



*Adolescents' perspectives on child-parent relationships following parental divorce*, are presented in the article by **Makofane and Mogoane**. Referring to Minuchin's structural family therapy, the views of twenty adolescents on their relationships with their custodial parents, non-custodial parents and siblings, including the subsystems that emerged following parental divorce, are discussed. The study offers significant findings regarding the feelings of adolescents that inhibited some of them from having healthy relations with their parents and siblings. The authors make suggestions for social work intervention in under-resourced areas.

In the face of growing alcohol-related violence against women globally, and especially in South Africa, the article *Gender differences in the relation between binge drinking and violence* by **Phetlho-Thekisho, Ryke, and Strydom** demonstrates a need to re-open debates on prevailing gender differences in most societies. The authors used an ecological model to identify and interpret the risk factors involved. They found that despite the gaps in the conceptualisation of this model, it does provide a holistic view of the problem for comprehensive intervention.

Emphasising a person-centred perspective, **Wade and Schenck** conducted a study of trauma with the aim of accessing unique descriptions of the concept of trauma in the South African context. The authors discuss the perceptions and experiences of trauma of 128 fourth-level Social Work students at a South African university. The findings of the study suggest a person-centred view of trauma that reflects on the person's perceptions and experiences of the self. Questions arose regarding students' traumatic experiences and their possible effect on their studies and future careers as social workers.

The article by **Engelbrecht** on coaching, mentoring and consultation addresses the similarities and/or differences in coaching, mentoring and consultation as supervision activities. The paper examines the core determinants of each concept and concludes with a presentation of a South African context specific approach to social work supervision activities. The author holds that all the activities concerned are part of an overarching supervision process, and suggests that employment of the activities should be developmental in nature.

It is our sincere hope that the sharing of experiences of child and youth related work in the present issue will have theoretical as well as practical value to educators, practitioners and students. We also hope that some of the crucial issues raised and pursued here might open eyes and minds, and mobilise support for addressing the current challenges facing all stakeholders working in the field of child and youth care.

*Prof Sulina Green, Department of Social Work, University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch*