

TERM	CONSENSUS DEFINITION
ABILITY	A personal characteristic that supports occupational performance.
ACTIVITY	A structured series of actions or tasks that contribute to occupations.
ASSESSMENT	A process of collecting, analysing and interpreting information about people's functions and environments, using observation, testing and measurement, in order to make intervention decisions and to monitor changes.
AUTONOMY	The freedom to make choices based on consideration of internal and external circumstances and to act on those choices.
CLIENT CENTRED PRACTICE	This term has only recently been used in the occupational therapy literature; therefore there are not yet enough references from which to construct a consensus definition. Since the term indicates a new concept in occupational therapy, a definition has been selected from the literature pending future developments.
CONTEXT	The relationships between the environment, personal factors and events that influence the meaning of a task, activity or occupation for the performer.
DEPENDENCE	The condition of needing support in order to be able to perform everyday activities to a satisfactory level.
ENABLEMENT	The use of processes such as adaptation, advocacy, collaboration, coordination, education, and design in mutual reciprocal relationship with others to create opportunities, policies, legislation, and economic condition, while also prompting others to develop the personal factors to participate to their potential in the occupations that they need and want to do as citizens, to promote health, well-being and social inclusion irrespective of physical or mental impairment or environmental challenges. (Christiansen and Townsend, 2010, p. 418).
ENGAGEMENT	A sense of involvement, choice, positive meaning and commitment while performing an occupation or activity.
ENVIRONMENT	External physical, sociocultural and temporal factors that demand and shape occupational performance.
EVALUATION	The process of obtaining, interpreting and appraising information (about occupational performance) in order to prioritize problems and needs, to plan and modify interventions and to judge the worth of interventions.
FUNCTION I	The underlying physical and psychological components that support occupational performance.
FUNCTION II	The capacity to use occupational performance components to carry out a task, activity or occupation.

HABIT	A performance pattern in daily life, acquired by frequent repetition, that does not requires attention and allows efficient function.
INDEPENDENCE	The condition of being able to perform everyday activities to a satisfactory level.
INTERDEPENDENCE	The condition of mutual dependence and influence between members of a social group.
MOTIVATION	A drive that directs a person's actions towards meeting needs.
OCCUPATION	A group of activities that has personal and sociocultural meaning, is named within a culture and supports participation in society. Occupations can be categorised as self-care, productivity and/or leisure.
OCCUPATIONAL ALIENATION	A sense that one's occupations are meaningless and unfulfilling tropically associated with feelings of powerlessness to alter the situation (Hagedorn, 2001, p. 166).
OCCUPATIONAL APARTHEID	The segregation of groups of people through the restrictions or denial of access to dignified and meaningful participation in occupational of daily life on the basic of race, colour, disability, national origin, age, gender, sexual preference, religion, political beliefs, status in society, or other characteristics. (Kronenberg and Pollard, 2005a, p. 67).
OCCUPATIONAL BALANCE	Managing (occupation) in a way that is personally fulfilling (...) and meets role demands (...). Each person has an individual balance schema that suits his or her health (Reed and Sanderson, 1999, P. 99).
OCCUPATIONAL DEPRIVATION	A state of prolonged preclusion from engagement in occupations of necessity or meaning due to factors outside the control of an individual, such as through geographic isolation, incarceration or disability. (Christiansen and Townsend, 2004, p. 278).
OCCUPATIONAL IMBALANCE	Inability to manage occupations in a way that a personally fulfilling and meets role demands, leading to health and quality of life being compromised. (Christiansen and Townsend, 2004, p. 278; Reed and Sanderson, 1999, P. 99).
OCCUPATIONAL JUSTICE	A critical perspective of social structures that promotes social, political, and economic changes to enable people to meet their occupational potential and experience well-being (and full citizenship) (Crepeau, Cohn and Schell, 2003, P. 1031).
OCCUPATIONAL PERFORMANCE AREA	Categories of tasks, activities and occupations that are typically part of daily life. They are usually called self-care, productivity and leisure.

OCCUPATIONAL PERFORMANCE COMPONENTS	Abilities and skills that enable and affect engagement in tasks, activities and occupations. These can be categorized, for example, as physical, cognitive, psychosocial and affective.
OCCUPATIONAL SCIENCE	A basic science concerned with the study of occupation and human life, particularly related to health, well being and social participation (Crepeau, Cohn and Schell, 2009, P. 1163)
OCCUPATIONAL / ACTIVITY / TASK PERFORMANCE	Choosing, organising and carrying out occupations/activities/tasks in interaction with the environment.
PARTICIPATION	Involvement in life situations through activity within a social context.
ROLE	Social and cultural norms and expectations of occupational performance that are associated with the individual's social and personal identity.
ROUTINE	An established and predictable sequence of tasks.
SETTING	The immediate surroundings that influence task, activity or occupational performance.
SKILL	Ability developed through practice which enables effective occupational performance.
TASK	A series of structured steps (actions and/or thoughts) intended to accomplish a specific goal. This goal could either be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The performance of an activity. 2. A piece of work the individual is expected to do.
TASK ANALYSIS	Breaking up an activity into its task sequence.
VOLITION	The ability to choose to do or continue to do something, together with awareness that the performance of the occupation/activity/task is voluntary.