

**MEPS HC-102G:  
2006 Office-Based Medical Provider Visits  
September 2008**

**Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality  
Center for Financing, Access and Cost Trends  
540 Gaither Road  
Rockville, MD 20850  
(301) 427-1406**

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## **A. Data Use Agreement**

Individual identifiers have been removed from the micro-data contained in these files. Nevertheless, under sections 308 (d) and 903 (c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m and 42 U.S.C. 299 a-1), data collected by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) and/or the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) may not be used for any purpose other than for the purpose for which they were supplied; any effort to determine the identity of any reported cases is prohibited by law.

Therefore in accordance with the above referenced Federal Statute, it is understood that:

1. No one is to use the data in this data set in any way except for statistical reporting and analysis; and
2. If the identity of any person or establishment should be discovered inadvertently, then (a) no use will be made of this knowledge, (b) the Director Office of Management AHRQ will be advised of this incident, (c) the information that would identify any individual or establishment will be safeguarded or destroyed, as requested by AHRQ, and (d) no one else will be informed of the discovered identity; and
3. No one will attempt to link this data set with individually identifiable records from any data sets other than the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey or the National Health Interview Survey.

By using these data you signify your agreement to comply with the above stated statutorily based requirements with the knowledge that deliberately making a false statement in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the Federal Government violates Title 18 part 1 Chapter 47 Section 1001 and is punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000 or up to 5 years in prison.

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality requests that users cite AHRQ and the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey as the data source in any publications or research based upon these data.

## **B. Background**

### **1.0 Household Component**

The Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) provides nationally representative estimates of health care use, expenditures, sources of payment, and health insurance coverage for the U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population. The MEPS Household Component (HC) also provides estimates of respondents' health status, demographic and socio-economic characteristics, employment, access to care, and satisfaction with health care. Estimates can be produced for individuals, families, and selected population subgroups. The panel design of the survey, which includes 5 Rounds of interviews covering 2 full calendar years, provides data for examining person level changes in selected variables such as expenditures, health insurance coverage, and health status. Using computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) technology, information about each household member is collected, and the survey builds on this information from interview to interview. All data for a sampled household are reported by a single household respondent.

The MEPS-HC was initiated in 1996. Each year a new panel of sample households is selected. Because the data collected are comparable to those from earlier medical expenditure surveys conducted in 1977 and 1987, it is possible to analyze long-term trends. Each annual MEPS-HC sample size is about 15,000 households. Data can be analyzed at either the person or event level. Data must be weighted to produce national estimates.

The set of households selected for each panel of the MEPS HC is a subsample of households participating in the previous year's National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. The NHIS sampling frame provides a nationally representative sample of the U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population and reflects an oversample of blacks and Hispanics. MEPS oversamples additional policy relevant sub-groups such as Asians and low income households. The linkage of the MEPS to the previous year's NHIS provides additional data for longitudinal analytic purposes.

### **2.0 Medical Provider Component**

Upon completion of the household CAPI interview and obtaining permission from the household survey respondents, a sample of medical providers are contacted by telephone to obtain information that household respondents can not accurately provide. This part of the MEPS is called the Medical Provider Component (MPC) and information is collected on dates of visit, diagnosis and procedure codes, charges and payments. The Pharmacy Component (PC), a subcomponent of the MPC, does not collect charges or diagnosis and procedure codes but does collect drug detail information, including National Drug Code (NDC) and medicine name, as well as date filled and sources and amounts of payment.

The MPC is not designed to yield national estimates. It is primarily used as an imputation source to supplement/replace household reported expenditure information.

### **3.0 Survey Management and Data Collection**

MEPS HC and MPC data are collected under the authority of the Public Health Service Act. Data are collected under contract with Westat, Inc. Data sets and summary statistics are edited and published in accordance with the confidentiality provisions of the Public Health Service Act and the Privacy Act. The National Center for Health statistics (NCHS) provides consultation and technical assistance.

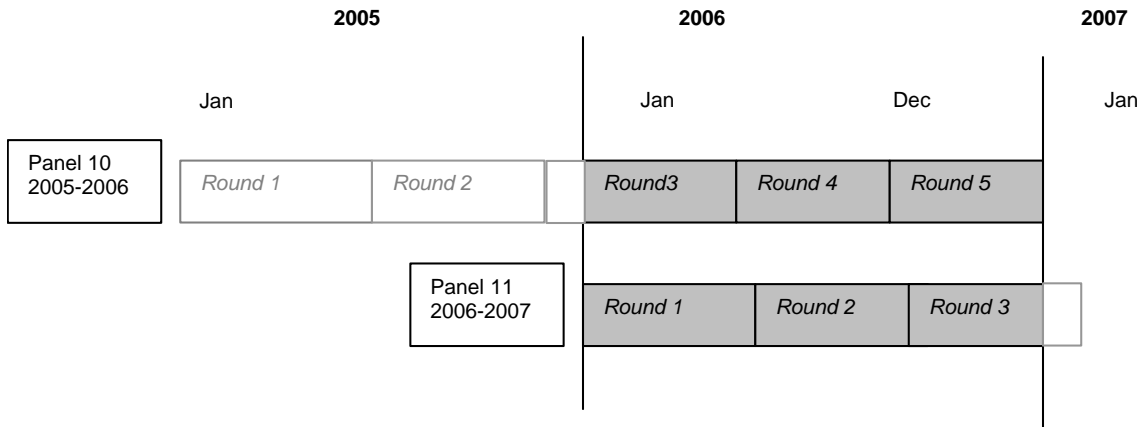
As soon as data collection and editing are completed, the MEPS survey data are released to the public in staged releases of summary reports, micro data files, and tables via the MEPS Web site: [www.meps.ahrq.gov](http://www.meps.ahrq.gov). Selected data can be analyzed through MEPSnet, an on-line interactive tool designed to give data users the capability to statistically analyze MEPS data in a menu-driven environment.

Additional information on MEPS is available from the MEPS project manager or the MEPS public use data manager at the Center for Financing Access and Cost Trends, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 540 Gaither Road, Rockville, MD 20850 (301-427-1406).

## C. Technical and Programming Information

### 1.0 General Information

This documentation describes one in a series of public use event files from the 2006 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) Household (HC) and Medical Provider Components (MPC). Released as an ASCII data file (with related SAS and SPSS programming statements) and a SAS transport file, the 2006 Office-Based Medical Provider Visits public use event file provides detailed information on office-based provider visits for a nationally representative sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Data from the office-based provider events file can be used to make estimates of office-based provider utilization and expenditures for calendar year 2006. The file contains 76 variables and has a logical record length of 276 with an additional 2-byte carriage return/line feed at the end of each record. As illustrated below, this file consists of MEPS survey data from the 2006 portion of Round 3 and Rounds 4 and 5 for Panel 10, as well as Rounds 1, 2 and the 2006 portion of Round 3 for Panel 11 (i.e., the rounds for the MEPS panels covering calendar year 2006).



Each record on this event file represents a unique office-based provider event; that is, an office-based provider event reported by the household respondent. Office-based events reported in Panel 11 Round 3 and known to have occurred after December 31, 2006 are not included on this file. Utilization counts of office-based provider visits are based entirely on household reports. Information from the MPC is used to supplement expenditure payment data on the office-based provider file, reported by the household, and does not affect use estimates.

Data from this event file can be merged with other 2006 MEPS HC data files for purposes of appending person-level data such as demographic characteristics or health insurance coverage to each office-based provider visit record on the current file.

This file can also be used to construct summary variables of expenditures, sources of payment, and related aspects of office-based provider visits for calendar year 2006.

Aggregate annual person-level information on the use of office-based providers and other health services use is provided on the MEPS 2006 Full Year Consolidated Data File, where each record represents a MEPS sampled person.

This documentation offers a brief overview of the types and levels of data provided, and the content and structure of the files and the codebook. It contains the following sections:

- Data File Information
- Sample Weights
- Strategies for Estimation
- Merging/linking MEPS Data Files
- References
- Variable-Source Crosswalk

For more information on MEPS HC survey design, see S. Cohen, 1997; J. Cohen, 1997; and S. Cohen, 1996. A copy of the MEPS HC survey instruments used to collect the information on the office-based provider file is available on the MEPS Web site at the following address: [www.meps.ahrq.gov](http://www.meps.ahrq.gov).

## **2.0 Data File Information**

The 2006 Office-Based Medical Provider public use data set consists of one event-level data file. The file contains characteristics associated with the OB event and imputed expenditure data.

The Office-Based Provider public use data set contains 155,502 office-based provider event records; of these records, 152,116 are associated with persons having a positive person-level weight (PERWT06F). This file includes office-based provider event records for all household survey respondents who resided in eligible responding households and reported at least one office-based provider event.

Each record represents one household-reported office-based provider event that occurred during calendar year 2006. Office-based provider visits known to have occurred after December 31, 2006 are not included on this file. Some household respondents may have multiple events and thus will be represented in multiple records on this file. Other household respondents may have reported no events and thus will have no records on this file. These data were collected during the 2006 portion of Round 3, and Rounds 4 and 5 for Panel 10, as well as Rounds 1, 2, and the 2006 portion of Round 3 for Panel 11 of the MEPS Household Component. The persons represented on this file had to meet either (a) or (b):



- a) Be classified as a key in-scope person who responded for his or her entire period of 2006 eligibility (i.e., persons with a positive 2006 full-year person-level weight ( $PERWT06F > 0$ )), or
- b) Be an eligible member of a family all of whose key in-scope members have a positive person-level weight ( $PERWT06F > 0$ ). (Such a family consists of all persons with the same value for FAMIDYR.) That is, the person must have a positive full-year family-level weight ( $FAMWT06F > 0$ ). Note that FAMIDYR and FAMWT06F are variables on the 2006 Population Characteristics file.

Persons with no office-based medical provider visit events for 2006 are not included on this event-level OB file but are represented on the person-level 2006 Full Year Population Characteristics file.

Each office-based medical provider visit event record includes the following: date of the event; type of provider seen; type of care received; types of treatments (i.e., physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, etc.) received during the event; type of services (i.e., lab test, sonogram or ultrasound, x-rays, etc.) received, medicines prescribed during the event; flat fee information; imputed sources of payment; total payment and total charge of the office-based event expenditure; a full-year person-level weight; variance strata; and variance PSU.

Data from this file can be merged with the MEPS 2006 Full Year Population Characteristics file using the person identifier, DUPERSID, to append person-level information, such as demographic or health insurance characteristics, to each record. The office-based medical provider visit events can also be linked to the MEPS 2006 Medical Conditions File and MEPS 2006 Prescribed Medicines File. Please see Section 5.0 for details on how to merge MEPS data files.

## 2.1 Codebook Structure

For each variable on the office-based provider file, both weighted and unweighted frequencies are provided in the accompanying codebook. The codebook and data file sequence list variables in the following order:

- Unique person identifiers
- Unique office-based medical provider visit event identifiers
- Office-based medical provider visit characteristic variables
- ICD-9-CM condition and procedure codes
- Clinical Classification Software (CCS) codes
- Imputed expenditure variables
- Weight and variance estimation variables

Note that the person identifier is unique within this data year. See the section on pooling annual files, 5.3, for details.

## 2.2 Reserved Codes

The following reserved code values are used:

Value	Definition
-1 INAPPLICABLE	Question was not asked due to skip pattern.
-7 REFUSED	Question was asked and respondent refused to answer question.
-8 DK	Question was asked and respondent did not know answer.
-9 NOT ASCERTAINED	Interviewer did not record the data.

Generally, values of -1, -7, -8, and -9 for non-expenditure variables have not been edited on this file. The values of -1 and -9 can be edited by the data users/analysts by following the skip patterns in the HC survey questionnaire (located on the MEPS Web site: [www.meps.ahrq.gov/survey\\_comp/survey\\_questionnaires.jsp](http://www.meps.ahrq.gov/survey_comp/survey_questionnaires.jsp)).

## 2.3 Codebook Format

The office-based medical provider visits codebook describes an ASCII data set (although the data are also being provided in a SAS transport file). The following codebook items are provided for each variable:

Identifier	Description
Name	Variable name (maximum of 8 characters)
Description	Variable descriptor (maximum of 40 characters)
Format	Number of bytes
Type	Type of data: numeric (indicated by NUM) or character (indicated by CHAR)
Start	Beginning column position of variable in record
End	Ending column position of variable in record

## 2.4 Variable Source and Naming Conventions

In general, variable names reflect the content of the variable, with an 8-character limitation. All imputed/edited variables end with an “X”.

## 2.4.1 General

Variables contained on this file were derived from the HC survey questionnaire itself, derived from the MPC data collection instrument, derived from CAPI, or assigned in sampling. The source of each variable is identified in Section D “Variable - Source Crosswalk” in one of four ways:

- 1) Variables derived from CAPI or assigned in sampling are indicated as “CAPI derived” or “Assigned in sampling,” respectively;
- 2) Variables which come from one or more specific questions have those questionnaire sections and question numbers indicated in the “Source” column; questionnaire sections are identified as:
  - MV - Office-Based Medical Provider Visits section
  - FF - Flat Fee section
  - CP - Charge Payment section;
- 3) Variables constructed from multiple questions using complex algorithms are labeled “Constructed” in the “Source” column; and
- 4) Variables that have been edited or imputed are so indicated.

## 2.4.2 Expenditure and Source of Payment Variables

The names of the expenditure and source of payment variables follow a standard convention, are seven characters in length, and end in an “X” indicating edited/imputed. Please note that imputed means that a series of logical edits, as well as an imputation process to account for missing data, have been performed on the variable.

The total sum of payments and the 12 sources of payment are named in the following way:

The first two characters indicate the type of event:

IP - inpatient stay	OB - office-based visit
ER - emergency room visit	OP - outpatient visit
HH - home health visit	DV - dental visit
OM - other medical equipment	RX - prescribed medicine

In the case of source of payment variables, the third and fourth characters indicate:

SF - self or family	OF - other Federal Government
MR - Medicare	SL - State/local government
MD - Medicaid	WC - Workers' Compensation
PV - private insurance	OT - other insurance
VA - Veterans	OR - other private
TR - TRICARE/CHAMPVA	OU - other public
	XP - sum of payments

In addition, the total charge variable is indicated by TC in the variable name.

The fifth and sixth characters indicate the year (06). The seventh character, "X", indicates whether the variable is edited/imputed.

For example, OBSF06X is the edited/imputed amount paid by self or family for an office-based medical provider visit expenditure incurred in 2006.

## **2.5 File Contents**

### **2.5.1 Survey Administration Variables**

#### **2.5.1.1 Person Identifiers (DUID, PID, DUPERSID)**

The dwelling unit ID (DUID) is a five-digit random number assigned after the case was sampled for MEPS. The three-digit person number (PID) uniquely identifies each person within the dwelling unit. The eight-character variable DUPERSID uniquely identifies each person represented on the file and is the combination of the variables DUID and PID. For detailed information on dwelling units and families, please refer to the documentation for the 2006 Full Year Population Characteristics.

#### **2.5.1.2 Record Identifiers (EVNTIDX, FFEEIDX)**

EVNTIDX uniquely identifies each office-based medical provider visit event (i.e., each record on the office-based medical provider visits file) and is the variable required for linking office-based medical provider visit events to data files containing details on conditions and/or prescribed medicines (MEPS 2006 Medical Condition file and MEPS 2006 Prescribed Medicine file, respectively). For details on linking see Section 5.0 or the MEPS 2006 Appendix File, HC-102I.

FFEEIDX is a constructed variable that uniquely identifies a flat fee group, that is, all events that were part of a flat fee payment. For example, pregnancy is typically covered in a flat fee arrangement where the prenatal visits, the delivery, and the postpartum visits

are all covered under one flat fee dollar amount. These events (the prenatal visit, the delivery, and the postpartum visits) would have the same value for FFEEIDX. FFEEIDX identifies a flat fee payment that was identified using information from the Household Component. A “mixed” flat fee group could contain both outpatient and office-based visits. Only outpatient and office-based events are allowed in a mixed bundle. Please note that FFEEIDX should be used to link up the outpatient and office-based events in order to determine the full set of events that are part of a flat fee group.

### **2.5.1.3 Round Indicator (EVENTRN)**

EVENTRN indicates the round in which the office-based event was reported. Please note that Rounds 3, 4, and 5 are associated with MEPS survey data collected from Panel 10. Likewise, Rounds 1, 2, and 3 are associated with data collected from Panel 11.

### **2.5.1.4 Panel Indicator (PANEL)**

PANEL is a constructed variable used to specify the panel number for the person. PANEL will indicate either Panel 10 or Panel 11 for each person on the file. Panel 10 is the panel that started in 2005, and Panel 11 is the panel that started in 2006.

### **2.5.2 MPC Indicator (MPCELIG, MPCDATA)**

MPCELIG is a constructed variable that indicates whether the office-based provider visit was eligible for MPC data collection. MPCDATA is a constructed variable that indicates whether or not MPC data was collected for the office-based provider.

### **2.5.3 Office-Based Medical Provider Visit Variables**

The file contains variables describing office-based medical provider visit events reported by respondents in the Medical Provider Visits section of the MEPS HC survey questionnaire.

#### **2.5.3.1 Date of Visit (OBDATEYR - OBDATEDD)**

There are three variables that, together, indicate the day, month, and year an office-based provider visit occurred (OBDATEDD, OBDATEMM, OBDATEYR, respectively). These variables have not been edited or imputed.

#### **2.5.3.2 Visit Details (SEETLKPV-VSTRELCN)**

The questionnaire determines if, during the office-based medical provider visit, the person actually saw the provider or talked to the provider on the telephone (SEETLKPV). Also, the questionnaire establishes the kind of place the person saw the medical provider (MVPLACE). One of the answer categories for the variable MVPLACE is “Laboratory/X-Ray Facility”. The importance of laboratory and x-ray events in relation

to the creation of office-based medical provider events is discussed above in Section 2.0. The questionnaire also establishes whether the person saw or spoke to a medical doctor (SEEDOC). If during the medical visit the patient did not see a specialty doctor (DRSPLTY), or, if the person did not see a physician (i.e., a medical doctor), the respondent was asked to identify the type of medical person seen (MEDPTYPE). Whether or not any medical doctors worked at the visit location (DOCATLOC), the type of care the person received (VSTCTGRY), and whether or not the visit or telephone call was related to a specific condition (VSTRELCN) were also determined.

Note that, in 2002, four new categories were added to the imputation process (13 categories in total) as opposed to nine categories in 2001. These new categories are for alternative care (“Acupuncture”, “Massage Therapist”, “Homeopathic/Naturopathic/Herbalist”, and “Other Alternative/Complementary Care Pro”). In 2001, these alternative care categories, as indicated by the variable MEDPTYPE, were not available for all rounds; therefore, records that indicated the medical provider type was “Acupuncture”, “Massage Therapist”, “Homeopathic/Naturopathic/Herbalist”, or “Other Alternative/Complementary Care Pro” were included in the “Other” category in the 2001 imputation process.

### **2.5.3.3 Treatments, Procedures, Services, and Prescription Medicines (PHYSTH-MEDPRESC)**

Types of treatments received during the office-based medical provider visit include physical therapy (PHYSTH), occupational therapy (OCCUPTH), speech therapy (SPEECHTH), chemotherapy (CHEMOTH), radiation therapy (RADIATTH), kidney dialysis (KIDNEYD), IV therapy (IVTHER), drug or alcohol treatment (DRUGTRT), allergy shots (RCVSHOT), psychotherapy/counseling (PSYCHOTH), and shots other than allergy (OTHSHOT). Services received during the visit included whether or not the person received lab tests (LABTEST), a sonogram or ultrasound (SONOGRAM), x-rays (XRAYS), a mammogram (MAMMOG), an MRI or a CAT scan (MRI), an electrocardiogram (EKG), an electroencephalogram (EEG), a vaccination (RCVVAC), anesthesia (ANESTH), or other diagnostic tests or exams (OTHSVCE). Minimal editing was done across treatment, services, and procedures to ensure consistency across “inapplicable,” “not ascertained,” “don't know,” “refused,” and “no services received” values. Whether or not a surgical procedure was performed during the visit was asked (SURGPROC). Finally, the questionnaire determined if a medicine was prescribed for the person during the visit (MEDPRESC).

### **2.5.3.4 VA Facility (VAPLACE)**

VAPLACE is a constructed variable that indicates whether the service was provided at a VA facility. This variable only has valid data for providers that were sampled into the Medical Provider Component. All other providers are classified as “No”.

#### **2.5.4 Condition and Procedure Codes (OBICD1X-OBICD4X, OBPRO1X – OBPRO3X), and Clinical Classification Codes (OBCCC1X-OBCCC4X)**

Information on household-reported medical conditions and procedures associated with each office-based medical provider visit is provided on this file. There are up to four condition and CCS codes (OBICD1X-OBICD4X, OBCCC1X-OBCCC4X) and up to three procedure codes (OBPRO1X – OBPRO3X) listed for each office-based medical provider visit. In order to obtain complete condition information associated with an event, the analyst must link to the Medical Conditions File. Details on how to link to the MEPS Medical Conditions File are provided in Section 5.0. The user should note that due to confidentiality restrictions, provider-reported condition information is not publicly available.

The medical conditions and procedures reported by the Household Component respondent were recorded by the interviewer as verbatim text, which were then coded to fully-specified 2006 ICD-9-CM codes, including medical condition and V codes (see Health Care Financing Administration, 1980), by professional coders. Although codes were verified and error rates did not exceed 2.5 percent for any coder, data users/analysts should not presume this level of precision in the data; the ability of household respondents to report condition data that can be coded accurately should not be assumed (see Cox and Cohen, 1985; Cox and Iachan, 1987; Edwards, et al, 1994; and Johnson and Sanchez, 1993). For detailed information on how conditions and procedures were coded, please refer to the documentation on the MEPS 2006 Medical Conditions File. For frequencies of conditions by event type, please see the MEPS 2006 Appendix File, HC-102I.

The ICD-9-CM conditions were aggregated into clinically meaningful categories. These categories, included on the file as OBCCC1X-OBCCC4X, were generated using Clinical Classification Software [formerly known as Clinical Classifications for Health Care Policy Research (CCHPR), (Elixhauser, et al., 1998)], which aggregates conditions and V-codes into 263 mutually exclusive categories, most of which are clinically homogeneous.

In order to preserve respondent confidentiality, nearly all of the condition codes provided on this file have been collapsed from fully-specified codes to three-digit code categories. The reported ICD-9-CM code values were mapped to the appropriate clinical classification category prior to being collapsed to the 3-digit categories. Similarly, the procedure codes have been collapsed from fully-specified codes to two-digit code categories. Because of this collapsing, it is possible for there to be duplicate ICD-9-CM condition or procedure codes linked to a single medical event when different fully-specified codes are collapsed into the same code. For more information on ICD-9-CM codes, see the HC-104 documentation.

The condition codes (and clinical classification codes) and procedure codes linked to each office-based medical provider visit event are sequenced in the order in which the conditions were reported by the household respondent, which was in order of input into the database and not in order of importance or severity. Data users/analysts who use the Medical Conditions file in conjunction with this office-based medical provider visits file should note that the order of conditions on this file is not identical to that on the 2006 Medical Conditions file.

Analysts should use the clinical classification codes listed in the Conditions PUF document (HC-104) and the Appendix to the Event Files (HC-102I) document when analyzing MEPS conditions data. Although there is a list of clinical classification codes and labels on the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP) Web site, if updates to these codes and/or labels are made on the HCUP Web site after the release of the 2006 MEPS PUFs, these updates will not be reflected in the 2006 MEPS data.

## **2.5.5 Flat Fee Variables (FFEEIDX, FFOBTYPE, FFBEF06, FFTOT07)**

### **2.5.5.1 Definition of Flat Fee Payments**

A flat fee is the fixed dollar amount a person is charged for a package of services provided during a defined period of time. An example would be an obstetrician's fee covering a normal delivery, and the associated pre- and post-natal care. A flat fee group is the set of medical services (i.e., events) that are covered under the same flat fee payment. The flat fee groups represented on the office-based provider file include flat fee groups where at least one of the health care events, as reported by the HC respondent, occurred during 2006. By definition, a flat fee group can span multiple years and/or event types (only outpatient department visits and physician office visits). Furthermore, a single person can have multiple flat fee groups.

### **2.5.5.2 Flat Fee Variable Descriptions**

#### **2.5.5.2.1 Flat Fee ID (FFEEIDX)**

As noted earlier in Section 2.5.1.2 "Record Identifiers," the variable FFEEIDX uniquely identifies all events that are part of the same flat fee group for a person. On any 2006 MEPS event file, every event that is part of a specific flat fee group will have the same value for FFEEIDX. Note that prescribed medicine and home health events are never included in a flat fee group and FFEEIDX is not a variable on those event files.

#### **2.5.5.2.2 Flat Fee Type (FFOBTYPE)**

FFOBTYPE indicates whether the 2006 office-based medical provider visit event is the "stem" or "leaf" of a flat fee group. A stem (records with FFOBTYPE = 1) is the initial



medical service (event) which is followed by other medical events that are covered under the same flat fee payment. The leaves of the flat fee group (records with FFOBTTYPE = 2) are those medical events that are tied back to the initial medical event (the stem) in the flat fee group. These “leaf” records have their expenditure variables set to zero. For the office-based visits that are not part of a flat fee payment, the FFOBTTYPE is set to -1, “INAPPLICABLE.”

### **2.5.5.2.3 Counts of Flat Fee Events that Cross Years (FFBEF06, FFTOT07)**

As described in Section 2.5.5.1, a flat fee payment covers multiple events and the multiple events could span multiple years. For situations where the office-based medical provider visit occurred in 2006 as a part of a group of events, and some of the events occurred before 2006, counts of the known events are provided on the office-based medical provider visit event file record. Variables that indicate events occurred before or after 2006 are as follows:

FFBEF06 - total number of pre-2006 events in the same flat fee group as the 2006 office-based medical provider visit. This count would not include the 2006 office-based medical visit(s).

FFTOT07 - the number of 2007 office-based events expected to be in the same flat fee group as the office-based medical provider visit event(s) that occurred in 2006.

If there are no 2005 events on the file, FFBEF06 will be omitted. Likewise, if there are no 2007 events on the file, FFTOT07 will be omitted. If there are no flat fee data related to the records in this file, FFEEIDX and FFOBTTYPE will be omitted as well. Please note that the crosswalk in this document lists all possible flat fee variables.

### **2.5.5.3 Caveats of Flat Fee Groups**

Data users/analysts should note that flat fee payments are common on the office-based medical provider visits file. There are 3,420 office-based medical provider visit events that are identified as being part of a flat fee payment group. In order to correctly identify all events that are part of a flat fee group, the user should link all MEPS events, except those in the prescribed medicine file, using the variable FFEEIDX. In general, every flat fee group should have an initial visit (stem) and at least one subsequent visit (leaf).

There are some situations where this is not true. For some of these flat fee groups, the initial visit reported occurred in 2006, but the remaining visits that were part of this flat fee group occurred in 2007. In this case, the 2006 flat fee group represented on this file would consist of one event (the stem). The 2007 leaf events that are part of this flat fee group are not represented on this file. Similarly, the household respondent may have reported a flat fee group where the initial visit began in 2005 but subsequent visits occurred during 2006. In this case, the initial visit would not be represented on the file.

This 2006 flat fee group would then consist only of one or more leaf records and no stem. Another reason for which a flat fee group would not have a stem and at least one leaf record is that the stem or leaves could have been reported as different event types. Outpatient and Office-based medical provider visits are the only two event types allowed in a single flat fee group. The stem may have been reported as an outpatient department visit and the leaves may have been reported as office-based medical provider visits.

## **2.5.6 Expenditure Data**

### **2.5.6.1 Definition of Expenditures**

Expenditures on this file refer to what is paid for health care services. More specifically, expenditures in MEPS are defined as the sum of payments for care received, including out-of-pocket payments and payments made by private insurance, Medicaid, Medicare and other sources. The definition of expenditures used in MEPS differs slightly from its predecessors: the 1987 NMES and 1977 NMCES surveys where “charges” rather than sum of payments were used to measure expenditures. This change was adopted because charges became a less appropriate proxy for medical expenditures during the 1990s due to the increasingly common practice of discounting. Although measuring expenditures as the sum of payments incorporates discounts in the MEPS expenditure estimates, the estimates do not incorporate any payment not directly tied to specific medical care visits, such as bonuses or retrospective payment adjustments paid by third party payers. Another general change from the two prior surveys is that charges associated with uncollected liability, bad debt, and charitable care (unless provided by a public clinic or hospital) are not counted as expenditures because there are no payments associated with those classifications. While charge data are provided on this file, data users/analysts should use caution when working with this data because a charge does not typically represent actual dollars exchanged for services or the resource costs of those services, nor is it directly comparable to the resource costs of those services or the expenditures defined in the 1987 NMES (for details on expenditure definitions, see Monheit et al., 1999). AHRQ has developed factors to apply to the 1987 NMES expenditure data to facilitate longitudinal analysis. These factors can be assessed via the CFACT data center. For more information, see the Data Center section of the MEPS Web site [www.meps.ahrq.gov/data\\_stats/onsite\\_datacenter.jsp](http://www.meps.ahrq.gov/data_stats/onsite_datacenter.jsp). If examining trends in MEPS expenditures or performing longitudinal analysis on MEPS expenditures please refer to Section C, sub-Section 3.3 for more information.

### **2.5.6.2 Data Editing and Imputation Methodologies of Expenditure Variables**

The expenditure data included on this file were derived from both the MEPS household (HC) and medical provider (MPC) components. The MPC contacted medical providers identified by household respondents. The charge and payment data from medical providers were used in the expenditure imputation process to supplement missing household data. For all office-based medical provider visits, MPC data were used if

available; otherwise HC data were used. Missing data for office-based medical provider visits where HC data were not complete and MPC data were not collected, or MPC data were not complete, were derived through the imputation process.

#### **2.5.6.2.1 General Data Editing Methodology**

Logical edits were used to resolve internal inconsistencies and other problems in the HC and MPC survey-reported data. The edits were designed to preserve partial payment data from households and providers, and to identify actual and potential sources of payment for each household-reported event. In general, these edits accounted for outliers, co-payments or charges reported as total payments, and reimbursed amounts that were reported as out-of-pocket payments. In addition, edits were implemented to correct for mis-classifications between Medicare and Medicaid and between Medicare HMOs and private HMOs as payment sources. These edits produced a complete vector of expenditures for some events, and provided the starting point for imputing missing expenditures in the remaining events.

#### **2.5.6.2.2 General Hot-Deck Imputation**

A weighted sequential hot-deck procedure was used to impute for missing expenditures as well as total charge. This procedure uses survey data from respondents to replace missing data, while taking into account the respondents' weighted distribution in the imputation process. Classification variables vary by event type in the hot-deck imputations, but total charge and insurance coverage are key variables in all of the imputations. Separate imputations were performed for nine categories of medical provider care: inpatient hospital stays; outpatient hospital department visits; emergency room visits; visits to physicians; visits to non-physician providers; dental services; home health care by certified providers; home health care by paid independents; and other medical expenses. Within each event type file, separate imputations were performed for flat fee and simple events. After the imputations were finished, visits to physician and non-physician providers were combined into a single medical provider file. The two categories of home care also were combined into a single home health file.

#### **2.5.6.2.3 Office-Based Provider Visit Data Editing and Imputation**

Expenditures for office-based provider visits were developed in a sequence of logical edits and imputations. "Household" edits were applied to sources and amounts of payment for all events reported by HC respondents. "MPC" edits were applied to provider-reported sources and amounts of payment for records matched to household-reported events. Both sets of edits were used to correct obvious errors (as described above) in the reporting of expenditures. After the data from each source were edited, a decision was made as to whether household- or MPC-reported information would be used in the final editing and hot-deck imputations for missing expenditures. The general rule was that MPC data would be used for events where a household-reported event

corresponded to an MPC-reported event (i.e., a matched event), since providers usually have more complete and accurate data on sources and amounts of payment than households.

One of the more important edits separated flat fee events from simple events. This edit was necessary because groups of events covered by a flat fee (i.e., a flat fee bundle) were edited and imputed separately from individual events covered by a single charge (i.e., simple events). (See Section 2.5.5 for more details on flat fee groups).

Logical edits also were used to sort each event into a specific category for the imputations. Events with complete expenditures were flagged as potential donors for the hot-deck imputations, while events with missing expenditure data were assigned to various recipient categories. Each event with missing expenditure data was assigned to a recipient category based on the extent of its missing charge and expenditure data. For example, an event with a known total charge but no expenditure information was assigned to one category, while an event with a known total charge and partial expenditure information was assigned to a different category. Similarly, events without a known total charge and no or partial expenditure information were assigned to various recipient categories.

The logical edits produced eight recipient categories in which all events had a common extent of missing data. Separate hot-deck imputations were performed on events in each recipient category. For hospital inpatient and emergency room events, the donor pool was restricted to events with complete expenditures from the MPC. Due to the low ratio of donors to recipients for hospital outpatient and office based events there were no donor pool restrictions.

The donor pool included “free events” because, in some instances, providers are not paid for their services. These events represent charity care, bad debt, provider failure to bill, and third party payer restrictions on reimbursement in certain circumstances. If free events were excluded from the donor pool, total expenditures would be over-counted because the distribution of free events among complete events (donors) would not be represented among incomplete events (recipients).

For office-based and outpatient events, the donor pool also included events originally reported by providers as paid on a capitated basis. To obtain the fee-for-service (FFS) equivalent payments for these capitated events, a “capitation imputation” was implemented (see the next section). Once imputed with the FFS equivalent payments, these events became donors for all other incomplete events, particularly for events reported by the household as services covered under managed care plans.

### **2.5.6.3 Capitation Imputation**

The imputation process was also used to estimate expenditures at the event level for events that were paid on a per month per person (capitated) basis. The capitation imputation procedure was designed as a reasonable approach to complete event-level expenditures for respondents in non-fee for service managed care plans. HMO events reported in the MPC as covered by capitation arrangements were imputed using similar completed HMO events paid on a fee-for-service, with total charge as a key variable. Then this fully completed set of MPC events was used in the donor pool for the main imputation process for cases in HMOs. By using this strategy, capitated HMO events were imputed as if the provider were reimbursed from the HMO on a discounted fee-for-service basis.

### **2.5.6.4 Imputation Flag (IMPFLAG)**

IMPFLAG is a six-category variable that indicates if the event contains complete Household Component (HC) or Medical Provider Component (MPC) data, was fully or partially imputed, or was imputed in the capitated imputation process (for OP and MV events only). The following list identifies how the imputation flag is coded; the categories are mutually exclusive.

IMPFLAG= 0 not eligible for imputation (includes zeroed out and flat fee leaf events)

IMPFLAG=1 complete HC data

IMPFLAG=2 complete MPC data

IMPFLAG=3 fully imputed

IMPFLAG=4 partially imputed

IMPFLAG=5 complete MPC data through capitation imputation

### **2.5.6.5 Flat Fee Expenditures**

The approach used to count expenditures for flat fees was to place the expenditure on the first visit of the flat fee group. The remaining visits have zero payments. Thus, if the first visit in the flat fee group occurred prior to 2006, all of the events that occurred in 2006 will have zero payments. Conversely, if the first event in the flat fee group occurred at the end of 2006, the total expenditure for the entire flat fee group will be on that event, regardless of the number of events it covered after 2006. See Section 2.5.5 for details on the flat fee variables.

#### **2.5.6.6 Zero Expenditures**

There are some medical events reported by respondents where the payments were zero. Zero payment events can occur in MEPS for the following reasons: (1) the visit was covered under a flat fee arrangement (flat fee payments are included only on the first event covered by the arrangement), (2) there was no charge for a follow-up visit, (3) the provider was never paid directly for services provided by an individual, insurance plan, or other source, (4) charges were included in another bill, or (5) event was paid through government or privately funded research or clinical trials.

The file also contains a small number of events involving a telephone call rather than a visit to the medical provider (SEETLKPV = 2). The expenditure variables for telephone calls have a value of -1 “INAPPLICABLE”.

#### **2.5.6.7 Discount Adjustment Factor**

An adjustment was also applied to some HC-reported expenditure data because an evaluation of matched HC/MPC data showed that respondents who reported that charges and payments were equal were often unaware that insurance payments for the care had been based on a discounted charge. To compensate for this systematic reporting error, a weighted sequential hot-deck imputation procedure was implemented to determine an adjustment factor for HC-reported insurance payments when charges and payments were reported to be equal. As for the other imputations, selected predictor variables were used to form groups of donor and recipient events for the imputation process.

#### **2.5.6.8 Sources of Payment**

In addition to total expenditures, variables are provided which itemize expenditures according to major source of payment categories. These categories are:

1. Out-of-pocket by user (self) or family,
2. Medicare,
3. Medicaid,
4. Private Insurance,
5. Veterans Administration, excluding TRICARE/CHAMPVA,
6. TRICARE/CHAMPVA,
7. Other Federal sources - includes Indian Health Service, Military Treatment Facilities, and other care by the Federal government,
8. Other State and Local Sources - includes community and neighborhood clinics, State and local health departments, and State programs other than Medicaid,
9. Workers' Compensation, and

10. Other Unclassified Sources - includes sources such as automobile, homeowner's, and liability insurance, and other miscellaneous or unknown sources.

Two additional source of payment variables were created to classify payments for events with apparent inconsistencies between insurance coverage and sources of payment based on data collected in the survey. These variables include:

11. Other Private - any type of private insurance payments reported for persons not reported to have any private health insurance coverage during the year as defined in MEPS, and
12. Other Public – Medicare/Medicaid payments reported for persons who were not reported to be enrolled in the Medicare/Medicaid program at any time during the year.

Though these two sources are relatively small in magnitude, data users/analysts should exercise caution when interpreting the expenditures associated with these two additional sources of payment. While these payments stem from apparent inconsistent responses to health insurance and source of payment questions in the survey, some of these inconsistencies may have logical explanations. For example, private insurance coverage in MEPS is defined as having a major medical plan covering hospital and physician services. If a MEPS sampled person did not have such coverage but had a single service type insurance plan (e.g., dental insurance) that paid for a particular episode of care, those payments may be classified as “other private”. Some of the “other public” payments may stem from confusion between Medicaid and other state and local programs or may be persons who were not enrolled in Medicaid, but were presumed eligible by a provider who ultimately received payments from the public payer.

#### **2.5.6.9 Office-Based Expenditure Variables (OBSF06X - OBTC06X)**

OBSF06X - OBOT06X are the 12 sources of payment. The 12 sources of payment are: self/family (OBSF06X), Medicare (OBMR06X), Medicaid (OBMD06X), private insurance (OBPV06X), Veterans Administration (OBVA06X), TRICARE/CHAMPVA (OBTR06X), other Federal sources (OBOF06X), State and Local (non-federal) government sources (OBSL06X), Workers' Compensation (OBWC06X), other private insurance (OBOR06X), other public insurance (OBOU06X), and other insurance (OBOT06X). OBXP06X is the sum of the 12 sources of payment for the Office Based expenditures, and OBTC06X is the total charge.

#### **2.5.7 Rounding**

Expenditure variables have been rounded to the nearest penny. Person-level expenditure information released on the MEPS 2006 Person-Level Expenditure File will be rounded to the nearest dollar. It should be noted that using the MEPS 2006 event files to create

person-level totals will yield slightly different totals than that those found on the person-level expenditure file. These differences are due to rounding only. Moreover, in some instances, the number of persons having expenditures on the event files for a particular source of payment may differ from the number of persons with expenditures on the person-level expenditure file for that source of payment. This difference is also an artifact of rounding only. Please see the MEPS 2006 Appendix File, HC-102I, for details on such rounding differences.

### **3.0 Sample Weight (PERWT06F)**

#### **3.1 Overview**

There is a single full year person-level weight (PERWT06F) assigned to each record for each key, in-scope person who responded to MEPS for the full period of time that he or she was in-scope during 2006. A key person either was a member of an NHIS household at the time of the NHIS interview, or became a member of a family associated with such a household after being out-of-scope at the time of the NHIS (the latter circumstance includes newborns as well as persons returning from military service, an institution, or living outside the United States). A person is in-scope whenever he or she is a member of the civilian noninstitutionalized portion of the U.S. population.

#### **3.2 Details on Person Weight Construction**

The person-level weight PERWT06F was developed in several stages. Person-level weights for Panels 10 and 11 were created separately. The weighting process for each panel included an adjustment for nonresponse over time and calibration to independent population figures. The calibration was initially accomplished separately for each panel by raking the corresponding sample weights to Current Population Survey (CPS) population estimates based on five variables. The five variables used in the establishment of the initial person-level control figures were: census region (Northeast, Midwest, South, West); MSA status (MSA, non-MSA); race/ethnicity (Hispanic, non-Hispanic with black as sole reported race, non-Hispanic with Asian as sole reported race, and other); sex; and age. A 2006 composite weight was then formed by multiplying each weight from Panel 10 by the factor .47 and each weight from Panel 11 by the factor .53. The choice of factors reflected the relative sample sizes of the two panels, helping to limit the variance of estimates obtained from pooling the two samples. The composite weight was again raked to the same set of CPS-based control totals. When poverty status information derived from income variables became available, a final raking was undertaken on the previously established weight variable. Control totals were established using poverty status (five categories: below poverty, from 100 to 125 percent of poverty, from 125 to 200 percent of poverty, from 200 to 400 percent of poverty, at least 400 percent of poverty) as well as the original five variables used in the previous calibrations.



### **3.2.1 MEPS Panel 10 Weight**

The person-level weight for MEPS Panel 10 was developed using the 2005 full year weight for an individual as a “base” weight for survey participants present in 2005. For key, in-scope respondents who joined an RU some time in 2006 after being out-of-scope in 2005, the 2005 family weight associated with the family the person joined served as a “base” weight. The weighting process included an adjustment for nonresponse over Rounds 4 and 5 as well as raking to population control figures for December 2006. These control figures were derived by scaling back the population totals obtained from the March 2007 CPS to correspond to a national estimate for the civilian noninstitutionalized population provided by the Census Bureau for December 2006. Variables used in the establishment of person-level control figures included: census region (Northeast, Midwest, South, West); MSA status (MSA, non-MSA); race/ethnicity (Hispanic, black but non-Hispanic, Asian but non-Hispanic, and other); sex; and age. Overall, the weighted population estimate for the civilian noninstitutionalized population on December 31, 2006 is 295,668,762. Key, responding persons not in-scope on December 31, 2006 but in-scope earlier in the year retained, as their final Panel 10 weight, the weight after the nonresponse adjustment.

### **3.2.2 MEPS Panel 11 Weight**

The person-level weight for MEPS Panel 11 was developed using the MEPS Round 1 person-level weight as a “base” weight. For key, in-scope respondents who joined an RU after Round 1, the Round 1 family weight served as a “base” weight. The weighting process included an adjustment for nonresponse over Round 2 and the 2006 portion of Round 3 as well as raking to the same population control figures for December 2006 used for the MEPS Panel 10 weights. The same five variables employed for Panel 10 raking (census region, MSA status, race/ethnicity, sex, and age) were used for Panel 11 raking. Similarly, for Panel 11, key, responding persons not in-scope on December 31, 2006 but in-scope earlier in the year retained, as their final Panel 11 weight, the weight after the nonresponse adjustment.

Note that the MEPS Round 1 weights incorporated the following components: the original household probability of selection for the NHIS; ratio-adjustment to NHIS-based national population estimates at the household (occupied dwelling unit) level; adjustment for nonresponse at the dwelling unit level for Round 1; and poststratification to figures at the family and person level obtained from the March CPS data base of the corresponding year (i.e., 2005 for Panel 10 and 2006 for Panel 11).

### **3.2.3 The Final Weight for 2006**

Variables used in the establishment of person-level control figures included: poverty status (below poverty, from 100 to 125 percent of poverty, from 125 to 200 percent of poverty, from 200 to 400 percent of poverty, at least 400 percent of poverty); census

region (Northeast, Midwest, South, West); MSA status (MSA, non-MSA); race/ethnicity (Hispanic, non-Hispanic with black as sole reported race, non-Hispanic with Asian as sole reported race, and other); sex; and age. Overall, the weighted population estimate for the civilian noninstitutionalized population for December 31, 2006 is 295,668,762 (PERWT06F>0 and INSC1231=1). In addition, the weights of two groups of persons who were out-of-scope on December 31, 2006 were poststratified. Specifically, the weights of those who were in-scope some time during the year, out-of-scope on December 31, and entered a nursing home during the year were poststratified to a corresponding control total obtained from the 1996 MEPS Nursing Home Component. Those who died while in-scope during 2006 were poststratified to corresponding estimates derived using data obtained from the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS) and Vital Statistics information provided by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Separate control totals were developed for the “65 and older” and “under 65” civilian noninstitutionalized populations. The sum of the person-level weights across all persons assigned a positive person level weight is 299,267,035.

### **3.2.4 Coverage**

The target population for MEPS in this file is the 2006 U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. However, the MEPS sampled households are a subsample of the NHIS households interviewed in 2004 (Panel 10) and 2005 (Panel 11). New households created after the NHIS interviews for the respective Panels and consisting exclusively of persons who entered the target population after 2004 (Panel 10) or after 2005 (Panel 11) are not covered by MEPS. Neither are previously out-of-scope persons who join an existing household but are unrelated to the current household residents. Persons not covered by a given MEPS panel thus include some members of the following groups: immigrants; persons leaving the military; U.S. citizens returning from residence in another country; and persons leaving institutions. The set of uncovered persons constitutes only a small segment of the MEPS target population.

### **3.3 Using MEPS Data for Trend Analysis**

MEPS began in 1996, and the utility of the survey for analyzing health care trends expands with each additional year of data. However, it is important to consider a variety of factors when examining trends over time using MEPS. Statistical significance tests should be conducted to assess the likelihood that observed trends may be attributable to sampling variation. The length of time being analyzed should also be considered. In particular, large shifts in survey estimates over short periods of time (e.g. from one year to the next) that are statistically significant should be interpreted with caution, unless they are attributable to known factors such as changes in public policy, economic conditions, or MEPS survey methodology. Looking at changes over longer periods of time can provide a more complete picture of underlying trends. Analysts may wish to consider using techniques to smooth or stabilize analyses of trends using MEPS data such as comparing pooled time periods (e.g. 1996-97 versus 2004-05), working with moving

averages, or using modeling techniques with several consecutive years of MEPS data to test the fit of specified patterns over time. Finally, researchers should be aware of the impact of multiple comparisons on Type I error. Without making appropriate allowance for multiple comparisons, undertaking numerous statistical significance tests of trends increases the likelihood of inappropriately concluding that a change has taken place.

#### 4.0 Strategies for Estimation

##### 4.1 Developing Event-Level Estimates

The data in this file can be used to develop national 2006 event level estimates for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population on office-based medical provider visits as well as expenditures, and sources of payment for these visits. Estimates of total visits are the sum of the weight variable (PERWT06F) across relevant event records while estimates of other variables must be weighted by PERWT06F to be nationally representative. The tables below contain event-level estimates for selected variables.

##### Selected Event Level Estimates

###### Office-Based Visits

<b>Estimate of Interest</b>	<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Estimate (SE)</b>	<b>Estimate (SE) Excluding \$0's**</b>
Total number of office-based medical provider visits (including phone call events*, in millions)	PERWT06F	1,531.4 (44.60)	1,437.2 (41.74)
Total number of office-based medical provider visits in person and not by telephone (SEETLKPV=1, in millions)	PERWT06F	1,518.8 (44.32)	1,437.0 (41.74)
Total number of in-person visits to doctor (SEETLKPV=1 & SEEDOC=1, in millions)	PERWT06F	978.5 (26.64)	938.9 (25.74)
Proportion of office-based medical provider visits with expenditures > 0**	OBXP06X	0.939 (0.0028)	-----

Office-Based Expenditures (SEETLKPV = 1)

<b>Estimate of Interest</b>	<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Estimate (SE)</b>	<b>Estimate (SE) Excluding \$0's**</b>
Mean total payments per visit (all sources)	OBXP06X	\$161 (\$2.9)	\$170 (\$3.1)
Mean out-of-pocket payment per visit	OBSF06X	\$26 (\$0.7)	\$28 (\$0.8)
Mean proportion of total expenditures paid by private insurance per visit	OBPV06X /OBXP06X	-----	0.396 (0.0065)

Office-Based Expenditures: Physician Visits (SEEDOC = 1 & SEETLKPV = 1)

<b>Estimate of Interest</b>	<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Estimate (SE)</b>	<b>Estimate (SE) Excluding \$0's**</b>
Mean total payments per visit where person saw medical doctor	OBXP06X	\$180 (\$3.1)	\$188 (\$3.3)
Mean out-of-pocket payment per visit where person saw medical doctor	OBSF06X	\$26 (\$0.9)	\$27 (\$0.9)
Mean proportion of total expenditures per visit paid by private insurance where person saw medical doctor	OBPV06X /OBXP06X	-----	0.396 (0.0065)

\*OBXP06X=-1 (inapplicable) for all phone call events (SEETLKPV=2).

\*\* Zero payment events can occur in MEPS for the following reasons: (1) the visit was covered under a flat fee arrangement (flat fee payments are included only on the first event covered by the arrangement), (2) there was no charge for a follow-up visit, (3) the provider was never paid directly for services provided by an individual, insurance plan, or other source, (4) charges were included in another bill, or (5) event was paid through government or privately funded research or clinical trials.

#### **4.2 Person-Based Estimates for Office-Based Visits**

To enhance analyses of office-based visits, analysts may link information about office-based visits by sample persons in this file to the annual full year consolidated file (which has data for all MEPS sample persons), or conversely, link person-level information from the full year consolidated file to this event level file (see section 5.0 below for more details). Both this file and the full year consolidated file may be used to derive estimates for persons with office-based care and annual estimates of total expenditures. However,

if the estimate relates to the entire population, this file cannot be used to calculate the denominator, as only those persons with at least one office-based event are represented on this data file. Therefore, the full year consolidated file must be used for person-level analyses that include both persons with and without office-based care.

#### **4.3 Variables with Missing Values**

It is essential that the analyst examine all variables for the presence of negative values used to represent missing values. For continuous or discrete variables, where means or totals may be taken, it may be necessary to set minus values to values appropriate to the analytic needs. That is, the analyst should either impute a value or set the value to one that will be interpreted as missing by the computing language used. For categorical and dichotomous variables, the analyst may want to consider whether to recode or impute a value for cases with negative values or whether to exclude or include such cases in the numerator and/or denominator when calculating proportions.

Methodologies used for the editing/imputation of expenditure variables (e.g., sources of payment, flat fee, and zero expenditures) are described in Section 2.5.6.

#### **4.4 Variance Estimation (VARSTR, VARPSU)**

MEPS has a complex sample design. To obtain estimates of variability (such as the standard error of sample estimates or corresponding confidence intervals) for MEPS estimates, analysts need to take into account the complex sample design of MEPS for both person-level and family-level analyses. Several methodologies have been developed for estimating standard errors for surveys with a complex sample design, including the Taylor-series linearization method, balanced repeated replication, and jackknife replication. Various software packages provide analysts with the capability of implementing these methodologies. Replicate weights have not been developed for the MEPS data. Instead, the variables needed to calculate appropriate standard errors based on the Taylor-series linearization method are included on this file as well as all other MEPS public use files. Software packages that permit the use of the Taylor-series linearization method include SUDAAN, Stata, SAS (version 8.2 and higher), and SPSS (version 12.0 and higher). For complete information on the capabilities of each package, analysts should refer to the corresponding software user documentation.

Using the Taylor-series linearization method, variance estimation strata and the variance estimation PSUs within these strata must be specified. The variance strata variable is named VARSTR, while the variance PSU variable is named VARPSU. Specifying a “with replacement” design in a computer software package, such as SUDAAN, provides standard errors appropriate for assessing the variability of MEPS survey estimates. It should be noted that the number of degrees of freedom associated with estimates of variability indicated by such a package may not appropriately reflect the actual number available. For MEPS sample estimates for characteristics generally distributed throughout

the country (and thus the sample PSUs), one can expect at least 100 degrees of freedom for the 2006 full year data associated with the corresponding estimates of variance.

Prior to 2002, MEPS variance strata and PSUs were developed independently from year to year, and the last two characters of the strata and PSU variable names denoted the year. However, beginning with the 2002 Point-in-Time PUF, the variance strata and PSUs were developed to be compatible with MEPS data associated with the NHIS sample design used through 2005. Such data can be pooled and the variance strata and PSU variables provided can be used without modification for variance estimation purposes for estimates covering multiple years of data. There are 203 variance estimation strata, each stratum with either two or three variance estimation PSUs.

Note: A new NHIS sample design is being implemented beginning in 2006. As a result, the MEPS variance estimation structure will be modified for MEPS data collected in 2007 and beyond.

## **5.0 Merging/Linking MEPS Data Files**

Data from this file can be used alone or in conjunction with other files for different analytic purposes. This section summarizes various scenarios for merging/linking MEPS event files. The set of households selected for MEPS is a subsample of those participating in the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), thus, each MEPS panel can also be linked back to the previous year's NHIS public use data files. For information on obtaining MEPS/NHIS link files please see [www.meps.ahrq.gov/data\\_stats/more\\_info\\_download\\_data\\_files.jsp](http://www.meps.ahrq.gov/data_stats/more_info_download_data_files.jsp).

### **5.1 Linking to the Person-Level File**

Merging characteristics of interest from person-level file (e.g., MEPS 2006 Full Year Population Characteristics File) expands the scope of potential estimates. For example, to estimate the total number of office-based medical provider visits of persons with specific demographic characteristics (such as age, race, sex, and education), population characteristics from a person-level file need to be merged onto the office-based medical provider visits file. This procedure is illustrated below. The MEPS 2006 Appendix File, HC-102I, provides additional detail on how to merge MEPS data files.

- 1) Create data set PERSX by sorting the 2006 Full Year Population Characteristics File by the person identifier, DUPERSID. Keep only variables to be merged onto the office-based medical provider visits file and DUPERSID.
- 2) Create data set OBMP by sorting the office-based medical provider visits file by person identifier, DUPERSID.

- 3) Create final data set NEWOBMP by merging these two files by DUPERSID, keeping only records on the office-based medical provider visits file.

The following is an example of SAS code, which completes these steps:

```
PROC SORT DATA=HCXXX (KEEP=DUPERSID AGE31X AGE42X
AGE53X SEX RACEX EDUCYR)
      OUT=PERSX;
  BY DUPERSID;
RUN;

PROC SORT DATA=OBMP;
  BY DUPERSID;
RUN;

DATA NEWOBMP;
  MERGE OBMP (IN=A) PERSX(IN=B);
  BY DUPERSID;
  IF A;
RUN;
```

## **5.2 Linking to the Prescribed Medicines File**

The RXLK file provides a link from the MEPS event files to the Prescribed Medicine Event File. When using RXLK, data users/analysts should keep in mind that one office-based visit can link to more than one prescribed medicine record. Conversely, a prescribed medicine event may link to more than one office-based visit or different types of events. When this occurs, it is up to the data user/analyst to determine how the prescribed medicine expenditures should be allocated among those medical events. For detailed linking examples, including SAS code, data users/analysts should refer to the MEPS 2006 Appendix File, HC-102I.

## **5.3 Linking to the Medical Conditions File**

The CLNK provides a link from MEPS event files to the 2006 Medical Conditions File. When using the CLNK, data users/analysts should keep in mind that (1) conditions are self-reported, (2) there may be multiple conditions associated with an office-based medical provider visit, and (3) a condition may link to more than one office-based medical provider visit or any other type of visit. Users should also note that not all office-based medical provider visits link to the condition file.

## **5.4 Pooling Annual Files**

To facilitate analysis of subpopulations and/or low prevalence events, it may be desirable to pool together more than one year of data to yield sample sizes large enough to generate reliable estimates. For more details on pooling MEPS data files see [www.meps.ahrq.gov/data\\_stats/download\\_data\\_files\\_detail.jsp?cboPufNumber=HC-036](http://www.meps.ahrq.gov/data_stats/download_data_files_detail.jsp?cboPufNumber=HC-036).

Starting in Panel 9, values for DUPERSID from previous panels will occasionally be re-used. Therefore, it is necessary to use the panel variable (PANEL) in combination with DUPERSID to ensure unique person-level identifiers across panels. Creating unique records in this manner is advised when pooling MEPS data across multiple annual files that have one or more identical values for DUPERSID.

## **5.5 Longitudinal Analysis**

Panel-specific files containing estimation variables to facilitate longitudinal analysis are available for downloading in the data section of the MEPS Web site.



## References

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## **D. Variable-Source Crosswalk**

## VARIABLE-SOURCE CROSSWALK

### FOR MEPS HC-102G: 2006 OFFICE-BASED MEDICAL PROVIDER VISITS

#### Survey Administration Variables

Variable	Description	Source
DUID	Dwelling unit ID	Assigned in sampling
PID	Person number	Assigned in sampling
DUPERSID	Person ID (DUID + PID)	Assigned in sampling
EVNTIDX	Event ID	Assigned in sampling
EVENTRN	Event round number	CAPI derived
PANEL	Panel number	Constructed
FFEEIDX	Flat fee ID	CAPI derived
MPCELIG	MPC eligibility flag	Constructed
MPCDATA	MPC data flag	Constructed

#### Medical Provider Visits Variables

Variable	Description	Source
OBDATEYR	Event date – year	CAPI derived
OBDATEMM	Event date – month	CAPI derived
OBDATEDD	Event date – day	CAPI derived
SEETLKPV	Did P visit prov in person or telephone	MV01
MVPLACE	Kind of place patient saw MV provider	MV02A
SEEDOC	Did P talk to MD this visit/phone call	MV03
DRSPLTY	MVIS doctor’s specialty	MV03A
MEDPTYPE	Type of med person P talked to on vst dt	MV04
DOCATLOC	Any MD work at location where P saw prov	MV06
VSTCTGRY	Best category for care P recv on vst dt	MV07
VSTRELCN	This vst/phone call related to spec cond	MV08

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Source</b>
PHYSTH	This visit did P have physical therapy	MV10
OCCUPTH	This vis did P have occupational therapy	MV10
SPEECHTH	This visit did P have speech therapy	MV10
CHEMOTH	This visit did P have chemotherapy	MV10
RADIATTH	This visit did P have radiation therapy	MV10
KIDNEYD	This visit did P have kidney dialysis	MV10
IVTHER	This visit did P have IV therapy	MV10
DRUGTRT	This vis did P have trt for drug/alcohol	MV10
RCVSHOT	This visit did P receive an allergy shot	MV10
PSYCHOTH	Did P have psychotherapy/counseling	MV10
OTHSHOT	This visit did P have other shot	MV10
LABTEST	This visit did P have lab tests	MV11
SONOGRAM	This visit did P have sonogram or ultrasd	MV11
XRAYs	This visit did P have x-rays	MV11
MAMMOG	This visit did P have a mammogram	MV11
MRI	This visit did P have an MRI/Catscan	MV11
EKG	This visit did P have an EKG or ECG	MV11
EEG	This visit did P have an EEG	MV11
RCVVAC	This visit did P receive a vaccination	MV11
ANESTH	This visit did P receive anesthesia	MV11
OTHSVCE	This visit did P have oth diag test/exam	MV11
SURGPROC	Was surg proc performed on P this visit	MV12
MEDPRESC	Any medicines prescribed for P this visit	MV14
VAPLACE	VA Facility Flag	Constructed
OBICD1X	3-digit ICD-9-CM condition code	Edited
OBICD2X	3-digit ICD-9-CM condition code	Edited
OBICD3X	3-digit ICD-9-CM condition code	Edited
OBICD4X	3-digit ICD-9-CM condition code	Edited

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Source</b>
OBPRO1X	2-digit ICD-9-CM procedure code	Edited
OBPRO2X	2-digit ICD-9-CM procedure code	Edited
OBPRO3X	2-digit ICD-9-CM procedure code	Edited
OBCCC1X	Modified Clinical Classification Code	Constructed/Edited
OBCCC2X	Modified Clinical Classification Code	Constructed/Edited
OBCCC3X	Modified Clinical Classification Code	Constructed/Edited
OBCCC4X	Modified Clinical Classification Code	Constructed/Edited

#### **Flat Fee Variables**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Source</b>
FFOBTYP	Flat fee bundle	Constructed
FFBEF06	Total # of visits in FF before 2006	FF05
FFTOT07	Total # of visits in FF after 2006	FF10

#### **Imputed Expenditure Variables**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Source</b>
OBSF06X	Amount paid, self/family (imputed)	CP Section (Edited)
OBSM06X	Amount paid, Medicare (imputed)	CP Section (Edited)
OBSMD06X	Amount paid, Medicaid (imputed)	CP Section (Edited)
OBSPV06X	Amount paid, private insurance (imputed)	CP Section (Edited)
OBSVA06X	Amount paid, Veterans Administration (imputed)	CP Section (Edited)
OBSTR06X	Amount paid, TRICARE/CHAMPVA (imputed)	CP Section (Edited)
OBSOF06X	Amount paid, other federal (imputed)	CP Section (Edited)
OBSL06X	Amount paid, state & local government (imputed)	CP Section (Edited)
OBSWC06X	Amount paid, workers' compensation (imputed)	CP Section (Edited)
OBSOR06X	Amount paid, other private insurance (imputed)	Constructed
OBSOU06X	Amount paid, other public insurance (imputed)	Constructed
OBSOT06X	Amount paid, other insurance (imputed)	CP Section (Edited)

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Source</b>
OBXP06X	Sum of OBSF06X – OBOT06X (imputed)	Constructed
OBTC06X	Household reported total charge (imputed)	CP Section (Edited)
IMPFLAG	Imputation status	Constructed

### **Weights**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Source</b>
PERWT06F	Expenditure file person weight, 2006	Constructed
VARSTR	Variance estimation stratum, 2006	Constructed
VARPSU	Variance estimation PSU, 2006	Constructed