

## Different Types of Independence

- Personal Independence: The ability to make decisions, take action and manage life tasks on our own.
- Social Independence: The ability to interact, communicate, and form relationships without relying on others for emotional or social validation
- Academic Independence: The skill to learn, problem-solve, and accomplish tasks without constant support or guidance

## How to Teach Independence

- Visual Supports: Use of visual schedules, social stories, choice boards, and pictures to help make abstract concepts concrete and reduce anxiety around transitions or expectations
- Repetition and Structure: Repeated practice and structured routines to help build consistency and confidence in tasks
- **Sensory Regulation:** Recognising sensory sensitivities and providing supports to help manage sensory input
- Small, Achievable Steps: Breaking down tasks into manageable chunks to prevent overwhelm and offering positive reinforcement for effort and achievement
- Personalized Support: Tailoring approaches based on individual preferences, strengths, and needs.

# Backwards Chaining

#### BACKWARD CHAINING



- Break down task into smaller steps.
- 2 Complete all steps for child. (except last step)
- 3 Practice last step to mastery.
- Complete all steps for child.
  (except last 2 steps)
- 5 Practice second to last step.
- 3 Repeat until they can do all steps.

## Independence at Home

- Personal care washing, dressing, showering, brushing teeth, etc...
- Transition to and from school coat, bag, shoes, personal belongings
- Toileting
- Cooking and eating

## Supporting Independence at Home

- Schedules list of instructions, now and next, etc...
- Modelling hand over hand or modelling side by side (adult does the same action as the child)
- Backwards chaining provide support until the final stage then removing the support gradually
- Processing time
- Allow time to practice
- Patience!