Contrasting Approaches to Effective Training Evaluation: Part 2

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Our story: Evaluating a specialized cohort-based training program



- Practical approach to evaluation, even in the absence of a formalized framework
- Embrace qualitative feedback and informal data collection opportunities to enhance learner experience and optimize training program outcomes.

Training and Development Unit (PHAC)

- Multi-disciplinary team of epidemiologists, emergency management experts, and adult and e-learning specialists
- Design, develop, and deliver applied public health and public health emergency management curriculums



Canadian Field Epidemiology Program (CFEP)

- Accredited professional development program founded in 1975
- Placement sites in public health organizations across Canada
- Fellows mobilized to support public health events
- 2-year cohort-based program
- Strong alumni network



2-year cohort-based curriculum

Blended curriculum

- Experiential learning through placement site work and mobilizations
- Online courses (self-directed and facilitated)
- Virtual classroom (tabletop exercises, expert panels)
- In-person training

Variety of advanced topics

- Public health surveillance and outbreaks investigations
- Public health emergency management
- Transversal skills (e.g. plain language, scientific communication)

Quantitative vs. Qualitative data

	Quantitative	Qualitative
Type of data	 Numerical and statistical 	 Non-numerical, textual, and visual
Positives	 Produces precise, quantifiable, and reliable data Enables identification of patterns, trends, and relationships between variables 	 Captures rich, detailed data Flexible, adaptive, and useful for exploring new topics
Negatives	 Limited by the predefined variables and structured data collection methods May not capture the complexity and nuances of data 	 Time-consuming and labour-intensive data collection and analysis Subject to bias and interpretation

Embracing qualitative data

Qualitative data captures rich, detailed information that allows for a more indepth understanding of our training and its impact

- Allows us to go beyond standard quantitative metrics (e.g. How many people attended the training) to the training impact (e.g. How fellows applied training in real-life situations)
- Completes the picture of what is captured in quantitative evaluations
- Informs decision making, follow-up discussions, and future quantitative evaluations

What does this look like in practice?

Data collection

- Reading and reviewing comments
- Listening and taking notes during interviews and meetings

Analysis

- Data cleaning and sorting
- Identifying trends and themes



Encourage informal data collection opportunities

Multiple opportunities for qualitative data collection

Long-term data collection Immediate data collection Medium-term data collection Feedback during and Feedback from CFEP Exit interviews immediately following management, faculty, and training sessions alumni Annual site supervisor meetings Discussions with fellows and Faculty debriefs site supervisors Program evaluations Support applying training during mobilizations Post-mobilization interviews

Example: Introduction to R for Public Health Investigations

- Open-ended questions in the post-training feedback survey
- Focus group of target audience
- Discussions with alumni and supervisors
- Observations of fellows during mobilizations

Take home messages

- Don't underestimate the value of qualitative data
- Seek feedback whenever, wherever, and however you can
- Qualitative analysis is challenging, but worth the effort

Summary / Learning objectives

Following this presentation and discussion, you will feel better equipped to:

- Develop practical approaches to evaluate training, even in the absence of a formalized framework.
- 2. Examine how to use **qualitative feedback** to enhance learner experience and optimize training program outcomes.
- Explore methods to collaborate on curriculum development to ensure training programs remain dynamic, relevant, and adaptable to evolving needs.

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Thank you! Merci!

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