

### FEDERATION DES SUPERVISEURS PROFESSIONNELS

# 2014 Grand Survey on Supervision in France in partnership with:





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#### **PSF – Professional Supervisors Federation**

- We believe that supervision is a necessity for coaches, consultants, and any other professionals involved in support for persons, teams and organisations, to be able to grow and foster their attitude.
   We define supervision as a natural, essential prolongation of any training and practice. It safeguards client security and ensures the quality of the professional services offered.
- The Professional Supervisors Federation is a response stemming from a spirit of creative momentum that's fully focussed on **sharing and meeting** all those in the profession who, like us, choose to expose their practice and desire to make progress.
   It is thus a **demanding**, **open arena**.
- Our commitment is thus fully focussed on client satisfaction.
   Our aim is to ensure a high level of professionalism, as the obvious consequence of a formal organisation in which our practice and ethical issues are constantly called into question.



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### **Contents**

- o Summary
- Method
- o Survey Results
- Appendices



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# Summary (1/2)

- o The world of supervision is in the process of getting organised and is far from reaching maturity
- As in other countries where surveys have been conducted, the level of requirement expressed in terms of professionalism is high, and paradoxically does not reflect reality. A lot more is said than accomplished.
- Supervision is deemed necessary, yet actually rarely occurs, and is not considered to be a priority by coaches, whether for themselves or those they coach.
- o Ethics are conspicuous by their absence in the results of this survey
- o Protection for the end client, the person being coached, is never mentioned
- Supervision is mainly seen as a means to share and step back, consequently becoming interchangeable with the "peer group".
- The profession is misunderstood, and two hypotheses may be put forward: the hypothesis of a confusion of genres between mentoring and supervision, and/or between supervision and "coaching the coach".



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# Summary (2/2)

- The results are broadly equivalent to those of international surveys, apart from the fact that we had twice as many respondents, meaning that the PSF survey is statistically valid.
- o Very few supervisors have been trained to supervise, and few even want to train.
- Coaches expect their supervisors to be well-trained and to be supervised in turn, yet do not factor these parameters into their selection criteria when choosing their supervisor.
- Even those who specify and order coaching services seldom factor supervision in, while still wanting these services to be professional and ethical.
- Once again, practice has yet to catch up with theory.
- Expectations are high in terms of fostering professionalism. The respondents also want to learn more about supervision.



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# 2014 Grand Survey on Supervision in France Survey Method

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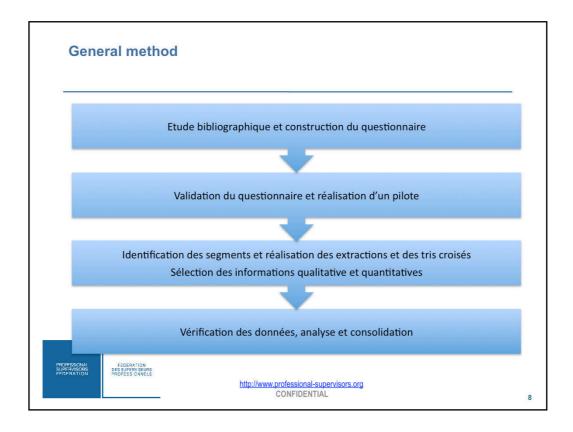
#### In March 2014, PSF launched a grand survey on supervision in France

- o Survey launched in France in March 2014, closed end April 2014
- o In partnership with MCC France and SF Coach, the French coaching society
- o Circulated via the official channels of partner associations, plus one on social networks
- o 269 respondents, mainly coaches, supervisors, some people in HR and specifiers.
- o Further to 5 initiatives
  - CIPD in 2006 (in the UK)
  - NLG in 2010 (global)
  - COMENSA in 2011 (South Africa)
  - University of Sydney in 2012 (Australia)
  - SCP Italy in 2012 (Italy)



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Literature review and drafting of the questionnaire

Approval of the questionnaire and roll-out of a pilot scheme

Pinpointing segments, extracting and cross-sorting data Selecting information relative to quality and quantity

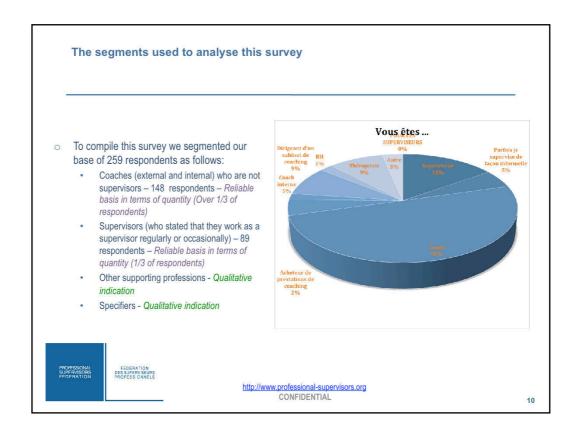
Checking data, analysis and consolidation

### Lines of questioning

- $_{\odot}$   $\,\,$  Oriented towards the supervision profession in order to determine:
- Civil status and especially the length of time spent practising, the number of hours of coaching and/ or supervising, and turnover
- The theoretical framework for referral
- Therapy
- o Type of supervision for coaches, and hypervision for supervisors
- The selection criteria when choosing a supervisor
- o The main expectations of a supervisor
- o The skills expected of a supervisor
- o Reasons for non supervision
- o Expectations regarding the supervision profession
- o Specific expectations of people in HR and specifiers



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You are
For supervisors 0%
Supervisors 15%
Sometimes I supervise informally 5%
Coaches 50%
Purchasers of coaching services 2%
In-house coaches 5 %
Managers of a coaching firm 9%
People in HR 2%
Therapists 9%
Other 3%

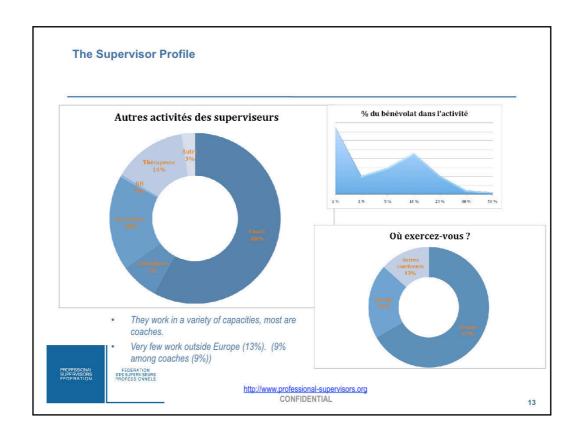




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# Survey Results 1. The Supervisor Profile

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### Other roles played by supervisors

Coaches 58%

Consultants 7%

Trainers 18%

People in HR 0%

Therapists 14%

Other 3%

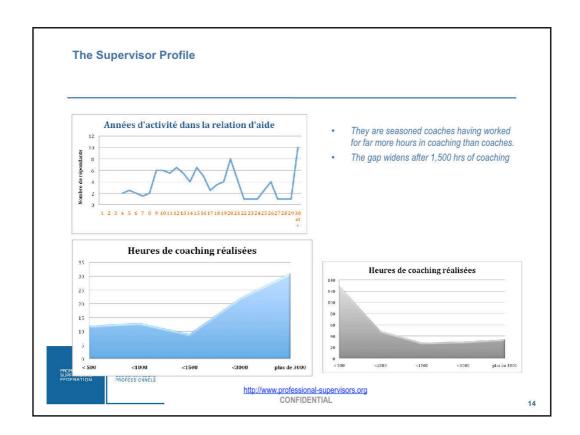
Percentage of volunteers

Where do you work?

France 67%

Europe 30%

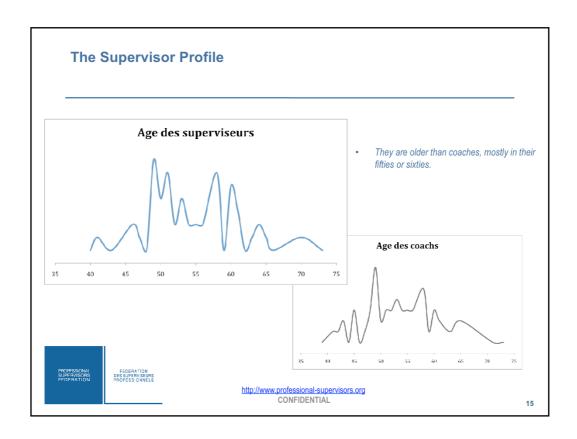
Other continents 13%



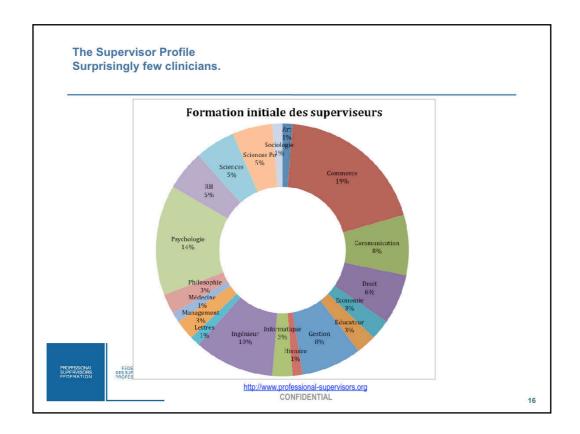
Number of years working in support Number of respondents

Number of hours of coaching Over 3,000

Number of hours of coaching Over 3,000



Age of supervisors
Age of coaches



#### Supervisors' initial training

Business 19%

Communication 8%

Law 6%

Economics 3%

Education 3%

Management 8%

History 1%

IT 3%

Engineering 10%

Literature 1%

Management 3%

Medicine 1%

Philosophy 3%

Psychology 14%

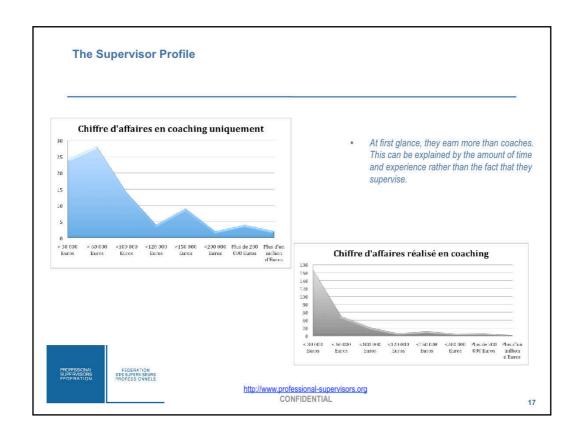
HR 5%

Science 5%

Political science 5%

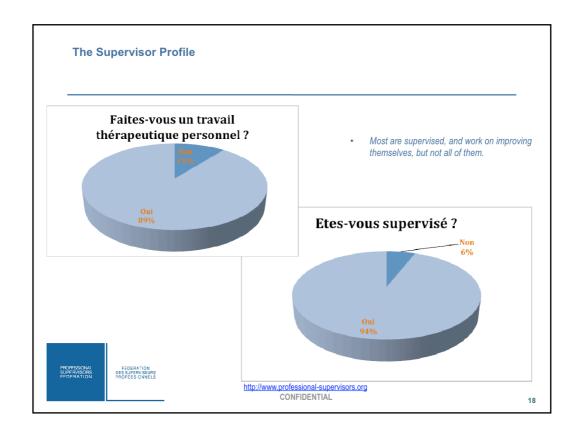
Sociology 1%

Art 1%



Turnover in coaching alone Over 200,000 euros Over a million euros

Coaching turnover Over 200,000 euros Over a million euros



Do you work on your personal therapeutic development?

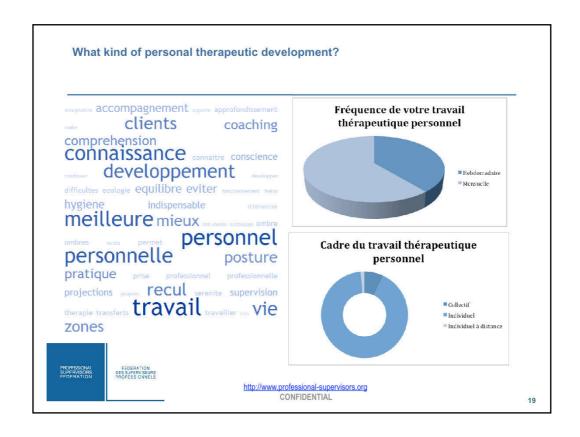
No 11%

Yes 89%

Are you supervised?

No 6%

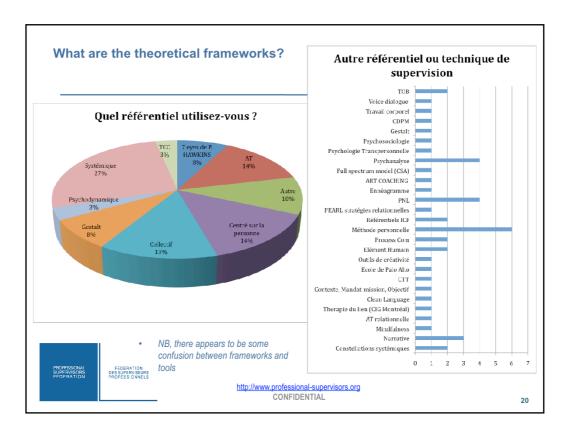
Yes 94%



accepting support bringing advanced learning framework clients coaching understanding knowledge knowing awareness continuing development developing difficulties ecology balance avoiding functioning brakes hygiene indispensable contribution best better myself cleaning shadow shadows tools enabling personal attitude practice taking professional projections own standing back serenity supervision therapy transfers work working very life zones

Frequency of personal therapeutic development Monthly Weekly

Setup for personal therapeutic development Group Individual Individual, remote



Theoretical frameworks Which framework do you use? P. Hawkins' 7 eyes 8% TA 14% Other 10%

Person-centred 14%

Collective 13%

Gestalt 8%

Psychodynamic 3%

Systemic 27%

Behavioural therapy 3%

Other frameworks or supervisory techniques

Berne's theory of organisations

Voice dialogue

Body work

CDPM

Gestalt

Psychosociology

Transpersonal psychology

Psychoanalysis

Full Spectrum Model (CSA)

Art coaching

Enneagram

NLP

PEARL relationship strategies

ICF framework

Personal method

Process Com

Human element

Creativity tools

Palo Alto school

CTT

Context, Mission mandate, objective

Clean Language

Link Therapy (CIG Montreal)

Relationship AT

Mindfulness

Narrative

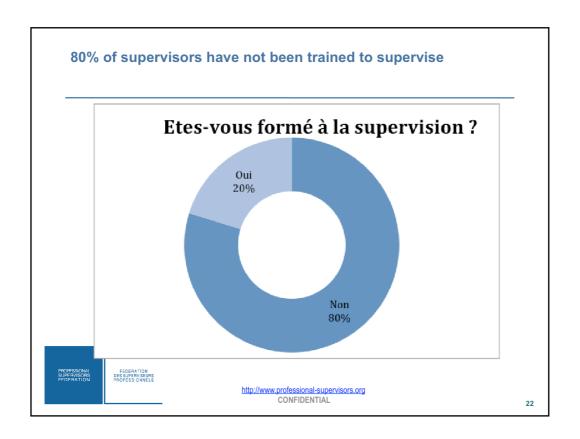
Systemic constellations



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# Survey Results 2. Training for Supervisors

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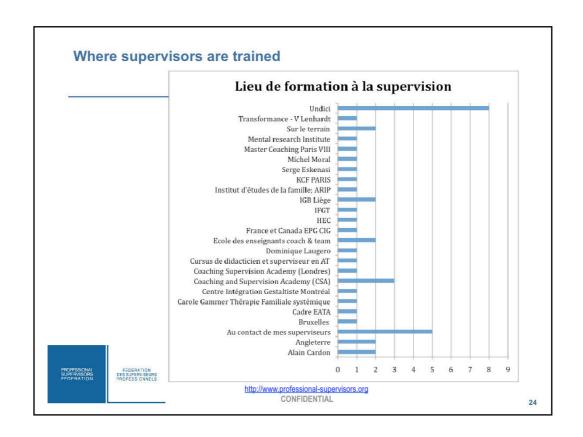
Have you been trained to supervise?

Yes 20%

No 20%



support acquiring years learning
apprenticeship approach approaches need framework
seeking skill skills counting awareness
request approach developing becoming
different school desire
training train indispensable integrity
contribution legitimate line of business shadow career attitude
can-do practice taking
fostering professionalism
professional recognition
thinking reputation seeming social specific
follow-up therapist finding



Where supervisors are trained

Undici

Transformance – V. Lenhardt

In the field

Mental Research Institute

Master Coaching Paris VIII

Michel Moral

Serge Eskenasi

**KCF** Paris

Institut d'études de la famille; ARIP

IGB Liège

**IFGT** 

HEC

France and Canada EPC CIG

Coach & Team teaching academy

Dominique Laugero

Transactional Analysis teaching and supervising course

Coaching Supervision Academy (London)

Coaching Supervision Academy (CSA)

Centre Intégration Gestaltiste Montréal

Carole Gammer Systemic Family Therapy

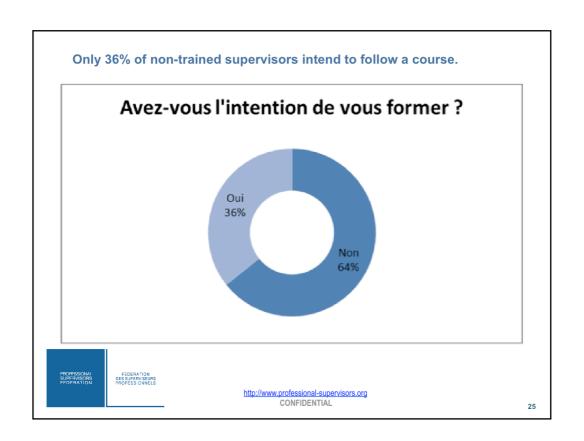
**EATA** 

**Brussels** 

Via contact with my supervisors

UK

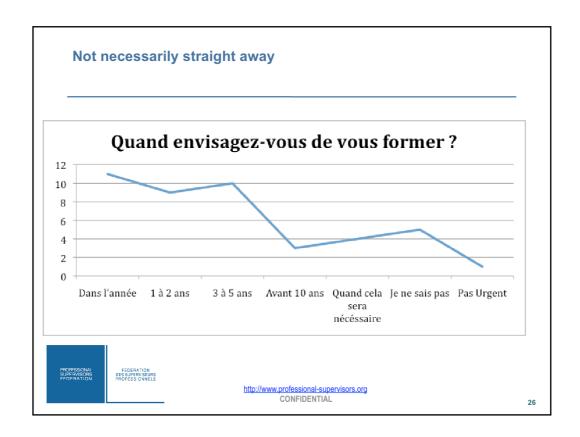
Alain Cardon



Do you intend to follow a training course?

Yes 36%

No 64%



When do you plan to follow a course?

This year
Within 1 or 2 years
Within 3 or 5 years
Within the next ten years
When necessary
I don't know
Not urgent

They wish to be trained to develop their method and their attitude. What about protection for the person supervised?

accompagnement accompagner activite ameliorer annees apporter apprendre appris approche apres assurer besoin cas clients commence competence competences completer demande confronter conscience developpement developper entretien envie exercice experiences formation former fun integre legitimite meme metier necessaire pairs partager personnes posture **Pratique** pratiques progresser rendre souhaite specifiques SUPERVISER supplementaires valider

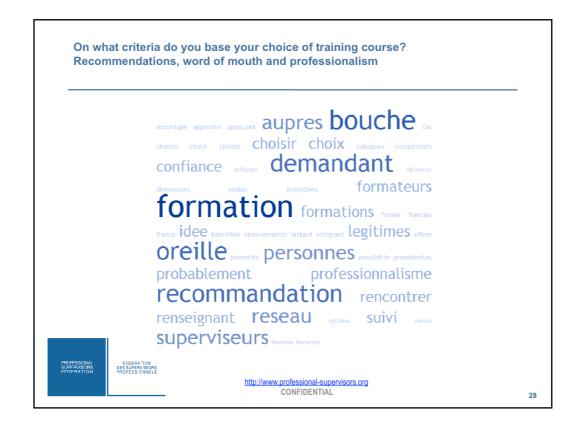


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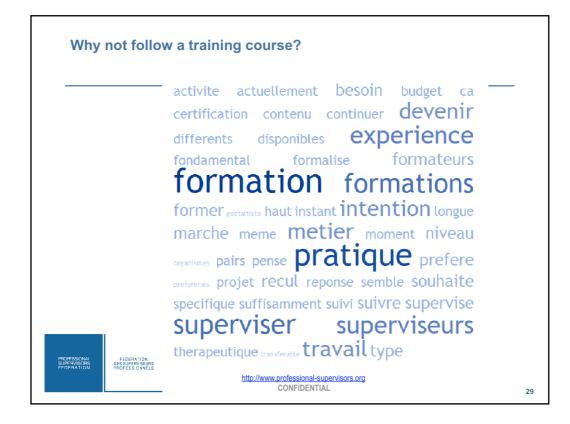
27

#### support

supporting activity improving
years bringing learning learned approach
after ensuring need cases clients starting
skill skills completing
confronting awareness request
development developing interview desire
exercise experience training course training fun integrity
legitimacy meme line of business necessary peers
sharing people attitude
practice practices progressing giving back
feeling wishing specific structure
supervising additional approving



tuning in approach insisting with word of mouth cases journey chosen choosing choice colleagues skill trust criteria requesting become dimensions schools interviews trainers training training courses train French France idea identifying disadvantages instant integrating legitimate offers listening enabling people possibility precedent probably professionalism recommendation meeting informing network pace follow-up monitoring supervisors theory theories



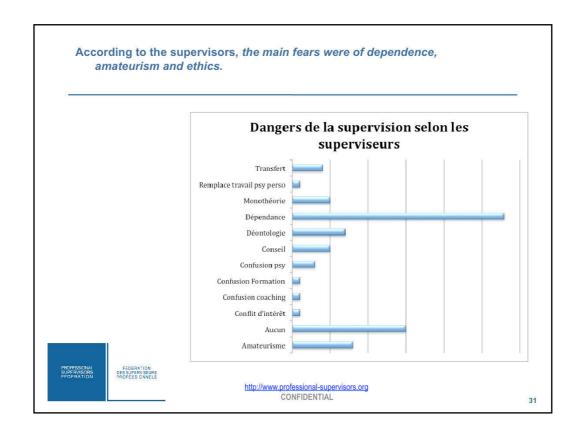
activity now need budget turnover
certification content continuing becoming
different available experience
fundamental formally setting out trainers
training training courses
train gestaltist important moment intention long
working meme line of business moment level
organisations peers thinking practice prefer
would prefer project standing back response seem wish
specific sufficiently follow-up follow supervise
supervising supervisors
therapeutic transferable work type



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# Survey Results 3. The Dangers of Supervision

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Dangers of supervision according to supervisors

Transfer

Replaces personal therapeutic development

Mono-theory

Dependence

**Ethics** 

Advice

Being taken for a therapist

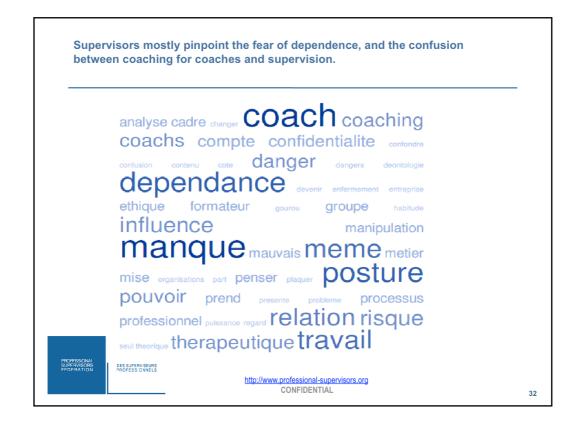
Being taken for a trainer

Being taken for a coach

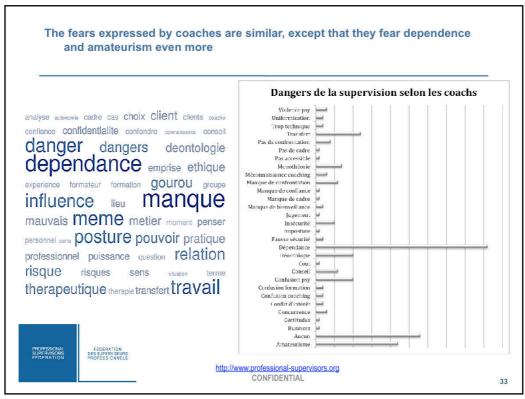
Conflict of interest

Amateurism

None of the above



analysis framework changing coach coaching coaches counting confidentiality confusing confusion content popularity danger dangers ethics dependence becoming closing up firm ethics trainer guru group habit influence manipulation lack bad meme line of business putting organisations share thinking posting attitude ability taking present issue process professional power examining relationship risk alone theoretic therapeutic work



analysis independence framework cases choosing client clients coaching trust confidentiality confusing knowledge advice danger dangers ethics dependence power over ethics experience trainer training guru group influence place lack bad meme line of business moment thinking personal loss attitude ability practice professional power question relationship risk risks meaning situation term therapeutic therapy transfer work Dangers of supervision according to coaches Psychological violence Standardisation Too technical Transfer No confrontation No framework Not accessible Mono-theory Lack of knowledge about coaching

Lack of confrontation Lack of trust

Lack of framework

Lack of benevolence

Judgement

Insecurity

Imposture

False sense of security

Dependence

**Ethics** 

Cost

Advice

Being taken for a therapist

Being taken for a trainer

Being taken for a coach Conflict of interest

Competition

Certainties

Business

Amateurism



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# Survey Results 4. The Benefits of Supervision

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#### A place to share methods and stand back Ethics were not mentioned



alde angles apprentissage CAS client clients coache coacres coaching corposerces. COnscience developpement develop

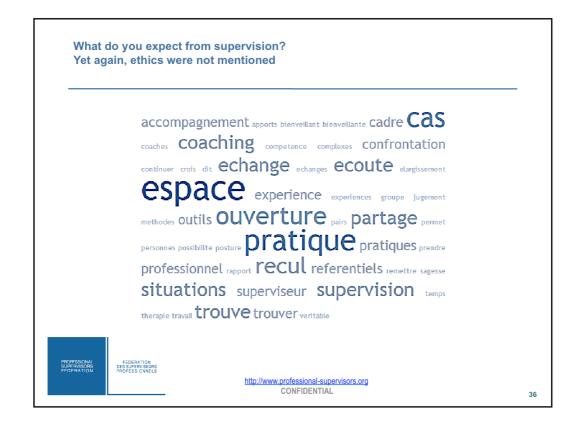
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35

help angles learning apprenticeship cases client coaching confrontation awareness development developing place external group identity indispensable contribution place better dead new options openness opening peers enabling possibility attitude practice practices taking taken process fostering professionalism professional progressing questioning relationship standing back examining relationship calling into question situations support supervisor supervision transfer work working

help angles learning cases client clients coaching coaches coaching skills awareness development developing difficulties sharing place external group identity place dead new openness peers sharing enabling points possibility attitude practice practices taking taken fostering professionalism professional progressing relationship standing back examining relationship calling into question situation situations support supervisor supervision transfer work working zones

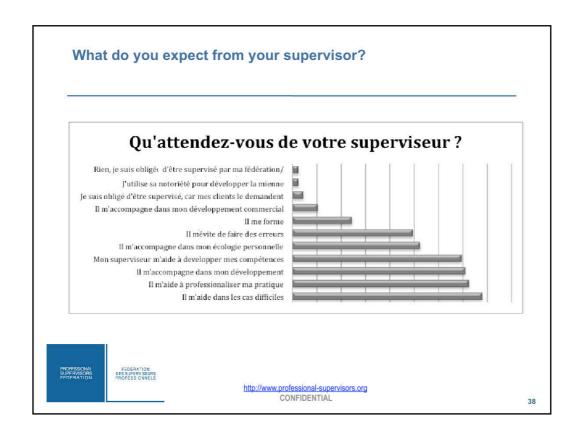


support benefits benevolence benevolent framework cases coaches coaching skill complexes confrontation continuing believing saying discussion sharing listening expanding area experience experiences group judgement methods tools openness peers sharing enabling people possibility attitude practice practices taking professional relationships standing back frameworks calling into question wisdom situations supervisor supervision time therapy work seeking seek authentic

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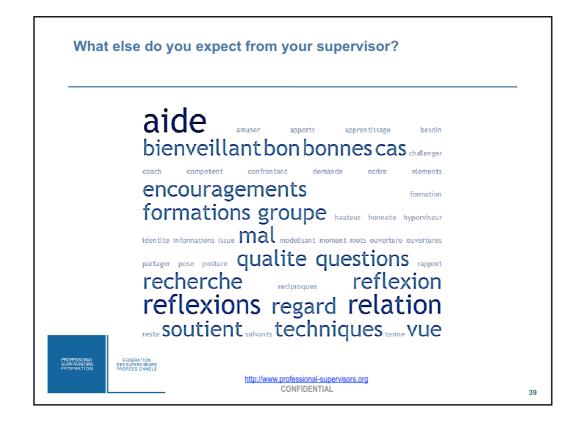
2014 Grand Survey on Supervision in France5. Choosing a Supervisor

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What do you expect from your supervisor?

Nothing, my federation makes me have one
I harness their reputation to develop my own
I have to have one because my clients require me to
My supervisor supports me in my business development
My supervisor trains me
My supervisor helps me to avoid making mistakes
My supervisor supports me in my personal ecology
My supervisor helps me develop my skills
My supervisor helps me develop
My supervisor helps raise my professional level
My supervisor helps me with difficult cases

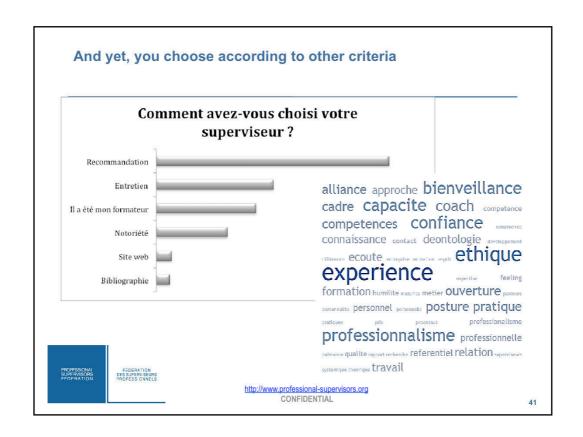


help fun benefits learning need
benevolent good cases challenging
coach skills confronting request writing elements
encouragement training
training courses group big picture honest hypervisor
identity information resolution bad modelling moment words opening
sharing asking attitude quality questions relationship
seeking reciprocal thinking
comments examining relationship
remain support following technical term view



What skills do you expect your supervisor to have?

Provide a setting that's conducive to development
Prompt ethical considerations
Safeguard the process
Adopt a professional stance
Keep abreast of appropriate knowledge
Understand groups
Draw up a contract



How did you choose your supervisor?

Recommendation
Interview
He trained me
Reputation
Website
Bibliography

alliance approach benevolence
framework capacity coach skill
skills trust match
knowledge contact ethics development
difference listening firm interview spirit ethical
experience expertise feeling
training humility maturity line of business openness career
personality personal attitude practice
practices rate process professionalism
professional
power quality relationship seeking framework relationship supervisors
systemic theory work

## absence alliance approche arrogance attitude bienveillance cadre competence competences conflit conseils deontologie donner ecoute ego eleve entreprise ethique exemple experience feeling formateur formation forme gourou

What criteria would make you rule out a supervisor?

haute interet jugement jugements

Manque meme notoriete position

posture pouvoir pratique presence prix professionnalisme

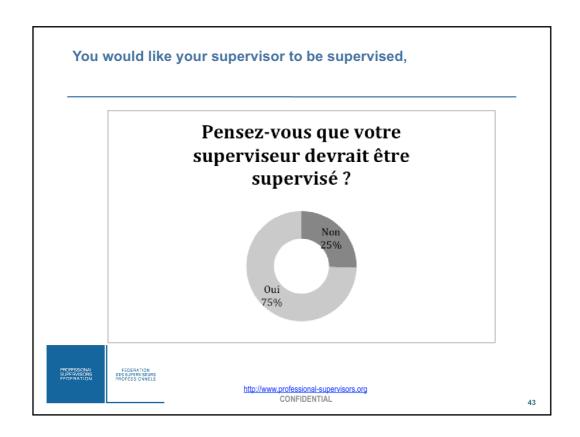
professionnelle puissance rapport referentiel relation rigide

SenS supervise surdimensionne theorique travail

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42

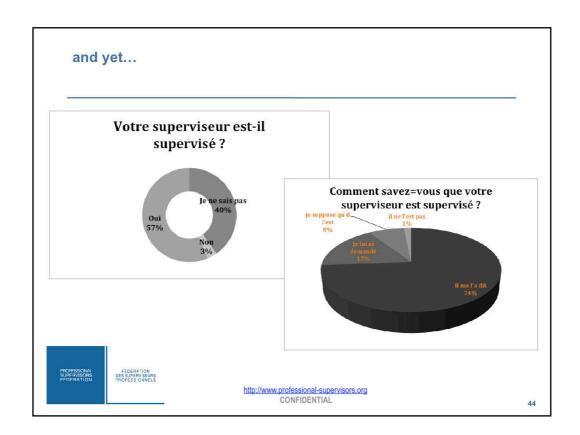
absence alliance approach arrogance attitude
benevolence framework skill skills
conflict advice ethics giving listening ego student
firm ethical example experience
feeling trainer training train guru
great interest judgment judging
lack meme reputation position
attitude ability practice presence rate professionalism
professional power relationship framework relationship rigid
meaning supervising out-sized theoretical work



Do you think your supervisor should be supervised?

No 25%

Yes 75%



Is your supervisor supervised?

I don't know 40%

No 3%

Yes 57%

How do you know your supervisor is supervised?

She isn't 1%

She said so 74%

I asked her 17%

I suppose she is 8%



#### FEDERATION DES SUPERVISEURS PROFESSIONNELS

### Survey Results 6. Methods of Supervision

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#### What are the benefits of supervision for you? amelioration analyse apprentissage avantages cas cause cf competences comprehension confiance conscience developpement developper echange echanges edairage espace exterieur groupe intervention lieu nouveaux nouvelles outils ouverture pairs partage personnel poser posture pratique pratiques prise question rapport recul reflexion regard remise renforcement securite situation situations temps transfert travail zones FEDERATION DES SUPERVISEURS PROFESSIONNELS http://www.professional-supervisors.org CONFIDENTIAL

improving analysis learning advantages cases cause cf.
skills understanding trust awareness
development developing sharing discussion
insights place external group contribution place new
tools opening peers sharing
enabling personal leads asking attitude
practice practices taking
taken question relationship standing back thinking
examining calling into question reinforcement security situation situations
time transfer work zones

#### Have you ever had a negative supervision experience? What negative supervision experiences have you had?

annees bienveillance business cadre cas client collective contre-transfert cote emotions ethique evoque exemple experience facon formations gourou groupe haute jamais jeune jugement juste lieu limite mal manque negative Oui parler participants passe position posture pouvoir prenait prise probleme professionnalisme psy psychanalyste puissance question repondu seance seances situation suffisamment therapie travail

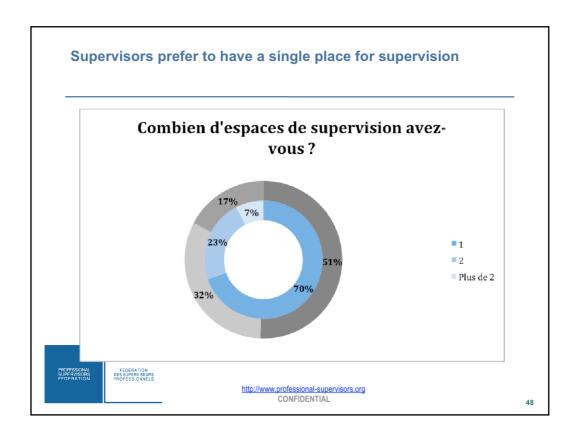
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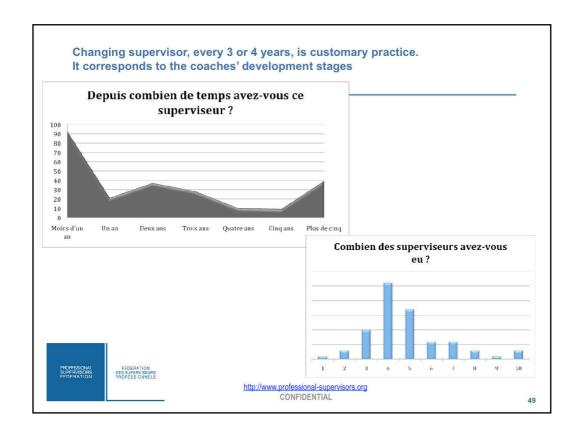
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47

years benevolence business framework cases client collective counter-transfer popularity emotions ethics evoking example experience way training courses guru group high never young judgement just place limit bad lack negative yes speaking participants passing position attitude ability taking taken issue professionalism psychologist psychoanalyst power question answered session sessions situation sufficiently therapy work



How many places do you use for supervision? More than 2



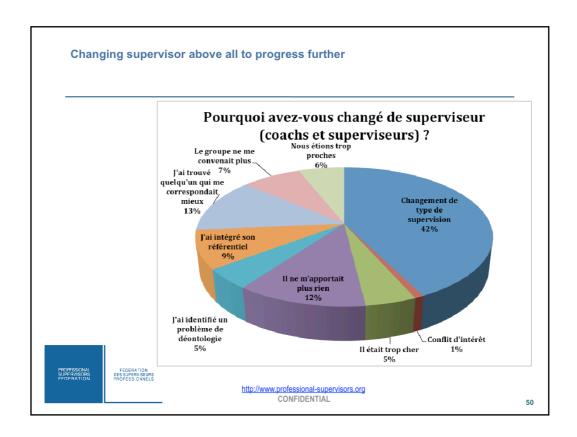
How long have you had this supervisor?

Less than 1 year

- 1 year
- 2 years
- 3 years
- 4 years
- 5 years

More than 5 years

How many supervisors have you had?



Why did you change supervisor? (question for coaches and supervisors)

Change in type of supervision 42%

Conflict of interest 1%

Too expensive 5%

He had nothing more to give me 12%

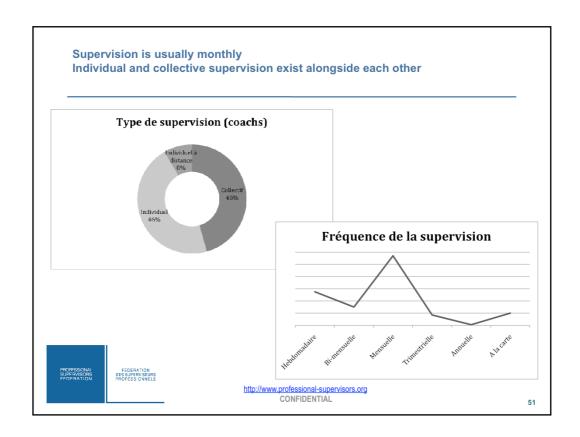
I pinpointed an ethical issue 5%

I managed to fully take his framework on board 9%

I found a better fit 13%

The group did not suit me any more 7%

We were too close 6%



#### Type of supervision (coaches)

Individual, remote 8% Group 46% Individual 46%

Supervisory frequency

Weekly

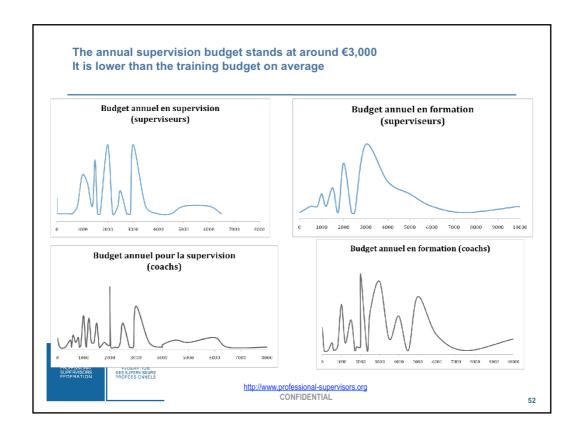
Fortnightly

Monthly

Quarterly

Yearly

On demand



Annual supervision budget (for supervisors)
Annual training budget (for supervisors)
Annual supervision budget (for coaches)
Annual training budget (for coaches)

# What topics do you bring up in supervision? accompagnement approche cadre CaS choix client clients coach coache collectif commercial complexes concrets cours deentologie developpement difficiles difficulte difficultes ethique individuel interventions lien lors outils parfois personnel posture pratique pratiques problematiques processus professionnel professionnelle professionnels question questionnement questions rapport reflexions relation relations seance seances situation situations sujets superviseur travail travail

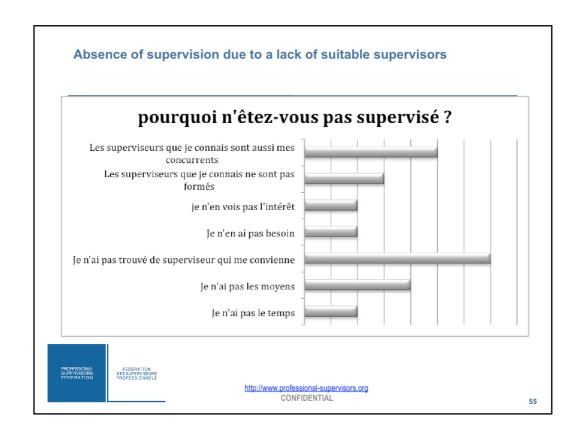
support approach framework cases choice client
clients coach coaching collective business complexes
concrete lesson ethics development
difficult difficulty difficulties ethics individual
contributions link when tools sometimes personal attitude
practice practices challenges processes
professional professionals question questioning
questions relationship remarks relationship relationships session
sessions situation situations topics supervisor
work working



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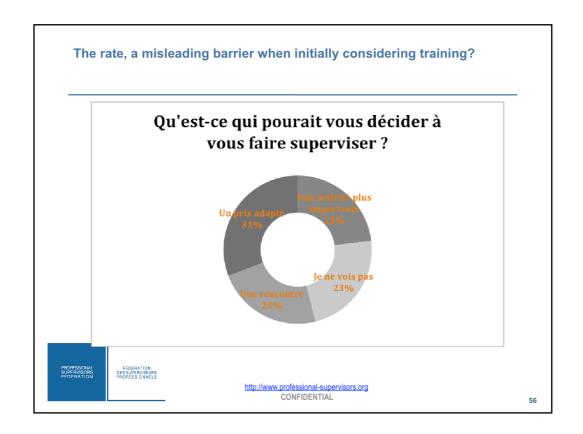
2014 Grand Survey on Supervision in France
7. Looking at Coaches (and Supervisors) who are not
Supervised

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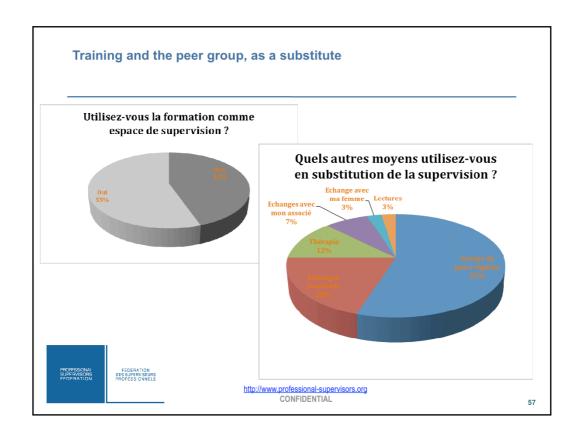
Why are you not supervised?

The supervisors I know are also my competitors
The supervisors I know have not been trained
I don't see the point
I don't need to be
I haven't found a suitable supervisor
I can't afford it
I don't have time



What might make you decide to have a supervisor?

More business turnover 23%
I don't see anything that would prompt me 23%
Meeting one 23%
The right price 31%



Do you use training as an arena for supervision?

Yes 55%

No 45%

What other resources do you have as a substitute for supervision?

Regular peer group meetings 55%

One-off sharing 20%

Therapy 12%

Sharing with my business partner 7%

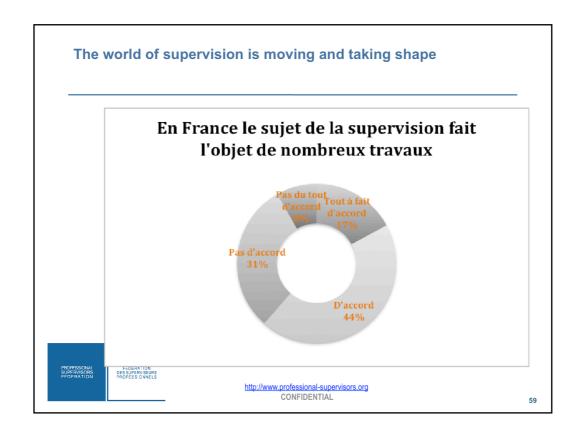
Discussion with my spouse 3%

Reading 3%

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2014 Grand Survey on Supervision in France8. Looking at Specifiers in terms of Quality

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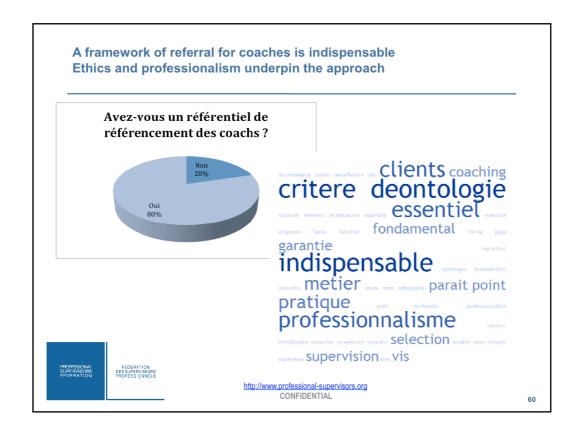
In France, supervision has been researched extensively

I agree fully 17%

Lagree 44%

I don't agree 31%

I don't agree at all 8%



Do you have a framework of referral for coaches?

Yes 80%

No 20%

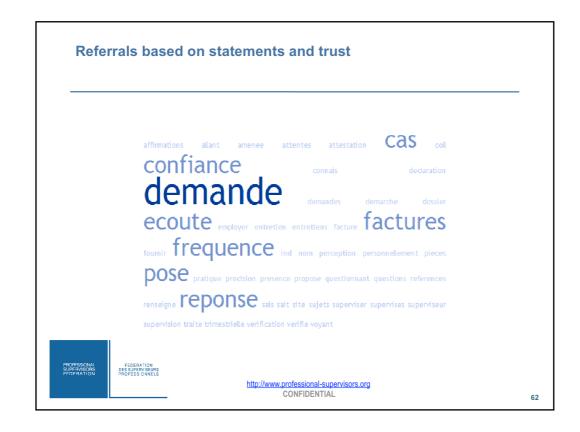
support future benefitter cases clients coaching criterion ethics disposing element eliminatory balance essential exercise requirement facto function fundamental form commitment guarantee important indispensable questioning contribution maturity business mode name compulsory seeming point practice loan profession fostering professionalism professionalism reassuring ruling out putting back representing security selection seeming meaning sf coach supervised supervision very live



calling organisation charter coaches consistency trust knowing contracts control

declaring declaration requesting request

ethics listening written interview interviews requiring experience federation training questioning contributors jury mentioning national level number observation offer oral organising speak speaking placing position applicants do you proceed question questioning regional answer answers sessions signed supervisor supervision very verification

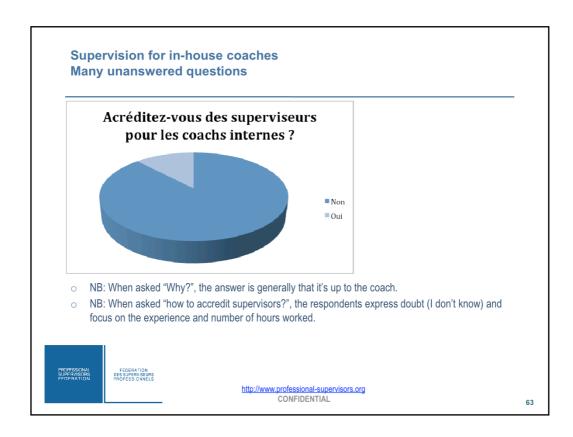


statements going brought expectations certificate cases collective trust knowing declaration

request requests approach dossier

listening using interview interviews invoice invoices providing frequency identity name perception personally pieces placing practice accuracy presence suggesting questioning questions references

informing answer knowing know site topics supervising supervisor supervision processing quarterly verification verify seeing



Do you accredit supervisors for in-house coaches?

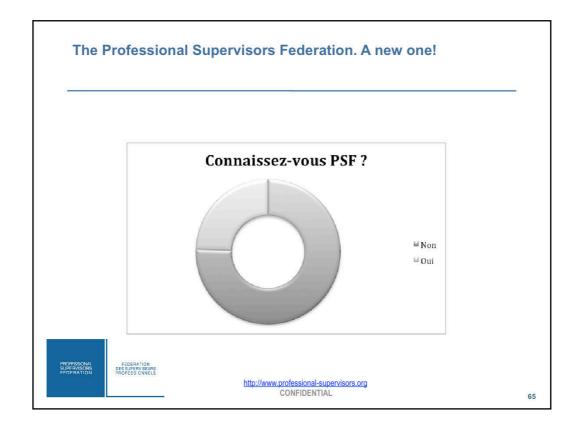
No

Yes

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2014 Grand Survey on Supervision in France 9. PSF and Ethics

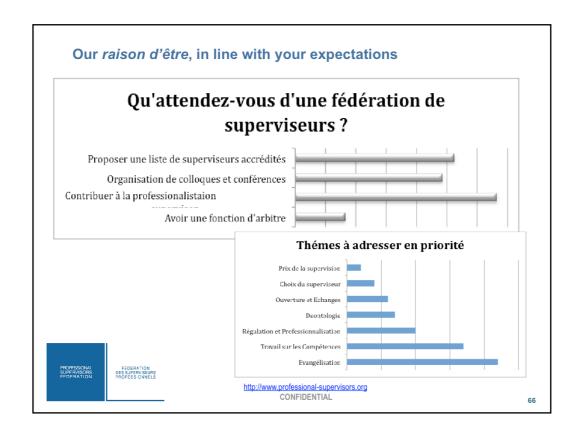
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Do you know PSF?

No

Yes



What do you expect from a federation of supervisors?

Provide a list of approved supervisors

Organise conferences

Contribute to raising the level of professionalism

Act as arbitrator

Themes to be addressed as a priority

Price of supervision

Choice of supervisor

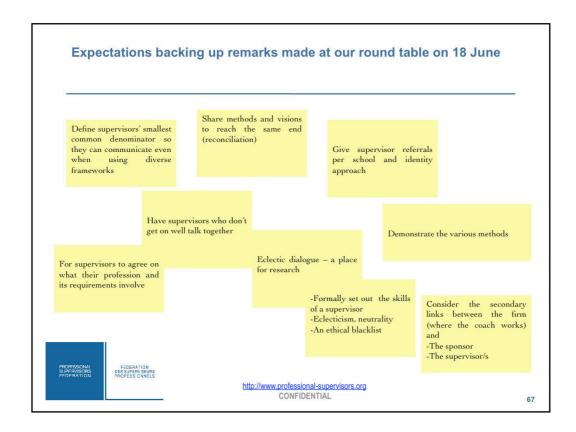
Openness and sharing

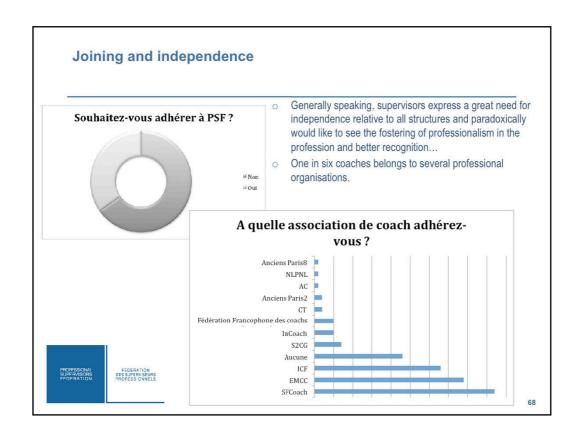
**Ethics** 

Regulation and raising the level of professionalism

Work on skills

Raising awareness





Would you like to join the PSF?

No

Yes

Which coaching organisation do you belong to?

Paris 8 Alumni

**NLPNL** 

AC

Paris 2Alumni

CT

French-speaking coach federation

InCoach

S2CG

None of these

ICF

**EMCC** 

the French coaching society

#### **Ethical stance**

PSF is the first French society of supervisors for coaches and other professions providing support. The ethical stance presented in this document is an indicator of the professionalism and high standards recommended for supervisory relationships. Our aim is on the one hand to implement the most effective and safest possible conditions in which supervisors and the coaches in this profession practise and on the other to ensure the clearest and most transparent conditions for client firms.

- This is what underpins the principles, standards and, to a certain extent, procedures governing our work
- PSF members agree to this when they join PSF and make the commitment to putting it into practice, and should they fail to comply with these rules, to abide by the Complaints and Claims Procedures.



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69

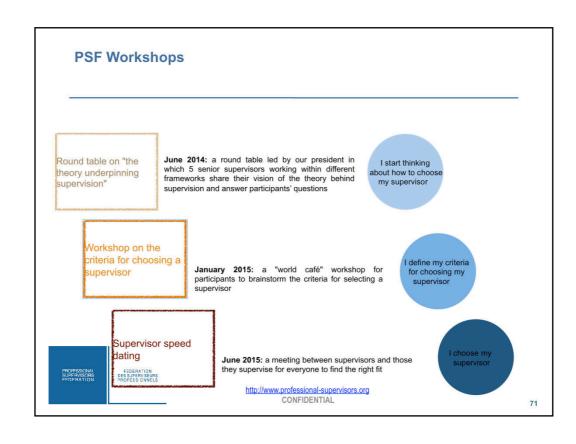
#### PSF Code of Ethics Communication regarding the Code of Ethics

Whatever the nature of the contract governing the relations between the supervisor and the coach or support person, the latter must be informed of the existence of this ethical stance and the Complaints and Claims Procedures, and that they may obtain a copy of the Code of Ethics at any time



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70



## For questions about the survey: celine.thomas@professional-supervisors.org nicolas.mathieu@professional-supervisors.org



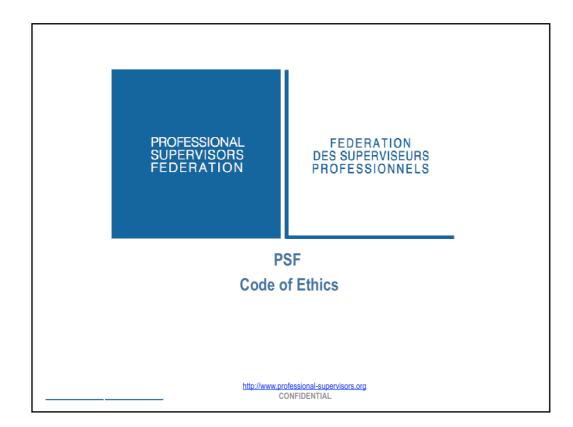
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72

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Thank you! We hope to see you again soon!

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#### **Definitions**

To ensure proper application of this code:

- "Coach" refers to the person carrying out a professional coaching assignment for an individual client, whether prescribed or self-funded.
- o "Person supervised" refers to the coach, therapist, or social worker requesting supervision.
- o The denomination "Sponsor" refers to the firm, institution or organisation paying for the coaching.
- "Coachee" and "supported person" refer to the person working with the coach, therapist or social
  worker. This coachee sets up a contract with the latter for them to provide support within the
  framework of an assignment, to reach the goals they have set.
- "Supervision" and "Supervisor" refer to the relationship between the coach, therapist or social worker
  and the qualified person who is not a hierarchical authority for the coach whereby the support
  assignment may be discussed confidentially with the aim of improving the quality of support and
  reinforce security for the person supported.



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#### **Rules of Conduct**

The supervisors' conduct shall demonstrate:

- o Respect for people and organisations (rights and dignity)
- O Awareness of diversity (race, culture, gender, handicaps etc.)
- o Commitment to fairness and justice at all levels of their work
- Openness to new knowledge, skills and attitudes to enhance the quality of their work
- o That they have taken into account the background to their mission
- o Commitment to establishing a healthy, good-quality relationship with individuals and organisations
- o That they have taken into account the impact of their conduct on others
- Commitment to developing and enhancing autonomy for people and in organisations.



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#### **Rules of Conduct**

Supervisors belonging to PSF shall embody the basic founding principles underpinning this Code of Ethics, i.e.:

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- Independence: helping individuals and organisations to take their own decisions and develop their free will
- o Loyalty: towards contracts, relationships and promises made
- Respect and Charitability: do all that is possible to contribute to the well-being of all. Making sure to
  provide the best service taking the coach into account in emotional, physical and mental terms.
- o The principle of no malicious intent: by avoiding all that might harm others.
- The alignment of the supervisor: taking care of themselves in physical, emotional and mental terms and committing to providing clients and organisations with the best service possible.



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# **Rules of Conduct**

These ethical orientations shall influence Supervisors' decisions in terms of values in the following spheres:

- Qualifications
- o Ongoing professional pursuit of excellence
- Framework of support
- o Confidentiality of information
- Commitment to supervision
- Other commitments



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## 1. Qualification

- o All supervisors are duly qualified to practise this profession (see criteria for PSF accreditation).
- They make sure that the requests in the framework of the supervision contract are within their sphere of professional competence and inform their client of any discrepancies.
- They take the initiative to ensure their own ongoing training to enhance their knowledge and expertise.
- They take the time to work on their personal development to raise self-awareness and emotional balance.
- o They are supervised regularly to ensure the security of those they support and themselves.



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# 2. Ongoing Professional Training

 Supervisors belonging to the PSF undertake to take all necessary measures to keep their knowledge up to date and put together an annual development plan along with their own supervisor.



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#### 3. Framework for Support

- Supervisors shall take all appropriate measures to ensure a healthy understanding of the type of expectations for both Sponsor and person supervised.
- Supervisors shall explain their usual procedure and methods of supervision as well as the limits of these clearly.
- o They shall describe this Code of Ethics to the person supervised.
- They shall draw up a clear contract with the client firm and the person supervised covering:

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- The supervision process
- The aims of supervision
- The number of hours allocated, the length of sessions, and frequency.
- The rules of confidentiality.
- The rates and conditions for cancelling sessions.
- Supervisors shall strictly refrain from using their position and influence to take advantage of the
  person supervised. They shall always act in favour of those they supervise and the client company.

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## 4. Confidentiality of Information

- Supervisors shall ensure the strict confidentiality of personal information obtained during supervision.
- Supervisors shall ensure the strict confidentiality of names and functions of the people supervised as well as the names and functions of those discussed during supervision.
- Supervisors shall ensure the confidentiality of financial information with regard to the Sponsor's husiness
- They shall not divulge information as to the context of supervision to the Sponsor unless they have the Client's express authorisation, and only if the special interests of the latter are involved.
- Supervisors are aware that in certain rare cases governed by law, they may be required to divulge certain information by authorities competent, especially when illegal actions are involved.



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## 5. Commitment to Supervision

 All supervisors belonging to PSF shall choose the mode of supervision that suits them best provided it is regular. Every year, they shall supply a sworn statement to the effect that they continue to be supervised.



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# 6. Sundry Commitments

- Supervisor shall ensure the secure conservation of documents and data in connection with the supervision contract.
- o They shall take out professional insurance covering supervision-specific risks.
- $_{\odot}$   $\,$  They agree to comply with the laws and regulations of the countries they operate in.



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### Non-compliance with this Code

Members of PSF shall strive to demonstrate exemplary conduct illustrating the criteria of
professionalism governing the supervisory profession. Should a situation bring to light any
infringement of this Code of Ethics, and should resolution of the issue not be possible amicably,
parties may submit the case to the PSF with reference to the Complaints and Claims Procedures by
contacting the organisation at this address: <a href="mailto:contact@professional-supervisors.org">contact@professional-supervisors.org</a>



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