Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment
Addiction Technology Transfer Centers Program

Introduction

The Addiction Technology Transfer Center (ATTC), a cooperative agreement program supported by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (SAMHSA/CSAT), is part of SAMHSA's Best Practices (BP) Program. The ATTC grantees offer training, technical assistance, and meetings to substance use disorders treatment practitioners in their States and regions. This report provides analyses on the demographic characteristics collected on all individuals who participated in activities under the ATTC program.

Participants attend events (technical assistance workshop, a specific training, or a meeting) designed to help them adopt evidence-based practices and, generally, improve their skills in helping clients achieve and maintain recovery from substance use disorders. Every participant in ATTC activities receives an intake BP GPRA upon completion of an event and is supposed to complete a follow-up BP GPRA (same as intake) 30 days later.

CSAT was asked by the Office of Management and Budget to determine whether there are differences between participants responding and not responding to the required 30-day follow-up.

Method

To examine differences between ATTC participants who responded to the 30-day follow-up and those who failed to respond, CSAT conducted analyses on the following characteristics: gender, race, job title, and description of organizational affiliation.

These baseline analyses were stratified into four separate categories of participants: participants who are due and have a follow-up interview (group 1), participants who are due but do not have a follow-up (group 2), participants who are not due for a follow-up (group 3), and all baseline interviews (group 4).

Results

Gender: There are no differences between Best Practices (BP) Program participant follow-up respondents and non-respondents with respect to gender. This finding is evidenced by the fact that in all four percentile distributions males comprise approximately 32% and females represented approximately 64 percent (the missing row includes those respondents without identification of gender).

Gender	Group						All Baselines (4)	
	Due and have followup (1)		Due but do not have followup (2)		Not due for followup (3)			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Missing	584	3.5	2,850	4.1	7	1.7	3,441	4.0
Don't Know	0	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
Refused	4	0.0	26	0.0	0	0.0	30	0.0
Male	5,299	32.0	22,434	32.0	124	30.1	27,857	32.0
Female	10,649	64.4	44,693	63.8	281	68.2	55,623	64.0
Total	16,536	100.0	70,008	100.0	412	100.0	86,956	100.0

Race/Ethnicity: For the demographic characteristic of identifying as Hispanic/Latino, there appear to be no notable differences between BP Program participant respondents to the follow-up and non-respondents. For all four categories of participants, 11 to 13 percent identified themselves as being of Hispanic\Latino ethnicity.

Ethnicity

Hispanic Latino	Group						All Baselines	
	Due and have followup		Due but do not have followup		Not due for followup			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Missing data	860	5.2	4,657	6.7	23	5.6	5,540	6.4
Don't know	0	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
Refused to answer	23	0.1	89	0.1	0	0.0	112	0.1
No	13,464	81.4	56,001	80.0	344	83.5	69,809	80.3
Yes	2,189	13.2	9,257	13.2	45	10.9	11,491	13.2
Total	16,536	100.0	70,008	100.0	412	100.0	86,956	100.0

Race

There are no notable differences between program participant respondents and non-respondents (to the follow-up) with respect to race. This finding is supported by the percentile distributions in all four categories being comparable by race. For example, approximately 65% of participants in each group self-identified as White and those who self-identified as Asian were about 2 percent of each response category.

Race	Group						All Baselines (4)	
	Due and have followup (1)		Due but do not have followup (2)		Not due for followup (3)			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Missing	1,694	10.2	8,791	12.6	36	8.7	10,521	12.1
Black	2,385	14.4	12,850	18.4	64	15.5	15,299	17.6
Asian	321	1.9	1,480	2.1	9	2.2	1,810	2.1
White	11,482	69.4	43,410	62.0	287	69.7	55,179	63.5
Alaska Native	37	0.2	153	0.2	0	0.0	190	0.2
American Indian	436	2.6	2,233	3.2	10	2.4	2,679	3.1
Native Hawaiian	110	0.7	745	1.1	2	0.5	857	1.0
Multi-Racial	71	0.4	346	0.5	4	1.0	421	0.5
Total	16,536	100.0	70,008	100.0	412	100.0	86,956	100.0

Job Title: There are no differences between follow-up respondents and non-respondents with respect to job title. This finding is evidenced by the fact that in all four percentile distributions “counselor” was the job title most frequently selected (approximately 29% of each response category). The other job title categories (e.g. nurse, manager/director) accounted for very similar proportions of every response category.

Job Title	Group						All Baselines (4)	
	Due and have followup (1)		Due but do not have followup (2)		Not due for followup (3)			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Missing data	1,154	7.0	4,895	7.0	14	3.4	6,063	7.0
Medical Director	60	0.4	282	0.4	1	0.2	343	0.4
Physician	157	0.9	547	0.8	5	1.2	709	0.8
Nurse	450	2.7	1,997	2.9	10	2.4	2,457	2.8
Physician's Assistant	15	0.1	103	0.1	2	0.5	120	0.1
Pharmacist	13	0.1	121	0.2	0	0.0	134	0.2
Manager/Director	1,459	8.8	4,901	7.0	50	12.1	6,410	7.4
Clinical Administrator/Manager	1,217	7.4	4,308	6.2	28	6.8	5,553	6.4
Clinical Supervisor	963	5.8	3,392	4.8	25	6.1	4,380	5.0
Psychologist	511	3.1	2,028	2.9	12	2.9	2,551	2.9
Counselor	4,567	27.6	20,557	29.4	131	31.8	25,255	29.0
Social Worker	1,742	10.5	8,312	11.9	35	8.5	10,089	11.6

Job Title	Group						All Baselines (4)	
	Due and have followup (1)		Due but do not have followup (2)		Not due for followup (3)			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Federal Government Official	108	0.7	502	0.7	3	0.7	613	0.7
State Government Official	566	3.4	2,169	3.1	6	1.5	2,741	3.2
County Government Official	219	1.3	979	1.4	6	1.5	1,204	1.4
Researcher	270	1.6	870	1.2	3	0.7	1,143	1.3
Other	3,056	18.5	14,006	20.0	81	19.7	17,143	19.7
Total	16,536	100.0	70,008	100.0	412	100.0	86,956	100.0

Organizational Affiliation: There are no notable differences between follow-up respondents and non-respondents with respect to organizational affiliation. This finding is supported by the percentile distributions in all four response categories being very comparable with regard to where the trainees work. For example, in all four response categories, about 35% of the trainees work in a substance abuse treatment program.

Organization Description	Group						All Baselines (4)	
	Due and have followup (1)		Due but do not have followup (2)		Not due for followup (3)			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Missing data	1,343	8.1	6,115	8.7	28	6.8	7,486	8.6
Do not know	2	0.0	9	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.0
Refused to answer	4	0.0	41	0.1	0	0.0	45	0.1
Federal Government	396	2.4	1,654	2.4	10	2.4	2,060	2.4
State Government	2,588	15.7	10,934	15.6	41	10.0	13,563	15.6
County Government	1,168	7.1	5,644	8.1	46	11.2	6,858	7.9
Local Government	360	2.2	1,575	2.2	20	4.9	1,955	2.2
Substance Abuse Treatment Program	5,772	34.9	23,945	34.2	154	37.4	29,871	34.4
University or other Higher education institution	1,293	7.8	5,317	7.6	18	4.4	6,628	7.6
Other	3,610	21.8	14,774	21.1	95	23.1	18,479	21.3
Total	16,536	100.0	70,008	100.0	412	100.0	86,956	100.0

Summary Discussion

After completing this descriptive analysis of participant follow-up respondents and non-respondents for ATTC Best Practices program attendees, the data clearly indicate non-respondents are very similar to the respondents. When percentile distributions by multiple characteristics are so similar by follow-up response category, those that responded can be considered representative of all participants. This analysis definitely increases confidence in the ATTC follow-up data for their Best Practices program.