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Mid-year average population for July 1<sup>st</sup> 1950. Post-censal population estimates.

2

Post-censal population estimates.

3

Between 1949 and 1952, newborns without any sign of life but weighting more than 400 grams were registered as stillbirths. Those weighting less than 400 grams were considered spontaneous abortions. This definition was different from the one recommended by the WHO.

4

From 1953 to 1964, a live-born child was registered if the fetus was: born after 28 weeks of gestation; was longer than 35 cm; weighed at least 1000 grams, and showed signs of life (i.e., breathing). Newborns born after 28 weeks of gestation, with a body length of at least 35 cm, and weighing at least 1000 grams but showing no sign of life were registered as stillbirths. All fetuses which did not meet the criteria of a live birth but survived for at least 24 hours were also counted as live births; those surviving for less than 24 hours were counted as spontaneous abortions. This definition was different from the one recommended by the WHO.

5

In 1965, the former Czechoslovakia started using the internationally recommended definition of a live birth. A live birth was defined as the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat, umbilical cord pulsation, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Newborns born after 28 weeks of gestation (or of unknown gestational length), with a body length of at least 35 cm, weighting at least 1000 grams but not showing any sign of life were registered as stillbirths.

6

Since 1988, the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic has used the following criteria to define a live birth. A live-born child is a child showing at least one of the following signs of life at birth: breathing, beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord; active movement of muscles though the umbilical cord has not been cut or placenta has not been delivered. In addition, the newborn must weigh at least 500 grams or, if weighing less than 500g, must survive for at least 24 hours after birth. If the fetus does not show any sign of life and weighs less than 1000g (or weight can not be measured), it is defined as a spontaneous abortion (i.e., miscarriage). Fetuses showing some signs of life and weighing less than 500g but not surviving more than 24 hours after birth are also classified as spontaneous abortions. The definition of a stillbirth currently used is: infant completely expelled from mother's body; no signs of life (e.g., breathing, heartbeat) at birth; weight at least 1000g.

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Pre-censal population estimates

8

Present population calculated according to the resident census population base. The present census population of the Slovak Republic refers to the people who are officially registered as permanent residents and are present in their place of residence at the time of the census.

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Before 1954, migration of foreign citizens was not included into the official statistics.

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Resident population estimate calculated according to the resident census population base. The resident census population of the Slovak Republic refers to the people who are officially registered as permanent residents, irrespective of whether or not they were present at their place of residence at the time of the census.

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These figures differ from the data previously published by INFOSTAT. The official data on live births by sex for some previous years were revised in 2007.