

Forensic Vocational Analysis as a Specialty

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Abstract: A review of the criteria for meeting the standards of being a specialty is presented along with a comparison of those criteria with the status of the Forensic Vocational Analyst. This comparison revealed that forensic vocational analysis meets many of those criteria. Identification of where the criteria may not be met and suggestions for areas to improve are made.

Soft ware Applications and Transferable Skills Analysis: A Comparison of Methodologies and Results

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Abstract: This study investigates the different ways in which transferable skills analysis can be conducted. Three different soft ware applications (*MVQS Volcano*, *OASYS*, and *SkillTRAN*) are applied to the case of a hypothetical injured worker. Considerable similarity in output of the two soft ware applications that utilized “classic” transferable skills algorithms utilizing Work Field, Materials, Products, Subject Matter and Services (MPSMS), and Specific Vocational Preparation (SVP) as primary search criteria (*OASYS* and *SkillTRAN*) was uncovered, while considerable dissimilarity was found with *MVQS*, which considers 17 additional vocational crosswalks to identify occupations through transferable skills analysis. The methodological differences in the approach of each soft ware application are described in an effort to explain these similarities and discrepancies when transferable skills analysis is conducted.

A Systems Approach to Placement: A Holistic Technique

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Abstract: In order to enhance the quality and rate of placement of people with disabilities, the search for new theories, models, and techniques continues. However, little has been written to aid the front line rehabilitation placement professionals in their search for successful placement strategies. This article describes a systems theory as applied to the placement of persons with significant disabilities and gives credence to an instrument created to operationalize a Systems Approach Placement (SAP). The interrater reliability of the instrument ranges from 0.88-0.93. The approach, if used appropriately, has the capability to assist consumers and service providers in intake assessment and outcome evaluation in the job placement process. The SAP and its reliable model instrument can be used by rehabilitation professionals, including vocational forensic practitioners, case managers, rehabilitation counselors, and job placement specialists, as a way of justifying their work with persons with disabilities. It supports the need for services and evaluates the quality of outcome produced by the service delivery process.