# **National Center on Secondary Education & Transition**

# US Department of Education, Dept. of Special Education, 2003

#### Promoting Self-Determination in Youth with Disabilities: Tips for Families and Professionals Promote Self Advocacy **Promote Choice Making** Identify strengths, interests, and learning styles; Encourage communication and self-representation; Provide choices about clothing, social activities, family events, and methods of learning Praise all efforts of assertiveness and problem solving; new information: Develop opportunities at home and in school for self-advocacy: · Hold high expectations for youth; Provide opportunities for leadership roles at home and in school; Teach youth about their disability; Encourage self-advocates to speak in class; Involve children and youth in self-determination/self advocacy; opportunities in school, Teach about appropriate accommodation needs; home, and community; · Practice ways to disclose disability and accommodation needs; · Prepare children and youth for school meetings; Create opportunities to speak about the disability in school, home, church, business and community. · Speak directly to children and youth; Facilitate Development of Self-Esteem Involve children and youth in educational, medical, and family decisions; Allow for mistakes and natural consequences; · Create a sense of belonging within schools and communities; Listen often to children and youth. · Provide experiences for children and youth to use their talents;

#### Encourage Exploration of Possibilities

- · Promote exploration of the world every day;
- Use personal, tactile, visual, and auditory methods for exploration;
- · Identify young adult mentors with similar disabilities;
- · Talk about future jobs, hobbies, and family lifestyles;
- · Develop personal collages/scrap books based on interests and goals;
- Involve children and youth in service learning (4H, AmeriCorps, local volunteering).

### Promote Reasonable Risk Taking

- · Make choice maps listing risks, benefits, and consequences of choice;
- · Build safety nets through family members, friends, schools, and others;
- Develop skills in problem solving;
- Develop skills in evaluating consequences.

## Encourage Problem Solving

- · Teach problem solving skills;
- Allow ownership of challenges and problems;
- Accept problems as part of healthy development;
- · Hold family meetings to identify problems at home and in the community;
- · Hold class meetings to identify problems in school;
- · Allow children and youth to develop a list of self-identified consequences.

- Provide opportunities to youth for contributing to their families, schools, and communities;
- · Provide opportunities for individuality and independence;
- · Identify caring adult mentors at home, school, church, or in the community;
- Model a sense of self-esteem and self-confidence.

# **Develop Goal Setting and Planning**

- · Teach children and youth family values, priorities, and goals;
- · Make posters that reflect values and are age-appropriate;
- · Define what a goal is and demonstrate the steps to reach a goal;
- · Make a road map to mark the short-term identifiers as they work toward a goal;
- · Support children and youth in developing values and goals;
- · Discuss family history and culture--make a family tree;
- Be flexible in supporting youth to reach their goals; some days they may need much motivation and help; other days they
  may want to try alone.

## Help Youth Understand Their Disabilites

- Develop a process that is directed by youth for self-identity: Who are you? What do you want? What are your challenges and barriers? What supports do you need?
- · Direct children and youth to write an autobiography;
- Talk about the youth's disability;
- Talk about the youth's abilities;
- Involve children and youth in their IEP;
- Use good learning style inventories and transition assessments;
- · Identify and utilize support systems for all people.