

Clinical Supervision Foundations

Module Six

Performance Evaluation

Evaluation





Covered Thus Far:

- 1. Definition and Roles
- 2. Personal Theory
- 3. Supervisory Alliance
- 4. Modalities & Methods
- 5. Assessment Resources





Module 6: Learning Objectives



- 1. Identify importance of performance evaluation
- 2. List a number of methods for monitoring job performance
- 3. Provide performance-based feedback
- 4. Structure supervisory interviews to be of most benefit

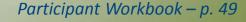




Role of Performance Evaluation

- 1. Assess job performance and professional
 - development within context of supportive alliance
- Link counselor performance with criteria and evaluation methods
- Engage supervisees in continuous learning
- 4. Assure agency mission, quality of care and client safety









Case Study

- Read the case study
- 2. Identify concerns about the interview
- 3. Note what merits positive feedback



- 4. What strategy might foster professional development within the counselor?
- 5. On what would you focus in providing performance based feedback?





Supervisory Methods: A Review



Direct observation

Individual or tutorial

Group





Resources

- Performance Assessment Rubrics
- Fidelity measures for EBP







Measuring EBP Implementation

- Using established fidelity scales
- Modifying established fidelity scales
- Identifying agency-based performance indicators







Levels of Fidelity Assessment

- Program: Addresses whether structure, procedures, and routines are in place
- Practitioner: Addresses whether practitioner is delivering services consistent with program
- Client: Addresses whether client is receiving services within the practice framework





Integrative Activity

- 1. Reconsider the case study of Tony and his counselor, Megan
- 2. On which issues would you consider giving Megan feedback?
- 3. Using *Practice Dimensions I and II* in the *Rubrics* document, identify up to three competencies which could be targeted for Megan's professional development





Performance Feedback: Basic Concepts

Supervisor interpretations of behavior are influenced

by own assumptions

 Clear statements of these assumptions are key to supervisee understanding



- Sharing and comparing expectations signal collaboration
- Feedback should be crafted thoughtfully
- Verification of mutual understanding is essential





Feedback Defined

Feedback is any overt response, verbal or nonverbal, that gives <u>specific</u> and <u>subjective</u> information about how a person's behavior in a particular situation affects someone or something







Objective



Transmit reliable information so that a person receiving it can establish a "data bank" from which to change behavior if she/he chooses to do so.





Oral Feedback Model

O = Observe

R = Report

A = Assumption

L = Level







Oral Feedback Example

"When I saw (heard) you...

I assumed (thought)...

and my reaction was..."







Adding Three More Steps ...

1. Start by asking for permission to share feedback

2. Request playback of the message

3. Confirm mutual understanding after accurate

playback







The Whole ORAL Process

- 1. Ask permission
- 2. Report behavior observed
- 3. Relate assumptions about situation
- 4. Share feelings and concerns
- 5. Report impact of behavior in question
- 6. Request playback of feedback
- 7. Clarify misunderstanding or omission
- 8. Confirm mutual understanding

ATTC



Practice

- Groups of 3
- Supervisor Supervisee Observer
- 3 cycles in this activity roles rotate
- Each cycle:
 - Supervisor provides performance feedback to supervisee using ORAL model
 - Observer provides feedback on use of model





Discussion

What is the value of the ORAL model?

How important is the playback?

How might this skill impact the relationship between supervisor and supervisee?





Integrative Practice

- 1. On the Preparing Feedback form, decide on a supervisory message for Megan
- 2. Watch a demonstration
- 3. Practice with a new partner
- 4. Revisit the value of the ORAL model in a large group discussion





Supervisory Interview

Definition: Structured communication process with a clearly definable purpose enabling the counselor to improve job performance.

Purpose:

- 1. Create an atmosphere and provide a structure which facilitates bi-directional feedback, teaching, learning and evaluation
- 2. Improve quality and effectiveness of client services

Focus: Development of supervisee knowledge, skills, and professional attitudes.





Supervisory Interview

Steps	Objectives	Tools
Step 1 SET AGENDA	Provide structure Decrease anxiety Foster trust	Establish agenda Prioritize Set time frame
Step 2 GIVE FEEDBACK	Empower Individualize supervision	ORAL model
Step 3 TEACH & NEGOTIATE	Confirm understanding Negotiate objective	Motivational skills Active listening Paraphrasing
Step 4 SECURE COMMITMENT	Determine willingness Clarify expectations Mutual accountability	Clarification skills Ask for commitment





Discussion

- 1. What was the impact of using the structure?
- 2. How did the supervisee respond to feedback?
- 3. Was an adequate understanding achieved?
- 4. What helped bring it about?
- 5. What happened when the issue of improved performance was raised?

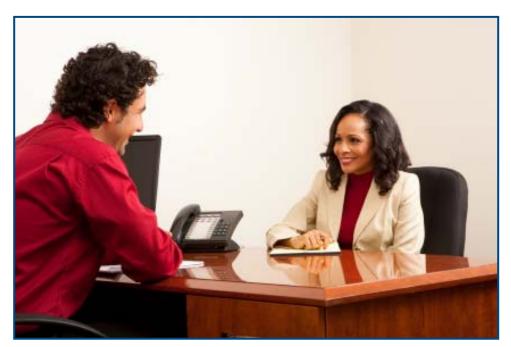






Brief Interview

- 1. What is the performance issue?
- 2. What behaviors or observations do you want to cite as part of the performance issue?
- 3. What is your preferred outcome for the interview?







Practice

- 1. In pairs you will each conduct a brief supervisory interview, using the 4-step structure
- 2. Take 10 minutes to do the 1st interview
- 3. Debrief using the questions in the workbook
- 4. Repeat the exercise, switching roles, and doing a 2nd interview







Performance Evaluation

- 1. Monitor and assess job performance
- 2. Provide performance-based feedback
- Assure feedback is understood and discussed
- Use an interview structure that which helps lessen anxiety and assures supervisor's goals are met





