

The main hypothesis of this work is that, if individuals manage to get by and get ahead in the capital of one of the poorest countries, it's because they have supports, such as protection, recognition or else moral comfort, coming from their social integration. We then study the ways and determining factors of integration in five main spheres (family, neighborhood, labor market, religious community and State), put in an obvious the links between these spheres and analyse the integration effects on individual well-being.

It emerges that, although based on different social schemes, communal attachment (affective investment of the family and neighborly life) and systemic integration (labor market, national life and religious life participation) are partially substitutable: the latter leads to drive away from the family and neighborhood spheres when, on the contrary, the economic, religious and political marginalization leads individuals to find refuge in these spheres. It also turns out that supportive capacities of the different spheres are unequal: the more integrated in modern spheres the individuals are, the more important their individual well-being is. At least, although multi-stratified and multi-dimensional, social integration appears in Antananarivo sharply organized into a hierarchy, based on the education level but also on the gender.