

Client Outcomes Across Counselor Training Level Within a Multitiered Supervision Model

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The authors examined client outcome data to evaluate treatment effectiveness across counselor training level. They used a multitiered supervision model consisting of professional staff, interns, and practicum students. Clients ($N = 264$) demonstrated significant improvement with no significant outcome differences between professional staff and supervised trainees. Limitations and future directions are discussed.

A symbiotic relationship has long existed between mental health service providers and graduate student trainees seeking real-world counseling experience. Training sites offer graduate students invaluable opportunities to refine counseling skills, gain professional experiences, and receive expert supervision (Bernard & Goodyear, 1998; Boggs & Douce, 2000; Krasner, Howard, & Brown, 1998). In return, these training sites receive free or low-cost labor from the graduate student trainees (Holland, 1998). In the current climate of increasing financial pressures and clinical demands placed on service providers (Constantine & Gloria, 1998), the use of graduate student trainees has become so commonplace that few scholars question the practice. In this article, we evaluate the assumption that counseling services provided by student trainees under close supervision result in client outcomes that are equivalent to services provided by licensed professionals.

A recent review of the counseling outcome literature concluded that "there have been surprisingly few research studies in the area of experience, training, and client outcome" (Lambert, 2005, p. 861). Studies designed to evaluate client outcome across counselor training levels have yielded mixed results (Stein & Lambert, 1995). Although several reports suggested that counselor experience is not crucial to client outcome (e.g., Michael, Huelsman, & Crowley, 2005; Propst, Paris, & Rosberger, 1994), other reports favor experienced counselors (e.g., Callahan & Hynan, 2005). Research has shown that experienced counselors conceptualize clients with greater depth and complexity (Eells, Lombart, Kendjelic, Turner, & Lucas, 2005; Mayfield, Kardash, & Kivlighan, 1999); possess more highly developed cognitive, emotional, and relational characteristics (Jennings & Skovholt, 1999); and experience fewer client drop-outs than do novices (Stein & Lambert, 1995). In particular, novice counselors may display heightened anxiety, which can be detrimental to counseling interventions and to the counselor-client relationship (Kelly, Hall, & Miller, 1989). Under some

circumstances, counselor experience level (Roth, 2003) and degree of trainee experience (Driscoll et al., 2003) can be significant predictors of client improvement. However, the overall magnitude of the differences between counselors and trainees in terms of client outcomes has not been established in the literature (Lambert, 2005).

Counselor training sites are responsible for the quality of mental health services that they provide to their clients. To compensate for the potential limitations in the effectiveness of clinical services provided by trainees, training sites are required to implement several resource-intensive procedures. Most notably, training sites provide trainees with direct clinical supervision, which often includes both individual and group meetings with licensed professional staff. Typically, the training site will also develop and maintain supervision guidelines with accompanying oversight to ensure adequate models and contingencies to address challenges, such as trainee impairment and remediation (Forrest, Elman, Gizara, & Vacha-Haase, 1999; Gizara & Forrest, 2004). Ideally, training sites will also regularly evaluate client outcomes to document that the supervised counseling services provided by trainees are effective. Occasionally, training sites must pursue additional funding because of the challenge of obtaining third-party reimbursement for unlicensed counselors (Constantine & Gloria, 1998). Finally, training sites must maintain close working relationships with the trainees' university academic programs. All of these activities require extensive administrative efforts. Therefore, an inevitable consequence of involving trainees in clinical service provision is the shifting of experienced professional staff to roles with more emphasis on administrative and supervisory tasks. The most experienced counselors may end up seeing fewer clients.

To overcome the disadvantage of reducing direct client service hours among experienced counselors, several training sites have implemented a multitiered supervision model, consisting of personnel with varying degrees of experience:

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licensed doctoral-level professional staff, postdoctoral fellows, predoctoral interns, and practicum students. Supervision is hierarchical, such that licensed staff members supervise fellows and interns, who subsequently supervise less experienced practicum students. Interns and fellows receive additional supervision and instruction from licensed staff in salient clinical supervision topics such as critical incidents (Ellis, 2006) and multicultural issues for supervisors (Constantine & Sue, 2007). This arrangement also allows licensed staff to maintain oversight of the practicum students who are receiving direct supervision from interns and fellows.

With postdoctoral fellows and/or predoctoral interns providing supervision to practicum students, professional staff members can retain more hours for direct client services than would be possible in traditional arrangements whereby professional staff provide direct supervision to all trainees. Multitiered supervision therefore appears to offer training sites a cost-effective avenue for providing mental health services while at the same time providing supervised experience in clinical supervision for advanced trainees. However, empirical analyses are needed to evaluate the effectiveness of counseling services provided by trainees under this multitiered supervision model.

The purpose of the current study is to extend the counseling training and supervision literature through the evaluation of outcome data from a training site that implemented a multitiered supervision model. Specifically, the current study reports client outcomes across counselor training level, with beginning practicum students supervised by predoctoral interns and professional staff and with predoctoral interns supervised by licensed professional staff. We tested the hypothesis that clients seeking services from a multitiered training center will demonstrate significant improvement in psychological functioning regardless of counselor training level.

Method

Participants

Participant data were culled from a midsize public university counseling center in the western United States over the course of 3 years. Intake data were obtained from 444 clients, with 264 (59%) clients completing at least six counseling sessions, which we set as the minimum number of sessions required for inclusion in outcome analyses. These participants were an average of 23.9 years old at intake, with 67% being female. Participants were 20% freshmen, 17% sophomores, 26% juniors, 23% seniors, and 14% graduate students. The sample consisted of 91% European Americans, 3% international students, 3% Hispanic/Latino Americans, 2% Asian Americans, 1% African Americans, and 1% Native Americans. (Percentages have been rounded and therefore do not equal 100%.) The demographics of participants who completed fewer than six sessions did not differ ($p > .05$) from those who completed six or more sessions.

Measures

We selected two instruments that were empirically supported for use with college students: the College Adjustment Scales (CAS; Anton & Reed, 1991) and the Outcome Questionnaire (OQ-45; Lambert, Hansen, et al., 1996). The CAS is a 108-item self-report inventory composed of nine subscales: Anxiety, Depression, Suicidal Ideation, Substance Abuse, Self-Esteem, Interpersonal Problems, Family Problems, Academic Problems, and Career Problems. Initial data from 1,146 U.S. university students demonstrated subscale internal consistency ranging from .80 to .92 (Anton & Reed, 1991). A subsequent study reported evidence of convergent and discriminant validity (Wiswell, 1995), and another study found that the CAS significantly differentiated between clinical and nonclinical samples (Nafziger, Couillard, Smith, & Wiswell, 1998). In addition, counselors generally supported the CAS for confirming client presentation at intake (Nafziger, Couillard, & Smith, 1997). Because the counseling center evaluated in the current study provided individual mental health services, rather than academic advisement, career counseling, family therapy, or substance abuse treatment, data on the CAS Family Problems, Substance Abuse, Academic Problems, and Career Problems subscales were not relevant outcomes and were therefore omitted from analyses.

The OQ-45 is a brief 45-item self-report inventory of current psychological functioning designed to be cost-effective, sensitive to change over time, and applicable to assessing varying degrees of psychological distress (Lambert, Burlingame, et al., 1996). Although initially designed to measure factors of symptomatic distress, interpersonal problems, and social role dysfunction, subsequent research appears to support a single-factor construct using a global score (Mueller, Lambert, & Burlingame, 1998). Psychometric properties for the OQ-45 appear acceptable with respect to 3-week test-retest reliability (.84), internal consistency (.93), and concurrent validity (Lambert, Burlingame, et al., 1996). In addition, the OQ-45 has demonstrated sensitivity to client improvement within university counseling center settings (Vermeersch et al., 2004).

Procedure

Prior to an initial intake session, students seeking services from the university counseling center completed the CAS and the OQ-45. Following intake, the OQ-45 was completed every third session, while the CAS was completed every sixth session. During the 3-year data collection period, the counseling center was staffed with 5 doctoral-level licensed mental health professionals, 9 predoctoral interns (3 per year), and 18 practicum students (6 per year). We used a multitiered supervision model in which professional staff supervised predoctoral interns and first-semester practicum students. Predoctoral interns supervised second-semester practicum students and received additional supervision specific to that

work from licensed professionals. The counseling center operated an internship program that was fully accredited by the American Psychological Association and abided by all accreditation stipulations. All trainees videotaped and reviewed counseling sessions with supervisors in weekly individual- and group-supervision sessions.

Results

As a preliminary step, it was important to verify whether clients assigned to practicum students, predoctoral interns, and licensed professional staff differed in their initial symptom severity. We therefore conducted a multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) using intake scores on all dependent measures (the OQ-45 and all CAS subscales) across counselor training levels. The results were not statistically significant, Wilks's lambda = .97, $F(12, 870) = 1.2$, $p = .27$, indicating that clients had a similar level of self-reported symptoms at intake across the three groups of counselors.

To determine if there were differences in the magnitude of client improvement as a function of counselor training level, we conducted a repeated-measures MANOVA using scores on the OQ-45 and CAS subscales at both intake and follow-up. The within-subjects effects of time (intake to follow-up) reached statistical significance for the multivariate test, Wilks's lambda = .74, $F(6, 167) = 9.7$, $p < .001$, and for all univariate tests across the OQ and CAS subscales (see Table 1).

However, neither the between-subjects effects for the counselor training level (practicum students, predoctoral interns, and licensed professional staff) nor the interaction effect between the counselor training level and time reached statistical significance, Wilks's lambda = .92, $F(12, 334) = 1.23$, $p = .26$, and Wilks's lambda = .92, $F(12, 334) = 1.19$, $p = .28$, respectively (see Table 2). Even though clients reported significant decreases in symptoms across a wide variety of clinical assessments (see Table 1), there were no differences in client outcomes across counselor training level using mean score data (see Table 2).

TABLE 1

Client OQ-45 and CAS Subscale Data at Intake and Follow-Up

Measure	Intake		Session 6		F^a	d^b
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>		
OQ-45	78.4	23.6	69.4	21.2	39.8	.40
CAS Anxiety	60.9	9.4	56.5	10.0	43.8	.45
CAS Depression	62.7	10.5	57.8	10.0	53.2	.48
CAS Suicidal						
Ideation	57.0	10.5	53.5	10.0	12.4	.34
CAS Self-Esteem	62.1	9.0	59.5	9.0	20.7	.29
CAS						
Interpersonal	57.3	9.4	54.9	9.9	16.3	.25

Note. OQ-45 = Outcome Questionnaire; CAS = College Adjustment Scales.

^a F value from repeated measures analysis of variance. For all analyses $p < .001$. ^bStandardized mean difference from intake to follow-up.

Because previous authors (e.g., Lambert & Bergin, 1994) have noted that analyses of mean score differences do not reveal trends within the data, we next conducted more specific analyses to disaggregate the type of changes in symptom severity experienced by individual clients. Using guidelines established by Lambert, Burlingame, et al. (1996) on the OQ-45, we classified clients into one of four groups based on scores from the initial and the sixth sessions on the OQ-45, which has a clinical cut-off of 63.4 and a reliable change index of 14. Recovered clients (20%) had initial scores of 64 or higher that decreased by at least 14 points to a score of 63 or less. Improved clients (21%) had intake scores that subsequently decreased by 14 points or more but were not yet less than the clinical cut-off score. Deteriorated clients (12%) increased in their scores by at least 14 points. Unchanged clients (47%) were those who did not meet any of the previous criteria. We then performed a chi-square analysis across the categories of client outcome by counselor training level. The results were not statistically significant, $\chi^2(6, N = 264) = 4.3$, $p = .64$, confirming the findings from the analyses of mean score data.

A final set of analyses investigated client discontinuation of counseling as a function of counselor training level. Within the data set, counselors had indicated whether the client had discontinued counseling without making progress toward counseling goals or without informing the counselor (i.e., premature terminations). It was possible that clients who had discontinued counseling had done so for reasons related to dissatisfaction with the counselor. We therefore conducted a chi-square analysis with these data across counselor training level. The results did not reach statistical significance, $\chi^2(2, N = 444) = 2.1$, $p = .36$. Because it was possible that counselors did not reliably record whether a client discontinued counseling prematurely, we also evaluated differences across clients who had attended fewer than six sessions versus more than six sessions. These results also did not reach statistical significance, $\chi^2(2, N = 444) = 4.6$, $p = .10$. There was no evidence that clients discontinued counseling at higher rates if they were seen by a less experienced counselor.

Discussion

Clients in this study showed evidence of improvements in psychological functioning that were independent of the training level of their counselor. The data from the CAS and the OQ-45 indicated that clients who obtained services from a training center using a multitiered counselor supervision model experienced moderate symptom relief over the course of six sessions regardless of whether they were seen by a licensed doctoral-level counselor, a predoctoral intern, or a practicum student. This finding appears to contradict some previous research that suggested trends favoring positive client outcomes achieved by experienced counselors (Callahan

TABLE 2

Means and Standard Deviations of Client OQ-45 and CAS Subscale Data at Intake and Follow-Up Across Counselor Training Level

Measure	Practicum Student (<i>n</i> = 47)		Predoctoral Intern (<i>n</i> = 95)		Professional Staff (<i>n</i> = 122)		<i>F</i> ^a
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	
OQ-45							0.1
Pre-session	75.0	23.4	80.1	21.7	81.0	25.5	
Post-session	67.9	23.2	70.1	19.5	69.5	22.0	
CAS Anxiety							0.3
Pre-session	62.1	7.7	60.1	9.4	61.7	9.4	
Post-session	57.0	7.9	56.2	8.6	56.3	11.2	
CAS Depression							0.5
Pre-session	62.5	8.4	63.5	9.9	63.4	10.5	
Post-session	58.8	8.9	58.6	8.7	56.9	10.6	
CAS Suicidal Ideation							1.4
Pre-session	55.9	10.3	58.2	10.6	57.6	11.3	
Post-session	52.2	8.5	55.2	9.8	52.6	10.2	
CAS Self-Esteem							0.3
Pre-session	61.3	8.7	62.8	9.0	62.9	9.8	
Post-session	59.0	8.6	60.2	7.4	59.5	9.6	
CAS Interpersonal							0.2
Pre-session	57.0	8.4	57.8	8.7	57.3	10.7	
Post-session	55.0	8.8	55.3	10.3	54.4	9.9	

Note. OQ-45 = Outcome Questionnaire; CAS = College Adjustment Scales.

^a*F* value from repeated measures analysis of variance across counselor training level. For all analyses $p > .10$.

& Hynan, 2005; Driscoll et al., 2003; Roth, 2003). Although this finding also appears to contradict the basic assumption that experienced professionals should be more adept than supervised trainees at facilitating client improvement, there is increasing evidence that this assumption is unfounded (Lambert, 2005). It is important to note that the counselors in this study were all closely supervised and might demonstrate greater counseling effectiveness than would newly licensed counselors with similar experience who no longer received expert supervision.

Nevertheless, the results of the current study should be interpreted cautiously when considering the inherent limitations of nonexperimental research designs. We evaluated clinical effectiveness rather than efficacy, which would have required greater experimental rigor (Seligman, 1995). For instance, a control group was not included in our study, nor did we involve concurrent treatment groups from multiple training centers. Studies comparing counselor effectiveness across experience levels (counselor training level) may also be limited by the within-group variability of the highest training tier (Stein & Lambert, 1995). Furthermore, the data collection from a university counseling center located in the rural western United States restricts the likelihood that the results may be generalized to other clinical settings, geographical regions, and client populations.

This study was also limited in that it only evaluated client outcome and termination data. Although we evaluated multiple outcome measures and although client outcomes and termination rates are ostensibly the most clinically salient dependent variables, they reveal only certain aspects

of clients' experiences in therapy. It is likely that client expectations, client trust, and many other variables relevant to the client-counselor relationship moderate and/or mediate client outcomes. For example, it is possible that clients who recognize a counselor as a novice may compensate by altering their own expectations for improvement (e.g., expecting less assistance from a novice counselor and therefore being satisfied when they obtain a minimal gain). Similarly, if clients recognize a counselor as being inexperienced, they may decrease their trust in the counselor's ability to handle difficult issues and therefore restrict their discussion to superficial topics that involve minimal psychological risk, such that the clients obtain short-term symptom reduction rather than long-term remission. Moreover, client progress was only tracked over six sessions of counseling, and it is possible that differences in client outcome may only become significant over longer courses of treatment. Given these several possibilities, future research is needed not only to confirm the findings of this study regarding client outcomes but also to evaluate other pertinent variables regarding client expectations and the client-counselor relationship.

Furthermore, this study did not evaluate the cost-effectiveness of multitiered supervision, nor did it address the question of whether multitiered supervision is superior to direct supervision done exclusively by licensed staff. It remains for future researchers to investigate counselor-trainee skill acquisition within and across specific counselor training models (Stein & Lambert, 1995). Useful variables to consider would include trainees' and supervisors' satisfaction with the supervision process and the observed number and nature of apparent

ethical violations, across counselor training levels, among (a) trainees with clients and (b) supervisors with trainees. Any data supporting the cost-effectiveness of multitiered supervision could be completely undermined if other data were to conclusively demonstrate that ethical violations of greater severity occur when trainees are supervised by advanced trainees as compared with results when trainees are directly supervised by licensed professionals.

Despite its limitations, this study provides preliminary support for a multitiered supervision model and may serve as a catalyst for future evaluative studies across other supervision models. The results also provide notable findings regarding the nature of clinical effectiveness within a training environment. Counseling training centers provide invaluable clinical and professional growth opportunities for trainees as well as licensed supervisors. In many ways, supervised training sites provide foundational experiences for the clinical practice of future professionals. Given the magnitude of this influence—and given the commonplace use of trainees in providing clinical services to clients experiencing genuine distress—the dearth of research investigating client outcomes across counselor training levels (Lambert, 2005) seems a glaring omission in the counseling literature. It may be that researchers are loathe to face the possibility that the extensive efforts involved in educating graduate students to become licensed professionals results in no observable differences in client outcome. However, in the interest of empirical inquiry, we urge professionals in the field to squarely face the possibility that supervised counselors-in-training may be as effective with clients as experienced counselors and to work more systematically to uncover the many moderating and mediating variables associated with client outcome and client-counselor relationships.

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