This study was performed to determine the carriage rate of nasopharyngeal (NP) S. pneumoniae after implementation of the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) in the national immunization program (NIP) of Turkey. Between May 2012 and August 2012, 1000 nasopharyngeal swabs were obtained from 500 children aged 1 month to 15 years and 500 adults aged 20 to 90 years without evidence of acute infection. The pneumococcal carriage rate was 10.2% in children and 1.6% in adults. S. pneumoniae NP colonization rates were similar in all age groups of children (0-23 months [10.8% colonization rate], 24-60 months [12.7%] and > 60 months [8.8%]). Of the children included in the study, 19.4% had received PCV7 and 10.4% had received PCV13. Among all children 350 (70%) were not vaccinated with PCV. In children, only having 3 or more siblings under age 8 in the family and history of sinusitis were found to be risk factors for carriage (p<0.05). The most common isolated serotypes were 23F (21%), 6A/B (16.3%), 19F (9.3%), 22F/22A (9.3%). Serotype coverage rates of PCV7, PCV10 and PCV13 were 62.7%, 67.4 and 72%, respectively. Serotypes 22F (9.3%), 15A/15F (6.9%) and 35A/35C (6.9%) were the most common isolated serotypes that was not existing in PCV13. This study provides data about the carriage rate and serotype distribution of S. pneumoniae strains in Turkish children and adults after introduction of PCV into the NIP.