

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion (United Nations 1999). The United Nations predicts that by the year 2025, the number of people under 15 years of age will increase to 2.5 billion (United Nations 1999). The United Nations also predicts that by the year 2025, the number of people aged 65 years and over will increase to 1.2 billion (United Nations 1999).

There are a number of factors that are likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 years and over. One of the main factors is the increase in life expectancy. In 1990, the life expectancy at birth was 71 years for men and 76 years for women. By the year 2025, the life expectancy at birth is predicted to be 75 years for men and 80 years for women (United Nations 1999). This increase in life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including improvements in medical care, better nutrition, and a more active lifestyle.

Another factor that is likely to contribute to the increase in the number of people aged 65 years and over is the decrease in fertility rates. In 1990, the fertility rate was 2.8 children per woman. By the year 2025, the fertility rate is predicted to be 1.5 children per woman (United Nations 1999). This decrease in fertility rate is due to a number of factors, including a decrease in the number of children that women want to have, and a decrease in the number of children that women are able to have.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 years and over is a global phenomenon. In 1990, there were 400 million people aged 65 years and over in the world. By the year 2025, there are predicted to be 1.2 billion people aged 65 years and over in the world (United Nations 1999). This increase in the number of people aged 65 years and over is a significant challenge for many countries, particularly in the developing world.

One of the main challenges is the need for more social security and health care services for the elderly. In many countries, the elderly are not able to support themselves, and they need to rely on family members or the state for support. This is a significant burden for many countries, particularly in the developing world. In addition, the elderly are more likely to have chronic health conditions, and they need more health care services than younger people.

Another challenge is the need for more housing and transportation services for the elderly. In many countries, the elderly are not able to afford to live in their own homes, and they need to live in nursing homes or other facilities. This is a significant burden for many countries, particularly in the developing world. In addition, the elderly are more likely to have difficulty getting to work or other places, and they need more transportation services.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 years and over is a significant challenge for many countries, particularly in the developing world. It is important for countries to plan for the future and to develop policies and programs that will help to meet the needs of the elderly. This includes providing more social security and health care services, more housing and transportation services, and more opportunities for the elderly to participate in society.

There are a number of ways that countries can plan for the future and to develop policies and programs that will help to meet the needs of the elderly. One way is to increase the number of people who are working and paying into social security. Another way is to increase the number of people who are saving for retirement. A third way is to increase the number of people who are working in the health care sector.

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