



**Assisted Living
Residential Care
Memory Care**

2017 Chartbook

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Section 1 – Communities¹

Table 1.1 – Number of Licensed Settings and Licensed Capacity, 2017

Community Type	No. of Settings	Licensed Capacity	No. of Units
Assisted Living (AL)	225 ^a	15,035	12,615
Residential Care (RC)	292 ^a	11,226	9,176
Total of Assisted Living and Residential Care	517	26,261	21,791
Total of AL and RC with a Memory Care endorsement	179	6,268	—

- As of December 2016, there were 517 licensed AL and RC communities in Oregon.
- The licensed capacity for these settings totaled 26,261.
- Just over one-third of Oregon’s 517 AL and RC communities have a memory care endorsement.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Table 1

¹ For literature, references, and more information about this study, see the Oregon CBC Survey 2017 available at <http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/SENIORS-DISABILITIES/Pages/publications.aspx> and <https://www.pdx.edu/iaa/oregon-community-based-care-project>

Table 1.2 – Assisted Living and Residential Care Communities with a Memory Care Endorsement

Type/Description ²	Total number of MCs (N)	Licensed Capacity (N)
Memory Care Communities are designated for persons with a diagnosis of Alzheimer’s disease or other dementia and have additional requirements for staffing, services, and building design features.	179	6,268
Stand-alone MC	31	1,034
Combination AL/RC + MC	148	5,234

- Approximately one-third of Oregon’s 517 AL and RC communities have a memory care endorsement.

SOURCE: This chart is based on information about licensed facilities provided to PSU by DHS in December, 2016.

² A stand-alone MC is a setting that is licensed to provide memory care only, while “combination” refers to settings that have two of these licensure categories co-located on the same property.

Table 1.2 – Licensed Capacity and Occupancy Rates of Responding Communities, 2017

Community Type	Licensed Capacity	No. of Current Residents	Occupancy Rate
AL	8,680	6,823	79%
RC	1,936	1,523	79%
MC	3,354	2,873	86%
Total	13,970	11,219	80%

- The occupancy rate among all CBCs was 80 percent, compared to 84 percent in 2016.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Table 2

Table 1.3 – Response Rate by Region

	AL % (n)	RC % (n)	MC % (n)	Combined % (n)	Total % (n)
Portland Metro <i>Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington</i>	57% (44)	39% (21)	61% (31)	29% (5)	51% (101)
Willamette Valley <i>Benton, Clatsop, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Yamhill</i>	66% (46)	70% (14)	56% (29)	17% (2)	59% (91)
Southern Oregon <i>Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine</i>	67% (20)	62% (13)	71% (17)	100% (1)	67% (51)
Eastern Oregon <i>Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Wheeler</i>	75% (33)	73% (16)	76% (16)	0% (0)	74% (65)
Total	65% (143)	55% (64)	63% (93)	26% (8)	60% (308)

- A total of 308 facilities responded for a response rate of 60 percent.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Table A1

Section 2 – Community Services and Policies

Table 2.1 – Resident Needs and Behaviors that Prompted a Move-Out Notice in the Prior Year*

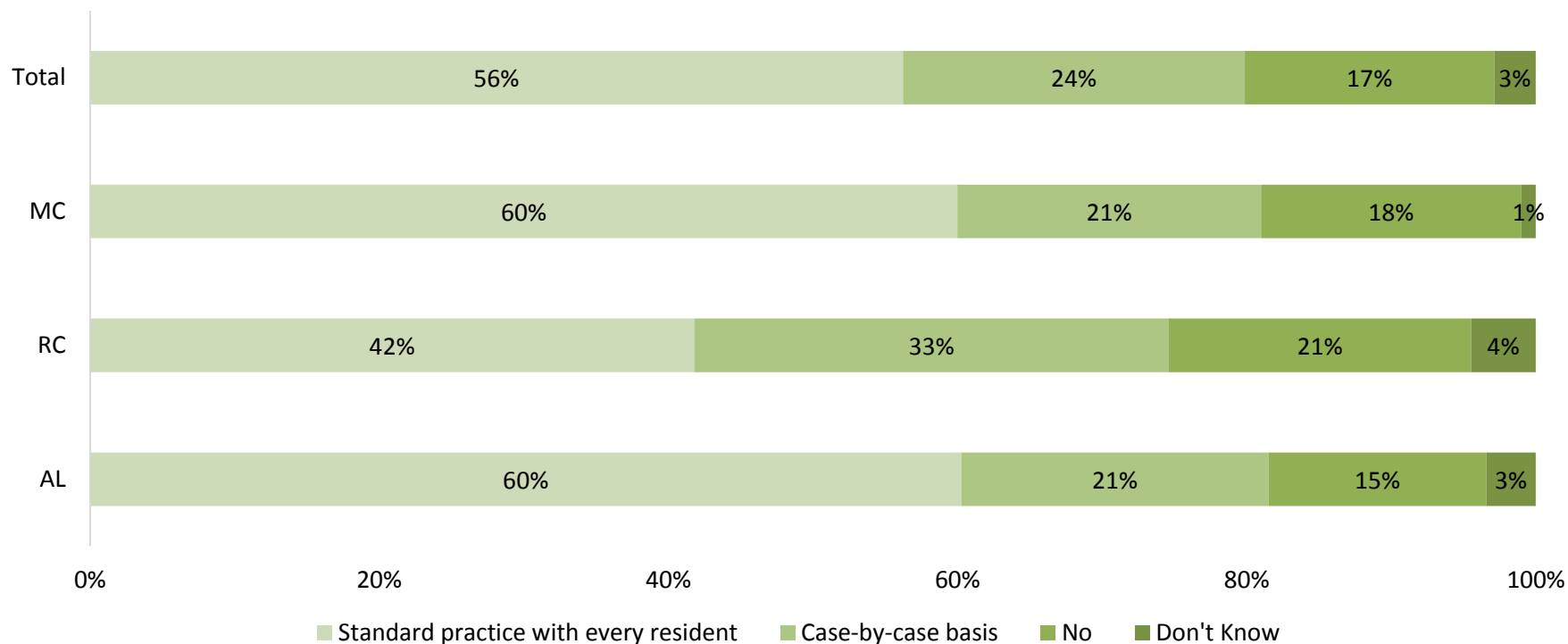
	AL	RC	MC	Total
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Hitting/acting out with anger	9% (13)	18% (12)	18% (18)	14% (43)
Two-person transfer	14% (21)	6% (4)	7% (7)	10% (32)
Wandering outside	12% (18)	3% (2)	0% (0)	6% (20)
Lease violations (excluding non-payment)	1% (2)	6% (4)	0% (0)	2% (6)
Non-payment	12% (18)	13% (9)	11% (11)	12% (38)
Sliding scale insulin	0% (0)	0% (0)	1% (1)	0% (1)

*Note: % = Percent of facilities that gave a move out notice to a resident; n = Number of facilities that gave a move-out notice to a resident

- Facilities were asked which of several potential reasons had been used for a move-out notice given to a resident in the prior year. The most common reason was hitting/acting out with anger, followed by non-payment of facility fees. MC communities did not give any notices for residents who wandered outside, compared to 12 percent of ALs that did so.).
- Wandering is a behavioral symptom that affects some persons with dementia. It includes getting lost, trying to leave the building, and searching for home.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Table 3

Figure 2.1 – Use of Fall Risk Assessment by Setting

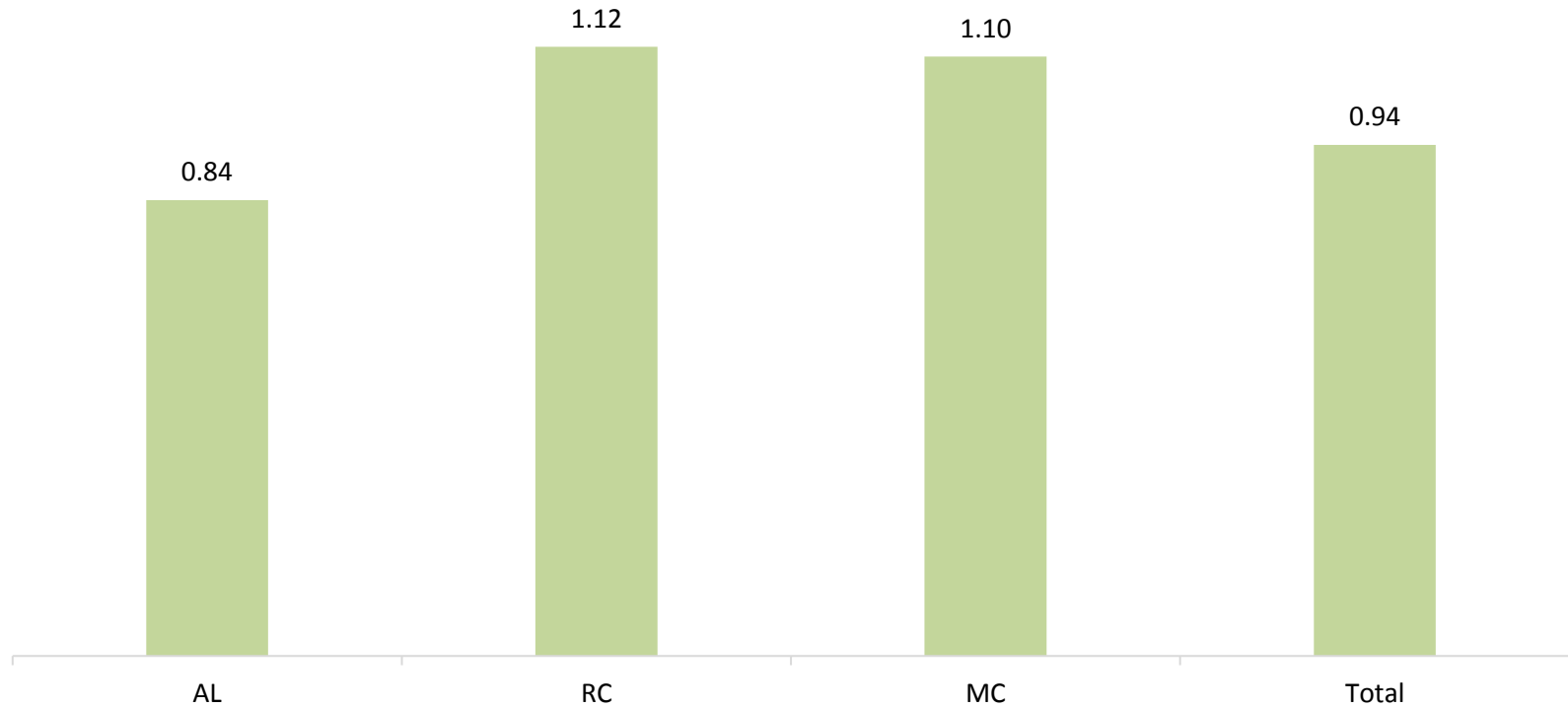


- The majority of communities reported use of a fall risk assessment as a standard practice with every resident or on a case-by-case basis (80 percent).
- A larger percentage of MCs reported using a fall risk assessment; MCs also reported a larger percentage of residents who had fallen in the past 3 months (see Residents Section).

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Figure 4

Section 3 – Staff

Figure 3.1 – Ratio of All Employees to Current Residents



- The ratio of employees to residents was higher for RC (1.12) compared to MC (1.10) and AL (.84).

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Figure 6

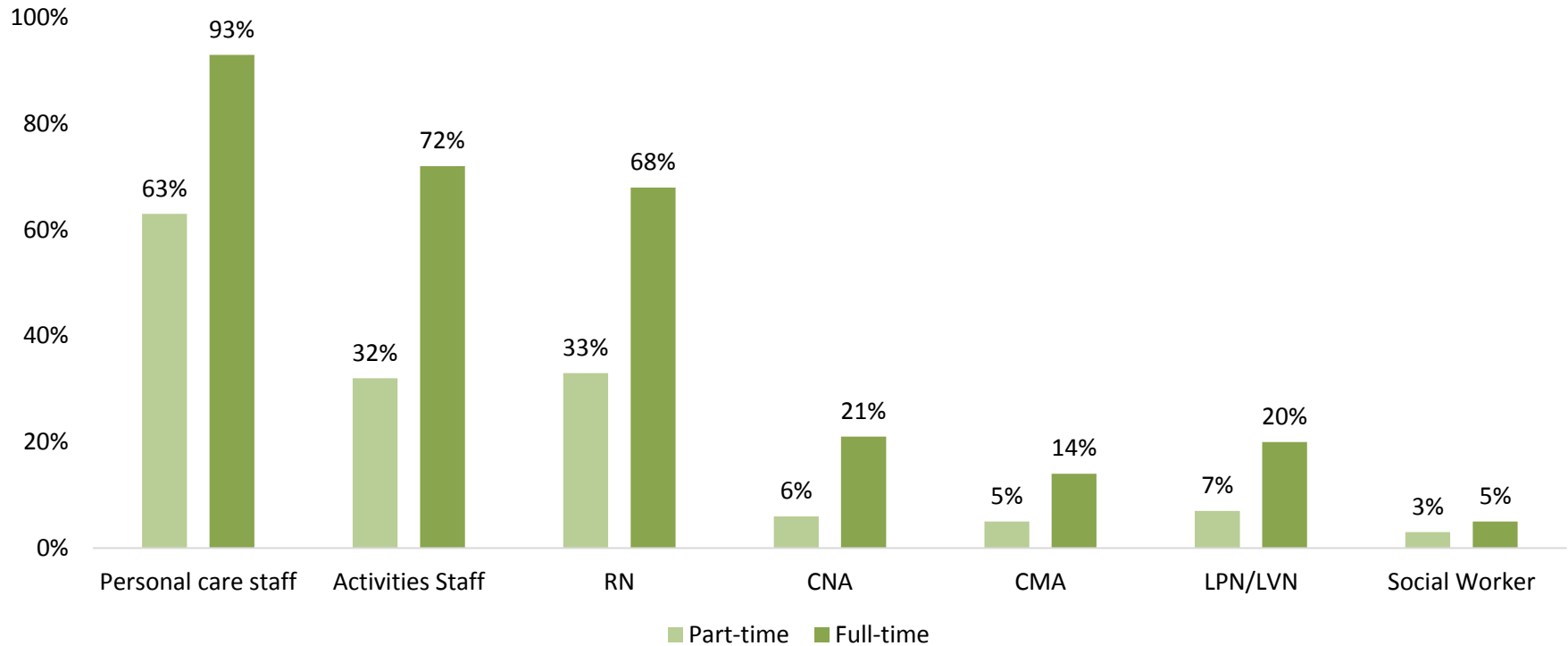
Table 3.1 – Percent of Staff Employed Part-Time or Full-Time, by Employee Categories

	Part-time % (n)	Full-time % (n)	Total % (n)
RN	2% (110)	3% (199)	5% (309)
LPN	<1% (26)	1% (65)	1% (91)
CNA	1% (56)	3% (165)	4% (221)
CMA	<1% (27)	3% (171)	3% (198)
Personal care staff	16% (959)	64% (3,868)	79% (4,827)
Social worker	<1% (7)	<1% (16)	<1% (23)
Activities staff	2% (110)	5% (293)	7% (403)
Total	21% (1,295)	79% (4,777)	6,072

- Responding facilities reported 4,827 personal care staff accounting for the majority of all AL, RC, and MC employees (79 percent).

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Table 4

Figure 3.2 – Percent of Facilities Employing Part-Time or Full-Time Staff, by Employee Category



- The most commonly employed staff type across all communities was personal care staff.
- RNs were more likely to be employed than LPN/LVNs.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Chartbook, 2017: AL, RC, and MC, Figure 7

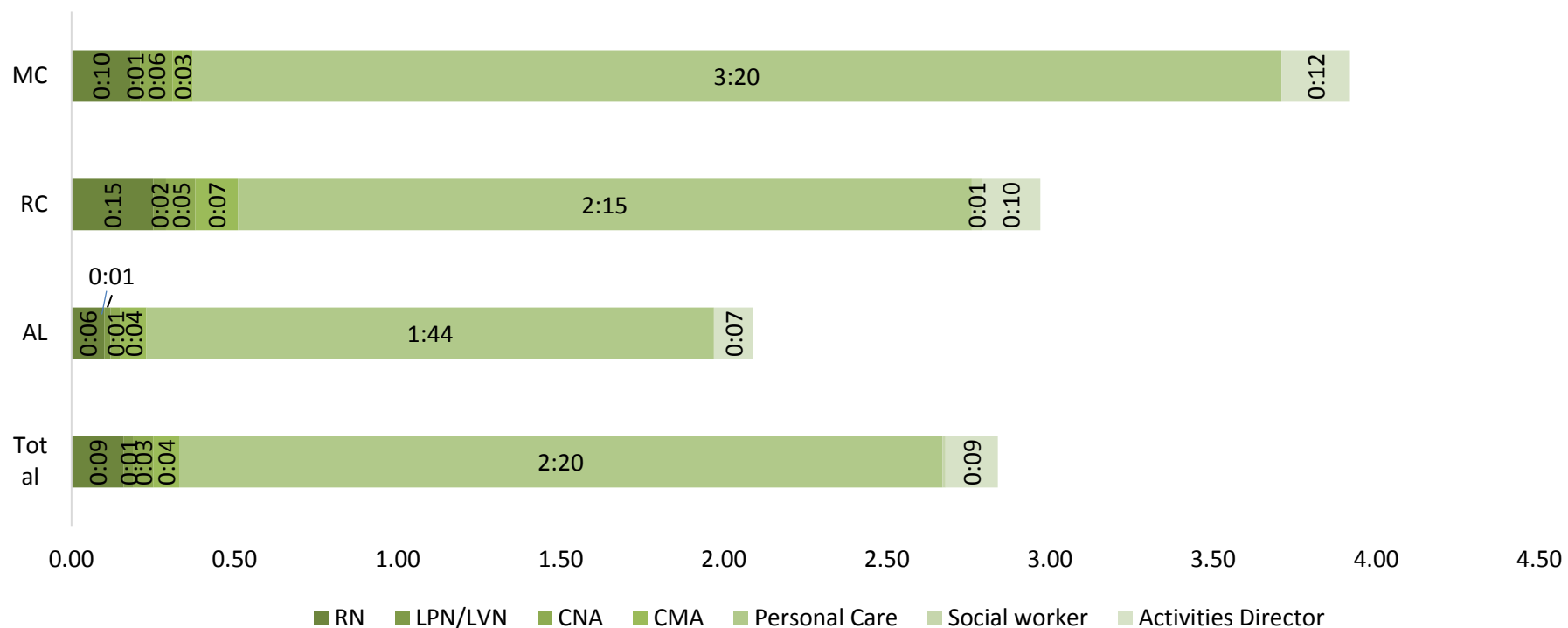
Table 3.2 – Facilities that Employed Part-Time or Full-Time Staff, by Employee Categories, by Setting

	AL		RC		MC		Total	
	Part-time % (n)	Full-time % (n)	Part-time % (n)	Full-time % (n)	Part-time % (n)	Full-time % (n)	Part-time % (n)	Full-time % (n)
RN	25% (32)	78% (98)	60% (33)	45% (25)	28% (23)	67% (55)	33% (88)	68% (178)
LPN/LVN	2% (3)	18% (23)	11% (6)	20% (11)	11% (9)	22% (18)	7% (18)	20% (52)
CNA	6% (7)	15% (19)	9% (5)	25% (14)	5% (4)	27% (22)	6% (16)	21% (55)
CMA	6% (7)	17% (21)	5% (3)	13% (7)	5% (4)	12% (10)	5% (14)	14% (38)
Personal Care Staff	59% (74)	94% (118)	73% (40)	85% (47)	62% (51)	96% (79)	63% (165)	93% (244)
Social Workers	2% (3)	3% (4)	5% (3)	11% (6)	1% (1)	2% (2)	3% (7)	5% (12)
Activities Staff	31% (39)	81% (102)	36% (20)	49% (27)	32% (26)	74% (61)	32% (85)	72% (190)

- This table provides additional details on staff types employed by specific facility types.
- A larger percent of facilities employed an RN full time (68 percent), rather than part time (33 percent).

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Table B1

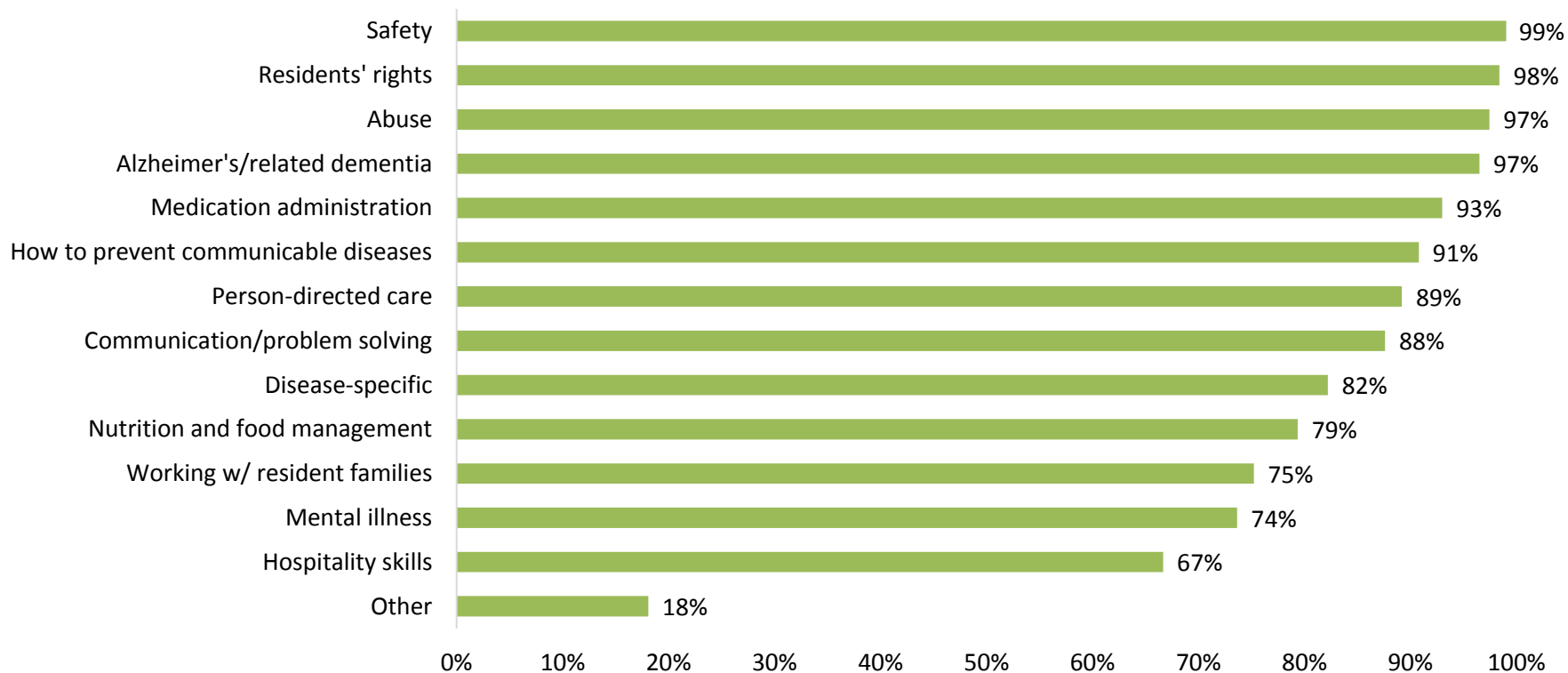
Figure 3.3 – Staffing Level in Hours, by Staff and Facility Type



- Overall, Oregon’s combined staffing level for all care-related employees was 2 hours and 46 minutes.
- MC communities have the highest staffing levels.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Figure 8

Figure 3.4 – Staff Training Topics Covered in the Prior 12 Months



- The four most common training topics covered, based on a list provided in the questionnaire, included safety, residents' rights, abuse, and Alzheimer's/related dementia.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Figure B2

Section 4 – Rates, Fees, and Medicaid Use

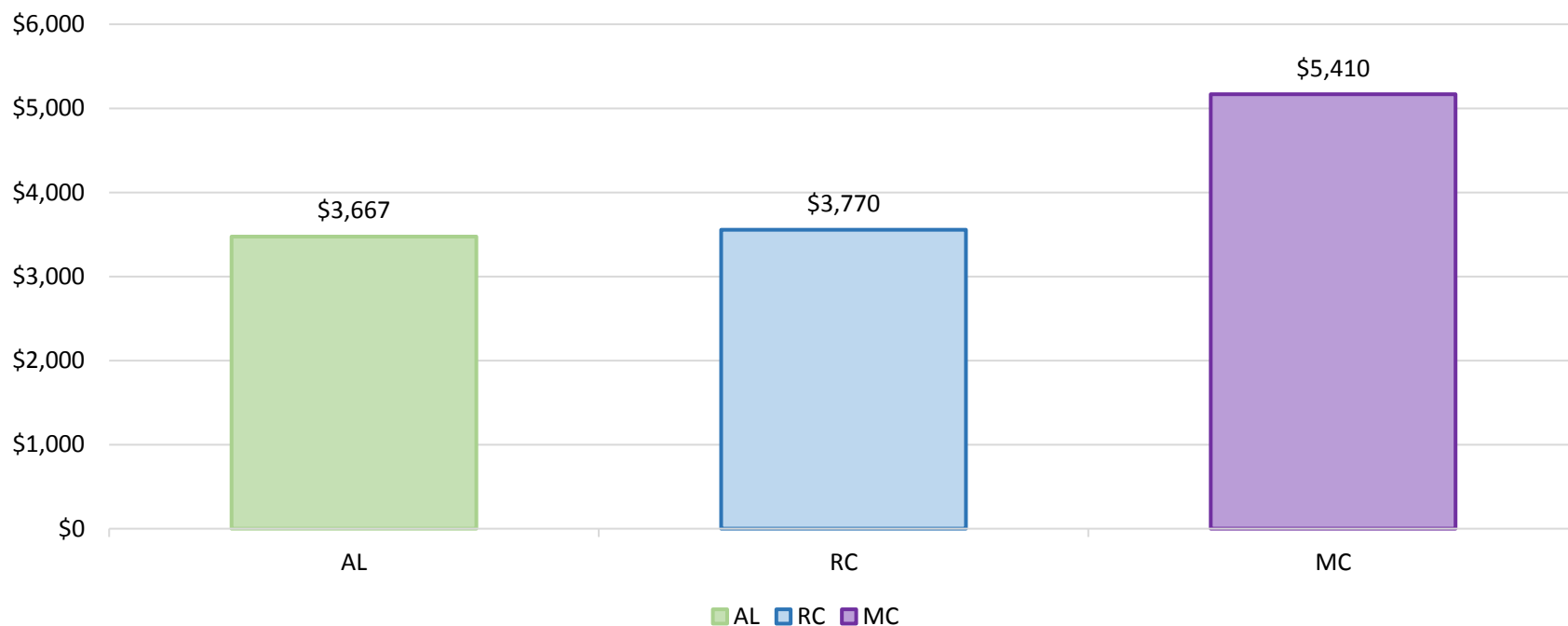
Table 4.1 – Monthly Private-Pay Charges by Setting

	AL	RC	MC
Average base monthly charge	\$3,264	\$3,323	\$4,941
Minimum	\$733	\$1,400	\$2,850
Maximum	\$4,920	\$9,024	\$9,024
Average total monthly charge (including services)	\$3,667	\$3,770	\$5,410
Minimum	\$856	\$1,400	\$3,675
Maximum	\$6,000	\$9,024	\$9,024

- For RC and MC, the highest base monthly charge exceeded \$9,000 per month.
- The difference between MC and AL/RC rates was about \$1,750 per month.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Table 5

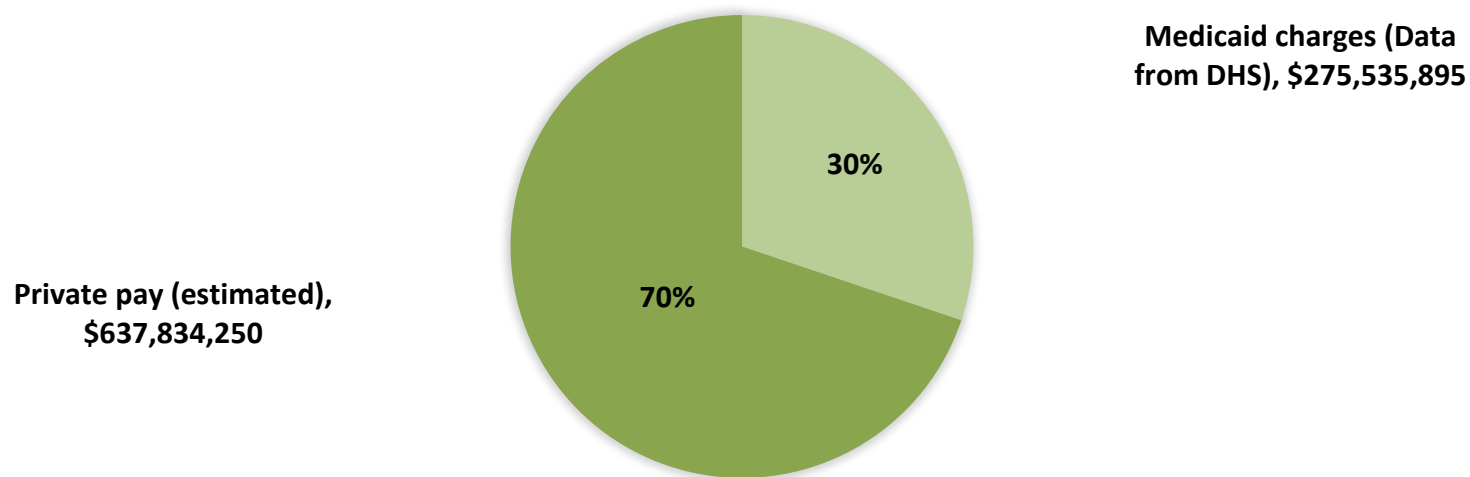
Figure 4.1 – Average Private-Pay Total Monthly Charges



- The mean total monthly rates were about 10-13 percent higher than the base rate, with ALs charging \$3,667, RCs charging \$3,770, and MCs charging an additional \$1,640 per month, for a total of \$5,168, on average.
- These rates are similar to the median rate for Oregon, \$3,880 per month, reported in a national survey of assisted living costs (Genworth, 2015).

SOURCE: Calculated based on CBC provider responses

Figure 4.4 – Estimated Total Annual Charges for AL, RC, and MC in Oregon



- The total estimated annual charges in Oregon for AL, RC, and MC were over three quarters of a billion dollars (\$870,365,102), of which 30 percent were Medicaid charges (including room and board charges) paid by DHS on behalf of Medicaid-eligible residents.
- Based on responses and estimates for non-respondents, we estimate that the total private pay charges were \$613,344,711 annually. According to DHS, providers billed a total of \$257,020,390 between January and December 2015 for Medicaid services on behalf of AL, RC, and MC residents in Oregon.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Figure 12

Table 4.2 – Estimated Annual Profession Charges for Oregon AL, RC, MC

Questionnaire Respondent Facilities	AL	RC	MC	Totals
Private Pay				
Total current residents	6,823	1,523	2,873	11,219
- Total current Medicaid beneficiaries	2,660	733	1,201	4,594
= Total of current private pay residents	4,163	790	1,672	6,625
x Average total monthly charge incl. services	\$3,667	\$3,770	\$5,410	
= Total private pay charges	\$15,265,721	\$2,978,300	\$9,045,520	\$27,289,541
Other Facilities in Oregon (non-respondents)				
Private Pay				
Licensed capacity	6,241	3,136	2,914	
x Occupancy rate*	0.79	0.79	0.86	
= Estimated total current residents	4,930	2,477	2,506	9,914
x Estimated % of Medicaid residents ^a	39%	38%	34%	
= Estimated total Medicaid beneficiaries	1,900	930	858	3,688
Estimated total current residents	4,930	2,477	2,506	9,914
- Estimated total Medicaid beneficiaries	1,900	930	858	3,688
= Estimated total private pay residents	3,030	1,547	1,648	
x Average total monthly charge incl. services. ^b	\$3,667	\$3,770	\$5,410	
Total est. charges for private pay residents	11,111,309	\$5,833,739	\$8,918,265	\$25,863,313
Estimated Total Annual Private Pay Charges				\$637,834,250
Total Annual Medicaid Charges Paid (data from DHS)				\$275,535,895
Total Annual Profession Charges				\$913,370,145

Note. AL = assisted living; RC = residential care; MC = memory care community.

^aEstimated proportion of Medicaid residents applies the ratio of facilities with a Medicaid contract among respondents with those of non-respondents and assumes the same ratio of residents who are Medicaid beneficiaries. Fewer Medicaid contracts among non-respondents likely results in fewer Medicaid beneficiaries among non-respondent communities.

^bRate of respondents applied to non-respondents.

- The calculation of industry charges was informed by a similar calculation conducted using data from the national survey of residential care communities (Khatutsky et al., 2016), resulting in total estimated industry charges nationally.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Table A2

Table 4.3 – Average Base Monthly Charge

	AL % (n)	RC % (n)	MC % (n)	Total % (n)
Less than \$2,000	5% (7)	9% (5)	0% (0)	4% (12)
\$2,001 to \$4,000	82% (119)	74% (42)	10% (10)	57% (171)
\$4,001 to \$6,000	13% (19)	14% (8)	80% (78)	35% (105)
\$6,001 to \$8,000	0% (0)	2% (1)	7% (7)	3% (8)
\$8,001 or more	0% (0)	2% (1)	2% (2)	1% (3)
Total	100% (145)	100% (57)	100% (97)	100% (299)

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Table A3

Table 4.4 – Average Total Monthly Charge

	AL % (n)	RC % (n)	MC % (n)	Total % (n)
Less than \$2,000	3% (4)	2% (1)	0% (0)	2% (5)
\$2,001 to \$4,000	65% (92)	61% (34)	4% (4)	44% (130)
\$4,001 to \$6,000	32% (46)	30% (17)	73% (70)	45% (133)
\$6,001 to \$8,000	0% (0)	5% (3)	21% (20)	8% (23)
\$8,001 or more	0% (0)	2% (1)	2% (2)	1% (3)
Total	100% (142)	100% (56)	100% (96)	100% (294)

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Table A4

Table 4.5 – Monthly Private Pay Charges by Setting *(Excluding outliers)

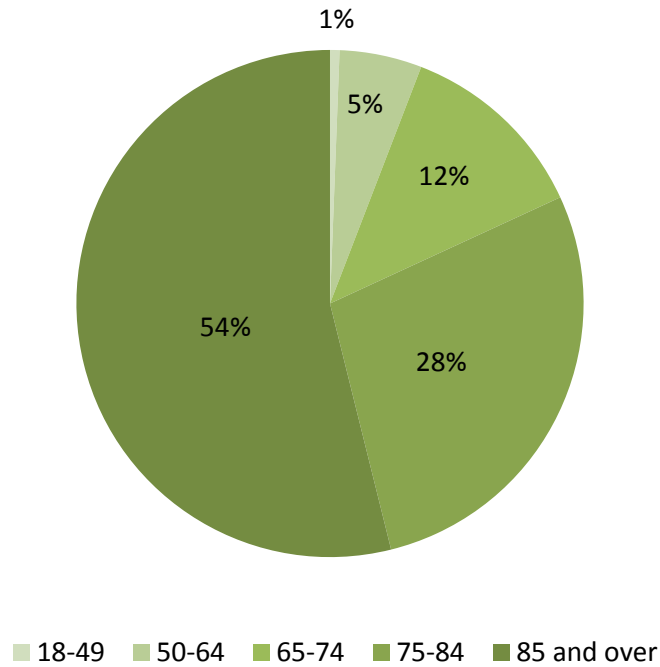
	AL	RC	MC
Average base monthly charge	\$3,309	\$3,105	\$4,836
Average total monthly charge (including services)	\$3,767	\$3,656	\$5,333

*A small number of outliers can affect the average. See https://docs.tibco.com/pub/spotfire/7.0.1/doc/html/stat/stat_adjacent_values_and_outliers.htm for a description of how outliers were determined for this analysis.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Table A5

Section 5 – Residents

Figure 5.1 – Age Distribution of Residents Across all Community-Based Care Settings



- The majority (94 percent) of residents were 65 years of age or older.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Figure 13

Table 5.1 – Gender and Age of Residents

		AL % (n)	RC % (n)	MC % (n)	Total % (n)
Gender					
	Male	27% (1,912)	41% (653)	26% (752)	30% (3,317)
	Female	72% (4,862)	59% (924)	74% (2,130)	70% (7,916)
	Transgender	<1% (1)	<1% (1)	-	<1% (2)
Age Groups					
	<18	-	-	-	-
	18-49	<1% (33)	2% (33)	<1% (2)	1% (68)
	50-64	4% (288)	15% (239)	2% (63)	5% (590)
	65-74	11% (749)	22% (353)	10% (276)	12% (1,378)
	75-84	28% (1,929)	19% (297)	32% (920)	28% (3,146)
	85 and over	56% (3,776)	42% (656)	56% (1,621)	54% (6,053)
	Total	6,775	1,578	2,882	11,235

- The majority (70 percent) of residents were female. MC had the highest percentage (74 percent) of female residents compared to AL (72 percent) and RC (59 percent).
- The majority (54 percent) of residents were age 85 and over. Both AL and MC had the highest percentage (54 percent) of residents aged 85 and over.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Table B5

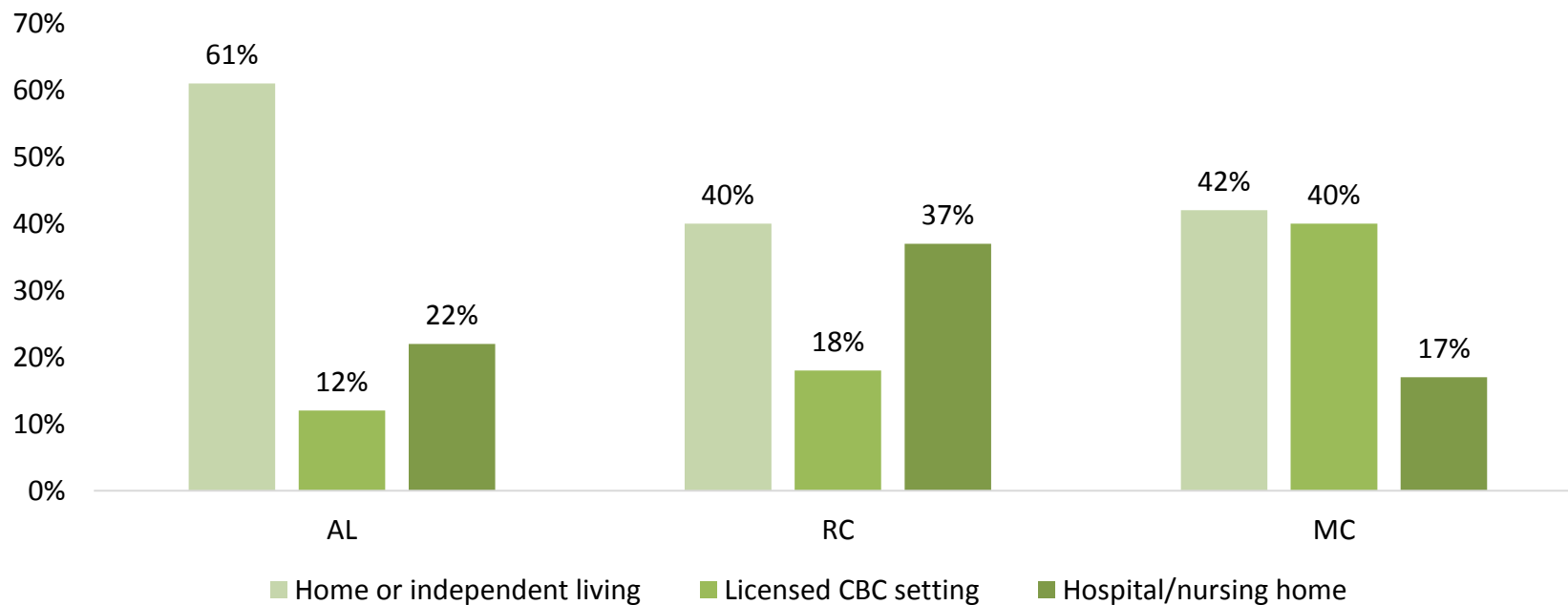
Table 5.2 – Race of Residents

	AL % (n)	RC % (n)	MC % (n)	Total % (n)
Hispanic Latino	1% (54)	2% (30)	2% (45)	1% (129)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1% (55)	1% (19)	<1% (8)	1% (82)
Asian	1% (55)	1% (11)	2% (44)	1% (110)
Black	1% (56)	1% (23)	1% (34)	1% (113)
Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander	<1% (20)	1% (17)	<1% (8)	<1% (45)
White	90% (6,124)	86% (1,354)	91% (2,628)	90% (10,106)
Two or more races	<1% (11)	1% (10)	<1% (12)	<1% (33)
Other or Unknown	6% (400)	7% (114)	4% (103)	5% (617)
Total	6,775	1,578	2,882	11,235

- The majority (90 percent) of residents were White, non-Hispanic. MC had the highest percentage (91 percent) of residents who were White, non-Hispanic.
- Although, most residents were White and non-Hispanic, two percent of MC residents were Asian and two percent of RC residents were Hispanic Latino.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Table B6

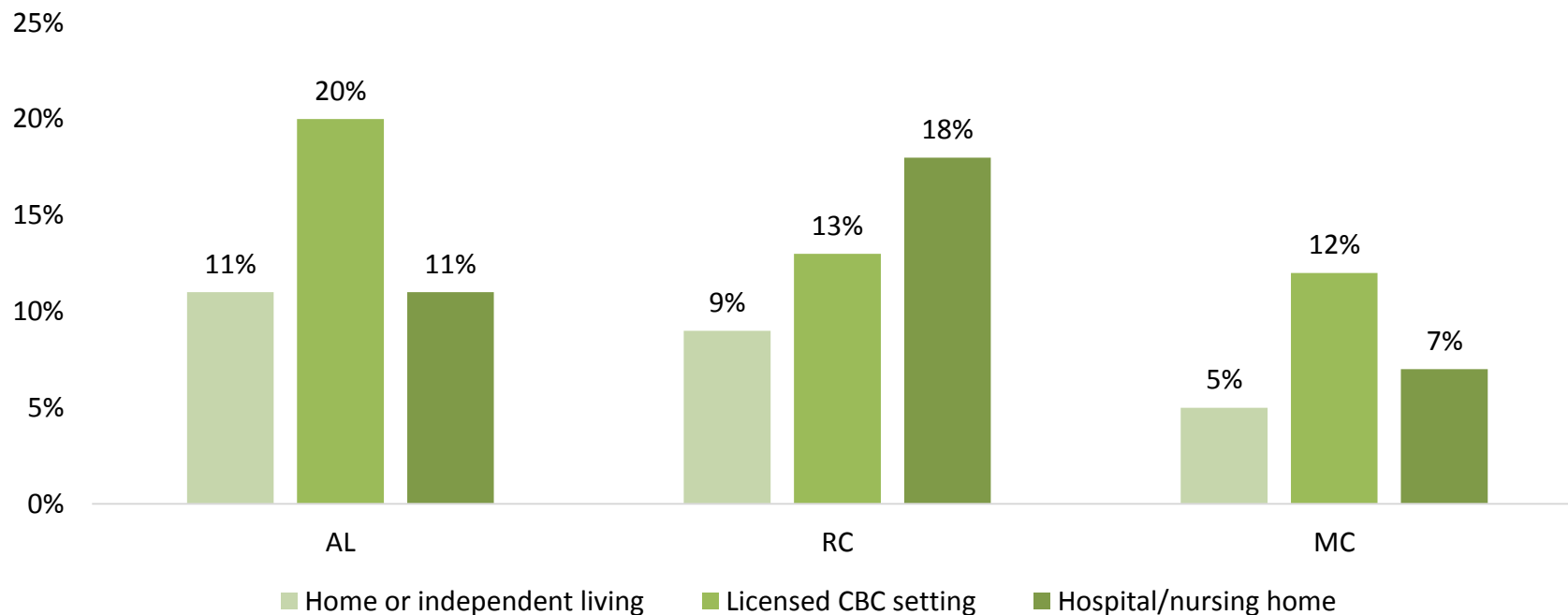
Figure 5.2 – Most Common Resident Locations Prior to Move-In, by Setting Type



- Residents who moved into AL, RC, or MC were most likely to move from home, although there was variation by setting type (AL: 61 percent; RC: 40 percent; and MC: 42 percent).

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Figure 14

Figure 5.3 – Most Common Resident Move-Out Locations



- Residents were most likely to leave an AL, RC, or MC due to death (62 percent), although there was variation by setting type (AL: 56 percent; RC: 58 percent; and MC: 74 percent).
- AL and MC residents were most likely to move out to another licensed CBC setting.
- RC residents were most likely to move out to a hospital or nursing home (18 percent).

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Figure 15

Table 5.3 – Move-In and Move-Out Location of Residents

Locations	AL		RC		MC		Total	
	In % (n)	Out % (n)	In % (n)	Out % (n)	In % (n)	Out % (n)	In % (n)	Out % (n)
Home	40% (296)	5% (36)	19% (31)	6% (11)	28% (134)	3% (16)	33% (461)	4% (63)
Home of relative	9% (66)	4% (30)	4% (7)	1% (1)	9% (45)	2% (9)	9% (118)	3% (40)
Independent living	12% (90)	2% (15)	17% (28)	2% (4)	5% (23)	<1% (0)	10% (141)	1% (19)
AL/RC	10% (74)	5% (39)	13% (21)	3% (6)	27% (131)	3% (14)	16% (226)	4% (59)
Memory care	1% (11)	11% (85)	2% (3)	6% (11)	9% (43)	6% (29)	4% (57)	9% (125)
Hospital	4% (27)	1% (7)	18% (29)	5% (9)	10% (46)	3% (16)	7% (102)	2% (32)
Adult foster care	1% (9)	4% (27)	3% (5)	4% (7)	4% (19)	3% (15)	2% (33)	3% (49)
Nursing facility	18% (133)	10% (80)	19% (31)	13% (23)	7% (33)	4% (18)	14% (197)	9% (121)
Other	1% (9)	1% (9)	4% (6)	1% (2)	1% (3)	0% (2)	1% (18)	1% (13)
Died	-	56% (427)	-	58% (104)	-	74% (339)	-	62% (870)
Don't know	3% (21)	2% (14)	1% (2)	1% (1)	<1% (1)	<1% (2)	2% (24)	1% (17)
Total	736	769	163	179	478	460	1377	1408

- This table provides a detailed look at the location of residents prior to move-in and their destination location upon move-out (see also Figure 5.3).
- Most residents moved in from home (33 percent) while the majority moved out due to death (62 percent).

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Table B7

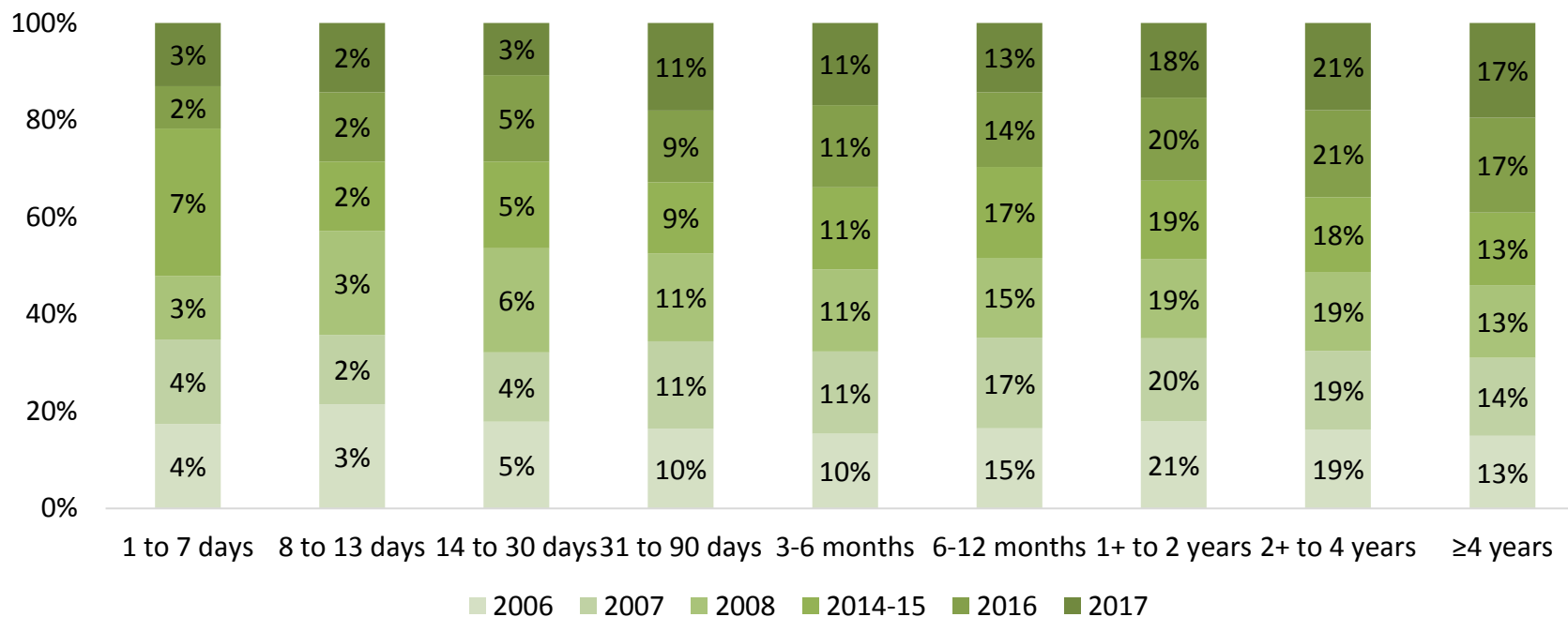
Table 5.4 – Length of Stay

	AL % (n)	RC % (n)	MC % (n)	Total % (n)
1-7 days	2% (14)	7% (13)	4% (19)	3% (46)
8-13 days	1% (11)	4% (8)	2% (8)	2% (27)
14-30 days	3% (23)	7% (13)	3% (13)	3% (49)
31-90 days	8% (66)	8% (16)	16% (76)	11% (158)
91-180 days (3-6 months)	11% (88)	17% (33)	10% (45)	11% (166)
181 - 1 year (6-12 months)	15% (119)	7% (14)	13% (61)	13% (194)
			Total under one year	44% (446)
1-2 years	18% (142)	13% (24)	19% (89)	18% (255)
2-4 years	23% (181)	19% (37)	18% (86)	21% (304)
More than 4 years	19% (149)	17% (32)	15% (68)	17% (249)
			Total over one year	56% (1002)
Total	793	190	465	1,448

- Over half (56 percent) of residents who moved out in the prior three months had stayed for one year or longer before moving.
- AL residents had the longest length of stay, with 60 percent of residents staying for one year or longer, followed by MC residents (52 percent), and RC residents (49 percent).
- 13 percent of settings reported stays of 90 or fewer days compared to 18 percent in 2016.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Table 6

Figure 5.4 – Resident Length of Stay, 2006-2017



- The percent of residents with stays of less than 30 days has remained somewhat stable over time.
- The percent of residents with long stays might be affected by the age of the facility which is not accounted for in this chart.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Figure B8

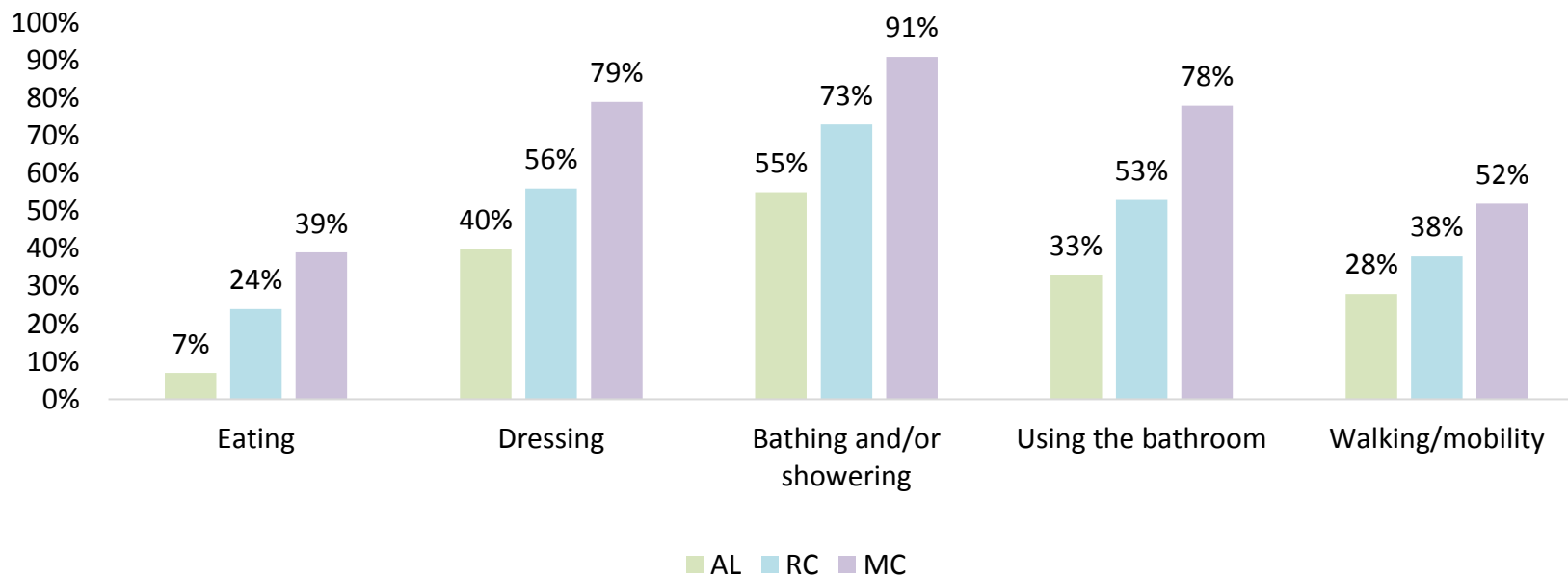
Figure 5.5 – Change in Length of Stay for Short- and Long-term Stays, 2006-2017



- Short stay respite care provides temporary living and services for older adults and their informal caregivers. The percent of residents with short stays has decreased slightly over time while the percent with longer stays has increased. This rate might be affected by the age of the facility.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Figure 16

Figure 5.6 – Percent of Residents Receiving Staff Assistance with Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)



- The majority of residents receive staff assistance to bathing and/or showering.
- A larger percent of MC residents, compared to AL and RC residents, receive staff assistance with ADLs.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Figure 17

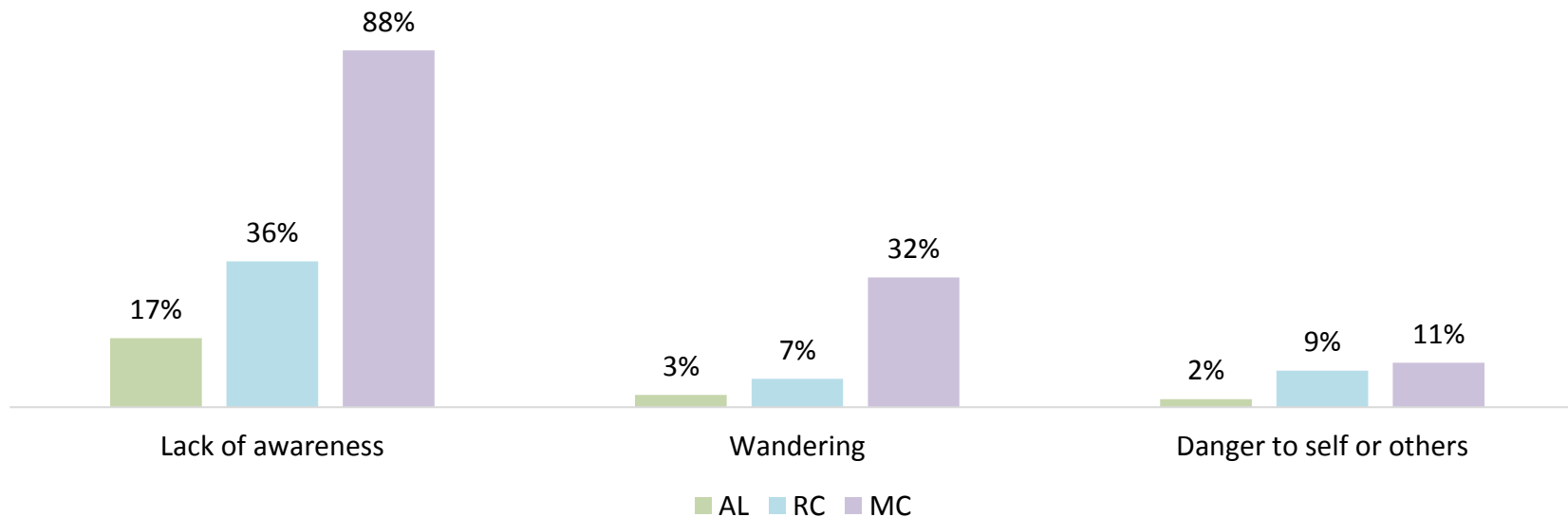
Table 5.5 – Percent of Residents Receiving Assistance with ADLs

	AL % (n)	RC % (n)	MC % (n)	Total % (n)
Eating	7% (473)	24% (338)	39% (1,115)	18% (1,926)
Dressing	40% (2,629)	56% (803)	79% (2,252)	53% (5,684)
Bathing and/or showering	55% (3,629)	73% (1,050)	91% (2,569)	67% (7,248)
Using the bathroom	33% (2,157)	53% (752)	78% (2,209)	47% (5,118)
Walking/mobility	28% (1,805)	38% (540)	52% (1,477)	35% (3,822)

- Across all setting types, 67 percent of residents required assistance with bathing and/or showering, 53 percent required assistance with dressing, 47 percent required assistance with using the bathroom, and 35 percent required assistance with mobility.
- MC had the highest percentage of residents who needed assistance with all personal care needs.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Figure B9

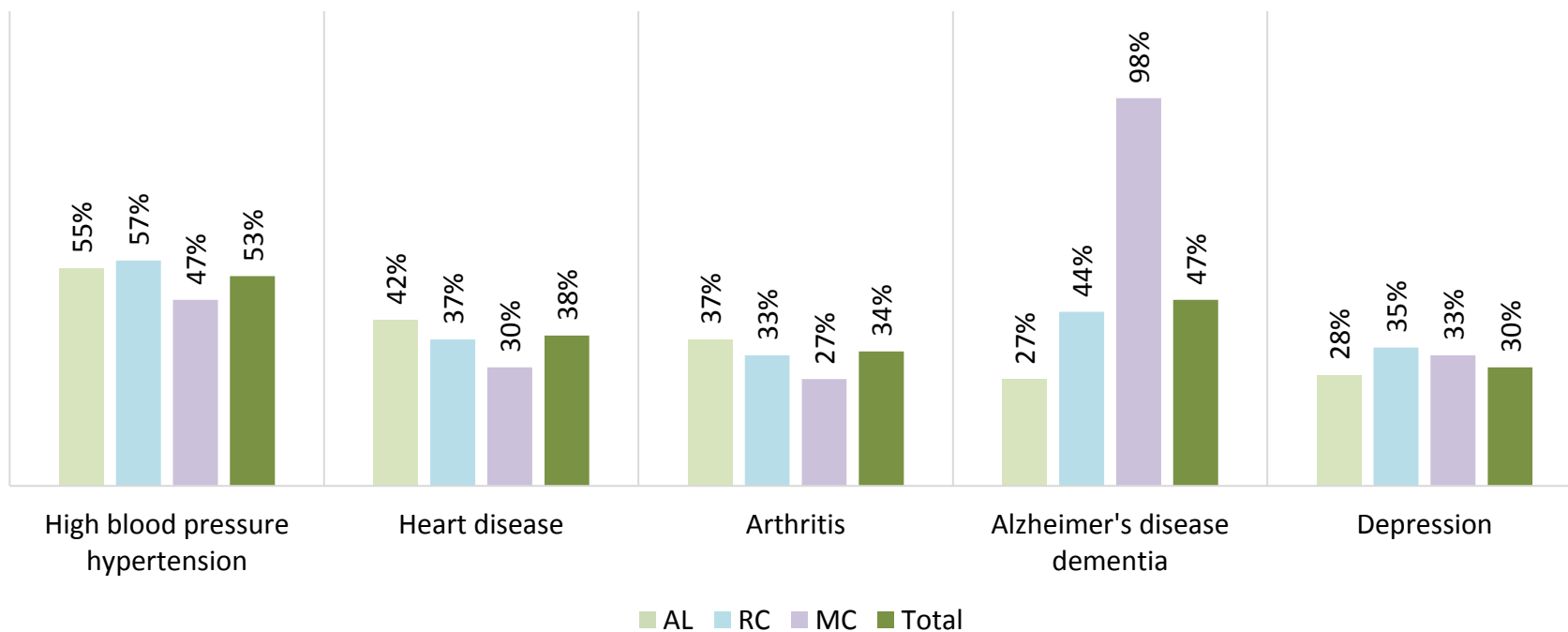
Figure 5.7 -- Residents Receiving Staff Assistance for Behavioral Symptoms



- MC residents were more likely to receive staff assistance with behavioral symptoms.
- Lack of awareness was the major behavioral symptom requiring staff assistance across all community types.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Figure 18

Figure 5.8 – Most Common Diagnosed Chronic Conditions by Setting



- The five most common diagnosed chronic conditions among residents across all setting types were hypertension (53 percent), Alzheimer’s disease or other dementias (47 percent), heart disease (38 percent), arthritis (34 percent), and depression (30 percent).
- Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias was highest in memory care (98 percent).

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Figure 19

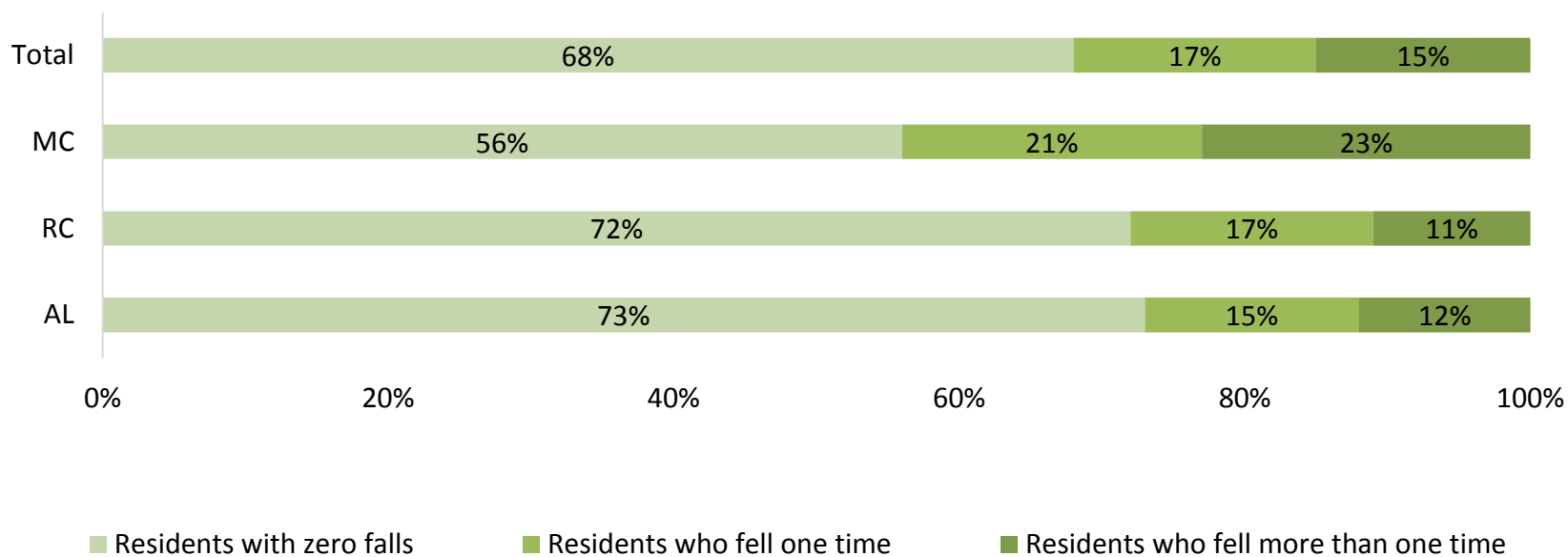
Table 5.6 – Resident Chronic Conditions

	AL % (n)	RC % (n)	MC % (n)	Total % (n)
Heart disease	42% (2,860)	37% (554)	30% (838)	38% (4,252)
Alzheimer's disease/dementia	27% (1,886)	44% (657)	98% (2,767)	47% (5,310)
High blood pressure/hypertension	55% (3,803)	57% (847)	47% (1,332)	53% (5,982)
Depression	28% (1,954)	35% (529)	33% (925)	30% (3,408)
Serious mental illness (bipolar, schizophrenia)	5% (324)	17% (253)	7% (211)	7% (788)
Diabetes	21% (1,427)	20% (302)	15% (430)	19% (2,159)
Cancer	9% (606)	7% (104)	7% (201)	8% (911)
Osteoporosis	19% (1,321)	20% (294)	21% (581)	20% (2,196)
COPD and allied conditions	15% (998)	17% (255)	11% (322)	14% (1,575)
Current drug and/or alcohol abuse	2% (138)	3% (49)	<1% (13)	2% (200)
Intellectual/developmental disability	2% (107)	2% (29)	1% (28)	1% (164)
Arthritis	37% (2,546)	33% (497)	27% (764)	34% (3,807)
Traumatic brain injury	2% (121)	5% (81)	2% (58)	2% (260)

- This table provides additional details about the chronic conditions of residents in AL, RC, and MC (see also Figure 5.8).
- AL residents were most likely to have high blood pressure/hypertension (55 percent), heart disease (42 percent), and arthritis (37 percent).
- RC residents were most likely to have high blood pressure/hypertension (57 percent), heart disease (37 percent), and Alzheimer's disease or other dementias (44 percent).
- MC residents were most likely to have Alzheimer's disease and or other dementias (98 percent), high blood pressure/hypertension (47 percent), and depression (33 percent).

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Table B10

Figure 5.9 – Resident Falls by Setting



- Most residents had zero falls in the previous 90 days (68 percent).
- The highest percentage of falls was among MC residents, with 21 percent of residents falling once in the previous 90 days and 23 percent falling more than once.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Figure 20

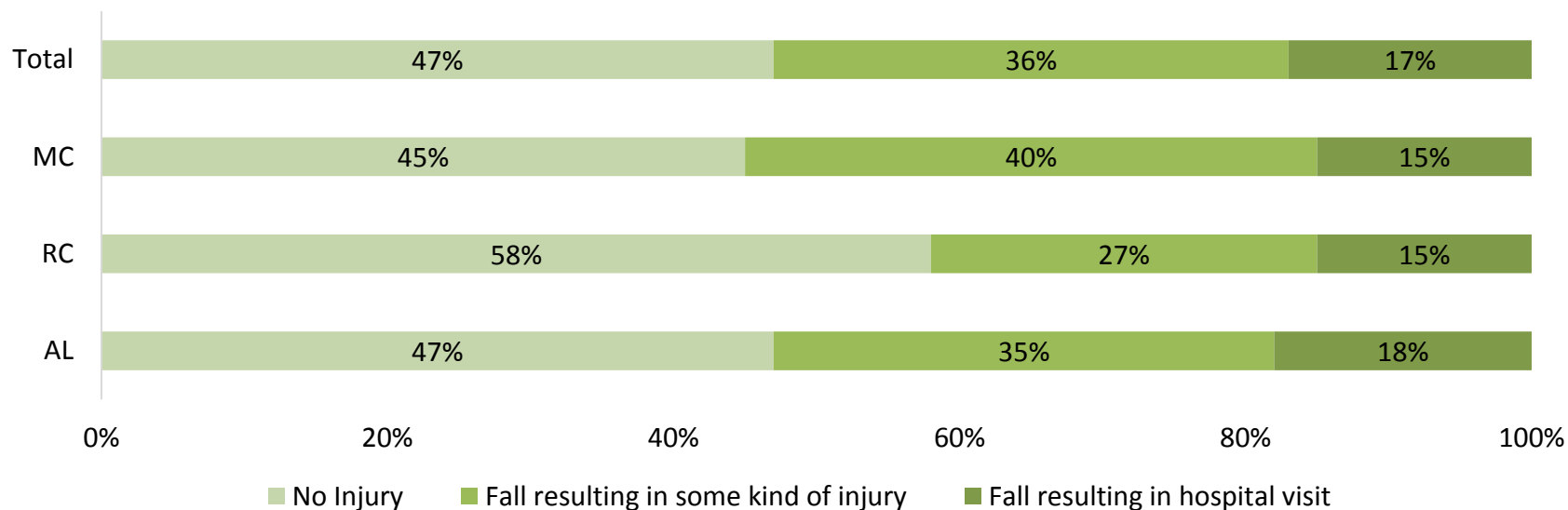
Table 5.7 – Resident Falls by Setting

	AL % (n)	RC % (n)	MC % (n)	Total % (n)
Residents with zero falls	73% (3,531)	72% (763)	56% (1,206)	68% (5,500)
Residents who fell one time	15% (724)	17% (182)	21% (451)	17% (1,357)
Residents who fell more than one time	12% (595)	11% (117)	23% (492)	15% (1,204)
Total	4,850	1,062	2,149	8,061

- This table provides a detailed look at resident falls in AL, RC, and MC (see also Figure 5.9).
- Overall, two-thirds (68 percent) of residents did not fall in the previous 90 days.
- AL had the highest percentage (73 percent) of residents who had not fallen in the previous 90 days.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Table B11

Figure 5.10 – Falls Resulting in Injury or Hospitalization by Setting



- Nearly half (47 percent) of residents who had fallen in the previous 90 days did not have a fall that resulted in injury, while 36 percent had a fall that resulted in an injury, and 17 percent had a fall that resulted in a hospital visit.
- The residents most likely to have a fall resulting in an injury over the previous 90 days lived in MC (40 percent), but MC residents had slightly fewer falls that resulted in a hospital visit (15 percent) compared to AL.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Figure 21

Table 5.8 – Falls Resulting in Injury or Hospitalization

	AL % (n)	RC % (n)	MC % (n)	Total % (n)
Fall resulting in some kind of injury	35% (461)	27% (82)	40% (381)	36% (924)
Fall resulting in hospital visit	18% (242)	15% (44)	15% (140)	17% (426)

- This table provides a detailed look at resident falls resulting in injury in AL, RC, and MC (see also Figure 5.10).
- Overall, 36 percent of residents had a fall that resulted in some kind of injury and 17 percent had a fall that resulted in a hospital visit. MC had a higher percentage (40 percent) of residents who had fallen in the previous 90 days who a fall that resulted in some kind of injury compared to RC (27 percent) and AL (35 percent).

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Table B12

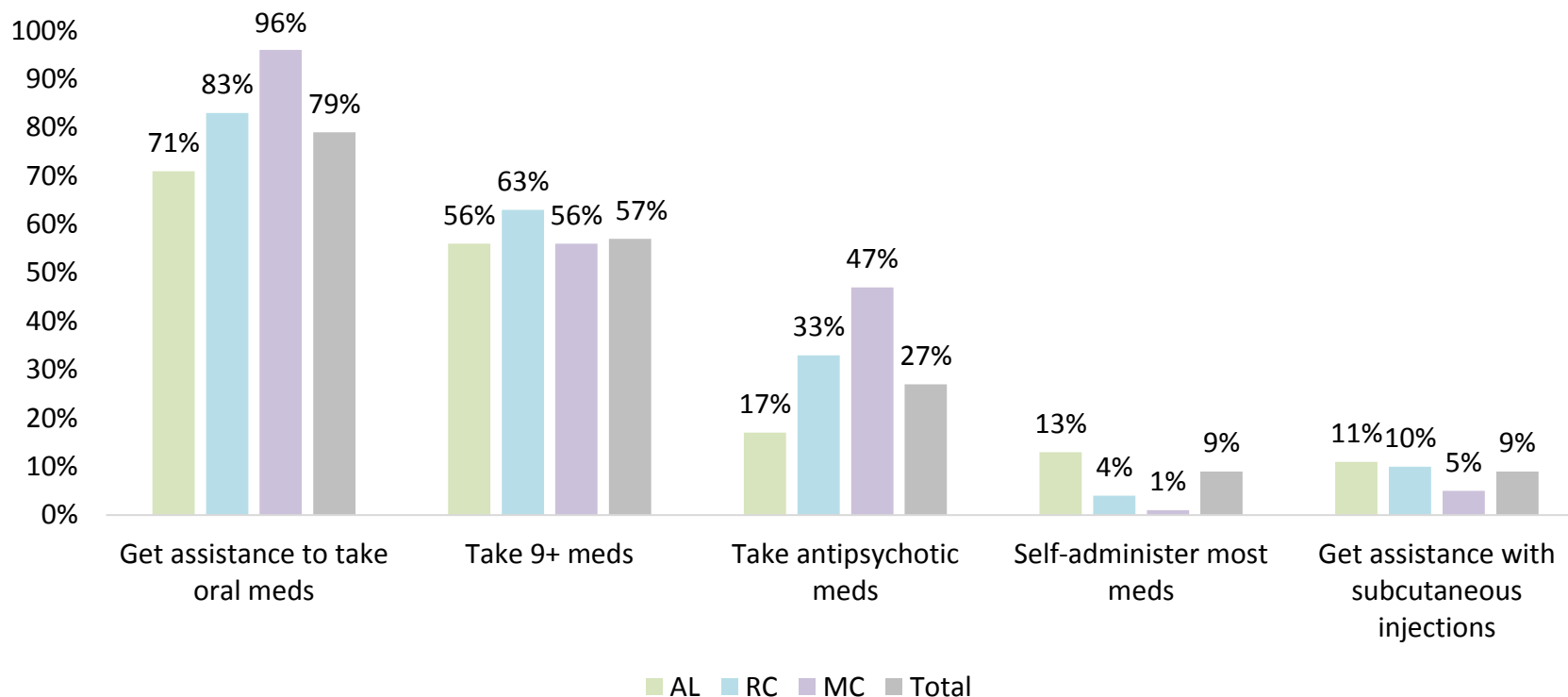
Table 5.9 – Health Service Utilization by Setting

	AL % (n)	RC % (n)	MC % (n)	Total % (n)
Treated in a hospital emergency room (ER) in the last 90 days	17% (1,072)	17% (201)	17% (441)	17% (1,714)
Discharged from an overnight hospital stay in the last 90 days	9% (548)	10% (117)	9% (234)	9% (899)
Went back to the hospital within 30 days	31% (168)	28% (33)	18% (43)	27% (244)
Received hospice care in the last 90 days	6% (349)	8% (96)	12% (297)	8% (742)

- Overall, 17 percent of residents were treated in an emergency department in the previous 90 days.
- Overnight hospital stays by residents in the previous 90 days across all three settings were reported at the same rate as the national level (9 percent).
- Overall, 9 percent of residents received hospice care in the previous 90 days, with MC having the highest percentage (12 percent) of residents receiving hospice care.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Table B13

Figure 5.11 – Medication Assistance by Setting



- Over three-quarters (79 percent) of residents across the three types of CBC settings received staff assistance to take oral medications. While fewer AL (71 percent) and RC (83 percent) residents used medication assistance, nearly all MC residents (93 percent) received assistance to take oral medications.
- Across all setting types, receiving assistance with subcutaneous injection medications (9 percent), receiving nurse treatments from a licensed nurse (6 percent), and receiving injections from a licensed nurse (2 percent) were less common.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Figure 22

Table 5.10 – Medication Usage and Assistance by Setting

	AL % (n)	RC % (n)	MC % (n)	Total % (n)
No medication/injection	2% (127)	1% (11)	1% (23)	1% (161)
Nine or more medications	56% (3,635)	63% (903)	56% (1,604)	57% (6,142)
Antipsychotic medication	17% (1,070)	33% (478)	47% (1,362)	27% (2,910)
Self-administer most medications	13% (872)	4% (57)	1% (18)	9% (947)
Receive assistance to take oral medications	71% (4,572)	83% (1,201)	96% (2,781)	79% (8,554)
Receive assistance with subcutaneous injection medications	11% (711)	10% (140)	5% (131)	9% (982)
Receive injections for a licensed nurse	2% (119)	2% (36)	2% (60)	2% (215)
Receive nurse treatments from a licensed nurse	5% (338)	8% (116)	8% (227)	6% (681)

- This table provides additional details about medication usage by residents in AL, RC, and MC (see also Figure 5.11).
- The proportion of residents who take no medications at all is very low, at one percent overall.
- Overall, 57 percent of residents take nine or more medications and 27 percent took an antipsychotic medication. Antipsychotic medication use was highest in MC at 47 percent, followed by RC at 33 percent of residents, and 17 percent in AL.

SOURCE: Oregon CBC Survey 2017: AL, RC, MC, Table B14