



Service Priorities and Programmes Electronic Presentations

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Add+ HOC (House Of Coffee) Café: Coffee Barista Training Program and the Vocational Outcome for Patients in Psychiatric Day Hospital (PDH)

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Introduction

Meaning, value and aspiration are three important constructs of a person's integrity and wellbeing. Add+ HOC Café was set up in Dec 2014. As in vocational rehabilitation, PDH provides opportunities to patients in job exploration and acquisition. Add+ HOC Cafe aims at adding meaning, value and aspiration to patients through acquiring skills in coffee-brewing by simulated work training in applying commercial-standard equipment. With flourishing numbers of cafes in Hong Kong by supported employment (SE) and private sectors, it is anticipated that comprehensive training on coffee barista and worker behavior enhancement would facilitate job attainment. Besides, Add+ HOC Café creates more possibility for vocational pathways, and bears a long-term vision in lowering the unemployment rate of persons with mental illness, i.e. 14%, while that of overall unemployment rate of Hong Kong population was 4% (Census, 2007).

Objectives

1. To enhance patients' work skills and positive work behaviors via comprehensive barista training program. 2. To facilitate patients' job exploration and acquisition relevant to barista post, or development on other vocational pathways.

Methodology

A pilot program was carried out from Jan 2015 to Nov 2015. Patients were recruited from PDH through a screening survey on job interest. The program was conducted for 3 sessions per week, including 1 theory class and 2 practical sessions. 4 instruments were used at the commencement and completion of program. These include Workshop Behavioral Checklist (WBC), The Chinese Work Personality Profile (CWPP), standardized work assessment of VALPAR Component Work Sample on Multi-level Sorting (V7) and Simulated Assembly (V8).

Result

35 patients were recruited and 23 have completed the training program. The

remaining patients were still undergoing training by December 2015. Data was analyzed by using SPSS version 21. T-tests were applied to compare pre-post measurements. Patients showed significant improvement in WBC ($t= 7.628$, $p<0.05$), CWPP ($t= 4.792$, $p<0.05$), V7 ($t=5.446$, $p<0.05$), V8 ($t=5.123$, $p<0.05$). For vocational outcome, 39% of patients succeeded in open employment or SE, while 13% of patients enrolled for barista study course. Among the discharged pathways, coffee-related job or study accounted for 34.8% of the vocational outcome. As a pilot study, the outcomes are encouraging. Collaboration with SE and non-government organizations on barista post maybe strengthened for future service development.