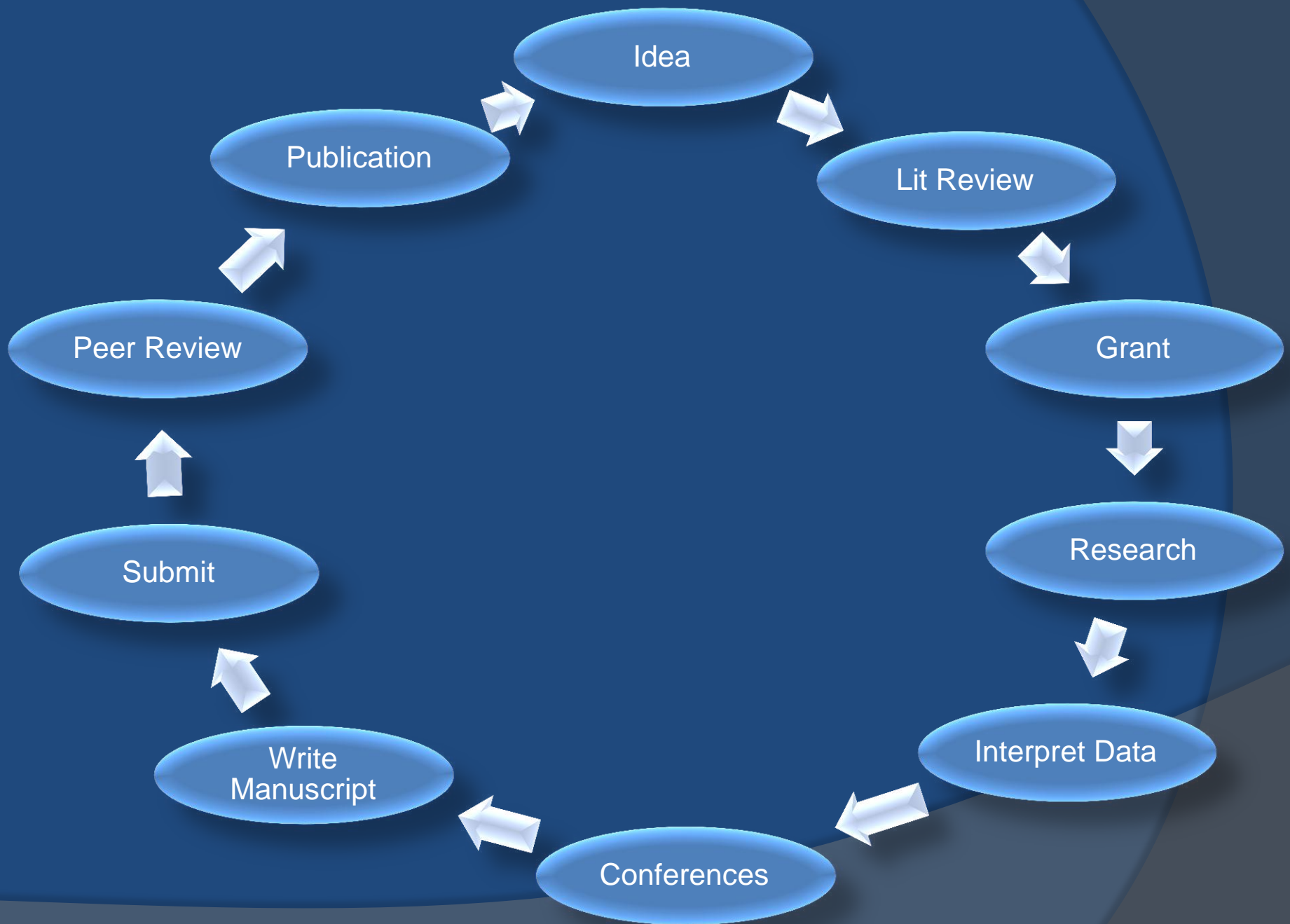
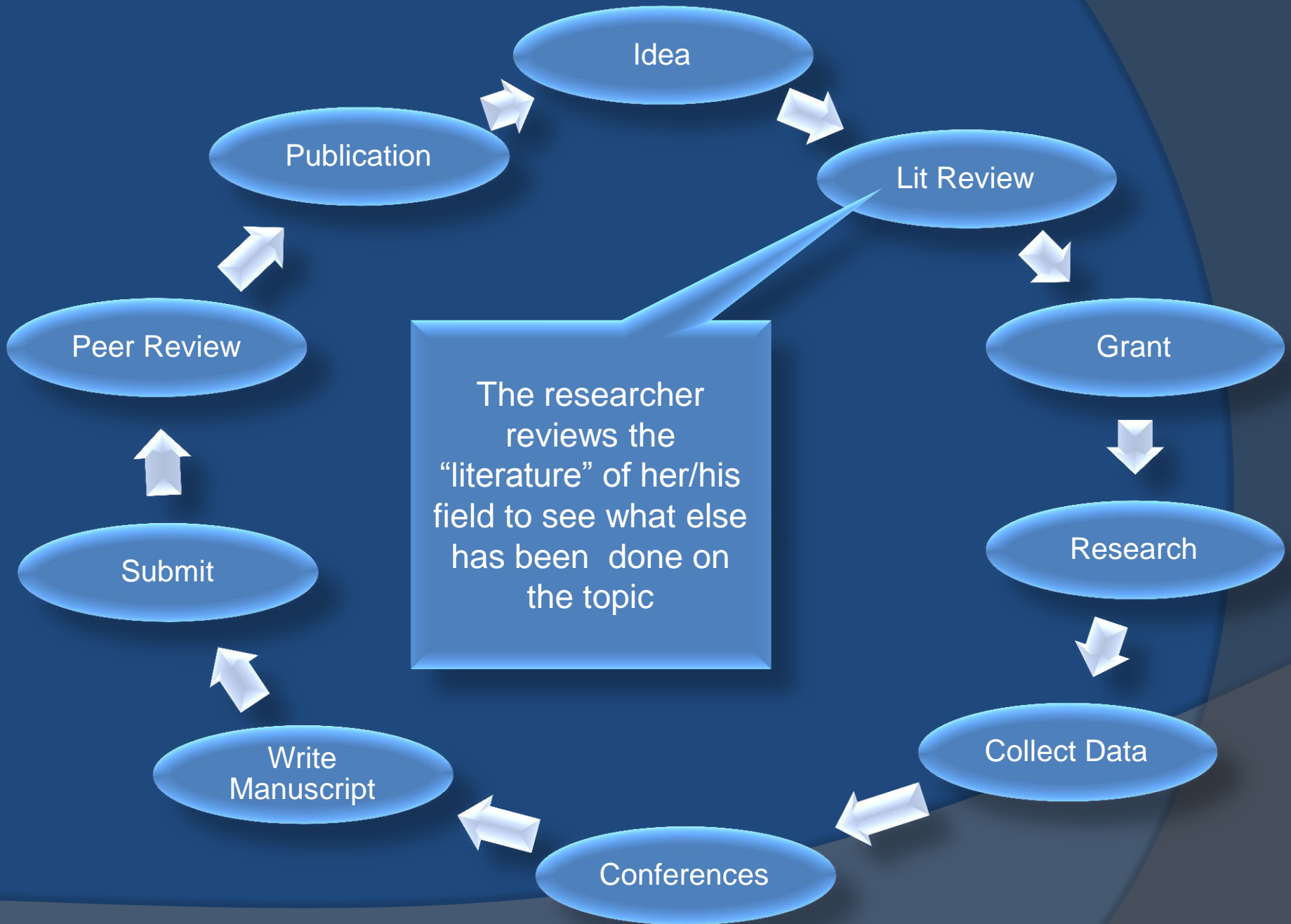


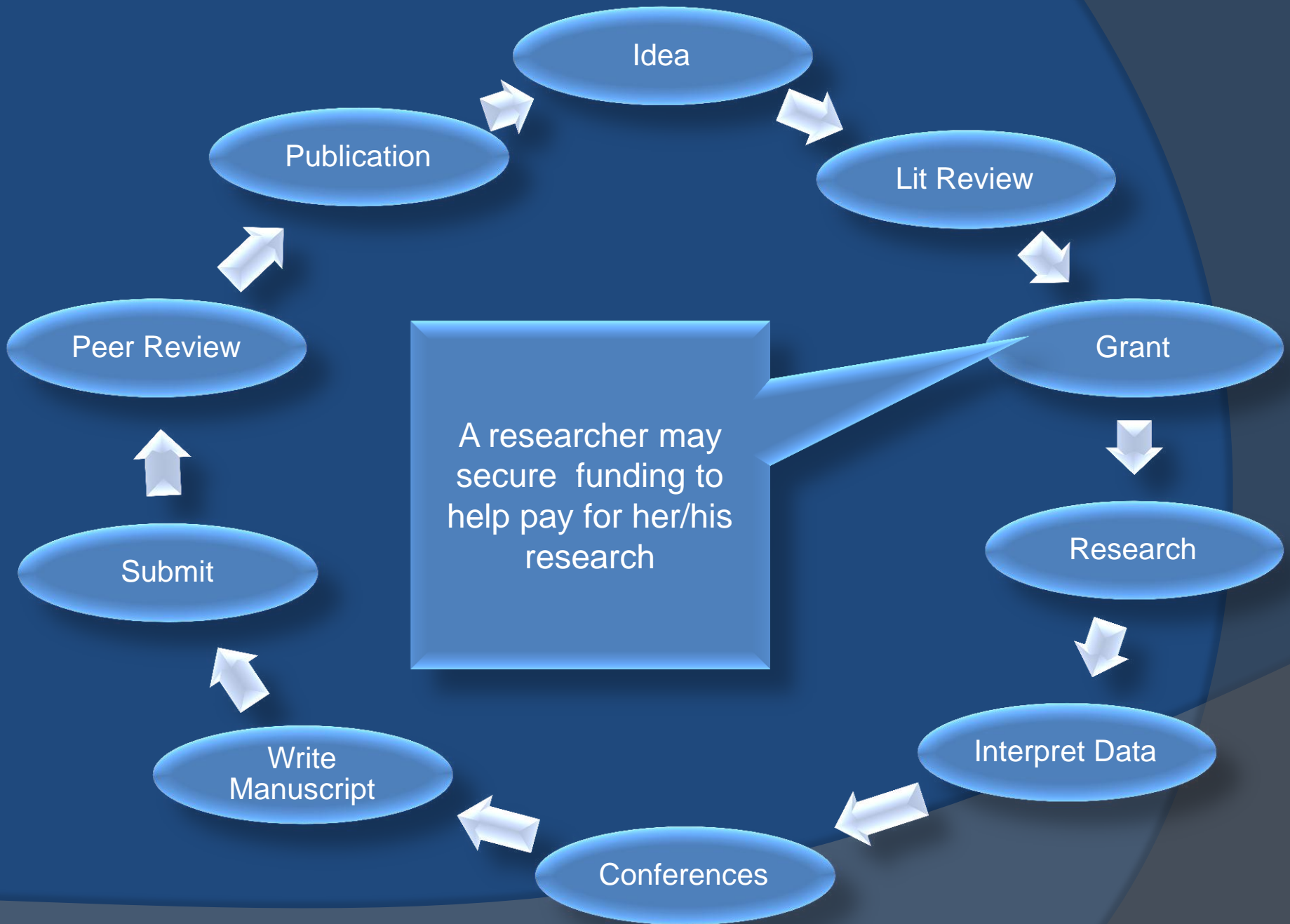
Peer Reviewed Journals: *The Creation of New Knowledge*

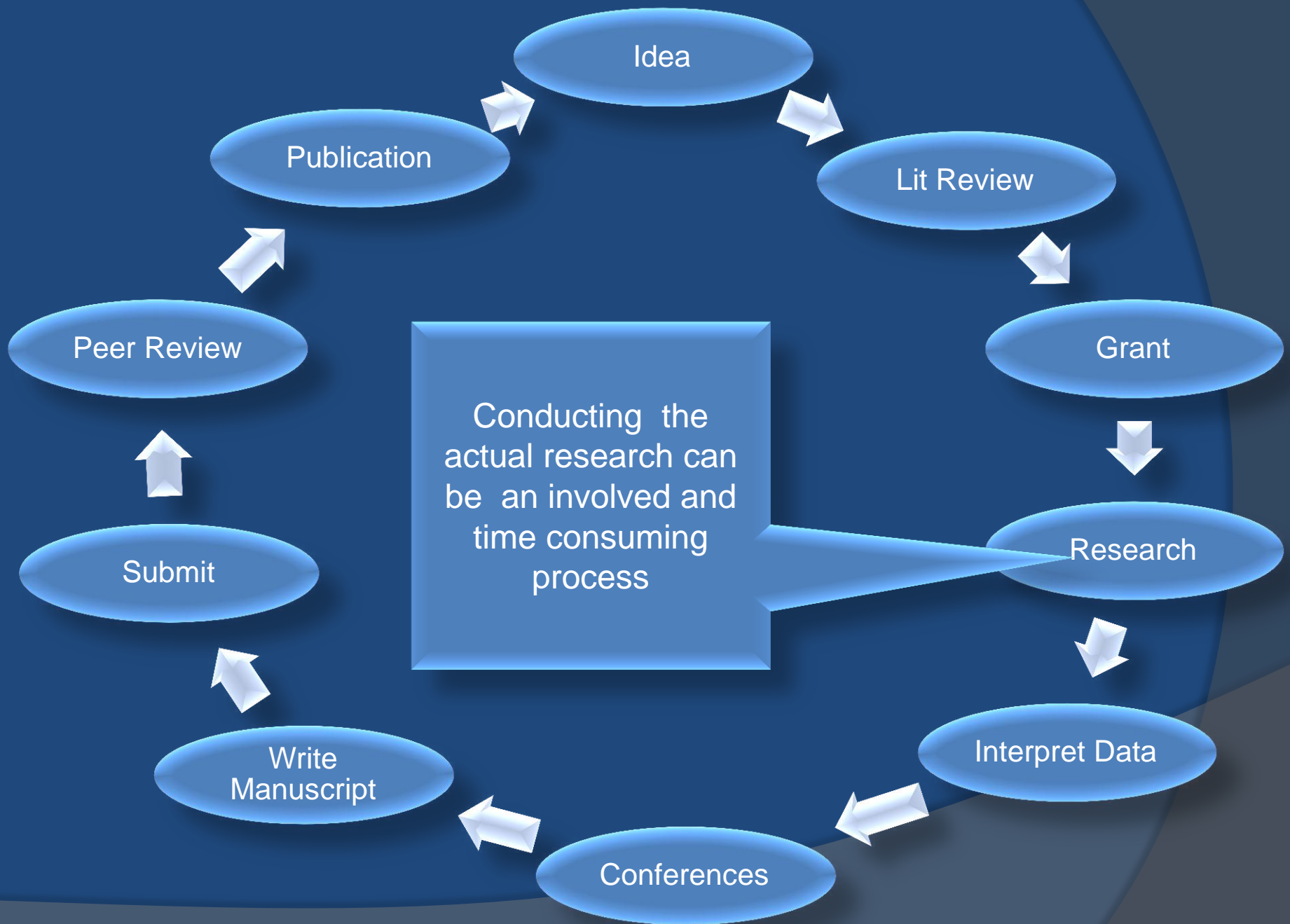


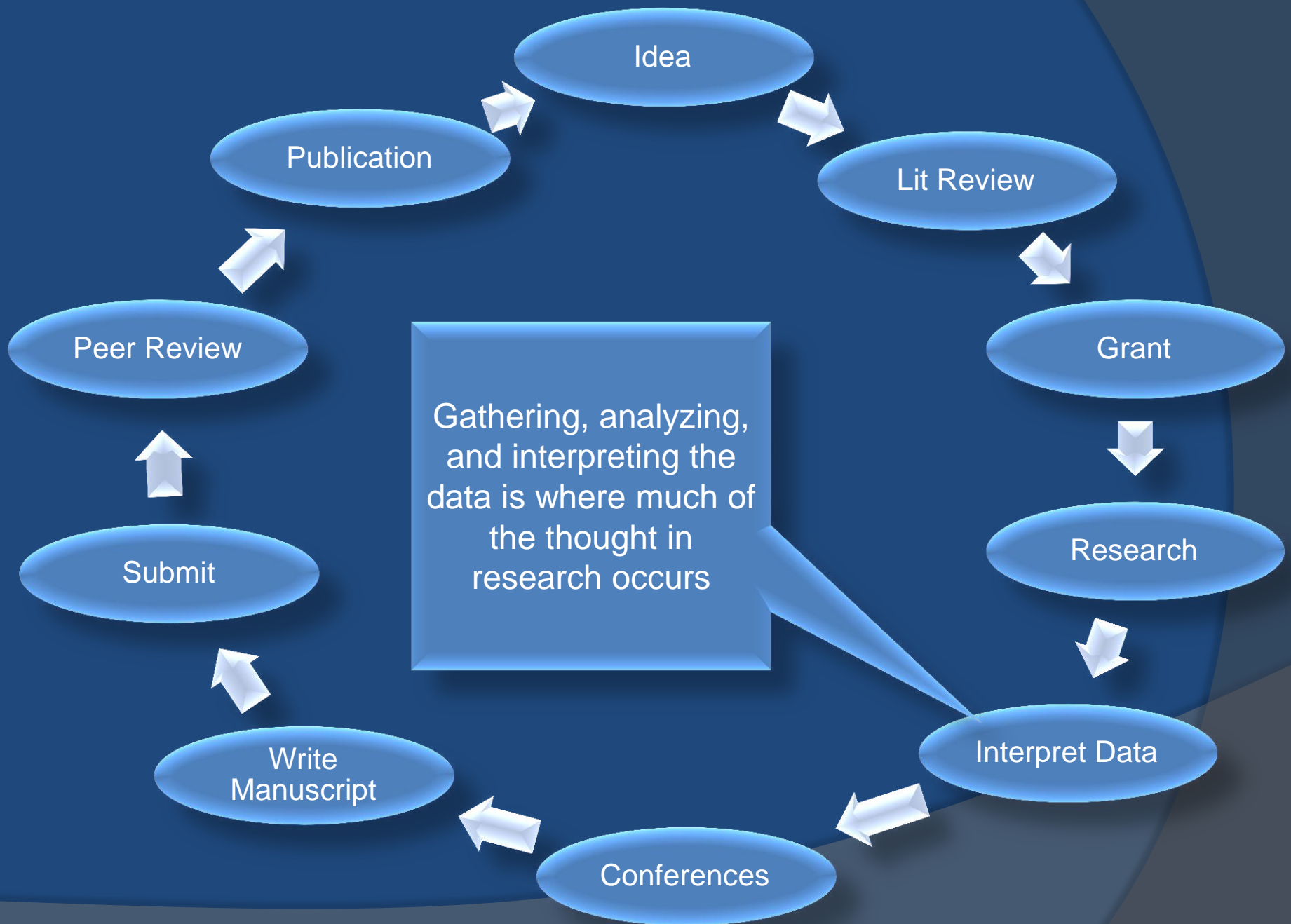


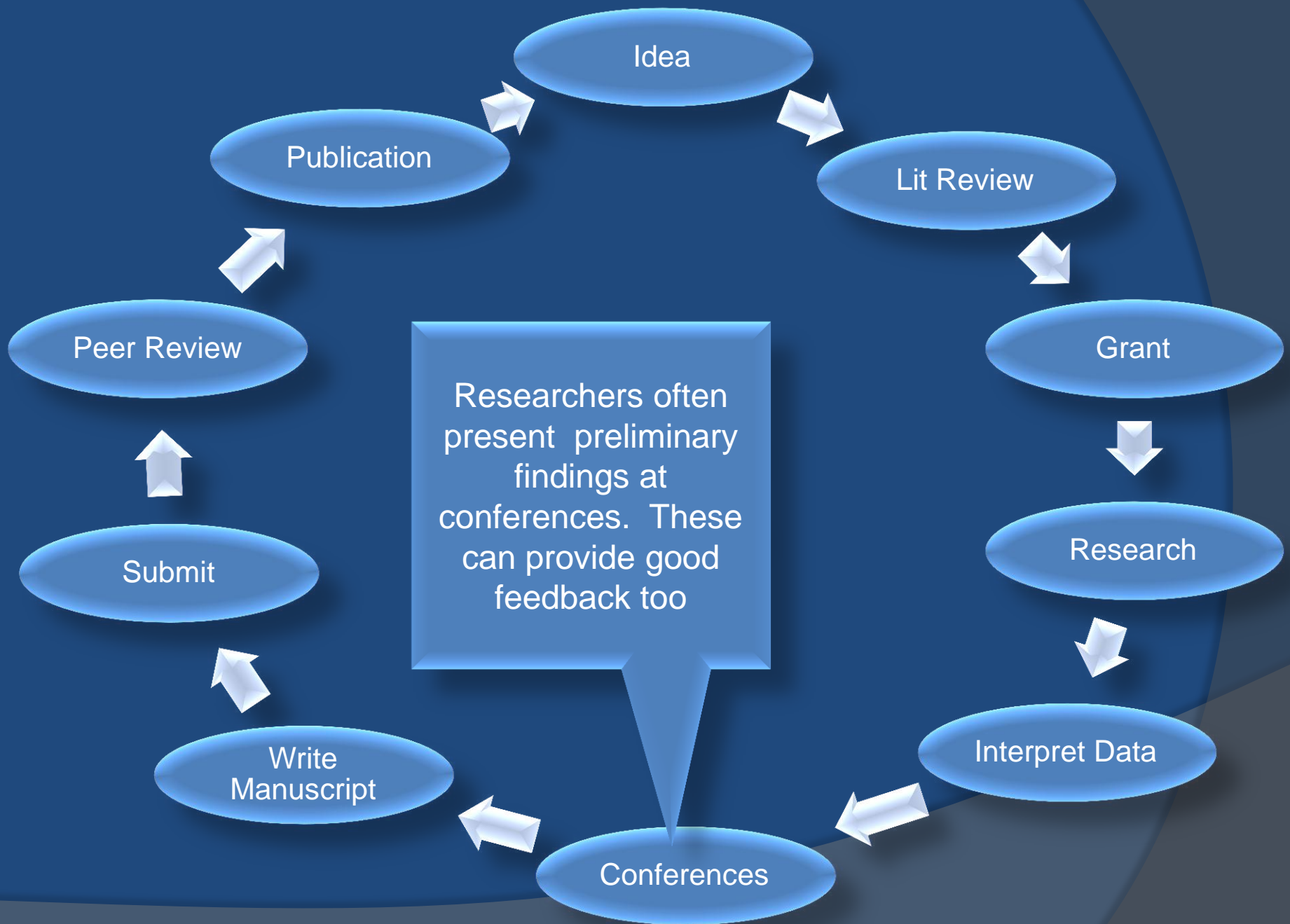


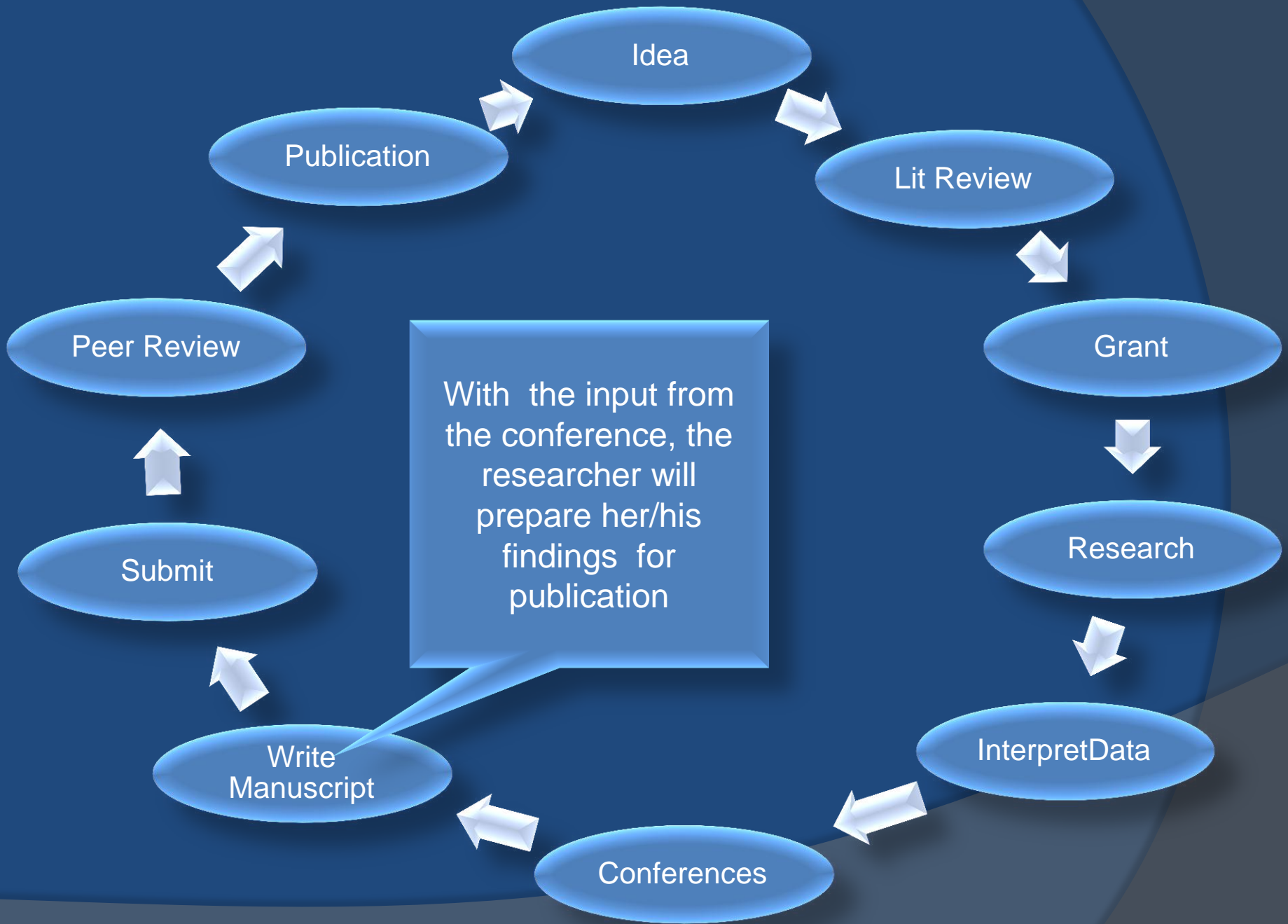




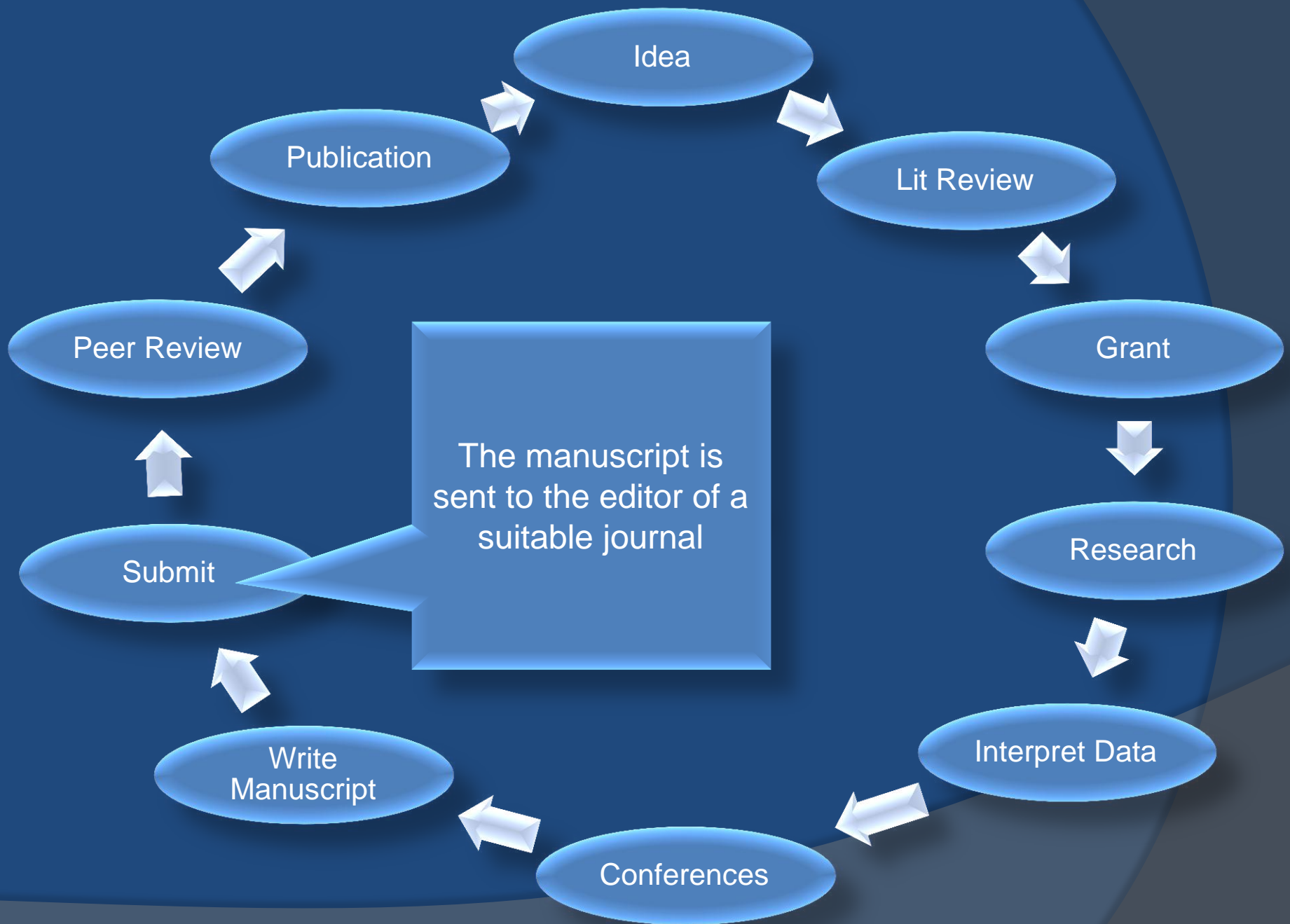


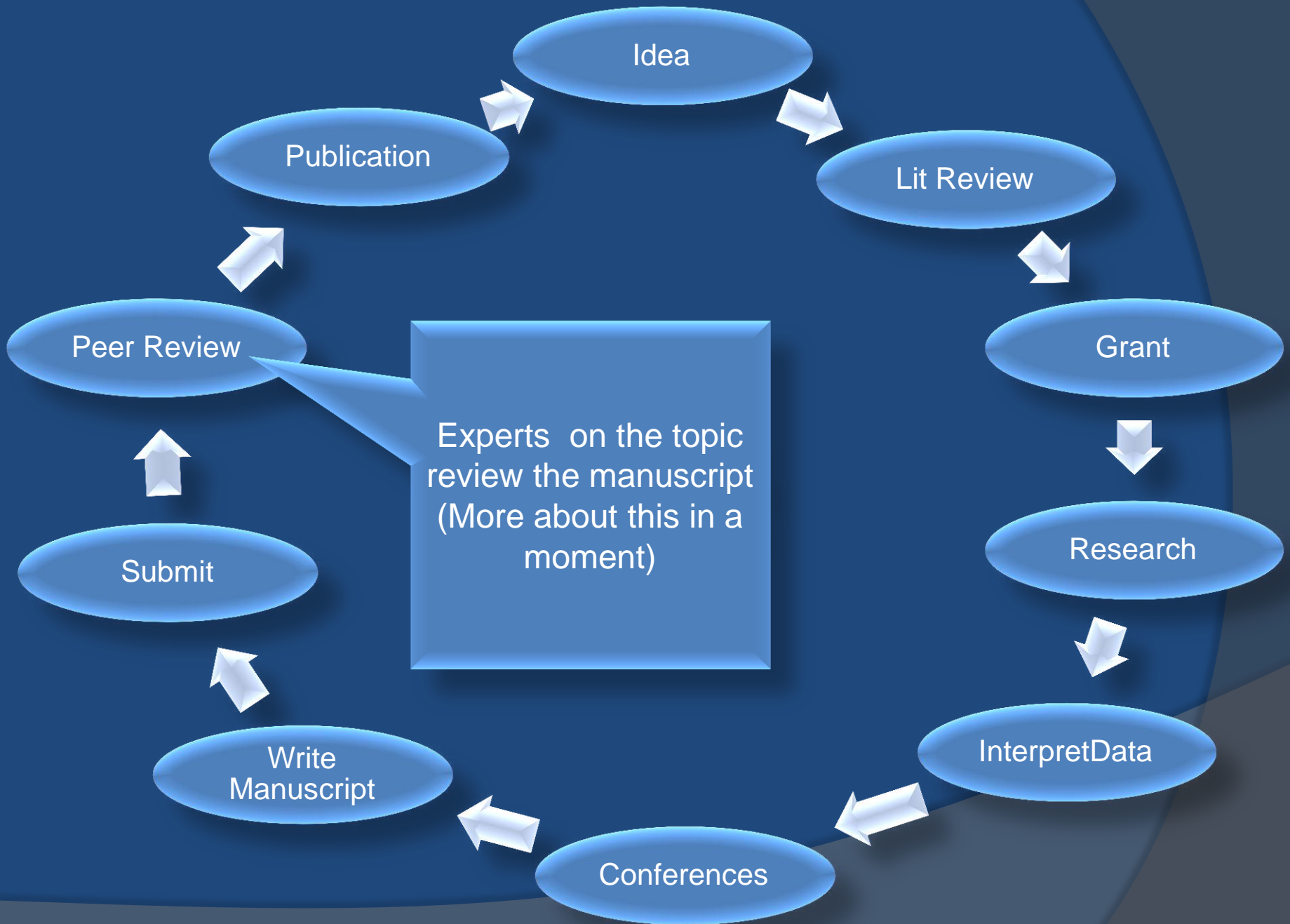


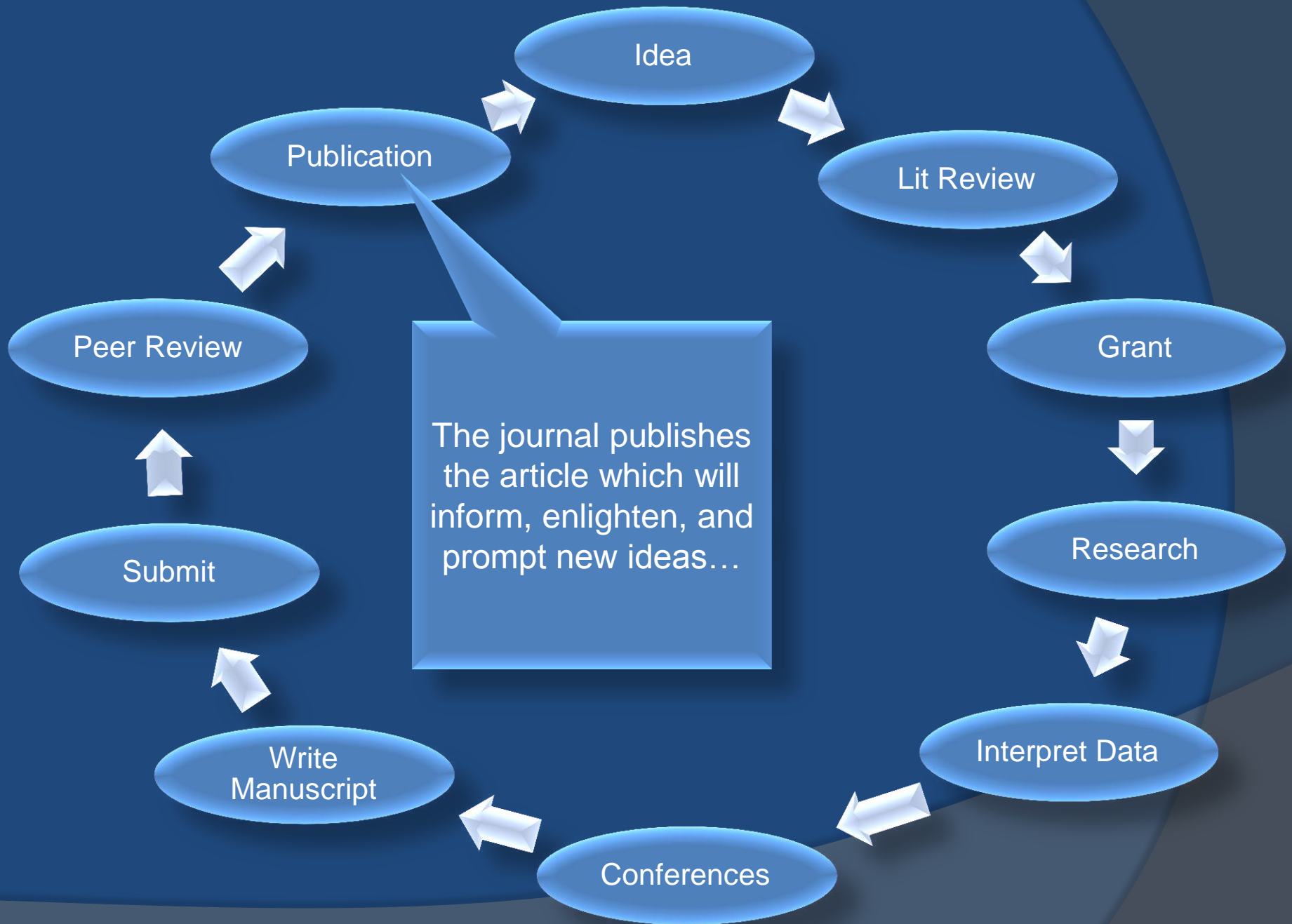




With the input from the conference, the researcher will prepare her/his findings for publication







The Researcher submits her/ his manuscript to a journal

- ◎ The editor reviews for:
 - Content
 - Creativity
 - Clarity
 - Contribution to the knowledge of the field
- ◎ If the editor likes it...



It gets sent to other experts to review



The Peer Reviewers

- ◉ Look to see what is new about the research
- ◉ Determine if the methodology is sound
- ◉ Decide if the conclusions are supported
- ◉ Verify that this is a contribution to the field



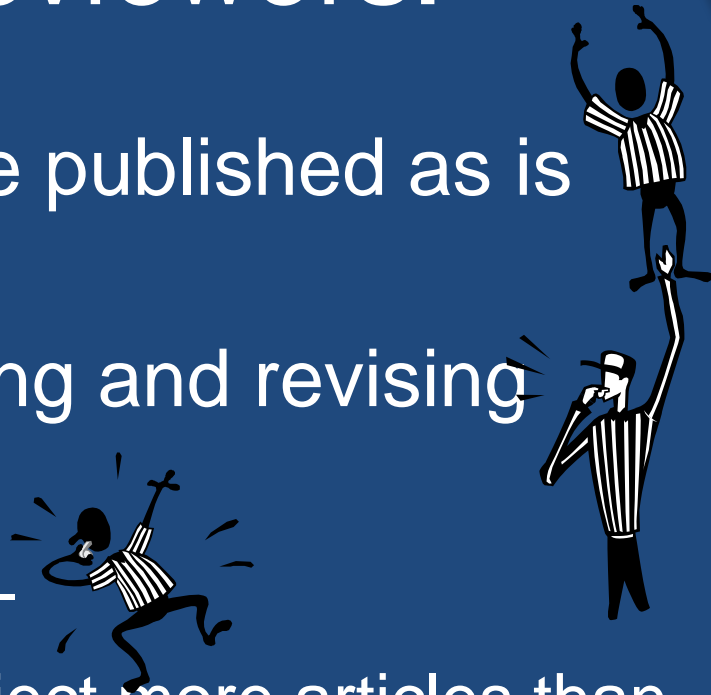
The Peer Reviewers

- Don't know who wrote the manuscript
- Are not known to the author of the manuscript
- Hence, this is often called a “blind” review
- It is also called a refereed process



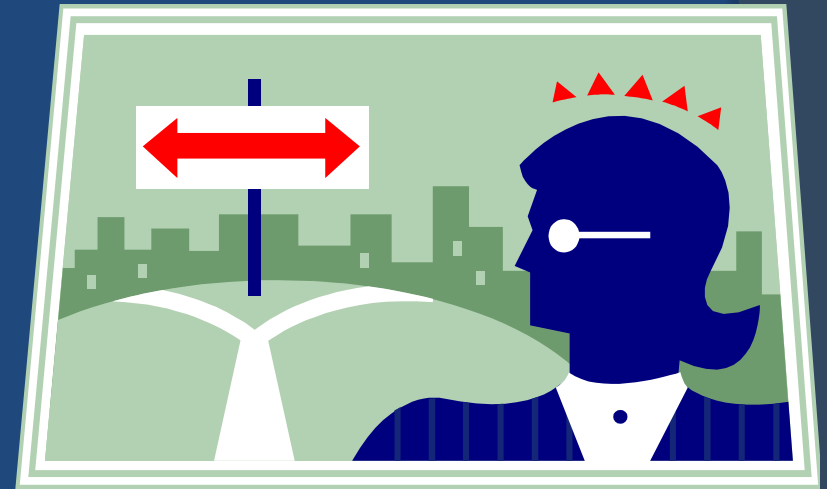
The Referees/Reviewers:

- May recommend it be published as is
- Often suggest rewriting and revising
- May not like it at all—
 - Journals typically reject more articles than they accept
 - Prestigious journals may have a 90% rejection rate or higher



The Editor:

- ◉ Ultimately decides what will and will not be published.
- ◉ Works with the author to see the work through to completion
- ◉ May be a full-time professional or professor taking on the responsibility



Criticisms of the Peer-Review Process:

- Time consuming
- Limited number of experts
- May suppress dissident points of view



The Peer Review Process

- Spots errors or weaknesses prior to publication
- Ensures articles are substantial and unique
- Is considered crucial in establishing the validity of research

