**ABA Prompt Fading Cheat Sheet **

Prompt Types (from most intrusive to least)

* **Full Physical Prompt:** Provide complete physical assistance to guide the learner through the task (hand-over-hand).
* **Partial Physical Prompt:** Provide less physical assistance while guiding the learner through the task (guide by the elbow).
* **Modeling Prompt:** Demonstrate the task while the learner watches.
* **Visual Prompt:** Show the learner a video or picture demonstrating what the learner should say
or do.
* **Gesture Prompt:** Motion, point, or nod toward objects involved in the task.
* **Verbal Prompt:** Speak a direction to the learner as a sentence, phrase, word, or beginning of
a word.
* **Time Delay:** Set a specific amount of time between the teaching cue and the prompt.

Prompt Fading Techniques

* **Most-to-Least Fading:** MTL starts with the most intrusive prompts (like full or partial physical) and progresses to the least intrusive (like verbal or time delay).

**Least-to-Most Fading:** LTM moves in reverse, from least intrusive to most.

* **Graduated Guidance:** This is a variation of most-to-least prompting. Graduated guidance involves providing physical guidance only as needed and fading this assistance immediately as the learner starts to perform the task independently.
* **Time Delay Fading:** This introduces a delay between the instruction and the prompt, giving the learner time to respond before the prompt.

Best Practices for ABA Prompt Fading

* **Be Consistent:** Consistency creates a routine and leads to improvement and the desired result. It will also provide more accurate data for tracking the learner’s progress.
* **Be Flexible:** You should not be afraid to step back, add a more intrusive prompt if needed, or return to the last prompt level. This promotes errorless learning.

**Be Gradual:** Gradual progression ensures the learner completes one prompt correctly before moving to the next. You can divide the prompt fading process into small tasks within each prompt hierarchy step.

* **Monitor Closely:** Monitoring helps track progress so you know whether to adjust your prompts schedule/frequency. Use session notes to document each session and the learner’s progress toward the goal.
* **Reward Regularly:** Rewards encourage the learner and increase the desired behavior.
* **Use High-Powered Reinforcers:** Run preference assessments throughout your session to determine potential reinforcers. Utilize differential reinforcement and save the most powerful reinforcers for independent responses.