



# Evaluate Articles from Databases

## Brief CRAAP Evaluation Criteria

**What are scholarly articles?**

**Why use library e-databases?**

**What determines an article to be scholarly?**

**Evaluating an article based on its citation**

**Evaluating a full-text article**

## Evaluate articles: **brief CRAAP evaluation criteria**

### **Currency:** *Timeliness of the information*

- When was the information published or posted?
- Any updating or revision on information?
- Science, IT, and health topics need info as recent as possible.
- For websites, the links must be functional, revised or updated within the last 2 years.



### **Relevance:** *Meets information needs*

- Does the information answers to your topic's needs at the appropriate level; not too simple?
- Have you checked through a pool of sources before selecting which ones to use?
- Do you think that your sources are convincing enough for your audience?



### **Accuracy:** *Reliability, truthfulness and correctness of the content.*

- Where does the information come from and is it supported by evidence?
- Has the information been reviewed or refereed especially for journal articles?
- Is the information objective, with proper proofreading?



### **Authority:** *Source of the information*

- Is the author an established expert in his field?
- Who is the publisher, sponsor or source and can they be contacted for verification?
- For websites check the URL e.g. credible ones are .edu .gov



### **Purpose:** *The reason the information exists.*

- Is the information fact or opinion?
- Is it to inform, teach, entertain, sell or use as propaganda?
- Read the preface for book to check author's views.
- Evidence for opinion is supported by facts and statistics.

Ref:

[http://www.csuchico.edu/lins/handouts/eval\\_websites.pdf](http://www.csuchico.edu/lins/handouts/eval_websites.pdf)

# What are scholarly articles?

We need to base our research on scholarly information derived from academic books or scholarly articles which have been peer-reviewed or refereed.

Why?

Scholarly articles are written by academics, experts in their field who researched and published their findings.

These articles are then passed through a rigorous system of review and checks by other experts in the same field before they are published.

Therefore we can and should base our own research on these set of highly credible sources.

## **“Scholarly or peer-reviewed journal articles**

are written by scholars or professionals who are experts in their fields. In the sciences and social sciences, they often publish research results.”

by

**Research & Learning Services**

**Olin Library**

**Cornell University Library**

**Ithaca, NY, USA**

# Why use library e-databases?

**Academic institutions like colleges and universities subscribes to academic databases e.g. Emerald, EBSCOhost, ProQuest, Springer, etc. to enable access to scholarly and professional articles, reports, case studies, company information, statistics, books and book chapters.**

Therefore it makes sense to harvest information from these credible information providers instead of scouting the World Wide Web to sift through an endless sea of all levels of information that may or may not be appropriate for academic purposes.

# What determines an article to be scholarly?

**Scholarly journals must be peer-reviewed or refereed. Some databases explicitly displays this. Example as below.**



The screenshot shows the EBSCOhost search interface. At the top, it says "Searching: Business Source Complete | Choose Databases". There are search input fields and buttons for "Search" and "Clear". Below the search bar, there are options for "AND" and "Select a Field (optional)".

On the left, under "Search Options", there are "Search Modes and Expanders" and "Limit your results". The "Search Modes and Expanders" section includes radio buttons for "Boolean/Phrase", "Find all my search terms", "Find any of my search terms", and "SmartText Searching". The "Limit your results" section includes checkboxes for "Full Text" and "References Available".

On the right, there is a "Browse" section with a list of categories: Author, Business Videos, Company Information, Company Profiles, Industry Profiles, Market Research Reports, and a small grid icon.

An orange callout box points to the "Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals" checkbox, which is currently unchecked. The text inside the callout box says: "EBSCOhost provides filter to ensure scholarly articles are selected."

At the bottom right, there is a "Published Date" section with dropdown menus for "Month" and "Year".

Ref: <http://www.umuc.edu/library/libhow/articles.cfm#>

# What determines an article to be scholarly?

**Scholarly journals must be peer-reviewed or refereed. Some databases explicitly displays this. Example as below.**

**ProQuest**









Basic Search | Advanced Search | Publications | Browse | Databases (3)

ProQuest provides option to select peer-reviewed dissertations.

☐ Full text ☐ Peer reviewed ⓘ

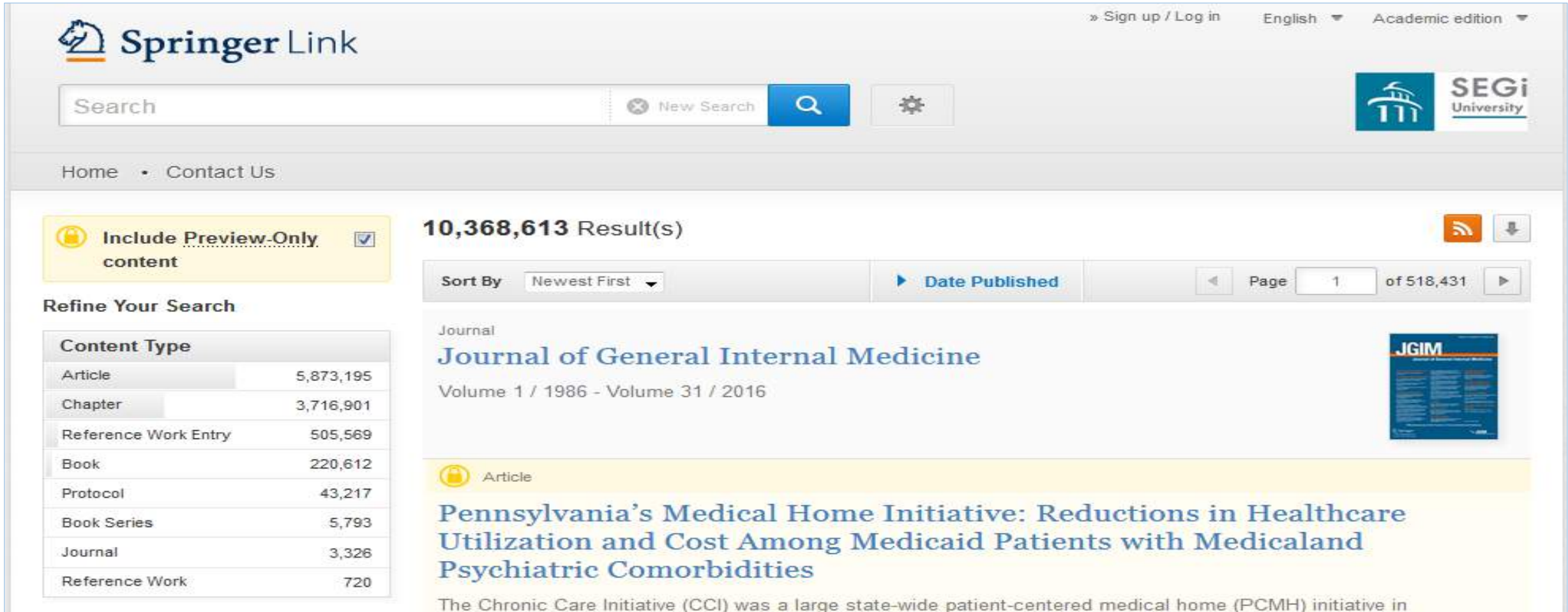
Search tips

Search subject areas [List view](#)

-  The Arts
-  Business
-  Health & Medicine
-  History
-  Literature & Language
-  Multidisciplinary
-  Science & Technology
-  Social Sciences

# What determines an article to be scholarly?

**Scholarly journals must be peer-reviewed or refereed. Some databases are established as academic. Example as below.**



The screenshot displays the Springer Link database interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "Search", a "New Search" button, and a magnifying glass icon. To the right of the search bar are links for "Sign up / Log in", "English", and "Academic edition". The Springer Link logo is prominently displayed on the left. Below the search bar, there are navigation links for "Home" and "Contact Us". A yellow box on the left contains the option "Include Preview-Only content" with a checked checkbox. Below this, a "Refine Your Search" section shows a table of content types and their counts.


Content Type	
Article	5,873,195
Chapter	3,716,901
Reference Work Entry	505,569
Book	220,612
Protocol	43,217
Book Series	5,793
Journal	3,326
Reference Work	720

The main search results area shows "10,368,613 Result(s)". Below this, there are sorting options: "Sort By" with a dropdown menu set to "Newest First", and a "Date Published" link. A pagination bar indicates "Page 1 of 518,431". The first result is for the "Journal of General Internal Medicine", with a thumbnail image of the journal cover. Below the journal title, it specifies "Volume 1 / 1986 - Volume 31 / 2016". A yellow box highlights the first article, "Pennsylvania's Medical Home Initiative: Reductions in Healthcare Utilization and Cost Among Medicaid Patients with Medical and Psychiatric Comorbidities". The abstract for this article begins with "The Chronic Care Initiative (CCI) was a large state-wide patient-centered medical home (PCMH) initiative in".



# What determines an article to be scholarly?

**Scholarly journals must be peer-reviewed or refereed. Some databases make this statement in their homepage.  
Example as below.**

 **Emerald**  
GROUP PUBLISHING

Home | Text View | Contact Us | Site Map | Support | Emerald Profile

Site search:

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[Login](#)  
**Welcome:**  
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**Resources:**  
[Licensing Solutions](#)  
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Home > For Reviewers


## For Reviewers

### Support and services




Welcome to our For Reviewers area. Here you will find practical tips and guidance on all aspects of the peer review process. How will reviewing benefit your career? What is involved and what should you consider when writing your review? What rewards will you receive as a reviewer?

#### What you need to know before reviewing




Reviewers are essential to the scholarly publishing process. Academics rely on peer review to corroborate their research and add value to it through critical engagement, before publication.

#### Reviewer guidelines




As a reviewer, you will be notified by e-mail of an invitation to review a journal article. The e-mail will come embedded with hyperlink invitation responses. Clicking the appropriate hyperlink sends the response to the journal's editorial office.

#### The peer review process



This section shows the peer review process from start to finish, and explains the different models of peer review (single, double, triple and open) with advantages and disadvantages outlined.

#### Reviewer rewards




As a reviewer for an Emerald journal title you will receive three months' complimentary access to all Emerald journals following the submission of your review. Additionally each journal provides a special Outstanding Reviewer Award.



# What determines an article to be scholarly?

**Scholarly journals must be peer-reviewed or refereed. Some databases make this statement in their reviewers page.  
Example as below.**



**BMJ Case Reports**

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[Home](#) > [About the journal](#) > Thank you to our reviewers

## Thank you to our reviewers 2015

The editors would like to publicly acknowledge the people listed below who served as reviewers on the journal during 2015. Without their efforts, the quality of the journal could not be sustained.

Javier A-Cienfuegos  
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Bizhan Aarabi  
Jos Aarts  
Abdurrahman Abakay  
Zaid Abassi  
Aula Abbara  
Giovanni Abbate-Daga  
Ahad Abdalla  
Ebtesam Abdalla  
Mohamed Abdel-Wahab  
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# Evaluating an article based on its citation

We can also apply CRAAP evaluation criteria on the detailed record of a journal article to determine whether it is scholarly or not before we examine its full-text version. Example as below. Search limited to peer-reviewed articles.

New Search Publications Company Information Thesaurus More

Sign In Folder Preferences Languages Help

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Searching: Business Source Complete | Choose Databases

corporate social responsibility Select a Field (optional) Search Clear

AND Select a Field (optional)

AND Select a Field (optional)

Basic Search Advanced Search Search History

Detailed Record

PDF Full Text (159KB)

Find Similar Results using SmartText Searching

**Financial Crisis, Politically Connected CEOs, and the Performance of State-Owned Enterprises: Evidence from Korea.**

Authors: Yu, Seungwon<sup>1</sup>  
Lee, Namyoung<sup>2</sup>

Source: Emerging Markets Finance & Trade, 2016, Vol. 52 Issue 9, p2087-2099, 13p.

Document Type: Article

Subject Terms: \*FINANCIAL crises  
\*CHIEF executive officers  
\*GOVERNMENT business enterprises  
\*FINANCIAL performance  
\*ORGANIZATIONAL performance  
POLITICAL activity

Author-Supplied Keywords: financial crisis  
financial performance  
politically connected CEO  
public performance  
state-owned enterprises

**Abstract:** This study examines under specific situations the performance of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) from two points of view—business performance and public performance. We find that SOEs with a politically connected CEO perform well even during a financial crisis, as the SOEs are able to obtain more favorable treatment. However, the results imply that politically connected CEOs perform poorly when government subsidies are excluded as they may lack the skills for successful management. The results also confirm that SOEs encourage more corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities during a financial crisis in an effort to gain legitimacy by demonstrating that they are committed to social responsibility. However, politically connected CEOs have a negative effect on CSR performance during a financial crisis. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Accession Number: 117485041

Length of article. 2-3 pages is not likely to cover topic in-depth. This article is 13 pages.

Check publication date for recency.

An abstract is available for quick analysis.

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# Evaluating a full-text article: **Example**

**We can also apply CRAAP evaluation criteria on full-text of a journal article to determine whether it is scholarly or not. Example as below. Search limited to peer-reviewed articles.**



The current issue and full text archive of this journal is available at  
[www.emeraldinsight.com/0268-6902.htm](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/0268-6902.htm)

MAJ  
26,7

566

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## Management accounting and risk management in Malaysian financial institutions

### An exploratory study

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**There is a purpose statement.**

**Abstract**

**Purpose** – The purpose of this paper is to examine the link between management accounting and risk management. The paper measures the extent to which management accounting practices help in managing risks and the extent of the integration between these two important managerial functions.

**Design/methodology/approach** – The study used a mail survey of financial institutions listed in

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**Scope of the article**



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0268-6902  
DOI 10.1108/02686901111151314

**Design/methodology/approach** – The study used a mail survey of financial institutions listed in the Malaysian Central Banks' web site. The respondents to whom 106 questionnaires were sent were the chief financial officers; the response rate was 68 percent. A total of 16 post-survey semi-structured interviews were also conducted with selected respondents to gain further insights into the survey findings.

**Findings** – The findings from the survey indicate that analysis of financial statements was perceived to contribute most towards risk management. The majority of the respondents were of the view that the management accounting function was greatly involved in the organization's risk management. Consistent with the survey findings, the interviewees also perceived that budgetary control, budgeting, and strategic planning played important roles in managing risk.

**Research limitations/implications** – This is a study conducted in Malaysian financial institutions and thus, results may not be generalizable to other contexts. The findings of this study strengthen the importance of both management accounting and risk management in complementing each other to form part of the corporate performance management systems.

**Originality/value** – This paper contributes to the literature as very few studies have examined the significant link between management accounting and risk management.

**Keywords** Management accounting, Risk management, Financial institutions, Malaysia

**Paper type** Research paper

**Introduction**

Financial institutions play an important role in the economy. They act as intermediaries between the surplus and deficit units and this intermediary role is crucial for the efficient allocation of resources in the modern economy (Sinkey, 2002; El-Hawary *et al.*, 2007).



# Evaluating a full-text article: **Example**

**We can also apply CRAAP evaluation criteria on full-text of a journal article to determine whether it is scholarly or not. Example as below. Search limited to peer-reviewed articles.**

Background variable	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Job designation	CFO/director of finance	13	18.1
	Head of finance/general manager finance/vice president finance	27	37.5
	Senior manager finance/assistant VP finance	11	15.3
	Finance manager	17	23.6
	Others	4	5.6
Number of employees	Less than 100	15	20.8
	100-499	23	31.9
	500-999	13	18.1
	More than 1,000	19	26.3
	No information	2	2.8

Malaysian  
financial  
institutions

575

**Table I.**  
Profile of respondents  
and firms

## Post-survey semi-structured interviews

Semi-structured interviews were conducted to gain a more in-depth understanding of the link between management accounting and risk management. The respondents who were involved in the questionnaire survey provided the basis for the sample selection for the interviews. In total, 16 interviews were conducted and, overall, the background shows that they were senior and experienced enough to represent their organization as almost all of them were in the top management team, with an average age of 43 years, and had served with the company on average for nine years and held their current position on average for five years (Table II).

**Supporting  
data**

Interviewee	Position	Length of service in the company (years)	Length of time in current position (years)	Gender	Age
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**Referen  
cing  
shows  
that this  
work is  
based  
on the  
findings  
of other  
experts**

## References

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