

Study of the determinants of the demand for schooling in Cameroon

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Despite efforts by the Cameroonian government to improve access to education and the quality of it, the enrollment of girls is still low. The objective of this study is to understand the factors that promote the demand for education in general and girls in particular. The target population for this study consists of children aged 6 to 11 years and the dependent variable is the gross enrollment rate ie the ratio of the number of children enrolled in primary school on the total number of children aged 6 to 11 years. We perform a multivariate analysis of data using multiple correspondence analysis to identify among the many factors listed in the literature who are strongly correlated with the demand for schooling. Then, we perform an econometric analysis of the demand for schooling in Cameroon using the Tobit model. Two Tobit models are estimated: one model for both sexes combined and a model for the subpopulation of girls. One of the reasons for non-attendance in rural poverty can be as heads of households in this environment as revealed by the multiple correspondence analysis, the lack and removal of public school populations that environment, we advocate for public authorities to build schools around the rural villages and remove the association fees that parents may be unbearable for some parents in this environment given their level of poverty.

Key Words: Gross enrollment rate, enrollment of girl, multiple correspondence analysis, Tobit model