



Turnover and the Substance Abuse Treatment Workforce: Results from Project Merits

Dr. Lillian Eby
Department of Psychology
The University of Georgia



Agenda

- Overview of Project Merits I
 - *Nationwide study of the substance abuse tx (SAT) workforce*
 - *CTN platform study*
- Key research findings
- Additional research findings
 - *Complement & extend original aims*
- Brief discussion of Project Merits II & III
- New NIOSH-funded study of secondary trauma among counselors



Specific Aims: Merits I

- Predictors of voluntary turnover among counselors & clinical supervisors
- Relationship between clinical supervision (CS), counselor strain, and turnover





Research Design: Merits I

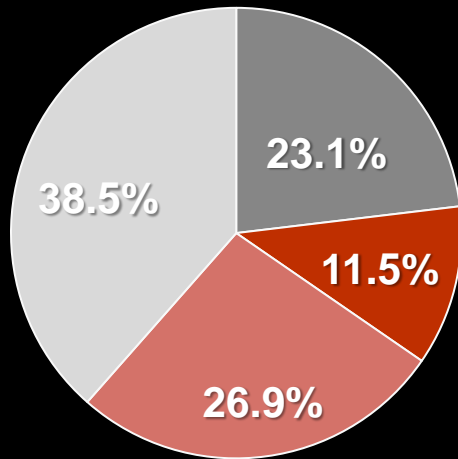
- Longitudinal (4 wave) study
 - *Survey data from counselors & clinical supervisors (years 1-3)*
 - *Other-rated job performance (years 1-3)*
 - *Archival turnover data (years 2-4)*
 - *Exit interviews with counselors (years 2-4)*
- Data collection complete
 - *113 SAT programs affiliated with 26 organizations*
 - *Sample size ranges from N=843-933*



Research Sample: Merits I

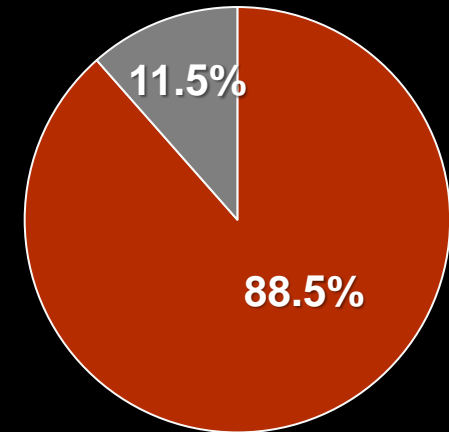
Geographic Region

■ East ■ Midwest ■ South ■ West



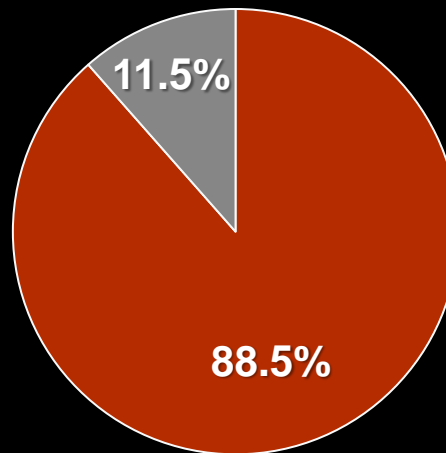
Profit Status

■ Non-profit ■ For-profit



Hospital Affiliation

■ Not on hospital campus (freestanding)
■ On hospital campus (freestanding or dept/unit within)

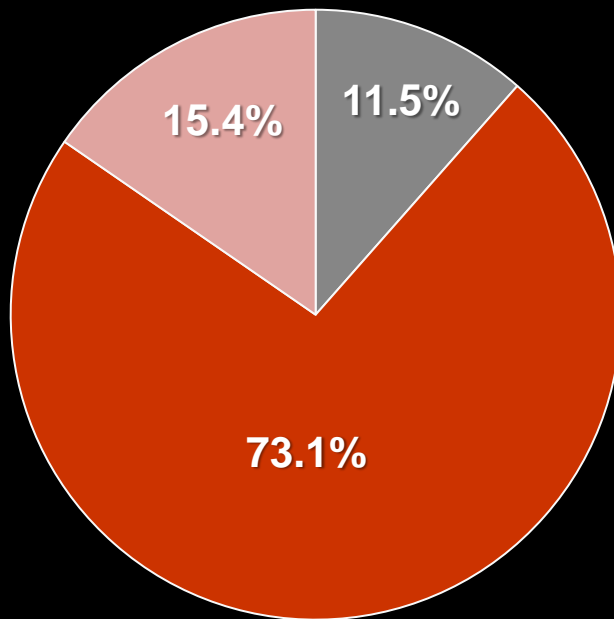




Research Sample: Merits I

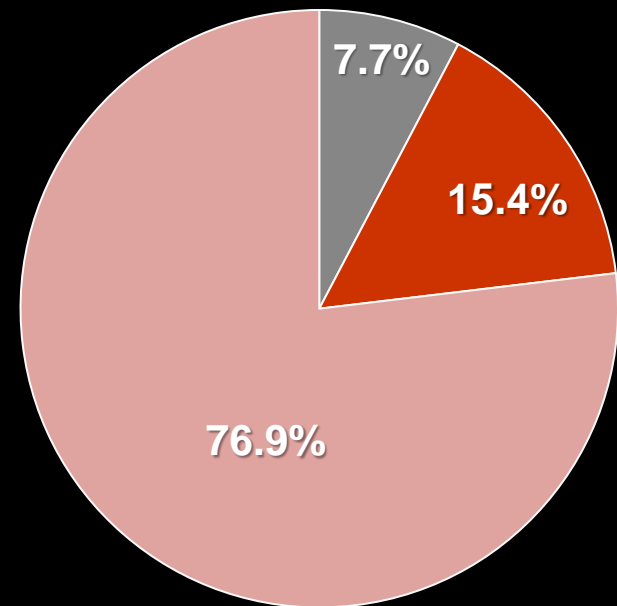
Accreditation Status

■ None ■ Entire center ■ Only methadone



Type of Program

■ IP only ■ OP only ■ Mixed





Key Findings: Merits I

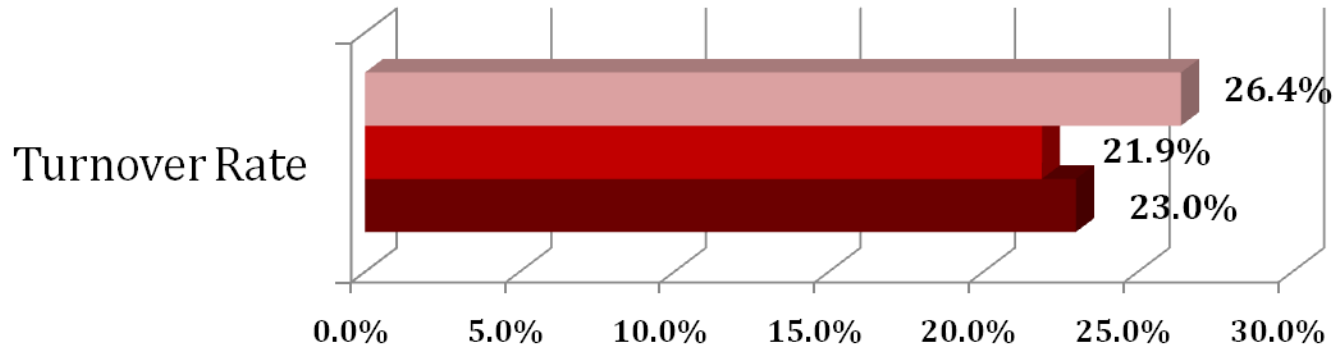
- First “hard estimates” of turnover
 - *Estimated annual rates: 19%-50%*
 - *Direct & indirect costs*
 - *Impact on patient outcomes*



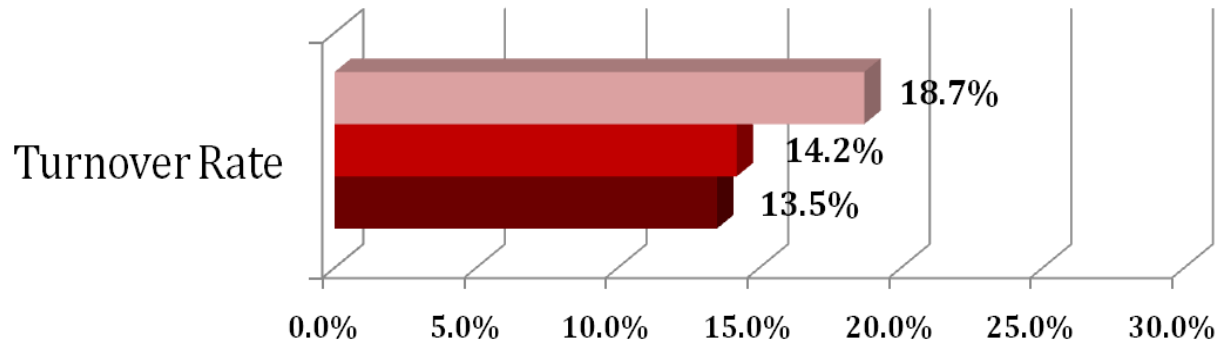


Turnover Rates

Overall Turnover Rates for Counselors



Overall Turnover Rates for Clinical Supervisors



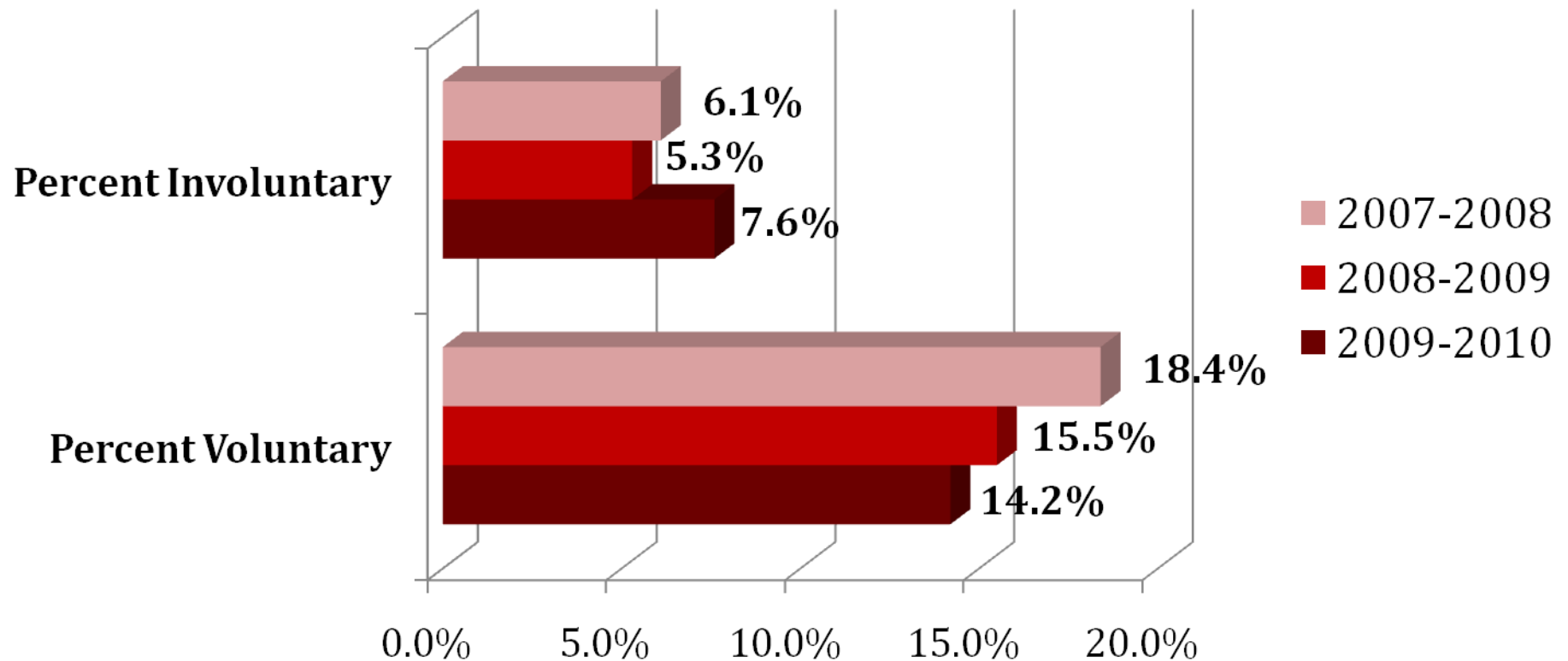
2007-2008

2008-2009

2009-2010

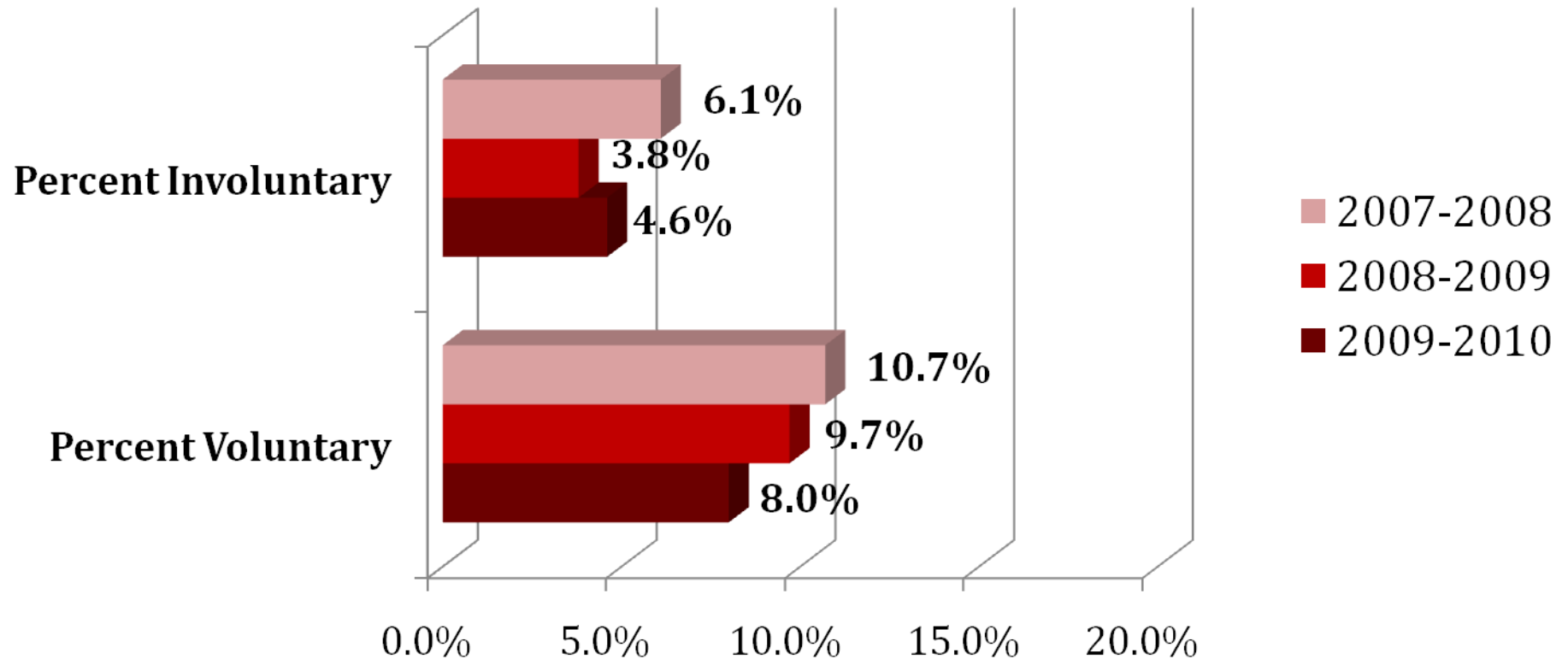


Voluntary vs. Involuntary Turnover: Counselors





Voluntary vs. Involuntary Turnover: Clinical Supervisors



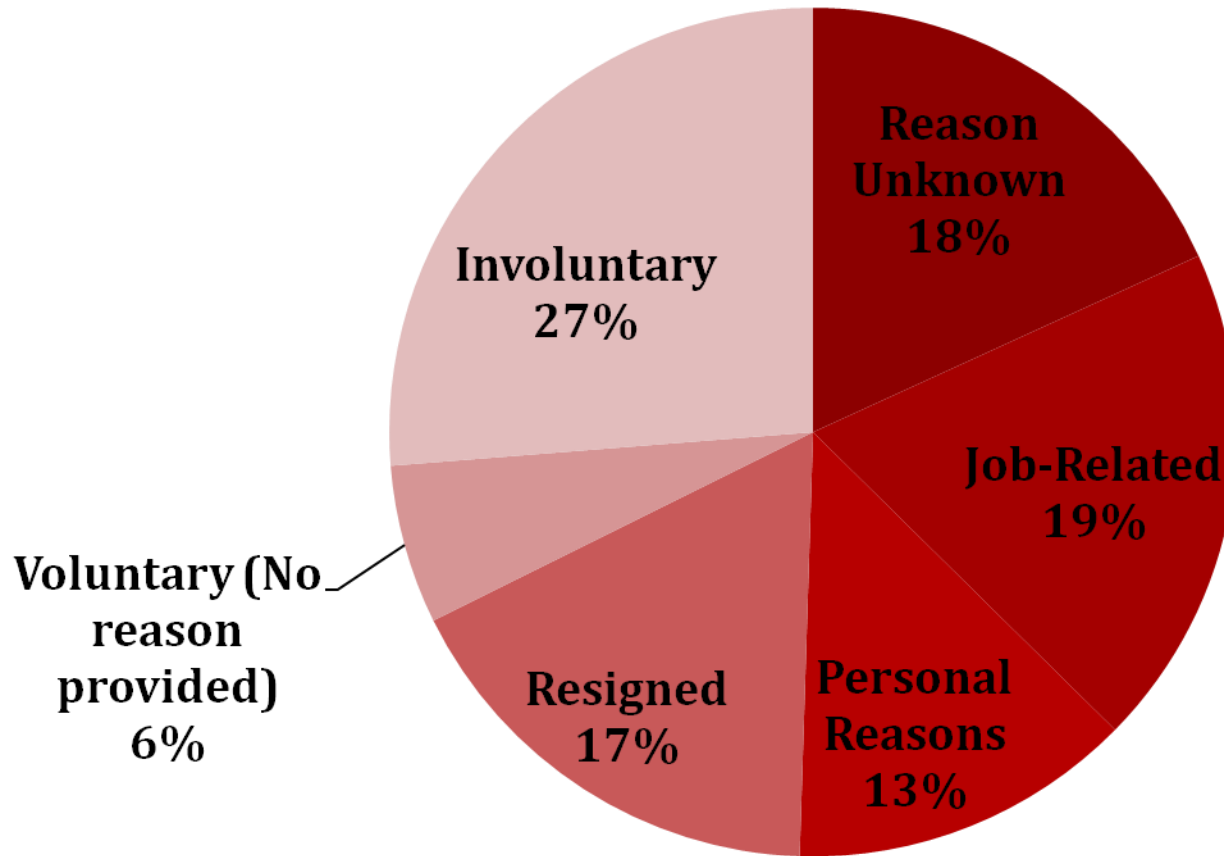


Comparative Data: Industry-Specific Voluntary Turnover

	2007	2008	2009
All Industries	12.3%	12.5%	10.4%
Manufacturing	10.2%	10.4%	8.5%
Financial Services	13.3%	14.0%	13.4%
Hospitality	21.3%	27.2%	19.0%
Not-For-Profit	13.7%	12.6%	10.8%
Healthcare	15.5%	15.7%	13.0%
SA Tx (counselor)	18.4%	15.5%	14.2%
SA Tx (clin sup)	10.7%	09.7%	08.8%



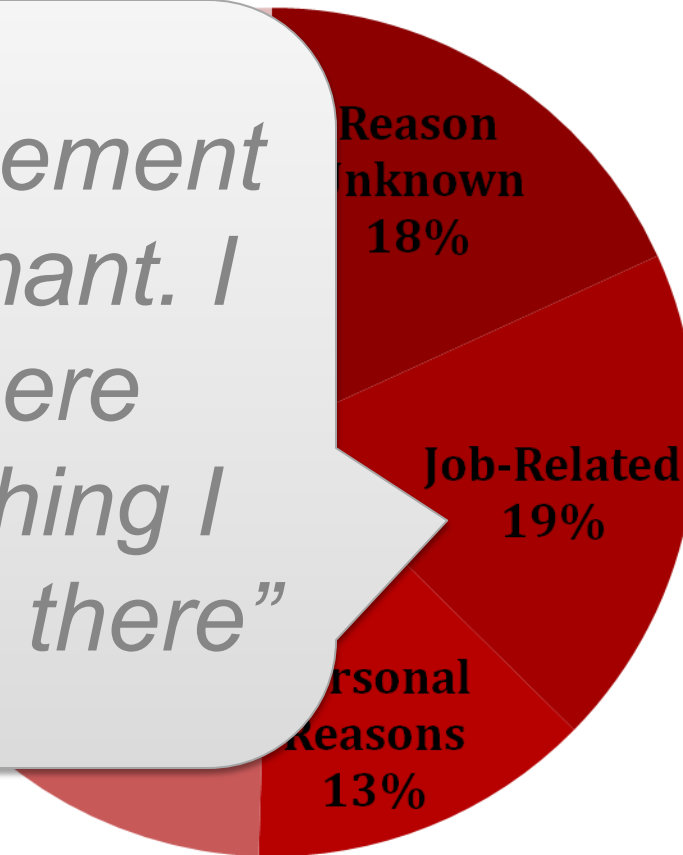
Reasons for Turnover: *Counselors*





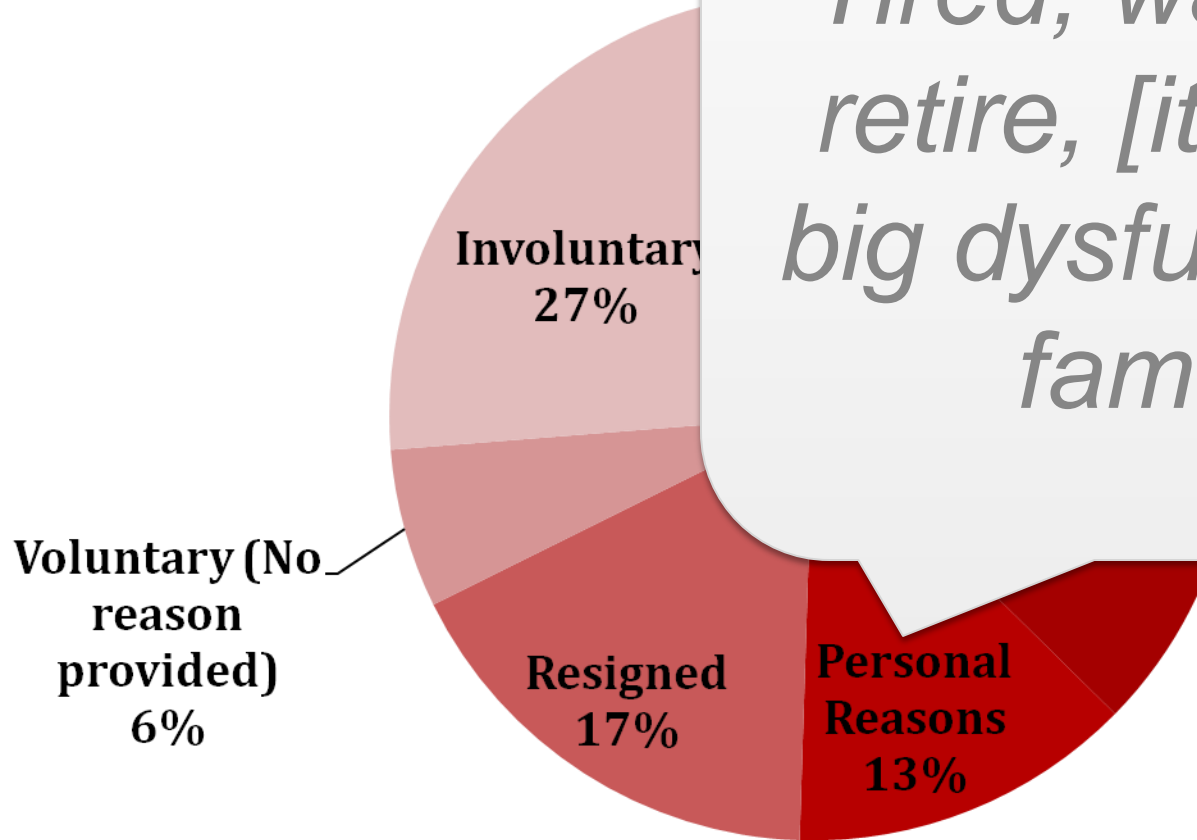
Reasons for Turnover: *Counselors*

*“The advancement
– I felt stagnant. I
felt like there
wasn’t anything I
wanted to do there”*





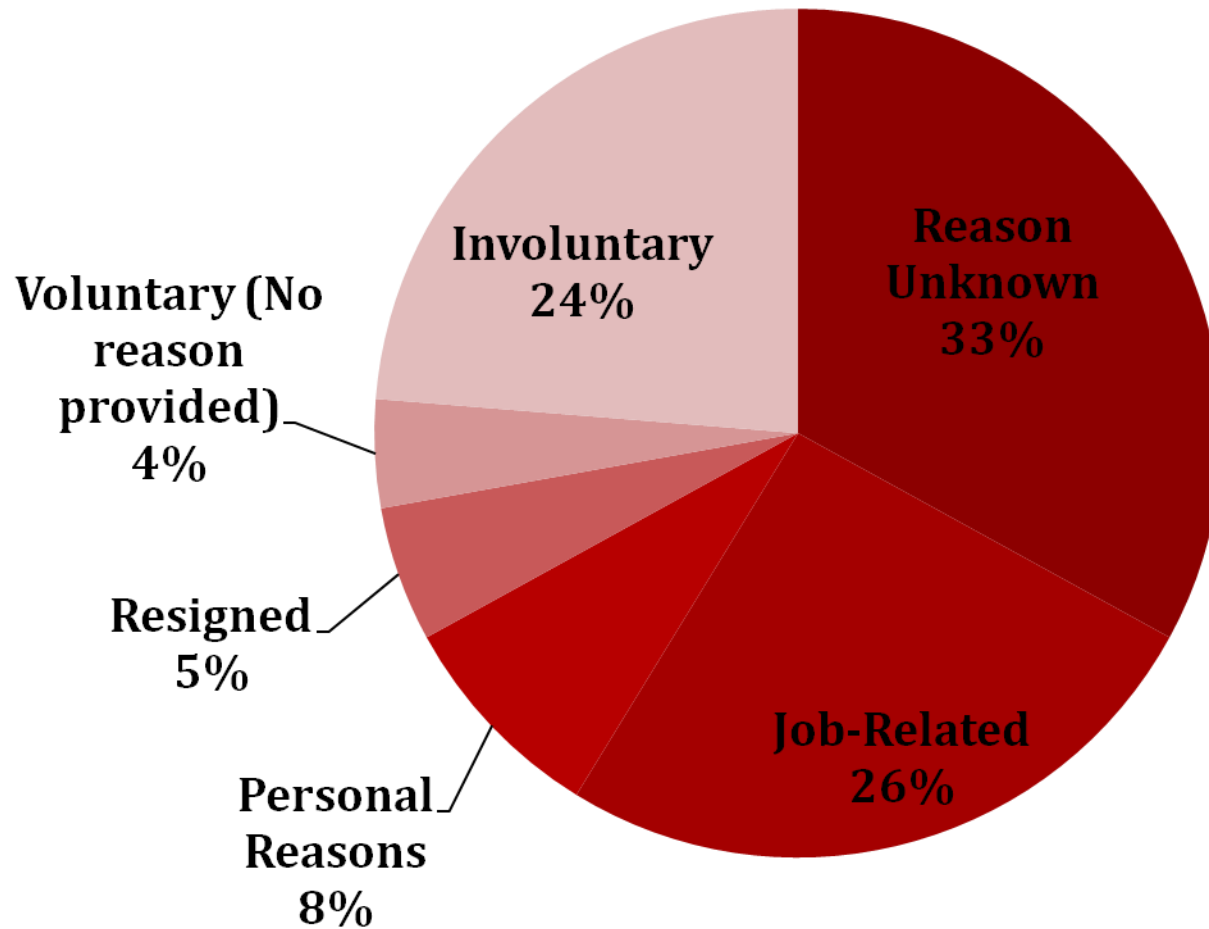
Reasons for Turnover: *Counselors*



“Tired, wanted to retire, [it was a] big dysfunctional family”



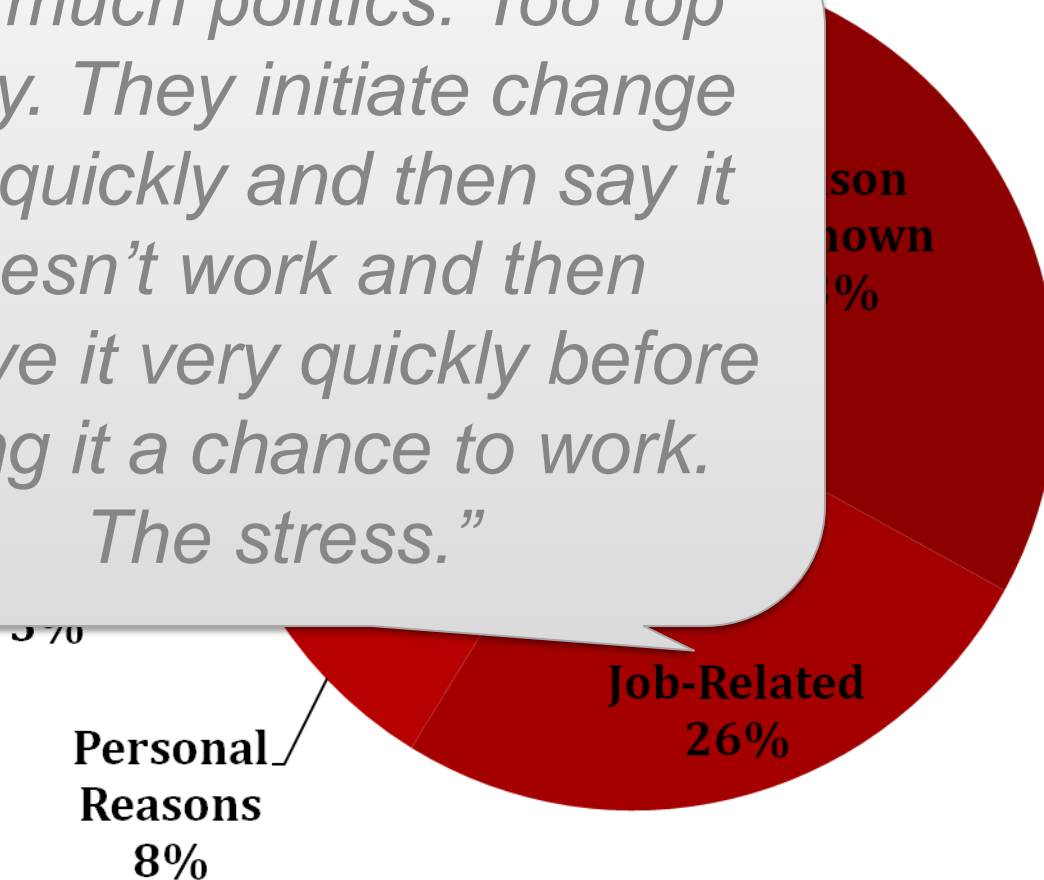
Reasons for Turnover: *Clinical Supervisors*





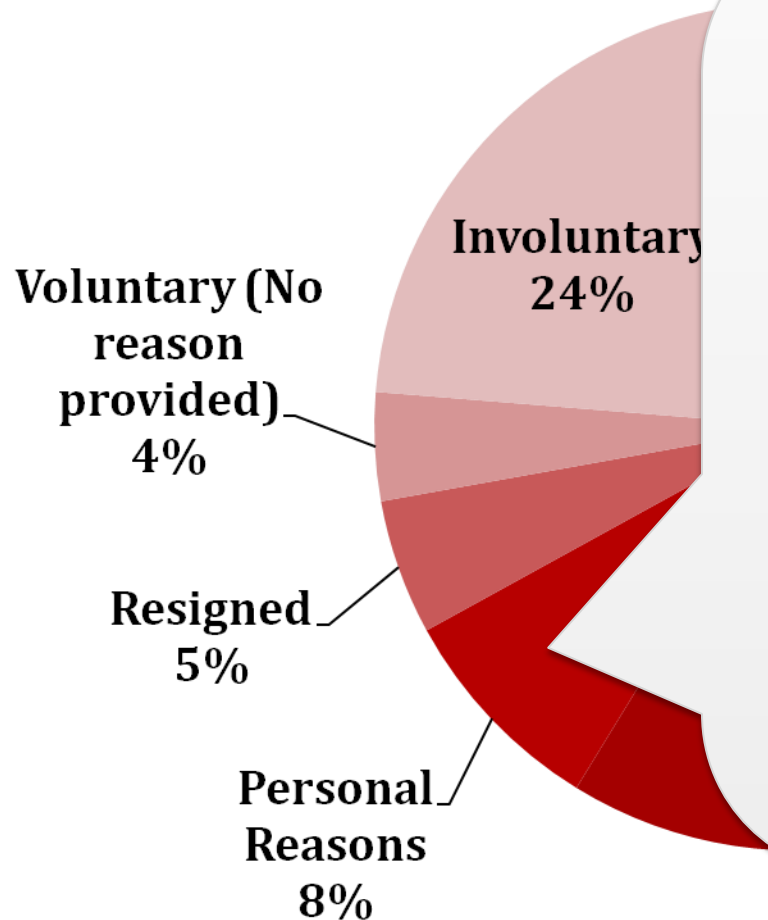
Reasons for Turnover: *Clinical Supervisors*

“Too much politics. Too top heavy. They initiate change very quickly and then say it doesn’t work and then remove it very quickly before giving it a chance to work. The stress.”





Reasons for Turnover: *Clinical Supervisors*



“We had lost funding for some of our programs and they were going to move me to a different location, which was further away from my home, and I just couldn’t be that far away from my children.”



Key Findings: Merits I

- *Cumulative turnover of 47% over 3 years*
- *Mostly voluntary & tend to be lower performers*
 - *In-role behavior (task & relational)*
 - *Extra-role behavior (toward others & org)*
- *Longitudinal predictors of turnover*
 - *Over 4 waves: procedural & distributive justice, job satisfaction, & perceived organizational support*



Key Findings: Merits I

- Clinical supervision (CS)
 - *Higher quality CS predicts lower burnout, which, in turn, reduces turnover intentions*
 - *Effective CS associated with higher counselor job performance & extra-role behavior, as well as less psychological withdrawal & depressed mood*
 - *Mentoring support provided in CS fosters perceptions of organizational support & employee engagement*

Baranik, Roling, & Eby (2010); Curtis, Eby, & Butts (21012); Eby et al. (2007); Laschober, Eby, & Sauer (in press)



Additional Findings: Merits I

- Counselor work stress
 - *Effect of patient death on work & life attitudes*
 - *Physical environment as a unique stressor*
 - *Career calling as a buffer of negative effects of burnout*
 - *Relationship between counselor recovery status, job satisfaction & organizational commitment*



Eby (2010); Eby et al. (2010); Curtis & Eby (2010); Sparks, Kinkade, & Eby (2011)



Additional Findings: Merits I

- Work and family life
 - *CS can reduce counselor work-family conflict*
 - *Effect of emotional labor on work & nonwork outcomes*
 - *Effect of negative patient, coworker, & CS relational exchanges on health & work-family conflict*



Eby (2009); Eby & Rothrauff (2011); Rothrauff, Eby, & Kinkade (R&R); Rothrauff & Eby (2010); Rothrauff & Eby (2011)



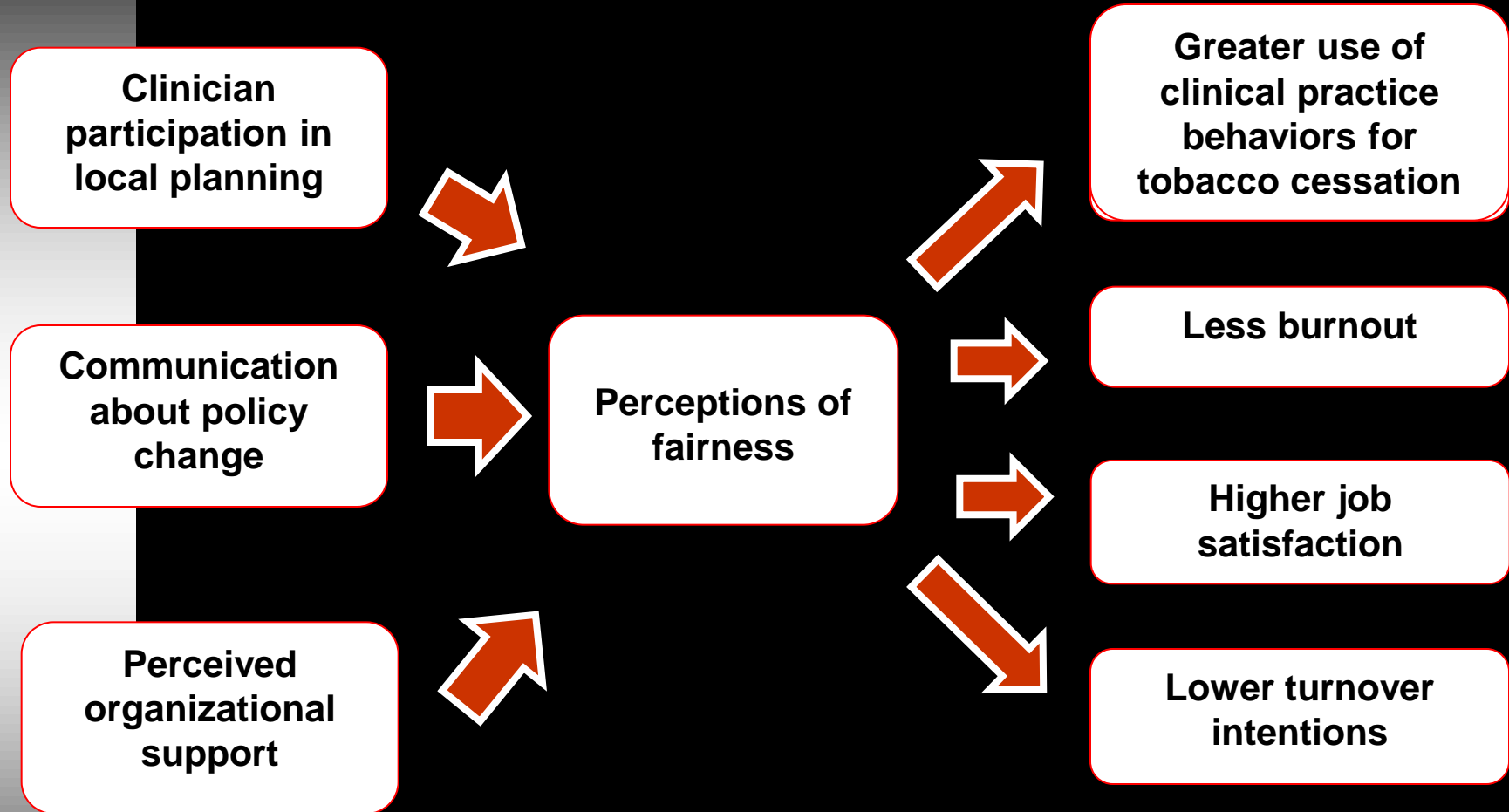
Additional Research on the Substance Abuse Tx Workforce

- Merits II: Implementation of OASAS tobacco-free regulation in NY State
 - *Description of implementation over time*
 - *Effect of local change management practices on clinician outcomes*
 - *Effect of implementation extensiveness on clinician reactions to the regulation and subsequent strain*
 - *Data collection complete*





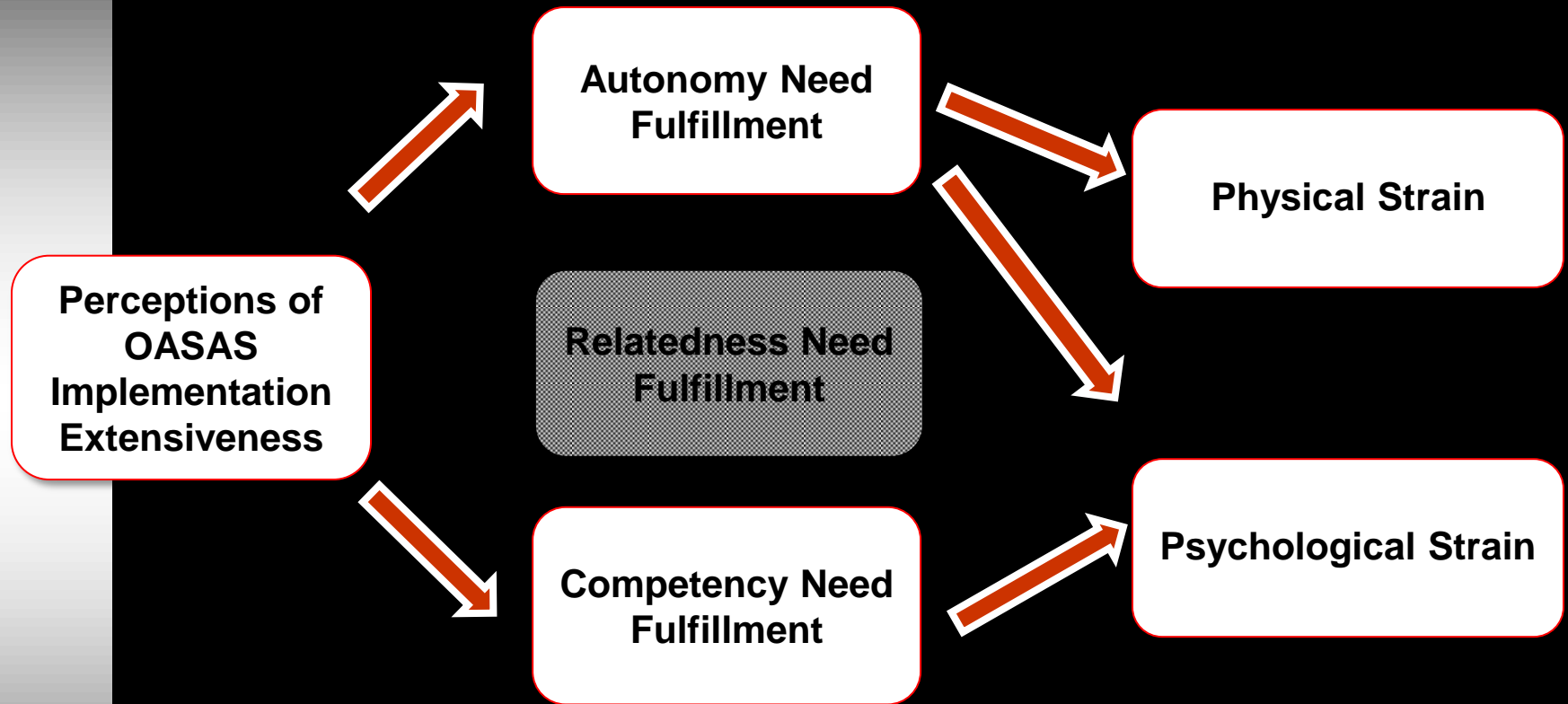
Key Findings: Merits II



Eby, George, & Brown (2012)



Key Findings: Merits II



Eby, Sparks, & Kinkade (2012)



Additional Research on the Substance Abuse Tx Workforce

- Merits III: Adoption, implementation, and sustainability of smoking cessation services
 - *Organization & policy factors related to EBTs for smoking*
- Predictors of counselor use of EBTs when available
 - *Counselor skill, incentives/disincentives, obstacles, & commitment*
- Year 2 data collection in progress





Preliminary Results: Merits III

- Smoking culture in SAT
 - *Accepted part of culture in 20% of programs*
 - *In about 1/3 of programs, staff are not discouraged from smoking*
 - *Only 25% of programs have staff dedicated to smoking tx*
- *In such programs less use of EBTs, less training, & less clinical supervision for smoking cessation tx*

Conway, Barnett, Proctor, Coffman, Motley, Vashisht, Eby, & Mulienburg (2011); Motley, Mulienburg, & Eby (2011); Mulienburg & Eby (2010)



Preliminary Results: Merits III

- Organization & policy factors
 - *Generally high counselor willingness to treat smoking*
 - *But...counselors do not feel well-prepared to tx patient smoking*
 - *...and about $\frac{1}{3}$ of counselors worry about negative effect on patient census*



Muilenburg, Eby, & Conway (2011); Motley, Muilenburg, & Eby (2011) ; Proctor, Barnett, Muilenburg, Conway, Motley, Coffman, Vashisht, & Eby (2011)



Preliminary Results: Merits III

- Organization and policy factors
 - *Financial constraints are perceived as barriers*
 - *Greater financial constraints related to...*
 - Lower counselor skill for tx smoking
 - Less likelihood of offering EBTs for smoking
 - Belief that smoking tx is not important
 - Less restrictive tobacco policies
 - Less discouragement of staff smoking



Barnett, Proctor, Muilenburg, Conway, Eby, Motley, Coffman, & Vashisht (2011); Motley, Muilenburg, & Eby (2011); Muilenburg, Eby, & Conway (2011)



Acknowledgements

- Financial support from NIDA
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- Research team
 - *Co-investigators: Aaron Johnson, Jessica Muilenburg, Charles Lance, Tanja Rothrauff -Laschober, Bob Vandenberg*
 - *Graduate research assistants: Lisa Baranik, Jessie Barnett, David Birkelbach, Lindsay Brown, Hannah Burk, Robert Coffman, Sara Curtis, Kerrin George, Carrie Hurst, Katie Kinkade, Charleen Maher, Michael Motley, Chrissy Proctor, Julia Sauer, Taylor Sparks*
 - *Grant support: Carrie Owen, Jenn Shaikun, Keriann Conway*
- <http://projectmerits.wordpress.com/>
- <https://sites.google.com/site/projectmerits3/>





**NEW RESEARCH
STUDY!**

"Effects of Client Trauma on Substance Abuse Counselors and Their Families"

Katie Kinkade

Lillian Eby

The University of Georgia



Background

- Over 50% of patients enter SAT with a history of traumatic events (e.g., violence, sexual abuse)
- Counselors are often exposed to vivid accounts of trauma experiences
- Due to secondary exposure to traumatic events, counselors may exhibit symptoms of secondary traumatic syndrome (STS)

◎ This research will:

- Examine how counselors' experiences with client trauma affects them and their family
- Examine outcomes of counselor STS (e.g., psychological and physical well-being, and work-family conflict)



Recruitment

- Eligibility for participation:
- a) be a SAT counselor,
- b) be in a committed relationship with a spouse, partner, or girlfriend/boyfriend who works outside the home (part-time or full-time) who is willing to participate in the study, and
- c) provide their own email address and their partner's email address for participation in the confidential, web-based study.



More Details

- \$20 compensation (per person)
- 30 minute, web-based survey to be completed after work
- If you have any questions or would like to send me the names and email addresses of those interested, please email me at kinkade@uga.edu
- Recruitment packets are in your folders



Thank you!