Post-Secondary **Transition** Planning: Training for Students of **Diverse Backgrounds**

By: Domi Lopez-Piper, OTS Faculty Advisor: Carole Ivey Community Advisor: Dana Yarbrough Edited by Angela West and Mauretta Copeland

What is the purpose of this presentation?

This presentation was created to help students with disabilities of diverse backgrounds learn their rights and responsibilities as they plan for the transition for life after high school.

Topics discussed in this presentation:

- Your rights at an Individualized Education Program (IEP) meeting
- Goal writing
- Self-determination
- Self-advocacy
- Identifying your strengths and interests

A Student's Rights and Responsibilities at an IEP (Individualized Education Program) Meeting

- Teachers are required to prepare you to participate in your IEP meetings.
- You have the right to
 - (a) be at the IEP meeting
 - (b) give your opinion and your ideas
 - (c) have the topics you want included in the IEP meeting



A Student's Rights and Responsibilities at an IEP Meeting

- Your responsibilities include:
 - O Thinking about what you want for the future
 - Talking with parents and teachers about goals to write into your IEP
 - O Sharing feelings with the IEP team (such as fears or hopes)



Goal Writing

- There are four topics for transition specific goals:
 - 1. Training,
 - 2. Education,
 - 3. Employment, and
 - 4. Independent living







- Goals about life after high school (called "postsecondary goals") are based on your dreams for adult life
- These goals should focus on your interests, likes and dislikes, and strengths
- The IEP team should consider your cultural values (what is important to you
 and your family) and traditions when setting goals
- The IEP team should give you information on programs in your community that you might be interested in (such as social clubs and community resources)

What is Self-Determination?

Self-determination is about leading and making choices about your own life.



What is Self-Determination?

 Being self-determined means you have the skills, attitudes, and opportunities to have an active and important role in your learning and planning for the future



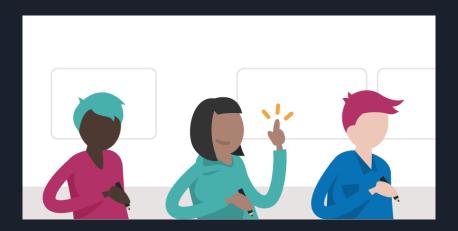
What is self-determination important?

- Students who are self-determined are more likely to:
 - O Be successful and engaged in schoolwork
 - Give input into their educational and transition planning
 - Say they are happier in life
 - O Become more aware of their rights and responsibilities



What is Self-Advocacy?

Self advocacy means speaking up for yourself about what is important for and to you.



Self-Advocacy

- Self-advocacy is a key part of self-determination
- The first step to self-advocacy is knowing who you are
- Knowing who you are includes telling others about:
 - your preferred learning styles
 - the things you are good at (strengths) and not so good at (weaknesses)
 - O What things upset you and what things make you happy (ex: someone might not like it when someone finishes their sentence or pushes their wheelchair without asking)
 - o your interests
 - the supports (accomodations) you need to be successful



Why is Self-Advocacy Important?



- You are your own best spokesperson
- When you have limited choices and others telling you what to do, it is hard to express your own needs
- You should be encouraged to express concerns and preferences about your options
 - Transition planning should be:
 - A good and safe place to practice expressing your opinions in a respectful, supportive environment
 - A good and safe place to practice responsibility and self-knowledge

Identifying Strengths and Interests

- Your transition team should have high expectations for you while recognizing your interests, talents, desires, and the learning supports needed for you to succeed
- Your transition team should believe that you are capable of high-level work and can complete a high school diploma, succeed after high school, and have a meaningful career and the life you want
- Goals should be unique to your strengths, abilities, and dreams while pushing you to go past what you think you can do...you might surprise yourself!



Resources

Banks, J. (2013). Barriers and Supports to Postsecondary Transition. *Remedial and Special Education*, 35(1), 28–39. doi: 10.1177/0741932513512209

Blustein, C. L., Carter, E. W., & Mcmillan, E. D. (2016). The voices of parents: Post-high School expectations, priorities, and concerns for children with intellectual and developmental disabilities. *The Journal of Special Education*, 50(3), 164-177. doi:10.1177/0022466916641381

Cote, D. L., Jones, V. L., Sparks, S. L., & Aldridge, P.A. (2012). Designing transition programs for culturally and linguistically diverse students with disabilities. *Multicultural Education*, 20(1), 51-55.

Horowitz, S. H., Rawe, J., & Whittaker, M. C. (2017). *The state of learning disabilities: Understanding the 1 in 5*. New York: National Center for Learning Disabilities.

Povenmire-Kirk, T. C., Bethune, L. K., Alverson, C. Y., & Kahn, L. G. (2015). Developing cultural competence in secondary transition. *Teaching Exceptional Children*, 47(6), 319–328. doi: 10.1177/0040059915587679

Raghavan, Pawson, & Small. (2013). Family carers' perspectives on post-school transition of young people with intellectual disabilities with special reference to ethnicity. *Journal of Intellectual Disability Research*, 57(10), 936-946.

Resources

Rodriguez, R. J., Blatz, E. T., & Elbaum, B. (2013). Strategies to involve families of latino students with disabilities. *Intervention in School and Clinic*, 49(5), 263–270. doi: 10.1177/1053451213513956

Trainor, A. A., Lindstrom, L., Simon-Burroughs, M., Martin, J. E., & Sorrells, A. M. (2008). From marginalized to maximized opportunities for diverse youths with disabilities. *Career Development for Exceptional Individuals*, 31(1), 56-64. doi:10.1177/0885728807313777

Williams-Diehm, K., Miller, C., Sinclair, T., & Wronowski, M. (2018). Technology-based employability curriculum and culturally diverse learners with disabilities. *Journal of Special Education Technology*, 33(3), 159-170.

Young, J., Morgan, R. L., Callow-Heusser, C. A., & Lindstrom, L. (2014). The effects of parent training on knowledge of transition services for students with disabilities. *Career Development and Transition for Exceptional Individuals*, 39(2), 79-87. doi:10.1177/2165143414549207