

Qualification Title: New Zealand Certificate in Joinery with strands in Cabinetry, Timber Door and Window, Timber Stairs, and Laminate Fabrication (with optional strands in Computer Numerical Controlled Machinery and Cabinetry Installation) (Level 4)

Qualification number: 2343

Date of review: 9th October 2018

Final decision on consistency of the qualification: National Consistency is confirmed

Threshold:

The threshold to determine sufficiency with the graduate profile was determined as evidence of Graduates:

- Applying health and safety practices, codes of practice and industry standards to the production of joinery items;
- Communicating effectively with colleagues, managers and/or customers and behaving in a professional manner to build and maintain positive working relationships;
- Applying product knowledge, tools and materials, and manufacturing methods to the production of joinery items;
- Capability in calculating, ordering and receiving materials used in the production of joinery items;
- Using and understanding specifications, sketches and plans to support the production of joinery items;
- Setting up, operating and maintaining machinery for the production of joinery items;
- Selecting the most effective work methods with a minimum of waste in materials and/or time, when producing joinery items in a commercial environment; and
- Manufacturing and assembling joinery items relevant to the qualification strands.

Tertiary Education Organisations with sufficient evidence

Tertiary Education Organisation	Final rating
Building and Construction Industry Training Organisation (BCITO)	Sufficient
Universal College of Learning (UCOL)	Sufficient

Introduction

This Level 4, 158-188 credit, qualification is intended for people who work as unsupervised joiners in specialist or general joinery businesses. Graduates are required to meet standards of trade practice that will give customers confidence in the products made. The qualification developer for this qualification is the Building and Construction Industry Training Organisation (BCITO).

Two education organisations had graduates of the qualification. One had 24 graduates up to 04 July 2018 with 17 in the period that is the subject of this review (31/12/2017), the second organisation had 11 graduates. Both programmes were operated as apprenticeships with all 2343 - New Zealand Certificate in Joinery with strands in Cabinetry, Timber Door and Window, Timber Stairs, and Laminate Fabrication (with optional strands in Computer Numerical Controlled Machinery and Cabinetry Installation) (Level 4)2343 Final.docx

graduates being awarded the qualification while in work. Graduates combined on-job supervised skills formation by their employer with off-job provision and support from the education organisations.

32 of the 35 graduates reviewed had completed the Cabinetry strand of the qualification. Nine of these had also added one or more additional strands. The remaining three graduates completed the Timber Doors and Windows strand.

Evidence

The education organisation provided a range of evidence to demonstrate that their graduates met the graduate outcomes.

The criteria used to judge the evaluation question were:

- The nature, quality and integrity of the evidence presented by the education organisation
- How well the organisation has analysed, interpreted and validated the evidence, and used the understanding gained to achieve actual or improved consistency
- The extent to which the education organisation can reasonably justify and validate claims and statements relating to the consistency of graduate outcomes, including in relation to other providers of programmes leading to the qualification

How well does the evidence provided by the education organisation demonstrate that its graduates match the graduate outcomes at the appropriate threshold?

Both education organisations provided evidence of graduate and employer feedback.

Evidence of strong links between the apprentice, training organisation and employer was shown in the assessment practices and support provided to the graduates.

The programmes for both education organisations were closely mapped to the qualification outcomes with both awarding the unit standards recommended in the qualification. For each graduate, the detail of their individual programme, including the choice of which strand was to be completed, was designed with the employer to match the products and processes of the business.

The education organisations detailed their internal moderation practices. One strengthened their evidence with the inclusion of evidence of external moderation by a second education organisation. The second provided details of their extended internal moderation system that they likened to external/independent moderation. The education organisation acknowledged there could potentially be an opportunity for external moderation to be widened. Moderation mostly focused on pre-assessment moderation. Evidence of post-assessment moderation would strengthen the evidence.

Both organisations provided evidence of links to the industry through their industry advisory group structures with these groups indicating confidence in the programmes and the quality of the graduates.

Destination data for the two organisations was quite different. For one, the graduates had continued to work for the employers where they had trained. The second organisations graduate destinations were wider with half the graduates continuing to work with their “training employer” while others had moved to new roles including moving into secondary school teaching”, a role in farming and one going overseas.

In developing the threshold for the qualification, the education organisation commented that Outcome 4 (Calculate, order and receive materials used in the production of joinery items) was not completed regularly by many of the apprentices during their training. The apprentices were more likely to receive orders than have the authority to make orders. However, it was pointed out that the programmes still covered these skills so that the graduates would have the capability to undertake this work in the real world should they be required to.

Specific outcomes associated with each of the strands were summarised into the final part of the threshold statement as “manufacturing and assembling joinery items relevant to the qualification strands” the reason for this was that each of the outcomes for the strands are described in a very similar way but each required the production of specialist products. The BCITO pointed out that the two optional strands – Computer Numerical Controlled Machinery and Cabinetry Installation – were likely to be offered as micro credentials in the future rather than as strands in this qualification.

The range of evidence provided by the education organisations could be triangulated to demonstrate the graduates match the graduate outcomes and at the appropriate threshold. Overall this evidence makes this a convincing case for this evidence to demonstrate that the graduates of the programmes match the graduate outcomes of the qualification at the appropriate threshold.

Recommendations to Qualification Developer

There were no recommendations for the future qualification development.