St. Louis Field Education Collaborative

Fontbonne University Saint Louis University University of Missouri - St. Louis Brown School at Washington University in St. Louis

Field Supervisor Training

Sessions 1 & 2 January 12, 2024



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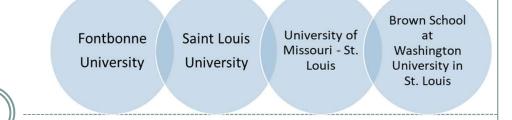
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WELCOME

- Introductions
- What to expect today
- Certification Requirements
- "Who are you?" Poll

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DID YOU KNOW?

Field Education is the <u>signature pedagogy</u> of contemporary social work education!

- Primary interface among school, agency, community
- Informs curriculum and faculty of practice issues, needs, effectiveness
- Transforms students into **reflective practitioners**
- Unites learning & service; generates positive outcomes



OVERVIEW of ROLES:

- Field Instructor
- Task Instructor
- Student
- Faculty Liaison/Advisor
- Field Office



Field Instructor & Task Instructor Roles

- Supervisor
 - boss, manager, controller, administrator
- Mentor
 - advises, counsels, guides
- Role Model
 - teaches and leads by example
- Teacher/Instructor
 - facilitates student learning and professional development



Field Instructor Responsibilities:

- Provide needed information
- Discuss appropriate **professional behavior**
- Ensure regular and consistent **supervision**
- Be flexible and responsive to student's needs and stages of development



Field Instructor Responsibilities (cont'd):

- Provide balanced feedback
- Take into account the **learning style** of the student
- Be fair and respectful in all situations



Task Instructor Responsibilities:

- Work directly with the student and provide the day-to-day supervision of tasks and activities
- **Participate with** the student and Field Instructor in the development of the Educational Learning Agreement, site visit, and final evaluation



Student Responsibilities:

- Secure the practicum through the structured self-selection model
- Complete the learning agreement
- Take responsibility for own learning
- **Be prepared for one hour supervision** each week with field instructor
- **Provide feedback** to everyone concerned
- **Complete all paperwork** required by the university and meet due dates
- Exercise self care



Faculty Liaison/Advisor Responsibilities

- Planner
- Advocate
- Administrator
- Site Visitor
- Contact Person



Office of Field Education Responsibilities

- Provides **infrastructure** for practicum
- Provides and manages **documentation**
- Approves field sites, field instructors, and student requests for practicum placement
- Supports Faculty Liaison
- Trains Field Supervisors

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Agency Structures that support successful beginnings:

- Contact person
- Website information
- Atmosphere
- Support to meet requirements
- Meet with student prior to commitment
- Provide "real" responsibilities, diversity
- Back-up to field instructor
- Recognize student contribution
- Orientation packet

Questions for Breakout Discussion:

• What were the *qualities* of your Field or Task Instructor(s) that you *most admired and least admired?*

• What *lessons* did you learn as a practicum student that will *help you be an effective Field or Task Instructor?*



What are the Social Work competencies?

- The standards for social work education as developed by the Council for Social Work Education (CSWE)
- Accredited schools of social work are required to report how the competencies are mastered to CSWE

The competencies:

- Communicate the basic Knowledge, skills, and behaviors essential to the profession
- Define the profession of a social worker

They are how we know what a social worker is!

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What are the Social Work competencies?

Competency 1: Demonstrate Ethical and Professional Behavior

Competency 2: Engage Diversity and Difference in Practice

Competency 3: Advance Human Rights and Social, Economic, and Environmental Justice

Competency 4: Engage In Practice-informed Research and Research-informed Practice

Competency 5: Engage in Policy Practice

Competency 6: Engage with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities

Competency 7: Assess Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities

Competency 8: Intervene with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities

Competency 9: Evaluate Practice with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, and Communities

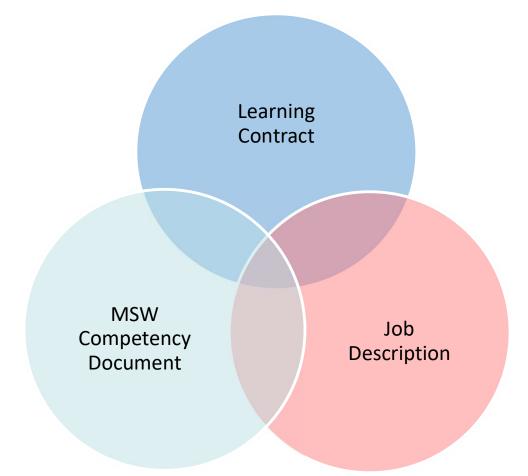
The last four competencies break out engage, assess, intervene, and evaluate. While these are interrelated, they are also separated in the ELA.



Constructing an Educational Learning Plan with your Student



What is the ELA?





Why a Narrative ELA?

- Allows students to articulate and operationalize their practicum tasks as they relate to the nine social work competencies
- Creates a work plan for the student and the field instructor
- Supports individualized and meaningful goal setting for students
- Facilitates deeper exploration and identification of practicum tasks
- Provides practice in strategic planning
- Prepares students for job interviews



Completing the ELA:

- Student's responsibility
 - Completed with input and agreement from FI & TI
 - FI must approve before student turns in to Office of Field Ed
- Helpful documents to support completion
 - Job description or project description
 - Students' syllabi from related courses
 - ELA Guide



Using the ELA

- Initially: developing focus and plan for learning
- During the practicum: check in on progress, update as needed
- At the conclusion of practicum: evaluate learning and closure
- After the practicum is over: student reference ELA to develop resume, prepare for interviews



EXAMPLE:

Competency #1:

Demonstrate ethical and professional behavior

TASK/ACTIVITY:

1) Identify two (2) ethical dilemmas each month.

(OR: Identify ethical dilemmas on site.)

EVALUATION:

1) Review with Field Instructor at weekly supervision.

• (OR: Discuss twice a month at supervision.)



EXAMPLE:

Competency #5: Engage in Policy Practice

TASK/ACTIVITY:

- 1) Identify two (2) existing policies or laws that directly affect agency's client population.
- 2) Identify current legislation that will impact client population or issue and prepare a presentation to educate agency staff/stake holders about this legislation.

EVALUATION:

- 1) Review with Field Instructor at supervision.
- 2) Present findings on current legislation to agency staff/stakeholders.



EXAMPLE: Differentiating between Competencies #6, #7, #8 & #9

TASK/ACTIVITY:

#6: Engage with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, & Communities

- **How will student begin work with clients?** Intake documentation, phone screening, rapport building activities, etc.
- #7: Assess with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, & Communities
- How will student assess client needs? Assessment scales or tools,
- #8: Intervene with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, & Communities
- How will student provide assistance to the client? Intervention modalities, therapeutic activities, coordination of services, access to resources, etc.

#9: Evaluate with Individuals, Families, Groups, Organizations, & Communities

• How will student measure client improvement or outcomes? Evaluation forms, client self-evaluations, measurable goals, etc.

Questions for Breakout Discussion:

Choose one competency

• Develop a task & an evaluation for that competency

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Please enjoy a 10-minute break!

Chart 1: An overview of the working generations

Characteristics	Maturists (pre-1945)	Baby Boomers (1945-1960)	Generation X (1961-1960)	Generation Y (1981-1995)	Generation Z (Born after 1995)
Formative experiences	Second World War Roterring Field gender roles Rock in Rall Rock in Rall Rock in Rall Rock in Rall Rock in Rall	Cold War Post-War boom "Swinging Saties" Agolio Moon landings Youdb culture Woodscutter Woodscutter Rore of thit teenager	End of Cold War Fail of Berlin Woll Beagan / Contactney Thatchester Early mobile technology Early mobile technology Early mobile technology Eatch key kids; Hong leves all divorce	9/11 terrenist attacks Psy/Station Social media Intercen sil nag Bookly 1V Google Cartin Glastienbury	Economic downturn Coduit worming Clobal Nexus Norbie Severas Exergy train Acab Spring Produce own media Cloud computing Wall-leads
Percentage in U.X. workforce'	3%	33%	35%	29%	Currently employed in either part-time jobs or new apprenticeships
Aspiration	Home ownership	Job security	Work-life balance	Freedom and flexibility	Security and stability
Attitude toward technology	Largely disesgaged	Early information technology (IT) adaptors	Digital Immigrants	Digital Natives	"Reclassifics" – erebuly depender an (1, landed grava of alternatives
Attitude toward career	Jobs are for the	Organisational — careers are defined by employers	Early "portfolio" careers — loyal to profession, not necessarily to employer	Digital entrepreneuts — work "with" organisations (net "for"	Carery multitations — will muse scatterably between organizations and "pop-up" businesses
Signature product	Automubile	Television	Perional Computer	Tublet/Smart Phone	Google glass, graphene, nano-computing, 3-D printing, deverless cars
Communication media	Formul Tetter	Telephone	E-mail and text message	Tivit or yoclat media	U Hand held (or integrated into clathing) community attain devices
Communication preference	Tate to lace	Face-to-face identity, but telephone or e-mail if required	Text messaging or e-mail	Online and mobile (lext metsaging)	Tacetime
Preference when making financial decisions	Pace-tal-face mentings	Face-to-face identity, but increasingly will ga ordinal	Châne — would prefer face to face if time permitting	Vace-to-face	Solutions will be digitally provid sourced

"Percentages are approximate at the time of publication.



Developmental Stages of Student Practicum (2 Semesters) ~ Sweitzer and King

- Stage 1 Anticipation (Weeks 1-4)
- Stage 2 Disillusionment (Weeks 4-7)
- Stage 3 Confrontation (Weeks 8-10)
- Stage 4 Competence (Weeks 11-24)
- Stage 5 Culmination

(Weeks 25-30)

Sweitzer, H.F. & King, M.A. (2009). The successful internship, personal, professional, and civic development (3rd ed.). Belmont, CA: Brooks/Cole.



Anticipation Stage: Weeks 1 - 4(1 - 3 One semester Only)

Student Concern

- Anxieties about orientation to the agency
- Feelings of vulnerability and self consciousness
- "What if I mess up? What if I don't know something?""

- Establish realistic, clear, specific goal
- Clarify and assess expectations (for both student and field instructor)
- Assess student knowledge, skills, etc.
- Orientation; weekly supervision



Disillusionment Stage: Weeks 5 - 7 (3 - 6 One semester Only)

Student Concern

- Unexpected emotions:
 - Frustration/Anger
 - Confusion
 - Panic
 - Disappointment
- "This is not what I thought it would be" or "buyer's remorse"
- Student Questions:
 - Adequacy of skills
 - Breadth of demands
 - Relationship with clients
 - Values of organization

- Acknowledge gap between expectations and reality
- Normalize feelings and behaviors
- Encourage student to confront fears
- Check in, clarify and assess expectations in supervision
- Refer to ELA for guidance
- Provide critical feedback



Confrontation Stage: Weeks 8 - 10 (6 – 8 One semester Only)

Student Concern

- Student recommits or doesn't
- Need to get pass disillusionment
- Face issues/blocks
- Takes responsibility for learning
- Gain independence and confidence

- Supervision allows early identification of issues
- *Contact with ISI and OFE
- Regular supervision supports student learning
- Supervision allows open dialogue between FI and student for critical feedback to student



Competence Stage: Weeks 11 - 24 (9 - 14 One semester Only)

Student Concern

- Clear sense of purpose
- High accomplishment
- Investment in work & complex assignments
- Supervision transitions
- "We vs. They"

- Affirms or validates strengths & areas for growth
- Increases complexity of assignments
- Assists student in developing coping strategies, time management, prioritization, etc.
- Use of self transitions
- Increased application of theory to practice
- Endorses student as part of the team



Culmination Stage: Weeks 25 - 30 (14 – 16 One Semester Only)

Student Concern

- "The elephant in the room"
- Case management
- Termination with clients
- Concerned about next steps

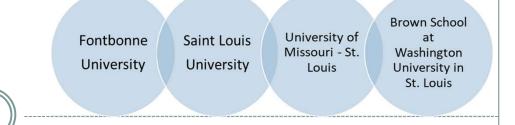
- Acknowledge & identify feelings Parallel Process
- Recognize unfinished business
- Evaluation
- Closure process for clients and agency



Termination – Process

- Student Self-Evaluation
- Prepare for endings & practicum review
- Evaluation by Field Instructor
- Termination with clients and agency

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How to Use Supervision Time

• Please honor the commitment for one hour of individual supervision time weekly for each student.

Logistics

- The format can vary depending on the needs of the student and field instructor.
- Should be scheduled in advance.
- Setting should allow for privacy.

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How to Use Supervision Time—Beginning Stages

- Orient the student to your organization.
- Outline the learning plan and developing the ELA.
- Build a relationship.
- Discuss learning styles and teaching styles.

Comment: At this stage students may benefit from more specific direction and opportunities to shadow and observe.



How to Use Supervision Time—Middle Stages

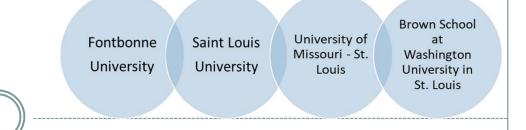
- Regular review of ELA and modify if necessary.
- Review activities completed and progress on projects.
- Discuss upcoming week and ensure understanding of tasks.
- Consider new strategies for learning.
- Review cases.
- Review daily logs, journals process recordings, case documentation and audio/videotapes.



How to Use Supervision Time—Middle Stages

- Help student process feelings about situations encountered with clients or at the agency.
- Provide emotional support.
- Address issues of diversity.
- Provide feedback on student's progress, interventions, professional behavior, etc.
- Discuss issues related to values and ethics.
- Review articles, books or readings assigned.
- Role play or model techniques.

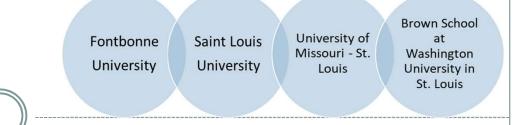
Comment: At this stage the student should be given a moderate degree of autonomy to complete tasks.



How to Use Supervision Time—Final Stages

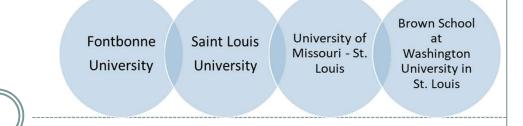
- Explore thoughts and feelings with the student about ending the practicum.
- Work with the student around termination with clients.
- Review status of projects and plans for completion.
- Review learning experience and complete final evaluation forms.

Comment: By the end of the field education experience the student should be working autonomously with an advance level of skill development.



How to Use Supervision Time—Group Supervision

- Group supervision can be an effective supplemental form of supervision for agencies that have multiple students.
- It does not replace the individual supervision hour.
- Appropriate activities might include:
 - Peer supervision and support
 - o Case consultation
 - Educational presentations conducted by staff or students



Evaluating Your Student

• What is evaluation?

Evaluation in social work field education is comparing a student's progress to established competencies for entry level social work practice operationalized by behaviors and tasks outlined on the ELA.

- Behaviors and activities will vary depending on the student's level of learning.
- The ELA is the primary tool to monitor and assess progress.

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Evaluating Your Student: Informal vs. Formal

Informal Evaluation

- Should begin on day one.
- Feedback should be frequent and ongoing.
- Challenge students to take on increasing responsibility for self-assessment.

Formal Evaluation

- Detailed written review where student's performance is measured on competency areas.
- Each university will provide evaluation forms.



Evaluating Your Student: Feedback

- Research suggests that students prefer supervisors who give ongoing and critical feedback.
- Effective feedback must be preceded by clear performance guidelines.
- The goal of feedback is learning.

Questions for Breakout Discussion:

Evaluating Your Student: Giving Feedback

- What personal experiences have you had giving and receiving feedback?
- How will you use those experiences to inform your decisions about how and when to give feedback to your students?



Evaluating Your Student: Giving Feedback Suggestions for offering feedback Feedback should be:

- Balanced
- Useful
- Relevant
- Reciprocal
- Timely



Evaluating Your Student: Giving Feedback

Pitfalls in assessing performance

- **The halo effect**—tendency to rate the student the same in all areas based on performance in a few areas.
- **The attraction to average**—the tendency to give everyone the same rating despite performance differences.
- **The leniency bias**—assigning an inflated rating
- **The strictness bias**—tendency to rate everyone on the low side.



What to do if Problems Arise

Field instructors may encounter a number of "challenges" when dealing with students in field placements.

- Poor writing
- Tardiness
- Frequent absences
- Unprofessional presentation of self
- Issues outside of practicum
- Mental health issues



What to do if Problems Arise

Steps to address issues

- Gather and document information regarding the problematic behavior.
- Present the information to the student in a timely fashion.
- Develop a plan to address the behavior.
- Allow the student time to address the issue and provide feedback about progress.



What to do if Problems Arise

- If the problem persists **document** this in writing. Indicate to the student the consequences of continued behavior.
- Contact the field faculty advisor/liaison or the Office of Field Education and forward a copy of the documentation.
- If the issue is so severe that immediate dismissal is warranted, contact the Office of Field Education for direction about how to proceed.



What to do if Problems Arise

WE ARE HERE TO HELP AND SUPPORT YOU!!

Faculty field liaisons and Office of Field Education faculty and staff are available for consultation to both field instructors and students when problematic situations arise.

PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO CONTACT US

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Please enjoy a 15-minute break!



Education Requirements & Program Features

Collaborative Brochure

- quick reference for all programs
- Iocated on Collaborative website "Resources" tab
- www.fieldedu.com

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Fontbonne	→ BSW	→ 60	→ 120	→ N/A	→ Both Semesters; 2 credits each	→ P/F	→ 3 years post-BSW or 2 Years post-MSW → 1 year at agency → Accept related degrees	→ 2 Semesters → 240 hours each → 4 credits each
SLU	-+ BSSW	→ 100	→ 120	→ N/A	-* Both Semesters	-+ S/U	→ 2 years post-MSW → 1 year in position	→ 2 Semesters → 240 hours each → 6 credits each
SLU	→ MSW	→ 225	→ 57	→ I8 credits	→ Foundation and First Concentration	→ s/u	 → 2 years post-MSW → I year in position 	Foundation → I semester → 300 hours → 3 credits Specialization → 2 semesters → 300 hours each → 3 credits each
UMSL	→ BSW	→ 270	→ 120	→ N/A	→ Both Semesters; 2 credits each	→ s/u		- 2 Semesters 285 hours each 4 credits each
UMSL	→ MSW	→ 150	→ 60	→ Up to 24 credits	→ Foundation only; 2 credits	⇒ s/U	→ 2 years post-MSW	Foundation → I semester → 300 hours → 4 credits Concentration → 2 semesters → 300 hours each → 3 credits each
Brown School	→ MSW	→ 400	→ 60	→ Up to 19 credits and evidence- based practice course	 Foundation only; I credit 	-+ P/F -> Pass w/ Distinc- sion	++ 2 years post-MSW +> 1 year in position Related Maters allowed for concentration	Foundation - 1-2 semesters - 360 hours - 3 credits Concentration - 2 semesters - 600 hours - 5 credits



Education Requirements & Program Features

Practicum Process Similarities

• Student-driven structured model for practicum site selection.

"self-selection"

- Ownership of learning = motivated, engaged, connectedness, personal investment
- Professional development skills = research, selection, contact, resume creation



Education Requirements & Program Features

Interviewing Process - How to Make a Good Match

- Provide a consistent interview process and modality
- Provide a description of agency culture
- Evaluate interpersonal skills and work experience
- Discuss scheduling expectations/requirements
- Discuss practicum learning opportunities and activities
 See handout "Office of Field Education Practicum Interview Tips"



Education Requirements & Program Features

Integrative Seminars

- In class opportunity for students to process practicum experience
- Focus on problem solving and learning
- Application of theory in practice setting
- Practice ethical responsibilities to colleagues

3 <u>Minute</u> <u>Break</u>

We will take a brief break and return for a panel discussion.

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Today's Panelists

Jenny Deutsch, MSW, LCSW--Field Instructor

Crisis Intervention Clinician Saint Louis University Adjunct Faculty, Field Liaison, Veteran Field Instructor

Chien Hung, MSW, MA-G, RYT--Field Instructor Program Director VOYCE

Ebony Hutchinson, MSW, LCSW—Field Instructor The Community Reach Founder and Executive Director

Zied Ghebreghiorgis, MSW Candidate

Brown School of Social Work, Washington University