

Systems Integration Meeting

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion (United Nations 1998). This increase is expected to be particularly rapid in the developing countries, where the population is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.8 billion in the same period.

There are a number of reasons why the population of the world is expected to increase so rapidly. One of the main reasons is the high birth rate in the developing countries. In these countries, the average number of children born to a woman is about 5.5, which is much higher than the replacement level of 2.1. This high birth rate is due to a number of factors, including the lack of access to family planning services, the high value placed on children, and the high mortality rate among children.

Another reason for the rapid population growth is the high life expectancy in the developing countries. In these countries, the average life expectancy is about 55 years, which is much higher than in the developed countries, where the average life expectancy is about 75 years. This high life expectancy is due to a number of factors, including the improvement in medical care and the reduction in the mortality rate among children.

The rapid population growth in the developing countries is expected to have a number of significant consequences. One of the most important is the increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age. This increase is expected to be particularly rapid in the developing countries, where the population is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.8 billion in the same period.

The increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age is expected to have a number of significant consequences. One of the most important is the increase in the number of people who are dependent on others for their support. This increase is expected to be particularly rapid in the developing countries, where the population is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.8 billion in the same period.

The increase in the number of people who are dependent on others for their support is expected to have a number of significant consequences. One of the most important is the increase in the number of people who are poor. This increase is expected to be particularly rapid in the developing countries, where the population is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.8 billion in the same period.

The increase in the number of people who are poor is expected to have a number of significant consequences. One of the most important is the increase in the number of people who are hungry. This increase is expected to be particularly rapid in the developing countries, where the population is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.8 billion in the same period.

The increase in the number of people who are hungry is expected to have a number of significant consequences. One of the most important is the increase in the number of people who are malnourished. This increase is expected to be particularly rapid in the developing countries, where the population is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.8 billion in the same period.

The increase in the number of people who are malnourished is expected to have a number of significant consequences. One of the most important is the increase in the number of people who are sick. This increase is expected to be particularly rapid in the developing countries, where the population is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.8 billion in the same period.