

## SPECIAL METHODS USED FOR SELECTED POPULATIONS

For the sake of comparability, we aim to follow the general principles described in the *Methods Protocol* for all populations included in the HMD. However, exact uniformity of methods is not always possible, because data at the required level of detail are not available in all situations. Therefore, in a few special cases, we have developed special methods to accommodate the realities of the available data. The populations listed below have been treated with special methods.

<b>Population</b>	<b>Special method</b>	<b>For more details:</b>
Belarus	Prior to calculation of HMD estimates, the original death counts for 1959-2005 were aggregated for ages 99+.	See the “Data Quality Issues” section of the country-specific documentation
Belgium	Corrected counts of live births (1895-1923, 1919) and infant deaths (1886-1955, 1958-60) to include false stillbirths. Used special methods to accommodate missing deaths for 1914-18.	See Appendices 2 and 3 of the country-specific documentation
Bulgaria	Calculated population estimates for 1989-1992 by treating official estimates for 1988 as a “psuedo-census” and then applying the intercensal survival method.	See the “Data Quality Issues” section of the country-specific documentation
Canada	Adjusted death counts for missing information (e.g., sex, age, year of birth) and errors in the year of birth. In some cases, we aggregated the original death counts by Lexis triangle into 1x1 format because of apparent data quality problems.	See the “Death Count Data, Special Details” section of the country-specific documentation
England and Wales	During the World Wars, we used estimates (deaths, population) that incorporate the military population. For the civilian population, we use a special method to split population estimates by 5-year age groups during WWI and WWII.	See the country-specific documentation
France	Corrected counts of live births and infant deaths (1899-1974) to include false stillbirths. During the World Wars, we used estimates (deaths, population) that incorporate the military population.	See the country-specific documentation
Germany	Corrected for overestimation of the old-age population for West German males in the most recent year.	See Appendix 2 of the country-specific documentation
Germany, East and West	Used special methods to estimate death, birth, and population counts separately for East and West Berlin since 2001.	See Appendix 2 of the country-specific documentation
Italy	Estimated the age distribution for death counts in 1893-94. Adjusted the census counts for 1871, 1921, and 1951 to cover the same territory as the death counts. During the World Wars, we used estimates (deaths, population) that incorporate the military population.	See the country-specific documentation (in particular Appendix 2)

Population	Special method	For more details:
Lithuania	Used SR(85+) rather than SR(90+) to derive population estimates for almost extinct cohorts. The original death counts were aggregated for ages 99+.	See the “Population Count Data, Specific Details” and “Data Quality Issues” sections of the country-specific documentation
New Zealand	We adjusted the Māori and Non-Māori population counts for 1991-1995 to follow the older definition of ethnicity. Due to the fact that deaths in 1995 are classified by a mixture of the previous and current definitions of ethnicity, we introduced a special adjustment factor for Māori and Non-Māori deaths. In addition, we adjusted census counts for 1960 & 1970 to cover the <i>de jure</i> (“usual resident”) population.	See Appendix 2 of the <i>Background &amp; Documentation</i> file for the national population
Norway	Estimated the sex distribution for births during 1846-1915.	See the country-specific documentation
Portugal	Used SR(85+) rather than SR(90+) to derive population estimates for almost extinct cohorts.	See the “Population Count Data, Specific Details” section of the country-specific documentation
Russia	Prior to calculation of HMD estimates, i) the original death counts for 1959-1989 were aggregated for ages 99+, and ii) official population estimates in recent years were aggregated for ages 80+. Population estimates for almost extinct cohorts were derived using SR(80+) rather than SR(90+).	See Appendix 2 of the country-specific documentation
Scotland	We use a special method to split population estimates by 5-year age groups during WWI.	See the country-specific documentation
Spain	Corrected counts of live births and infant deaths (1930-1974) to include false stillbirths. Adjusted the census counts for 1940, 1950, 1960, & 1970 to cover the <i>de facto</i> population and the same territory as death counts.	See the country-specific documentation
Sweden	Adjusted death counts for 1863, 1865, 1868, & 1870 to match a secondary data source.	See the “Data Sources” section of the country-specific documentation
Switzerland	Adjusted deaths counts for females in 1878.	See the “Death Count Data, Deaths at 99+” section of the country-specific documentation
Ukraine	Prior to calculation of HMD estimates, the original death counts for 1959-1989 were aggregated for ages 99+.	See the “Data Quality Issues, Age Heaping in Deaths” section of the country-specific documentation
United States	Tabulated individual data to derive deaths by Lexis triangle (1959-2004). Adjusted population estimates to exclude the Armed Forces overseas (1940-1969) and the population of Alaska and Hawaii (1950-1958). Adjusted births for 1959 to include Hawaii. Used the extinct cohort method for ages 75+ during 1933-39 because the official population estimates extend only to age 75+.	See the country-specific documentation