
**Office for Oregon Health
Policy and Research**



Oregon Nursing Facilities

*A report on the utilization of nursing facilities in the
State of Oregon in 2003*

December 2004

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A report on the utilization of nursing facilities in the State of Oregon in 2003

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Key Data

- ❖ Medicaid remains the single largest payer to nursing facilities in the state, accounting for 62% of total resident days in 2003. The second largest category of payer is the self-pay group, accounting for 22% of total resident days.
- ❖ The number of licensed nursing facility beds continues to decline in Oregon. In 1990, there were 15,395 licensed beds* in Oregon nursing facilities, in 2003 that number as 12,875*, a 16% decline.
- ❖ Occupancy rates and total resident days continue to decline on a statewide basis. Occupancy rates have declined from 88% in 1990 to 68% in 2003.
 - The occupancy rate decline is likely due to a combination 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 foster homes.
- ❖ There is wide regional variation in occupancy rates for both staffed beds and licensed beds.
 - The Central Willamette Valley area of the state shows the highest occupancy rates (73.9%) for licensed beds and for staffed beds (82.2%).
 - The Southern Oregon region (Grant, Klamath, and Lake counties) shows the lowest occupancy rates for both staffed (59.9%) and licensed beds (41.6%).
- ❖ Length of stay in nursing facilities continues to decline. Seventeen percent of the residents stay less than one week, and the majority of residents stay less than one month.

*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) cluster of the Department of Human Services (the licensing authority for Oregon nursing facilities) collects statistics about nursing facility admissions, discharges and resident characteristics. Nursing Facility Annual Reports for 2003 were received from 143 facilities with 12,596 licensed beds, representing 97% of total capacity in the state. One of the four non-responding facilities closed during the reporting year; the remaining three failed to submit their reports. This report encompasses the reporting period from October 1, 2002 to September 30, 2003.

There were 147 nursing facilities in Oregon on October 1, 2003 with a combined licensed bed capacity of 12,875. This represents a decline from 150 nursing facilities with 13,025 licensed beds in 2002. As is shown in Figure 1, this decline is consistent with the 16% reduction in nursing facility capacity experienced in Oregon since 1990.

Figure 1 - Oregon Nursing Facility Capacity, 1990 - 2003

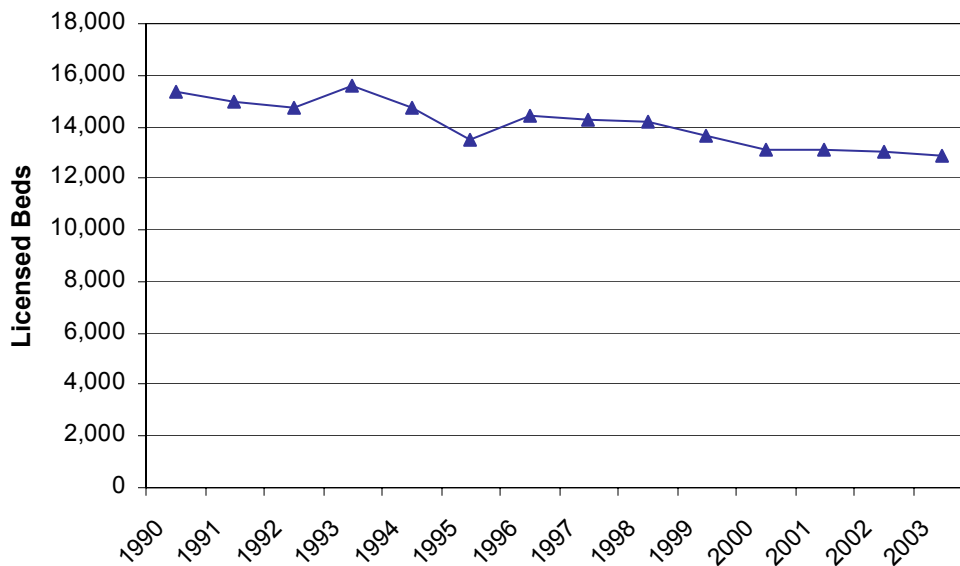
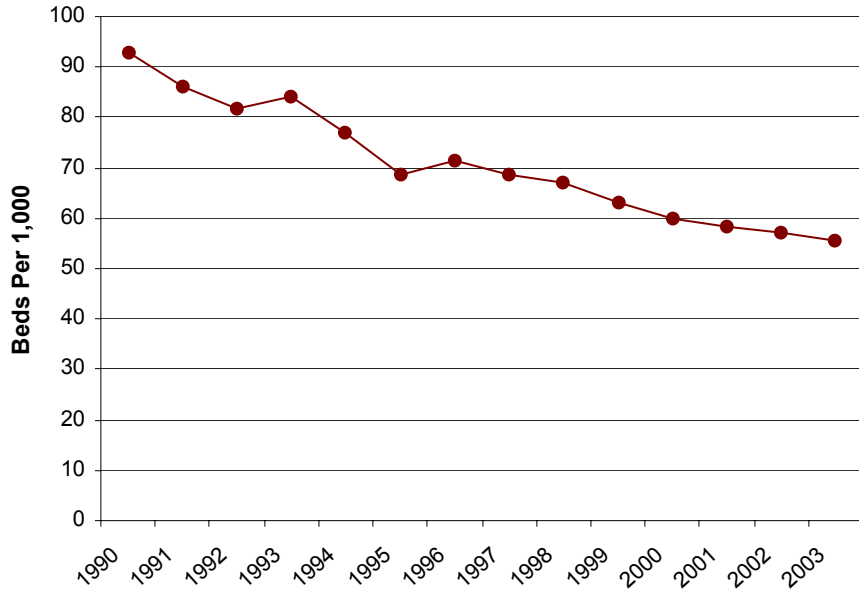


Figure 2 – Oregon Nursing Facility Licensed Beds per 1,000 Population 75 and Over, 1990-2003



Facilities

Table 1 presents the distribution of reporting nursing facilities by facility size (based on licensed beds).

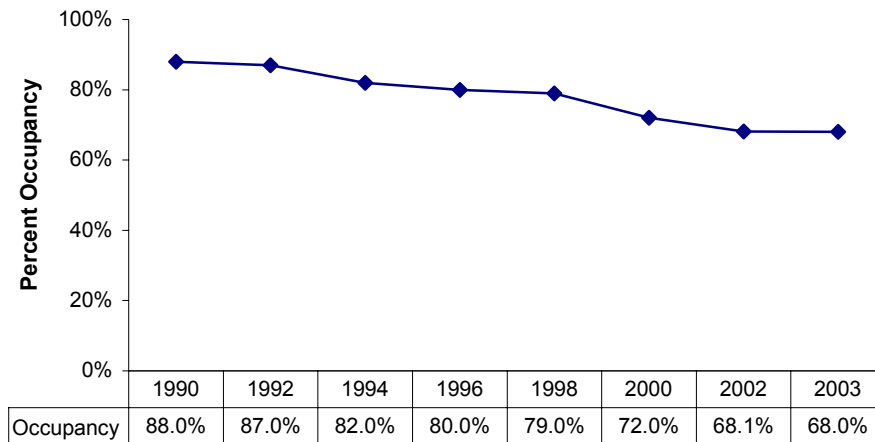
Table 1 - Licensed Beds in Oregon Nursing Facilities, 2003

Facility Capacity (Licensed Beds)	No. of Facilities	Percent of Facilities	Total Beds	Percent of Beds	Average No. of Licensed Beds
0 to 50	28	20%	1,018	8%	36
51 to 75	27	19%	1,712	14%	63
76 to 100	39	27%	3,436	27%	88
101 to 150	37	26%	4,335	34%	117
More than 150	12	8%	2,095	17%	175
Total	143	100%	12,596	100%	88

Occupancy

As shown in the following chart, there has been a steady decline in nursing facility occupancy rates. 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, 1990-2003*



*Based on licensed beds.

In order to examine data at a greater level of detail, the Office for Oregon Health Policy and Research divides the state into eight regions based on Oregon Population Survey (OPS) regions. Table 2 exhibits occupancy rates for both licensed beds and set-up staffed beds by regions: Southern Central Oregon (Region 7) reports the lowest occupancy rates overall, while the Central Willamette Valley (Region 3) reports the highest on the basis of licensed beds and Central Oregon (Region 6) reports the highest occupancy on the basis of set-up staffed beds.

Table 2 – Oregon Nursing Facility Occupancy Rates by Region, 2003

Region*	Regional Averages	
	Occupancy Rate/ Licensed Beds	Occupancy Rate/ Set-Up Beds
Region One: Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, Tillamook	66.2%	80.6%
Region Two: Multnomah**, Clackamas, Washington and Yamhill	68.6%	77.7%
Region Three: Benton, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk	73.9%	82.2%
Region Four: Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine	71.4%	76.3%
Region Five: Hood River, Morrow, Umatilla, Wasco	57.1%	81.0%
Region Six: Crook, Deschutes**, Jefferson	41.6%	59.9%
Region Seven: Grant, Klamath, Lake	47.9%	63.6%
Region Eight: Baker, Malheur, Union, Wallowa	56.0%	63.6%
Statewide Average	68.0%	78.0%

* Counties without nursing facilities are not included here.

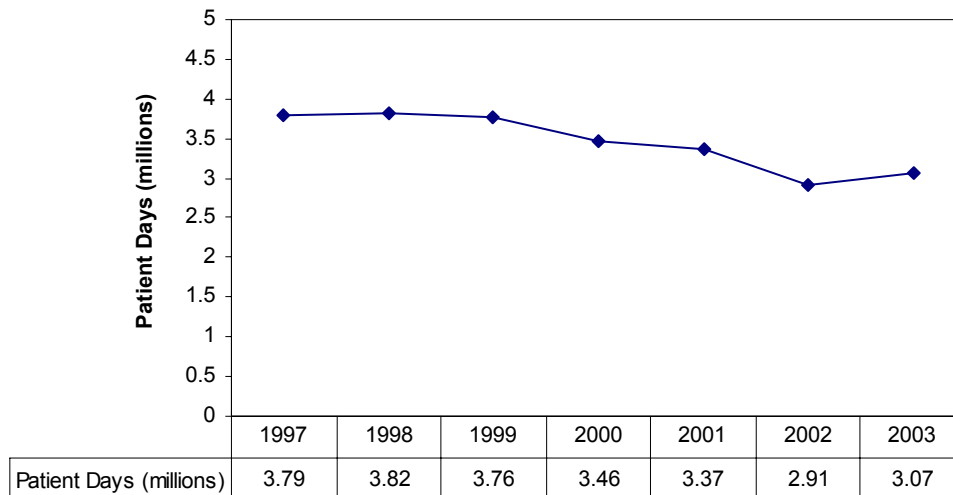
**Patient days were not reported for one nursing facility accounting for 27 beds in Mult. Co.

***Patient days were not reported for two nursing facilities, accounting for 174 beds in Deschutes Co.

Resident Days

During this period, nursing facilities provided 3.07 million resident days. Like occupancy rates over the last seven years, resident days have also declined.

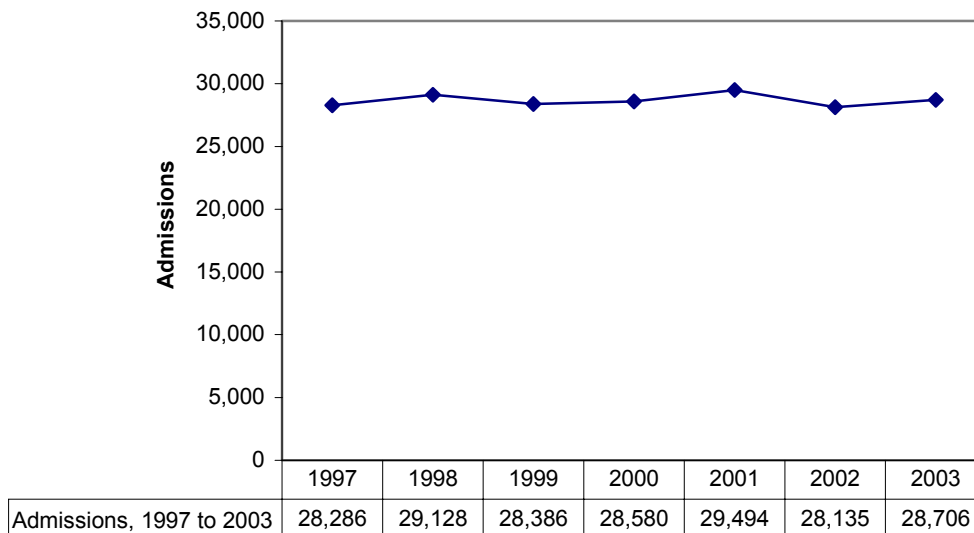
Figure 4 – Nursing Facility Resident Days, 1997-2003



Number of Residents

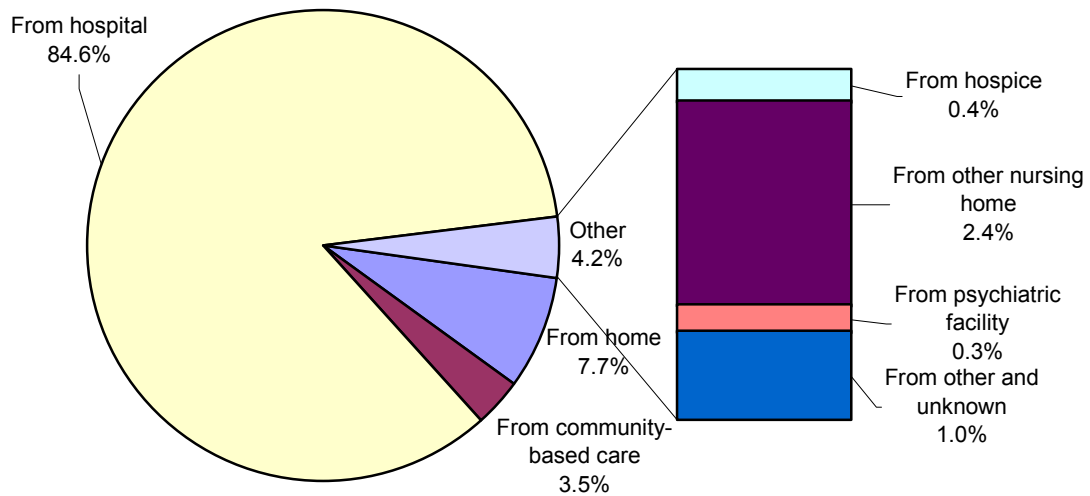
Admissions. Although occupancy rates and total resident days have declined, the overall number of admissions to nursing facilities has remained relatively steady.

Figure 5 - Total Nursing Facility Admissions, 1997-2003



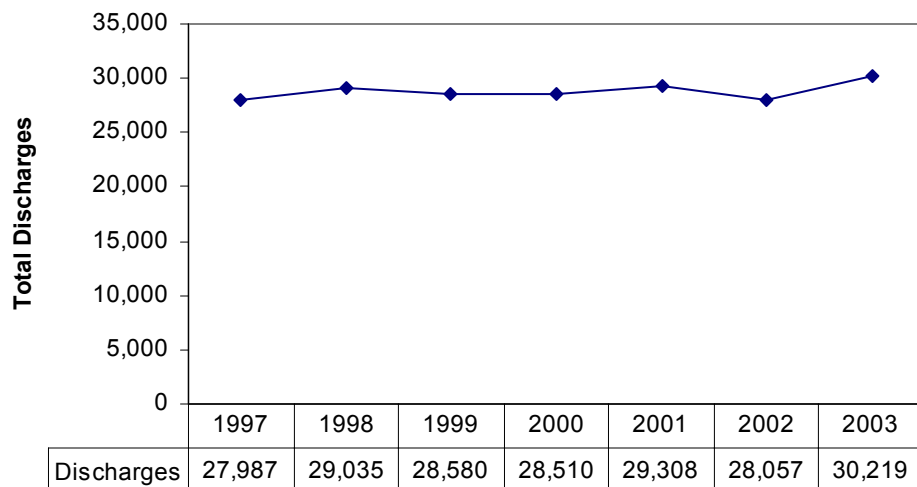
Admission Source. The majority of nursing facility residents are admitted from the hospital.

Figure 6 – Admission Source as a Percentage of Total Nursing Facility Admissions, 2003



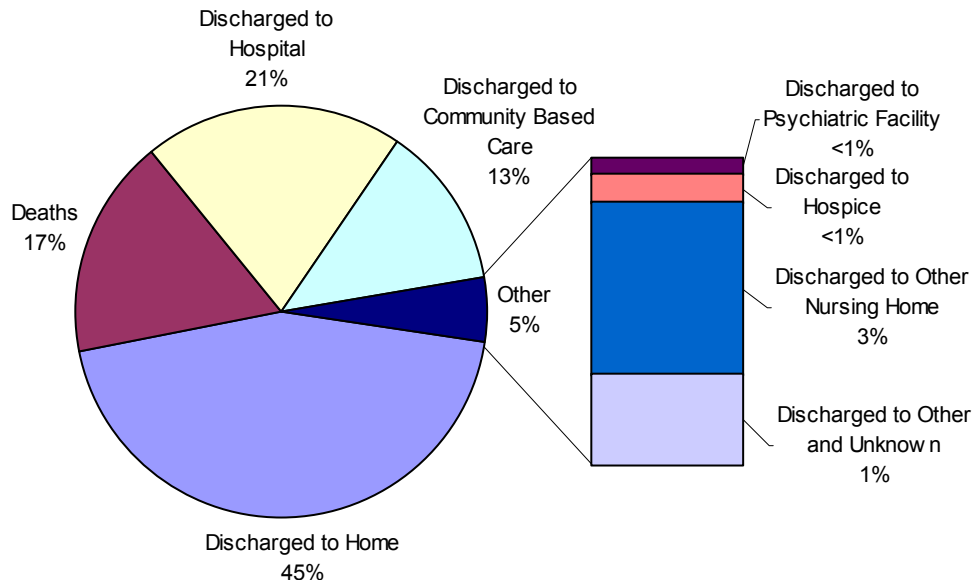
Discharges. The total number of discharges mirrors the total number of admissions, as shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7 - Total Nursing Facility Discharges, 1997-2003



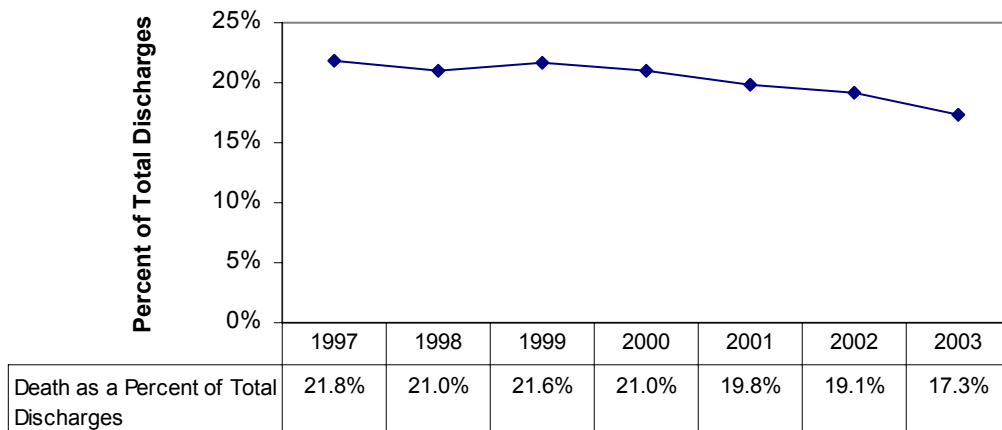
Discharge Status. The largest percentage of nursing facility residents are discharged to home.

Figure 8 – Discharge Status as a Percent of all Nursing Facility Discharges, 2003



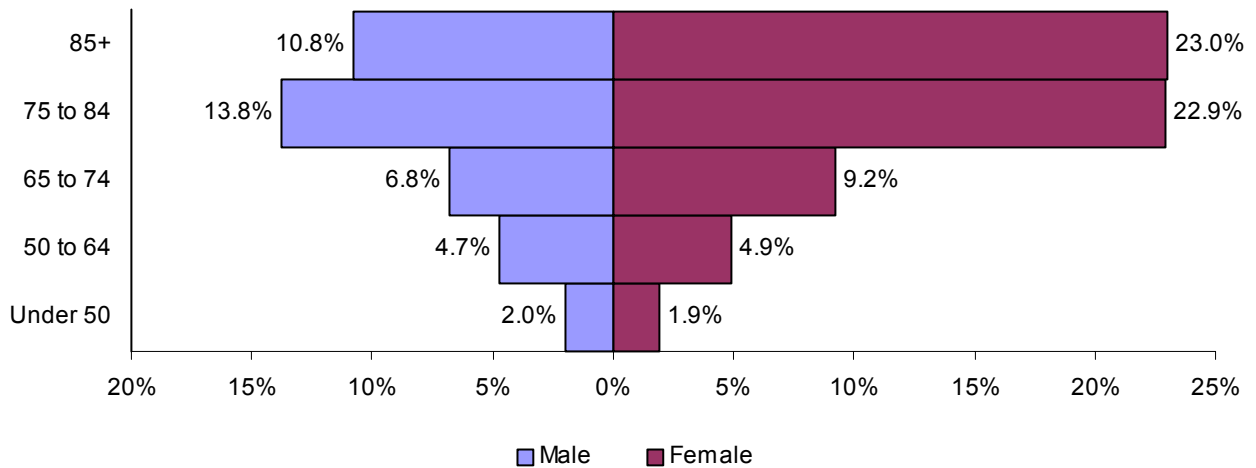
Discharges to death have gradually decreased since 1997, as shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9 – Death as Percentage of Total Nursing Facility Discharges, 1997-2003



Age and Gender Distribution

Figure 10 – Distribution of Age by Gender in Oregon Nursing Facilities, 2003



Women outnumber men except in the youngest age group (under 50). The number of women is twice the number of men in the oldest age group (85+).

Length of Stay

Lengths of stay in nursing facilities have continued to decline over the last decade. In 2000, nearly 41% of residents stayed less than 2 weeks, while over 65% of the residents stayed less than a month. In 2001, 38% of residents stayed less than 2 weeks, while nearly 64% of the residents stayed less than a month. In 2003, 17% of the residents stayed *less than one week* in a nursing facility, 41% of residents stayed less than two weeks and the majority of residents (66%) stayed less than one month.

Table 3 – Nursing Facility Length of Stay, 2003

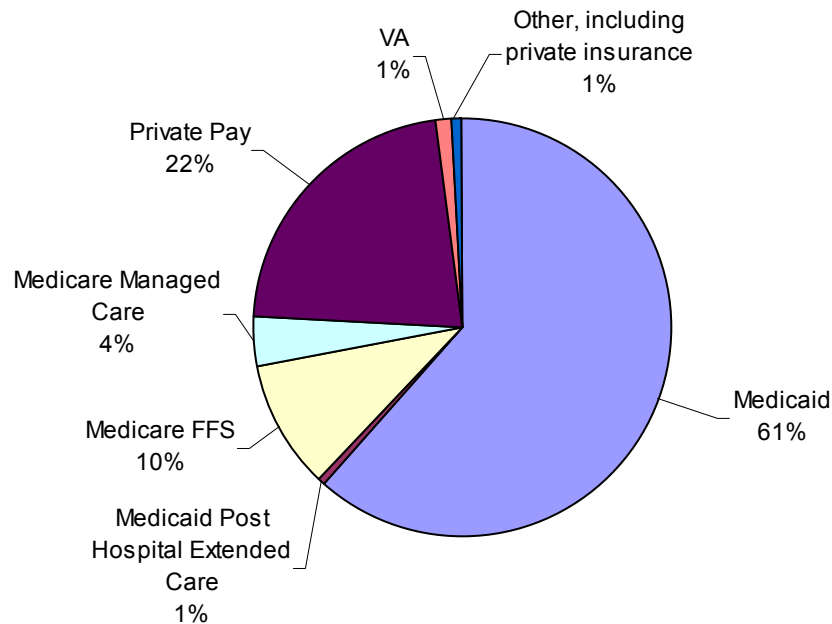
Length of Stay	Percent of Total
Less than 1week	16.7%
7 to 14 days	23.7%
2 weeks to 30 days	26.1%
1 to 3 months	16.5%
3 to 6 months	5.2%
6 to 12 months	4.0%
1 to 2 years	3.1%
2 to 4 years	3.0%
4+ years	1.9%
Total	100.0%

Table 4 –Oregon Nursing Facility Length of Stay by Region, 2003

	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	8.9%	17.1%	16.9%	17.1%	13.4%	19.3%	20.5%	13.4%
7 to 14 days	17.8%	24.9%	24.3%	21.7%	13.1%	30.6%	23.0%	20.4%
2 weeks to 30 days	20.9%	25.4%	27.5%	28.4%	19.4%	22.0%	26.8%	26.0%
1 to 3 months	29.0%	15.5%	15.9%	17.3%	19.8%	10.0%	18.1%	17.9%
3 to 6 months	8.1%	5.3%	4.7%	4.8%	7.1%	4.4%	3.9%	5.6%
6 months to 1 year	7.8%	3.9%	3.6%	3.2%	7.8%	4.4%	2.6%	3.9%
1 to 2 years	4.4%	3.1%	3.3%	1.8%	6.7%	3.7%	2.7%	4.9%
2 to 4 years	2.3%	2.8%	2.5%	3.7%	7.3%	3.5%	1.0%	4.5%
More than 4 years	0.7%	2.0%	1.3%	2.1%	5.4%	2.1%	1.4%	3.5%

Oregon Nursing Facility Payers

Figure 11 – Nursing Facility Payers, 2003



Medicaid pays for the majority (62%) of resident days in Oregon nursing facilities. The next largest payer is private pay at 22%.

Table 5 shows detailed resident days by payer.

Table 5 – Nursing Facility Resident Days by Payer, 2003

Payer	Days	Percent of Total
Medicaid	1,883,713	61.3%
Medicaid Post Hospital Extended Care	24,695	0.8%
Medicare FFS	304,845	9.9%
Medicare Managed Care	114,470	3.7%
Self-Pay	688,850	22.4%
VA	29,791	1.0%
Other, including private insurance	28,571	0.9%
Total Patient Days	3,074,935	100.0%

Figure 12: Payer Source by Region, 2003

