

# Comparison of the quality of long-term care across home and institute in Chengdu, China

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## Abstract

**Background:** Inevitably, disabled elderly people is the most vulnerable group in the population, and how to provide quality care for them in a rapid developing country has been caught public attention for the past few years. In 2017, 15 cities in China were selected as initial areas to implement long-term care insurance for disabled population. Chengdu was one of them. **Objective:** To observe the quality of home care in LTC and compare the quality between home care and facility care in Chengdu; To provide some empirical evidence for policy-making on LTC. **Method:** 8 indicators about individual hygiene and living condition were designed for care service quality across home and institutional care. Clustered stratified random sampling was used to select disabled persons, household questionnaire survey was carried out and relevant data were collected. Multiple linear regression was employed to explore impact factors of quality of LTC.

**Conclusion:** In terms of the scores of indicators, the quality of institute achieved higher than home. None of age, gender, marital status, No. of kids, education, occupation and age of caregiver showed significant impact on quality, but income including LTC reimbursement. The government is supposed to take more effective policy to encourage LTC, especially for home care.