# Methodology on Creating the Linked Retail Health Clinic (LiRHC) Database



**DISCLAIMER**. Any opinions and conclusions expressed herein are those of the authors and do not represent the views of the National Center for Health Statistics, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or the U.S. Census Bureau . The Census Bureau has ensured appropriate access and use of confidential data and has reviewed these results for disclosure avoidance protection (Project 7529814: CBDRB-FY23-CES019-007).

ALICE ZAWACKI
PRESENTER
JOEY MARSHALL



NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

DONALD CHERRY XIANGHUA YIN BRIAN W. WARD



Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology

October 25, 2023

# RHCs and why do we care about them?

# "An in-store clinic with healthcare professional(s) who provides medical care"

(2017 Census of Retail Trade, Census Bureau)

#### **Services**

- Minor illnesses/injuries
- Health screenings
- Medication management
- Immunizations

#### **Consumer appeal**

- Convenient locations and hours
- Walk-in accessibility
- Short wait times
- Transparent pricing





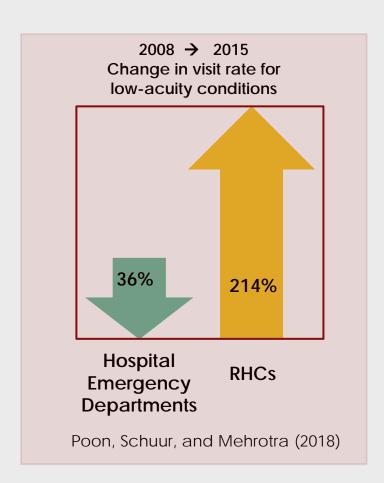
# RHCs and why do we care about them?

#### Role of RHCs?

Population health

Healthcare access

Healthcare provision







# Interagency Collaboration

#### **CENSUS BUREAU & NCHS COLLABORATION**

# Agencies jointly saw benefits in creating a database of RHCs and their locations throughout the United States

#### **Benefits**

- Create new dataset
  - Nationally representative sample of RHCs
  - Support analysis of this relatively "new" health care setting
- Produce new estimates describing areas & populations near RHCs
- Potential use
  - Solicit EHR data from RHCs
  - Collect National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey data





# 2018-2020 LiRHC Database

2,000 Number of RHCs operating

97% RHC share in MSAs

47% Share in the South region





## Data

#### Convenient Care Association (CCA)

- Members name and address
- 2018-2020, multiple pulls each year
- RHCs and other walk-in health centers

#### 2. Census Bureau's Business Register (BR)

- Universe of U.S. businesses
- Name, location, payroll, employment size, industry, etc.

#### 3. National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPPES)

- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
- Includes individual health care providers, organizations
- Evaluate match quality, distinguish clinic type





# Matching

Probabilistic matching: Similarity of addresses

#### **STEPS**

- 1. Preprocess original records
- 2. Link CCA + BR
- 3. Match NPPES
- 4. Postprocess matched records





# Matching

#### **STEPS**

- 1. Preprocess original records: CCA, BR, NPPES
- 2. Link CCA + BR
- 3. Match NPPES
- 4. Postprocess matched records





# Matching

#### 1. Preprocess original records: CCA, BR, NPPES

- Standardize basic address text
- Remove address-related "stop words"
- Concatenate address and city names
- Deduplicate CCA → 1 Observation/Year
- 2. Link CCA + BR
- 3. Match NPPES
- 4. Postprocess matched records





- 1. Preprocess original records
- 2. Link CCA + BR
- 3. Match NPPES
- 4. Postprocess matched records





- 1. Preprocess original records
- 2. Link CCA + BR
  - Use Fellegi-Sunter probabilistic linkage model
    - Enamorado, Fifield, and Imai, 2019
    - fastLink R library
  - Match records within each state-year block
  - Conduct 8 sequential matching passes
  - Address "next-door neighbor" problem
- 3. Match NPPES
- 4. Postprocess matched records





- Preprocess original records
- 1. Link CCA + BR
  - Use Fellegi-Sunter probabilistic linkage model
  - Match records within each state-year block
  - Conduct 8 sequential matching passes
  - Address "next-door neighbor" problem
- 2. Match NPPES
- 3. Postprocess matched records





- Preprocess original records
- 1. Link CCA + BR
  - Use Fellegi-Sunter probabilistic linkage model
  - Match records within each state-year block
  - Conduct 8 sequential matching passes
  - Address "next-door neighbor" problem
- 2. Match NPPES
- 3. Postprocess matched records





- 1. Preprocess original records
- 2. Link CCA + BR
  - Use Fellegi-Sunter probabilistic linkage model
  - Match records within each state-year block
  - Conduct 8 sequential matching passes
    - Same address including exact number match
    - Mixed-use retail settings
    - Accept matches with quality score > 14
    - Remove year and state blocking
  - Address "next-door neighbor" problem
- 3. Match NPPES
- 4. Postprocess matched records





- Preprocess original records
- 1. Link CCA + BR
  - Use Fellegi-Sunter probabilistic linkage model
  - Match records within each state-year block
  - Conduct 8 sequential matching passes
  - Address "next-door neighbor" problem
- 2. Match NPPES
- 3. Postprocess matched records





# Scoring Matches

Match Quality Score >14 → Accept match

Score Criteria





23 Ma

Maximum possible score

# Matching

#### Match Quality Score >14 → Accept match

Score	Criteria
+5	BR name references a known RHC or contains "clinic" or "health"
+5	All numbers in address match ("123 main, Suite 500" = 123500)





23 Maximum possible score

# Matching

#### Match Quality Score >14 → Accept match

Score	Criteria
+5	CBPBR name references a known RHC or contains "clinic" or "health"
+5	All numbers in address match ("123 main, Suite 500" = 123500)
+3	Address number match
+3	BR name = Name of known grocer or major retailer
+3	Industry code = Healthcare provider, retail trade





23 Maximum possible score

# Matching

#### Match Quality Score >14 → Accept match

Score	Criteria
+5	CBPBR name references a known RHC or contains "clinic" or "health"
+5	All numbers in address match ("123 main, Suite 500" = 123500)
+3	Address number match ("123 Main, Suite 500" = 123)
+3	CBPBR name = Name of known grocer or major retailer
+3	Industry code = Healthcare provider, retail trade
+1	Positive payroll (BR)
+1	Positive employment (BR)
+1	Active business (BR)
+1	Included in Census Bureau tabulations
23	Maximum possible score





- Preprocess original records
- Link CCA + BR
- Match 2018 NPPES to CCA-BR matches
   Probabilistic street address match with(out) state block
- Postprocess matched records





- 1. Preprocess original records
- 2. Match CCA + BR
- 3. Match 2018 NPPES to CCA-BR matches
- 4. Postprocess records
  - 1. Deduplicated RHCs operating in multiple years
  - 2. Remove unmatched CCA records





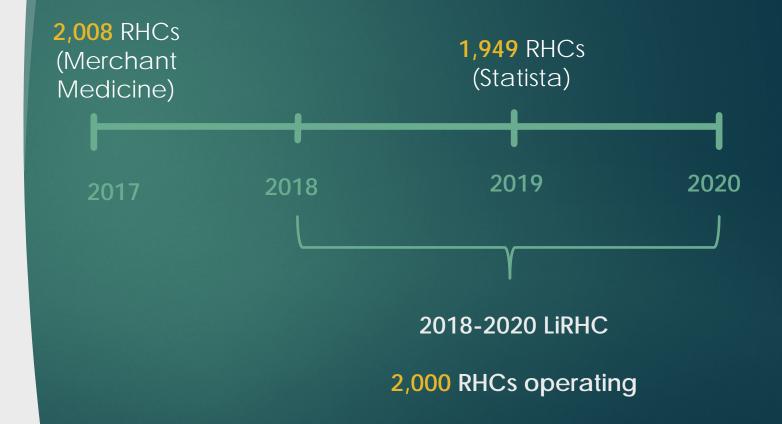
# Quality Assessments

- 1. Benchmarking
- 2. Match statistics
- 3. Manual review





# Quality Assessments







# Quality Assessments

#### 1. Benchmark

#### 2. Review match statistics

#### 95% CCA records match BR

Match Quality Score (0-100)	Percent
High (75-100)	81
Moderate to low (0-74)	19

Pass Number	Percent
1 or 2	92
3-8	8

Source. Based on authors' merging of the 2018-2020 Convenient Care Association data (CCA) with the Census Bureau's 2017-2010 Business Register (BR).

Firm name assigned to CCA record vs. firm name in BR

3. Manual review





# Quality Assessments

- Benchmarking
- Match statistics
- 3. Manual review

#### 500 randomly selected matches

- 1 CCA record → > 1 BR record
- NPPES taxonomy vs. BR industry
- NPPES taxonomy > Urgent care centers?
- Geographic distribution by match status





#### LiRHC

97% Metropolitan Statistical Areas



## Linked Retail Health Clinic (LiRHC) Locations by U.S. Census Region and Division: 2018-2020



Note: Division totals exceed 2,000 due to rounding, which is required under the Census Bureau's disclosure avoidance rules. Alaska and Hawaii are in the Pacific division.

Source: Based on authors' merging of the 2018-2020 Convenient Care Association data, the 2017-2020 County Business Patterns Business Register, and the 2018 National Plan and Provider Enumeration System data from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.





#### LiRHC

47% South region

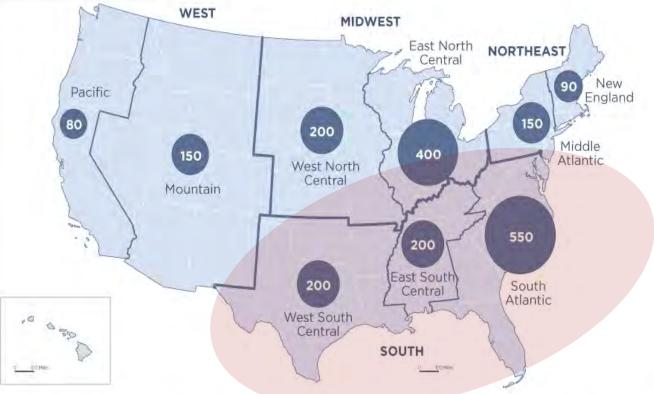
27% South Atlantic division







## Linked Retail Health Clinic (LiRHC) Locations by U.S. Census Region and Division: 2018-2020



Note: Division totals exceed 2,000 due to rounding, which is required under the Census Bureau's disclosure avoidance rules. Alaska and Hawaii are in the Pacific division.

Source: Based on authors' merging of the 2018-2020 Convenient Care Association data, the 2017-2020 County Business Patterns Business Register, and the 2018 National Plan and Provider Enumeration System data from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

REGION	SHARE	COUNT
South	47%	950
Midwest	30%	600
Northeast	12%	240
West	11%	230
TOTAL	100%	2,020







## Linked Retail Health Clinic (LiRHC) Locations by U.S. Census Region and Division: 2018-2020



Note: Division totals exceed 2,000 due to rounding, which is required under the Census Bureau's disclosure avoidance rules. Alaska and Hawaii are in the Pacific division.

Source: Based on authors' merging of the 2018-2020 Convenient Care Association data, the 2017-2020 County Business Patterns Business Register, and the 2018 National Plan and Provider Enumeration System data from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

# Next Steps

# Using LiRHC

#### SECOND OBJECTIVE

Use LiRHC to improve understanding on how RHCs might affect population health and access and provision of healthcare services





# Next Steps

# Using LiRHC

#### SECOND OBJECTIVE

Use LiRHC to improve understanding on how RHCs might affect population health and access and provision of healthcare services

#### Characteristics of nearby populations?

Demographic ~ Socioeconomic Insurance coverage ~ Presence of children

#### Characteristics of other healthcare providers?

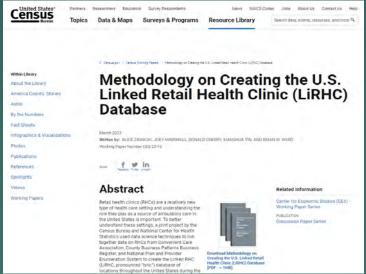
Types ~ Distribution ~ Visits Revenues ~ Payroll ~ Employment size











<u>Is There a Retail Health</u>
<u>Clinic Near You?</u>
(census.gov)

Methodology on Creating the U.S. Linked Retail Health Clinic (LiRHC) Database (census.gov)





#### National Center for Health Statistics



NCHS and the U.S. Census Bureau are partnering to learn more about retail health clinics as their reach and popularity grow. Read about the project.

#### Thank you

Alice.M.Zawacki@Census.gov



