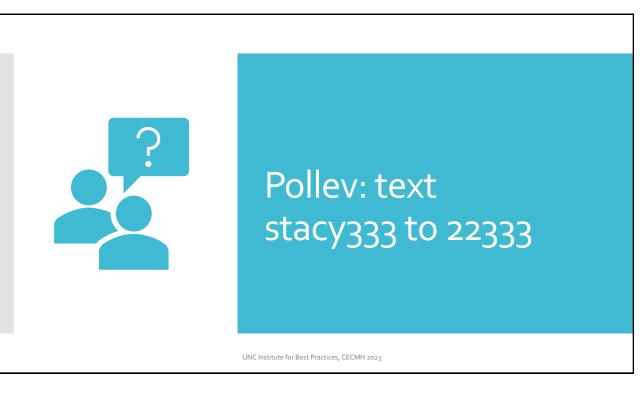
Clinical Supervision for Community-Based Mental Health Services

Stacy L. Smith, MEd, LCMHC, NCC member of MINT







Why is this important?

Summers, N. (2010). Managing social service staff for excellence: Five keys to exceptional supervision. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley Et Sons. Researchers have identified several keys to effective supervision, including

- the successful application of knowledge to practice,
- · connecting caseworkers to the agency mission,
- · building supportive organizational structures,
- · being an effective leader, and
- promoting success among employees.

Each of these elements is necessary for

- · developing employee commitment and enthusiasm,
- · counteracting negative practice, and
- for getting caseworkers and the agency back on the right track when unfortunate incidents occur (Summers, 2010).

Objectives of Clinical Supervision

- * To provide staff with a confidential, safe and supportive environment.
- * To critically reflect on professional practice.
- To improve quality patient services by improving mental health practice, by encouraging reflection on attitudes towards people with mental health problems and disorders, their family members and careers.
- Improve self-awareness and taking responsibility for their clinical practice by adhering to a framework for clinical supervision.
- * To maintain the quality of the process of clinical supervision.

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Support for Supervisor:

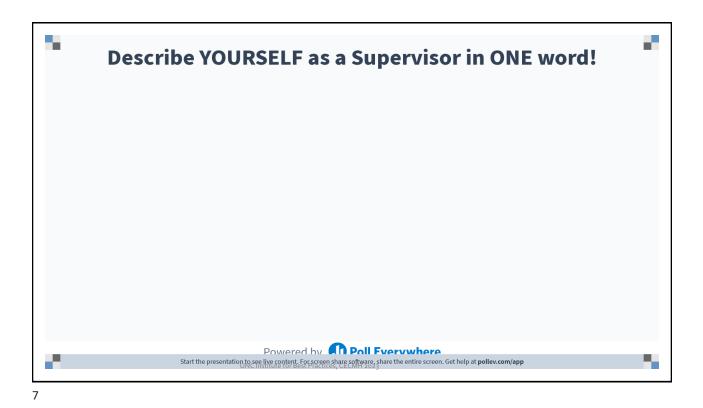
- Support from upper management regarding the importance of providing and receiving supervision
- Time spent discussing supervision skills
- · Access to education/training on supervision

Support for Supervision itself:

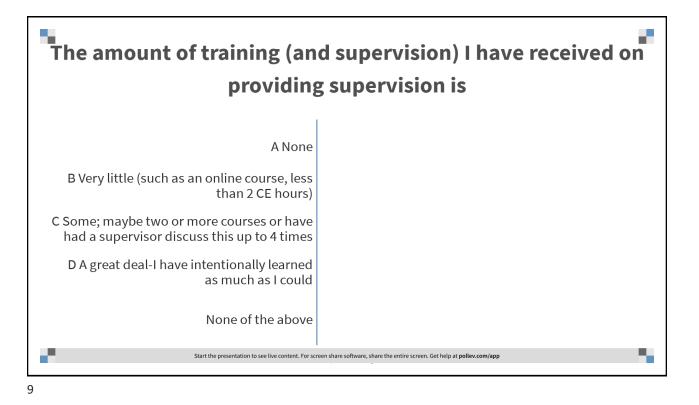
- Positive implementation climate
 - Organizations that expect, support and reward EBT are more likely to have greater intensity of EBT supervision coverage, which in turn may positively impact clinician EBT fidelity and client outcomes
- Exposure to the EBP through more TIME spent discussing and practicing

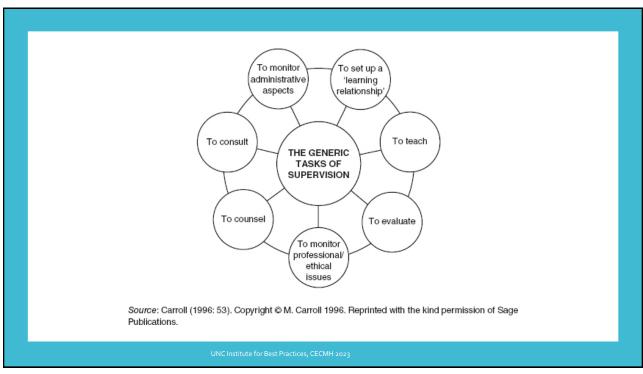
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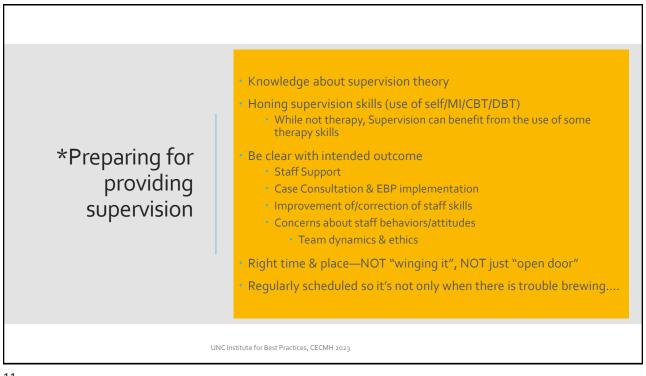
Factors that support a supervisor









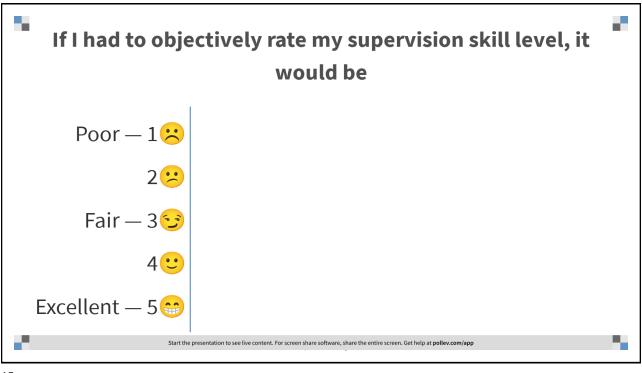




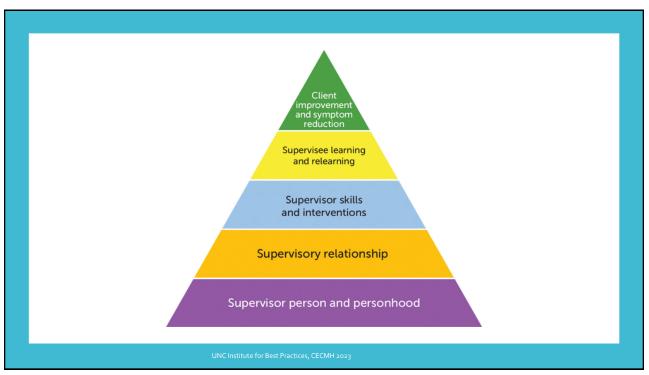


| to skills of a supervisor | Understanding the role of a supervisor Communicating effectively Preventing and resolving conflict Managing employee's performance goals Understanding employment law Some of the major employment law issues supervisors should be aware of include the: Fair Labor Standard Act (FLSA) Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) Equal Pay Act (EPA) Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) |
|---------------------------|--|
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| 10 skills of a supervisor | 6. Problem solving and making decisions confidently Be able to solve problems, a person needs: Creative thinking skills and attitudes to generate new ideas to adapt to a changing environment. Critical thinking (analytics) skills and attitudes to ascertain whether his/her or others' ideas are good ones. Practical thinking (innovation) skills and attitudes to implement the ideas and persuade others of their values. |
|---------------------------|--|
| | 7. Leading and working with teams |
| | 8. Leading and managing change |
| | 9. Planning and managing the work |
| | 10. Understanding and respecting cultural & generational |
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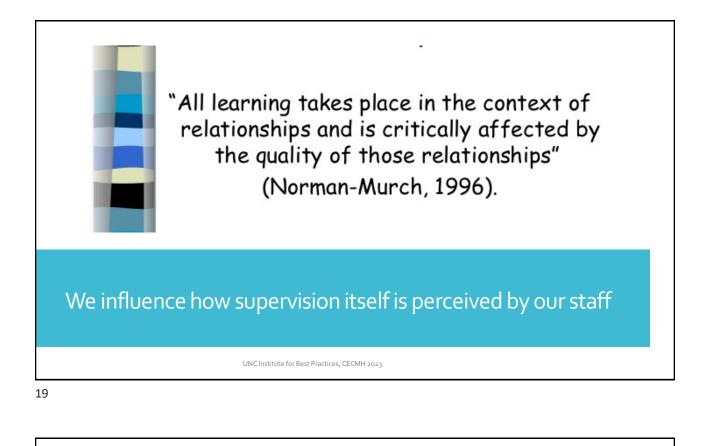












Diversity and Cultural Competence SAMHSA TIP 52

- Administrators should be watchful for problems that can arise in the supervisory relationship when supervisors are of a different race, culture, or ethnicity than their supervisees. Fong and Lease (1997) have identified four areas that might present challenges:
- 1. Unintentional racism. Well intentioned supervisors who are unaware of how their racial identity affects their relationships with supervisees may avoid talking about race or culture.
- 2.Power dynamics. The power differential in the supervisory relationship may be exaggerated in dyads where the supervisor is part of the dominant group and the supervisee is a member of a minority group.
- 3.Trust and vulnerability. Supervisees who are in a vulnerable position are, at the same time, encouraged to trust their supervisors, when they may have little reason to do so.
- 4.Communication issues. Differing communication styles among cultural groups can result in misunderstandings.

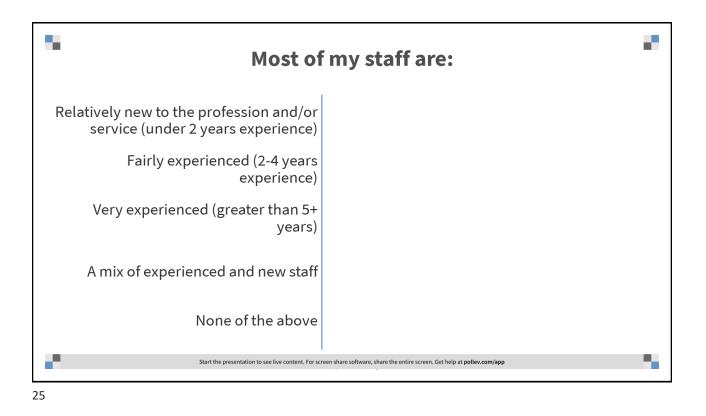
| Diversity and | Bradley and Ladany(2001) list the following in what they term the "supervisor focused personal development" domain: |
|--------------------------|--|
| | Supervisors actively explore and challenge their own biases, values, and worldview and how these relate to conducting supervision; |
| Cultural | Supervisors actively explore and challenge their attitudes and biases toward diverse supervisees; |
| Competence SAMHSA TIP | Supervisors are knowledgeable about their own cultural background and its influence on their attitudes, values, and behaviors;. |
| 52 | Supervisors possess knowledge about the background, experiences, worldview, and history of culturally diverse groups; and |
| | Supervisors are knowledgeable about alternative helping approaches other than those based in a North American and Northern European context"(pp. 80–81).91 |
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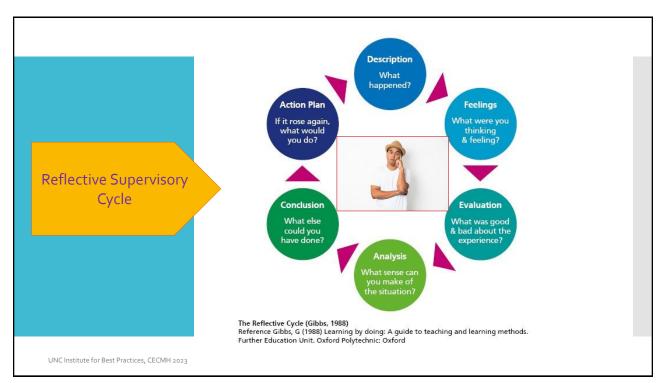


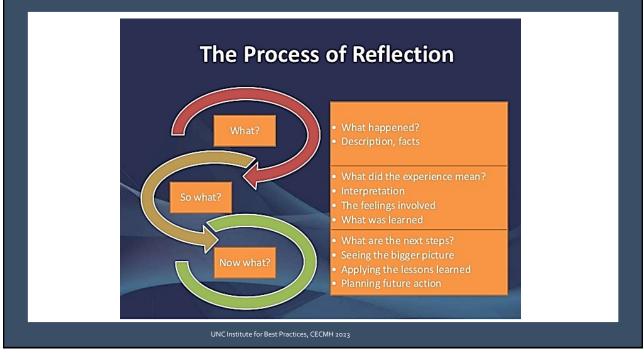


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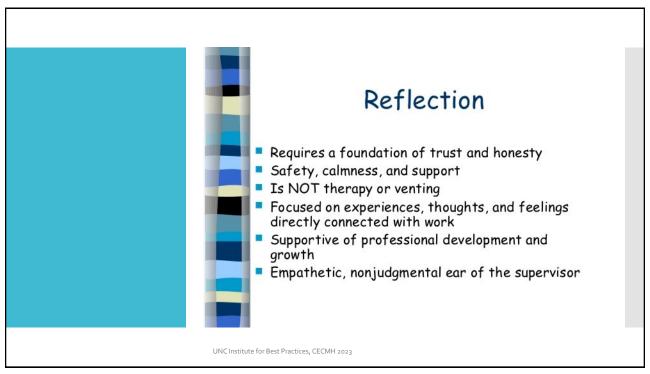
| | Developmental Level | Characteristics | Supervision Skills Development Needs | Techniques |
|---|---------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | Level 1 | Focuses on self Anxious, uncertain Preoccupied with per- forming the right way Overconfident of skills Overgeneralizes Overuses a skill Gap between conceptu- alization, goals, and interventions Ethics underdeveloped | Provide structure and minimize anxiety Supportive, address strengths first, then weaknesses Suggest approaches Start connecting theory to treatment | Observation Skills training Role playing Readings Group supervision Closely monitor clients |
| * Developmental model of supervision Remember that new staff need to learn about supervision expectations | Level 2 | Focuses less on self and more on client Confused, frustrated with complexity of coun- seling Overidentifies with client Challenges authority Lacks integration with theoretical base Overburdened Ethics better understood | Less structure provided, more autonomy encour- aged Supportive Periodic suggestion of approaches Confront discrepancies Introduce more alterna- tive views Process comments, high- light countertransfer- ence Affective reactions to client and/or supervisor | Observation Role playing Interpret dynamics Group supervision Reading |
| | Level 3 | Focuses intently on client High degree of empathic skill Objective third person perspective Integrative thinking and approach Highly responsible and ethical counselor | Supervisee directed Focus on personal-pro- fessional integration and career Supportive Change agent | Peer supervision Group supervision Reading |
| | Source: Stoltenberg, Delwort | h, & McNeil, 1998 | | |
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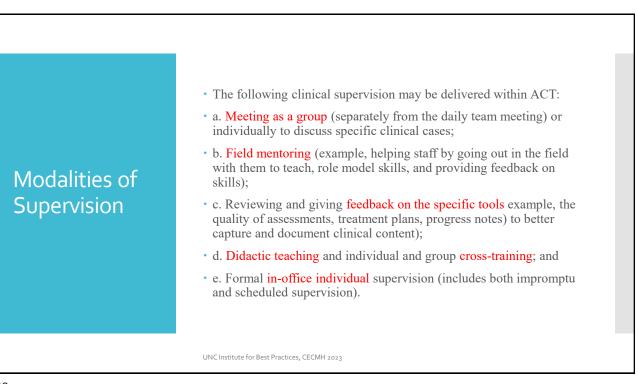






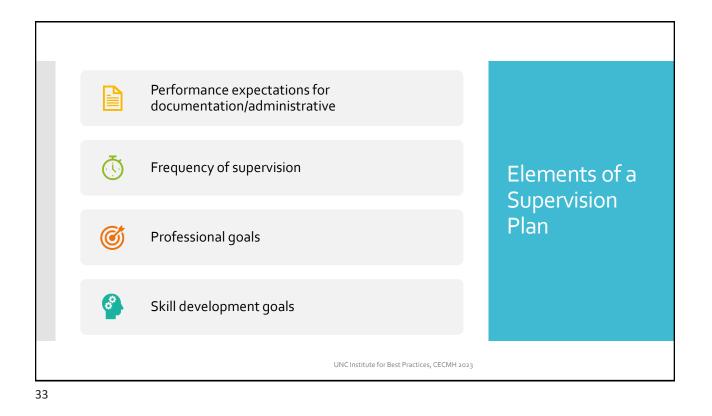
Ways I supervise my team include:

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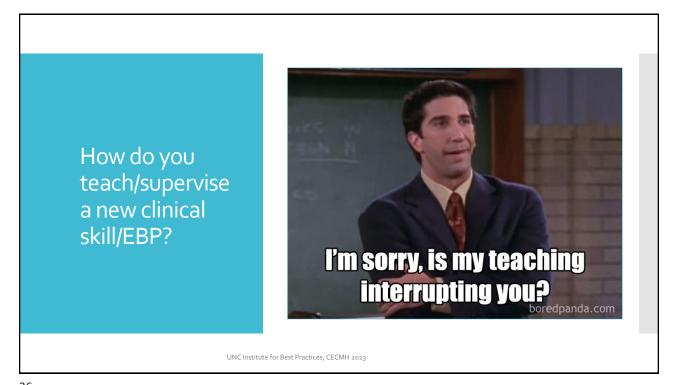
| | Recorded |
|-------------------------|--|
| Observation of practice | Live |
| | In the field |
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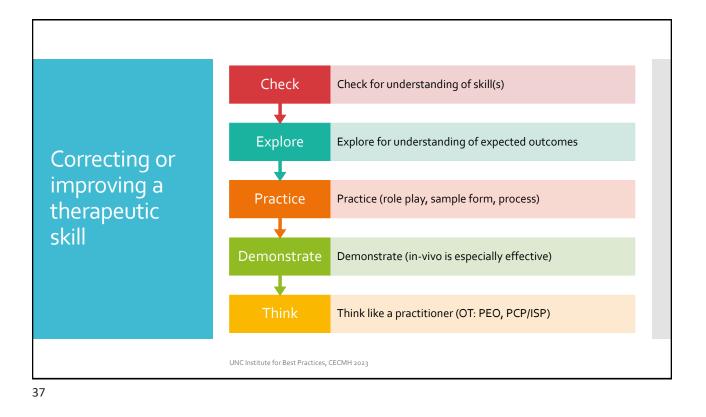




| | Clinical Supervision Sessio | n Form |] |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|
| Name of Supervisee: | | cal oversight: Online Telephone Telemedicine In person | 1 |
| Date of session: | Duration of | | - |
| Comprehensive descript | ion of topics discussed: | ians must be at least 30 minutes) | - |
| | | | - |
| | | | - |
| | | | |
| | | | _ |
| Comprehensive descript | ion of results of compliance review of supervises | 's clinical documentation: | - |
| | | | - |
| | | | - |
| | | | - |
| | | | |
| Does any conflict of inte | rest exist between supervisor and supervisee? | ⊖ Yes ⊖ No | - |
| Does any conflict of inte | rest exist between supervisee and clients? | 🔿 Yes 🔿 No | - |
| All sectio | ns above must be completed in their entirety. Refer to | R4-6-212 F4 a-e. | |
| Supervisor's nan | ne and credentials: | | |
| Supervisor's tele | phone number: | | |
| | Supervisor signature | Date signed | |
| Christel Supervision for | Supervisee signature m effective 04/04/14 | Date signed | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | J |

| | | SUPERVISION RECOR | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Instructions – Supervisor to fill in the supervisor and supervisee sign the a | e first section, photocopy ar greed record. A copy is sto | nd fill out remaining section ored according to the Com | ons at each session. Al munity Health Service | t the end of the session the Policy & Procedures. |
| Name Supervisee: | | | Date of Supervisio | n: |
| Name Supervisor/Peer Group: | | | Length of session: | |
| Key discussion points (includes a review of actions from last supervision, clinical knowledge & skill enhancement, professional development, reflective practice & support and accountability) | What's working well? | What's not working well? | Actions | By whom and when |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Celebrating Staff Achievements | | | 1 | |
| Next Meeting: | | | | |
| This is an agreed record of the clinica | al supervision session | | | |
| Signed Supervisor | Superv | risee | | |
| | | | | |
| Victorian Healthcare Association Clinical Gove | mance in Community Health Proje | ct | | Page 1 of 3 |



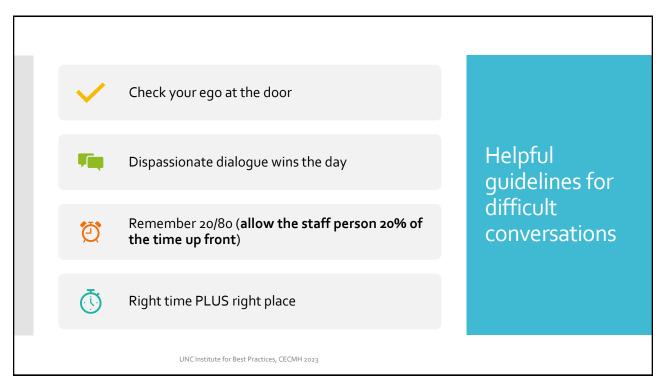




Having difficult conversations



















Thank you! Questions or feedback?

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