HRA is likely to have a slightly different emphasis than a traditional task analysis, because the analyst will specifically focus on analysing the tasks and task conditions which lead to human error. In PHRASE 2 only task names and task descriptions are recorded - the task analysis and scenarios must be recorded elsewhere.

ii. Determine scope of HRA analysis.
At this stage, because time and resources are always limited, the scope of the analysis can be focused on those tasks that are central to mission success, and to those tasks where the consequences of human error are minimal. This is a very important step in the analysis, and should be performed by an expert or team of experts who are familiar with the operational use of the equipment, human factors considerations, and the proposed technology. PHASE provides only basic support for this step in the form of a checklist of questions to help arrive at a set of tasks where task performance of human-machine combination is important for mission effectiveness. Figure 2 below provides an example of one of these checklists.

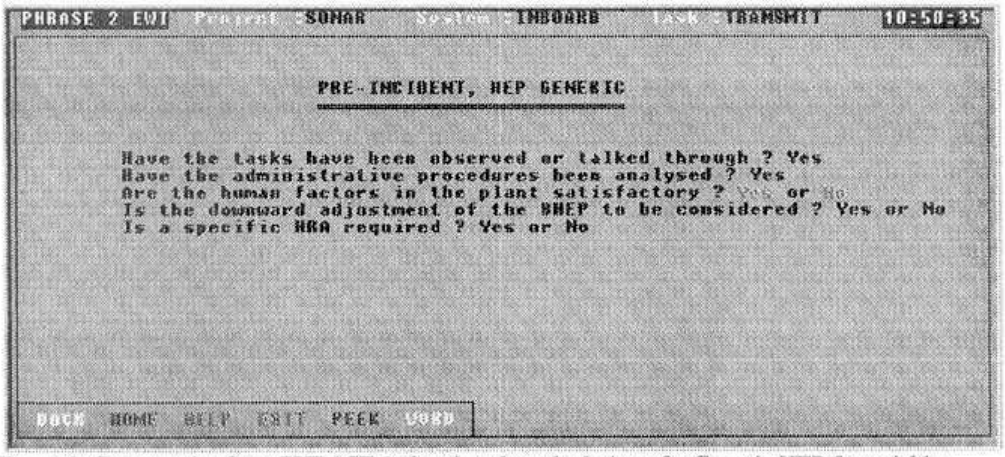

Figure 2: Screen print from PHRASE 2 showing the calculation of a Generic HEP for quickly screening out tasks with an acceptably high probability of success.

iii. Identify and classify possible human error types and set PSF levels.
Possible errors are identified from the task analysis. These errors are then classified. In PHRASE 2 there is a hierarchical taxonomy of error types and the user picks an item from successive lists to classify possible errors. See Figure 3.