

Identifying Peer-Reviewed Sources

To determine whether a source is academic or peer-reviewed, look for some of the following cues:

- peer-reviewed articles in academic journals will generally have a volume and issue number on the first page of the article or in the citation—which will be written like Vol. 10, No. 1 or 10 (1).
- unless books are self-published (avoid these), all books are peer-reviewed, but you should try to find books published by university presses or respected popular academic presses
- university presses are easy to identify: Oxford University Press, Michigan University Press, etc.
- some quality popular academic presses include the following (this list is not exhaustive): Hackett, McGraw-Hill, Palgrave Macmillan, Pearson, Penguin, Routledge, Rowman & Littlefield, Sage, Taylor & Francis, Wiley and Sons

Credible or reputable, non-peer-reviewed sources may include

- government agencies (e.g., DOI, DOE, EPA, FDA, DOD, DOJ),
- international governmental organizations (e.g., UN, EU, World Bank, NATO, OPEC, OECD),
- non-governmental organizations (e.g., Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Doctors Without Borders, International Red Cross),
- think tanks (e.g., Hague Institute for Global Justice, Brookings Institution, Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, Carter Center, CATO Institute, Migration Policy Institute), or
- respected media outlets (e.g., *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Foreign Policy*, *Reuters*, BBC News, National Public Radio, CNN, etc.).