SOLIDARITY RESEARCH EVALUATION PROJECT (SREP)

The Process and Results of Evaluating the NIEHS Trainers' Exchange 2003

By the SREP Team:

Sam Orlando, UAW Mike Whitmore, UAW Derrick Ebidon, UAW Bob White, UAW Donna Swartwood, UAW Luis Vazquez, UAW Judy Daltuva, University of Michigan Melina Williams, University of Michigan Thomas Mullen, PACE Donna Howard, PACE Tom McQuiston, PACE **Richard Smith, ICWUC** Tobi Lippin, New Perspectives Jesse Ybarra, AFSCME Charlie Noble, AFSCME Dan Hamilton, AFSCME Marian Flum, University of Massachusetts

July 2003

For questions regarding this report please contact: Judy Daltuva School of Public Health, University of Michigan 109 Observatory St. SPH II Ann Arbor, MI 48109 Phone: (734) 936-0756 Fax: (734) 763-8095 Email: jdal@umich.edu

> Edited by Bruce Lippy, Ph.D., CIH, CSP Director, and Kerry Murray, Research Manager, National Clearinghouse for Worker Safety and Health Training

BACKGROUND

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), through its Worker Education and Training Program (WETP), has trained over one million workers since 1986 to safely work with hazardous waste and, more recently, to safely clean up the destruction from terrorist actions. NIEHS delivers this training through cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations, including universities and labor organizations that then create courses for the populations they serve.

These courses have been delivered to hazardous waste workers and emergency responders in every region of the country and have established new national benchmarks for quality worker safety and health training. The program also has represented a major prevention education activity for NIEHS as technical scientific and basic research information is delivered to target populations with high-risk toxic exposures. These represent over ninety different institutions that have trained over 1,000,000workers across the country and presented nearly 38,000 classroom and hands-on training courses, which have accounted for over 11.0 million contact hours of actual training.

All training needs to be evaluated for effectiveness. But ineffective safety and health training can have catastrophic results. Workers can die or be injured. Consequently, evaluation takes on even greater importance. NIEHS awardees have pioneered innovative approaches in training evaluation over the life of the program. One of the most successful has been the Solidarity Research Evaluation Project (SREP).

INTRODUCTION

Participatory evaluation methods have gained increasing attention among NIEHS grantees during the past five years. The ongoing efforts of the multi-union, NIEHS-funded SREP project illustrate such participatory evaluation methods by teaching worker-trainers evaluation skills, involving worker-trainers in all steps of evaluation, and creating a forum to develop and share evaluation skills and techniques. Prior to the current project, members of SREP had presented their work at previous NIEHS-sponsored Trainers' Exchanges, most recently in a session at the 2000 National Trainers' Exchange.

The current project, a participatory evaluation of workshops at the 2003 Trainers' Exchange, primarily aimed to demonstrate a variety of evaluation techniques, including qualitative and quantitative methods. It also offered SREP partners an opportunity to collaboratively put evaluation techniques into practice. Finally, the project expected to produce evaluation results that could contribute the final evaluation of the 2003 Trainers' Exchange. The SREP evaluation activities at the 2003 Trainers' Exchange had two components: questionnaires about workshops and short in-person interviews. The project had the goal of involving worker-evaluators in all stages of the SREP evaluation, including the development of evaluation instruments, administration of these instruments, data entry and analysis, and presentation of results.

The process used to conduct this SREP evaluation was based on an evaluation model ("the Black Lake model") that the United Auto Workers (UAW), in partnership with the University of Michigan, had developed and previously used to evaluate their annual health and safety conference. According to this model, worker-evaluators conduct most evaluation activities. They distribute surveys to workshop participants and collect them. As surveys are completed, worker-evaluators immediately code and enter the data. Preliminary analysis of data from workshops early in the conference is completed before the end of the conference, so that a portion of evaluation results can be presented to participants on the last day. Professional evaluation staff provides technical assistance as needed. Quick turnaround of evaluation results ensures that conference participants receive some evaluation information, helps participants build a common understanding of the conference, and shows participants possible implications and uses of evaluation results.

PROCESS

As part of the opening plenary session at the Trainers' Exchange, members of the SREP evaluation team addressed conference participants to explain the purpose and course of evaluation activities. They highlighted how this evaluation differed from others: this evaluation incorporated worker-evaluators and preliminary results would be presented at the end of the conference. Finally, they alerted attendees to the possibility of being selected for a short interview, encouraged them to participate in interviews, if approached, and to complete evaluation forms for workshops. Each of these components is described in detail below.

Questionnaire

Prior to the 2003 Trainers' Exchange, a questionnaire that included both close- and open-ended items was developed cooperatively by a group of SREP partners, including some worker-evaluators. The group decided to focus questions on the theme of the Trainers' Exchange, "Training for change: Changing our training." Drafts of the instrument were circulated by email, and discussion occurred by email and conference call. After several revisions, the finalized questionnaire was sent to the Trainers' Exchange Planning Committee and, once approved, to the WETP and the National Clearinghouse for Worker Safety and Health Training, the organization that catalogues and disseminates materials developed for WETP. To view the final questionnaire, see Appendix A.

During a planning meeting the night before the Trainers' Exchange, a subgroup of worker-evaluators chose to focus on workshop questionnaires, while another subgroup chose to work primarily on the interviews. For the questionnaires, worker-evaluators distributed surveys to each workshop. Workshop leaders were requested to leave a few minutes at the end of the sessions for survey completion. Worker-evaluators then collected the surveys. As completed surveys became available, a group of worker-evaluators cleaned and coded the data. The coded and cleaned surveys were passed to another group of worker-evaluators who entered the data into a statistical program, SPSS. (The database had been established prior to the Trainers' Exchange but required modification onsite.) UAW

worker-evaluators with previous experience in data coding and entry trained worker-evaluators from other SREP partner unions on these activities. These newly trained worker-evaluators in turn trained others. Some worker-evaluators chose to work in teams with one person reading the data aloud to a second person who entered the data. Others found it easier to work alone on data entry. After all data from the close-ended questions had been entered, worker-evaluators read through the responses to the open-ended questions on all the surveys, noting general themes and key quotations.

Data was collected and compiled from Day 1 workshops (Blocks 1 and 2) by the SREP team and an electronic copy of the data set was shared with the Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse collected data from Day 2 workshops (Blocks 3, 4, and 5) and combined the data from all workshops to produce a complete data set. The SREP group and the Clearinghouse collaborated on a full report on all workshops for NIEHS. See Appendix B for the final Trainers' Exchange agenda, which lists the full titles of all Workshop Blocks and their respective breakout sessions.

Once Day 1 data had been entered into SPSS, descriptive statistics were run to check for any obvious data entry errors. After some discussion, the group decided that preliminary results should be computed for each question across all workshops and displayed as pie charts, which SREP participants examined and discussed as a group for the presentation.

Interviews with Attendees

As mentioned earlier, a subgroup of four worker-evaluators chose to work primarily on the short, in-person interviews that would supplement the survey results. Although a short list of open-ended questions had been developed prior to the Trainers' Exchange, it was substantially revised by the worker-evaluators onsite. Two interviewers worked together as a team, while two worked individually. The interviewers approached participants in the halls between classes and also during meals and evening events. They requested a short interview and, if the participant agreed, scheduled an interview time. Interviewers sought respondents from different unions and groups, so that the information gathered would come from a broad range of respondents. During interviews, worker-evaluators asked open-ended questions, probing for more information when needed. Information was recorded in detailed notes and/or tape recordings of the interview. In a few instances, interviewees offered to write down their answers to certain questions. Respondents were aware that these interviews were not confidential. If they agreed, digital photographs were taken of respondents with the understanding that these might accompany quotations from their interviews in the final presentation.

In order to compile data from these interviews, interviewers reviewed tapes and notes from the interviews and extracted key points and quotations. The SREP group examined these key points and quotations in conjunction with information from responses to the open-ended questions on the surveys. General themes emerged from this analysis and direct quotations were chosen to illustrate each theme for the presentation.

Presentation

Before composing the final presentation for the Trainers' Exchange, the SREP evaluation team discussed what they wanted to achieve in the presentation. Group members had several ideas about what to present and how to present it. They agreed that they wanted to give an overview of how the evaluation was conducted, make some comments about what they had learned through the process, present brief results to a few questions from both the surveys and interviews, include some photographs for illustration, and inform attendees what would occur next with the data. The group decided to present results from the following four survey questions: 1) information presented in this workshop will be useful to our training program; 2) this workshop showed me ways to change my training; 3) this workshop will help me better promote workplace change; and 4) overall workshop rating. These questions seemed appropriate to highlight because they related directly to the theme of the Trainers' Exchange. The group also agreed that the presentation would be most powerful if a representative from each SREP partner union involved presented a section.

After this initial discussion, the group developed introductory PowerPoint slides to explain the SREP process. Pie charts showing responses on the key questions were incorporated into the presentation. Several key quotations were selected to clarify central themes from the qualitative data. Finally, photographs were incorporated. The three worker-evaluators who would be presenting then practiced the slides; they suggested changes in wording and slide order and inserted some additional explanation during this rehearsal.

Post Trainers' Exchange SREP Activities

Following the Trainers' Exchange, University of Michigan staff called each SREP participant individually to debrief about the Trainers' Exchange. Originally, the SREP team had hoped to have a debriefing conference call, but incompatibility of schedules made individual calls necessary. Questions explored the following topics: what went well at the Trainers' Exchange; suggestions for what should be done differently in any future joint SREP evaluations; perceptions of worker-evaluator involvement in every stage of the process; and areas in which respondents would like to be more involved. Key themes were extracted from these calls and compiled. These are reported below as process data.

In order to streamline the process of preparing a final report, University of Michigan staff did further analysis of data collected at the Trainers' Exchange. University of Michigan staff wrote a rough draft of the final report, omitting any conclusions, and submitted it to all the SREP participants for comments and revisions, with the request that they also suggest conclusions based on the results. The SREP group hopes to further disseminate results through professional conference presentations and academic publications, in cooperation with the Clearinghouse and with continuing participation of worker-evaluators.

RESULTS

Three kinds of data are available from the SREP evaluation of Day 1 workshops: quantitative data from the surveys, qualitative data from open-ended survey questions, and one-on-one interviews held with participants. These multiple sources of data reinforce one another and offer a more complete picture of the event than any of the sources might alone. Process data from debriefing phone calls held after the conference with SREP participants is also considered.

Survey results

Quantitative Data from Surveys

There were 230 participants registered for the conference. They did not all attend each block, nor did they all stay for the entire workshop, but lacking more detailed attendance data, the response rates were calculated using the total number of registrants (n = 230). A total of 156 surveys were collected from Block 1 workshops (for a response rate of 67.8%); 130 surveys were collected from Block 2 workshops (for a response rate of 56.5%); 128 from Block 3 (55.6%); 48 from Block 4 (20.9%); and 93 from Block 5 (40.4%). A total of 555 surveys were collected during the two days. If data from all the surveys are combined, the responses indicate that workshops were well received, with 88.3 % of all surveys showing an overall workshop rating of very good or good, 10.3 % showing an average overall rating, and 1.4% showing an overall rating of poor or very poor. These combined data also show that respondents across workshops were most likely to agree or strongly agree that information presented in the workshops would be useful to their training programs (88.8%) or help them improve their skills as trainers (84.4%). Although responses remained favorable, respondents were least likely to agree or strongly agree that they had learned effective training techniques in the workshop (74.1%) or that the workshop would help them promote workplace change (64%) (Table 1).

Survey item	% Strongly disagree or	% Neither agree nor	% Strongly agree or	# Responses	% Missing
	disagree	disagree	agree		
Information presented in this workshop will be useful to our training program.	2.4	8.8	88.8	546	1.6
Information presented in this workshop will help me improve my skills as a trainer.	2.4	13.2	84.4	544	2
I learned new activities in this workshop that can be used in our training program.	5.3	16.4	78.3	544	2
The workshop showed me how to actively involve participants.	6.7	17.2	76.1	548	1.3
This workshop showed me ways to change my training.	4.8	26.5	68.7	536	3.4

Table 1. Combined survey responses for Workshop Blocks 1-5.

I learned effective training techniques in this workshop.	5.6	20.3	74.1	548	1.3
This workshop will help me better promote workplace change through my training.	3.8	32.2	64	528	4.9

Examining survey results for individual workshops reveals wide variation in responses. It is important to note, however, that the same questionnaire was used for all workshops, and workshop leaders did not have access to the questionnaire when planning workshops. Although the SREP team attempted to develop an instrument with broad applicability across workshops, the instrument included certain items that some workshop leaders may not have planned to address (e.g., participatory techniques). Thus, some items may not be equally appropriate for all workshops. To help address the concern of small cell sizes, the categories of strongly disagree and disagree were combined, as were the responses of strongly agree and agree.

The following workshops were rated highly on the question "information presented in this workshop will be useful to our training program," with 100% of their participants either strongly agreeing or agreeing with that statement:

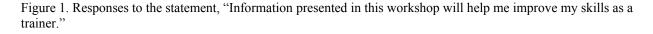
- First Responder Actions
- Using and Comparing Resources
- Dilemmasaurus
- Three Exercises: Job Safety, Placards and Labels, Hazmat Jeopardy
- Medical Surveillance/ Exposure Reporting
- Tabletop Scenarios or an Excuse to Buy Toys
- Mentoring Trainers
- DVD-based Disaster Response Training
- Fitness for Duty

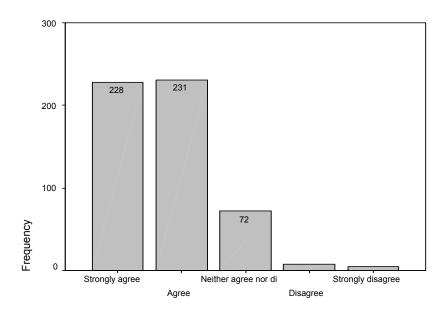
The following workshops were all rated by 90 to 97 percent of the participants as presenting information that would be helpful to their training program:

- Air Purifying Respirator (93.3%)
- Facilitation (90%)
- Strategies to Improve Health & Safety (94.1%)
- Using Lessons Learned for Prevention (92.3%)
- Cultural Competence for Trainers (97.3%)
- Creative Ways to Involve Students (90%)
- How to Better Serve Clients from Correctional Facilities (92.8%)
- Emergency Action Plans (90.9%)

Therefore, 17 out of the 32 workshops – over half – were rated by 90 percent or more of the participants as presenting information that would be useful to their existing programs, i.e. training materials they could apply immediately – an impressive result. Additionally, only 5 workshops scored below 80 percent on this indicator. (see Table 2, Appendix C).

On the question "information presented in this workshop will help me improve my skills as a trainer" there were fewer positive responses, although the results were still generally good (Figure 1). The percentage of participants who agreed or strongly agreed with this statement compared to the previous one went down in 17 of the workshops and increased in only five, with 11 of the scores staying the same. The percentage of those who agreed or strongly agreed dropped from 88.8 to 84.4 across all workshops. This is a reasonable result. It is easier to provide useful information than to improve training skills in just one session. Given this difference, the workshops still performed admirably – 25 out of 32 had positive scores above 80 percent. A few workshops had a notable minority disagreeing or strongly disagreeing with this statement (see Table 3, Appendix C).





The percent of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing with the item "the workshop showed me how to actively involve participants" dropped below either of the previous two questions, falling to an average score of 76.1 percent across all of the workshops, with a much greater percentage of respondents who were unsure (Figure 2). This drop must be put in context, however. WETP has consistently recommended involving participants as an important part of good adult learning techniques, but several of the Trainers' Exchange workshops were aimed at disseminating technical information, not necessarily at providing techniques for student involvement. For instance, the

Bioterrorism session received a positive response of 82.7 percent for providing useful information, but only 25.6 percent on teaching active involvement. This score improved to 53.9 percent when the Bioterrorism workshop was repeated on the second day with a smaller audience, however. Twenty-three of the 32 workshops still had 80% or more of their respondents in agreement with the statement (see Table 4, Appendix C).

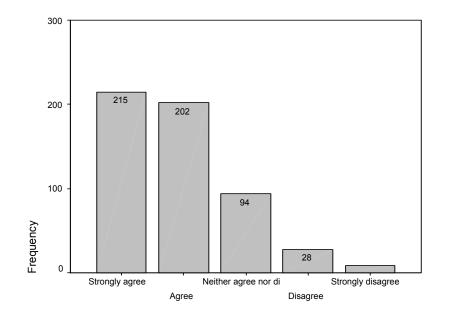


Figure 2. Responses to the statement, "The workshop showed me how to actively involve participants."

Similarly, lower percentages of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement "I learned effective training techniques from this workshop," although agreement levels remained quite high (Figure 3 and Table 5, Appendix C). It is interesting to note that responses on this question differ from generally more favorable responses on the related item "information presented in this workshop will help me improve my skills as a trainer."

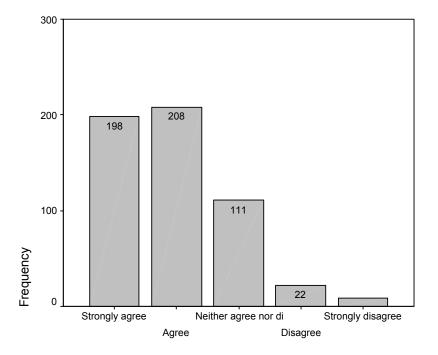
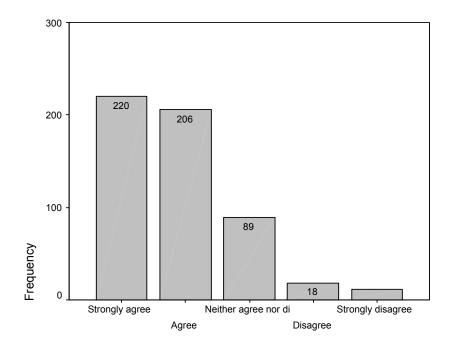


Figure 3. Responses to the statement, "I learned effective training techniques in this workshop."

Nearly 80% of respondents agreed with the statement "I learned new activities in the workshop that can be used in our training program." (Figure 4). However, not all workshops received equally positive responses on this item (see Table 6, Appendix C).

Figure 4. Responses to the statement, "I learned new activities in this workshop that can be used in our training program."



Fewer respondents were in agreement with the two survey items regarding changing training and promoting workplace change. Only 12 percent of the workshops had less than 50% of the respondents providing favorable responses on these items. Although some respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with these two items, for the most part responses appear to have shifted to the neutral category, perhaps suggesting that respondents did not perceive changing training or promoting workplace change to be areas of focus for some workshops. It may also represent less certainty about what the question was asking. Workplace change was the theme of the conference, but it is a difficult and somewhat subjective concept to measure, particularly with only one question in a questionnaire. It is arguably much easier for an individual to decide whether a workshop has introduced new training techniques than to determine whether the workshop can be translated into changes in engineering controls, administrative practices, or worker behaviors. See Figures 5 and 6 and Tables 7 and 8, Appendix C.

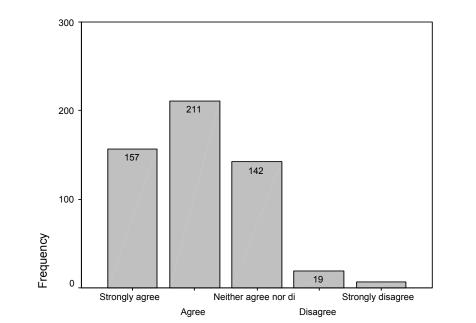
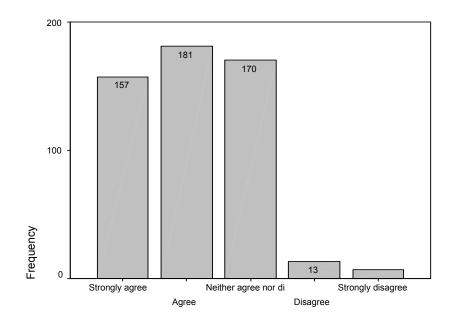


Figure 5. Responses to the statement, "This workshop showed me ways to change my training."

Figure 6. Responses to the statement, "This workshop will help me better promote workplace change through my training."



For overall ratings (as measured on a five-point scale ranging from very good to very poor), 39 percent of all workshops had only ratings of very good or good and only eight percent of the workshops were rated by less than 80 percent of participants as very good or good. See Figure 7 and Table 9, Appendix C, for the responses from all participants, across all workshops.

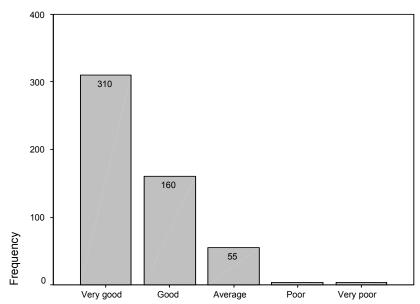


Figure 7. Responses to the question, "What overall rating would you give this workshop?"

Qualitative Data from Workshop Questionnaires

The responses to the open-ended questions varied greatly from workshop to workshop. Regarding responses on a follow-up question to explain how "this workshop showed me ways to change my training," the major themes mentioned centered on new ideas and new information. One of the respondents in the workshop on games stated, "It showed me that you don't always have to use the conventional methods to get the point across." Another respondent commented on the importance of "continually evaluating material and information to make it more dynamic and effective for both trainers and students."

On the topic of workplace change through training respondents focused on the importance of increased awareness and the sharing of materials and information. When asked "what did you find most valuable about this workshop?" many of the responses placed emphasis on materials, information and delivery methods. The following comment was typical: "The workshop (Utilization of Games for Refresher Training) stimulates instructors to incorporate innovation into their training."

Opinions on delivery styles varied, with some respondents praising the PowerPoint presentations of some instructors and others preferring the hands-on aspects in some of the other workshops. One respondent in the Dilemmasaurus workshop made the comment "very interactive, hands on, helps you visualize and remember the tools and lessons learned." In the workshop on Diversity, a respondent wrote "I will try to understand more about my students before I begin teaching."

When asked "what did you find least valuable about this workshop?" presentation style formed a major theme. In the workshop on Bioterrorism, several respondents mentioned the lack of participation by students. One suggestion was made to "change delivery and participation from the group. Needs more questions and less lecturing to keep group involved ... Good information but I learned little about how to be a better trainer and how to get participation from the group." Another theme frequently mentioned was the lack of time in the workshops. Many respondents wanted the workshop length extended.

Results—Interviews with Attendees

A total of 12 interviews were conducted with a diverse group of respondents. Although the interviewers did not set formal selection criteria in advance, the resulting convenience sample was relatively diverse with respect to gender and ethnicity of respondent. The respondents also represented a mix of union, academic and non-profit settings, as well as a wide range of geographic locations.

Since all of the interviews were completed on the first day of the Trainers' Exchange (after workshop Blocks 1 and 2), some of the respondents prefaced their comments with statements about not having much to report, as it was still

early in the process. When asked "so far, what is the highlight of this Trainers' Exchange?" respondents mentioned networking, seeing new ideas on presentation, getting new information and taking back new and different icebreakers. When asked "what are you looking forward to?" most mentioned specific workshop titles and some mentioned sharing the information with others at their worksites after the Exchange.

Regarding the question "what so far have you found useful that you can take back to your group?" respondents mentioned specific exercises from workshops, written materials, web sites, training techniques and new icebreakers. On the question "what was maybe not so useful?" respondents mentioned the length of some activities (some too long while others too short) and one mentioned the size of the group in the plenary sessions (too large to get close to the panelists/presenters). Several of the respondents also mentioned that being assigned to the workshops by their employer was not useful, since they ended up in workshops that did not relate to their work.

Respondents were also asked "how the Trainers' Exchange influenced them about changing their training." On this point respondents mentioned finding new ways to present old information, ways to approach management about training, the need to start out by doing research, the importance of keeping things fresh and the need for preparation. One respondent answered that the Exchange did not influence them to change their training but that seeing other trainers use similar techniques served to reinforce what was good about their existing training program.

When asked for additional comments on the Trainers' Exchange, several respondents mentioned the need for more time either through longer workshops or additional training days. One respondent thought that the workshops were being taught at an introductory level and needed to be geared toward the more advanced trainer.

Debriefing Calls—SREP Process Data

The process data from the debriefing calls with SREP participants highlighted several things that went well with the SREP evaluation of the Trainers' Exchange. Many participants said that the evaluation turned out well and that everything had gone together well. Participants felt that the project goals had been met through the collection of survey and interview data and the presentation of results on the last conference day. Although a few respondents would have liked to see more pre-planning, several participants said that the SREP evaluation had been well organized, with all necessary resources available. Some worker-trainers mentioned how much they had learned through the project; one worker-trainer described the experience as a milestone that showed them that they could do evaluation. In addition, several SREP participants identified the teamwork across unions as a positive outcome of this project; the impression was that worker trainers from different SREP partner unions had worked well together and learned from each other. Participants said this SREP project allowed an evaluation model and evaluation skills to be shared between SREP partner unions and worker-trainers that can be applied in other circumstances. It was seen as an advantage that several of the participants (both evaluation staff and worker trainers) had previous

experience with this model and thus could help guide others through the process. For example, worker-trainers trained one another in coding and entering survey data. Several participants mentioned particularly enjoying doing the in-person interviews with attendees. One person noted that this project was a further step in the evolution of worker-trainers becoming more involved in evaluation activities and responsibilities.

SREP participants also remarked on several things that could have been improved in this project. Several mentioned that this project was a learning process since it represented the first time the SREP group had undertaken a large-scale collaborative evaluation. Many participants mentioned that it would have been helpful to broaden the circle of people involved in the planning of the evaluation, such as workshop instructors, staff from NIEHS and the Clearinghouse.

Regarding involvement of worker-trainers in different stages of the SREP process, there was general consensus among SREP participants that worker-trainer involvement was quite high in hands-on activities at the Trainers' Exchange (for example, distributing and collecting surveys, coding and entering data, conducting interviews, and presenting the results). However, several participants suggested that worker-trainers were less involved in overall planning of the evaluation, developing the questionnaire, and in post-conference data analysis and report writing, while other worker-trainers felt that they were quite involved in developing the questionnaire, since they had the opportunity to comment on a draft over email and many of their suggestions were incorporated into the final version. Some worker-trainers felt that they were satisfied with their level of participation: they did not wish to be more involved in the planning or analysis. Others expressed a desire to be more intimately involved in the planning of the evaluation, the post-conference analysis and writing of the final report.

These differences in perceptions of involvement and desired participation point to the fact that although SREP partners and participants share the goal of participatory evaluation and involving worker-trainers in every step of the evaluation, in practice this may mean different things to different people. There are different ways of reaching the goal of participatory evaluation. Some professional evaluators involved with SREP favor a model that offers worker-trainers more guidance and instruction; others rely on an evolving and nondirective process to achieve participation. These different models create different expectations among worker-trainers. Thus, some worker-trainers felt that they would have appreciated more guidance from professional evaluators, while others felt that professional evaluators occasionally had too much input relative to worker-trainers into how evaluation activities were carried out. Increased communication about these differing expectations and styles might help address some of the discrepancies between SREP partners on some of these points. Participants also remarked that it would have been helpful to have more clearly defined roles for all participants, both coordinators and worker-trainers, to make sure that everyone knows beforehand what the process will be and what their responsibilities will be.

SREP participants further pointed out that it would have been helpful to clarify the objectives and product of the project with project participants and with NIEHS and instructors in order to ensure that all stakeholders'

expectations are met and that the results have the maximum utility for end users. Furthermore, several participants mentioned that communication with workshop instructors about evaluation activities should be improved, perhaps through verbal communication, meetings, or instruction sheets. Some instructors were unaware that evaluation surveys would be distributed in every workshop and that time to complete surveys should be allotted.

Finally, SREP participants suggested that the timing of the evaluation was challenging. SREP participants worked hard to collect, analyze, and present data by the end of the conference. There was concern the quick turnaround made the evaluation seem rushed and affected data quality. For example, the in-person interviews were conducted on the first day to allow time for data analysis prior to the presentation. Yet many interviewees felt it was too early in the Trainers' Exchange to be able to comment on some of the questions. Many participants were disappointed that the audience on the final day was so small, since many attendees (including SREP participants) had to leave the conference early and did not see the results. Participants felt that efforts to ensure that all attendees stay for the entire conference were necessary. They also felt that it would have been helpful for SREP participants to remain onsite for another day so that debriefing could be conducted immediately following the conference; alternately, it was recommended that plans for a debriefing conference call be made onsite. In order to improve worker trainer participation in the final data analysis and report writing, it was suggested that a SREP meeting could have been planned in the weeks or months following the Trainers' Exchange at which continuing analysis and report writing could have occurred.

CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions about the SREP process

Evaluating the Trainers' Exchange was a successful and effective first collaboration on an actual evaluation for SREP partners. Having worker evaluators actually carry out the majority of evaluation activities provided excellent training. This project demonstrated that although all SREP partners do participatory evaluation, different models have emerged among different partners. Despite these differences, SREP partners found it valuable to work together. In some instances, these differences led to increased opportunities for learning from one another. Worker-evaluators also had the opportunity to learn specific skills from one another. For example, there were several instances of worker-evaluators training other worker-evaluators in data entry and analysis techniques.

Worker-evaluators made significant contributions to this effort. We believe that using worker-evaluators from diverse backgrounds improved the quality of the evaluation in a variety ways. For instance, worker-evaluators developed interview questions that were relevant to attendees and also developed a mechanism to ensure distribution and collection of evaluation forms to all workshops. This mechanism helped improve response rates, although several worker-evaluators suggested that response rates could be further improved through better communication with instructors and attendees about the importance of filling out an evaluation form for each workshop. Similarly, participants in this SREP project felt there was a need to have more involvement from certain key stakeholders in

the planning stages of the evaluation, specifically those who would be delivering training at the Trainers' Exchange and conference planners. Involving planners from the start could help clarify goals, evaluation needs, and anticipated uses of evaluation results. Finally, although worker-evaluators participated in every stage of the process, some expressed the desire to be more engaged in both the early stages (planning the evaluation and developing the questionnaire) and the post-conference work (writing the final report and having time onsite to debrief).

Conclusions about the Trainers' Exchange

The Trainers' Exchange offered a wide diversity of workshops. Some workshops appeared to cater to a very specific population of attendees, while others had a broader appeal. Some workshops emphasized or used participatory training techniques, while others relied on lecture format. It was difficult for the SREP group to design an instrument that would apply to all workshops, which should be kept in mind when interpreting results. The SREP data indicated that workshops were well-received and provided valuable information to attendees. Overall, workshops scored particularly highly on the usefulness of information and providing information that would help improve training skills. On the other hand, the data showed lower scores on the two questions intended to assess whether the workshops met the conference theme "Training for Change: Changing our Training." It is difficult to discern why this is so, but these results may indicate that more consideration should be paid to both how to integrate the conference theme into workshops and how to effectively measure that theme through evaluation.

Appendix A

Trainers' Exchange Evaluation Form



National Trainers' Exchange Evaluation Form

Date:				
1. I am from (check <u>one</u>):		2	2. What is your primary programs? (check <u>one</u>	role on NIEHS-funded
	ne?)			,
Academic instit		-	Worker trainer	
Government age		-	Full time trainer	
Community gro		-	Administrator	
Private business		、	Evaluator	`
Other (please sp Please circle <u>one numbe</u>	becify:		Other (please specify	y:)
		vill be useful to our training	5	
1	2	3	4	5
Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
4. Information presente	ed in this workshop w	vill help me improve my s	skills as a trainer.	
1	2	3	4	5
Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
5. The workshop show	ed me how to activel	y involve participants.		
1	2	3	4	5
Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
6. I learned effective tra	aining techniques in	this workshop.		
1	2	3	4	5
Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
7. I learned new activit	ies in this workshop	that can be used in our tra	aining program.	
1	2	3	4	5
Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree

8. This workshop showed me ways to change my training.

1		2	3	4	5
Strongly disa	agree Dis		er agree nor lisagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Only i	f you answered agre	ee (4) or strongly agree	(5), please explain how	v:	
9. This works	shop will help me be	etter promote workplac	e change through my tr	aining.	
1		2	3	4	5
Strongly disa	agree Dis		er agree nor lisagree	Agree	Strongly agree
10. What	at overall rating wou	4) or strongly agree (5			
11. Wha	at did you find <u>most</u>	valuable about this wo	orkshop?		
12. Wha	at did you find <u>least</u>	valuable about this wo	rkshop?		
_	ecific comments or s , or training materia		e about this workshop ((for example, regard	ing facilitators,

Thank You!

Appendix B Trainers' Exchange Agenda

Worker Education and Training Program National Trainers' Exchange Conference Agenda March 27-28, 2003 Orlando, Florida

Agenda March 27, 2003

7:30 AM	Continental Breakfast Jr.	Ballroom G Foyer		
	Registration	Registration Desk 3		
8:30 AM	Welcome/Quick Ice Breaker	Jr. Ballroom G		
	Facilitator: Betty Szudy, UCLA-B	erkeley		
9:00 AM	Opening Plenary	Jr. Ballroom G		
	Keynote Speakers: John Moran, N	ational Clearinghouse and	Sharon Beard, NI	EHS WETP
	 Small Group Exercise 			
	SREP Evaluation Presentation			
10:20 AM	Break	Jr. Ballroom G Foyer		
10:35 AM	Workshops - Block 1			
WMD / ER	What You Need to Know About E	Bioterrorism Diseases	HMTRI	Jr. Ballroom G
ID	Air Purifying Respirators: Use, Ca	are, Selection Criteria,		
	and Respiratory Protection Regula	tory Update	CAC / LOSH	Salon 16
ID	Utilization of Games for Refresher	r Training	HMTRI	Salon 17
ATT / ER	First Responder Actions		IAFF	Salon 18
LS	Comparative Approaches to Life S	Skills	NJ/NY	Salon 19
ID	Using & Comparing Resources		George Meany	Salon 20
ID	Practicing Facilitation		AFSCME	Salon 21
12:05 PM	Lunch		Jr. Ballroom F	

1:05 PM	Plenary Session: Making A Case for Traine	er Development	Jr. Ballroom G	
	Intro: Sharon Beard, NIEHS WETP; Les Le	eopold, Labor Inst	itute	
	Panel: Ted Outwater, NIEHS WETP - Mod	lerator; Tom Nunz	ziata, Program Coo	ordinator,
	L-AGC Education & Training Fund; Mike	Gill, Health & Saf	fety Coordinator, 1	PACE
	International Union; and Jane Fleishman, N	IS, Organizational	l Change Consulti	ng
	Report Back: John Morawetz, ICWUC - M	oderator		
2:35 PM	Break		Jr. Ballroom G	Foyer
2:50 PM	Workshops - Block 2			
ID	NIOSH Guide to Chemical Hazards and			
	Other Databases		IUOE	Jr. Ballroom G
ID	Evaluation of Safer Needles		SEIU	Salon 15
ID	Dilemmasaurus		UAB	Salon 16
LS	Diversity Awareness for Trainers		Xavier	Salon 17
ID / ER	Critical Incident Stress Management		IAFF	Salon 18
LS	How Can M.L.E. Concepts Improve Training	ng?	NPRF/OAI	Salon 19
LS	Building Trades and the Workforce Investment	nent Act:		
	Issues and Opportunities -Technical Issue U	Jpdate	AFL-CIO	Salon 20
ID	"Case Studies: A Better Way to Provide Ha	AZWOPER		
	Refresher Training"		NJ/NY	Salon 21
4:20 PM	Break		Salon 19/20 Foy	/er
4:35 PM	Summary / Preview of Day 2		Jr. Ballroom G	
	SREP Evaluation Review			
5:00 PM	Adjourn			
6:00 - 7:30 PM	Reception Pool Terrace	LEGEND ATT = Advanced Technologies ID = Instructor D LS = Lifeskills at WMD = Weapon ER = Emergency	evelopment nd Literacy s of Mass Destruction	on

Agenda

7:30 AM	Continental Breakfast	Salon 19/20 Foy	er
	Registration	Registration Des	k 3
8:30 AM	Workshops - Block 3		
ID	Three Exercises: Job Safety, Placards and Labels,		
	Hazmat Jeopardy	UAB	Jr. Ballroom G
ID	Strategies to Improve Health and Safety: Taking Action	CAC / LOHP	Salon 16
ATT	Online Evaluation for Trainers	HMTRI	Salon 17
ID	Medical Surveillance / Exposure Reporting	IAFF	Salon 18
ATT	PC-Based Simulation for Hazardous Waste Site		
	Worker Training	TNEC	Salon 19
ID	Using Lessons Learned for Prevention	PACE	Salon 20
LS	Cultural Competence: A Critical Factor for		
	Successful Trainers	Laborers-AGC	Salon 21
10:00 AM	Break	Salon 19/20 Foy	er
10:00 AM	Break	Salon 19/20 Foy	er
10:00 AM 10:15 AM	Break Workshops - Block 4	Salon 19/20 Foy	er
		Salon 19/20 Foy	er
		Salon 19/20 Foy CAC / ASU	er Jr. Ballroom G
10:15 AM	Workshops - Block 4		
10:15 AM WMD / ER	Workshops - Block 4 Emergency Response to Terrorism	CAC / ASU	Jr. Ballroom G
10:15 AM WMD / ER ID	Workshops - Block 4 Emergency Response to Terrorism Tabletop Scenarios or an Excuse To Buy Toys	CAC / ASU TNEC	Jr. Ballroom G Salon 16
10:15 AM WMD / ER ID ATT	Workshops - Block 4 Emergency Response to Terrorism Tabletop Scenarios or an Excuse To Buy Toys Estimating Respirator Cartridge Change Schedules	CAC / ASU TNEC CAC / UCD	Jr. Ballroom G Salon 16
10:15 AM WMD / ER ID ATT	Workshops - Block 4 Emergency Response to Terrorism Tabletop Scenarios or an Excuse To Buy Toys Estimating Respirator Cartridge Change Schedules	CAC / ASU TNEC CAC / UCD ICWUC /	Jr. Ballroom G Salon 16 Salon 17
10:15 AM WMD / ER ID ATT ID	Workshops - Block 4 Emergency Response to Terrorism Tabletop Scenarios or an Excuse To Buy Toys Estimating Respirator Cartridge Change Schedules Behavior Based Safety: A Critique	CAC / ASU TNEC CAC / UCD ICWUC / Steelworkers	Jr. Ballroom G Salon 16 Salon 17 Salon 18
10:15 AM WMD / ER ID ATT ID ATT	Workshops - Block 4 Emergency Response to Terrorism Tabletop Scenarios or an Excuse To Buy Toys Estimating Respirator Cartridge Change Schedules Behavior Based Safety: A Critique Software Tools for Community Environmental Literacy	CAC / ASU TNEC CAC / UCD ICWUC / Steelworkers TNEC	Jr. Ballroom G Salon 16 Salon 17 Salon 18 Salon 19
10:15 AM WMD / ER ID ATT ID ATT LS	Workshops - Block 4 Emergency Response to Terrorism Tabletop Scenarios or an Excuse To Buy Toys Estimating Respirator Cartridge Change Schedules Behavior Based Safety: A Critique Software Tools for Community Environmental Literacy How to Better Serve Clients from Correctional Facilities	CAC / ASU TNEC CAC / UCD ICWUC / Steelworkers TNEC NPRF/OAI	Jr. Ballroom G Salon 16 Salon 17 Salon 18 Salon 19 Salon 20

12:45 PM	Workshops - Block 5			
ID	Simulations – Adding Realism to 7	Training	Midwest Consortium	Jr. Ballroom G
ID	Emergency Action Plans & Worke	er Participation	AFSCME	Salon 16
ER	Mass Fatalities		HMTRI	Salon 17
ID	Creative Ways to Involve Students	3	IAFF	Salon 18
ATT / ER	DVD-Based Disaster Response Tr	aining	CPWR	Salon 19
LS	Money Smart for Trainers		FDIC	Salon 20
LS	Fitness for Duty		Laborers-AGC/	Salon 21
			YCD	
2:15 PM	Break		Salon 19/20 Foy	er
2:30 PM	Closing Plenary: A Plan for Action	1	Jr. Ballroom G	
	Facilitators: Betty Szudy, UCLA-F	Berkeley and Quintin Robin	nson, UCLA-LOS	Н
	Summary Report: SREP Evaluation	ion		
4:30 PM	Adjourn			
		LEGEND ATT = Advanced Training Technologies ID = Instructor Developme LS = Lifeskills and Literacy WMD = Weapons of Mass ER = Emergency Response	y Destruction	

Appendix C Quantitative Data Tables

	Strongly	Info is useful Strongly Neither agree			Strongly	1
-	disagree	Disagree	nor disagree	Agree	agree	Tota
0				1 100.0%		100
Bioterrorism	2		6	21	17	100
	4.3%		13.0%	45.7%	37.0%	100
APR			1 6.7%	8 53.3%	6 40.0%	100
Games		1	2	12	7	100
E's (Deservation		4.5%	9.1%	54.5%	31.8%	100
First Responder				8 42.1%	11 57.9%	100
Life skills	2		2	9	9	
Resources	9.1%		9.1%	40.9%	40.9%	100
Resources				12 70.6%	5 29.4%	100
Facilitation			1	6	3	
			10.0%	60.0%	30.0%	100
NIOSH Guide			3 21.4%	7 50.0%	4 28.6%	100
Dilemmasaurus			2	1	2	
Diversity				33.3%	66.7%	100
Diversity awareness			2 14.3%	3 21.4%	9 64.3%	100
Critical incident		1	3	6	22	
MI =		3.1%	9.4%	18.8%	68.8%	100
MLE concepts			2 12.5%	8 50.0%	6 37.5%	100
Workforce investment			2	2	4	
Case studies			25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100
Jase Sluules	1 5.9%	1 5.9%	5 29.4%	6 35.3%	4 23.5%	100
safer needles'		3	4	10	6	
		13.0%	17.4%	43.5%	26.1%	100
Three exercises				12 52.2%	11 47.8%	100
Strategies for S&H			1	9	7	
Medical Surveillance			5.9%	52.9%	41.2%	100
Medical Surveillance				10 58.8%	7 41.2%	100
PC based simulation			3	9	9	
Loopone for provention			14.3%	42.9%	42.9%	100
Lessons for prevention			1 7.7%	9 69.2%	3 23.1%	100
Cultural competence	1			11	25	
Toblatan aganariaa	2.7%			29.7%	67.6%	100
Tabletop scenarios				9 81.8%	2 18.2%	100
Games repeated					5	
Creave Ways for Students			1	2	100.0%	100
-			10.0%	2 20.0%	7 70.0%	100
Clients from corrections			1	10	3	
facilities Mentoring trainers			7.1%	71.4%	21.4% 5	100
Mentoring names				3 37.5%	5 62.5%	100
Simulations, adding			3	10	7	
realism Emergency actions plans			15.0%	50.0% 2	35.0%	100
Emergency actions plans			1 9.1%	2 18.2%	8 72.7%	100
Bioterrorism REPEATED	1		2	7	3	
Creative wave	7.7%		15.4%	53.8% 2	23.1%	100
Creative ways REPEATED				2 33.3%	4 66.7%	100
DVD-based disaster				4	13	
response Money smart				23.5%	76.5%	100
Money smart			2 20.0%	5 50.0%	3 30.0%	100
Fitness for duty				5	9	
				35.7%	64.3%	100
d	7 1.3%	6 1.1%	48 8.8%	239 43.8%	246 45.1%	100

Table 2. Responses to the statement, "Information presented in this workshop will be useful to our training program."

	Strongly		prove skills as trainer Neither agree		1	
_	disagree	Disagree	nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Tota
0				1 100.0%		10
Bioterrorism	2	2	11	23	9	
APR	4.3%	4.3%	23.4%	48.9% 6	19.1% 7	10
			13.3%	40.0%	46.7%	10
Games			4 19.0%	9 42.9%	8 38.1%	10
First Responder			10.070	9	10	
Life skills		2	3	47.4%	52.6% 5	10
		9.5%	14.3%	52.4%	23.8%	10
Resources	1 5.9%		1 5.9%	12 70.6%	3 17.6%	10
Facilitation	0.070		0.070	8	2	10
NIOSH Guide			3	80.0% 8	20.0%	100
			21.4%	57.1%	21.4%	10
Dilemmasaurus			1 33.3%	1 33.3%	1 33.3%	10
Diversity awareness			1	7	6	100
Critical incident	_	1	7.1%	50.0% 5	42.9% 23	10
onical moderit		3.1%	9.4%	15.6%	23 71.9%	10
MLE concepts			1 6.3%	11 68.8%	4 25.0%	10
Workforce investment			0.3 %	4	4	10
Case studies		3	8	50.0%	50.0%	10
Case studies		3 17.6%	47.1%	5 29.4%	1 5.9%	10
safer needles'			4	13	6	10
Three exercises			17.4%	56.5% 11	26.1% 9	100
0			13.0%	47.8%	39.1%	10
Strategies for S&H			5.9%	7 41.2%	9 52.9%	10
Medical Surveillance			1	9	7	
PC based simulation			5.9%	52.9% 6	41.2% 8	10
			30.0%	30.0%	40.0%	100
Lessons for prevention			1 7.7%	9 69.2%	3 23.1%	100
Cultural competence	1		2	7	27	
Tabletop scenarios	2.7%		5.4%	18.9%	73.0%	10
				60.0%	40.0%	10
Games repeated					5 100.0%	100
Creave Ways for Students			1	1	8	
Clients from corrections			10.0%	10.0%	80.0% 3	10
facilities			28.6%	50.0%	21.4%	10
Mentoring trainers				3 37.5%	5 62.5%	10
Simulations, adding			3	8	9	
realism Emergency actions plans			15.0%	40.0%	45.0% 6	10
			9.1%	36.4%	54.5%	10
Bioterrorism REPEATED	1 7.7%		3 23.1%	6 46.2%	3 23.1%	10
Creative ways	1.170		20.170	1	5	
REPEATED DVD-based disaster			1	16.7% 4	83.3% 13	10
response			5.6%	22.2%	72.2%	10
Money smart			30.0%	50.0%	2	10
Fitness for duty			30.0%	50.0% 4	20.0% 10	10
si				28.6%	71.4%	100
al	5 .9%	8 1.5%	72 13.2%	231 42.5%	228 41.9%	100

Table 3. Responses to the statement, "Information presented in this workshop will help me improve my skills as a trainer."

	Strongly	7.01	vely involve participa Neither agree	11.3	Strongly	
	disagree	Disagree	nor disagree	Agree	agree	Tota
0		1				100
Bioterrorism	5	100.0%	23	10	2	100
	10.6%	14.9%	48.9%	21.3%	4.3%	100
APR			7 46.7%	6	2	100
Games			40.7%	40.0% 10	13.3% 10	100
			9.1%	45.5%	45.5%	100
First Responder		2 10.5%	1 5.3%	7 36.8%	9 47.4%	100
Life skills	2	3	4	30.0 %	47.478	100
	9.1%	13.6%	18.2%	36.4%	22.7%	100
Resources			2 11.8%	10 58.8%	5 29.4%	100
Facilitation		1	1	30.078	23.470	100
		10.0%	10.0%	30.0%	50.0%	100
NIOSH Guide			4 30.8%	7 53.8%	2 15.4%	100
Dilemmasaurus			50.0 %	33.070	3	100
					100.0%	100
Diversity awareness				2 14.3%	12 85.7%	100
Critical incident		2	3	7	20	
MI E concepto		6.3%	9.4%	21.9%	62.5%	100
MLE concepts		1 6.3%	8 50.0%	6 37.5%	1 6.3%	100
Workforce investment			/0	4	4	
Case studies		-	40	50.0%	50.0%	100
Case studies		3 17.6%	10 58.8%	4 23.5%		100
safer needles'		4	3	11	6	
		16.7%	12.5%	45.8%	25.0%	100
Three exercises		1 4.3%		8 34.8%	14 60.9%	100
Strategies for S&H				7	10	
Medical Surveillance			1	41.2% 9	58.8% 7	100
			5.9%	9 52.9%	41.2%	100
PC based simulation			2	11	8	
Lessons for prevention			9.5%	52.4% 8	38.1% 3	100
			15.4%	61.5%	23.1%	100
Cultural competence	1	1	4	17	14	
Tabletop scenarios	2.7%	2.7%	10.8%	45.9% 3	37.8% 7	100
			9.1%	27.3%	63.6%	100
Games repeated					5	
Creave Ways for Students					100.0% 10	100
					100.0%	100
Clients from corrections facilities			5	8	1	100
Mentoring trainers			35.7%	57.1% 5	7.1%	100
			25.0%	62.5%	12.5%	100
Simulations, adding realism		1	3	9	7	400
Emergency actions plans		5.0%	15.0%	45.0% 2	35.0% 9	100
				18.2%	81.8%	100
Bioterrorism REPEATED	1	1	4	4	3 23.1%	400
Creative ways	7.7%	7.7%	30.8%	30.8% 2	23.1% 4	100
REPEATED				33.3%	66.7%	100
DVD-based disaster response				5	13	400
Money smart			2	27.8% 5	72.2%	100
-			20.0%	50.0%	30.0%	100
Fitness for duty				4	10 71.4%	400
	9	28	94	28.6% 202	71.4% 215	100
	1.6%	5.1%	17.2%	36.9%	39.2%	100

Table 4. Responses to the statement, "The workshop showed me how to actively involve participants."

	Strongly		Effective training techniques Neither agree Strongly		Strongly	
<u>^</u>	disagree	Disagree	nor disagree	Agree	agree	Total
0			1 100.0%			100.
Bioterrorism	4	7	24	10	2	
455	8.5%	14.9%	51.1%	21.3%	4.3%	100.
APR			5 33.3%	6 40.0%	4 26.7%	100.
Games			4	12	6	
First Deserveder			18.2%	54.5%	27.3%	100.
First Responder			2 10.5%	8 42.1%	9 47.4%	100.
Life skills	3	2	4	9	4	
	13.6%	9.1%	18.2%	40.9%	18.2%	100.
Resources			3 17.6%	9 52.9%	5 29.4%	100.
Facilitation			1	5	4	100.
			10.0%	50.0%	40.0%	100.
NIOSH Guide			5 38.5%	6 46.2%	2 15.4%	100.
Dilemmasaurus			30.3 %	40.2 /8	13.4 //	100.
				100.0%		100.
Diversity awareness			1 7 1%	3 21.4%	10 71.4%	100
Critical incident		2	7.1%	21.4%	71.4% 22	100.
		6.3%	3.1%	21.9%	68.8%	100.
MLE concepts			9	5	2	100
Workforce investment			56.3% 3	31.3% 2	12.5% 3	100.
			37.5%	25.0%	37.5%	100.
Case studies		6	8	3		
safer needles'		35.3%	47.1% 5	17.6% 11	5	100.
		12.5%	20.8%	45.8%	20.8%	100.
Three exercises			2	10	11	
Strategies for S&H			8.7%	43.5% 5	47.8% 10	100.
			2 11.8%	29.4%	58.8%	100.
Medical Surveillance			1	10	6	
PC based simulation			5.9% 2	58.8% 13	35.3% 6	100.
			9.5%	61.9%	28.6%	100.
Lessons for prevention			3	8	2	
Cultural competence	1		23.1% 5	61.5% 16	15.4% 15	100.
Cultural competence	2.7%		5 13.5%	43.2%	40.5%	100.
Tabletop scenarios				7	4	
Games repeated				63.6%	36.4%	100.
Cames repeated					5 100.0%	100.
Creave Ways for Students				1	9	
Cliente from corrections				10.0%	90.0%	100.
Clients from corrections facilities			6 42.9%	6 42.9%	2 14.3%	100.
Mentoring trainers			1	5	2	
Simulationa, addin-			12.5%	62.5%	25.0%	100.
Simulations, adding realism			1 5.0%	8 40.0%	11 55.0%	100.
Emergency actions plans			1	2	8	
			9.1%	18.2%	72.7%	100.
Bioterrorism REPEATED	1 7.7%	2 15.4%	5 38.5%	3 23.1%	2 15.4%	100.
Creative ways	1.170	10.470	30.3 //	23.1%	15.4%	100.
REPEATED				50.0%	50.0%	100.
DVD-based disaster response				7	11 61 1%	100
Money smart			5	38.9% 2	61.1% 3	100.
-			50.0%	20.0%	30.0%	100.
Fitness for duty			1	3	10	
	9	22	7.1%	21.4% 208	71.4% 198	100.
	9 1.6%	4.0%	20.3%	208 38.0%	36.1%	: 100.

Table 5. Responses to the statement, "I learned effective training techniques in this workshop."

	<u> </u>		New activities		011		
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Tot	
0	diodgroo	Biodgroo	1	7.9.00	ugioo		
Bioterrorism	5	4	100.0% 15	17	6	10	
	10.6%	8.5%	31.9%	36.2%	12.8%	10	
APR			5 33.3%	5 33.3%	5 33.3%	10	
Games		1	2	12	7		
First Responder		4.5%	9.1%	54.5% 4	31.8% 12	10	
			15.8%	21.1%	63.2%	10	
Life skills	3 13.6%	2 9.1%	2 9.1%	10 45.5%	5 22.7%	10	
Resources	10.070	0.170	3	9	5		
Facilitation			17.6%	52.9% 7	29.4% 3	10	
				70.0%	30.0%	10	
NIOSH Guide			5 38.5%	4 30.8%	4 30.8%	10	
Dilemmasaurus			1	1	30.070	10	
Diversity awareness			50.0% 1	50.0% 3	9	10	
Diversity awareness			7.7%	23.1%	69.2%	10	
Critical incident		1	2	7	22	40	
MLE concepts		3.1%	6.3% 7	21.9% 4	68.8% 5	10	
Madeferre investment			43.8%	25.0%	31.3%	10	
Workforce investment			1 12.5%	2 25.0%	5 62.5%	10	
Case studies	1	2	7	4	3		
safer needles'	5.9%	11.8% 2	41.2% 5	23.5% 10	17.6% 7	10	
		8.3%	20.8%	41.7%	29.2%	10	
Three exercises				12 52.2%	11 47.8%	10	
Strategies for S&H		1	2	6	8		
Medical Surveillance		5.9%	11.8%	35.3% 10	47.1%	10	
				58.8%	41.2%	10	
PC based simulation			2 10.0%	11 55.0%	7 35.0%	10	
Lessons for prevention			3	7	3	10	
Cultural competence	1	1	23.1% 5	53.8% 12	23.1% 18	10	
	2.7%	2.7%	13.5%	32.4%	48.6%	10	
Tabletop scenarios			2 18.2%	7 63.6%	2 18.2%	10	
Games repeated			10.2 %	03.0%	10.2%	10	
Croove Weye for Students					100.0%	10	
Creave Ways for Students			1 10.0%		9 90.0%	10	
Clients from corrections facilities			2	9	3		
Mentoring trainers		1	14.3% 2	64.3% 3	21.4% 2	10	
		12.5%	25.0%	37.5%	25.0%	10	
Simulations, adding realism		1 5.0%	2 10.0%	8 40.0%	9 45.0%	10	
Emergency actions plans			1	2	8		
Bioterrorism REPEATED	1	2	9.1%	18.2% 4	72.7%	10	
	7.7%	15.4%	23.1%	30.8%	23.1%	10	
Creative ways REPEATED				2 33.3%	4 66.7%	10	
DVD-based disaster			1	5	11		
response Money smart			5.9% 3	29.4% 4	64.7% 3	10	
-			3 30.0%	4 40.0%	30.0%	10	
Fitness for duty				5 35.7%	9	40	
	11	18	89	35.7% 206	64.3% 220	10	
	2.0%	3.3%	16.4%	37.9%	40.4%	10	

Table 6. Responses to the statement, "I learned new activities in this workshop that can be used in our training program."

	Strongly		ays to change training Neither agree		Strongly	
<u>^</u>	disagree	Disagree	nor disagree	Agree	agree	Tota
0			1 100.0%			100
Bioterrorism	2	5	20	17	1	100
	4.4%	11.1%	44.4%	37.8%	2.2%	100
APR			4	9	1	
Games			28.6%	64.3% 12	7.1%	100
Games			14.3%	57.1%	28.6%	100
First Responder			3	9	7	
			15.8%	47.4%	36.8%	100
Life skills	3 14.3%	1 4.8%	5 23.8%	7 33.3%	5 23.8%	100
Resources	14.5 %	4.0%	23.8 %	33.3 %	23.0 %	100
		11.8%	29.4%	47.1%	11.8%	100
Facilitation			2	6	2	
NIOSH Guide			20.0%	60.0% 7	20.0%	100
NICOLI CUIDE			33.3%	58.3%	8.3%	100
Dilemmasaurus			1	1		
			50.0%	50.0%		100
Diversity awareness			1	9	4	100
Critical incident		1	7.1%	64.3% 5	28.6% 22	100.
		3.2%	9.7%	16.1%	71.0%	100
MLE concepts			5	8	3	
Workforce investment			31.3%	50.0% 1	18.8%	100
WORIOICE Investment			4 50.0%	12.5%	3 37.5%	100
Case studies		2	11	3	1	
		11.8%	64.7%	17.6%	5.9%	100
safer needles'		3	5	13	3	400
Three exercises		12.5%	20.8%	54.2% 8	12.5% 10	100
			18.2%	36.4%	45.5%	100
Strategies for S&H			5	8	3	
Madiaal Curusillanaa			31.3%	50.0%	18.8%	100
Medical Surveillance			1 5.9%	12 70.6%	4 23.5%	100.
PC based simulation			4	9	8	
			19.0%	42.9%	38.1%	100
Lessons for prevention			7	4	2	
Cultural competence	1	2	53.8%	30.8% 7	15.4% 20	100
	2.7%	5.4%	18.9%	18.9%	54.1%	100
Tabletop scenarios			2	7	2	
Compo reported			18.2%	63.6%	18.2%	100
Games repeated					5 100.0%	100
Creave Ways for Students			2	2	5	100.
			22.2%	22.2%	55.6%	100
Clients from corrections facilities			5	8	1	100
Mentoring trainers		2	35.7%	57.1% 3	7.1%	100
		25.0%		37.5%	37.5%	100
Simulations, adding			7	7	6	
realism			35.0%	35.0%	30.0%	100
Emergency actions plans			3 27.3%	4 36.4%	4 36.4%	100
Bioterrorism REPEATED	1	1	7	30.4%	30.4%	100.
	7.7%	7.7%	53.8%	7.7%	23.1%	100
Creative ways				4	2	
REPEATED			5	66.7%	33.3% 7	100
response			5 29.4%	5 29.4%	7 41.2%	100
Money smart			3	29.478	41.278	100
			30.0%	40.0%	30.0%	100
Fitness for duty			3	3	8	
	7	19	21.4% 142	21.4%	57.1%	100
	1.3%	3.5%	142 26.5%	211 39.4%	157 29.3%	100

Table 7. Responses to the statement, "This workshop showed me ways to change my training."

	Strongly	Dettel	promote workplace ch Neither agree	lange	Strongly	
	disagree	Disagree	nor disagree	Agree	agree	Tot
0			1			10
Bioterrorism	2	3	100.0% 17	19	1	10
155	4.8%	7.1%	40.5%	45.2%	2.4%	10
APR			8 53.3%	4 26.7%	3 20.0%	10
Games		1	8	10	3	
First Responder		4.5%	36.4% 5	45.5% 7	13.6% 7	10
			26.3%	36.8%	36.8%	10
Life skills	3	1	4	6	6	10
Resources	15.0%	5.0%	20.0% 8	30.0% 8	30.0% 1	10
-			47.1%	47.1%	5.9%	10
Facilitation			2 20.0%	8 80.0%		10
NIOSH Guide			4	6	1	10
Dilamana			36.4%	54.5%	9.1%	10
Dilemmasaurus			1 33.3%	1 33.3%	1 33.3%	10
Diversity awareness			6	4	3	
Critical incident			46.2% 2	30.8% 7	23.1% 22	10
			6.5%	22.6%	71.0%	10
MLE concepts			6 27.5%	7	3	10
Workforce investment			37.5% 3	43.8% 2	18.8% 3	10
			37.5%	25.0%	37.5%	10
Case studies		2 11.8%	11 64.7%	3 17.6%	1 5.9%	10
safer needles'		4	8	9	2	
Three exercises		17.4%	34.8%	39.1%	8.7%	10
Three exercises			9 42.9%	3 14.3%	9 42.9%	10
Strategies for S&H			5	8	3	
Medical Surveillance			31.3%	50.0% 13	18.8% 2	10
			_ 11.8%	76.5%	11.8%	10
PC based simulation			7	9 45.0%	4	10
Lessons for prevention			35.0% 4	45.0%	20.0% 5	10
			30.8%	30.8%	38.5%	10
Cultural competence	1 2.8%		9 25.0%	5 13.9%	21 58.3%	10
Tabletop scenarios	2.070		5	4	2	
Games repeated	_		45.5%	36.4%	18.2% 5	10
Junes repeated					5 100.0%	10
Creave Ways for Students			3		7	
Clients from corrections			30.0% 5	7	70.0%	10
facilities			35.7%	50.0%	14.3%	10
Mentoring trainers		1 12.5%	2 25.0%	2 25.0%	3 37.5%	10
Simulations, adding		12.070	25.0%	25.0%	57.5%	10
realism	_		40.0%	35.0%	25.0%	10
Emergency actions plans			2 18.2%	3 27.3%	6 54.5%	10
Bioterrorism REPEATED	1	1	4	3	4	
Creative ways	7.7%	7.7%	30.8% 1	23.1%	30.8% 4	10
REPEATED			20.0%		4 80.0%	10
DVD-based disaster			3	5	8	
response Money smart	_		18.8%	31.3% 4	50.0% 2	10
			40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	10
Fitness for duty			3	3	8 57 1%	10
	7	13	21.4% 170	21.4% 181	57.1% 157	10
	1.3%	2.5%	32.2%	34.3%	29.7%	100

Table 8. Responses to the statement, "This workshop will help me better promote workplace change through my training."

	1/201000	Overall p			Manuard	Total
0	Very poor	Poor	Average 1	Good	Very good	Total
•			100.0%			100
Bioterrorism		2	12	13	18	
APR		4.4%	26.7%	28.9% 7	40.0%	100.
			6.7%	46.7%	46.7%	100.
Games			3	9	10	
First Responder			13.6%	40.9%	45.5% 14	100.
T list Nesponder			5.6%	3 16.7%	77.8%	100.
Life skills	1		4	9	8	
	4.5%		18.2%	40.9%	36.4%	100.
Resources				10 58.8%	7 41.2%	100.
Facilitation			3	5	2	
			30.0%	50.0%	20.0%	100.
NIOSH Guide			4 36.4%	3	4 36.4%	100.
Dilemmasaurus	1		30.4%	27.3%	2	100.
	33.3%				66.7%	100.
Diversity awareness				3	11	100
Critical incident			1	21.4% 5	78.6% 25	100.
			3.2%	16.1%	80.6%	100.
MLE concepts			1	9	5	
Workforce investment			6.7%	60.0%	33.3%	100.
			1 12.5%	3 37.5%	4 50.0%	100.
Case studies			6	57.5 <i>%</i> 8	30.0 %	100.
			35.3%	47.1%	17.6%	100.
safer needles'		2	6	4	11	400
Three exercises		8.7%	26.1% 2	17.4% 5	47.8% 15	100.
			9.1%	22.7%	68.2%	100.
Strategies for S&H			1	2	13	
Medical Surveillance			6.3%	12.5% 6	81.3% 10	100.
				6 37.5%	62.5%	100.
PC based simulation			3	5	12	
			15.0%	25.0%	60.0%	100.
Lessons for prevention				7 53.8%	6 46.2%	100.
Cultural competence			2	4	40.2 %	100.
			5.4%	10.8%	83.8%	100.
Tabletop scenarios				6	4	400
Games repeated				60.0%	40.0%	100.
					100.0%	100.
Creave Ways for Students					9	
Clients from corrections				7	100.0%	100.
facilities				7 50.0%	50.0%	100.
Mentoring trainers				3	5	
Cimulationa addis -				37.5%	62.5%	100.
Simulations, adding realism			1 5.0%	8 40.0%	11 55.0%	100.
Emergency actions plans			0.070	40.0 %	9	100.
				18.2%	81.8%	100.
Bioterrorism REPEATED	1			4 30.8%	8 61.5%	100
Creative ways	7.7%			30.8%	61.5% 5	100.
REPEATED					100.0%	100.
DVD-based disaster response				5	13	
Money smart			2	27.8%	72.2%	100.
money sinan			2 22.2%	3 33.3%	4 44.4%	100.
Fitness for duty				2	12	
				14.3%	85.7%	100.
I	3	4	55	160	310	Ę

Table 9. Responses to the question, "What overall rating would you give this workshop?"

NIEHS Trainers' Exchange SREP Preliminary Evaluation Results

Presented by Jesse Ybarra (AFSCME) Sam Orlando (UAW) Donna Howard (PACE) March 28, 2003

Firsts

- First time at the Trainers' Exchange.
- First time many of the group have worked together as a team.
- First time worker trainers have participated in doing evaluation at the Trainers' Exchange.



SREP team in action

Data Collection

- Preliminary data was based on
 - Blocks 1 and 2 workshop surveys
 - Personal interviews with attendees
- Information and photos collected on Thursday (Day 1)
- Final results will also include Blocks 3, 4, and 5 (to be compiled by Clearinghouse)

Process

- Surveys
 - Developed survey
 - Distributed surveys
 - -Collected surveys
 - -Coded and entered data
 - -Analyzed data



Survey data gets entered into a computer by SREP team members

Process

- Interviews
 - -Wrote interview questions
 - Randomly selected attendees to be interviewed
 - Recorded responses
 - –Analyzed responses
 - Extracted themes and direct quotes



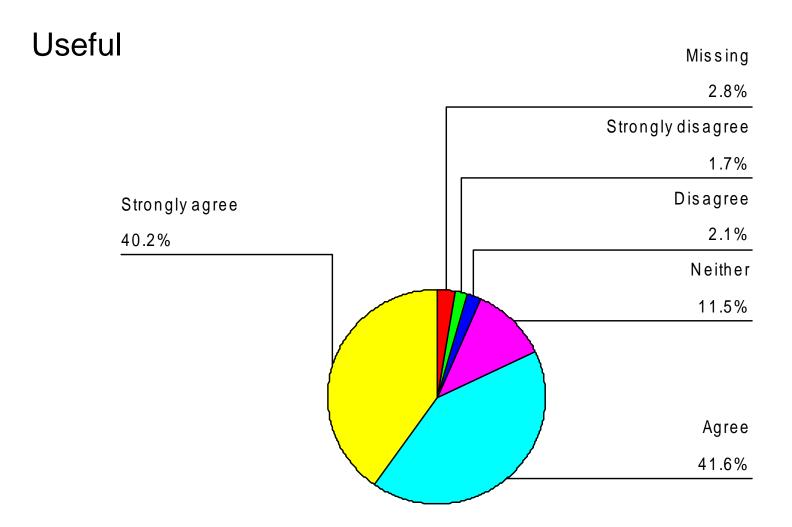
Charlie Noble and Jesse Ybarra interview Kathy McCandless

Reflections on this demonstration project

- It was a learning process for us.
- Some of the things we learned:
 - Everybody has an opinion—they're not necessarily all the same but they're all important.
 - Every opinion counts.

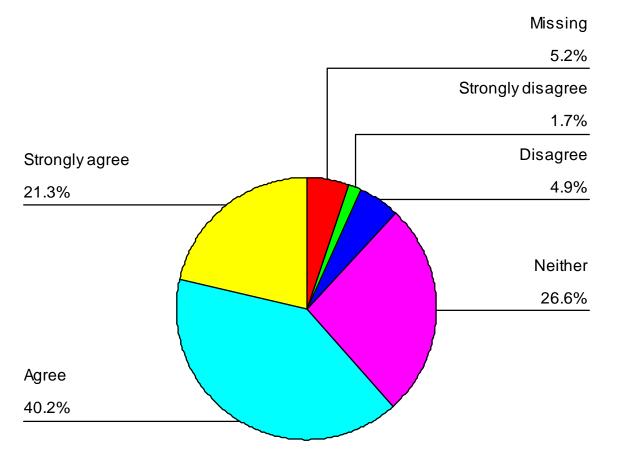
Survey Data

- Pie charts show
 - Quantitative data from day 1 surveys
 - Attendees' responses to selected questions
 - Data combined from all 15 classes onto one chart



Information presented in this workshop will be useful to our training program.

Changing training

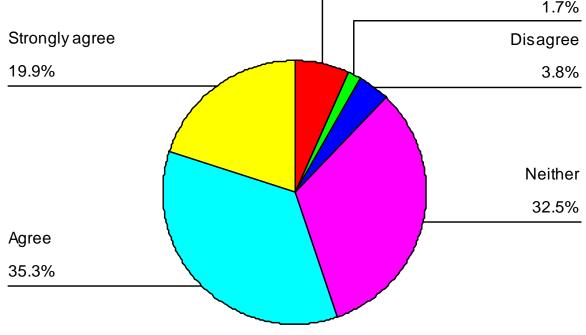


This workshop showed me ways to change my training.

Promote workplace change

Missing

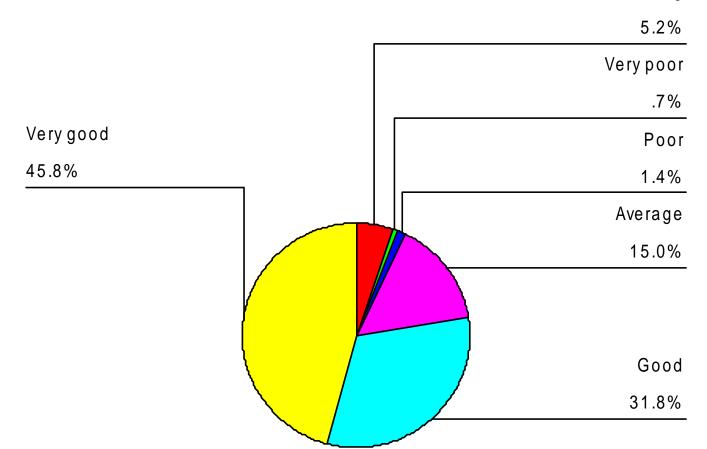
6.6% Strongly disagree 1.7%



This workshop will help me better promote workplace change.

Overall rating

Missing



What overall rating would you give this workshop?

Common themes

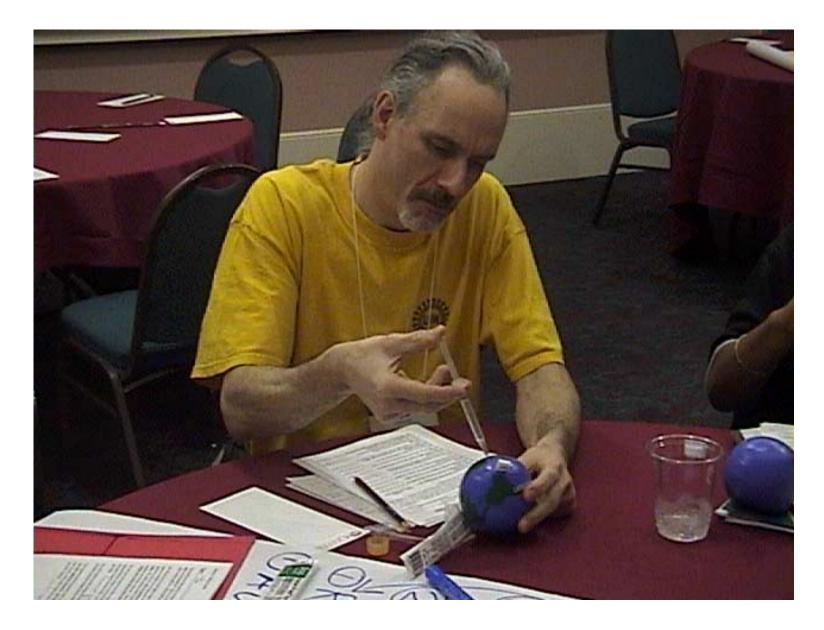
- Common themes found in interviews and written comments on survey
- Themes are
 - Icebreakers were helpful
 - Networking opportunities with diverse groups
 - Hands on activities were popular
 - Diversity of training applications
 - Time limitations
 - Lecture style vs. participatory style



Icebreakers were helpful



Networking opportunities with diverse groups

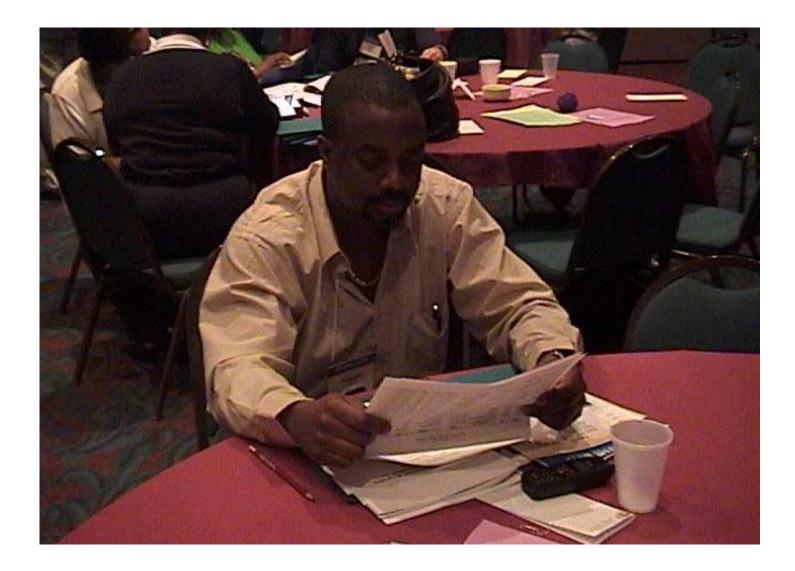


Hands-on activities were popular



 I liked the first plenary group session. It was a diverse group but we found similar problems and many things in common. It was good to feel the connection. –Crystal Keogan Need more time for this workshop. Facilitator stopped taking questions in order to stay on time. This very informative and interesting workshop needs to be longer because it's important, but needs more participation that involves the group.—Survey respondent

 Getting new information and new ways to present material is helpful in getting the veterans in the workforce to understand the need for health and safety training. When people come to me for suggestions, it's the greatest feeling in the world.— Kathy McCandless



 It showed me some of my weak points and will lead me to make my training better. Preparation, preparation, preparation...-Reginald Harper I was a presenter in the second session. I got good feedback on what we can do in our training to make it better.—Koshy Koshy

What comes next

- Data analysis will continue based on all of the surveys conducted in last 2 days
- Written reports will be prepared
- Clearinghouse will post this presentation (www.wetp.org)
- Your evaluations and comments will be used to help determine the course of future Trainer Exchanges.



• The biggest thing that influenced me at the Trainers' Exchange was workers training workers. I want to thank everyone that gave me the opportunity to be part of this. More important, for giving me the ability to train others about health and safety.

Thank you all – April Montgomery

Thank you for your cooperation

- Thomas Mullen, PACE
- Donna Howard, PACE
- Jesse Ybarra, AFSCME
- Charlie Noble, AFSCME
- Dan Hamilton, AFSCME
- Marian Flum, UMass
- Richard Smith, ICWUC
- Tom McQuiston, PACE
- Tobi Lippin, New
 Perspectives

- Sam Orlando, UAW
- Mike Whitmore, UAW
- Derrick Ebidon, UAW
- Bob White, UAW
- Donna Swartwood, UAW
- Luis Vazquez, UAW
- Judy Daltuva, UMich
- Melina Williams, UMich



Worker Education and Training Program National Trainers' Exchange Conference Agenda March 27-28, 2003 Orlando, Florida

Agenda

Marah	27	2002
March	<i>∠1</i> ,	2003

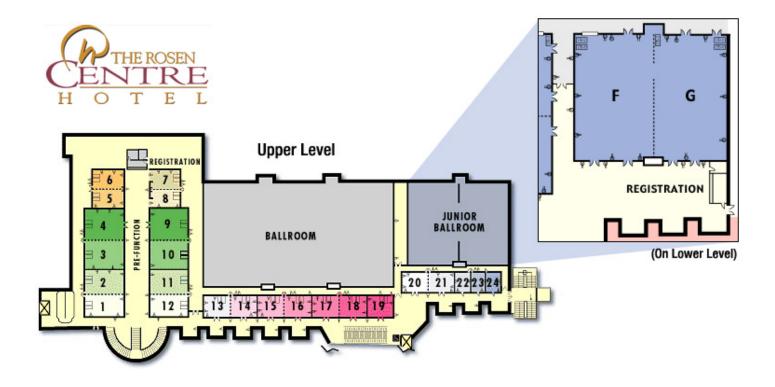
7:30 AM		Continental Breakfast Registration		Jr. Ballroom G Foyer Registration Desk 3	
8:30 AM		Welcome/Quick Ice Breaker Facilitator: Betty Szudy, UCLA-Berkeley		Jr. Ballroom G	
9:00 AM		Opening Plenary Keynote Speakers: John Moran, National Clearinghouse Sharon Beard, NIEHS WETP		Jr. Ballroom G	
		Small Group ExerciseSREP Evaluation Presentation			
10:20 AM		Break		Jr. Ballroom G Foyer	
10:35 AM		Workshops - Block 1			
WORKSHOP BLOCK	WMD / ER	What You Need to Know About Bioterrorism Diseases	HMTRI	Jr. Ballroom G	
	ID	Air Purifying Respirators: Use, Care, Selection Criteria, and Respiratory Protection Regulatory Update	CAC / LOSH	Salon 16	
	ID	Utilization of Games for Refresher Training	HMTRI	Salon 17	
	ATT / ER	First Responder Actions	IAFF	Salon 18	
	LS	Comparative Approaches to Life Skills	NJ/NY Consortium	Salon 19	
	ID	Using & Comparing Resources	George Meany	Salon 20	
	ID	Practicing Facilitation	AFSCME	Salon 21	
12:05 PM		Lunch		Jr. Ballroom F	
1:05 PM		Plenary Session: Making A Case for Trainer Development		Jr. Ballroom G	
		Intro: Sharon Beard, NIEHS WETP; Les Leopold, Labor Institute			
LEGEND		Panel: Ted Outwater, NIEHS WETP - Moderator; Tom Nunziata, Program Coordinator,			

LEGEND			
ATT	=	Advanced Training Technologies	
ID	=	Instructor Development	
LS	=	Lifeskills and Literacy	
WMD	=	Weapons of Mass Destruction	
ER	=	Emergency Response	

Panel: Ted Outwater, NIEHS WETP - Moderator; Tom Nunziata, Program Coordinator, L-AGC Education & Training Fund; Mike Gill, Health & Safety Coordinator, PACE International Union; and Jane Fleishman, MS, Organizational Change Consulting

Report Back: John Morawetz, ICWUC - Moderator

2:35 PM		Break		Jr. Ballroom G Foyer
2:50 PM		Workshops - Block 2		
WORKSHOP BLOCK	ID	NIOSH Guide to Chemical Hazards and Other Databases	IUOE	Jr. Ballroom G
	ID	Evaluation of Safer Needles	SEIU	Salon 15
	ID	Dilemmasaurus	UAB	Salon 16
	LS	Diversity Awareness for Trainers	Xavier	Salon 17
	ID / ER	Critical Incident Stress Management	IAFF	Salon 18
	LS	How Can M.L.E. Concepts Improve Training?	NPRF/OAI	Salon 19
	LS	Building Trades and the Workforce Investment Act: Issues and Opportunities - Technical Issue Update	AFL-CIO	Salon 20
	ID	"Case Studies: A Better Way to Provide HAZWOPER Refresher Training"	NJ/NY Consortium	Salon 21
4:20 PM		Break		Salon 19/20 Foyer
4:35 PM		Summary / Preview of Day 2 SREP Evaluation Review 		Jr. Ballroom G
5:00 PM		Adjourn		
6:00 - 7:30 PM		Reception		Pool Terrace





Worker Education and Training Program National Trainers' Exchange Conference Agenda March 27-28, 2003 Orlando, Florida

Agenda

March 28, 2003

7:30 AM		Continental Breakfast Registration		Salon 19/20 Foyer Registration Desk 3		
8:30 AM		Workshops - Block 3				
WORKSHOP BLOCK	ID	Three Exercises: Job Safety, Placards and Labels, Hazmat Jeopardy	UAB	Jr. Ballroom G		
U	ID	Strategies to Improve Health and Safety: Taking Action	CAC / LOHP	Salon 16		
	ATT	Online Evaluation for Trainers	HMTRI	Salon 17		
	ID	Medical Surveillance / Exposure Reporting	IAFF	Salon 18		
	ATT	PC-Based Simulation for Hazardous Waste Site Worker Training	TNEC	Salon 19		
	ID	Using Lessons Learned for Prevention	PACE	Salon 20		
	LS	Cultural Competence: A Critical Factor for Successful Trainers	Laborers-AGC	Salon 21		
10:00 AM		Dural				
10:00 AM		Break		Salon 19/20 Foyer		
10:00 AM 10:15 AM		Break Workshops - Block 4		Salon 19/20 Foyer		
10:15 AM WORKSHOP	WMD / ER		CAC / ASU	Jr. Ballroom G		
10:15 AM	WMD / ER ID	Workshops - Block 4	CAC / ASU TNEC			
10:15 AM WORKSHOP		Workshops - Block 4 Emergency Response to Terrorism Tabletop Scenarios or an Excuse		Jr. Ballroom G		
10:15 AM WORKSHOP	ID	Workshops - Block 4 Emergency Response to Terrorism Tabletop Scenarios or an Excuse To Buy Toys Estimating Respirator Cartridge	TNEC	Jr. Ballroom G Salon 16		
10:15 AM WORKSHOP	ID ATT	Workshops - Block 4 Emergency Response to Terrorism Tabletop Scenarios or an Excuse To Buy Toys Estimating Respirator Cartridge Change Schedules	TNEC CAC / UCD ICWUC /	Jr. Ballroom G Salon 16 Salon 17		
10:15 AM WORKSHOP	ID ATT ID	Workshops - Block 4 Emergency Response to Terrorism Tabletop Scenarios or an Excuse To Buy Toys Estimating Respirator Cartridge Change Schedules Behavior Based Safety: A Critique Software Tools for Community	TNEC CAC / UCD ICWUC / Steelworkers	Jr. Ballroom G Salon 16 Salon 17 Salon 18		
10:15 AM WORKSHOP	ID ATT ID ATT	Workshops - Block 4 Emergency Response to Terrorism Tabletop Scenarios or an Excuse To Buy Toys Estimating Respirator Cartridge Change Schedules Behavior Based Safety: A Critique Software Tools for Community Environmental Literacy How to Better Serve Clients from	TNEC CAC / UCD ICWUC / Steelworkers TNEC	Jr. Ballroom G Salon 16 Salon 17 Salon 18 Salon 19		

		LEGEND
ATT	=	Advanced Training Technologies
ID	=	Instructor Development
LS	=	Lifeskills and Literacy
WMD	=	Weapons of Mass Destruction
ER	=	Emergency Response

11:45 AM		Lunch		Jr. Ballroom F
12:45 PM		Workshops - Block 5		
WORKSHOP BLOCK	ID	Simulations – Adding Realism to Training	Midwest Consortium	Jr. Ballroom G
5	ID	Emergency Action Plans & Worker Participation	AFSCME	Salon 16
	ER	Mass Fatalities	HMTRI	Salon 17
	ID	Creative Ways to Involve Students	IAFF	Salon 18
	ATT / ER	DVD-Based Disaster Response Training	CPWR	Salon 19
	LS	Money Smart for Trainers	FDIC	Salon 20
	LS	Fitness for Duty	Laborers-AGC/ YCD	Salon 21
2:15 PM		Break		Salon 19/20 Foyer
2:30 PM		Closing Plenary: A Plan for Action		Jr. Ballroom G
		Facilitators: Betty Szudy, UCLA-Berkeley Quintin Robinson, UCLA-LOSH		
		 Summary Report: SREP Evaluation 		
4:30 PM		Adjourn		

