# Transcript of the video ‘Find the right journal for your article – Part One

In this set of videos, we're going to go through the process of finding the right journal for your article. These videos are in three parts. The first part is easy ways looking at what we're already know. The second part is using Journal indexes and citation resources and the final video will cover using journal finder tools.

So to start with we'll go with the easy ways that we might already know. The easiest place to start is with the things you already know. So look at the journals you like to read look at the articles you've read.

Talk to you supervisors and friends around which journals they've published in which journals are in your research area, which articles you like where they're published and look around at the different journals available to you that way.

If you're not having any luck through there, you can also check through reference lists. So you can look through your reference list of the articles. You've liked to find more relevant journals more articles that might be equivalent to your work and places we give you places to publish.

Once you've identified a journal you need to find the journal online to check the editorial policies to check the instructions for the authors. This will give you an idea of the scope of the journal give you an idea of the requirements of the journal and make it clearer to you if this is the right place for your article to go.

We also need to assess the journal quality. So for Griffith, we need to have our journals double blind peer-reviewed. Most journals you find will be however some are not. The easiest way to find this out is through a tool called Ulrichsweb. We find this through the library catalogue.

Put in your journal title there. And you'll find that if your journal is double blind peer reviewed you'll see a referee jumper. And this means the journal should be good to go and to follow it up and a good place for you to publish.

So they're the easy steps to find a journal. Look at the stuff you already know; look at the journals and articles you like; talk to your supervisors and friends; check your reading lists; check your citation list; look for the places where research in your field is already published; check the requirements for the authors and check the quality. In video two, we'll look at some of the journal citation indexes; two in particular: SJR or Scimago, and Web of Science.