

## ASSESSMENT Lesson 2

## FAMILY INVOLVEMENT IN THE TRANSITION ASSESSMENT PROCESS

GET FAMILIES INVOLVED EARLY				
	Transition Planning		Transition Assessment	
	Ask parents to start conversations with their child about what they want to do after school beginning at a young age.		Give parents a checklist to gauge student interests related to employment early.	
	Have consistent dialogue with families and the child about what they envision in the areas of: future living environment, employment, recreation, and support.		Ask parents to provide information on their son or daugther's strengths and abilities in the home and community environment that could possibly contribute to successful employment.	
	Share examples of student success after high school with parents.		Teach families how to collect information on skills related to their son or daugther's postsecondary goals.	
USE FAMILY INPUT				
	Transition Planning		Transition Assessment	
	Use a checklist to give families a better understanding of the steps in the transition planning process. Give this checklist ahead of time so families can prepare their ideas before the meeting.		Talk with parents about which assessments will be administered and why. Clarify any confusion on the purpose for collecting assessment data.	
	Ensure families are given time to provide input during IEP meetings.		Give parents information about a few assessments and let them share which they would like to provide input on.	



USE FAMILY INPUT				
☐ Remember that families and friends will support the student when making choices about their future.	☐ Have parents assist with interpreting assessment results and seek their opinons on next steps for developing postsecondary goals and services.			
☐ Consider family networks. Students with disabilities may have employment through family connections.	☐ Have families complete questionnaires or interviews, provide detailed information about their son or daughter, and support an active student role in assessment activities.			
ESTABLISH A POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH FAMILIES				
Transition Planning	Transition Assessment			
☐ Keep lines of communication open by setting up structured opportunities for parents to ask and answer questions. This could mean setting up times for afterschool phone calls, or setting up hours in the classroom that families can come in and ask questions.	☐ Be very specific with families and follow up with results of transition assessment.			
☐ Schedule time within IEP & ITP meetings for families to provide their input.	☐ Be open and honest with what is being assessed and give families a rationale for why you're doing it.			
Drop the technical terminology and acronyms. Families are not expected to know all of the jargon that we use as special educators.	☐ Be prompt in responding to questions and concerns regarding the assessment process.			
	☐ Review assessment information and data in an accessible manner by eliminating professional jargon.			



APPROACH DISAGREEMENTS IN POSTSECONDARY VISIONS AND PLANS WITH SENSITIVITY		
Transition Planning	Transition Assessment	
☐ Allow each family member time to express their ideas.	Assess the skills across a variety of environments and gathering multiple perspectives. Results from different members, including families, can be compared to identify similarities and differences that can be then used to open up dialogue at the IEP meeting.	
Give family members comprehensive information and resources on all postsecondary options for their son or daughter.	☐ Share assessment results consistently with families and communicate frequently.	
☐ Ask families to tell you about certain skills in the home that may be a strength in future employment settings or may influence the differing opinions.		
VALUE THE FAMILY'S CULTURE		
Transition Planning	Transition Assessment	
☐ Adapt all handouts and materials in the family's language.	☐ Select assessments that are available in the family's language.	



VALUE THE FAMILY'S CULTURE				
☐ Bring in a translator.	☐ Remember the cultural values of families.			
☐ Value family's expectations of student's postsecondary opportunities.	☐ If necessary, provide assistive technology to allow familities to communicate their desires for their son or daugther's future.			
☐ Strive to understand the cultural values that may influence the views and priorities of families.				
OFFER FAMILIES SPECIFIC ROLES				
Transition Planning	Transition Assessment			
☐ Give families the necessary materials to teach selected skills in the home.	☐ Help families suggest areas to assess within the home and community environment.			
☐ Send an agenda home before IEP meetings with information the family should be ready to discuss.	☐ Show parents how to conduct appropriate assessments in the home using task analyses and observation strategies.			



OFFER FAMILIES SPECIFIC ROLES				
☐ Allow family members to help identify services and goals for their child.				
☐ Give families specific employers or organizations to contact.				
☐ Give families the opportunity to invite selected guests to a person-centered planning meeting.				
ENSURE THAT FAMILIES ARE AWARE OF RESOURCES				
Transition Planning	Transition Assessment			
Give families a hand-out with information about postsecondary services in the community and connect them with resources of interest.	☐ Provide parents with trainings and resources.			
☐ Inform parents about workshops or online resources.	☐ Provide step-by-step guidance for completing various assessments and review the assessment protocol prior to assessing.			



## **ENSURE THAT FAMILIES ARE AWARE OF RESOURCES**

- ☐ Compile resources from other related professionals to provide for families (e.g., an SLP who specializes with adolescents/adults).
- ☐ Provide families with free assessments (online or print) they can administer in the home and community environment
- ☐ Provide families with a place to summarize all assessment data collected in the home and community environment, such as a template or form. This can help families prepare for sharing results during IEP meetings.

ANKENY, WILKINS, & SPAIN, 2009; DEFUR, 2010; FIELD & HOFFMAN, 2007; KELLEMS & MORNINGSTAR, 2010; NEUBERT & LECONTE, 2013; ROWE, MAZZOTTI, HIRANO, & ALVERSON, 2015