

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. This increase is due to a combination of factors, including a decline in infant mortality rates, a decline in the age at which women have their first child, and a decline in the age at which women have their second child.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has led to a number of challenges for the world's governments. One of the most significant challenges is the need to provide education for all children. In many developing countries, the majority of children are out of school, and the quality of education is often poor.

Another challenge is the need to provide health care for all children. In many developing countries, the majority of children do not have access to basic health care, and the quality of health care is often poor. This leads to a high rate of infant mortality and a high rate of child morbidity.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has also led to a number of challenges for the world's economies. One of the most significant challenges is the need to create jobs for all young people. In many developing countries, the majority of young people are unemployed, and the quality of jobs is often poor.

Another challenge is the need to provide social services for all young people. In many developing countries, the majority of young people do not have access to basic social services, and the quality of social services is often poor. This leads to a high rate of poverty and a high rate of social inequality.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has led to a number of challenges for the world's environment. One of the most significant challenges is the need to protect the environment for all children. In many developing countries, the majority of children do not have access to basic environmental protection, and the quality of environmental protection is often poor.

Another challenge is the need to provide environmental education for all children. In many developing countries, the majority of children do not have access to basic environmental education, and the quality of environmental education is often poor. This leads to a high rate of environmental degradation and a high rate of environmental pollution.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has led to a number of challenges for the world's culture. One of the most significant challenges is the need to preserve the culture for all children. In many developing countries, the majority of children do not have access to basic cultural preservation, and the quality of cultural preservation is often poor.

Another challenge is the need to provide cultural education for all children. In many developing countries, the majority of children do not have access to basic cultural education, and the quality of cultural education is often poor. This leads to a high rate of cultural loss and a high rate of cultural homogenization.

The increase in the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has led to a number of challenges for the world's future. One of the most significant challenges is the need to ensure a sustainable future for all children. In many developing countries, the majority of children do not have access to basic sustainable development, and the quality of sustainable development is often poor.

Another challenge is the need to provide sustainable education for all children. In many developing countries, the majority of children do not have access to basic sustainable education, and the quality of sustainable education is often poor. This leads to a high rate of unsustainable development and a high rate of environmental degradation.