In this paper, the authors present two alternative methods for estimating the extent of the under-registration of deaths. One is, like Brass's approach, based upon assumptions of stability. The second technique is more tedious to apply but does not depend on the assumption of stability. It is based upon intercensal comparisons of successive cohorts, with an accounting for registered intercensal cohort deaths. The two approaches will be applied to statistics for Thailand. It will be shown that they produce results that are consistent between themselves and with an independent estimate of registration completeness.