

Main English-language media organisations

name	country	founded	medium / format	publication schedule	style / focus / editorial position
<i>The Atlantic</i>		1857	magazine	10 issues per year	the US news outlet with the highest proportion of college-educated readers (62%)
BBC News Online		1997	online	24/7	public service broadcaster > neutral
The Conversation	multiple ed.	2010	online	24/7	nonprofit online outlet > research-informed news stories authored by academics
<i>The Daily Telegraph</i>		1855	broadsheet newspaper	daily	middle-market, conservative
The Economist		1843	magazine-format newspaper	weekly	rigorous, in-depth coverage of issues high-market, liberal, in the European sense
<i>The Financial Times</i>		1888	broadsheet newspaper	daily	liberal, in the European sense
The Guardian		1821	compact newspaper	daily	left-of-centre / social democratic
<i>The Independent</i>		1986	tabloid-format newspaper	daily	liberal, in the European sense
<i>The Los Angeles Times</i>		1881	broadsheet newspaper	daily	left-of-centre
<i>The New Statesman</i>		1913	magazine	weekly	political and cultural news magazine, progressive
NPR Online		2005	online	24/7	public service broadcaster > neutral
The New York Times		1851	broadsheet newspaper	daily	the American <i>newspaper of record</i>
<i>The Observer</i> (sister of <i>The Guardian</i>)		1791	compact newspaper	Sunday	left-of-centre
<i>Politico</i>		2007	online	24/7	long-form journalism, political news analysis
<i>The Spectator</i> (sister of <i>The Daily Telegraph</i>)		1828	magazine	weekly	high-market, conservative, Eurosceptic
Time		1923	magazine	weekly	left-of-centre
The Times		1785	compact newspaper	daily	varied perspectives, with strong connections to the Conservative Party
<i>USA Today</i>		1982	compact newspaper	daily (no weekend edition)	centrist, middle-market, concise, easy-to-read news stories (“Mac-Paper”)
The Washington Post		1877	broadsheet newspaper	daily	celebrated for its political reporting, op-eds expressing diverse perspectives