UDS Mapper Complete User Guide

December 2022

Updated 12/13/2022
This document serves as a complete user guide for the UDS Mapper. Inside, you'll find step-by-step directions for using each Mapper tool, as well as a glossary and acronym list. If, at any time, you’d like assistance with using the Mapper, contact us.

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What is the UDS Mapper?
See What is the UDS Mapper? for detailed information.

The UDS Mapper is an online mapping tool developed to provide access to maps, data, and analysis using Uniform Data System (UDS) and other relevant data to visualize the geographic reach, penetration, and growth of the Section 330-funded Health Center Program (HCP) and its relationship to other federally-linked health resources. Developed for the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) by HealthLandscape, the geospatial division of the American Academy of Family Physicians, the Mapper allows users to compare HCP awardee and look-alike data to community/population data and show spatial relationships between the program, community attributes, and other resources. The UDS Mapper is open to everyone and there is no cost to use the Mapper or access UDS Mapper training, including webinars.

The Mapper is used by project officers, health centers, Primary Care Associations and Primary Care Offices, and others to:

- Examine potential service area overlap,
- Identify potential unmet need,
- View safety net providers in an area,
- Create service area maps,
- Quickly visualize areas of growth or loss of patients, and
- Pinpoint areas with little or no federal investment that may qualify for state investment.

The Health Center Program is funded by the Health Resources and Services Administration’s Bureau of Primary Health Care and charged with delivering high quality, comprehensive primary health care, regardless of a patient’s ability to pay. All health centers are required to submit operational and clinical data each year into the Uniform Data System.

Data in the UDS Mapper
See Data in the UDS Mapper for detailed information.

The UDS Mapper contains Health Center Program patient, population, and contextual data. Patient data are derived from the UDS Patients by ZIP Code table from all health centers. A variety of demographic data including health, economic, and social factors data are also available.

The majority of data in the UDS Mapper are shown by ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA) using 2010 ZCTA boundaries. Since ZIP Codes are simply driving routes or mail delivery instructions created by the U.S. Postal Service that can change at any time, ZCTAs approximate the area
covered by ZIP Codes, are created by the U.S. Census Bureau, and are stable over a 10-year period.

In most cases, a ZIP Code matches a ZCTA. To verify this, or to find a ZCTA that corresponds to a ZIP Code, check the ZIP Code to ZCTA Crosswalk on the UDS Mapper website. Validating ZCTAs is discussed further in the Crosswalk section and the section on using the Explore Service Area tool in By Geography Mode.

Where to Find Data in the UDS Mapper

Data are displayed in a variety of tools, including the

- Explore Service Area tool,
- Main Maps tool,
- Population Indicators tool,
- Mapping Areas of Priority for Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAP for MAT) Indicators,
- Explore Health Related Facilities tool,
- ZCTA Information Cards in the Explore Service Area and Main Maps tools,
- Health Related Facility Information Cards,
- Health Center Information Cards and Information Card Decks,
- the Data Table, and
- Advanced Analysis.

Note that whenever you see HCP before a data item in the Mapper (for example, HCP: Penetration of Low Income) the data refer to the entire health center program. A data item prefaced by HC refers to a single health center. Data about a single health center are only found in the Information Card Deck.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UDS Data</th>
<th>Where These Data Are Used</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patients by Insurance Type by ZIP Code table</td>
<td>Explore Service Area tool Information Card Data Table Advanced Analysis Main Maps Information Card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awardee-level data on:</td>
<td>Explore Service Area tool Information Card Deck</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age and Race/Ethnicity</td>
<td>Explore Service Area tool Information Card Deck</td>
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<td>Patient Characteristics</td>
<td>Explore Service Area tool Information Card Deck</td>
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<td>Patient Characteristics</td>
<td>Explore Service Area tool Information Card Deck</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patient Characteristics</td>
<td>Explore Service Area tool Information Card Deck</td>
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</table>

**Data Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age and Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Total Patients (#)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age and Race/Ethnicity</td>
<td>Under 18 (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age and Race/Ethnicity</td>
<td>18-64 (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age and Race/Ethnicity</td>
<td>65 and Older (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Racial and/or Ethnic Minority (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black/African American (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic White (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>More than One Race (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Best Served in a Language Other Than English (%)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient Characteristics</th>
<th>Patients at/below 100% Federal Poverty Level (FPL) (%)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patient Characteristics</td>
<td>Patients at/below 200% FPL (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uninsured (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Children Uninsured (% of Children 0-17)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid/Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Medicare (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dually Eligible (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Public (Non-CHIP) and Private Insurance (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Homeless (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Agricultural Worker or Dependents (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Center Located in or Immediately Accessible to a Public Housing Site (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>School-Based Health Center (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Veterans (%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females Aged 15-44 (%)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### UDS Data (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Where These Data Are Used</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension (% of medical patients)</td>
<td>Explore Service Area tool Information Card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes (% of medical patients)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptomatic/Asymptomatic Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) (% of medical patients)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prenatal Care Patients (#)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prenatal Care Patients Who Delivered (#)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Entry into Prenatal Care (first visit in first trimester) (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Low Birth Weight (% of live births)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Breast Cancer Screening (%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight Assessment and Counseling for Nutrition and Physical Activity for Children and Adolescents (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Body Mass Index (BMI) Screening and Follow-Up Plan (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tobacco Use Screening and Cessation Intervention (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorectal Cancer Screening (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Screening for Depression and Follow-Up (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Depression Remission at Twelve Months (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cervical Cancer Screening (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Childhood Immunization Status (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dental Seals for Children between 6-9 Years (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statin Therapy for the Prevention and Treatment of Cardiovascular Disease (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ischemic Vascular Disease (IVD): Use of Aspirin or Another Antiplatelet (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV Linkage to Care (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV Screening (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Controlling High Blood Pressure (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Diabetes: Hemoglobin A1c Poor Control (%)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Where These Data Are Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical Patients (%)</td>
<td>Explore Service Area tool Information Card Deck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental Patients (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mental Health Patients (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Substance Use Disorder Patients (%)</td>
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<td>Vision Patients (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enabling Services Patients (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Professional Patients (%)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Costs</th>
<th>Where These Data Are Used</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health Center Service Grants ($)</td>
<td>Explore Service Area tool Information Card Deck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Accrued Costs (excluding donations) ($)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Accrued Costs per Total Patient ($)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Data/Source</td>
<td>Where These Data Are Used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Community Survey</td>
<td>Explore Service Area tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population Count</td>
<td>Information Card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty and Low-Income</td>
<td>Data Table</td>
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<tr>
<td>Race and Ethnicity</td>
<td>Advanced Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured by Income Level</td>
<td>Main Maps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance Status*</td>
<td>Population Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Explore Service Area tool</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Employment</td>
<td>Data Table</td>
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<td>Limited English Proficiency</td>
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<td>Less Than High School Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disability Status</td>
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<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
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<tr>
<td>No Broadband</td>
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<tr>
<td>HRSA Area Resource File*</td>
<td>Population Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birth Weight Rate</td>
<td>Explore Service Area tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data Table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES Data*</td>
<td>Population Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explore Service Area tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data Table</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)*</td>
<td>Population Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explore Service Area tool</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data Table</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other CDC Data</td>
<td>Population Indicators</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explore Service Area tool</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Data Table</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MAP for MAT Indicators</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MAP for MAT Indicators</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)</td>
<td>Population Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MAP for MAT Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part D Opioid Prescribing Rate</td>
<td>MAP for MAT Indicators</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*imputed data
### Calculated and Imputed Data in the UDS Mapper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Penetration Rates</th>
<th>Where These Data Are Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Served (Thematic and Dot Density)</td>
<td>Explore Service Area tool</td>
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<tr>
<td>Change in Patient Usage of Health Centers (1- and 2-Year)</td>
<td>Information Cards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population and Insurance Trends</td>
<td>Data Table</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uninsurance by Income Level</td>
<td>Advanced Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Health Outcomes</td>
<td>Main Maps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health Related Facilities

**Source: HRSA Data Warehouse**

| HCP Awardees and Look-Alikes                  | Explore Service Area tool |
| HCP Awardee and Look-Alike Service Delivery Sites |               |
| Rural Health Clinics                          | Explore Health Related Facilities tool |
| National Health Service Corps Sites           |                           |
| Facility and Point Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) |         |
| Veterans Health Administration Facilities     |                           |
| Hospitals                                     |                           |

### Health Related Locations/Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HRSA Data Warehouse</th>
<th>Where These Data Are Used</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medically Underserved Areas/Populations (MUA/P)</td>
<td>Boundaries &amp; Optional Layers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care HPSA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dental Care HPSA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Care HPSA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing and Urban Development</td>
<td>Explore Health Related Facilities tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Housing Facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Use Treatment and Mental Health Facilities</th>
<th>Explore Health Related Facilities tool</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opioid Treatment Programs</td>
<td>MAP for MAT Indicators</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drug Addiction Treatment Act (DATA) Waived Providers</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HRSA</th>
<th>Explore Health Related Facilities tool</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health Centers with a DATA Waived Provider</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Limitations to Data in the UDS Mapper

See Data Limitations in the UDS Mapper for detailed information.

There are limitations to each type of data in the UDS Mapper.

Patient Data
Patient data come only from HCP awardees and look-alikes that report data into the UDS. In areas that appear underserved, people may receive service from another provider type. Health centers are told not to report ZIP Codes where fewer than 11 of their patients reside, so these patients are excluded from the aggregated ZCTA patient count shown in the UDS Mapper. Finally, data are reported at the organization level so data cannot be viewed for individual sites.

Estimated Data Limitations
Not all data providers publish data at the ZCTA level; therefore, some data are estimated at the ZCTA level. These include Population Indicators data and population by insurance type data. For these estimates, data at the state, county, or lower level are combined with census block population data and imputed to the ZCTA level.

Remember, these are estimates and should only be used as starting points.

Income Level Data Limitations
The UDS does not contain patient income information on patients by ZIP Code. Therefore, all calculations comparing patients and low-income population data are only estimates that serve as starting points for analyses. To create the estimates, the UDS Mapper assumes that 100% of HCP patients are low-income (in 2021 nationally, 89.65% of awardee and 86.88% of look-alike patients were low-income). For each ZCTA, the HCP: Penetration of Low-Income (%)
percentage is estimated by dividing the number of reported UDS patients (numerator) by the low-income population from the Census Bureau’s five-year ACS (denominator). In some scenarios, the low-income penetration is overestimated, and may even exceed 100%, including:

- If many patients are not low-income (most often in rural areas),
- If patients are migrant or homeless (these populations are not well-counted in the ACS), and/or
- Areas where there are multiple HCP organizations that see the same patients (one health center offers a service the other one does not).

**Geography Limitations**
Patients are reported by ZIP Code, not by address. Therefore, the data can only be shown at the ZCTA level; they cannot be shown at any other geography such as county or census tract. Additionally, ZCTAs cross county and occasionally state lines, therefore the data cannot be precisely aligned with county or state reports.

Because the patient data are only available at the ZCTA level, most of the population data are also presented for that geographic level. The exception is MAP for MAT indicators data, which are only available by county.

**UDS and Population Data Limitations**
Patient data and population data may be from different years since the UDS patient data and ACS population data are updated according to different schedules.

**Insurance Type Limitations**
These population data for insurance type are estimated for ZCTAs and are limited by the population data used to break down the categories. The data can only break down into Uninsured; Medicaid or Other Public Insurance; and Medicare or Private Insurance. Additionally, patient by insurance type is assumed to be based on the patient’s insurance status at last visit.

**ZIP Code/ZCTA Limitations**
ZIP Codes can be changed at any time by the U.S. Postal Service but ZCTAs are updated less frequently. ZIP Code data are updated annually so that every reported ZIP Code in the UDS matches the ZCTA that best fits that location.

**Getting Started**
See [How to Access the UDS Mapper](#) for detailed information.

The UDS Mapper works on all browsers and all platforms. We recommend accessing the UDS Mapper on any tablet or computer with a minimum screen size of ten inches.
Registering for the UDS Mapper

Go to udsmapper.org and click Sign In in the top menu or hover over Sign In and select UDS Mapper or COVID-19 Tools.

On the sign in page, click Register.

On the registration page, follow these steps:

1. Enter your email address; this will be your username,
2. Enter your desired password,
3. Enter brief personal/organizational information,
4. Agree to the Terms of Use,
5. Enter letters/numbers in box, and
6. Click Submit

Once you have submitted your registration, you will receive a confirmation email. Click the verification link in the email, log in, and begin using the UDS Mapper.

Update Your Registration Information

If you want to change your password, name, ZIP Code, title, organization name, or type, follow these steps:

1. Log in;
2. Click **Account Settings** from the Welcome Screen (If you do not see the Welcome Screen, click the blue window icon in the upper right of the UDS Mapper.); and
3. From the Account Profile screen, make desired changes and click **Update**.

### Resetting Your Password

See [How to Reset Your Password](#) for detailed information.

If you’ve forgotten or would like to reset your password, follow these steps:

1. Go to the [UDS Mapper](#);  
2. Click **Sign In** in the top menu or hover over **Sign In** and select [UDS Mapper](#) or [COVID-19 Tools](#);  
3. On the Sign In screen, click **Forgot my password** below the sign in box;  
4. Enter your username (email you registered with) and click **Submit**;  
5. This will generate a password reset confirmation email;  
6. Open the email and click the **Reset Password** button;  
7. On the Forgot Password screen, enter and retype new password;  
8. Click **Reset Password**; and  
9. Use your new password the next time you log in.

### Finding Your Way: Navigating the UDS Mapper

See [How to Navigate to an Area on the Map in the UDS Mapper](#) for detailed information.

When you first log in to the UDS Mapper, you will see the Welcome Screen. Close the Welcome Screen or click **Go straight to the UDS Mapper** to see a map of the continental United States. To see a smaller area, you need to “zoom in”; to see a larger area, “zoom out.”
To zoom in or out, use the Scale tool buttons:

- for Zoom In
- for Zoom Out

Other options include

- Double clicking on a location to zoom in one level and center on that location
- Using Box Zoom
  - Press and hold down shift on your keyboard
  - Click and hold down the mouse button
  - Drag your mouse, forming a rectangle
  - Draw the rectangle around an area
  - Release your mouse button to zoom to the boxed area
- Using your Mouse Wheel to roll away from yourself to zoom in or toward yourself to zoom out

After you have zoomed to the desired level, you may want to move or re-center your map. Click on the map and hold down your mouse button (you should see your cursor become crossed arrows). While holding down your mouse button, move your mouse in the opposite direction of what you want to see on the map. Repeat as necessary until the map is centered on the desired location.
You can also use the **Find My Location** tool to zoom to your current location, though you must allow the system to determine your location.

**Start Exploring: Opening the Explore Service Area Tool**

To navigate to or select your service area, there are three modes.

1. By Geography
2. By Patient Origin
3. By Distance

To access any mode, click on the **Explore Service Area** tool icon (looks like a shield) in the Tool Box in the upper right corner of the map.
You can now choose mode, enter a search parameter, view your selected ZCTAs, go to an area, or clear your selection.

In the **search box** within the Explore Service Area tool, type a ZIP Code, County, State, or Health Center name.

Wait for dropdown results to appear and click on the desired result.

Depending on the Explore Service Area mode you selected and what you are searching for, clicking on the result may take you directly to that location on the map or you may be presented with buttons to allow you to **Go** (to), **Add**, or **Mark** the location.
Regardless of mode, if you have ZCTAs selected you can zoom and center on your selection by clicking **Go to Selected Area** beneath your selection list.

### ZIP Code to ZCTA Crosswalk

#### Background

See [How to Use the ZIP Code to ZCTA Crosswalk](#) for detailed information.

The U.S. Census Bureau creates ZCTAs but does not release an official crosswalk between ZIP Codes and ZCTAs. The ZIP Code to ZCTA Crosswalk table was developed for use with UDS service area data and is not an official U.S. Postal Service or Census product.

A ZIP Code listed by a health center in its UDS report may be different from the ZCTA used on the UDS Mapper. See how to automatically convert your ZIP Codes to ZCTAs using the [Explore Service Area tool in By Geography Mode](#). Use the Crosswalk to identify where your ZIP Code data are being displayed or to learn more about a ZIP Code or ZCTA.

To access the Crosswalk, open the **Tutorials & Resources** menu.

Select **ZIP Code to ZCTA Crosswalk**, or click Tutorials & Resources, then **ZIP Code to ZCTA Crosswalk**.
Using the Crosswalk

Use the Crosswalk to find a ZIP Code’s assigned ZTCA. Type a ZIP Code into the search box and click **Enter** on your keyboard. Results will appear in the table below the search box.

You can enter up to five digits in the search box. For example, if you want a list of all ZIP Codes or ZCTAs containing “432,” enter “432” in the search box, as seen below.

![Image of Crosswalk Table]

You can also sort the table by ZIP Code, Post Office Name, State, ZIP Type, ZCTA, or ZIP Join Type by clicking the up or down arrow next to the column name. By default, the table is sorted by ZIP Code.

![Image of Sorted Crosswalk Table]

Download the entire ZIP Code to ZCTA Crosswalk for the most recent UDS data report by clicking **ZIP Code to ZCTA Crosswalk** near the top of the page.
Using the Service Area Map Wizard
See How to Use the Wizard in the UDS Mapper for detailed information.

Background
Many users come to the UDS Mapper to create a required service area map and data table for a Bureau of Primary Health Care funding application, look-alike designation, or change in scope. The Wizard consolidates tools that users might need when creating these maps.

The Wizard prompts the user to make selections to create the map for the chosen opportunity type and selects the types of health related facilities to be added to the map.

Getting Started
The Wizard can be found in the Welcome Screen.

If you close the Welcome Screen, click the Wizard icon from within the Mapper (looks like a window).
Next, click **Use wizard to create service area map and data table**.

### Selecting Service Area

To get started, enter ZIP Codes or ZCTAs for selection. All opportunities require the selection of ZCTAs. Type them in or copy a list of ZIP Codes or ZCTAs from an external file and paste into the Wizard.

Next, click **Validate** for automated ZIP Code to ZCTA conversion.

If desired, select additional ZCTAs or change ZCTAs that are selected in the **Explore Service Area** tool after you have finished with the Wizard.

You will receive a ZCTA validation message when you validate the list.

Visit the ZIP Code to ZCTA Crosswalk to learn more about any merged or removed ZIP Codes.

### Adding Points

All opportunities will require that the location of interest is marked on the map. Sometimes it is necessary to mark other, relevant locations on the map that are not available in the UDS Mapper. Use **Map My Data** or the **Drawing** Tools to add locations later if you don’t use this part of the Wizard now.
To add points to the map using the Wizard, create a spreadsheet that has separate columns for Address, City, State, and ZIP Code. These should be columns A, B, C, and D, respectively. You may add other information in subsequent columns. In the example below, Type is included in column E.

If your workbook has multiple sheets, be sure the one with the addresses is the first (leftmost) one.

Drag and drop your file or click Choose File to upload.

Enter a dataset title. This name will appear in the legend so be sure it is descriptive. Match the columns in your dataset to the types of data the UDS Mapper needs (Address, City, State, ZIP Code). Select which column from your dataset, if any, you would like to use to color code the points on the map in the Color Code Points By dropdown menu.

Next, select opportunity type. Each type of opportunity has different requirements so be sure to select the correct one. Choose between:
When finished, click **Create map**.

Sample Map

After clicking **Create Map**, you will see a map with your ZCTAs selected and your addresses marked, if you used both parts of the Wizard. Your map will include Health Center and Health Related Facilities as required for the opportunity type selected.

The map can be edited before it is finalized. You can add required labels using the **Drawing Tools**, change selected ZCTAs in the **Explore Service Area** tool, verify that required facility types are on, and if not, add them in the **Explore Service Area** or **Explore Health Related Facilities** tools, add MUA/Ps in the **Boundaries & Optional Layers** tool, or upload additional points using **Map My Data**.
Print Map and Data Table
Click the **Print** button in the Tool Kit in the bottom left corner of the screen. Be sure Data Table option is selected under **Include in Printout**. The standard UDS Mapper report is required for all opportunities; if you did not alter the data table, you will already have the correct data table.

How to Use the Explore Service Area Tool: By Geography
See [How to Use the Explore Service Area Tool: By Geography](#) for detailed information.

Background
The Explore Service Area Tool By Geography enables you to select ZCTAs by:

- Selecting them one-by-one on the map,
- Uploading a list of ZIP Codes or ZCTAs,
- Selecting a state or county to add all included ZCTAs to your service area, and
- Selecting many ZCTAs at a time on the map by drawing a line over them.

To open the Explore Service Area tool in By Geography mode, click the **Explore Service Area** tool icon (looks like a shield) in the Tool Box in the upper right corner of the map. Select the radio button for **By Geography** (it is selected by default).
Once the tool is open, there are several ways to select your ZCTAs.

**Selecting Individual ZCTAs**

To use the Search Box, type a ZIP Code or ZCTA. Wait for the dropdown results to appear and click on a result.

If you click on the result listed under ZCTAs you will be presented with two buttons. Click **Go** to go to that place on the map and/or click **Add** to select the ZCTA.

If you click on the result listed under **Addresses or Places** you will be taken to that area on the map; click ZCTA on map to select.
To select ZCTAs by clicking on the map, start by zooming to your area of interest. If you need to see ZCTA labels, turn them on in the **Boundaries & Optional Layers** tool or you can also put your cursor over a ZCTA to see the Information Card, available in the Tool Kit in the lower left corner of the map, to access information about the ZCTA.

Click once on a ZCTA to select it.

**Verifying Selected ZCTAs**
You can tell that a ZCTA is selected because it is listed in the white **Selected ZCTAs** box, highlighted with black dots on the map, and included in the Data Table.

Click **Go to Selected Area** (below the white **Selected ZCTAs** box) to zoom and/or center the map so that it shows all selected ZCTAs.
You may wish to deselect a ZCTA. There are two ways to deselect individual ZCTAs in the By Geography mode of the Explore Service Area tool:

- Roll your cursor over the 5-digit code in the **Selected ZCTAs** box, and click the red \( \times \) that appears, or
- Click twice on a selected ZCTA on the map.

To deselect all ZCTAs, click **Clear Selection** (below the white Selected ZCTAs box).
Selecting Many ZCTAs

Pasting a List

Follow these steps to paste a list of ZCTAs from a spreadsheet or document:

1. Create a list of ZIP Codes or ZCTAs in a spreadsheet or document, then select all ZIP Codes/ZCTAs and press **Ctrl+c** to copy.

2. Next, click the **Paste** button (looks like a clipboard) in the gray bar on the Explore Service Area tool.

3. Click anywhere in the white box and press **Ctrl+v** on your keyboard to paste.

4. Click **Validate** for automated ZIP Code to ZCTA conversion.

   4a. A ZCTA validation message will inform you which ZIP Codes were merged or removed, if any.

5. Click **OK** in validation box.
6. Click **Add** in clipboard box.

7. ZCTAs will appear in the **Selected ZCTAs** box and will be highlighted on the map.

---

**Using the Paintbrush**

The Paintbrush tool enables you to select many ZCTAs without having to click on every ZCTA. Follow these steps to use the Paintbrush tool:

1. You must zoom to where ZCTAs are selectable.
2. Click the **Paintbrush** button.
3. Click on the map to begin selecting ZCTAs.
4. While holding down your mouse button, drag your cursor over every ZCTA you would like to select.
5. Release your mouse button to stop selecting ZCTAs.
Selecting Many ZCTAs By State/County

The + tool enables you to quickly select all ZCTAs that approximate a State/County.

Click the + button, click Select State and select a state, and click Select County. You must select a county or select Entire State to select all ZCTAs in a state.

Click Add to select all ZCTAs that have any portion within the boundaries you selected. Remember, ZCTAs often cross these boundaries, so these data will only be approximate for the county or state you select. Repeat to add multiple counties and click X to close the selection window.

Because the + button selects ZCTAs that have any portion in the selected state/county, it may select some ZCTAs you do not wish to include. Consider deselecting a ZCTA that crosses the state/county boundary if you think most of the population lives outside the boundary. Use a search engine to determine the county in which a ZCTA belongs (e.g., search “What county is 43110 in?”). Document your steps so you can recreate the map, if necessary, in the future.
Accessing the Data Table

To see the data table for your selected ZCTAS, click the **Data Table** button (looks like a window) in the Tool Kit in the lower left corner of the map.

Every selected ZCTA will be included.
How to Use the Explore Service Area Tool: By Patient Origin

See How to Use the Explore Service Area Tool: By Patient Origin for detailed information.

Background
There are several ways to think about health center “service area.” A funded service area is based on the area included in a health center’s scope of project. Patient origin service area is based on analysis of where patients lived in the reporting year. Core service area is a subset of the patient origin service area that includes only ZCTAs with the largest numbers of health center patients. These patients account for 75% of the health center patients in the reporting year.

By Patient Origin enables you to highlight the ZCTAs where (in the reporting calendar year) a health center’s patients lived by selecting individual HCP awardees and/or look-alikes. This shows the “patient origin” service area, which may differ from the health center’s “funded” service area. The tool also allows you to adjust the percentage of patients included to define a “core” service area (75% of patients), a total patient service area (100% of patients), or other service area by percent of patients included, receive data for highlighted ZCTAs in data table format, and analyze service area overlap.

To open the Explore Service Area Tool in By Patient Origin Mode, click on the Explore Service Area tool icon (looks like a shield) in the Tool Box in the upper right corner of the map. Then, select the radio button for By Patient Origin.

The health center administrative locations will turn on, and cannot be turned off while in this mode.
Selecting Health Centers
There are two ways to individually select health centers:

- Enter the health center name in the **Search** box, or
- Click the health center location’s dot/triangle on the map.

You can also use the **Pen** tool, which is best used for selecting multiple health centers.

**Search Box**
To use the search box, type the name of an HCP awardee or look-alike.

![Search Box Example](image)

Wait for the dropdown results to appear and click on a result.

Click **Add** to select the health center. Clicking **Go** will zoom in to that location on the map.

![Add and Go Buttons](image)

**Clicking on the Map**
**Zoom in** to your area of interest.

If necessary, turn on the Information Card in the Tool Kit in the lower left corner of the map and place your cursor over a health center administrative location to see its name in the Information Card. Click on a health center to select it.
Verifying Selected Health Centers
You can tell that a health center is selected because it is listed in the white **Selected Health Centers** box and it is outlined in a thick black circle on the map.

Deselecting Health Centers
To deselect individual health centers, roll your cursor over the health center’s name in the **Selected Health Centers** box and click the red X that appears.

To deselect all health centers, click **Clear Selection** (below the white **Selected Health Centers** box).
Patient Origin Service Area
When you select a health center, you may see that some surrounding ZCTAs become shaded with diagonal hatching lines. By default, these shaded areas display the core patient origin service area (75% of total patients).

To see all shaded ZCTAs, click Go to Selected Area (below the white Selected Health Centers box) to zoom and center the map at the closest view. This displays all patient origin ZCTAs. If no ZCTAs are shaded, you are likely viewing a new health center that has not yet submitted a UDS report.
Patients Included Slider

The default 75% patient origin service area displays the ZCTAs where the selected health center reported the most patients (limited to 75% of the total patients). This shows a core service area by excluding ZCTAs where the health center reported relatively few patients.

To change the % of patients included in the service area, adjust the Patients Included slider. Click and drag the circle on the slider or click once on the circle and use your keyboard arrow keys.

![Patients Included Slider](image)

To see all ZCTAs where the health center reported at least 11 patients, set the slider to 100%.

Explanation of Patient Origin Service Area Calculations

We select ZCTAs using the set % of patients included:

1. Every ZIP Code where the health center reported patients is converted to ZCTA and ranked in descending order, from the ZCTA with the most patients reported by the health center down to the ZCTA with the fewest patients for that health center.

2. Starting from the top row (the ZCTA with the most reported patients) and going down, ZCTAs are added into the service area until the set % of patients is accounted for.

The next page features a hypothetical data table that shows which ZCTAs would be highlighted when 75% and 100% of patients are included.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ZCTA</th>
<th># Patients</th>
<th>Cumulative %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12345</td>
<td>1,089</td>
<td>21.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34567</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>37.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98765</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>51.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23456</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>60.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65432</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>66.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45678</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>70.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32109</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>74.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54321</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>78.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87654</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>82.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56789</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>85.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21098</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>88.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67890</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>90.86%</td>
</tr>
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<td>76543</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>92.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89102</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>94.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43210</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>96.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10987</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>97.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88888</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>98.08%</td>
</tr>
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<td>78901</td>
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<td>01234</td>
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<td>90123</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>99.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32198</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>5000</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Analyzing a Service Area

After you display a health center’s patient origin service area by your preferred % Patients Included, take some time to understand the UDS Mapper data. For example, turn on different Main Maps layers to see data like the # of low-income people within the service area who are not served by health centers (low-income penetration shown here). These may be areas to target for outreach or clinical intervention.

Turning on the Service Delivery Sites may help you understand the service area pattern. Remember: Patients reported by a HCP awardee/look-alike could have gone to any of the service delivery sites operated by the organization. Service Delivery Sites are color-coded to match the color of the administrative location.
Selecting Multiple Health Centers
Select more than one health center at a time by clicking on each or searching/adding each.

You can also use the Pen tool to select more than one health center without having to click on every health center:

- Click the **Pen** button,
- Click on the map and hold down your mouse button,
- While holding down your mouse button, drag your cursor to create an area in which to select health centers, and
- Release your mouse button to select all health centers within the drawn area.
Analyzing Service Area Overlap with Multiple Health Centers

With multiple health centers selected, cross-hatching patterns (shown in the legend) will indicate overlap for up to six health centers. The same **Patients Included** threshold will apply to the service area of every selected health center. You can select many health centers at a time, however you cannot differentiate service areas unless you turn health centers on and off.

**Analyzing Service Area Overlap**

For further analysis, you can click on a ZCTA to show the Information Card with the names of up to five health centers that served patients from that ZCTA in the reporting year. You can also see the % of total patients from that ZCTA who were seen by each health center organization.
Analyze service area overlap by turning on Main Maps, especially penetration rate maps (Penetration of Uninsured shown here). If two or more health centers share a ZCTA as part of the core patient origin service area but the penetration is still fairly low (light green), there MAY be room for growth for BOTH health centers – especially if they offer different services or target different populations.

Data Table
To see the Data Table, be sure there are ZCTAs selected, then click the Data Table button (looks like a window) in the Tool Kit in the lower left corner of the map.

Every selected ZCTA will be included.
How to Use the Explore Service Area Tool: By Distance

See How to Use the Explore Service Area Tool: By Distance for detailed information.

Background
With the Explore Service Area: By Distance tool you can:

1. Create a drive time or distance around a point (distance radius), and
2. Measure the distance between two points.

Distance Radius
The first function enables you to place a marker on the map at an approximate location or exact address to see where a person could drive to from the marked point within a specified driving time (in minutes) or distance (in miles). The tool will automatically select ZCTAs that are within the specified driving time/distance and allow you to receive data for selected ZCTAs in data table format. Note that public transportation data are not available for this tool but walking can be approximated by using smaller distances.

To create a distance radius, open the Explore Service Area tool in By Distance mode by clicking on the Explore Service Area tool icon (looks like a shield) in the Tool Box in the upper right corner of the map and selecting the radio button for By Distance. Next, select the radio button for Distance Radius.

Placing a Marker on the Map
In Distance Radius mode, you can only have one marker on the map at a time. There are two ways to place a marker on the map:

- Use the Search box to place the marker at an exact address, or
- Click on the map to place the marker at an approximate location.

Suggestion: If you want to place a marker at a health center site, turn on health center administrative location/service delivery sites (at the bottom of the Explore Service Area tool) and click or put your mouse over a site to see the Information Card and find the address.
**Placing a Marker on the Map: Using the Search Box**

Type as much of the address as you know.

![Search Box Example](image)

Wait for the dropdown results to appear, click on a result, and select **Mark**. This will place a marker on the map at that address.

![Search Results Example](image)

Click **Go** to zoom to that location on the map.

**Placing a Marker on the Map: Clicking on the Map**

Zoom in to your area of interest. Activate the **marker** by clicking on the button in the Explore Service Area Tool (it is active when the icon button is shaded blue).

Click on a location in the map to place the marker. If you misplace the marker, you can move it by re-activating the icon and clicking elsewhere on the map.
Setting the Drive Area
The red area around the marker displays the drive area, indicating where an individual can drive to from the marked point within a specified time or distance. This assumes a driver can go the posted speed limit with no stops. By default, this area displays a 30-minute drive time. Change the number of minutes (from 1 to 90) by clicking and dragging the circle on the slider bar or clicking once on the circle and using your keyboard arrow keys to go right or left.

If you know your area is congested, you can check Adjust for Traffic which cuts the theoretical speed limit in half. You can also adjust the slider to set a shorter time.

You can click the Distance radio button to view your choice of drive distance, ranging from 1 to 90 miles.

Verifying Selected ZCTAs
Every ZCTA with any part within the red travel zone is automatically selected on the map and included in the data table. Selected ZCTAs are listed in the white Selected ZCTAs box and
highlighted with black dots on the map. ZCTAs can be deselected by clicking them on the map (when the marker icon is not active/pulsing), or by clicking the red X in the Selected ZCTAs box or the Data Table.

To construct a data table that best approximates the drive area, consider deselecting ZCTAs with small segments in the red area.
To see the Data Table, be sure there are ZCTAs selected and click the **Data Table** button (looks like a window) in the Tool Kit in the lower left corner of the map. Every selected ZCTA will be included.

**Area Analysis**
You can turn on data from other tools, such as Main Maps, to visualize these data relative to the drive area. In the **Boundaries & Optional Layers** tool, turn on highways or switch to street basemap to visualize transportation routes within the drive area.

**Removing the Marker, Driving Area, and All Selected ZCTAs**
Click **Clear Selection** to remove selected ZCTAs. Click the **marker** button to remove the marker and red drive area from the map. You may need to click it twice.

**HINT:** If you want to remove the red area and selected ZCTAs, but you want to mark an exact address, use the Drawing Tools (click the **pencil** icon in the Tool Kit in the lower left corner of the map) to place a point where the address is on the map before you clear the address marker.

**Distance Between Locations**
Use this function to find the distance between any two addresses or health centers. Select the **Distance Between Locations** radio button to get started.
Placing Markers on the Map
In Distance Between Locations mode, you must have two markers on the map so that the Mapper can determine the distance between them. There are two ways to place markers on the map:

- Use the **Search** box to place the markers at an exact address or health center, or
- Click on the map to place the markers at an approximate location.

Placing Markers on the Map: Using the Search Box
Type as much of the address or health center name as you know.

![Search box example](image)

Wait for the dropdown results to appear, click on a result, and click the blue marker. This will place a marker on the map at that address to set your first location.

![Marker placement example](image)

Next, enter a different address or health center name in the search box, click on a result, then click the red button to set your second location.

![Second marker example](image)

The Mapper will zoom to the level that best shows the distance between your points, and the distance will be displayed in the Tool Box under the red button.
Placing a Marker on the Map: Clicking on the Map

Zoom in to your area of interest. Activate the first marker by clicking on the blue button in the Explore Service Area Tool (it is active when the icon button is shaded blue). Click on a location in the map to place the marker. If you misplace the marker, you can move it by re-activating the icon and clicking elsewhere on the map.

Next, click the red button and click on the map to place the second marker.

The Mapper will zoom to show the route between your points, and the distance will be displayed in the Tool Box under the red button.
Removing the Markers and Clearing Distance
Click the red marker button or Clear Selection to remove markers and completely clear the map.

Health Facilities in the UDS Mapper
See Adding Health Related Facilities and Generating a List of Facilities for detailed information.

Background
Whether you’re working on a service area map for HRSA or a map of local resources, you may need to add health related facilities. In the UDS Mapper, you can add health related facilities to your map using the Explore Service Area tool (health center locations) or the Explore Health Related Facilities tool (all other health related facilities). You can then view data about the facilities using the Information Card or, for health center organizations, the Information Card Deck. You can also generate a facilities report. This section outlines the data, sources, and instructions on viewing the data, information cards, and reports.

Available data are listed in the table below, but as these data sources vary, see the Knowledge Base for the most current data source dates.
### Health Related Facility Locations Available in the UDS Mapper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point Locations of Health Related Facilities</th>
<th>MAP for MAT Facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCP awardee and look-alike administrative sites</td>
<td>Substance Use Treatment and Mental Health Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCP awardee and look-alike service delivery sites</td>
<td>Opioid Treatment Programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Health Clinics</td>
<td>DATA Waived Providers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHSC sites</td>
<td>Health Centers with a DATA Waived Provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility and Point HPSAs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans Health Administration sites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Urban Development public housing sites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health Facilities in the UDS Mapper

**Health Center Administrative Locations and Service Delivery Sites**

Near the bottom of the **Explore Service Area** tool, click the left-hand side checkboxes to add health center locations to the map. The checkboxes to the right will turn on Information Cards that appear as you move your mouse across the health centers and provide additional information about that location. Click the special **card deck** icon to the right of Health Center Administrative Locations to show additional UDS data.
**Health Center Administrative Locations**

- Found in the **Explore Service Area** tool
- Source: HRSA Data Warehouse
- Large dots (awardees) and triangles (look-alikes)
- Information Card includes name, address, funding type, Patient Centered Medical Home status, Fully Implemented Electronic Health Record status, Uses Telemedicine to Provide Remote Clinical Care Services, Collects Social Risk Factor Data, and Standardized Screener Used, if Any.

Information Cards in the Card Deck provide data on age and race/ethnicity, quality, patient characteristics, costs, and services from the UDS Report. Access the Card Deck by clicking the gray deck of cards to the right of Health Center Administrative Locations (it should become green), then click on a health center administrative location on the map.
Health Center Service Delivery Sites

- Found in the Explore Service Area tool
- Source: HRSA Data Warehouse
- Small dots (awardees) and triangles (look-alikes)
  - Service delivery sites are color-coordinated to match the color of their corresponding administrative locations
- Information Card includes the name, organization name, address, and operation schedule
**Other Health Related Facilities**

To open the Explore Health Related Facilities tool, click on the Explore Health Related Facilities tool icon (looks like a cross) in the Tool Box in the upper right corner of the map.

**National Health Service Corps Sites**

- Found in the Explore Health Related Facilities tool
- Source: HRSA Data Warehouse
- Displays NHSC sites by number of NHSC-obligated primary care provider FTEs or locations with NHSC non-primary care providers (regardless of number of FTEs)
- Information Card provides name of location and address

**Rural Health Clinics**

- Found in the Explore Health Related Facilities tool
- Source: HRSA Data Warehouse
- RHCs are designated by CMS and must be located in rural, underserved areas and be staffed by at least 50% non-physician providers
- Information Card provides name of location and address
**Facility and Point HPSAs**
- Found in the *Explore Health Related Facilities* tool
- Source: HRSA Data Warehouse
- Facility and Point HPSAs come from a separate dataset maintained by HRSA’s Bureau of Health Workforce; so while many of the same places in the Health Center Administrative Location and RHC lists will be shown here, due to differences in data maintenance, they may appear in separate locations
- Information Card provides name of location and address

**Hospitals**
- Found in the *Explore Health Related Facilities* tool
- Source: HRSA Data Warehouse
- The Hospitals layer in the UDS Mapper classifies hospitals as short term, critical access, and other
- Information Card provides name of location and address
Veterans Health Administration Facilities
- Found in the Explore Health Related Facilities tool
- Source: HRSA Data Warehouse
- VHA Facilities are included in the UDS Mapper to help health centers recognize veterans’ services in their areas
- Information Card provides name of location, address, and type of VHA facility

Housing and Urban Development Facilities
- Found in the Explore Health Related Facilities tool
- Source: HUD
- HUD Facilities include Public Housing buildings, developments, and Choice* grant awardees
- Information Card provides name of location and type of HUD facility
*Choice is a HUD program that helps to revitalize struggling areas by focusing on housing, people, and neighborhoods

Substance Use Treatment and Mental Health Facilities
- Found in the Explore Health Related Facilities tool
- Source: SAMHSA Behavioral Health Treatment Facility Locator
- Information Card provides name of location, address, and facility type
Opioid Treatment Programs
- Found in the Explore Health Related Facilities tool
- Source: SAMHSA Opioid Treatment Directory
- Information Card provides name of location and address

DATA Waived Providers
- Found in the Explore Health Related Facilities tool
- Source: SAMHSA
- Displays DATA Waived Providers
  - Physicians
  - Physician Assistants
  - Nurse Practitioners
- Information Card provides name of location and address

Health Centers with a DATA Waived Provider
- Found in the Explore Health Related Facilities tool
- Source: UDS
- Displays Health Centers with DATA Waived Provider
- Information Card provides:
  - Name of location
  - Address
  - Number of DATA waived providers
  - Number of patients receiving MAT services, if any
Health Related Facilities Data Considerations
Types of health related facilities that can be displayed in the UDS Mapper are limited to those for which there are national datasets. The UDS Mapper does not include any state-specific data sets, for example. There may be other providers, like free clinics, that also serve as safety-net providers; however, to our knowledge there is no comprehensive national data set for these other providers.

Health center name, address, operation schedule, and funding data come directly from the HRSA Data Warehouse. Any errors in these data should be corrected in the health center’s Electronic Handbook profile. These changes go to the HRSA Data Warehouse and then, during regular updates, into the UDS Mapper.

Occasionally, health centers are misplaced on the map. This occurs when unusual addresses cause HRSA’s geocoding system to incorrectly locate the site. If you notice a location error that concerns you, please inform the health center’s Bureau of Primary Health Care Project Officer and the HRSA Data Warehouse.

RHCs in the Facility and Point HPSAs list have undergone an additional process to prove that they accept sliding fee scales to ensure that people can receive care regardless of their ability to pay.

Hospital and RHC locations come from CMS, so there may be some facilities on the UDS Mapper that no longer exist.

And finally, local knowledge should supplement and overrule what you may see in your area on the UDS Mapper.

Adding Locations to Your Map
Not all types of health related facilities are represented in the UDS Mapper. You also may find a location you know is closed, relocated, or new. In this case, add points using Drawing Tools or Map My Data and add labels to name facilities and make notations.

Generating a Facility Report
If you have selected ZIP Code Tabulation Area(s) on your map and at least one type of health related facility, you can generate a report that includes a map of your selected area and sites, as well as a list (most with addresses) of those sites.
Click **Generate Report** and then **View Report** at the bottom of the Explore Health Related Facilities tool.

Adjust your map and then **Print**.

---

How to Use the Main Maps Tool in the UDS Mapper

See [How to Use the Main Maps Tool in the UDS Mapper](#) for detailed information.

**Background**

Main Maps in the UDS Mapper are a collection of maps showing UDS patient data and/or population statistics. Colors on the map represent values in the selected dataset. Only one Main Map can be visible at a time. The exceptions are four layers using dot density that show potential need.

**Main Maps Data**

**UDS Data** maps in the Main Maps tool are based on HCP patient-counts from the Patients by ZIP Code UDS table, including:

- Low-income,
- Change over time,
- Health center characteristics,
- Not served by health centers (potential need), and
- Patient mix.
Population Data maps within the Main Maps tool show a variety of data including:

- Poverty,
- Race and ethnicity,
- Insurance status,
- Age,
- Social environment, and
- Uninsurance by income level.

To open the Main Maps tool, click on the Main Maps icon (looks like crossed curved lines) in the Tool Box in the upper right corner of the map.

Main Map Selection
Choose from the broad topics UDS Data or Population Data.

Select a category to see a list of available Main Maps.

Select a category indicator by clicking the button to the left of the category’s name. Close the list of maps in a category by clicking the blue, upward-pointing arrow.
Map Information
Click the i to the right of the indicators to view the data definition and source.

Main Map Information Cards

Information Cards are boxes that appear in the Tool Kit in the lower left corner of the map as you move your cursor.

In Main Maps, Population Data Information Cards include Total Population and information specific to the selected indicator.
**UDS Data** Information Cards include Total Patients who live in the ZCTA from all health centers and information specific to your selected indicator.

**Legend**

Click the **Legend** icon in the lower left Tool Kit to activate. The legend shows what different colors on the map represent.

Each category indicator within a category will use the same color scheme. Be sure to look at the legend because the data ranges for each category indicator may differ from the others within the category.

**UDS Health Center Type**

Switch between health center type in the UDS Data section of the Main Maps tool. By default, **Combined** will be chosen as the Health Center Type and includes combined patient data from Health Center Program (HCP) awardees and look-alikes.

For example, if HCP awardees report 20 patients in a ZCTA and HCP look-alikes report 15 patients in the same ZCTA, the data on the map will show that 35 people from that ZCTA are served by health centers. If selected health center type is **Awardees**, maps will only reflect data for awardees (20 patients from example above). If selected health center type is **Look-Alikes**, maps will only reflect data for look-alikes (15 patients from the example above).
The colors on the map may change based on selected health center type.
Change the Background and Add Boundaries
See How to Change the Background and Add Boundaries in the UDS Mapper for detailed information.

Basemaps
Basemaps are the foundational layer of any map. The UDS Mapper defaults to a topographic basemap but other options include:

- Street,
- Terrain,
- Canvas (blank gray map with no labels),
- Canvas with Labels (blank gray map with some labels, e.g., towns, counties), and
- Imagery (satellite images).

Basemaps are covered by Main Maps and Population Indicators.

To open the Basemaps tool, click on the Basemaps icon (looks like a stack of papers) in the Tool Kit in the lower, left corner of the map.

Changing the Basemap
Click on the basemap option you would like to use. If you have a Main Map layer or Population Indicators on, they will be covering the basemap and you may not notice the change.
Boundaries & Optional Layers

Although the data in the UDS Mapper are based on ZCTAs, other boundaries may be turned on for context.

- On by default, but may be turned off:
  - State,
  - County, and
  - ZCTA.

- Optional:
  - Other U.S. & Census Geography,
  - Transportation,
  - Health Policy layers, and
  - Labels for any boundary type (except transportation).

To open the Boundaries & Optional Layers tool, click on the **Boundaries & Optional Layers** icon (looks like a stack of layers or papers) in the Tool Box in the upper right corner of the map.

**U.S. and Census Geography**

The Boundaries & Optional Layers tool includes official boundaries created by the U.S. Census Bureau:

- States (on by default),
- Counties (on by default),
- PUMAs,
- ZCTAs (on by default),
- Census Tracts,
- Census Block Groups, and
- County Subdivisions.

ZIP Codes are provided for reference but are not an official U.S. government boundary.
**Other Layers**
Boundaries & Optional Layers also include Major Highways and the following Health Policy layers:

- HPSAs,
- MUA/Ps,
- Primary Care Service Areas,
- Hospital Referral Regions, and
- Congressional Districts.

---

**Layers and Labels are Separate**

- Click the checkbox on the left to turn on the boundaries.

- Click the A checkbox on the right to turn on labels for the boundaries.

Labels are different from Information Cards because they will turn on for everything, regardless of where your mouse cursor is.
Example: Census Tracts with Labels
In the map below, the basemap has been changed to Canvas. All default boundaries have been turned off and Census Tracts and labels have been turned on.

Legend
Basemaps are not shown in the Legend but Boundary & Optional Layers are in the Legend when they have been turned on.
How to Use the Population Indicators Tool

See [How to Use the Population Indicators Tool in the UDS Mapper](#) for detailed information.

Background
The Population Indicators Tool enables you to do cold spot analysis by finding areas of potential need based on common indicators of health status.

Data represent total population (not the patient population) and are drawn from different sources, at several geographic levels, and are updated annually (if underlying data are updated). All data are displayed by ZCTA and data that are not available from the source at the ZCTA level were imputed based on U.S. Census population data.

See the [Knowledge Base](#) for the most current data source dates and [Data Estimation Methodologies](#) for data estimation methodologies.

Data and Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| ACS 5-year estimates, natively by ZCTA | % of Population in Poverty (at or below 100% FPL)  
% of Population Low-Income (at or below 200% FPL)  
% of Population Not Employed  
% of Households with Limited English Proficiency  
% of Population with Less Than High School Education  
% of Population with a Disability  
% of Households with No Broadband |
<p>| ACS 1-year estimates, natively by county (imputed) | % of Population Uninsured |
| HRSA Area Resource File, natively by county (imputed) | Low Birth Weight Rate |
| CDC WONDER, natively by county (imputed) | Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate |</p>
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<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDC PLACES Data (imputed)</td>
<td>% of Adults Ever Told They Have Diabetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of Adults Ever Told They Have High Blood Pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of Adults Who Are Obese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of Adults with No Dental Visit in the Past Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of Adults Who Smoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of Adults Who Binge Drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), natively by</td>
<td>% of Adults Who Have Delayed or Not Sought Care Due to High Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>county (imputed)</td>
<td>% of Adults with No Usual Source of Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of Adults with No Flu Vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of Adults with No Pneumonia Vaccine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Access Population Indicators

Population Indicators are best visualized with a clear map background. Before displaying Population Indicators data on the map, you should remove other colorful data layers including the Main Maps. To do this, open the **Main Maps** tool, and click **No Main Map Selected**.

Next, click on the **Population Indicators** icon (looks like a group of people) in the Tool Box in the upper right corner of the map.
Finally, you must be close in to the map in order to activate the indicators. If you start at the default level, **zoom in** three times.

**National and Local Data Ranges in the Population Indicators**

![Population Indicators](image)

Pop: Adults with No Usual Source of Care, est. (%), 2017

23 61
The color in each slider shows the range of the data for the geographic area you are currently seeing on the screen and will change as you move around the country.

The hashmarks in each slider indicate the range of values that the map displays.

The number range under the slider bar shows your indicator’s set value (left number) and the maximum value of that dataset for the nation.

**Turn on a Population Indicator**

Every indicator’s sliding circle is automatically set to the national average for that indicator. When you first turn on an indicator, the colored areas are ZCTAs with values indicating equal to or higher need than the national average.
Use Reasonable Benchmarks
By default, indicators are set to the national average. Because you can set your own values in this tool, it is important to use reasonable benchmarks when looking for "high" need. Otherwise, stating that an area has high need may be false – it must be compared to a tangible value rather than a user-selected number. Benchmarks other than the national average include published targets (Healthy People) or state or regional averages.

Where to Find Benchmarks
While you may use any benchmark, state rates are available on the UDS Mapper Benchmarks for Population Indicators site. Scroll down to see everything because there are several tables on this page.

Population Indicator Benchmarks
To get started, set an appropriate benchmark. As we see in the Benchmarks table, 40.2% of Ohioans are not employed. People who are not employed may find it difficult to find health insurance.
Next, turn off employment level indicator and turn on the diabetes indicator. As we see in the Benchmarks table, Ohio has a diabetes prevalence of 12.2%.
Turn employment indicator back on to look for overlapping cold spots of need based on multiple indicators. In the example below, coral areas have at least 40% of population who are not employed. Purple areas have at least 12% diabetes prevalence. Blended areas have at least 40% of population who are not employed AND at least 12% diabetes prevalence.
Because blended colors do not appear in the legend, we recommend that you not turn on more than two indicators at a time, as colors will blend and become confusing.

**How to Download and Interpret the Data**

The Population Indicators data are available to view in the Data Table and can be downloaded. The data will only be available for the ZCTAs that are selected in the Explore Service Area tool. To visually determine the rate in a specific ZCTA, gradually move the slider button and note when the ZCTA becomes unfilled. For example, if you move the slider setting for Adults With No Usual Source of Care, Est. (%) from 10 to 11, and you see a ZCTA become unfilled, you know that 10% of adults in that ZCTA have no usual source of care.
Upload Your Own Data

See [How to Upload Your Own Data in the UDS Mapper](#) for detailed information.

Background

The **Map My Data** tool enables you to add non-HIPAA-sensitive address data and area data for states, ZCTAs, counties, census tracts, or PUMAS into the UDS Mapper. You can save up to 10 datasets. Uploaded data can be seen and used only by the person who uploaded it.

To open the Map My Data Tool, click on the **Map My Data** icon (looks like a map marker) in the Tool Box in the upper right corner of the map.

Adding Data

Users can choose to Map Addresses to put points on the map, or Map Areas to color in areas based on values in your dataset.
Structuring the Data File (Addresses)
Create a spreadsheet that has a header row in Row 1. It should have separate columns for Address, City, State, and ZIP Code. Add at least one other column with descriptive information or data.

Be sure there is no other information on the spreadsheet, like titles, totals, or footnotes.

If your workbook has multiple sheets, be sure the sheet you are uploading is the first (left-most) one.

Upload Dataset (Addresses)
Choose Map Addresses. Browse to find your dataset or drag and drop it into the UDS Mapper.
You will see a preview of the data.

Enter a dataset title. This name will appear in the legend so be sure it is descriptive, then click **Continue**.

**Make Selections (Addresses)**

Match the columns in your dataset to the types of data the UDS Mapper needs: Address, City, State, and ZIP Code. The UDS Mapper will try to preselect these based on your column names. Select which column from your dataset, if any, you would like to use to color code the points on the map (Color Code Points By).

Select **Upload Now**. After data are geocoded, the file can be saved.

**Added Data (Addresses)**

Once all points have been added, the map will zoom and center on the closest zoom that shows all points (some may be under the open tools). A legend entry will be included for uploaded points. The default Information Card will include the address, city, state and ZIP Code.
Map Areas
To map areas, you must upload a dataset that contains a column with geographic identifiers for the areas you are mapping, and at least one column of descriptive information or data, such as counts of patients or prevalence rates.
What are FIPS Codes?
FIPS Codes are Federal Information Processing Services codes and are a standard way to identify geographic areas using numbers. Most FIPS codes can be found online if your dataset does not already have them. While an individual area will have its own number, those numbers may repeat in other states or counties so you need to use full FIPS codes. Full FIPS codes use the code for your area of interest plus the FIPS codes for the larger geographies that it nests in.

FIPS Code Examples
States can be identified by two-digit FIPS Code or two-letter postal abbreviation.

- Alabama = AL = 01

Counties must be identified by full five-digit FIPS Code (state + county codes)

- Autuaga County, AL = 01001 (01 = Alabama, 001 = Autuaga County)
- Albany County, WY = 56001 (56 = Wyoming, 001 = Albany County)

Beware! ZCTAs also are five-digit codes

- Agawam, Massachusetts ZCTA = 01001

Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) must use full seven-digit FIPS code (state + PUMA codes)

- Atlanta Regional Commission (Central)--Fulton County (North)--Sandy Springs City
  PUMA = 1301001 (13 = Georgia, 01001 = PUMA)

Census tracts must be identified by full 11-digit FIPS Code (state + county + tract codes)

- You may be used to referring to census tracts by much shorter numbers like 1.02 or 201
- These numbers are actually six digits so 1.02 = 000102 and 201 = 020100
- Add the six digits to the end of the five-digit county number so census tracts 201 and 208.02 in Autauga County, AL, become 01001020100 and 01001020802, respectively

Structuring the Data File (Areas)
Create a spreadsheet that has a header row in Row 1. Each data row should be the same type of geography (e.g., state, county). It should have a column with two-letter state identifier or FIPS codes. Add other information on other columns, if desired.

Be sure there is no other information on the spreadsheet, like titles, totals, or footnotes.

If your workbook has multiple sheets, be sure the sheet you are uploading is the first (left-most) one.
Upload Dataset (Areas)
Choose Map Areas. Browse to find your dataset or drag and drop it into the UDS Mapper. You will see a preview of the data.

Enter a dataset title. This name will appear in the legend so be sure it is descriptive, then click Continue.

Make Selections (Areas)
Specify the geography you are mapping in the TYPE field. Your choices are State by FIPS, State by Abbreviation, ZCTA 2010, County 2010, Tract 2010, or PUMA 2010.

Match the column in your dataset that contains the geographic identifier in the ID field.

Select which column from your dataset you would like to use to color code the areas on the map under Color Code Areas By. After data are uploaded, the file can be saved.
Added Data (Areas)

Once the file is uploaded, the map will zoom and center on the closest zoom that shows all added areas. A legend entry will be included for uploaded areas. The default Information Card will include the value for the column that was used to color code the areas.

Save, Delete, Edit, or Hide Your Data Layer

Save your data layer to access it in the future using the button that looks like a floppy disk. Only you have access to your saved data. If you go to any support pages, or leave the UDS Mapper without saving, your layer will disappear.

Delete the data layer if you are finished with it using the button that looks like a trash can.

Edit your data layer using the button that looks like a pencil.

Hide your data layer from view using the checkbox on the right side of the list of added datasets.
**Update Attribute**

If you’d like to change the column used to color code your data, or if you’d like to change your map so that your data are not color coded, click the pencil, then click **Update Attribute**.

The **Color Code Areas By** menu will open and you can select an item from the dropdown menu or **Show location only**.

**Edit Style: Color Scheme**

This refers to the characteristics of the colors you use for your map. Options include Location, Quantitative, Qualitative, and Diverging.

**Color Scheme: Location**

When you select this category, all the locations you upload are the same color. This is a good option if you are trying to bring some attention to an area like in a service area map or map inset.

**Color Scheme: Quantitative**

When you select this category, the data values display in gradient shades of the same color. Lighter values are lighter in color and higher values are darker in color.
**Color Scheme: Qualitative**

When you select this category, the data values display using distinct colors. Use this with categories but not necessarily magnitudes of data. Examples include categories like yes vs. no; low, medium, high; or place names.

**Color Scheme: Diverging**

When you select this category, data display in gradients of two different colors centered on a median value. In the image on the right, 15 is the median value. Numbers lower than 15 are shown in a red gradient (peach for numbers closer to 15; red for numbers farther from 15). Numbers greater than 15 are shown in a green gradient (light green for numbers closer to 15; dark green for numbers farther from 15).

**Edit Style: Categories**

This refers to the number of data range categories. Select between two and eight categories. Higher numbers of categories result in fewer data values in each category.

**Edit Style: Distribution**

This refers to the way data are classified. Options include Quantile, Equal-interval, and Natural-breaks.
**Distribution: Quantile**

The data are divided into the number of categories you select with an equal number of observations in each category. The dataset below has 100 observations with values between 1-100. If you select 5 categories with this dataset and a quantile distribution, there will be 100/5 = 20 observations in each data range:

1-26 = 20 observations

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27-40 = 20 observations

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41-60 = 20 observations

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61-80 = 20 observations

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<td>70</td>
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</table>

82-100 = 20 observations

| 91 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

**Distribution: Equal Interval**

The data are divided into the number of categories you select with an equal range of data in each category. The dataset below has 100 observations with values between 1-100. If you select 5 categories with this dataset and an equal-interval distribution, the data range will be 100/5 = 20 wide:

1-20 = 5 observations

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22-40 = 35 observations

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41-60 = 20 observations

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61-80 = 20 observations

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<td>67</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

82-100 = 20 observations

| 91 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
**Distribution: Natural Breaks**

The data are divided into the number of categories you select based on where natural breaks occur in the data. There will not necessarily be an equal number of observations in each range or equally wide data ranges. If you select 5 categories with the dataset below and a natural breaks distribution, you will have

1 = 4 observations
20-30 = 26 observations
31-53 = 23 observations
55-75 = 23 observations
77-100 = 24 observations

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-53</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-75</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-100</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Edit Style: Threshold**

This allows you to set an upper or lower limit for a specified set of data. Only areas within these thresholds will be shaded.

**Edit Style: Points**

After uploading address data, you can change your point style.
**Edit Style: Palette**

Color ranges depend on chosen Color Scheme. The number of shades depends on number of Categories.

**Edit Information Cards**

Add any information from your uploaded dataset to the default Information Card using the edit tool.

**Notes About Your Data**

The UDS Mapper will use exactly what you tell it to use. Columns D and E (on the right) have the same data, but they are formatted differently. Typos, abbreviations, etc. in your data and header row will appear in the UDS Mapper.

![User Added Data](image)
The legend will include the title you gave the data layer when you uploaded the data AND the column name you used to color code your data.

How to Use MAP for MAT Tools
See How to Use MAP for MAT Tools in the UDS Mapper for detailed information.

Background
Mapping Areas of Priority for Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAP for MAT) is a UDS Mapper enhancement designed to assist in identifying areas of potential need and existing services related to the opioid epidemic. MAP for MAT data include:

- Health facilities that provide opioid-related services, including HRSA-funded awardees such as:
  - Substance use disorder treatment facilities and
  - DATA Waived Providers.
- Population Indicators Tool that focuses on opioid-related data such as:
  - Drug poisoning mortality and
  - Opioid dispensing/prescribing rates.

MAP for MAT Facilities
Facilities are available within the Explore Health Related Facilities tool. Data on facilities include location name, address, and type. Information cards for Health Centers with a DATA Waived Provider include number of providers with a DATA waiver and number of patients receiving MAT services.
Available data:

- Data from SAMHSA:
  - Substance Use Treatment Facilities,
  - Mental Health Facilities,
  - DATA Waived Providers, and
  - Opioid Treatment Programs
- Data from HRSA:
  - HCP Health Centers with a DATA Waived Provider.

To open MAP for MAT facilities data, click on the **Explore Health Related Facilities** tool icon (looks like a cross) in the Tool Box in the upper right corner of the map. Add items to your map or view information cards as directed in the Explore Health Related Facilities section above.

**MAP for MAT Population Indicators**

MAP for MAT Population Indicators enable you to find areas of potential need areas based on opioid-epidemic related data. (Need is determined by the user.) All data are displayed by county. See the [Knowledge Base](#) for the most current data source dates.

MAP for MAT Population Indicators include drug poisoning mortality and retail opioid dispensing rate from the CDC, Part D opioid prescribing rate from CMS, and DATA waived provider data from SAMHSA.
MAP for MAT Population Indicators data are best visualized with a clear map background. Before displaying any population data on the map, you should remove other colorful data layers including the Main Maps. To do this, open the Main Maps tool and click No Main Map Selected.

To open MAP for MAT Population Indicators, click on the MAP for MAT Indicators icon (looks like a pill bottle) in the Tool Box in the upper right corner of the map.

You must be close in to the map to activate the indicators. If you start at the default level, zoom in three times.
National and Local Data Ranges in the MAP for MAT Population Indicators

The color in each slider shows the range of the data for the geographic area you are currently seeing on the screen and will change as you move around the country.

The hashmarks in each slider indicate the range of values that the map displays.

The number range under each slider bar shows your indicator’s set value (left number) and the maximum value of that dataset for the nation.

Turn on a MAP for MAT Population Indicator
Every indicator’s sliding circle is automatically set to the national average for that indicator. When you first turn on an indicator, the colored areas are counties with values indicating equal to or higher need than the national average.
Use Reasonable Benchmarks
Because you can set your own values in this tool, it is important to use reasonable benchmarks when looking for “high” need. By default, indicators are set to the national average. Stating that an area has high need may be false – it must be compared to a tangible value rather than a user-selected number.

Where to Find Benchmarks
Benchmarks other than the national average include state averages. While you may use any benchmark, state rates for drug poisoning mortality, retail opioid dispensing, and Part D opioid prescribing are available on the UDS Mapper Benchmarks for Population Indicators site.
MAP for MAT Indicator Benchmark
Get started by setting an appropriate benchmark. As we can see in the Benchmarks table, Ohio has a retail opioid dispensing rate of 63.5 retail opioid prescriptions dispensed per 100 people.
This is higher than the national average of 58.7 retail opioid prescriptions dispensed per 100 people.

Turn off the retail opioid dispensing rate and turn on Part D prescribing rate. As we see in the Benchmarks table, Ohio has a Part D opioid prescribing rate of 4.6 per 100 prescriptions.

To compare indicators, turn the retail opioid dispensing rate indicator back on and look for overlap to find cold spots of need based on multiple indicators. In the example below, green areas have a retail opioid dispensing rate of at least 64, pink areas have a Part D opioid prescribing rate of at least 5, and blended areas have a retail opioid dispensing rate of at least 64 and Part D opioid prescribing rate of at least 5.
Because blended colors do not appear in the legend, we recommend that you not turn on more than two indicators at a time, as colors will blend and become confusing.

You can also use the MAP for MAT tool to show providers in relation to areas of need. For example, turn on Opioid Treatment Programs and Health Centers with a DATA Waived Provider. Then turn on Drug Poisoning Mortality Rate to determine areas of potential need.
How to Download and Interpret MAP for MAT Data  
The MAP for MAT Population Indicators data are available to view in the Data Table and can be downloaded. The data are only available at the county level for the counties your selected ZCTAs touch or fall within.

To see the Data Table, be sure there are ZCTAs selected. Click the Data Table button (looks like a window) in the Tool Kit in the lower left corner of the map. Add fields to the data table by selecting the additional tabs and selecting options in those tabs. Exclude data by unchecking option boxes at the bottom (scroll down to see all). See page 119 for more detailed information on using the Data Table.
To visually determine the rate in a specific county, gradually move the slider button and note when the area becomes unfilled. For example, if you move the slider setting for Drug Poisoning Mortality (per 100,000) from 34 to 35, and you see Franklin County become unfilled, you know that the drug poisoning mortality rate in Franklin County is 34 deaths per 100,000 people.

**MAP for MAT Data Limitations**
Remember that MAP for MAT Population Indicators are presented at the county level so you will be looking at data for different geographic levels than the rest of the UDS Mapper. This means that in a county with a high drug poisoning mortality rate, turning on a ZCTA-level Population Indicator like Pop: Low-Income (%) may create blended areas. However, you cannot conclude that the drug poisoning mortality rate is high in an individual ZCTA as it was reported at the county level, not the ZCTA level. The county as a whole may have a high drug poisoning mortality rate, but the rate may not be high in that ZCTA.
COVID-19 Tools

See [How to Use COVID-19 Tools in the UDS Mapper](#) for detailed information.

COVID-19 tools in the UDS Mapper assist in identifying potential needs and existing services but can be applied for other uses. Data in the COVID-19 tools include:

Health facilities such as:

- Health Center Program Flu Vaccination Ratio,
- Health Centers by COVID-19 Vaccine Program Phase and Cohort, and
- IHS sites.

County-Level Population Indicators tool with data such as:

- COVID-19 cases and deaths,
- Demographic data, and
- COVID-19 risk factors.

State-Level Main Maps tool with data grouped or ungrouped by race such as:

- COVID-19 cases and deaths, and
- Flu and COVID-19 vaccinations.

To access the COVID-19 tools, go to udsmapper.org, hover over Sign In in the top menu and select COVID-19 Tools from the dropdown menu.

Return to the standard UDS Mapper at any time by hovering over Sign In and selecting UDS Mapper from the top menu. Return to the COVID-19 tools at any time by hovering over Sign In and selecting COVID-19 TOOLS from the dropdown.

COVID-19 Health Facilities

COVID-19 Health Facilities are available within the Explore Health Related Facilities tool. Information cards include location name and address. Information cards for Health Center Program Flu Vaccination Ratio and Health Centers by COVID-19 Vaccine Program Phase and Cohort also include Flu Vaccination Ratio or Program Phase and Cohort.
Available data are listed in the table below, but as these sources vary, see the Knowledge Base for the most current data source dates.

### Available COVID-19 Health Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HRSA</td>
<td>Health Center Program Flu Vaccination Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health Centers by Health Center COVID-19 Vaccine Program Phase and Cohort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indian Health Service sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural Health Clinics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hospitals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Veterans’ Health Administration Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare Ready (<a href="https://rxopen.org">https://rxopen.org</a>)</td>
<td>Pharmacies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To open the COVID-19 Health Facilities, click on the Explore Health Related Facilities tool icon (looks like a cross) in the Tool Box in the upper right corner of the map.

### COVID-19 County-Level Population Indicators

COVID-19 county-level population indicators enable you to find areas of potential need based on COVID-19-related data. Need is determined by the user. All data are displayed by county.

Available data are listed in the table below, but as these sources vary, see the Knowledge Base for the most current data source dates.
### Data and Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| White House COVID-19 Team       | Cases (per 100,000)  
New Cases (per 100,000)  
Deaths (per 100,000)  
New Deaths (per 100,000) |
| ACS                             | Race/Ethnicity  
Age  
Uninsurance  
Household Crowding |
| CDC                             | Social Vulnerability Index |
| CDC PLACES Data (imputed)       | Kidney Disease  
Coronary Heart Disease  
Diabetes  
COPD  
Obesity  
Smoking |
| BRFSS                           | Flu Immunization |

### Access COVID-19 County-Level Population Indicators

COVID-19 data are best visualized with a clear map background. Before displaying any data on the map, you should remove other colorful data layers. To do this, open the **COVID-19 State-Level Main Maps** tool, and click **No Main Map Selected**, or open the **COVID-19 County-Level Population Indicators** tool and uncheck the boxes.
Next, click on the COVID-19 County-Level Data icon (looks like a virus marker on a map) in the Tool Box in the upper right corner of the map.

Finally, you may need to zoom in to activate the indicators. If you start at the default level, zoom in three times.
**National and Local Data Ranges in the Population Indicators**

The color in each slider shows the range of the data for the geographic area you are currently seeing on the screen and will change as you move around the country.

The hashmarks in each slider indicate the range of values that the map displays.

The number range under each slider bar shows your indicator’s set value (left number) and the maximum value of that dataset for the nation.
County-Level Data Definitions
Click the i to the right of the indicators to view the data definition and source.

Turn on a COVID-19 County-Level Population Indicator
Every indicator’s sliding circle is automatically set to the national average for that indicator, except for the COVID-19 data (first four items). When you first turn on an indicator, the colored areas are counties with values indicating equal to or higher need than the national average.

Use Reasonable Benchmarks
By default, most indicators are set to the national average. Because you can set your own values in this tool, it is important to use reasonable benchmarks when looking for “high” need. Stating that an area has high need may be false – it must be compared to a tangible value rather than a user-selected number.

Show Providers and Areas of Need
For example, turn on Pharmacies and Adults With No Flu Vaccine, Est. (%) 2016 to determine areas of potential need.
COVID-19 State-Level Main Maps

State-Level COVID-19 Main Maps in the UDS Mapper are a collection of maps showing UDS patient data and/or population statistics. Colors on the map represent values in the selected dataset. Only one Main Map can be visible at a time.

**COVID-19 State-Level Main Maps Data**

*Ungrouped Data* maps in the COVID-19 State-Level Main Maps tool are not grouped by race and include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>Pop: COVID-19 Cases (per 100,000) Pop: COVID-19 Deaths (per 100,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDS</td>
<td>HCP: Flu Vaccination Ratio HCP: Flu Vaccines (#)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data by Race/Ethnicity maps in the COVID-19 State-Level Main Maps tool include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>Pop: COVID-19 Cases (% of total cases)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pop: COVID-19 Deaths (% of total deaths)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRSA Health Center COVID-19 Survey</td>
<td>HCP: Flu Vaccines (% of total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HCP: COVID-19 Vaccines (% of total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HCP: COVID-19 Program Vaccines (% of total)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These maps can be viewed for:

- Non-Hispanic White,
- Non-Hispanic Black,
- Hispanic/Latino, and
- Racial/Ethnic Minority.

To open the COVID-19 State-Level Main Maps, click on the COVID-19 State-Level Data icon (looks like coronavirus) in the Tool Box in the upper right corner of the map.
COVID-19 State-Level Main Maps Selection

Choose from the broad topics **Ungrouped Data** or **Data by Race/Ethnicity**.

Select a category to see a list of available Main Maps.

Select a category indicator by clicking the button to the left of the category’s name. Close the list of maps in a category by clicking the **blue, upward-pointing arrow**.

State-Level Data Definitions
Click the **i** to the right of the indicators to view the data definition and source.
COVID-19 State-Level Main Maps Information Cards

Information Cards are boxes that appear in the Tool Kit in the lower left corner of the map as you move your cursor.

In Main Maps, information cards include total population, COVID-19 Cases (#), COVID-19 Deaths (#), Health Center Program Flu Vaccines (#), Health Center Program COVID-19 Vaccines (#), Health Center COVID-19 Program Vaccines, and User-selected indicator (e.g., Health Center Program Flu Vaccination Ratio).

Legend
Click the Legend icon in the lower left Tool Kit to activate. The legend shows what different colors on the map represent.
Race/Ethnicity Categories
Switch between race/ethnicity categories in the Data by Race/Ethnicity section of the Main Maps tool. By default, **Racial/Ethnic Minority** will be chosen.

**Racial/Ethnic Minority** include Non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic/Latino.

Printing COVID-19-Related Data
You can save or print your map. For more detailed information see How to Save or Print Maps and Data in the Tutorials & Resources section of the UDS Mapper website. To visually determine the rate in a specific county, gradually move the slider button and note when the area becomes unfilled. For example, if you move the slider setting for **Adults Ever Told Have Diabetes, Est. (%) 2017** from 19 to 20, and you see Franklin County become unfilled, you know that diabetes prevalence in Franklin County is 19%.

COVID-19 Data Limitations
Remember that COVID-19-related data are presented at the county and state level so you will be looking at data for different geographic levels than the rest of the UDS Mapper. We only have data for Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black, and Hispanic/Latino. No other racial breakdowns are available.

Data updates vary and depend on availability. See additional information by clicking the **Map Information** buttons to the right of each indicator.


Drawing Tools in the UDS Mapper
See [Drawing Tools in the UDS Mapper](#) for detailed information.
Background
The UDS Mapper allows you to customize your maps using points, lines, shapes, and labels. These are useful when:

- Adding proposed new service delivery sites or providers that are not included in the UDS Mapper,
- Drawing lines that point to target areas,
- Drawing boxes or polygons around target areas, and
- Adding labels for health centers, new service delivery sites, or targeted areas.

Using the Drawing Tools
Click the Drawing Tools button (looks like a pencil) in the Tool Kit in the lower left corner of the map.

Choose a color using the Palette button at the far left of the drawing tools. The palette may appear as a shaded box in some browsers. When actively drawing, the shape/line will be red. You cannot change the color of an object after you have drawn it.

Instructions for creating each type of drawing follow.
Points
1. Click the **Point** button (dot with a circle around it).
2. Click on the map where you would like to place a point.
3. Click the **Point** button again to stop drawing.

Lines
1. Click the **Line** button (line with circles on ends).
2. Click on the map to begin your line.
3. Drag your mouse to draw a straight line.
4. Release your mouse button to finish the line (this adds a straight line in the direction you have moved your mouse).
5. Click the **Line** button again to stop drawing.

Jointed Lines
1. Click the **Jointed Line** button (jagged line with circles at each vertex).
2. Click on the map to begin your line.
3. Drag your mouse to draw a straight line.
4. Click on the map again to create a vertex and drag mouse in a different direction; repeat as necessary.
5. Double click on the map to complete the shape (this will create a shape comprised of straight lines connected at angles).
6. Click the **Jointed Line** button again to stop drawing.
1. Click the **Freehand** button (looks like a squiggly line).
2. Click on the map to begin your drawing.
3. Drag your mouse to freely draw the line.
4. Release your mouse button to complete the line (this creates a line that follows the path of your mouse).
5. Click the **Freehand** button again to stop drawing.

**Polygons**

1. Click the **Polygon** button (looks like a hexagon).
2. If you would like a polygon outline, check **Outline Only** (if **Outline Only** is unchecked, you will create an enclosed, shaded shape).
3. Click once on the map to place the first point.
4. Click again to place each additional polygon point.
5. Double click when placing the final point (this creates a shape outline or an enclosed, shaded shape).
6. Click the **Polygon** button again to stop drawing.
Rectangles
1. Click the **Rectangle** button (looks like a square).
2. If you would like a rectangle outline, check **Outline Only** (if **Outline Only** is unchecked, you will create an enclosed, shaded shape).
3. Click on the map to begin your rectangle.
4. Drag your mouse to change the rectangle shape.
5. Release your mouse button to complete the rectangle (this creates a shape outline or an enclosed, shaded shape).
6. Click the **Rectangle** button again to stop drawing.

Labels
1. Click the **Label** button (check **Background** to add a white background to your labels).
2. Click once on the map to place your label.
3. Double click into the placeholder text **Double click to edit**.
4. Enter text.
5. Press Enter on your keyboard to complete the label.
6. Click the **Label** button again to stop drawing.
Moving Drawings
1. Click the Move button (crossed arrows).
2. In the map, double click on the drawing or label you want to move.
3. Hold down your mouse button.
4. Drag the object to desired location.
5. Release your mouse button to place the object in desired location.
6. Click the Move button again to stop moving.

Erase Drawings
1. Click the Erase button (pencil with downward-facing eraser).
2. Click on the drawing or label you want to erase.
3. Click the Erase button again to stop erasing.
4. To erase all drawings, click the trash can button.

Saving Drawings to Work On Later
Click the Share tool (looks like an open triangle with circles at each point) under the Locator tools on the left side of the screen. This creates a URL that you can copy and save in a document.

Click the clipboard icon to the right of the URL to copy the URL, then paste it into a Word or other document. To return to this map with these drawings, click the saved URL. If you make changes, generate a new URL.
Share, Save, or Print
See How to Share, Save, or Print in the UDS Mapper for detailed information.

Share or Save
The Share tool (looks like an open ended triangle with circles at each corner under the Locator tools on the left side of the screen) allows you to share or save a map. Click the button to create a URL that you can copy to a document (save) or send to a colleague (share). Click the URL to be taken back to this map and edit as necessary. If you make changes, generate a new URL. Drawings will be saved.

Print
The UDS Mapper allows you to print your map, legend, Information Card, and Data Table. You can save as a PDF, print using the printer of your choice, or export high quality image files of your map and legend.

Features of the Print tool include Portrait or Landscape orientation, a Full Page option (the default option is a half page map), and a dynamic print preview that allows you to adjust, center, or change the zoom level of your map.

Directions for Using the Print Tool
Click the Print button (looks like a printer) in the Tool Kit in the lower left corner of the map.
Print Window – Layout of Screen
Use options on the left to change layout or specify elements to include in printout. View printout preview on the right.

Print Window – Title and Annotations
Add a title, if desired. The default is UDS Mapper Printout. You can also add notes about your map if desired. If you do not add anything, this area will be blank on your printout.
Print Window - Include
Your final printout can include several items. Choose what you want to add and preview it on the right side of the screen.

Print Window – Orientation/Layout
The map can be printed on a landscape page or a portrait page. Optimal orientation will depend on the shape of your selected area. For a larger map, select a Full Page option in the Layout Type drop-down. On full page maps, some items (Legend, Information Card, Data Table) will be pushed to subsequent pages.
**Print Window**
To manipulate the map in the print window, use the same actions you would in the Mapper. Use **+ and − Zoom** tools to zoom in and out, use **Z** to zoom and center the map on the selected ZCTAs, double click to zoom in, and/or click and drag map to area of interest.

**Printing or Saving a PDF**
Within the Print Preview screen, choose **Print** to print directly to your printer or **Save PDF** to create a PDF.
Examples
Export High Quality Images
Choose your layout, then click Export Images.

Save the legend and map files on your computer.

Example of Exported Image Files
Use the Data Table

See [How to Use the Data Table](#) for detailed information.

Obtaining Data for Selected ZCTAs

Data are available for ZCTAs selected in the Explore Service Area tool. Each mode has its own list of selected ZCTAs; the data table will reflect ZCTAs that you selected in the current mode.

To see the Data Table, be sure there are ZCTAs selected. Click the **Data Table** button (looks like a window) in the Tool Kit in the lower left corner of the map.

ZCTAs Included

Every selected ZCTA is included in the Data Table. Only the ZCTAs selected in the active mode (e.g., By Geography) are included. To switch to your list of ZCTAs in a different mode (e.g., By Distance), close the data table and switch to that mode in the Explore Service Area tool.
Summary Row

This row includes summary data for all selected ZCTAs. Counts are summed and rates are recalculated based on aggregate data.

Data Included (Columns)

There are ZCTA level data available for each Main Map and Population Indicator. Add fields to the data table by selecting the additional tabs and selecting options in those tabs. Exclude data by unchecking option boxes at the bottom (scroll down to see all). There are six tabs within the Data Table tool.

In the Standard UDS Mapper Report tab, all data are checked by default. The tab includes data requested by HRSA for UDS Mapper reports.

The Additional Health Center Related Data tab contains data from the UDS regarding the health center program in each ZCTA, including populations not served and penetration rates.

The Additional Population Data and Indicators tab includes population data from various sources, including the ACS and the BRFSS. These data apply to the entire population of a ZCTA.

The Uninsurance by Income Level tab includes data on uninsurance for the population below 138% FPL and 200% FPL, and 138%-400% FPL.

The Top 5 Health Centers Serving ZCTA tab features health center name and share of patients for up to 5 top health centers.
The MAP for MAT Indicators tab features MAP for MAT Indicators data. Data are at the county level. Counties shown in the Data Table are based on ZCTAs selected on the map. Data for MAP for MAT include retail opioid dispensing rate, Part D opioid prescribing rate, DATA waived providers, and drug poisoning mortality.

### Combined, Awardee, or Look-Alike Data

Use the drop-down selector in the upper right corner of the data table to select **Combined** data from all health centers (awardees and look-alikes), **Awardees**-only data, or **Look-Alikes**-only data. **Combined** data is the default setting.

### Sort Data

Click once or twice on the arrows to the right of a column header to sort data in ascending or descending order.
Export Data to Spreadsheet

Click the **download** button (looks like an arrow pointing into a box) in the upper right hand corner of the Data Table to save the data as a CSV file. Be sure “.csv” is typed after your file name when you save.

Open the CSV file in any spreadsheet program. By default, percentages will appear as decimals in the spreadsheet (e.g., 11.50% in the UDS Mapper Data Table may appear as 0.114994413). To change the decimals into percentages, multiple each by 100 and round to nearest decimal.

Print or Save Data Table

Click the **Print** button (looks like a printer in the Tool Kit in the bottom left corner of the map).
Check the **Data Table** box in the Print Preview screen and click **Print** or **Save PDF**.

The data table will print/save with the same orientation selected in Layout Type.
Advanced Analysis

The Advanced Analysis tool can now be found in the same area as the Data Table and allows you to enter parameters in order to calculate data for BPHC opportunities or better understand your community. For more information on the terms described below, please see the UDS Mapper Knowledge Base.

Start by selecting your service area ZCTAs in the Explore Service Area tool. See sections How to Use the Explore Service Area Tool: By Geography, How to Use the Explore Service Area Tool: By Patient Origin, or How to Use the Explore Service Area Tool: By Distance for detailed instructions.

Next, click the Data Table icon in the Tool Kit.

Click Advanced Analysis in the Data Table, if it isn’t already selected. The screen will resemble the image below.
Enter TOTAL patients to be served, TOTAL NEW patients to be served, and NEW LOW-INCOME patients to be served. The UDS Mapper will fill in the data in the blue boxes on the left, as seen below.

**What Your Numbers Should Represent**

The numbers you enter should be meaningful for the addition being analyzed. The addition could represent a new site or new provider(s) at an existing site.

TOTAL patients to be served should be the **total** number of patients that will be served through this addition. In other words, how many total patients do you expect will be served by adding this new site or adding new personnel to an existing site?

Some of the patients that come to your new site or provider may already be patients at an existing health center site. Therefore, TOTAL NEW patients to be served should be the subset of TOTAL patients to be served that you expect will be new to the health center world. These patients have not been counted in the UDS data currently in the UDS Mapper.

Last, because the Health Center Program focuses on serving the medically underserved, and a good proxy for that is people who are low-income (live below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level), NEW LOW-INCOME patients to be served should be the subset of TOTAL NEW patients to be served that are low-income.
Download the Advanced Analysis table by clicking the arrow in the upper right corner of the table.

The data will download as a CSV file.
## Appendix

### Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>What It Stands For</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACS</td>
<td>American Community Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPHC</td>
<td>Bureau of Primary Health Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>Behavioral Risk Factory Surveillance System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIP</td>
<td>Children's Health Insurance Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMS</td>
<td>Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSV</td>
<td>Comma Separated Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease</td>
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<td>DATA</td>
<td>Drug Addiction Treatment Act</td>
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<td>EHR</td>
<td>Electronic Health Record</td>
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<td>Estimate</td>
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<td>Frequently Asked Questions</td>
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<td>FIPS</td>
<td>Federal Information Processing Series</td>
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<td>FPL</td>
<td>Federal Poverty Level</td>
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<td>FTE</td>
<td>Full Time Equivalent</td>
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<td>HC</td>
<td>Health Center</td>
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<td>HCP</td>
<td>Health Center Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>What It Stands For</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>HIPAA</td>
<td>Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act</td>
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<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
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<td>Health Professional Shortage Area</td>
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<td>HRSA</td>
<td>Health Resources and Services Administration</td>
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<td>HUD</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</td>
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<td>IHS</td>
<td>Indian Health Service</td>
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<td>MAP for MAT</td>
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<td>MUA/P</td>
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<td>Medicare Prescription Drug Coverage</td>
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<td>PCA</td>
<td>Primary Care Association</td>
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<td>Patient Centered Medical Home</td>
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<td>Primary Care Office</td>
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<td>Portable Document Format</td>
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<td>PHI</td>
<td>Protected Health Information</td>
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<td>Population</td>
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<td>PUMA</td>
<td>Public Use Microdata Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>RHC</td>
<td>Rural Health Center</td>
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### Glossary

**Adjusted Quartile Rankings**
Rankings calculated by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) based on performance after adjusting for factors including minority patient population, uninsured patient population, and special patient population. For more information, see https://bphc.hrsa.gov/datareporting/reporting/rankingfaq.html.

**Binge Drinking**
For males, having five or more drinks on one occasion. For females, having four or more drinks on one occasion. For more information, see https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm.

**Broadband Internet**
High-speed internet access, including cellular data, cable, fiber optic, DSL, or satellite service. For more information, see https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2019_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

**Bureau of Primary Health Care (BPHC)**
The Bureau of Primary Health Care (BPHC) is part of the Health Resources and Services Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. BPHC administers the Health Center Program for which the UDS Mapper was built to serve. For more information, see https://bphc.hrsa.gov/.

**CDC PLACES Project**
PLACES, a project of the CDC, the CDC Foundation, and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, creates...
publicly available small area estimates on population health-related outcomes. For more information, see https://www.cdc.gov/places/index.html.

**CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)**
The SVI is a composite index of need designed to by the CDC to help public health officials and emergency response planners target resources during an emergency event. The index includes variables pertaining to socioeconomic status (e.g., income, employment, education), household composition (e.g., age, disability, single-parent households), minority status and language, and housing and transportation (e.g., household crowding, no vehicle). For more information, see https://www.atrsd.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/documentation/SVI_documentation_2018.html.

**Centroid**
A centroid is the geometric center of a feature. In the UDS Mapper ZIP Codes are mapped to the ZCTA that best fits its location based on the ZIP Code centroids. For more information, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centroid.

**Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)**
The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) is part of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). They administer Medicare, Medicaid, the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and the Health Insurance Marketplace. For more information, see https://www.cms.gov/.

**County Subdivisions**
According to the U.S. Census Bureau, County Subdivisions are the primary divisions of counties and equivalent entities. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories and can be classified as either legal or statistical. Minor civil divisions (MCDs) are the primary governmental or administrative divisions of a county in many states (parishes in Louisiana) and the county equivalents in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas. Census county divisions (CCDs) are areas delineated by the Census Bureau in cooperation with state, tribal, and local officials for statistical purposes. CCDs have no legal function and are not governmental units. CCDs often exist where there are no legally established MCDs. Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs, city and boroughs, municipalities, and census areas, all of which are statistically equivalent entities for counties in Alaska. For more information, see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/about/glossary.html#par_textimage_11.

**.CSV File**
.csv is a file extension that stands for "Comma Separated Values." It is a common format to share data and can be opened in most spreadsheet and statistical packages like Microsoft Excel.

**DATA Waived**
The Drug Addiction Treatment Act (DATA) of 2000 waives the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) registration requirement for approved providers of medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorder. For more information, see https://www.samhsa.gov/medication-assisted-treatment.

**DATA Waived Provider Rate**
Physicians, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners with a waiver to provide Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) for opioid use disorder per 100,000 population. For more information, see https://www.samhsa.gov/medication-assisted-treatment.
DATA Waived Providers
Physicians, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners with a waiver to provide Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) for opioid use disorder. For more information, see https://www.samhsa.gov/medication-assisted-treatment.

Disability
According to the U.S. Census Bureau, a disability is a long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition than can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. For more information, see https://www.census.gov/topics/health/disability/guidance/data-collection-acs.html.

Dominant Health Center
As determined by the Health Resources and Services Administration based on UDS data, the dominant health center is the health center with the highest number, and therefore highest share of patients, of health center patients in a ZCTA.

Drug Poisoning Mortality
The estimated mortality rate (age-adjusted rate of deaths per 100,000 standard population) by drug poisoning. Drug-poisoning deaths are defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as having ICD–10 underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44 (unintentional), X60–X64 (suicide), X85 (homicide), or Y10–Y14 (undetermined intent). See https://data.cdc.gov/NCHS/NCHS-Drug-Poisoning-Mortality-by-State-United-Stat/jx6g-fdh6 for more information.

Extended Care Site (also called Community Living Centers (CLCs)) (Stand-Alone)
Extended care is defined by the Veterans Health Administration as encounters between Veterans and providers within the VHA health care system in VA institutional care. Extended care services is defined in 38 U.S.C. 1710B as including geriatric evaluation, nursing home care, domiciliary services, adult day health care, other non-institutional alternatives to nursing home care, and respite care. Each point of service receives an extended care rating within the VHA site classifications based on the services provided at that location. VA Institutional Extended Care Sites (also called CLCs) provide care in beds associated with overnight institutional extended care programs. VA institutional extended care beds are defined by the treating specialty. There are three subtypes of institutional extended care beds: community living center (CLC) short-stay, CLC long-stay, and CLC hospice. The VHA site classification uses the sum of the BDOC of all three subtypes to calculate the total CLC BDOC. Note: These sites are stand-alone, and do not include the CLC programs co-located within a VAMC. These are included in the Other VHA Facility layer in the UDS Mapper. For more information, see https://www.va.gov/health/.

Facility/Point HPSA
A facility HPSA designation, as defined by the Public Health Service Act, is given to FQHCs and RHCs that meet the requirement of providing access to care regardless of ability to pay. FQHC in this definition includes all types of FQHCs: Health Center Program (HCP) awardees, HCP look-alikes, and outpatient health programs/facilities operated by tribal organizations (under the Indian Self-Determination Act) or urban Indian organizations (under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act).

Point HPSAs are only applicable to Alaskan Native and Native American Tribal populations. The Federally Recognized Native American Tribes and Alaskan Natives receive automatic population HPSAs. These HPSAs are represented as a point which is placed at a provider location/facility within the tribal area. For more information, see https://bhw.hrsa.gov/shortage-designation/hpsas.
Federal Poverty Level (FPL)
The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to
determine who is in poverty. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, if a family's total income is less than
the family's threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. The official
poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated for inflation using the Consumer
Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include
capital gains or noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps). For more
information, see https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/guidance/poverty-
measures.html.

Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs)
A Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) is a public or private, non-profit health care organization that
meets certain criteria under the Medicare and Medicaid Programs (respectively, Sections 1861(aa)(4)
and 1905(l)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act.) An organization that meets these criteria is eligible to apply
for Health Center Program grant funding from the Health Resources and Services Administration’s
Bureau of Primary Health Care. Not all FQHCs receive this grant funding. For more information, see

FIPS Codes
Federal Information Processing Series, or FIPS, codes are numeric codes used to identify geographic
areas, including states, counties, statistical areas, and census tracts. For more information, see

Flu Vaccination Ratio
Comparisons of state-level aggregations of health center-reported data from Table 6A of the 2019 and
2020 UDS (“Seasonal Flu Vaccine”). The 2020 data are the numerator and the 2019 data are the
denominator.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
Part of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Food and Drug Administration works to
ensure the safety of drugs, biological products, medical devices, food, cosmetics, and products that emit
radiation. For more information, see https://www.fda.gov.

Geocode
In order to represent things like street addresses on a map, they must be geocoded. According to Esri, a
geocode is a spatial representation of a descriptive locational reference (like street address.) Geocoding
is the computational process of transforming a postal address description to a location on the Earth's
surface (spatial representation in numerical coordinates).

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
According to Esri, a geographic information system (GIS) integrates hardware, software, and data for
capturing, managing, analyzing, and displaying all forms of geographically referenced information. GIS
allows visualization, understanding, questioning, and interpretation of data in many ways that reveal
relationships, patterns, and trends in the form of maps, globes, reports, and charts.

Health Care Center (HCC)
According to the Veterans Health Administration, a HCC is a VA-owned, VA-leased, or contract clinic
operated at least 5 days per week that provides primary care, mental health care, on site specialty
services, and performs ambulatory surgery and/or invasive procedures which may require moderate sedation or general anesthesia. For more information, see https://www.va.gov/health/.

**Health Center COVID-19 Vaccine Program**
A partnership between HRSA and the CDC, the Health Center COVID-19 Vaccine Program addresses health equity in vaccine delivery by providing a direct supply of COVID-19 vaccines to health centers who serve hard-to-reach and disproportionately affected populations. For more information, see https://www.hrsa.gov/coronavirus/health-center-program.

**Health Center Program (HCP) Awardee**
A public or private non-profit health care organization that meets certain criteria under the Medicare and Medicaid Programs (respectively, Sections 1861(aa)(4) and 1905(l)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act AND receives funds under the Health Center Program (Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act) (i.e., Community Health Centers, Migrant Health Centers, Healthcare for the Homeless Programs, and Public Housing Primary Care Programs). A detailed explanation of health center program terminology is available from the HRSA website at https://bphc.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/bphc/about/healthcenterfactsheet.pdf.

**Health Centers With DATA Waived Provider**
According to the Health Resources and Services Administration, a Health Center Program Awardee with a physician, physician assistant, and/or nurse practitioner providing Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) for opioid use disorders.

**Health Center Program (HCP) Look-Alike**
An FQHC that meets all of the eligibility requirements of an organization that receives a Health Center Program grant, but does not receive Health Center Program grant funding. For more information, see https://www.hrsa.gov/opa/eligibility-and-registration/health-centers/fqhc-look-alikes/index.html.

**Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA)**
According to the Health Resources and Services Administration, a Health Professional Shortage Area is an urban or rural area, population group, or medical or other public facility which has received federal designation as having a shortage of health care providers. Each year, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) evaluates HPSA designations and awards them through state Primary Care Offices (PCO). There are separate designations for Primary Care, Dental Care, and Mental Health Care. All federally qualified health centers facilities receive automatic facility HPSA designation, while Rural Health Clinics must request facility HPSA designation. For more information, see https://bhw.hrsa.gov/shortage-designation/hpsas.

**Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)**
According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, is the primary Federal agency for improving health care to people who are geographically isolated, economically or medically vulnerable. For more information, see https://www.hrsa.gov/.

**Imputed**
Imputation refers to using data estimates to replace missing values. In the UDS Mapper, we use imputation to derive ZCTA-level data estimates from the HRSA Area Resource File, CDC Vital Statistics, and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. For more information on the data estimation methodologies used in the UDS Mapper, see https://udsmapper.org/data-estimation-methodologies/.
Mapping Areas of Priority for Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAP for MAT)
The MAP for MAT UDS Mapper enhancement allows users to map the locations of health facilities providing opioid-related services and population indicators pertaining to opioid use such as drug poisoning mortality and opioid dispensing/prescribing rates.

Medically Underserved Area/Population (MUA/P)
According to the Health Resources and Services Administration, a medically underserved area (MUA) may be a whole county or a group of contiguous counties, a group of county or civil divisions or a group of urban census tracts that the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has designated as having a shortage of health services for residents. Designations are based on the qualifications outlined in the Index of Medical Underservice (IMU), published in the Federal Register on October 15, 1976.

A medically underserved population (MUP) may include groups of persons who face economic, cultural or linguistic barriers to health care. Designations are also based on the qualifications outlined in the Index of Medical Underservice (IMU), and exceptional MUP designations are based on the provisions of Public Law 99-280, enacted in 1986.

A Governor designated MUA/P is an exceptional designation given by HRSA at the request of a state Governor or other chief executive officer and local health official. For more information, see https://bhw.hrsa.gov/shortage-designation/muap.

Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT)
Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) is the use of FDA-approved medications, in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies, to provide a “whole-patient” approach to the treatment of substance use disorders. For more information, see https://www.samhsa.gov/medication-assisted-treatment.

Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) Provider
Physicians, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners who provide Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) for opioid use disorder. For more information, see https://www.samhsa.gov/medication-assisted-treatment.

Mental Health Treatment Facility
Compiled by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), mental health treatment facilities provide mental health treatment services. They include state-funded organizations, facilities administered by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, and licensed private for-profit and non-profit facilities. For more information, see https://findtreatment.samhsa.gov/locator/about.html#.XjHx9c5KiUk.

Multi-Specialty Community Based Outpatient Clinic (MS CBOC)
According to the Veterans Health Administration, a multi-specialty CBOC is a VA-owned, VA-leased, mobile, or contract clinic that offers both primary and mental health care and two or more specialty services physically on site. Access to additional specialty services may be offered by referral or telehealth. These clinics may offer support services, such as pharmacy, laboratory, and x-ray. The clinic may be operational from 1 to 7 days per week. These clinics are permitted to provide invasive procedures with local anesthesia or minimal sedation, but not with moderate sedation or general anesthesia (see VHA Directive 2006-023). The establishment of a new multi-specialty CBOC can only be approved by the Secretary, with Congressional notification consistent with 38 U.S.C. 8119(b) (2), (3), and (4). For more information, see https://www.va.gov/health/.
National Health Service Corps (NHSC)
The NHSC program helps organizations within HPSAs attract the necessary medical, dental, and mental health providers needed to meet the health care needs of the shortage area. The scholarship and loan repayment programs are awarded to providers who fulfill an obligation to serve a HPSA with a sufficiently high shortage. The Bureau of Health Workforce (BHW) oversees the program for the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). For more information see https://nhsc.hrsa.gov/.

Opioid
Opioids are highly-addictive, powerful pain-reducing medications that include oxycodone, hydrocodone, and morphine, among others. For more information, see https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/opioids/prescribed.html.

Opioid Treatment Program
Programs certified by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to dispense medications for the treatment of substance use disorders. For more information, see https://www.samhsa.gov/find-treatment.

Other Outpatient Services (OOS) Sites
According to the Veterans Health Administration, Other Outpatient Services Sites are sites in which Veterans receive services that do not meet the criteria to be classified as a VA Multi-Specialty Community Based Outpatient Clinic or Health Care Center. Many of the services provided at these sites are contacts made by VA or VHA personnel to provide information, social services, homelessness outreach services, activities to increase Veteran awareness of benefits and services, and support services, such as those provided in Vet Centers. Other services could be more clinical in nature, in which clinical services are provided to remote areas through a telehealth clinic or other arrangement. If any other services are provided in this venue (external to a VA clinic or facility), they must be associated with, attached to, and coordinated by a health care delivery site located in a clinic or facility. These are included in the Other VHA Facility layer in the UDS Mapper. For more information, see https://www.va.gov/health/.

Other VHA Facility
According to the Veterans Health Administration, Other VHA Facilities include Vet Centers, Mobile Vet Centers, Extended Care Sites (or Community Living Centers), Residential Care Sites (Domiciliary Residential Rehabilitation Treatment Programs only), and Other Outpatient Services sites. For more information, see https://www.va.gov/health/.

Part D Opioid Prescribing Rate
The number of Medicare Part D opioid claims divided by overall Part D prescription claims, then multiplied by 100. For more information, see https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/Medicare-Provider-Charge-Data/OpioidMap_Medicare_PartD.

Penetration Rate
As determined by the Health Resources and Services Administration based on UDS data, the ratio of patients (from health centers with 11 or more patients in that ZCTA) to a matching sub-population (such as the total population or low-income population). For example, for each ZCTA the number of reported health center patients is divided by the number of low-income or total residents. Note: Because the UDS does not distinguish the income of health center patients at the ZIP Code level, this measure is not perfect, particularly when dividing the number of health center patients by the number of low-income
(as not all health center patients are low-income below 200% FPL). But because it is known that approximately 89.65% of health center patients and 86.88% of look-alike patients nationally are low-income, the basic utility of the calculation in assessing the role of health centers in serving the community is not changed. Such penetration rate measures should be considered the starting point for exploring potential need, not the final answer.

**Primary Care Association (PCA)**
A Primary Care Association is a regional, state, or local organization which works in close concert with, and represents the interests of, nonprofit community clinics and health centers. PCAs advocate for the health needs of distinctive populations and geographic areas, most importantly those who face barriers to care due to poverty, language, or geographic isolation. For more information, see [https://bphc.hrsa.gov/qualityimprovement/strategicpartnerships/ncapca/associations.html](https://bphc.hrsa.gov/qualityimprovement/strategicpartnerships/ncapca/associations.html).

**Primary Care Community-Based Clinic (PC CBOC)**
According to the Veterans Health Administration, Primary Care CBOCs are VA-owned, VA-leased, mobile, or contract clinics that offer both medical (physically on site) and mental health care (either physically on site or by telehealth) and may offer support services such as pharmacy, laboratory, and x-ray. The clinic may be operational 1 to 7 days per week. Access to specialty care is not provided on site, but may be available through referral or telehealth. A Primary Care CBOC often provides home-based primary care (HBPC) and home telehealth to the population it serves to meet the primary care and mental health needs of Veterans who have difficulty accessing clinic-based care. These clinics have access to a higher level of care within a VHA network of care. Primary care in VA includes both medical and mental health care services, as they are inseparable in providing personalized, proactive, patient-centered health care. The establishment of a new primary care CBOC can only be approved by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, with Congressional notification. For more information, see [https://www.va.gov/health/](https://www.va.gov/health/).

**Primary Care Office (PCO)**
A Primary Care Office is a state government entity, often under the purview of the state Department of Health, which works to improve access to care for underserved populations. PCOs work with the various bureaus of the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) to promote the health center program, establish HPSA designations, and find suitable locations for placement of NHSC scholar and loan repayors. For more information, see [https://www.hrsa.gov/library/state-primary-care-offices](https://www.hrsa.gov/library/state-primary-care-offices).

**Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMA)**
According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) are statistical geographic areas defined for the dissemination of Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data. They are also used for disseminating American Community Survey (ACS) and Puerto Rico Community Survey period estimates. These files contain records for a sample of housing units with information on the characteristics of each unit and each person in it. While preserving confidentiality by removing identifiers, these microdata files permit users with special data needs to prepare virtually any tabulation. PUMS files are available from the American Community Survey and the Decennial Census. For more information, see [https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/pumas.html](https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/pumas.html).

**Residential Care Site (VA Domiciliary or Mental Health RRTPs) (Stand-Alone)**
According to the Veterans Health Administration, residential care is defined as encounters between Veterans and providers within the VA health care system that require an overnight stay in residential bed sections. Although some residential care is also classified as extended care, two programs are
specifically classified as “residential care” in the site classification: Residential Rehabilitation and Domiciliary Care (most residential rehabilitation programs are types of domiciliary care). Note: Domiciliary Residential Rehabilitation Treatment Programs (DRRTPs) are stand-alone, and do not include the DRRTP programs co-located within a VAMC. These are included in the Other VHA Facility layer in the UDS Mapper. For more information, see https://www.va.gov/health/.

**Retail Opioid Dispensing Rate**
According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the retail opioid dispensing rate is defined as retail opioid prescriptions, either an initial prescription or a refill, dispensed per 100 persons at a retail pharmacy. For more information, see https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/maps/rxrate-maps.html.

**Rural Health Clinic (RHC)**
The Rural Health Clinic program strives to be the major provider for primary care services for Medicaid and Medicare patients in rural communities which tend to have health disparities due to geographic isolation and low physician density. RHCs can be public, private, or non-profit entities. All RHCs are eligible for facility HPSA designation and the federal funding that comes from that designation, but due to their patient population, RHCs’ main funding sources are enhanced reimbursement rates for providing Medicaid and Medicare services to rural populations. As such, RHCs must be located in underserved rural areas, as designated by HRSA, and must employ nonphysician practitioners (i.e., physician assistants or nurse practitioners) alongside physicians as part of a team-based approach to patient care. For more information, see https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/topics/rural-health-clinics.

**Share of Patients**
As determined by the Health Resources and Services Administration based on UDS data, the percent of total health center patients from the specified ZCTA that were served by the specified health center.

**Smoking**
Percent of adults who currently smoke every day or some days. For more information, see https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/questionnaires/pdf-ques/2017_BRFSS_Pub_Ques_508_tagged.pdf.

**Standardized Screener**
Screening tools used by health centers and other organizations to screen and collect data on patient social risk factors. Standardized screening tools include Accountable Health Communities, Upstream Risks, iHEALLP, and Health Leads Screening Toolkit.

**Substance Abuse and Addiction Treatment Facility**
Compiled by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), substance abuse and addiction treatment facilities must have state or national licensure/accreditation/approval to provide substance abuse treatment, OR staff who hold specialized credentials to provide substance abuse treatment services, OR authorization to bill third party payers for substance abuse treatment services. For more information, see https://www.samhsa.gov/.

**Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)**
The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, aims to reduce the impact of substance abuse and mental illness on communities. For more information, see https://www.samhsa.gov/.
Thematic Map
A thematic map shows information about a “theme” or topic such as population data and differs from a general reference map because it does not just show natural features like rivers, cities, political subdivisions and highways. For more information, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thematic_map.

Uniform Data System (UDS)
According to the Health Resources and Services Administration, the Uniform Data System is the specific data collection and reporting requirements for Health Center Program awardees and look-alikes developed by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) to track the patient population and effectiveness of the health care services of the Health Center Program. Each year, Health Center Program awardees and look-alikes report on their performance using the measures defined in the Uniform Data System (UDS). HRSA offers manuals, webinars, and trainings online and at various state/regional/national meetings, and other technical assistance resources to assist health centers in collecting and submitting their data. For more information, see https://bphc.hrsa.gov/datareporting/index.html.

VA Medical Center (VAMC)
According to the Veterans Health Administration, a VA medical center is a VA point of service that provides at least two categories of care (inpatient, outpatient, residential, or institutional extended care). For more information, see https://www.va.gov/health/.

Vet Center
According to the Veterans Health Administration, a Vet Center is a community-based counseling facility under the direct supervision of the Readjustment Counseling Service (RCS), within the Department of Veterans Affairs. Vet Centers provide professional readjustment counseling, community education, outreach to special populations, brokering of services with community agencies, and access to links between the Veteran and VA. Veterans living in rural areas may also access their services through mobile Vet Centers. These are included in the Other VHA Facility layer in the UDS Mapper. For more information, see https://www.va.gov/health/.

ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTAs)
According to the U.S. Census Bureau, ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) are generalized representations of U.S. Postal Service ZIP Codes. Currently, each ZCTA is built by aggregating Census 2010 blocks, whose addresses use a ZIP Code, into a ZCTA which gets that ZIP Code assigned as its ZCTA code. While in most instances the ZCTA code equals the ZIP Code for an area, not all ZIP Codes have their own ZCTA. For more information, see http://www.census.gov/geo/reference/zctas.html.