



Figure 19-1. Relationship of the functional performance level of an individual.

One additional important domain lies over the Activities of Performance level, resulting in a three-dimensional HOPPIT model. This functional-activity domain is the Co-Variates of Performance, which includes two major types. The first is the skill/component type, representing every category on the Integrated Skills of Performance and the Components of Performance levels of the HOPPIT model. For example, whether or not an individual is functional in self-care activities might be dependent on the component of pain. The importance of the Co-Variate domain to the HOPPIT model is that functional performance can be scored by OT FACT for any given co-variate. A specific component, such as an individual's delusional or hallucinatory processes, can be viewed as a skill/component co-variate. The result of this co-variate scoring is the percent contribution of a thought process impairment to functional performance deficits.

The second type of co-variate is the Task Attribute. Task Attributes include factors that contribute to functional performance, such as the quality of performing an activity, the speed in completing an activity, or the safety with which an activity is completed. Figure 19-3 highlights how these two types of co-variates overlay each of the Activities of Performance categories. OT FACT integrates this HOPPIT model and makes each of these co-variates scorable assessments in themselves.