

Ciencia de la Ocupación como Ciencia Básica relacionada con la salud

Occupational Science as a Basic Science

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**Tena koutou,
tena koutou,
tena koutou
katoa**

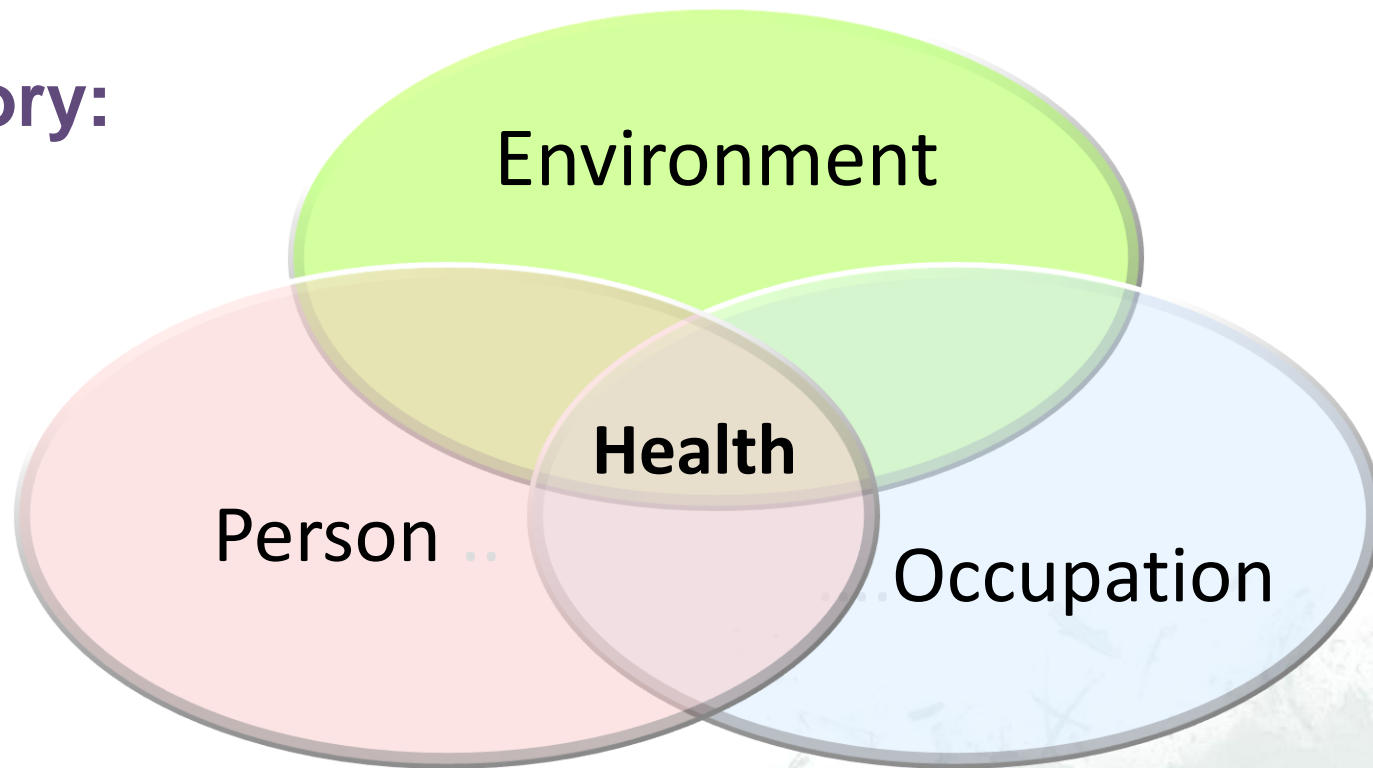


Definitions

Occupational science

- The study of humans as occupational beings

Theory:



Occupational Science

A **BASIC** science

- Develops knowledge to help us understand things
- Describes the features of occupation:
 - **Observable** (what can be seen, touched, heard, and measured)
 - **Phenomenological** (what we experience, subjective)
 - **Contextual** (environment, culture, history, etc)
- **An interdisciplinary science** – integrating existing knowledge in fresh ways

Occupational Science

BASIC sciences

- Explain things or predict something
 - What occupation means to people
 - The relationship between occupation and identity
 - The nature of occupational injustice
 - How routines support health
 - How immigrants use occupation to settle in a new country
- Need to understand things before we can effectively change them

Occupational Therapy

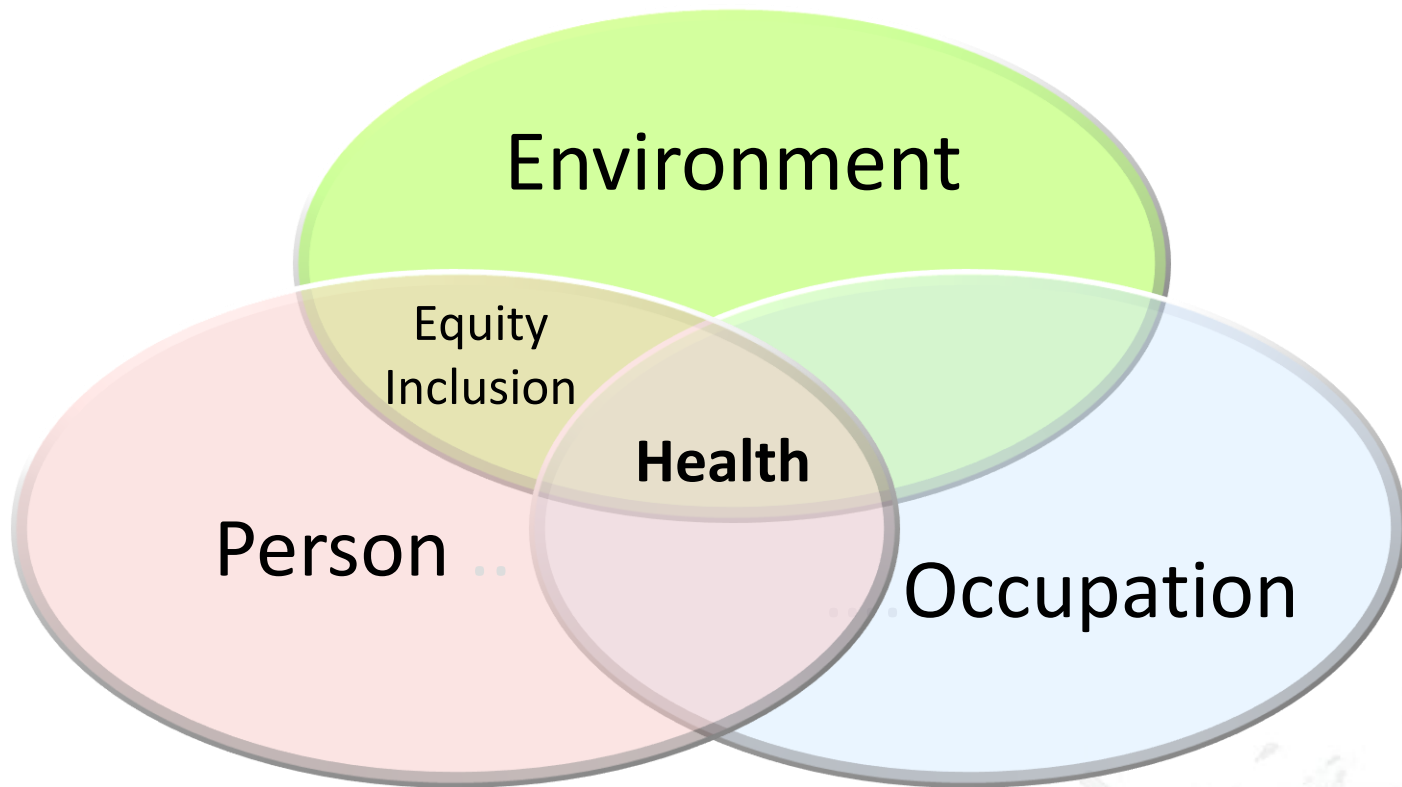
An **APPLIED** science

- Develops knowledge about ways to change things (interventions)
 - Model of Human Occupation
 - Assessment of Motor and Process Skills
 - Canadian Model of Occupational Performance
 - Biomechanical theory
 - Motor Control theory
 - etcetera

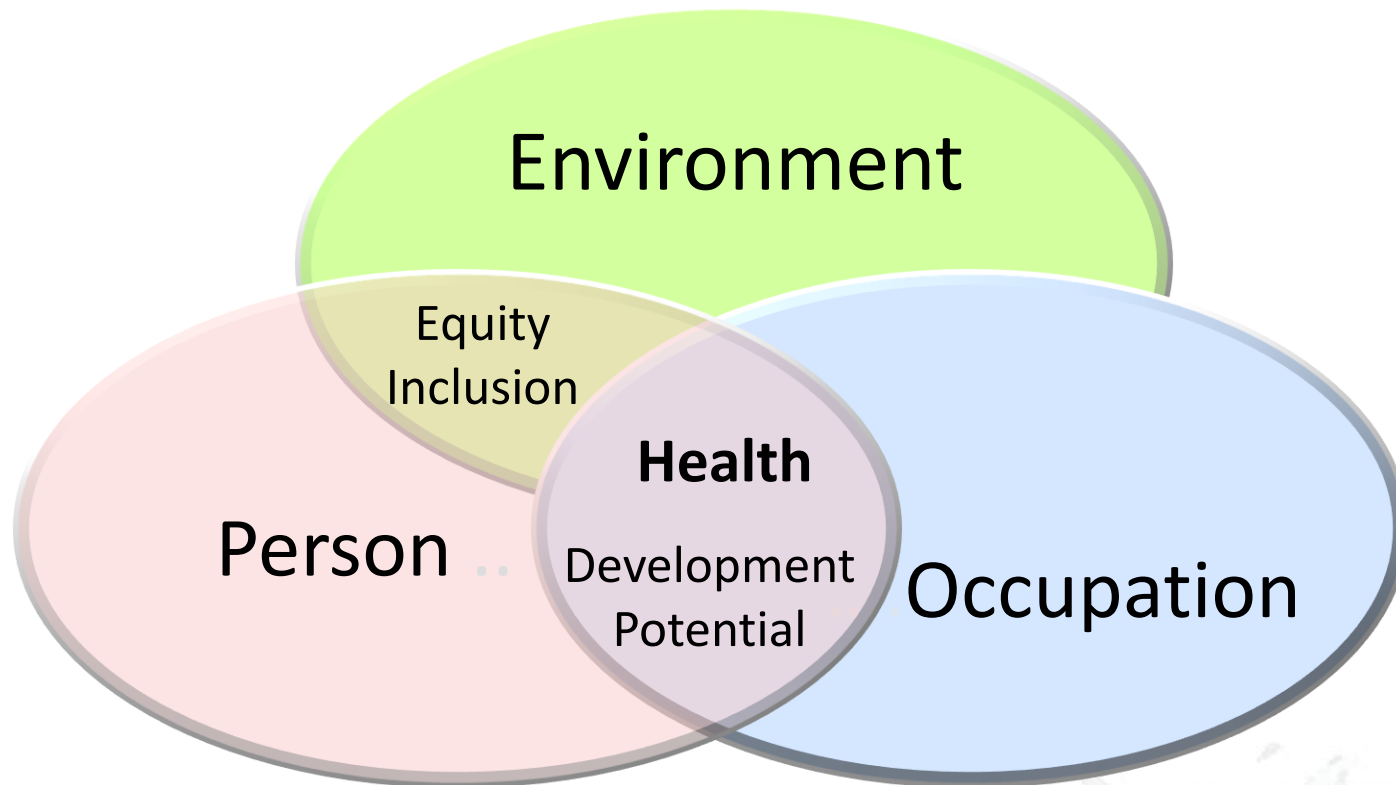
Occupational Science Assumptions

- Occupation can keep us well or make us sick
- Through the things we do, we:
 - Experience our existence (being)
 - Sustain relationships (belonging)
 - Reach our potential (becoming)
- Occupation is a transaction with the environment
 - The things we do affect the environment
 - The environment affects the things we do

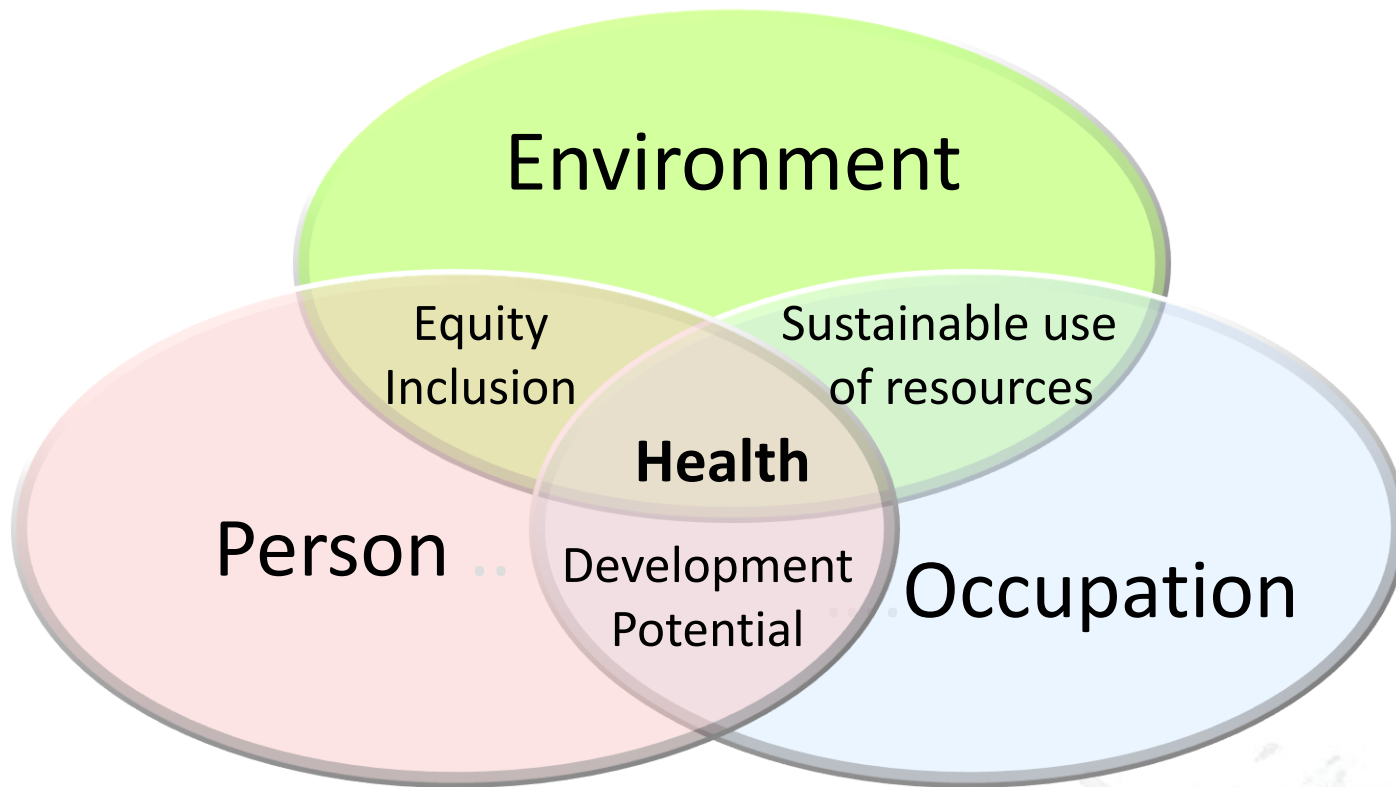
Relationships: Belonging



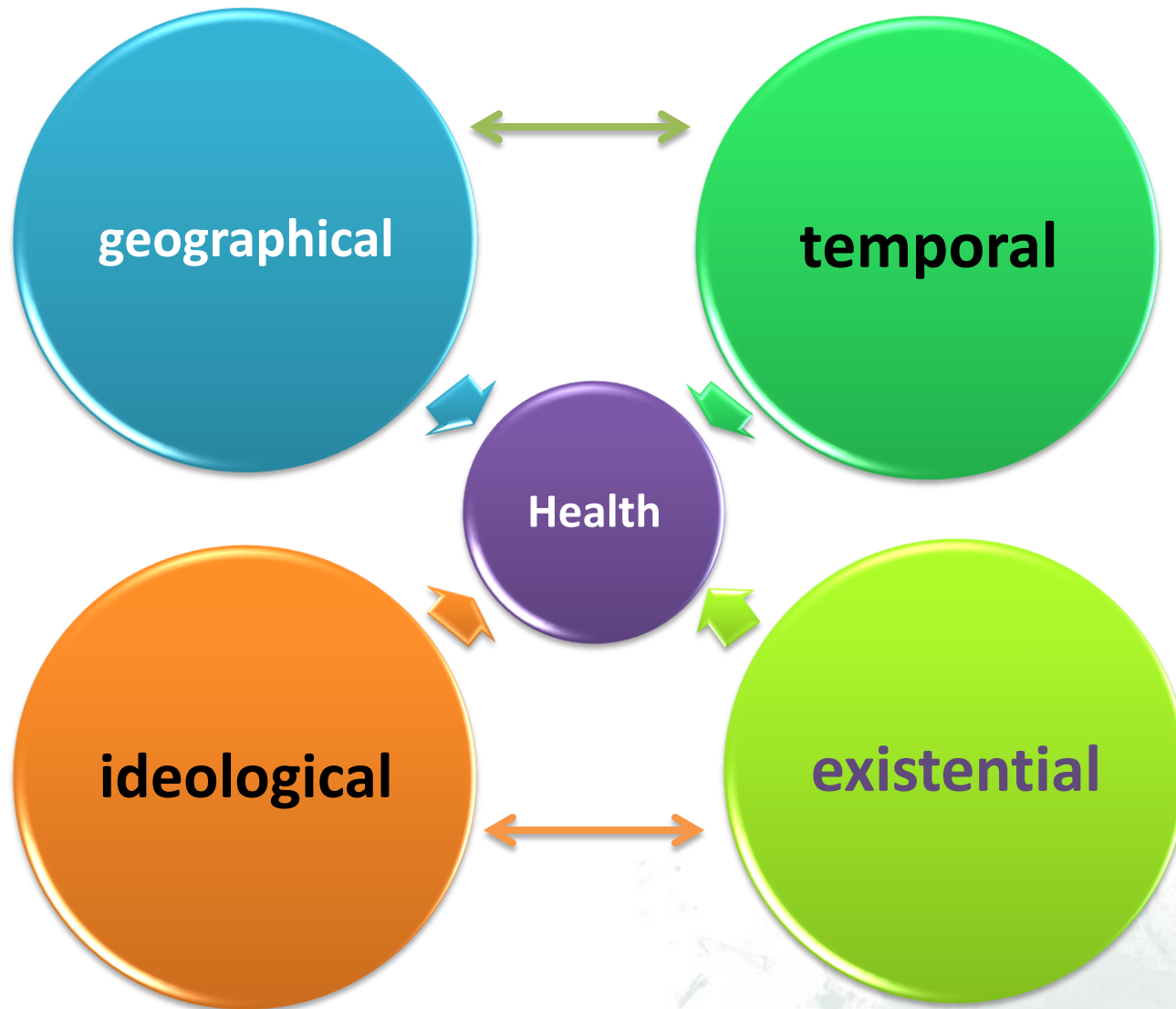
Relationships: Becoming



Relationships: Sustainability



Areas of Knowledge Development



Existential Understandings

Existential - experience of occupation, its contribution to meaning in life, identity, connection with others

- Being called to occupation, meanings are shaped by other people, possibilities opening up or closing down (Reed, Hocking & Smythe, 2010)
- Being occupied with what matters (Wright-St Clair)

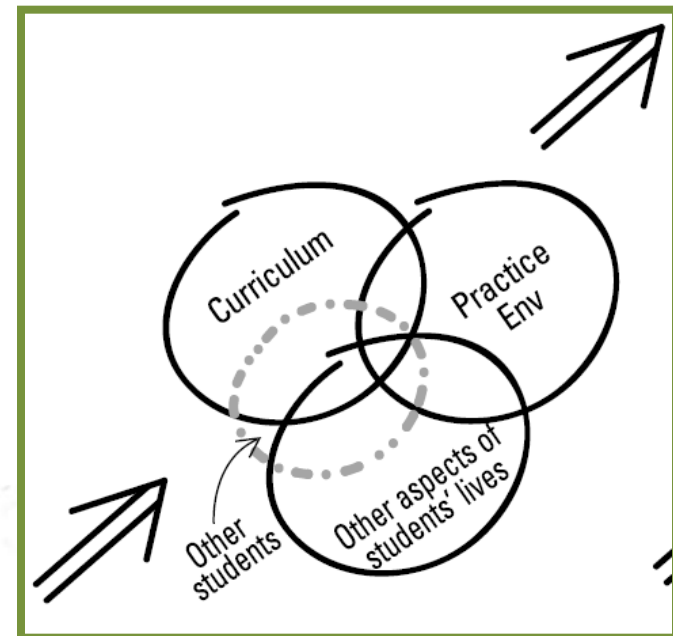
Existential Understandings

- Occupational value: Concrete, symbolic and rewarding characteristics of everyday occupations (Persson, Erlandsson, Eklund, & Iwarsson, 2001)
- The nature of occupational satisfaction (Morgan, 2010)
- Co-occupation: Older couple who needed each other for support, going for a walk together (van Nes, 2012)



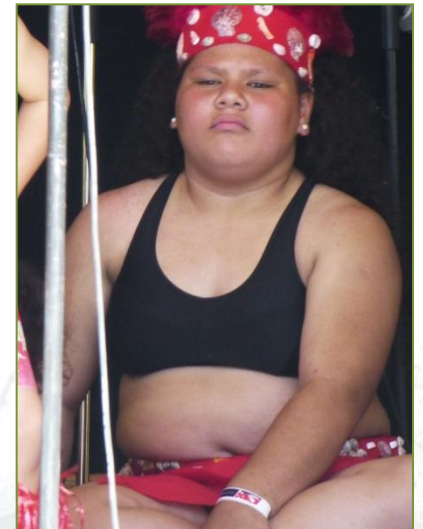
Existential Understandings

- Concept maps to probe how educators conceptualize teaching practice (Hooper, 2011)
- How people with severe and enduring mental illness experience occupation, at different stages of recovery (Sutton, 2008)



Temporal Understandings

- Frequent changes & interruptions \Rightarrow poorer perceived health (Erlandsson, 2006).
- Injured musicians: Why they continue to play despite overuse injuries (Guptill, 2012)
- Shared patterns of daily occupations among parents of children aged 4-6 years old with obesity (Orban, Ellegård, Thorngren-Jerneck, & Erlandsson, 2012)



Temporal Understandings

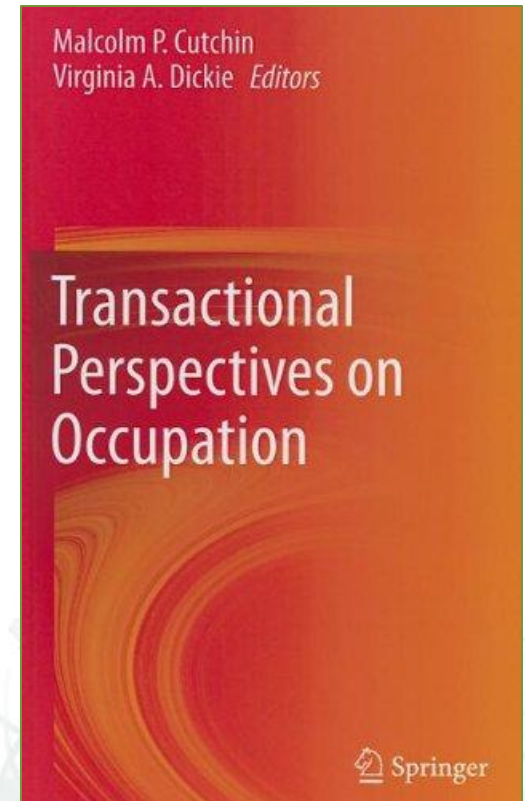
- Family routines create normality - parents and adolescents monitor changes as an indicator of changes in mental health status (Koome, Hocking, & Sutton, 2012)
- Validating the Model of Lifestyle Balance (Wagman et al., 2012)
- Occupational transition into retirement (Jonsson et al., 2000)
- Children's understanding of time
USE (Minkoff & Riley, 2011)



Topics: Geographical Understandings

Occupation in place

- Transactional perspective of occupation:
“Functional coordination of person and world” (Cutchin & Dickie)
- Occupationscape: Landscapes formed by human occupation
(Hudson, Aoyama, Diab, & Aoyama, 2011)
- Ecosystem impact of occupation
(Aoyama et al., 2012)



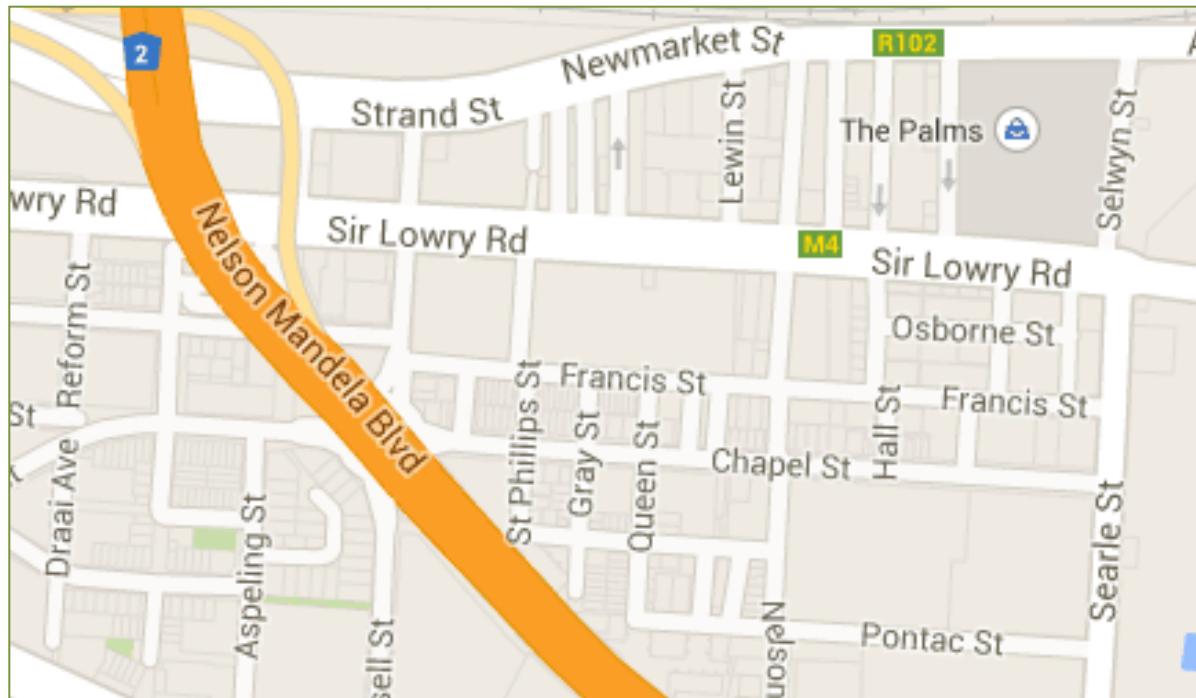
Topics: Geographical Understandings

- Strategies used by academics with multiple sclerosis to sustain employment (Crooks, Dale Stone, & Owen, 2009)
- Immigrants engaging in occupations that engender a sense of well-being in their new surroundings (Nayar, 2006, 2012)
- Meaning of social eating for young people: Sense of connectedness and 'growing up' from eating out with peers (Absolom & Robert, 2011)



Time-Geographic Methods

- Time geographic method: Tracking people's occupational range – their pattern of movement between occupations (Kroksmark et al., 2006)



Ideological Understandings

Ideology: Ideas, culture, politics, discourse

- Layers of meaning embedded in occupation: Cultural, historical, familial, technical , etc (Hocking & Nayar, 2010)
- Occupations are “named in the lexicon of the culture” (Yerxa et al., 1989)
- Occupations of children with autism not named (Spitzer, 2003)
- Recipe work (Hocking, Wright-St Clair, & Bunrayong, 2002)
- Ubuntu – what drives collective human engagement (Ramugondo & Kronenberg 2013)

Ideological Understandings

- Women engaging in Japanese tea ceremony (Sakuae & Reid, 2012)
- Jewish Sabbath as a restorative ritual (Smith-Gabai & Ludwig, 2011)
- Occupations in Greek village (Kantartzis, 2011)
- Derived etic method to investigate meaning of occupation cross-culturally (Shordike et al., 2010)



Situated Ideologies

- Intergenerational play (Ramugondo, 2013)
- Occupational choices of coloured youths in South Africa (Galvaan, 2012)
- Functions of occupations relating to spirituality for African Nova Scotian women (Beagan & Etowa, 2011)
- Visual research technologies: Textual analysis of billboards etc (Hartman et al., 2011)



Ideological Understandings

Occupational injustice & deprivation

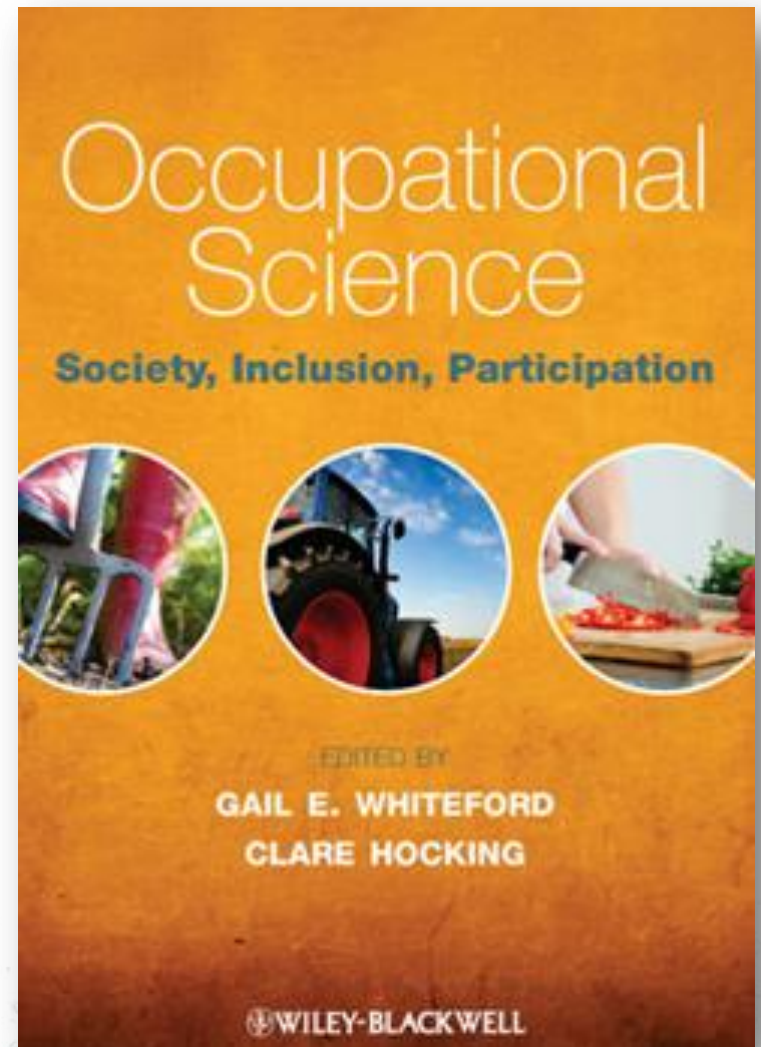
- Occupational apartheid (Kronenberg)
- Impact of war & forced displacement in Uganda (McElroy et al., 2012)
- Change in traditional occupations of indigenous peoples in the American Southwest (Frank, 2010)
- Critical occupational & capabilities perspectives of justice (Townsend, 2012)
- Exploration of occupations used in international development programmes (Njelesani et al., 2012)

Existential-Ideological Understandings

- Negotiating identity in relation to social ideologies (Asaba & Jackson, 2011)
- Resistive occupations (Pyatak & Muccitelli, 2011)
- Human potential as the product of person & social environment (Wicks & Asaba, 2010)
- Bantu immigrants to US supporting each other (Smith, 2013)
- Meaning of cooking for Somali women immigrants in Sweden (Torp, Berggren, & Erlandsson, 2013)
- Mixed ethnicity group learning classical South Indian dance (Kumar, 2011)

Trend: Emerging Critical Voice

- Whiteford & Hocking (Editors; 2012)
- What assumptions are we making?
- How can we hear other voices?
- How do social discourses shape occupation?



geographical

temporal

Health

**practical:
what is
done,
how?**

ideological

existential

Application of Occupational Science

Residential Care of Older People



by robertjosiah <http://www.flickr.com/photos/robertjosiah/203583025/>

Residential Care of Older People



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International Food Study



Meaning of Food Occupations

Preparing food In
Chiangmai, Thailand



Meaning of Food Occupations



Meaning of Food Occupations

Rachel Thibeault



Ex-child soldier reads to his comrades. by louris.yamaguchi
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/18199113@N02/1986610953/>

Meaning of Objects

- Occupation and objects
 - Make, purchase or find, and dispose of objects
 - Design, wear, clean, maintain & restore, modify, arrange, display, collect and consume, operate, store, gift, and use objects as tools and to mark our territory
- Objects hold symbolic meanings
 - Fashionable, frugal, greedy, spendthrift, resourceful, professional, ostentatious, flashy, slovenly

Identity Meanings of Objects

Objects act as mirrors, reflecting our

- Attitudes, values, personal qualities, relationships, achievements
- Record and reflect personal biography
- Enhance self image
- Gender identity
- Socio-economic status
- Work role
- Cultural origins



Meaning of Objects

- Identity meanings can be managed or distorted through objects
 - More successful, exciting, attractive
 - Becoming your ideal self
 - Using objects to transform others - more health conscious, skilled, better dressed, uplifted
- Cultural meanings
 - Rational, virtuous, and Romantic identities
 - Materialism – believing that possessions bring happiness and define success
 - Materialistic traits – seen as excessive, a weakness, hedonistic

Meaning of Objects

- Violent, depersonalised, intellectually disabled woman
- Stock take of possessions: tissues, comb, toothbrush
- Systematically built up objects of meaning
- Addressing nurses by name
- Dramatic decrease in violence, considered for placement in community

South American Contribution

- Existential meaning of occupation
- Temporal – how is occupation organised across the day, or a lifetime?
- Geographic – sea level to mountain top
- Ideological – is there a different worldview?
How do ancient and modern cultures come together in everyday occupations?
- Practical differences?
- Occupational justice perspectives?

Conclusion

- Occupational science is a basic science generating knowledge of the person, environment and occupation
- Viewing occupation from different perspectives:
 - Existential
 - Temporal
 - Geographic location
 - Ideological context
- Emerging critical voice
- Being applied in practice
- There is much South America can contribute!

Thank You for Listening!

