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North Carolina Telepsychiatry Program

2021 Profile (Data from State Fiscal Year 2021 and current as of 6/30/2021)

Program Facts

\$1.8M

Annual grant State appropriation and carry forward from the General Assembly to NC-STeP



54 29 Average Median Length of stay of IVC in hours

41 Total number of Telepsychiatry referring sites

7,339 Total number of involuntary commitments (IVCs) that were overturned since SFY 2013

21,347 Total number of reports of involuntary commitment since SFY 2013

48,322 Assessments provided since SFY 2013

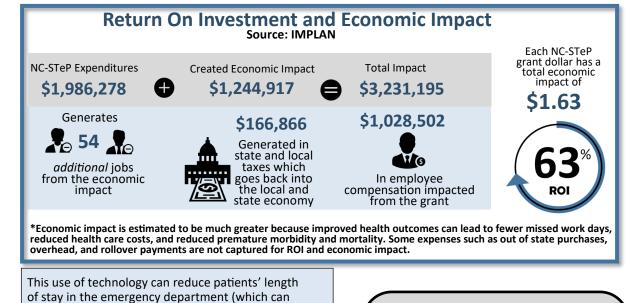
\$39.7M Estimated cumulative Return on Investment since SFY 2013

Overview

There are 94 counties in NC that are classified as Mental Health Shortage Areas. Though, not designated, there are additional counties that have a very low supply of mental health professional in proportion to the population.

The N.C. Statewide Telepsychiatry Program (NC-STeP) was developed in response to Session Law 2013-360, directing ORH to oversee a statewide telepsychiatry program. The program was instituted so that an individual presenting at a hospital emergency department with an acute behavioral health crisis will receive a timely specialized psychiatric assessment via video conferencing technology. General Statute 143B-139.4B, subsequently, has expanded NC-STeP services to include community-based sites. As of SFY 2021, there are twelve community-based sites serving patients' behavioral health needs.

Overall, the program has generated cost savings that are counted from overturned involuntary commitments, which benefitted state psychiatric facilities, hospitals, law enforcement agencies, Medicare, Medicaid, and many other stakeholders. Specific to state psychiatric facilities, the program has achieved estimated cumulative cost savings of \$39,734,800.



This use of technology can reduce patients' length of stay in the emergency department (which can last for days in some cases) and **overturn unnecessary involuntary commitments (IVCs)**, thereby reducing the burden on staff and reducing costs to the state and federal governments, as well as the private sector.

The expansion into community-based settings will reduce costs by engaging individuals before a mental health crisis that requires a hospital level IVC assessment. If the community sites are preventing an unnecessary hospital-based IVC assessment, then costs savings are realized by preventing an IVC from occurring. This upstream approach works to address health issues before it progresses to high-cost service and time, for both individual and provider.



