



Introduction & Instructions

In 2019-2020, the National Centre for Education and Training on Addiction (NCETA, Flinders University) conducted Australia's Alcohol and Other Drug Workforce Survey (the AOD National Workforce Survey). This was the first such survey to be undertaken in over a decade.

The National AOD Workforce Survey was developed by NCETA as part of its contracted program of work for the Australian Government Department of Health.

This Excel resource 'Australia's Alcohol and Other Drug National Workforce Survey 2019-2020. Select Comparative Data' (Comparative Data Resource) provides summary data on survey items from the AOD National Workforce Survey. This data can be used to compare results from workplace and workforce surveys that use the complete survey protocol or select items from the AOD National Workforce Survey.

This Comparative Data Resource is a companion product to:

- 'Australia's Alcohol and Other Drug Workforce: National Survey Results 2019-2020' (National Report), which provides summary findings from the AOD National Workforce Survey
- 'Australia's Alcohol and Other Drug Workforce Survey 2019-2020. Survey Protocol', which describes the National Survey background and development, and provides the full Survey Protocol (all survey items, survey logic such as question skips and filters and original sources where required).

This Comparative Data Resource reflects the structure of the AOD National Workforce Survey. There are 8 sections, each addressing a different workforce development area (see 'Survey Overview' tab). Information for each section is provided in a separate worksheet tab. Each worksheet tab contains:

- A complete list of the survey items within the section
- Comparative data for each survey item and/or reference to the provision of this data in the National Report
- Mean (average) scale scores where appropriate (i.e for items with likert rating scales such as ratings of job satisfaction). Response percentages are provided for categorical items (i.e. for items such as gender identity).
- The original source for survey items obtained from existing survey instruments. Where an original source is not indicated, the item was
- developed by the NCETA team.

The comparative data provided in this Excel resource and the National Report can be used as comparison points for independent surveys using the National Survey Protocol in its entirety, particular items or sets of items. For example, an AOD organisation could compare their workers' job satisfaction with the average level of satisfaction reported across the whole AOD sector, which may provide further insight into how the organisation is progressing with regard to worker satisfaction.

All reports and resources for Australia's Alcohol and Other Drug Workforce Survey 2019-2020 are available from the NCETA website: http://nceta.flinders.edu.au/workforce/national-alcohol-other-drugs-workforce-survey-2019/

Permissions

The 'AOD National Workforce Survey User Manual and Survey Protocol' and this Comparative Data Resource are free and open resources available for use by other individuals, organisations and institutions. Requested citations are provided below. Survey items sourced from pre-existing survey instruments should be cited separately (see original sources as provided within these resources).

Citation details

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Skinner, N., Roche, A., Chapman, J., Fischer, J., Kostadinov, V. & McEntee, A. (2020). Australia's Alcohol and Other Drug Workforce Survey 2019-2020. Survey Protocol. Adelaide, South Australia: National Centre for Education and Training on Addiction (NCETA), Flinders University.

The National Survey was conducted by the National Centre for Education and Training on Addiction (NCETA), funded by the Australian Government Department of Health and the Victorian Government Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) (Victorian data collection).

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	Survey Overview			
	Section	Topics		
1	Survey introductory text	Survey and project information as required by research ethics (not provided).		
2	Understanding who is working in the AOD sector (personal and social demographics)	Gender identity, sexual identity, Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander identity, age, caring responsibilities, Australian citizenship, country of origin, languages spoken, lived experience.		
3	Your work role (employment demographics)	Occupation, work area, work setting, work roles, client groups serviced, client age profile, hours in client work, employment contract, full-time/part-time status, extra hours/overtime, clinical supervision, line and other supervision, income.		
4	Professional development	Educational qualifications (general, specialist AOD), professional development access and needs.		
5	How you experience your work (working conditions and job quality)	Work meaning, work intensification, access to flexible work practices, professional confidence, respect and support, job insecurity.		
6	Your organisation	Location (State/Territory, metropolitan/regional), sector (government, NGO, private), organisation size, organisational openness to change/innovation.		
7	Recruitment and retention	Years working in current organisation/AOD sector, first role in AOD sector, prior sector of employment, turnover intention (job/sector), recruitment and retention challenges, reasons for AOD sector turnover.		
8	Understanding your wellbeing at work	Job satisfaction (job/sector), burnout, engagement, health, quality of life.		







1. Survey introductory text

Section 1 of the National Survey comprised study information for participants as required by Research Ethics (not provided)





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2.	Understanding	a who is working	in the AOD sector

		2. Understanding who is working in the AC				
ote: Full item	wording and response options are pro	wided in the User Manual and Protocol (see Introduction & Instructions Tab). Item r	numbering starts at 2.2 (i.e. no Q2.1)			
uestion No.	Measure	Survey item	Scale mean (standard deviation)		%	
.2	Gender identity	Please indicate your gender	-			
	-	Female	-	69%		
		Male	-	29%		
		Trans female / trans woman	-	0.1%		
		Trans male / trans man Non-binary / gender fluid	_	0.3%		
		Different gender identity (please specify)	_	0.2%		
		Prefer not to say	-	1%		
_						
3	Sexual identity	Please indicate your sexual identity Straight / heterosexual	-	82%		
		Lesbian / gay	_	6%		
		Bisexual	-	5%		
		Queer	_	2%		
		Different sexual identity (please specify)	-	1%		
		Prefer not to say	-	4%		
	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait		_			
4	Islander identity ①	Do you identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?				
	③ Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). (2014). Indigenous	Aboriginal but not Torres Strait Islander	-	6%		
	Status Standard, Version 1.5, Cat. No.	Torres Strait Islander but not Aboriginal	-	0.1%		
	1200.0.55.008. Canberra: ABS.	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander	_	92%		
		Prefer not to say	_	2%		
5	Age	What is your age?	45.59 (11.78)			
		Note: original item requested actual age (drop down menu)	-			
		25 or under	-	4%		
		26 - 35 years 36 - 49 years	-	20% 37%		
		36 - 49 years 50 - 64 years	-	35%		
		65+ years	-	4%		
		Prefer not to say	-	1%		
6	Caring responsibilities	Outside of work, do you provide unpaid care to another person? (select all that apply)				
		No x	-	66%(i)		
		Yes (combined)	-	44%(ii)		
		Yes - child / children Yes - older person(s)	-	81%(iii) 36%(iii)		
		Yes - person(s) with a disability	_	10% <i>(iii)</i>		
		Other (please specify)	-	6% <i>(iii)</i>		
				(i) % no care responsibilities		
					or more types of care selected) ded care (1 or more types of care s	selected)
.7	Australian citizenship	Were you born in Australia?		(iii) /o of an alose who provi	aca care (2 or more types of care.	<i>ciccico</i> ,
		Yes	-	25%		
.8	Country of origin	In which country were you born?				
.0	Data not provided	in which could y were you born:	-	*		
.9	Languages spoken	Do you speak any languages other than English? Yes		20%		
		165	_	2070		
.10	Languages spoken at work	What languages (other than English) do you speak at work? (select all that apply)				
	Data not provided			*		
		De seu latentife en besten lland en entenne in estation de electrica ether dess income?			N of an and a share with lived	
11	Lived experience	Do you identify as having lived experience in relation to alcohol or other drug issues? (select all that apply)		% of all respondents (i)	% of respondents with lived experience (ii)	
		I do not identify as having lived experience X	_	35%	-	
		Personal experience of alcohol or drug problems (past or present)	-	31%	50%	
		Family member who has experienced alcohol or drug problems (past or present)	-	42%	68%	
		Other lived experience (please specify)	-	9%	15%	
		Prefer not to say	-	3%	-	
		X Exclusive response option (no other responses could be selected in addition to this response)				
				(i) % of all respondents who p	provided a response to the question	n. Does not sum to 1
				multiple responses allowed.		
				(ii) % of respondents who rep Report (p. 6). Does not sum t	orted some type of lived experience o 100% as multiple responses allow	e. As shown in the I ved.
.12	Lived experience - disclosure	Have you disclosed your lived experience in your workplace (e.g to your supervisor or				
		colleagues)? Yes	_	63%		
13	Lived experience - non-disclosure reason	Why have you chosen not to disclose your lived experience in your workplace? (select all that apply)	-			
		No desire/need		61%		
		Confidentiality/privacy concerns		33%		
		Not relevant to job		29% 28%		
		To avoid stigma Other		28%		
			-	Personally accessed	Beneficial for all lived	
14	Lived experience - support	Thinking about workplace supports for workers with lived experience		r croonony uccessed	experience workers	
14	Lived experience - support	Thinking about workplace supports for workers with lived experience:	_			
14	Lived experience - support	Support from peers and colleagues (1)	_	68%	60%	
14	Lived experience - support	Support from peers and colleagues (1) Support groups (2)	-	50%	57%	
14	Lived experience - support	Support from peers and colleagues (1) Support groups (2) Counselling sessions (3)	_	50% 42%	57% 54%	
14	Lived experience - support	Support from peers and colleagues (1) Support groups (2)	-	50%	57%	
.14	Lived experience - support	Support from peers and colleagues (1) Support groups (2) Counseiling sessions (3) Regular debriefs with a suitable colleague (4)	_	50% 42% 25%	57% 54% 46%	

SECTION END



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uestion No.	Measure	Survey item	%
			,,,
3.2	Occupation	Which of the following best describes your occupation? (select 1) Drug and alcohol counsellor	23%
	(2013a). ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of	Drug and alcohol nurse	10%
	Occupations, 2013, Version 1.2, Cat.	Social worker	8%
	No. 1220.0. Canberra: ABS.	Service manager Clerical and office support worker	7% 5%
		Community worker	4%
		Counsellor	4%
		Contract/program/project administrator	4%
		Aboriginal alcohol and other drug worker Health promotion officer	4% 3%
		Nursing professional	3%
		Clinical psychologist	2%
		Research & development manager/professional	2%
		Chief Executive or Managing Director Education professional	2% 2%
		Policy and planning manager/professional	2%
		Office/practice manager	2%
		Youth worker	2%
		General registered nurse	2% 1%
		Medical practitioner Family support worker	1%
		Welfare support worker	1%
		Psychotherapist	1%
		Volunteer (unpaid)	1%
		Nurse practitioner Personal assistant/secretary	1% 1%
		Welfare worker	1%
		Social professional	1%
		Nurse educator	0.5%
		Enrolled nurse General practitioner	0.3%
		General practitioner Pharmacist	0.3%
		Psychiatrist	0.3%
		Public relations professional	0.2%
		Refuge worker	0.1%
.3	Work area	What is your main area of work? (select 1)	
		Counselling	18%
		Intake/assessment and counselling	6%
		Management of service/operation/program	6%
		Administration Support and case management	6% 6%
		Withdrawal management (detoxification)	4%
		Clinical oversight/management/coordination	4%
		Rehabilitation	4%
		Management/leadership of team	4%
		Pharmacotherapy Other (please specify)	4% 3%
		Project work	3%
		Harm reduction	3%
		Providing information and education	3%
		Dual diagnosis work	2%
		Intake/assessment work	2%
		Research/data analysis Assessment	2% 2%
		Lived experience work role/peer support/education/mentoring	2%
		Residential support work	2%
		Community development	1%
		Outreach	1%
		Care and recovery coordination	1%
		Needle and syringe program work Youth programs	1% 1%
		Policy and/or media work	1%
		Quality coordination	1%
		Forensic AOD counselling	1%
		Non-residential withdrawal nursing	1%
		Consumer representation/advocacy Family therapy	1% 1%
		Family therapy Health services planning (catchment-based planning)	1% 0.4%
		Unpaid volunteering	0.4%
		AOD Family Violence Advisor	0.3%
		Pharmacotherapy support work	0.3%
.4	Work setting ①	In what settings do you mainly work? (select up to 3)	
	Australian Institute of Health and	Non-residential treatment	44%
	Welfare (AIHW). (2018). Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services National	Office setting	33%
	Minimum Data Set: Data Collection	Outreach	21%
	Manual 2018–19. Version 2.0 (June 2018), Cat. No. DAT 9. Canberra: AIHW.	Residential treatment	20%
	, canto biti o Ganbera. Altiv.	Someone's home Custodial	5% 3%
		Custodial School	3%
		Other	3%
.5	Work roles	Overall, what are your main work roles? Select one or more of your main work roles.	7.00
		Direct client services Administration	71% 27%
		Management	24%
		Project work	18%
		Research	8%
		Professional support	7%
	% of work role	Querall how much of your work (%) involves the following:	
3.6	% of work role Data not provided	Overall, how much of your work (%) involves the following:	
3.7	Client group: social demographic	To which of the following groups do you mainly provide a service? (select up to 3)	
		Adults Clients with dual-diagnoses	61% 40%
		No target group	25%
		Aboriginal clients	18%
		Forensic clients	11%
		Forensic clients	1176

		Chidren and young people	9%		
		Clients with children CALD clients	8% 5%		
		Older/elderly adults	2%		
		Other	5%		
3.8	Client group: gender identity	To which of the following groups do you mainly provide a service? (select up to 3)			
		No target group Men	79% 21%		
		Women	21%		
		Trans women/men Non-binary/gender fluid clients	2% 2%		
		Clients with a different gender identity	1%		
(3.9	Client group: sexual identity	To which of the following groups do you mainly provide a service? (select up to 3)		-	
		No target group	85%	-	
		Straight/heterosexual clients Lesbian/gay clients	13% 7%		
		Bisexual clients	3%		
		Queer clients	1% 0.2%		
		Intersex clients Clients with a different sexual identity	1%		
23.10	Client age groups	Thinking about the last 2 - 3 years, which age groups did your clients comprise?		-	
	Data not provided	Thinking about the last 2 - 5 years, which age groups did your clients comprise :	*	_	
3.11	Client age profile - changes			-	
43.11		Thinking about the last 2 - 3 years, the number of clients in each of these age groups has:		_	
	Data not provided		*		
3.12	Hours in client work D	Of the total hours per week that you work in your AOD role, approximately how many hours do you spend working directly with clients?		-	
	Wictorian Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). (2017). 2016 Alcohol and Other Drugs Workforce Study - Worker Survey. Melbourne: DHHS			-	
	Data not provided			_	
3.13	Employment contract/full-time part- time status	Which of the following best describes your employment contract?			
		Permanent full-time Permanent part-time	49% 26%		
		Fixed term full-time	26% 12%		
		Fixed term part-time	7%		
		Casual full-time Casual part-time	1% 3%		
		Unpaid position	1%		
23.14	Extra hours/overtime	How often do you work extra hours or overtime? (i.e. beyond your contracted work hours)		-	
	①Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).	Never or almost never	22%	_	
	(2013b). Working Time Arrangements, Australia, November 2012, Cat. No.	A few times a year	12%		
	3642.0. Canberra: ABS.	A few times a month A few times a week	25% 24%		
		Every day or most days	17%		
	Compensation for extra	How are you compensated for working extra hours or overtime? (select up to 3)		-	
Q3.15	hours/overtime () Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).	Not compensated	23%		
	(2013b). Working Time Arrangements, Australia, November 2012, Cat. No.	Time-related benefit	65%		
	3642.0. Canberra: ABS.	Financial benefit Other benefit	14% 4%		
			470		
Q3.16	Access to clinical supervision D	Do you have access to any of the following forms of clinical supervision and / or practice support? (select all that apply) (i)		-	
	① Victorian Department of Health and	Internal individual	58%	-	
	Human Services (DHHS). (2017). 2016 Alcohol and Other Drugs Workforce	Internal group External individual	32% 24%		
	Study - Worker Survey. Melbourne: DHHS	External individual External group	24%		
		Other	4%		
		No access	13%		
		 (i) This item was only displayed to respondents who indicated they provided direct client services (Q3.5). Data is for direct client services workers only. 			
23.17	Englight of the set			-	
	Frequency of clinical supervision ① Victorian Department of Health and	How frequently do you access clinical supervision / practice support? Once a year or less	9%	_	
	Human Services (DHHS). (2017). 2016 Alcohol and Other Drugs Workforce	Once every 6 months Once every 3 months	5% 17%		
	Study - Worker Survey. Melbourne: DHHS	Once a month	53%		
		Fortnightly or more	16%		
23.18	Adequacy of clinical supervision $m{0}$	To what extent does clinical supervision / practice support meet your needs?			
	Victorian Department of Health and	Not at all	6%	_	
	Human Services (DHHS). (2017). 2016 Alcohol and Other Drugs Workforce	Slightly	15%		
	Study - Worker Survey. Melbourne: DHHS	Moderately Considerably	26% 41%		
		Completely	12%		
22.40	For more set of the form	Have for some the design of the following form of the state			
23.19	Frequency of other types of supervision	How frequently do you access the following types of supervision:	Line supervision	Peer supervision	Cultural superv
		Once a year or less Once every 6 months	12% 8%	11% 5%	23% 4%
		Once every 3 months	13%	8%	4%
		Once a month Fortnightly or more	31% 25%	22% 26%	4% 4%
		Not applicable	12%	20%	4%
23.20	Personal income	What is your weekly personal income (or annual income, p.a) before tax in this job?	All employees	_	
	①Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).	\$1 - \$399 (\$1 - \$20,799 p.a)	2%	_	
	(2016). Census 2016. Canberra: ABS.	\$400 - \$599 (\$20,800 - \$31,199 p.a)	2%		
		\$600 - \$999 (\$31,200 - \$51,999 p.a) \$1,000 - \$1,499 (\$52,000 - \$77,999 p.a)	14% 36%		
		and the second			
		\$1,500 - \$1,999 (\$78,000 - \$103,999 p.a)	24%		
		\$2,000 or more (\$104,000 p.a or more) Prefer not to say	14% 5%		
		\$2,000 or more (\$104,000 p.a or more)	14%		

4. Professional development

uestion No.	Measure	Survey item	%	
4.2	Highest general qualification	What is the highest general qualification that you have obtained (i.e not specialised addiction or AOD training)? (select 1)		_
	righest general qualification	Senior Secondary Certificate or less	3%	
		Certificate (I-IV) Diploma/Advanced Diploma	8%	
		Graduate Certificate/Diploma	15% 18%	
		Undergraduate degree	29%	
		Masters degree/Postgraduate/PhD MBBS	26% 0.3%	
		Medical fellowship	1%	
		Other	1%	
4.3	Enrolled in general qualification Data not provided	Are you currently enrolled in a formal qualification that is not AOD-related?	*	
1.4	Highest AOD qualification	What is the highest AOD-related qualification that you have obtained (i.e. specialised addiction or AOD training)? (select 1)	All roles	Client service I
		No AOD-related qualification Accredited short course	34%	29%
		One or more of the core competencies in the AOD Certificate IV skill set	10% 9%	11% 10%
		Certificate IV in Alcohol and Other Drugs	11%	12%
		Diploma/Advanced Diploma	13%	14%
		Graduate Certificate/Diploma	9%	11%
		Undergraduate degree Masters/postgraduate/PhD degree	4%	5%
		Masters posigraduater no degree	5% 1%	4% 1%
		Other	3%	3%
5	Vocational AOD qualifications	Thinking of all your AOD education and training, which of the following vocational AOD qualifications have you successfully completed?	Client service roles	-
		(select all that apply) Diploma of Alcohol and Other Drugs	20% <i>(i)</i>	_
		Certificate IV in Alcohol and Other Drugs	21% <i>(i)</i>	
		Alcohol and Other Drugs Skill Set I have not successfullv completed any of the above X	23% (i) 46% (ii)	
		(i) Proportions do not sum to 100% as multiple responses possible on this item. 8% of respondents held more than 1 vocational qualification.	40 / (l)	
		(ii) Overall, 46% of client service workers had not completed any of the vocational AOD qualifications.		_
l.6	Enrolled in AOD qualifications	Are you currently enrolled in a formal qualification specialising in AOD and / or addiction studies? Yes	24%	_
1.7	Professional development activities	Beyond formal qualifications, what AOD-related professional development have you done in the past 3 years? (select all that apply)		_
		No AOD-related professional development in past 3 years X	11%	
		Accredited short course	40%	
		Brief (less than 1 day) course or seminar (non-accredited)	56% 53%	
		Professional conference(s) Short (1 day or longer) training course (non-accredited)	63%	
4.8	Professional development access diffe	iculty Have you experienced challenges or difficulties in accessing sufficient professional development for your work in the AOD sector?		_
		None at all	31%	_
		A little A moderate amount	30% 21%	
		A lot A great deal	11% 7%	
4.9	Professional development barriers	What has prevented you from accessing sufficient professional development? (select up to 3)		-
	Professional development barriers	Financial costs to myself	45%	_
		Insufficient time at work	36%	
		Financial costs to my employer	35%	
		Difficulties finding relevant training Geographic constraints (training locations not easily accessible)	26% 23%	
		Insufficient time outside of work	22%	
		Staff shortages (i.e. lack of backfill availability)	21%	
		Lack of support from organisation	13%	
		Lack of support from supervisor/manager Other	11%	
		Onter	6%	
.10	Training gaps - client groups	Thinking about training / professional development on working with particular client groups. What are the training gaps:	64%	
		Clients with experiences of trauma Clients with dual diagnoses/co-occurring mental health issues	62%	
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients	53%	
		Clients with current/past experience of family violence	52%	
		Children and families Forensic AOD clients	51%	
		Forensic AOD clients Clients from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds	50% 47%	
		Cilenis from culturally and illiguistically diverse backgrounds Acquired brain injury clients	47%	
		Older clients	45%	
		Clients with gambling problems	43%	
		Lesbian/gay/bisexual/trans/intersex/queer clients Other	42% 5%	
.11	Training gara work a "	Thisking shout training / applessional dauglar and a second structure of matters		_
	Training gaps - work practice	Thinking about training / professional development on particular areas of work practice. What are the training gaps: Responding to multiple and complex needs	55%	
		Leadership and management skills	48%	
		Specific interventions or therapies Service delivery/administration skills	44% 43%	
		Clinical skills for counselling, treatment or therapy	43%	
		Managing risky behaviours	42%	
		Leadership skills	42%	
		Advanced clinical skills	40%	
		Providing clinical supervision to others	40% 39%	
		Skills or knowledge to support evidence-based practice Management skills	38%	
		Management skills Building and maintaining service partnerships		
		Management stills Building and maintaining service partnerships Training on alcohd or other drugs	38% 37% 35%	
		Management skills Building and maintaining service partnerships	38% 37%	





5. How you experience your work

Note: Means and standard deviations reported for measures re-scaled to 5-point scale (i.e minimum score = 1, maximum score = 5). Full item wording and response options are provided in the User Manual and Protocol (see Introduction & Instructions Tab). Item numbering starts at 5.2 (i.e. no Q5.1)

Question No.	Measure	Survey item	Scale Mean (Standard Deviation)			%	
Q5.2.1 - Q5.2.3	Work meaning ①	The following statements describe various aspects of work. To what extent do you agree or disagree with regard to your work?	4.42 (.70)	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree
	③ Source: Meaning subscale. Spreitzer, G. M. (1995). Psychological	5.2.1 The work I do is very important to me ①	*	*	*	*	*
	empowerment in the workplace: Dimensions, measurement, and validation. Academy of Management Journal, 38(5), 1442-1465.	5.2.2 The job activities are personally meaningful to me (*	*	*	*	*
		5.2.3 The work I do is meaningful to me \oplus	*	1%	1%	5%	40%
		•					
Q5.2.4 - Q5.2.8	Work intensity ①	The following statements describe various aspects of work. To what extent do you agree or disagree with regard to your work?	3.45 (.78)	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree	Agree
	①Source: Effort subscale. Siegrist, J., Starke, D., Chandola, T., Godin, I.,	5.2.4 I have constant time pressure due to a heavy workload ①	*	3%	14%	26%	32%
	Marmot, M., Niedhammer, I., & Peter, R. (2004). The measurement of	5.2.5 I have many interruptions and disturbances while performing my job ()	*	*	*	*	*
	effort–reward imbalance at work: European comparisons. Social Science & Medicine, 58(8), 1483-1499.	5.2.6 I have a lot of responsibility in my job ①	*	*	*	*	*
		5.2.7 I am often pressured to work overtime ①	*	*	*	*	*
		5.2.8 Over the past few years, my job has become more and more demanding ①	*	*	*	*	*
Q5.2.9	Flavible work associate A	The following statements describe various aspects of work. To what extent do you agree or		Strongly		Neither agree	
Q3.2.9	Flexible work practices ()	disagree with regard to your work?	3.53 (1.11)	Strongly disagree	Disagree	nor disagree	Agree
	① Source: Skinner, N., & Pocock, B. (2008). Work-life conflict: Is work time or work overload more important? Asia Pacific Journal of Human Resources, 46(3), 303-315.	5.2.9 My working times can be flexible to meet my needs ⊕		6%	14%	17%	46%
Q5.2.10 - Q5.2.12	Confidence in professional capacities (general) $\widehat{\mathbb{O}}$	The following statements describe various aspects of work. To what extent do you agree or	4.13 (.65)	Strongly	Disagree	Neither agree	Agree
	③Source: Competence subscale. Siegrist, J., Starke, D., Chandola, T., Godin, I.,	disagree with regard to your work? 5.2.10 I am confident in my ability to do my job ①	*	disagree 0%	1%	6%	54%
	Marmot, M., Niedhammer, I., & Peter, R. (2004). The measurement of	5.2.11 I am self-assured about my capabilities to perform my work activities ①	*	*	*	*	*
	effort–reward imbalance at work: European comparisons. Social Science & Medicine, 58(8), 1483-1499.	5.2.12 I have mastered the skills necessary for my job ①					
Q5.3.1	Confidence in professional capacities (client service) $\ensuremath{\widehat{\mathrm{J}}}$	The following statements describe various aspects of work. To what extent do you agree or disagree with regard to your work?	4.21 (.63)	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree
	①Source: Victorian Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). (2017). 2016 Alcohol and Other Drugs Workforce Study - Worker Survey. Melbourne: DHHS. Retrieved from https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/ about/publications/formsandtemplates/2016-alcohol-other-drugs-workforce-study worker-survey.	5.3.1 I feel confident in my capability to respond to client needs ①		0%	1%	7%	61%
Q5.3.2 - Q5.3.6	Work esteem: respect & support (i)	The following statements describe various aspects of work. To what extent do you agree or disagree with regard to your work?	3.82 (.75)	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree
	①Source: Esteem subscale. Siegrist, J., Starke, D., Chandola, T., Godin, I.,	5.3.2 I experience adequate support in difficult situations ①	*	2%	10%	17%	51%
	Marmot, M., Niedhammer, I., & Peter, R. (2004). The measurement of	5.3.3 I receive the respect I deserve from my colleagues ①	*	*	*	*	*
	effort–reward imbalance at work: European comparisons. Social Science & Medicine, 58(8), 1483-1499.	5.3.4 I am treated unfairly at work ① (reverse score)	*	*	*	*	*
			*	4%	7%	16%	48%
		5.3.5 I receive the respect I deserve from my superior or a respective relevant person ①			1 /0		
		 5.3.5 I receive the respect I deserve from my superior or a respective relevant person () 5.3.6 Considering all my efforts and achievements, I receive the respect and prestige I deserve at work () 	*	3%	11%	26%	46%
		5.3.6 Considering all my efforts and achievements, I receive the respect and prestige I deserve at work \oplus		3%			46%
Q5.3.7 - Q5.3.10	Job insecurity ①	 5.3.6 Considering all my efforts and achievements, I receive the respect and prestige I deserve at work ⊕ The following statements describe various aspects of work. To what extent do you agree or disagree with regard to your work? 	* 2.20 (.90)	3% Strongly disagree			
Q5.3.7 - Q5.3.10	Job insecurity ① ①Source: Vander Elst, T., De Witte, H., & De Cuyper, N. (2014). The Job	 5.3.6 Considering all my efforts and achievements, I receive the respect and prestige I deserve at work ⊕ The following statements describe various aspects of work. To what extent do you agree or disagree with regard to your work? 5.3.7 Chances are I will lose my job soon ⊕ 	* 2.20 (.90) *	Strongly	11%	26% Neither agree	Agree
Q5.3.7 - Q5.3.10	Job insecurity ①	 5.3.6 Considering all my efforts and achievements, I receive the respect and prestige I deserve at work ⊕ The following statements describe various aspects of work. To what extent do you agree or disagree with regard to your work? 5.3.7 Chances are I will lose my job soon ⊕ 5.3.8 I am sure I can keep my job ⊕ (reverse score) 	. ,	Strongly	11%	26% Neither agree	46% Agree * *
Q5.3.7 - Q5.3.10	Job insecurity ① ①Source: Vander Elst, T., De Witte, H., & De Cuyper, N. (2014). The Job Insecurity Scale: A psychometric evaluation across five European countries.	 5.3.6 Considering all my efforts and achievements, I receive the respect and prestige I deserve at work ⊕ The following statements describe various aspects of work. To what extent do you agree or disagree with regard to your work? 5.3.7 Chances are I will lose my job soon ⊕ 	. ,	Strongly	11%	26% Neither agree	Agree

SECTION END









Strongly
agree
17%

Strongly
agree
39%
*
*

Strongly
agree
31%

Strongly
agree
19%
*
*
25%
15%

Strongly
agree
*
*
*
3%



6. Your organisation

Note: Means and standard deviations reported for measures re-scaled to 5-point scale (i.e minimum score = 1, maximum score = 5). Full item wording and response options are provided in the User Manual and Protocol (see Introduction & Instructions Tab). Item numbering starts at 6.2 (i.e. no Q6.1)

Question No.	Measure	Survey item	Scale Mean (Standard Deviation)		%		
Q6.2	Geographic location - jurisdiction	In which State / Territory do you work?	-				
		Victoria	28%				
		New South Wales	23%				
		Queensland	21%				
		Western Australia	14%				
		South Australia	9%				
		Northern Territory	2%				
		Australian Capital Territory	2%				
		Tasmania	2%				
Q6.3	Geographic location - metro, regional ①	What is the main location of your work? (i)	-				
	①Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). (2004). Rural, Regional and Remote Health: A Guide to Remoteness Classifications. Canberra: AIHW.	Metropolitan	64%				
		Rural	33%				
		Remote	3%				
Q6.4	Employment sector	What sector does your organisation belong to?	-				
		Government	39%				
		Non-government	57%				
		Private	3%				
Q6.5	Size of organisation ①	How many employees does your organisation have? (j)	-				
	①Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). (2014a). Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, August 2013. Canberra: ABS.	< 10 employees	5%				
		10 - 19 employees	10%				
	2013. Galiberta. ABG.	20 - 99 employees	28%				
		100+ employees	51%				
		Don't know	6%				
Q6.6	Organisational openness to change/innovation: ${f \hat U}$	To what extent do you agree that in your organisation:	3.31 (.74) Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
	①Source: Organizational responsiveness to change subscale. Lehman, W. E. K., Greener, J. M., & Simpson, D. D. (2002). Assessing organizational readiness for change. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 22(4), 197-209.	6.6.1 Novel ideas by staff are discouraged () (reverse score)	* *	*	*	*	*
		6.6.2 It is easy to change routine procedures to meet new conditions ①	* *	*	*	*	*
		6.6.3 You frequently hear good staff ideas for improving operations ①	* *	*	*	*	*
		6.6.4 The general attitude is to change things that aren't working \oplus (reverse score)	* *	*	*	*	*
		6.6.5 You are encouraged to try new and different ideas $\textcircled{1}$	* 4%	14%	27%	46%	9%
		o.o.o rou are encouraged to try new and different ideas ()	470	14 70	2170	40%	

SECTION END





7. Recruitment and retention

Note: Means and standard deviations reported for measures re-scaled to 5-point scale (i.e minimum score = 1, maximum score = 5). Full item wording and response options are provided in the User Manual and Protocol (see Introduction & Instructions Tab). Item numbering starts at 7.2 (i.e. no Q7.1)

Question No.	Measure	Survey item	Scale Mean (Standard Deviation)		%			
27.2	Years of experience	How many years have you been working in:	_	Current organisation	AOD sector			
		< 1 year		15%	8%	-		
		1 - 3 years		32%	21%			
		4 - 6 years		19%	17%			
		7 - 9 years		10%	12%			
		10+ years		23%	41%			
27.3	First role in the AOD sector $$	Is your current position the first role you've had in the AOD sector? $\textcircled{1}$	-					
	①Source: Victorian Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). (2017). 2016 Alcohol and Other Drugs Workforce Study - Worker Survey. Melbourne: DHHS. Retrieved from https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/ about/publications/formsandtemplates/2016-alcohol-other-drugs-workforce-study- worker-survey.	Yes		47%		_		
7.4	Prior sector of employment $$	Which sector did you work in prior to joining the AOD sector? (select 1) $$	-		-			
	① Source: Victorian Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). (2017).	Primary health		18%	-			
	2016 Alcohol and Other Drugs Workforce Study - Worker Survey. Melbourne:	Clinical mental health / mental health		11%				
	DHHS. Retrieved from https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/ about/publications/formsandtemplates/2016-alcohol-other-drugs-workforce-study- worker-survey.	Community services / community health		7%				
		Mental health community support services		7%				
		Private sector		7%				
		I haven't worked in any other sector		5%				
		Education		5%				
		Hospitality Youth		5% 5%				
		Administration		5%				
		Child protection		4%				
		Disability		3%				
		Family services / family support		3%				
		Justice		3%				
		Retail		3%				
		Aged care		2%				
		Housing		2%				
		Construction		1%				
		Employment services Sexual health		1%				
		Other		0.5% 7%				
				170				
7.5.1 - Q7.5.3	Turnover intention (job) ①	To what extent do you agree with the following statements in relation to your current job?	2.55 (1.21)	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
	③Source: Rothrauff, T. C., Abraham, A. J., Bride, B. E., & Roman, P. M. (2011).	7.5.1 I frequently think about leaving my current job (*	*	*	*	*
	Occupational turnover intentions among substance abuse counselors. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 40(1), 67-76.	7.5.2 I am exploring career opportunities outside my current job ()		*	*	*	*	*
		7.5.3 It is likely that I will leave my current job in the next year $\ensuremath{\mathbb{O}}$		35%	21%	22%	15%	8%
								Strongly
7.6.1 - Q7.6.2	Turnover intention (AOD sector) ①	Now thinking about the AOD sector as a whole:	2.28 (1.11)	Strongly	Disagree	Neither agree	15% Agree	
7.6.1 - Q7.6.2	①Source: Rothrauff, T. C., Abraham, A. J., Bride, B. E., & Roman, P. M. (2011).	Now thinking about the AOD sector as a whole: 7.6.1 I frequently think about leaving the AOD sector ①	2.28 (1.11)	Strongly disagree *	Disagree *	Neither agree nor disagree *	Agree *	agree *
7.6.1 - Q7.6.2	①Source: Rothrauff, T. C., Abraham, A. J., Bride, B. E., & Roman, P. M. (2011). Occupational turnover intentions among substance abuse counselors. Journal of	 7.6.1 I frequently think about leaving the AOD sector ① 7.6.2 I am exploring career opportunities outside the AOD sector ① 	2.28 (1.11)		Disagree * *		Agree * *	agree
7.6.1 - Q7.6.2	①Source: Rothrauff, T. C., Abraham, A. J., Bride, B. E., & Roman, P. M. (2011).	7.6.1 I frequently think about leaving the AOD sector ①	2.28 (1.11)	disagree *	*	nor disagree *	*	agree *
	①Source: Rothrauff, T. C., Abraham, A. J., Bride, B. E., & Roman, P. M. (2011). Occupational turnover intentions among substance abuse counselors. Journal of	 7.6.1 I frequently think about leaving the AOD sector ① 7.6.2 I am exploring career opportunities outside the AOD sector ① 	2.28 (1.11)	disagree * *	*	nor disagree * *	*	agree * *
	 OSource: Rothrauff, T. C., Abraham, A. J., Bride, B. E., & Roman, P. M. (2011). Occupational turnover intentions among substance abuse counselors. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 40(1), 67-76. Recruitment and retention challenges () OSource: HF Trust. (2018). Sector Pulse Check 18. London: HFT. 	 7.6.1 I frequently think about leaving the AOD sector ① 7.6.2 I am exploring career opportunities outside the AOD sector ① 7.6.3 It is likely that I will leave the AOD sector in the next year ① 	2.28 (1.11) —	disagree * * 40%	* * 25%	nor disagree * * 22%	* * 10%	agree * * 4%
	 Source: Rothrauff, T. C., Abraham, A. J., Bride, B. E., & Roman, P. M. (2011). Occupational turnover intentions among substance abuse counselors. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 40(1), 67-76. Recruitment and retention challenges ① 	 7.6.1 I frequently think about leaving the AOD sector ① 7.6.2 I am exploring career opportunities outside the AOD sector ① 7.6.3 It is likely that I will leave the AOD sector in the next year ① In your opinion, how challenging is it in your organisation to ①: 	2.28 (1.11)	disagree * * 40% Not at all	* * 25% Slightly	nor disagree * * 22% Moderately	* * 10% Very	agree * * 4% Extremely
17.7	 (D) Source: Rothrauff, T. C., Abraham, A. J., Bride, B. E., & Roman, P. M. (2011). Occupational turnover intentions among substance abuse counselors. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 40(1), 67-76. Recruitment and retention challenges (D) (D) Source: HF Trust. (2018). Sector Pulse Check 18. London: HFT. www.hft.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Hft-Sector-Pulse-Check-2018.pdf. 	 7.6.1 I frequently think about leaving the AOD sector ① 7.6.2 I am exploring career opportunities outside the AOD sector ① 7.6.3 It is likely that I will leave the AOD sector in the next year ① In your opinion, how challenging is it in your organisation to ①: 7.7.1 Recruit new staff ① 7.7.2 Retain existing staff ① 	2.28 (1.11) 	disagree * * 40% Not at all 9%	* 25% Slightly 14%	nor disagree * * 22% Moderately 28%	* * 10% Very 27%	agree * * 4% Extremely 16%
7.7	OSource: Rothrauff, T. C., Abraham, A. J., Bride, B. E., & Roman, P. M. (2011). Occupational turnover intentions among substance abuse counselors. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 40(1), 67-76. Recruitment and retention challenges OSource: HF Trust. (2018). Sector Pulse Check 18. London: HFT. www.hft.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Hft-Sector-Pulse-Check-2018.pdf. AOD sector turnover O	 7.6.1 I frequently think about leaving the AOD sector ① 7.6.2 I am exploring career opportunities outside the AOD sector ① 7.6.3 It is likely that I will leave the AOD sector in the next year ① In your opinion, how challenging is it in your organisation to ①: 7.7.1 Recruit new staff ① 7.7.2 Retain existing staff ① Thinking about the AOD sector in general. In your opinion, why do workers leave the AOD sector? (select up to 3) 		disagree * 40% Not at all 9% 16%	* 25% Slightly 14%	nor disagree * * 22% Moderately 28%	* * 10% Very 27%	agree * * 4% Extremely 16%
7.7	OSource: Rothrauff, T. C., Abraham, A. J., Bride, B. E., & Roman, P. M. (2011). Occupational turnover intentions among substance abuse counselors. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 40(1), 67-76. Recruitment and retention challenges O OSource: HF Trust. (2018). Sector Pulse Check 18. London: HFT. www.hft.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Hft-Sector-Pulse-Check-2018.pdf. AOD sector turnover O OSource: Duraisingam, V., Pidd, K., Roche, A., & O'Connor, J. (2006). Stress, Satisfaction and Retention Among Alcohol and Other Drug Workers in Australia.	7.6.1 I frequently think about leaving the AOD sector ⊕ 7.6.2 I am exploring career opportunities outside the AOD sector ⊕ 7.6.3 It is likely that I will leave the AOD sector in the next year ⊕ In your opinion, how challenging is it in your organisation to ⊕: 7.7.1 Recruit new staff ⊕ 7.7.2 Retain existing staff ⊕ Thinking about the AOD sector in general. In your opinion, why do workers leave the AOD sector? (select up to 3) High stress / burnout	2.28 (1.11) -	disagree * * 40% Not at all 9% 16% 53%	* 25% Slightly 14%	nor disagree * * 22% Moderately 28%	* * 10% Very 27%	agree * * 4% Extremely 16%
7.7	OSource: Rothrauff, T. C., Abraham, A. J., Bride, B. E., & Roman, P. M. (2011). Occupational turnover intentions among substance abuse counselors. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 40(1), 67-76. OSource: HF Trust. (2018). Sector Pulse Check 18. London: HFT. www.hft.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Hft-Sector-Pulse-Check-2018.pdf. OSource: Duraisingam, V., Pidd, K., Roche, A., & O'Connor, J. (2006). Stress, Satisfaction and Retention Among Alcohol and Other Drug Workers in Australia. Adelaide: NCETA.	7.6.1 I frequently think about leaving the AOD sector ⊕ 7.6.2 I am exploring career opportunities outside the AOD sector ⊕ 7.6.3 It is likely that I will leave the AOD sector in the next year ⊕ In your opinion, how challenging is it in your organisation to ⊕: 7.7.1 Recruit new staff ⊕ 7.7.2 Retain existing staff ⊕ Thinking about the AOD sector in general. In your opinion, why do workers leave the AOD sector? (select up to 3) High stress / burnout High workload	2.28 (1.11) 	disagree * 40% Not at all 9% 16% 53% 39%	* 25% Slightly 14%	nor disagree * * 22% Moderately 28%	* * 10% Very 27%	agree * * 4% Extremely 16%
7.7	OSource: Rothrauff, T. C., Abraham, A. J., Bride, B. E., & Roman, P. M. (2011). Occupational turnover intentions among substance abuse counselors. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 40(1), 67-76. Recruitment and retention challenges O OSource: HF Trust. (2018). Sector Pulse Check 18. London: HFT. www.hft.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Hft-Sector-Pulse-Check-2018.pdf. AOD sector turnover O OSource: Duraisingam, V., Pidd, K., Roche, A., & O'Connor, J. (2006). Stress, Satisfaction and Retention Among Alcohol and Other Drug Workers in Australia.	7.6.1 I frequently think about leaving the AOD sector ⊕ 7.6.2 I am exploring career opportunities outside the AOD sector ⊕ 7.6.3 It is likely that I will leave the AOD sector in the next year ⊕ In your opinion, how challenging is it in your organisation to ⊕: 7.7.1 Recruit new staff ⊕ 7.7.2 Retain existing staff ⊕ Thinking about the AOD sector in general. In your opinion, why do workers leave the AOD sector? (select up to 3) High stress / burnout	2.28 (1.11) 	disagree * * 40% Not at all 9% 16% 53%	* 25% Slightly 14%	nor disagree * * 22% Moderately 28%	* * 10% Very 27%	agree * * 4% Extremely 16%
7.7	OSource: Rothrauff, T. C., Abraham, A. J., Bride, B. E., & Roman, P. M. (2011). Occupational turnover intentions among substance abuse counselors. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 40(1), 67-76. OSource: HF Trust. (2018). Sector Pulse Check 18. London: HFT. www.hft.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Hft-Sector-Pulse-Check-2018.pdf. OSource: Duraisingam, V., Pidd, K., Roche, A., & O'Connor, J. (2006). Stress, Satisfaction and Retention Among Alcohol and Other Drug Workers in Australia. Adelaide: NCETA.	7.6.1 I frequently think about leaving the AOD sector ⊕ 7.6.2 I am exploring career opportunities outside the AOD sector ⊕ 7.6.3 It is likely that I will leave the AOD sector in the next year ⊕ In your opinion, how challenging is it in your organisation to ⊕: 7.7.1 Recruit new staff ⊕ 7.7.2 Retain existing staff ⊕ Thinking about the AOD sector in general. In your opinion, why do workers leave the AOD sector? (select up to 3) High stress / burnout High vorkoad Low salary / poor benefits	2.28 (1.11) 	disagree * * 40% Not at all 9% 16% 53% 39% 38%	* 25% Slightly 14%	nor disagree * * 22% Moderately 28%	* * 10% Very 27%	agree * * 4% Extremely 16%
7.7	OSource: Rothrauff, T. C., Abraham, A. J., Bride, B. E., & Roman, P. M. (2011). Occupational turnover intentions among substance abuse counselors. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 40(1), 67-76. OSource: HF Trust. (2018). Sector Pulse Check 18. London: HFT. www.hft.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Hft-Sector-Pulse-Check-2018.pdf. OSource: Duraisingam, V., Pidd, K., Roche, A., & O'Connor, J. (2006). Stress, Satisfaction and Retention Among Alcohol and Other Drug Workers in Australia. Adelaide: NCETA.	7.6.1 I frequently think about leaving the AOD sector ⊕ 7.6.2 I am exploring career opportunities outside the AOD sector ⊕ 7.6.3 It is likely that I will leave the AOD sector in the next year ⊕ In your opinion, how challenging is it in your organisation to ⊕: 7.7.1 Recruit new staff ⊕ 7.7.2 Retain existing staff ⊕ Thinking about the AOD sector in general. In your opinion, why do workers leave the AOD sector? (select up to 3) High stress / burnout High workload Low salary / poor benefits Lack of career opportunities	2.28 (1.11) 	disagree * + 40% Not at all 9% 16% 53% 39% 38% 28%	* 25% Slightly 14%	nor disagree * * 22% Moderately 28%	* * 10% Very 27%	agree * * 4% Extremely 16%
7.7	OSource: Rothrauff, T. C., Abraham, A. J., Bride, B. E., & Roman, P. M. (2011). Occupational turnover intentions among substance abuse counselors. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 40(1), 67-76. OSource: HF Trust. (2018). Sector Pulse Check 18. London: HFT. www.hft.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Hft-Sector-Pulse-Check-2018.pdf. OSource: Duraisingam, V., Pidd, K., Roche, A., & O'Connor, J. (2006). Stress, Satisfaction and Retention Among Alcohol and Other Drug Workers in Australia. Adelaide: NCETA.	7.6.1 I frequently think about leaving the AOD sector ① 7.6.2 I am exploring career opportunities outside the AOD sector ① 7.6.3 It is likely that I will leave the AOD sector in the next year ① In your opinion, how challenging is it in your organisation to ①: 7.7.1 Recruit new staff ① 7.7.2 Retain existing staff ① Thinking about the AOD sector in general. In your opinion, why do workers leave the AOD sector? (select up to 3) High stress / burnout High vorkload Low salary / poor benefits Lack of care opportunities Lack of job security	2.28 (1.11) 	disagree * 40% Not at all 9% 16% 53% 39% 38% 28% 18%	* 25% Slightly 14%	nor disagree * * 22% Moderately 28%	* * 10% Very 27%	agree * * 4% Extremely 16%
7.7	OSource: Rothrauff, T. C., Abraham, A. J., Bride, B. E., & Roman, P. M. (2011). Occupational turnover intentions among substance abuse counselors. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 40(1), 67-76. OSource: HF Trust. (2018). Sector Pulse Check 18. London: HFT. www.hft.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Hft-Sector-Pulse-Check-2018.pdf. OSource: Duraisingam, V., Pidd, K., Roche, A., & O'Connor, J. (2006). Stress, Satisfaction and Retention Among Alcohol and Other Drug Workers in Australia. Adelaide: NCETA.	7.6.1 I frequently think about leaving the AOD sector ⊕ 7.6.2 I am exploring career opportunities outside the AOD sector ⊕ 7.6.3 It is likely that I will leave the AOD sector in the next year ⊕ In your opinion, how challenging is it in your organisation to ⊕: 7.7.1 Recruit new staff ⊕ 7.7.2 Retain existing staff ⊕ Thinking about the AOD sector in general. In your opinion, why do workers leave the AOD sector? (select up to 3) High stress / burnout High vorkoad Lack of career opportunities Lack of job security Insecure funding Experience of difficult clients Lack of workplace support	2.28 (1.11) 	disagree * * 40% Not at all 9% 16% 53% 39% 38% 28% 18% 18%	* 25% Slightly 14%	nor disagree * * 22% Moderately 28%	* * 10% Very 27%	agree * * 4% Extremely 16%
7.7	OSource: Rothrauff, T. C., Abraham, A. J., Bride, B. E., & Roman, P. M. (2011). Occupational turnover intentions among substance abuse counselors. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 40(1), 67-76. Recruitment and retention challenges O OSource: HF Trust. (2018). Sector Pulse Check 18. London: HFT. www.hft.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Hft-Sector-Pulse-Check-2018.pdf. AOD sector turnover O OSource: Duraisingam, V., Pidd, K., Roche, A., & O'Connor, J. (2006). Stress, Satisfaction and Retention Among Alcohol and Other Drug Workers in Australia. Adelaide: NCETA.	7.6.1 I frequently think about leaving the AOD sector ① 7.6.2 I am exploring career opportunities outside the AOD sector ① 7.6.3 It is likely that I will leave the AOD sector in the next year ① In your opinion, how challenging is it in your organisation to ①: 7.7.1 Recruit new staff ① 7.7.2 Retain existing staff ① Thinking about the AOD sector in general. In your opinion, why do workers leave the AOD sector? (select up to 3) High stress / burnout High workload Low salary / poor benefits Lack of career opportunities Lack of job security Inscure funding Experience of difficult clients Lack of respect	2.28 (1.11) 	disagree * 40% Not at all 9% 16% 53% 39% 38% 28% 18% 18% 18%	* 25% Slightly 14%	nor disagree * * 22% Moderately 28%	* * 10% Very 27%	agree * * 4% Extremely 16%
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17.6.1 - Q7.6.2 17.7 17.8	OSource: Rothrauff, T. C., Abraham, A. J., Bride, B. E., & Roman, P. M. (2011). Occupational turnover intentions among substance abuse counselors. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 40(1), 67-76. Recruitment and retention challenges O OSource: HF Trust. (2018). Sector Pulse Check 18. London: HFT. www.hft.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Hft-Sector-Pulse-Check-2018.pdf. AOD sector turnover O OSource: Duraisingam, V., Pidd, K., Roche, A., & O'Connor, J. (2006). Stress, Satisfaction and Retention Among Alcohol and Other Drug Workers in Australia. Adelaide: NCETA.	7.6.1 I frequently think about leaving the AOD sector ① 7.6.2 I am exploring career opportunities outside the AOD sector ① 7.6.3 It is likely that I will leave the AOD sector in the next year ① In your opinion, how challenging is it in your organisation to ①: 7.7.1 Recruit new staff ① 7.7.2 Retain existing staff ① Thinking about the AOD sector in general. In your opinion, why do workers leave the AOD sector? (select up to 3) High stress / burnout High workload Low salary / poor benefits Lack of job security Inscure funding Experience of difficult dients Lack of respect Lack of clinical supervision	2.28 (1.11) 	disagree * * 40% Not at all 9% 16% 53% 39% 38% 28% 18% 18% 18% 16% 9% 8%	* 25% Slightly 14%	nor disagree * * 22% Moderately 28%	* * 10% Very 27%	agree * * 4% Extremely 16%

SECTION END





8 Understanding your wellbeing at work

Note: Means and standard deviations reported for measures re-scaled to 5-point scale (i.e minimum score = 1, maximum score = 5). Full item wording and response options are provided in the User Manual and Protocol (see Introduction & Instructions Tab). Item numbering starts at 8.2 (i.e. no Q8.1)

Question No.	Measure	Survey item	Scale Mean (Standard Deviation)			%		
	Job satisfaction - current job ①	Thinking about your current work:	3.50 (.79) (i)	Completely unsatisfied	Unsatisfied	Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied	Satisfied	Completely satisfi
Q8.2	() Source: Taylor, J., & Bowers, D. (1972). Survey of	8.2 All in all, how satisfied are you with your job? ①	3.88 (.78) (ii)	1%	7%	12%	65%	16%
Q8.3.1	Organizations. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.	8.3.1 Considering your skills and the effort you put into your work, how satisfied are you with your pay? \oplus	*	*	*	*	*	*
Q8.3.2		8.3.2 How satisfied do you feel with the progress you have made in this organisation up to now? \oplus	5 *	*	*	*	*	*
Q8.3.3		8.3.3 How satisfied do you feel with your chance for getting ahead in this organisation in the future? $$	*	*	*	*	*	*
			(i) scale mean (sum 4 items 8.2, 8.3.1, 8.3.2, 8.3.3) (ii) item 8.3.1 mean (single item)					
Q8.4	Job satisfaction - AOD sector $(\hat{\mathbf{j}})$	8.4 All in all, how satisfied are you with your current employment in the AOD sector? \oplus	3.77 (.87)	Completely unsatisfied	Unsatisfied	Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied	Satisfied	Completely satisfi
	①Source: Taylor, J., & Bowers, D. (1972). Survey of Organizations. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.			2%	9%	16%	59%	15%
Q8.5 - Q8.6	Burnout ①		2.74 (.74) (i)					
Q8.5.1 - Q8.5.4	③ Source: Kristensen, T., Borritz, M., Villadsen, E., & Christensen, K. (2005). The Copenhagen Burnout	Thinking about your work experience, how often:	2.74 (.76) (ii)	Never/ almost never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Always
	Inventory: A new tool for the assessment of burnout. Work and Stress, 19(3), 192-207.	8.5.1 Do you feel worn out at the end of the working day?	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Work and Stress, 19(3), 192-207.	8.5.2 Are you exhausted in the morning at the thought of another day at work? $$	*	14%	29%	37%	16%	5%
		8.5.3 Do you feel that every working hour is tiring for you? \oplus	*	*	*	*	*	*
		8.5.4 Do you have enough energy for family and friends during leisure time? $$	*	*	*	*	*	*
Q8.6		Thinking about your work experience, to what degree:	2.77 (.84) (iii)	To a very low degree	To a low degree	Somewhat	To a high degre	degree
		8.6.1 Is your work emotionally exhausting? ①	*	*	*	*	*	*
		8.6.2 Does your work frustrate you? ①	*	*	*	*	*	*
		8.6.3 Do you feel burnt out because of your work? ①	* (i) scale mean (sum 7 items 8.5.1 to 8.6.3) (ii) subscale mean (sum 4 items 8.5.1 to 8.5.4) (iii) subscale mean (sum 3 items 8.6.1 to 8.6.3)	24%	33%	30%	9%	4%
Q8.7	Engagement (j)	At work how often do you feel the following:	3.69 (.61)	Never/ almost never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Always
	③Source: Vigor sub-scale. Schaufeli, W., Shimazu,	8.7.1 At my work, I feel full of energy (*					
	A., Hakanen, J., Salanova, M., & De Witte, H. (2019). An ultra-short measure for work engagement:	8.7.2 I am enthusiastic about my job ①	*	0.2%	3%	23%	58%	16%
	The UWES-3 validation across five countries. European Journal of Psychological Assessment, 35, pp. 577-591.	8.7.3 I am immersed in my work ①	*					
Q8.8	Health (1)	In general, would you say your health is?	3.25 (.91)	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent
	① Source: Ware, J. J., & Sherbourne, C. (1992). The MOS 36-item short-form health survey (SF-36): I. Conceptual framework and item selection. Medical Care, 30(6), 473-483.			3%	16%	43%	31%	8%
Q8.8	Quality of life ①	How would you rate your quality of life?	4.02 (.75)	Very poor	Poor	Neither poor nor good	Good	Very good
	① Source: World Health Organization (WHO). (1996). WHOQOL-BREF. Introduction, administration, scoring and generic version of the assessment. Geneva: WHO. www.who.int/mental_health/media/en/76.pdf.			0%	3%	16%	55%	26%
			SECTION END					

SECTION END