

Empowering Community Developers with Digital Skills: Training in No-Code Mobile Applications in Effective Fieldwork Survey [†]

Phiraphath Phansiri ¹, Pornsaran Kanthong ¹, Suthida Songseeda ¹, Santikorn Pinyong ¹, Piyanart Imdee ¹ and Suriya Klangrit ^{2,*}

¹ Community Development, Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University, Nakhon Pathom 73000, Thailand; phiraphath.p@outlook.com (P.P.); tucktan.pop@gmail.com (P.K.); korkai95@gmail.com (S.S.); san_tikorn@hotmail.com (S.P.); piyanart1996@gmail.com (P.I.)

² Information Management, Chaoyang University of Technology, Taichung 413310, Taiwan

* Correspondence: s11014906@gm.cyut.edu.tw; Tel.: +66-862-493-990

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Abstract: This article presents the concept and principles of digital technology for community development and community developers. An approach for creating no-code mobile applications for community developers' fieldwork surveys is also proposed to organize a digital technology skill training program focused on no-code mobile application development for community developers. The training program consists of a two-day hands-on workshop in no-code mobile application development with 50 community developers participating in its development. A 70% increase in participants' knowledge of utilizing digital technology for local community development was observed, with all participants (100%) successfully developing no-code mobile applications for surveying data on their communities. Additionally, the participants expressed high satisfaction with the training format and content, with an average score of 4.80. Digital technology knowledge is essential for contemporary community development efforts. Empowering community developers, especially those engaged in fieldwork, to independently acquire mobile app development skills or access continuous learning resources significantly enhances their professional capacity. This empowerment leads to more effective and efficient community development practices, particularly in community data collection.

Keywords: digital-skill competence; fieldwork survey; no-code mobile application; community developer



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1. Introduction

Community developers play a critical role in sustainable growth and improving the quality of life within local communities. Defined as professionals who work collaboratively with communities to identify needs, mobilize resources, and implement solutions, their goal is to enhance social, economic, and cultural well-being [1]. Their responsibilities include needs assessments, community engagement, planning and implementing development projects, and outcome evaluation to ensure a positive impact [2]. Community developers often work for local government bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), or community-based organizations (CBOs) and are involved in public health, education, infrastructure, and social services. In Thailand, community developers are mainly affiliated

with the Ministry of Interior, particularly through its Department of Community Development, which provides oversight and support for community empowerment initiatives across the country [3]. Their work is vital in bridging the gap between policy and practice, ensuring that development efforts are inclusive, participatory, and aligned with the unique needs of each community [4,5].

Community developers face numerous challenges and limitations, particularly in technological and digital skills, which are increasingly essential in modern community development work [6]. Many community developers encounter a lack of formal training in digital tools, limited access to necessary technological resources, and insufficient support for integrating technology into their daily work. These limitations hinder their ability to efficiently conduct community data surveys and collect accurate information, which are critical components of planning and implementing development projects [7]. In an era of data-driven decision making, the absence of technological competence compromises the quality of community analysis and delays progress [8]. Digital skills, such as using mobile applications for data collection or analyzing survey results with software tools, are crucial for enhancing efficiency, accuracy, and scalability in fieldwork [9]. By addressing these challenges through targeted training programs and resource allocation, community developers can be better equipped to meet the demands of their roles and contribute to more impactful, sustainable development [10].

To effectively address the needs of community developers in acquiring technological and digital skills for efficient community data collection, targeted training programs that focus on practical, user-friendly tools must be provided [11]. Community developers often face challenges in utilizing advanced digital technologies due to limited resources and technical expertise, which can hinder their ability to gather and analyze data effectively [12].

This study aims to bridge this gap by empowering community developers with no-code mobile application skills, enabling them to streamline data collection processes, enhance their fieldwork efficiency, and contribute to more impactful community development initiatives. To empower community developers with essential digital skills, no-code mobile applications were created for effective fieldwork surveys. By introducing digital technology knowledge and organizing a hands-on training program, the capacity of community developers is enhanced to contribute to sustainable community development. The results of this study highlight the significance of equipping community developers with digital competencies to improve efficiency in community data collection and analysis. They also provide information on the integration of digital tools into community development practices, ultimately benefiting local communities and advancing Thailand's efforts in leveraging technology for sustainable development.

Therefore, we present the concept and principles of digital technology for community development and community developers and introduce an approach to create no-code mobile applications tailored for fieldwork surveys conducted by community developers. The two-day digital technology skills training program enabled the hands-on development of no-code mobile applications for community data collection and analysis.

2. Methods

We collected data from relevant documents, including books, research reports, and research articles. Guidelines and checklists were formulated for gathering information effectively [13]. Data collected were analyzed using content analysis. The analysis involved data classification, categorization, theming, and examining associations with the main research points to examine relationships [14,15]. The implementation level was evaluated based on the appropriateness and appropriateness of the target group's needs, consistency with the knowledge and abilities of the trainees (e.g., whether they found it difficult to

understand or use), and their ability to apply the knowledge in their work. Afterward, a diagram was drawn to visualize the results [16,17].

No-code mobile application workshops and training programs were provided in this study. We organized a digital technology skills training program on no-code mobile application development for community developers and a two-day hands-on training workshop to equip community developers with practical skills in no-code mobile application development for community data collection. This study involved 50 participants from Nakhon Pathom province, Thailand, comprising both local administrative organization members and government officials engaged in community development.

The training programs or workshops were held in August 2024 at the Computer Center, Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University, Thailand.

Pre- and post-training outcomes were assessed to evaluate participants' knowledge improvement through the direct observation of the training sessions. A feedback survey was conducted to measure the participant's satisfaction with the training format and content. Quantitative data were analyzed to assess knowledge increase, and qualitative assessment was conducted based on participant feedback and workshop outcomes to evaluate the training program's effectiveness (Figure 1) [18,19].

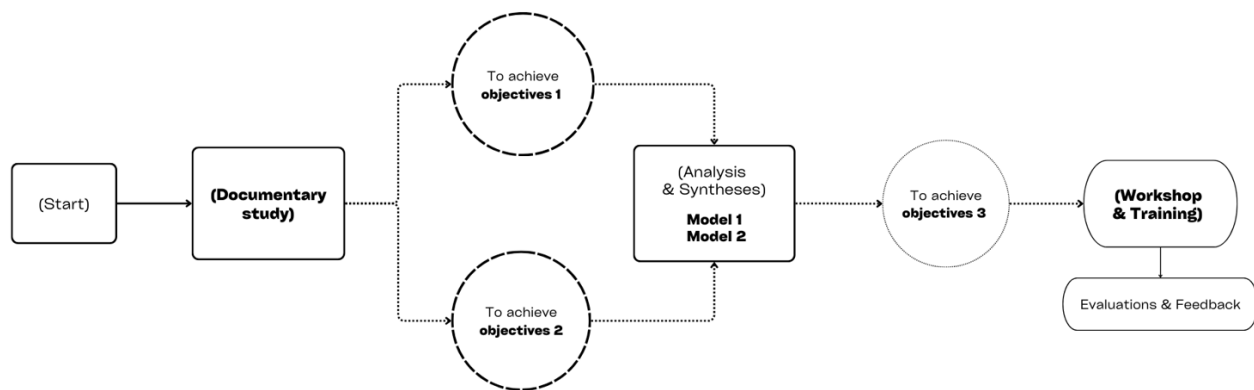


Figure 1. Process of study on no-code mobile application development and usage for fieldwork surveys by community developers.

3. Results

The results of this study underscored the significant role of digital technology in empowering community developers and enhancing fieldwork practices.

3.1. Concept and Principles

The concept and principles of digital technology for community development and community developers were reviewed based on the community data [20–22]. Digital technology tools were developed for community development [23–25], and a no-code mobile platform was constructed for community data collection [26,27].

The principles of the AppSheet application were applied to the development of digital technology tools for modern community development, focusing on the application of digital technology for data management, analysis, presentation, and the creation of information to support community development work. The developed model consisted of the following steps. In the process of community development, community developers learned and applied digital technology as an effective tool for data management in community development tasks [27].

1. Review community data and types of community data that need to be collected, such as infrastructure data, demographic data, community organization data, agricultural data, and environmental data.

2. Study and review questionnaires that are accepted and used for collecting community data, such as the basic needs data collection (JPD), village-level basic data collection (GCS 2K), and community-level data collection through a survey (TCNAP) by Thai Health.
3. Analyze and select the issues or types of data to be collected from these tools/questionnaires to develop specific questions related to the community data to be gathered to develop a data collection application.
4. Develop an application to collect data based on the defined issues (or new ones can be designed). For the tool selection in this step, the platform “AppSheet” is used as it is a free and efficient platform that is easy to learn and can be practically applied in the field.
5. Collect field data using the developed application to provide more accurate, correct, and diverse data than traditional paper questionnaires or manual data collection.
6. Analyze the data collected with the application using GIS software (Version 3.34), including verifying the accuracy of the data to create spatial data maps in the next step.
7. Create community data or information maps from the data obtained based on the defined issues or topics to be presented in GIS map format. These maps are analyzed repeatedly or updated to maintain their relevance.
8. Present the data from the analysis in various formats to support decision making for development in the identified areas or develop a community information system in the form of digital community maps that can be displayed according to the model framework below.

Using the developed method in community development work by community developers, a model for developing data collection and analysis tools for community developers was constructed by integrating traditional and modern approaches. This model was applied as the foundation for workshops and training and served as a guide for developing applications on mobile platforms using no-code technology, specifically leveraging the platform AppSheet. This platform was selected for the training process to facilitate data collection. The training program equipped community developers with the skills and tools (Figure 2).

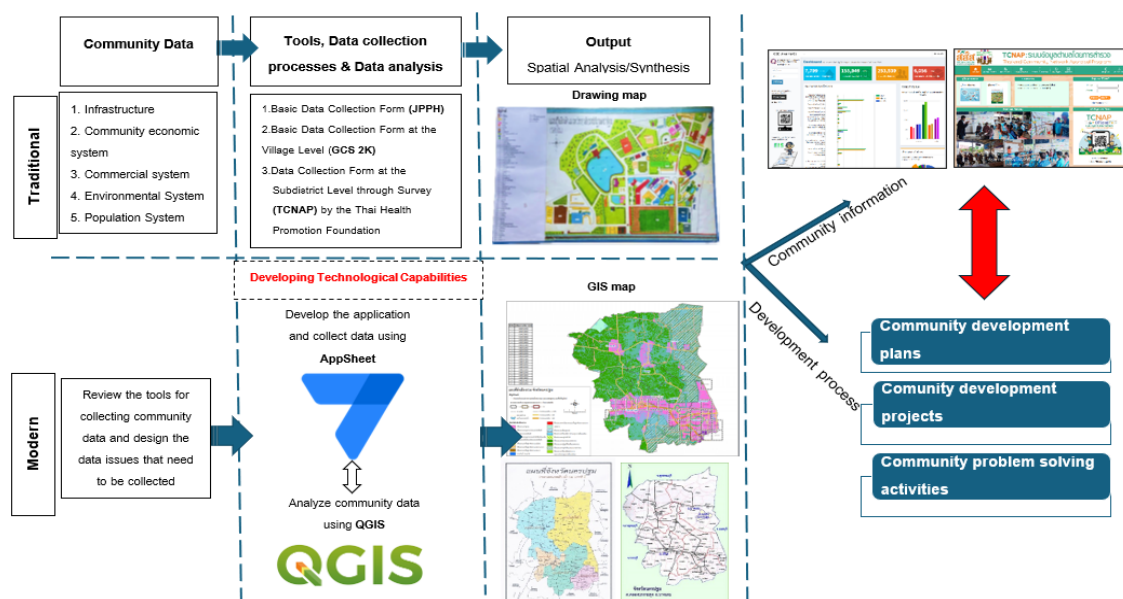


Figure 2. Model for developing data collection and analysis tools integrating traditional and modern approaches [26,27].

3.2. No-Code Mobile Applications

No-code mobile applications were developed by community developers' fieldwork surveys. Each step in the development process involved knowledge and skill sets to form a learning and training framework and enhance the capabilities of community developers in the digital era with expertise and digital skills to conduct fieldwork efficiently. The training program integrated theoretical knowledge with practical skill development, ensuring that participants gained hands-on experience. This dual focus supported their ability to collect and manage community data effectively and provided a foundation for informed decision making in community development projects. The training approach for creating no-code mobile applications included a sequential process to build knowledge and develop skills in a logical order. The steps for training community developers in data collection were described as follows.

Step 1: Provide knowledge of community data and data management.

Step 2: Train to design community data collection tools.

Step 3: Train digital technology skills, specifically creating no-code mobile applications for field data collection. This training program focused on developing specialized skills in digital technology for community developers in the digital age.

Step 4: Train skills and mobile applications for collecting field data.

Each step required appropriate knowledge and skills, as summarized in Table 1. The conceptual framework for the model was explored in each phase, from collecting primary and secondary data to developing mobile applications for fieldwork and coordination with community leaders.

Table 1. Training program for creating no-code mobile applications [27].

Knowledge/Skills	Approches of Learning and Practicing	Significant/Needed
1. Study the community data	1. Primary data and primary data collection 2. Secondary data: methods for studying data from local government development plans 3. Other community data to be collected for development decision making	Community data collection is a fundamental aspect of development in the digital era, as it enables a genuine understanding of communities and leads to sustainable, need-based development. Rather than merely replicating existing methods, this process involves designing a tailored data collection system. It begins with an in-depth study of community information systems to understand all dimensions comprehensively. Based on this understanding, a data collection approach is designed that aligns with the specific characteristics of the area and integrates appropriate applications for maximum effectiveness.
2. Design data collection	1. Study standard data collection formats 2. Practice designing community-specific data collection tools	Designing and collecting data effectively is key to enabling the aggregation and analysis of information that can genuinely address community issues. Data design and collection are critical skills for community developers. Traditional Data Collection: Limited to descriptive text, as it relies on manual methods such as questionnaires. Modern Data Collection: More comprehensive, capturing additional elements such as geolocation and images through the use of applications.

Table 1. *Cont.*

Knowledge/Skills	Approches of Learning and Practicing	Significant/Needed
3. Application development	1. Developing mobile applications on the AppSheet platform 2. Testing and refining the application for usability 3. Sharing the application with the team	Developing applications for data collection is an essential skill for modern community developers, as it enables them to address community issues effectively and accurately. AppSheet as a no-code platform, offers a beginner-friendly, no-cost option for initial use, making it ideal for community developers without advanced technological skills. It facilitates quick and accurate data collection, which can then be easily analyzed and visualized through dashboards, streamlining the entire process.
4. Fieldwork for data collection	1. Practice coordination skills with community leaders and relevant agencies when collecting data in the field. 2. Practice collecting data using the developed mobile application. 3. Practice techniques for tracking the progress of data collection.	Data collection skills in community development are both a science and an art, combining the use of digital tools with the active engagement of local people to enhance effectiveness. Comprehensive training in digital skills and community engagement, coupled with hands-on fieldwork, equips community developers with essential competencies such as understanding and utilizing mobile GPS for accurate data mapping, practicing efficient data entry via mobile devices, updating and modifying data in real time, and troubleshooting technical issues during data collection. These skills enable developers to manage the complexities of modern data collection processes and contribute to impactful and sustainable community development initiatives.

The developed framework emphasized the importance of tailoring data collection tools to community contexts, using no-code platforms for application development, and ensuring the coordination and tracking of fieldwork. These factors were identified to ensure relevant, reliable, and useful data for informed decision making in community development. This model served as the foundation to analyze the effectiveness of community data collection methods and information on how various skills and knowledge areas enhanced the overall process (Figure 3).

The training program contributed to the development of effective skills and knowledge of community developers, creating a cycle of digital technology usage efficiently. In the process, data were collected from the community study to design data collection tools. The designed tools were developed into an application for field data collection. Efficient data collection relies on the understanding of the community, appropriate design, and technology for informed decision making for community development.

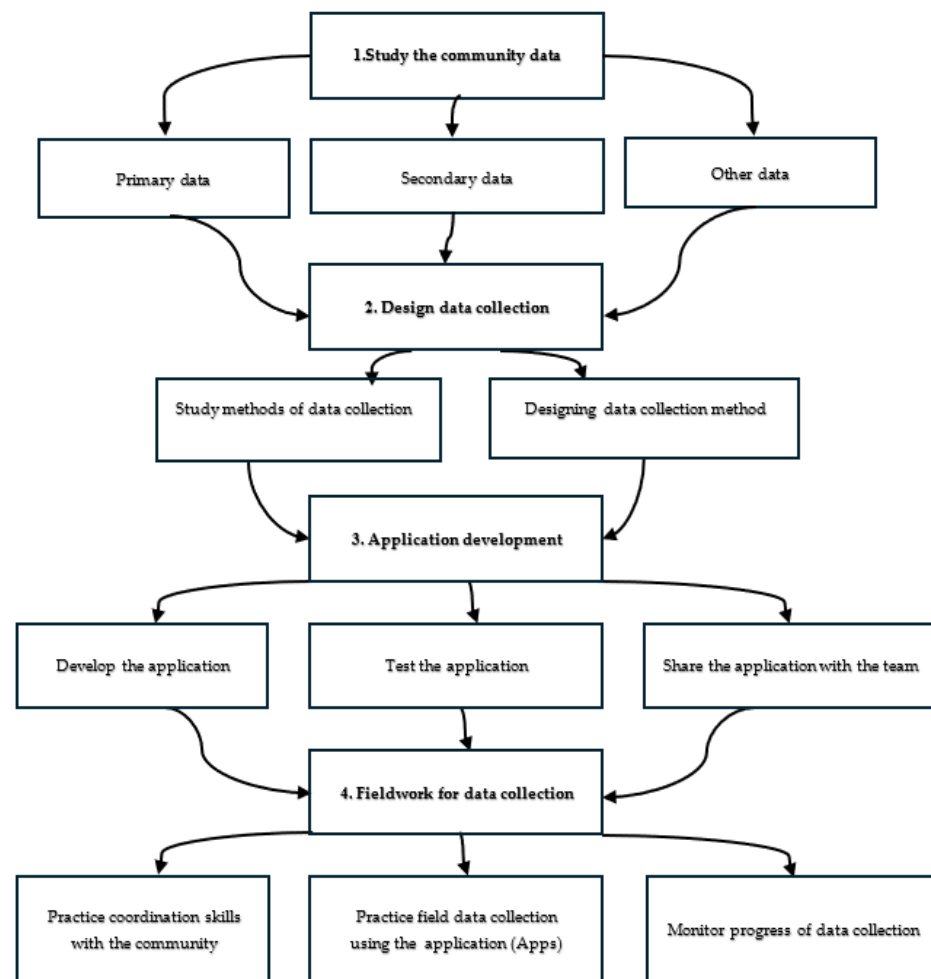


Figure 3. Mobile application development process for community fieldwork survey [27].

3.3. Training Program

A two-day hands-on training workshop was organized to educate community developers on practical skills in no-code mobile application development for community data collection. The participants included community development officers or community developers and community development workers from local administrative organizations and government officials involved in local community development. A total of 50 participants were attended in Nakhon Pathom province. The training program was held from 13–17 August 2024 at the Computer center, Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University, Thailand.

The training program provided theoretical and practical knowledge, focusing on no-code mobile application development. In the two-day session, 50 participants working in community development participated presented the following outcomes.

1. Knowledge Improvement: the participants demonstrated a 70% increase in their understanding of using digital technology to support local community development.
2. Application development: All participants successfully developed no-code mobile applications tailored to surveying data within their communities.
3. Participant satisfaction: The participant's satisfaction level regarding the training format and content scored 4.76 on a five-point scale.

The results highlighted the importance of digital technology knowledge for modern community development work. By enabling community developers, especially those working in the related field, to independently learn and create mobile applications or access self-development resources significantly, their professional capacity was enhanced.

This empowerment boosted their competence and overall efficiency and effectiveness of community development practices, particularly in community data collection. Details are presented in Tables 2 and 3. The participants included more females (60%) than males (34%). The majority of the participants held a bachelor's degree (64%), followed by a master's degree (34%) and Ph.D. (2%). In terms of organizational affiliation, most participants worked at sub-district administrative organizations (52%), followed by town municipalities (23%), sub-district municipalities (16%), and NGOs (7%).

Table 2. Summary of demographic characteristics of participants.

Demographic Characteristics		(N = 50)	Percentage (%)
Gender	(1) Male	15	34%
	(2) Female	23	60%
Education	(1) Bachelor's degree	24	64%
	(2) Master's degree	13	34%
	(3) Ph.D. degree	1	2%
Organization	(1) Sub-district administrative organization	20	52%
	(2) Town municipality	9	23%
	(3) Sub-district municipality	6	16%
	(4) NGOs	3	7%

Table 3. Satisfaction with workshop and training program.

Items of Effectiveness	Mean Score	Meaning
1. Trainers and Instructor	4.65	Very Satisfied
2. Place and Time and Facilities	4.53	Very Satisfied
3. Staff Training services	4.66	Very Satisfied
4. Knowledge and Understanding	3.79	Satisfied
5. Applicable to use for work and Application	4.21	Very Satisfied
6. Satisfaction with workshop and Training program	4.76	Very Satisfied
Average	4.43	Very Satisfied

The participants' satisfaction with the workshop and training program was assessed for effectiveness. The trainers and instructors scored 4.65 on average, indicating the participants were satisfied with their performance. The staff training services scored 4.66, reflecting exceptional satisfaction. The place, time, and facilities scored 4.53, suggesting a positive evaluation. The participants' knowledge and understanding scored 3.79, the lowest among the items indicating potential for improvement in this area. The applicability to use for work and application scored 4.21, showing that the participants found the content practical and relevant to their professional needs. The overall satisfaction with the workshop and training program scored 4.76, signifying the participants were extremely satisfied. The average score across all items was 4.43, highlighting the workshop's overall success in meeting participants' expectations and objectives.

3.4. Participant's Feedback

The participants' feedback highlighted their desire to upskill in areas related to technology and data management. They focused on developing advanced skills in app development, particularly with tools such as AppSheet, as well as improving general computer proficiency and utilizing shortcuts for greater efficiency. The participants also expressed an interest in applying learned programs in practical settings and enhanced their skills through

review and continued learning. The participants successfully integrated technology into their work and improved their overall productivity. Several key areas for improvement were identified in future workshops and training programs. The participants expressed a hope for more accessible and practical learning experiences, including extended training times, additional assistant instructors, and better-paced lessons to ensure full comprehension. Frequent and relevant training sessions were required to upskill in the digital age and address current challenges such as copyright issues. By addressing these suggestions, future programs need to be offered to meet the needs of the participants and enhance their learning outcomes.

4. Conclusions

The concept and principles of digital technology for community development are rooted in digital technology for community development. Effective data management and modern tool usage, such as AppSheet, are necessary for field data collection. The eight-step model has been developed by integrating traditional and modern methods to enhance decision-making processes and foster community development efforts. No-code mobile applications for community developers were created to enhance community developers' efficiency, and the training framework was established to utilize no-code mobile applications: understanding community data, designing data collection tools, developing digital technology skills, and practicing fieldwork with mobile applications. The framework emphasized understanding data sources, creating customized data collection formats, building tools using AppSheet, and coordinating with community leaders to ensure effective data collection and progress tracking. The training program empowered the participants with practical skills and knowledge, creating a sustainable model for using digital technology in community development. By integrating theoretical principles with application, the critical role of tailored digital tools in enhancing the efficiency of community development practices is emphasized. The approach ensures that community developers independently design, implement, and manage digital solutions for data-driven decision making in their fieldwork.

A limitation of this study also exists as it was project-based rather than a comprehensive research initiative. While the results of this study provide a reference for the use of no-code mobile applications for community development, practical training projects and additional research methodologies associated with academic studies are necessary. Future studies are also needed to systematically evaluate and refine the proposed method and assess its long-term impact, scalability, and adaptability across diverse community contexts. Various challenges and limitations faced by community developers also need to be addressed, including technological or information technology skills, demands, and efficiency improvement in community development. Additionally, it is essential to design new capacity-building models for community developers that align with the requirements of globalization and modern society. Such efforts are essential to create practical and tangible national-level data systems that can be effectively utilized by relevant organizations. Based on the study results, community developers are better equipped to meet contemporary challenges and contribute to sustainable and impactful development practices.

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