

Table 1. Sample of 18 countries with new census data

Region/Country	Total No. of Censuses	Original census year											
		1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>													
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3		1956		1966								2006
United Arab Emirates	2						1975						2005
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>													
Cote d'Ivoire	2									1988		1998	
Ghana	3			1960#		1970						2000	
Namibia	3			1960						1991		2001	
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>													
Guatemala	6	1950			1964#		1973	1981				2002	2006
Guyana	3					1970		1980				2002	
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>													
China, Macro SAR	4					1970				1991#		2001	2006
Fiji	5				1965		1976		1986		1996		2007
Papua New Guinea	3					1971		1980				2000#	
Tonga	3								1986#		1996		2006
<b>South Asia</b>													
Maldives	3								1985			2000	2006
Sri Lanka	4				1963	1969		1981				2001	
<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>													
Russian Federation	5			1959		1970				1989	1994*	2002	
Slovenia	5			1961		1971		1981		1991		2002	
<b>Advanced Country</b>													
Canada	9	1951		1961		1970	1975	1981	1986	1991		2001	2006
Italy	6	1951		1961		1971		1981				2001	2005
United States	8	1950		1960		1970		1980		1990*	1994	2002	2005

Notes: \* MF only available,

# Only broad age group available

Sources: The censuses highlighted in red are obtained from UNESCO, Global Education Digest, 2009, 2010 and the censuses highlighted in blue are from individual countries' national sources.

Table 2. Footnotes of the new censuses

A. New census data

Country	Footnote
United States	<p>1. Year 1995: The classification of primary and secondary education is corrected: primary education covers 1-6<sup>th</sup> (1-8<sup>th</sup>) grade and secondary covers 9-12<sup>th</sup> (7-12<sup>th</sup>) grade. (Previous classification is in the bracket.)</p> <p>2. Year 2005: The census data from Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, is used to correct the trend of tertiary education. This new data shows an upward trend of tertiary education in 2005.</p>
Russian Federation	<p>Years 1990, 1995 and 2000: These new censuses are from Russian Censuses (1989 and 2002) and Population Microcensus (1994), Federal State Statistics Service of Russia. We dropped the censuses of 1989 and 1994 from UN demographic yearbook because they use an incorrect classification of tertiary education. Contrastingly, these new censuses correctly classified 'secondary vocation education' and 'incomplete higher vocational education' into tertiary education.</p>
Slovenia	<p>The five new censuses are from Population Censuses (1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, and 2002), Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. [The previous data underestimated the educational attainments because we used Yugoslavia censuses to construct the estimate for Slovenia].</p>
Canada, Fiji, Ghana, Guyana, Iran, Maldives, Namibia, Tonga, UAE,	<p>New censuses are reported in UNESCO, Global Education Digest (GED) 2010.</p>
Cote d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Italy, Macao Sri Lanka, Papua New Guinea	<p>New censuses are directly obtained from the national statistics.</p>

Table 3. Countries with corrected completion ratio

Some countries have extremely low or high county specific primary/secondary completion ratios. As these imply unusual trends in the completion ratios, we replaced them by the regional specific primary/secondary completion ratios.

Country	Footnotes
Afghanistan (only MF), Algeria, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo (only F), Sierra Leone	Primary completion ratios
Austria, Hungary, India, Malta, Myanmar, New Zealand, Portugal (only MF), United Kingdom, Zambia	Secondary completion ratios

Table 4. Countries with corrected census

Country	Footnote
Benin	We corrected a typo in the age group '75 years and over' of census 2000.