

The Power of Occupation



Dr. Ton Satink – presentation for SPOT Europe









Content

Public Health
Occupation and health and well being

- Concepts
- + time for questions

Power of Doing

+ time for questions





Public Health

Public health is concerned with **protecting** the **health** of entire **populations**.

These populations can be as small as a local neighborhood, or as big as an entire country or region of the world.





Sustainable Development Goals







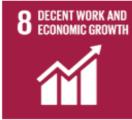






























3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages





Occupation, health and well-being

Moderate to strong evidence that occupation has an important influence on health and well-being.

 Not only for protecting, also to support process after a decline of health.

Law, M., Steinwender, S., & Leclair, L. (1998). Occupation, health and well-being. *Canadian Journal of Occupational Therapy / Revue Canadienne D'Ergothérapie*, 65(2), 81–91. https://doi.org/10.1177/000841749806500204

See also:

Wilcock, A. (2015). An occupational perspective of Health. 3rd Ed. Thorofare, US: Slack inc.





Occupation

Occupations are the ordinary and familiar things that people do every day (Christiansen, 2011)

Occupations are various kinds of life activities in which individuals, groups, or populations engage, including activities of daily living, instrumental activities of daily living, rest and sleep, education, work, play, leisure, and social participation. (www.aota.org)

Occupation is all the 'doing' that has intrinsic or extrinsic meaning (Wilcock, 2006)

Occupation is defined here as a person's personally constructed, one-time <u>experience</u> within a unique context. (Pierce, 2001)





Doing... what happens?

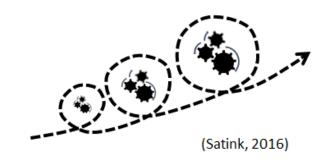




DOING is an arena to

- develop <u>meaning</u>, identity, self-worth, self-efficacy, selfmanagement;
- experience different <u>experiences</u> like flow, boredom, fear or sense of control;
- 'perfink': people <u>per</u>ceive, <u>feel</u> and th<u>ink</u> simultaneously when they act;
- experience, negotiate, adapt;
- find new occupational patterns through doing;
- develop health and well-being.

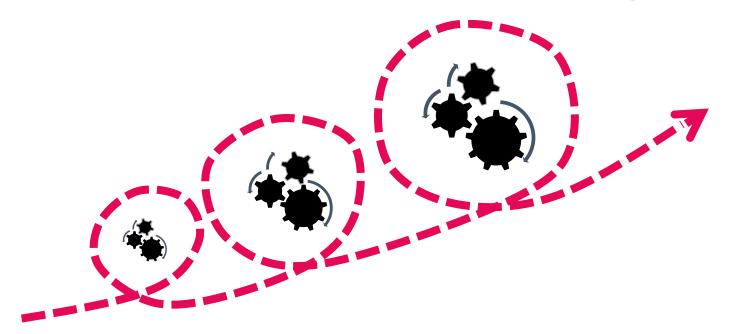
(David Krech in Brunner, 1986; Christiansen, 1999; Csíkszentmihályi, 1990; Ikiugu, 2015; Laliberte-Rudman, 2002; Law et al., 1998; Unruh, 2004; Amman et al. 2012; Tatzer et al., 2012; 2015; Satink, 2016)







The (power of the) process of Doing...



- 1. Trial and error, experience and meaning making;
- 2. Negotiating, tuning, decision and directing;
- 3. Adaptation, ask/use help, stop or go on. (Satink, 2016)





Questions & Reflections



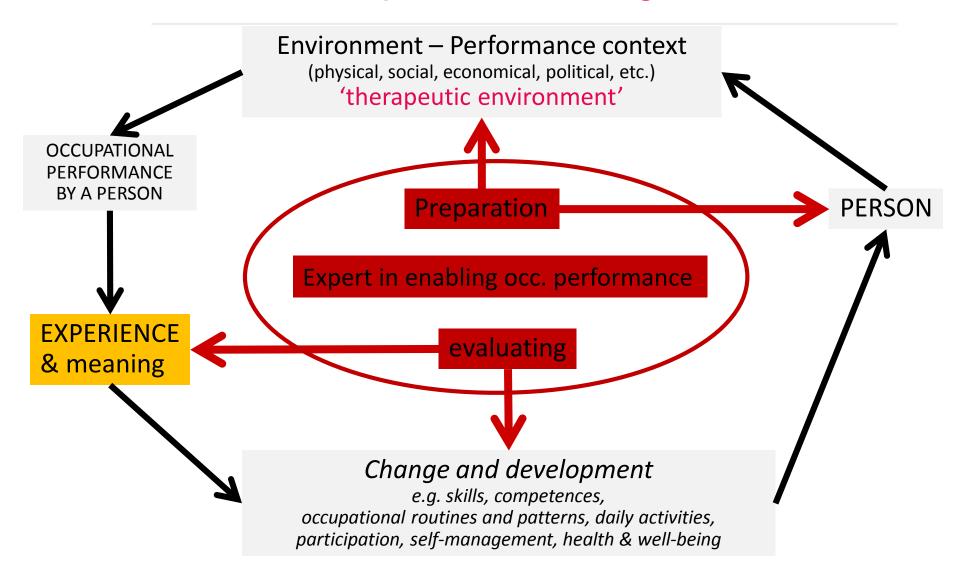


Understand and apply the power of doing





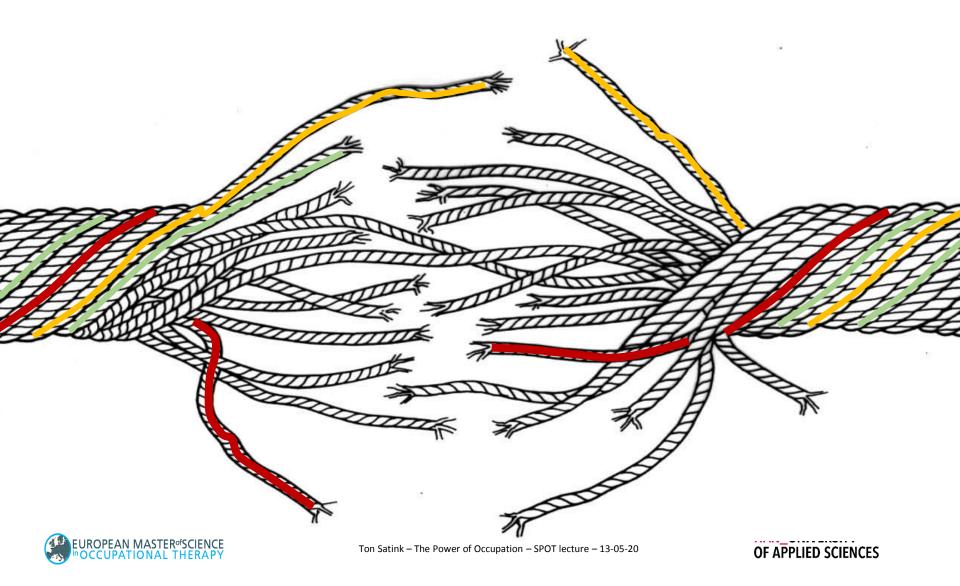
The process of doing







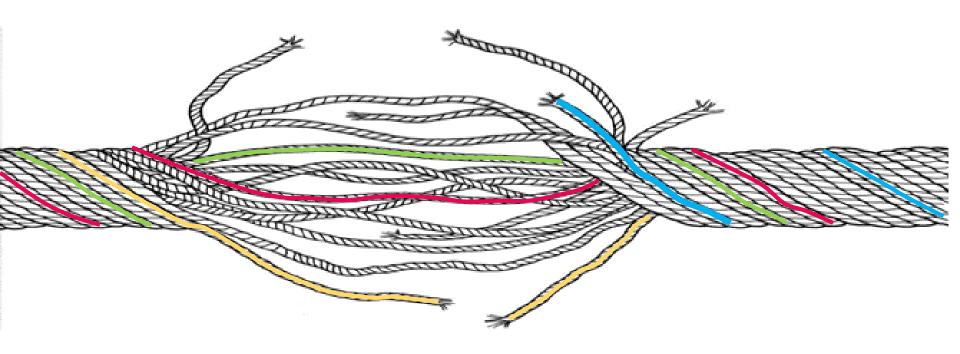
A coherent narrative with different **Dierylptes** nabó at nacuatavie as, destes, yelve ets





DOING supports development of meaning, self-mangement, identity, occupational patterns & routines, health & well-being

Recovery of narrative and storylines









Use the richness of Occupation!

Use the power of doing to influence health and wellbeing!



Questions & Reflections?







Thank you for your attention.

ton.satink@han.nl





Literature

- Ammann, B., Satink, T., Andresen, M. (2012). Experiencing occupations with chronic hand disability: narratives of handinjured adults. Hand Therapy 2012; 17(4): 87–94. DOI: 10.1177/1758998312471253.
- Bruner J. Actual minds, possible words. Cambridge, Massachusets and London: harvard University Press; 1986.
- Christiansen, C.H. & Townsend, E.A. (2011). Introduction to Occupation the art and science of living. New Jersey: Pearson.
- Csíkszentmihályi, M. (1990). Flow: The psychology of optimal experience. New York: Harper & Row. [Nederlandse vertaling: Csíkszentmihályi, M. (1999). Flow: Psychologie van de optimale ervaring. Amsterdam: Boom.]
- Ellis-Hill, C., Payne, S., & Ward, C. (2008). Using stroke to explore the Life Thread Model: An alternative approach to understanding rehabilitation following an acquired disability. Disability and Rehabilitation, 2008; 30(2): 150 159.
- Fisher, A. (2014). Occupation-centred, occupation-based, occupation-focused: Same, same or different? Scan Journ of Occ Ther. 21:96-107.
- Ikiugu, M.N. & Pollard, N. (2015). Meaningful living across the lifespan: occupation-based intervention strategies for occupational therapists and scientist. London: Whiting & Birch Ltd.
- Ikiugi et al. (2015). Meaningful occupation clarified: Thoughts about the relationship between meaningful and psychologically rewarding occupations. South African Journal of Occupational Therapy Volume 45, Number 1, April.
- Josephsson S, Alsaker S. (2015). Narrative methodology a tool to access unfolding and situated meaning in occupation. In: M. Stanley, S. Nayar, editors. Qualitative research methods in occupational science and therapy. New York/ London: Routledge.
- Law, M., Steinwender, S., & Leclair, L. (1998). Occupation, health and well-being. Canadian Journal of Occupational Therapy / Revue Canadienne D'Ergothérapie, 65(2), 81–91. https://doi.org/10.1177/000841749806500204.
- Pierce, D. (2001). Untangling Occupation and Activity. American Journal of Occupational Therapy, March/April 2001, Vol. 55, 138-146.
- Satink, T. & van de Velde, D. (2012). Kerndomein van de ergotherapie. In: le Granse, M., van Hartingsveldt, M., Kindébanian, A. Grondslagen van de ergotherapie. Amsterdam, Réed Business Education.
- Satink T, Josephsson S, Zajec J, Cup EHC, de Swart BJM, Nijhuis-van der Sanden MW. Negotiating Role Management through Everyday Activities: Narratives in Action of Two Stroke Survivors and Their Spouses. Disabil Rehabil 2016 Feb 8:1-11. [Epub ahead of print].
- Satink, T. (2016). What about self-management post-stroke? Challenges for stroke survivors, spouses and professionals. Doctoral Thesis. Enschede: Ipskamp Printing.
- Wilcock, A.A. (2006). *An occupational perspective of health*. Thorofare: SLACK Incorporated.



