



Geographic Accessibility and Healthcare Utilization Trends among Migrant Workers in Casablanca, Morocco: An Analysis

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Published: 17 March 2012 | **Received:** 13 November 2011 | **Accepted:** 11 February 2012

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DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18943234](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18943234)

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Abstract

Casablanca is a major economic hub in Morocco with significant migrant worker populations from various countries. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) were used to map healthcare facilities and migration patterns. A logistic regression model was applied to predict the likelihood of utilising healthcare services based on distance from facilities and income levels. Migrant workers living within a one-hour drive had a higher utilization rate of primary healthcare services compared to those more than two hours away, with an odds ratio (OR) of 1.50 (95% CI: 1.23-1.82). Geographic accessibility significantly impacts the healthcare utilization patterns of migrant workers in Casablanca. Healthcare facilities should be strategically placed closer to migrant worker settlements and income-based health insurance schemes should be implemented to improve coverage. Migrant Workers, Healthcare Utilization, Geographic Accessibility, Logistic Regression Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{ \text{logit} \}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Healthcare Utilization, Migration Studies, Spatial Analysis, Access Equity, Community Health Services, Migrant Populations*

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