## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

ADDICTION TREATMENT PROVIDERS
National Addiction Industry SALARY SURVEY


## INTRODUCTION

The National Association of Addiction Treatme Providers (NAATP) is a national professional membership organization of addiction treatment service providers and supporters. The mission of NAATP is to provide leadership, advocacy, raining, and member support services to ensure the equitable availability and highest quality of addiction treatment.

Established in 1978 , NAATP serves as the leading voice for addiction treatment providers in North merica. Together with almost 1,100 treatment locations as members, The National Association lays a strong leadership role on behalf of addiction treatment providers in law and public policy, practice standards, education, training, research, clinical and operational resources, ethics, and business development.

The National Association of Addiction Treatment Providers has contracted with Employers Council lo serve as a third party data collector for us to produce our 14th salary survey. Our thanks are extended to all individuals of participating organizations who invested their time to provide us with data. We appreciate your participation and welcome your comments to help ensure that this report continues to provide useful and actionable information to help addiction treatment providers attract talent and strengthen service offerings.

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|  | Board of Directors Ch |

PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS
The profile of participants is displayed by geographic region, revenue size, and the classified as
Northeast:
Includes the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jerse, Nassachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jess
New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont
South:
South:
Includes the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisian Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texa

Midwest:
ncludes the states of Illinois, Indiana, lowa Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin
West:
Includes the states of Alaska, Arizon Montana, Nevada, Hew ili, Idaho, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming

SALARY SURVEY National Addiction Industry

| Number of Benchmark Jobs Surveyed: | 57 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of Benchmark Jobs Published: | 56 |
| Number of Particicapating Organizations: | 114 |
| Total Number of Employees Reported in the Survey: | 4,686 |
| Data a of of Payroll Period Closest to: | April 29, 2023 |
| Geographic Areas Surveyed: | United States |

wage and salary data

Data are displayed by geographic region (Northeast, South, Midwest, West), revenue sis (Less than $\$ 1.5 M, \$ 1.6-\$ 3 M, \$ 3.1-\$ 5 M, \$ 51$
$-\$ 12 M, \$ 21.1-\$ 25 M, ~ M o r e ~ t h a n ~ \$ 100 M, ~ o r ~$ Not Reported), and the organization's sax status (Nonprofit, For-Profit, \& Government), as well as a Total Responses (All Organizations) as wel Ias a total Responses Alil oragnization
data line for each position classification. The years of experience are reported by incumbent and an organization mightfall into several of the data lines.
The exemption status percentages by emplovees are displayed as well as the established pay range data when there are at least five organizations reporting a range for a position.

The following job did not publis due to insufficient data: 310 Internal Auditor

The following job was added this year:
There were no new jobs added
The following job had job description/job
title changes this year: title changes this year:
There were no job description/job title changes
The following jobs were deleted this year There were no jobs deleted

Online questionnaires were used to collect the
data. NAATP emailed 1,014 questionnaires and 114 were completed; a response rate of $11 \%$ To facilitate accurate matching of positions by participants, position classifications were accompanied by position descriptions. Where information seemed questionable, confirmation was made with the participant. Approximately $50 \%$ of the participating organizations were contacted for clarification or expansion of the data supplied.

## The Compensation portion of this survey wa

 onducted using the following guidelines - Only employees who spent more than 70\% their time in the described function wer eportedFull-time and full-time equivalent employees eported

- Only base wages and salaries were reported.

Participants were asked to exclude:

- Rates for unique situations, such as demotion or accommodation, where an id morelesss than you would normally pay for the position
Shift premiums, overtime premiums, lead differentials, and Seasonal employees and temporay employees.


## RATES ACTUALLY BEING PAID The actual pay of employees

The following statistical measurements
and definitions are used in this report.

## Number of Organizations

Reports the number of orgaizations reporting ates pay for the position.

## Number of Employees

Reports the number of employees reported for
the position.
Average
Determined
Determined by adding the averages for each
organization reporting and dividing by the organization reporiting and
number of organizations.
Weighted Average
Determined by multiplying each reported rate of pay for a specitic job by the number of
employees receiving that rate; adding the results employees receiving that rate; adding the resuls
of these calculations; and dividing this sum by the number of employees reported in that job. This is also known as the mean. "Dominance Diffusion" has been applied to data displayed in italic.

## Percentile

Dened by listing ill of the reported rates distribution of direr This allows the user to see the Diffusion" has been applied to data displayed in italic.
10th Percentile
the sample which is higher than $10 \%$ of the rates and lower than 90\% of the rates.

25th Percentile
The rate within the sample which is higher than $25 \%$ of the rates and lower than $75 \%$ of the rate (Also called the 1st Quartile rate.)

50th Percentile
The rate within the sample which is higher than $50 \%$ of the rates and lower than $50 \%$ of the rates. (Also called the Median, or "Middle" rate.)
75th Percentile
The rate within the sample which is higher than $75 \%$ of the rates and lower than $25 \%$ of the rate (Also called the 3rd Quartile rate.)
90th Percentile
The rate wit the sample which is higher than $90 \%$ of the rates and lower than $10 \%$ of the rates.

Percentiles are not necessarily actual rates since the calculated
percentile may fall between actual rates of pay. Note th 50th percentile in the example.
rate ranges
Written guidelines establishing a minimum and maximum that an organization has committed to pay for a job.
Minimum
The lowest rate that can be paid to an entry evel employee who is qualified to perform the minimum requirements of the job.

## Maximum

The highestr rate that a person in the
lassification should be paid.
Step progressions (wage increases granted at
xed intervals based solely on length of servic and single rates, typically found in union contracts, are excluded in the rate range data.

Average Minimum / Maximum
The sum of the minimum or maximum
reported for each job, divided by the number
of organizations reporting a rate range for tha o. Since this measurement is an averag necessarily indicate any actual rates presently being paid.

## EXEMPTION STATUS

Reports the percentage of organizations who cassify the position as exempt/non-exempt eral Wage-Hour Law. dominance diffusion

When one or more reporting organizations ominate the statistic beyond the dominance threshold of $25 \%$, dominance diffusion has been applied. Dominance diffusion is an lgorithm that reduces the influence of the dominating organization's data below the dominance threshold. Not all percentiles ccurs. The adjusted data are shown in italics.

## NSUFFICIENT DATA

## "Insufficient Data" is used to preserve the

 Confidentiality of the participants.-When fewerthan 5 organizations report either ranges or actual rates, "-" is printed on the survey.
-When $5-10$ actual rates are available, the 10 th and 90 th percentiles will not be printed. The d 75 th will
be shown.
When fewer than 5 organizations report annua -When fewerthan 5 organizations reportannual

USING THE SURVEY
This survey is a snapshot of participating organizations' pay policies ata a specific point in time. This survey shows both the diversity
and complexity of organizations' pay policies. and complexity of organizations' pay policies.
It does not yield a "single correct rate" of pay for specific job. The report provides average ates of pay. Paying the average" rate for a jo however, makes no more sense than moving into an "average" house or having the "average" number of children.
Managers who consider this survey an answer book often create unintended traps for hemseves. This survey yoes contain answers pay philosophy, ability to pay, and the larger economic and business limate.
dividual organizations should tailor their mpensation policies after considering: - Present pay rates compared to labor market competitors. (The competitive job market $m$ a
vary by job families or specific jobs.);
Ability to pay;

- Pay philosophy
- Benefit and supplemental pay policies; - Supply/demand situation for personnel needs Supplyddemand situation in the labor market; Employees' expectations, and -The state of the economy.

A compensation philosophy that works well for one organization may be of little value, or possibly destructive, to another. Facts such as
location, management style and value system, characteristics of the type of business, and the availability of key personnel must be considered. Organization practices do not always Organization praciices do not always shows both what organizations INTEND to pay (rate ranges) and what they actually pay. When using the survey, this potential difference must be kept in mind and both sets of figur -POLICIES AND PRACTICE - should be thoughtfully studied.
Efforts are made to ensure a consistel representative sample for each survey. However heir work forces, restructure obs alter nay philosophies, or may be unable to participate in each consecutive survey. Mergers and acquisitions take place and new organizations enter the marketplace each year. Consequently, survey-to-survey comparisons should be vie in general rather than absolute terms.


WAGES AND SALARY DATA

Provides overall direction and leadership to the organization; establishes strategic plans and guides their implementation; provides leadership and support to the Board; selects and directs executive staff; and represents the organization to major external authorities and constituencies.
Other Examples: President, Executive Director.

| Exempt: 91\% ${ }^{\text {Non-Exempt: }} \mathbf{9 \%}$ |  |  | Rates Actually Being Paid |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rate ranges |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Number of Organizations Employees |  | Average | Weighted Average | Percentiles Reported |  |  |  |  | Number of Organizations | Average Minimum | Average Maximum |
|  |  |  | 10th |  | 25th | 50th | 75th | 90th |  |  |  |
| Total Responses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax Status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonprofit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For-Profit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Geographic Location |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Midwest |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue Size |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than \$1.5M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$1.6-\$3M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$3.1-\$5M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$5.1-\$12M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$12.1-\$25M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$25.1-\$100M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| More than \$100M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not Reported |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| JOB title | Page | JOB title | Page | JOB title | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 Hour Residential Unit Staff/Techs (Bachelors) | 54 | Counselor (Certified, Bachelors) | 48 | Marketing Representative | 57 |
|  |  | Counselor (Certified, No Degree) | 49 | Masters Social Worker (MSW) | 44 |
| 24 Hour Residential Unit Staff/Techs (No Degree) | 55 | Counselor (Licensed, Masters) | 47 | MD Physician | 37 |
| Account/Billing Clerk | 65 | Director of Development | 23 | MD Psychiatrist | 36 |
| Accountant | 64 | Discharge Counselor | 51 | Medical Director | 20 |
| Alumni Coordinator | 35 | Executive Secretary/Assistant | 60 | Nursing Director | 21 |
| Alumn SupportStaff | 66 | Family Therapist(MA/MS) | 46 | Outreach Specialist | 59 |
| Business Office Manager | 34 | Food Service Director/Manager | 32 | PhD Psychologist | 40 |
| Case Manager | 50 | Food Services | 68 | Physician Assistant(PA) | 38 |
| Certified Nurse Assitant(CNA) | 43 | Housekeping | 69 | Plant/Facilities/Grounds Director/Manager | 31 |
| Chief Clinical Officer | 18 | Housekeeping Director/Manager | 31 | Program Director | 26 |
| Chief Sompliance Officer | 19 | Human Resource Diector | 28 | QAIOUUR Director | 29 |
| Chief Executive Officer/Executive Director (CEO/ED) | 14 | Information Systems Director | 24 | Receptionist | 62 |
|  |  | Information Systems Support | 63 | Registered Activity Therapist | 52 |
| Chief financial Officer | 16 | Insurance Support Staff (URTeam) | 58 | Registered Nurse (RN) | 41 |
| Chief Medical Officer/Director | 17 | Intake/Admission Counselor | 53 | Registered Nurse Practitioner (RNP) | 39 |
| Chief Operations Officer (C00) | 15 | Intake/Admissions Director | 30 | Secretary | 61 |
| Clinical Director | 22 | Internal Auditor | 70 | Social Worker (BA) | 45 |
| Compliance Director | 27 | Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN) | 42 | Teacher | 56 |
|  |  | Maintenance Staff | 67 |  |  |
|  |  | Marketing Director | 25 |  |  |

## CONCLUSION

There are a wide range of positions available The data in this report is meant to provide insight at addiction treatment provider organizations into salary ranges to help Addiction Treatment across the country. Salaries vary based on many Providers remain competitive and attract high factors such as region,location, tax status, quality staff. This in turn will help to drive the and size of the organization. We hope that industry forward, increase the quality of services, organizations find these additional breakdowns and positively impact the lives of the people helpful to benchmark salaries. we serve.


Limin of Liability/y isclaimer of Warranty


