

# Combating the Growing Demand of the Working Age: A Population Aging Model

Presented by

---

Chen Zihan, Feng Emily, Zhao Zhenyi

W

**W**

PART I

—

# Problem Description

# W Problem Description

## BACKGROUND/

Population aging is one of the most pressing challenges in modern society. The shrinking workforce and growing retired population intensify this issue.

**Question:** How do these shifts impact the sustainability of the labor market?

# W Problem Description

## OBJECTIVE/

Our research introduces a mathematical model to simulate shifts among three population groups: those below working age, those of working age, and those above working age.

**Purpose:** By analyzing the changes in population structure, we aim to assess the severity of aging and the gap between younger generations and retirees.

**W**

PART II

—

# Mathematical Model



## Mathematical Model

In this paper, we define the age categories as follows:

—

$B(t)$ : Individuals under working age (aged 0 to 17 years)

$W(t)$ : Individuals of working age (aged 18 to 66 years)

$R(t)$ : Individuals over working age (retired) (aged 67 years and above)



## Mathematical Model

$$\frac{dF}{dt} = \text{Rate In} - \text{Rate Out}$$

—

where  $F$  represents the net flow rate.

$$\frac{dB(t)}{dt} = rB(t) - \alpha B(t) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dW(t)}{dt} = \gamma W(t) - \beta W(t) + \alpha B(t) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dR(t)}{dt} = -\delta R(t) + \beta W(t) \quad (3)$$



## Mathematical Model

$$\frac{dB(t)}{dt} = rB(t) - \alpha B(t) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dW(t)}{dt} = \gamma W(t) - \beta W(t) + \alpha B(t) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dR(t)}{dt} = -\delta R(t) + \beta W(t) \quad (3)$$

—

where:

$r$  : Growth rate of the population below working age

$\alpha$  : Proportion of individuals transitioning to working age per year

$\beta$  : Proportion of individuals retiring per year

$\gamma$  : Immigration factor of individuals per year

$\delta$  : Death rate factor of the retired population per year





## Mathematical Model

$$\frac{dB(t)}{dt} = rB(t) - \alpha B(t) \quad (1)$$

—

Determining  $r$ ,  $\alpha$ :

$r$  : Growth rate of the population below working age

$$r = \frac{n_0}{\sum_{i=0}^{17} n_i} = \frac{1.09}{21.76} \approx 0.05.$$

$\alpha$  : Proportion of individuals transitioning to working age per year

$$\alpha = \frac{n_{17}}{\sum_{i=0}^{17} n_i} = \frac{1.31}{21.76} \approx 0.06.$$



## Mathematical Model

$$\frac{dW(t)}{dt} = \gamma W(t) - \beta W(t) + \alpha B(t) \quad (2)$$

—

Determining  $\gamma$ ,  $\beta$ :

$\beta$  : Proportion of individuals retiring per year

$$\beta = \frac{n_{66}}{\sum_{n=18}^{66} n} = \frac{1.22}{63.16} \approx 0.0193.$$

$\gamma$  : Immigration factor of individuals per year

$$\gamma = \frac{N_{immigrant}}{\sum_{n=18}^{66} n_i \times N_{total}} = \frac{2.89}{63.16\% \times 334.9} \approx 0.0137$$



## Mathematical Model

$$\frac{dR(t)}{dt} = -\delta R(t) + \beta W(t) \quad (3)$$

—

Determining  $\delta$ :

$\delta$  : Death rate factor of the retired population per year

$$\delta = \frac{N_{death}}{\sum_{n=67}^{101} n_i \times N_{total}} = \frac{2.310745}{0.1648 \times 334.9} \approx 0.041867754$$

**W**

PART III

—

# Numerical Solution

# W

## Numerical Solution

$$\frac{dB(t)}{dt} = rB(t) - \alpha B(t) \quad (1)$$

---

$$B(t) = 72.832e^{-0.01t}$$

$$\frac{dW(t)}{dt} = \gamma W(t) - \beta W(t) + \alpha B(t) \quad (2)$$

---

$$W(t) = \frac{4.36992}{-0.0044}e^{-0.01t} + 1204.69e^{-0.0056t}$$

$$\frac{dR(t)}{dt} = -\delta R(t) + \beta W(t) \quad (3)$$

---

$$R(t) = e^{-0.041867754t} (641.08e^{0.0362678t} - 601.488e^{0.0318678t} + 15.59952)$$

**W**

PART IV

—

# Conclusion

# W Solution Plots

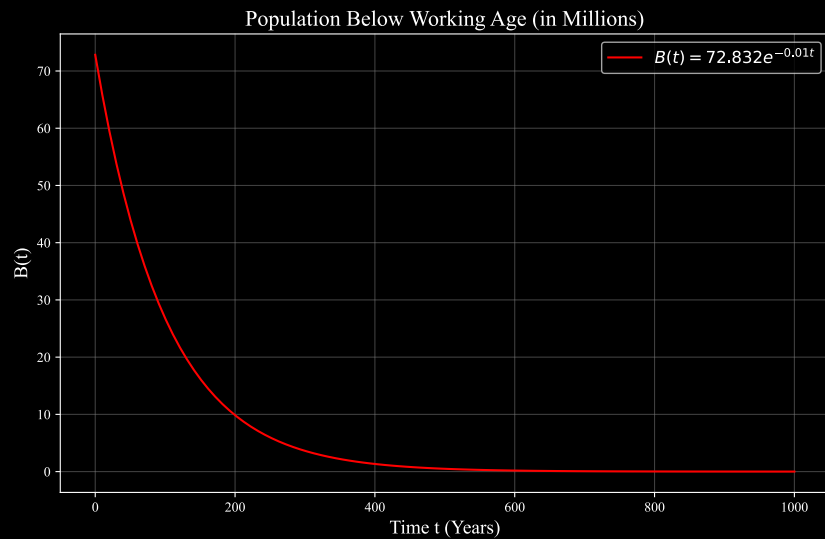


Figure 1. Plot of  $B(t)$

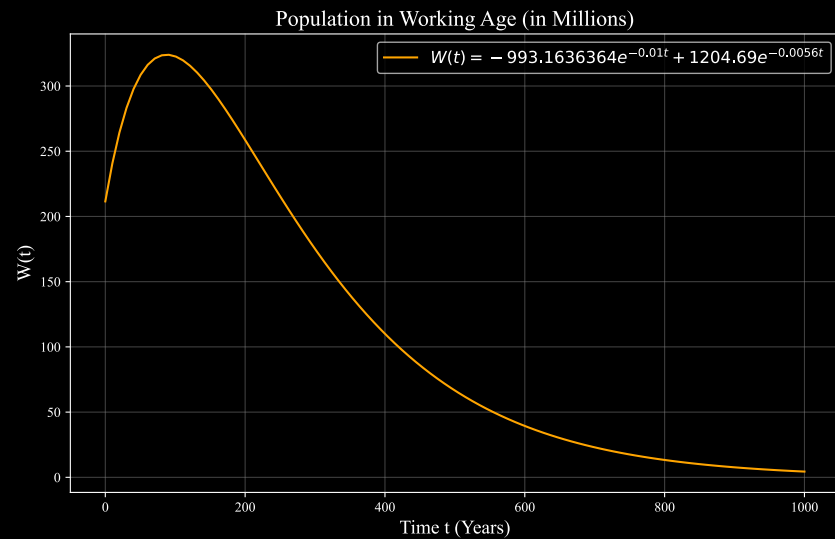


Figure 2. Plot of  $W(t)$



## Solution Plots

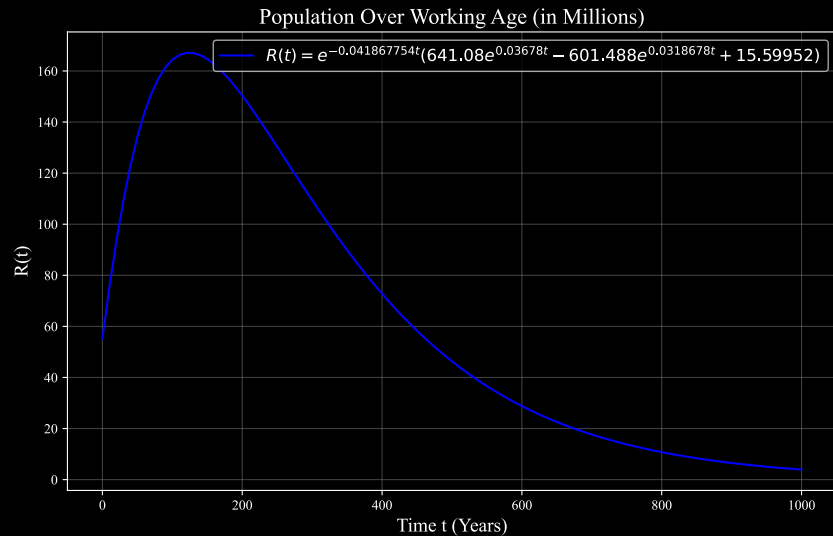


Figure 3. Plot of  $R(t)$

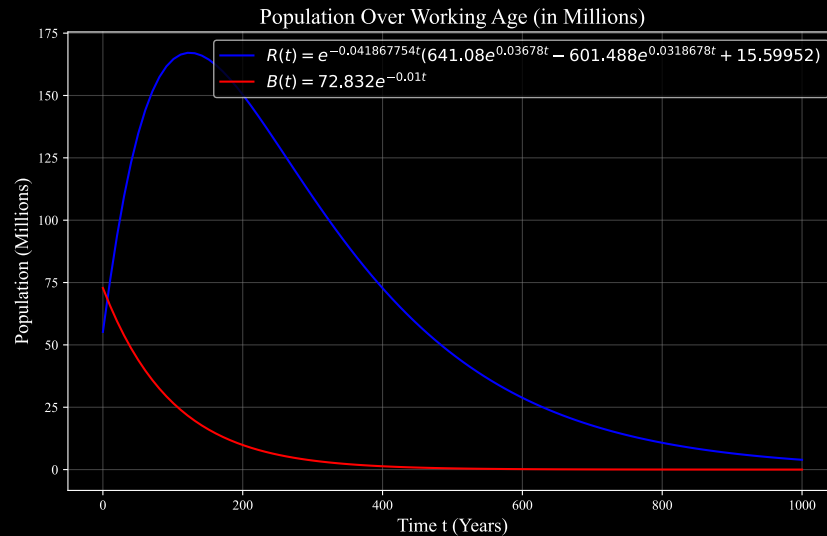
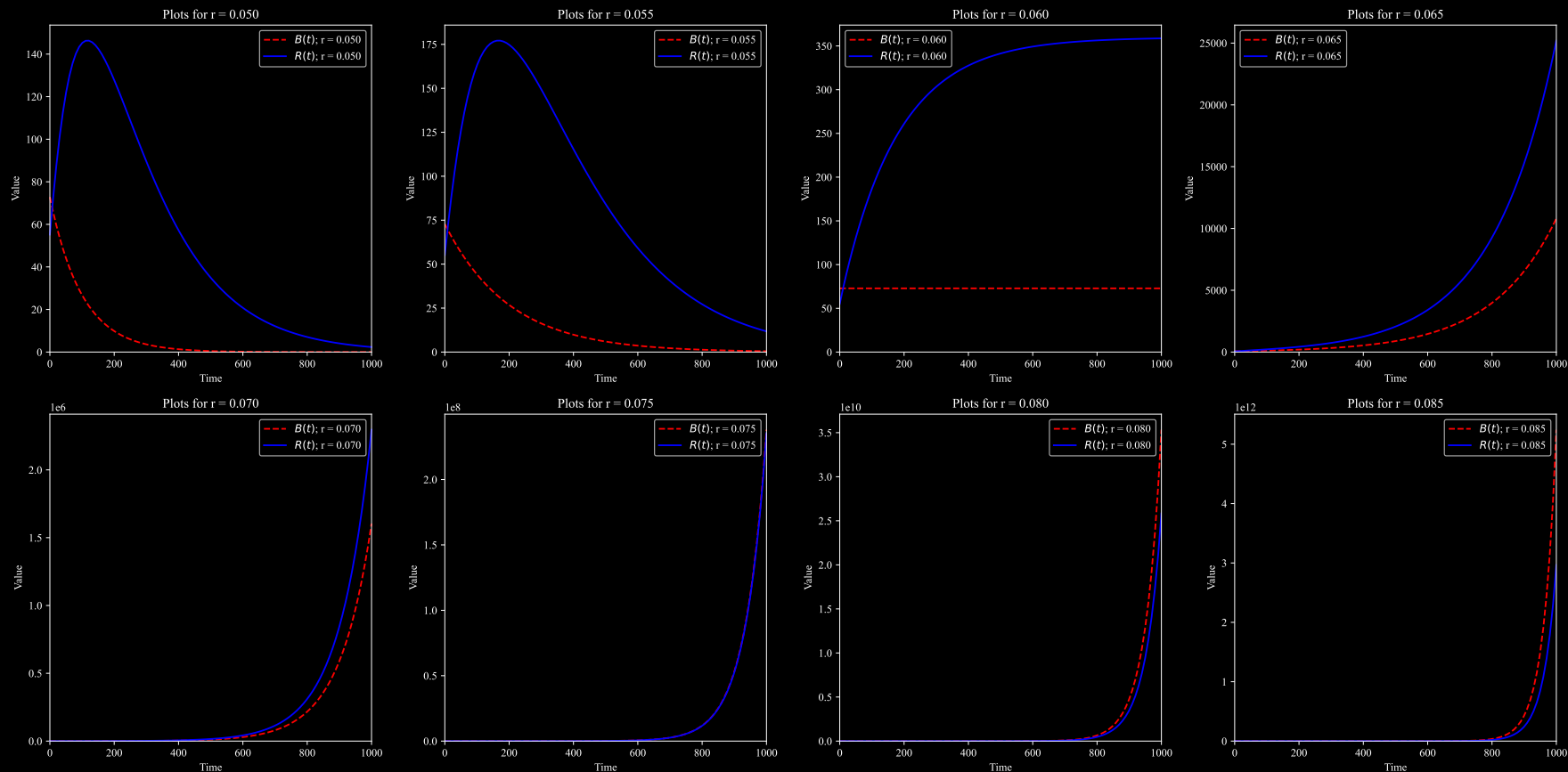


Figure 4. Plot of  $R(t)$  v.s  $B(t)$



# W Solution Plots

Figure 5. Population Plots with Various Growth Rates



**W**

PART VI

—

# Future Work

**W**

# MANY THANKS

---

**Presented by**  
**Chen Zihan, Feng Emily, Zhao Zhenyi**