In the Spring of 2014, EDCO surveyed internship supervisors to evaluate their perceptions of the program, readiness of student interns, and professional characteristics. This report provides a summary of the Clinical Mental Health site supervisors. Fourteen ($n = 14$) site supervisors responded from the two campuses (i.e., Roanoke ($n = 7$), and Falls Church ($n = 7$). This represents a 64% response rate as 22 site supervisors were invited to participate. All site supervisors hosted VT interns during the 2013-2014 school year.

The site supervisors were asked to describe their perceptions of the quality of the program in 19 core areas. For example, “The intern understood and applied legal and ethical principles, including ACA and ASCA guidelines.” Respondents used the ratings Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, Strongly Disagree, and Unable to Observe to evaluate each area. Nearly all of the areas were rated Strongly Agree or Agree by respondents (see Figure 1). The lowest rated question, “Presented the counseling program to various community constituencies,” may have been unclear. The majority of respondents indicated they were neutral or had no opportunity to observe this competency in their intern.

![Figure 1](image)

Respondents were also asked to describe the adequacy of the intern’s organizational skills, communication skills, professional judgment, self-awareness, receptiveness to supervision, leadership potential, and overall preparation. Their responses highlighted strengths
in all areas (see Figure 2). There appeared to be one supervisee who struggled in numerous areas.

**Figure 2**

Supervisors were also asked to share their satisfaction with different aspects of the university involvement in the internship. They rated their satisfaction with their knowledge of the university needs, accessibility of university faculty, and support from university faculty. With regard to knowledge of university needs, ten of the 14 respondents were completely satisfied, two were mostly satisfied, and one was completely dissatisfied. Similarly, ten of the 14 respondents were completely satisfied with the accessibility of university faculty. Two respondents were most satisfied, one was mostly dissatisfied, and one was completely dissatisfied. Finally, with regard to support from university faculty, 8 were completely satisfied, two were mostly satisfied, and 1 was mostly dissatisfied. Three omitted this item.

In addition to sharing their perceptions of the program, respondents were asked to describe their current professional work, credentials, and involvement. Slightly less than half of the site supervisors had master’s degrees in counseling (see Figure 3). Most worked in outpatient counseling settings with one each in a hospital, college, and a correctional facility. The site supervisors reported having 2 – 30 years of professional counseling experience and 2-35 years of experience providing supervision. One reported having 1 – 10 hours of training in supervision, five reported having 11 – 20 hours of training in supervision, and seven reported having more than 20 hours of training in supervision. One respondent omitted this item. There were ten female respondents and three male respondents. One described his/her ethnicity as
Hispanic or Latino/a and 13 described their ethnicity as non-Hispanic. Thirteen of the 14 respondents described their race as white/Caucasian.

Finally, site supervisors were provided an open space to report additional comments. Four respondents added positive comments about the strong preparation of interns, their desire to hire graduates from the program, and their satisfaction with all aspects of being a site supervisor. Two suggested increased communication between the university and the site supervisor. No other themes were present in the responses.