

# Comparison of Long-Term Care Settings in Oregon, 2017

	Assisted Living (AL)	Residential Care (RC)	Memory Care (MC)	Adult Foster Homes (AFH)	Nursing Facilities (NF)
Number of facilities	225 <sup>a</sup>	292 <sup>a</sup>	179	1,740	137
Total capacity (beds)	15,035	11,226	6,268	6,522 <sup>b</sup>	11,542
Average licensed capacity per facility	67	38	35	4.5 <sup>c</sup>	84
Minimum number of licensed beds	12	6	8	1	5
Maximum number of licensed beds	180	186	114	5	214
Average occupancy rate	79%	79%	86%	83%	66%
<b>Facility Size</b>					
Less than 50 beds	26%	74%	79%	100%	18%
50–99 beds	65%	22%	21%	-	53%
100–149 beds	8%	3%	<1%	-	22%
More than 149 beds	1%	1%	-	-	8%
<b>Resident Characteristics</b>					
White, non-Hispanic	90%	86%	91%	88%	87%
African American or Black	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Hispanic	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Other or Unknown	8%	11%	7%	7%	8%
Female	72%	59%	74%	62%	58%
Age 65–84	39%	41%	42%	36%	51%
Age 85+	56%	42%	56%	42%	29%
<b>Assistance with Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)<sup>1ii</sup></b>					
Eating	7%	24%	39%	39%	56%
Dressing	40%	56%	79%	67%	94%
Bathing	55%	73%	91%	81%	88%
Using the bathroom	33%	53%	78%	60%	95%
Walking/mobility	28%	38%	52%	54%	93%
<b>Chronic Medical Conditions</b>					
Alzheimer's disease/dementia	27%	44%	98%	47%	18%
Hypertension	55%	57%	47%	50%	69%
Depression	28%	35%	33%	42%	35%
Serious mental health illness	5%	17%	7%	15%	6%
Diabetes	21%	20%	15%	19%	32%
Cancer	9%	7%	7%	8%	9%
Osteoporosis	19%	20%	21%	17%	11%
Arthritis	37%	33%	27%	37%	25%

a. This figure includes all AL or RC settings, including those with MC units.

b. Capacity information was available for 1,693 of the 1740 AFHs originally provided by DHS at the time the report was finalized.

c. For AL, RC, MC, and AFHs, assistance with ADLs means any assistance; NF includes residents who had "some dependence" or "dependent".

# Comparison of Long-Term Care Settings in Oregon, 2017

	AL	RC	MC	AFH	NF
<b>Length of Stay</b>					
30 days or less	6%	18%	9%	19%	70%
31-90 days	8%	8%	16%	13%	22%
91-180 days	11%	17%	10%	12%	4%
181 days–less than 1 year	15%	7%	13%	12%	2%
1–2 years	18%	13%	19%	16%	1%
2–4 years	23%	19%	18%	17%	0.6%
More than 4 years	19%	17%	15%	12%	0.3%
<b>Top Two Payer Sources<sup>a</sup></b>					
Private pay	56%	45%	55%	47%	14%
Medicaid	39%	48%	42%	56%	59%
<b>Monthly Medicaid Payment for Lowest Service Level<sup>b</sup></b>					
Effective February 2017	\$1,128	\$1,405	\$3,686	\$1,461	\$7,986
Effective February 2016	\$1,100	\$1,371	\$3,596	\$1,371	\$7,703
<b>Average Total Monthly Private Pay Rates<sup>c</sup></b>					
December 2016	\$3,767	\$3,656	\$5,333	\$3,417	\$8,425 <sup>d</sup>

- Totals do not equal 100% because (1) there were additional payer sources (e.g., long-term care insurance and Veterans) and (2) reporting of multiple payer sources for residents was allowed.
- AL, RC, MC, and AFH Medicaid rates are for service payments only and do not include the room and board fee of \$570 per month in 2016 and \$571 per month in 2017.
- The monthly rates for AL, RC, and MC exclude 8 facilities with rates that were outliers. See full report for explanation.
- 2016 rate for a semi-private room in Oregon. Source: <https://www.genworth.com/about-us/industry-expertise/cost-of-care.html>

The Oregon legislature allocated funding to study five types of settings that provide assistance with personal care, supervision, and health monitoring to adults who have physical and/or cognitive impairments. The goal was to collect and analyze data that could inform local and statewide planning and policymaking. The Oregon Department of Human Services (DHS) collaborated with Portland State University, Oregon State University, and stakeholders to produce several reports on the state of long-term care. The full reports are available online at:

<https://www.pdx.edu/ioa/oregon-community-based-care-project>

These five setting types are licensed and monitored by DHS and are staffed 24-hours daily to respond to the personal care, health, and social needs of residents. **Assisted Living facilities (ALs)** have private, single-occupancy apartments with a bathroom and kitchenette. **Residential Care facilities (RCs)** may provide shared or private apartments and bathrooms. **Memory Care communities (MCs)** are designated for residents with Alzheimer’s disease or other types of dementia. The units are locked, segregated or secured to prevent or limit access by residents outside the building. **Adult Foster Homes (AFHs)** are single-family residences with a live-in operator who provides or coordinates care for up to five unrelated adults. **Nursing Facilities (NF)** provide medical care and monitoring for people need on-going skilled nursing care. Of these five settings, NFs provide the most intensive level of care and must meet federal as well as state requirements for staffing and services.