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

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

How can you be sure?

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