The Role of Self-Beliefs in Predicting Postschool Outcomes for Deaf Young Adults

Summary of Garberoglio et al., "The Role of Self-Beliefs in Predicting Post-School Outcomes for Deaf Young Adults"¹

Why was this work done?

• There is a lack of research that investigates the role of personal agency of deaf individuals in postsecondary achievement.
• To shift the focus away from deaf students’ deficiencies toward the perspective of deaf individuals as active, purposeful agents in the process of development.
• To analyze whether self-beliefs in deaf individuals directly promote positive postschool outcomes in the domains of postsecondary education, employment, and life.

How was this work done?

• Researchers conducted a secondary analysis of data from the National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2). A total of 550 deaf individuals were included in the analysis.
• Authors assessed the relationship between three self-beliefs, (a) self-concept, (b) self-determination, and (c) expectations for the future, and three areas of achievement outcomes, (a) life, (b) employment, (c) and education.

What did researchers find?

• No significant relationship was found between self-beliefs and postschool outcomes in deaf adolescents.
• In several cases, deaf adolescents had more personal autonomy, psychological empowerment, and positive self-perceptions when compared to their peers with disabilities, but these features were not considered comprehensive predictors for postschool outcomes.

“Successfully navigating the transition to adult life requires not only individual agency, but also access to equitable opportunities.”

What are the implications of this work?

• Self-beliefs alone may not be sufficient to produce positive postschool outcomes among deaf youth.
• Successful transition for deaf youth is supported by strong characteristics of the individual (such as self-beliefs), but also requires access to equitable opportunities, such as higher education, employment, or further training.
