

Supervision of Peer Workers

Trainer notes:

Begin with introductions. Have each person describe their role and interest in the topic of supervision of peer workers.



SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

Bringing Recovery Supports to Scale Technical Assistance Center Strategy

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Please share your thoughts, feedback, and questions about this publication by emailing BRSSSTACS@c4innovates.com. Your feedback will help SAMHSA develop future products.

Learning Goals

- 1 Describe the essential functions of supervisors
- 2 Understand the principles and practices of peer support services
- 3 Explore the application of recovery-oriented approaches to the supervision of peer workers
- 4 Learn two critical supervision skills
- 5 Access additional resources to improve your competence in supervising peer workers

Trainer notes:

Read and discuss the learning goals.

Tell: For learning goal four, the two supervision skills are giving feedback and giving strengths-based affirmation.

Supervision

Trainer notes:

Tell: First we will look at supervision in general. Peer workers, like all workers, benefit from quality supervision. This section provides descriptions and recommendations for quality supervision.

Supervision: Definition

SUPERVISION is a professional and collaborative activity between a supervisor and a worker in which the supervisor provides guidance and support to the worker to promote competent and ethical delivery of services and supports through the continuing development of the worker's application of accepted professional peer work knowledge, skills, and values.

Trainer notes:

Read slide and discuss.

Supervision

- The most important thing about supervision is that it happens
- Supervision should be a priority for early-career peer workers
- All workers need access to supervision
- Supervision is an investment
- Supervision benefits employees, employers and service recipients



Trainer notes:

Make the point that supervision benefits workers and the organization.

Why Focus on the Supervision of Peer Workers?

- Peer workers fill relatively new and unique roles in the behavioral health care system and supervisors may not understand peer support well enough to provide high quality supervision and the organization may not be aligned with recovery-oriented values
- Leaders in peer-run/ recovery community organizations may not have experience with supervision and may not have organizational structures that support the activity of supervision
- Providing supervision promotes good ethical practices
- Supervisors play a key role in the successful integration of peer workers in the work place

Trainer notes:

Make the point that peer workers are not unique in their need for supervision.

Challenges to Supervising Peer Workers-for Non-Peer Supervisors

- Supervisors may lack experience and working knowledge of peer practice
- Supervisor may have a clinical approach to service provision
- Many supervision approaches do not incorporate recovery values
- Lack of knowledge among non-peer staff about peer roles and practice
- Organizations may not be aligned with recovery-oriented values, practices, and culture
- Challenges in integrating peer workers and recovery values in a treatment setting

Trainer notes:

These are challenges that supervisors who are not peer workers themselves may face.

Ask: How can you incorporate recovery values in supervision?

Respond and summarize

Provide the following examples of recovery values in supervision:

- Person-centered
- Belief in the growth potential of each worker (hope)
- Strengths-based
- Personal responsibility-holding people accountable for their commitments



Challenges to Supervising Peer Workers-for Peer Supervisors

- May lack training and experience with supervision
- Lack of knowledge among non-peer staff about peer roles and practice
- Organizations not aligned with recovery-oriented values, practices, and culture
- Peer-run/ Recovery Community Organizations may not have a culture of accountability



Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Ask: How do supervisors learn to supervise?

Make the point that peer workers need opportunities to develop supervision skills.

Benefits of Supervision for Peer Workers

- Provides opportunities to reflect on peer support practice
- Delivers better outcomes through learning that comes from exploring and discussing work issues
- Enhances problem solving skills
- Improves clarity and objectivity in decision making
- Supervision empowers, motivates and increases worker satisfaction



Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Ask: What are the benefits of supervision that you have experienced?

Benefits of Supervision for the Organization

- Supervision is a tool that can be used to achieve the agency's mission and objectives
- Supervision improves performance and helps to manage resources
- The supervisor serves as the mediator and liaison between the agency and the worker
- Supervision increase morale and improves retention



Trainer notes:

Make the point that supervision benefits the organization too.

Functions of the Supervisor

Supervision is comprised of 3 basic functions:

Administrative

Educative

Supportive

Kadushin, A. (1992) Supervision in Social Work (3rd. edn.), New York: Columbia University Press. Revised fourth edition published 2002

Trainer notes:

Make the point that this is a common way to categorize the different tasks that supervisors are responsible for.

Administrative Supervision

Administrative

Administrative supervision tasks focus on the effective implementation of the agency's policies and procedures and the management of the peer worker's work performance.

- Quality of work
- Work load
- Liaison to operations-payroll, human resources
- Using program resources, including time, effectively
- Conformance or fidelity to the program model
- Record keeping

Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Ask: Are there other administrative tasks that supervisors do?

Educative Supervision



Educative

Educative supervision tasks focus on the professional development of the worker through training, modeling and structuring learning experiences.

- Provide time and space to reflect on peer practice
- Focus on knowledge, skills and attitudes
- Provide individualized training and support
- Provide venue for supporting the peer worker's professional development

Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Ask: How do you provide educative supervision?

Supportive Supervision

A graphic consisting of a 2x3 grid of squares. The top-left, top-right, and bottom-left squares are light gray. The bottom-right square is dark blue. The word "Supportive" is written in black text on a white rectangular background that spans the top-right and bottom-right squares.

Supportive

Supportive supervision tasks focus on the person's morale and job satisfaction.

- Give feedback on work
- Discuss personal reactions to the work
- Validate and provide encouragement
- Promote self-care practices
- Advocate for peer support roles

Trainer notes:

Read and discuss

Make the point that supportive supervision is not the same as the support one receives from a friend or a peer. Supportive supervision focuses on helping the person perform the job as well as possible.

Ask: How do you provide support to the people you supervise? How do you establish boundaries in supervision?

Fundamentals for Supervisors of Peer Workers

Trainer notes:

Tell: This section focuses on the specific beliefs, knowledge, and actions essential to providing good supervision.

Supervisors Understand Peer Roles and Practices

- Supervisors understand the variety of peer roles
- Supervisors have a deep understanding of the core competencies of peer workers
- Supervisors understand the specific peer support job of the person they supervise
- Supervisors can learn more about the fundamentals of peer support and peer roles by:
 - Participating in trainings designed for peer support workers
 - Reading articles about peer-delivered recovery support services
 - Learning the core competencies of peer workers

Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Ask: How do organizations make sure supervisors have this understanding

Supervisors Have a Recovery Orientation and Model Recovery-oriented Practices

- Supervisors endorse and enact recovery-oriented practices and values
- Supervisors believe in the capacity of peer workers to grow and develop professionally
- Supervisors frame difficulties as learning opportunities and structure learning opportunities to help the worker grow
- Supervisors support the development of individualized professional goals
- Supervisors support the integration of peer workers and recovery values



Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Make the point that these actions reflect recovery principles and values.

Examples of Recovery-oriented Values

- Hope-inspiring the growth potential in all
- Person-centered-based on the individual's aspirations
- Strength-based-focused on the unique gifts of each worker
- Personal responsibility-holding people accountable for their commitments
- Interdependence-a balance between team work, autonomy, and mutual support
- Supervisors model these values in their work
- Agencies operationalize these values in their policies, procedures, and practices

Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Supervisors Support the Development of the Unique Knowledge and Skills Needed for Peer Support Practice

- Supervisors teach workers the knowledge and skills they need to perform work tasks
- Supervisors evaluate work performance through direct observation, co-working, assessments, and reflection, all in collaboration with the peer worker
- Supervisors structure learning opportunities to help workers grow
- Supervisors advocate for worker's participation in on-going training



Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Ask: How do you support the professional development of the people you supervise?

Supervisors Recognize the Connections between Behavioral Health Conditions and Trauma, Health Disparities, and Social Inequity

- Supervisors take a holistic view of a person, that they are more than their diagnosis or addiction
- Supervisors recognize that recovery involves more than symptom reduction or abstinence
- Supervisors recognize the interconnected nature of social categorizations such as race, class, and gender as they apply to a given individual or group, regarded as creating overlapping and interdependent systems of discrimination or disadvantage
- Supervisors support workers to address issues of poverty, trauma and discrimination

Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Supervisors Use Strengths-based Supervision

Strengths-based supervision is a collaborative process between the worker and supervisor enabling them to deliver quality services and supports that draws on the person's strengths and assets

- Seek to discover and amplify the workers' strengths and competencies
- Intentionally identify and amplify the workers' success
- Encourage learning and share responsibility for setting learning goals

Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Strength-based Supervision

- Focusing on strengths does not mean ignoring problems, but rather means that the supervision frames problems as learning opportunities
- Feedback and self-assessment are tools in strengths-based supervision



Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Supervisors Provide a Space to Address Ethical and Boundary Issues

- Most peer workers have been trained about ethics and follow a Code of Ethics that has been adopted by the state in which they work
- Supervisors review agency code of conduct with the people they supervise
- Peer workers are expected to follow both their Code of Ethics and the agency's code of conduct
- The nature of peer support means that boundary issues can be very nuanced and may require opportunities to reflect with a more experienced colleague

Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Ask: How do issues of ethics and boundaries come into supervision?

Supervisors Advocate for the Integration of Peer Workers in the Work Place

- Supervisors educate others in the work force about the peer support roles and practices
- Supervisors create opportunities for peer support workers to interact with other team members
- Supervisors work with leadership to create more optimal working conditions for peer workers



Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Ask: How do you advocate for the integration of peer workers in your organization?

Supervision Formats

Trainer notes:

Tell: Different organizations offer different formats of supervision, including individual or group formats, for example.

Supervision Formats

Individual supervision

Group supervision

Co-supervision

Trainer notes:

Tell: We will look at these three formats.

Make the point that some organizations have invested in developing different models of supervision, but most can be categorized as individual, group, or co-supervision.

Individual Supervision

Advantages

- Exclusive attention to the worker
- Often experienced as safer by the worker
- More confidential

Disadvantages

- Dependence can develop
- Exposure to only one perspective in supervision
- Lost opportunity to learn from colleagues

Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Ask: What are your thoughts about the benefits and challenges of individual supervision?

Group Supervision

Advantages

- More efficient than individual supervision
- Supervisees share information and may learn from each other
- Can be a powerful way to reduce isolation and may foster group cohesiveness

Disadvantages

- Working in a group can be experienced as unsafe by some workers
- It may difficult to meet the specific needs of individual participants and there is a risk discussions remain generalized and do not meet anyone's needs in a satisfactory way

Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Ask: What are your thoughts about the benefits and challenges of group supervision?

Co-supervision

- Co-supervision is the provision of supervision by more than one supervisor
- This model may be used when the organization does not have supervisors who are peer support workers
- Peer workers may benefit from a second supervisor if their primary supervisor doesn't have the expertise to help them develop in their peer practice
- Often, one supervisor provides more administrative supervision and the other provides more education. Ideally, both provide support

Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Make the point that there are different models of co-supervision, but in this case, we are referring to any model that uses more than one supervisor.

Ask: What are your experiences with co-supervision?

Co-supervision

Advantages

- Workers benefit from the guidance of more than one person
- Workers can develop their competencies with a skills peer support worker

Disadvantages

- Some agencies don't have the resources to offer co-supervision
- There may be challenges in communication or disagreements between the co-supervisors
- Co-supervisors may not share the same expectations

Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Supervision Formats

- Many organizations offer multiple formats of supervision to address different professional development needs
- Different workers get different learning needs addressed by different formats
- Organizations that lack supervisors who themselves are peer support workers sometimes make co-supervision by an experienced peer support worker available

Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Selected Competencies for Supervisors of Peer Workers

Trainer notes:

Tell: This section focuses on the specific competencies for supervisors of peer workers. We'll focus on the necessary beliefs or attitudes, knowledge, and skills.

Competency

Competencies are the combination of observable and measurable knowledge, skills, and attitudes that contribute to enhanced performance and ultimately result in organizational success.



Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Core Beliefs/ Attitudes for Supervisors of Peer Workers



Beliefs/ Attitudes

- Hope-belief in the possibility of recovery
- Person-driven-process is directed by the person's own goals
- Respect-for multiple pathways of recovery and for all
- Growth-oriented-a focus on personal and professional development

Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Ask: How do you ensure that supervisors of peer workers embrace these values? What actions might provide evidence of these values?

Knowledge for Supervisors of Peer Workers

A graphic consisting of a central white rectangle with the word "Knowledge" in black text. This rectangle is flanked by two red rectangles on either side. The entire set is enclosed within a larger gray rectangular border.

Knowledge

- Supervisors need knowledge of the principles and practices of peer support in order to provide effective supervision and improve utilization of the peer role
- Supervisors need to clearly know details of workers' jobs
- Supervisors need to know how to navigate the administration of the agency
- Supervisors need to learn about the Americans with Disabilities Act and reasonable accommodations to enable workers with disabilities achieve success

Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Ask: How could people acquire this knowledge?

Selected Skills for Supervisors of Peer Workers



Skills

- There are dozens of skills that supervisors need to be successful in their roles.
- Many lists of skills and competencies for supervisors have been published
- This training will focus in on two critical skills for supervisors
 - 1 Giving strengths-based affirmations
 - 2 Giving feedback

Trainer notes:

Tell: We're going to look closely at these two skills.

Giving Strengths-based Affirmations

- Strength-based affirmations shine a light on all the good things that team members are doing
- Strength-based affirmations contribute increase motivation for professional development
- Strength-based affirmations are different from general praise in that they are specific to a work task or worker attribute

Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Giving Strengths-based Affirmations

Definition

Giving strengths-based affirmations mean expressing a genuine and positive acknowledgement of a specific work task or worker attribute

Benefits

- Helps workers discover their strengths
- Builds confidence
- Demonstrates supervisors' support of the peer worker

Steps

1. Recognize worker's strength
2. Select opportunity to share affirmation
3. State the affirmation

Condition

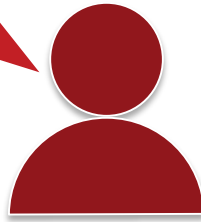
Give strengths-based affirmation when you want to increase a worker's recognition of their strengths

Trainer notes:

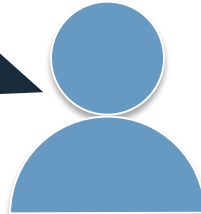
Tell: Here is an outline of the skill giving strengths-based affirmations.
Read and discuss.

Strengths-based Affirmations: Examples

"You showed a lot of courage when you reminded the team that Nathan has a right to make an informed choice about which recovery home he wants to go to."

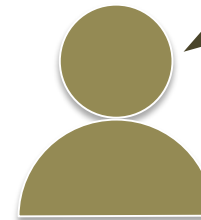


"The recovery plan you developed with Ian showed that you really understand how to do person-centered planning"



"I like the way you welcome people and help them feel comfortable here."

"I want to let the team know that Steven organized this in-service training. He's a master at creating a training and lining up speakers."



Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Ask: Can you think of a strength-based affirmation that you made or received from a supervisor?

Giving Feedback

- This skill is similar to affirming strengths in that it provides workers with the information they may need to develop their practice
- Feedback is always framed as a learning opportunity
- Feedback strengthens a person's ability to reflect on their own performance

Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Ask: What has been your experience with giving and receiving feedback?

Characteristics of Good Feedback

- Specific-refers to a particular activity
- Objective-based on unbiased observation
- Timely-when the worker will most benefit from the feedback
- Individualized-tailored to the learning needs of the worker
- Genuine-comes from a place of kindness
- Actionable-suggests activities designed to improve performance

Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Giving Feedback

Definition

Giving feedback means communicating your objective appraisal of the worker's performance of a specific work task or worker attribute

Benefits

- Helps workers discover areas they need to develop
- Contributes to a culture of growth and development
- Demonstrates supervisor's interest in helping the peer worker to grow in the role

Steps

1. Ask worker to give themselves feedback on a specific task or attribute
2. Share your objective appraisal of the worker's performance, starting with strengths and moving to areas that need improvement
3. Check in with the worker about their reactions to the feedback
4. Collaborate with the worker to develop activities for learning

Condition

Give feedback when the worker is ready to hear it and always in private

Trainer notes:

Tell: Here is an outline of the skill giving feedback.
Read and discuss.

Giving Feedback Example

Nancy, a supervisor and Edgar, a peer recovery coach who works in a hospital emergency room are meeting for supervision. Earlier in the day, Nancy observed Edgar interacting with a person who had had a recent opioid overdose and overhead Edgar say, “Well I hope your next overdose doesn’t kill you” and walk away.

Edgar, tell me about your interaction with Mr. Rose this morning.

Nancy

Edgar

Oh man, that was frustrating! I couldn’t get anywhere with that guy. He wasn’t having any of what I could offer. I thought that maybe he would go to treatment this time. I thought we had a good connection too.

You were surprised that he was wasn’t interested in what you were offering today.

Nancy

Edgar

Yeah, I guess I got let-down, you know?

Trainer notes:

Ask for volunteers to play the roles of Edgar and Nancy.
Tell: Listen carefully to how Nancy uses her skills to give Edgar feedback.

Giving Feedback Example *(continued)*

If it's okay with you I'd like to share my perspective but first I'd like to hear from you about what you think you did well and what you'd like to do better next time.

Nancy

Edgar

Well I don't know what I did well. It wasn't my best work.

Well, start with one thing that you did well.

Nancy

Edgar

Well, I did well just starting a conversation with him. I was able to introduce myself and talk to him about what had happened to him last night.

So initiating contact has become a strength for you. What do you think you need to improve?

Nancy

Edgar

I'm not sure. I don't know what I could have done differently. I wasn't expecting him to reject my offer and I just reacted.

Giving Feedback Example *(continued)*

What would you have liked to have done instead of having the reaction you had?

Nancy

Edgar

I don't know. I should have not reacted like I did. I just walked away.

You wish you had not broken the connection you had with him.

Nancy

Edgar

Yes. I was kind of mad at him.

I'd like to give you some feedback on what I think you could do differently next time.

Nancy

Edgar

Yes. That could be helpful.

Giving Feedback Example *(continued)*

I observed that you rushed in and offered a treatment bed without first asking him what he thinks he needs. Getting the person to start thinking about possible solutions can be empowering and the person feels less pressured.

Nancy

Edgar

That sounds right.

We can review and practice some pieces of motivational interviewing, especially rolling with resistance. These skills take a lot of practice and you're making progress and we can work together to help you move forward.

Nancy

Edgar

Sometimes I feel that I won't ever get it.

You feel discouraged because it can be so hard to use these skills when you need to. But I've seen you work hard to get better at other skills and I believe that you'll develop these skills too.

Nancy

Selected Supervisor Skills Summary

- Giving strength-based affirmations and giving feedback are two critical skills of supervision
- These skills both work to help people increase their ability to assess their own performance of work skills
- These skills also work to help people to get and achieve professional goals

Trainer notes:

Tell: You just heard about two important skills for supervisors.

Ask: What other skills do you think are important for supervisors to know?

Supervisor of Peer Workers Summary

- Peer workers fill new and unique roles in the behavioral health work force
- Supervision of peer workers is not dramatically different from supervising other roles, but there are specific competencies these supervisors need
- Supervisors of peer workers need to develop their knowledge of peer roles and practices, embrace a recovery orientation, and advocate for the integration of peer workers

Trainer notes:

Read and discuss.

Tell: To learn more about the supervision of peer workers, look at the list of resources that accompanies this slide presentation.