Scholarly peer review (also known as refereeing) is the process of evaluating a researcher and scholar’s work by other experts in the field of study. Peer review is a critical process in scholarly publishing, serving to filter high quality scholarship from low quality and invalid work.

**Types of Peer Review**

**Single Blind**
The most common type of review process. The reviewers’ identity is hidden from the author but the reviewers know the name of the author.

**ADVANTAGES**
- No pressure on reviewers from authors
- Reviewers can use author’s profile to help in reviewing paper

**DISADVANTAGES**
- Possibility of bias
- Risk of personality influence on reviewers

**Open review**
As the name suggests, this review process identifies the names of reviewers and authors to each other.

**ADVANTAGES**
- Transparency leads to improving the quality.
- Reviewers get recognition for their work

**DISADVANTAGE**
- Transparency = Reviewers may be reluctant to give negative reviews, may lead to conflicts of interests

**Double Blind**
The reviewers do not know who the authors are, and the authors do not know who the reviewers are. So the anonymity is the common factor in this review process.

**ADVANTAGES**
- Eliminates possibility of bias and discrimination
- Confidentiality removes criticism from reviewers to authors

**DISADVANTAGE**
- Reviewers can easily identify the author's identity through references or writing style

---

Stony Brook University | Omnia Abdallah and Darren Chase