Examples of SLPs' Postsecondary Transition Interventions – Page 1			
Language Knowledge and Target Skills that Enhance Postsecondary Transition Readiness	Language-based Skills that Enhance Postsecondary Transition Coping Abilities	Evidence-based Practice Strategies and Techniques	
 Understanding workplace vocabulary/postsecondary education vocabulary. Reading the room. Hidden rules. Flexible vs stuck thinking; adaptability skills. Social inferencing, implied meaning, indirect requests. Active listening. Interpreting body language. Spoken and digital oversharing. Showing empathy. Taking spoken risks and showing vulnerability. Codeswitching. Emotion and social awareness, emotion regulation, and control. Interpersonal communication, social graces, and customer service essentials. Confirming others' understanding of what the individual said. Repeating what was understood. Appropriately adding to the discussion. Understanding legal rights. Practice application and interview process. Maximize the use of technology. 	 Appropriate help or support-seeking skills. Asking for repeated instructions or clarification; expressing when you don't understand. Appropriately coping with anxiety, uncertainty, overwhelm, or exhaustion. Using spoken and nonverbal language to problem-solve and deal with unexpected or stressful situations in learning, training, and employment institutions. Appropriately agreeing. Appropriately accepting positive and negative or corrective feedback. Handling unexpected or unwanted requests and nonpreferred tasks. Handling manuals and documents with dense materials. 	 Language enrichment activities (storytelling, retelling events, interactive conversations). Technology-based learning (e.g., videos, tutorials). Social stories/narratives. Educational vignettes Role-playing exercises; hypothetical and role-playing scenarios Modeling. Scaffolding. Corrective Feedback. Structured questioning and purposeful dialogue. Opportunities for repeated practice and generalization. Cooperative/group learning. Metacognitive and think-out-loud strategies. Practicing voice tone/resonance, articulation/enunciation, and fluent speech during exposure to postsecondary concepts. 	

Examples of SLPs' Postsecondary Transition Interventions – Page 2			
Broad Postsecondary/Adulting Skills to Develop	Interprofessional Practice, Collaboration, and Coordination of Services	Tips for SLPs	
 Goals focused on education and training, employment, and independent living. Ability/confidence in discussing student-specific disability. Knowledge of student-specific strengths and weaknesses, including speech-language challenges. Understanding areas of need and enhancing the ability to ask for person-specific accommodations, modifications, auxiliary aids, and other supports. Pros and cons of disclosing one's disability. Understanding legal rights. Fostering address agency, self-awareness, self-advocacy, goal setting, decision-making, problemsolving, self-regulation, and self-control. Maximizing students' use of software tech and available aids. Fostering listening and reading stamina. Enhancing one's own learning space/environment. Discerning whether employers and institutions are inclusive. 	 Co-implement academic goals, social skills, self-help, independent living, and/or vocational goals- focus on verbal/nonverbal language. Discuss students' postsecondary transition plans with parents, brainstorm and research ideas, locations, programs, and vocational settings suitable for the student. Help connect families with community agencies and resources. Ensure the students and families are aware of available disability and vocational support services and understand the purpose of specific agencies. Help connect families with community agencies and resources for work-based learning opportunities. Assist with the application process for services. Access student's transition surveys. Discuss their interests and preferences with them. Consult with counselors and careertechnical education reps to explore relevant courses and certifications. If the student's desired career is unrealistic, explore/discuss options closely associated with the career of most interest. Work with students and families to help individuals become independent, self-directed healthcare users (e.g., vocabulary, services, departments, etc.). 	 Show sensitivity to student/family culture and values. Foster self-determination. Share information about the Office for Students with Disabilities on campuses of interest. Vocational rehab services can offer assessments of vocational strengths, career counseling, vocational training, job search assistance, on-the-job support, job coaching, and reasonable accommodations. Educate on community integration support. Focus on literacy and language skills that will enhance communication in everyday situations, employment settings, and postsecondary education, notetaking, legal documents, resumes, applications, lease agreements, Connect students and families with helpful newsletters and publications. Inform students and families of key deadlines for services. 	