

# ACSLPA Course for Supervisors & Supervisees

## Clinical Supervision: Tips & Requirements

Helpline for technical issues: 780-944-1609 ext. 102 April 2025

#### Presented by

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## Today's Learning Objectives

- Provide general orientation to ACSLPA's new web-based course on supervised practice for internationally educated applicants.
- Share considerations more broadly related to effective supervision and the supervisor-supervisee relationship.

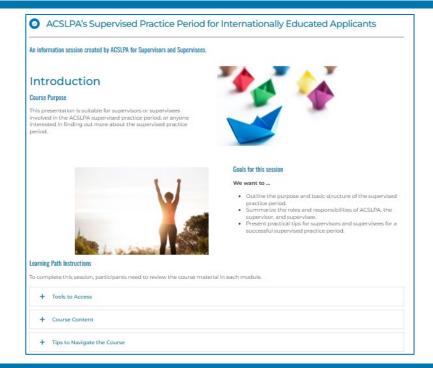
Supervisor accountability, such as:

- Power dynamics
- Culturally safe and effective clinical supervision
- Learning and supervision styles
- Basic guidance regarding ACSLPA's supervised practice period for internationally educated registrants.



### Relevant Documents & References

1. ACSLPA's Supervised Practice
Period for Internationally
Educated Applicants Course





# Considerations...



## Supervisor Accountability – Power Dynamics

• **Power:** The capacity or ability to direct or influence the behavior of others or the course of events.

- The supervisor has more power *because*:
  - They may have greater authority and influence in the workplace and wider healthcare systems.
  - They may have influence over the supervisee's progression.

• Power imbalance could raise feelings of vulnerability for supervisees — i.e., fear that evaluation may be compromised.

Greater power is held by the supervisor.





## Supervisor Accountability – Power Dynamics

- Supervisors must be mindful that a power imbalance exists and strive to create an
  equitable and supportive environment that minimizes its impact.
- However, there will be situations a supervisor will need to assert their authority.

#### **ACSLPA**

- Arranges and reviews supervision agreement and midterm and final evaluations.
- Answers questions and responds to concerns from the supervisor and supervisee.
- Checks in regarding supervised practice period progression, as needed.
- •Follows up re: administrative requirements with supervisee.

#### Supervisor

- Meets supervisor conditions.
- Establishes and communicates expectations and responsibilities.
- Provides adequate training and orientation.
- •Contacts ACSLPA with questions or concerns, as needed.
- •Submits midterm and final evaluations to ACSLPA liaison.
- Provides verification that supervision was successfully completed.





## Power Dynamics in Supervision

#### **Practical Suggestions**

- 1. Stay mindful of the power imbalance in the relationship.
- 2. Create a welcoming environment and be available.
- 3. Establish a 'risk free' environment.

For example, timely, open, two-way communication and encouragement of questions.

- 4. Clear expectations and responsibilities (and find out theirs).
- 5. Invite supervisee evaluation.
- 6. Delivery of feedback: consistent, non-judgmental language, provide choice.



# Supervisor Accountability – Cultural Safety



# Supervisor Accountability – Cultural Safety

Practical considerations in culturally safe supervision

#### Mindful of:

- Lack of diversity within the professions.
- Canadian workplace culture focus is on independence and initiative.
- Different norms, beliefs, values and behaviors.

# Supervisor Accountability – Cultural Safety

Practical considerations in culturally safe supervision

#### Mindful of...

- Differences in social location and individual experiences can influence service provision.
- Use of dominant culture norms for evaluation.
- Feedback.
- Realities additional stressors of racialized individuals.

# **Culturally Safe Supervision**

#### **Practical Suggestions**

1. Seek knowledge, respectfully.

Ask open-ended questions about the supervisee's culture

- Don't assume knowledge
- 2. Sharing experiences about working with different cultures.
- 3. Acknowledging own level of experience with different cultures.

e.g. "I haven't worked extensively with X cultural group, but I'm eager to learn from your experiences."

- 4. "Dominant culture" expectations.
- 5. Tools to support culture.
- 6. Enact structural changes. (SoP 4.6)

  e.g. Safe reporting systems, policies and procedures to support an inclusive workplace.

See the 'multicultural supervision inventory' section in the course.



# Supervisor Accountability – Learning & Supervision Styles

• Learning and supervision styles of both individuals in the supervisory context must be recognized.

#### 'Learner-focused'

Supervisees are independent and self-directed

- Supervision relationship is more informal
- Activity planning is collaborative
- Uses experiential teaching (e.g., hands-on practice) and independent study
- Often relies on supervisee's self-assessment

#### 'Expert-focused'

Supervisees are dependent on supervisor

- •Supervision relationship is formal and hierarchical
- Activity planning is conducted by the supervisor
- •Uses transmittal teaching techniques (e.g., lectures, assigned readings)
- Supervisor evaluates supervisee



## Learning & Supervision Styles

A more learner-focused supervisor may perceive an expert-focused supervisee as:

- Lacking motivation to learn
- Lacking initiative
- Having poor critical thinking skills

A more **expert-focused supervisee** may view a **learner-focused supervisor** as:

- Lacking professional knowledge
- Behaving unprofessionally
- A poor teacher

Open and honest conversations about learning and supervisory styles and preferences may help the supervisor and supervisee find a happy medium for supervision!



# Supervisor Accountability – Client and Family Centered Care

A client and family centered approach is expected in service provision:



#### **CLIENT & FAMILY-CENTERED**

Expert offers knowledge, expertise, and recommendations; client is responsible for analyzing and evaluating information offered by expert and making informed decisions about their own care. Clients, as well as their families and care partners, may expect to be closely involved in their care, including decision-making processes and formal decisions.



#### **EXPERT FOCUSED**

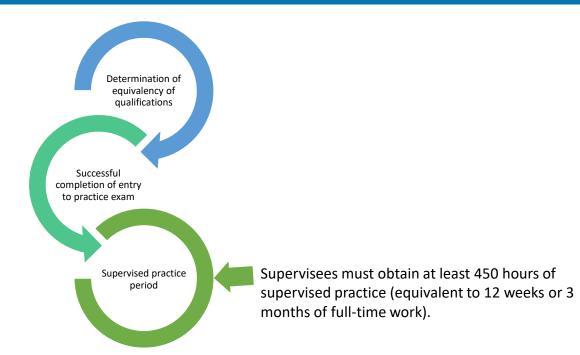
Expert is responsible for imparting knowledge and making decisions; client is responsible for accepting the knowledge shared and decisions made about their care by the expert.



# **ACSLPA's Supervised Practice Period**

## - Internationally-educated

The ACSLPA registration process for internationally educated applicants





### Why a Supervised Practice Period?



 To ensure supervisees have the knowledge and skills required to practice their profession in Alberta.

**Protect the public:** The supervised practice period helps ACSLPA meet its mandate for public protection by taking steps to ensure that new registrants can provide competent, safe, and ethical care.

- It's also intended to be a supportive process for supervisees to:
  - ✓ Gain hands-on experience with a designated experienced professional,
  - ✓ Develop an **understanding** of Alberta's practice systems and **legislation**,
  - ✓ Build professional connections and networks,
  - ✓ Be prepared and experience success, ready for independent practice.



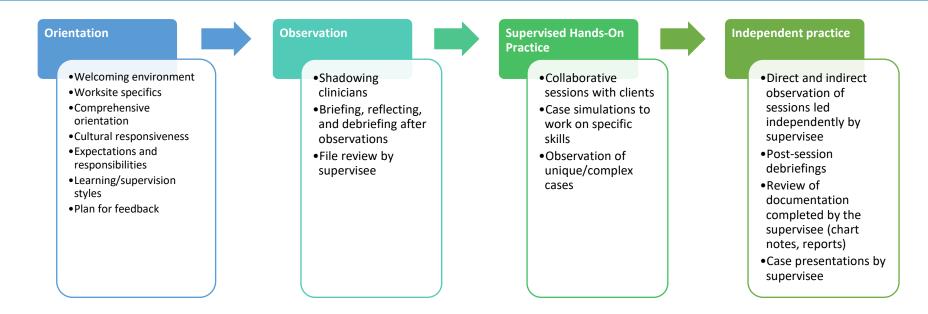
# Keep in Mind



Supervising an internationally educated applicant is not the same as supervising a student!

- We assume these supervisees already have the competencies to do the job, although there will be variability between individuals.
- The beginning phase of supervision is important for establishing the details required for an individual to succeed in supervised practice.

# Supervised Practice Period – Suggested Progression



The duration of each stage will be dependent on supervisee's level of readiness, prior experience, etc.

## **FAQs**



#### "Can anyone registered with ACSLPA be a supervisor?"

No...

An approved supervisor (in the case of internationally-educated applicants) must:

- •be on the ACSLPA General Register with a valid practice permit;
- •have a minimum of 3 years of clinical experience in their respective profession with an understanding of the Alberta practice environment (preferably with a minimum of one year of recent experience practicing in Alberta);
- •be of good character and reputation;
- •be in good standing with ACSLPA and not be subject to any complaints or investigations at the time of the supervision; and
- •be approved as a supervisor by the Registrar



### "Can supervision occur remotely?"

Not typically allowed. However, some virtual supervision within Alberta could be considered on a case-by-case basis.



### **Additional Resources**

- Take some time to learn about:
  - Conflict Management
  - e.g., <u>Successfully Navigating Conflicts</u> from the Preceptor Education Program for Health Professionals and Students
- ACSLPA's Standards of Practice: 4.4 Clinical Supervision, 4.6 b) c) Human Resources Management
- Multicultural Supervision Inventory (MSI)
- >ACSLPA's Guidelines:
  - 'Anti-Racist Service Provision for Speech-Language Pathologists and Audiologists' (specifically pages 25-31 relating to supervision strategies)
  - 'Speech-Language Pathologists' and Audiologists' Guideline for Working with Support Personnel' (Appendix D 'communications style inventory')



## Questions?

• Email ACSLPA via the "contact us" on the website.





## Survey

Post-Webinar Survey: Clinical
Supervision - Tips and
Requirements



Thank you for attending!

