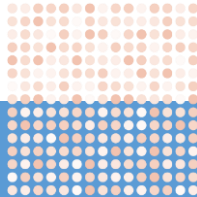




GLION SELF-HELP SERIES

Library & Information Services Support



Search tips

What is peer-review?



WHAT IS PEER-REVIEWED?



Have a look at the below presentation:



Watch this short video for a brief overview of the subject:





OVERVIEW

You have no doubt seen the mention of “*peer reviewed*” academic articles in your project outlines and heard your faculty requiring you to base your research on “peer reviewed” articles.

But what exactly does the term “peer reviewed” mean?

How does using “peer reviewed” articles improve the quality of your work?

How can you tell if an article is peer reviewed or not?

How can you use the library databases to find “peer reviewed” articles?





WHAT DOES “PEER REVIEWED” MEAN?

A simple definition would be *“read thoroughly and checked by fellow experts”*.

The peer review process guarantees the **validity**, **reliability**, and **credibility** of the article.

In practice, before an article is published in an academic journal, it is sent to a panel of experts in the same field or discipline.

These experts read the article carefully, checking for weaknesses or gaps.

The experts also consider whether the article is contributing something new to the field of knowledge and not just repeating information already known.

They give feedback to the authors of the article suggesting improvements or changes.

The authors improve their article according to the feedback and then resubmit the article for publication.

The article is peer reviewed again.

If it now reaches the required standard, it will be published.

If not, it will be rejected and will not appear in the journal.

The peer review process usually takes several months.

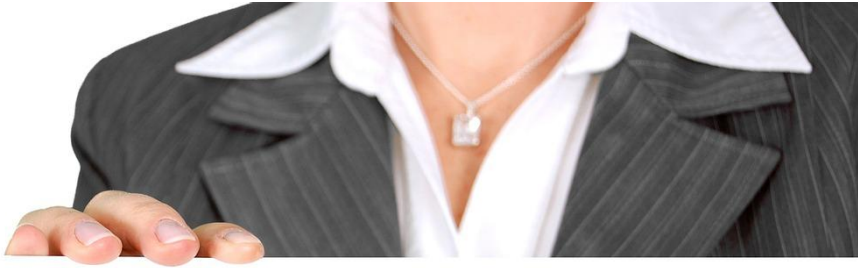


HOW DO ACADEMIC ARTICLES IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF YOUR WORK?

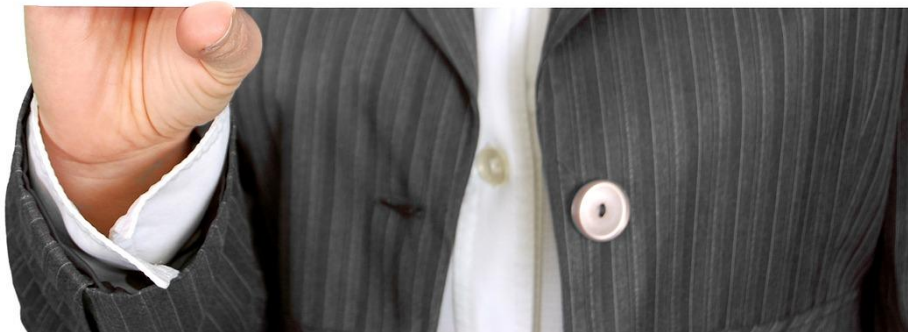
Since the academic journal guarantees the **validity**, **reliability**, and **credibility** of the information it publishes, you can be sure that when you base your work on peer reviewed articles you are using the most authoritative sources.

This in turn gives your work an air of **authority** and **credibility**.

The very fact of citing the work of experts demonstrates the **seriousness** of your own work.



QUALITY CONTROL





HOW CAN YOU TELL I AN ACADEMIC JOURNAL ARTICLE IS PEER REVIEWED OR NOT?

Most, but not all, academic journals use the peer review process to check the quality of articles before publication.

There are several ways to check if the article you are interested in has been peer reviewed.

One way is to go to the home page of the journal, where you will usually find information about the journal's peer review process.

Here is an example from the *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management* (select "Guide for authors"):

Peer review

This journal operates a double anonymized review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper.

Source: <https://www.elsevier.com/journals/journal-of-hospitality-and-tourism-management/1447-6770/guide-for-authors>

If you cannot find this type of statement, then you should begin to have doubts about whether the articles in the journal are peer reviewed or not.



HOW CAN YOU TELL IF AN ACADEMIC JOURNAL ARTICLE IS PEER REVIEWED OR NOT?

Another way to check if an academic journal uses the peer review process is to visit **Ulrichsweb Global Serial Directories**.

→ <https://ulrichsweb.serialssolutions.com/>

Enter the name of the journal in the search bar and you will see if it is peer reviewed.

This is the example for *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*:

Enter a Title, ISSN, or search term to find journals or other periodicals:

Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management

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Has table of content (TOC)

Refereed / peer reviewed

Electronic

Open Access

	Title	Publisher	ISSN	Country	Stat	Serial	Forr
☐	Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management	Elsevier Ltd	1447-6770	United Kingdom	Active	Journal	Print

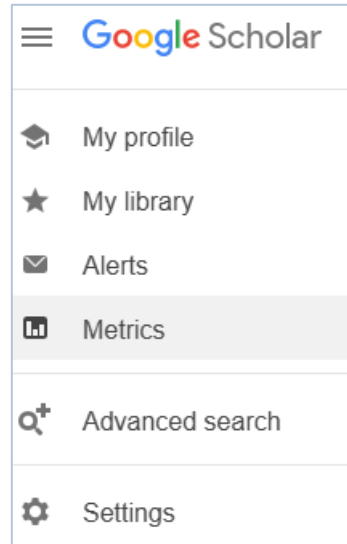


HOW TO FIND OUT
THE RANKING OF
AN ACADEMIC JOURNAL?

Go on GoogleScholar: <https://scholar.google.com/>

Click on the menu in the top left corner.

Select “**Metrics**”:



By default, the *Top cited publications* over the last 5 years will display.

To view the top publications on a specific topic, use the search option on the top right corner:



Type your search here, for example, *hospitality and tourism*:





HOW TO USE THE
LIBRARY DATABASES
TO FIND PEER-REVIEWED ARTICLES?

Go to the Library Database tab: <https://library.glion.edu/databases/>

Before entering your search, make sure you tick the “Peer Reviewed” box on the left-hand side below the search bar:

☒ Peer Reviewed Advanced Search

For more information, please read our guide “How to identify reliable sources?” available here:





CONSIDER YOUR SOURCE'S
CREDIBILITY:
ASK THESE QUESTIONS

Contributor / Author

- Has the author written several articles on the topic, and do they have the credentials to be an expert in their field?
- Can you contact them? Do they have social media profiles?
- Have other credible individuals referenced this source or author?
- Book: What have reviews said about it?

Publisher

- What do you know about the publisher/sponsor? Are they well-respected?
- Do they take responsibility for the content? Are they selective about what they publish?
- Take a look at their other content. Do these other articles generally appear credible?

Bias

- Does the author or the organization have a bias? Does bias make sense in relation to your argument?
- Is the purpose of the content to inform, entertain, or to spread an agenda? Is there commercial intent?
- Are there ads?

Currency

- When was the source published or updated? Is there a date shown?
- Does the publication date make sense in relation to the information presented to your argument?
- Does the source even have a date?



Reproduced

- Was it reproduced? If so, from where?
- If it was reproduced, was it done so with permission? Copyright/disclaimer included?

Citations

- Is there a bibliography or are there citations/links to related credible sources?
- Conversely, are there credible sites or sources that refer/link to this content? In what context?

Relevance

- Is the content relevant to your thesis statement?
- Is the tone (academic, casual, etc.) appropriate for your project?

Accuracy

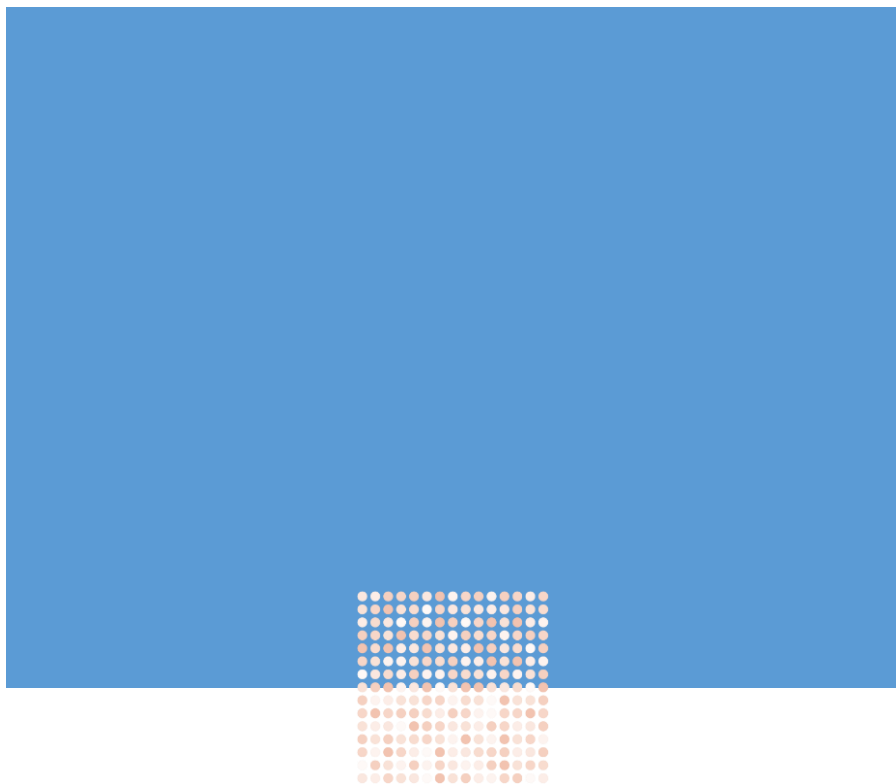
- Is the data verifiable and accurate?
- Are there spelling or grammatical errors? If online, are any of the links dead?

Complete

- Is the source comprehensive?

Credible

- Based on previous criteria, decide whether the source is credible overall.



Contact us

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THE LEARNING SUPPORT TEAM

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