

Writing, reading, and reflecting on speculative fiction stories: Exploring healthpunk as a literary approach to nurturing transformative visions of future occupational realities

SCHILLER, Sandra <<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-5970-6831>>, MARIC, Filip <<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1265-6205>>, HENNY, Enrique <<http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4345-9658>> and POLLARD, Nicholas <<http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1995-6902>>

Available from Sheffield Hallam University Research Archive (SHURA) at:

<https://shura.shu.ac.uk/37985/>

This document is the Published Version [VoR]

Citation:

SCHILLER, Sandra, MARIC, Filip, HENNY, Enrique and POLLARD, Nicholas (2026). Writing, reading, and reflecting on speculative fiction stories: Exploring healthpunk as a literary approach to nurturing transformative visions of future occupational realities. *Journal of Occupational Science*, 1-18. [Article]

Copyright and re-use policy

See <http://shura.shu.ac.uk/information.html>



Writing, reading, and reflecting on speculative fiction stories: Exploring healthpunk as a literary approach to nurturing transformative visions of future occupational realities

Sandra Schiller, Filip Maric, Enrique Henny & Nick Pollard

To cite this article: Sandra Schiller, Filip Maric, Enrique Henny & Nick Pollard (09 Sep 2026): Writing, reading, and reflecting on speculative fiction stories: Exploring healthpunk as a literary approach to nurturing transformative visions of future occupational realities, Journal of Occupational Science, DOI: [10.1080/14427591.2026.2713496](https://doi.org/10.1080/14427591.2026.2713496)

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/14427591.2026.2713496>



© 2026 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group



Published online: 09 Sep 2026.



Submit your article to this journal [↗](#)



View related articles [↗](#)



View Crossmark data [↗](#)



Writing, reading, and reflecting on speculative fiction stories: Exploring healthpunk as a literary approach to nurturing transformative visions of future occupational realities

Sandra Schiller ^a, Filip Maric ^b, Enrique Henny ^c & Nick Pollard ^d

^aFaculty of Social Work and Health, HAWK University of Applied Sciences and Arts, Hildesheim, Germany;

^bDepartment of Health Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiT The Arctic University of Norway, Tromsø, Norway;

^cTedes – Terapias para el Desarrollo, Chile; ^dHealth Research Institute (HRI), Sheffield Hallam University, UK

ABSTRACT

This theoretical article explores the potential of speculative fictional storytelling to foster new visions and realities in occupational science and occupational therapy through the lens of healthpunk, an emerging framework and literary approach that merges speculative fiction and futures thinking with a focus on health and its intersections with social and ecological challenges. Healthpunk derives from hopepunk, a new genre that emphasises the importance of hope and positive visions for the future amid social and ecological crises. Healthpunk facilitates the reimagination of conventional paradigms by balancing dystopian and utopian perspectives, highlighting contradictions and tensions in the world today, and catalysing imagination for sustainable and equitable futures. *Occupational Punk Vol. 3: Everyday Odyssey* is a collection of 14 healthpunk stories created by global participants—including students, clinicians, educators, and researchers—that explore future occupations amid societal, ecological, and technological disruptions. In this article, we discuss the ideas these stories articulate about future occupational realities in the context of changing healthcare, political, and ecological systems. We argue that healthpunk has potential to stimulate critical reflexivity and transformative thinking by disrupting established narratives, and to foster imaginative capacities and creative engagement with concepts like occupation and health in light of today's complex challenges.

RÉSUMÉ

Cet article théorique explore le potentiel de la narration fictionnelle spéculative pour favoriser l'émergence de nouvelles visions et réalités en science de l'occupation et en ergothérapie, à travers le prisme du *healthpunk*, un cadre conceptuel et une approche littéraire émergents qui associent la fiction spéculative et la pensée prospective en mettant l'accent sur la santé et sur ses intersections avec les défis sociaux et écologiques. Le *healthpunk* dérive du *hopepunk*, un genre récent qui souligne l'importance de l'espoir et de visions positives de l'avenir dans un contexte de crises sociales et écologiques. Le *healthpunk* facilite la réinvention des paradigmes conventionnels en établissant un équilibre entre les perspectives dystopiques et utopiques, en mettant en lumière les contradictions et les tensions qui traversent le monde contemporain, et en stimulant l'imagination en vue d'avenirs durables et équitables. *Occupational Punk*,

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 10 January 2026

Revised 6 June 2026

Accepted 13 July 2026

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Simone Coetzee

KEYWORDS

Occupational science; socioecological transformation; speculative fiction; science fiction; health humanities; planetary health; sustainability

MOTS-CLÉS

Science de l'occupation ; transformation socioécologique ; fiction spéculative ; science-fiction ; humanité de la santé ; santé planétaire ; durabilité.

KEYWORDS

Occupational Science; sozioökologische Transformation; spekulative Fiktion; Science-Fiction; Health Humanities; planetare Gesundheit; Nachhaltigkeit

PALABRAS CLAVE

Ciencia ocupacional; transformación socioecológica; ficción especulativa; ciencia ficción; humanidades de la salud; salud planetaria; sostenibilidad

Vol. 3: Everyday Odyssey est un recueil de 14 récits *healthpunk* créés par des personnes participantes du monde entier, notamment des personnes étudiantes, des cliniciennes et des cliniciens, des membres du personnel enseignant et des personnes issues du milieu de la recherche. Ces récits explorent les occupations futures dans un contexte marqué par des bouleversements sociétaux, écologiques et technologiques. Dans cet article, nous analysons les idées que ces récits véhiculent au sujet des réalités occupationnelles futures dans un contexte de transformation des systèmes de santé, des systèmes politiques et des systèmes écologiques. Nous soutenons que le *healthpunk* présente un potentiel pour stimuler la réflexivité critique et la pensée transformatrice en remettant en question les récits dominants. Il peut également favoriser les capacités imaginatives et l'engagement créatif à l'égard de concepts tels que l'occupation et la santé, à la lumière de la complexité des défis actuels.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Dieser theoretische Artikel untersucht das Potenzial des spekulativen fiktionalen Erzählens zur Förderung neuer Visionen und Realitäten in der Occupational Science und Ergotherapie aus der Perspektive von Healthpunk. Healthpunk ist ein sich entwickelndes Framework bzw. literarischer Ansatz, das spekulative Fiktion und Zukunftsdenken verbindet und Gesundheit sowie ihre Schnittstellen zu sozialen und ökologischen Herausforderungen in den Fokus rückt. Healthpunk leitet sich von Hopepunk ab, einem neuen Genre, das angesichts sozialer und ökologischer Krisen die Bedeutung von Hoffnung und positiven Zukunftsentwürfen betont. Healthpunk ermöglicht es konventionelle Paradigmen neu zu denken, indem dystopische und utopische Perspektiven ausbalanciert, Widersprüche und Spannungen in der heutigen Welt aufgezeigt und Vorstellungen von nachhaltigen und gerechten Zukünften angeregt werden. *Occupational Punk Vol. 3: Everyday Odyssey* ist eine Sammlung von 14 Healthpunk-Geschichten, die von Teilnehmenden aus aller Welt – darunter Studierende, Praktiker*innen, Lehrende und Forschende – verfasst wurden. Die Geschichten erkunden Betätigungen der Zukunft vor dem Hintergrund gesellschaftlicher, ökologischer und technologischer Umbrüche. In diesem Artikel diskutieren wir, welche Ideen diese Geschichten über zukünftige Betätigungsrealitäten im Kontext sich verändernder Gesundheits-, politischer und ökologischer Systeme formulieren. Wir sind der Ansicht, dass Healthpunk das Potenzial besitzt, kritische Reflexivität und transformatives Denken anzuregen, indem es etablierte Narrative aufbricht sowie das Vorstellungsvermögen und die kreative Auseinandersetzung mit Konzepten wie Betätigung und Gesundheit angesichts der komplexen Herausforderungen unserer Zeit fördert.

RESUMEN

Este artículo teórico explora el potencial de la narrativa de ficción especulativa para promover nuevas visiones y realidades en la ciencia ocupacional y la terapia ocupacional a través del prisma del healthpunk, un marco emergente y un enfoque literario que fusiona la ficción especulativa y el pensamiento sobre futuros, con un enfoque en la salud y sus intersecciones con los desafíos sociales y ecológicos. El healthpunk deriva del hopepunk, un nuevo género que enfatiza la importancia de la esperanza y las visiones positivas del futuro en medio de las crisis sociales y ecológicas. El healthpunk facilita la reimaginación de los paradigmas convencionales al equilibrar perspectivas distópicas y utópicas, destacar las contradicciones y tensiones del mundo actual y catalizar la imaginación hacia futuros sostenibles y equitativos. *Occupational Punk Vol. 3: Everyday Odyssey* es una colección de 14 historias de healthpunk creadas por participantes de todo el mundo —incluidos estudiantes, clínicos,

关键词

职能科学; 社会生态转型;
思辨小说; 科幻小说; 健康
人文; 行星健康; 可持续性

educadores e investigadores— que exploran las ocupaciones futuras frente a transformaciones sociales, ecológicas y tecnológicas. En este artículo, analizamos las ideas que estas historias articulan sobre las futuras realidades ocupacionales en el contexto de la transformación de los sistemas sanitarios, políticos y ecológicos. Argumentamos que el healthpunk tiene el potencial de estimular la reflexividad crítica y el pensamiento transformador al cuestionar las narrativas establecidas, así como de fomentar las capacidades imaginativas y el compromiso creativo con conceptos como la ocupación y la salud a la luz de los complejos desafíos actuales.

摘要

本篇理论性文章探讨了以“健康朋克”（*healthpunk*）为视角，利用辨性虚构叙事来促进职能科学（*occupational science*）和职能治疗（*occupational therapy*）领域形成新的愿景与现实的潜力。“健康朋克”是一种新兴的理论框架和文学取径，它将思辨小说与未来思维相结合，重点关注健康及其与社会及生态挑战的交汇。“健康朋克”源自“希望朋克”（*hopepunk*），后者是一种强调在社会和生态危机中保持希望并对未来抱有积极愿景的新兴文学流派。“健康朋克”通过平衡反乌托邦与乌托邦的视角、凸显当今世界的矛盾与张力，并激发对可持续且公平未来的想象，从而促进重新构想传统范式。《职能朋克》第3卷: (colon) 《日常奥德赛》（*Occupational Punk Vol. 3: Everyday Odyssey*）是一部收录了14篇健康朋克故事的作品集，由来自世界各地的参与者——包括学生、临床工作者、教育者和研究人员——共同创作。这些故事探讨了社会、生态和技术变革背景下未来的职能活动。本文分析了这些故事所呈现的观点，探讨在医疗卫生体系、政治体系和生态系统不断变化的背景下，未来职能现实可能呈现的样貌。我们认为，“健康朋克”具有通过打破既有叙事来激发批判性反思和变革性思维的潜力，同时能够在面对当今复杂挑战时，培养想象力，并促进围绕“职能”与“健康”等概念的创造性探索。

Positionality Statement

As a group of three researchers from northern Europe and one researcher-practitioner from Chile, with different backgrounds and disciplines, our perspectives are shaped by our unique socio-cultural contexts and life experiences. We emphasise the importance of reflexivity throughout our work, especially in addressing issues of social justice, marginalisation, and inclusion. We have been fascinated by science fiction and speculative fiction (with some lapses) since childhood and appreciate how it has ignited our imaginations, presented us with new worlds, and broadened our horizons. However, our relationship to the genre is not neutral. We have been influenced by Anglo-American, Eastern European, and Latin American speculative fiction traditions, respectively. As we are also still growing into this field through a renewed academic interest, we are increasingly finding scholarship and creative works from other Global South speculative fiction perspectives highly enriching and

conducive to a broader and more nuanced understanding of these literary traditions. In our working with speculative fiction, we are committed to fostering social transformation and advancing ecological sustainability, believing that occupational science must engage with these interconnected global challenges. Our aim is to disrupt dominant paradigms and promote inclusive, equitable, and environmentally conscious approaches in occupational science and occupational therapy education.

Introduction

In the 21st century, global health problems resulting from climate change, widespread environmental degradation, or pandemics pose complex new challenges (Campbell-Lendrum et al., 2023). In many countries, economised healthcare systems face profound social and demographic change as well as increasing technologisation and digitisation (Tossekbayev et al., 2025). Concurrently, increasing health

inequalities have emerged through the complex and dynamic interaction of environmental, social, economic, political, and geographic factors (Bambra, 2022). This multifaceted situation demands transformative change across health-care and society that is focused on human agency and the ability to confront the root causes of social injustice and ecological degradation (Farias et al., 2017; Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform in Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services [IPBES], 2024) while taking human vulnerability into account (Featherstone, 2024; Huntjens, 2021).

Fostering transformative or ‘otherwise’ thinking implies engaging creative and critical capacities to speculate possibilities beyond existing realities and dominant paradigms. In the context of occupational science and occupational therapy, otherwise or alternative visions for the future might enable the exploration of new ways of being, doing, and navigating everyday life that challenge or subvert established societal norms and power structures.

Science fiction and its speculative antecedents have served as a vehicle to explore diverse issues, including health-related themes and their potential social consequences (Lock & Nguyen, 2018; McCormack et al., 2025; Vint, 2021). Some writers of science fiction addressing dimensions of health and well-being have been clinicians, for example: Michael Crichton (1993, 1994), Alan E. Nourse (2013a, b), and Stacey Berg (2016a, b, 2017). Ann Wilcock (1998) referred to her forward-looking depiction of human occupation as doing, being, and becoming as ‘science fiction’, an allusion to the notion that science fiction has the capacity to provoke thought and reflection in ways that are meaningful to the reconceptualisation of occupation. It allows individuals or societies to look back into the past from a future perspective, recognising moments when key concepts were first imagined or their potential applications initially outlined within a science fiction context.

This article explores whether speculative fictional stories can facilitate the development of new visions and realities within the fields of occupational science and occupational therapy. The foundation for this exploration is provided by healthpunk, which originated in the context

of a public health course for physiotherapy students at UiT The Arctic University of Norway (Maric et al., 2021). Here, the initial intention of healthpunk was to engage students in imagining and articulating alternative scenarios for the future of planetary health and the role of physiotherapists in these futures. Since the publication of a selection of these stories in the first healthpunk volume, *Physiopunk Vol1* (Maric et al., 2021), healthpunk has continued to evolve as an emerging framework and literary approach that merges speculative fiction and futures thinking with a focus on health and its intersections with social and ecological challenges (see Maric et al., 2026 for a detailed description of the evolution of healthpunk, including the publication of three full volumes and several specials in different contexts). Throughout this ongoing evolution, it has become evident that writing, reading, and reflecting on speculative fiction has considerable potential to help students, clinicians, researchers, and even members of the public to challenge predominant notions of health and related concepts and collaboratively explore how to address today’s inseparable social, ecological, and health challenges.

In the 21st century, occupational science and occupational therapy face the challenge of critically questioning established notions of occupation, which are often heavily influenced by Western, individualistic values with an emphasis on self-realisation and productivity, leading to insufficient consideration of cultural diversity and the needs of marginalised groups (Córdoba, 2020; Farias, 2025; Hammell, 2021a; Iwama, 2005). To develop innovative and more inclusive approaches, a conscious deconstruction of these normative assumptions and an openness to alternative perspectives is required. Speculative fiction offers a powerful tool for this purpose, one that is already inherent in the theoretical foundations of occupational science- and occupational therapy-based thinking (Wilcock, 1998).

A new healthpunk volume titled *Occupational Punk Vol. 3: Everyday Odyssey* provided a dedicated space for speculative fiction exploring the everyday odyssey of future humans from a perspective of activity and engagement, reflecting the evolving nature of human occupation (Maric et al., 2025). In the following, we outline the genesis and intention underlying this

volume and provide an overview of the content and thematic scope of the featured stories, highlighting how they present opportunities for critically reflecting on present and potential occupational practices. This reflective overview enables us to consider the prospective utilisation of healthpunk as a literary approach and emerging framework for transformative imagination in occupational science and occupational therapy, and to propose it as a valuable means to imagine possible ways of living, working, and engaging in society, that can enrich existing ways of knowing, learning about, and teaching occupation.

Creating Visions of Future Realities through Speculative Fiction Stories: Healthpunk as an Emerging Framework and Literary Approach

The future is a social construct that exists only through the act of doing future (Reckwitz, 2016). It is impossible to make definitive statements about it, and it is inherently uncertain, both for good and for ill; at the same time, individuals, institutions, and societies rely on developing their ideas of the future in order to act meaningfully in the present (Reckwitz, 2024). As the process of doing future is informed by expectations, it necessarily involves a strong element of the imaginative and the fictional (Beckert, 2016). The literary genre of speculative fiction in general, and science fiction in particular, uses the central imaginative question ‘what if?’ to anticipate change and explore proposals for alternative realities. A defining feature of such narratives is their grounding in logical possibilities, which lend plausibility to extraordinary scenarios (Bould, 2024). For these reasons it has been repeatedly described as a kind of ‘knowledge fiction’ by several authors and commentators (Griffiths, 1980; Purcell, 1972, p. 11; Rogers & Stevens, 2015). In his classic early history of science fiction, Amis (1969) pointed out this distinctive basis in logical speculation from other forms of literary fantasy. Through themes of exploration, discovery, and sometimes apocalypse, speculative fiction addresses fundamental questions of existence and purpose, and reimagines the human condition, by challenging

traditional perceptions (Barasuol & Borne, 2025; Turcotte et al., 2024).

The speculative aspect of science and speculative fiction is controversial (Thomas, 2013). On one hand, its origins in cheap American pulp magazines and genres like romance, detective, and Western fiction portrayed it as mere entertainment; on the other hand, the classical allusions, utopian, dystopian, and intellectual imaginings of writers like Mary Shelley, H.G. Wells, Aldous Huxley, Yevgeny Zamyatin, and George Orwell gave it respectability (Harris-Fain, 2005; Hillegas, 1974). Fix-up novels, first published as several stories in a pulp magazine and later reworked into a whole book, such as Miller’s (1959/2014) *A Canticle for Leibowitz*, sparked fierce debates about whether science fiction could be high literature, while writers like Ray Bradbury (1953/2008) (e.g., *Fahrenheit 451*) have long been accepted into the literary canon (Harris-Fain, 2005). The latter two examples might serve as early pre-genre examples of hopepunk in which, despite nuclear war or oppression, people co-operatively manage to preserve their humanity and forms of cultural truth through everyday practices. By contrast, biochemist science fiction author Isaac Asimov’s (1942) fictional robotic laws have significantly influenced the ethics of modern artificial intelligence (Shababi, 2026).

Since occupational science and occupational therapy focus on meaningful participation as a determinant of health and on the role of occupation in everyday life, the diversity of future possibilities described in science and speculative fiction literature can be particularly enlightening in these fields. Many recent features of present-day life; for example, cashless transactions, online meetings, and computerised appliances, are long familiar to readers of the genre. At the same time, dystopian visions have a history of warning of potential futures marked by pervasive surveillance, social control systems, dominant multinational corporations, and the privatisation of space, deep-sea, and extraterrestrial resource extraction by the super wealthy (e.g., Colanzi, 2022; Schätzing, 2012). There are numerous well known speculative fiction texts that have become philosophical metaphors for future developments of the complex interplay of technology; surveillance; justice and the

control of populations; coloniality; and ecological, political, and economic development. All of them could be explored from the perspective of managing everyday occupations in the future (e.g., Atwood, 1985; Herbert, 1965; Huxley, 1932; Le Guin, 1974; Okorafor, 2019; Robinson 1992).

Likewise, the desire for utopian change has been a respectable philosophical expression for centuries, with antecedents in ancient literatures, such as Homer, Plato, and the Old Testament (Chakraborty, 2022; Featherstone, 2024). Utopian visions from around the world have served as sites for mindful experimentation, imagining what the future could be like if worked out on principles that promote convivial ways of living (Kurlat Ares & De Rosso, 2021; Taylor, et al., 2023). Given its concern with how people participate meaningfully in life, occupational therapy owes part of its philosophical origins to utopian movements that recognised the need for social and economic changes as capitalism developed its modern form (e.g., the settlement movement that nurtured some of the original pioneers of occupational therapy; Wilcock, 2001, 2002). Furthermore, ideas of *la vida sabrosa* (tr: 'the tasty life') and *buen vivir* (tr: 'living well'), developed by Indigenous communities in Latin America, have been taken up in decolonised approaches to occupational therapy practice and conceptions of occupation (Morán & Ulloa, 2016; Mosquera-Vallejo, 2024).

Healthpunk itself derives from hopepunk, which was initially named by author Alexandra Rowland in 2017 (Hopkins & Rowland, 2019). It has come to define a new speculative fiction genre that aims to change the future through plots involving co-operative actions for healing and building (Quinn, 2023). In its name, healthpunk draws on the rich and diverse tapestry of science and speculative fiction genres in general, and literary 'punk' movements within speculative fiction. Many speculative fiction authors began their careers in homemade magazines and comics in the late 1930s (e.g., Knight 1976; Pohl, 1972, 1976), writing stories which were sometimes characterised by a stylistic and thematic focus on rebellion, anti-authoritarianism, and countercultural themes (Miles, 2024). More recent developments include genres like

cyberpunk, steampunk, ecopunk, solarpunk, and hopepunk (Thompson, 2021).

The punk element rests on positing that people have capacity and can work out the solutions to future problems through their collaborations (Quinn, 2023), concepts that connect to the doing, being, and becoming occupational science mantra initially set out by Wilcock (1998), and the enabling and empowering philosophy underpinning occupational therapy. Hopepunk ultimately merges two essential outlooks: it is based on both the acknowledgement that some things have already changed and are likely to change even further in considerably negative ways (like already ongoing climate change, biodiversity loss, and social disruption), and the conviction that people nonetheless need to use their imagination to work toward positive alternative futures, pasts, and presents (Hopkins & Rowland, 2019; Quinn, 2023).

As an emerging framework and literary approach, healthpunk stresses the need to develop and communicate multiple constructive visions generated and shared across various contexts and languages to address today's complex social, ecological, and health challenges (Maric et al., 2026). Inspired by global CoFuturisms (Taylor et al., 2023), healthpunk does not aim to produce unifying master narratives, rather advocates for pluriversal imaginaries of health and social care that resist Western colonial notions of progress or development. It emphasises perspectives that keep in mind the connection between local and global issues, and inclusive approaches to care that incorporate diverse knowledge systems (Maric et al., 2022). Key themes include environmental change, social and ecological impacts on health, technological and digital disruption, and the necessity for coexistence with non-human life.

To understand healthpunk as a literary approach, or even a methodology in futures thinking, it is crucial to consider how writing, reading, and collaborative interpretation work together (Connelly & Clandinin, 1990). Fundamentally, effective communication relies on establishing a shared understanding between writer and reader (i.e., a common ground of meaning). However, any text is inherently open to multiple, individual interpretations. This inherent ambiguity is a crucial element of

how readers engage with narratives (Vint, 2014). Since the future is not fixed, but a range of possibilities, diverse interpretations are both possible and equally valuable in exploring these potential futures. Furthermore, writing speculative fiction embraces a deliberate element of play and experimentation (Vint, 2014). This might seem counterintuitive, especially given the urgency of 21st century global crises. However, taking a purely ‘serious’ approach (e.g., one focused solely on documenting problems), can inadvertently limit our imagination and capacity to envision viable solutions. Instead, healthpunk suggests that by embracing imaginative play, satire, and even absurdity, new perspectives and potential pathways for action can be unlocked, and thus new forms of ‘agency’ can emerge. The potential of opening new pathways for action also resonates with the punk ethos of challenging established norms, rejecting pre-defined solutions, and forging one’s own path.

Through writing a comment for a previous healthpunk volume (Pollard & Schiller, 2023), the idea of creating a volume focused on occupational science and occupational therapy emerged. This volume would invite contributions from occupational therapy students, practitioners, educators, researchers, professional representatives, policymakers, and service users from around the world to explore new ways of being, doing, and navigating everyday life that challenge or subvert established norms and power structures amidst rapid societal, ecological, and technological disruptions (Maric et al., 2025).

The chosen motto and title for this volume, ‘everyday odyssey’, is not only a reference to science fiction classics. It also conveys the idea that navigating the complexities of daily life is a journey fraught with challenges, discoveries, and growth, in particular when people try to bring about positive change or, conversely, resist harmful developments. Recognising that local everyday acts and routines can serve as catalysts for larger transformative processes reflects an understanding of individual lived experiences as microcosms of broader societal and systemic change (Galheigo, 2020). To reimagine the self, one must reimagine the communities one might live within and their supporting technologies. As the possibilities

are worked out anything becomes plausible, and it is made real by critically exploring changes at the domestic everyday level of human interactions and human technological interfaces (Melzer, 2010). Thus ‘everyday odyssey’ invites a reframing of the ordinary, emphasising the significance and potential of everyday life and occupations as sites for healthpunk innovation, resilience, and agency.

The international editorial team predominantly looked for fictional essays, which could be submitted in any language (with an additional English version). A selection of 14 stories was published from the submitted contributions (Maric et al., 2025). There was a wide geographical spread: two stories each came from Chile, France, and Switzerland; one story each from Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States; one story was produced by an international collective from Switzerland, Sweden, South Africa, and Canada; while three authors did not state any national origin. Seven stories were published in a bilingual format (French and English; Spanish and English), and one in a trilingual format (French, Portuguese, and English). Though literary style was appreciated, the review process more strongly focused on expressions of imagination, originality, creativity, and whether the stories addressed the complex interconnections between health, society, and ecology from an occupational and mostly hopepunk perspective; that is, expressing a hopeful vision of the future.

Scenarios and Themes for an Otherwise Occupational Science and Occupational Therapy

In this section, we will look at the 14 science fiction stories from *Occupational Punk Vol 3: Everyday Odyssey* (Maric et al., 2025) to elucidate some of the concepts and ideas they articulate regarding future occupations in the context of voluntary and involuntary processes of transformation, changing healthcare systems, political systems, and ecosystems. As much as the stories are not intended as master narratives, we do not aim to provide a master analysis. Considering our dual role as both authors of this text and editors of *Occupational Punk*, and given our conviction of the quality of the stories, such an

analysis would be unsuitable. Furthermore, literary criticism has for a long time challenged the pursuit of a single, definitive interpretation of a text ('master analysis') and stressed instead that meaning is dynamic and shaped by context and reader perspective (Barry, 1995). While acknowledging this complexity, we offer suggestions regarding the kinds of insights or reflections that individual stories, or the collection as a whole, might present or evoke, and connect these with the question of how such insights can enrich ways of knowing and learning about occupation. Our overall intention is for readers of *Occupational Punk Vol 3: Everyday Odyssey* to reflect on the stories in their own ways.

The stories explore a diversity of future scenarios at very different points in time from the immediate future (Drolet, 2025) to several hundred years hence (Said-Gagné, 2025). Most do not give the reader any specific time reference, leaving them to imagine how close or distant to their own society, experiences, and perspectives on current developments they consider the fictional scenario to be. Generally, the choice of temporal perspective (e.g., near-future or far-future scenario) in speculative fiction can influence whether a story feels more speculative or more realistic, how familiar or alien the presented issues appear, and how readers can relate to it (Howells, 2024).

Taken together, the stories engage with the future of nature and the natural environment; material, socioeconomic, and politico-institutional determinants of health and well-being; relationships between people and nature; relationships between people and technology; and the role of occupations in these contexts. While the occupations placed at the centre of transformative thinking and practice are shaped by the complex and often contradictory relationships between humans, nature, and technology, they simultaneously have a double morphogenetic impact on the resulting connections (Archer, 2015). That is, changes both result from and produce changes in a dynamic and ongoing relationship. The protagonists of some stories are acutely aware of a changed or changing world; for others, this state of flux is simply the reality they have always known.

Occupational therapists play a significant role in navigating these landscapes, often functioning

in their traditional roles as healthcare professionals, but in a number of stories professionals are embedded within collectives that practise alternative ways of life. This involvement often stems from a deeper recognition that a different lifestyle has become necessary, driven both by the climate crisis and a deliberate turning away from the detrimental effects of environmentally destructive and exploitative neoliberal capitalism. Within this context, narratives emerge of individuals forging new social connections and communities outside of established societal structures, seeking pathways towards more sustainable and human-centred, humane existence.

In all the healthpunk scenarios in this third volume, the natural environment is characterised by ecological degradation. Consistent with the overall focus of healthpunk, the preservation or restoration of the natural environment plays a central role in the majority of the stories. They thus reflect the fundamental principle of planetary health, which recognises that human health and flourishing depend on a relatively stable, functioning, and biodiverse natural environment (Whitmee et al., 2015).

Several stories contrast occupations in the virtual environment and the natural environment. In stories by Buschner (2025), Margot-Cattin et al. (2025), and Said-Gagné (2025) virtual environments augment everyday experiences; for example, for recreation, social contact, or educational purposes, or even provide a virtual afterlife. Privileged real-life experiences become special life affirming events in the virtual everyday (Margot-Cattin et al., 2025). A number of stories focus on sensory deprivation resulting from human alienation from the natural environment (e.g., Buschner, 2025; Gutiérrez, 2025), as well as occupational deprivation and occupational alienation resulting from the negative effects of a hostile natural environment in the Anthropocene (e.g., Bilat, 2025; Buschner, 2025; Said-Gagné, 2025).

Some authors describe occupations that have the potential to restore the well-being and survival of both the planet and humanity but only become possible within a natural environment. Examples are reconnecting to ancestral wisdom (Lopez, 2025), going for a walk and enjoying the outside (Buschner, 2025; Gutiérrez, 2025; Said-

Gagné, 2025), or growing food in local communities or communes (Bilat, 2025; McLean, 2025). Such occupations enable relationships of individuals with nature itself, but also with other beings. Buschner (2025) contrasted her protagonist's rather detached experience of virtual meetings with significant others or healthcare professionals with the joy of real-life everyday encounters, including that provided by the possibility of caring for a pet animal, with fellow beings. Stories by Alterio (2025), Drolet (2025), Lopez (2025), and Yoo (2025) focus on how collectives challenge existing socioeconomic power structures to create more sustainable and equitable living conditions. If these movements are successful, they will benefit individual clients, citizens, and society as a whole. In these stories, occupations play a hopepunk role, as they enable otherwise practice and otherwise connections between people amidst challenging conditions.

The imagined interconnections between humans, technology, and natural and virtual environments in the future lead to new questions regarding forced or voluntary occupational transitions at the micro, meso, and macro levels, and the role future occupational therapists may play. In many of the stories, future living conditions have changed the familiar everyday occupations of today, including whether they are performed in real life or virtual spaces (Margot-Cattin et al., 2025), such as eating (Menneson, 2025), travel (Pollard, 2025), and not least, occupational therapy practice (e.g., Buschner, 2025; McLean, 2025; Yoo, 2025). Furthermore, many protagonists have profound experiences of self-discovery or self-efficacy in a changed and changing world. In many of the stories we encounter broken-down infrastructures, which lead to loneliness or forced self-reliance (Buschner, 2025; McLean, 2025).

The stories stimulate reflection: If today's familiar everyday occupations can no longer be performed, what impact will this have on the human beings of the future? What impact will new technologies have on their everyday lives, and will this empower them or make them more vulnerable? How will future generations experience and conceptualise their own humanity within the routines and practices of their daily lives?

McLean (2025) and Menneson (2025), for example, imagined technological advances, such as the ever-increasing influence of artificial intelligence (AI) on everyday human life, to have the potential to increase human vulnerability as individuals lose the capacity to lead autonomous and self-determined lives. The occupational therapists of the future may be needed to replace rogue AI therapists that reinforce suicidal tendencies in their clients (McLean, 2025) or support clients suffering from 'AI-anxiety', who need to learn how to do everyday things again, like preparing a meal with their own hands and minds (Menneson, 2025).

Some stories express utopian visions set in societies in which the neoliberal social and economic model is being challenged or has already been overcome, either because it has lost its foundation due to natural disasters (Bilat, 2025; Yoo, 2025), or because individuals and collectives with alternative imaginaries question its relevance and propose otherwise values and practices (Lopez, 2025). In these scenarios, occupational therapy is envisaged to acquire social relevance in an entirely new function. Yoo (2025) invited us to imagine a society that has been forced to abandon the neoliberal concept of work, in which people might require guidance in navigating their newfound freedom. This could result in a new form of career counselling provided by occupational therapists.

In another story, Albuquerque and Albuquerque (2025) take readers to a time when humanity has handed over supreme power to a cyber entity that contemplates ending human life on Earth due to humanity's self-destructive tendencies. Here, an occupational therapist presents at the ready to save humanity by suggesting a new social contract that would allow and oblige people to lead meaningful lives rather than continue the destructive vicious cycle of productivity, consumption, and wealth accumulation.

Several stories express themes of counterculture, reconfiguration, and resistance. A recurring motif is that occupations need to be maintained or reclaimed through otherwise action and acts of resistance in the uncertain arenas of action that will be available to future generations (e.g., Alterio, 2025; Drolet, 2025;

Lopez, 2025). Occupational therapists are envisaged as playing a healthpunk role in these hopepunk contexts, sometimes as healthcare professionals, sometimes as members of new social collectives on the fringes of society (Bilat, 2025; McLean, 2025).

The future societies in the stories by Alterio (2025) and Saïd-Gagné (2025) are characterised by all-encompassing surveillance systems, healthcare professionals have become integral components of a rigorous state surveillance apparatus. However, such technocratic oversight does not necessarily result in a more effective healthcare system. Rather, it provides authoritarian governments with the opportunity to deploy algorithms that juxtapose the costs of individual healthcare with the perceived burdens on society. In such scenarios, healthcare professionals become complicit in unethical professional acts as their documentation serves to select patients for euthanasia (Alterio, 2025) or as they work in healthcare systems that convince patients that there is no cure for their ailments (Saïd-Gagné, 2025).

The stories by Gutiérrez (2025), Kühne (2025), and Pollard (2025) highlight the limitations of current understandings of occupation in a changing world or even changing universe, and lead to questions such as: How is our own understanding of occupation contextually bound, and can we apply critical reflexivity to expand it? Can such an expansion of the concept of occupation go too far, as it may run the danger of losing its foundational core and becoming meaningless? What would be the effects of such a development?

These questions are typical of the project of science fiction over its history and authors' development of plots based on scientific speculations (Griffiths, 1980; Vint, 2014). This genre has frequently been written from a perspective of exploring everyday life in a changed future. As feminist and black science fiction authors have pointed out, there is little philosophical value in a posited speculative fiction reality which merely sets the same old status quo or reverses it, in landscapes with alien beings and rocket ships (Melzer, 2010). A deeper examination is needed: doing, being, and becoming (Wilcock, 1998) is about the contribution of a narrative of lived experience to an

understanding of health. Social changes are often made in response to technological developments, but technology is itself responding to social change (Archer, 2015). The dynamic produces results from a combination of individual and collective agencies.

A key example, given the relationship between doing and the autonomous self posited in occupational science, might be the proxy agency provided by AI developments in educational software, which, for example, allow students and teachers to simplify the studying processes through automated data searching and automated grading (Mouta et al., 2025). There are many permutations, but a major threat from these technologies is that individual students may miss out on key agentic skills in the creative composition of text because they have delegated crucial tasks to AI. Alternatively, the technological advantages may be collectively resisted by educators fearing their replacement, so they do not experience the gains they might make in their agency had they mastered the tools (Mouta et al., 2025). In such situations, it may become hard to unravel the dynamic agentic interface that has taken place between people and the AI they have been interacting with: what one has done or been becomes obscured in these processes—how much of the learning and development has been achieved or facilitated by the technology? And because such processes risk being homogenised by a preset logic in the machine, it becomes critically important to understand which logic the presets serve or perhaps replicate.

In a poetical description by Gutiérrez (2025), the world has become inexplicable and frightening, so that it can no longer be rendered comprehensible through traditional modes of engaging with it. Consequently, it becomes crucial to abandon reliance on the many different ways of calibrating one's performance or the environment as a method for establishing direction in life and trust in one's bodily responses to changes (Gutiérrez, 2025). This is a drastic reminder that the scientific standards of our time may lose their significance under the living conditions of a changed future and require individuals to fall back on their own immediate experience for guidance in their everyday lives.

Some contributions explicitly address the need for occupational science and occupational therapy to evolve alongside the existing social sciences and epistemologies on which they must depend. For example, Drolet (2025) engaged with learning about occupational transitions in the face of the climate crisis, which will require new epistemological and theoretical foundations. Based on future archaeological discoveries of an occupational research journal, Kühne (2025) reflected on how the evolution of a post humanist approach may ultimately give rise to new forms of cooperation and co-occupation between humans and non-human animals and even demand the inclusion of digital beings.

In the distant future, Pollard (2025) envisioned a world in which interstellar travel has the negative side-effect of disassembling human bodily integrity so that occupational functioning continually needs to be reconstituted. Ultimately, such experiences may culminate in the psychological fragmentation of the travellers, as humanity's traditional modes of 'being, doing, and becoming' lose their relevance within a cosmos governed by different physical laws and, consequently, giving rise to alternative frameworks of meaning-making. In Pollard's story, this is linked to a critical reflection on the growing complexities and inherent contradictions embedded within the concept of 'occupation', if it were to attain universal acceptance across the cosmos.

The Potential of Healthpunk to Create Visions for New Ways of Doing and Living: Implications for Future Teaching and Learning About Occupation

Our reflections about the potential of healthpunk speculative fiction for occupational science and occupational therapy education and research are primarily based on prior experiences with healthpunk (Maric et al., 2026) and discussions about *Occupational Punk Vol 3: Everyday Odyssey*, following presentations on the occupational perspectives expressed in the stories at the 2025 Occupational Science Europe Conference at the University of Essex in Colchester, UK, and the 2025 Annual ENOTHE (European Network of

Occupational Therapy in Higher Education) Meeting in Coimbra, Portugal. As editors of the volume of stories, with three members of our team also engaged in education and research, we have been particularly keen to explore the implications for future teaching and learning about occupation.

For some time now, research in occupational science has been concerned with understanding and fostering social transformation by examining everyday practices that promote occupational justice and social participation (Bailliard et al., 2020; Leite et al., 2025). Similarly, the significance of occupations for addressing ecological degradation and climate change has increasingly been addressed (Lieb, 2022; Martens, 2023). Through sustainable practices and environmental activism, occupations can foster ecological awareness and promote behaviours that support sustainability (Hammell, 2021b; Smith, 2024). For example, Rushford and Thomas (2016) developed the Model of Occupational Stewardship and Collaborative Engagement (mOSCE) to understand how stewardship activities and initiatives promoting local environmental responsibility can be understood and purposefully supported from an occupational perspective. The central concept is 'occupational stewardship', framing engagement with environmental responsibility as communal, transactional, embedded within social relationships, and part of a complex ecosystem. Generally, a range of international publications that have appeared in a wide range of occupational therapy journals and the *Journal of Occupational Science* from the late 2000s onwards have created a discourse in occupational science and occupational therapy that increasingly underscores the responsibility of occupational scientists and occupational therapists to advocate for ecological sustainability through community engagement, education, and the promotion of occupations with a deliberate focus on ecological sustainability (Aoyama, 2014; Chan et al., 2020; Ikiugu et al., 2015; Persson & Erlandsson, 2013; Pollard et al., 2020; Silva e Dutra et al., 2018; Simó Algado, 2023; Taff et al., 2023; Valderama Núñez et al., 2023).

The reluctance to engage with ecological sustainability in occupational science and

occupational therapy education (Smith et al., 2020; Taff et al., 2023) may stem from the difficulty of relinquishing established paradigms, including traditional professional identities, roles, and responsibilities that have historically prioritised individual health and functionality over social and ecological considerations (cf. Drolet & Lafond, 2025; Martens, 2023). This transition challenges long-held views and requires practitioners to rethink their scope of practice, which can be perceived as disruptive or unsettling. Given escalating global challenges, it is crucial for occupational therapists to leverage their influence through political engagement and social responsibility (World Federation of Occupational Therapists, 2018). However, increasing political polarisation and the discrediting of environmental issues can exacerbate experiences of moral distress and cognitive dissonance, particularly as expectations for therapists to address environmental and climate concerns grow while necessary systemic and professional changes lag behind (Burrrows et al., 2023; Ebrahimi, 2026). Envisioning and embracing new or alternative ways of working requires opening a conceptual and practical space that many may find challenging to create or navigate. The process of imagining alternative futures or practices demands not only a shift in thinking but also shifts in organisational structures, policies, and educational frameworks (cf. Ketonen-Oksi & Vigren, 2024). So can speculative fiction, in times of profound ecosocial transformation, contribute to new ways of knowing and learning about occupation?

Healthpunk and *Occupational Punk Vol 3: Everyday Odyssey* provide imaginative scenarios that challenge conventional boundaries. Following our editorial experience and subsequent review of the published volume, it appears to us that the writing and reading of such stories can stimulate critical reflection on present realities and inspire visionary ideas for alternative, more equitable, and sustainable futures. This is supported by the broader history of speculative fiction, which has long served as a catalyst for innovative thinking. In light of today's complex challenges and the associated multifactorial need for transformative change within the health sector and beyond (IPBES, 2024), healthpunk seems to have strong potential to encourage students and

professionals to engage with the urgent task of ecological, social, and health transformation.

Applied to the context of occupations, occupational science and occupational therapy, the stories in *Occupational Punk Vol. 3: Everyday Odyssey* have shown that healthpunk, as an emerging framework and literary approach, holds considerable potential for reimagining and reinventing the concept of occupation and the role of occupations in everyday life. The kind of literary imagination enabled by healthpunk helps value the potential of individual and collective occupations to enable meaningful lives and to promote societal and planetary well-being. As a literary approach, it involves a conscious departure from 'practice as usual' towards a practice that is counter-hegemonic, liberating, and focused on the process of 'unbecoming'; that is, actively working against taken-for-granted worldviews and professional roles (e.g., Farias, 2025; Turcotte & Barlott, 2024; Zafran et al., 2026).

Speculative fiction narratives often illuminate and amplify current faultlines that represent the ideological tensions and contradictions within a society, where dominant and marginalised perspectives intersect and sometimes clash, and imaginatively explore how these tensions might evolve in the future (Sinfield, 1992). By doing so, such fiction can critique current realities and provoke thought about potential resolutions or exacerbations of conflicts evolving around issues such as technological control, ecological degradation, or social inequality. The projection of present concerns into future scenarios can challenge readers of speculative fiction stories to reconsider the direction of societal change. Through the historical experience of the future in everyday life occupations, speculative fiction has a particularly intergenerational appeal and value as a vehicle for exploring eco-social transformations (Aula & Masoodian, 2025).

As with previous healthpunk volumes, *Occupational Punk Vol. 3: Everyday Odyssey* includes four commentaries authored by occupational scientists and occupational therapists from Japan, Canada, and Brazil, as well as a philosopher based in Chile. The commentaries introduce personal interpretations and variations on the stories in *Occupational Punk Vol. 3*. One commentary takes up critical questions about AI (Steckkönig, 2025). Another commentary highlights how

‘fiction is stranger than fact’ in reference to the way in which the Fukushima disaster made evident that longstanding preconceptions about people with mental illness were proven fictitious and thus overturned with beneficial implications for people, communities, and occupations (Tomizawa, 2025). A third commentary reflects on the importance of reclaiming our imaginative capacities as an act of critical resistance and a necessary precursor to convivial world-building in the face of today’s polycrisis (Godoy-Vieira 2025). The last commentary is concerned with the question of whether salvation will indeed come from fiction, or science for that matter, or rather from an otherwise way of living in and with catastrophe (Turcotte, 2025). Together, these commentaries build on the volume’s stories and further develop the potential of healthpunk as an approach to advancing new visions and new realities for health and, in this case, occupations.

Furthermore, the editorial (Pellerin et al., 2025) to a special issue of the *Revue Francophone de Recherche en Ergothérapie*, which has published some of the French-language contributions to *Occupational Punk Vol. 3*, introduces additional reflections on how the sheer weight and complexity of issues like climate change, healthcare disparities, and socioeconomic inequality could be fostering a crisis of imagination, hindering the exploration of novel solutions and alternative futures, and how healthpunk could be employed to reinvent systems of healthcare, social support, and the future of occupation.

That healthpunk has this potential initially became evident in its first iteration, which was also a situation where relatively little training in futures thinking, science fiction, and creative writing was provided (Maric et al., 2021). Continued application in this context and further experiments beyond these boundaries have since provided further confirmation of this potential and inspired small changes to its pedagogical delivery within given contextual constraints; for example, further technical instruction about how to write speculative fiction stories, and the recommendation for collaborative writing as a means to underscore the importance of co-creation for hopeful futures.

The second healthpunk volume highlighted the interest and potential of such engagement

resonating across diverse healthcare professions and the quickly growing engagement in planetary health (Maric et al., 2022). In that volume, authors from a wide variety of backgrounds successfully used healthpunk to think across disciplinary divisions to conceive of alternative futures for health policy and practice that integrate health with environment and social challenges and solutions. At the same time, most contributors received no deliberate training. They merely responded to an open call for stories that provided only brief guidance on the notion of healthpunk; its earlier emergence; and the aspiration for planetary health to address health, the environment, and society in an integrated manner. While this provides some evidence of a certain intuitive potential of healthpunk, all of these experiences also raise the question of whether more deliberate training, particularly in futures thinking, futures literacy, science fiction, and speculative futurisms, might provide a foundation for the more effective use of healthpunk as a framework and literary approach to address today’s complex and cross-sectoral social, ecological, and health challenges.

The use of healthpunk writing in the context of a workshop on the future of physiotherapy conducted by the German-speaking section of the Critical Physiotherapy Network showed that healthpunk may be done and employed in different ways, including as a methodology for collaborative health futures research (Maric et al., 2024). Here, the combination of healthpunk writing with collaborative reading, discussion, and analytical methods helped ameliorate some of the previously identified challenges of healthpunk writing; namely, the difficulty of letting go of established modes of thought and practice and the difficulty of envisioning new futures (Maric et al., 2024). However, it raised the same question about how deliberate training in futures thinking, writing, and science fiction might enable even more effective application of healthpunk to today’s health challenges. This would also apply to using healthpunk as a methodology in occupational science and occupational therapy research, where it could make a distinct future-oriented contribution to support transformative thinking in knowing, teaching, and learning about occupation.

Conclusion

Given the ongoing demand for innovative frameworks and pedagogical strategies to navigate the complexity and uncertainty of today's world (Lazarus & Stephens, 2024; Wickson et al., 2025), we are eager to further explore the potential of writing speculative science fiction stories to envision alternative future scenarios. Based on our work with *Occupational Punk Vol 3: Everyday Odyssey*, it appears that healthpunk, as a literary approach and emerging framework, has the capacity to challenge conventional norms and stimulate transformative thinking by disrupting established narratives around health, ecology, technology, and society. In line with the relevance of the humanities in occupational science (Carlson & Clark, 1991; Reid et al., 2024) and healthcare education in general (Banner et al., 2019; Hooker et al., 2023), healthpunk might foster creative engagement with concepts of occupation and health, encouraging students to develop critical reflexivity and expand their imaginative capacities. By bridging literary practices with health discourse, healthpunk offers an avenue to explore alternative futures, challenge dominant paradigms, and inspire innovative, ethically grounded responses to complex challenges.

Occupational science and occupational therapy educators, students, researchers, and practitioners who wish to explore new perspectives on the role of occupation in the human everyday odyssey, both now and in the future, and through the lens of speculative fiction stories, might wish to experiment with healthpunk as storytellers or readers. We hope that engagement with the stories in *Occupational Punk Vol. 3: Everyday Odyssey* or personal writing experiences will show the potential of speculative fiction to stimulate imagination, critical thinking, and a deeper understanding of the evolving nature of human occupation.

Disclosure Statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

ORCID

Sandra Schiller

 <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-5970-6831>

Filip Maric

 <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1265-6205>

Enrique Henny

 <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4345-9658>

Nick Pollard

 <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1995-6902>

References

- Albuquerque, S., & Albuquerque, P. H. (2025). The great reset. In F. Maric, E. Henny, N. Pollard & S. Schiller (Eds.), *Occupational punk vol. 3: Everyday odyssey* (pp. 57–60). <https://healthpunk.co/project/occupational-punk-vol-3/>
- Alterio, C. (2025). The Soulcraft rebellion. In F. Maric, E. Henny, N. Pollard & S. Schiller (Eds.), *Occupational punk vol. 3: Everyday odyssey* (pp. 94–98). <https://healthpunk.co/project/occupational-punk-vol-3/>
- Amis, K. (1969). *New maps of hell*. New English Library.
- Aoyama, M. (2014). Occupational therapy and environmental sustainability. *Australian Occupational Therapy Journal*, 61(6), 458–461. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1440-1630.12136>
- Archer, M. S. (2015). How agency is transformed in the course of social transformation: Don't forget the double morphogenesis. In M. S. Archer (Ed.), *Generative mechanisms transforming late modernity* (pp. 135–157). Springer.
- Asimov, I. (1942). *Runaround*. Street & Smith.
- Atwood, M. (1985). *The handmaid's tale*. Vintage.
- Aula, I., & Masoodian, M. (2025). Creative co-imagination in transgenerational comics workshops. *Sociological Research Online*, 30(2), 469–486. <https://doi.org/10.1177/13607804241259733>
- Bailliard, A. L., Dallman, A. R., Carroll, A., Lee, B. D., & Szendrey, S. (2020). Doing occupational justice: A central dimension of everyday occupational therapy practice. *Canadian Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 87(2), 144–152. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0008417419898930>
- Bambra, C. (2022). Placing intersectional inequalities in health. *Health & Place*, 75, Article 102761. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2022.102761>
- Banner, O., Carlin, N., & Cole, T. R. (Eds.). (2019). *Teaching health humanities*. Oxford University Press.
- Barasuol, F., & Borne, T. (2025). Science fiction “using science fiction to teach IR theory: From fictional to theoretical narratives (and back)”. In J. Frueh, J. Ala, M. P. A. Murphy & P. Diehl (Eds.), *The Palgrave handbook on the pedagogy of international relations theory* (pp. 525–537). Springer Nature Switzerland. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-72072-7_42
- Barry, P. (1995). *Beginning theory: An introduction to literary and cultural theory*. Manchester University Press.

- Bilat, L. (2025). How to rediscover meaning and serenity in a changing world. In F. Maric, E. Henny, N. Pollard & S. Schiller (Eds.), *Occupational punk vol. 3: Everyday odyssey* (pp. 71–74). <https://healthpunk.co/project/occupational-punk-vol-3/>
- Beckert, J. (2016). *Imagined futures: Fictional expectations and the dynamics of capitalism*. Harvard University Press.
- Berg, S. (2016a). *Dissension*. Harper Collins.
- Berg, S. (2016b). Dr. Stacey Berg mixes passion for medicine with sci-fi writing, *Olympic Games*. <https://blogs.bcm.edu/2016/08/10/dr-stacey-berg-mixes-passion-for-medicine-with-sci-fi-writing-olympic-games/>
- Berg, S. (2017). *Regeneration*. Harper Collins.
- Bould, M. (2024). Defining science fiction. In M. Bould & S. Shavero (Eds.), *This is not a science fiction textbook* (pp. 16–19). MIT Press.
- Bradbury, R. (2008). *Fahrenheit 451*. Harper Collins. (Original work published 1953)
- Burrows, B., Abellera, C., & Markowitz, E. M. (2023). COVID-19 and climate change: The social-psychological roots of conflict and conflict interventions during global crises. *WIREs Climate Change*, 14(5), Article 837. <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcc.837>
- Buschner, S. (2025). Outside. In F. Maric, E. Henny, N. Pollard & S. Schiller (Eds.), *Occupational punk vol. 3: Everyday odyssey* (pp. 27–31). <https://healthpunk.co/project/occupational-punk-vol-3/>
- Campbell-Lendrum, D., Neville, T., Schweizer, C., & Neira, M. (2023). Climate change and health: Three grand challenges. *Nature Medicine*, 29(7), 1631–1638. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-023-02438-w>
- Carlson, M. E., & Clark, F. A. (1991). The search for useful methodologies in occupational science. *American Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 45(3), 235–241. <https://doi.org/10.5014/ajot.45.3.235>
- Chakraborty, S. (2022). Imagination is the power of myth, the rest is painted with a touch of science fiction: A study of mythology and science fiction. *Comparative Literature: East & West*, 6(2), 130–138. <https://doi.org/10.1080/25723618.2022.2106663>
- Chan, C. C. Y., Lee, L., & Davis, J. A. (2020). Understanding sustainability: Perspectives of Canadian occupational therapists. *World Federation of Occupational Therapists Bulletin*, 76(1), 50–59. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14473828.2020.1761091>
- Colanzi, L. (2022). *Ustedes brillan en lo oscuro* [You glow in the dark]. Editorial Páginas de Espuma.
- Connelly, F. M., & Clandinin, D. J. (1990). Stories of experience and narrative inquiry. *Educational Researcher*, 19(5), 2–14. <https://doi.org/10.3102/0013189X01900500>
- Córdoba, A. G. (2020). About new forms of colonization in occupational therapy: Reflections on the idea of occupational justice from a critical-political philosophy perspective. *Brazilian Journal of Occupational Therapy | Cadernos Brasileiros De Terapia Ocupacional*, 28(4), 1365–1381. <https://doi.org/10.4322/2526-8910.ctoARF2175>
- Crichton, M. (1993). *The Andromeda strain*. Random House.
- Crichton, M. (1994). *The terminal man*. Random House.
- Drolet, M. J. (2025). Co-creating a short program in occupational therapy to support sustainable and just occupational transitions. In F. Maric, E. Henny, N. Pollard & S. Schiller (Eds.), *Occupational punk vol. 3: Everyday odyssey* (pp. 14–17). <https://healthpunk.co/project/occupational-punk-vol-3/>
- Drolet, M. J., & Lafond, V. (2025). Supporting sustainability: A philosophical analysis of certain assumptions underlying occupational therapy. *Canadian Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 92(4), 298–310. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00084174251317022>
- Ebrahimi E. (2026). Climate change denial as identity defence: Understanding resistance beyond ignorance. *Environmental Management*, 76(2), Article 54. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00267-025-02353-5>
- Farias, L. (2025). Occupational science otherwise: Undoing, redoing, and re-existing as praxis of living decoloniality. *Journal of Occupational Science*, Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14427591.2025.2579232>
- Farias, L., Laliberte Rudman, D., Magalhães, L., & Gastaldo, G. (2017). Reclaiming the potential of transformative scholarship for social justice. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 16(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1609406917714161>
- Featherstone, M. (2024). The tragedy of utopia in the age of the Anthropocene: Beyond dystopia, despair and catastrophic futures. *European Journal of Social Theory*, 27(2), 332–351. <https://doi.org/10.1177/13684310241234180>
- Galheigo, S. M. (2020). Occupational therapy, everyday life and the fabric of life: Theoretical-conceptual contributions for the construction of critical and emancipatory perspectives. *Brazilian Journal of Occupational Therapy | Cadernos Brasileiros de Terapia Ocupacional*, 28(1), 5–25. <https://doi.org/10.4322/2526-8910.ctoAO2590>
- Godoy-Vieira, A. (2025). On political imagination and the claiming of our world-building potential. In F. Maric, E. Henny, N. Pollard & S. Schiller (Eds.), *Occupational punk vol. 3: Everyday odyssey* (pp. 116–119). <https://healthpunk.co/project/occupational-punk-vol-3/>
- Griffiths, J. (1980). *Three tomorrows: American, British and Soviet science fiction*. Macmillan.
- Gutiérrez, P. (2025). Pamelú. In F. Maric, E. Henny, N. Pollard & S. Schiller (Eds.), *Occupational punk vol. 3: Everyday odyssey* (pp. 75–78). <https://healthpunk.co/project/occupational-punk-vol-3/>
- Hammell, K. W. (2021a). Occupation in natural environments; Health equity and environmental justice. *Canadian Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 88(4), 319–328. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00084174211040000>
- Hammell, K. W. (2021b). Social and structural determinants of health: Exploring occupational therapy's structural (in)competence. *Canadian Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 88(4), 365–374. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00084174211046797>
- Harris-Fain, D. (2005). *Understanding contemporary American science fiction: The age of maturity, 1970–2000*. University of South Carolina Press.

- Herbert, F. (1965). *Dune*. Chilton Books.
- Hillegas, M. (1974). *The future as nightmare: H.G. Wells and the anti-utopians*. Arcturus.
- Hooker, C., Phillips, B., & Carr, S. (2023). Health and medical humanities in global health: From the Anglocentric to the Anthropocene. In P. Liamputtong (Ed.), *Handbook of social sciences and global public health* (pp. 1–18). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-96778-9_14-1
- Hopkins, R., & Rowland, A. (2019). *Alexandra Rowland on hopepunk, grimdark, story and imagination*. <https://www.robhopkins.net/2019/01/14/alexandra-rowland-on-hopepunk-grimdark-story-and-imagination/>
- Howells, P. H. (2024). *Estranged temporality: How time tells stories in science fiction* [Doctoral dissertation, University of Nebraska-Lincoln]. Digital Commons. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/dissunl/169>
- Huntjens, P. (2021). *Towards a natural social contract: Transformative social-ecological innovation for a sustainable, healthy and just society*. Springer Nature.
- Huxley, A. (1932). *Brave new world*. Chatto & Windus.
- Ikiugu, M. N., Westerfield, M. A., Lien, J. M., Theisen, E. R., Cerny, S. L., & Nissen, R. M. (2015). Empowering people to change occupational behaviours to address critical global issues. *Canadian Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 82(3), 194–204. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0008417414567529>
- Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform in Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. (2024). *Summary for policy-makers of the thematic assessment report on the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and the determinants of transformative change and options for achieving the 2050 vision for biodiversity of the intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services*. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11382230>
- Iwama, M. K. (2005). Occupation as a cross-cultural construct. In G. Whiteford & V. Wright-St. Clair (Eds.), *Occupation & practice in context* (pp. 242–253). Churchill-Livingston.
- Ketonen-Oksi, S., & Vigren, M. (2024). Methods to imagine transformative futures: An integrative literature review. *Futures*, 157, Article 03341. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.futures.2024.103341>
- Knight, D. (1976). Knight piece. In B. W. Aldiss & H. Harrison (Eds.), *Hell's cartographers* (pp. 96–143). Weidenfeld and Nicholson.
- Kurlat Ares, S. G., & De Rosso, E. (Eds.). (2021). *La ciencia ficción en América Latina: Crítica. Teoría* [Science fiction in Latin America: Criticism and theory]. Peter Lang.
- Kühne, N. (2025). Revue Francophone de Recherche sur les Occupations - Anno 2151 [Francophone Journal of Occupational Research - Year 2151]. In F. Maric, E. Henny, N. Pollard & S. Schiller (Eds.), *Occupational punk vol. 3: Everyday odyssey* (pp. 23–26). <https://healthpunk.co/project/revue-francophone-de-recherche-sur-les-occupations-anno-2151/>
- Lazarus, M., & Stephens, G. (Eds.). (2024). *Preparing learners for uncertainty in health professions: A handbook for educators*. Monash University. <https://oercollective.caul.edu.au/uncertainty-in-health-professions>
- Le Guin, U. (1974). *The dispossessed*. Harper & Row.
- Leite Jr., J. D., Laliberte Rudman, D., & Lopes, R. E. (2025). Alliances between social occupational therapy and critical occupational science: Propositions to mobilize social justice. *Journal of Occupational Science*, 32(1), 54–70. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14427591.2024.2374308>
- Lieb, L. C. (2022). Occupation and environmental sustainability: A scoping review. *Journal of Occupational Science*, 29(4), 505–528. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14427591.2020.1830840>
- Lock, M. M., & Nguyen, V. K. (2018). *An anthropology of biomedicine* (2nd ed.). John Wiley & Sons.
- Lopez, J. R. R. (2025). Another sky is punksible. In F. Maric, E. Henny, N. Pollard & S. Schiller (Eds.), *Occupational punk vol. 3: Everyday odyssey* (pp. 64–66). <https://healthpunk.co/project/occupational-punk-vol-3/>
- Margot-Cattin, I., Gaber, S., Van Niekerk, L., Vrkljan, B., & Gyger, P. (2025). In a land ... a way: Excerpts from an uncovered, undated diary from the distant future, as shared by Kaitlyn Imbiss (aged 18). In F. Maric, E. Henny, N. Pollard & S. Schiller (Eds.), *Occupational punk vol. 3: Everyday odyssey* (pp. 37–40). <https://healthpunk.co/project/occupational-punk-vol-3/>
- Maric, F., Bopp, K., Czernik, C., Haase, L. A., Maas, J. (2024). *Das Berliner Mani(chso)fest: A Healthpunk Special Edition* [The Berlin Manifesto]. <https://healthpunk.co/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Maric-et-al-2024-Das-Berliner-Manichsofest.pdf>
- Maric, F., Chattopadhyay, B., & Webb, J. (2026). Healthpunk: Speculative methods for the future of planetary health. *The Lancet Planetary Health*, 10(3), Article 101436. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lanplh.2026.101436>
- Maric, F., Henny, E., Pollard, N., & Schiller, S. (Eds.). (2025). *Occupational punk vol. 3: Everyday odyssey*. <https://healthpunk.co/project/occupational-punk-vol-3/>
- Maric, F., Nikolaisen, L. J., & Bårdsen, Å. (2021). *Physiopunk vol. 1. English*. <https://www.openphysiojournal.com/portfolio/physiopunk-vol-1/>
- Maric, F., Nikolaisen, L. J., Ntinga, M. N., & Webb, J. (Eds.). (2022). *Healthpunk vol 2: Healthcare + fiction + you*. <https://www.openphysiojournal.com/portfolio/healthpunk-volume-2/>
- Martens, P. (2023). Planetary health: The need for a paradigm shift. *Bioscience*, 74(3), 128–129. <https://doi.org/10.1093/biosci/biad107>
- McCormack, D., McFarlane, A., & Miller, G. (Eds.). (2025). *Edinburgh companion to science fiction and the medical humanities*. Edinburgh University Press.
- McLean, K. (2025). Found. In F. Maric, E. Henny, N. Pollard & S. Schiller (Eds.), *Occupational punk vol. 3: Everyday odyssey* (pp. 99–102). <https://healthpunk.co/project/occupational-punk-vol-3/>
- Melzer, P. (Ed.). (2010). Introduction: Science fiction's alien constructions. In *Alien constructions: Science fiction and feminist thought* (pp. 1–33). University of Texas Press.

- Menneson, S. (2025). A journey of self-determination. In F. Maric, E. Henny, N. Pollard & S. Schiller (Eds.), *Occupational punk vol. 3: Everyday odyssey* (pp. 45–47). <https://healthpunk.co/project/occupational-punk-vol-3/>
- Miles, P. (2024). Punk, literature and midlife creativity: Ordinary stories, ordinary men. In L. Way & M. Grimes (Eds.), *Punk, ageing and time* (pp. 157–175). Springer International.
- Miller Jr, W. M. (2014). *A canticale for Leibowitz*. Hachette UK. (Original work published 1959)
- Morán, J. P., & Ulloa, F. (2016). Perspectiva crítica desde latinoamérica: Hacia una desobediencia epistémica en terapia ocupacional contemporánea [A critical perspective from Latin America: Towards epistemic disobedience in contemporary occupational therapy]. *Brazilian Journal of Occupational Therapy | Cadernos De Terapia Ocupacional*, 24(2), 421–427. <https://doi.org/10.4322/0104-4931.ctoar0726>
- Mosquera-Vallejo, Y. (2024). Multiculturalismo y territorio en las geografías negras de Colombia [Multiculturalism and territory in the black geographies of Colombia]. *Latin American and Caribbean Ethnic Studies*, 20(1), 87–102. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17442222.2024.2308476>
- Mouta, A., Pinto-Llorente, A. M., & Torrecilla-Sánchez, E. M. (2025). “Where is agency moving to?": Exploring the interplay between AI technologies in education and human agency. *Digital Society*, 4(2), Article 49. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s44206-025-00203-9>
- Nourse, A. E. (2013a). *The Bladerunner*. Simon and Schuster.
- Nourse, A. E. (2013b). *The universe between*. Simon and Schuster.
- Okorafor, N. (2019). *Binti: The complete trilogy*. DAW Books.
- Pellerin, M.-A., Sy, M. P., Pajor, M., Menviel, L., & Libon, H. (2025). Occupations et défis sociétaux: imaginer d'autres futurs pour l'ergothérapie [Occupations and societal challenges: Imagining alternative futures for occupational therapy]. *Francophone Journal of Occupational Therapy Research | Revue Francophone De Recherche En Ergothérapie*, 11(2), 3–9. <https://doi.org/10.13096/rfre.v11n2.8935>
- Persson, D., & Erlandsson, L.-K. (2013). Ecopation: Connecting sustainability, glocalisation and well-being. *Journal of Occupational Science*, 21(1), 12–24. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14427591.2013.867561>
- Pohl, F. (1972). The shape of science fiction to come. *Luna Monthly*, 41/42, 1–5. <https://fanac.org/fanzines/Luna/Luna-monthly-41-42.pdf>
- Pohl, F. (1976). Ragged claws. In B. W. Aldiss & H. Harrison (Eds.), *Hell's cartographers, orbit* (pp. 144–172). Weidenfeld and Nicholson.
- Pollard, N. (2025). In the land of the Jumbies. In F. Maric, E. Henny, N. Pollard & S. Schiller (Eds.), *Occupational punk vol. 3: Everyday odyssey* (pp. 89–93). <https://healthpunk.co/project/occupational-punk-vol-3/>
- Pollard, N., Galvaan, R., Hudson, M., Kählin, I., Ikiugu, M., Roschnik, S., Shann, S., & Whittaker, B. (2020). Sustainability in occupational therapy practice, education and scholarship. *World Federation of Occupational Therapists Bulletin*, 76(1), 2–3. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14473828.2020.1733756>
- Pollard, N., & Schiller, S. (2023). Science fiction: A healthy preoccupation? In F. Maric, L. J. Nikolaisen, M. N. Ntinga, & J. Webb (Eds.), *Healthpunk vol 2: Healthcare + fiction + you*. <https://www.openphysiojournal.com/healthpunk-vol-2-science-fiction-a-healthy-preoccupation/>
- Purcell, M. (1972). SF in French. *Luna Monthly*, 41/42, 11. <https://fanac.org/fanzines/Luna/Luna-monthly-41-42.pdf>
- Quinn, S. K. (2023). Rewriting the future. *DreamForge Magazine*. <https://dreamformagazine.com/story/rewriting-the-future/>
- Reckwitz, A. (2024). *Verlust: Ein Grundproblem der Moderne* [Loss: A fundamental problem of modernity]. Suhrkamp.
- Reckwitz, A. (2016). Zukunftspraktiken: Die zeitlichkeit des sozialen und die krise der modernen rationalisierung der zukunft [Future practices: The temporality of the social and the crisis of the modern rationalisation of the future]. In A. Reckwitz (Ed.), *Kreativität und soziale Praxis: Studien zur Sozial- und Gesellschaftstheorie* [Creativity and social practice: Studies in social and societal theory] (pp. 115–137). Transcript.
- Reid, H., Hocking, C., & Smythe, E. (2024). Occupational therapy's oversight: How science veiled our humanity. *Scandinavian Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 31(1), Article 2306585. <https://doi.org/10.1080/11038128.2024.2306585>
- Robinson, K. S. (1992). *Red Mars*. Bantam Spectra.
- Rogers, B. M., & Stevens, B. E. (Eds.). (2015). “Introduction: The past is an undiscovered country”. In *Classical traditions in science fiction* (pp. 1–27). Oxford University Press.
- Rushford, N., & Thomas, K. (2016). Occupational stewardship: Advancing a vision of occupational justice and sustainability. *Journal of Occupational Science*, 23(3), 295–307. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14427591.2016.1174954>
- Said-Gagné, S. (2025). Transhumance. In F. Maric, E. Henny, N. Pollard & S. Schiller (Eds.), *Occupational punk vol. 3: Everyday odyssey* (pp. 82–84). <https://healthpunk.co/project/occupational-punk-vol-3/>
- Schätzing, F. (2012). *The swarm: A novel of the deep*. Hodder & Stoughton.
- Shababi, H. (2026). From Asimov's robot laws to the SET framework: Integrating safety, ethics, and transparency in science, technology, and innovation policy. *AI and Ethics*, 6(1), Article 130. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43681-026-00986-8>
- Silva e Dutra, F. C., Roberto, W. M., Coelho, B. L., & Almeida, R. (2018). Involvement in sustainable occupations: Changes on life habits from spaces of educational practice. *Brazilian Journal of Occupational Therapy | Cadernos Brasileiros de Terapia Ocupacional*, 26(2), 345–355. <https://doi.org/10.4322/2526-8910.ctoao1143>

- Simó Algado, S. (2023). Occupational ecology: An emerging field for occupational science. *Journal of Occupational Science*, 30(4), 684–696. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14427591.2023.2185278>
- Sinfield, A. (1992). *Faultlines: Cultural materialism and the politics of dissident reading*. University of California Press.
- Smith, D. L. (2024). Social and environmental determinants of occupation: An intersectional concept focused on occupational justice and participation. *Journal of Occupational Science*, 31(2), 209–215. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14427591.2023.2212676>
- Smith, D. L., Fleming, K., Brown, L., Allen, A., Baker, J., & Gallagher, M. (2020). Occupational therapy and environmental sustainability: A scoping review. *Annals of International Occupational Therapy*, 3(3), 136–143. <https://doi.org/10.3928/24761222-20200116-02>
- Steckköning, E. (2025). We and our future technologies: A parental approach to stewardship and co-creation. In F. Maric, E. Henny, N. Pollard & S. Schiller (Eds.), *Occupational punk vol. 3: Everyday odyssey* (pp. 104–106). <https://healthpunk.co/project/occupational-punk-vol-3/>
- Taff, S. D., Yoo, M. G., Carlson, K. A., & Bakhshi, P. (2023). Climate change and occupational therapy: Meeting the urgent need for adaptation, mitigation, and resilience. *Occupational Therapy in Health Care*, 39(2), 296–313. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07380577.2023.2277220>
- Taylor, T. J., Lavender III, I., Dillon, G. L., & Chattopadhyay, B. (2023). *The Routledge handbook of CoFuturisms*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429317828>
- Thomas, P. L. (Ed.). (2013). Introduction: Challenging science fiction and speculative fiction. In *Science fiction and speculative fiction: Challenging genres* (pp. 1–13). Sense.
- Thompson, C. E. (2021). From Afrofuturism to ecotopia: A climate-fiction glossary: Find the climate-fiction genre that inspires you. *Grist*. <https://grist.org/fix/climate-fiction/afrofuturism-to-ecotopia-climate-fiction-glossary/>
- Tomizawa, R. (2025). Science fiction: Fiction is stranger than fact ... In F. Maric, E. Henny, N. Pollard & S. Schiller (Eds.), *Occupational punk vol. 3: Everyday odyssey* (pp. 109–110). Also available in Japanese. <https://healthpunk.co/project/occupational-punk-vol-3/>
- Tossekbayev, K., Dinits, R., & Rekun, Y. (2025). Digitalization in healthcare industry: Is there a nexus with the population's life expectancy? *Health Economics and Management Review*, 6(1), 71–94. <https://doi.org/10.61093/hem.2025.1-05>
- Turcotte, P.-L. (2025). Catastrophizing: An ode to despair. In F. Maric, E. Henny, N. Pollard & S. Schiller (Eds.), *Occupational punk vol. 3: Everyday odyssey* (pp. 126–130). <https://healthpunk.co/project/occupational-punk-vol-3/>
- Turcotte P.-L., & Barlott, T. (2024). Shame-rupture-becoming: Resisting complicity in oppression in occupational science. *Journal of Occupational Science*, 32(4), 604–615. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14427591.2024.2438385>
- Turcotte, P.-L., Holmes, D., Johansson, J., Saïd-Gagné, S., & Perron, A. (2024). Subversive mythical figures and feminist resistance: On the rise of posthuman 'professionals'. *Nursing Inquiry*, 31(4), Article 12662. <https://doi.org/10.1111/nin.12662>
- Valderrama Núñez, C. M., Enríquez Valderrama, C. A., Astete Cereceda, M., Villarroel Peña, F., Pollet Muñoz, M., & Guíñez Aguilera, J. I. (2023). Environmental education in times of social-environmental crisis: Possibilities of its inclusion in occupational therapy training, from the academics' perspective. *Brazilian Journal of Occupational Therapy | Cadernos Brasileiros de Terapia Ocupacional*, 31, Article e305. <https://doi.org/10.1590/2526-8910.ctoao268635052>
- Vint, S. (2014). *Science fiction: A guide for the perplexed*. A&C Black.
- Vint, S. (2021). *Biopolitical futures in twenty-first-century speculative fiction*. Cambridge University Press.
- Whitmee, S., Haines, A., Beyrer, C., Boltz, F., Capon, A., de Souza Dias, B., Ezech, A., Frumkin, H., Gong, P., Head, P., Horton, R., Mace, G., Marten, R., Myers, S., Nishtar, S., Osofsky, S., Pattanayak, S., Pongsiri, M., Romanelli, C., Soucat, A., ... Yach, D. (2015). Safeguarding human health in the Anthropocene epoch: Report of The Rockefeller Foundation–Lancet Commission on planetary health. *The Lancet*, 386, 1973–2028. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)60901-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)60901-1)
- Wickson, F., Lambert, L., & Bernstein, M. (2025). Growing through transformation pains: Integrating emotional holding and processing into competence frameworks for sustainability transformations. *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*, 74, Article 101525. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cosust.2025.101525>
- Wilcock, A. A. (1998). Reflections on doing, being and becoming. *Canadian Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 65(5), 248–256. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1440-1630.1999.00174>
- Wilcock, A. A. (2001). Occupational science: The key to broadening horizons. *British Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 64(8), 412–417. <https://doi.org/10.1177/030802260106400808>
- Wilcock, A. A. (2002). *Occupation for health: Volume 2: A journey from prescription to self-health*. College of Occupational Therapists.
- World Federation of Occupational Therapists. (2018). *Sustainability matters: Guiding principles for sustainability in occupational therapy practice, education and scholarship*. <https://wfot.org/resources/wfot-sustainability-guiding-principles>
- Yoo, M. (2025). Everyday value. In F. Maric, E. Henny, N. Pollard & S. Schiller (Eds.), *Occupational punk vol. 3: Everyday odyssey* (pp. 85–88). <https://healthpunk.co/project/occupational-punk-vol-3/>
- Zafran, H., Beagan, B. L., Shephard, D., Lauckner, H., Hammell, K. W., Bunting, K. L., Grenier, M.-L., Turcotte, P.-L., Abdo, S., & Jarus, T. (2026). Shattering silence, inviting dialogue: Anti-oppressive occupational therapy during the genocide of Palestinians. *Canadian Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 93(1), 5–19. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00084174251356348>