

Editorial Policy

The *Therapeutic Recreation Journal* is a quarterly publication devoted to publishing scholarly and substantive manuscripts in the field of therapeutic recreation. The central criteria for publication are that the material is (a) germane to the topic of therapeutic recreation; (b) theoretically, empirically, or practically based; and (c) substantive in the sense of proposing, discovering, or replicating knowledge in the field of therapeutic recreation. All material should adhere to the manuscript preparation guidelines that are outlined in each issue of the *Journal*. All manuscripts which meet the identified criteria will be reviewed by one Associate Editor and two reviewers, as well as the Editor. The Associate Editors and reviewers have been selected based on their expressed interest and recognized competence in the field of therapeutic recreation behavioral research. Based on the recommendations of the Associate Editors and reviewers, the Editor will decide on the disposition of manuscripts. Every effort will be made to provide authors with a detailed, critical review. Each article will be refereed with a summary of the Associate Editor's comments forwarded to the author(s) whose manuscript requires specific revisions or whose manuscript will not receive further consideration for publication.

ALL MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSIONS SHOULD BE SENT TO:

Dr. Marcia Carter, Editor

Therapeutic Recreation Journal

RPTA, WIU-QC

3561 60th Street

Moline, IL 61265

mj-carter2@wiu.edu

309-762-9481 ext 62322

Editorial Guidelines for Authors

The *Therapeutic Recreation Journal* is devoted to the advancement of therapeutic recreation services for persons with disabilities.

The *Journal* provides a national forum for research and discussion on needs of persons with disabilities and others receiving therapeutic recreation services, problems confronting the profession, and new vistas of service.

Manuscripts are accepted based on the judgment of editorial advisors. When an article is submitted, it is considered the property of the *Journal*. If the article is not accepted for publication, it will be returned to the author. No payment is made for articles published in the *Journal*.

All submitted articles should follow American Psychological Association (APA, Sixth Edition) format.

Manuscript Preparation

1. All materials must be typed double-spaced on 8 1/2 × 11-inch (or 22 × 28 cm) white bond paper.
 - a. Margins should be a minimum of 1 inch on all four sides.
 - b. Type no more than 27 lines of text per page (not including the header and page number).
 - c. Manuscripts are to be under 20 pages including references.
 - d. Times or Times New Roman, size 12.
 - e. Do not use dot matrix printers.
 - f. Number all pages consecutively.
 - g. Only the title should appear on the manuscript itself. The title should appear at the top of the first page, followed by the abstract, and then the body of the manuscript.
2. Each table, drawing, illustration or map must be prepared on a separate page and keyed to the text. These should be limited to a maximum of 2–4.
 - a. All drawings, illustrations and maps submitted must be camera-ready and prepared with India ink.
 - b. Photo copies of drawings, illustrations, or maps are unacceptable.
 - c. All photographs submitted must be 8 × 10-inch black and white glossies.
3. On a separate sheet sent with the manuscript, include:
 - a. An abstract of approximately 150 words.
 - b. Title, submission date, author(s).
 - c. Five to seven key words.
 - d. Biographical sketch of the author(s) not to exceed four (4) lines.
4. Research-oriented manuscripts should contain: Need or purpose of the study, review of literature/related research which includes the conceptual foundation/theoretical basis for the study, procedures or methodology, findings and conclusions, and suggestions for applying research findings.
5. Theoretical or conceptual manuscripts should contain: Need or purpose of the paper with a strong rationale for its unique contribution to the literature; review of the literature and related research; synthesis of the literature that results in a unique perspective or framework for therapeutic recreation services; implications and applications for practice; and suggestions for future research.
6. Reference citations should be sufficient to cover background information and related literature. Reference citations should adhere to APA format.
 - a. All references to books, bulletins, and articles must be identified in the text by last name of author, year of publication, and where appropriate, pagination—all within parentheses. Depending on construction of the sentence, the citation will appear as Wise (2002) or (Wise, 2002).
Specify subsequent citations of the same source in the same way as the first. However, within a

- a. All references to books, bulletins, and articles must be identified in the text by last name of author, year of publication, and where appropriate, pagination—all within parentheses. Depending on construction of the sentence, the citation will appear as Wise (2002) or (Wise, 2002).
Specify subsequent citations of the same source in the same way as the first. However, within a paragraph, the year need not be included in subsequent references to the original work, as long as the study cannot be confused with other studies in the paragraph or manuscript.
 - b. For direct quotations only, pagination follows the year of publication, separated by a comma (Wise, 2002, p. 337).
 - c. If an author has more than one citation in the same year, distinguish the citations by use of letters (a,b,c, etc.) attached to the year in both text and reference appendix (Stumbo, 2006a; 2006b).
 - d. When a work has two authors, always cite both names every time the reference occurs in the text. When a work has more than two authors but less than six authors, cite all authors the first time the reference occurs; in subsequent citations include only the surname of the first author followed by “et al.” and the year (Hutchinson et al., 2002).
 - e. For institutional authorship give identification each time the citation appears: The Center for Disease Control (CDC), 2010.
 - f. Enclose a series of references within parentheses, separated by semicolons in alphabetic order (Baird, 2001; Cheing, Tsui, Lo, & Hui-Chan, 2003; Gordon, Merenstein, D’Amico, & Hudgens, 1998; Stumbo, 2006a; 2006b).
7. A list of references used in the text must be appended alphabetically on a separate page at the end of the manuscript as follows:
- Csikzentmihalyi, M. (1997). *Finding flow: The psychology of engagement with everyday life*. New York: BasicBooks.
- Janssen, M. (2004). The effects of leisure education on quality of life in older adults. *Therapeutic Recreation Journal*, 38(3), 275-288.
- Electronic sources must include the URL: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2010). How much physical activity do older adults need? Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/everyone/guidelines/olderadults.html>
8. Authors are advised to use people-first terminology throughout their manuscripts. Specific suggestions for people-first terminology may be found in the APA (6th edition, p.76) and in the paper: Dattilo, J., & Smith, W. (1990). Communicating positive attitudes toward people with disabilities through sensitive terminology. *Therapeutic Recreation Journal*, 24, 8–17.

Manuscript Submission

Articles are to be submitted electronically. Electronic submissions must adhere to the manuscript preparation guidelines (double-spaced, one-inch margins, Times or Times New Roman, size 12) and must be sent in Microsoft Word format to the address below. Please follow with one paper copy through regular mail.

Please submit all manuscripts to: Dr. Marcia Carter, Editor, *Therapeutic Recreation Journal*, RPTA, WIU-QC, 3561 60th Street, Moline, IL 61265, mj-carter2@wiu.edu, 309-762-9481 ext 62322

Practice Perspectives Review Guidelines

Focus

“*Practice Perspectives*” replaces the former “Case History Section” with the intent to stimulate the publication of material that is important to, and written by, practitioners as well as scholars and researchers. The focus of the *Practice Perspectives* is to embrace different ways of knowing about the therapeutic recreation (TR) experience, and the facilitation of service delivery in both participant relationships and clinical, administrative, and interdisciplinary contexts. This section has been expanded to invite two distinct components:

- **Case Reports** which are about (a) an individual or group in TR and/or health and human service or (b) an intervention, protocol, or organizational aspect of TR practice.
- **Personal Narratives**, also known as “first-person accounts” or “lived experience reports,” as a thematic lesson for TR practice (by a direct or indirect recipient of care, or a facilitator of service delivery).

Manuscript Preparation

Please contact Marcia Carter prior to the preparation of your manuscript. The manuscript should describe any of the following:

- one or more unique practice applications of the therapeutic recreation process with participants (assessment, planning, implementation, evaluation) or programs;
- units of practice such as implementing a protocol or therapeutic modality; and/or
- the experience of participants, therapists, families, or colleagues with therapeutic recreation, program design or innovation, ethical dilemmas, or management strategies.

The *Therapeutic Recreation Journal* (TRJ) adheres to American Psychological Association (APA, 6th edition) style and format. All manuscripts are prepared for review and stages of publication according to APA guidelines. All submissions should follow the established *TRJ* format as closely as possible. **Case reports** should be written in past tense; **personal narratives** should be written in the first or third person appropriate to the genre (interview, letter, memoir, journal, chronology, autobiographical portrait).

The recommended length for a **case report** or **personal narrative** is 10 to 15 pages, inclusive. Required components for each manuscript formatted in APA style include:

1. Title Page (separate page with author identification)
2. Abstract and Key Words (separate page)
3. Case Report or Personal Narrative (see content guidelines below)
4. References
5. Tables and Figures (high resolution digital photographs will be accepted as figures)

Title Page

On a separate sheet of paper submitted with the **case report** or **personal narrative** include: (a) a concise descriptive title; (b) submission date; (c) author(s) and respective title(s) or relationship(s), for example, therapist/supervisor, participant, parent, colleague; (d) any acknowledgments; and (e) a brief biographical sketch of the author(s), not to exceed four lines.

Abstract and Keywords

A brief abstract should be presented on a separate page following the cover sheet. The abstract should summarize the purpose and content of the **case report** or **personal narrative**, and should be no longer than eight double-spaced lines. A list of five to eight key words should be included at the bottom margin of the abstract page.

Case Report or Personal Narrative Content

Case Report Content:

A. Introducing the Case Report

This section sets the stage so the reader understands the conceptual basis of the case by:

- Beginning with biographical, demographic, or situational facts that orient the reader to a specific individual or practice scenario.
- Maintaining confidentiality in presenting facts by using a participant or agency pseudonym or other mock identification.
- For reports about individuals, including (a) age (e.g., chronological/mental age estimation); (b) gender; (c) diagnosis/prognosis and relevant clinical background information that is needed to fully understand the report (e.g., relevant medications, functional levels, goals, or interdisciplinary and/or TR interventions); (d) facility type (e.g., for-profit, SNF, ICF, long term care facility); and (e) length of stay. For reports about group interventions, protocols, or other practice contexts that impact clients (e.g., strategic planning, quality improvement activity), explicating the relevance to TR with basic introductory definitions and explanations.

B. Content of the Case Report

This section should present content with substance by:

- Including adequate information to trace the therapeutic recreation process through the course of the case (i.e., assessment, planning, implementation, evaluation); **AND**
- Clearly delineating the context of an intervention, protocol, or administrative strategy, revealing how and why it was chosen, and whether it did or did not yield results in TR practice.

C. Author's Comments to Conclude the Case Report

This section should summarize the content with clinical or personal commentary, reflections, critique, and/or ideas for the future by:

- Avoiding sentimentality in favor of new or unusual insight, sound integration with practice, or logical argument, and concluding with real life implications for TR practice.

Personal Narrative Content:

A. Introducing the Personal Narrative

This section introduces a practice-related experience or perspective by:

- Beginning with a statement of the narrative's purpose (e.g., to recount a revealing story of practice, to illustrate a practice idea anecdotally or with scenarios, or to explain a process).
- Exercising the author's choice to either (a) maintain confidentiality of identity to provide a level of comfort and anonymity in order to share the author's experience, or (b) purposely revealing identity as a way to verify author's subjective experience.

B. Content of the Personal Narrative

This section elicits the reader's understanding of TR-related practice and how it is experienced by TR participants, therapists, administrators, and others by conveying distinct feelings and thoughts about it through:

- Relaying vivid details (by describing physical environments or features, behaviors, processes, or practice settings) in order to draw the reader into the experience, and authenticate the author's first-hand knowledge.
- Avoiding sentimentality in place of compelling storytelling as a context for deeper understanding of a participant's perspective, a therapist's perspective, or the perspective of any party involved in the narrative.
- Uncovering and revealing inaccessible, paradoxical, or taken for granted aspects of practice by writing about an authentic experience using real life examples such as images, scripts, letter writing, or diary entries.
- Coherently recounting practice-related experience as an ordered sequence; combining and balancing showing (in dialogue, scenarios, or procedural steps) with telling (by explanation of an event's significance) so that the importance of the experience shows for the reader and raises ethical or moral sensitivity regarding TR practice.

C. Author's Comments to Conclude the Personal Narrative

This section should move the reader to reflect and respond to practice in new ways by:

- Concluding with a retrospective finale to interpret the author's experiences connected to TR practice.

References

As part of some **case reports** or **personal narratives**, references may help to deepen the reader's focus on the content of a practice perspective. References may include published literature sources, personal interviews or communication, observations, or unpublished material relevant to the article.

Tables and Figures

As part of some **case reports** or **personal narratives**, tables or figures might illustrate theory or practice application. Tables and figures are camera-ready submissions formatted in APA style.

Call for Brief Reports

The *Therapeutic Recreation Journal* invites the submission of brief reports on any aspect of therapeutic recreation theory and practice. Brief reports will be subject to double blind review and should not exceed 10 double-spaced pages (3,000 words, including references, notes, and tables). Manuscripts exceeding this length should be submitted to the general call for full-length manuscripts. Authors are encouraged to discuss the appropriateness of their manuscripts with the editor prior to submission; however, examples of appropriate content for brief reports would include the following:

- Preliminary findings of a pilot study, with emphasis placed on initial results, suggestions for future research, and how the author intends to further pursue the topic.
- A specific aspect of a larger study, a replication, or an extension of a previously reported study that contrasts the results of the two studies, referring to the earlier study for methodological details.
- A summary of key findings and implications from a lengthy non-journal publication.
- A highlight of an unusual observation or methodological approach.

In all cases, the discussion of issues should be supported by empirical evidence, collected through qualitative or quantitative investigations. Brief theoretical reports of research are especially appropriate when a fuller report is available elsewhere or when a more comprehensive follow-up study is planned.

In regard to content, authors should provide a sentence to a paragraph outlining the theoretical framework guiding the brief empirical report. The theoretical rationale should receive modest coverage in the research report (one to two paragraphs) along with a brief review of the representative literature on the topic, with the main portion of the paper devoted to a thorough reporting and interpretation of the results. Unless previously published and cited as such, methodology should be fully explained as well.

Please submit student abstracts and brief reports to:

Dr. Marcia Carter, Editor

Therapeutic Recreation Journal

RPTA, WIU-QC

3561 60th Street

Moline, IL 61265

mj-carter2@wiu.edu

309-762-9481 ext 62322

Reviews: A Regular Feature of the

Therapeutic Recreation Journal

Books, monographs, videos, DVDs, and other professional resources are reviewed in order to expose readers to important literature and resources that would not otherwise be published directly in the *Therapeutic Recreation Journal* (TRJ). Materials specific to therapeutic recreation, as well as related materials, will be considered for review. In addition to recent publications, occasionally older works which have significant implications for contemporary practice and research will be reviewed. A comprehensive review of several related works may also be provided. Periodically other resources such as assessment instruments, assistive technology, videos, and software programs will be reviewed.

Materials to be reviewed, as well as reviewers, will be selected by the Book Review Editor of the TRJ in consultation with the Review Editor. The TRJ will only accept reviews that have been previously approved by the Review Editor. If you have ideas or suggestions for materials to review, please contact the Editor for approval. Full reference information is needed, including the publisher's address and phone number.

Review Editor Contact Information

Dr. Marcia Carter, Editor

Therapeutic Recreation Journal

RPTA, WIU-QC

3561 60th Street

Moline, IL 61265

mj-carter2@wiu.edu

309-762-9481 ext 62322