
**Office for Oregon Health
Policy and Research**



Oregon Nursing Facilities

*A report on the utilization of nursing facilities in the
State of Oregon in 2005*

November 2006

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State of Oregon in 2005*

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Key Data

- ❖ There are 140 nursing facilities with 12,452 licensed beds* in Oregon in 2005, continuing a declining trend from 15,395 in 1990.
- ❖ This report is based on the responses to the annual nursing facility survey from 135 nursing facilities representing 11,990 (96.3%) licensed beds and 10,361 staffed beds. They reported 31,713 admissions, 31,504 discharges and 2.86 million resident days.
- ❖ Most residents were admitted from hospitals and discharged to home.
- ❖ Medicaid remains the single largest payer to nursing facilities in the state, accounting for 60.9% of total resident days in 2005. The second largest category of payer is the private-pay group, accounting for 18.3% of total resident days.
- ❖ The 2005 statewide occupancy rates for licensed and staffed beds was 65.9% and 76%, respectively, and there is wide regional variation.
 - Region 6 (Crook, Deschutes and Jefferson) shows the highest occupancy rates for both licensed beds (75.0%) and staffed beds (85.3%).
 - Region 5 (Hood River, Morrow, Umatilla, Wasco) show the lowest occupancy rates for both licensed beds (54.0%) and staffed beds (66.4%), respectively.
- ❖ The average statewide re-admission rate for residents discharged to hospitals is 63%, with Region 4 (Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine) being the highest (74.1%) and Region 8 (Baker, Malheur, Union, Wallowa) being the lowest (51.1%).
- ❖ About one in six residents (16.4%) stayed less than one week, two-thirds (66%) of residents stayed less than one month, and 85% stayed less than three months.

*As of the last day of the reporting period in each year.

Overview

Each year, the Office for Oregon Health Policy and Research (OHPR), in collaboration with the Seniors and People with Disabilities (SPD) Division of the Department of Human Services (the licensing authority for Oregon nursing facilities) conducts a survey to collect statistics about nursing facility admissions, discharges and resident characteristics.

There were 140 nursing facilities in Oregon on December 31, 2005 with a combined licensed bed capacity of 12,452. OHPR received reports from 135 facilities with 11,990 licensed beds, representing 96.3% of total capacity in the state. Five facilities with 462 licensed beds failed to submit their reports after repeated requests.

This report encompasses the reporting period from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005.

As is shown in Figure 1, the number of licensed nursing facility beds in the state of Oregon has declined by 19% since 1990.

Figure 1 - Oregon Nursing Facility Capacity, 1990 – 2005

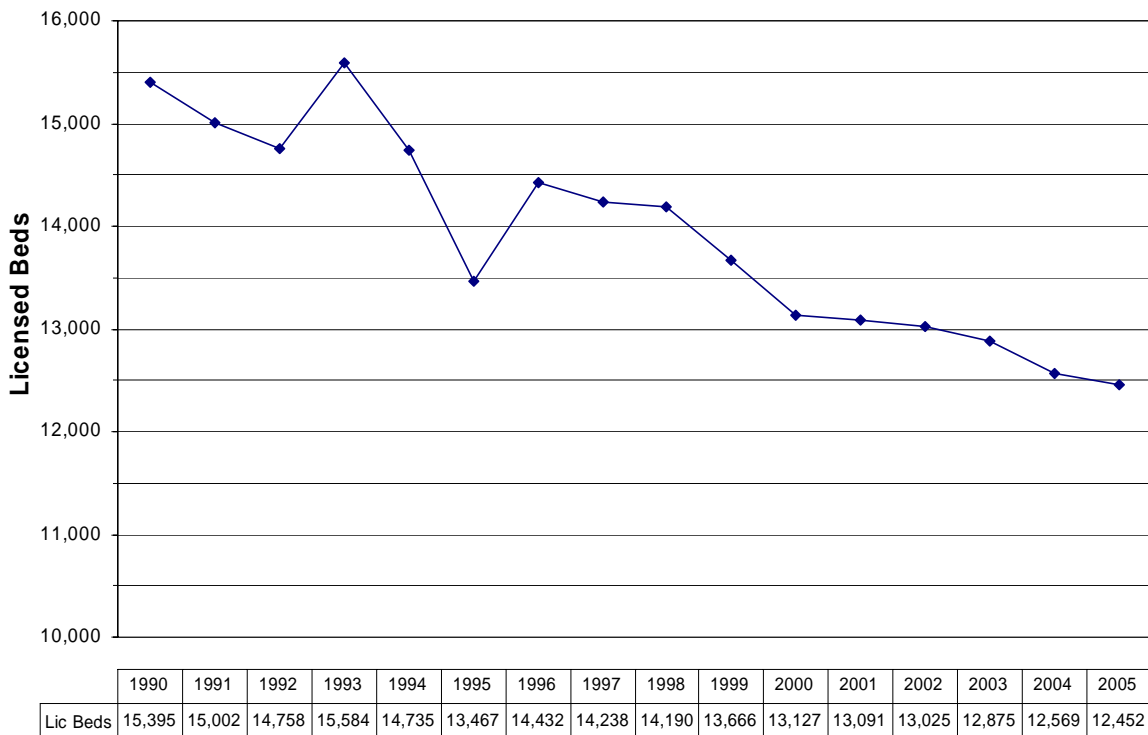
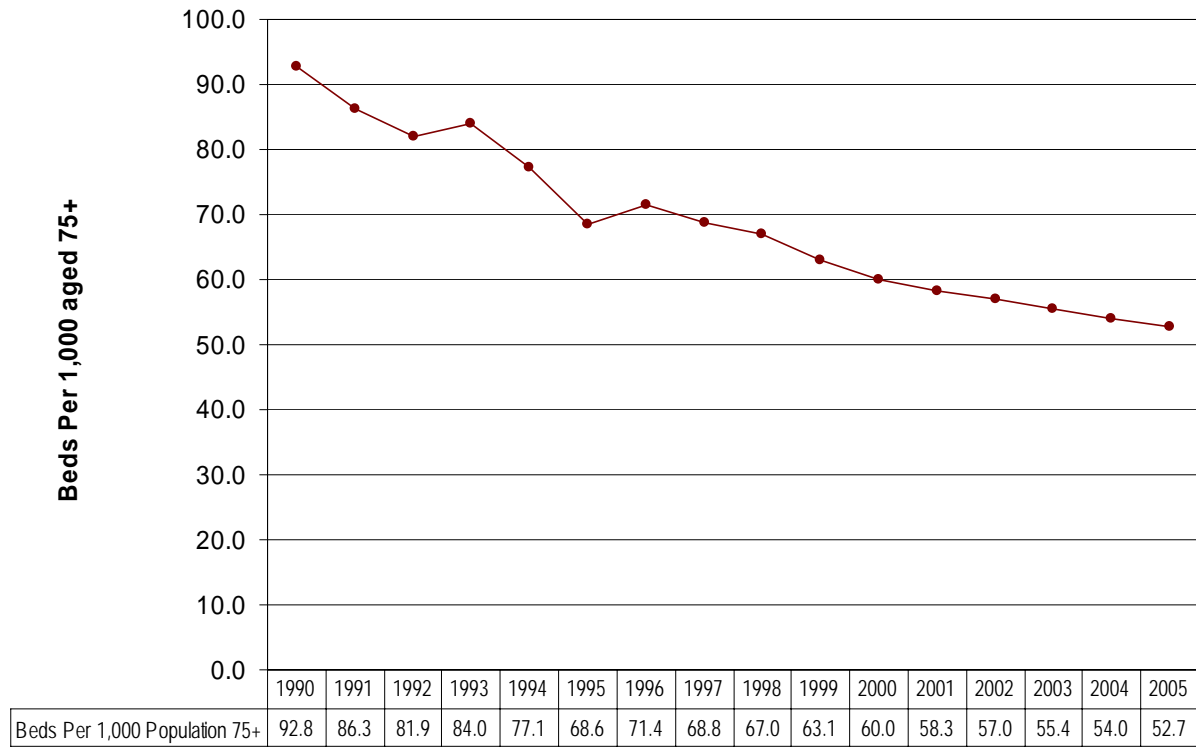


Figure 2 – Oregon Nursing Facility Licensed Beds per 1,000 Population Aged 75 and Over, 1990-2005



Licensed Beds – Distribution of by Facility Size

Table 1 - Licensed Beds in Oregon Nursing Facilities, 2005

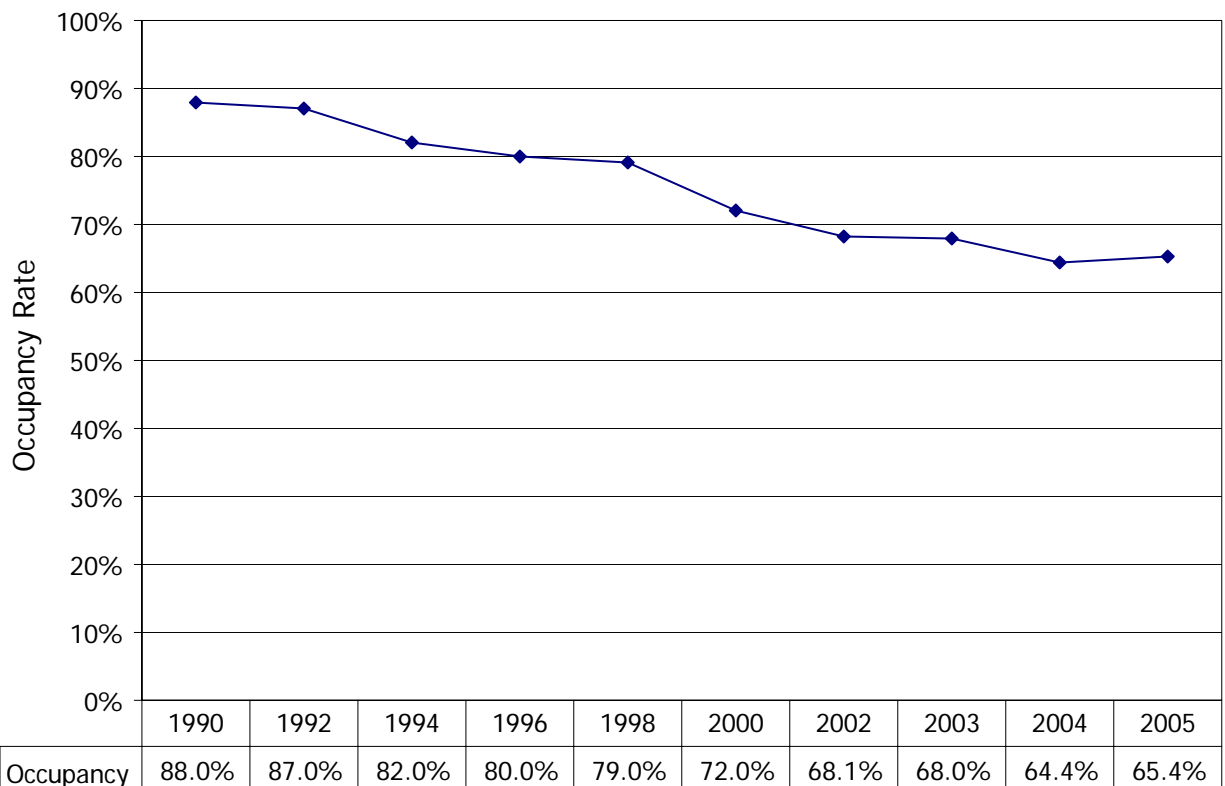
Nursing Facility Size	Number of Facilities	Percent of Facilities	Total Licensed Beds	Percent of Beds	Average Number of Licensed Beds
1-50 beds	26	18.6%	955	7.7%	27
51-75 beds	24	17.1%	1,509	12.1%	63
76-100 beds	41	29.3%	3,602	28.9%	88
101-150 beds	38	27.1%	4,437	35.6%	117
> 150 beds	11	7.9%	1,949	15.7%	176
Total	140	100.0%	12,452	100.0%	88.5

Occupancy

Since five facilities did not complete the survey, occupancy analysis was performed without their data. The 135 facilities completing the survey represent 10,361 staffed beds and a licensed capacity of 11,990 beds.

As shown in the following chart, there has been a steady decline in nursing facility occupancy rates of licensed beds in Oregon since 1990. The decline may be explained by a number of factors, including improved health status of the elderly and increasing use of alternatives to nursing facilities such as assisted living centers, home health care, retirement communities, residential care, and adult foster homes.

Figure 3 - Occupancy Rate Trends for Nursing Facilities in Oregon, 1990-2005*



*Based on licensed beds.

In order to examine data at a greater level of detail, the Office for Oregon Health Policy and Research (OHPR) divides the state into eight regions based on Oregon Population Survey (OPS) regions. Also, data on re-admission to nursing facilities after being discharged to hospitals was collected for 2005.

Table 2 exhibits occupancy rates for both licensed beds and staffed set-up beds, and re-admission rate for residents discharged to hospitals, by regions:

Table 2 – Oregon Nursing Facility Occupancy & Re-admission Rates by Region, 2005

Region	Counties	Average Occupancy Rate		Re-Admission to Hospital
		Licensed Beds	Staffed Beds	
1	Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, Tillamook	67.8%	79.0%	68.2%
2	Clackamas, Mult.*, Wash.**, Yamhill	63.8%	74.3%	62.4%
3	Benton, Lane, Linn, Marion*, Polk	70.3%	81.0%	59.3%
4	Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josep.	67.1%	73.6%	74.1%
5	Hood River, Morrow, Umatilla, Wasco	54.0%	66.4%	59.8%
6	Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson*	75.0%	85.3%	58.6%
7	Grant, Klamath, Lake	61.8%	70.7%	52.3%
8	Baker, Malheur, Union, Wallowa	55.2%	71.4%	51.1%
All	Statewide Average	66.2%	76.6%	63.0%

Note: Counties without nursing facilities are not included here;

* Patient days were not reported for one nursing facility EACH in Multnomah, Jefferson and Marion county, accounting for 105, 120 and 69 licensed beds, respectively;

**Patient days were not reported for two facilities in Washington county with 190 (78 and 112) licensed beds.

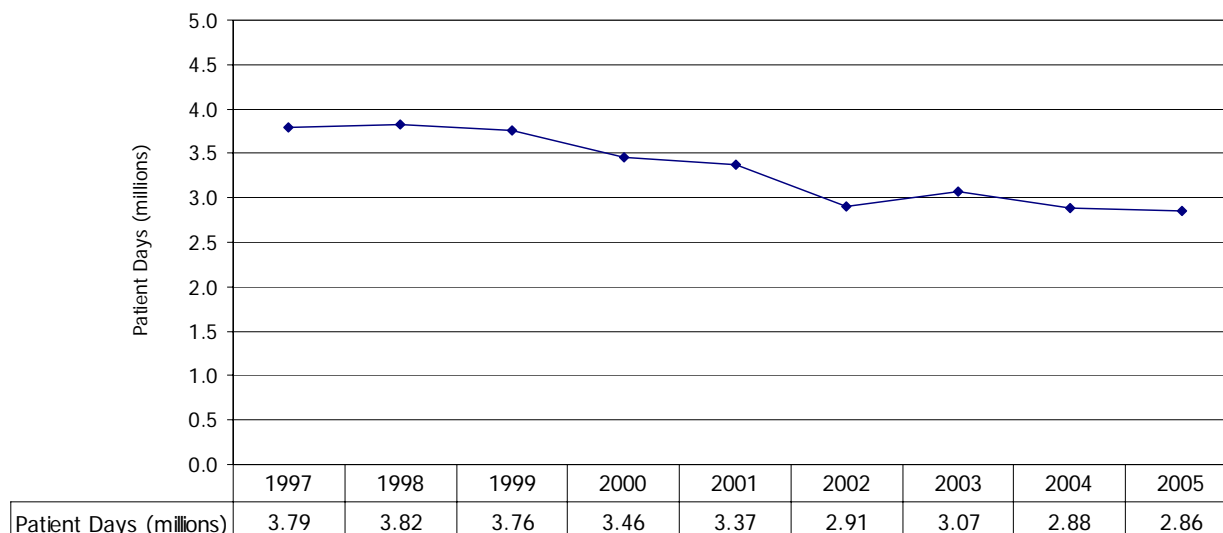
There is wide regional variation in reported occupancy rates and re-admission rates for residents discharged to hospitals.

- o Region 6 (Crook, Deschutes and Jefferson) shows the highest occupancy rates for both licensed beds (75.0%) and staffed beds (85.3%).
- o Region 5 (Hood River, Morrow, Umatilla, Wasco) show the lowest occupancy rates for both licensed beds (54.0%) and staffed beds (66.4%), respectively.
- o The average statewide re-admission rate for residents discharged to hospitals is 63%, with Region 4 (Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine) being the highest (74.1%) and Region 8 (Baker, Malheur, Union, Wallowa) being the lowest (51.1%).

Resident Days

Oregon nursing facilities reported 2.86 million resident days in 2005, which is a new low.

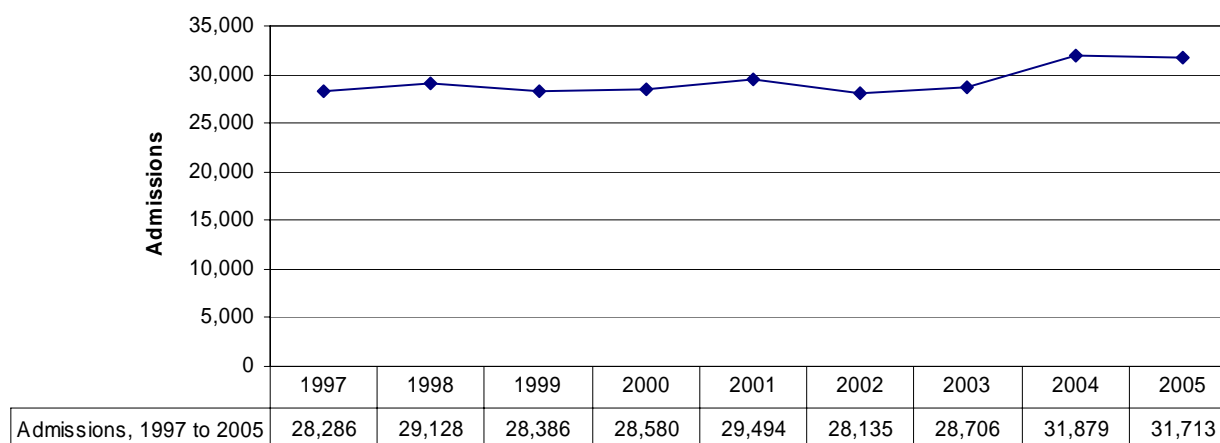
Figure 4 – Nursing Facility Resident Days, 1997-2005



Number of Residents

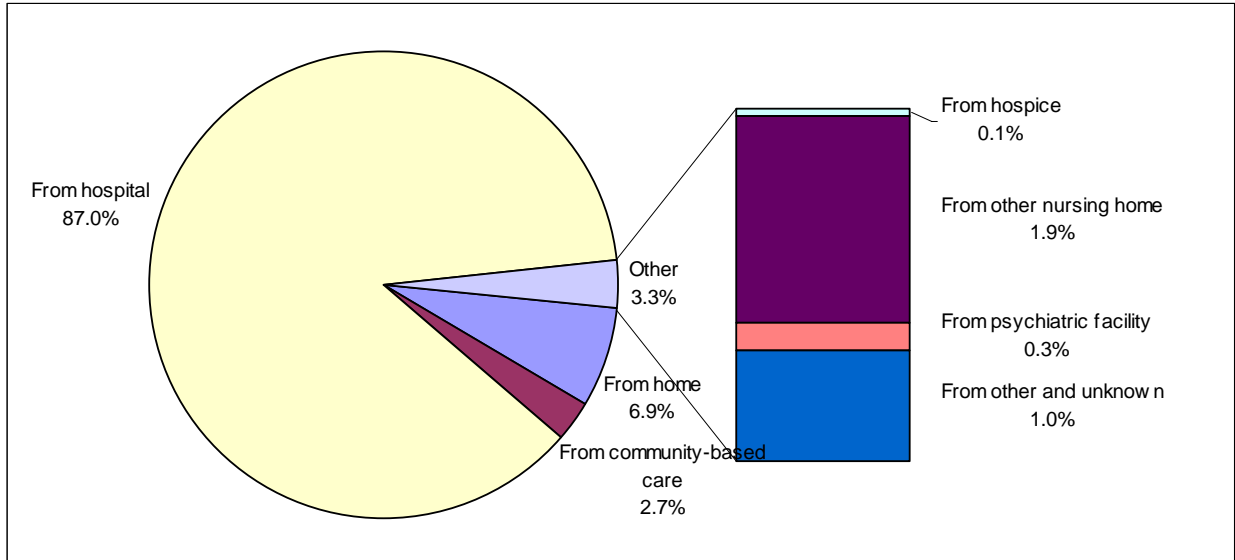
Admissions. The overall number of admissions to nursing facilities in 2005 (31,713) is very close to that in 2004 (31,879), after remaining at a steady level for the past several years.

Figure 5 - Total Nursing Facility Admissions, 1997-2005



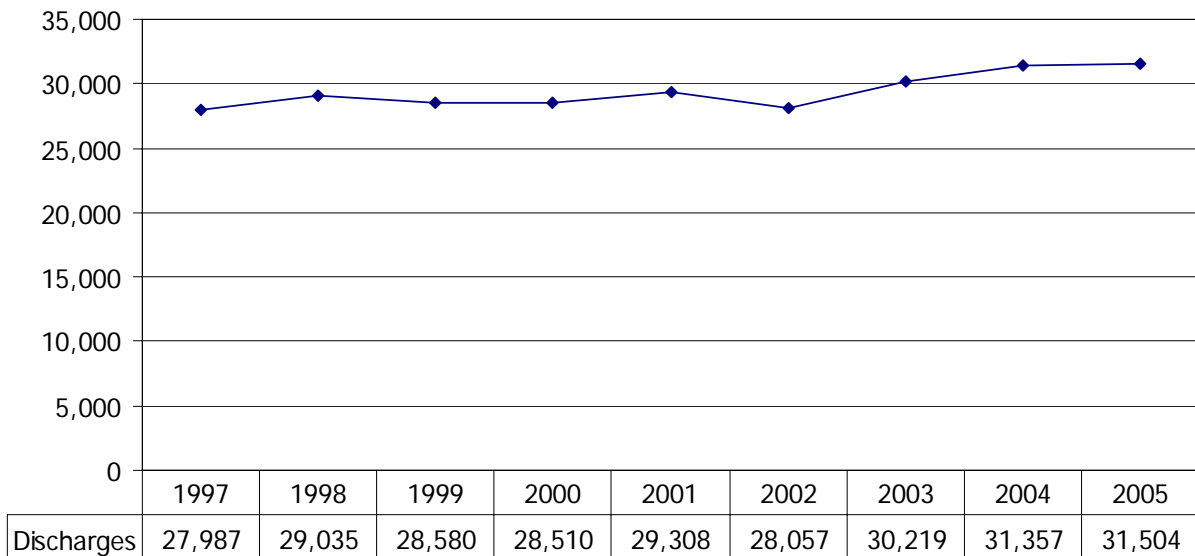
Admission Source. Most nursing facility residents are admitted from the hospital.

Figure 6 – Admission Source as a Percentage of Total Nursing Facility Admissions, 2005



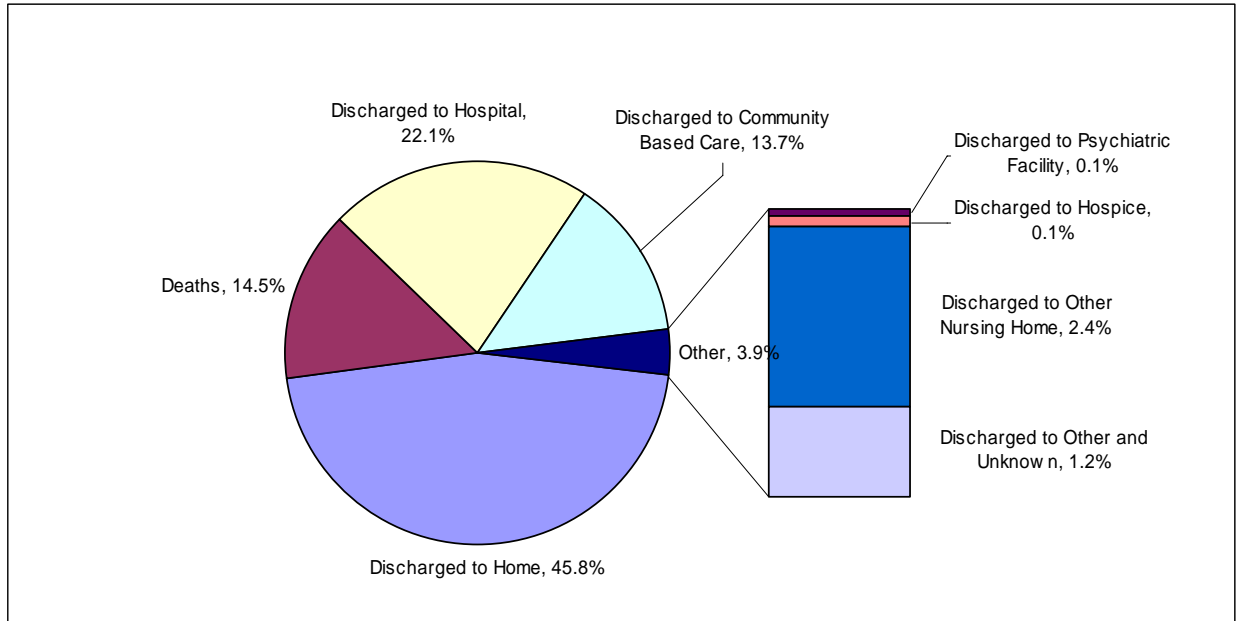
Discharges. The total number of discharges in 2005 was slightly higher than 2004, as shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7 - Total Nursing Facility Discharges, 1997-2005



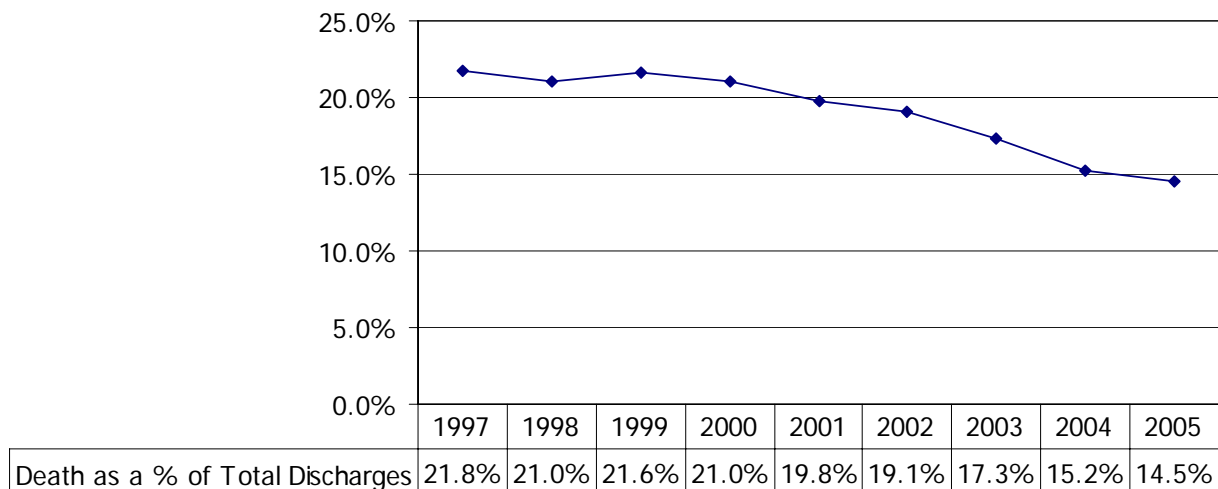
Discharge Status. Most nursing facility residents are discharged to home.

Figure 8 – Discharge Status as a Percent of all Nursing Facility Discharges, 2005



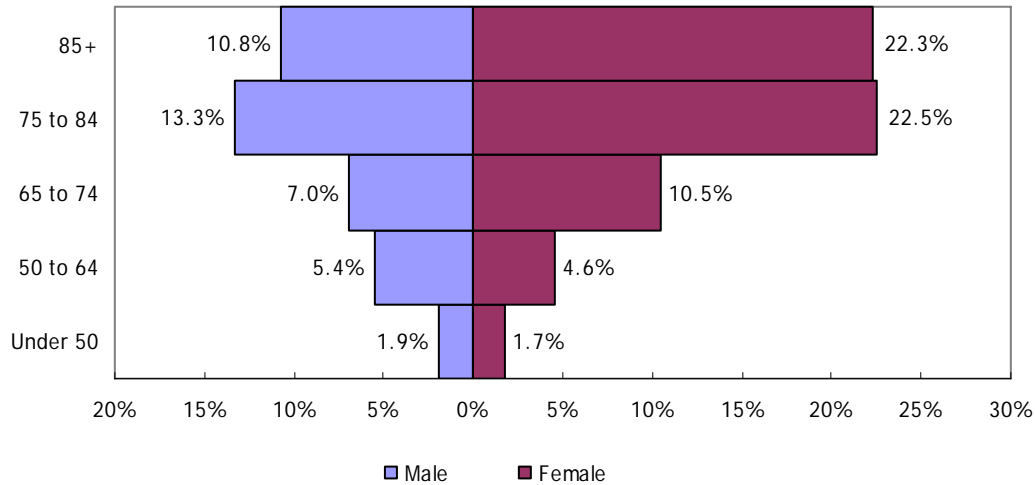
Death as a percentage of total discharges has gradually decreased since 1997; it reached a new low of 14.5% in 2005, as shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9 – Death as a Percentage of Total Nursing Facility Discharges, 1997-2005



Age and Gender Distribution

Figure 10 – Distribution of Age by Gender in Oregon Nursing Facilities, 2005



In 2005, 86.4% of all Oregon nursing facility residents were age 65 or above. Women outnumber men except in the under 65 age groups. The number of women is more than twice the number of men in the oldest age group (85+).

Length of Stay

In 2000, nearly 41% of residents stayed less than 2 weeks, while over 65% of the residents stayed less than a month.

In 2005, 38 % of residents stayed less than two weeks, two thirds of the residents (66%) stayed less than one month, and 85% stayed less than three months.

Table 3 – Nursing Facility Length of Stay, 2003 – 2005

Length of Stay	2003 Percent of Total	2004 Percent of Total	2005 Percent of Total
Less than 1week	16.7%	16.9%	16.4%
7 to 14 days	23.7%	22.4%	21.5%
2 weeks to 30 days	26.1%	27.4%	27.9%
1 to 3 months	16.5%	18.3%	19.1%
3 to 6 months	5.2%	5.2%	5.6%
6 to 12 months	4.0%	3.4%	3.2%
1 to 2 years	3.1%	2.4%	2.7%
2 to 4 years	3.0%	2.4%	2.0%
4+ years	1.9%	1.5%	1.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

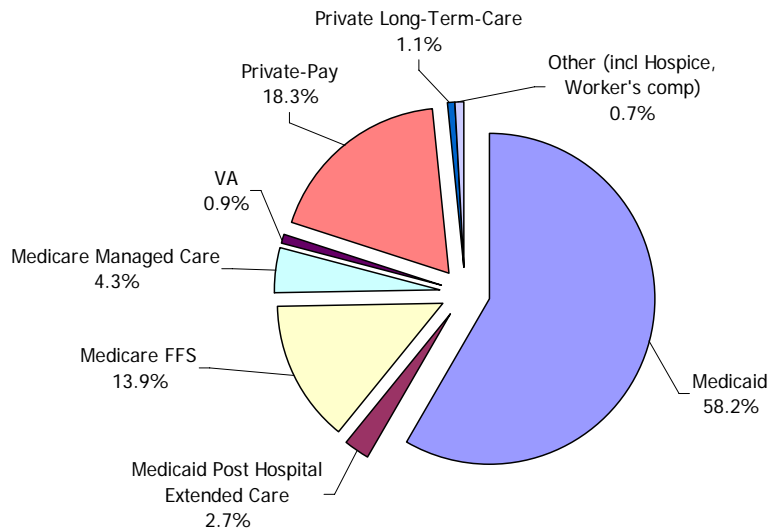
Table 4 –Oregon Nursing Facility Length of Stay by Region, 2005

Length Of Stay (LOS) in Nursing Facilities by Region	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8
	Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, Tillamook	Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, Yamhill	Benton, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk	Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine	Hood River, Morrow, Umatilla, Wasco	Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson	Grant, Klamath, Lake	Baker, Malheur, Union, Wallowa
Less than 1 week	12.0%	18.1%	15.7%	13.9%	14.6%	21.6%	12.9%	20.7%
7 to 14 days	19.3%	22.3%	21.2%	21.9%	15.8%	23.7%	18.9%	17.6%
14 to 30 days	30.4%	27.3%	28.4%	29.2%	25.9%	24.9%	29.5%	19.9%
1 to 3 Months	21.2%	16.8%	20.0%	22.3%	21.4%	14.4%	24.1%	20.9%
3 to 6 Months	6.1%	5.8%	5.3%	5.2%	7.8%	4.8%	7.6%	6.1%
6 to 12 Months	3.9%	3.1%	3.3%	2.6%	4.9%	4.5%	2.3%	4.1%
1 to 2 years	2.0%	2.6%	3.1%	2.3%	3.4%	2.4%	2.5%	4.1%
2 to 4 years	2.9%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	2.8%	1.4%	1.8%	3.0%
4 years or more	2.2%	1.8%	1.3%	0.9%	3.5%	2.3%	0.4%	3.5%
All	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

For 2004 comparative data, see Appendix A.

Oregon Nursing Facility Payers

Figure 11 – Nursing Facility Payers, 2005



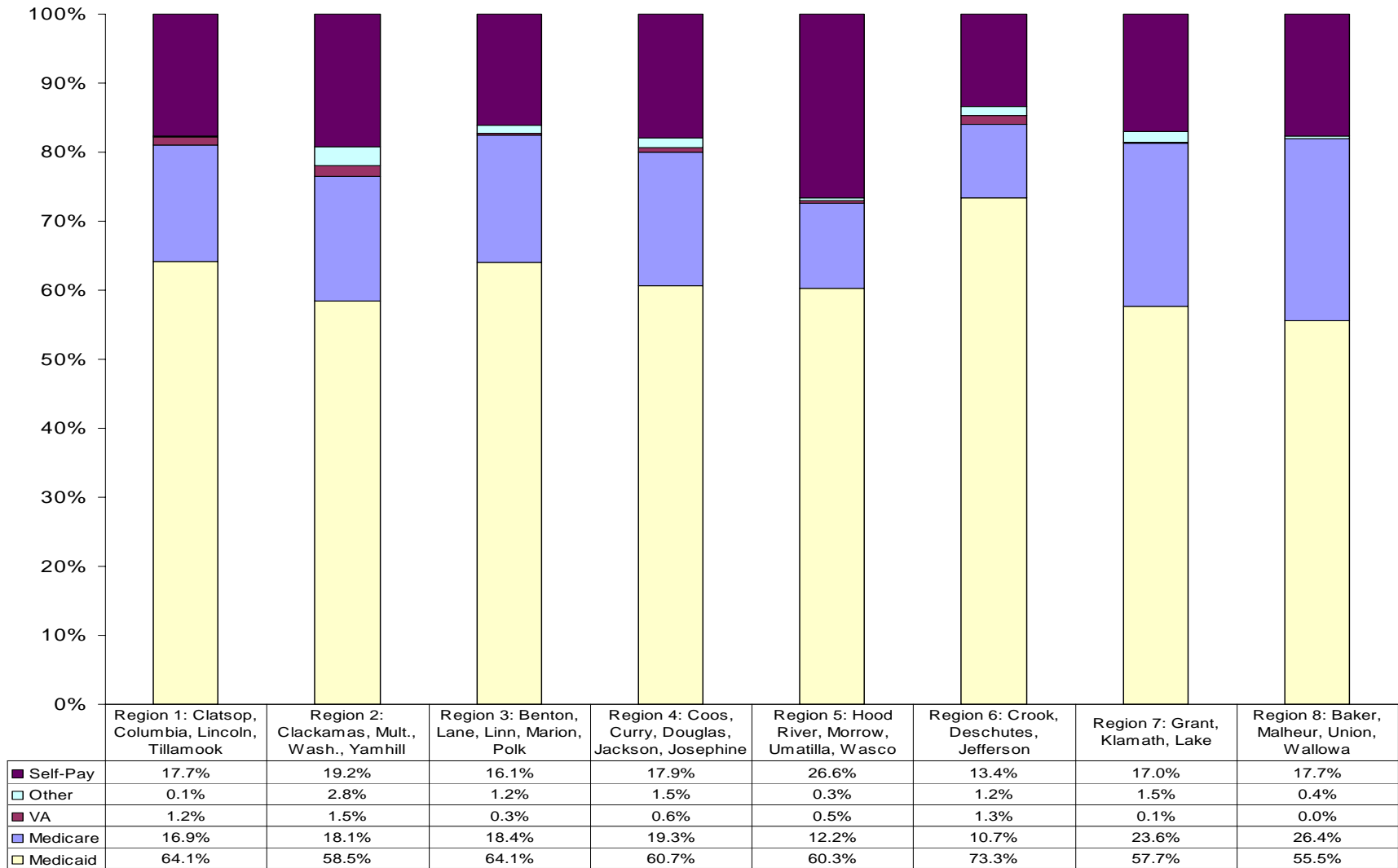
Medicaid pays for the majority (58.2%) of resident days in Oregon nursing facilities. The next largest payer is private-pay at 18.3%, followed by Medicare (18.2%).

Table 5 shows detailed resident days by payer.

Table 5 – Nursing Facility Resident Days by Payer, 2003 - 2005

Payer	2003		2004		2005	
	Days	% of Total	Days	% of Total	Days	% of Total
Medicaid	1,883,713	61.3%	1,703,457	59.1%	1,665,248	58.2%
Medicaid Post Hospital Extended Care	24,695	0.8%	41,830	1.5%	77,338	2.7%
Medicare FFS	304,845	9.9%	371,755	12.9%	396,792	13.9%
Medicare Managed Care	114,470	3.7%	108,182	3.8%	122,058	4.3%
VA	29,791	1.0%	26,940	0.9%	25,149	0.9%
Private-pay	688,850	22.4%	596,506	20.7%	522,244	18.3%
Private Long-Term-Care		0.0%	10,280	0.4%	30,128	1.1%
Other (incl Hospice, Worker's comp)	28,571	0.9%	25,013	0.9%	21,135	0.7%
Total resident Days	3,074,935	100.0%	2,883,963	100.0%	2,860,092	100.0%

Figure 12 -- Payer Source by Region, 2005



For 2004 data, see Appendix B.

Appendix A

Oregon Nursing Facility Length of Stay by Region, 2004

2005 Length Of Stay (LOS) in Nursing facilities by Region	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8
	Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, Tillamook	Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, Yamhill	Benton, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk	Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine	Hood River, Morrow, Umatilla, Wasco	Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson	Grant, Klamath, Lake	Baker, Malheur, Union, Wallowa
Less than 1 week	15.6%	18.3%	16.9%	14.7%	14.0%	17.8%	15.6%	12.7%
7 to 14 days	20.7%	23.7%	22.5%	20.2%	14.3%	25.6%	27.9%	18.8%
14 to 30 days	26.8%	27.5%	28.4%	28.2%	22.4%	25.7%	23.2%	22.1%
1 to 3 Months	21.9%	15.9%	18.3%	22.8%	18.7%	17.4%	23.0%	19.2%
3 to 6 Months	6.1%	5.0%	4.4%	6.5%	6.1%	4.7%	2.4%	7.6%
6 to 12 Months	3.1%	2.9%	3.6%	3.6%	6.9%	4.2%	1.7%	7.2%
1 to 2 years	2.2%	2.4%	2.3%	1.7%	5.2%	1.4%	3.2%	4.9%
2 to 4 years	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%	1.5%	8.4%	1.8%	1.5%	5.1%
4 years or more	1.4%	1.8%	1.2%	0.7%	3.9%	1.3%	1.5%	2.3%
All	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix B

Payer Source by Region, 2004

