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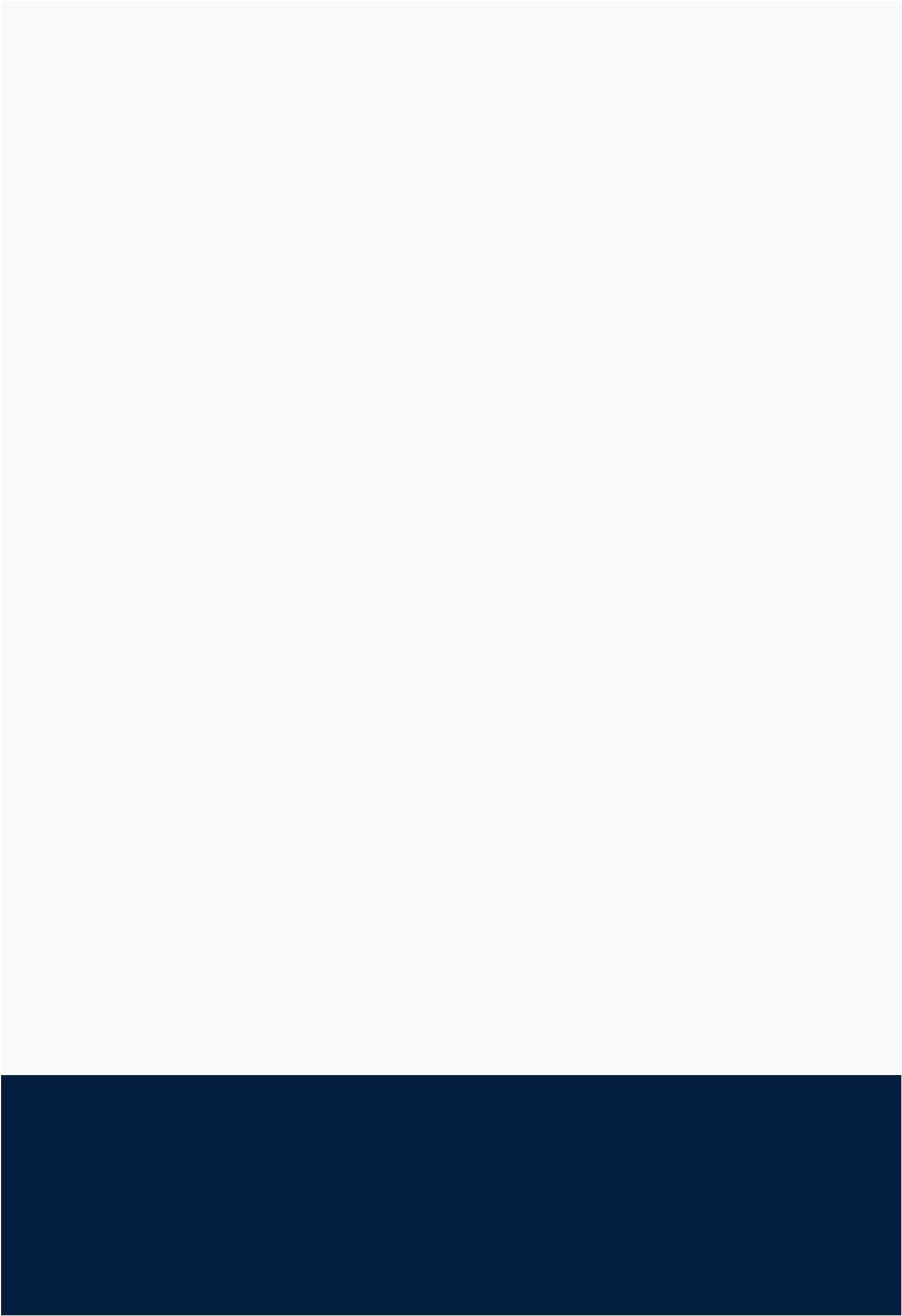
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.4 billion (United Nations, 2002). The United Nations predicts that by 2050, the number of people under 15 years of age will be 1.2 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over will be 1.1 billion.

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. One of the main factors is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years for men and 51 years for women. By 2050, the life expectancy at birth is predicted to be 74 years for men and 79 years for women (United Nations, 2002). This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a decline in the incidence of infectious diseases.

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is the decline in the birth rate. In 1990, the birth rate was 28 children per 1,000 women aged 15-49. By 2050, the birth rate is predicted to be 12 children per 1,000 women aged 15-49 (United Nations, 2002). This decline in the birth rate is due to a number of factors, including a decline in the desire for large families, a decline in the age at which women have their first child, and a decline in the use of contraception.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is a global phenomenon. In 1990, there were 0.2 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. By 2050, there are predicted to be 1.1 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to have a significant impact on the world's population and on the world's economy.

One of the main impacts of the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is the increase in the demand for social security and health care. In 1990, the total social security and health care expenditure in the world was \$1.1 trillion. By 2050, the total social security and health care expenditure is predicted to be \$11.1 trillion (United Nations, 2002). This increase in expenditure is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over, the increase in the cost of social security and health care, and the increase in the life expectancy of people aged 65 and over.

Another impact of the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is the increase in the demand for housing and transportation. In 1990, there were 0.2 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. By 2050, there are predicted to be 1.1 billion people aged 65 and over in the world. This increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is likely to lead to an increase in the demand for housing and transportation. For example, there may be a need for more retirement homes and more accessible transportation options.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is also likely to have a significant impact on the world's economy. In 1990, the total world population was 5.3 billion. By 2050, the total world population is predicted to be 9.1 billion (United Nations, 2002). This increase in the world population is likely to lead to an increase in the demand for goods and services, which in turn is likely to lead to an increase in the world's economy.

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