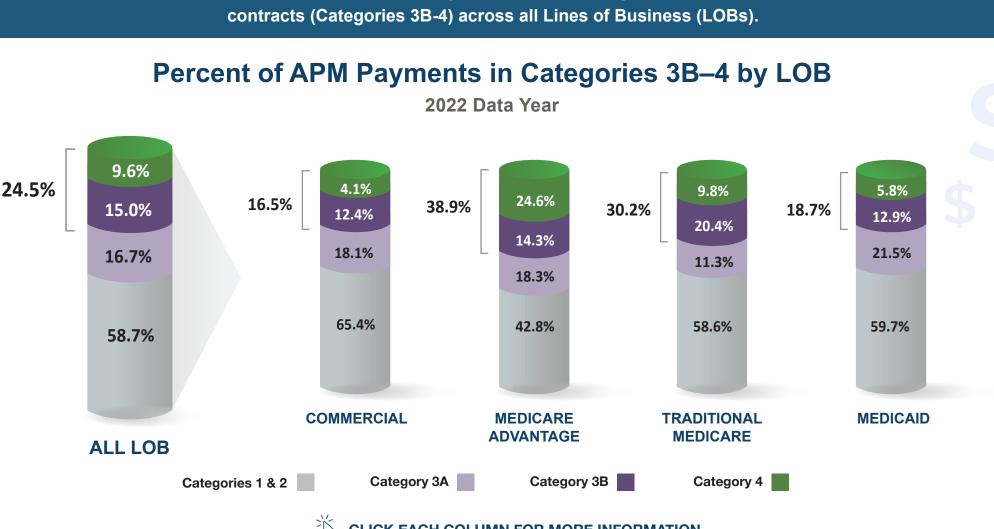


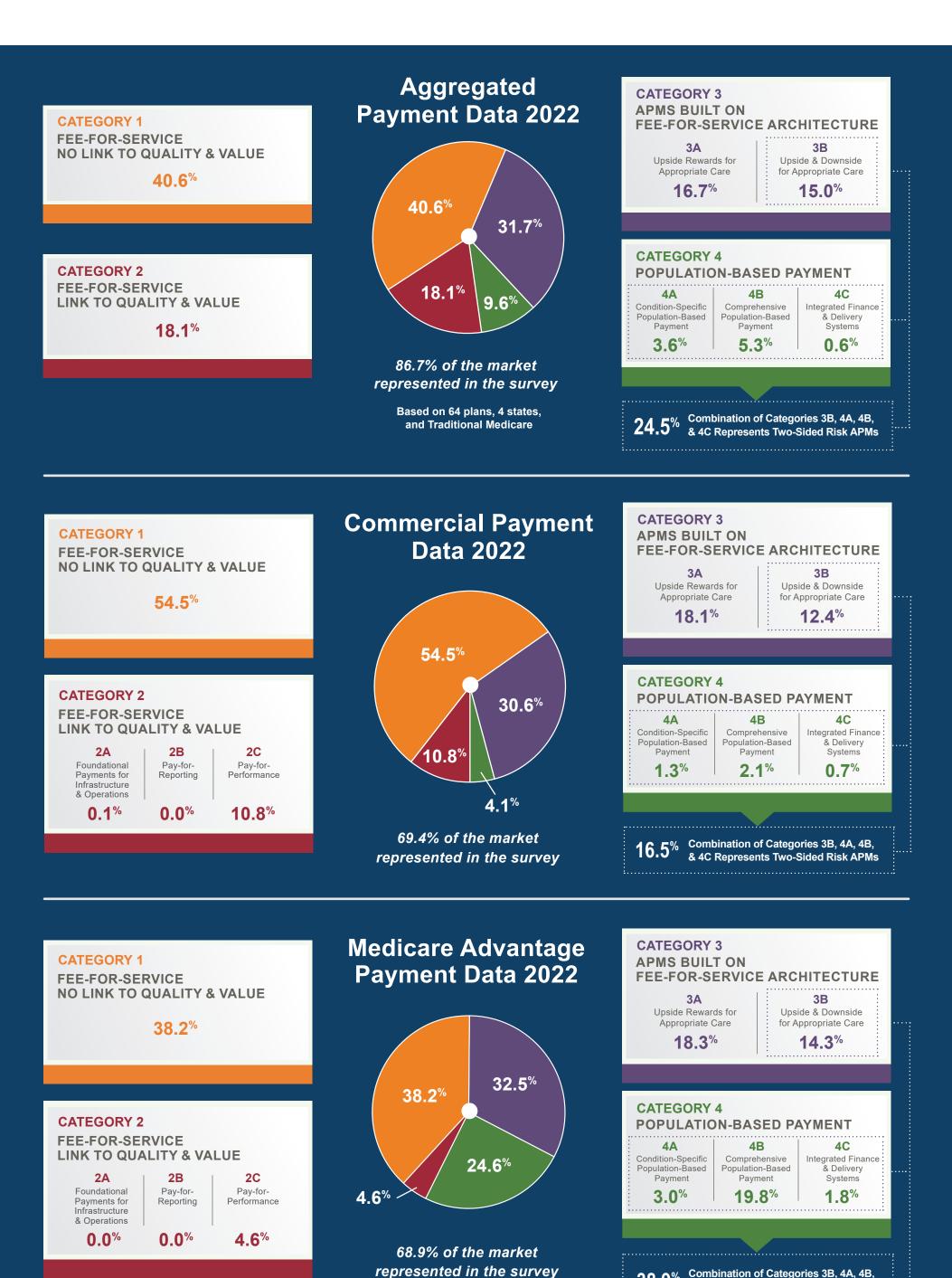
# **2023 APM MEASUREMENT EFFORT**

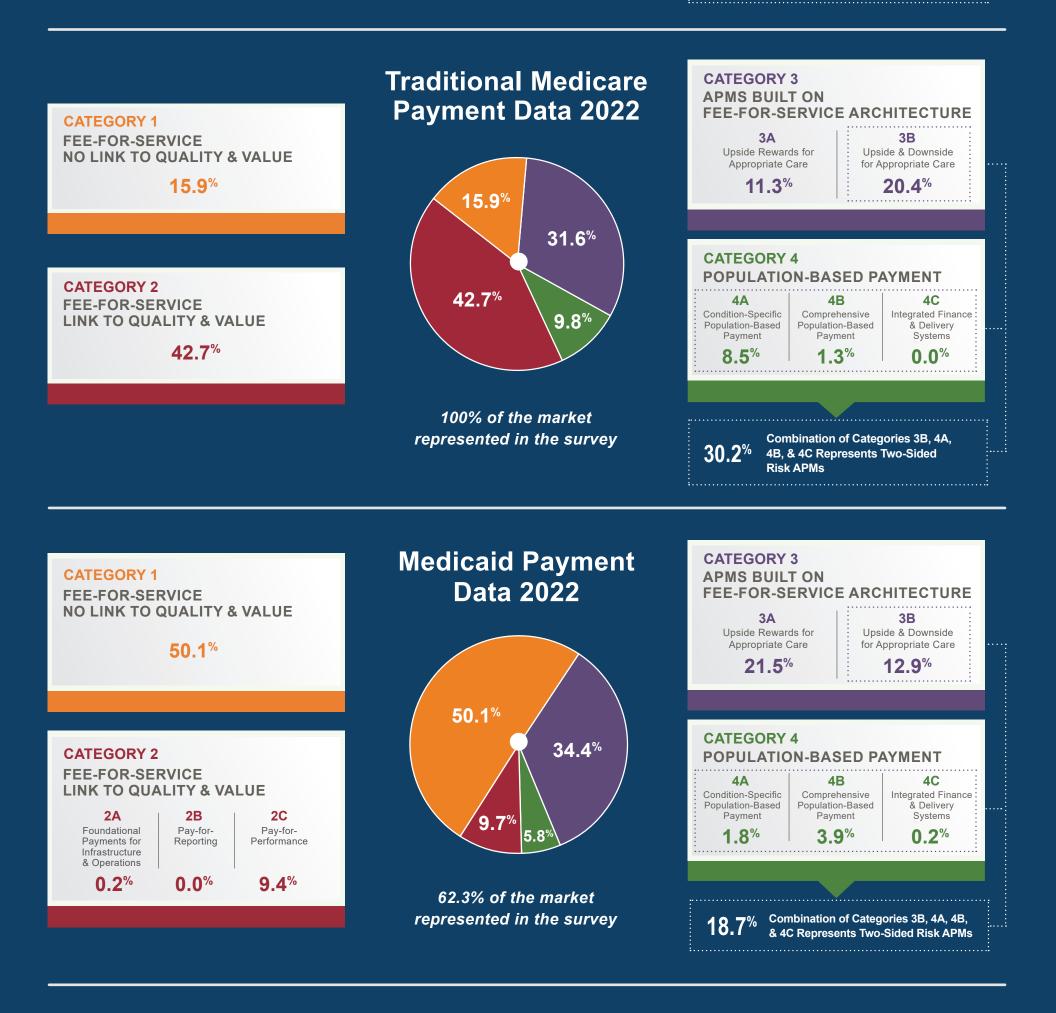
Commercial health plans, Managed Care Organizations (MCOs), state Medicaid agencies, Medicare Advantage (MA) plans, and Traditional Medicare voluntarily participated in a national effort to measure the use of Alternative Payment Models (APMs) as well as progress towards the LAN's APM 2030 goals by line of business. For the full 2023 APM Measurement Survey results, review the 2023 APM Measurement Methodology and Results Report.

In 2022, 24.5% of U.S. health care payments flowed through two-sided financial risk



××× CLICK EACH COLUMN FOR MORE INFORMATION





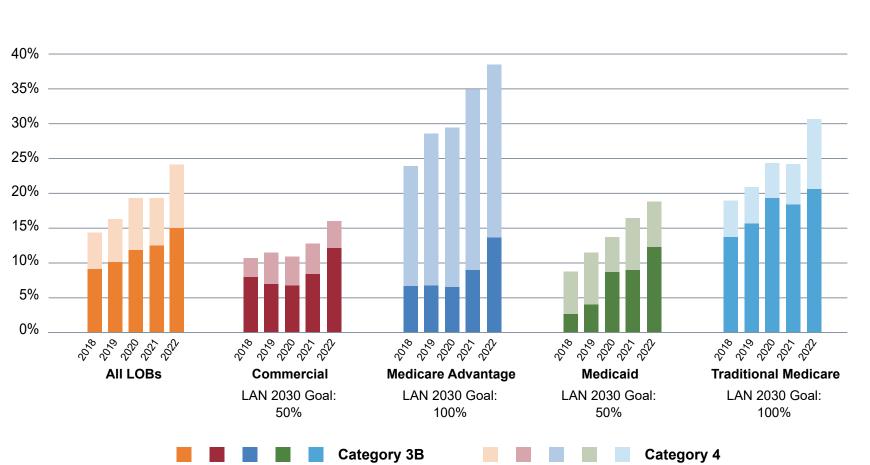
#### **Aggregated APM Payment Data**

Review the 2023 APM results for payments made during calendar year (CY) 2022 for all LOBs combined. The payments from 64 health plans, four states, and Traditional Medicare were categorized based on the LAN APM Framework.

**Click to View** 

# **Trends Over Time**

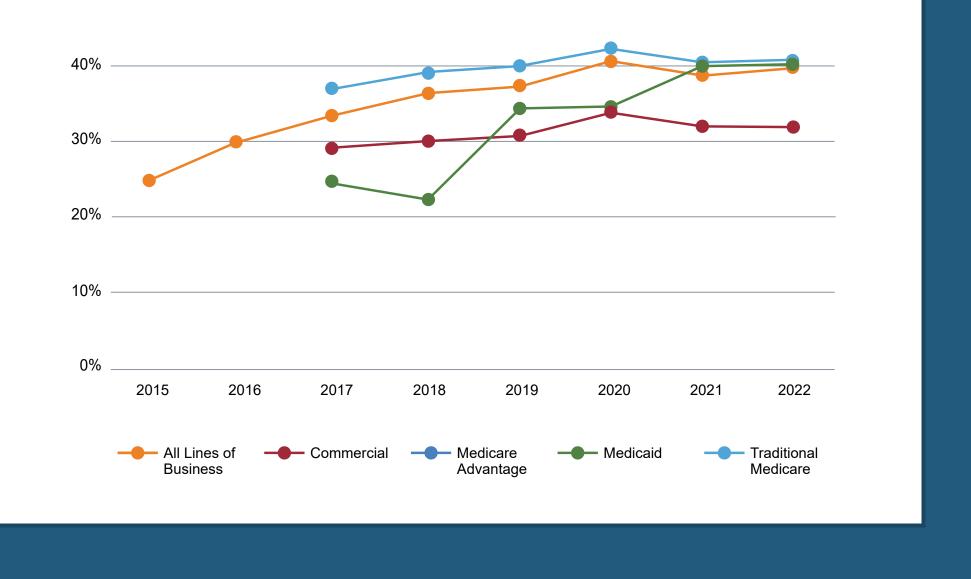
Since its inception in 2015, the LAN has measured the amount of U.S. health care payments that flow through APMs. Over time, the LAN refined its measurement process to examine APM adoption by LOB and payments by subcategory within the four categories of the LAN APM Framework.



# Categories 3B–4 APM Spending by Year and by LOB 2018 – 2022 Data Years

#### Categories 3-4 APM Spending by Year and by LOB 2015 - 2022 Data Years

50%



# **Lives in Accountable Care Arrangements**

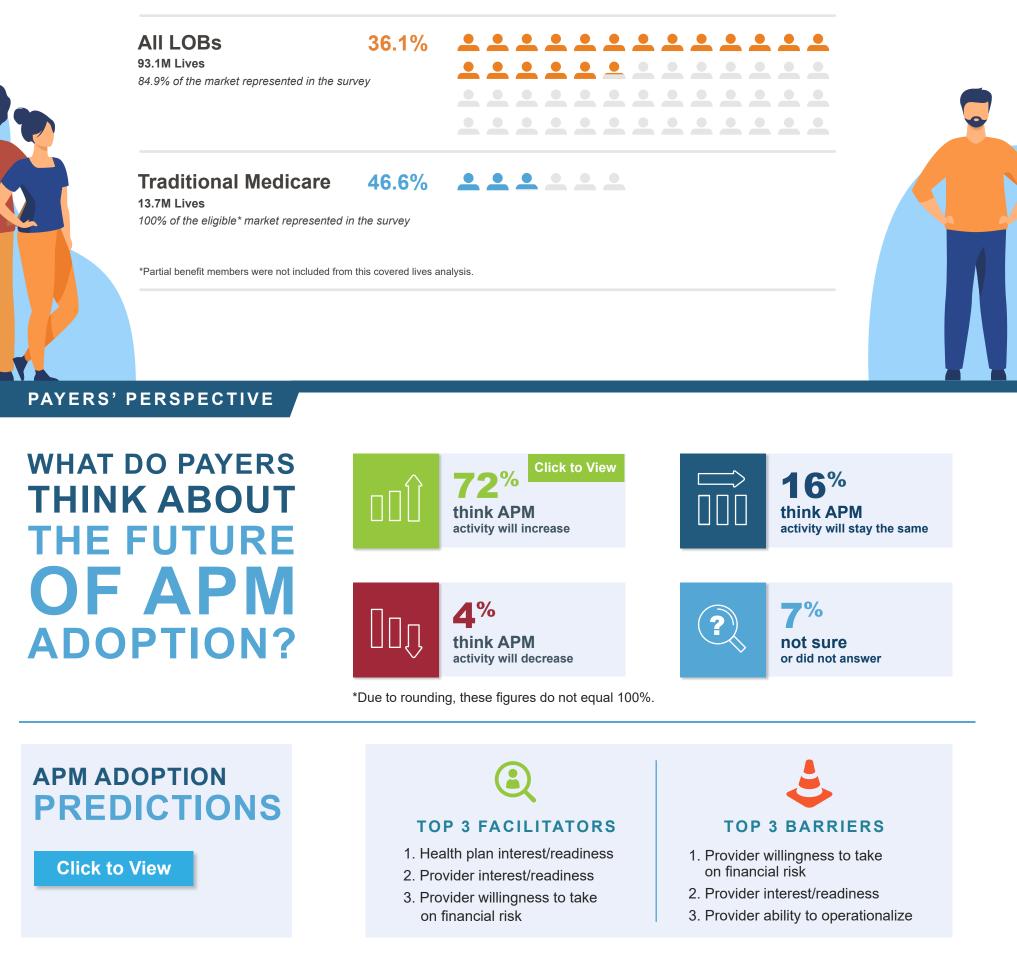
This year the LAN introduced metrics across all LOBs aimed at counting the lives in a care relationship with accountability for quality and total cost of care. APMs included in accountable care arrangements are Categories 3 and 4.

Percent of Lives in Accountable Care Arrangements by LOB

2022 Data Year

In 2022, 36.1% of the lives represented by data contributors were covered in accountable care arrangements, across all LOBs.

= 5 Million Lives



#### Which APM subcategory do you think will increase the most in activity over the next 24 months?

Fee-for-service-based shared risk, procedure-based bundled/episode payments (3B)	43%
Traditional shared savings, utilization-based shared savings (3A)	31%
Population-based payments that are NOT condition-specific, full or percent of premium population-based payments (4B)	14%
Condition-specific, population-based payments, condition-specific bundled/episode payments (4A)	8%
Integrated finance and delivery programs (4C)	2%

### **APM Adoption Predictions**

Will APM adoption result in	Strongly Agree/Agree	% Change from 2021	Disagree/ Strongly Disagree	% Change from 2021	Unsure/ Did Not Answer	% Change from 2021
better quality of care?	93%	▼ 3%	3%	▼ 1%	<b>4</b> %	▲ 4%
improved care coordination?	93%	▼ 3%	3%	▼ 1%	<b>4</b> %	▲ 4%
more affordable care?	79%	▼ 3%	<b>6</b> %	0%	<b>15</b> %	<b>▲ 5</b> %
more consolidation among health care providers?	37%	▼ 4%	37%	0%	<b>26</b> %	<b>▲ 5</b> %
higher unit prices for discrete services?	4%	▼6%	<b>59</b> %	▲ 3%	37%	▲ 3%

## **Health Equity**

_	o 5 Health Equity Strategies to Incentivize viders in Value-Based Care Arrangements	Top 5 Social Determinants of Health Strategies to Improve Health Equity and Outcomes	
	Collection of standardized race, ethnicity, and language data	Q	Screening for socioeconomic barriers known to impact health or health outcomes
***	Participation in quality improvement collaboratives	<b>*</b>	Referrals to community-based organizations to address socioeconomic barriers
ĴШ	Reporting performance measures by race, ethnicity, and language	S.	Multidisciplinary team models (e.g., social worker, community health worker, medical staff, doulas, etc.)
Anl	Measurement of clinical outcome inequities among member groups		Care coordination for services that address socioeconomic barriers
ŶŶ	Collection of sexual orientation, gender, and identity data	Ċ	Safe transportation (e.g., incentives or partnerships in ride sharing programs)

Review the Health Equity Responses Year-Over-Year

**Click to View** 

#### Health Equity Responses Year Over Year

The tables below include the top five responses to each Health Equity question. To review all of the response options, reference the 2023 APM Measurement Methodology and Results Report.

Top 5 Health Equity Strategies to Incentivize Providers in Value- Based Care Arrangements	2022	% Change from 2021
1. Collection of standardized race, ethnicity, and language data	<b>44</b> %	▼ 2%
2. Participation in quality improvement collaboratives	<b>41</b> %	<b>▲ 1</b> %
3. Reporting performance measures by race, ethnicity, & language	<b>28</b> %	<b>▲ 6</b> %
4 <sup>*</sup> . Measurement of clinical outcome inequities among member groups	<b>26</b> %	▼ 3%
4 <sup>*</sup> . Collection of sexual orientation, gender, & identity	<b>26</b> %	<b>▲</b> 5 <sup>%</sup>

Top 5 SDoH Strategies to Improve Health Equity and Outcomes	2022	% Change from 2021
1. Screening for socioeconomic barriers known to impact health or health outcomes	<b>40</b> %	<b>▲ 3</b> %
2 <sup>*</sup> . Multidisciplinary team models (e.g. social worker, community health worker, medical staff, doulas, etc.)	<b>32</b> %	<b>▲ 1</b> %
2*. Referrals to community-based organizations to address socioeconomic barriers	<b>32</b> %	<b>▲ 4</b> %
3. Care coordination for services that address socioeconomic barriers	<b>29</b> %	▼ 5%
4. Safe transportation (e.g., incentives or partnership in ride sharing programs)	<b>28</b> %	<b>▲ 4</b> %

\*Responses tied

