

GPC-HG II

Essential Body of Work & Knowledge (EBW/EBK)
 GEOINT Professional Certification - Human Geography: Proficiency Level II
 8 February 2017 (current version can be found at <http://gpc.nga.ic.gov>)



Core Competency 1 - Human Geography Principles and Relevance (27%)
Gains and applies knowledge of HG principles.

Terminal and Enabling Certification Objectives (TCOs & ECOs)

TCO	TCO 1: Apply basic cartographic and imagery interpretation principles.
ECO	ECO 1.1: Explain the differences between common projections
	ECO 1.2: Understand the general features of datums and projections
	ECO 1.3: Produce the essential components of a map
	ECO 1.4: Demonstrate the essential elements of cartography
	ECO 1.5: Understand how to read and interpret images and maps to extract HG content
	ECO 1.6: Uses the principles of imagery interpretation to identify or describe a given object, activity, facility, or area on imagery
	ECO 1.7: Match imagery signatures and softcopy keys to identify cultural features or locations on imagery
	ECO 1.8: Describe human geography issues relating to scale, range, and heirarchy of analysis
TCO	TCO 2: Comprehend the nature and relevance of human geography.
ECO	ECO 2.1: Understand human geography and how it can impact GEOINT
	ECO 2.2: Explain how humans interact with their environment
	ECO 2.3: Understand the meaning of and be able to differentiate the terms 'spatial', 'spatial-temporal', and 'spatial analysis'
	ECO 2.4: Know the nature of various types of human geography projects
	ECO 2.5: Apply an understanding of the role of cognitive bias in creation or maintenance of human geography data
TCO	TCO 3: Comprehend how human geography relates to other intelligence disciplines.
ECO	ECO 3.1: Distinguish among the basic concepts of Human Geography (HG), Human Terrain Analysis (HTA), and Socio-Cultural Analysis (SCA)
	ECO 3.2: Describe the capabilities and limitations of intelligence disciplines (e.g. open source intelligence (OSINT), human intelligence (HUMINT), signals intelligence (SIGINT), geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) as they relate to human geography
	ECO 3.3: Be knowledgeable of inter-agency collaboration tools used within the Intelligence Community (IC)
	ECO 3.4: Identify academic resources that human geography can leverage
	ECO 3.5: Explain/understand NGA's role in the Intelligence Community (IC) as provider and functional manager of foundational data for the NSG
	ECO 3.6: Understand how human geography informs policy maker decisions



Core Competency 2 - Cultural/Regional Expertise (21%)

Demonstrates knowledge of the cultural, regional, and political characteristics of a given group of people that permits deduction and inference as to real intent and probable causative factors of actions or communications of individuals and subgroups within that group.

Terminal and Enabling Certification Objectives (TCOs & ECOs)

TCO	TCO 4: Comprehend the main human geography and cultural issues that would be common to any area of responsibility (AOR).
ECO	ECO 4.1: Describe some of the major human geography issues in an AOR that can influence intelligence priority requirements of the Intelligence Community
ECO	ECO 4.2: Understand the characteristics and distribution of human populations that would be of interest to policy makers
ECO	ECO 4.3: Distinguish human geography themes that can address an identified key intelligence question in a geographic region
ECO	ECO 4.4: Describe factors that determine why things and people are located and distributed in certain patterns
TCO	TCO 5: Understand the core concepts of culture that are important to Human Geography.
ECO	ECO 5.1: Describe the differences between material and nonmaterial culture
ECO	ECO 5.2: Understand the terms cultural landscape, cultural diffusion, vernacular regions, and mental maps
ECO	ECO 5.3: Understand what, how, and why acculturation, assimilation, and globalization take place
ECO	ECO 5.4: Explain how diffusion concepts can be used by intelligence analysts to anticipate social change
TCO	TCO 6: Comprehend core concepts of religions and their relevance to Human Geography.
ECO	ECO 6.1: Understand how major religious systems describe and organize themselves
ECO	ECO 6.2: Explain the distinctions between universalizing religions, ethnic religions, and traditional religions
ECO	ECO 6.3: Contrast fundamental tenets of major religions (ie. Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism, etc.)
ECO	ECO 6.4: Describe some of the world's most notable inter- and intrafaith conflicts
TCO	TCO 7: Comprehend core concepts of social identity and its relevance to Human Geography.
ECO	ECO 7.1: Understand terms of identity (ethnicity, race, tribe, nationality, citizenship and language)
ECO	ECO 7.2: Understand basic organizational principles of tribes, clans and patrilineal or matrilineal descent
ECO	ECO 7.3: Explain how administrative boundaries may or may not correctly portray the broad spatial patterns found in human geography
ECO	ECO 7.4: Recognize broad spatial patterns of language families across the globe, with emphasis on monolingual and multilingual areas
ECO	ECO 7.5: Understand linguistic terms that are important to Human Geography, including official language, standard language, lingua franca, dialect, pidgin language, and creole language

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TCO	TCO 8: Comprehend core concepts of political organization and its relevance to Human Geography.
ECO	ECO 8.1: Contrast the terms nation, state, nation-state, multinational state, and country as defined by political scientists
	ECO 8.2: Explain the U.S. Government's policy on depiction of international boundaries on official government products
	ECO 8.3: Understand different levels of administrative boundaries and how countries use them
	ECO 8.4: Describe generally understood effects of imperialism and colonialism across the globe today
	ECO 8.5: Understand and give examples of the role of centripetal and centrifugal forces in countries
	ECO 8.6: Understand the Law of the Sea and how it effects maritime boundaries, limits, and claims
TCO	TCO 9: Comprehend core concepts of demography and migration and their relevance to Human Geography.
ECO	ECO 9.1: Explain basic population parameters and processes (birth and death rates, fertility, life expectancy, natural increase, infant mortality, carrying capacity, overpopulation, etc.)
	ECO 9.2: Understand how basic demographic parameters and processes relate to broad social measures, including economic development, education, gender relationships, political power, etc.
	ECO 9.3: Explain the Demographic Transition Model and give examples of its relevance to Human Geography
	9.4: Describe basic factors that can lead to migration, particularly in terms of push and pull effects and migration models including migrant status, voluntary migration, forced migration, refugee status, chain migration, internal migration, emigration, and diaspora
	ECO 9.5: Recognize different techniques that can be used to determine population estimates and densities, including household estimates
	ECO 9.6: Understand the difference between epidemics and pandemics and describe the Epidemiologic Transition Model
<p>Core Competency 3 - Data Stewardship/Management (22%) Formats, catalogs, and/or filters data and information obtained from various sources to facilitate data access, integration, and interpretation.</p>	
<p>Terminal and Enabling Certification Objectives (TCOs & ECOs)</p>	
TCO	TCO 10: Demonstrate knowledge of common NGA storage systems for imagery, foundation geospatial data, geonames, boundaries, and commodity data.
ECO	ECO 10.1: Demonstrate knowledge of the use and access of common NGA geospatial repositories
	ECO 10.2: Demonstrate a knowledge of NGA imagery and remote sensing data repositories

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TCO	TCO 11: Understand the function and utility of commonly used open source data sources; including the Open Source Center, the Worldwide Human Geography Data Working Group, and crowd-sourced geospatial data.
ECO	ECO 1.1: Understand potential sources of human geography data and information, including GEONAMES and boundaries
ECO	ECO 11.2: Understand how to assess/evaluate human geography data sources
ECO	ECO 11.3: Recognize common commercial databases and search engines from which open source data can be obtained
ECO	ECO 11.4: Understand the function and utility of the Open Source Center
ECO	ECO 11.5: Describe ways to mitigate operational security risks when researching intelligence topics on the open internet
ECO	ECO 11.6: Explain the importance of assessment and how to source Human Geography information in various domains (i.e. from databases, written reports, and other written material)
TCO	TCO 12: Be knowledgeable of National System of Geospatial Intelligence (NSG) Application Schema (NAS) and it's use in creating geospatial data standards.
ECO	ECO 12.1: Understand the purpose of geospatial standards for data creation and use
ECO	ECO 12.2: Know the elements of GEOINT Extraction Guidance and how it can be used to create standardized geospatial data
ECO	ECO 12.3: Understand the purpose, function, and management process of the National System for Geospatial Intelligence (NSG) Application Schema (NAS)
TCO	TCO 13: Demonstrate the principles of IT-focused data stewardship as it applies to HG data and information.
ECO	ECO 13.1: Comprehend how to transform data and information from unstructured to structured
ECO	ECO 13.2: Understand structured and unstructured geospatial data and their uses
ECO	ECO 13.3: Comprehend the importance of metadata tagging for human geography datasets
ECO	ECO 13.4: Understand basic information technology (IT) terminology and concepts as it relates to HG data, databases, and data stewardship
ECO	ECO 13.5: Demonstrate the function of a data schema in the structuring of geospatial data
ECO	ECO 13.6: Understand the importance of attributing data to facilitate discovery and reuse (populate HG metadata)
ECO	ECO 13.7: Associate metadata to appropriate NSG Metadata Foundation standard fields
TCO	TCO 14: Understand and apply the principles of GIS-focused data stewardship as it applies to HG data and information.
ECO	ECO 14.1: Create multiple vector data sets within a GIS platform following a given data schema
ECO	ECO 14.2: Explain how to construct a geospatial dataset from a set of static map graphics and text reports
ECO	ECO 14.3: Understand the steps to create new geospatial data-both geometry and attribution
ECO	ECO 14.4: Understand how to modify existing geospatial data-both geometry and attribution
ECO	ECO 14.5: Explain how to join tabular information to geospatial data
ECO	ECO 14.6: Describe the importance of data management and data enhancement prior to analysis



Core Competency 4 - Production (30%)

Creates products and/or data to meet customer needs and requirements using relevant source materials, data, and software. Edits materials using appropriate tools and documentation by annotating changes, applying corrections, additions, and deletions, and updating databases. Demonstrates knowledge of relevant products.

Terminal and Enabling Certification Objectives (TCOs & ECOs)

TCO	TCO 15: Recognize the appropriate classification and dissemination markings that should be applied to both geospatial data and intelligence products.
ECO	ECO 15.1: Recognize the appropriate classification and control markings to apply to an intelligence product
ECO	ECO 15.2: Know which sources to consult when determining classification and dissemination markings for a product
TCO	TCO 16: Demonstrate knowledge of HG production.
ECO	ECO 16.1: Understand intelligence issues that can be fully, partially, or not satisfied by HG data and information
ECO	ECO 16.2: Describe how diverse HG criteria/layers can be used to answer a Key Intelligence Question (KIQ) by defining a regional issue using GEOINT
ECO	ECO 16.3: Describe how to address a single GEOINT issue/question using collateral data sources and information
ECO	ECO 16.4: Recognize situations in which (non-GEOINT) multiple intelligence sources or Socio-cultural Analysis (SCA) is appropriate to glean analytical insight
ECO	ECO 16.5: Create a single structured data table with spatial coordinates from multiple text reports and tables
ECO	ECO 16.6: Describe types of products, reports, and data formats that result from human geography analysis
ECO	ECO 16.7: Demonstrate an understanding of the process to create a finished intelligence or Foundation GEOINT product
TCO	TCO 17: Understand and apply the extraction standards and policy for geographic names and boundaries entered into the Geographic Names Database (GNDB) and Digital International Boundaries database (DIBDB), respectively. Demonstrate an understanding of the processes and standards involved with the extraction and input of geographic names and boundary data.
ECO	ECO 17.1: Understand the relevance of extracting foundational and applied boundaries data to HG product development
ECO	ECO 17.2: Know the different levels of authority for geographic names
ECO	ECO 17.3: Recognize authoritative sources for geographic names and proper methods for geographic names acquisition
ECO	ECO 17.4: Understand and apply, with examples, differences between translation and transliteration
ECO	ECO 17.5: Describe the U.S. government's policies on the use of toponyms and romanization systems