MAKING OUR TRAINING EFFECTIVE

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SAN DIEGO REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER



WHY DO WE TRAIN? WHAT IS OUR PURPOSE?

- WE WILL EXPLORE...
 - PURPOSE AND ASSESSMENT
 - PLANNING AND PREPARATION
 - PRESENTATION AND FACILITATION
 - PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION



PURPOSE AND ASSESSMENT

• PURPOSE

• Assessment



PURPOSE AND ASSESSMENT

• PURPOSE

- WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF TRAINING?
- PROVIDING TRAINING?
- CONDUCTING TRAINING?



PURPOSE AND ASSESSMENT

• Assessment

- How do we assess training effectiveness?
- How do we know that our students went away better Than they came?
- WHAT PROCESSES CAN WE USE TO ASSESS THIS?
- MORE ON THIS LATER!



• PLANNING

- PERFORM A PROPER NEEDS ASSESSMENT TO ENSURE TRAINING IS MEETING A SPECIFIC AND DEMONSTRATED NEED
- LOOK AT OTHER TRAINING VENUES AND ENTITIES TO SEE IF THE TRAINING YOU ARE PLANNING IS ALREADY BEING PROVIDED – DO YOUR RESEARCH
- SURVEY THOSE THAT YOU INTEND THE TRAINING FOR
 - DO THEY NEED IT? DO THEY WANT IT?
 - Is the training meeting a mandate?
 - LEGISLATIVE
 - DEPARTMENTAL



• PLANNING

- DETERMINE WHAT YOUR OVERALL GOAL AND OUTCOMES FOR THE TRAINING ARE
- BE MINDFUL OF WHO YOUR AUDIENCE IS (HOW DO THEY LEARN?)
- DETERMINE WHAT YOUR OVERALL GOAL AND OUTCOMES FOR THE TRAINING ARE



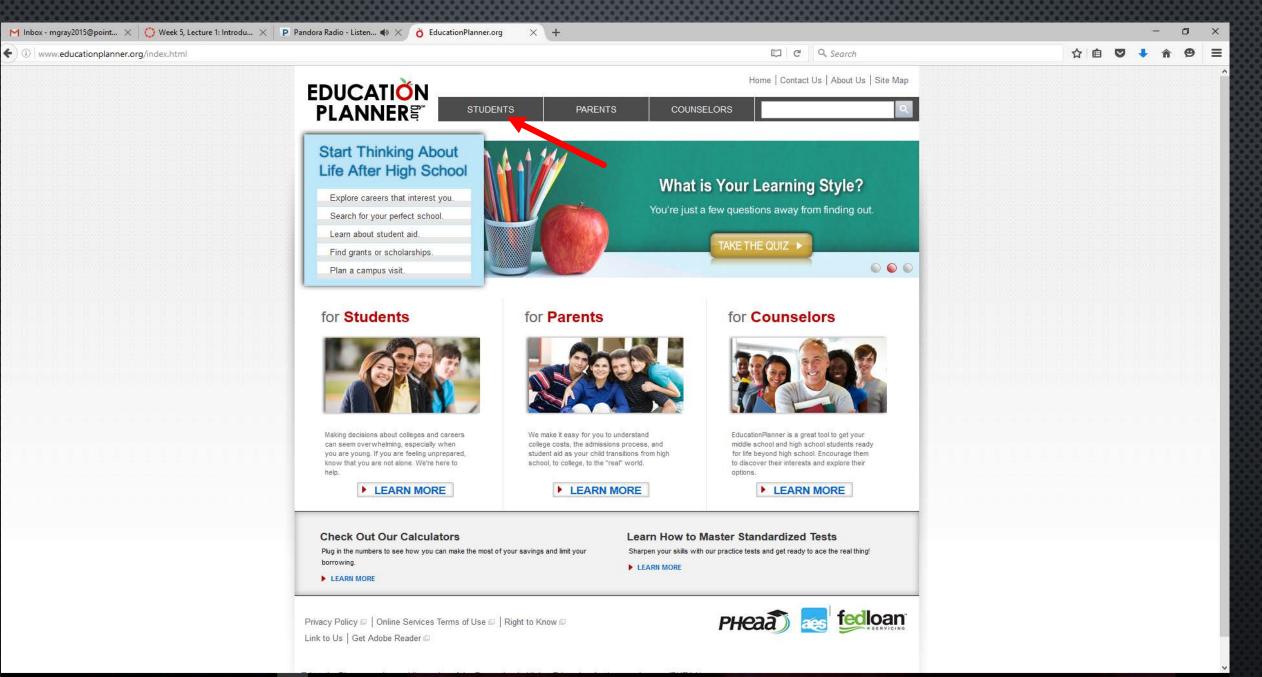
• THE TRAINER (YOU) ARE ALSO A DESIGNER OF CURRICULUM AND HAVE GREAT POWER OVER THE CONTENT – USE THIS POWER WISELY!

WHEN PLANNING YOUR TRAINING – BE MINDFUL OF WHO YOUR AUDIENCE IS (HOW DO THEY LEARN?)

• THERE ARE THREE PRIMARY LEARNING STYLES:

- VISUAL
- AUDITORY
- KINESTHETIC/TACTILE
- GO TO <u>WWW.EDUCATIONPLANNER.ORG</u>

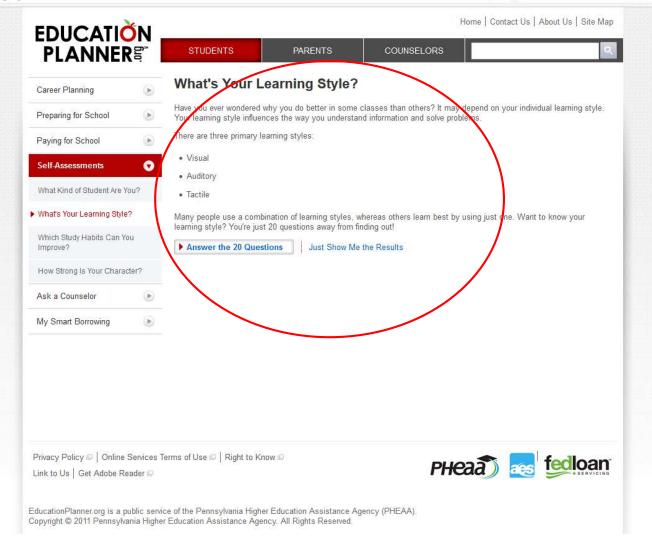




🎽 Inbox - mgray2015@point... 🗙 🌔 Week 5, Lecture 1: Introdu... 🗙 P Pandora Radio - Listen... 🐠 🗙 🁌 What's Your Learning Style? 🗙 🕂

www.educationplanner.org/students/self-assessments/learning-styles.shtml

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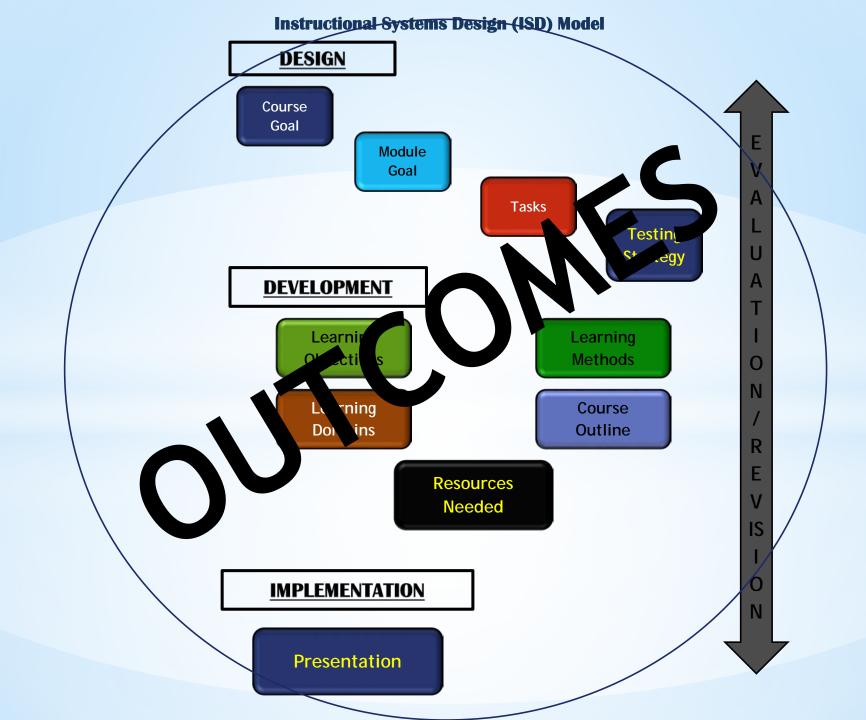
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• **PREPARATION**

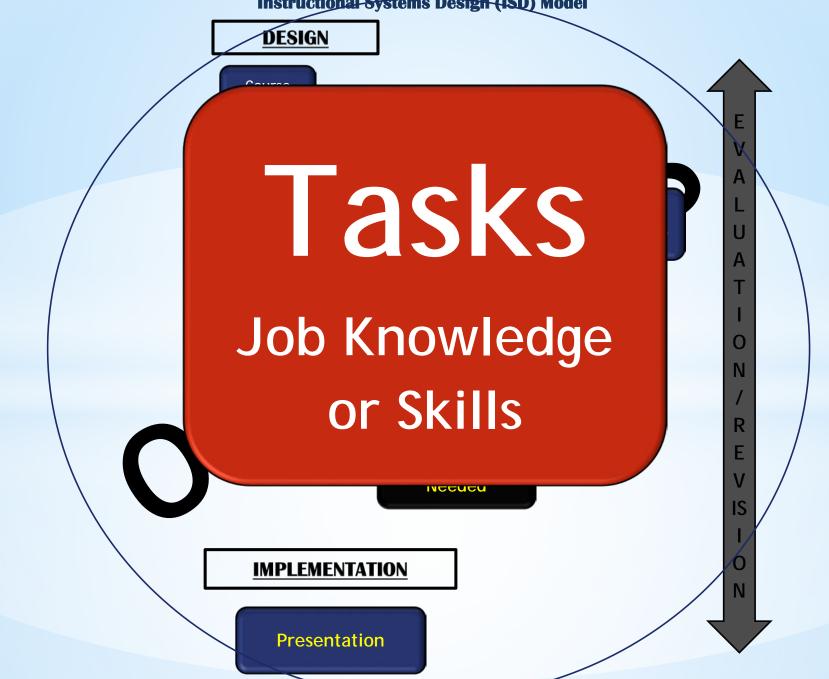
- BEGIN WITH THE END IN MIND
 - WHAT ARE MY OUTCOMES (WHAT DO I WANT THE STUDENTS TO WALK AWAY KNOWING OR BEING ABLE TO PERFORM ON THE JOB?
- BACKWARDS DESIGN (WIGGINS AND MCTIGHE)
- LOOK AT OTHER TRAINING VENUES AND ENTITIES TO SEE IF THE TRAINING YOU ARE PLANNING IS ALREADY BEING PROVIDED – DO YOUR RESEARCH
- SURVEY THOSE THAT YOU INTEND THE TRAINING FOR

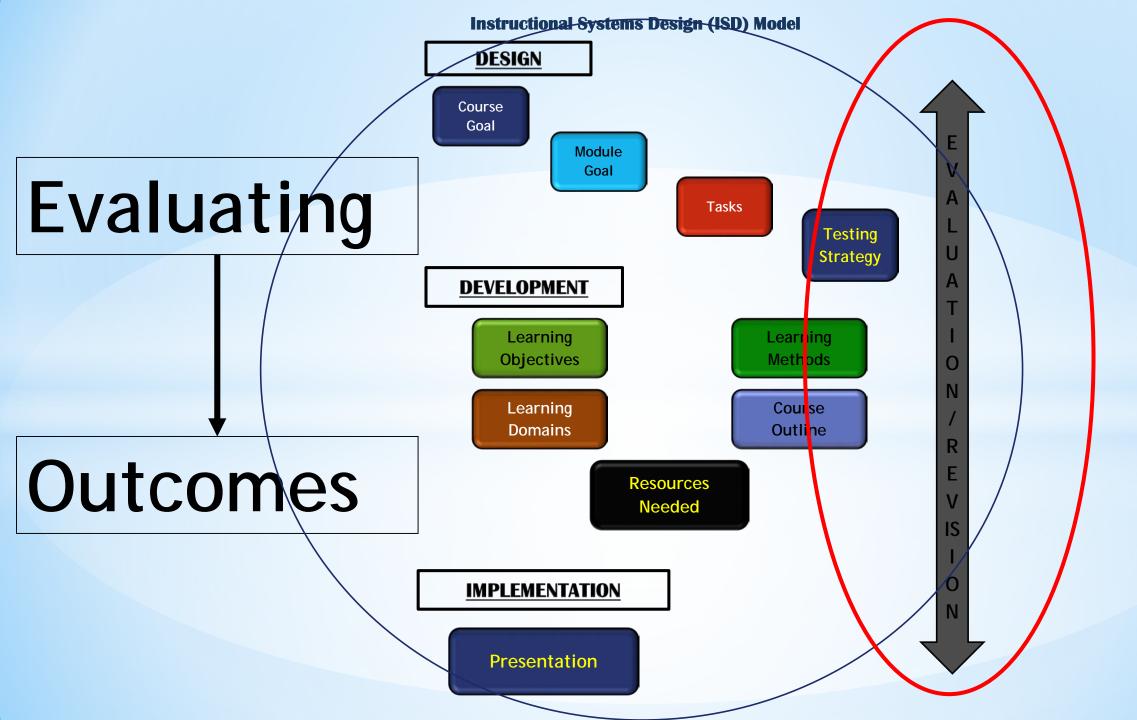


*Instructional Systems Design (ISD)









STAGES OF BACKWARD DESIGN (WIGGINS AND MCTIGHE)

1. Identify Desired Results (Outcomes)

2. Determine Acceptable Evidence (Evaluation) (Assessment)

3. Plan Learning Experiences and Instruction



Keep in mind two things that are critical to student success –

1. Student's learning style:

• Visual, Auditory and Kinesthetic

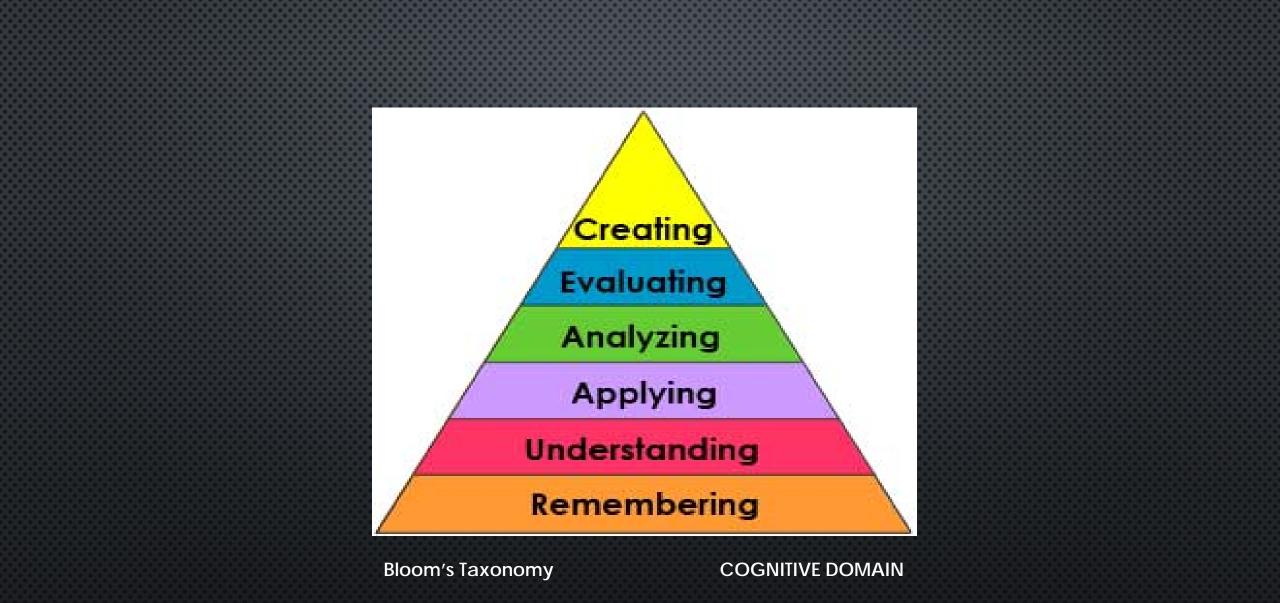
2. Learning Domains

- Cognitive
- Psychomotor
- Affective

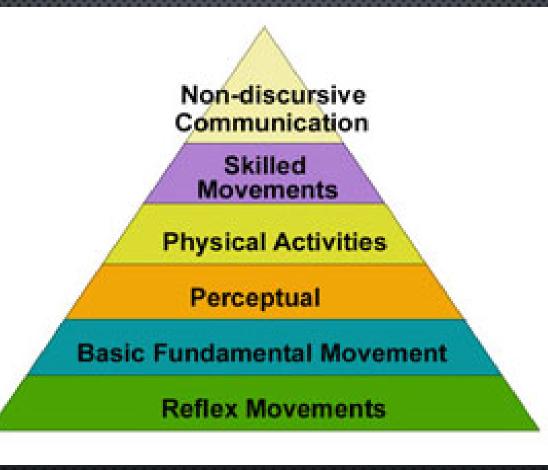
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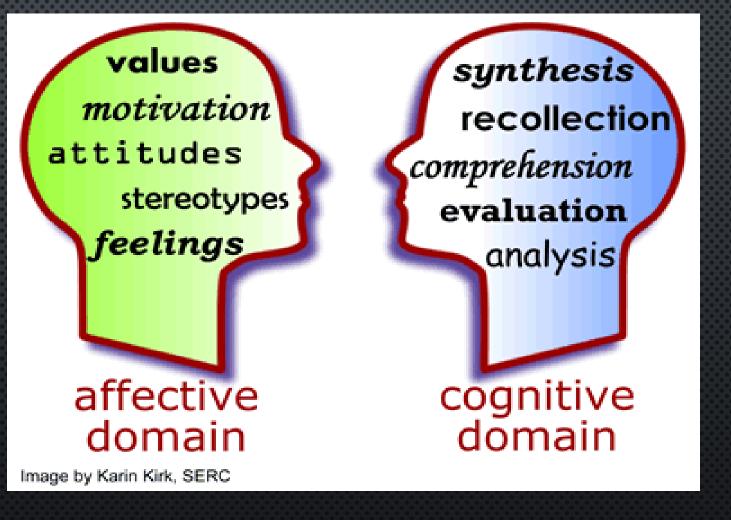




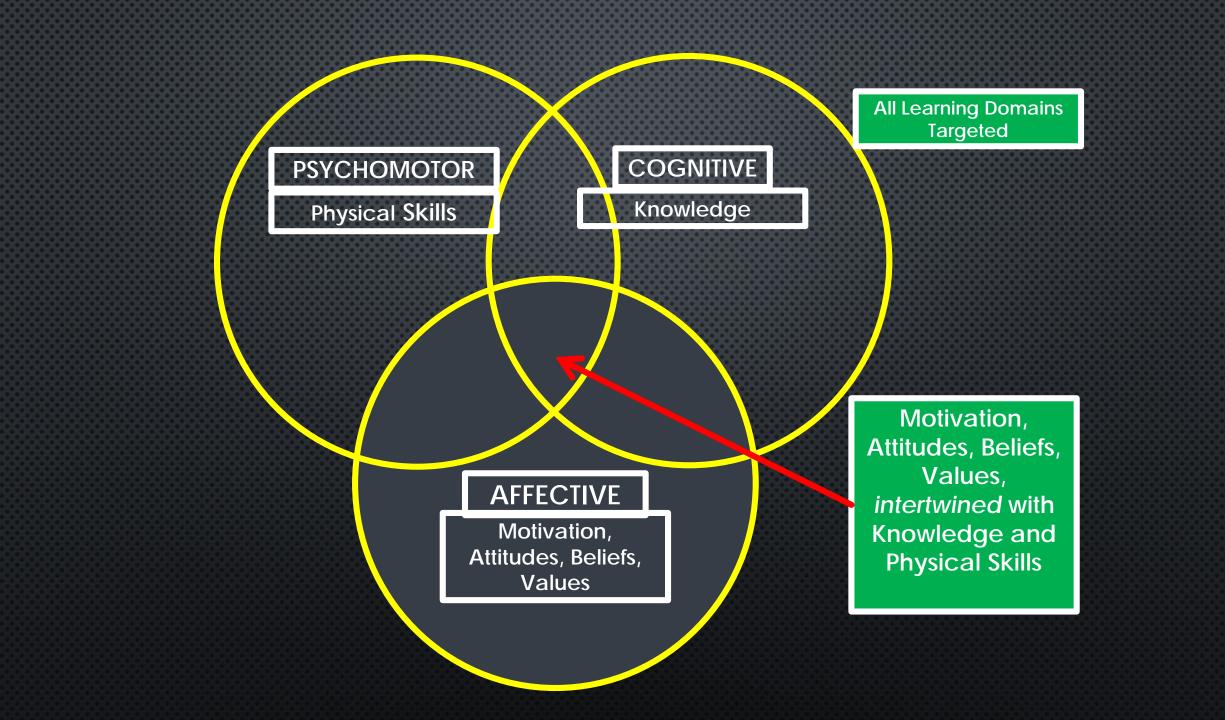


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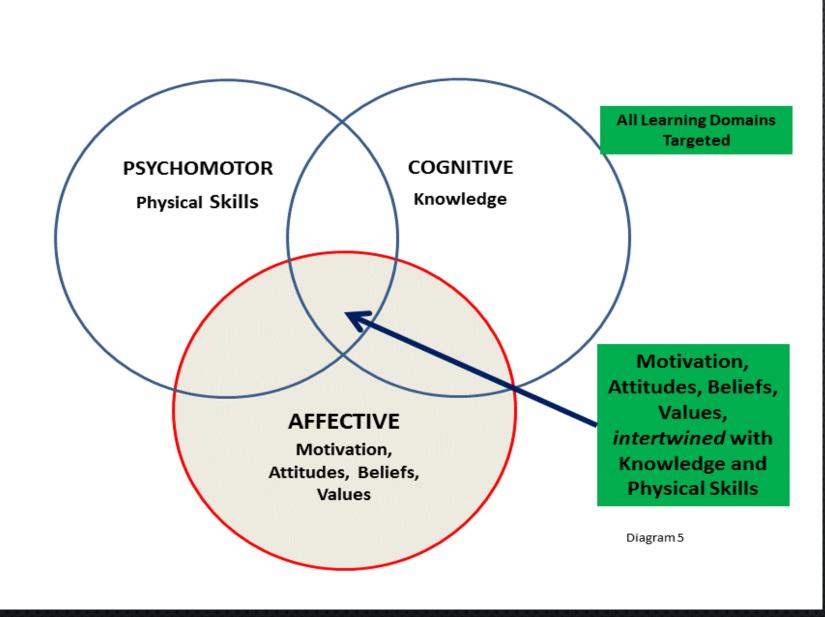
Psychomotor Domain











"Is Law Enforcement Training Affective Enough?" Police Chief Magazine

PRESENTATION AND FACILITATION

- PRESENTATION SKILLS
 - PREPARE, PREPARE, PREPARE!
 - LEARN HOW TO BE A BETTER PRESENTER
 - KNOW YOU MATERIAL INSIDE AND OUT
 - PRACTICE A LOT!
 - BE PROFESSIONAL
 - BE PASSIONATE
 - ENGAGE YOUR STUDENTS
 - HAVE GOOD HANDOUTS



PRESENTATION AND FACILITATION

• FACILITATION

- PREPARE, PREPARE, PREPARE!
- LEARN HOW TO BE A BETTER FACILITATOR
- HAVE LEARNING ACTIVITIES THAT ARE APPROPRIATE AND ENGAGING
- MOVE AROUND THE ROOM
- ALLOW FEEDBACK AND QUESTIONS
- GIVE TIME FOR STUDENT'S TO THINK
- Ask "Essential Questions" Make the student think about the content and apply it



PRESENTATION AND FACILITATION

- WHAT ARE "ESSENTIAL" QUESTIONS?
 - QUESTIONS THAT ARE IMPORTANT FOR STIMULATING STUDENT THINKING AND INQUIRY
 - Helps students effectively inquire and make sense of Important but complicated ideas
 - QUESTIONS THAT WILL "MOST ENGAGE A SPECIFIC AND DIVERSE SET OF LEARNERS"



- Something that provokes deep thought, lively discussion and sustained inquiry
- STIMULATE VITAL, ONGOING RETHINKING OF BIG IDEAS AND ASSUMPTIONS

(WIGGINS AND MCTIGHE, 2003)

PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION

- PERFORMANCE (STUDENT) AND EVALUATION
 - QUESTIONS TO ASK
 - How is the student performing against the standards you set up front?
 - WHAT, IF ANY, GAPS ARE THERE IN THE LEARNING DO WE ALLOW REDO'S?



PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION

• EVALUATION

- QUESTIONS TO ASK
 - How will the performance be measured when the student returns to their JOB?
 - WHAT "POST'' (AFTER) ASSESSMENTS HAVE BEEN CREATED OR ARE THEY NEEDED?



2. Determine Acceptable Evidence (of learning) [The Evaluation]

IDI Advanced Course

Grading Rubric

This rubric is designed to give guidelines on how to rate the IDI Advanced student during their oral presentation of their project validation work. This final score is a total of the category scores, which determines a pass/fail rating. A "1" in any category is an automatic fail and requires remediation.

CATEGORY	1 Not acceptable	2 Below Average	3 Competent	4 Outstanding	Score
Attire	Attire is inappropriate for the occasion (jeans, t-shirt, shorts, flip flops, risqué or offensive clothing typically not allowed per agency practice/policy.	Wearing inappropriate attire or is disheveled and unkempt (un- ironed, un- tucked).	Attire is appropriate, acceptable business attire or uniform and in good order.	Very professional look. Dressed appropriately for the course topic and well represents their presenter, agency and profession.	Select One

Eye Contactdoes not look at people during the presentation.improvement and has trouble consistently making proper eye contact.eye contact most of the time. Stands up straight and establishes eye contact with everyone in the room during the presentation.looks relaxed and confident.	Posture and	Slouches and/or	Posture needs	Good posture and	Stands up straight,	Select One
presentation.	Eye Contact	people during the	has trouble consistently making proper eye	of the time. Stands up straight and establishes eye contact with everyone in the	confident. Established eye contact with everyone in the room during the	

Speaking	Often mumbles or	Not all speaking is	Speaks clearly	Demonstrates	Select One
Techniques	cannot be understood OR mispronounces many words. Speaks throughout in monotone, too slow, too fast, or uses profanity.	clear or distinct. Uses improper English (e.g. poor grammar, slang terms, mispronounces words, misuses words).	and can be understood. Noticeable voice inflection at appropriate times and uses a varied pace within normal speaking range.	appropriate vocabulary befitting a professional. No improper use of the English language. Uses dramatic pauses, and noticeable voice inflection, throughout.	

WHY DO WE TRAIN? WHAT IS OUR PURPOSE?

- MAKING OUR TRAINING "EFFECTIVE"
 - PURPOSE AND ASSESSMENT
 - PLANNING AND PREPARATION
 - PRESENTATION AND FACILITATION
 - PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION



