

Difficulty Assessments and Adjustments

Deliberate practice works best if the exercises are performed at a good challenge that is neither too hard nor too easy. To ensure that they are practicing at the correct difficulty, trainees should do a difficulty assessment and adjustment after each level of client statement is completed (beginner, intermediate, and advanced). To do this, use the following instructions and the Deliberate Practice Reaction Form (Figure A.1), which is also available in the "Clinician and Practitioner Resources" tab online (<https://www.apa.org/pubs/books/deliberate-practice-rational-emotive-behavior-therapy>). **Do not skip this process!**

How to Assess Difficulty

The therapist completes the Deliberate Practice Reaction Form (Figure A.1). If they

- rate the difficulty of the exercise above an 8 or had any of the reactions in the "Too Hard" column, follow the instructions to make the exercise easier;
- rate the difficulty of the exercise below a 4 or didn't have any of the reactions in the "Good Challenge" column, proceed to the next level of harder client statements or follow the instructions to make the exercise harder; or
- rate the difficulty of the exercise between 4 and 8 and have at least one reaction in the "Good Challenge" column, do not proceed to the harder client statements but rather repeat the same level.

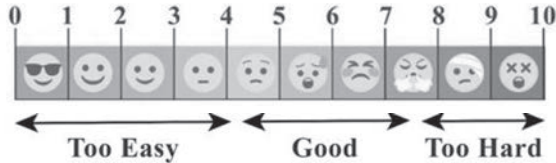
Making Client Statements Easier

If the therapist ever rates the difficulty of the exercise above an 8 or has any of the reactions in the "Too Hard" column, use the next level easier client statements (e.g., if you were using advanced client statements, switch to intermediate). But if you already were using beginner client statements, use the following methods to make the client statements even easier:

- The person playing the client can use the same beginner client statements but this time in a softer, calmer voice and with a smile. This softens the emotional tone.

FIGURE A.1. Deliberate Practice Reaction Form

Question 1: How challenging was it to fulfill the skill criteria for this exercise?



| Question 2: Did you have any reactions in “good challenge” or “too hard” categories? (yes/no) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--------------------------|
| Good Challenge | | | Too Hard | | |
| Emotions and Thoughts | Body Reactions | Urges | Emotions and Thoughts | Body Reactions | Urges |
| Manageable shame, self-judgment, irritation, anger, sadness, etc. | Body tension, sighs, shallow breathing, increased heart rate, warmth, dry mouth | Looking away, withdrawing, changing focus | Severe or overwhelming shame, self-judgment, rage, grief, guilt, etc. | Migraines, dizziness, foggy thinking, diarrhea, disassociation, numbness, blanking out, nausea, etc. | Shutting down, giving up |

Too Easy

↓

Proceed to next difficulty level

Good Challenge

↓

Repeat the same difficulty level

Too Hard

↓

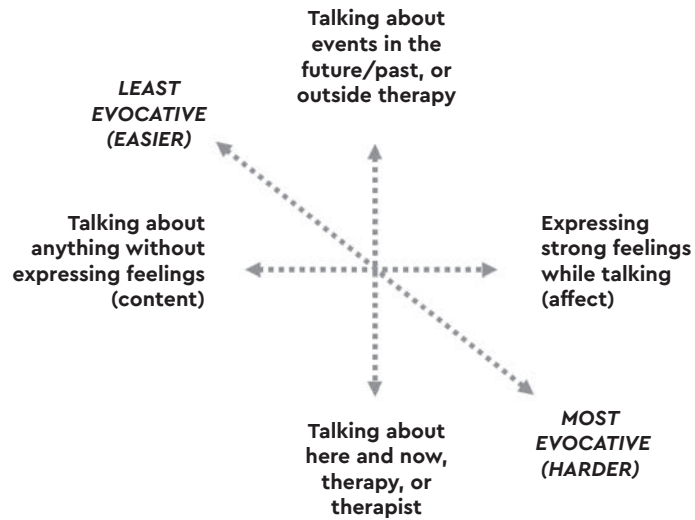
Go back to previous difficulty level

Note. From *Deliberate Practice in Emotion-Focused Therapy* (p. 180), by R. N. Goldman, A. Vaz, and T. Rousmaniere, 2021, American Psychological Association (<https://doi.org/10.1037/0000227-000>). Copyright 2021 by the American Psychological Association.

- The client can improvise with topics that are less evocative or make the therapist more comfortable, such as talking about topics without expressing feelings, the future or past (avoiding the here and now), or any topic outside therapy (see Figure A.2).
- The therapist can take a short break (5–10 minutes) between questions.
- The trainer can expand the “feedback phase” by discussing rational emotive behavior therapy or psychotherapy theory and research. This should shift the trainees’ focus toward more detached or intellectual topics and reduce the emotional intensity.

Making Client Statements Harder

If the therapist rates the difficulty of the exercise below a 4 or didn't have any of the reactions in the “Good Challenge” column, proceed to next-level, harder client statements. If you were already using the advanced client statements, the client should make the exercise harder, using the following guidelines:

FIGURE A.2. How to Make Client Statements Easier or Harder in Role-Plays

Note. Figure created by Jason Whipple, PhD.

- The person playing the client can use the advanced client statements again with a more distressed voice (e.g., very angry, sad, sarcastic) or unpleasant facial expression. This should increase the emotional tone.
- The client can improvise new client statements with topics that are more evocative or make the therapist uncomfortable, such as expressing strong feelings or talking about the here and now, therapy, or the therapist (see Figure A.2).

Note. The purpose of a deliberate practice session is not to get through all the client statements and therapist responses but to spend as much time as possible practicing at the correct difficulty level. This may mean that trainees repeat the same statements/responses many times, which is okay, as long as the difficulty remains at the “good challenge” level.