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**Title:**  
**Relation between mobility and women's health**

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**Abstract:**

Health-selective migration has been implicated as one of the mechanisms by which socio-spatial disadvantage is created and maintained. However, recent studies have been limited by use of a narrow range of health and mobility variables. This paper uses the first two waves of the middle-aged cohort (ages 45-50) of the Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health to investigate the relationship between four sets of health variables with local moves (within the same postcode), between postcodes and inter-regional migration 'up' and 'down' a remote-rural-urban hierarchy. Women with poor health status, suffering from chronic diseases, using relatively more prescription medications and seeing general practitioners more frequently, had higher likelihood in making a local move in the two years between the surveys. These relationships contribute to the growing literature on the links between chronic ill health, social disadvantage and place. On the other hand, inter-regional patterns between health and mobility reflect the relative lack of services in rural and remote Australia, resulting in significant relationship between use of medical services and moves 'up' the urban settlement hierarchy.