Exploring Human Factors

Person

SKILL

Competence Previous training Experience Currency Leadership

CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

Religion, national tradition, dress. language MOTIVATION

Work environment Temperature, humidity, air quality, lighting. noise, vibration, cleanliness Working hours

Continuous operations, watchkeeping Habitability

Adequate tools & equipment Manning levels Organization structure

Authority, responsibility, communication Actions by others

Reward Recognition Job description

Instructions

Procedures Continuation Training **KNOWLEDGE**

Education & training

PHYSICAL STATE

Personal health & hygiene, fitness, balanced diet PHYSICAL CAPABILITY

Strength, stamina, stress, fatigue, pain/discomfort, hunger, thirst, temperature extremes, vibration, movement constriction, lack of physical exercise, disruption of circadian rhythm **PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE**

Task speed, task load, threat of failure/loss of job, monotonous, degrading or meaningless work, long uneventful vigilance periods, conflicts of motives about job performance, reinforcement absent or negative, sensory deprivation, distractions (noise, glare, movement,

flicker, colour), inconsistent cues **PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPABILITY**

Perception, motor requirements (speed, strength precision), control-display relationships, anticipatory requirements interpretation, decision-making, information load, narrowness of task, frequency & repetitiveness, task criticality, long/short-term memory: calculation requirements, feedback (knowledge of results), dynamic v step-by-step results. team structure & communication, man-

Job (task, environment and equipment)

Competence Previous training Experience Currency

Leadership **CULTURAL DIFFERENCES**

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EQUIPMENT & WORKSPACE DESIGN

System Design

Human-system interface Human-human, human machine, human-

computer Anthropometry Body Size

Body strength & stamina Limits of strength and endurance

Workplace design User capabilities and limitations Stresses and Hazards

Wind, whole body motion, motion induced fatique vibration noise darkness/dazzle. temperature, sleep loss

Vision and Lighting Human vision, visual displays and lighting

Auditory Information

Transfer of information to human operators using their hearing Voice Communication

Characteristics of speech and hearing Face-to-face and electronically assisted speech communication

Optimum size, shape, operating dynamics and spacing

Maintainability Accessibility Tools & equipment Handbooks, Procedures

Organisation & management

TOP LEVEL MANAGEMENT

Safety policy Budgeting Resource allocation Leadership philosophy

PERSONNEL Selection and check of competence Education and training

Leadership and supervision Motivation Modification of attitudes

Development of social climate **OPERATIONAL** Inspection methods

Maintenance methods and procedures Operations procedures

Manning and watch systems **TECHNICAL**

Reliability and availability System performance

System documentation

Instrumentation Monitoring

Man-machine interface Work place conditions

SAFETY MANAGEMENT

Management Organisation Routines

Automation

Inspection and auditing

Feedback Learning

Emergency planning and training Health

Environment Safety at work



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uman Factors, or The Human Factor, are terms which are often misinterpreted and are used as a covers for the Human Element or even Human Error. A simple definition of Human Factors is: the body of scientific knowledge about people and how they interact with their environment, especially when working. Applying human factors to the design and operation of a ship or its systems means taking account of human capabilities, skills, limitations and needs. Human Factors should not be confused with the term

Human Resources which is a closely related activity that addresses the supply of suitably qualified and experienced staff.

When considering the operation or design of any ship and its systems both of these domains should be considered - Human Resources for the selection and preparation of staff able to do the required work and Human Factors to account for the use of people as a component of the system. Both domains contain a number of sub-domains:

Human Factors (Fitting the job to the person):

- Human Factors Engineering The comprehensive integration of human characteristics into the definition, design development, and evaluation of a system to optimise Human-Machine performance under specified conditions.
- Health Hazards The identification. assessment and the removal or reduction of short or long-term hazards to health occurring as a result of normal operation of a system.

• System Safety - The human contribution to risk when the system is functioning in a normal or abnormal manner.

Human Resources (Fitting the person to the job):

- Manpower the number of personnel required, and potentially available, to operate, maintain, sustain and provide training for a system.
- Personnel The cognitive (trainability and mental aptitude) and physical (fitness levels, physical size, gender) capabilities required to be able to train for, operate,
- maintain and sustain a system and provide optimum quality and quantity of the crews to man the ship.
- Training The instruction or the education, and on-the-job or part-task or full-mission training required to provide personnel with their essential job skills, knowledge, values and attitudes.

A simple way to view human factors is to consider three main aspects: the person, the job (task, environment and equipment), and the organisation and management, and

how they - together with the environment in which the organisation and person are operating - impact on the behaviour of people. This diagram attempts to show the various factors that can influence the interaction between a human and any system aboard ship, ie: The Human Element!

A practical example of how to apply human factors to the design and operation of a Ship Control Centre can be downloaded from www.he-alert.org/ filemanager/root/site_assets/ standalone_articles_not_linked_to_a_bulleti n/HE00130.pdf