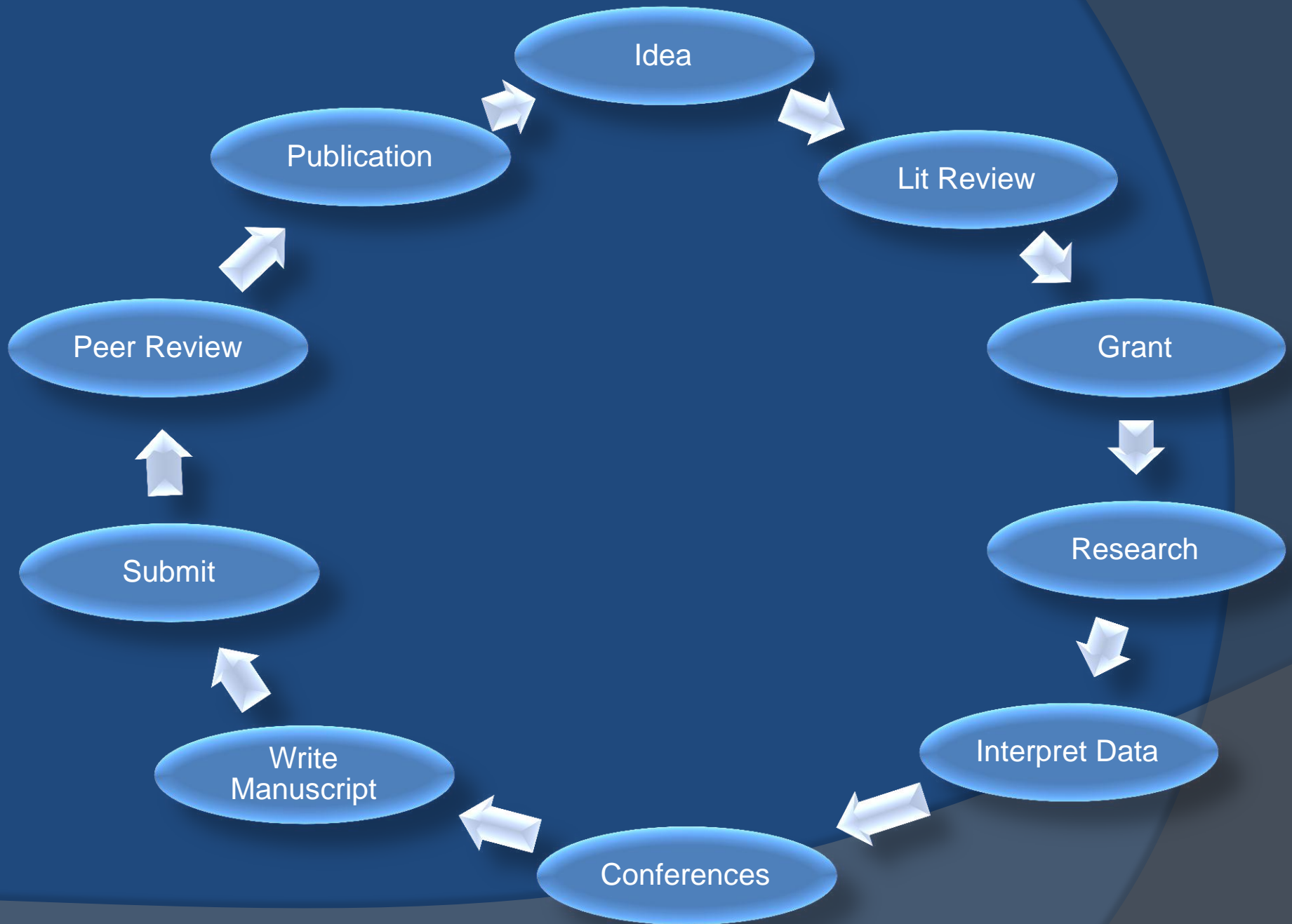
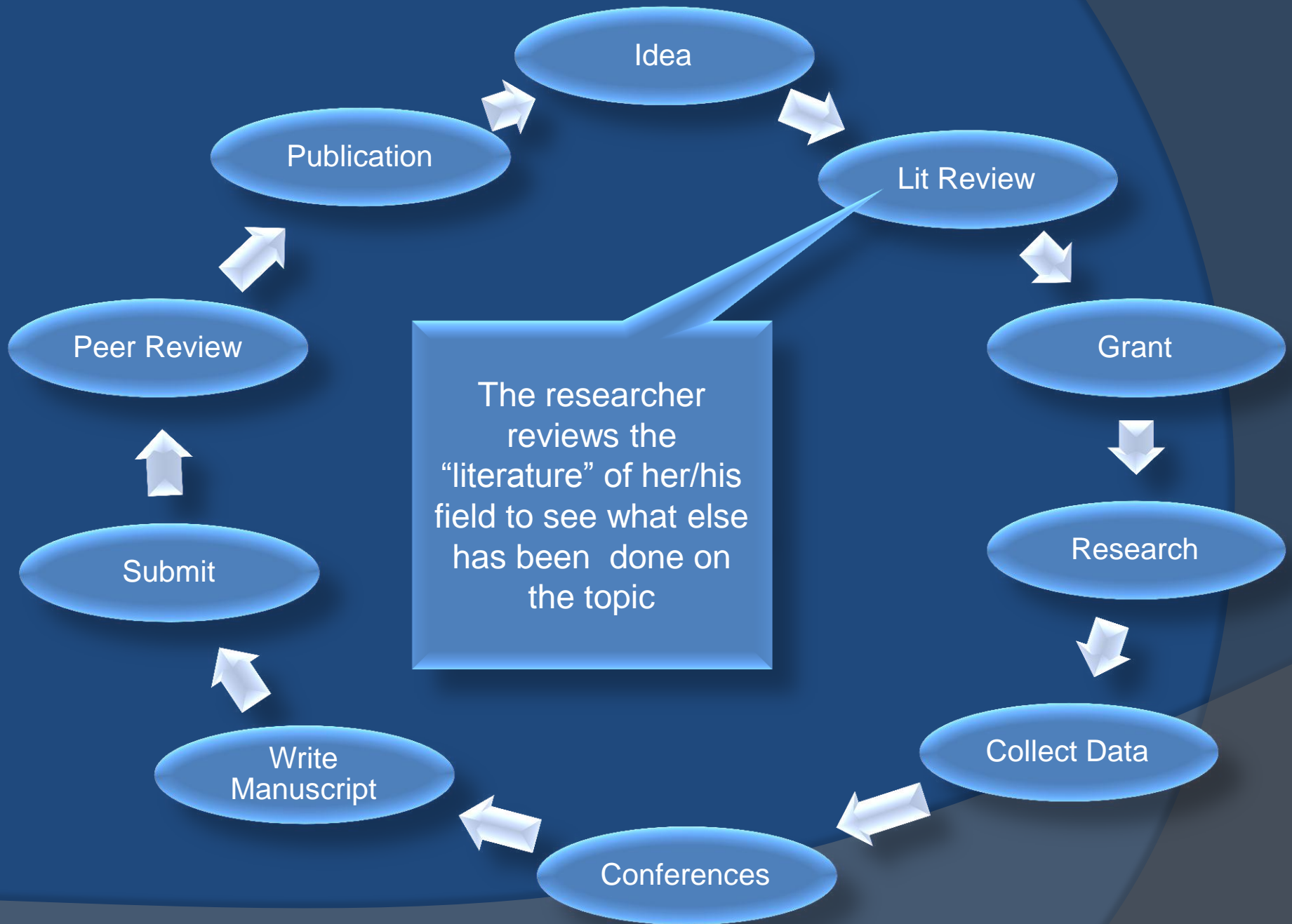


# Peer Reviewed Journals: *The Creation of New Knowledge*





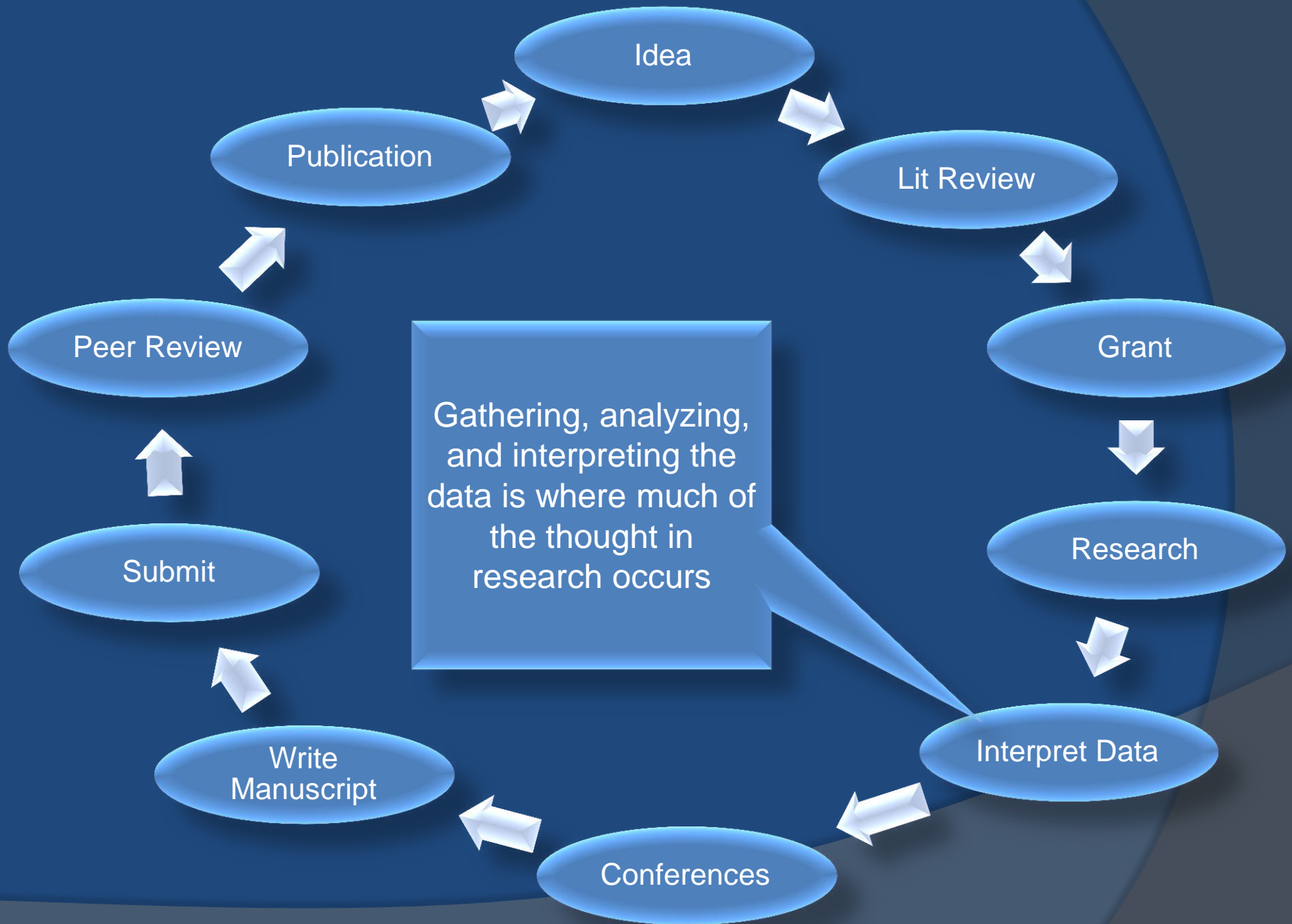


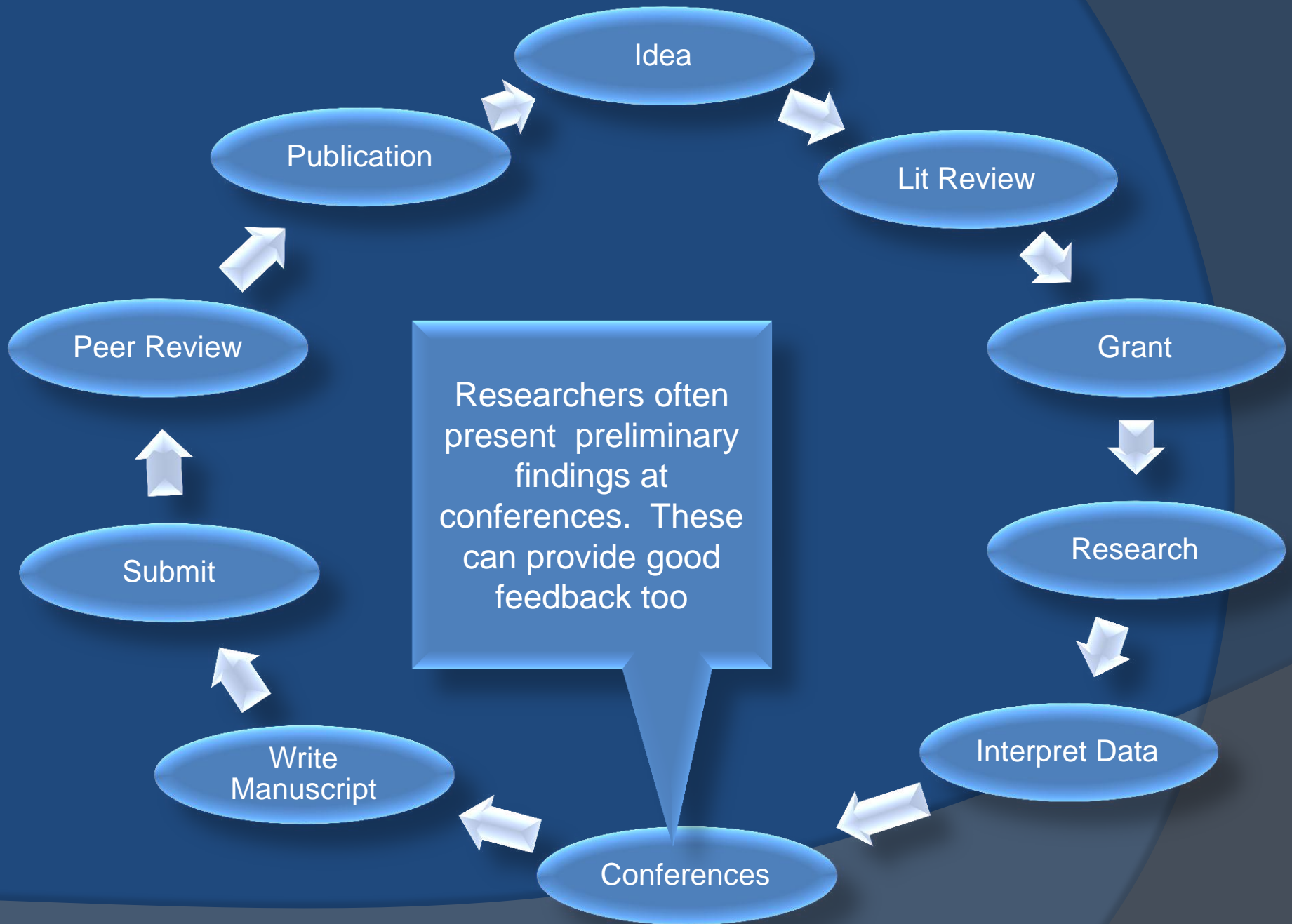




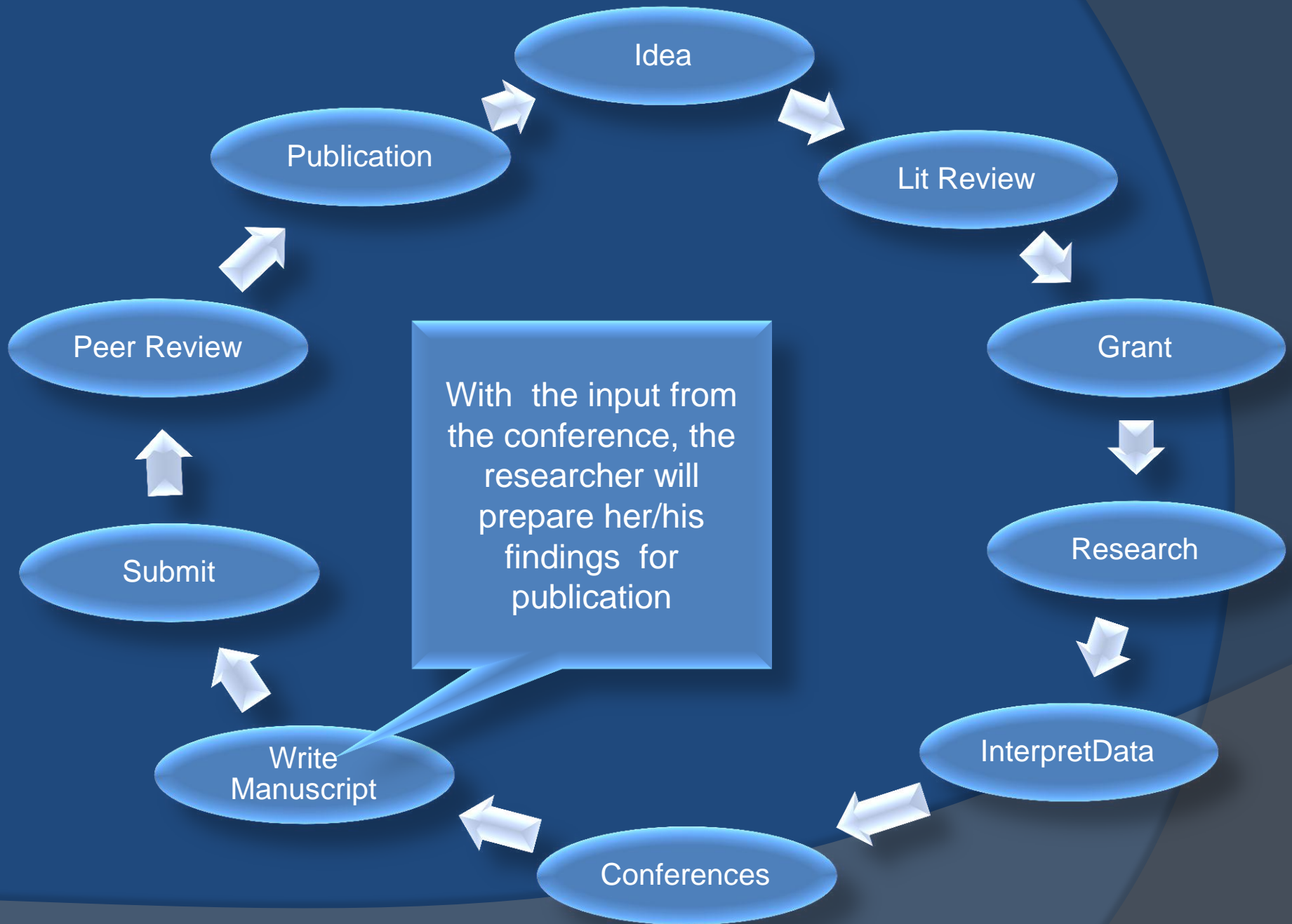


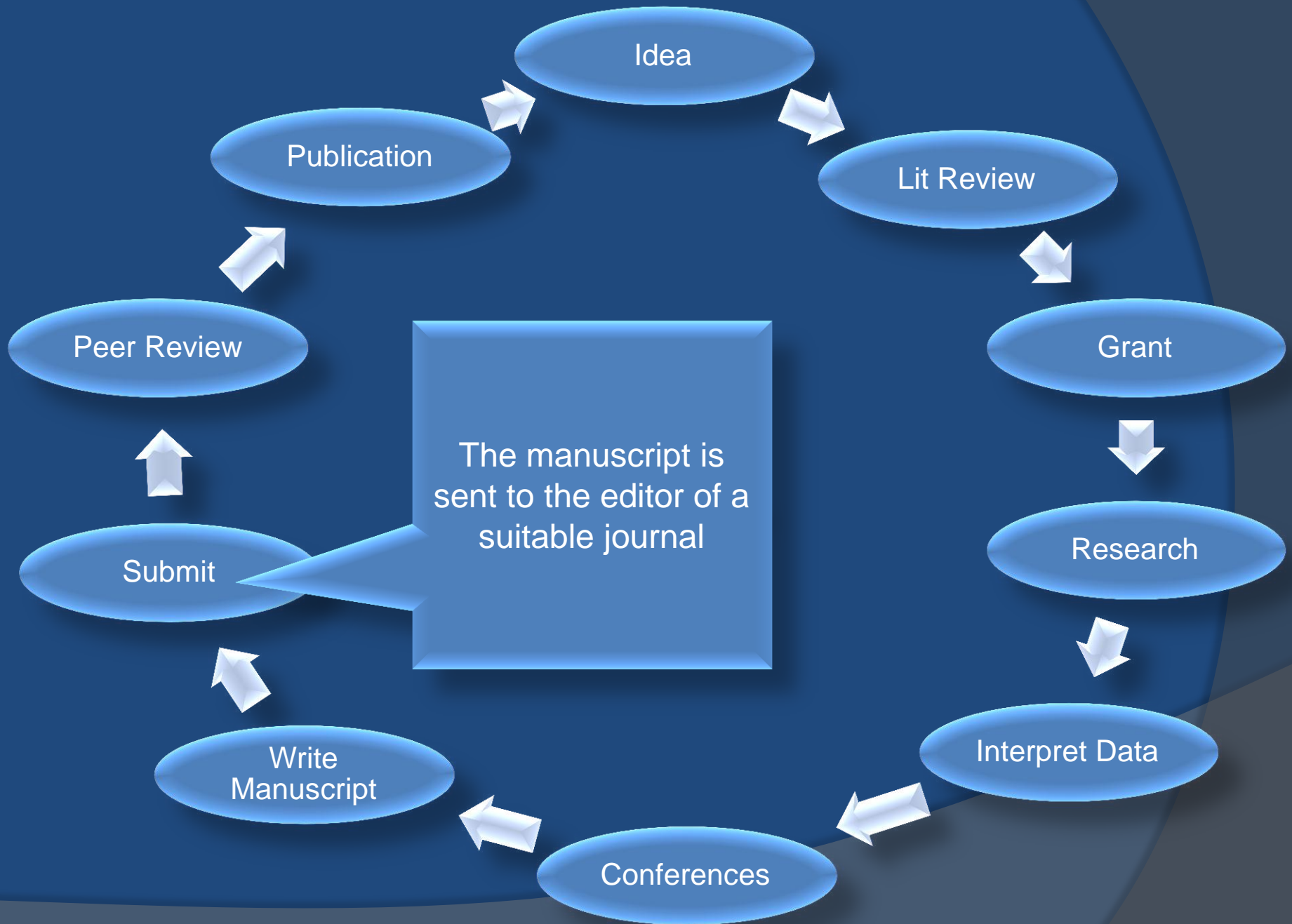


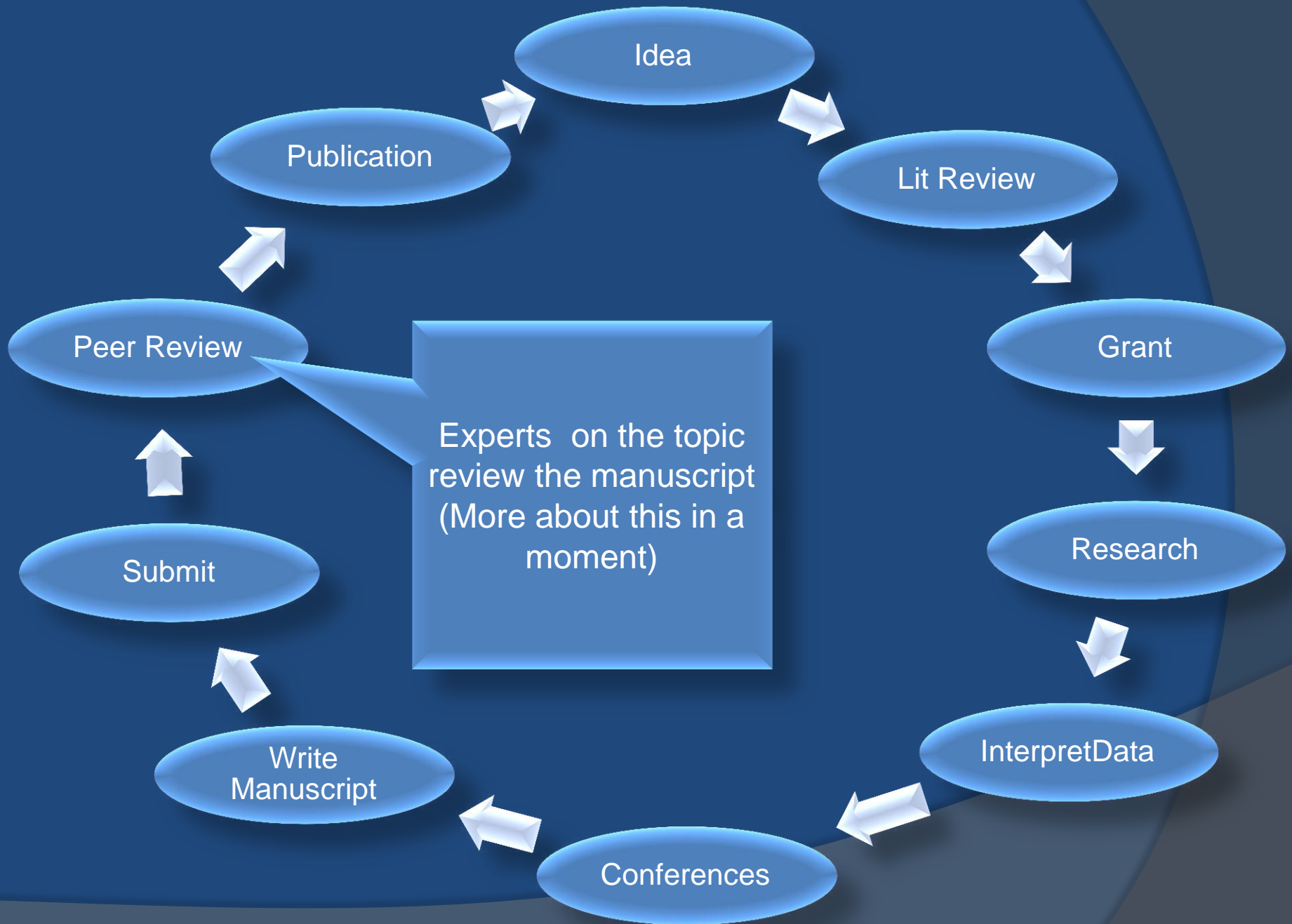


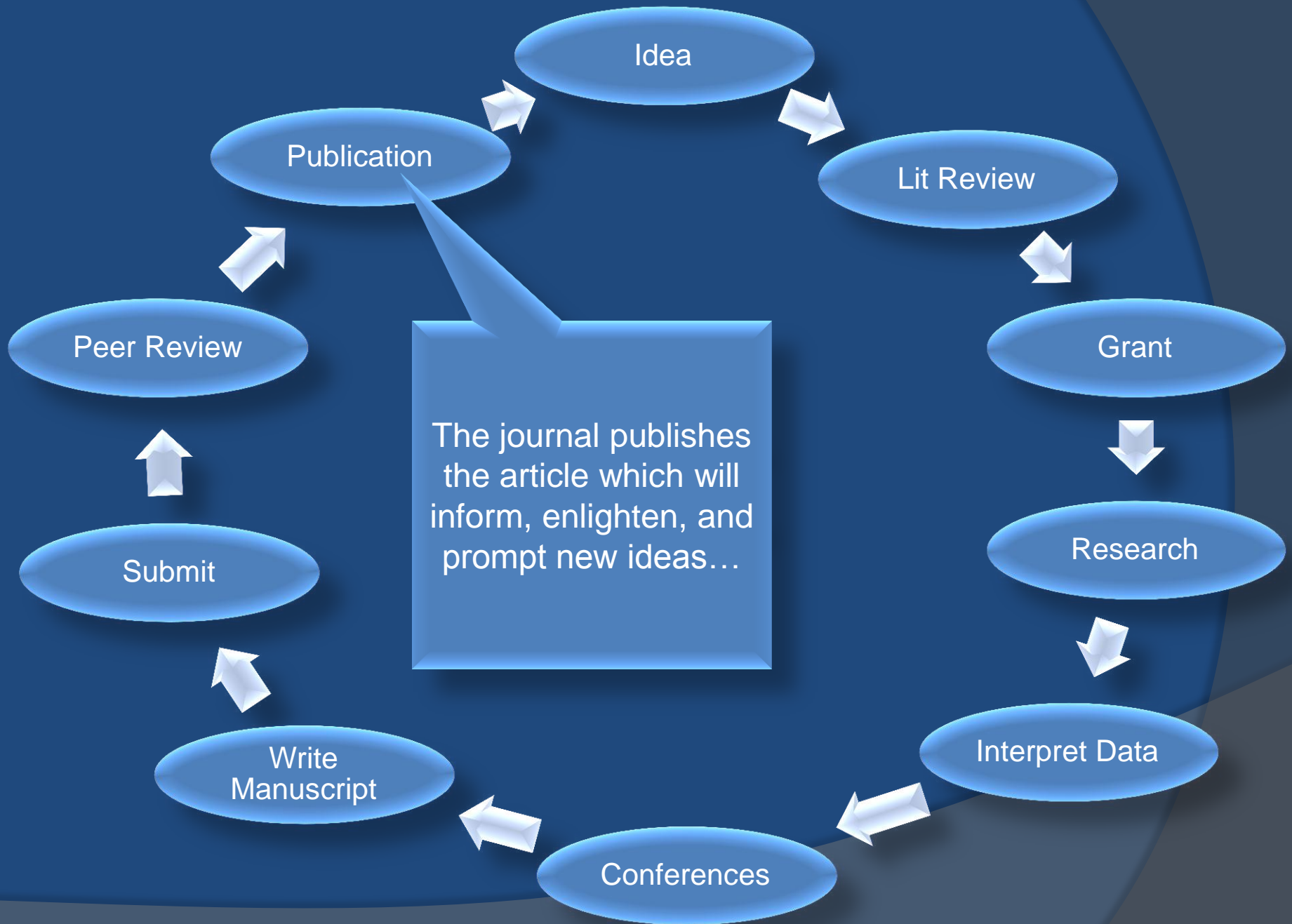












# The Researcher submits her/ his manuscript to a journal

- ◎ 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



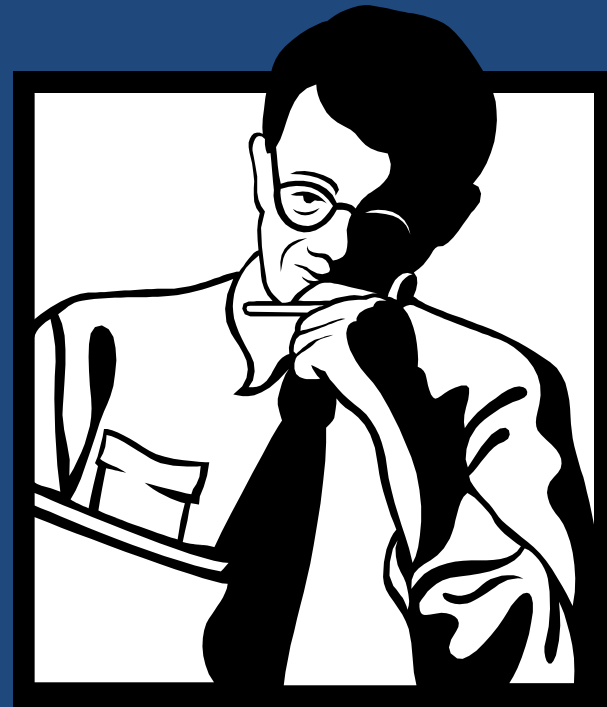
# The Peer Reviewers

- ◉ 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



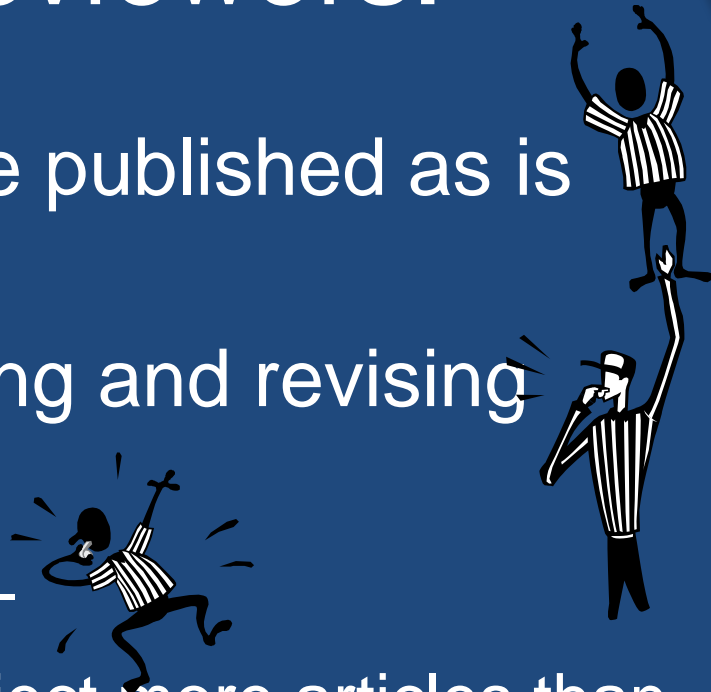
# The Peer Reviewers

- ◉ 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



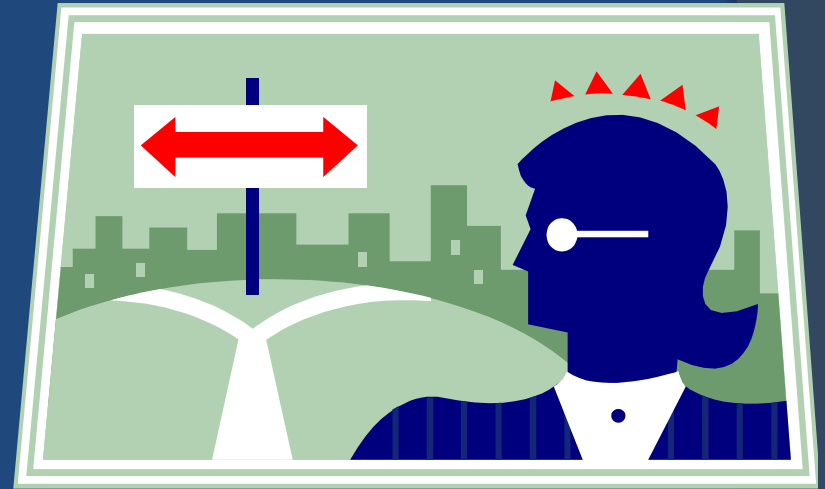
# The Referees/Reviewers:

- 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

