

Human Factors Professional Competency Checklist

A guide and decision-making tool for anyone interested in:

- Becoming a human factors professional.
- Increasing the breadth of their existing knowledge and skills.
- Measuring their competence against professional standards, now and as they develop.
- Supporting those already practicing, for example, a mentor or course provider.

Further use cases are given at the end.

Overview

This Professional Competency Checklist (PCC) sets out the CIEHF's requirements for professional practice in human factors.

The basis of these requirements are 5 Core Competencies.

These are fundamental to an understanding of human factors and its application. Everyone calling themselves a human factors professional should be able to demonstrate some level of knowledge, skills and abilities in each one.

The 5 Core Competencies

- 1 Uses a human-centred approach to the design and development of systems.
- Pocuses on human characteristics, capabilities and limitations.
- Recognises how other system components and performance influencing factors affects people.
- 4 Applies relevant methods, tools and techniques.
- Adopts professional skills and behaviours.











First, some definitions

Human factors (also called ergonomics) is the scientific discipline aimed at understanding interactions between people and other elements of a system.

Human factors professionals have a range of competencies that allow them to apply theory, principles, data and methods to optimise human wellbeing and system performance.

They contribute to the design and evaluation of tasks, equipment, environments and systems to match them to the needs and abilities of people.

Adapted from a definition by the International Ergonomics Association



System

A group of related things that work together as a whole.



Competency

The ability of someone to apply an appropriate combination of essential knowledge and skills to perform a task. You can be deemed competent after training but without practice you can't become proficient.



Proficiency

Proficiency takes a certain mastery of learned skills and is developed over time, enabling decision making and technique to mature.

The PCC format

The pages that follow go into depth about each of the 5 Core Competencies. The text A to F here explains what each page looks like and how to use it. Note that it speaks directly to those in practice.

Each Competency has a set of knowledge requirements. They have checkboxes so you can tick them off when you're confident you can explain what each of them mean and why they are important.

To navigate the page, start with the Core Competency, then see the associated Knowledge Requirements (the theory) and the Skills Checklists (the practice).

Core Competency

KNOWLEDGE
REQUIREMENTS

Example
skills and
abilities

Explainer

Each listed skill or ability associated with a Competency has a checklist. This key explains how you can use the checklists to keep track of your progress by selecting your current level of proficiency as you expand your range of skills and abilities.

This box lists, in alphabetical order, strengths in terms of skills and abilities relevant to the Competency. Note that these are examples, you're not expected to be proficient in them all. You may have other skills or abilities, not listed but which you can add.

Look for these icons that show you how to indicate your knowledge, skills and abilities as a human factors professional.

The theory

The theory

The illustration shows the main elements of each Core Competency. The elements each have a different set of skills associated with them. The explainer statements say why each element is relevant to human factors. As a minimum, you should understand and appreciate these statements.



Uses a human-centred approach to the design and development of systems.

KNOWLEDGE REQUIREMENTS



Tick these when you're confident you can explain what they mean and why they are important.

- 1.1 Specify indicators of a poor match between people and the other components of a system.
- 1.2 Recognise which aspects of a system or problem are amenable to human factors interventions.
- 1.3 Recognise that user participation can increase the quality of the outcome and promote acceptance.
- 1.4 Identify stakeholders, their interrelationships, their needs and how to involve them.
- 1.5 Examine the role and application of human factors in optimising system performance.
- 1.6 Consult and collaborate with others as part of a multidisciplinary team.
- 1.7 Define user needs and evaluate how well those needs are met.
- 1.8 Identify practical constraints that affect change.

SKILLS & ABILITY CHECKLIST



Tick items in the skills & ability checklist according to your strengths and level of proficiency, using the following key:

- RECALL: I know what this is but I have little or no experience of it
- EXPLAIN: I can explain key concepts and how they could be applied
- ✓ DEMONSTRATE: I can demonstrate practical application of this in my work

ORPONENTS MYSIOLOG

EXPLAINER: What makes human factors effective

Human factors is a scientific. data-driven multi-discipline. It uniquely recognises that people are at the centre of a system which needs to be optimised for maximum safety, health, comfort and performance.

HUMAN-CENTRED APPROACH

STRENGTHS

Design for individuals v populations Design for maintainability Design for operability Human role in automation **Human-centred interactions** Iterative design & prototyping Participative, user-centred design Product design life-cycles Sociotechnical systems Use case specification User & target audience identification User experience User requirements capture Another skill or ability >

Focuses on human characteristics, capabilities and limitations

KNOWLEDGE REQUIREMENTS



Tick these when you're confident you can explain what they mean and why they are important.

- 2.1 Recognise diversity and variability in physical, cognitive and emotional capability.
- 2.2 Understand how diversity and variability affects requirements, performance and risk perception.
- 2.3 Recognise the effect of psychosocial factors on someone's ability to function well.
- 2.4 Identify the attributes that influence and contribute to productivity and efficiency.
- 2.5 Understand the interplay of factors that affect safety, health and wellbeing.
- 2.6 Understand how functional anatomy and biomechanics determine human performance.

SKILLS & ABILITY CHECKLISTS



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EXPLAINER: What people can physically do

People have different abilities that depend on their individual anatomy, physiology and physical attributes.

PHYSIOLOGY

STRENGTHS

Ageing

Anatomy

Anthropometry

Biomechanics & strength

Circadian rhythms

Ethnic variables

Fatigue

Gender variables

Haptics

Hearing

Motion sensing

Proprioception

Vision

Another skill or ability \square

EXPLAINER: How people think

People think differently about the world depending on their lived experiences, psychology, neurodiversity and motivation.

EMOTION STRENGTHS

Culture **Empathy**

Stress

Trust

Wellbeing

Another skill or ability >

EXPLAINER: How people feel

People feel differently about others and their surroundings depending on their background, past interactions and influences.

COGNITION

MY **STRENGTHS**

Attention

Decision making

Distributed cognition

Information processing

Memory

Neurodiversity

Motivation & attitude

Problem solving ability

Situation awareness

Vigilance



Recognises how other system components and performance influencing factors affects people

KNOWLEDGE REQUIREMENTS



Tick these when you're confident you can explain what they mean and why they are important.

- 3.1 Identify, scope and define relevant task, equipment and environmental factors.
- 3.2 Identify and define demands on people.

SKILLS & ABILITY CHECKLISTS



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EXPLAINER: What people do

People might carry out the same task in different ways, depending on their experience, distractions, time available, expectations placed on them and level of fatigue.

ACTIVITIES & TASKS

MY STRENGTHS

Complexity

Duration

Error potential & types

Force

Frequency

Human reliability

Manual handling

Multi-tasking

Posture (bending & twisting)

Repetition

Time constraints

Workload

Another skill or ability >

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

STRENGTHS

Access & egress Flooring

Noise & acoustics

Slips, trips & falls Thermal environment

Ventilation & air quality

Vibration

Vision & lighting

Workspace layout

Another skill or ability >

EXPLAINER: What people use

People may use equipment in different ways depending on their training, understanding of instructions, experience, strength, vision and reach capabilities.

EXPLAINER: Where people do things

People respond to environments in different ways depending on their physiology, personal protective equipment, amount of activity and level of concentration.

TOOLS & EQUIPMENT

STRENGTHS

Alarms, alerts & warnings Artificial Intelligence

Controls & displays

Hand tools

Human computer interaction

Human machine interaction

Instructions

Job aids & procedures

Personal protective equipment

Robots

Safety systems

Seating

Workstations



Recognises how other system components and performance influencing factors affects people (continued)

KNOWLEDGE REQUIREMENTS



Tick these when you're confident you can explain what they mean and why they are important.

- 3.3 Identify and define organisational factors and how they affect individual and collective performance.
- 3.4 Recognise the limits of the effectiveness of training as a solution to a performance issue where the underlying cause is poor performance.
- 3.5 Identify the interactions between people and wider system components.
- 3.6 Recognise that systems may display characteristics and operate in ways not expected or intended.

SKILLS & ABILITY CHECKLISTS



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EXPLAINER: How people interact with each other

People interact with others in different ways depending on their past experiences, prejudices, biases, familiarity, language, culture and comfort level.

ONENTS

ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

STRENGTHS

Change management Climate & culture Communication methods Job roles & requirements Leadership & supervision Organisational learning & resilience Peer influence & group dynamics Shiftwork & rostering Staffing levels Teamwork Training & education Another skill or ability >

SYSTEM COMPONENTS

MY **STRENGTHS**

Accessibility Human error Incident investigation Job design Another skill or ability >

EXPLAINER: How parts of a system interact with each other

Everything humans interact with is part of a system and successful outcomes can be achieved through effective integration and learning from past experience.

Applies relevant methods, tools and techniques.

KNOWLEDGE REQUIREMENTS



Tick these when you're confident you can explain what they mean and why they are important.

- 4.1 Define the scope and locate sources of information relevant to a project.

SKILLS & ABILITY CHECKLISTS

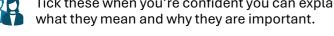


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EXPLAINER: What data can be gathered

Gain qualitative insight and understanding directly from those with experience.



- 4.2 Select appropriate methods, tools or techniques to gather information and data.
- 4.3 Use participatory methods to understand work as done rather than as imagined, written or described.

INSIGHT

MY **STRENGTHS**

Focus groups

Interviews

Observation

Questionnaires

Surveys

User requirements capture

Walk-Through Talk-Through

Another skill or ability \square

MEASUREMENT OF...

MY **STRENGTHS**

Biomechanics (e.g. REBA, RULA)

Eye tracking

Heat & cold stress

Mental workload (e.g. NASA-TLX)

Noise

Psychophysiology (e.g. EEG, HRV)

Thermal environment

Vibration

Vision & lighting

Another skill or ability >



EXPLAINER: What data can be gathered

Identify and gather quantitative data using specific tools and technology.



Applies relevant methods, tools and techniques. (continued)

KNOWLEDGE REQUIREMENTS



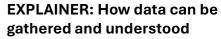
- organisational requirements.
- 4.6 Recognise the goals of risk assessment, control and management.
- magnitude of each risk.
- into evidence-based recommendations.
- 4.10 Analyse alternative solutions based on the safety hierarchy of control.

SKILLS & ABILITY CHECKLIST



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Collect, examine and interpret information about interactions using purpose-built tools and methods.



Tick these when you're confident you can explain what they mean and why they are important.

- 4.4 Use a holistic approach to assessing work demands to understand the interplay between factors.
- 4.5 Assess individual, collective and
- 4.7 Identify and assess the nature and
- 4.8 Interpret and analyse data and translate it
- 4.9 Look for and consider options for solutions that optimise cognitive and physical demands on people.
- 4.11 Recognise where bias may influence results.



ASSESSMENT & ANALYSIS OF...

MY **STRENGTHS**

Accessibility

Accident & incidents (e.g. AcciMap, CIT, FRAM, HFACS, STAMP)

Barrier management (e.g. Bowtie, LOPA)

Cognitive tasks (e.g. CTA, VPA, WDA)

Complex systems (e.g. allocation of function, EAST)

Display Screen Equipment

Fatigue

Human reliability (e.g. CREAM, HEART, SHERP, THERP)

Information flow

Manual handling (e.g. MAC, NIOSH)

Repetitive tasks (e.g. ART)

Root cause

Situation awareness (e.g. SART)

Sociotechnical systems (e.g. SEIPS, MAS, MEAD)

Stimulus-response compatibility

Tasks (e.g. HTA, SCTA, VPA)

Technology integration (e.g. HITOP)

Training (e.g. TNA)

User experience

Workload (e.g. EMG, SWAT)



Applies relevant methods, tools and techniques. (continued)

KNOWLEDGE REQUIREMENTS



Tick these when you're confident you can explain what they mean and why they are important.

- 4.12 Seek enhancements to system components and design in preference to behaviour change.
- 4.13 Apply an iterative approach to design until an acceptable solution is found.
- 4.14 Provide design specifications and guidelines based on analysis of findings.
- 4.15 Optimise integration of human factors elements with other system components.
- 4.16 Select appropriate criteria for user acceptance and satisfaction.
- 4.17 Critically evaluate how well user needs are met, judging the quality and effectiveness of interventions, using success metrics.
- 4.18 Recognise unanticipated outcomes of an intervention or design process.

SKILLS & ABILITY CHECKLIST



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EXPLAINER: What data can be used for

Investigate and develop solutions to design issues and evaluate their effectiveness.

DESIGN & EVALUATION OF...

MY STRENGTHS

Functional anthropometry

Interfaces (e.g. heuristics)

Layouts and sequences (e.g. link analysis)

Simulations & prototyping

Universal design

Usability (e.g. cognitive walkthrough, trials)

User acceptance

User modelling

Workspace (e.g. biomechanical modelling)



Adopts professional skills and behaviours.

KNOWLEDGE REQUIREMENTS



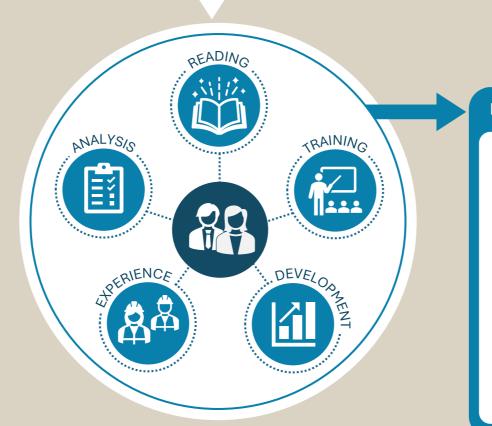
Tick these when you're confident you can explain what they mean and why they are important.

- 5.1 Show rational, critical, logical and conceptual thinking.
- 5.2 Find and advise on relevant legislation, standards, guidelines and best practice.
- 5.3 Interact effectively with stakeholders regarding analysis and interpretation of findings.
- 5.4 Justify intervention strategies, rationale, realistic outcomes, limitations and costbenefit.
- 5.5 Plan implementation and evaluation of changes to maximise potential for system improvement.
- 5.6 Provide clear, concise, accurate and meaningful records and reports.
- 5.7 Communicate findings appropriate for the audience and provide motivation to act.
- 5.8 Recognise the need to learn and gain insight from other human factors professionals.
- 5.9 Show commitment to lifelong learning.

SKILLS & ABILITY CHECKLIST



- ✓ RECALL: I know what this is but I have little or no experience of it
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EXPLAINER: How my knowledge, skills, experience and behaviour impacts others

Human factors has an extensive reach, and I must work within my proven competencies whilst always aiming for increased proficiency.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

MY STRENGTHS

Collaborative problem solving

Communication about human factors impact

Contextual interpretation of results

Effective Continuous Professional Development

Effective leadership

Mentoring

Ethical practice

Following the Code of Professional Practice

Knowing my limitations

Project planning and design

Stakeholder inclusion & management

Acronyms

These are used in Core Competency 4: methods, tools & techniques

ART	Assessment of Repetitive Tasks	MEAD	MacroErgonomic Analysis & Design
CIT	Critical Incident Technique	NASA-TLX	NASA Task Load Index
CREAM	Cognitive Reliability and Error Analysis Method	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Lifting Equation
CTA	Cognitive Task Analysis	REBA	Rapid Entire Body Assessment
EAST	Event Analysis of Systemic Teamwork	RULA	Rapid Upper Limb Assessment
EEG	Electroencephalography	SART	Situation Awareness Rating Technique
EMG	Electromyography	SCTA	Safety Critical Task Analysis
FRAM	Functional Resonance Accident Model	SEIPS	Systems Engineering Initiative for Patient Safety
HEART	Human Error Assessment and Reduction Technique	SHERPA	Systematic Human Error Reduction & Prediction Approach
HFACS	Human Factors Analysis Classification System	STAMP	Systems Theory Accident Modelling and Process
HITOP	High Integration of Tech, Organisation & People	SWAT	Subjective Workload Assessment Technique
HRV	Heart Rate Variability	THERP	Technique for Human Error-Rate Prediction
HTA	Hierarchical Task Analysis	TNA	Training Needs Analysis
LOPA	Layers of Protection Analysis	VPA	Verbal Protocol Analysis
MAC	Manual handling Assessment Charts	WDA	Work Domain Analysis
MAS	Macroergonomic Analysis of Structure		



Examples of use cases

Look at these to see which parts of the PCC might help you, depending on your needs.



Careers assistance

Awareness



I want to get a clearer picture of the breadth of human factors: Look at the competencies, skill

I want to check whether my organisation would benefit from the services of a human factors professional: Look at the skill areas and the methods, tools & techniques to see if any of them match what you might need.

areas and range of methods, tools & techniques.

I want some ideas for requirements to include in job descriptions: Look at the competency knowledge lists.



Learning

I want to identify whether certain courses would benefit my development: See how well the course learning outcomes match the competency knowledge lists.

As a provider, I want to ensure my course covers relevant human factors learning: Check your course learning outcomes and content against the competency knowledge lists and skill areas.

I want some help with my continuing professional development: Use the checklists to assess your knowledge and levels of proficiency and look for gaps you can fill and areas to improve.

I want some input into mentoring: Go through the competency knowledge, skill areas, and methods, tools & techniques to spot strengths and opportunities for improvement.

I want to input into my employment appraisals:

Use the checklists to help set objectives, to highlight your strengths and to look for opportunities for future development.

I want to assess my eligibility for CIEHF professional membership grades: Ensure you can check off the majority of the knowledge requirements. Check your proficiency levels in the skills and attributes match or exceed the minimum criteria as set out in the assessor rubric.