

## Fast Facts: Job Site Analysis (JSA)

<p><b>Purpose</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a quantitative and systemic analysis of the client's work site. The objective is to observe and document the demands placed on the client in order to function effectively in his/her occupation. All equipment used in the process is calibrated to ensure accuracy.</li> <li>• Findings enhance the scope of an IME and/or FAE by clearly establishing job demands so that key issues or questions can be addressed regarding the client's performance during that IME and/or FAE versus his/her actual job requirements.</li> <li>• The JSA results can also reflect on under or over estimation of the accuracy/validity of typical work tasks.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Process</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If possible, the LSA should be scheduled prior to the initial IME and/or FAE process. If this is not possible, the JSA findings can be factored in post IME and/or FAE.</li> </ul>



- To avoid any delay, ideally, the evaluator contacts the employer or client directly to arrange the JSA.
- If not possible to conduct t the worksite, the JSA can be conducted at home and the process can be improved by the provision of actual worksite photographs or video. By adhering to a standardized format, all aspects of any given occupation can be analyzed in a meaningful way.
- A clear, concise, systematic protocol is followed ensuring that it is reproducible because it has been performed by a qualified professional using recognized calibrated equipment.
- Components usually include:
  - Force Dynamometer: measures forces generated by push/pull/lift/twist/grip static/dynamic
  - Stop Watch: measures cycle times and durations
  - Tape Measure (electronic or manual): measures dimensions and distances
  - Video/photographic equipment: show visual representations
  - Safety equipment: as warranted

JSA standards are established on a situational basis depending on the client needs and occupation. The generally accepted comparative standards are the CCDO/NOC/DOT guidelines.



	<p>These standards set a “base-line” but are general in nature and not as definitive as the findings of a Job Site Assessment that uses calibrated equipment such as the Chatillon gauge.</p>
<b>Evaluator Credentials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performed by Occupational Therapists and Kinesiologists.</li> <li>• Building on their training in anatomy, biomechanics, ergonomics, the nature and mechanics of injury, participatory factors and physiology, these evaluators typically also have advanced training specifically in performing JSAs.</li> </ul>
<b>Objectivity &amp; Defensibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A professional JSA is totally defensible due to not only the qualifications of the evaluator but also the quality and reliability of the calibrated measuring equipment.</li> <li>• In addition, objectivity is enhanced as the JSA is conducted in the actual work location with the presence of the employer/supervisor mandatory and employee involvement actively encouraged.</li> </ul>

**For additional information about this topic, please contact Sibley**

