

What We Will Do Today

- Review last weeks information and home activities
- Talk about decision-making and problem-solving
- Answer questions in chat
- Watch one or more videos
- · Get home practice activities for this week















Review-Self-Advocacy Examples

Give an example of how you can self-advocate at...

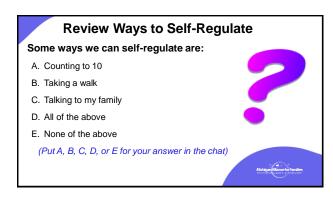
Review Meaning of Self-Regulation

Self-regulation has to do with:

- A. Observing how I am feeling and deciding how I might act in different situations
- B. Only trying to be positive and never have negative feelings
- C. Knowing how I feel, and expecting others to feel the same way

(Put A, B, or C for your answer in the chat)

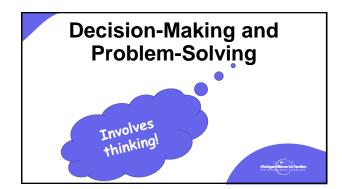




Review Self-Regulation Strategies

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Name some strategies you came up with on your home activity you might use to self-regulate



Problem-Solving and Decision-Making are BOTH important for self-determination

• Problem-Solving • Problem=something that needs to be solved Looking at pros and cons of possible options

Decision-Making

- Something we need to decide
 Can be quick or take time
 A 5-step process
- Includes problem-solving and choice making
 Decide on BEST option

Problem-Solving & Decision-Making

- May need to use for: Current or future decisions Problems or decisions that are a Big Deal or Little Deal When we get stuck If we make a mistake

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Problems versus Problem-Solving

Problem:

- Something that's hard or difficult and needs to be solved
- Can be big deals or little deals •
- Can get stuck-not sure what to do next
- Can be due to a mistake

Problem-Solving

- Look at our options and the pros and consPart of decision-making
- · At home, school, work, in the community, anywhere

Decision-Making and Problem-Solving Type of Problem

Getting Stuck

- · You aren't sure what to do next or react
 - · Some people ask for help immediately
 - Some people don't do anythingSome people try the first thing they think
 - of
 - · Some people try to solve the problem on their own first
- If you don't get unstuck you may get upset, frustrated, angry, or depressed

Instead of reacting when we get stuck, it's important to try to notice we are stuck, think about how to solve many problems on our own, and get help if we need it



Decision-Making and Problem-Solving

Getting Stuck

- Example: you want peanut butter jelly for lunch, but you are out of jelly
 - I want help immediately: Mon I need you to go to the store and buy jelly right now!
 I don't do anything: Oh well, I won't eat lunch today.
 I say the first bring I think of: I am Trustrated, I throw my sandwich with only peanut butter in the garbage
 I try to solve the problem....how?
 I jot something else to eat today (and let mom know we are out of jelly!)



Decision-Making and Problem-Solving

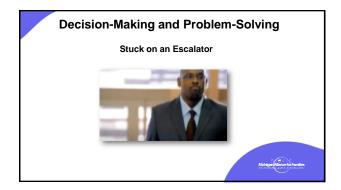
Getting Stuck

Other examples:

- At school: you are confused about your math homework
- At home: you realize you sent a text to the wrong person asking about an assignment
- At work: you finish a task and do not know what to do next
- In the community: you are at the library and cannot find the book you are looking for



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| Decision-Making and | Problem-Solving |
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Type of Decision or Problem: Can I Solve this On My Own?

Big Deals

- Something unsafe
 Something illegal
 Something that breaks the rules
- Something inappropriate
- Could get stuck
 You might need help solving this problem

Little Deals

- Someone is annoying you
 Something hurts your feelings
 Something you don't like

- No one gets hurt
 Could get stuck
 YOU usually can solve on your own

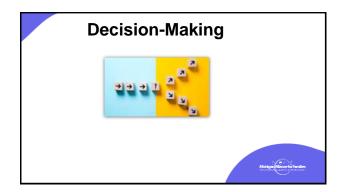
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Type of Problem

- Mistakes · Everyone makes mistakes
- Own it
- · Sometimes need to apologize (if it affects someone else)
- · Can be big deals or little deals
- · Take steps to not make the same mistake again
 - Make sure you understand what is expected
 - Know what went wrongGet help if needed





Decision-Making and Problem-Solving

Decisions

- Thinking about how to handle a problem or situation now or in the future
- Big deal or little deal
- · May need to problem-solve (involving 2 or
- more options or choices)
- May be positive or negative decisions
- May need input from others · Can cause stress and anxiety

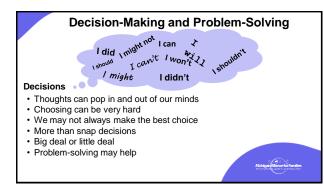


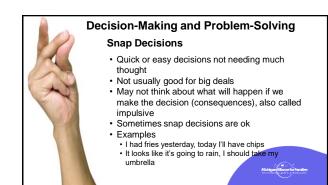
Decisions: Choices Simpler decisions

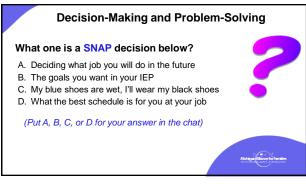
- Make daily •
- Based on preferences •
- Needs little thinking
- Usually can make on our own Examples:
- Do I want an apple or donut?
 Do I wear my green hat or blue hat?
 Do I walk or take the bus

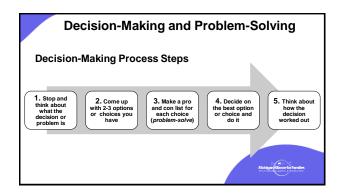
- Do I buy a new game today or next week?
 Do I do my homework now or after dinner?
- · Do I ask for help or not?

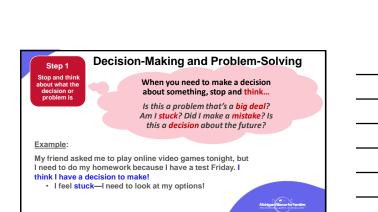


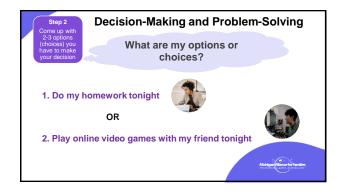


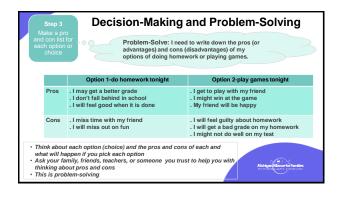


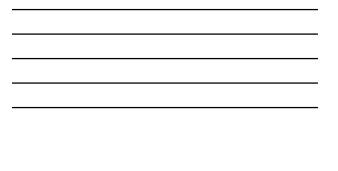


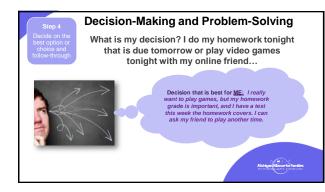


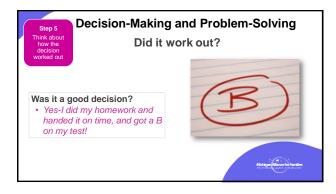


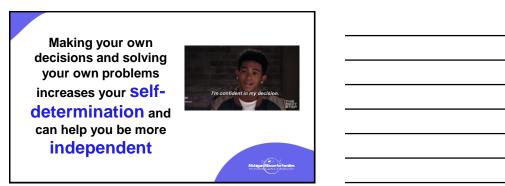


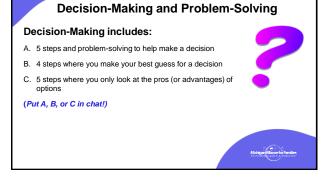












An example of using decision-making in your IEP would be:

- A. Having your IEP team only make the decision on your transition goal
- B. Your taking an active role in decision-making about your transition goal at your IEP, where you look at the pros and cons of each goal
- C. Your making a snap decision on your transition goal

(Put A, B, or C in chat!)



Decision-Making and Problem-Solving

Problem-Solving:

You are in English class and there are 5 minutes until the lunch bell rings. You are confused about today's assignment and are worried you won't be able to do tonight's homework.



Is this a big or little deal? What can you do?

Decision-Making and Problem-Solving

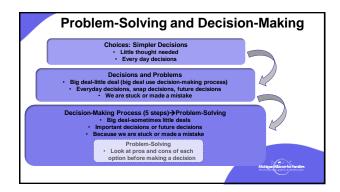
Problem-Solving:

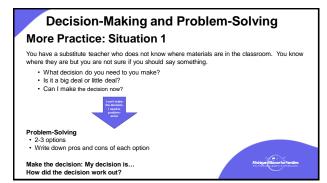
You are at work and realize you forgot your password for the computer to put your work time in. You have co-workers and your supervisor nearby.

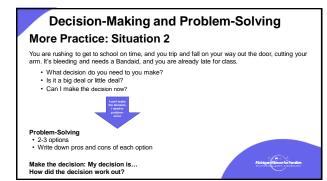


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Is this a big or little deal? What can you do?







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