

Transition Services in the Boston Public Schools

Marcia E Fitzpatrick Assistant Director of Transition

Transition Planning:

- supports the development of a post-secondary vision for students
- is a collaborative effort that involves students, families, school staff, and other important community members.
- the process revolves around the student's vision for the future and identifies his or her preferences, interests, and strengths to develop a plan for the transition out of high school.

Transition Services Overview

- School's role
- The STRIVE Program's Role
- Community Partners' Role
- Adult Services



School's Role

Schools are responsible for:

- conducting all Transition
 Assessments
- developing and implementing transition goals and services

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Transition Planning at the IEP Meeting

- Students participate in IEP process at age 14
- TPF drives the IEP
- IEP Goals align with vision



Student Vision / TPF

Should include **ALL** areas of transition:

- Activities of daily living
- Recreation
- Living experiences
- Lifelong learning goals
- Work skills
- Travel

IEP Goals

Example: Student's vision is to live on his/her own and travel independently to work in a retail environment.

IEP objectives could include:

- time management / reading a train schedule
- laundry (folding, hanging, sorting, etc.)
- money skills (budgeting, making change, etc.)
- build on social skills appropriate for a work environment
- learn retail vocabulary (apparel, electronics, housewares, etc.)

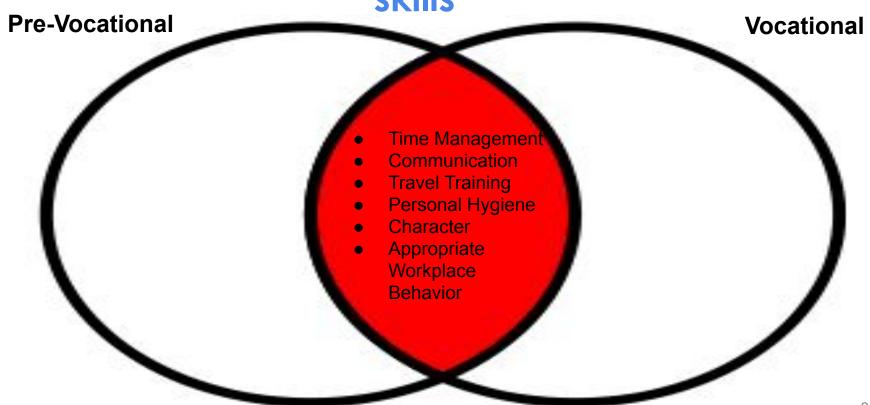
Sample in-school job opportunities

- Working in a school store
- Working in the main office to build social skills

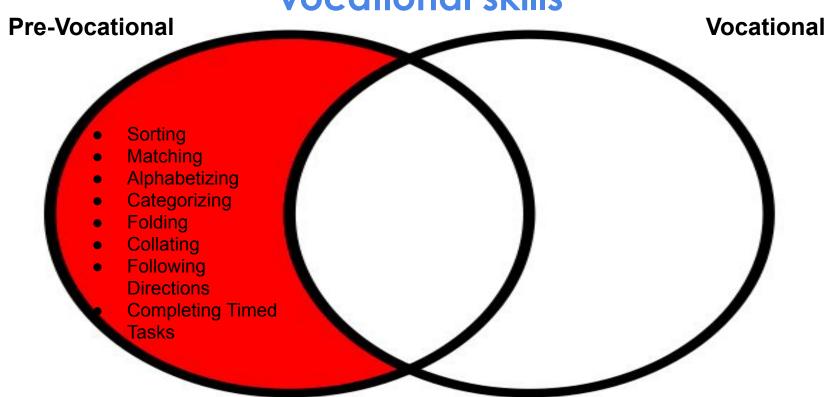
The IEP is Developed

What Happens Next?

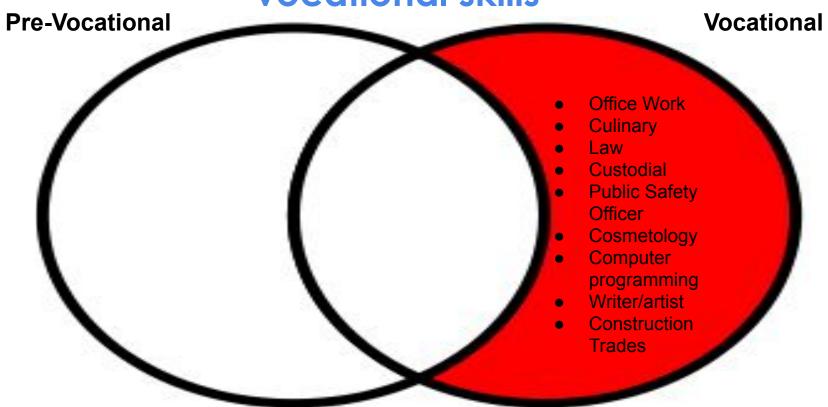
Similarities in pre-vocational and vocational skills



Differences between pre-vocational and vocational skills



Differences between pre-vocational and vocational skills



The importance of in-school pre-vocational opportunities

- Skills are transferable as you move across the vocational continuum
- Provides an introduction to the world of work
- Develop prerequisite skills to work in community employment
- Allows them to develop independence in a safe environment
- Students learn how to independently initiate and complete tasks
- Increase pace and stamina for work tasks

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The importance of in-school vocational opportunities

- Allows them to develop more independence in a safe environment
- Allows them the opportunity to earn a paycheck
- Students learn the dynamics of a supervisor-employee relationship
- Develop appropriate workplace vocabulary and communication skills
- Students can generalize what they have learned in the classroom to real jobs within the school and eventually to the community
- Less adult supervision and more opportunity for independent work

What does STRIVE stand for?

Supporting

Transitions to

Reach

Independence through

Vocational

Experiences



STRIVE's Role

- STRIVE is available to provide consultation to all schools
- Facilitate BPS and vendor services with adult service agencies
- Facilitate BPS School year employment sites
- Facilitate BPS Summer employment sites
- Support families with 688 process

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Pre-vocational and Vocational sites that the STRIVE Program manages:

- School Year
 - Community based
 - Examples: Wentworth Training Program, Bolling, DISC.
- Summer Programming
 - Vocational exploration
 - BCYF



Community Partners' Role

- Last step on employment continuum
- Training/evaluation of student participants
- Job placement
- Job coaching



Adult Agencies: Who are they?

- <u>Department of Developmental Services (DDS)</u>
- Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission (MRC)
- Department of Mental Health (DMH)
- Massachusetts Commission for the Blind
- Massachusetts Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
- <u>Department of Children and Families</u>

Questions....

