

The consensus in the empirical literature of political stability is that education is a key factor in a stable regime. Such facts have been researched in places where democratic and educational level was already high. This paper focuses on the effect of education in Africa where the level of education is increasing in a context where democratic values are not high. We argue that in the case of Africa, education makes political instability rise as political participation and democratic need is improved. Using a linear regression with fixed effects, we analyzed the strength of the relationship between regime stability and education with respect to the other control variables. We find that tertiary education is related to a more durable regime in Africa.