

## **Essential Qualities of a Peer Counselor**

- 1. **Empathy** <sup>1</sup> (enables counselor to accurately identify and understand the client's feelings)
- 2. <u>Humility</u> <sup>2</sup> (aware of her/his limitations, humility motivates counselor to seek help and advice when needed)
- 3. <u>Emotional Stability & Calm Demeanor</u> <sup>3</sup> (counselors set the tone in therapeutic relationships and the counselor's ability to remain calm aides the client's emotional regulation)
- 4. **Compassion** 4 (motivates one to help and prevents unfair judgments of clients)
- 5. <u>Good Communication Skills</u> <sup>5</sup> (essential to building trusting relationships with clients and to understanding both the verbal and nonverbal messages from clients)
- 6. <u>Authentic/Genuine</u> <sup>6</sup> (counselors who behave genuinely give permission to their clients to be who they really are as well)
- 7. **Consistently Reliable** <sup>7</sup> (essential to building trusting, therapeutic relationships)
- 8. <u>Aware</u> <sup>8</sup>, <sup>9</sup> that each client has her/his own story (i.e. does not assume that all clients experience abortion in the same way)
- 9. <u>Knowledgeable</u> <sup>10,11</sup>, <sup>12</sup> regarding the risk factors for post-abortion mental health problems and the range of adverse psychological effects of abortion
- 10.  $\underline{\text{Healed}}$  <sup>13</sup> from own abortion experience (or other traumatic life event) if that is a part of the counselor's history

Prepared by the Alliance for Post-Abortion Research & Training

<sup>1</sup> Rogers, C. (1980). A way of being. New York: Houghton Mifflin.

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- <sup>10</sup> McAll, K. (1987). Ritual mourning for unresolved grief after abortion. *Southern Medical Journal*, 80 (7), 817-821.
- <sup>11</sup> Speckhard, A.C. & Rue, V.M. (1992). Postabortion syndrome: An emerging public health concern. *Journal of Social Issues*, 48 (3), 95-119.
- <sup>12</sup> Worden, J.W. (2008). *Grief counseling and grief therapy: A handbook for the mental health practitioner.*
- <sup>13</sup> Jennings, L. & Skovholt, T.M. (1999). The cognitive, emotional, and relational characteristics of master therapists. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 46 (1), 3-11.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Hays, PA. (2001). *Addressing cultural complexities in practice: A framework for clinicians and counselors.* Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Rogers, C. (1980). A way of being. New York: Houghton Mifflin.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Gilbert, P. Ed. (2005). *Compassion: Conceptualisations, research, and use in psychotherapy.* New York: Routledge.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Brems, C. (2001). *Basic skills in psychotherapy and counseling*. Pacific Grove, CA: Cole Thomson Learning.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Rogers, C. (1980). A way of being. New York: Houghton Mifflin.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Ackerman, S. J. & Hilsenroth, M.J. (2002). A review of therapist characteristics and techniques positively impacting the therapeutic alliance. *Clinical Psychology Review*, *43* (1), 1-33.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Ziegler, M. & McEvoy, M. (2000). Hazardous terrain: Countertransference reactions in trauma groups in Klein, R.H & Schermer, V.L. (Eds.), *Group psychotherapy for psychological trauma*. New York: Guilford Press.