



Mortality and Longevity



Aging and Retirement

Does Migration Result in Mortality Improvement: A Case study in Taiwan





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Abstract

Mortality reduction has been a common phenomenon at all ages in almost all countries. The trend of mortality improvement usually differs across geographic areas. Generally speaking, mortality rates and mortality improvement in urban areas are lower than those in rural areas, possibly due to the factors such as better living conditions and medical care. The ignorance of the migration effect can cause bias on long-term mortality projection, resulting in financial insolvency of commercial and social insurance.

This study mainly aims to measure the impact of rural to urban migration on mortality improvements and their trends in both rural and urban mortalities, based on the data from Taiwan's public pension system (National Pension Insurance). We also implement the Lee-Carter model to explore the trend of mortality rates from both groups and measure the impact of migration on mortality improvement. We found that the mortality improvements and their trends of people moving to and from metropolitan areas behave differently, and we cannot ignore the influence of migration.

Keywords: Longevity Risk, Migration, Mortality Improvement, Lee-Carter Model, Financial Solvency

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