Supervision Pragmatics - Part 1

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The following pages include a variety of forms and suggestions to help you get started in your supervisor role. The items are listed below, along with their source.

1. Pre-supervision meeting form - (Morgan)

(One form that may be used to guide some aspects of the initial meeting with a supervisee).

2. Role Induction Ideas - (Morgan)

(Some ideas for helping supervisees understand the process and roles in supervision)

3. Preparing for Supervision - (Morgan)

(Form to share with supervisees to guide their preparation for weekly supervision)

4. Weekly Supervisor / Supervisee Note - (No idea)

(Sample forms that can be used by the supervisor and supervisee in individual supervision)

5. Live Supervision Forms - (Heath, Pilar, Morgan, Morgan)

(Four examples of forms that may be used to organize and track live supervision).

Pre-Supervision Information Meeting

·	
Supervisee's Name:	Date:
 Acquaintance: Spend a few minutes getting acquainted (basic backg Why were you drawn to this profession? What life experiences have you had that will help you 	,
 Supervision Role Induction: What it is for: (protect clients, protect profession, skill What it is not: (counseling by proxy, personal counseling) What you expect of the counselor: (on-time, prepared failures, open to feedback, willing to look at own contried) What you will provide: (suggestions, ideas, sounding the What you will do together: (discuss each case every will documentation, practice / role-play skills & new ideas, counselor strengths / growth areas, encourage counselors. 	ing, "skill showcase," etc.) , willingness to share both successes and ibution to case dynamics, etc.) board veek, review recorded sessions, review client review counselor skill development, discuss
What do you want to get from supervision:	
Preferred style?	
Preferred emphasis?	
What concerns / fears / anxieties do you have abo (Supervisor shares own as well)	out supervision & counseling?
What do you see as your strengths and growth ar	reas?
How might the one also be the other?	
What do you believe clients need from counseling	g?
Do you find yourself drawn to any particular theo	ry or approach?

Other Things to Potentially Discuss:

(Supervisor shares own as well)

Past supervision experiences (both good and bad–what they liked and didn't like)

Are you aware of any self-of-therapist concerns that might impact your work?

How will I know when there is an issue between us? How will we resolve it?

Supervision Role Induction Ideas

For many of your supervisees, this is their first experience with clinical supervision. You can help them make the most of the process, and prevent some confusion or other problems by helping them to understand what supervision is about, what it isn't, and how to best make use of the time you spend together.

Some things you may want to discuss with your supervisees early in the process are:

- Supervision is to help them grow and become the best clinician they can be, and so involves taking risks—trying new things, being okay and learning from mistakes. Supervision is not about criticizing their skills or their character, but helping them develop their skills and knowledge, grow as professionals, while insuring that clients are protected and helped. Supervision will involve both supporting and challenging the clinician. In triadic supervision, both supervisees are active.
- Supervisors don't expect perfect performance; supervision is a place to discuss mistakes and struggles, as well as to share successes and strengths.
- Supervisor suggestions are just that suggestions. The supervisee needs to make the final decision about what to do (except in cases of safety or standard-of-care issues).
- Effective supervisees learn to identify and then ask for what they need in supervision, including coming prepared (having reviewed / marked sessions, and knowing what they want).
- Structure and Content of Supervision: The supervisee is responsible for the agenda, which should include at least a brief review (for progress and safety) of all the supervisee's clients. The content of weekly supervision may involve the following: <u>Clients</u> new cases, Diagnosis, progress, conceptualization, multicultural / ethical concerns, safety issues, goals, treatment planning. <u>Counselors</u> skills / techniques, theory development, personal issues, professionalism. Administration client paperwork, letters, counselor evaluations, etc.
- Supervision is not counseling. Although we sometimes address personal issues of the counselor, we do this only as they relate to clinical work. If it seems that a counselor may benefit from some counseling (and this is true for most students it doesn't mean there's something wrong with you, it just means that you're growing, and some personal work will help you be a better counselor) we will recommend and help you connect with a counselor, and/or explore other ways to work through personal patterns or concerns that may be impacting your clinical work.
- Supervision works best when counselors and supervisors can share concerns with each other about their relationship and how they are working together. (If there is a problem, talk about it).
- Confidentiality in individual, triadic, and block supervision: In general, the content of their supervision sessions is confidential unless there is a concern about harm to clients or ethical violations. What is happening in their personal lives is confidential unless they are a risk to themselves, others, or if it is / might interfere with their counseling. Triadic partners and block members should hold session content and all block discussions as confidential. Although you (supervisors) discuss supervision sessions in the supervision class, the focus is first on your development as a supervisor, and second, on facilitating counselor growth. All (instructor, other supervisors) will hold any information as confidential. You play a gatekeeping role and are obligated to report to faculty if you have concerns about a counselor's developmental progress or competence as clinicians and professionals, or any ethical concerns.

Some things to share with them about Supervisors:

- Supervisors are human too: they make mistakes, and worry about being good supervisors. They don't have all the answers, but will usually help find them.
- Supervisors want you to be successful.
- Supervisors can't read minds. Ask for what you need and want. You may not always get it, but most supervisors will try to help you get your reasonable needs and wants met.
- Supervisors have personal issues too, and sometimes they get in the way. Most of them want to know if this happens.
- Supervisors want both to give and receive feedback.
- When supervisors discuss the supervision they provide in class, it's about them, not you.

Preparing for Supervision

Your growth as a clinician is improved when you are prepared for supervision each week. Preparation includes doing, thinking and planing related to the following items, and then making decisions about what you need to focus on during your supervision:

Clinica	ll Session Recordings
□ <i>\</i>	Review your recordings and mark meaningful segments (at least 5 minutes) related to: What went well? (things related to past supervision challenges, suggestions, or growth what you want to share)
	Things you want help with (related to what the client does/says, things you do/say, or related to the relationship between you and your client).
New C	lients
	Basic information from intake questions, reason for coming, impressions, concerns, safety issues
All Clie	ents:
Cor	nceptualization:
[What are the clients' concerns? Signs / Symptoms? How do you make sense of what your client is reporting and experiencing? Your process of differential diagnosis?
Goa	als:
	□ What are the treatment goals? What progress is being made on the client's goals (including your evidence)?
	proach:
[□ What approach are you using with the client? What are you doing in session with the client, and how is it working (think of evidence)? □ What might you like to try? How will you do it? □ What are your plane / hopes for the payt session?
	□ What are your plans / hopes for the next session?
	ationship:
I	What's the quality of your relationship like with the client (and what evidence do you have)? What might you do to improve things?
	ncerns:
'	Where are you stuck / confused with your client? What puzzles you about your client? What would you like to know? How could you find out?
	Discuss any real or potential safety, legal, or ethical, concerns.
Couns	olor
	What happens inside of you (thoughts, feelings, physiology) as you're with the client? Where do these thoughts, feelings and responses come from? How does this impact your counseling?
	Any professionalism issues?
	Where do you need to grow? What do you need to do to nurture self-growth?
Admin	istrative
	Questions / concerns related to client documentation
	Other administrative concerns or questions

Weekly Supervisor Note

Supervisee: _											
Supervisor: _											
Date of Super	vision:										
Strengths:											
Suggestion	ns for Growth:										
Any Safety	/ Concerns:										
Other Con	nments:										
Goals for N	Next Week:										
Clients Re	viewed:										
	Client Initials	Di	scus	sed?		View	ved ding?			Work ved?	
	1		N	N/A			N/A		N	N/A	
	2	Υ	N	N/A	Υ	N	N/A	Υ	N	N/A	
	3	Υ	N	N/A	Υ	N	N/A	Υ	N	N/A	
	4	Υ	N	N/A	Υ	N	N/A	Υ	N	N/A	

Date

Supervisor Signature

Date

Supervisee Signature

Weekly Supervisee Note

Supervisee:				
Supervisor:				
Date of Supervision: _				
What I did well this	week:			
1.				
2.				
3.				
Things I would like t	o / need to	work on:		
1.				
2.				
3.				
Things I have impro	ved or lear	ned:		
1.				
2.				
3.				
Goals for next week	:			
Questions or concer	ns for supe	ervisor:		
Supervisee Signatur		 Date	Supervisor Signature	

Live Supervision Forms

Some supervisors use very specific forms to track live supervision. Develop and modify your own according to your own style, and needs, but use something to organize your feedback from live observations to your supervisees. Think also of how the form you use can be used by other students watching their peers, so that they have a formal way of providing written feedback to their colleagues.

I believe it's important to give these forms to the supervisee after the session is over.

The Live Supervision Form

Date	Time	Room	Session				
Therapist:			Client(s):				
Session Objective	s:		Other Requests o	f Observers:			
1. Follow-up on pa	ast assignments						
2. 3.							
4.							
Therapist's Theor	etical Orientation:	Skill Develop	oment Goals:	Session Themes & Hypotheses:			
Observations and	comments:						
Messages and/or Assignments:							
Summary of Obse	ervations and Comn	nents:3.		Next Appointment:			
1				Date:			
2		Time:					
3		Supervision Credit:					
Recommendation	s for Future Sessio	Hours:					
1.				Supervisor Signature:			
2.							
3.							

Adapted from:

Heath, A. (1983). The live supervision form: Structure and theory for assessment in live supervision. In B. Keeney, ed., *Diagnosis and Assessment in Family Therapy*, (pp 143-154). Rockville, MD: Aspen Systems Corp.

Date: Time:	Therapist:		Client:	Case #: _	Session#:
Session Goals:		~	Sessi	on Themes / Qı	uotes
1.					
2.					
3.					
Therapist's Goals for Self:		~			
1.					
2.					
3.					
Observations - Strei	ngth Areas		Observa	ations - Working	g Edges
		L			
			Quest	tions Out of Cur	riosity
Mid-Session Cor	nments				
Possible Future D	irections		Но	mework Assign	ed
_					
Duty-to-	Warn Issues / Fol	low-u	p Issues	Next	: Appointment:

Therapist:	Date:	Case:	Session #:
Session Goals		Therapist Goals	
1.		1.	
2.		2.	
3.		3.	
Therapist Requests:			
Content / Process Observations			
Case Conceptualization:			
Growth Areas:			
Strengths:			
Follow-Up Issues:			

i nerapist:	Date:	
Observer:		
Positive Aspects:		
Questions / Thoughts / Concerns:		