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ASDigital

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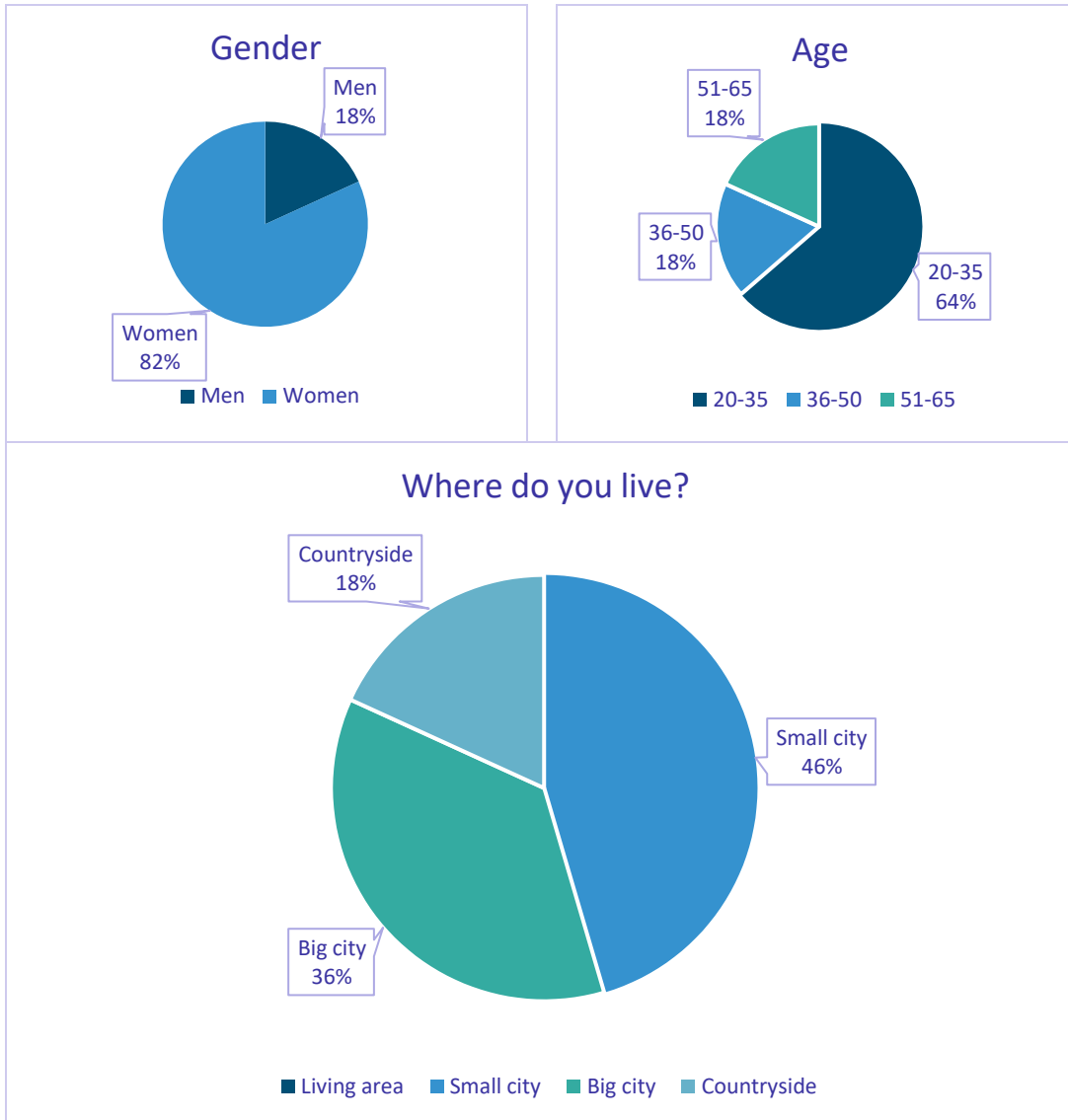
Need Analysis Report IO1

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Done by: Colin Deneufbourg

Professional questionnaire

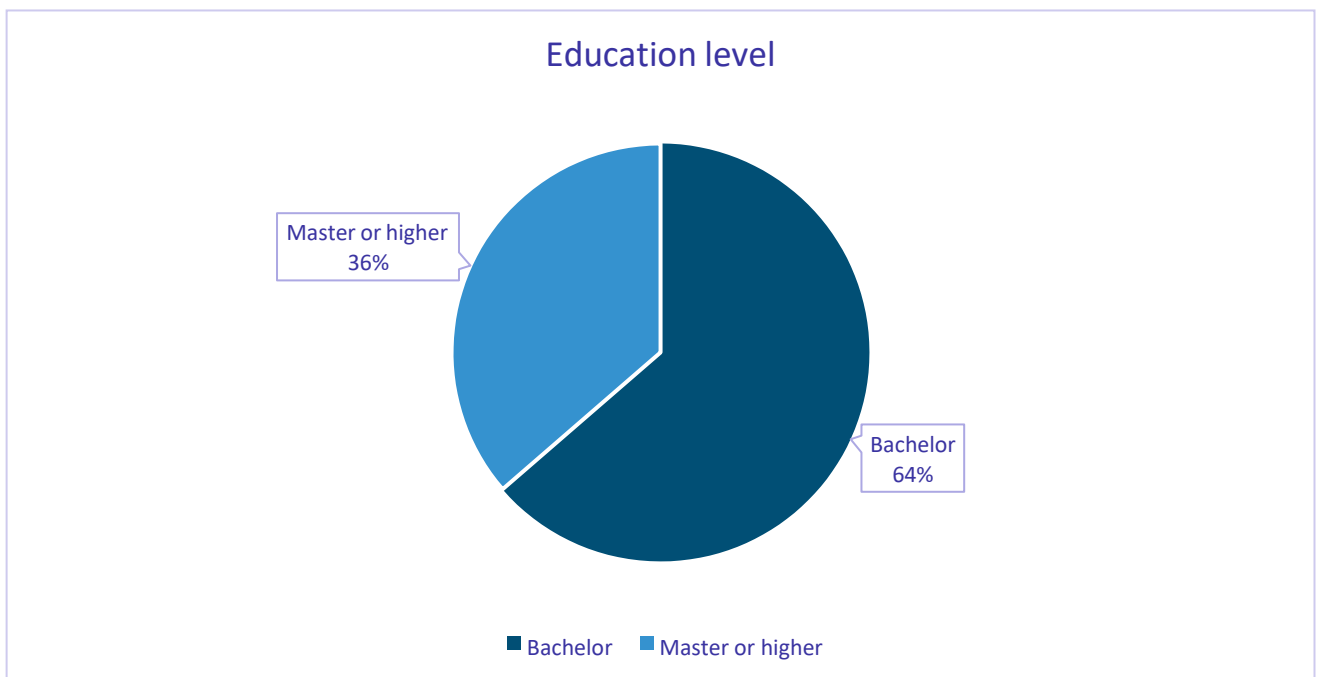
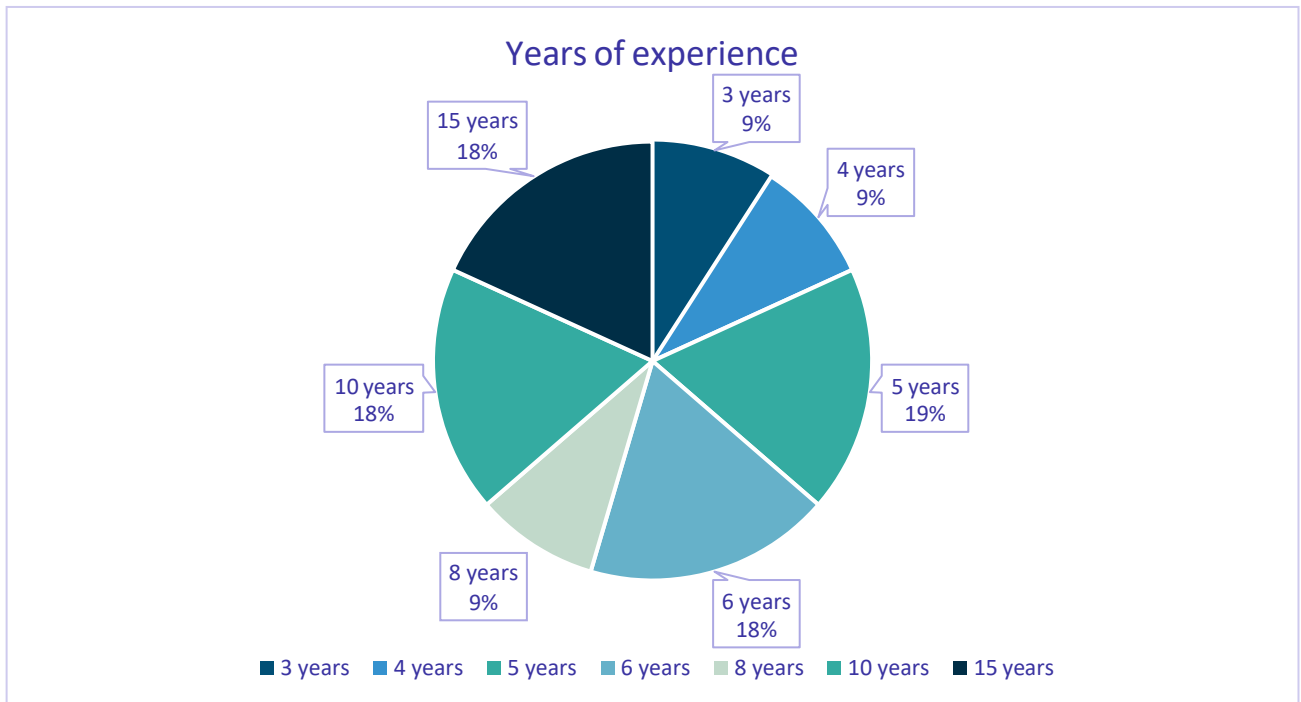
Sociological data



Comments

11 people participated in the survey. All respondents came from Belgium, mostly from a city below 10,000 inhabitants. Most of the respondents are women, 18% were men. At the time of the survey most people (64%) were 20-35 years old.

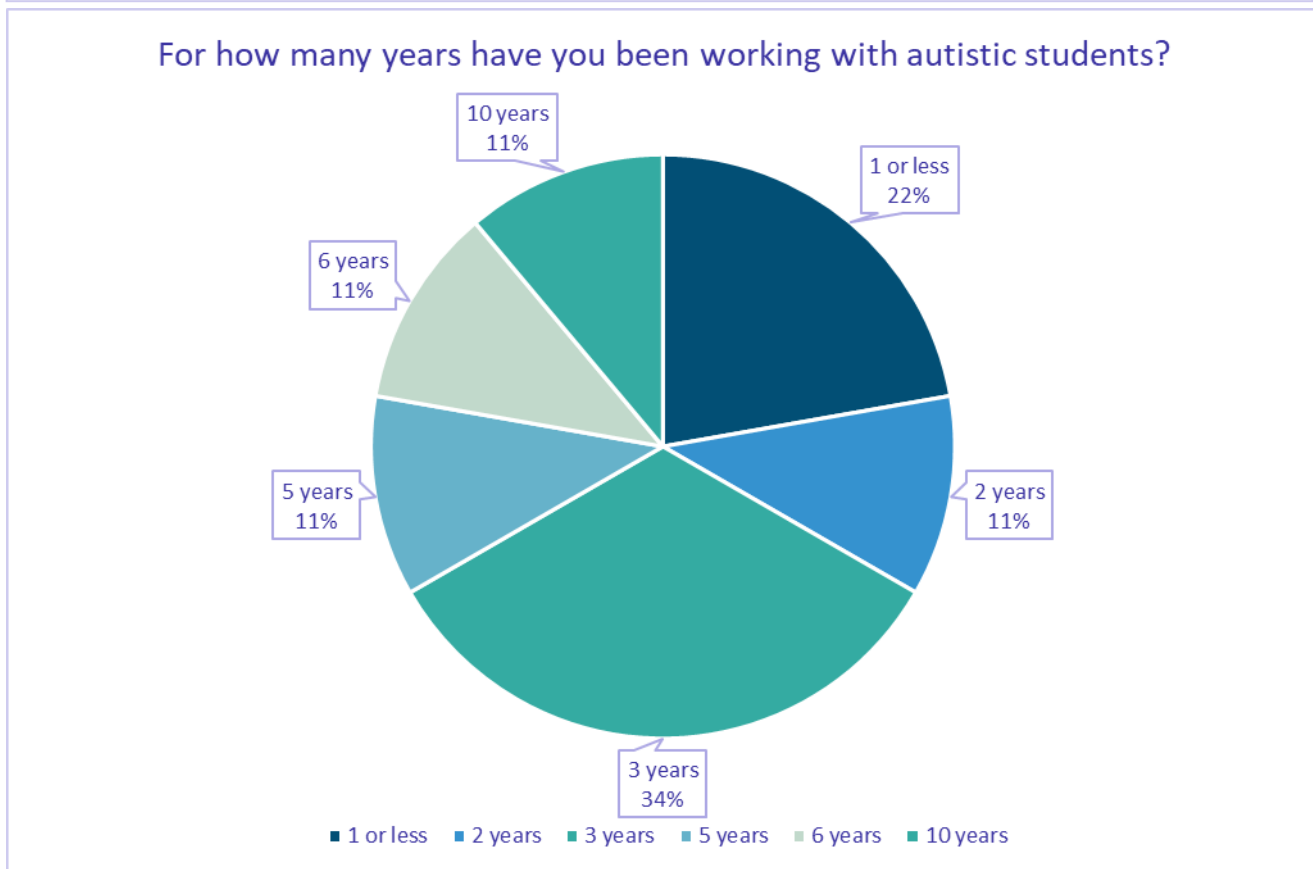
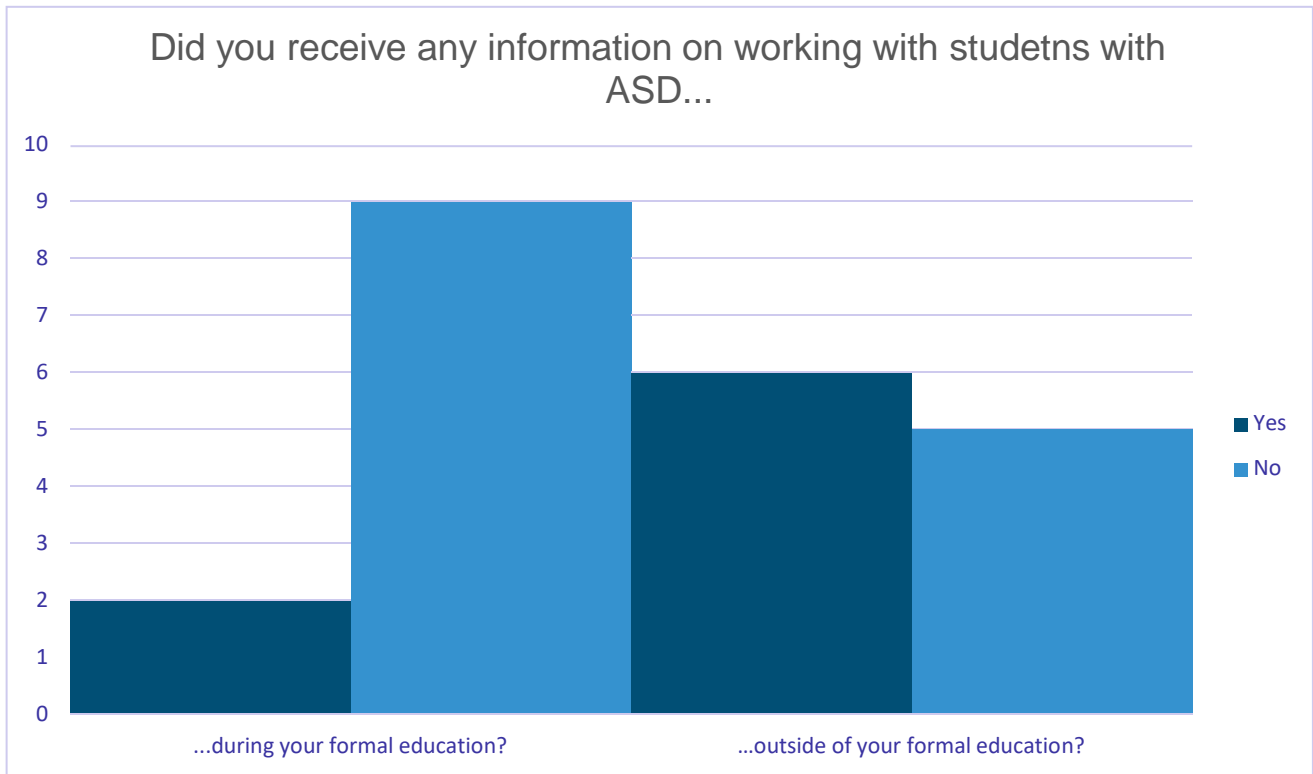
Professional data



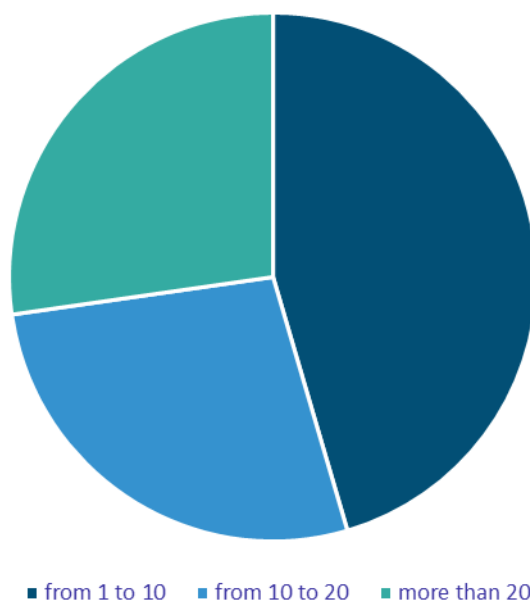
Comments

The teachers varied a lot when it comes to the years of experience, the maximum being 15 years and minimum 3 years. Most of them had a Bachelor's degree, 36% had a Master's degree.

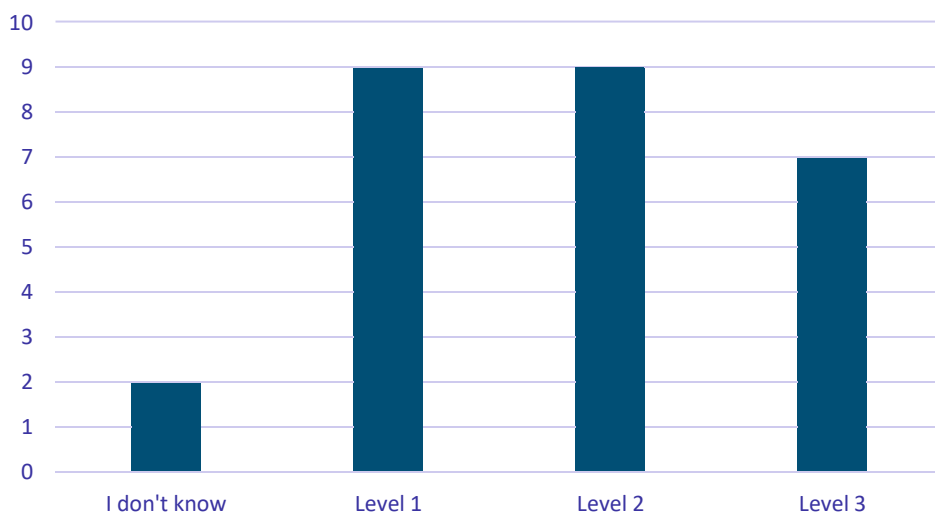
Experience with ASD



How many autistic people did you work with?



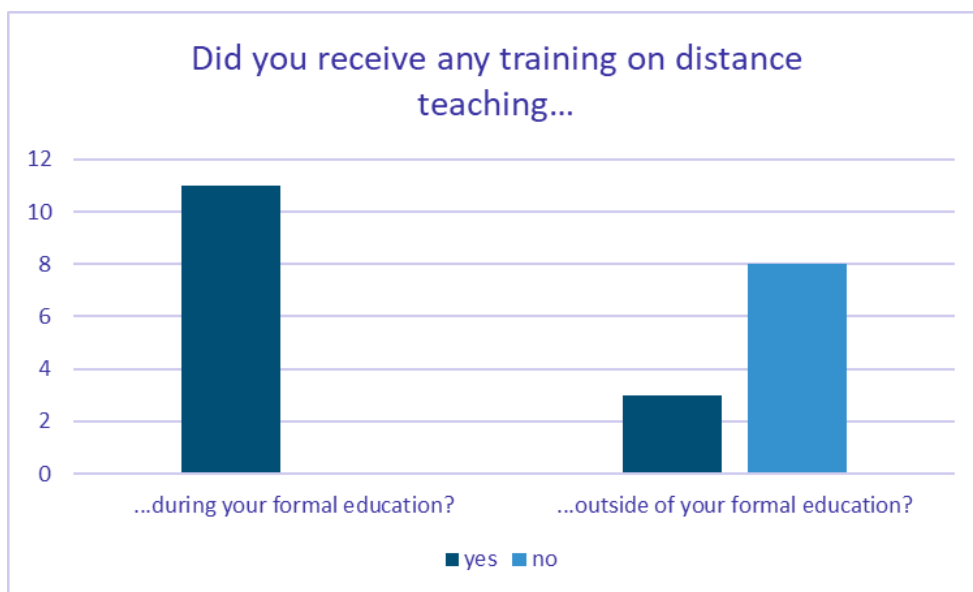
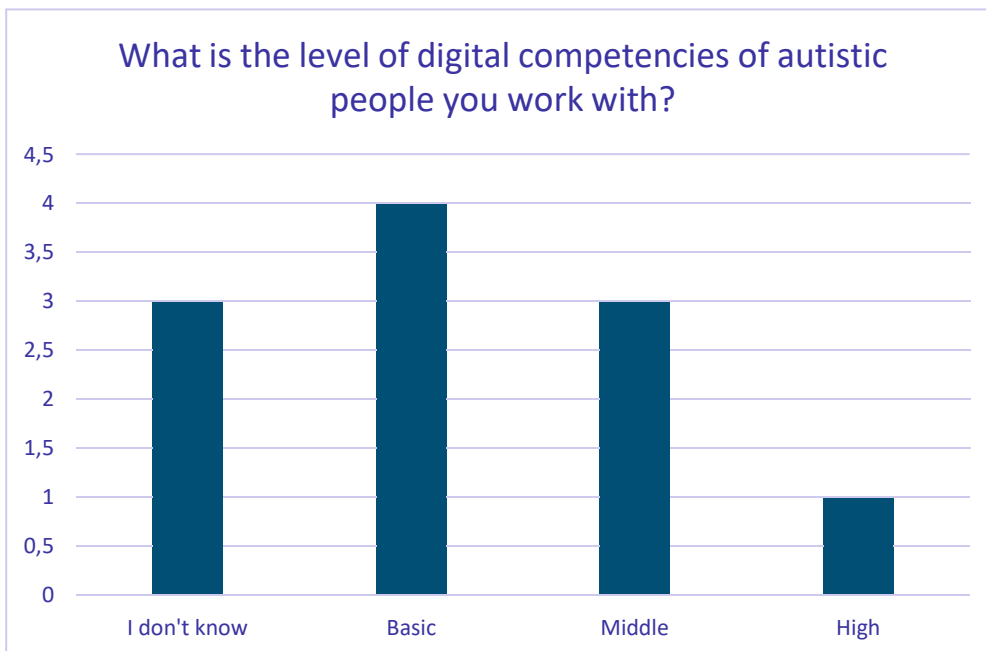
Which level of functioning with autism are your students diagnosed with?



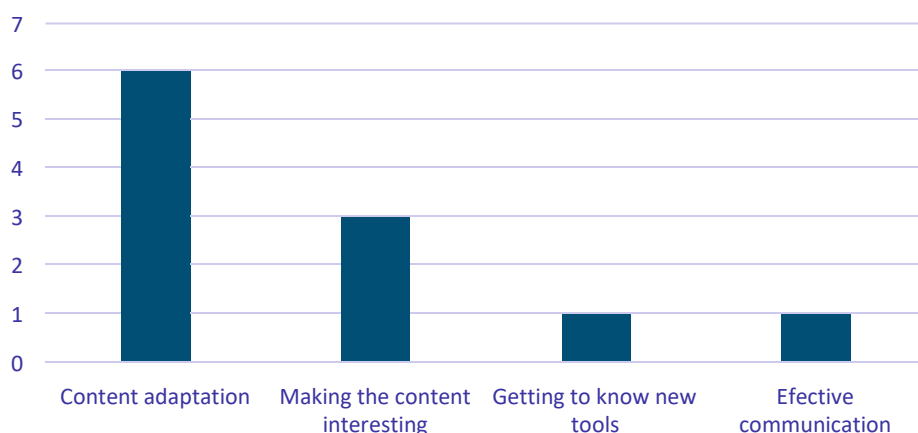
Comments

The respondents received close to no information on autism during their formal education, but learned more from informal sources. Most of them had from 1 to 3 years of experience in working with autistic students. Some of the teachers had up to 10 years of experience in this matter. Most of them worked with numerous different people with ASD throughout their career.

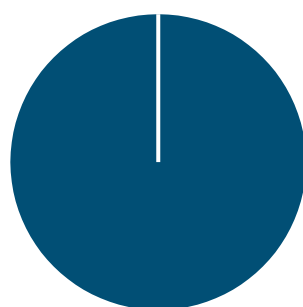
Digital competencies



What would you like to learn about distance-teaching of children with ASD?

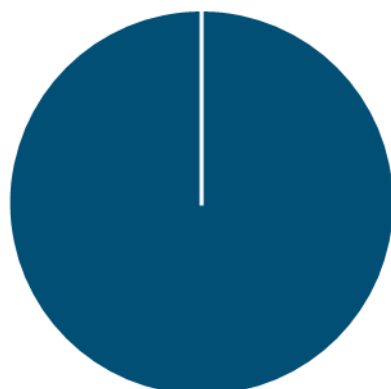


Do you like the idea of an online cours about the use of digital tools in the education of children with ASD?



■ Yes ■ No

Do you students have basic digital competencies?

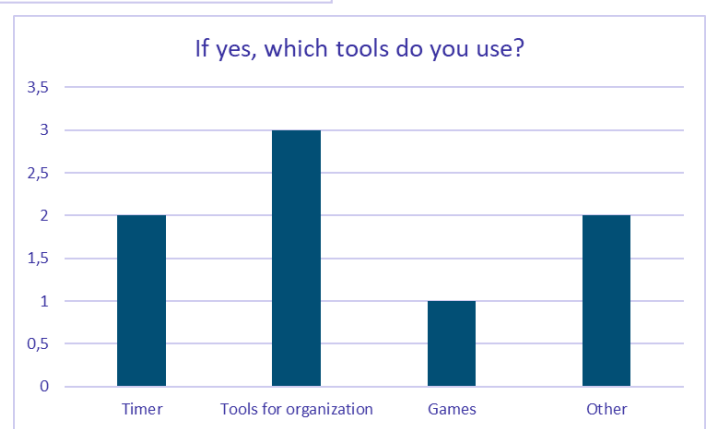
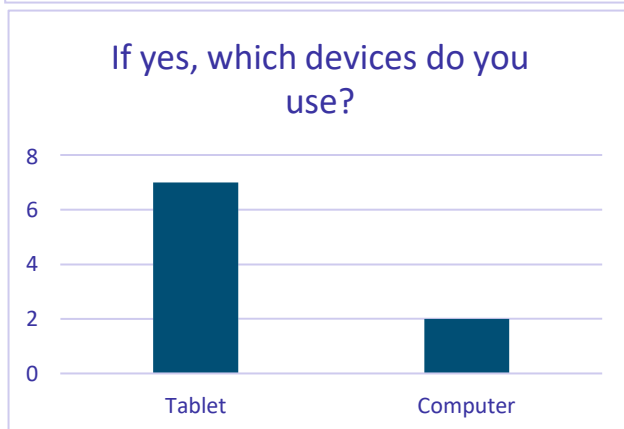
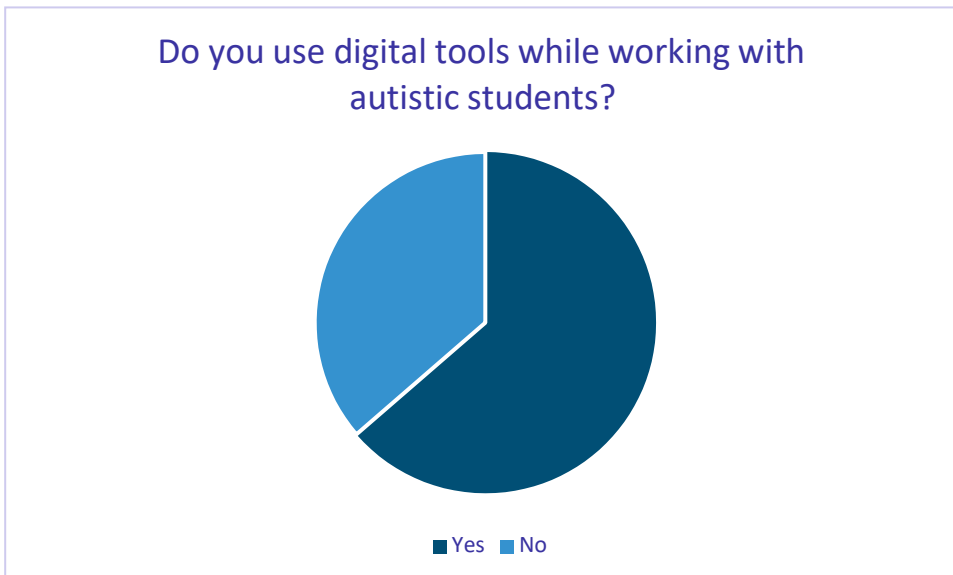


■ Yes

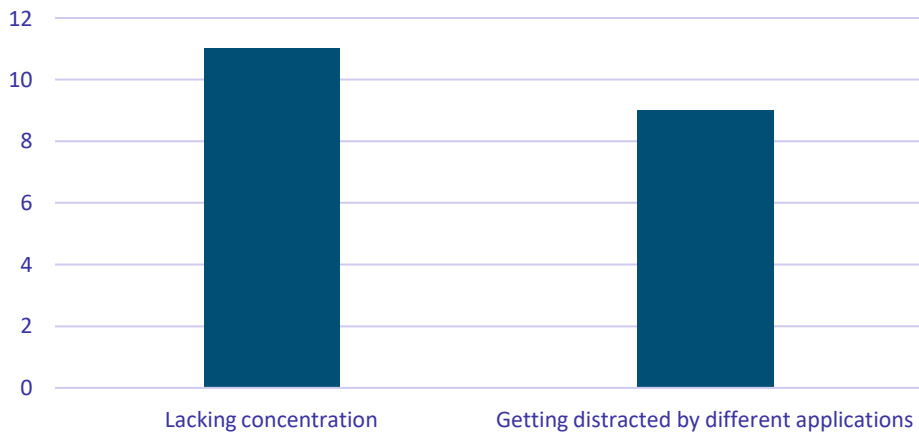
Comments

The respondents did not receive any training on distance learning during their studies, and they had to learn about it outside of formal education. They would like to learn how to make digital content more interesting and adapted to autistic people. Their students generally have at least basic digital skills. Almost all of the teachers agreed that the digital tools make their work more efficient, but they also pointed out that it is difficult for the children to concentrate while using them. The teachers were very enthusiastic about an online course about digital tools adapted to children with ASD.

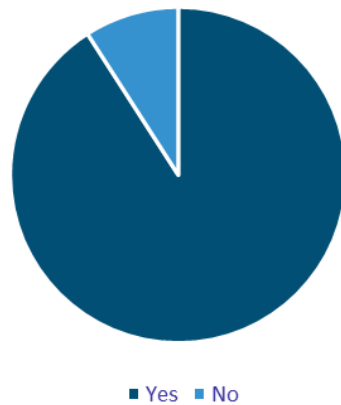
ASD and Digital



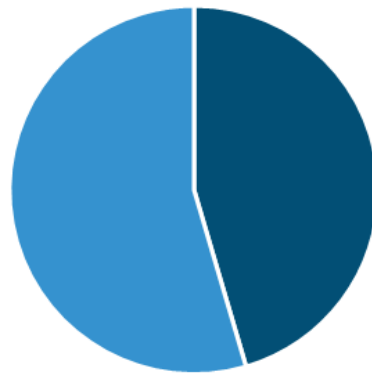
What are the problems your students have with digital tools?



Do you think that digital devices make your work better?

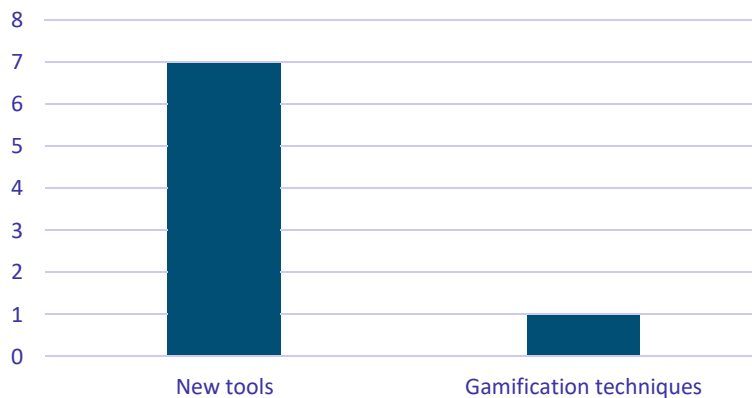


Do you think your digital competencies are enough to support the students with ASD?



■ Yes ■ No

If no, what would you like to learn?



Comments

Most of the respondents use at least some digital tools while working with autistic students. The most popular were timers and tools for organization. Many of the professionals did not feel good about their digital competencies. They would like to learn more, especially to get to know new tools.

Contact information



Comments

All of the participants wanted to learn more about the project. Some of them provided e-mail addresses, others decided to follow it through social-media.

General comment

11 people participated in the survey. All respondents came from Belgium, mostly from the cities below 10,000 inhabitants. Most of the respondents are women. At the time of the survey most participants (64%) were 20-35 years old.

The maximum amount of teaching experience in the survey was 15 years and the minimum was 3 years. Most of the teachers had a Bachelor's degree, 36% had a Master's degree.

The respondents received almost no information on autism during their formal education, so they had to learn from informal sources. Most of them had from 1 to 3 years of experience in working with autistic students. Some of the teachers had up to 10 years of experience in this matter. Most of them worked with numerous different people with ASD throughout their career.

Most of the respondents use at least some digital tools while working with autistic students. The most popular were timers and tools for organization. Many of the professionals did not feel good about their digital competencies. They would like to

learn more, especially to get to know new tools. They would also like to learn how to make digital content more interesting and adapted to autistic people.

Their students generally have at least basic digital skills. Almost all of the teachers agreed that the digital tools make their work more efficient. They, nonetheless pointed out as an important problem that children struggle to concentrate while using the internet.

The teachers were excited about an idea of an online course on digital tools adapted to children with ASD. All of the participants wanted to learn more about the project. Some of them provided e-mail addresses, others decided to follow it through social-media.