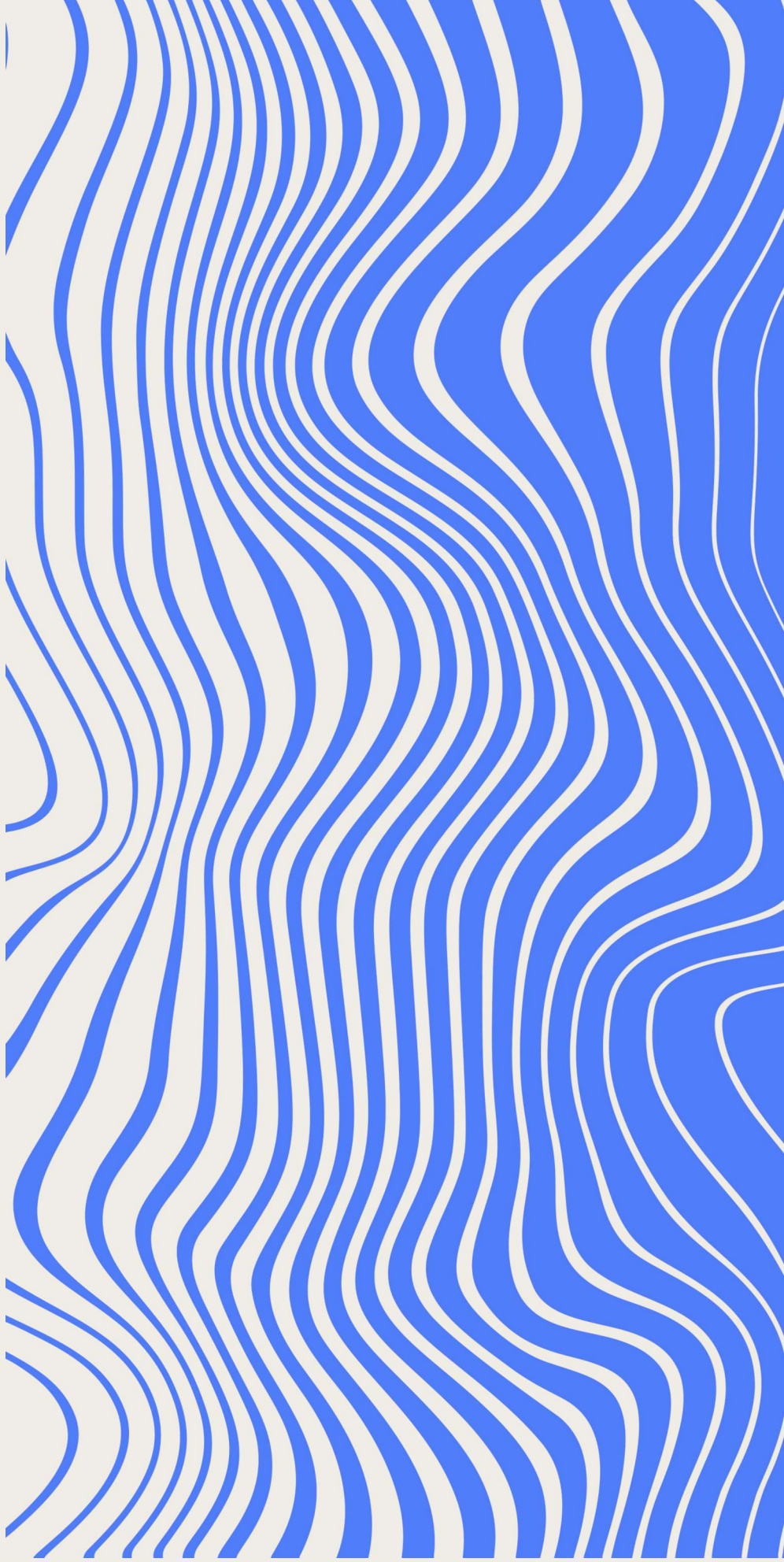




SURRY COUNTY

2026 SUD PROFESSIONAL
CREDENTIAL REPORT



Introduction

Surry County Credential Report: Introduction and Summary with SCOSAR Data

The Surry County Credential Report provides a comprehensive analysis of the credentialed substance use professional workforce in Surry County, North Carolina, benchmarking local data against statewide and regional trends. This report, prepared from the NC Addictions Specialist Professional Practice Board credential database as of **February 2026**, examines the distribution, status, and types of professional substance use credentials held by professionals in Surry County. It also compares Surry's workforce to neighboring and demographically similar counties, highlighting both strengths and critical gaps. To contextualize these findings, the report integrates recent SCOSAR (Surry County Office of Substance Abuse Recovery) data, which offers insight into local prevention, intervention, and recovery efforts, as well as community needs and outcomes.

Important Limitations of This Report: *This credential listing includes only those credentialed individuals who reside within North Carolina and are registered with the NC Addictions Specialist Professional Practice Board as of February 2026. It does not include credentialed professionals who live outside of North Carolina, even if they hold valid NC credentials or practice in the state on a limited basis. Additionally, this listing reflects credential status and registration data only—it does not indicate whether individual professionals are currently active in practice, currently employed in the substance use treatment field, or actively providing services to clients. Credential holders may be in various stages of their careers, including full-time practice, part-time work, retirement, career transitions, or holding credentials while working in related but different professional roles. Therefore, the total number of credentials reported should not be interpreted as the number of actively practicing substance use professionals available to serve the community at any given time.*

This report is a service of the Surry County Office of Substance Abuse Recovery (SCOSAR) and the Surry Transition Project (STP).

Full Summary

Statewide and Local Credential Overview

- As of **February 2026**, North Carolina had **10,754 credentialed substance use professionals** registered with the NC SUPP Board, spanning five credential types: clinical treatment, supervision, prevention, and criminal justice specialization.
- The workforce is dominated by the LCAS (Licensed Clinical Addictions Specialist) pathway, while specialty credentials such as CPS (Certified Prevention Specialist) and CCJP (Certified Criminal Justice Professional) represent a very small fraction, indicating systemic gaps in these areas statewide.
- Surry County ranks **38th out of 99 NC counties** for total credential count, leading all contiguous neighbors and demonstrating strong workforce density relative to its size and context.
- Surry's credentialed workforce is more balanced between LCAS (**27**) and CADC (Certified Alcohol and Drug Counselor, **26**) than the statewide 2:1 LCAS-to-CADC ratio.
- The county has **10 CCS (Clinical Supervisor)** credentials, providing meaningful supervisory capacity for the region.
- However, Surry has only **1 CPS** and **1 CCJP** credential, mirroring a statewide shortage in prevention and criminal justice specialties.
- Neighboring Rockingham County, despite a larger population (~91,000), has significantly fewer credentials (**42**), underscoring Surry's relative strength.
- **55%** of Surry's credential holders (**36 of 65**) are fully certified, with **18** in Registered status and **10** in Associate/Intern status, indicating an active pipeline of professionals in training and transition.

SCOSAR Data: Community Context and Workforce Impact

- SCOSAR's mission is to build a comprehensive "continuum of care" that removes barriers to treatment and recovery, emphasizing evidence-based, data-driven approaches and community collaboration.
- Community surveys and interviews conducted in **2025** reveal high awareness of substance use issues but persistent gaps in understanding, engagement, and resource availability. Stigma, resource gaps, and uneven knowledge hinder prevention and recovery efforts

- Substance use is closely linked to mental health, trauma, poverty, and generational cycles, with community members calling for expanded education, early intervention, accessible treatment, and a shift from punitive to rehabilitative justice approaches.
- SCOSAR's prevention and early intervention programs reached **11,216 youth** in **2025**, with the "Resist the Influence" program alone serving over **460 ninth graders** in the 2024-2025 school year.
- Recovery support services have expanded, including transportation (over **1,354 transportation requests** and **>78,000 miles driven** in 2025), client satisfaction surveys, and the Recovery to Work Transportation Program.
- SCOSAR's adoption of Results Based Accountability (RBA) and ongoing data collection ensures that service delivery is outcome-driven and responsive to evolving community needs.

Key Findings and Implications

- **Surry County's credentialed workforce density is strong** relative to its population and region, with a balanced mix of LCAS and CADC professionals and robust supervisory capacity.
- **Critical gaps remain in prevention and criminal justice credentials**, reflecting both local and statewide shortages that could impact the effectiveness of early intervention and justice-involved recovery services.
- The active pipeline of Registered and Associate/Intern professionals suggests ongoing workforce development, but targeted recruitment and support for specialty credentials are needed.
- SCOSAR's data-driven, collaborative approach has expanded access to prevention, treatment, and recovery services, but community feedback highlights the need for continued efforts to reduce stigma, increase resource availability, and address the broader social determinants of substance use.
- The integration of credentialed professionals into SCOSAR's continuum of care is essential for sustaining and expanding effective services, particularly as Surry County continues to lead its region in workforce development and recovery innovation.

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Credential Database Analysis

& Surry County Comparative Report

A comprehensive analysis of all 10,754 credentialed substance use professionals registered with the NC Addictions Specialist Professional Practice Board, with a focused comparison of Surry County against statewide metrics and neighboring counties.

10,754 Total Credentials	99 NC Counties	5 Credential Types	8 License Statuses
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SECTION 1

Statewide Credential Overview

The NCASPPB database contains five credential types spanning clinical treatment, supervision, prevention, and criminal justice specialization. The workforce is dominated by the LCAS pathway, while specialty credentials — particularly CPS and CCJP — represent a very small fraction of the total workforce, pointing to potential systemic gaps.

Credential Types — Statewide Totals

Acronym	Full Credential Name	Total	% Share	Certified	In Progress
LCAS	Licensed Clinical Addictions Specialist	6,183	57.5%	3,620	2,182 (Assoc/Reg)
CADC	Certified Alcohol & Drug Counselor	3,038	28.2%	1,095	1,909 (Reg/Intern)
CCS	Clinical Supervisor Credential	1,347	12.5%	963	347 (Intern)
CPS	Certified Prevention Specialist	96	0.9%	72	22 (Reg)
CCJP	Certified Criminal Justice Addictions Professional	90	0.8%	76	12 (Reg)

The LCAS (Licensed Clinical Addictions Specialist) is the dominant credential statewide at 57.5% of all licenses. The CADC (Certified Alcohol & Drug Counselor) is the second largest at 28.2%, representing the entry/practitioner tier. The CCS (Clinical Supervisor Credential) is third at 12.5%. Critically, with only 96 Certified Prevention Specialists (CPS) across all of NC — less than 1% of the total workforce — prevention programming is strikingly under-credentialed relative to the treatment workforce for a state of 10+ million people.

License Status Definitions

Certified	Fully credentialed and current — the terminal active status for all credential types.
Associate	LCAS pathway: supervised clinical practice hours in progress toward full certification.
Associate-Exam	LCAS pathway: supervised hours complete, awaiting examination.
Registered	CADC/CPS/CCJP pathway: supervised practice in progress toward certification.
Registered-Exam	CADC pathway: supervised hours complete, awaiting examination.
Intern	CCS pathway: supervised hours accumulating toward clinical supervisor certification.
Intern-Exam	CCS pathway: hours complete, awaiting examination.
Deemed	Grandfathered LCAS status for professionals who qualified under prior criteria.

SECTION 2

Surry County Spotlight

#38

of 99 counties

Surry County ranks in the upper-middle tier statewide

With 65 total credentials, Surry County is well ahead of more than 60 other NC counties and leads every one of its contiguous neighbors. For a county of approximately 73,000 residents, this reflects meaningful local investment in credentialed substance use care.

Surry County — Credential Breakdown by Type and Status

Credential	Total	Certified	Registered	Associate	Intern
LCAS	27	20	2	5	0
CADC	26	10	14	0	1
CCS	10	6	0	0	4
CPS	1	0	1	0	0
CCJP	1	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	65	36	18	5	5

LCAS vs. CADC Balance: Surry shows a notably balanced split between LCAS (41.5%) and CADC (40%), compared to the statewide ratio of 57.5% LCAS vs. 28.2% CADC. This suggests Surry's workforce skews slightly more toward the CADC/entry-practitioner tier relative to the statewide average — which may reflect the workforce pipeline stage or the types of programs operating locally.

Prevention Workforce Gap: Surry has only 1 Certified Prevention Specialist (CPS). A single credentialed prevention specialist serving a county of ~73,000 people — with a well-documented opioid and substance use burden — points to a critical shortage in upstream, community-level prevention work. This represents a significant priority area for workforce development.

Criminal Justice Gap: With just 1 CCJP (Certified Criminal Justice Addictions Professional), Surry also has limited specialized capacity for its justice-involved population. Both CPS and CCJP represent the lowest-credentialed specialty areas both locally and statewide.

SECTION 3

Surry vs. Contiguous & Comparable Counties

Surry County was compared against all directly adjacent NC counties (Wilkes, Rockingham, Stokes, Yadkin) as well as its peer group of similarly-sized rural counties.

Neighboring County Comparison

County	Total	LCAS	CADC	CCS	CPS	CCJP	Notes
Surry ★	65	27	26	10	1	1	★ Subject county
Wilkes	67	27	32	5	1	2	
Rockingham	42	22	14	6	0	0	Larger pop. (~91k)
Yadkin	21	9	8	3	1	0	
Stokes	12	5	3	1	3	0	

Surry leads all directly adjacent NC counties in total credentialed professionals. Notably, Rockingham County — with a larger population (~91,000) than Surry — has only 42 credentials (rank #55), suggesting Surry punches above its weight class relative to its geographic peer group. Stokes County, sharing Surry's eastern border, has just 12 credentials — among the lowest in the state despite a population of ~46,000.

SECTION 4

NC County Rankings — Full Credential Counts

The table below shows selected NC counties ranked by total credential count. Surry County is highlighted. Counties with fewer than 12 total credentials are summarized but not individually listed. Out-of-state records (224 total) are excluded from county rankings.

Rank	County	Total	LCAS	CADC	CCS	CPS	CCJP
1	Mecklenburg	1122	651	318	130	21	2
2	Wake	956	648	159	142	7	0
3	Buncombe	921	531	265	117	3	5
4	New Hanover	498	295	145	53	5	0
5	Guilford	483	288	117	67	6	5
6	Cumberland	433	261	121	44	6	1
7	Pitt	419	263	103	47	4	2
8	Forsyth	398	240	100	39	4	15
9	Durham	379	239	93	45	2	0
10	Robeson	216	134	54	24	3	1
11	Gaston	212	121	64	22	4	1
12	Onslow	198	117	57	21	2	1
13	Wayne	182	117	45	17	3	0
14	Cabarrus	168	101	47	18	2	0
15	Catawba	162	79	58	20	1	4
16	Henderson	156	90	45	19	2	0
17	Brunswick	146	91	38	16	1	0
18	Johnston	146	90	40	14	2	0
19	Iredell	137	78	40	17	2	0
20	Rowan	115	67	32	14	2	0
21	Orange	107	71	22	12	2	0
22	Alamance	105	66	28	10	1	0
23	Haywood	103	57	33	12	1	0
24	Union	102	68	21	12	1	0
25	Burke	92	55	26	10	1	0
26	Davidson	91	55	25	10	1	0
27	Moore	90	52	26	10	2	0
28	Carteret	89	54	23	11	1	0
29	Craven	78	46	21	10	1	0
30	Randolph	78	47	21	9	1	0

Rank	County	Total	LCAS	CADC	CCS	CPS	CCJP	
31	Watauga	77	42	23	10	2	0	
32	Nash	77	47	19	9	2	0	
33	Wilson	69	42	18	8	1	0	
34	McDowell	67	39	20	7	1	0	
35	Harnett	67	41	19	6	1	0	
36	Wilkes	67	27	32	5	1	2	
37	Lenoir	65	40	17	7	1	0	
38	Surry ★	65	27	26	10	1	1	★ Subject County
39	Richmond	64	38	18	7	1	0	
40	Cleveland	63	39	16	7	1	0	
41	Pender	61	37	16	7	1	0	
42	Rutherford	60	36	16	7	1	0	
43	Hoke	59	35	16	7	1	0	
44	Scotland	58	34	16	7	1	0	
45	Jackson	56	33	15	7	1	0	
46	Transylvania	54	32	14	7	1	0	
47	Stanly	53	32	14	6	1	0	
48	Sampson	52	31	14	6	1	0	
49	Chatham	50	30	13	6	1	0	
50	Columbus	49	29	13	6	1	0	
55	Rockingham	42	22	14	6	0	0	
75	Yadkin	21	9	8	3	1	0	
83	Stokes	12	5	3	1	3	0	
...	Remaining counties...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUMMARY

Key Findings

Surry County demonstrates solid credentialed workforce density relative to its size and geographic context, ranking 38th of 99 NC counties and leading all contiguous neighbors.

- LCAS and CADC credentials are nearly equal in Surry (27 vs. 26), a more balanced split than the statewide ratio which skews 2:1 toward LCAS.
- Surry has 10 CCS (Clinical Supervisor) credentials — a meaningful supervisory capacity for the region.
- Critical gaps exist in prevention (1 CPS) and criminal justice (1 CCJP) credentials, mirroring a statewide shortage in both specialty areas.
- Neighboring Rockingham County, despite a larger population (~91k), has significantly fewer credentials (42), underscoring Surry's relative strength.
- 55% of Surry's credential holders (36 of 65) are fully certified, with 18 in Registered status and 10 in Associate/Intern status — indicating an active pipeline.

Analysis prepared from NC Board credential database export (Database_Mailing.xls) — February 2026. All figures reflect point-in-time data as of the database export date.