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Prior to 1991, the definition of live birth differed from that of the WHO. A live birth was defined based on the following criteria: evidence of life (i.e., respiration after separation from mother's body); birth weight of at least 1000 g or greater; period of gestation was 28 weeks or longer; and body length was 35 cm or longer. Infants who did not meet the mentioned criteria and died within their first week of life were not counted as live births or as infant deaths but rather were counted as stillbirths. Only if these newborns survived more than seven days were they registered as live births. Thus, due to this stricter definition, a portion of the live births were not recorded as such.

2

Since the beginning of 1991, the WHO definition of live birth has been used. Live birth is defined as any delivered child showing evidence of life (respiration and heartbeat).

3

Until the end of 1990, the definition of infant death differed from the WHO. Early neonatal deaths (i.e., those dying within the first 7 days of life) were not registered if: the birth weight was less than 1000 g, the period of gestation was shorter than 28 weeks, or the body length was shorter than 35 cm. Thus, as consequence of this stricter definition, a relatively significant part of early neonatal (and total infant) deaths were underreported.

4

Since 1991, the WHO definition of infant death has been used to register infant deaths. Stillbirths (i.e., a fetus delivered without evidence of life) are reported if the period of gestation was longer than 22 weeks and the birthweight was more than 500 g.

5

Actually present population.

6

Permanently resident population.

7

Inter-censal population estimates (1990-2000). They replaced old post-censal population estimates, which have been published and used for calculation of demographic indicators by the Statistics Latvia from 1990 to 2001.

8

New inter-censal population estimates (2001-2011). They replaced old post-censal population estimates, which have been published and used for calculation of demographic indicators by Statistics Latvia from 2001 to 2011.

9

Since 2000, the number of live births also includes those occurring abroad to women who have been residing outside of Latvia for less than a year.

10

Estimated by subtracting the number of deaths at age 0 in the upper Lexis triangle from the number of deaths in the vertical parallelogram for age 1 (age reached during the year).

11

Official post-censal population estimates.

12

Estimated using the number of deaths at ages 0 by Lexis square and the number of deaths at age 0 in the lower Lexis triangle.

13

For the years 1948-1950, 1952, and 1956-1959 total number of live births stated in birth of month data do not correspond to the total number of live births published by the CSB Latvia.

14

Population estimates were derived by Statistics Latvia using a revised concept excluding previously counted persons having declared their place of residence at their workplace (enterprise registered in Latvia) but not living in Latvia.

15

Newly published recalculated official deaths by Lexis squares replaced previously published official deaths classified by parallelograms with vertical left and right sides (by age reached during the year).