



Supervision is a unique, professional relationship between a supervisor, supervisee, and the clients they serve Competent supervision requires a fine balance on the supervisor's part between providing professional development opportunities for supervisees and protecting the client's welfare Clinical Supervision in the Helping Professions - Chapter 1 (1)

Introduction

- Two types of supervision:
- ${\bf 1}.$ Clinical focus on the supervisee providing services to clients
- 2. Administrative focus on supervisee's personal matters, timekeeping, and record keeping

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4

Goals of Supervision

- Promoting supervisee growth and development, and teaching the supervisee
- Protecting the welfare of the client
- Gatekeeping for the profession by monitoring the supervisee's development
- Empowering the supervisee to carry out the above goals as an independent professional

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5

Objectives for the Supervisee

- *Become knowledgeable of counseling theories, methods, and practice
- *Become competent in the application of counseling methods to work with a diverse population
- Have a broad understanding of diagnosis and treatment methods
- Know the limits of their competence and how to seek out consultation and supervision

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Objectives for the Supervisee

- Develop the basic helping skills of empathy, respect, and genuineness
- Be aware of how their personal issues affect their clinical work
- Know which clients they work with best and which ones they do not and why that is the case
- Know how to recognize and work with resistance in clients

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Objectives for the Supervisee

- * Know the relevant ethical codes of the profession
- Have sound judgment and a clear decisionmaking model regarding clinical and ethical issues
- Be aware of the legal aspects that affect clinical practice
- Have an awareness of how multicultural issues affect the counseling process

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Objectives for the Supervisee

- * Acquire self-confidence with increased practice
- Develop the ability to examine one's role as a counselor
- Be willing to expand their skills even though they risk making mistakes, and also to talk about this in supervision
- Strive to create one's own style of counseling
- Develop the practice of self-evaluation

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Roles and Responsibilities of
Supervisors
TNLPCA SUPERVISOR TRAINING
DECEMBER 3 - 4, 2021
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*Roles - involve the functional relationship between supervisors and those they supervise *Responsibilities - describe the clinical, ethical, and legal duties of the supervisor Clinical Supervision in the Helping Professions - Chapter 2 (4)

11

1. Teacher Instruct on topics of assessment diagnosis, counseling approaches, ethics, legal issues, and other topics 2. Mentor Provide direction and guidance for supervisees

Role of the Supervisor

- 3. Consultant
- Help supervisee resolve a problem or make a decision
- 4. Counselor
- Help supervisee deal with burnout, stress, and countertransference issues

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Role of the Supervisor

- 6. Adviser
- Give an opinion about what to do in a given situation
- 5. Sounding Board
- Create a safe place where the supervisee can discuss ideas and receive feedback

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Role of the Supervisor

- 7. Administrator
- *Attend to policies and procedures of the organization, licensing body, or professional association
- 8. Evaluator
- Supervisor is ethically and legally required to provide the supervisee with regular and systematic feedback

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Role of the Supervisor

- 9. Recorder and Documenter
- Provide evidence of evaluation forms, recommendation forms, claim forms, and records of sessions
- 10. One who empowers
- Provide supervisee with ability to do something alone

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Responsibilities of Supervisors

- *Supervisor is ultimately responsible, both legally and ethically, for the actions of his/her trainees
- Possess knowledge of every case/client with whom their supervisee is working
- Educate supervisees to critical ethical issues involved in working within a managed care system

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Responsibilities of Supervisors

- Provide feedback and evaluation to supervisees regarding their performance
- Monitor the actions and decisions of the supervisee
- Document the supervisory sessions

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Responsibilities of Supervisors

- Supervise only within the scope of one's expertise and consult when necessary
- Provide supervisees with due process information
- ❖ Develop a written contract with supervisee

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Responsibilities of Supervisors

- *Monitor the personal development of the supervisee as it affects his/her counseling
- Model effective problem-solving skills and assist supervisees in developing their own problemsolving capabilities

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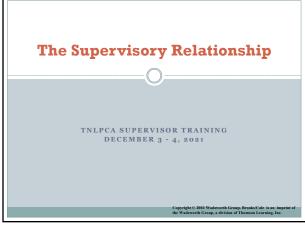
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Responsibilities of Supervisors

- Promote the supervisee's ethical knowledge and behavior
- Promote the knowledge and skills required to understand and work effectively with client's individual and cultural differences

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*The interpersonal structure of the relationship, including the dimensions of power and involvement The phases of the relationship The supervision in the Helping Professions - Chapter 3 (1)

23

*Trust, respect, safety, and self-disclosure *Transference and countertransference *Role of diversity issues *Establishing appropriate boundaries Clinical Supervision in the Helping Professions - Chapter 3 (8)

* Clarify the nature of the relationship * Clarify the nature of the relationship * Develop ways to work collaboratively and effectively in supervision * Design a supervision contract

25

Tasks in the Early Phase of the
Relationship
 Select supportive teaching interventions
*Develop competencies
❖ Design treatment plans
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* Emphasis on increasing the individual nature of the relationship * Emphasis on increasing social bonding * Emphasis on increasing social bonding * Behavior becomes less role bound Clinical Supervision in the Helping Professions - Chapter 3 (4)

*Trainees develop skills of case conceptualization Trainees increase their level of self-confidence Personal issues are explored as they relate to professional performance

28

*There exists a greater collaborative working structure *Trainees understand the linkage between theory and practice *There is less need for direction from the supervisor Clinical Supervision in the Helping Professions - Chapter 3 (6)

29

*Time for a summative evaluation process *Discussion of the meaning of termination, including the feelings and thoughts associated with termination *Talk about future professional development and goals Clinical Supervision in the Helping Professions - Chapter 3 (7)

*Dealing with doubts and fears *Identifying unresolved personal problems *Avoiding the role of problem solver

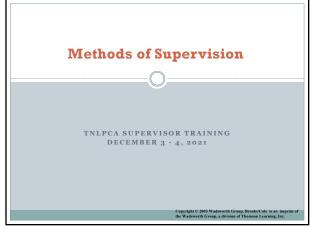
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* Supervisors can help trainees deal effectively with performance anxiety * In group supervision, a supervisee may encounter "participation anxiety" Clinical Supervision in the Helping Professions - Chapter 3 (10)

32

*Counselors find it difficult to deal with the failure of clients to benefit from therapy *The job of the supervisor is to help the supervisee to bring about a positive outcome in therapy Clinical Supervision in the Helping Professions - Chapter 3 (11)



1. Individual supervision * Most common form * Supervisor and supervisee meet face to face to discuss cases and a variety of topics surrounding the supervisee's development as a clinician * Frequency and duration vary Clinical Supervision in the Helping Professions - Chapter 4 (1)

35

2. Group supervision Preferred by supervisors because: 1. Economy of supervising several supervisees at once 2. Benefits to the supervisees of group interaction and learning from one another Hours of group supervision are limited Claical Supervision in the Relping Professions - Chapter 4 (2)

Supervision Formats

- 3. Peer supervision
- Group of similarly trained clinicians that meet together on a regular basis to supervise one another
- 4.Team supervision
- Group of mental health professionals from different disciplines who meet to discuss issues

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Stages of Group Supervision

- 1. Initial stage
- Time to formulate goals
- Discuss how group supervision works
- Prepare supervisees to actively engage themselves in the forming of the agenda for each session

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38

Stages of Group Supervision

- 2. Transition stage
- Group characterized by anxiety, resistance, struggle for control, and conflicts
- Supervisees may wonder about others' acceptance or rejection of them
- Supervisees struggle with appearing competent

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3. Working stage * Group is active in problem solving and learning from each other and the supervisor 4. Ending stage * Group begins to prepare for taking the learning of the group and putting it into practice

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Case consultation - most common method; involves a discussion of the supervisee's cases Co-therapy - involves the supervisor and the supervisee working together as co-therapists with a client or a group Clinical Supervision in the Helping Professions - Chapter 4 (9)

41

* Live observation - supervisor directly observes a supervisee in action * Videotaping - supervisee records one or more sessions and tapes are reviewed in the supervisory sessions Clinical Supervision in the Helping Professions - Chapter 4 (10)

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Supervision Methods

- *Audiotaping involves the use of audiotapes to record and review counseling sessions
- Computer-assisted use computers to provide feedback for supervisees to view while conducting a therapy session

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Supervision Methods

- *Online techniques use of the Internet via computers to provide supervision from any location
- Role play involves the enactment of any variety of scenarios with supervisor and the supervisee

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Supervision Methods

- Role reversal supervisee plays the role of the client while the supervisor plays the role of the therapist
- Modeling teaching the supervisee through the supervisor's behavior

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Supervision Methods

- Demonstration showing the supervisee how to perform specific tasks and skills
- Coaching supervisor facilitates the supervisee in identifying relevant topics for supervision
- Methods involving writing activities

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How to Choose Your Supervision Methods

Consider the following questions when choosing a supervision method:

- What are the needs of the supervisee?
- ♦ What is the goal of supervision in this case?
- *Over what period will supervision occur?
- ❖ Is the method consistent with my style?
- *How can I become more skilled in the use of this approach?

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