

# Turkey: Female's Higher Education and Marriage Rate

World Bank Opendata

DHS Program – 1998 & 2013

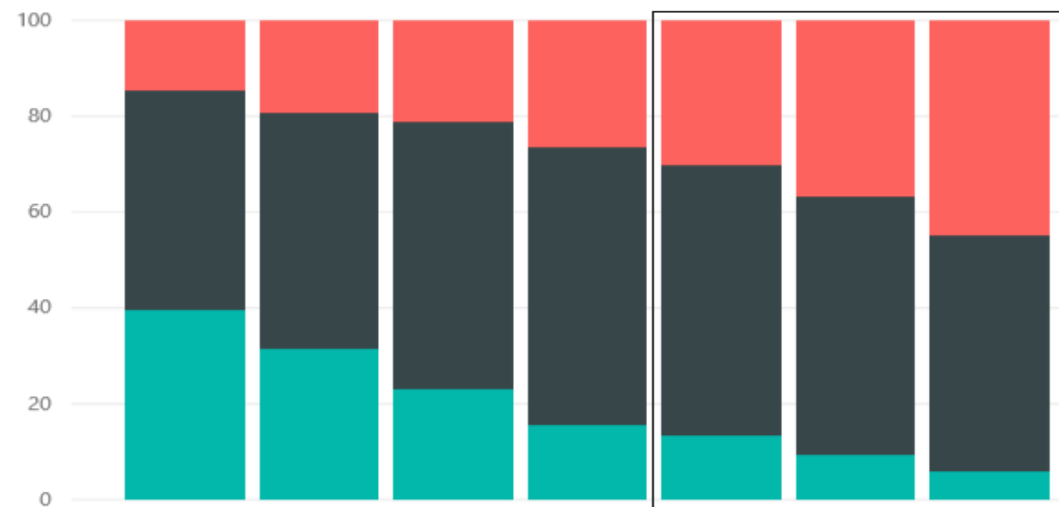
Redi Sunarta

Siti Ilyuna Wahdati

Syafa Syawallia M

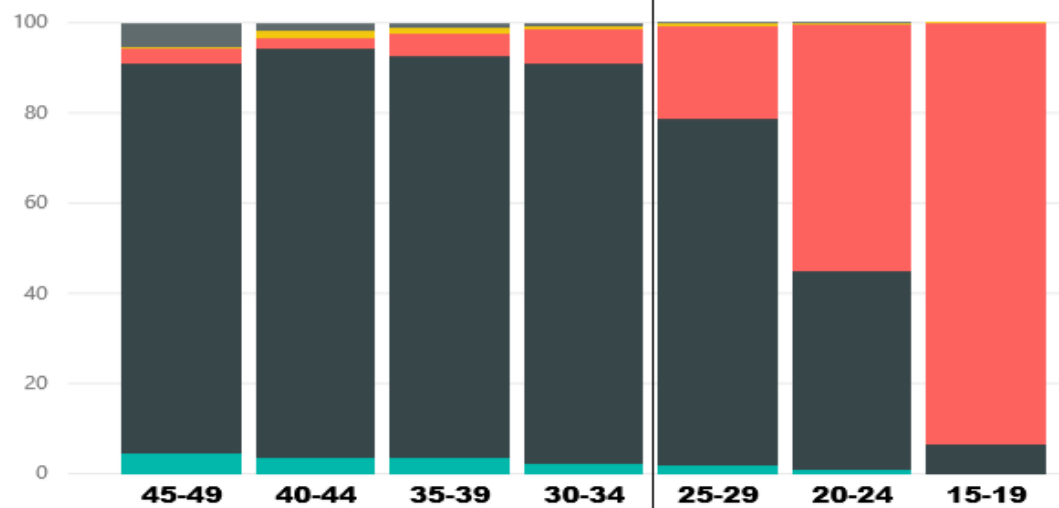
Female by Age groups and Education

Education ● No education ● Primary education ● Secondary or higher education



Female by Age groups and Education

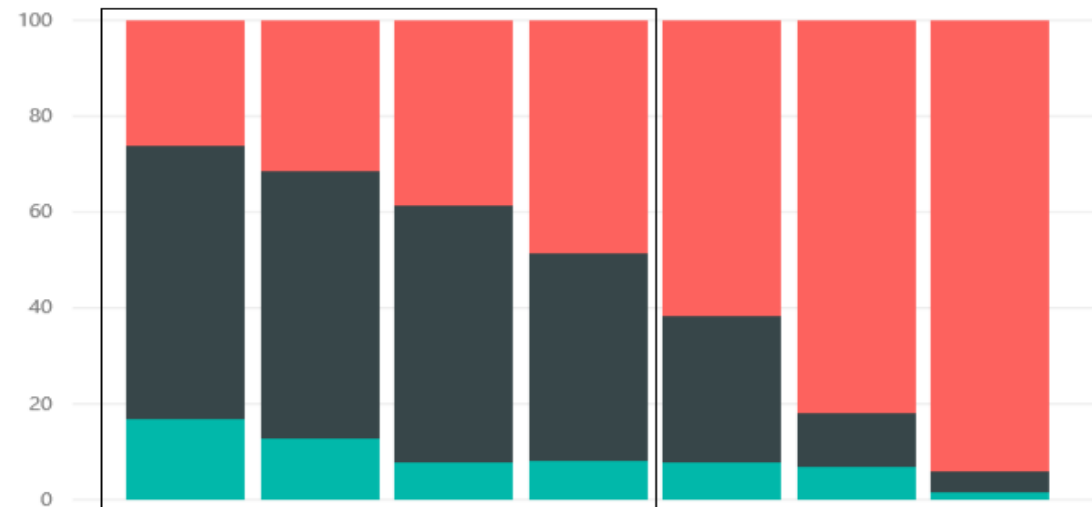
Indicator ● Divorced ● Married ● Never married ● Not living together ● Widowed



1998

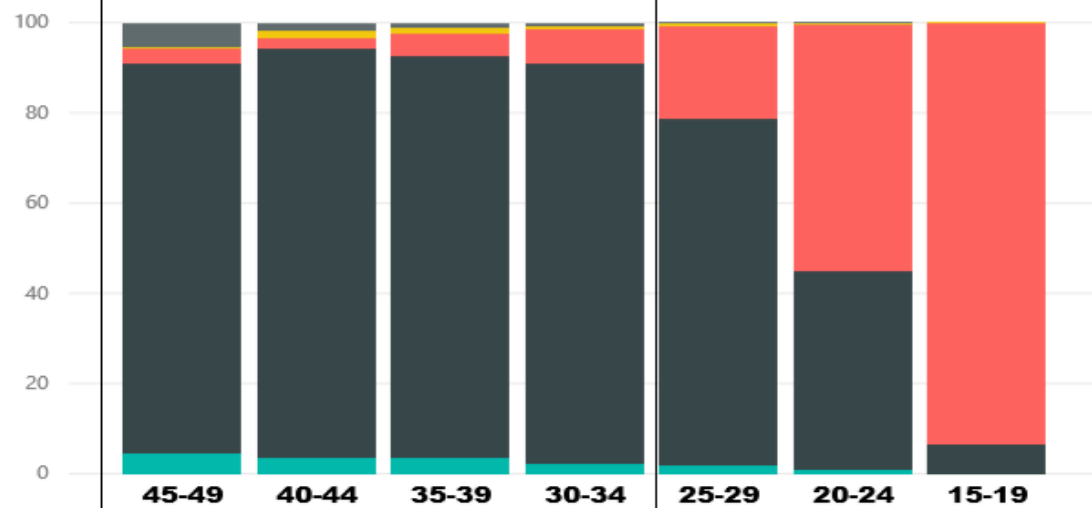
Female by Age groups and Education

Indicator ● No Education ● Primary Education ● Secondary or Higher



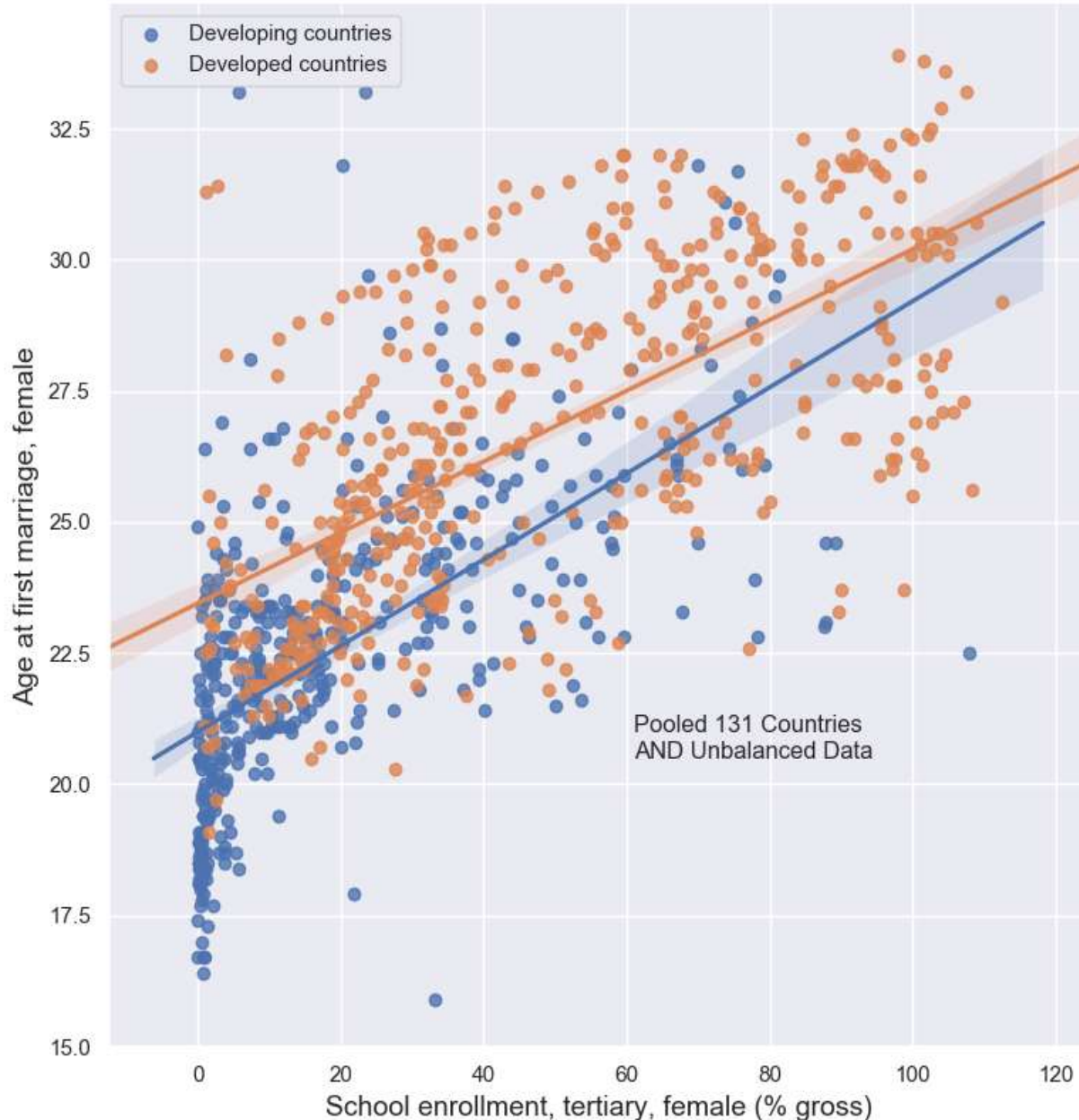
Female by Age groups and Education

Indicator ● Divorced ● Married ● Never married ● Not living together ● Widowed



2013

**Correlation Female Education and Marriage Rate ( $\rho = 0.73$ )**



## In conclusion,

- based on disaggregation by age group in Turkey, there is a strong correlation between Female's education level and marriage level in the two youngest age groups in 1998. Intutively if this trend is the same for decades to come, this will also encourage the strengthening of correlation in the older age group in the future . However, the fact is that the correlation of young people is getting stronger, but not with older groups. This could mean that improving the level of education of women **only prevents women's early marriage rates**. And the net benefit of marriage is relatively the same for ages 25 and older because **their total cost more influenced by non-economic factors**.
- On the other hand, if there is more country data, then clearly there is still a strong positive correlation. In addition, if we do a simple regression in the pooled data per economic status of each country, the estimation results show an increase in the level of higher education for women in developing countries is **more elastic** than in developed countries. This is an early indication of a structural change in the role of women in developing country society