

### IMMC 2018 中华赛 秋季赛 B 题

(简体 繁體 English)

# 未来三十年的人口转变

人口会影响总体经济增长及人均经济增长,但作用有差别,相应的机制微妙而复杂。此类研究各有其结论和主张,但都启发人们越来越关注人口转变及其结构变迁,而不再是仅仅关注总人口规模的增长。

中国大陆、台湾、香港和澳门的人口皆已进入"低生育率"和"低死亡率"并存的阶段,在未来三十年的人口转变中这将对经济与社会发展产生重要影响。中国大陆从 2015 年 10 月起开始实施"全面二孩"政策,更早些时候,中国香港、台湾也通过鼓励生育及移民政策,应对人口问题的种种挑战。

今天正在参加国际数学建模挑战赛的你们的一代,代表了当下人口变迁中最具成长和创造活力的群体,然而对于整个人口而言,正在到来的未来的图景是怎样呢?

作为你们世代的公民代表,你的团队受到邀请,通过数学建模分析和预测未来三十年中国的 人口转变。

- 1. 你的模型需要有如下考量:
- 1) 人口的增长,尤其是生育率;
- 2) 各年龄段人口的分布:
- 3) 人口性别比例的演变;
- 4) 你们还可考虑纳入与人口增长及结构变迁有关的其他重要因素,例如生育政策的演变、 婚姻趋势、教育发展、城镇化趋势等。
- 2. 基于你们的模型,请分析现行人口相关政策,例如生育、移民、城镇化等政策,对解决人口问题的积极作用和不足之处,并提出你们团队的优化人口转变的政策建议。

你的团队所提交的论文应包含 1 页"总结摘要",其正文不可超过 20 页(总页数限于 21 页)。附录和参考文献应置于正文之后,不计入 20 页之限。



#### IMMC 2018 中華賽 秋季賽 B 題

(简体繁體 English)

# 未來三十年的人口轉變

人口會影響總體經濟增長及人均經濟增長,但作用有差別,相應的機制微妙而復雜。此類研究各有其結論和主張,但都啟發人們越來越關注人口轉變及其結構變遷,而不再是僅僅關注總人口規模的增長。

中國大陸、臺灣、香港和澳門的人口皆已進入「低生育率」和「低死亡率」並存的階段,在未來三十年的人口轉變中這將對經濟與社會發展產生重要影響。中國大陸從2015年10月起開始實施"全面二孩"政策,更早些時候,中國香港、臺灣也通過鼓勵生育及移民政策,應對人口問題的種種挑戰。

今天正在參加國際數學建模挑戰賽的你們的一代,代表了當下人口變遷中最具成長和創造活力的群體,然而對於整個人口而言,正在到來的未來的圖景是怎樣呢?

作為你們世代的公民代表,你的團隊受到邀請,通過數學建模分析和預測未來三十年中國的 人口轉變。

- 1. 你的模型需要有如下考量:
- 1) 人口的增長,尤其是生育率;
- 2) 各年齡段人口的分布;
- 3) 人口性別比例的演變;
- 4) 你還可考慮納入與人口增長及結構變遷有關的其他重要因素,例如生育政策的演變、婚姻趨勢、教育發展、城鎮化趨勢等。
- 2. 基於你們的模型,請分析現行人口相關政策,例如生育、移民、城鎮化等政策,對解決人口問題的積極作用和不足之處,並提出你們團隊的優化人口轉變的政策建議。

你的團隊所提交的論文應包含 1 頁 "總結摘要",其正文不可超過 20 頁 (總頁數限於 21 頁)。附錄和參考文獻應置於正文之後,不計入 20 頁之限。



#### IMMC 2018 Greater China Autumn Problem B

(简体 繁體 English)

### **Demographic Transition in Three Decades Ahead**

Population will influence general economic growth and per capita economic growth, but the effect is different, and the corresponding mechanism is subtle and complex, respectively. Such researches with different arguments and conclusions all remind people to shift more and more emphasis onto demographic transition and structural dynamics in population instead of focusing solely on the overall population growth.

The stage of demographic transition in Mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau has all shown dramatic downturn in both fertility and mortality which will incur substantial impact on the social and economic development in the coming three decades. Mainland China has implemented the universal two-child policy since October 2015; earlier, the other Chinese societies such as Taiwan and Hong Kong began to tackle the population challenges through public policies encouraging more births and migration.

You who are now participating in International Mathematical Modeling Challenge represent the generation cohort with most exuberant and productive vitality in current demographic transition, but how about the whole picture of the overall population in the coming future?

As a team of citizen representatives of your generation, you are invited to analyze and forecast, through mathematical modeling, China's demographic transition in three decades ahead.

- 1: Your models need to take into account the following:
  - i. Population growth, especially fertility rate;
  - ii. Age distribution of population;
  - iii. Evolution in gender ratio;
  - v. Your models may cover other factors of importance relevant to population growth and its structural dynamics such as the development of fertility policy, trend in marriage, educational development and trend of urbanization, etc.
- 2: Based on your models, please analyze the advantages and disadvantages of current public policies related to population such as that on fertility, migration and urbanization etc. in addressing the population challenges and propose your team's policy solutions for the optimization of demographic transition.

Your submission should include a 1-page Summary Sheet and your solution cannot exceed 20 pages for a maximum of 21 pages. The appendices and references should appear at the end of the paper and do not count towards the 20 pages limit.