



A case for after-school care in South Africa

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Child, Youth, Family and Social Development

Social science that makes a difference



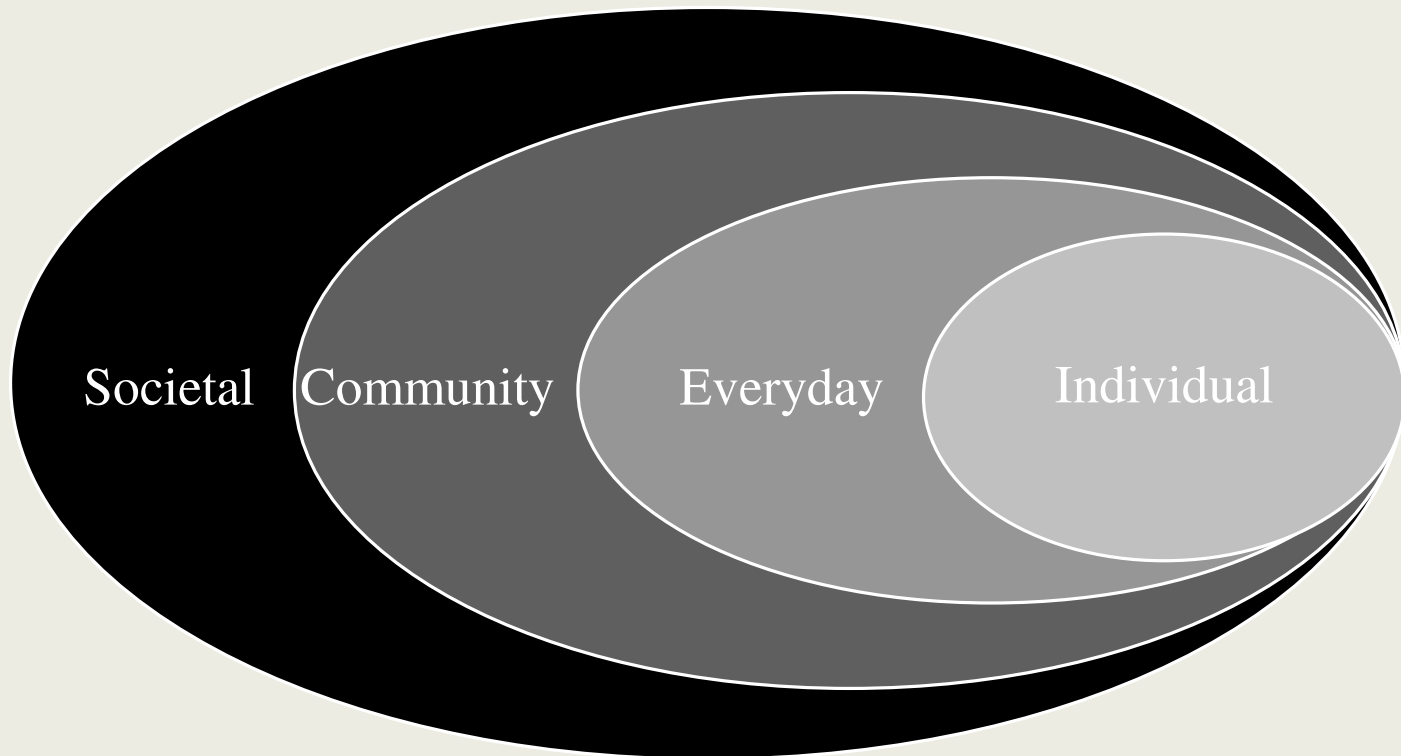
Outline of presentation

Child, Youth, Family and
Social Development

- What do children need for healthy development?
- What do South African children face?
- The Social Development Model
- Gangsterism on the Cape flats: One example of negative social development
- A role for after school care projects

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What do children need for healthy development?



What do South African individual children face?

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- Brain problems such as ADHD, FAS
- Other brain problems associated with the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs pre- and peri-natally

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What do South African children face in their families?

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- Child abuse and neglect
- Intimate partner violence: around 20% of households experience violence between members
- Caregiver criminality: around 10.5% of young people report that their parents have done things that could get them into trouble with the law
- Nationally, only 43.3% children live with both parents
- Poverty: in 1999, 50% of South African households had incomes <R2 000

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What do South African children face in their schools?

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- Violence:
 - 51.4% of children report have received corporal punishment at school
 - 20.9% report having been threatened or hurt at school
- Other problems that lead to school dropout

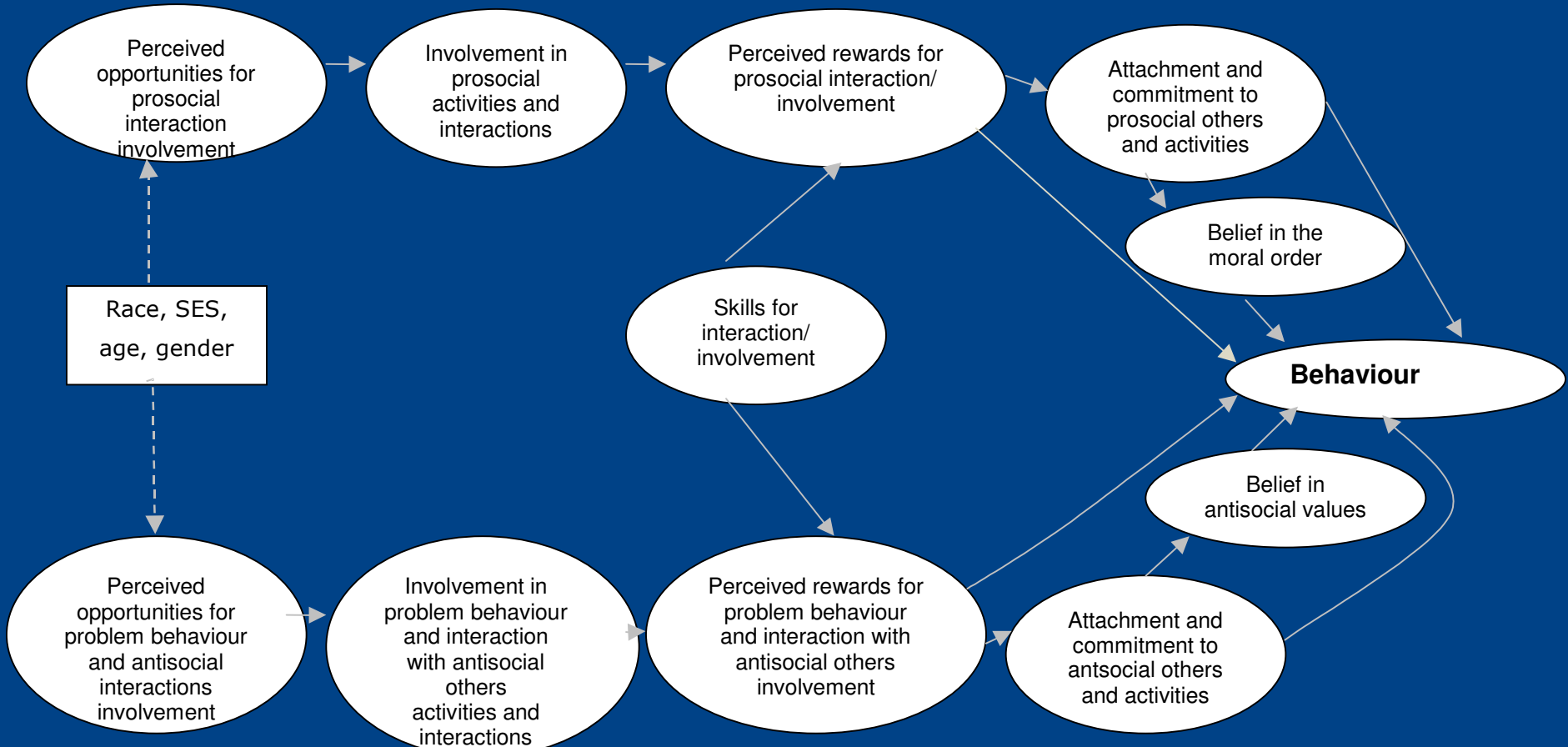
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What do South African children face in their communities?

- Drug sales: 21% of children know someone in their neighbourhood who sells drugs

The Social Development Model

PROSOCIAL PATH (within community, family, peer/individual or school domain)



ANTISOCIAL PATH (within community, family, peer/individual or school domain)

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Gangsterism on the Cape Flats: One example of negative social development

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What is one reason children join gangs?

There is nothing for the youngsters to do – like facilities. ... sport. There's nothing else to keep you busy – and that's why.

Jy sien nou daar is nie sport om te doen nie, so dan gaan jy drugs toe. En soos jy dai drugs doen dan word jy 'n gangster.

And how can we prevent children from joining gangs?

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Ja, making things... drawing art. Maybe bake a cake and things like that. They make things with their hands. So if someone could start them off by giving them money to start a business after school. But give them the money as a loan so that you can keep them motivated to pay it back monthly. So they know that they would have to pay back the loan. It will keep them occupied and solve the problems of not having money.

The ideal community

Participant: A park where you can go and play and shops that you can go to.

Participant: Go to the library on your own.

Participant: I can say to my mummy at ten o'clock, I'm going to visit my friend – and she won't mind.

Participant: The streets are bright and shiny.

Participant: Ja, not like with the streetlights where one works here and another one there.

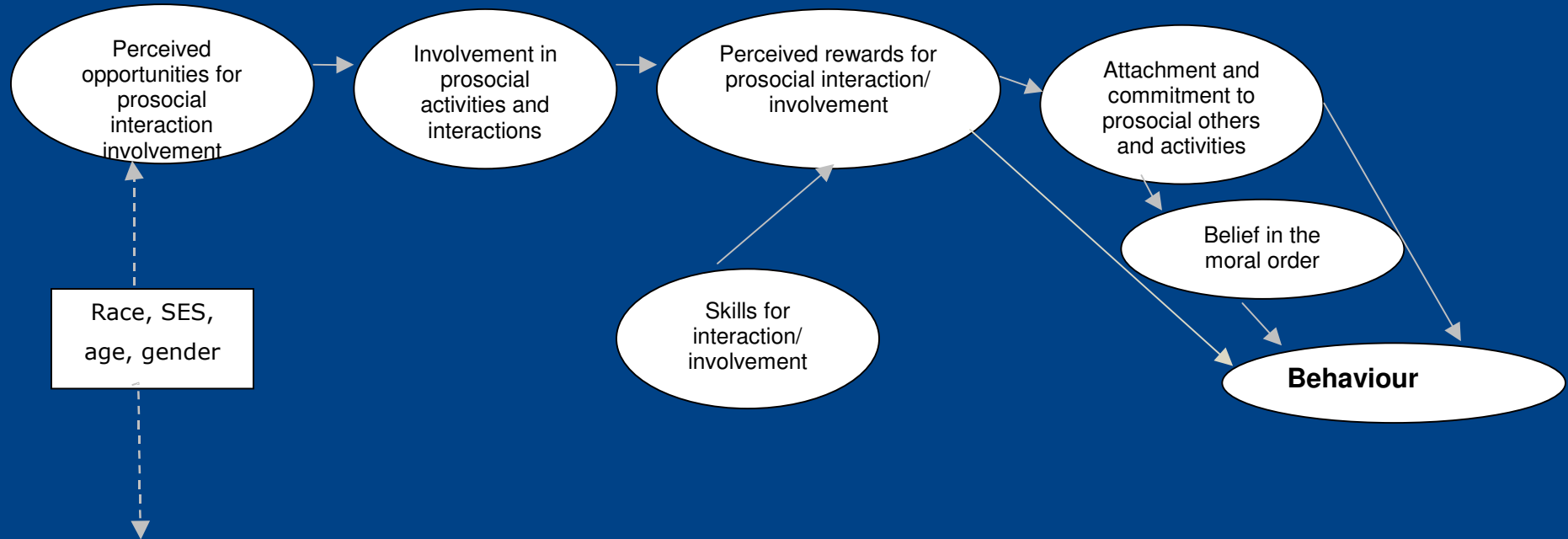
Participant: No gangs.

Participant: People are friendly and you can go up to them and ask them for directions.

Participant: You can go to the movies.

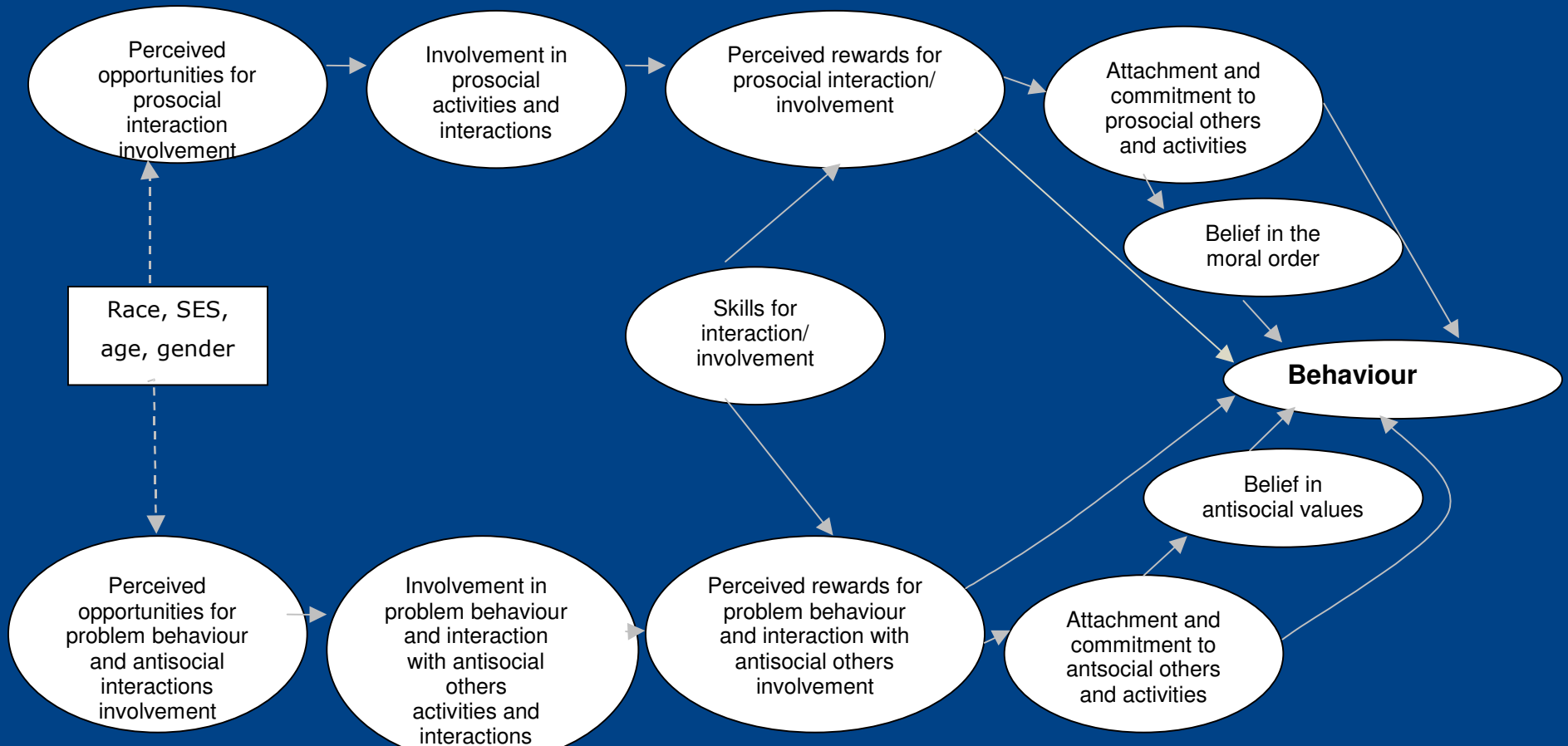
A role for after school care projects

PROSOCIAL PATH (within community, family, peer/individual or school domain)



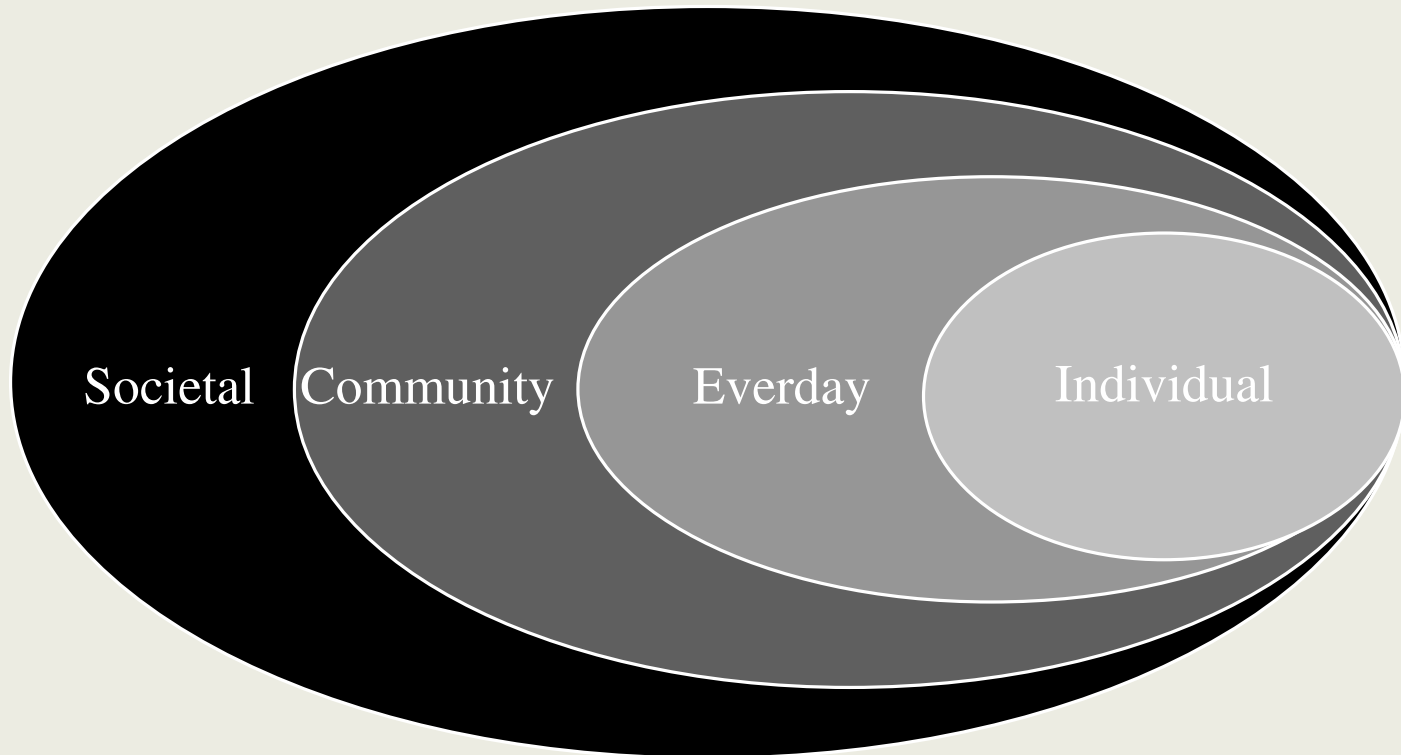
The Social Development Model

PROSOCIAL PATH (within community, family, peer/individual or school domain)



ANTISOCIAL PATH (within community, family, peer/individual or school domain)

What do children need for healthy development?





A normal child who don't belong in a gang has a long future ahead of him/her.

A normal child has a bright education.

A normal child has freedom.



Gangsters have the ability to rule people around

Gangsters have guns, knives and weapons in which they kill people with.