

CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS

US children's hospitals have declared a **national emergency** in child and adolescent mental health.

1 in 5 youth ages 13 to 18 live with a serious mental illness.



Suicide was the **second-leading cause of death** among those ages 13 to 19 in 2019.

12%

OF ADOLESCENTS
12 TO 17 HAD SERIOUS
THOUGHTS OF SUICIDE.

629,000 ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

There have been **double-digit increases** in mental health emergency visits in 2020.

AGES 5-11

+24%

AGES 12-17

+30%



Black children are nearly **twice as likely** as White children to die by suicide.

In a 2020 survey of **LGBTQ youth** (ages 13 to 17):



73%REPORTED SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY.



67%
REPORTED
SYMPTOMS OF
DEPRESSION.



In 2016, half of US children with a treatable mental health disorder did not receive needed treatment from a mental health professional. Access issues have only been increasing since 2020.

Children's hospitals are facing an **unprecedented pandemic within a pandemic.**

The child and adolescent mental health "COVID-19 surge" is breaking an historically inadequate delivery system, and federal, state, and local government agencies are looking to our nation's children's hospitals to repair the damage and solve the crisis. But how do you solve a crisis and achieve sustainability for an underfunded and underresourced service area? Plan, advocate, and redefine ROI.

INVESTING IN YOUR CHILD AND ADOLESCENT BEHAVIORAL HEALTH STRATEGY

REACTIVE SUSTAINABLE

Addressing of immediate access pain points

Existing community partnerships that support ongoing care



Delivery continuum with BH access points across multiple levels of care

New community partnerships for screening, transportation, and ongoing care

Leadership support based on community prevalence/crisis

Management by a non-BH service line leader

Targeting of diagnostic populations or age groups; limited focus on equity



Pervasive leadership support; appetite for innovation and expansion

Dedicated service line dyad leadership

A focus on integrated care and at-risk, underserved populations

Augmentation of provider gaps with telehealth

Limited recruitment

Reliance on locum tenens



Reach of services expanded by telehealth

Appropriate use of APPs and training of PCPs

A recruitment/retention pipeline and plan in place (e.g., residency/fellowship program)

Minimal planning

Potential outsourced revenue cycle function

Largely fee-for-service reimbursement

Basic staff/provider training on documentation



Complete planning (with demand forecasting)

Managed care and revenue cycle coordination; enhanced reimbursement opportunities

Dedicated training/auditing for clinical pathway and documentation adherence

Limited, if any, coordination

Lack of clarity on targeted topics



Coordination through government relations

Reimbursement targeted for enhanced BH care coordination (for clinical and nonclinical staff)

No immediate or long-term return

Minimized losses and decreased utilization of select services

Partial/full funding through philanthropy



Breakeven or potential for long-term return

Reductions in the total cost of care

Enhanced reimbursement/grant funding

Philanthropy used for expansion

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