India has a number of health issues and the healthcare facilities in India are insufficient due to poor quality of care. This study focuses on structural aspects of quality of care in India. The purpose of this study is to examine the factors affecting the structural quality of healthcare facilities in India.

Factors that significantly increase the possibility that the facility does not have a sink or basin to wash hands:
- No electricity, piped water inside, and longer distance from the district hospital (p<0.01)
Factors that significantly decrease the possibility that the facility does not have a sink or basin:
- No inpatient beds (p<0.01)
- No toilet (p<0.01)
- Only one personnel (p<0.05)
- Higher registration fee (p<0.05)

Factors that significantly increase the possibility that the facility has a separate examination room:
- No inpatient beds (p<0.01)
- No toilet (p<0.01)
- Only one personnel (p<0.05)
- Higher registration fee (p<0.01)
Factors that significantly decrease the possibility that the facility has a separate examination room:
- Community health center status (p<0.01)
- Piped water inside (p<0.05)

The results suggest that it is difficult to have all standard resources available at healthcare facilities in India.

Findings:
- Having a drinking water source inside the health facility appears to be an indicator of poor structural quality of health care facilities.
- Having a water source inside a health care facility is associated with not having a separate exam room and not having a sink to wash hands.
- A higher registration fee was associated with good structural quality and with having a separate exam room and having a sink to wash hands.

Future Research:
Further research on quality of healthcare facilities in India is needed to improve the overall health of the population.

We thank Naveen Rathi and Nushean Assasnik, BS for their help.