SKILLS

Skills are acquired abilities; talents that are learned or developed through instruction or experience and, thus, can be improved and expanded over time.

Active Learning

• Understanding the implications of new information for both current and future problem-solving and decision-making.

Active Listening

• Giving full attention to what other people are saying, taking time to understand the points being made, asking questions as appropriate, and not interrupting at inappropriate times.

Complex Problem Solving

 Identifying complex problems and reviewing related information to develop and evaluate options and implement solutions.

Coordination

• Adjusting actions in relation to others' actions.

Critical Thinking

 Using logic and reasoning to identify the strengths and weaknesses of alternative solutions, conclusions or approaches to problems.

Equipment Maintenance

 Performing routine maintenance on equipment and determining when and what kind of maintenance is needed.

Equipment Selection

• Determining the kind of tools and equipment needed to do a job.

Installation

• Installing equipment, machines, wiring, or programs to meet specifications.

Instructing

• Teaching others how to do something.

Judgment and Decision Making

 Considering the relative costs and benefits of potential actions to choose the most appropriate one.

Learning Strategies

 Selecting and using training/instructional methods and procedures appropriate for the situation when learning or teaching new things.

Management of Financial Resources

 Determining how money will be spent to get the work done, and accounting for these expenditures.

Management of Material Resources

 Obtaining and seeing to the appropriate use of equipment, facilities, and materials needed to do certain work.

Management of Personnel Resources

 Motivating, developing, and directing people as they work, identifying the best people for the job.

Mathematics

Using mathematics to solve problems.

Monitoring

 Monitoring/Assessing performance of yourself, other individuals, or organizations to make improvements or take corrective action.

Negotiation

• Bringing others together and trying to reconcile differences.

Operation and Control

Controlling operations of equipment or systems.

Operation Monitoring

• Watching gauges, dials, or other indicators to make sure a machine is working properly.

Operations Analysis

• Analyzing needs and product requirements to create a design.

Persuasion

• Persuading others to change their minds or behavior.

Programming

• Writing computer programs for various purposes.

Quality Control Analysis

 Conducting tests and inspections of products, services, or processes to evaluate quality or performance.

Reading Comprehension

• Understanding written sentences and paragraphs in work related documents.

Repairing

Repairing machines or systems using the needed tools.

Science

Using scientific rules and methods to solve problems.

Service Orientation

Actively looking for ways to help people.

Social Perceptiveness

Being aware of others' reactions and understanding why they react as they do.

Speaking

Talking to others to convey information effectively.

Systems Analysis

 Determining how a system should work and how changes in conditions, operations, and the environment will affect outcomes.

Systems Evaluation

 Identifying measures or indicators of system performance and the actions needed to improve or correct performance, relative to the goals of the system.

Technology Design

• Generating or adapting equipment and technology to serve user needs.

Time Management

Managing one's own time and the time of others. symptoms

Troubleshooting

• Determining causes of operating errors and deciding what to do about it.t

Writing

Communicating effectively in writing as appropriate for the needs of the audience.