

Joykids International (NPC)



STATISTICAL REPORT

To assist Social & Community Aid
In Impoverished Areas of South Africa

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23 March 2015

Girls Under The Scope

This report provides **quality statistics** that will assist policy makers to make decisions based on evidence to ensure that the children of this country are afforded the opportunity to develop into the best people they can be.

Summary

There are 600 million adolescent girls living in poverty in the developing world. When we focus in depth we found that in poverty, 80% of girls under the age of 12 years fall pregnant or are affected by venereal disease, like HIV AIDS. Of the 20%, more than 70% has fallen pregnant under the age of 15 years of age and about 30% have their second pregnancy.

By offering one of these girls a chance, you start the **girl effect**. When girls have safe places to meet, education, legal protection, health care, and access to training and job skills, they will thrive. And if they thrive, everyone around them thrives, too.

What is the issue, problem, or challenge?

Here are three solid reasons why we want to attract you to a life time opportunity to invest your time, energy, and capital in an adolescent girl:

1. Girls are agents of change. They play a crucial role in solving the most persistent development problems facing the world today.
2. People assume girls are being reached, but they aren't.
3. The cost of excluding girls is high. Example, In India, adolescent pregnancy results in nearly \$10billion in lost potential income. The question isn't "why girls?" It's "why wait?"

How will this project solve this problem?

There are many ways to help:

- Send a girl to **school**.
- Help fight her **legal** case.
- Give her **financial** support and help her solve the social, economic & environmental problems she faces through **entrepreneurship**.

Make use of this opportunity whilst there are people on ground zero, which are willing to stand in the gap for your sake.

Potential Long Term Impact

When a girl gets a chance, gets educated, stays healthy and HIV-negative, marries when she chooses, and raises a healthy family, she can **raise the standard of living for herself, her brothers, her family, her community, and her country**. To break the cycle of intergenerational poverty, programs must be designed for, and measure the impact on, girls.

Funding Information

Total Funding Received to Joy Kids to date: **Zero**

Total Funding Goal: **R52,000,000**

This funding goal is only for establishing a sustainable platform that will operate globally with the potential to have a positive survival effect on children of the world.

Additional Information

https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=1e8xgF0JtVg

STATISTICS: CHILDREN IN SA

South Africa's Constitution:

- Recognizes the rights of children and
- Has enacted laws and regulations that are aimed at realizing these rights.
- The country ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1995 and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child in 1997.
- The Children's Act reinforces provisions in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution and specifically provides details of the responsibilities of parents and guardians in realizing South African children's rights.

This report presents statistics on young children aged **below five years** in South Africa, based on **information collected from the General Household Survey undertaken in the country in 2012**. It was prepared to provide supplementary information on births published in the Recorded Live Births, 2012 statistical release in order to describe the context into which children are born in South Africa.

This report highlights:

- the profile of young children in South Africa
- provides the characteristics of their biological parents and the home environment in which children are raised.
- addresses questions on: who are the young children in South Africa; what are the characteristics of mothers and fathers who raise their biological children; and under what material and physical conditions do young children live.

Answers to these questions provide:

- The current status of the lives of young children in South Africa
- How far the country has gone in realizing the rights of children.
- The parental and home environment in which children live and are raised is one of the many factors that affect a child's growth and development.

This report, therefore, provides:

- Necessary evidence, based on quality statistics, to assist policy makers in making decisions towards the development of children in South Africa.
- This is in line with the theme of the 2013 African Statistics Day on "Quality Data to support African Progress" commemorated today (18 November 2013).

Only 36% of young children (Aged 0 – 4 years) live with both biological parents

A new report on the **living circumstances** of young children shows that:

- while 93% of young children have both biological parents still living, only 36% of them live with both biological parents.
- Most young children (43%) live with only their biological mother, 2% live with their biological father only, and 19% do not live with either of their biological parents.

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) released a report, which presents **statistics on young children, aged 0 – 4 years**, based on information collected from the General Household Survey (GHS) conducted in 2012. It highlights the profile of young children and gives information on the characteristics of their biological parents and the conditions of their home environment.

- There are 5,3 million children under the age of five in South Africa, making up 10% of the population.
- The majority of young children in Gauteng (97%) live in urban areas. This contrasts strongly with Limpopo, where only 10% of young children live in urban areas.

Information on biological parents is restricted to those parents living with their children, as information was not collected on parents who do not live in the same household.

- No information was collected as to why biological parents were not living with their children or for parents that had died.
- No information was collected as to why biological parents that were alive were not living with their young children

There were 3 653 955 mothers and 1 677 696 fathers living in the same household as their biological children.

- Fathers living with their biological children tended to be older than mothers living with their biological children.
- There were 70% of mothers who fell into the age group 20 – 34, while the majority of fathers (just over 50%) were aged between 30 and 39.
- There were 48,4% of mothers living with their biological children who were never married, as opposed to only 4,8% of fathers.
- Almost 85% of fathers living with their biological children were married or living together as married.
- About 52,4% of mothers living with their young biological children were economically active (employed or unemployed and looking for work). In this group, 65,3% were employed.
- Amongst fathers, 90,7% were economically active. In this group, 90,4% were employed.

The results of the survey showed wide differences in the **main sources of income** depending on the living arrangements of young children.

- In the majority of households (72%) where both parents lived with the biological child, salaries/wages/commission was the main source of income. This decreased to 53,9% for households with only the biological father present.
- In households where only the mother was present, most households (39,7%) had grants as the main source of income, followed closely by salaries/wages/commission at 37,2%.

Almost 50% of households which had neither parent present stated that the main source of household income was grants.

Questions were asked to determine **access to food**. The results showed that:

- 25% of households with young children experienced limitations with food in the 12 months preceding the survey.

It is anticipated that the findings presented in this report will provide valuable information that can be used to improve the welfare of young children in South Africa.

Furthermore, it is hoped that the importance of using statistical data to inform social and economic policies will be realized and strengthened.

Sincere regards

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