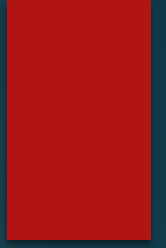


# Peer Review



# Purpose of peer review

- ▶ Aid in the vetting and selection of research.
- ▶ Raise the general quality of published research.
- ▶ Increase trust in the validity and integrity of publications.

# Why review?

- ▶ Keep up to date on the research in your field.
- ▶ Learn more about the editorial process.
- ▶ Demonstrate your expertise in a field.
- ▶ Professional responsibility.
- ▶ A means of paying back or paying it forward (rule of 3).
- ▶ A way of helping to shape and develop your field.

# Accepting or rejecting the invitation to review

- ▶ Do you have the appropriate expertise to review this article?
- ▶ Do you have a conflict of interest regarding the article or the author?
- ▶ Do you have the time to conduct the review well?

# What editors are looking for...

- ▶ Expert advice on the relevance and quality of the work.
- ▶ Feedback that is clear, concise, and professional.

# How to write a review...

- ▶ Read journal guidelines
- ▶ Read the article carefully
- ▶ Start with your overall impression and understanding of the article, and its contribution to the literature.
- ▶ Provide more detailed assessment of:
  - ▶ The contribution (to the literature and to the journal)
  - ▶ Academic rigor and accuracy (argument, methods, evidence, citations)
  - ▶ Style and structure

# Recommendation

- ▶ Accept without revision
- ▶ Minor revisions: small edits to better communicate argument or findings, small additions of data, small increase of citations or mention of additional topics, tweaking in the interpretation of results/evidence
- ▶ Major revisions: major structural issues, addition of data, reworking of analysis
- ▶ Reject: not sound in principle or methodology (fatal flaw), doesn't make a significant contribution, other significant problems

# How to become a reviewer...

- ▶ Networking: conferences, seminars, professional organizations, social media, blogging, etc.
- ▶ Publishing articles.
- ▶ Reaching out directly to a journal's editorial team.