

Spatial Accessibility to Health Care Service and Health Outcome for People with Disability

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Abstract

This analysis determines the importance of spatial accessibility to health care services in health status for people with disability. Using a sample data of 8670 who have limitation of living activities from Ohio Family Health Survey 2008, this analysis tests the relationship between spatial accessibility to health care service and health status while adjusting for the effects of individual characteristics (age, education, gender, race and income) and health characteristics (health insurance, level of disability, regular examine, smoke). The logistic regression models reveal that: (1) the log of the odds of a person in poor health is negatively related to the spatial accessibility to primary care physician ($B = -.384, p = .000$), (2) the log of the odds of a person in poor health is negatively related to the spatial accessibility to hospital ($B = -.004, p = .002$). These results show the importance of spatial accessibility to health care services in health status for people with disability in Ohio.

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