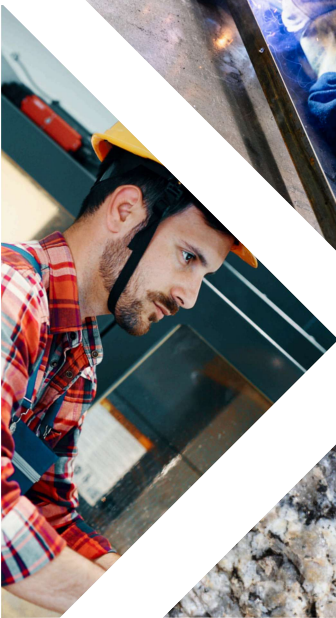


Surry County Substance Abuse Recovery

Recovery to Work Program

Data Report
September 2022 to June 2025



Introduction

This document presents a comprehensive analysis of the Surry County Office of Substance Abuse Recovery (SCOSAR) Recovery to Work (RTW) program. The initiative plays a vital role in bridging the gap between addiction recovery and sustainable employment for individuals in Surry County.

Over the period from September 2022 to June 2025, the program served 246 participants, demonstrating its commitment to fostering economic stability

**246
SERVED**

alongside recovery. This report delves into key findings, including participant demographics, referral pathways, prevalent substance use patterns, and the program's significant employment outcomes. We will also explore the challenges faced, particularly regarding transportation, and identify areas for future enhancement to further strengthen this crucial community service.

Executive Summary

The comprehensive analysis examines The SCOSAR Recovery to Work Program serving 246 individuals between September 2022 and June 2025. The program demonstrates strong integration with the criminal justice system, with 34% of participants referred through probation services.

**32 %
JOB PLACEMENT
RATE**

Key findings reveal a 32% job placement rate among participants, with methamphetamine representing the primary substance of concern at 35% of cases and a significant geographic concentration in Mount Airy Zip Code of 27030 (75% of participants).

Program Overview

The dataset encompasses 246 individual records from a comprehensive substance abuse treatment and employment assistance initiative. This program operates as a bridge between recovery services and workforce development, addressing the critical intersection of substance abuse treatment and economic stability. The program's reporting period spans from September 2022 through June 2025, providing insights into nearly three years of service delivery.

The program's structure integrates multiple components including intake assessment, referral management, transportation assistance, employment placement services, and coordination with criminal justice supervision. This multi-faceted approach recognizes the complex needs of individuals in recovery who face barriers to employment and economic self-sufficiency.

Gender Distribution

The program serves a mixed-gender population with a moderate male majority. Male participants comprise 129 individuals (52% of total enrollment), while female participants account for 117 individuals (48%

of enrollment). This distribution suggests the program successfully engages both male and female populations, though the slight male majority may reflect broader patterns in substance abuse treatment seeking behavior or criminal justice involvement.

Geographic Service Area

The program demonstrates strong geographic concentration, with Mount Airy - 27030 representing the primary service area at 184 individuals (75% of total participants).

Primary Referral Pathways

The program's referral patterns reveal strong integration with the criminal justice system. Probation services represent the largest referral source with 89 individuals (36% of total referrals), indicating substantial collaboration between treatment services and correctional supervision. This partnership model appears to be a cornerstone of the program's operations.

89
REFERRALS FROM
PROBATION/PAROLE

Recovery Services partnerships also play a significant role, with New Hope New Beginnings facilities (both men's and women's programs) contributing 28 referrals (11% of total). Self-referrals account for 14 individuals (18%), suggesting some level of community awareness and voluntary engagement. Additional referral sources include peer support with 26 referrals (11%), Shepherd's House with 37 referrals

(15%), Oxford House with 5 referrals (3%), and various other sources contributing 18 referrals (12%).

Substance Use Patterns

Methamphetamine emerges as the predominant substance of concern, affecting 102 individuals (70% of participants). This finding aligns with regional trends in methamphetamine use and presents specific challenges for treatment and employment placement due to the drug's effects on cognitive function and behavior patterns.

70%
OF CLIENTS INDICATED
METHAMPHETAMINE AS
THEIR DRUG OF CHOICE

Alcohol represents the second most common primary substance at 17 individuals (12%), while heroin and fentanyl combinations affect 16 individuals (11%). Multiple substance use is documented in 25 cases (17%), reflecting the complexity of addiction patterns among participants. A notable 38 individuals (26%) have other substances specified.

The analysis reveals common substance combination patterns that inform treatment planning. Methamphetamine and heroin combinations appear in 8 cases, methamphetamine and alcohol combinations in 7 cases, heroin and fentanyl combinations in 6 cases, and methamphetamine and marijuana combinations in 5 cases. These patterns highlight the need for comprehensive treatment approaches that address multiple substance dependencies.

Transportation and Accessibility

64%
OF CLIENTS INDICATED
A NEED FOR
TRANSPORTATION

Transportation emerges as a significant barrier to program participation and employment success. Among all participants, 157 individuals (64%) require transportation assistance, while 89 individuals (36%) do not need such support. This finding has important implications for program design and resource allocation, as transportation barriers can significantly impact both treatment engagement and employment sustainability.

The high percentage of participants requiring transportation assistance may reflect rural service areas, economic disadvantages among the target population, or consequences of substance abuse on driving privileges. Addressing transportation needs appears critical for program success and participant retention.

Employment Outcomes and Success Metrics

The program demonstrates measurable employment outcomes with 97 individuals (39% of total participants) receiving job interviews and 75 individuals (30% of total

participants) securing employment positions. The interview-to-hire conversion rate of 77% (75 hires from 97 interviews) indicates effective job matching and participant preparation for employment opportunities.

77%
INTERVIEW TO HIRE
CONVERSION RATE

These metrics suggest the program successfully bridges the gap between treatment services and workforce entry, though opportunities exist to increase the initial interview rate and overall placement percentages. The 30% job placement rate represents significant achievement given the barriers faced by individuals in recovery.

Areas for Program Enhancement

Transportation barriers affect nearly two-thirds of participants, representing the most significant structural challenge to program success. Methamphetamine as the predominant substance of concern requires specialized treatment approaches and longer stabilization periods that may impact employment readiness timelines.

Conclusion

The Recovery to Work Program demonstrates meaningful success in addressing the complex intersection of addiction recovery and workforce development. The 30% job placement rate among participants represents significant achievement given the multiple barriers faced by this population. Strong integration with criminal justice supervision and diverse community partnerships provide a solid foundation for continued program development.

30%
JOB PLACEMENT RATE FOR
ALL PARTICIPANTS

The program's geographic concentration enables focused service delivery while the variety of employer partnerships supports diverse employment opportunities. However, transportation barriers affecting nearly two-thirds of participants represent the most significant structural challenge requiring systematic attention.