



I Emergency Management Non-Technical Skills

PURPOSE

This tool helps emergency and incident management teams enhance non-technical skills (such as communication or leadership skills) to develop more effective teamwork capabilities.

There are seven core non-technical skill categories, divided into elements and behavioural markers.

To help ensure that both positive (helpful) and negative (unhelpful) behaviours are considered, there are negative behavioural markers included in the checklist – these are marked *in italics*.

The EMNoTS can be used in several ways:

- as a simple checklist, by completing the unshaded columns to quickly capture which non-technical skills are in play for a team
- to facilitate an after-action review at the end of a shift or training exercise
- to collect more detailed data to ascertain how well non-technical skills are being used, by completing the shaded columns.

NOT APPLICABLE
NOT OBSERVED
OBSERVED
SOMETIMES
MOSTLY
CONSISTENTLY

COMMUNICATION

in a timely manner

Effective communication
Information is passed on

Information is passed on accurately

Team members ensure that information has been received and understood by others

Inappropriate communication procedures are used

Proactive communication

Situation updates are provided

Team members are not providing constructive comments to one another

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Clear roles, responsibilities

Team members are not correcting

any mistakes made by others

and expectations	OBSERVED
Actions are always carried out as expected	
There is a clear and common purpose	
Everyone has a common understanding relating to the operation	
The roles and responsibilities of team members are unclear	
Adjusting to demands	
Everyone is adjusting to meet the demands of the situation	

NOT OBSERVED

SOMETIMES

NOT OBSERVED

OBSERVED

SOMETIMES

MOSTLY

COOPERATION

Contributes to a positive	
eam environment	OBSERVED
Everyone shows willingness o work as a team	
eam members are open and approachable	
eam members do not exhibit confidence and trust in each other	

Alignment of efforts and management of conflict

Everyone is following team objectives without opting for independence	
Differences of opinion are resolved effectively	
ndividuals are creating unnecessary conflict	

LEADERSHIP

Creates a suitable	
team environment	OBSERVED
Good behaviour is consistently modelled	
Inclusive behaviours are modelled that enables others to speak up and offer suggestions and constructive comment	
Others are not treated with respect	
Provides focus, direction and coordination	
There is a focus on the important tasks at hand	
Appropriate direction and guidance are provided	

Activities are not well-coordinated

within the team

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NOT OBSERVED SOMETIMES SOMETIMES	CONSISTENTLY CONSISTENTLY DECISION-MAKING NOT APPLICABLE NOT OBSERVED	OBSERVED SOMETIMES MOSTLY CONSISTENTLY	COPING, STRESS AND FATIGUE MANAGEMENT	NOT APPLICABLE NOT OBSERVED OBSERVED SOMETIMES MOSTLY CONSISTENTLY
Gathering and analysing information OBS	Sound, timely decisions	OBSERVED	Manages pressure	OBSERVED
Team members ask others about the situation to improve their situational awareness	Decisions are being appropriately prioritised		A suitable level of focus is maintained when under pressure Team members remain flexible	
Patterns and trends are identified in a timely manner	Decisions are not being made on a timely basis Appropriate decision-making approach		when faced with sub-optimal or novel conditions	
The consequences of the options available are not identified	Appropriate decision-making		Team members do not remain composed when under pressure	
Identifies contingencies, problems and expectations	approaches are applied to the situation at hand (for example,		Employs effective coping strategies	
Contingencies are discussed and potential future problems identified Expectations are not articulated	speed vs. thoroughness) Plans are not readily adjusted as the situation changes		The effects of fatigue on oneself and others are recognised and appropriate actions taken to manage this	
(for example, goals and potential event evolution)	Engaging others in decision-making		Coping strategies are used to manage under sub-optimal	
Sharing information and insights	Others' ideas and inputs are incorporated into decisions		conditions (for example, taking notes, prioritising tasks, delegating)	
Views are shared of the current situation with others	when practicable There is flexible matching of		Team members do not request (and offer) assistance from (and	
Team members do not effectively participate in team briefings to build	communication style to the audience Decisions (and intent) are not		to) others, when necessary	

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and share situational awareness

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clearly communicated

Using the EMNoTS ratings:

Not applicable: this behaviour is not relevant to the task or situation being observed.

Not observed: this behaviour is relevant to the task or situation, but is not observed.

Observed: this behaviour is relevant to the task or situation and is observed. If selected, a prompt will appear to determine the extent to which this behaviour is observed.