2022 Comparative Analysis of Certification and Education Standards for the COTA®
To meet NBCOT eligibility requirements, each candidate for certification must graduate from a program accredited by the Accreditation Council for Occupational Therapy (ACOTE®) or meet educational comparability standards. ACOTE is an associated advisory council of the American Occupational Therapy Association (AOTA®) executive board. It is “recognized as the accrediting agency for occupational therapy education by the United States Department of Education (USDE) and the Council on Higher Education Accreditation (CHEA)” (ACOTE, n.d.-a). ACOTE’s mission “ensures quality occupational therapy education by developing accreditation standards and verifying implementation to support the preparation of competent occupational therapists and occupational therapy assistants” (ACOTE, n.d.-b).

ACOTE reviews its accreditation standards on a routine basis. The 2018 standards (effective July 31, 2020) were used to complete this Matrix Study (ACOTE, n.d.-c).

NBCOT develops certification exams that assess the knowledge required for entry-level occupational therapy practice. The content of these exams is aligned to the content outline developed from the results of a practice analysis study. Practice analysis is the critical foundation for developing a psychometrically sound and legally defensible credentialing exam. The primary goal of a practice analysis is to collect data that describes current practice to provide a linkage between exam content and entry-level occupational therapy practice.

In 2022, NBCOT completed the latest COTA practice analysis with entry-level COTA certificants (0-36 months from initial certification) across the country. Survey respondents were asked to consider practice requirements for a COTA in terms of domains, tasks, and knowledge. Domains are the major areas of responsibilities or activities of a job or profession. Tasks are the individual functions, whether mental or physical, required for certain aspects of a job or profession. Tasks are essentially a description of critical duties performed. Knowledge statements describe learnable information that an individual must possess to perform a task competently. The results of this practice analysis led to the development of the 2022 COTA Examination Content Outline which will guide exam construction for the COTA certification exams beginning with administrations in January 2024 (NBCOT, 2023).

Purpose of this Document

From an occupational therapy educator perspective, the completion of the COTA practice analysis and the review of the current ACOTE Accreditation Standards are a timely reminder of the factors influencing curriculum development. While distinct missions drive both entities, the occupational therapy educational community strives to meet the ACOTE standards and help prepare their students for the COTA certification exam.

This report is a comparative review of 2022 COTA Examination Content Outline, and the 2018 ACOTE Accreditation Standards. The results may help to serve as a basis for discussion during curriculum review.

Using this resource alone or with other resources does not guarantee a passing score on the certification examination.
**Method**

Using the 2022 COTA Examination Content Outline as the anchor document, a cross-tabulation process was completed by comparing the knowledge statements from the NBCOT anchor document to “Section B: Content Requirements” from the 2018 ACOTE Accreditation Standards for a Baccalaureate-Degree-Level Educational Program for the Occupational Therapy Assistant, and Accreditation Standards for an Associate-Degree-Level Educational Program for the Occupational Therapy Assistant.

Acknowledging that the terminology, order, and sequencing of statements differ across the two documents, some interpretation was necessary to align the documents.

The matrix appearing in this document records areas of alignment between the COTA Examination Content Outline and Section B of the ACOTE standards.
Summary of Results

Domain 1

Collaborate and Gather Information:
Under the supervision of the OTR, acquire information on an ongoing basis regarding factors that influence occupational performance.

TASK 1

Recognize the influence of development and lived experience; body function and body structures; values, beliefs, and spirituality; and identity on occupational performance.

1. Impact of typical development and aging on occupational performance, health, and wellness across the life span

**ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.1.3., B.3.2., B.4.4.

2. Expected patterns, progressions, and prognoses associated with conditions that limit occupational performance

Some examples include:
- signs and symptoms of disease
- stages of disease
- secondary complications

**ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.1.3., B.3.5., B.3.7., B.4.4.

3. Impact of body functions and body structures on occupational performance

Some examples include:
- cognitive impairments
- congenital anomalies

**ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.3.7., B.4.4.

4. Influence of lived experiences and identity on occupational performance

Some examples include:
- history of trauma and adverse childhood events
- socioeconomic status
- gender, race, culture, religion

**ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.1.2., B.1.3., B.3.5., B.4.4., B.4.9., B.4.27, B.5.1.
**TASK 2**

Acquire information about a client’s functional skills, roles, prioritized needs and wants, and performance context to inform the development of and updates to an occupational profile.

1. Resources for acquiring information about the client’s current condition and occupational performance
   
   Some examples include:
   
   • referrals
   • client records
   • developmental history
   • Individualized Education Program (IEP) plans

   **ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.1.2., B.1.3., B.3.2., B.3.5., B.4.4. B.4.6.

2. Purpose, advantages, limitations, and service competency needs related to the administration of standardized and nonstandardized assessments and screening methods

   Some examples include:
   
   • criterion-referenced tests
   • norm-referenced tests
   • client and caregiver interviews
   • observation

   **ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.1.2., B.4.4., B.4.6.

3. Internal and external factors influencing a client’s engagement in occupation

   Some examples include:
   
   • roles, habits, routines, and rituals
   • environmental context
   • family and social supports
   • medication side effects and interactions
   • mental health


**TASK 3**

Perform an activity analysis to determine the influence of task demands, current conditions, performance skills, and context on occupation.

1. Task requirements, steps to task completion, and task demands across contexts or settings

   **ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.3.2., B.3.5., B.3.6., B.4.4., B.4.6., B.4.10., B.4.18.
2. Personal and environmental factors that facilitate or inhibit task completion or occupational engagement

Some examples include:

• compensation patterns
• role of performance context
• influence of current conditions

**ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.1.3., B.3.2., B.3.6., B.4.4., B.4.6., B.4.10., B.4.18.

**TASK 4**

Collaborate with the client, the client’s relevant others, occupational therapy colleagues, and other professionals using a client-centered approach and therapeutic use of self to provide quality occupational therapy services.

1. Roles and responsibilities among interprofessional teams when coordinating client care and providing services

Some examples include:

• referral to and consultation with other services
• interprofessional communication methods
• scope of practice


2. Processes for supporting interprofessional intervention plans

Some examples include:

• Individualized Education Program (IEP) plans
• discharge plans
• transition plans
• palliative and hospice care plans


3. Client-centered approaches and considerations for coordinating occupational therapy services

Some examples include:

• therapeutic use of self
• advocacy
• frequency/duration of intervention
• level of service delivery

4. Factors used to prioritize intervention goals and activities in collaboration with the client and family, teacher, caregiver, and relevant others

Some examples include:

- client-reported outcomes
- level of support required
- context of service delivery
- progress toward goals


5. Strategies for addressing and enhancing health literacy with the client and relevant others

Some examples include:

- caregiver training
- teaching-learning models
- methods for making health information accessible
- informed decision-making
- navigating challenges to professional expertise


**TASK 5**

Monitor the intervention plan, approach, context, and goals on an ongoing basis, in collaboration with the OTR, using clinical reasoning.

1. Factors for determining and managing context and activities to meet individual and group intervention goals and objectives

Some examples include:

- client needs and priorities
- response to intervention


2. Strategies for monitoring the effectiveness of individual and group intervention

Some examples include:

- client-reported outcomes
- reevaluation results
- progress toward goals

3. Clinical decision-making for prioritizing goals and implementing modifications to the intervention plan based on client responses, under the supervision of the OTR

Some examples include:
- physiological changes
- behavioral reactions
- emotion regulation
- developmental needs


4. Precautions or contraindications associated with a client condition or stage of recovery

Some examples include:
- postsurgical precautions
- vital signs
- laboratory values
- suicidal ideation

**ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.1.3., B.2.1., B.3.5., B.3.7., B.4.16.

**Domain 2**

**Select and Implement Interventions:** Implement interventions, under the supervision of the OTR, in accordance with the intervention plan and level of service competence to support client participation in areas of occupation throughout the occupational therapy process.

**TASK 1**

Synthesize assessment results to determine eligibility for services and establish a client-centered intervention plan.

1. Considerations for selecting, preparing, and adapting the intervention technique to support optimal engagement and promote goal achievement

Some examples include:
- client condition
- client safety
- theoretical approach and frame of reference

**ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.1.3., B.2.1., B.3.1., B.3.2., B.3.4., B.3.6., B.4.1., B.4.3., B.4.9., B.4.14., B.4.18., B.4.27.
2. Considerations for selecting, preparing, and adapting the intervention environment to support optimal engagement and promote goal achievement

Some examples include:

- ensuring privacy during telehealth sessions
- equipment safety
- line management


3. Indications, contraindications, and precautions associated with wounds and maintaining skin integrity

Some examples include:

- stage of wound healing
- prevention and management of pressure ulcers

**ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.3.2., B.3.4., B.3.5., B.3.7., B.4.10., B.4.17., B.5.5., B.5.8.

4. Indications, contraindications, precautions, and clinical application of superficial thermal agents

Some examples include:

- dry whirlpool
- hot packs
- cryotherapy

**ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.3.2., B.3.4., B.3.5., B.3.7., B.4.10., B.4.17., B.5.5., B.5.8.

5. Indications, contraindications, precautions, and clinical application of deep thermal, mechanical, and electrotherapeutic physical agent modalities

Some examples include:

- transcutaneous and neuromuscular electrical stimulation
- biofeedback

**ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.3.2., B.3.4., B.3.5., B.3.7., B.4.10., B.4.17., B.5.5., B.5.8.

**TASK 2**

Implement occupation-based strategies to support participation in activities of daily living (ADL), instrumental activities of daily living (IADL), health management, rest and sleep, education, work, play, leisure, and social participation across the life span.

1. Interventions for supporting leisure and play

**ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.1.2., B.3.2., B.3.6., B.4.1., B.4.2., B.4.3., B.4.10.

2. Methods for grading an activity, task, or technique based on level of development, client status, response to intervention, and client needs

3. Considerations for facilitating individual and group participation in shared activities
   Some examples include:
   - group processes
   - group dynamics
   - group type and function


4. Interventions to support cognitive, visual-motor, visual, and perceptual processing and sensory arousal
   Some examples include:
   - sensory modulation
   - proprioceptive input
   - vestibular strategies
   - low vision strategies

   **ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.2.1., B.3.2., B.3.6., B.4.1., B.4.2., B.4.3., B.4.9., B.4.10.

5. Compensatory and remedial strategies for managing cognitive and perceptual deficits or developmental disabilities
   Some examples include:
   - graded cueing
   - chaining
   - metacognition
   - memory aids


6. Adaptive and preventive strategies for supporting optimal engagement in occupation
   Some examples include:
   - use of technology/apps
   - joint protection
   - task simplification
   - energy conservation

   **ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.1.2., B.3.2., B.3.6., B.4.1., B.4.2., B.4.3., B.4.10., B.4.15., B.4.18.

7. Intervention strategies and techniques used to facilitate oral motor skills for drinking, eating, and swallowing
   Some examples include:
   - hand-to-mouth patterns
   - mastication
   - adaptive utensils
   - positioning at mealtime

   **ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.1.2., B.3.2., B.3.6., B.3.7., B.4.1., B.4.2., B.4.3., B.4.10., B.4.16.

8. Prevocational, vocational, and transitional services, options, and resources for supporting strengths, interests, employment, and lifestyle goals across the life span

9. Strategies, techniques, and client-centered education to facilitate functional transfers

10. Strategies for promoting wellness and mental health
    Some examples include:
    - relaxation
    - sleep hygiene
    - addiction management
   **ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.1.2., B.1.3., B.3.2., B.3.6., B.4.1., B.4.2., B.4.3., B.4.10., B.4.18., B.4.23.

**TASK 3**
Implement interventions for improving sensory, motor, neurological, and physiological status, considering client condition and current stage of recovery, to support occupational performance.

1. Methods for grading therapeutic exercise and conditioning programs consistent with indications and precautions
   **ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.2.1., B.3.2., B.3.7., B.4.2., B.4.3., B.4.10., B.4.18.

2. Techniques for sensory and motor reeducation, pain management, desensitization, edema reduction, and scar management
   Some examples include:
   - manual edema mobilization
   - nerve gliding
   - neuromuscular reeducation
   - constraint-induced movement
   **ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.2.1., B.3.7., B.4.2., B.4.3., B.4.10.

3. Techniques for promoting improved postural stability, dynamic balance, body mechanics, and breathing patterns during functional tasks
   **ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.3.7., B.4.2., B.4.3., B.4.10., B.4.13.

**TASK 4**
Select, fabricate, and modify orthotic devices, and provide training in the use of orthotic and prosthetic devices in order to support functional outcomes.

1. Types and functions of immobilization, mobilization, and restriction orthoses for managing specific conditions and congenital anomalies across the life span
   **ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.3.5., B.4.10., B.4.12.

2. Types and functions of prosthetic devices for upper and lower extremity amputations
   **ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.3.5, B.4.10., B.4.12.

3. Implications of anatomical, physiological, biomechanical, cognitive, and socioeconomic factors and healing principles for orthotic selection, design, fabrication, and modification
   **ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.1.2., B.4.2., B.4.10., B.4.12.
4. Client-centered education and training methods for the safe and effective use of orthotic and prosthetic devices


TASK 5

Integrate assistive technology options, adaptive devices, mobility aids, and other durable medical equipment into the intervention to enable participation in occupation.

1. Factors related to measuring, selecting, monitoring the fit of, and recommending modifications to seating systems, positioning devices, and mobility aids

Some examples include:
- equipment components
- biomechanical considerations
- usability and maintenance


2. Types, characteristics, and features of high- and low-tech assistive technology and adaptive devices

Some examples include:
- interface options and processor parameters
- equipment components


3. Mobility options, vehicle adaptations, and alternative devices for supporting participation in community mobility

Some examples include:
- adapted driving controls
- wheelchair tie downs
- alternative transportation options
- dynamic mobile standers
- navigation apps


4. Client factors influencing successful use and maintenance of assistive technology options, adaptive devices, mobility aids, and other durable medical equipment

Some examples include:
- developmental, physical, functional, cognitive, and mental health status
- prioritized needs


5. Client-centered education and training methods for successful use and maintenance of assistive technology options, adaptive devices, mobility aids, and other durable medical equipment

TASK 6

Implement environmental modifications, while considering accessibility guidelines, standards, and legislation, to support participation in occupation consistent with client needs and status, task demands, and context.

1. Principles of ergonomics and universal design for identifying, recommending, and implementing features and reasonable accommodations in the workplace, home, and virtual and public spaces

**ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.1.3., B.4.2., B.4.3., B.4.10., B.4.15., B.4.18.

2. Processes and procedures for identifying, recommending, and implementing modifications in the workplace, home, and virtual and public spaces


Domain 3

**Uphold Professional Standards and Responsibilities:**

Uphold professional standards and responsibilities by achieving service competence and applying evidence-based interventions to promote quality in practice.

TASK 1

Employ evidence-based strategies and approaches to provide safe, effective, and efficient services relevant to individuals, groups, and populations.

1. Methods for locating, reviewing, and interpreting scholarly research to guide practice-relevant decision-making

Some examples include:

- applying the Patient, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome (PICO) model
- identifying best evidence

**ACOTE Standards:** B.3.4., B.6.1., B.6.2., B.6.3., B.7.4.

2. Methods for contributing to continuous quality improvement processes and procedures related to occupational therapy service delivery

Some examples include:

- program evaluation
- acquiring information to measure outcomes

**ACOTE Standards:** B.5.2., B.5.3., B.5.4., B.5.6., B.5.7., B.5.8., B.7.4., B.7.5.
3. Types of evidence-based programming for advancing population health outcomes
   Some examples include:
   • aging in place
   • fall prevention
   • health and wellness
   • community support groups

   **ACOTE Standards:** B.1.2., B.1.3., B.2.1., B.3.3., B.3.4., B.5.3., B.5.6., B.6.1., B.6.2., B.7.4.

   **TASK 2**

   **Incorporate risk management techniques at the individual and practice-setting levels to protect clients, self, staff, and others from injury or harm.**

   1. Infection control procedures and universal precautions for reducing transmission of contaminants
      Some examples include:
      • PPE
      • isolation precautions
      • cleaning equipment

      **ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.1.3., B.2.1., B.3.5., B.3.7.

   2. Responses to adverse reactions, minor injuries, and emergency situations
      Some examples include:
      • minor burns and cuts
      • seizures
      • diabetic reactions

      **ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.2.1., B.3.5., B.3.7.

   3. Preventive measures for minimizing risk and promoting safety
      Some examples include:
      • proper body mechanics
      • safety data sheet (SDS)
      • standard operating procedures
      • equipment maintenance
      • emergency preparedness
      • personal safety in the client’s environment

      **ACOTE Standards:** B.1.1., B.3.7., B.4.10.

   4. Strategies and resources to prevent professional burnout
      Some examples include:
      • assessment of personal needs
      • self-advocacy regarding workload
      • stress management

      **ACOTE Standards:** B.3.7., B.5.2., B.7.1., B.7.5.
TASK 3
Provide occupational therapy services in accordance with laws, regulations, state occupational therapy practice acts, and accreditation guidelines to protect consumers and meet applicable reimbursement requirements related to the service delivery setting.

1. Application of federal regulations, state practice acts, facility policies, and accreditation guidelines related to service delivery across occupational therapy practice settings
   Some examples include:
   • health care legislation
   • accreditation organizations
   • licensing and credentialing

ACOTE Standards: B.5.1., B.5.4., B.5.5., B.5.8., B.7.1., B.7.3., B.7.5.

2. Influence of reimbursement policies and guidelines on occupational therapy service delivery
ACOTE Standards: B.4.29., B.5.1., B.5.4., B.5.5., B.7.1., B.7.5.

3. Accountability processes and procedures for justifying, tracking, and monitoring outcomes
   Some examples include:
   • relevant practice terminology
   • documentation guidelines

ACOTE Standards: B.4.15., B.4.29., B.5.7., B.5.8., B.7.1., B.7.5.

TASK 4
Engage in professional development and competency assessment activities relevant to the job role, practice setting, scope of practice, and professional certification standards.

1. Methods for identifying, documenting, and monitoring service competency and professional development needs
   Some examples include:
   • competency self-assessment
   • mentoring


2. Application of ethical decision-making and professional behaviors guided by the NBCOT Practice Standards and Code of Conduct
ACOTE Standards: B.5.5., B.5.8., B.7.1.
The cross-tabulation process demonstrated that there is a strong linkage between the NBCOT and ACOTE documents. All knowledge statements in the NBCOT anchor document are reflected in the ACOTE standards. Given the purposes of the two documents, however, it is logical to expect some differences. These are the ACOTE standards that do not appear in the NBCOT anchor document.

**B.2.2.** Define the process of theory development and its importance to occupational therapy.

Define the process of theory development and its importance to occupational therapy.

**B.6.6.** Understand the principles of instructional design and teaching and learning in preparation for work in an academic setting.

Understand the principles of teaching and learning in preparation for work in an academic setting.

**B.7.2.** Demonstrate knowledge of how the role of a professional is enhanced by participating in and engaging in local, national, and international leadership positions in organizations or agencies.

Demonstrate knowledge of how the role of a professional is enhanced by participating in and engaging in local, national, and international leadership positions in organizations or agencies.

*Doctoral-Degree-Level Standard

*Master’s-Degree-Level Standard
References


Accreditation Council for Occupational Therapy Education (ACOTE). (n.d.-c). 2018 Accreditation

