



OPTIMIZE YOUR WEB TIME:

A GUIDE FOR THE ADDICTION TREATMENT WORKFORCE



NATIONAL OFFICE
attc

The Addiction Technology Transfer Center Network
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Unifying science, education and services to transform lives.

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INTRODUCTION



This publication has been designed to help substance abuse treatment staff be more effective in locating and using online resources. We believe this is important because the vast array of powerful online tools directly related to addiction treatment grows daily. Practitioners who use the Web in their work gain access to information that can save time and enhance their treatment skills. Ultimately, they are better equipped to serve clients and transform lives.

Recently, the Addiction Technology Transfer Center (ATTC) National Office conducted focused telephone interviews with treatment center administrators across the United States concerning their organization's Internet usage and needs. In these calls, administrators indicated that they would like to help their staff find and use the best addiction resources and be more efficient with their limited time online.

In response, we developed this publication. It provides information about how the Internet can be beneficial in treatment settings, how to conduct effective searches and evaluate information, and includes a list of some of the best addiction-related sites.

For many years, the ATTC Network has focused on helping treatment practitioners gain Internet access at work. Now that many have access, we hope this publication will help them optimize their Web time!

“Internet” versus “World Wide Web”

The Internet (or “the Net”) is a system of electronically linked international computer networks. It is the “highway” on which data travels. The World Wide Web (or “the Web”) is the vehicle by which data is retrieved and carried across the Internet. The two systems work in tandem. Although technically different, we will use these terms synonymously in this publication.¹

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In 2004, the ATTC National Office surveyed treatment center administrators across the United States about their organization's Internet usage and needs. Participants came from a variety of agencies ranging from small treatment centers to large mental health organizations. We are grateful for their time and want to thank them for their contributions which led to the development of this publication.

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HOW CAN THE INTERNET BENEFIT TREATMENT STAFF & CLIENTS?



The Internet has revolutionized the way the world does its work. It can truly save time, enhance the skills and knowledge of treatment professionals, and aid clients in recovery. Below are just a few ways the Internet can be beneficial in substance abuse treatment settings. (Specific examples of Web resources in each of these areas can be found on pages 26-29.)

Access the Latest Scientific Advances in Treatment

With the Internet, clinicians can access the latest information about what works best with clients. From new treatment modalities to innovative medications, there are numerous tools available. Publications, brochures, press releases, presentations, video and audio clips are just some of the resources designed specifically to aid practitioners. Many are free for public use. The latest drug and alcohol statistics can also be accessed quickly.

Interact with Experts and Peers

The Internet makes it easy for treatment professionals to interact with experts across the country. Complex counseling situations can be discussed through e-mail and discussion boards. In addition, staff and administrators can network with peers via the Web to discover what policies, methods, and practices other organizations and agencies are using successfully. Connecting with others allows staff to share experiences, receive support, and learn about new resources and opportunities in the field.

Learn About Funding Opportunities

The Internet makes it possible to quickly find current funding opportunities offered by local, state, and federal organizations. There are even online grant-writing tools available to assist practitioners in applying for funding. In addition, information about current legislation can be accessed easily.

BENEFITS & CAUTIONS

The benefits staff will receive from using the Internet in their work greatly outweighs the possibility that it might be used inappropriately. We believe this a risk worth taking!

If an administrator is concerned about staff using computers for personal matters, there are a number of filtering programs available to help monitor Internet activities. Some even allow certain types of sites to be blocked.

Receive Training and Education

Practitioners can now earn academic credits or entire degrees without leaving their office or home. By taking online courses, trainings, and tutorials, clinicians improve their practice skills while saving time and money.

Support Clients in Recovery

The Internet can assist clients in recovery and their families. Web sites are available for clients to communicate with others in recovery, access educational and employment opportunities, and locate support groups. Clients can also find information about their particular substance abuse disorder, allowing them to better understand their disease.

There are even 24-hour support groups online which can be particularly useful for those who do not have access to traditional meetings and services.

On a typical day at the end of 2004, 70 million American adults logged onto the Internet.²

HOW CAN I SAVE MY FAVORITE WEB PAGES FOR FUTURE REFERENCE?



Before you begin conducting in-depth Web searches, it is important to know how to save Web sites that you find for future reference. This process is called “bookmarking.” When you are conducting a search on the Internet, you may find Web sites you would like to explore at a later date. Bookmarking allows you to quickly return to a site without searching or remembering the address. The following page highlights how to bookmark using Microsoft’s Internet Explorer® (Internet Explorer®).

What Does the Term “Web Browser” Mean?

A Web browser is a software program your computer uses to access the Internet. Two of the most popular Web browsers are Internet Explorer® and Netscape® Navigator.³

Internet Explorer® is included with the Windows® operating system, and Netscape® Navigator can be downloaded on to a computer from the Internet.

SAVE

7

Save Your Favorites Using Internet Explorer®

A majority of Internet users access the Web with Internet Explorer®, which utilizes a feature called **Favorites** to save Web sites. Below we highlight the steps this program uses to bookmark. (Please note this process may be different if you are using an alternate Web browser.)

Step 1.

Stay on or go to the Web page that you'd like to add to your **Favorites** list.

Step 2.

Click on **Favorites**, located in two different places near the top of your Explorer window. Choose either one.

Step 3.

An **add Favorite** box will appear. Decide whether you want to keep the name of the page as it appears in the box, or rename it to be something you will remember easily. When you are finished, click OK.

The next time you want to refer to this Web page, simply click on favorites and then click on your desired link.

Other Ways to Add Favorites:

1. Add the page you are viewing from your keyboard by pressing CTRL+D.
2. Click on the Web link's icon and then drag it to the Favorites star icon.

Use whichever method is most comfortable for you. For detailed information about using Favorites, go to Microsoft's instructions at www.microsoft.com/windows/ie/using/basics/default.mspx.⁴

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO SEARCH FOR INFORMATION ON THE WEB?



The Internet has an extraordinary amount of information. Often the most difficult and frustrating part of using the Web is finding and extracting the “right” content. The next few pages highlight the methods that work best to locate information online. Some are very basic and will produce limited results. Others are more extensive and will yield more comprehensive findings.

Go Directly to a Web site⁵

Every page on the Internet has a unique URL (Uniform Resource Locator) address. If you know the URL of a page you want to view, type it in your Web browser. Then click “Go” or “Enter.” Your computer’s browser will go to this address, retrieve the Web page from the host computer, and display the page on your monitor.

Browse⁶

Type key words into your Web browser. It will return a list of identified Web home pages that include those words. This is a very general method of searching and frequently serves as a starting place.

- continued

Explore with Subject Directories⁷

A subject directory allows you to choose relevant sites through a list of subject categories. In most cases, subject directories offer users a broad list of topics such as sports, entertainment or education to explore. Directories range from very general to topic-specific. Sites are examined and categorized based on their content by a human editor. Typically, directories are easy to use and serve as a good way to begin searching the Internet. However, be aware that they have relatively small databases and may not include all available documents. The following are just a few examples of the many subject directories available.

- **Infomine** (<http://infomine.ucr.edu>) – an academic subject directory from the University of California
- **Librarians' Index to the Internet** (www.lii.org) – a selected gathering of Web sites on many topics
- **Academic Info** (www.academicinfo.net) – a collection of Web pages, databases, and links to full-text publications
- **Martindale's The Reference Desk** (www.martindalecenter.com) – an extensive collection of health science links
- **Yahoo!® Directory** (<http://dir.yahoo.com>) – a famous directory catering to the general public
- **Google™ Directory** (www.google.com/dirhp) – one of the largest and well-known directories targeted to the general public
- **The Educational Index™** (www.educationindex.com) – a directory of education sites on the Web
- **MedlinePlus®** – (www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus) – a specialized database of health information from the U.S. National Library of Medicine and the National Institutes of Health

Use Search Engines⁸

A search engine is a program which looks for key words in documents and returns a list of links containing those words. They typically work by sending out “crawlers” or “spiders” into cyberspace to visit a Web site, read the site’s information, and then return the findings to a central database for indexing. Spiders also revisit sites regularly to look for content changes. Other search engines rely on humans to gather information or use a combination of these data gathering techniques.

When your computer queries a search engine it is actually accessing a giant database, not searching the entire Web itself. Because each search engine has its own style, technology, update schedule, and database, it is important to use more than one search engine when conducting research.

Also keep in mind that spiders are indiscriminate. Some resources found by a search engine may be out of date, inaccurate, or incomplete. Many times, however, information accessed by search engines will be reliable and valuable. When conducting an Internet search, be sure to evaluate all your results carefully. (See page 18 for tips on how to evaluate Web information.)

Regular Search Engines Versus Metasearch Engines

There are two types of search engines – regular and metasearch. Metasearch engines do not crawl the Web to build databases like regular search engines. Instead, they query many search engines and blend the results. In other words, they use a combination of search engines and merge the findings onto one page for viewers. The list on the following page highlights some of the search engines available.

- continued

Some 87% of search engine users say they find the information they want most of the time when they use search engines.⁹

SEARCH

Regular Search Engines

- **Google™** (www.google.com) – a popular search engine that understands questions such as “Who is Abraham Lincoln?”
- **Yahoo!® Search** (<http://search.yahoo.com>) – a popular general topic search engine
- **AltaVista™** (www.altavista.com) – helps people find specific topics on the Web
- **All the Web** (www.alltheweb.com) – provides comprehensive coverage of the Web
- **EuroSeek** (www.euroseek.com) – has a European focus and searches in several languages

Metasearch Engines

- **Dogpile®** (www.dogpile.com) – piles several popular search engines into one
- **Vivisimo** (<http://vivisimo.com>) – supports advanced searches
- **OmniMedicalSearch.com** (www.omnimedicalsearch.com) – searches 16+ different medical search engines

Search the “Invisible Web”

The concept of the “invisible” or “dark” Web refers to content which is stored and accessible on the Web, but not collected by a search engine’s spider. In other words, the information is not indexable and cannot be retrieved by search engines. Therefore, this part of the Web is often described as invisible.

However, this information is very visible to those who know how to access it. For instance, databases ranging from academics to commercial subject areas may be hidden from search engines, but are available for viewing. Very current, dynamically changing information is often stored in these databases. This content may serve as an important resource for practitioners.

The invisible or dark Web is enormous. According to BrightPlanet Corporation, it is 500 times larger than the “surface” Web.¹⁰ To assist in searching this concealed information, there are Web sites that collect content from the invisible Web. They serve as a launching pad to this part of the Internet. The following are a few examples of these sites.

- **Complete Planet** (www.completeplanet.com) – contains over 70,000 searchable databases and specialty search engines
- **Infoplease.com** (www.infoplease.com) – information comes from encyclopedias, almanacs, dictionaries, and other online resources only found on the invisible Web
- **Library Spot™** (www.libraryspot.com) – a collection of databases, online libraries, and references
- **Search.com** (www.search.com) – includes dozens of topic databases

Many search providers utilize a combination of search engines, directories, and content from the invisible Web to make up their package of search services. For example, you can visit Google™ and look up news, maps, job listings, etc., all of which are outside the range of spider-gathered databases.

HOW DO I CREATE AN EFFECTIVE SEARCH QUERY?



Below are some tips for creating useful, efficient search queries.

1. Review the directions of the search engine you are using. Although techniques for formulating a search are similar, there may be a variety of options available. Most search engines have links entitled **tips**, **options**, **help**, or **advanced search** which outline the methods specific to that particular search engine.
2. Check your spelling and be aware of alternative spellings.
3. Choose your keywords carefully and be aware of synonyms.
4. Use more than one search service. No two search engines cover the entire Internet.
5. Use at least two keywords in a query. More keywords will give you a smaller and more focused list to review.
6. Be as specific as possible. For example, liver is more specific than organ, and cirrhosis is more specific than liver disease.
7. List the main subject first. Search engines often match the first keyword.

Internet users do more kinds of things online after they gain experience, especially related to their jobs. ... In 2001, fully 44% of those who have Internet access at work say their use of the Internet helps them do their jobs.¹¹

The following techniques for creating queries are common across most search engines.

Quotation Marks

For a focused search, use quotation marks around the phrase for which you are searching. This enables the search engine to return documents containing the whole phrase, rather than individual words, and eliminates words located in different parts of a document that are not related. For example, to search for the phrase substance abuse treatment, you would type:

“Substance Abuse Treatment”

Case Sensitivity

Some search engines are case sensitive. When using the example above, search in both of the following ways.

“Substance Abuse Treatment” and “substance abuse treatment”

Truncation

Truncating (cutting off the end of) words can sometimes broaden your search. This allows you to search for both singular and plural versions of nouns, and to search words without spelling them out completely.

Rather than searching for “alcoholism,” search for “alcohol.” Rather than searching for “addiction,” try “addict.”

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QUERY

Boolean Logic

Boolean logic (bōō 'lē-ən loj'ik), created by mathematician George Boole, is a form of algebra which organizes concepts together in sets, and reduces all values to either true or false. Search engines use this logic to find information you have requested.¹²

AND, OR, and NOT are the most common Boolean logic terms or “conditions” used. These terms indicate to the search engine the specific manner in which it is being asked to search. It is important to use all capital letters when typing Boolean operators into search statements.

“AND” or “+” Conditions

When you want to search two or more terms together, using “AND” or “+” will tell the search engine to include all the terms specified. For example, if you want information about tobacco use among elementary school children, you might search like this:

“Tobacco Use” AND “Elementary Schools”

Some search engines may require the syntax to be entered as:
+“Tobacco Use” +“Elementary Schools”

“NEAR” Conditions

In many lengthy documents, using AND may not provide useful results because the keywords may be located in different parts of the document and may not be related. You can use the NEAR condition to ensure inclusion of all terms specified and that they are near each other in the document. Example:

“Drug” NEAR “Abuse”

“OR” Conditions

Using the OR condition will broaden a search by making it easier for documents to meet the search criteria. When OR is used, any page containing at least one of the search terms will be displayed. Example, if you are looking for information about marijuana and about alcohol, you might search like this:

“Marijuana” OR “Alcohol”

“NOT” or “AND NOT” Conditions

The NOT or AND NOT conditions are used to exclude terms from a search. For example, if you wanted information on substance abuse treatment relating only to drug abuse, not alcoholism, you could conduct the following search:

“Drug Abuse Treatment” NOT “Alcohol”

Some search engines may require the syntax to be entered as:

+“Drug Abuse Treatment” -“Alcohol”

HOW CAN I EVALUATE INFORMATION I FIND ON THE INTERNET?



Because the Internet is largely unregulated and unmonitored, it is important to evaluate the credibility and accuracy of the information you find. Literally, anyone can publish on the Web with varying degrees of authority.

In 2005, the Pew Internet and American Life Project reported that only one in six users of Internet search engines can tell the difference between unbiased search results and paid advertisements (www.msnbc.msn.com/id/6861158/print/1displaymode/1098). Below are a few techniques you can use to evaluate information you find on the Internet.

Step 1: Evaluate the Web Address¹³

Before you click on a link from a list of search results, look closely at the URL. The site's Web address can provide clues about the source of the information. Ask yourself the following questions.

- **What type of site is this?** With certain kinds of sites, the URL or Web address will end a certain way. This helps you know what kind of site you are visiting.
 - Commercial sites: .com
 - Government sites: .gov, .mil, or .us
 - Educational sites: .edu
 - Nonprofit sites: .org
 - Foreign sites: .ca (Canada), .de (Germany), .uk (United Kingdom)

- **Who published this information?**

Generally, you can rely on information published by the original source. Retrieve *Chicago Tribune* news from www.chicagotribune.com for example, or find addiction information from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) agencies with samhsa.gov somewhere in the address.

- **Is this someone's personal page?**

Look for a personal name (like *srogers* or *rogers*) in the URL. There's not necessarily anything wrong with using a personal Web site, but be aware there is no publisher or domain owner vouching for the content. Be sure to investigate the content carefully.

“62% of Internet users in the U.S. have gone online in search of health information.”¹⁴

Step 2: Assess the Web Site's Content

Next ask the following questions to determine the credibility of information you find.

Authority¹⁵

- Who is the author of this information and what are his/her credentials?
- Do you recognize the author's name? Is there a link on the site to another resource you trust as an authority?
- Is the author's bio cited? Does the site provide a way to request this information?

Documentation¹⁶

- Are there footnotes and a bibliography? This indicates whether the author has consulted other sources for the information presented. You might use these resources for verification of the information found.
- Is there a date on the site? If so, does the information appear to be current?
- How credible are the site's links to other resources?

- continued

“58% of Internet users first go online for information they need about government programs or services, twice the rate of those who use the telephone.”¹⁷

EVALUATE

Objectivity¹⁸

- Is the site sponsored by an institution? Does the author’s affiliation with this institution suggest any possible bias?
- Does the site advocate a certain philosophy?
- Are there sponsors/advertisers on the site? Not all sites disclose their sponsors and advertisers uniformly. Look for labels and terms such as: sponsored links, sponsored results, sponsored sites, or advertising.
- Be aware that advertising can appear as links, banners, and buttons. While these advertisements may link to sites which offer information related to the subject at hand, often they are selling or promoting products. Sponsors and advertisers are not necessarily bad, but they should alert you to evaluate the site further.

ONLINE RESOURCES FROM THE ATTC NETWORK



There are literally hundreds of Web sites on the Internet relating to substance abuse prevention and treatment. From current research and treatment modalities, to online support groups and continuing education, there are numerous tools to aid treatment professionals.

ATTC Network Web Site – www.nattc.org

The ATTC Network Web site houses a number of resources specifically designed for treatment practitioners. The following are some of the tools available.

- **Addiction Science Made Easy Articles** – scientific abstracts translated into easy-to-read, concise articles relating to alcohol (<http://asme.nattc.org>)
- **AddictionEd.org** – A comprehensive list of online distance education opportunities from around the country (<http://addictioned.org>)
- **Directory of Addiction Study Programs** – A list of colleges and universities offering substance abuse related certificates and degrees (<http://dasp.nattc.org>)
- **ATTC Resource and Publication Catalog** – A database with more than 300 products such as curricula, facilitator guides, manuals, and videos searchable by topic (<http://findresources.nattc.org>)

What Is the Addiction Technology Transfer Center (ATTC) Network?

Since 1993, the ATTC Network has worked to unify science, education and services to transform the lives of individuals and families affected by alcohol and other drug addiction.

Funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the Network is charged with upgrading the skills of existing treatment practitioners and other health professionals, and disseminating the latest science to the treatment community.

Serving the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and the Pacific Islands, the ATTC Network operates as 14 individual Regional Centers and a National Office. Together the Network takes a unified approach in delivering cutting-edge information and resources to develop a powerful workforce, which is equipped to transform lives.

- **Certification Info** – A certification/licensing database outlining substance abuse counselor certification or license requirements for all 50 states and territories (<http://certificationinfo.nattc.org>)
- **Featured Links** – An extensive list of treatment, prevention, recovery, and mental health sites (<http://links.nattc.org>)
- **News from the Field** – Newsletters, brochures, and press releases with the latest research findings from the treatment field (<http://news.nattc.org>)
- **Treatment and Help** – Treatment and help line resources from across the country (<http://findtreatment.nattc.org>)

ATTC Regional Center Web Sites

Each Regional ATTC maintains a Web site related specifically to the area it serves. These sites provide access to publications, projects, trainings, and events offered by each Center. In addition to the Web addresses listed, each Regional Center's Web site can be accessed through the Network Web site (<http://regionalcenters.nattc.org>).

Caribbean Basin & Hispanic ATTC

Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands
cbattc.uccaribe.edu

Central East ATTC

District of Columbia, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee
www.ceattc.org

Great Lakes ATTC

Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
www.glattc.org

Gulf Coast ATTC

Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas
www.utattc.net

Mid-America ATTC

Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma
www.mattc.org

Mid-Atlantic ATTC

Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia
www.midattc.org

Mountain West ATTC

Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming
www.mwattc.org

ATTC of New England

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
www.attc-ne.org

Northeast ATTC

New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania
www.neattc.org

Northwest Frontier ATTC

Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Oregon, Pacific Islands, Washington
www.nfattc.org

Pacific Southwest ATTC

Arizona, California, New Mexico
www.psattc.org

Prairielands ATTC

Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota
www.pattc.org

Southeast ATTC

Georgia, South Carolina
www.sattc.org

Southern Coast ATTC

Alabama, Florida
www.scattc.org

ADDICTION-ORIENTED ELECTRONIC MAGAZINES



Electronic magazines (e-zines) are magazines sent through e-mail or accessed from a Web site. Readers can sign up for “subscriptions.” There are several free electronic magazines created specifically for substance abuse practitioners and administrators. You can subscribe by providing your e-mail address.

***ATTC Eye on the Field* – www.nattc.org**

Eye on the Field is a FREE monthly electronic magazine published by the Addiction Technology Transfer Center National Office which highlights funding, research findings, current events, treatment and prevention resources, and news from the field. Readers can earn continuing education credits from the National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors (NAADAC) by reviewing specific articles and answering questions.

***JoinTogether Alerts* – www.jointogether.org**

JoinTogether supports community-based efforts to reduce, prevent and treat substance abuse across the nation. This organization offers free e-mail alerts providing the latest news and funding headlines from across the country. This e-zine can be delivered daily, weekly, or monthly.

**Central East ATTC's Dispatch –
www.ceattc.org/resdispatch.asp**

Central East ATTC offers a biweekly bulletin called *The Dispatch*. This one page bulletin offer news on the latest research, best practices and other information of importance to the substance abuse treatment field.

Cesar Fax – www.cesar.umd.edu

The Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR) at the University of Maryland at College Park is an organization dedicated to addressing the problems substance abuse creates for individuals, families and communities. They publish a weekly e-zine called *CESAR Fax* which provides a one-page overview of timely substance abuse trends and issues.

GLATTC Bulletin – www.glattc.org

The Great Lakes ATTC offers an online newsletter called the *GLATTC Bulletin* which highlights current trends in research, effective treatment models and methods, and information about trainings and events. Each issue focuses on a specific topic relating to addiction. Access this publication from their Web site.

**Northwest Frontier ATTC's Addiction Messenger –
www.nfattc.org/addictionMessenger/default.aspx**

The Northwest Frontier ATTC offers a monthly e-zine called *Addiction Messenger*. Each issue focuses on a specific treatment topic. This newsletter is available through e-mail or in hard copy. Readers can earn continuing education hours from the National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors (NAADAC) by reviewing a series of these publications and answering related questions.

**Southern Coast ATTC's Beacon –
www.scattc.org/Products.cfm**

The *Southern Coast ATTC Beacon* is published quarterly and is designed to synthesize the latest research on a variety of topics related to addiction treatment and adoption of new practices.

ONLINE RESOURCES FOR TREATMENT STAFF



The following list of Web sites is also available as a “tear-out” at the back of this booklet for you to post near a computer. The ATTC disclaims liability for Web site content found at sites outside the ATTC Network. For additional addiction-related Web sites visit www.nattc.org, and click on “links.”

Consumer Resources/Advocacy

Child Welfare League of America	www.cwla.org
Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America	cadca.org
Ensuring Solutions to Alcohol Problems.....	www.ensuringsolutions.org
Faces and Voices of Recovery	www.facesandvoicesofrecovery.org
Health Matrix, Inc.....	www.healthmatrixinc.com
Johnson Institute	johnsoninstitute.org
Legal Action Center	www.lac.org/programs/alcdrugs.html
Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD).....	www.madd.org
National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI).....	www.nami.org
National Minority AIDS Council.....	www.nmac.org
We Care America.....	www.wecareamerica.org

Culture Specific Resources

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).....	www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html
Indian Health Service.....	www.ihs.gov
National Alliance for Hispanic Health	www.hispanichealth.org
National Asian American Pacific Islander Mental Health Association.....	www.naapimha.org
National Asian Pacific American Families Against Substance Abuse	www.napafasa.org
National Black Alcoholism and Addictions Council, Inc.	www.nbacinc.org
National Indian Health Board	www.nihb.org
National Latino Council on Alcohol & Tobacco Prevention	www.nlcatp.org
Office of Minority Health Resource Center	www.omhrc.gov
White Bison, Inc.	www.whitebison.org

Data and Statistics

Bureau of Justice Statistics	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs
Center for Substance Abuse Research.....	www.cesar.umd.edu
Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN).....	dawninfo.samhsa.gov
National Survey on Drug Use and Health	www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda.htm
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive	www.icpsr.umich.edu/SAMHDA
U.S. Census Bureau.....	www.census.gov

Federal Agencies

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bja
Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS)	mentalhealth.samhsa.gov
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)	prevention.samhsa.gov
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT)	csat.samhsa.gov
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	www.cdc.gov
Community Capacity Development Office	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ccdo
National Criminal Justice Reference Service	www.ncjrs.org
National Drug Court Institute	www.ndci.org
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)	www.nhtsa.gov
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij
National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)	www.nimh.nih.gov
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse & Alcoholism (NIAAA) ...	www.niaaa.nih.gov
National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA).....	www.drugabuse.gov
National Institutes of Health (NIH).....	www.nih.gov
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)	ojjdp.ncjrs.org
Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osdfs
SAMHSA Division of Workplace Programs	www.drugfreeworkplace.gov
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)	www.samhsa.gov
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)	www.hhs.gov
U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)	www.usdoj.gov
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.....	www.va.gov
U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	www.dea.gov
White House Office of National Drug Control Policy	www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov
Working Partners for an Alcohol- and Drug-Free Workplace.....	www.dol.gov/workingpartners

- continued

Policy/Education

- Addiction Technology Transfer Center Network (ATTC) www.nattc.org
American Council for Drug Education www.acde.org
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National
Prevention Information Network www.cdcnpin.org
College Drinking, Changing the Culture www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov
Institute for Behavioral Research at TCU www.ibr.tcu.edu
Join Together www.jointogether.org
National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery
Month www.recoverymonth.gov
National Association on Alcohol, Drugs and Disability www.naadd.org
National Center for Prevention and Research Solutions www.ncprs.org
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug
Information (NCADI) www.ncadi.samhsa.gov
National Conference of State Legislatures www.ncsl.org
National Council for Community Behavioral Health Care www.nccbh.org
National Council on Alcoholism and Drug
Dependence, Inc. (NCADD) www.ncadd.org
National Governors Association Center for
Best Practices www.nga.org/center
National Library of Medicine (NLM) www.nlm.nih.gov
SAMHSA's Partners for Recovery www.pfr.samhsa.gov

Professional Associations

- American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy www.aamft.org
American Bar Association (ABA) www.abanet.org
American Counseling Association (ACA) www.counseling.org
American Mental Health Counselors Association www.amhca.org
American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) www.appa-net.org
American Psychological Association (APA) www.apa.org
American Public Health Association (APHA) www.apha.org
American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) www.asam.org
Association for Medical Education and Research
in Substance Abuse (AMERSA) www.amersa.org
International Certification & Reciprocity Consortium
(IC&RC) www.icrcaoda.org
International Nurses Society on Addictions www.intnsa.org
NAADAC, The Association for Addiction Professionals www.naadac.org
National Association of Addiction Treatment Providers www.naatp.org
National Association of Black Social Workers www.nabsw.org
National Association of County Behavioral Health
and Developmental Disability Directors www.nacbhd.org
National Association of Drug Court Professionals www.nadcp.org
National Association of Public Child
Welfare Administrators www.aphsa.org/napcwa

National Association of Social Workers (NASW) www.socialworkers.org
 National Association of State Alcohol and
 Drug Abuse Directors (NASADAD) www.nasadad.org
 National Mental Health Association www.nmha.org
 National TASC (Treatment Accountability for Safer
 Communities)..... www.nationaltasc.org
 State Associations of Addiction Services www.saasnet.org
 Therapeutic Communities of America
 (TCA) www.therapeuticcommunitiesofamerica.org

Recovery/Treatment

Adult Children of Alcoholics (ACOA) www.adultchildren.org
 Al-Anon/Alateen www.al-anon.alateen.org
 Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) www.aa.org
 Association of Recovery Schools..... www.recoveryschools.org
 Nar-Anon/Narateen www.naranon.com
 Narcotics Anonymous (NA) www.na.org
 National Association for Children of Alcoholics www.nacoa.org
 Oxford House, Inc. www.oxfordhouse.org
 SAMHSA Substance Abuse Treatment
 Facility Locator www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov
 Teen Challenge International www.teenchallenge.com

Computer Technical Assistance Resources

Microsoft Support <http://support.microsoft.com>
 Apple Support..... www.apple.com/support
 Tech Support Guy www.techguy.org
 5 Star Support www.5starsupport.com
 ProTonic.com..... www.protonic.com

ENDNOTES



1. Definition was compiled from the following resources. See bibliography for full reference.
TechWeb, TechEncyclopedia.
Internet.
TechWeb, TechEncyclopedia.
Web vs. Internet.
Webopedia. *The difference between the internet and the world wide web.*
Webopedia. *What is the internet?*
2. Rainie, L. & Horrigan, J. (2005). *A decade of adoption: How the internet has woven itself into American life.* Pew Internet and American Life Project. Retrieved October 15, 2005 from www.pewinternet.org/PPF/r/148/report_display.asp.
3. Definition was compiled from the following resources. See bibliography for full reference.
Webopedia. *What is browser?*
Learn the Net. *The web-at-a-glance.*
4. Microsoft.com. (2005). *Use favorites to get around the web.* Retrieved on August 22, 2005 from www.microsoft.com/windows/ie/using/howto/share/favorites.mspx.
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12. Webopedia. (n.d.). *What is boolean logic?* Retrieved on July 25, 2005 from www.webopedia.com/TERM/B/Boolean_logic.html.
13. Barker, J. (2005). *Evaluating web pages: Techniques to apply and questions to ask*. Retrieved on August 1, 2005 from UC Berkeley – Teaching Library Internet Workshops Web site: www.lib.berkeley.edu/TeachingLib/Guides/Internet/Evaluate.html.
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15. *Library guide to internet search tools*. (2004). Retrieved on February 23, 2005 from University of Missouri-Kansas City Libraries Web site: www.umkc.edu/lib/Resources/nettoolsmain.htm.
16. Barker, J. (2005). *Evaluating web pages: Techniques to apply and questions to ask*. Retrieved on August 1, 2005 from UC Berkeley – Teaching Library Internet Workshops Web site: www.lib.berkeley.edu/TeachingLib/Guides/Internet/Evaluate.html.
17. Biznetis.net. (2002). *Pew releases new internet usage statistics*. Pew Internet and American Life Project. Retrieved on August 29, 2005 from www.biznetis.net/news_detail.asp?aID=40.
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How can I find an adolescent treatment class online?

How can I find funding for my agency?

Does my state offer certification for addiction counselors?

Are there resources I can use to train my staff?

What does current research say about treating alcoholism?

Find the Answers You Need!

ATTC NETWORK WEB SITE

www.nattc.org

AddictionEd.org – A comprehensive list of online distance education from around the country (<http://addictioned.org>)

Certification Info – A certification/licensing database outlining substance abuse counselor certification or license requirements for all 50 states and territories (<http://certificationinfo.nattc.org>)

Directory of Addiction Study Programs – A list of colleges and universities offering substance abuse related certificates and degrees (<http://dasp.nattc.org>)

ATTC Eye on the Field - a FREE monthly electronic magazine published by the ATTC National Office which highlights funding, research findings, current events, treatment and prevention resources, and news from the field. Contact hours available from the National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors (NAADAC). (www.nattc.org)

These are just some of the resources available for treatment professionals at www.nattc.org.

Visit our site today!

ONLINE RESOURCES FOR TREATMENT STAFF

The ATTC National Office is not responsible for the content of external Web sites. For additional addiction-related links, visit www.nattc.org. Click on “links.”

Consumer Resources/Advocacy

Child Welfare League of America	www.cwla.org
Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America	cadca.org
Ensuring Solutions to Alcohol Problems.....	www.ensuringsolutions.org
Faces and Voices of Recovery	www.facesandvoicesofrecovery.org
Health Matrix, Inc.....	www.healthmatrixinc.com
Johnson Institute	johnsoninstitute.org
Legal Action Center	www.lac.org/programs/alcdrgs.html
Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD).....	www.madd.org
National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI).....	www.nami.org
National Minority AIDS Council.....	www.nmac.org
We Care America.....	www.wecareamerica.org

Culture Specific Resources

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).....	www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html
Indian Health Service.....	www.ihs.gov
National Alliance for Hispanic Health	www.hispanichealth.org
National Asian American Pacific Islander Mental Health Association	www.naapimha.org
National Asian Pacific American Families Against Substance Abuse.....	www.napafasa.org
National Black Alcoholism and Addictions Council, Inc.....	www.nbacinc.org
National Indian Health Board.....	www.nihb.org
National Latino Council on Alcohol and Tobacco Prevention.....	www.nlcatp.org
Office of Minority Health Resource Center	www.omhrc.gov
White Bison, Inc.	www.whitebison.org

Data and Statistics

Bureau of Justice Statistics.....	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs
Center for Substance Abuse Research.....	www.cesar.umd.edu
Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN).....	dawninfo.samhsa.gov
National Survey on Drug Use and Health.....	www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda.htm
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive.....	www.icpsr.umich.edu/SAMHDA
U.S. Census Bureau.....	www.census.gov

Federal Agencies

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bja
Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS)	mentalhealth.samhsa.gov
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)	prevention.samhsa.gov
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT).....	csat.samhsa.gov
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	www.cdc.gov
Community Capacity Development Office	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ccdo
National Criminal Justice Reference Service.....	www.ncjrs.org
National Drug Court Institute	www.ndci.org
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)	www.nhtsa.gov
National Institute of Justice (NIJ).....	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij
National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)	www.nimh.nih.gov
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse & Alcoholism (NIAAA)	www.niaaa.nih.gov
National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA).....	www.drugabuse.gov
National Institutes of Health (NIH).....	www.nih.gov
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).....	ojjdp.ncjrs.org
Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osdfs
SAMHSA Division of Workplace Programs	www.drugfreeworkplace.gov
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).....	www.samhsa.gov
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)	www.hhs.gov
U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)	www.usdoj.gov
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.....	www.va.gov
U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	www.dea.gov
White House Office of National Drug Control Policy.....	www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov
Working Partners for an Alcohol- and Drug-Free Workplace	www.dol.gov/workingpartners

Policy/Education

Addiction Technology Transfer Center Network (ATTC)	www.nattc.org
American Council for Drug Education	www.acde.org
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Prevention Information Network	www.cdcnpi.org
College Drinking, Changing the Culture	www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov
Institute for Behavioral Research at TCU	www.ibr.tcu.edu
Join Together	www.jointogether.org
National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month	www.recoverymonth.gov
National Association on Alcohol, Drugs and Disability	www.naadd.org
National Center for Prevention and Research Solutions	www.ncprs.org
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)	www.ncadi.samhsa.gov
National Conference of State Legislatures	www.ncsl.org
National Council for Community Behavioral Health Care	www.nccbh.org
National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc. (NCADD)	www.ncadd.org
National Governors Association Center for Best Practices	www.nga.org/center
National Library of Medicine (NLM)	www.nlm.nih.gov
SAMHSA's Partners for Recovery	www.pfr.samhsa.gov

Professional Associations

American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy	www.aamft.org
American Bar Association (ABA)	www.abanet.org
American Counseling Association (ACA)	www.counseling.org
American Mental Health Counselors Association	www.amhca.org
American Probation and Parole Association (APPA)	www.appa-net.org
American Psychological Association (APA)	www.apa.org
American Public Health Association (APHA)	www.apha.org
American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM)	www.asam.org
Association for Medical Education and Research in Substance Abuse (AMERSA)	www.amersa.org
International Certification & Reciprocity Consortium (IC&RC)	www.icrcaoda.org
International Nurses Society on Addictions	www.intnsa.org
NAADAC, The Association for Addiction Professionals	www.naadac.org
National Association of Addiction Treatment Providers	www.naatp.org
National Association of Black Social Workers	www.nabsw.org
National Association of County Behavioral Health and Developmental Disability Directors	www.nacbhd.org
National Association of Drug Court Professionals	www.nadcp.org
National Association of Public Child Welfare Administrators	www.aphsa.org/napcwa
National Association of Social Workers (NASW)	www.socialworkers.org
National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors (NASADAD)	www.nasadad.org
National Mental Health Association	www.nmha.org
National TASC (Treatment Accountability for Safer Communities)	www.nationaltasc.org
State Associations of Addiction Services	www.saasnet.org
Therapeutic Communities of America (TCA)	www.therapeuticcommunitiesofamerica.org

Recovery/Treatment

Adult Children of Alcoholics (ACOA)	www.adultchildren.org
Al-Anon/Alateen	www.al-anon.alateen.org
Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)	www.aa.org
Association of Recovery Schools	www.recoveryschools.org
Nar-Anon/Narateen	www.naranon.com
Narcotics Anonymous (NA)	www.na.org
National Association for Children of Alcoholics	www.nacoa.org
Oxford House, Inc.	www.oxfordhouse.org
SAMHSA Substance Abuse Treatment Facility Locator	www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov
Teen Challenge International	www.teenchallenge.com

Computer Resources

Microsoft Support	http://support.microsoft.com
Apple Support	www.apple.com/support
Tech Support Guy	www.techguy.org
5 Star Support	www.5starsupport.com
ProTonic.com	www.protonic.com



Caribbean Basin & Hispanic ATTC

Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands
787-785-4211 • cbattc.uccaribe.edu

Central East ATTC

District of Columbia, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee
240-645-1145 • www.ceattc.org

Great Lakes ATTC

Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
312-996-1373 • www.glattc.org

Gulf Coast ATTC

Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas
512-232-0616 • www.utattc.net

Mid-America ATTC

Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma
816-482-1100 • www.mattc.org

Mid-Atlantic ATTC

Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia
804-828-9910 • www.midattc.org

Mountain West ATTC

Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming
775-784-6265 • www.mwattc.org

ATTC of New England

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
401-444-1808 • www.attc-ne.org

Northeast ATTC

New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania
866-246-5344 • www.neattc.org

Northwest Frontier ATTC

Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Oregon, Pacific Islands, Washington
503-373-1322 • www.nfattc.org

Pacific Southwest ATTC

Arizona, California, New Mexico
866-892-3724 • www.psattc.org

Prairielands ATTC

Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota
319-335-5368 • www.pattc.org

Southeast ATTC

Georgia, South Carolina
404-752-1016 • www.sattc.org

Southern Coast ATTC

Alabama, Florida
850-222-6731 • www.scattc.org

ATTC National Office

816-235-6888 • www.nattc.org

