

EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2014

Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators is the authoritative source for accurate and relevant information on the state of education around the world. It provides data on the structure, finances and performance of the education systems in the 34 OECD member countries, as well as a number of G20 and partner countries.

Turkey

Below upper secondary attainment levels have decreased while upper secondary attainment and graduation rates have remained stable.

The share of young adults with below an upper secondary education has decreased: **by 2012, 54% of 25-34 year-olds in Turkey had only attained below upper secondary education, a decrease from 58% in 2010 and 63% in 2005.** Despite this decrease, the share of 25-34 year-olds with below upper secondary attainment in Turkey remains far above the OECD average of 17%.

Having an upper secondary education has become increasingly important in all countries as it aims to prepare students for entry into tertiary education or the labour market. **In Turkey, among 25-34 year-olds, upper secondary attainment increased by 1 percentage point between 2005 and 2012 to 25%** while the OECD average decreased by more than 3 percentage points to 44%. The average age of graduation is 17 years old in Turkey compared with the OECD average of 19, and 72% of those who enter upper secondary education graduate within the stipulated programme duration, which is equal to the OECD average.

Attaining a secondary and tertiary education pays off in the labour market, especially for women.

Turkey has one of the highest earnings premiums among OECD countries. **In 2012, adults with a tertiary education earned 91% more on average than an adult with an upper secondary education, compared with the OECD average of 59%.** An adult with an upper secondary education also earned 37% more than an adult with a below upper secondary education, compared with the OECD average difference of 22%.

The difference in relative earnings is most marked for women. **In 2012, 25-64 year-old women with a tertiary education earned 99% more than those with an upper secondary education, while women with an upper secondary education earned 53% more than those without one.** Across OECD countries, on average, differences for women were 62% and 25% respectively. In addition, compared with men, young women with a tertiary education in Turkey tend to earn less than their male counterparts whereas on average for the OECD the opposite is true.

Employment rates for adults in Turkey are highest for individuals with tertiary education. **In 2012, the employment rate for individuals with tertiary education was 76%, below the OECD average of 84%, while the employment rate for individuals with below upper secondary education was 51%.** Overall men at all levels of education have higher levels of employment than women, but **employment rates for women with a tertiary education were almost three times higher than for women with below upper secondary education, 65% and 25% respectively.**

Participation in education has increased while the proportion of 15-29 year-olds not in education and unemployed has decreased.

Almost all children in Turkey are enrolled in education: **95% of children aged 5-14 years old are in school compared with the OECD average of 98%**. Upper secondary education has become compulsory in Turkey as of the school year 2012-2013 and compulsory education begins at 5.5 years old and ends at 17.5 years old. Enrolment rates for 4-year-olds have increased from 5% in 2005 to 19% in 2012 although this remains far below the OECD average of 84%.

Among older students, enrolment in education has increased as well. Among 15-19 year-olds, enrolment rates increased from 41% in 2005 to 59% in 2012 although this is a slight decrease from the 64% recorded in 2011. Among 20-29 year-olds, enrolment in education increased from 10% in 2005 to 24% in 2012.

In addition, the percentage of 15-29 year-olds who are neither employed nor in education or training (NEET) has decreased although it remains one of the highest among OECD countries. **In 2012, 29% of youth were NEET, having fallen from almost 44% in 2005.** The share of NEETs across the OECD on average remained constant at 15% between 2005 and 2012. Moreover, in 2012 the proportion of young women who were NEET was much higher than the percentage of young men: **40% of women aged 15-29 years old were NEET compared with 19% of men of the same age.**

Other findings

- **Tertiary attainment levels continue to increase particularly among young adults:** By 2012, 15% of 25-64 year-olds in Turkey had attained a tertiary education, an increase from 13% in 2010 and 10% in 2005. 21% of 25-34 year-olds attained a tertiary education degree, an increase from 17% in 2010 and 13% in 2005. While tertiary attainment has increased significantly between 2000 and 2012, with one of the highest annual growth rates across the OECD (5.2% versus 3.2%), the share of individuals with tertiary attainment remains far below the OECD average of 33%.
- **A high proportion of females graduate from computing, sciences, engineering and mathematics academic (tertiary-type A) programmes.** In 2012, 29% of those graduating from tertiary-type A programmes in computing were women in Turkey, compared with the OECD average of 20%. In engineering, manufacturing and construction, 32% of graduates were female compared with the OECD average of 28% and in the sciences, 54% of graduates were female compared with the OECD average of 41%.
- **Investment in education is below average:** Turkey spends 4% of its GDP on educational institutions at all educational levels, compared with an average of 6% for OECD countries. Education makes up 11% of Turkey's total public expenditure, compared with the OECD average of 13%. Spending per student is highest at the tertiary level: USD 8193 per tertiary student per year, compared with USD 2 736 per secondary student and USD 2 218 per primary student.
- **Teachers in Turkey earn low salaries by international standards but are relatively well paid within Turkey.** After 15 years of experience, primary school teachers earn USD 26 678 on average in Turkey, compared with the OECD average of USD 39 024. However, the salary of a primary school teacher with 15 years of experience and minimum training is 9% more than the average annual earnings of tertiary educated full-time, full-year worker aged 25-64; secondary teachers earn 13% more than their tertiary-educated peers.

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

For more information on *Education at a Glance 2014* and to access the full set of Indicators, visit www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm.

Questions can be directed to: Corinne Heckmann Directorate for Education and Skills Email: Corinne.Heckmann@oecd.org	Country Note author: Juliana Zapata Directorate for Education and Skills Email: Juliana.Zapata@oecd.org
--	---

Key Facts for Turkey in Education at a Glance 2014

Table	Indicator	Turkey		OECD average		Rank among OECD countries and partner countries*
Educational Access and Output						
	Enrolment rates	2012	2005	2012	2005	
C2.1	3-year-olds (in early childhood education)	5%	2%	70%	64%	36 of 37
	4-year-olds (in early childhood and primary education)	19%	5%	84%	79%	38 of 38
C1.1a	5-14 year-olds (all levels)	95%		98%		34 of 44
	Percentage of population that has only attained below upper secondary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	66%	77%	24%	34%	1 of 36
	Percentage of the population whose highest level of attainment is upper secondary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	19%	15%	44%	44%	37 of 37
	Percentage of population that has attained tertiary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A1.3a A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	15%	8%	33%	22%	35 of 37
	25-34 year-olds	21%	9%	40%	26%	35 of 36
	55-64 year-olds	10%	6%	25%	15%	35 of 36
	Entry rates into tertiary education	2012	2000	2012	2000	
C3.1b	Youth expected to enter tertiary-type A programmes before turning 25	34%	m	48%	m	30 of 35
	Graduation rates	2012	2000	2012	2000	
A2.2a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete upper secondary education in their lifetime	55%	37%	84%	76%	28 of 29
A3.2a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete university education (tertiary-type A) in their lifetime	27%	9%	38%	28%	22 of 27
Economic and Labour Market Outcomes						
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Men and Women	2012	2008	2012	2008	
A5.4a	Below upper secondary	8%	10%	14%	9%	24 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	9%	9%	8%	5%	11 of 36
	Tertiary	7%	7%	5%	3%	4 of 36
	Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Women	2012	2008	2012	2008	
A5.4c (Web)	Below upper secondary	7%	8%	13%	9%	26 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	17%	16%	9%	6%	3 of 35
	Tertiary	11%	9%	5%	4%	3 of 35
	Average earnings advantage for 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education**	2012 or latest year available		2012 or latest year available		
A6.1a A6.1b (Web)	Men and women	191		159		4 of 33
	Men	197		164		4 of 33
	Women	199		162		3 of 34
	Average earnings penalty for 25-64 year-olds who have not attained upper secondary education**	2012 or latest year available		2012 or latest year available		
A6.1a A6.1b (Web)	Men and women	63		78		31 of 33
	Men	67		78		29 of 33
	Women	47		75		34 of 34
	Percentage of 15-29 year-olds neither employed nor in education or training, by highest level of education	2012	2008	2012	2008	
C5.3d (Web)	Below upper secondary	29%	45%	15%	14%	2 of 35
	Upper secondary	31%	41%	16%	14%	1 of 34
	Tertiary	24%	24%	13%	11%	1 of 34

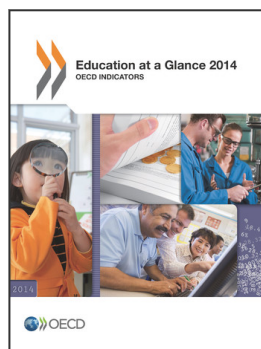
Key Facts for Turkey in Education at a Glance 2014

Table	Indicator	Turkey		OECD average		Rank among OECD countries and partner countries*
Financial Investment in Education						
	Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2011		2011		
B1.1a	Pre-primary education	2412		7428		33 of 36
	Primary education	2218		8296		35 of 38
	Secondary education	2736		9280		35 of 38
	Tertiary education	8193		13958		30 of 37
	Total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP	2011	2000	2011	2000	
B2.2	Percentage of GDP	4%	3%	6%	5%	37 of 37
	Total public expenditure on education	2011	2000	2011	2000	
B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	11%	m	13%	13%	25 of 34
	Share of private expenditure on educational institutions	2011		2011		
B3.1	Pre-primary education	18%		19%		14 of 33
B3.1	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	13%		9%		8 of 36
B3.1	Tertiary education	m		31%		
B3.1	All levels of education	m		16%		
Schools and Teachers						
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2012		2012		
D2.2	Pre-primary education	21		14		6 of 31
	Primary education	20		15		6 of 36
	Secondary education	18		13		5 of 37
	Number of hours of teaching time per year (for teachers in public institutions)	2012	2000	2012	2000	
D4.1	Pre-primary education	1080		1001		11 of 28
	Primary education	720	639	782	780	22 of 33
D4.2	Lower secondary education	504	m	694	697	31 of 33
	Upper secondary education	567	504	655	628	23 of 33
	Index of change in statutory teachers' salaries for teachers with 15 years of experience/minimum training (2005 = 100)	2012	2008	2012	2008	
D3.5	Primary school teachers	107	100	103	103	8 of 26
	Lower secondary school teachers	m	m	102	103	
	Upper secondary school teachers	110	102	101	103	8 of 25
	Ratio of teachers' salaries to earnings for full-time, full-year adult workers with tertiary education	2012		2012		
D3.2	Pre-primary school teachers	1.09		0.80		5 of 25
	Primary school teachers	1.09		0.85		5 of 28
	Lower secondary school teachers	1.13		0.88		5 of 28
	Upper secondary school teachers	1.13		0.92		5 of 28

* Countries are ranked in descending order of values.

** Compared to people with upper secondary education; upper secondary = 100.

'm': data is not available. 'n': magnitude is either negligible or zero.



From:

Education at a Glance 2014

OECD Indicators

Access the complete publication at:

<https://doi.org/10.1787/eag-2014-en>

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2014), "Turkey", in *Education at a Glance 2014: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/eag-2014-75-en>

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

You can copy, download or print OECD content for your own use, and you can include excerpts from OECD publications, databases and multimedia products in your own documents, presentations, blogs, websites and teaching materials, provided that suitable acknowledgment of OECD as source and copyright owner is given. All requests for public or commercial use and translation rights should be submitted to rights@oecd.org. Requests for permission to photocopy portions of this material for public or commercial use shall be addressed directly to the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) at info@copyright.com or the Centre français d'exploitation du droit de copie (CFC) at contact@cfcopies.com.