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**Attitudes towards Evidence-Based Practice in Addiction Programs serving Native American Indians**

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**Objectives/aims**

To compare attitudes toward evidence-based practice (EBP) of substance use disorder treatment (SUDT) centre employees’ serving American Indian and Alaskan Native (AIAN) populations to those serving non-AIAN populations. There are many unique factors at play that may influence the attitudes towards EBP of providers in SUDT programs serving AIAN populations. Assessment of attitudes towards EBP is important to inform the development, adaptation, and implementation of EBPs. An improved understanding of the complexities of AIAN SUDT context is essential to moving EBPs into practice.

**Methods**

Survey data on the openness and divergence subscales of the Evidence-Based Practice Attitude Scale (EBPAS) were collected and analysed. For each subscale, independent samples T-tests were performed three times, for all respondents, supervisors only, and counsellors only, comparing the programs serving AIAN to those serving non-AIAN populations. Multiple linear regression analyses were conducted to examine associations between EBPAS Openness and Divergence scores and respondent characteristics.

**Main findings**

Respondents serving AIANs were less open (M=2.260) than those serving non-AIAN clients (M=2.828), t(516)=8.64, p<.005, and had higher divergence scores (M=1.466) (i.e., seeing EBP as diverging to a greater extent from their current practice) than those serving non-AIAN clients (M=1.280), t(516)=2.88, p<.005. The variation in divergence scores was only statistically different for supervisors and not for counselors. This study suggests that employees of SUDT centers serving AIAN population hold less positive attitudes towards the adoption and use of EBP than non-AIAN.