

Table 3-3

APPLICATION OF PEO TO INTERVENTION PLAN FOR THIS COMMUNITY

<i>Person</i>	<i>Environment</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Recommended methods to ensure assessment of the preferences of children with special needs regarding their desired participation in sport and recreation activities within their community	Development of a municipal access and inclusion to recreation policy	Provision of information and training regarding adaptation of sport and recreation activities for children with special needs
	Development of a community-based resource group to monitor and assist with policy implementation	
	Human resources department develop training opportunities for staff	
	Municipality uses most complete universal access guides for building standards for recreation and sport facilities	
	Include access symbols in all program information	
	Produce program information in different formats	
	Change facilities to upgrade physical access	

Person-Environment-Occupation Model and Frames of Reference

Although the PEO model is a holistic and transactive approach that is applicable to a variety of intervention situations, it is often necessary to combine the model with a frame of reference to best meet the needs of a client. As described in Chapter 1, a model enables a practitioner to view a situation from a wider lens. The “big picture” perspective is all encompassing and can create a vision for intervening from either an individual or a larger contextual perspective. However, within the “big picture” are smaller entities that need to be addressed.

Examples of these smaller entities may include performance skills and client factors. When issues in any of these areas hinder occupational performance, additional frameworks are needed. For example, when a child experiences tactile defensiveness he or she may be hindered in his or her ability to play in the sandbox. Sensory function is considered a body function and a subcategory of client factors, as defined in the *Occupational Therapy Practice Framework* (AOTA, 2002). Application of complementary frames of reference that address performance skills and client factor issues can provide the occupational therapist a means of addressing the specific needs of an individual.