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This paper estimates the causal effect of education on internal migration in Turkey, by exploiting the 1997 compulsory schooling reform as a source of exogenous variation in education. In our analysis, we use the yearly Household Labor Force Surveys (HLFS) from 2009 to 2015 and the 2013 Demographic and Health Survey of Turkey (TDHS). Our results show that education increases internal migration both for men and women in Turkey. The completion of middle school (an additional three years of education) increases the probability of migration by more than 50 percent for 18 to 33 year old individuals. The estimated effect is larger for men. Interestingly, for women we find that increased education increases the probability of migration for education substantially. There is also suggestive evidence that it increases the migration for employment purposes.