

## Editorial

### Is the demographic of *British Journal of Nutrition* authors changing?

In 2006, I published an Editorial in part describing the geographical origin of papers published in the *British Journal of Nutrition (BJN)* during 2005<sup>(1)</sup>. I noted that, based upon the address of the corresponding author, 67.4 % of published papers originated from Europe (21.6 % from the UK), 17 % from Asia, 8.9 % from North America, 4.3 % from Australasia, 1.8 % from Latin America and 0.7 % from Africa. I have now repeated this exercise for papers published in the *BJN* during 2009. The results are shown in Table 1. Comparing these latest figures with those from just 4 years ago highlights some interesting trends. Whilst Europe remains the region of origin of the majority of published papers, the contribution of this region has fallen by about 10 %, with a fall in the relative number of papers of UK origin of almost 39 % from 21.6 % to 13.2 % of all published papers. In contrast, the relative contribution of papers of North American origin has increased by almost 70 %, while that of those of Latin American or Australasian origin has increased by almost 90 % and by over 85 %, respectively. The relative contribution of papers of Asian origin has decreased by almost 40 %. It is important to note that the total number of papers published in the *BJN* has gone up considerably over the last 4 years (from 282 to 500), so that the absolute number of papers published from all regions has increased (Table 2). The result of the increased number of papers published and the increased contribution of papers from North America, Latin America and Australasia means that, in absolute terms, 200, 240 and 233 % more papers were published from those three regions, respectively, in 2009 compared with 2005. The absolute increase in the number of papers of European and Asian origin was 58 and 27 %, respectively. The changing pattern in the geographical origin of published papers perhaps reflects

the large increase in submissions of manuscripts from North America, Latin America and Australasia.

It appears that even within regions there is a greater diversity of the origin of papers published in the *BJN*. In 2009, papers were published from twenty European countries other than the UK (sixteen in 2005), corresponding to over 45 % of total publications, with Spain (9.8 % of papers), France (7.0 % of papers), Germany (6.0 % of papers), The Netherlands (6.6 % of papers) and Finland (4.0 % of papers) being prominent. Scandinavian countries contributed 5 % of published papers. Papers were published from both the USA (9.0 % of papers) and Canada (6.0 % of papers), from five Latin American countries (two in 2005), six Asian countries (Japan (4.8 % of papers), People's Republic of China, Republic of China (i.e. Taiwan), South Korea, India and Malaysia), Australia (6.2 % of papers), New Zealand, South Africa, Egypt, Israel and Lebanon. In total, papers from forty countries were published in the *BJN* during 2009 (thirty countries in 2005). These figures demonstrate the remarkable geographical diversity of the papers published in the *BJN* and, I think, demonstrate the true international nature of the *BJN*.

The international nature of the *BJN* is also reflected amongst those who participate in the peer review and decision-making processes. Of the four Deputy Editors of the *BJN*, one is French, one Canadian and one American. The Editorial Board includes members from sixteen countries. Only 32 % of the Editorial Board is British (40 % in 2005); there are twenty-one members from eight countries in Continental Europe, fifteen North American members, and members from South Korea, Iran, Australia and New Zealand. Manuscript reviewers cover an even wider geographical spread.

**Table 1.** Regions of affiliation of corresponding authors of articles published in the *British Journal of Nutrition* during 2009

Region	Full papers and Short communications		Other articles published in main issues*		Articles published in Supplements		Total	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Europe (of which UK)	250 (58)	57.3 (13.3)	31 (7)	70.5 (15.9)	20 (1)	100 (5.0)	301 (66)	60.2 (13.2)
North America	65	14.9	10	22.7	–	–	75	15.0
Latin America	17	3.9	–	–	–	–	17	3.4
Africa	3	0.7	1	2.3	–	–	4	0.8
Asia	60	13.8	1	2.3	–	–	61	12.2
Middle East	2	0.5	–	–	–	–	2	0.4
Australasia	8	3.5	1	2.3	–	–	40	8.0

\* Includes Invited Commentaries, Review articles, Systematic reviews, Meta-analyses and Letters to the Editor.

**Table 2.** Regions of affiliation of corresponding authors of articles published in the *British Journal of Nutrition* during 2005 and 2009

Region	2005		2009	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Europe (of which UK)	190 (61)	67.4 (21.6)	301 (66)	60.2 (13.2)
North America	25	8.9	75	15.0
Latin America	5	1.8	17	3.4
Africa	2	0.7	4	0.8
Asia	48	17.0	61	12.2
Middle East	–	–	2	0.64
Australasia	12	4.3	40	8.0

Thus, there is plenty of evidence that those responsible for reviewing and making decisions on manuscripts submitted to the *BJN* represent a very international mix. It is my view that this mix reflects that of the authorship and readership of

the *BJN*, and that the *BJN* is truly an international, not only a British, journal.

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doi:10.1017/S0007114510001959

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1. Calder PC (2006) The *British Journal of Nutrition*, an international journal that continues to develop. *Br J Nutr* **96**, 1–3.