

Overview of Apprenticeship Standard Improvement Practitioner Level 4



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specialising in developing core organisational
capabilities, supporting business strategy and
increased operational performance.**

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Developing Managers, Growing Leaders

Deere Apprenticeships is built on the principle of delivering excellence via online, blended learning or face to face training models.

As our team of Professional Work Coaches (PWC's) deliver brilliant training via private, personal, developmental learning conversations and interactive online workshops.

Whether you're an existing learner ready to make the next steps in your education journey or you are considering joining us for the first time, we are ready to support you and your organisation.

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Improvement Practitioner

Level 4

Improvement Practitioners use a blend of Lean and Six Sigma, project and change management principles and tools to identify and lead the delivery of change across organisational functions and processes. Improvement Practitioners can be found across all sectors and functions including automotive, banking, engineering, food products, IT, property, retail, telecoms etc.

Typically, Practitioners lead smaller projects and/or play a key supporting role in a larger programme – tackling issues that may require swift problem solving, or re-occurring challenges that require in-depth analysis and the implementation of a range of effective and sustainable countermeasures. They are the focal point for all stakeholders and responsible for communication throughout a project. Typical activities include:

- Identifying potential opportunities, diagnosing issues, proposing solutions and implementing changes and controls
- Coaching teams and sharing best practice
- When leading projects they may manage small teams ensuring motivation and momentum, and be responsible for the successful

Typical job titles: Including, but not limited to: Business Improvement Practitioner, Continuous Improvement Manager, Process Excellence Manager, Lean Six Sigma Green Belt and Quality Control Senior Analyst.

Duration: Typically 14-18 months.

Qualifications: Either before or during the apprenticeship, apprentices will be required to achieve level 2 qualifications in English and mathematics prior to taking the end point assessment.

Entry requirements: Individual employers will set their own entry requirements.

Knowledge

Improvement Practitioners have the Knowledge of:

- ✓ Compliance
- ✓ Team formation & leadership
- ✓ Project management
- ✓ Presentation & reporting
- ✓ Change management
- ✓ Principles & methods
- ✓ Project selection & scope
- ✓ Problem definition
- ✓ Process mapping & analysis
- ✓ Data analysis – basic tools
- ✓ Measurement systems
- ✓ Basic statistics & measures
- ✓ Data analysis - statistical methods
- ✓ Process capability & performance
- ✓ Root cause analysis
- ✓ Experimentation
- ✓ Identification & prioritisation

Skills

Improvement Practitioners have the following Skills:

- ✓ Compliance
- ✓ Communication
- ✓ Coaching
- ✓ Project management
- ✓ Change management
- ✓ Principles and Methods
- ✓ Project selection and Scoping
- ✓ Problem definition
- ✓ Voice of the customer
- ✓ Process mapping & analysis
- ✓ Lean tools
- ✓ Measurements systems
- ✓ Data acquisition for analysis
- ✓ Basic statistics & measures
- ✓ Data analysis-statistical methods
- ✓ Process capability & performances
- ✓ Root cause analysis
- ✓ Experimentation & optimisation
- ✓ Identification &
- ✓ Data analysis – SPC
- ✓ Benchmarking
- ✓ Sustainability & control

Behaviours

Improvement Practitioners demonstrate the following Behaviours:

- ✓ Drive for results
- ✓ Drive for change
- ✓ Encourages others
- ✓ Team-working
- ✓ Awareness of own working style
- ✓ Awareness of others' working styles
- ✓ Creates high performing team
- ✓ Professionalism
- ✓ Promotes appropriate working manner
- ✓ Aligned to the organisations values
- ✓ Maintains flexibility
- ✓ Continuous development
- ✓ Acts on feedback
- ✓ Adapts quickly
- ✓ Desire for development
- ✓ Ensures safety of self and others
- ✓ Challenge safety issues

End Point Assessment

End point assessment (EPA) is an assessment of the knowledge, skills and behaviours that your apprentice has learned throughout an apprenticeship, which confirms that they are occupationally competent.

Assessments have been designed by employers in the sector and are conducted by independent bodies known as end point assessment organisations (EPAOs).

The apprentice will only get their apprenticeship certificate after they have passed all the elements of their EPA, including any required standards in English and maths.

What does assessment involve?

Each apprenticeship includes an end point assessment plan, which describes how the apprentice should be tested against appropriate criteria, using suitable methods. For example, your apprentice may need to complete:

- a practical assessment
- an interview
- a project
- written and/or multiple-choice tests
- a presentation
- professional discussion

We will inform you at the beginning of the apprenticeship what the assessments are involved. This will give your apprentice plenty of time to prepare. For example, they may need to gather evidence to show how they've been working towards the core knowledge, skills and behaviours required.

Additional description of Improvement Practitioner's Knowledge:

Compliance: Legislative and customer compliance requirements including health and safety

Team formation & leadership: Decision-making techniques e.g. consensus, authority rule, majority rule

Project management: Business case, risk analysis and management, toll-gate reviews, work breakdown structure, lessons learned, pilot studies, project review, process management and measures, benefits tracking

Presentation & reporting: Reporting templates, message mapping, case for change

Change management: Stakeholder identification, analysis and management (RACI). Change curve, resistance characteristics, change sponsorship, compelling point of view

Principles & methods: Business value of Lean and Six Sigma improvement methods - 8D, practical problem solving, Define Measure Analyse Improve Control, Design for Six Sigma

Project selection & scope: $Y=f(x)$ equation (outputs are the result of inputs), business scorecard cascade

Problem definition: Cost of Poor Quality, problem analysis models such as Is/Is Not

Process mapping & analysis: Swim lane, value stream map, performance metrics – continuous, Parameter diagram, Takt time, Overall Equipment Effectiveness, theory of constraints principles, Kanban

Data analysis – basic tools: Spreadsheets and pivot table analysis, statistical analysis software

Measurement systems: Repeatability and Reproducibility principles

Basic statistics & measures: Control charts - attribute data, principles of normality

Data analysis - statistical methods: Measures of central tendency and spread

Process capability & performance: Capability analysis – continuous data for normal distribution

Root cause analysis: Key principles including symptoms, failure-mode, potential/verified cause, critical inputs, escape point. Graphical representation of data with dot, scatter and box plots

Experimentation: Active versus passive analytics, design of experiments, experiment plan

Identification & prioritisation: Selection and prioritisation matrix, Failure Mode and Effects Analysis

Additional description of Improvement Practitioner's Skills:

Compliance: Work in accordance with organisational controls and statutory regulations

Communication: Speak and write clearly. Influence others, question effectively. Plan and deliver meetings presenting insight to engage audiences

Coaching: Observe, listen, use questioning, provide feedback and spot learning opportunities

Project management: Define, sequence, plan and schedule activities with phases and milestones. Estimate effort and duration. Create and update project charter. Review progress

Change management: Sponsorship contract, surface and manage resistance, build compelling narratives for change, assess change impact

Principals and Methods: Select and apply a structured method and appropriate improvement tools engaging with subject matter experts to deliver business benefits

Project selection and Scoping: Support the identification of improvement opportunity and the scoping of these projects

Problem definition: Support development of problem/opportunity statements

Voice of the customer: Support application of techniques to identify and prioritise customers, their requirements and ensure balance against the stated and unstated needs of the business (Voice of the Business)

Process mapping & analysis: Process map to measure and analyse flow and value. Identify interfaces, functional responsibilities and ownership. Use insight to identify potential opportunities and map future state

Lean tools: Seek in-process waste through understanding of value within the value stream

Measurements systems: Plan, carry out and assess results of a measurement system study

Data acquisition for analysis: Develop a sampling strategy

Basic statistics & measures: Use graphical analysis to understand distribution and stability

Data analysis-statistical methods: Identify data-types and select analysis methods and tools. Assess time series data stability and analyse making relevant insight

Process capability & performance: Select methods and metrics for analysis

Root cause analysis: Select and apply the appropriate graphical tool dependent on the data type to identify patterns, trends and signals to establish hypothesis

Experimentation & optimisation: Plan designed experiment with clear objectives, and appropriate levels of Measurement Systems Analysis, analyse experiment data and optimise

Identification & prioritisation: Identify and prioritise factors, ideas and solutions

Data analysis – SPC: Select and apply appropriate tools for ongoing monitoring and control. Analyse and interpret control charts

Benchmarking: Conduct structured benchmarking to support target setting

Sustainability & control: Identify failure modes and embed learning from improvements

Additional description of Improvement Practitioner's Behaviours:

Drive for results: Continuous drive for change and encourages others to deliver results across functional areas capturing and standardising best practice

Team-working: Awareness of own and others' working styles. Creates high performing team

Professionalism: Promotes a moral, legal and socially appropriate working manner, aligns behaviours to the organisations values. Maintains flexibility to needs of project

Continuous development: Proactively seeks and acts on feedback. Reflects on performance and has a desire for development. Adapts quickly to working with new situations/stakeholders/challenges

Safe working: Ensures safety of self and others, speaks out to challenge safety issues

**For further information about our
courses please contact John Sims**

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