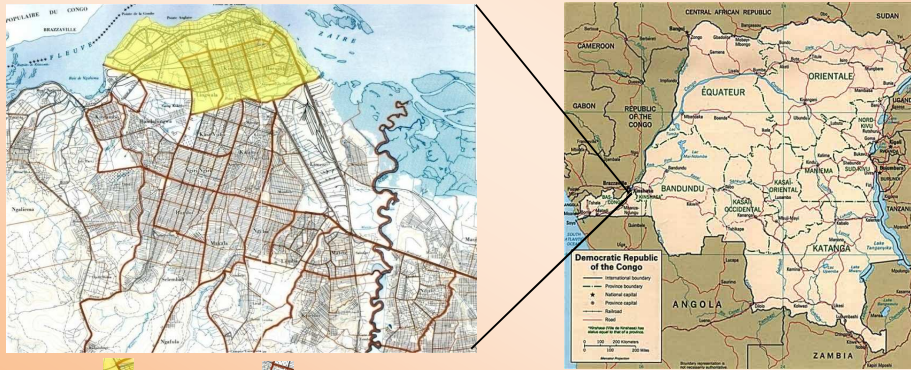


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Context of the city of Kinshasa:

- Estimated population: **8.5 million** in 2010 with a **growth rate of 4%** (United-Nations, 2011).
- Much of the growth rate comes from **natural growth** and only a small share from **migration growth** because of circular migration (Shapiro & al., 2003; Lelo Nzuzi, 2008)
- Youth aged 15 to 34 years represent **35%** of the city population in 2009. Among them: **22%** are unemployed, **64%** are single and **86%** are housed (MAFE-Congo, 2009).



Legend: Downtown Out of downtown

Source: Atlas de Kinshasa, (1975) modified by authors ; Réseau Documentaire International sur la Région des Grands Lacs Africains, url : <http://www.grandslacs.net/assets/cartes/drcongo-3.jpg>, United Nations, World Urbanization prospect, 2011 revision

Objective:

Why the prevalence of **endogenous factors (natural growth)** on **exogenous factors (migration growth)** in urban growth of the city of Kinshasa results in more difficult integration of new generations?

This question will be answered by analyzing the effects of **social and economic factors (Union formation, fertility, Housing, migrant status, employment, etc.)** on the access to first independent housing in the city of Kinshasa.

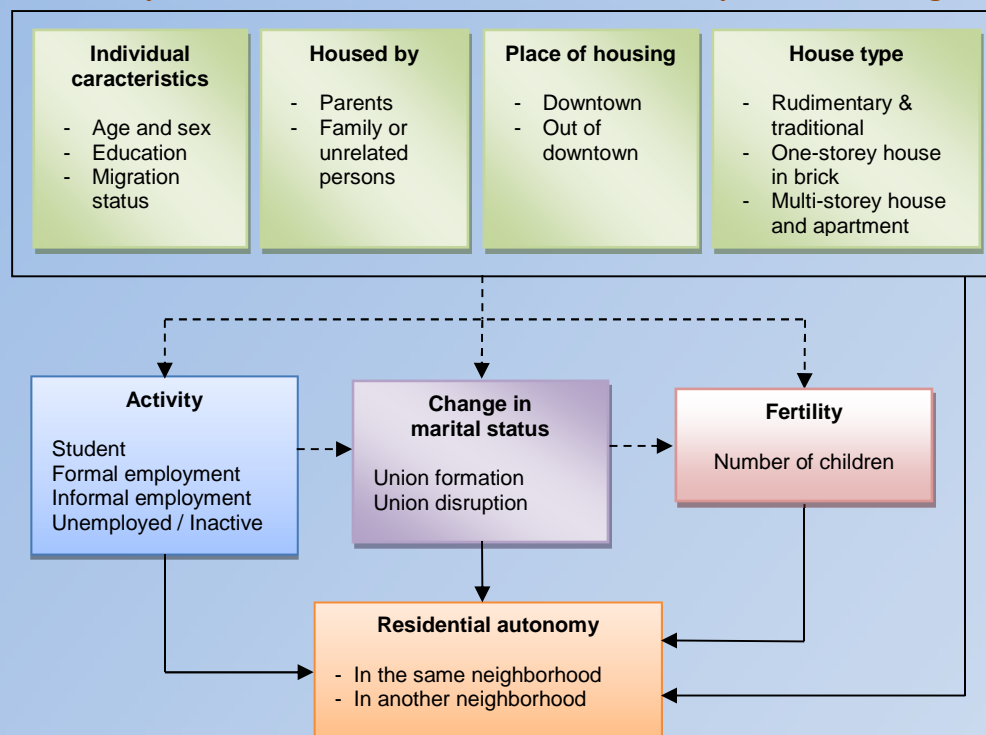
Hypothesis:

- H1:** Less educated youth stay longer in household of origin than well-educated youth.
- H2:** Youth who get their first employment in informal sector stay longer in household of origin than those who get their first employment in formal sector.
- H3:** The residential choice is made in relation with the location of the social network.
- H4:** Human capital improvement allows young females to access to their first independent housing before getting married.

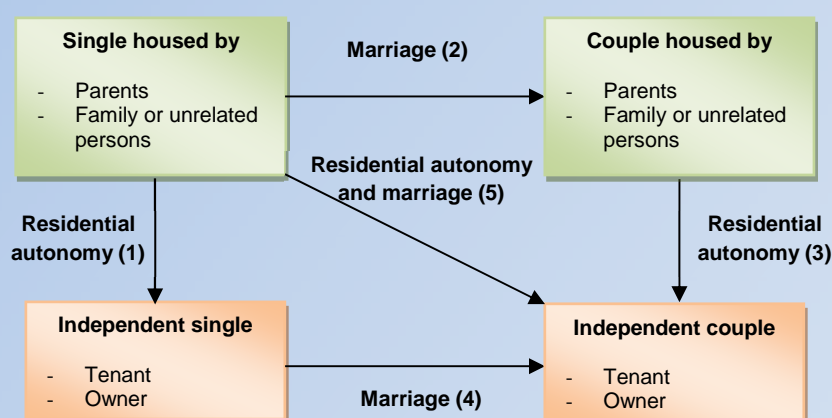
Data:

- MAFE-Congo 2009 survey in the city of Kinshasa.
- 1638 respondents (684 men and 954 women from 25 to 75 years)
- Housing history since birth including the relationship with other household members, activities since the age of 6 years, union and fertility history.

Conceptual framework for the access to first independent housing



Relationship between residential autonomy and marriage



Methods: Fine and Gray (1999) **competing risk model** separately for men and women, with place of first independent housing as competing risks:

- **same neighborhood than the household of origin**
- **in another neighborhood**
- **out of Kinshasa (not shown)**

Destination after residential autonomy :		Same neighborhood		Another neighborhood	
Competing risks:		Another neighborhood and out of Kinshasa		Same neighborhood and out of Kinshasa	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Cohort-period					
Born before 1965	Period before 1980	1	1	1	1
	1980 - 1989	-	-	0.49*	0.46*
	1990 - 1999	-	4.85**	-	-
	2000 - 2009	0.17**	-	7.25***	4.25*
Born in 1965 - 1974	1980 - 1989	-	-	0.19**	0.27***
	1990 - 1999	-	-	0.24***	0.24***
	2000 - 2009	-	-	-	-
	1990 - 1999	-	0.46*	0.19***	0.24***
Born in 1975 - 1984	1990 - 1999	-	-	0.31***	0.19***
	2000 - 2009	0.36*	-	-	-
Marital status					
Single		-	-	-	0.56*
Living together/married		1	1	1	1
Widow/separated/divorced		-	-	-	-
Number of children					
Without children		1	1	1	1
1 or 2 children		-	-	-	-
3 children or more		-	0.27***	-	-
Migration status					
Non migrant		1	1	1	1
Migrant		-	-	2.07**	2.27***
Activity					
Student		0.41**	-	0.28***	-
Formal employment		-	-	-	-
Informal employment		1	1	1	1
Unemployed/inactive		0.39*	0.60*	0.35**	-
Years of education					
0 to 6 years		1	1	1	1
7 to 12 years		0.36*	-	-	-
13 years and more		-	-	3.02**	3.16**
Housed by...					
Parents		1	1	1	1
Family and unrelated persons		-	-	1.67*	-
House type					
Rudimentary & traditional		1	1	1	1
One-storey house in brick or cement		-	-	-	1.73*
Multi-storey house and apartment		-	-	-	-
Place of housing					
Downtown		1	1	1	1
Out of downtown		0.53*	-	1.81*	2.15**

*** 1%, ** 5%, * 10%, - Non significant

Source: computed by the authors with data from MAFE-Congo 2009 survey

Results and conclusion:

Results reveal **two dynamics of residential integration** in the city of Kinshasa.

- (1) Access to the first independent housing **in the same neighborhood than the family: determinants are activity for men living in downtown area.**
- (2) Access to the first independent housing **in another neighborhood than the family: determinants are migrant status, high education and living out of downtown area.**

Regarding hypotheses:

- **Highly educated youth have more chance to get their first independent housing in another neighborhood than the family.**
- The **difference by formal and informal sector is not relevant** to explain residential autonomy of both men and women.
- The results show **no significant effect of the marital status** once controlling for possible simultaneity.
- **Gender difference is relevant to explain the effect of employment** on access to first independent housing.
- The **migrant status is a factor of within-city mobility** when accessing to first independent housing.

Future research prospects:

- Does women's residential autonomy depend on men economic and employment capacity?
- What is the relationship between migrant status and social network as regard to residential autonomy?
- More investigation is needed on the determinants of access to first independent housing in the same neighborhood than the family.