<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>195.1m</td>
<td>209.4m</td>
<td>210.7m</td>
<td>214.5m</td>
<td>219.4m</td>
<td>225.8m</td>
<td>231.6m</td>
<td>237.2m</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>174.9m</td>
<td>184.2m</td>
<td>193.8m</td>
<td>203.8m</td>
<td>214.0m</td>
<td>224.7m</td>
<td>235.8m</td>
<td>247.3m</td>
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</tbody>
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**Notes:**

- The regions Southern Asia and Central Asia are combined into South-Central Asia.

- Increase in 2010-2050 includes the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

- **Urbanization**
  - Urban population as a percentage of total population.
  - Urbanization rate is calculated as urban population divided by total population.

- **Fertility**

- **Life Expectancy**
  - Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a newborn baby girl can expect to live.

- **Births Under Age 5**
  - Under-five mortality refers to the number of deaths of children under the age of 5 per 1,000 live births.

- **Wallis and Futuna Islands**
  - Population data for Wallis and Futuna Islands not available.
8. In ageing populations, the number of persons grows faster and faster the higher the age range so. By 2100, this figure will reach 85 per cent. 

Globally, the number of persons aged 60 or over is expected to more than triple by 2100, increasing from 1.6 billion in 2010 to 5.2 billion in 2050 and 9.6 billion in 2100. This will be due to a combination of slow population growth and an extended lifespan. In the developed regions, total fertility is projected to increase from 1.66 children per woman currently to 1.85 in 2045-2050 and to 1.99 in 2095-2100 according to the medium variant. 

5. Slow population growth brought about by reductions in fertility leads to population ageing; that is, it produces populations where the proportion of older persons increases while that of younger persons decreases. The median age for the least developed countries as a whole is below 20 years today and is only recently beginning to increase. Nevertheless, life expectancy in the region is not expected to recover to the level where it was in the early 1990s until the year 2030. 

10. High population growth rates prevail in many developing countries, most of which are on the UN’s list of 49 least developed countries (LDCs). Between 2015 and 2050, the population of 41 countries is expected to increase by more than 50 per cent. For two or three decades, the populations of Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, the United Arab Emirates, and Indonesia are projected to double. 

13. Although the HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to be a major global health concern, adult HIV prevalence is falling in the majority of countries, with two-thirds of new infections occurring in sub-Saharan Africa. The number of new cases has dropped from 3.3 million in 1995 to 1.5 million in 2010. 

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