Examples of ABA Teaching Methods:

- **Discrete Trial Teaching (DTT)**

In this model, a child who provides a response after receiving a prompt, will then be given a consequence in the form of a reward, error correction, a break, or some other reaction. In addition to incentivizing engagement with peers and teachers, discrete trial training can help teachers interact with students who lack certain social skills. It's also commonly used to highlight specific deficiencies for reinforcement.

- **Natural Environment Teaching (NET)**

NET focuses on letting the student set the pace of learning in the context of their regular daily routines. By following their students' interests and offering coaching and feedback on target behaviors as they occur, teachers are still able to act as mediators, but by giving the learner more control over their learning, minimizing problematic behaviors that might otherwise interfere with learning. NET can be easier for parents, siblings and others to implement to help learners outside therapy. These techniques are also known for providing students with broadly-applicable skills and facilitating therapy.

- **Token Economy**

Token economies motivate learners and selectively promote or discourage specific behaviors. Tokens are usually rewarded or taken away for predefined behaviors, and they're similar to how money functions in the real world. Tokens can take many forms, such as points, stickers or even marbles and other simple counters.

- **Pivotal Response Therapy**

PRT builds on naturalistic teaching, yet it provides a bit more structure. While still student-directed, this method focuses specifically on improving core skills such as motivation, being able to respond to more than one cue, induction into social structures, self regulation, and other critical development areas.

Shaping & Chaining

- Shaping involves teaching your child a skill, by providing them with reinforcement for each step that is closer and closer to the final target skill.
- Chaining involves breaking down a skill that requires multiple, distinct steps and teaching the steps one at a time.

Errorless Learning

- Errorless learning is the technique of making sure the learner provides the right answer to a question every time, reducing or eliminating mistakes. A key element of errorless teaching is the therapist prompting the answer when the learner appears uncertain; increasing the likelihood the learner makes the correct response.

Reinforcement

- Reinforcement is any stimulus (something that a sensory organ can experience) that will increase the likelihood of a behavior reappearing. Reinforcement happens along a continuum from primary reinforcement (food, water, other physical reinforcers) to social reinforcers, such as social attention, praise or recognition.