Need Analysis Report IO1



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Professional questionnaire

Sociological data

Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4 graphs







70% of the surveys have been completed by the female gender, 60% between 35 and 50 years old, and people over 65 years old have not participated. 100% of those surveyed are from Spain. 65% of the participants are from rural areas and 35% from cities.

Professional data

Q5, Q6, Q7 graphs







69.2% of the participants are teachers, 15% are special education teachers, and school directors (10%) have participated in the survey. There is a distributed distribution of experience covering experts and non-experts. The level of education is divided between a Bachelor's degree (42.4%) and a higher master's degree (38.5%).

Experience with ASD

Q8, Q9, Q10, Q11, Q12, Q13, Q14 graphs







26 respuestas







Q13. ¿Tiene alguna información sobre la capacidad de sus pacientes para utilizar herramientas digitales? (encender laptops, jugar videojuegos, charlar, etc.)





Q14. En caso afirmativo, ¿Qué tipo de habilidades digitales tienen los estudiante con los que trabaja? ^{26 respuestas}	es
Lo manejan perfectamente acorde su edad.	
no relevante	
Depende mucho del tipo de estudiante. Hay algunos que son especialmente habilidosos con las nuevas tecnologías, capaces de programar incluso videojuegos. Otros necesitan de tutorización para realizar tareas usando dispositivo digitales.	
no especialmente	
Alta concentración, creación de videojuegos con scratch, constructor, pixelart	
Tenemos soporte digital	
No lo se	
No lo sé	•

It is surprising to know that 73% of those surveyed admit not having received any training in autism spectrum disorders during formal studies.

At least 50% acknowledge having participated (in a personal capacity) in extracurricular training

The most common response (11%) is to have worked for at least 2 years with children with autism disorder, in the same way, that the quantification of children with whom they have worked so far is between 2 (19%) and 3 (15.4%)

It is very interesting to observe that 65% of the teachers surveyed would not know how to distinguish the diagnosed level of the student

It is also interesting to observe how only 53% of those surveyed consider that their students have digital skills while 46% consider that they do not.

The main digital skills detected consist of handling cell phones, tablets, and video game consoles.

Digital competences

Q15, Q16, Q17, Q18, Q19, Q20, Q21, Q22





Q17. ¿Qué le gustaría aprender sobre cómo ayudar y apoyar a los niños con TEA en el aprendizaje a distancia?

26 respuestas

Todo

Qué recursos utilizar para que aprendan, cómo usarlos, qué hacer para que se sientan en un entorno cómodo y seguro, cómo ayudarles a integrarse en la sociedad y tener autonomía, etc.

Conocer herramientas para trabajar mejor

Con la panemia hemos tenido que aprender corriendo, pero seguro que me gustaría conocer cómo trabajar a distancia con tecnología adaptada que los niños puedan entender y manejar.

Si hay herramientas, seguro que vienen bien para las escuelas

Como gestionar su estres

Me gustaría formarme para poder atenderlos mejor





Q21. En caso afirmativo, ¿Qué tipo de dispositivos digitales utiliza con los estudiantes con TEA? ^{26 respuestas}	
Tablets	
Ipad	
Nada	
Pda, tablet	
no utilizo normalmente, he probado pero no siempre me manejo bien con ellos.	
si utilizo ocasionalmente, normalmente tablets, con aplicaciones de iconografía específica.	
no uso especialmente	
No aplica	
No se	•

Q22. Si no es así, ¿Qué tipo de herramientas utiliza a menudo con estudiantes o TEA? 26 respuestas	on
Tablets	
básicamente pictogramas e instrucciones muy claras	
fichas adaptatas a cada caso. Iconos y dibujos especialmente diseñados y para cada estudiante.	
Escribo las órdenes. Estoy más pendiente de estos estudiantes.	
Simplificación de temario y trabajo con esquemas	
No se	
Los recursos del colegio	
Ninguna	•

88.5% of teachers admit not having received any distance courses during their formal education, referring to improving their digital skills, 50% have attended distance education training outside the environment and formal education,

Almost all of the respondents agree that their main interest is to know with what tools they could work with their students, how to use an adaptive training platform and how they could personalize the environment for these students.

Everyone is interested in the existence of an online course that improves the digital skills of students with ASD and teachers

It is curious despite the information provided previously that 53.8% admit that they do not use digital tools with their students with ASD, while 46% do. It is worth differentiating a nuance because everyone comments that times of COVID has been a different experience from their day to day.

46% who work with digital tools recognize that the most used device is tablets. The teacher who does not use digital tools (53%) agrees that they usually use tools such as pictograms, adapted cards, and iconography made specifically for each student.

Digital and ASD

Q23, Q24, Q25, Q26

Q23. ¿Crees que las herramientas digitales podrían mejorar tu trabajo con estudiantes con TEA?

26 respuestas

Sí

Si

No estoy segura

Si, dependiendo del caso, de la herramienta y de cómo se use.

entiendo que sí

Creo que sí, pero todavía necesitan mejorar en su aplicación y en la posibiliad de personalización para cada caso. Las compañías no invierten en este tipo de niños, ya que no son un negocio hacer aplicaciones útiles para ellos.

puede ser, no conozco estas herramientas.

Q24. Si hay alguno, ¿Cuál es el mayor problema que encuentran con los estudiantes con TEA que trabajan con herramientas digitales? ¿Con estudiantes con TEA en general? ^{26 respuestas}	S
Veo que necesitan una mayor atención para utilizar herramientas digitales. Les cuesta más.	
Tienen sus tiempos de trabajo pautado que muchas herramientas digitales no permiten usarse para ellos.	
Necesitan más atención de profesionales.	
Ninguno, el mundo digital les interesa y prestan atencion	
No se	
No puedo responder	
No lo sé.	•

Q25. ¿Crees que, como profesional, tienes suficientes habilidades digitales para apoyar a los estudiantes con TEA?

26 respuestas



Q26. Si no es así, ¿Qué tipo de habilidades digitales cree que necesita para apoyar mejor a los estudiantes con TEA? ^{26 respuestas}	
Tengo habilidades digitales, lo que me falta es saber cómo emplearlas con ellos y ellas.	
Conocer mejor las heramientas que hay	
Aunque he hecho cursos de reciclaje, no he estado especialmente formada en tecnologías	
Lógicamente conocer como utilizar la tecnología para mejorar la inclusión de estos casos	
Acceso a una Plataforma de recursos	
Necesito formación	
Primero formación	
No lo sé.	•

When asked if it is considered that digital tools could improve their work with students with ASD, it is curious to observe that there is a great disparity of opinion in this regard, since they do not agree with each other, no or not be sure.

Nor are they able to answer clearly what is the biggest problem that students face

It is curious to observe how 76.9% admit or consider that they do not have enough digital skills to support students with ASD, and mainly recognize that if they have skills and abilities but do not know how to use them with them, they believe that a platform would be needed that would allow their customization and adaptability.

Contact information

Q27, Q28

Q27. ¿Está interesado en saber más sobre el proyecto y su continuación? No du en compartir su dirección de correo electrónico con nosotros. ^{26 respuestas}	ble
No Sí, claro Siempre se aprenden cosas, pero	
Q28. ¿Aceptas formar parte de nuestra lista de correo y ser contactado en otros pasos de nuestro proyecto o en otros proyectos en los que estemos trabajando? Sí es así, déjanos tu correo y te mantendremos informado/a 26 respuestas	
50%	

Only 23% accepted to participate in newsletter and more than 50% is interested in our results.

General comment

69.2% of the participants are teachers, 15% special education teachers, and school directors (10%) have participated in the survey. There is a distributed distribution of experience covering experts and non-experts. The level of education is divided between a Bachelor's degree (42.4%) and a higher master's degree (38.5%). It is surprising to know that 73% of those surveyed admit not having received any

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