

Urgent Care Site Selection

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National Urgent Care Convention

March 17-20, 2014 Paris Las Vegas Hotel & Casino Las Vegas, Nevada Jointly Sponsored by:



Disclosure Information National Urgent Care Convention March, 2104 Alan Ayers

- Disclosure of Relevant Financial Relationships
- I have no financial relationships to disclose.
- Disclosure of Off-Label and/or investigative Uses
- I will not discuss off label use and/or investigational use in my presentation.



Objectives

At the conclusion of this session, participants should be able to:

- Explain the factors that drive urgent care volume including trade area make-up, physical real estate characteristics, and operational delivery as well as volume-limiting factors like marketing, payer contracts, and competition.
- Identify the pros and cons of various types of space including medical office buildings, freestanding/street-facing, shopping center end-cap, and in-line retail.
- Perform an analysis of build-out of existing space versus build-to-suit and owning versus leasing.
- Avoid common site selection pitfalls leading to urgent care failure such as insufficient density, poor visibility, and overspending on build-out.
- Leverage the physical location of the urgent care center as a marketing tool.



SITE SELECTION FACTORS



Las Vegas, Nevada

Forecasting Model Components

- Households or Establishments
- Population or Employees
- •Demographics or SIC Codes
- Propensity to Utilize Services

- Retail Adjacencies/Draw
- Signage Visibility
- Traffic Counts/Accessibility
- Aesthetics

- Operating Hours
- Medical Providers/Training
- Equipment/Capabilities
- Customer Service

Density:
Trade Area Factors

Site:
Real Estate Factors

Operations: Delivery Factors

Marketing: Limiting Factors

Volume Projection

- Payer Penetration
- Competition
- Marketing Budget

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Trade Area Drivers of Urgent Care Volume

- Density of Households and Businesses
 - Total count within 3-5 miles or 12-15 minutes.
 - Trade area size/configuration varies by market.
- Demographics of Households and Businesses
 - Consumers who match the profile of conventional urgent care users.
 - Household income, family demographics
 - Employees in industries who require occupational medicine services.
 - Regulatory/compliance needs, injury rates



Consumer Urgent Care Demographics



Married Couple with Children Present



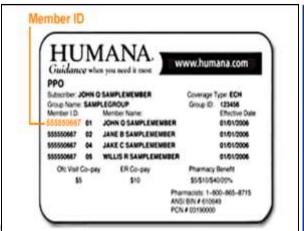
College Graduate Age 35-54



Owner-occupied Single Family Housing



Growing Suburbs of Major Metro Areas



Employer-Provided Health Insurance



Household Income \$50,000 to \$100,000



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High-Utilization SIC Codes for Occupational Medicine









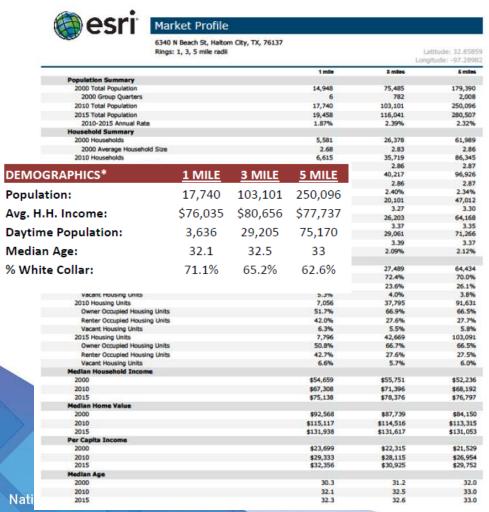








Consumer Demographics Scorecard



Benchmarks:

3-Mile Population Density:

•High: >85,000

•Medium: 45,000 to 85,000

•Low: <45,000

3-Mile Median Household Income:

•High: >\$70,000

•Medium: \$55K to \$70K

•Low: <\$55,000

Also consider distribution of income levels.

Married Households w/Children:

•High: >25%

•Medium: 20 to 25%

•Low: <20

Also consider percent of households age 65+ and percent of unmarried female households w/children present.



Urgent Care Retail Adjacencies









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Urgent Care Retail Adjacencies, cont'd.















Traffic Counts and Signage Visibility



Center Aesthetics









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Association of America

Real Estate Factors Scorecard

Traffic Counts:

•High: >50,000

•Medium: 20,000 to 50,000

•Low: <20,000

Retail Adjacencies:

•High: >3: Kohls, PetSmart, Target, Lowes, BestBuy (or comparable)

•Medium: Chain Supermarket, Big Box Store

•Low: Street Draw, Convenience Services

Signage Visibility:

•High: Building and Monument/Pylon Highly Visible from Both

Directions, Day and Night

Medium: Building and Monument/Pylon Visible Upon Approach

Low: Small Sign, Signage Obstructed or Not Noticeable from

Street





Payer Penetration



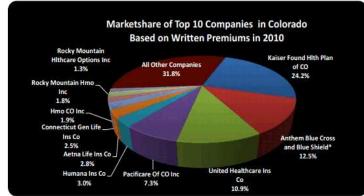


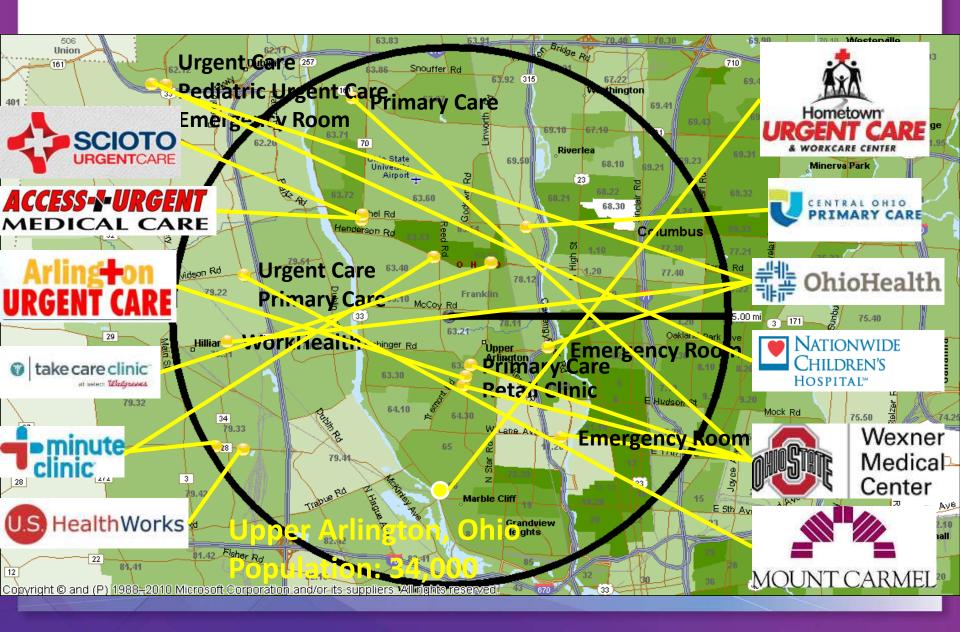
Figure 9: Marketshare of Top 10 Companies in Colorado Based on Written Premiums in 2010

Company	2010 Written Premiums	2010 % of Market Share
Kaiser Found Health Plan of CO	2,404,286	24.2%
Anthem Blue Cross and Blue Shield*	1,240,068	12.5%
UnitedHealthcare Ins Co	1,084,157	10.9%
Pacificare Of CO Inc.	727,762	7.3%
Humana Ins Co	299,981	3.0%
Aetna Life Ins Co	274,023	2.8%
Connecticut Gen Life Ins Co	249,833	2.5%
HMO CO Inc.	187,936	1.9%
Rocky Mountain HMO Inc	177,882	1.8%
Rocky Mountain Healthcare Options Inc.	130,364	1.3%
All Other Companies	3,148,830	31.8%
Total	9,925,122	100.0%

Table 18: Market Share of the Top 10 Health Carriers in Colorado12

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Competition: Analysis and Mapping



Natural and Psychological Barriers

- Political Boundaries (City/County/School District Lines)
- Retail Trade Areas
- Socio-demographic Changes
 - Gentrification
 - Economic and Ethnic Segregation
- Major Freeways, Cross-Streets
- Traffic and Commuting Patterns
- Construction/Changes to Traffic/Commuting Patterns
- Lakes/Rivers, Mountains, Parks, Cemeteries, Golf Courses, etc.



SIGNAGE VISIBILITY



Las Vegas, Nevada

Critical Success Factor: Signage Visibility

- Same ad impact as a billboard
- Should include "urgent care" or connote services
- Boosts return of all other marketing investments







Signage Should be Simple, Clear and Relevant





Signage Should be Visible Both Day and Night



Optimize Space on Monuments and Poles





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Consider Visibility from All Angles



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Day and Night; Street and Sidewalk









Marketing Value of Center Signage



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Signage Visibility Enhancements



Municipal Directional Signage



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TYPES OF AVAILABLE REAL ESTATE



Benchmarks: Location Type and Rents

Occupancy Costs:

Rent	\$18-24/sq. ft.
CAM (Common Area Maintenance)	\$4-8/sq. ft.
Build-out Cost	\$70-90/sq. ft.

Location Type	2012
Freestanding	36.9
Within Medical Office Building	30.0
Within Shopping Center/Strip Mall	19.4
Within Mixed Use Building	13.4

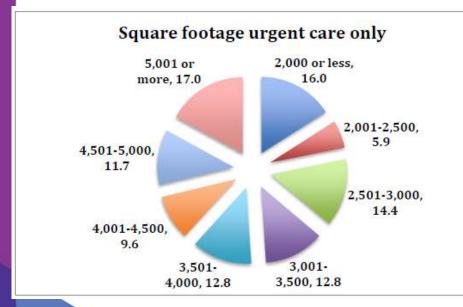
Source: Urgent Care Association of America, 2012 Benchmarking Study

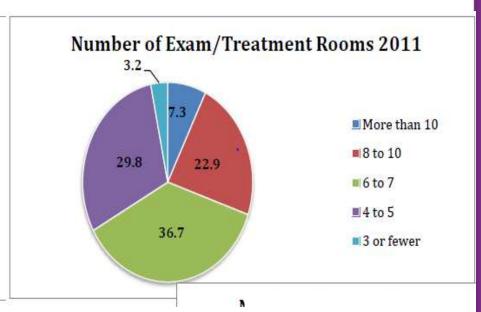


Benchmarks: Clinic Attributes

Average of 3,800 sq. ft.







Source: Urgent Care Association of America, 2012 Benchmarking Study



Retail Center: Outlot Building



Cons:

Project timeline
Requires available pad site
Excess square footage, sub-leasing
High cost of build-to-suit
High ongoing maintenance cost

Pros:

Visual separation from co-tenants
High visibility of building signage
Building as a "brand" attribute



Retail Center: In-Line Strip



Cons:

Parking limitations w/other businesses Signage visibility from street Medical use exceptions



Pros:

Parking lot visibility
Cross-traffic from adjacent retailers
Shell easy to demise and build-out

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Retail Center: Endcap

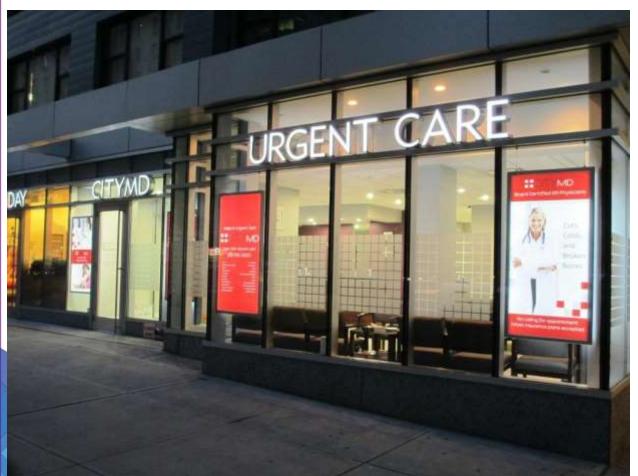


Advantages of a freestanding building without the cost.

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Urban Storefront



Pros:

Good visibility
Car and/or foot traffic
Business and
residential adjacencies

Cons:

Parking issues
Size limitations
Night/weekend volume

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Medical/Dental Professional Building



Medical Office Building



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Low-Rise Business Park, Industrial Flex-Type Space



Pros:

Lower rents
Employment base for occ med

Cons:

Lower traffic counts
Absence of urgent care
demographics
Absence of retail draw
Lower-tier aesthetics



Ideal Size/Positioning: Hollywood Video





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RED FLAGS: WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR



Common Reasons for Center Failure

- Overhead too high due to rental rates, excessive square footage, excessive "nets," or depreciation on excessive buildout expenses
 - Unlike a hotel or apartment, reimbursement (fee schedule) does not adjust based on real estate
 - Excess costs deplete working capital before break-even is achieved
 - High overhead costs will erode center margin more than it will draw additional patients
 - Center may never be highly profitable



Common Reasons for Center Failure, cont'd.

- Picking the wrong location
 - Competition
 - Insufficient population density
 - Wrong demographics
 - Visibility/traffic is insufficient to raise awareness



Second Floor Space



Accessibility issues for injured patients.

Signage visibility challenges.

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Restaurants

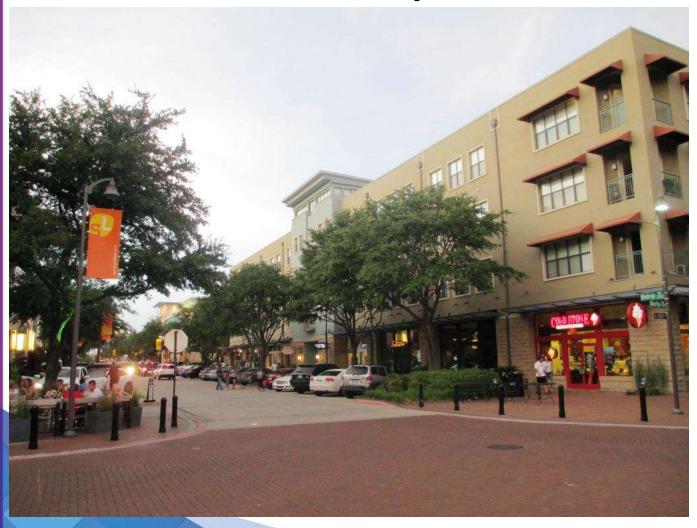




Great visibility and ample parking, but expensive demolition of bar and kitchen areas and excessive square footage (w/CAM) at retail rates.



Lifestyle Center



Designed for entertainment and residences.

Parking issues.

Lack of signage visibility from outside the complex.

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Office Condominiums



Not Retail—Signage/Visibility Issues





High Vacancy Rates; Empty Box Stores





No catalyst for change.

Limited traffic; poor brand perceptions.

It could be a long time before vacancies are occupied or demolished.

No control over future cotenants (i.e. flea market, dollar store, night club, etc.).



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First Mover in a New Development



Insufficient population density to support business model. Inability to sustain operating losses while area grows to critical mass.







BUSINESS CASE CONSIDERATIONS



Rent vs. Buy and Shell vs. Build-to-Suit





Leasing vs. Buying: Leasing

- Triple Net similar expense structure to ownership
 - Maintenance
 - Utilities
 - Taxes
- Tenant improvement allowance offsets capital needs
- Terms of lease agreement
 - Base rent and escalators
 - TI allowance
 - Terms and renewal options
 - Assignment
 - Improvements (lighting, parking signage)
 - Rights of first refusal

- No equity in building
- Little control over co-tenancy
- Hurdles with landlord for maintenance/improvements
- Captive to landlord at renewal



Leasing vs. Buying: Buying

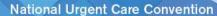
- Greater capital needs to finance entire project
- Business opportunity for providers or management
- Ongoing maintenance and operating costs
- Capital appreciation
- Tax advantages (depreciation, business expenses)
- Resale value
- Control tenant mix
- Permitting and zoning issues
- Time consuming



Business Plan Data Points

- Operational Factors:
 - --Services Offered
 - --Hours of Coverage
 - -- Provider Staffing
- Consumer Demographics:
 - --Population Density
 - --Population Growth Rates
 - --Average Household Income
 - --Family Households w/Children Present
 - -- Cross-Correlation of Other Factors
- Employment:
 - --Employee Density by SIC Code
 - -- Distribution of Business Size
 - -- Municipal Accounts
- Traffic Counts (Flow and Drive Time)

- Retail Draw (Retail/Restaurant Adjacencies)
- Insurance / Payer Network Providers and Covered Lives
- Distance to Other Medical Providers
 - Urgent Care Centers
 - Primary Care Offices
 - Specialist Offices
 - Retail Health Clinics
 - Hospital and Freestanding
 - Emergency Rooms
 - Imaging Centers and Labs
- Available Real Estate
 - Visibility & Access
 - Parking
 - Co-Tenants
 - Pad Site vs. Existing Building
 - Buying or Leasing



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Sources of Information

- --Google
- --State Dept. of Transportation
- -- City Engineering/Streets Dept.
- --Chamber of Commerce
- -- US Census Bureau
- --Mapping Software
- -- Managed Care Organizations

- --Banker
- --Attorney
- --Accountant
- --Architect
- --General Contractor



Contact Information



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