

Supplementary Figure 1.

Abbreviated version of Assessment of Work Performance by Sandqvist, Lee, & Kielhofner, 2010.

Rate overall performance on occupation kit:

1	2	3	4
Incompetent performance The performance of the task is a) inefficient, b) inappropriate, and c) gives unacceptable result. The problems are major and all parameters (a-c) are clearly affected.	Limited performance The performance of the task is a) inefficient, b) inappropriate, <u>and/or</u> c) gives unacceptable result. One/several (1 or 2) of the parameters (a-c) are clearly affected.	Unsure performance Performance of the task is not fully competent with respect to the parameters a-c, but none of them are clearly affected. Normally the assessor has a vague feeling that the performance is reduced.	Competent performance The performance of the task is a) efficient, b) appropriate, and c) gives an acceptable result.

Use Rating Scale above to rate the following Motor Skills:

1. Posture (stabilize, position)	LI NR	1	2	3	4
Posture is the ability to place oneself in relation to the environment appropriate to the performance of the task. Stabilize: Ability to maintain balance and trunk control in the situation. Position: Postural ability to place the body appropriately to the task one is performing.					
2. Mobility (reach)	N/A	1	2	3	4
Mobility is the ability to move ones body or body parts in relation to the environment. Reach: Ability to use arms and trunk to reach and place objects that are out of reach.					
3. Coordination (coordinate, manipulate, flow)	N/A	1	2	3	4
Coordination is the ability to coordinate movements of different body parts in relation to each other and in relation to the environment. Coordinate: Ability to coordinate movements in bilateral or multilateral (involving both hands and feet) tasks. Manipulate: Ability to use fine motor control to produce small, precise movements and isolated finger movements when handling objects. Flow: Ability to use smooth, fluid, and continuous arm and hand movements.					
4. Strength (grip, push, pull, lift, transport, calibrate)	N/A	1	2	3	4
Strength is the ability to generate and use force appropriate to the requirements of the task. Grip: Ability to pinch or grasp objects used in performance. Push: Ability to push objects along a supporting surface or about a weightbearing axis. Pull: Ability to pull objects along a supporting surface or about a weightbearing axis. Lift: Ability to lift objects off a supporting surface. Transport: Ability to carry objects while moving from one place to another. Calibrate: Ability to regulate strength, speed, and extent of movements according to the requirements of task.					
5. Physical energy (endure, pace)	N/A	1	2	3	4
Physical energy is the ability to perform and complete a task within a reasonable amount of time without abnormal physical fatigue. Endure: Ability to perform and complete a task without abnormal physical fatigue. Pace: Ability to maintain a rate of performance in order to complete the task within a reasonable amount of time.					