

Process for Employment Testing

Managing Risk in Hiring and RTW

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Course Objectives:

After participating in this session, attendees should be able to:

- Identify the difference in the three type of Physical Abilities Testing.
- Recognize the components of the development of a compliant Physical Abilities Test.
- Explain the validation process of the Employment Testing development process.



Select Medical Outpatient Division

Workers' Compensation & Injury Prevention















Select Medical Overview





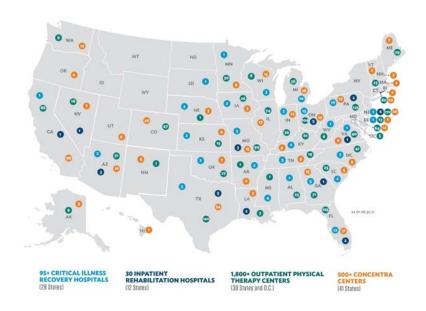


Four Operating Divisions:













WorkStrategies Overview

WorkStrategies® Program

Goal: WorkStrategies professionals partner with employers to identify solutions to reduce the cost of the total spend on work related injuries through pre-loss and post-loss services.





















WorkStrategies ® Continuum of Services

WorkStrategies professionals partner with employers to identify candidates with physical abilities consistent with essential job functions.



Post Offer Employment Testing: POET

Physical abilities test / fit for duty test

Select candidates who meet essential job functions.

Post offer / pre-placement (job offer contingent upon individual performance)



Test Types:

- New Hire Physical Abilities
 - Preplacement
 - Post Offer
- Post employment Testing
 - Fit for Duty Test
 - Functional Capacity Test

What is a POET?

- Post Offer Employment Test
 - Essential Function Testing done after an accepted offer but before the hire
 - Test Design would be job specific
 - Based on a Job Site Analysis
 - Selection criteria would focus on tasks having business necessity
 - Validated to show relevance of the Test versus the Job Actions
 - Other forms of Testing done Post Offer
 - Medical Physical
 - Drug screening
 - Background Check
 - Reference Check

Testing Overview

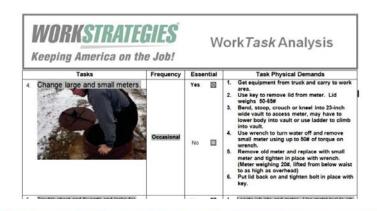
Benefits of Post Offer Testing include:

- Identifying candidates who aren't medically stable
- Gathering baseline data regarding motion, strength and functional status
- Identifying candidates who cannot perform physical requirements for the essential functions of the job (force exertion, climbing, bending, repetitive lifting, etc.)
- Cost savings through
 - Injury prevention (hiring physically qualified individuals)
 - Musculoskeletal Baseline that can be utilized post injury
 - Apportionment savings (having baseline data in case of injury)

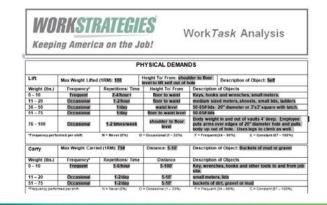
Post Offer Employment Testing Development



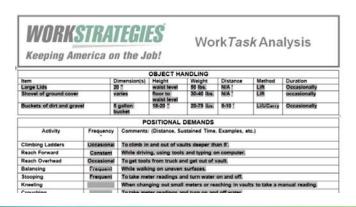
Job Analysis Reports - Task Observation



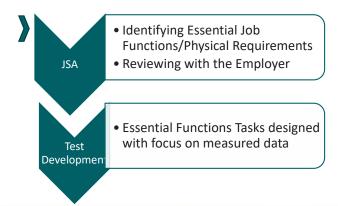
Job Analysis Reports - Task Observation



Job Analysis Reports - Task Observation



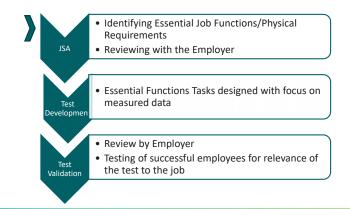
Post Offer Employment Testing Development



EEOC Regulations must be adhered to in the testing program

- Stages of testing include:
 - Pre-offer
 - Post-offer
 - Existing Employees (Fit for Duty)
- Post-offer stage is when employers may collect the greatest amount of data, including baseline medical and physical capacity measures
- The EEOC states that Post Offer testing must be JOB RELATED
 - Therefore there must be a different test for each job position
 - Each test must be related to the physical demands of the essential job functions

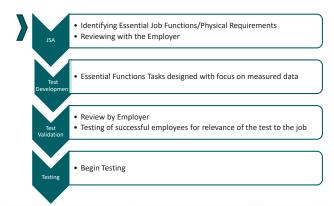
Post Offer Employment Testing Development



Validation – Why do it?

- The backbone of a test's defensibility
- A test must demonstrate the true essential function and what is the minimal requirement for task completion

Post Offer Employment Testing Development



Post Offer Employment Testing

Components might include:

- Informed consent for testing
- Medical history
 - surgery, injury types and when.
- Assessment of cardinal signs
 - Blood pressure, resting heart rate, resting respiratory rate
- Musculoskeletal examination
 - Range of motion, strength, balance, flexibility
- Baseline testing
 - Aerobic fitness, grip strength, lifting ability
- Job specific activities
 - Confined spaces, lifting, pushing, pulling, positional abilities

Medical History Interview

- No medical history at pre-offer stage
- Post-offer comprehensive medical history
 - Information collected by Select Medical alleviates employer legal exposure.
 - Insures safety during testing; identifies areas that may need additional medical screening and specific baseline measures. If candidate falsifies or withholds information and it is discovered, employer will be contacted for guidance.

Medical Clearance

- If a Safety Issue is identified during Medical History Interview, the candidate will be required to obtain Medical Clearance from physician for testing.
- Safety issues include: Client currently under physician's care or in therapy, recent surgery, ongoing medical condition that could be exacerbated by physical testing or elevated resting heart rate/blood pressure

Baseline Testing

- Musculoskeletal screening posture, range of motion, strength, flexibility, reflexes, joint mobility – insures safety and can be used in case of Work injury to establish preinjury baseline
- Cardiovascular endurance test
- Grip Testing strength
- This testing is for data collection and not used as a selection criteria.

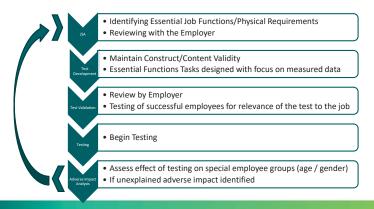
Job Specific Testing

- Developed using onsite measures of the job environment
 - Force exertion activities
 - Pushing/pulling
 - Lifting
 - Carrying
 - Grasping
 - Positional tolerance activities
 - Stepping
 - · Crouching, kneeling
 - Reaching to various levels
 - Confined space requirements
 - If tested, needs to replicate the environment

Recommendations (Test Result)

- Meets Job Demands: met all physical demands criteria, no medical concerns
- Does Not Meet Job Demands: did not meet lift criteria or could not complete a job specific test
- Possess an Imminent Risk to Self or Others: capable on test criteria but risk issue identified related to performance of job demands. Require medical clearance.
- Test results can also stimulate dialogue with employer for planning and appropriate handling of medical information in cases of possible accommodation

Post Offer Employment Testing Development



Post-Employment Fit-for-Duty

- In the EEOC's Enforcement Guidance: <u>Disability Related Inquiries and Medical Examinations of Employees Under the Americans with Disabilities Act (2000)</u>, pages 7 16, the EEOC sets forth situations when a medical examination of an employee may be "job related and consistent with business necessity"
- Post-Employment Tests Limited scope:
 - Medical history taken can only be "job related and consistent with business necessity"
 - Musculoskeletal or medical measurements can only be obtained in relationship to what triggered the Fit for Duty
 - Dynamic lifting limited to job requirement
 - Job Specific Tasks

Post-Employment Fit-for-Duty

- Administered post-injury upon full release from treating physician
- Also may be administered when:
 - Employer observes an injury that creates reasonable belief employee will have difficulty performing essential functions
 - Employee or co-workers report an injury or conditioning issue that creates reasonable belief employee will have difficulty performing essential functions
 - Determines if employees are still able to perform most-strenuous essential functions
 - Administered because doctors rarely perform functional testing

Post-Employment Fit-for-Duty Results/Recommendations

- Return to Work Yes: The employee safely performed all dynamic lifting criteria and job specific tasks and is able to return to work at full duty with no limitations or deficits.
- Return to Work No: The employee did not safely perform one or more dynamic lifting and/or job specific tasks and is not able to safely return to work in any capacity at this time.
- Return to Work Modified: The employee did not safely perform one or more dynamic lifting criteria and/or the job specific tasks and is not able to return to work at full duty but could return to work with modifications (clinician will detail modifications needed in report).

Review:

Job relatedness

Essential job functions

Reasonable accommodation

Objective testing

Predictive of job performance

"VALIDATION"



Post Offer Physical Abilities Test

- Employment is contingent upon passing the "post offer physical abilities test"
- The test is based on the essential functions of the job
- May include a medical component for safety and gathering of baseline data.

POET Testing Benefits

Identifies candidates who:

- Are not medically stable
- Fail to meet essential job functions
- Cannot lift enough weight to meet job requirements
- Cannot perform positional requirements for the essential functions of the job

Cost savings through:

- Injury prevention (hiring physically qualified individuals)
- Musculoskeletal Baseline (can be utilized post injury)
- Apportionment savings (having baseline data in case of injury) as appropriate based on state regulations.

POET Components Review

- Consent to testing
- Medical history interview
- Heart rate and blood pressure screening
- Full body comprehensive musculoskeletal screening
- Grip testing
- Cardiovascular endurance test
- Dynamic lift testing
- Job specific testing



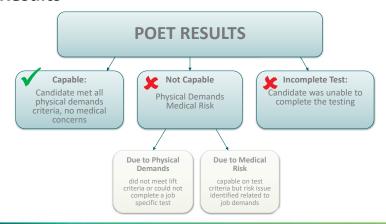
Employment Test Benefits

- Identifies the applicants where demonstrated strength may not meet the strength / lifting demands of job
- Identifies applicants Screen out applicants without adequate endurance
- Screen out applications who cannot meet positional demands of job
- Screen out medically unstable clients
- Identify pre-existing history and pre-injury baseline status

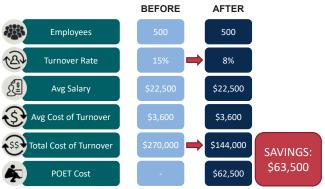
Employment Test Benefits

- Identify pre-existing history and pre-injury baseline status
- Identify medically unstable applicants
- Identify the applicant's:
 - Demonstrated strength
 - Positional Tolerance
 - Endurance Tolerance
- Evaluation outcomes then allow the employer to see the applicant's capabilities versus their job's requirements
 - This allows the employers to use this information to assist in a more effective hiring of candidates.

Test Results



POETs Reduce Turnover



*Based on research from Society for Human Resource Management (16% of the annualized salary is spent or lost related to turnover)

Example POET Results:



Example POET Results:

Improvements







Employment Testing Pros & Cons

- Average Return on Investment of program is 4:1 to 10:1 with cost savings
- Employers have experienced substantial savings with reduced WC costs as well as increased productivity, reduced turn-over and can have reduced insurance premiums
- If set up / administered in discriminatory fashion, can have substantial penalties

POET Results:

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Claims by Year

22 23



*2016 had 1 big claim for \$303K

**2019 had 3 big knee injury claims totaling \$277K

If we exclude these, the average cost per claim is in lighter green



Thank You!

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