

Advanced Topics in College Counseling SUPERVISION

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Little Bit about Lisa

- Past-President of ACCA
- Licensed Counselor
- Approved Clinical Supervisor
- 20 Years Experience in College Counseling
- Clinical Interests -- grief, crisis response, multicultural issues, threat assessment, legal/ethics, and supervision



Advanced Topics E Ö 0 B Counseling



Little about Kathy

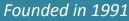
- Member-at-Large (Community Colleges), ACCA
- Licensed Counselor, Master Addictions Counselor, Substance Abuse Professional, Qualified Clinical Supervisor
- 13 years experience in college counseling; 10+ years in community mental health
- Clinical Interests: substance use disorders, Veterans services, clinical supervision



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- LPCs?
- Psychologists?
- LCSWS?
- Others represented?
- Counseling Directors?
- Students?
- New to College Counseling?
 - More than 20 years in College Counseling?
 - More than 10 years in College Counseling?
 - More than 5 years in College Counseling?

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A Little About You!





Learning Objectives

- Participants will identify critical theory in clinical supervision.
- Participants will understand how to structure the supervision process
- Participants will be able to assess the developmental level of graduate interns.





Outline of session

- Supervision theory
- Assessing a supervisee's level of development
- What supervisory approach to use when
- Structuring Supervision







A quick history of supervision theory.



Supervision Models





Psychoanalytic Based Supervision

Clinical supervision : observing, assisting and receiving feedback.

Supervision is a natural extension of therapy itself.

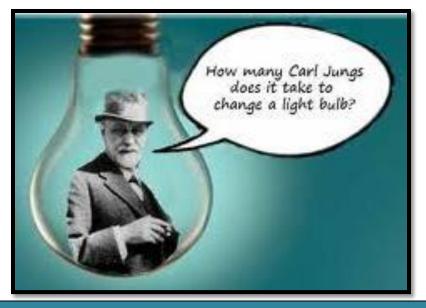
- Patient centered supervisor instructs counselor on the clients issues as the uninvolved expert.
- Supervisee centered supervisor focuses on counselors resistance and anxieties, counselor's growth comes from better understanding of self.





Psychoanalytic Based Supervision

Supervisory Matrix Centered – Supervisor and counselor explore the supervisor – supervisee relationship. Supervision becomes relational. The supervisor becomes a participant in the reflective process to interpret relational themes that arise within the dyad.



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Feminist Model of Supervision

Feminist theory affirms that the personal is political. All personal interactions reflect the society's institutionalized values and attitudes.

 Supervision focuses on equity, contextualizing the clients experience, strives to be equalitarian and acknowledges the power differential in the therapy dynamic as well as in the supervisory one.

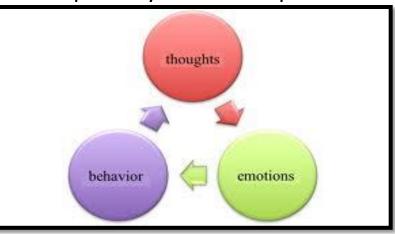




Cognitive-Behavioral Supervision

Supervision focus is on teaching the CBT techniques consistent with theoretical orientation.

 Observable cognitions and behaviors related to the professional identity of the counselor are the primary focus in supervision.

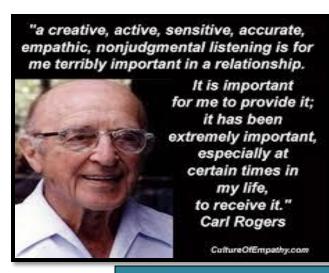


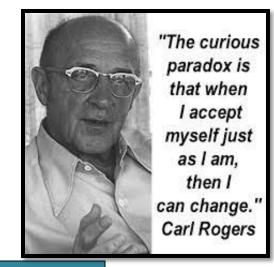
• Supervision utilizes bridging between supervisory sessions, homework, capsule summaries for the supervisor and clear agendas for each session.



Rogerian Supervision

- Person-centered approach is designed to cultivate a reflective learning relationship.
- It is through the establishment of reflective dialogue that learning occurs.
- Supervisors model the reflective dialogue and creating safety and trust allow challenge and learning to occur.
- Allowing the supervisee to review sessions is part of the reflective process.



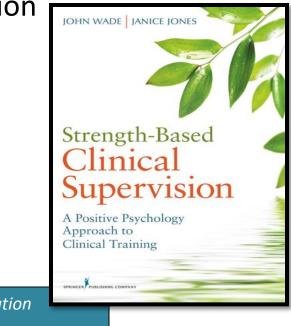




Positive Psychology Supervision

- Roots in Rogerian Supervision as well as works of Maslow
- Martin Seligman-Father of Positive Psychology
- Strengths-Based-VIA
- Counselor utilizes interventions as well as student
- Ongoing assessment part of supervision www.authentichappiness.com







Models of Supervision





Models of Supervision No-Model Model

- In the past, Supervisors were chosen because they are good therapists, clinicians and administrators not because they have any specific supervisory training.
- This type of supervisor tends to be reactive, retrospective using their own supervisee experience for reference.
- "Let me know if you have any problems, my door is always open."





Models of Supervision Expert Model

- Traditional model, often found in the medical community.
- Supervisor is the master/teacher and trainee is a blank slate.
- Supervisor critiques what the trainee 'did' to the client and gives corrective feedback.
- Supervision is no longer necessary after a certain level of expertise (supervision = beginner).



Models of Supervision One Size Fits All Model

- Treat all supervisees in the same way regardless of expertise, level of experience or development.
- Supervision is a "burden".
- Treating every one the same = being fair (fallacy).
- No variation of method or technique in supervision.





Models of Supervision

Supervisee as Patient

- When mistakes occur the supervisor looks for some underlying pathology in the supervisee.
- Does not lead to learning.
- Does not consider relational or situational factors.
- Supervisee's rarely appreciate being treated like a psychotherapy patient.



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Parallel/Isomorphism

- looks at the relationship dynamic found in supervision.
- A parallel exists between the client and supervisee dynamic and the dynamic between supervisor and supervisee.
 - i.e.: relationship problems between supervisor and supervisee reflect relationship problems between client and supervisee.





Interactional

- Supervision is a reciprocal relationship based on mutual needs.
- Relationship issues within the supervisory relationship can be resolved and positively impact client care.





Relational

- The supervisory relationship is the medium through which supervision occurs.
- Create an atmosphere of trust, safety with an understanding of the authority and power dynamic inherent in this relationship.



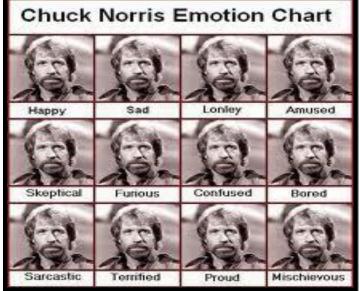






Interpersonal Process Recall

- Process emotional content of the therapy & supervisory experience.
- Supervisee experiences anxiety when beginning to work with clients.
 - Provide supervisee with an opportunities to explore that affective response to clients.





Developmental

- Relationships change in quality over time, the supervisory relationship changes with time and experience.
- Supervision is customized based on the developmental needs of the supervisee.





Comprehensive

- It is critical that supervision include multiple styles and perspectives.
- Captures the complexity of the role and relationship(s) of supervision.



his dog to attack Freud's cat



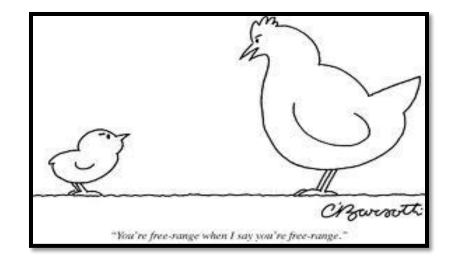
Supervision Self-Reflection Exercise

- Think about your own personal experiences with clinical supervision.
 - What style(s) of supervision have you experienced?
 - What style(s) have you utilized?









Developmental Framework Stages of growth for new, and not so new, therapists



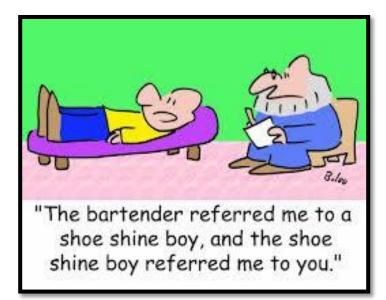
Guiding Framework

Supervisee's move through three stages of development.

level I – new first year interns.

level II – some experience in clinical settings.

level III – experienced interns, ready for professional practice.





Level 1

Level one counselors are insecure about their abilities and skills. Often they display:

- High levels of anxiety.
- Reliance on supervisor for direction and approval.
- Less aware of clients needs, more focused on their own feelings.
- Focused on what to do in the next session.
- Often overly reliant on intake forms and paperwork

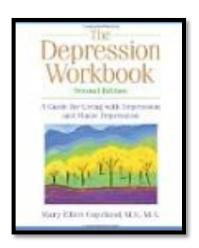


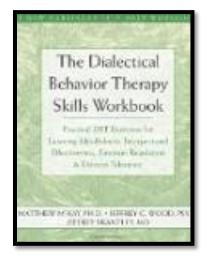
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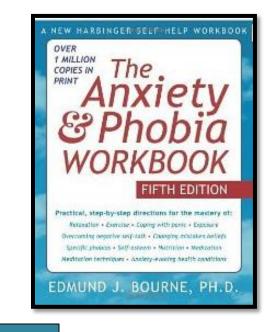
Level 2

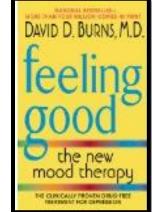
Counselors in this level of development display a:

- Wide variation in confidence, anxiety and motivation.
- Struggle with seeking supervision and wanting autonomy.
- Overall increased awareness of clients and of issues.
- Overly reliant on technique and/or handouts.











Level 3

Counselors in this level of development display:

- Higher degree of autonomy.
- Increased focus on internal process and integration over technique.
- Move toward consultation with supervisor.
- More open to challenge and exploration of self in the therapeutic relationship.
- Counselor takes a strong role in the content of supervision sessions.





Format for Supervision

- Individual
- Group (supervisee's and supervisor)
- Triadic
- Peer
- Team (supervisee, supervisor and all professional staff members)
- Formal or informal format or combination

What are the pros and cons of each supervisory structure?



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Administrative

- Task Lists
- Outreach/Programs
- Referrals
- Case management
- Client termination
- Psychiatry utilization
- Documentation
- Supervision of Supervision

Structuring the Hour

Clinical

- Priority cases
- New intakes
- Group plan
- Utilization of cases
- Caseload Review
- Client Issues
- Ethical Issues
- Multicultural Considerations

Developmental

- Self as Counselor
- Theory development
- Assessment
- Self Care
- Professional Identity





Relationships with Intern Field Supervisors

- How much contact?
- How much is too much?
- What are the boundaries?
- Site visits?
- Goals of Intern's University vs your clinic
- Paperwork and orientations required
- Splitting red flags!





Supervision of Supervision SOS

- When is someone ready to supervise?
- How is SOS structured?
- How many supervisee's?
- What are the benefits of rotating supervision for supervisor and for supervisee?
 - Downsides?
- Continuing Education for supervisors?
- Perks for supervisors?





Helpful Tools

- Supervision Checklists
- Supervision Evaluations
- Self-evaluations
- Program Evaluations
- VIA Survey of Strengths
- www.authentichappiness.com





References

Campbell, J.M. (2006). *Essentials of clinical supervision*. John Wiley : Hoboken.

