RAISED BY THE HERD:

Insights from African Elephants for the Support and Continuing Professional Development of Newly Qualified Social Workers in South Africa

Leanne Jordaan and Prof. Stephan Geyer

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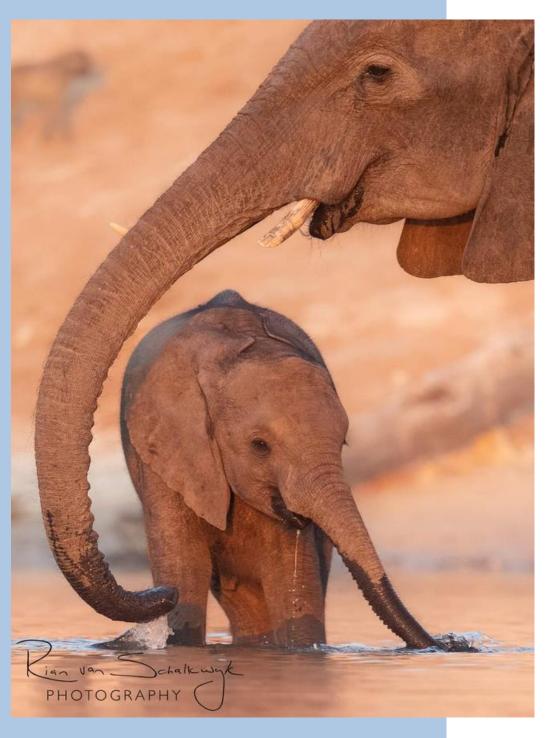
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BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION



BSW DEGREE: 4 years with practice modules, in South Africa

NEWLY QUALIFIED SOCIAL WORKER (NQSW) CHALLENGES:

theory—practice gap, limited supervision, high caseloads,
 scarce resources, low pay, and job insecurity

GLOBAL PARALLELS:

 lack of specialist skills, poor induction, burnout, and identity development needs

ANALOGY OF ELEPHANT CALF-CARE: reflects NQSWs' need for structured support

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK: Theory of Collaborative Advantage

(TCA)

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ELEPHANTS RAISED BY THE HERD

EXTENDED CARE: (up to 10 years): reduces stress, builds stability

ALLOMOTHERING: Cooperative care from non-mothers strengthens the herd

SOCIAL BONDS & PLAY: foster emotional, social, and cultural development

COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS: highlight teamwork and decision-making

STRESS RESPONSE (cortisol): Cooperative care reduces

stress during challenges



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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research question

What are the barriers to, and initiatives for addressing NQSWs' support and development needs in South Africa?

APPROACH & DESIGN

Quantitative, cross-sectional survey

POPULATION & SAMPLING

- NQSWs (≤3 years post-BSW, SACSSP registered, 6m–3y employed).
- Participants: N = 39 (from 8 provinces)







DATA COLLECTION

- Adapted questionnaire (England and New Zealand studies)
- Web-based (QualtricsXM)

DATA ANALYSIS

- Data from Qualtrics: SPSS v29
- Mainly descriptive statistics
- Content analysis

RIGOUR

- Content validity: literature and expert input.
- Pilot-tested with 4 NQSWs and refined for the SA context.

ETHICS

- Low risk; counselling support available
- informed consent, voluntary participation, confidentiality
- Ethical clearance: Univ. of Pretoria (HUM003/0722)

RESULTS

1. Profile of participants

AGE: Most participants between 23–30 years

GENDER: Predominantly female (*f*=35) vs male (*f*=4)

LANGUAGES: 8 represented; top 3: Afrikaans (*f*=16), SeSotho (*f*=7), English (*f*=5)

EDUCATION: BSW (*f*=36); Master's (*f*=3)

EMPLOYMENT: Predominantly (*f*=22) in statutory positions

Figure 1: Fields of service delivery of NQSWs

FIELDS OF SERVICE DELIVERY	f	% a
Children and families (including child protection)	26	16.0
Children in foster care placements	23	14.1
Family preservation	20	12.3
Community work/development	14	8.6
Young people (adolescents)	13	8.0
People who misuse drugs, alcohol, or other substances	8	4.9
People experiencing forms of Gender-based violence	8	4.9
Couples in counselling	8	4.9
Children and families (excluding child protection)	7	4.3
Children in Child and Youth Care Centre (CYCC)	7	4.3
People who use mental health services	7	4.3
People with physical disabilities or sensory impairments	5	3.1
Early childhood development centers	4	2.5
Other (not specified)	4	2.5
Older persons	4	2.5
People with learning disabilities	2	1.2
People who have committed offenses	2	1.2
Refugees and/or asylum seekers	1	0.6

^a Percentages do not add up to 100% due to more than one response allowed.



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RESULTS

2. Workplace support initiatives

Mentorship

Caseload

Induction / Orientation

Supervision



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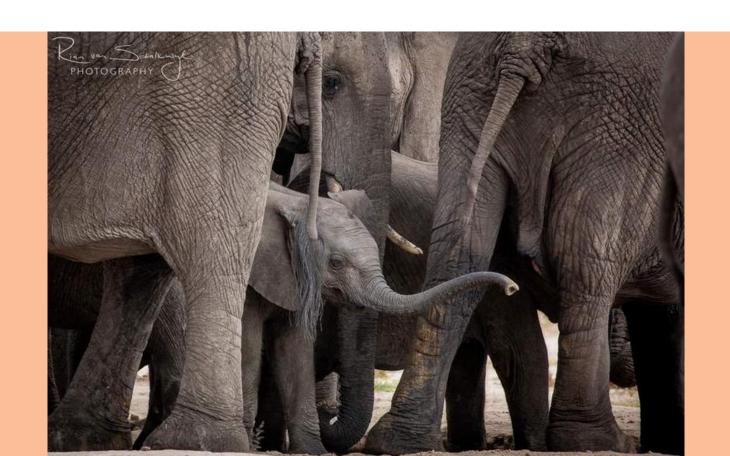
MENTORSHIP

- Half of the participants had no mentorship
- Small percentage HAD; only during induction, probation
- 13 participants: mentorship
 THUS mentorship not
 universally available

CASELOAD

- Gaps in aligning cases vs skills
 - 22 participants: some skills considered
 - 15 participants: inconsistent skills consideration
- Handing over of cases:
 - Process sufficient (=17),
 - Process inadequate (=15)

Mentorship



Caseload



Induction / Orientation

RECEIVING INDUCTION: 26 participants (of n=38) had some form of induction,

while 12 participants did not receive any induction or orientation

CONTENT OF INDUCTION/ORIENTATION:

- Emphasis on understanding organisation: policies and procedures; dealing with confidentiality and understanding job description
- Professional and personal development: stronger emphasis on supervision than CPD



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FREQUENCY: 36 participants answered the question regarding supervision

- Majority (f=21) formal supervision: ONCE a month
- 10 participants: LESS frequent than once a month
- 5 participants: BI-WEEKLY or WEEKLY

CONTENT: more than one answer allowed

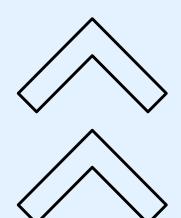
- Strong focus (*f*=19-29): advice, guidance, support, encouragement, appreciation,
 closing files, reviewing of cases
- Less focus (*f*=7-18): reflection, self-awareness, performance, training needs,
 workplace policies; applying theoretical approaches



Supervision



3. Learning and development of NQSWs



TRAINING COURSES









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TRAINING COURSES

Training is VALUED

- In-house training: generally positive to neutral or poor,
- External training: higher group:
 very good to neutral

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

- 16/39 participants have a PDP
- 9 of the 16 participants discussed CPD with supervisors

LOW utilisation of PDPs





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SUPPORT STRUCTURES

Collaborative and interactive methods dominate:

- Co-working on cases: most common (*f*=19)
- Group sessions (action learning/support groups): next (=18)
- Shadowing experienced colleagues: least used (*f*=10)



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PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

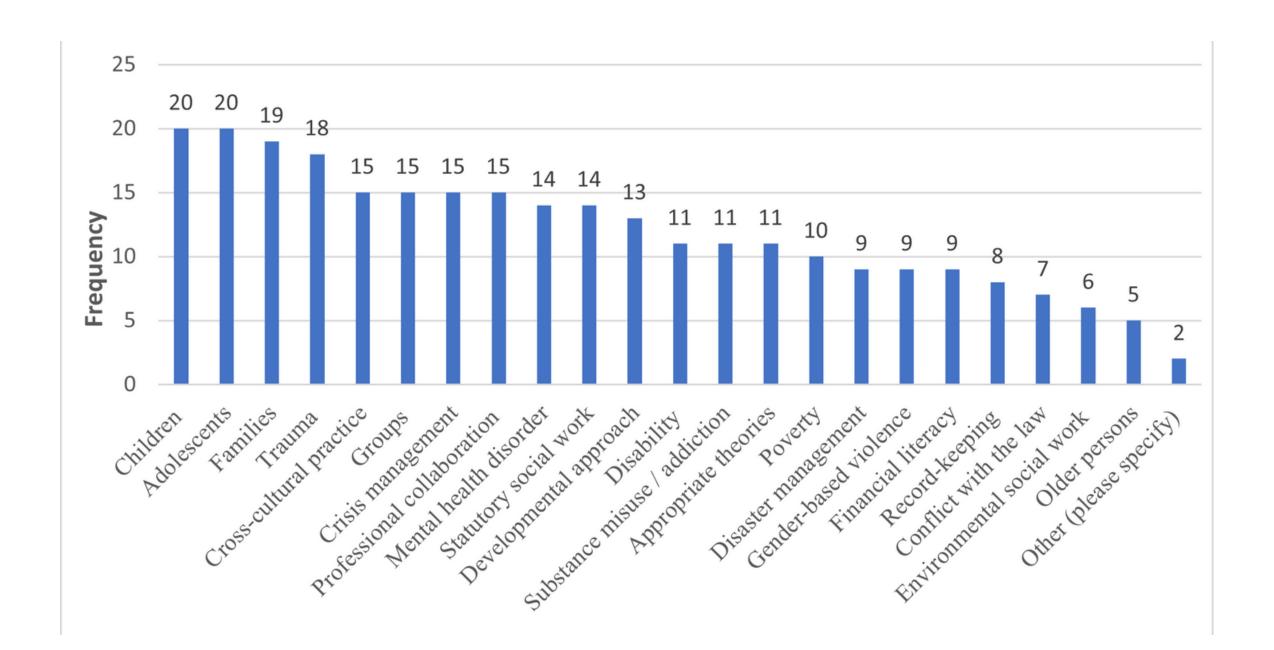


Figure 2: Areas required for Professional development

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

- LISTENING SKILLS (35.5%)
- Effective service user engagement (16.1%)
- Adaptability (12.9%)



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FINDINGS

Lessons from elephants, Insights for NQSWs



EXTENDED SUPPORT MATTERS

NQSWS need a longer transitional period

ALLOMOTHERING PARALLELS MENTORSHIP

 NQSWS need induction, supervision, and mentoring beyond probation

STRESS AND RESILIENCE

 Workplace support reduces stress, builds confidence, and strengthens skills

LEARNING THROUGH INTERACTION

 Co-working, supervision, and training develop competence and flex-skills



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FINDINGS

Collaboration for Sustainable Development

SUPPORT

- Limited mentorship beyond probation
- Just over 50% NQSWs receive monthly supervision
- Induction provided, but PDPs and training discussions are underused
- Support: linked to practice quality, however, nearly half received limited or no support

FLEX-SKILLS

Listening, engagement, and adaptability are key needs

TCA LENS

 Call for shared responsibility: Government, NGOs, employers, professional bodies, NQSWs

- Herd cooperation sustains calves;
- Collaborative workplace support sustains NQSWs



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RECOMMENDATIONS

- Collaborative approach to support and develop NQSWs
- Acknowledging barriers during the transitional period and enhancing support
- Provision of customised levels of training, with a focus on practicebased learning

RECENT ARTICLE

Raised by the Herd: Insights from African Elephants for the Support and Continuing Professional Development of Newly Qualified Social Workers in South Africa,

Authors: Leanne Jordaan and Stephan Geyer

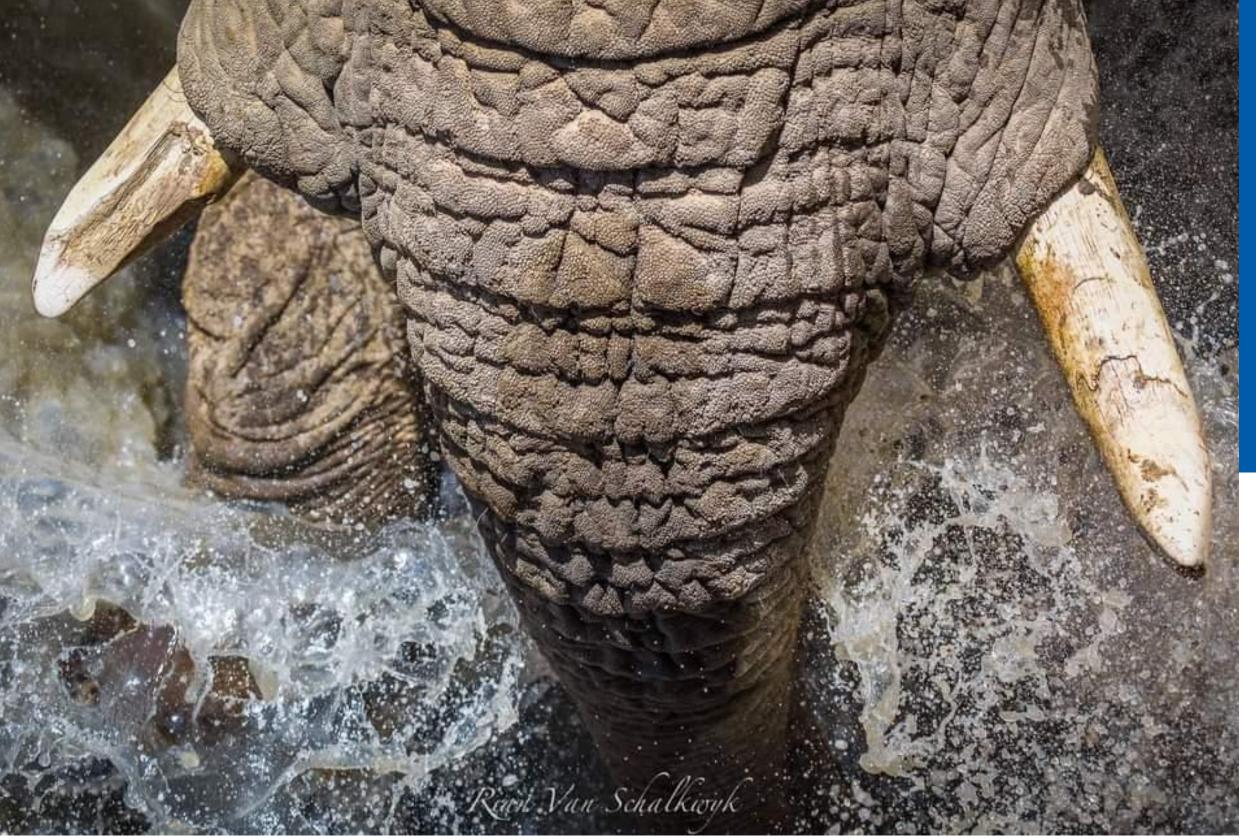
Link to the complete article:

https://unisapressjournals.co.za/index.php/SWPR/article/view/17759

With special thanks to Rian van Schalkwyk: Elephant photos



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"If I have seen further, it is by standing on the shoulders of giants."



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