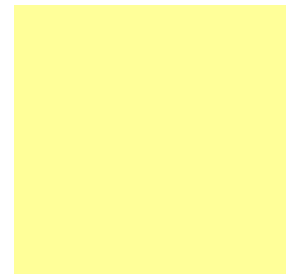


The Canadian Model of Occupational Performance and Engagement

Polatajko, Townsend & Craik 2007.

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Background

- Developed from the Canadian Model of Occupational Performance (CMOP)
- Captures the occupational perspective of human occupation
- Positions profession beyond the medical model
- Envisions health, well-being and justice as attainable through occupation
- Introduces engagement as an important construct in understanding human occupation

Assumptions

- Based on shared assumptions of the profession
- Client-centredness is key

Theories that inform CMOP-E

- Humanistic theories- client centred principles
- Developmental theories- adaptation and development of occupational roles
- Environmental theories- the influence of environment on occupation and the person

Focus of model

- Occupational performance
- Occupational Engagement

Both are a result of a dynamic interaction between components of the model.

Presents a transverse view of model that situates occupation as the core focus of the profession.

Engagement

- Refers to all that people do to become occupied
- Speaks to occupying self or others
- Relates to having occupations and not only performing them
- Presents a broader view of human occupation

Depiction of model

Figure 1. The CMOP-E1: Specifying our domain of concern (Used with permission from [CAOT Publications ACE](#))

A.1 Referred to as CMOP in Enabling Occupation in previous editions (1997 and 2002) and CMOP-E as of the 2007 edition (Polatajko et al., 2007)

B. Trans-sectional view

Components of CMOP-E



Person

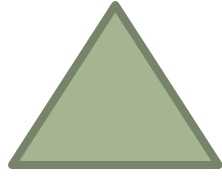


Occupation



Environment

Person

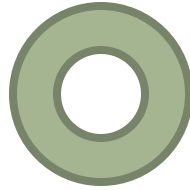


Made up of three performance components:

1. Cognitive
2. Affective
3. Physical

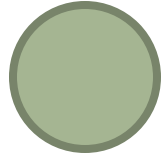
With spirituality as the core of the person

Environment



- Presents occupational opportunities
- Environmental influences are classified as:
 1. Physical
 2. Cultural
 3. Social
 4. Institutional

Occupation



- Link between the person and the environment
- Vehicle that enables acting on the environment
- Made up of three occupational areas:
 1. Self-care
 2. Productivity
 3. Leisure

Function- dysfunction continuum

- Change in one component= change in another component
- Limitations within the person= decreased performance
- An unsupportive environment= decreased performance and engagement
- Limited occupational opportunities= limited occupational engagement
- Harmonious relationship between components= optimal performance and engagement

Implications for practice

- Allows for use with other frameworks.
- Can be used across age groups.
- Can be applied to various diagnoses.
- Promotes client-centredness.
- Can be used in multicultural settings.
- Congruent with the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF).

Implications for practice

- Directs focus of practice on creating environments that are occupationally supportive
- Means through which health and well-being may be attained.

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