### Peer-Reviewed Articles

**How do you know it’s a peer-reviewed article?**

- A list of references is provided
  - Peer-reviewed articles tend to cite their sources
  - A bibliography tells the reader with whom the author is conversing
- Structure of the article follows a common pattern
  - Abstract
  - Introduction
  - Literature review
  - Methodology
  - Analysis
  - Conclusion
  - References
- Length of the article
  - Generally has more than three or four pages
  - May be 20-30 pages long
- Article title contains a colon
  - Titles are longer and more descriptive
  - Ex: “Art History: How Experts Dissect Paintings”
  - Ex: “Physical Education: The Benefits of Exercise in Improving Academic Performance”
- Vocabulary is more advanced
  - Technical jargon
- Submission and acceptance dates provided
- Author’s credentials
  - Tells the author’s educational qualifications
  - Identifies author affiliations
  - Doctors and professors are more likely to publish in peer-reviewed publications
- For more information:
  - Scholarly & Non-Scholarly Sources

**How can you be sure?**

- Check the database
  - Click on the journal title hyperlink
  - EBSCOhost databases give more information, including “Peer reviewed: Yes”
- Look at Ulrichsweb
  - Refereed: Yes
  - This means it is peer reviewed
  - This database gives information about serials or periodicals of all kinds
- Visit the publisher’s website
  - Publishers will often say if publication is peer reviewed
  - Ex: *The International Journal of Sport and Society: Annual Review*
    - [http://sportandsociety.com/publications/journal](http://sportandsociety.com/publications/journal)