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WHAT TO EXPECT IN SUPERVISION

Five Main Influences In Clinical Counselling

Lesson 1.Philosophical Foundation1

Lesson 2.

Descriptive Dimensions

Lesson 3. The Supervisor's Stage Of Development

Lesson 4. The Supervisee's Of Stage Of Development Lesson 5.

Contextual Factors Including Personal Characteristics And Settings / Environment

First Lesson

Answer the following questions How do I believe change occurs? What are the crucial variables in training and supervision?

How do I measure success in supervision? How do I contribute to that success? What learning objectives do I have for supervision?

What techniques will apply to measure or ensure learning objectives are met?



- Extra therapeutic factors which are all factors related to the client or supervisee and not the actions of the therapist or supervisor
- Relationship factors, the single most significant issue in the therapy outcome including caring , empathy , warmth, acceptance, mutual affirmation, and encouragement of risk taking
- Placebo factors, such as hopes and expectancy
- ° Technique factors, account for only 15% of therapeutic change

Factors That Affect Change

The Supervision Layers



Psychological Foundation

Lesson 2.

Descriptive Dimensions

Lesson 3.

The Supervisor's Stage Of Development

Lesson 4.

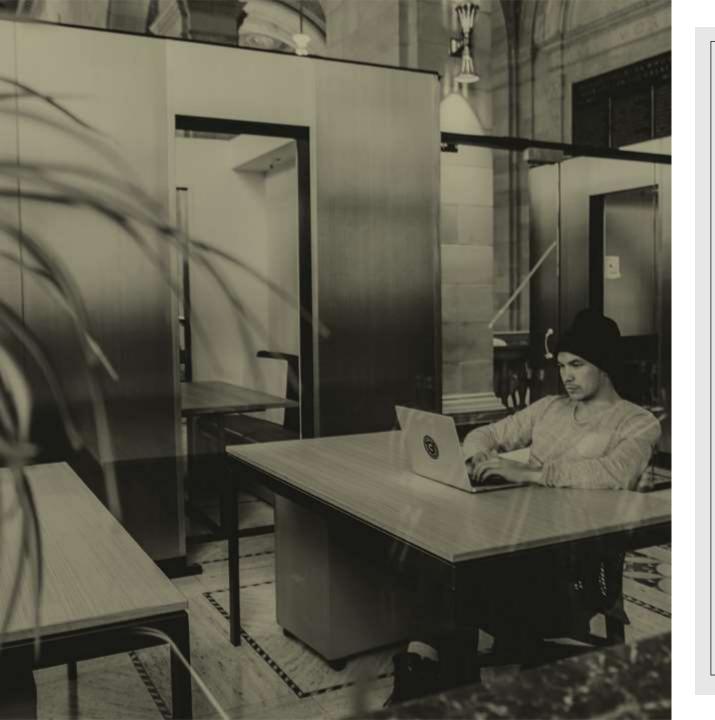
The Supervisee's Stage Of Development

Lesson 5.

Contextual Factors Including Personal Characteristics And Setting Or Environment

The Philosophical Layer

1	2	3	4	5	
The basic belief about how we know what we know, what motivates people and how people change	How do you know what you know?	Where does mental illness come from?	What do you believe motivates people?	How does change occur?	



The Descriptive Layer

- Determines whether the client and the supervisee are influenced by an affective or cognitive level
 - What does this mean? (Thinking V's Feeling)
 - What does it look like or sound like if they are being influenced at an affective level? Cognitive level?
 - Are you typically influenced by an affective or cognitive level?
 - How do you keep supervisee's motivated who are influenced by an effective level? Cognitive level?



The Symbolic Layer

- Deals with whether latent or manifest content is addressed in counselling and supervision
 - What do you typically focus on the seen or the unseen?
 - When sue gets frustrated with the client, it may manifest in lack of attention and irritability.
 - Do you help Sue learn to deal with her frustration and identify if it is possibly a projection?
 - Do you teach Sue that she will get frustrated, but she has to learn to control how it manifests?
 - Do you do something else?

° Describes therapy and supervision as spontaneous or planned

• Discuss the benefits and the drawbacks of daily or brief supervision

• Discuss the benefits and the drawbacks of weekly hourlong supervisions

The Structural Layer

The Replicative Layer

Refers to the extent to which the supervisor sees the observed interaction as presentation of isomorphic process

• What the client does in counselling, does she do in real life?

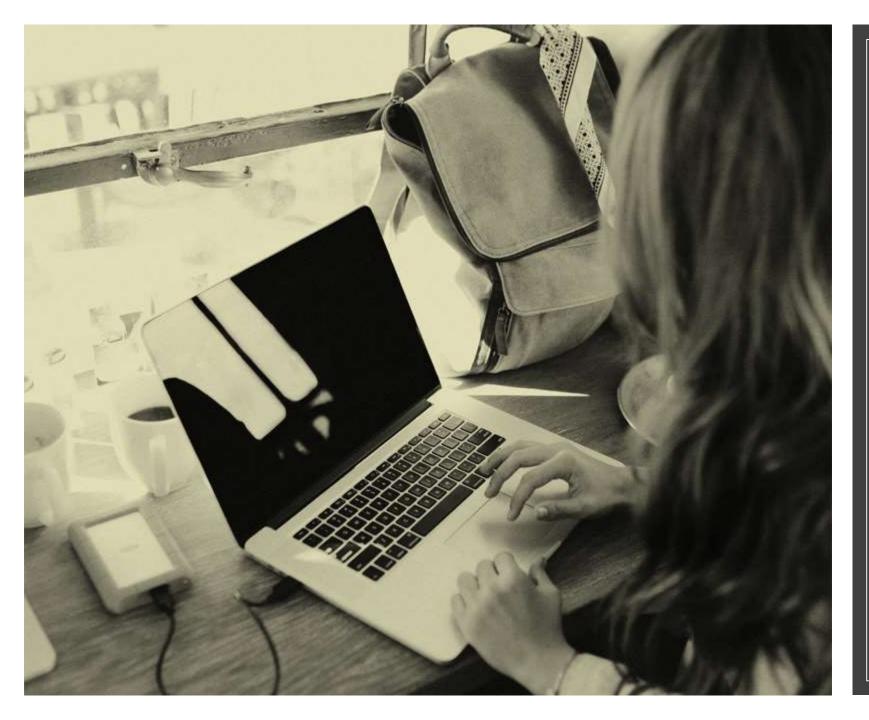
• What's the supervisor observe in supervision represent what she does in session in real life?



The Counsellor In Treatment

- Has to do with weather training and personal therapy are viewed as related or unrelated activities?
 - What is the purpose of therapy?
 - What is the purpose of training?





In Jurisdictional

Who is responsible for the client?

Supervisor? Supervisee? Client?

- Determines whether the counsellor or the supervisor functions at the facilitative or the hierarchical role with respect to the client / supervisee
 - How do facilitative and hierarchy differ?
 - ° Discuss the benefits of facilitative
 - ° discuss the benefits of hierarchical

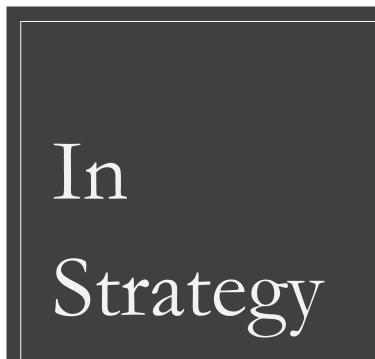
At A Relationship Level Highlights the teachings of theory versus technique in supervision

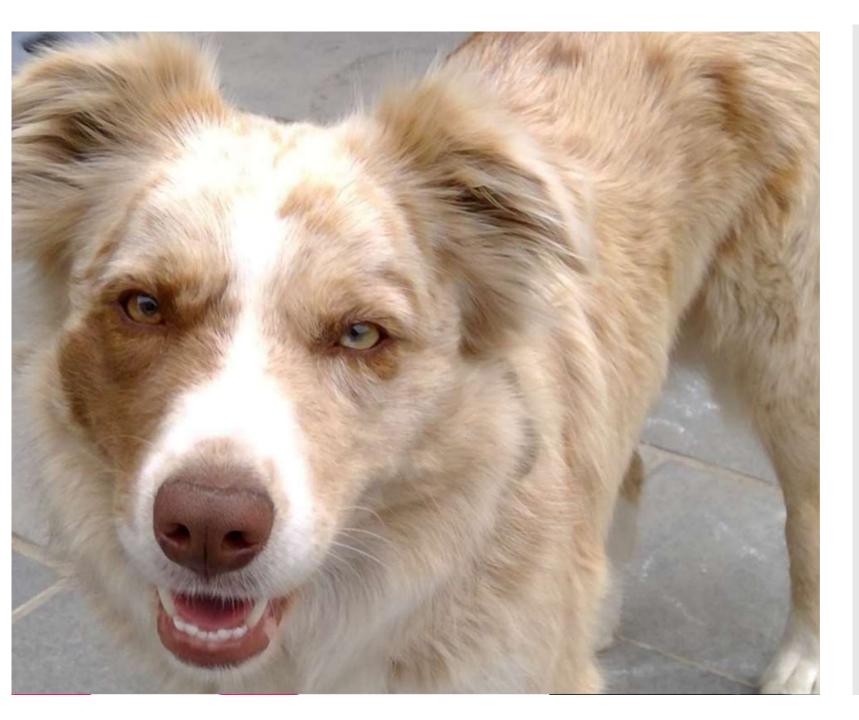
° Theory teachers when and why

° Technique teaches how

° How much theory do you teach?

° How much technique do you teach?





 The Stage Of

 Development:

 Includes the development

 in child, adolescent, ぐ

 adult of

*The supervisee

*The supervisor not only as clinician, but also as a supervisor

The Contextual Factor

The five categories

Training-how and where training occurs?

Out of client and supervision sessions, homework and case preparation?

In client sessions-learning what works and how to prevent it.

In supervision sessions

Modelling/Experimental

Direct Instruction

Role-Playing

Philosophy- of counselling, of recovery / mental health, & of training.

In Summary

- Five main influences on supervision:
 - Philosophical Foundation
 - Basically beliefs about how we know what we know, what motivates people and how people change
 - Descriptive Dimensions
 - How you describe the therapeutic/supervisory process
 - Influential –what influences change /behaviour
 - Symbolic –latent or manifest content
 - ° Structural –spontaneous or planned
 - Replicative -is therapy/supervision are replication of, "Outside "life
 - Information Gathering-Direct or indirect
 - Jurisdictional –who is responsible for client care (client, counsellor, supervisor)
 - Relationship -facilitative or hierarchical
 - ° Strategy-theory (why) or technical (how)



Five Influences In Supervision

- -The supervisor's stage of development
- -The supervisee's stage of development
- -Contextual factors including -Personal Characteristics
- -Setting /Environment

References:

• Counsellor Toolbox, Counsellor Education and Training, Dr Dawn–Elise Snipes

THANK YOU!

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