

# 18 marginalisation in the GCR

GCRO uses various multivariate statistical techniques to generate an index that measures 'marginalisation' of respondents in our 'Quality of Life' surveys. The Marginalisation Index includes variables such as anomie,

alienation, social capital and extreme views such as racism and xenophobia. The Index helps us better understand who is doing well or badly in the psycho-social sense, given the city-region's resilient apartheid social geography.

## MARGINALISED 4,3%



**THE 'MARGINALISED'** have extreme socio-political views, feel socially excluded with high levels of alienation and anomie, suffer high levels of poverty, are often victims of crime, and are disconnected from society with poor access to any form of media coupled with no participation in civil society organisations. Positively, the already small proportion of the Gauteng population that count as marginalised dropped from 4,8% in 2009 to 4,3% in 2011

## AT RISK 7%



**THE 'AT RISK'** show worrying signs on a number of indicators, suggesting that with appropriate interventions and support, they can move into the 'OK' category rather than dropping into the 'marginalised' - the latter is the 'risk' they face.

## 'OK'

Those who are 'OK' comprise the majority of the sample, and are generally doing 'OK'. Respondents scored between 1-4/10, so there are some worrying signs, but not enough to ring any alarm bells.



OK  
70,1%

## FINE 18,6%



**MOVING FROM 'FINE' TO 'OK'**  
It is very positive to note that 19% of respondents (one in five) barely registered on the scale, scoring below 1/10 (on a scale where high scores are bad news). Nonetheless, this group is under some pressure.

Extrapolating results to the Gauteng population, it is of some concern that roughly 300 000 people have dropped from the 'fine' to 'OK' categories between 2009 and 2011.

### UNDERSTANDING THE MARGINALISATION INDEX

- There are 29 variables in the Index, organised into 10 'dimensions'.
- Data is from the GCRO's 'Quality of Life' surveys for 2009 and 2011.
- Analysis of data yields four typologies, 'Fine', 'OK', 'At risk', and 'Marginalised'.
- Scores range from 0-10. The higher the score, the greater the degree of marginalisation.

Typology	Description	Score range	Proportion of respondents	
			2009	2011
'Fine'	Well off	0 - 0.9999	22,3%	18,6%
'OK'	Performing well	1 - 3.9999	64,5%	70,1%
'At risk'	Risk of falling downwards	4 - 4.9999	8,4%	7,0%
'Marginalised'	Worst performing	5 - 10	4,8%	4,3%



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