily life (eg. bathing, washing clothes, chores related to food preparation and household cleaning) (26, 56) as well as personal empowerment (52, 56, 58, 59).

Three papers recommended that recovery narrative photovoice and art-making services have positively impacted on adults with severe mental illness. This recovery services have improved the lives of consumers in areas such as senses of identity, independence, tolerating uncertainty, feeling ownership of choices, learning from the past, and maintaining vigilance for relapse (57-59). In particular, art-making interventions provide opportunities for self-exploration and the development of new skills (57). More importantly, the art-making and exhibition help people living with severe mental illness to clearly express their feelings and communicate emotions and thoughts which could be difficult to express using words. In addition, recovery narrative photovoice intervention can also help to achieve recovery outcomes such as autonomy, readiness for change, inspiration, idealism, the transformation of self, acceptance of support, awareness of progress, hope, determination, passion, perseverance, introspection, strength, and sense of connectedness (58, 59).

Moreover, four papers recommended that vocational rehabilitation interventions have impacted positively on the personalities (eg. sense of competence through participation in work), reduce boredom/loneliness, feeling anchored in reality and create strong internal motivation for change (49, 52, 55, 62). The feelings and expressions of clients help them to develop a sense of self-determination and personal recovery (54, 62).

**Economic empowerment**

Nineteen of the included papers reported that the recovery services, for instance, vocational participation have helped to improve the economic empowerment of adult with severe mental illness (see Table 3). More importantly, the vocational rehabilitation programmes provide livelihood and income-generating activities (26, 46, 49, 52, 53).

Most papers reported that adult living with severe mental illness who participate in vocational interventions gained competitive employment (28, 33, 37, 50, 53), returned to open employment (35) and receive vocational benefit (37, 49, 50, 63). In particular, adult living with severe mental illness participating in vocational interventions are more likely to receive job-seeking assistance (eg.
searching for jobs, filling application forms and practise for interviews) (38, 49, 50).

Most of the studies suggested that vocational intervention such as IPS is more effective than the conventional vocational services, particularly in every vocational outcome. The IPS clients are more effective to work competitively, returning to open employment (eg. working for at least one day), and longer duration of employment (eg. working for many hours and longer job tenure) and wages earned (28, 35, 48, 49, 51, 61). Catty, Lissouba (51) reported that IPS clients were two times (214 days) more likely to work for a longer duration than vocational service clients (108 days). Conversely, 57% of IPS clients (a sample of 58 consumers with schizophrenia) worked competitively, compared with 29% of conventional vocational clients. Similarly, 70% of IPS participants obtained any paid work, compared with 36% of conventional vocational clients (48). More importantly, the vocational rehabilitation interventions have helped consumers to gain financial literacy skills (eg. managing finances) (25, 26, 31, 46, 52), become financial independence and financially stable (49) and improved recovery (28, 46).

**Social inclusion (Community integration)**

Twenty-seven of the included papers reported that recovery services have increased social inclusion and community acceptance or integration of adults with severe mental illness (see Table 3). Specifically, the recovery services have achieved increasing social or community participation (eg. participating in social activities such as churches, coffee ceremonies weddings and funerals), reduce discrimination (37, 46), reduce social isolation, create supportive social environment (25), increase social contacts or social interactions (26, 29, 34, 37, 49, 55, 60, 64) and socialization (eg. being around and having breaks and playing games) (37, 60, 64).

Some studies reported that recovery services such as IPS recovery narrative photovoice and art-making help an adult with severe mental illness to achieve or re-establish valued roles in the community (31, 57, 58). Whitley, Harris (42) recommended that consumers with severe mental illness can use the community as a place of safety, surrogate family, and as socialization and individual growth. In addition, vocational participation rehabilitation services increase the social contacts of adult with SMI with their supervisors and customers or clients, which subsequently break the feeling
of social isolation (49, 52, 54, 55, 64).

Furthermore, some studies suggested that the social environment recovery services, (eg. clubhouse used as a community) have the ability to create an atmosphere of acceptance and inclusion and subsequently support each member’s personal recovery journey (54, 62). For instance, an adult with severe mental illness in a residential programme (clubhouse) had greater participation in recreational events, informal socialization with peers (44), social relationship, quality of life (30, 43) and feeling valued, inclusion and belonging to a group (63). Further, De Heer-Wunderink, Visser (32) reported that supported independent living programs seemed to positively influence the level of social inclusion for consumers living with severe mental illness, in terms of their being active and receiving and making visits with others.

Household integration
Three of the included papers reported that recovery services have achieved integration of adult with severe mental illness into their families (25, 33, 46). Such recovery services have increased greater participation in the household task and family stability and care (25, 46). For instance, Asher, Hanlon (46) reported that a recovery-oriented rehabilitation service has helped an adult with severe mental illness return home to address the basic needs of shelter and food. The services have also equipped family caregivers to develop some resilience to accommodate their relatives, including telling them of plans in advance, communicating calmly and avoiding stressors. Consequently, the service has helped to reduce caregiver burden as well as treating an adult with severe mental illness with dignity and effective caregiving (eg providing food, shelter and shelter) (46).

Social support
Seven of the included papers highlighted several support services used to implement recovery services for an adult with SMI (28, 31-33, 55, 59). Some papers highlighted that the support services originate from sources such as relatives, friends or peers (32, 55) supervisor support and community peers (31, 55). In particular, De Heer-Wunderink, Visser (32) suggested that more than 85% of clients in recovery-oriented rehabilitation service reported having received support from a partner, their family, or friends. Conversely, Harpaz-Rotem, Rosenheck (33) reported that clients receiving a
residential treatment had a significantly higher social support on average (p < 0.001) after baseline. Supervisors (staff) from recovery services provide practical and emotional support to adults with severe mental illness (42, 55). Whitley, Harris (42) reported that most adults with severe mental illness considered supervisors or staff to be equally important members of the surrogate family.

Discussion
This review was conducted to synthesize evidence into the recovery services used to promote recovery among adults living with severe mental illness. The study specifically aims 1) to identify existing recovery services; 2) to synthesise evidence on the usefulness of recovery services on the recovery process of consumers. The review findings are discussed according to two emerging themes: (i) philosophy of Recovery services, (ii) usefulness of recovery services on the lives of adults living with a severe mental illness.

Philosophy of Recovery services
Recovery services are interventions that aim to provide person-centred mental health services. This approach of mental health services employs a whole system or holistic approach towards the recovery journey of consumers (8). The review findings identified several recovery services which include integrated recovery service model, vocational rehabilitation as well as recovery narrative photovoice and art-making exhibition. The integrated recovery service model, for instance, is offered through illness management, mindfulness interventions, task-shifting approach (eg. participatory based training), home visiting, active leisure and music therapy services. The Integrated recovery service model are mostly incorporated into conventional services and aim to achieve a holistic mental health services. The review findings encourage service providers to integrate mindfulness practices, active leisure, music therapy and spiritual healing practices as part of the integrated recovery service model (27, 37, 45). The inclusion of such components not only ameliorate the symptoms but are also useful in achieving a sense of agency and autonomy, taking personal responsibility and getting on with life (10). Conversely, the integrated recovery service model encourages the use of task-shifting and home visiting to promote the recovery journey (25, 26, 29, 46, 47). The home visiting and task-shifting can help consumers to take up a central role in managing illness (eg. regaining control),
personal growth as well as establishing a fulfilling and meaningful life (3). The task-shifting and home visiting can help consumers and their families to set their personal goals towards the recovery journey. Our review findings encourage service providers to implement the integrated recovery service models to promote the personal recovery process of consumers.

The evidence suggests that vocational rehabilitation services are also increasingly employed to promote the recovery process of consumers. This service is mostly offered through IPS, supported employment enterprises and social firms compared with conventional vocational services (eg. sheltered employment) (35, 51). The vocational rehabilitation services that are used to support the recovery process of consumers are consistent with previous literature (12-14). In particular, the IPS interventions have proven to have the ability to improve the recovery journey. The IPS interventions identified in the current findings are mostly associated with agricultural production, creative projects, services and clients joining the labour market (30, 35, 49, 51). The interventions are usually implemented through initial vocational assessment, job searching, individual job development, monitoring work performance, support for employers and continuing post-employment support for clients. The review findings encourage service providers to implement vocational rehabilitation services (eg IPS interventions) that are contextually respected by local service providers and communities. More specifically, researchers are encouraged to use interventional studies to measure the effectiveness of the different vocational rehabilitation services that aim to promote the recovery process of consumers.

Recovery narrative photovoice, art-making and exhibition interventions have recently been employed as recovery services to support the recovery process (56-60). The photovoice, art-making and exhibition services are implemented through text construction and photographs. This service is also presented through an exhibition and large group discussion. The service is particularly employed to achieve recovery, empowerment, community integration, expressing difficult experiences in non-verbal forms as well as avoiding the stigma associated with conventional mental health services. The review findings encourage researchers to use interventional studies to explore the effectiveness of recovery narrative photovoice and art-making exhibition services towards the recovery journey,
particularly in multi-cultural settings, where there is increase stigmatization of mental illness. Such interventional studies could help consumers to develop culturally sensitive recovery goals.

**Usefulness of recovery services**

Recovery services necessarily focus on enhancing consumer’s capacities for living with, managing, and pursuing a life in the presence of disability, as well as removing barriers around their environment (4). Consistent with earlier studies, the current recovery services are useful in enhancing psychiatric medication and treatment (clinical outcomes) of consumers (4, 6). More specifically, such services increase access to psychiatric medication, antipsychotic medication adherence, decrease relapse, improve knowledge and decrease clinical contact (25, 29, 31, 33, 40, 46, 61). These services are not only about helping consumers to learn how to live a fuller and more satisfying life but also contributes to the reduction of the symptom itself. The review findings encourage service providers to promote holistic care that considers the individual’s subjective appraisal of his or her functioning and satisfaction with life (9).

In addition, psychiatric rehabilitation has recently moved beyond the mere control of symptoms and prevention of relapse to incorporate a functional recovery and enhancement of the quality of life of the consumer (3). The ability of service providers to improve the quality of life of consumers could help to achieve a personal recovery process that is consumer-centred. The current review findings demonstrated that recovery services have supported the physical health and social behaviour of consumers. More specifically, such recovery services improves the physical health, well-being, adaptation, appearance, quality of life and reduction in risk-taking behaviour (26, 33, 34, 39, 45, 46). The improvement in the physical and social behaviour of the consumers could also help them to progress in developing self-efficacy, self-confidence, and gaining hope, improvements in self-care or practical skills. The interventions have specifically enhanced the recovery process through readiness for change, autonomy, inspiration, idealism, sense of connectedness and transformation of self.

Recovery services have also improved the economic empowerment of adult living with severe mental illness. The services provide livelihood and income-generating avenues that can facilitate access to competitive employment, returning to open employment and vocational benefits. It is apparent that
the participation in income generation activities improves the financial literacy skills, financial independence and financial stability of adult living with severe mental illness. The improvement in finances through income-generating activities forms a major component of the recovery journey or process. The findings confirm previous literature which suggests that recovery services could empower adults with severe mental illness, through normative life participation such as education, social and political activities (3, 5). The major strength of recovery services mostly relies on its ability to safeguard empowerment in the consumers through everyday living skills, accommodation, social networks, employment and education endeavours (5). Again, the review findings demonstrated that recovery services have the ability to aid the social inclusion and community acceptance of adult living with severe mental illness. Consistent with previous literature, recovery-oriented rehabilitation promotes the inclusion of adults with severe mental illness through increasing community participation, social contacts or social interactions, socialization, and supportive social environment (6). Such services support consumers to reconnect and re-establish a place in the community, and to explore opportunities that could help them live an independent life. Consequently, the services reduce social isolation, discrimination and stigmatization among consumers (5). In addition, the consumers are also integrated greatly into their individual families and so take an active role in family activities and also maintain family stability.

Limitations
The review has several limitations that need consideration. The limitations of the integrative review are largely pertinent to the search words, language limitations, and period of included papers. The review was only limited to papers published in English Language and those published from January 2008 to January 2020. In particular, limiting studies to only English Language articles published between January 2008 to January 2020 could miss relevant non-English Language articles as well as those published before 2008. The variation in search terms and keywords regarding recovery-oriented rehabilitation and recovery based interventions may miss some relevant articles. However, the combination of clearly articulated search methods, consultation with research Librarian, and
reviewing articles with multiple experts as well as the quality assessment tool used to measure the methodological quality helped to address the various limitations.

Conclusion

The review findings showed that several studies have been undertaken regarding recovery services that can facilitate the recovery journey for adults living with severe mental illness. Most of the recovery services are implemented in developed western countries, particularly in the USA and Europe, with relatively few studies piloted in developing countries (for example Africa). The review findings demonstrated that most of the papers used quantitative data, with few studies employing both qualitative and quantitative data to achieve complementarity or convergence. The evidence showed that most recovery services are delivered through community-based settings. Also, studies on recovery services largely address issues on integrated recovery service model and vocational rehabilitation, with few studies addressing recovery narrative photovoice and art-making exhibition services. Furthermore, the recovery services are reported to be useful in areas such medication and treatment adherence, functioning, symptoms, physical health & social behaviour, self-efficacy, economic empowerment, social inclusion or community integration, household integration and increase access to social support services.

Relevance for Clinical Practice, Policy and Future Research

The recovery services identified are valuable for Mental Health Professionals. These findings may lead to an adaptation of rehabilitation interventions that would be helpful for the personal recovery goals for consumers. Awareness and advocacy for recovery recovery services should be prioritised in national and international policy initiatives. Consumer associations, self-help groups and family caregivers could be empowered to take the leading advocacy role in the recovery services. Research on recovery services should be prioritized in clinical practice and further directed towards interventional studies, which can provide sustainable and workable solutions in the recovery journey and outcome. Recovery research mostly employs quantitative and qualitative methods, with relatively few studies using mixed methods. We recommend that future recovery research should attempt to use mixed methods to achieve complementarity and congruence in both methods.

List Of Abbreviations

Individual Placement Services (IPS); Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI); Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT); Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA); Severe Mental illness (SMI); World Health Organization Disability Assessment Scale (WHODAS)
Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate
Not applicable

Consent for publication
Not applicable

Availability of data and materials
All data generated or analysed during this study are included in this article and its supplementary information files

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Funding
This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Authors’ contributions
E.B, A.P.O, and R.M conceptualized the study. E.B conducted the data extraction, A.P.O, and R.M, conducted the second review of the extracted data. E.B, working closely with A.P.O and R.M performed the thematic analysis and drafted the manuscript. All authors read and approved the manuscript and made inputs into the intellectual content and agreed on its submission for publication.

Acknowledgements
The authors wish to thank the University of Newcastle Graduate Research (Australia), for the Doctoral Scholarship offered to the lead author.

References
1. Roessler W. Psychiatric rehabilitation today: an overview. World Psychiatry. 2006;5(3):151.
2. Killaspy H, Harden C, Holloway F, King M. What do mental health rehabilitation services do and what are they for? A national survey in England. J Ment Health.
3. Yildiz M. Recovery as a process in severe mental illnesses. Nöro Psikiyatri Arşivi. 2015;52(1):1.

4. Davidson L, Roe D. Recovery from versus recovery in serious mental illness: One strategy for lessening confusion plaguing recovery. J Ment Health. 2007;16(4):459-70.

5. Frost BG, Tirupati S, Johnston S, Turrell M, Lewin TJ, Sly KA, et al. An Integrated Recovery-oriented Model (IRM) for mental health services: evolution and challenges. BMC Psychiatry. 2017;17.

6. Gopal S, Henderson AR. Trans-cultural study of recovery from severe enduring mental illness in Chennai, India and Perth, Western Australia. Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation and Mental Health. 2015;2(1):51-7.

7. Slade M, Longden E. Empirical evidence about recovery and mental health. BMC Psychiatry. 2015;15(1):285.

8. Drake RE, Whitley R. Recovery and Severe Mental Illness: Description and Analysis. Canadian Journal of Psychiatry-Revue Canadienne De Psychiatrie. 2014;59(5):236-42.

9. Psych B, Remington G, Lee J. Personal recovery in serious mental illness: Making sense of the concept. Ann Acad Med Singapore. 2017;46:29-31.

10. Noordsy D, Torrey W, Mueser K, Mead S, O'Keefe C, Fox L. Recovery from severe mental illness: an intrapersonal and functional outcome definition. International Review of Psychiatry. 2002;14(4):318-26.

11. Badu E, O'Brien AP, Mitchell R. The Conceptualization of Mental Health Service Quality Assessment: Consumer Perspective. Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research. 2019;26(6):790-806.

12. Gibson RW, D'Amico M, Jaffe L, Arbesman M. Occupational Therapy Interventions for
Recovery in the Areas of Community Integration and Normative Life Roles for Adults With Serious Mental Illness: A Systematic Review. American Journal of Occupational Therapy. 2011;65(3):247-56.

13. Metcalfe JD, Drake RE, Bond GR. Economic, Labor, and Regulatory Moderators of the Effect of Individual Placement and Support Among People With Severe Mental Illness: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. Schizophrenia Bulletin. 2018;44(1):22-31.

14. Gmitroski T, Bradley C, Heinemann L, Liu G, Blanchard P, Beck C, et al. Barriers and facilitators to employment for young adults with mental illness: a scoping review. BMJ Open. 2018;8(12).

15. Whittemore R, Knafl K. The integrative review: updated methodology. Journal of advanced nursing. 2005;52(5):546-53.

16. Hopia H, Latvala E, Liimatainen L. Reviewing the methodology of an integrative review. Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences. 2016;30(4):662-9.

17. National Institute of Mental Health. Mental Illness USA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; 2018 [cited 2019 September 2, ]. Available from: https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/statistics/mental-illness.shtml.

18. Pratt LA. Characteristics of adults with serious mental illness in the United States household population in 2007. Psychiatr Serv. 2012;63(10):1042-6.

19. Pearson A, White H, Bath-Hextall F, Apostolo J, Salmond S, Kirkpatrick P. Methodology for JBI mixed methods systematic reviews. The Joanna Briggs Institute Reviewers Manual. 2014;1:5-34.

20. Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, Group P. Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement. PLoS medicine. 2009;6(7):e1000097.

21. Hong N. Quan, Pluyr P, Fabregues S, Bartlett G, Boardman F, Cargo M, et al. Mixed
Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT). Canada.: Intellectual Property Office, Canada; 2018.

22. The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI). Critical Appraisal Tools Australia: The University of Adelaide; 2017 [Available from: http://joannabriggs.org/research/critical-appraisal-tools.html.

23. Braun V, Clarke V. Using thematic analysis in psychology. Qualitative research in psychology. 2006;3(2):77-101.

24. Fossey E, Harvey C, McDermott F, Davidson L. Understanding and evaluating qualitative research. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry. 2002;36(6):717-32.

25. Brooke-Sumner C, Lund C, Selohilwe O, Petersen I. Community-based psychosocial rehabilitation for schizophrenia service users in the north west province of South Africa: A formative study. Social Work in Mental Health. 2017;15(3):249-83.

26. Brooke-Sumner C, Selohilwe O, Mazibuko MS, Petersen I. Process Evaluation of a Pilot Intervention for Psychosocial Rehabilitation for Service Users with Schizophrenia in North West Province, South Africa. Community Ment Health J. 2018;54(7):1089-96.

27. Chang BH, Chen BW, Beckstead JW, Yang CY. Effects of a music-creation programme on the anxiety, self-esteem, and quality of life of people with severe mental illness: A quasi-experimental design. International Journal of Mental Health Nursing. 2018;27(3):1066-76.

28. Chiu MYL, Ho WWN, Lo WTL, Yiu MGC. Operationalization of the SAMHSA model of recovery: a quality of life perspective. Qual Life Res. 2010;19(1):1-13.

29. Lee CC, Liem SK, Leung J, Young V, Wu K, Kenny KKW, et al. From deinstitutionalization to recovery-oriented assertive community treatment in Hong Kong: What we have achieved. Psychiatry Res. 2015;228(3):243-50.

30. Tsang AW, Ng RM, Yip K. A six-month prospective case-controlled study of the effects
of the clubhouse rehabilitation model on Chinese patients with chronic schizophrenia. East Asian Archives of Psychiatry. 2010;20(1):23.

31. Crain M, Penhale C, Newstead C, Thomson L, Heah T, Barclay K. The contribution of IPS to recovery from serious mental illness: A case study. Work-a Journal of Prevention Assessment & Rehabilitation. 2009;33(4):459-64.

32. De Heer-Wunderink C, Visser E, Sytema S, Wiersma D. Social inclusion of people with severe mental illness living in community housing programs. Psychiatr Serv. 2012;63(11):1102-7.

33. Harpaz-Rotem I, Rosenheck RA, Desai R. Residential treatment for homeless female veterans with psychiatric and substance use disorders: Effect on 1-year clinical outcomes. Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development. 2011;48(8):891-900.

34. Lindstrom M, Hariz GM, Bernspang B. Dealing With Real-Life Challenges: Outcome of a Home-Based Occupational Therapy Intervention for People With Severe Psychiatric Disability. Otjr-Occupation Participation and Health. 2012;32(2):5-13.

35. Burns T, White SJ, Catty J, Grp E. Individual Placement and Support in Europe: The EQOLISE trial. International Review of Psychiatry. 2008;20(6):498-502.

36. Hultqvist J, Markstrom U, Tjornstrand C, Eklund M. Quality of life among people with psychiatric disabilities attending community-based day centres or Clubhouses. Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences. 2018;32(4):1418-27.

37. Tjornstrand C, Bejerholm U, Eklund M. Participation in day centres for people with psychiatric disabilities: Characteristics of occupations. Scandinavian Journal of Occupational Therapy. 2011;18(4):243-53.

38. Luk AL. Investigating the long-term effects of a psychiatric rehabilitation programme for persons with serious mental illness in the community: A follow-up study. J Clin Nurs. 2011;20(19-20):2712-20.
39. Malinovsky I, Lehrer P, Silverstein SM, Shankman SA, O’Brien W, Samuelson T, et al. An empirical evaluation of recovery transformation at a large community psychiatric rehabilitation organization. Psychological Services. 2013;10(4):428-41.

40. Salyers MP, McGuire AB, Kukla M, Fukui S, Lysaker PH, Mueser KT. A Randomized Controlled Trial of Illness Management and Recovery With an Active Control Group. Psychiatr Serv. 2014;65(8):1005-11.

41. Tondora J, O’Connell M, Miller R, Dinzeo T, Bellamy C, Andres-Hyman R, et al. A clinical trial of peer-based culturally responsive person-centered care for psychosis for African Americans and Latinos. Clinical Trials. 2010;7(4):368-79.

42. Whitley R, Harris M, Fallot RD, Berley RW. The active ingredients of intentional recovery communities: Focus group evaluation. J Ment Health. 2008;17(2):173-82.

43. Zhou Y, Zhou R, Li W, Lin Y, Yao J, Chen J, et al. Controlled trial of the effectiveness of community rehabilitation for patients with schizophrenia in Shanghai, China. Shanghai Archives of Psychiatry. 2015;27(3):167-74.

44. Zemore SE, Kaskutas LA. Services received and treatment outcomes in day-hospital and residential programs. J Subst Abuse Treat. 2008;35(3):232-44.

45. Lopez-Navarro E, Del Canto C, Belber M, Mayol A, Fernandez-Alonso O, Lluis J, et al. Mindfulness improves psychological quality of life in community-based patients with severe mental health problems: A pilot randomized clinical trial. Schizophrenia Research. 2015;168(1-2):530-6.

46. Asher L, Hanlon C, Birhane R, Habtamu A, Eaton J, Weiss HA, et al. Community-based rehabilitation intervention for people with schizophrenia in Ethiopia (RISE): a 12 month mixed methods pilot study. BMC Psychiatry. 2018;18.

47. Iwasaki Y, Coyle C, Shank J, Messina E, Porter H. Leisure-Generated Meanings and Active Living for Persons With Mental Illness. Rehabilitation Counseling Bulletin.
48. Twamley EW, Vella L, Burton CZ, Becker DR, Bell MD, Jeste DV. The efficacy of supported employment for middle-aged and older people with schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research. 2012;135(1-3):100-4.

49. Koletsi M, Niersman A, van Busschbach JT, Catty J, Becker T, Burns T, et al. Working with mental health problems: clients' experiences of IPS, vocational rehabilitation and employment. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology. 2009;44(11):961-70.

50. Waghorn G, Dias S, Gladman B, Harris M. Measuring what matters: Effectiveness of implementing evidence-based supported employment for adults with severe mental illness. International Journal of Therapy and Rehabilitation. 2015;22(9):411-20.

51. Catty J, Lissouba P, White S, Becker T, Drake RE, Fioritti A, et al. Predictors of employment for people with severe mental illness: results of an international six-centre randomised controlled trial. Br J Psychiatry. 2008;192(3):224-31.

52. Panczak A, Pietkiewicz I. Work activity in the process of recovery- an interpretive phenomenological analysis of the experiences of people with a schizophrenia spectrum diagnosis. Psychiatr Pol. 2016;50(4):805-26.

53. Browne DJ, Waghorn G. Employment services as an early intervention for young people with mental illness. Early Intervention in Psychiatry. 2010;4(4):327-35.

54. Svanberg J, Gumley A, Wilson A. How do Social Firms Contribute to Recovery from Mental Illness? A Qualitative Study. Clinical Psychology & Psychotherapy. 2010;17(6):482-96.

55. Iancu SC, Zweekhorst MBM, Veltman DJ, van Balkom A, Bunders JFG. Mental health recovery on care farms and day centres: a qualitative comparative study of users' perspectives. Disability and Rehabilitation. 2014;36(7):573-83.
56. Clements K. Participatory action research and photovoice in a psychiatric nursing/clubhouse collaboration exploring recovery narrative. J Psychiatr Ment Health Nurs. 2012;19(9):785-91.

57. Fenner P, Ryan B, Latai L, Percival S. Art making and the promotion of wellbeing in Samoa - participants' lived experience of a recovery oriented intervention. Arts & Health. 2018;10(2):124-37.

58. Mizock L, Russinova Z, DeCastro S. Recovery Narrative Photovoice: Feasibility of a Writing and Photography Intervention for Serious Mental Illnesses. Psychiatr Rehabil J. 2015;38(3):279-82.

59. Mizock L, Russinova Z, Shani R. New roads paved on losses: Photovoice perspectives about recovery from mental illness. Qualitative Health Research. 2014;24(11):1481-91.

60. Ketch RA, Rubin RT, Baker MR, Sones AC, Ames D. Art appreciation for veterans with severe mental illness in a VA Psychosocial Rehabilitation and Recovery Center. Arts & Health. 2015;7(2):172-81.

61. Kilian R, Lauber C, Kalkan R, Dorn W, Rossler W, Wiersma D, et al. The relationships between employment, clinical status, and psychiatric hospitalisation in patients with schizophrenia receiving either IPS or a conventional vocational rehabilitation programme. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology. 2012;47(9):1381-9.

62. Raeburn T, Schmied V, Hungerford C, Cleary M. The use of social environment in a psychosocial clubhouse to facilitate recovery-oriented practice. Bjpsych Open. 2016;2(2):173-8.

63. Hultqvist J, Markström U, Tjörnstrand C, Eklund M. Programme characteristics and everyday occupations in day centres and clubhouses in Sweden. Scandinavian journal of occupational therapy. 2017;24(3):197-207.
Effectively Working on Rehabilitation Goals: 24-Month Outcome of a Randomized Controlled Trial of the Boston Psychiatric Rehabilitation Approach. Canadian Journal of Psychiatry-Revue Canadienne De Psychiatrie. 2011;56(12):751-60.

Figures

Figure 1
Flow chart of included papers

Supplementary Files
This is a list of supplementary files associated with this preprint. Click to download.

AdditionalFile3PRISMA2009checklist.pdf
AdditionalFile1Dataextraction.pdf
AdditionalFile2MethodologicalQualityAssessment.pdf