

001

Until 1994, the Soviet definition of live births was used in Belarus. As stated by this definition, infants born before 28 weeks of gestation, weighing less than 1000 grams, or measuring less than 35 centimeters in length were not counted as live births if they died before completing the first seven days of life.

002

Since January of 1994, Belarus declared the adoption of the WHO definition of live birth [Ministry of Health of Belarus and State Committee for Statistics and Analysis of Belarus (09.11.93). Decree № 254/75. "On shifting to the WHO criteria of live birth and still birth"]. According to the "new" definition, live births are defined as products of conception where: i) the birth weight is greater than 500 grams, the length is 25 centimeters or more, or the duration of gestation is at least 22 weeks, and ii) the newborn breathes or shows any other evidence of life. This "new" definition still does not fully conform to the WHO definition, but falls somewhere in between the "old" Soviet definition and the WHO definition.

003

Actually present, i.e. *de facto*, population ("nalichnoe naselenie").

004

Permanently resident, i.e. *de jure*, population ("postoyannoe naselenie").

005

Official post-censal population estimates based on the 2009 census.  
To be adjusted after obtaining the results of the next population census.

006

The monthly birth data for the period 1945–1959 were not used in the HMD calculations because of a strong indication of data registration problems during this period. For more details, refer to the *Background and Documentation* for Belarus in the Human Fertility Database  
(<https://www.humanfertility.org/Docs/BLR/BLRcom.pdf>, p.3)