Continue

Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. International weekly newspaper For the profession, see Economist. For other uses, see The Economist (disambiguation). The EconomistCover of the 1 August 2020 issueTypeNewspaper[1][2] Print (Friday) Digital (Daily)FormatMagazinedigitalOwner(s)The Economist GroupFounder(s)James WilsonEditorZanny Minton BeddoesDeputy editorTom StandageFoundedSeptember 1843; 181 years ago (1843-09)Political alignmentRadical centrism[3][4]Economic liberalism[5][6]Social liberalism[5][6]HeadquartersThe Adelphi, 1–11 John Adam St, Westminster,London WC2N 6HT,United KingdomCirculation490,944 (as of 2023)[7]ISSN0013-0613OCLC number1081684 Websitewww.economist.com The Economist is a British newspaper published weekly in printed magazine format and daily on digital platforms. It publishes stories on topics that include economics, business, geopolitics, technology and culture. Mostly written and edited in London,[8] it has other editorial offices in the United States and in major cities in continental Europe, Asia, and the Middle East.[1][8] The newspaper has a prominent focus on data journalism and interpretive analysis over original reporting, to both criticism and acclaim. Founded in 1843, The Economist was first circulated by Scottish economist James Wilson to muster support for abolishing the British Corn Laws (1815–1846), a system of import tariffs. Over time, the newspaper's coverage expanded further into political economy and eventually began running articles on current events, finance, commerce, and British politics. Throughout the mid-to-late 20th century, it greatly expanded its layout and format, adding opinion columns, special reports, political cartoons, reader letters, cover stories, art critique, book reviews, and technology features. The paper is recognisable by its fire engine red masthead (nameplate) and illustrated, topical covers. Individual articles are written anonymously, with no byline, in order for the paper to speak as one collective voice. It is supplemented by its sister lifestyle magazine, 1843, and a variety of podcasts, films, and books. It is considered a newspaper of record in the UK.[9] The editorial stance of The Economist primarily revolves around classical, social, and most notably economic liberalism. It has supported radical centrism, favouring policies and governments that maintain centrist politics. The newspaper typically champions economic liberalism, particularly free markets, free trade, free immigration, deregulation, and globalisation. Despite a pronounced editorial stance, it is seen as having little reporting bias, and as exercising rigorous fact-checking and strict copy editing.[10][11] Its extensive use of word play, high subscription prices, and depth of coverage has linked the paper with a high-income and educated readership, drawing both positive and negative connotations.[8][12] In line with this, it claims to have an influential readership of prominent business leaders and policy-makers.[13] Scottish economist James Wilson founded the newspaper to "take part in a severe contest between intelligence ... and ... ignorance". Its first issue (right) was published on 2 September 1843 as a broadsheet newspaper before transitioning into a perfect-bound weekly paper in 1971; the paper currently uses a stapled magazine format. The Economist was founded by the British businessman and banker James Wilson in 1843, to advance the repeal of the Corn Laws, a system of import tariffs.[14][15] A prospectus for the newspaper from 5 August 1843 enumerated thirteen areas of coverage that its editors wanted the publication to focus on:[16] Original leading articles, in which free-trade principles will be most rigidly applied to all the important questions of the day. Articles relating to some practical, commercial, agricultural, or foreign topic of passing interest, such as foreign treaties. An article on the elementary principles of political economy, applied to practical experience, covering the laws related to prices, wages, rent, exchange, revenue and taxes. Parliamentary reports, with particular focus on commerce, agriculture and free trade. Reports and accounts of popular movements advocating free trade. General news from the Court of St James's, the Metropolis, the Provinces, Scotland, and Ireland. Commercial topics such as changes in fiscal regulations, the state and prospects of the markets, imports and exports, foreign news, the state of the manufacturing districts, notices of important new mechanical improvements, shipping news, the money market, and the progress of railways and public companies. Agricultural topics, including the application of geology and chemistry; notices of new and improved implements, state of crops, markets, prices, foreign markets and prices converted into English money; from time to time, in some detail, the plans pursued in Belgium, Switzerland, and other well-cultivated countries. Colonial and foreign topics, including trade, produce, political and fiscal changes, and other matters, including exposés on the evils of restriction and protection, and the advantages of free intercourse and trade. Law reports, confined chiefly to areas important to commerce, manufacturing, and agriculture. Books, confined chiefly, but not so exclusively, to commerce, manufacturing, and agriculture, and including all treatises on political economy, finance, or taxation. A commercial gazette, with prices and statistics of the week. Correspondence and inquiries from the newspaper's readers. Wilson described it as taking part in "a severe contest between intelligence, which presses forward, and an unworthy, timid ignorance obstructing our progress", a phrase which still appears on its imprint (US: masthead) as the publication's mission.[17] It has long been respected as "one of the most competent and subtle Western periodicals on public affairs".[18] It was cited by Karl Marx in his formulation of socialist theory because Marx felt the publication epitomised the interests of the bourgeoisie.[19] He wrote that "the London Economist, the European organ of the aristocracy of finance, described most strikingly the attitude of this class."[20] In 1915, revolutionary Vladimir Lenin referred to The Economist as a "journal that speaks for British millionaires".[21] Additionally, Lenin stated that The Economist held a "bourgeois-pacifist" position and supported peace out of fear of revolution.[22] In the currency disputes of the mid-nineteenth century, the journal sided with the Banking School against the Currency School. It criticised the Bank Charter Act 1844 which restricted the amount of bank notes that the Bank of England could issue on the basis of Currency School policy encouraged by Lord Overstone, that eventually developed into monetarism. It blamed the 1857 financial crisis in Britain on 'a certain class of doctrinaires' who 'refer every commercial crisis and its disastrous consequences to "excessive issues of bank notes".[23][24] It identified the causes of the financial crisis as variations in interest rates and a build-up of excess financial capital leading to unwise investments.[23][24] A panel of journalists and public policy leaders at The Economist's 2019 India Summit In 1920, the paper's circulation rose to 6,170. In 1934, it underwent its first major redesign. The current fire engine red nameplate was created by Reynolds Stone in 1959.[25] In 1971, The Economist changed its large broadsheet format into a smaller magazine-style perfect-bound formatting.[26] In 1981 the publication introduced a North American edition after publishing the British edition since 1843; its circulation had increased more than tenfold by 2010.[8] In January 2012, The Economist launched a new weekly section devoted exclusively to China, the first new country section since the introduction of one on the United States in 1942.[27] In 1991, James Fallows argued in The Washington Post that The Economist used editorial lines that contradicted the news stories they purported to highlight.[28] In 1999, Andrew Sullivan complained in The New Republic that it uses "marketing genius"[29] to make up for deficiencies in original reporting, resulting in "a kind of Reader's Digest"[30] for America's corporate elite.[30][31] The Guardian wrote that "its writers rarely see a political or economic problem that cannot be solved by the trusted three-card trick of privatisation, deregulation and liberalisation".[32] In 2005, the Chicago Tribune named it the best English-language paper noting its strength in international reporting where it does not feel moved to "cover a faraway land only at a time of unmitigated disaster" and that it kept a wall between its reporting and its more conservative editorial policies.[33] In 2008, Jon Meacham, former editor of Newsweek and a self-described "fan", criticised The Economist's focus on analysis over original reporting.[34] In 2012, The Economist was accused of hacking into the computer of Justice Mohammed Nizamul Huq of the Bangladesh Supreme Court, leading to his resignation as the chairman of the International Crimes Tribunal.[35][36] In August 2015, Pearson sold its 50% stake in the newspaper to the Italian Agnelli family's investment company, Exor, for £469 million (US$531 million) and the paper re-acquired the remaining shares for £182 million ($206 million).[37][38] An investigation by the Intercept, the Nation, and DeSmog found that The Economist is one of the leading media outlets that publishes advertising for the fossil fuel industry. Journalists who cover climate change for The Economist are concerned that conflicts of interest with the companies and industries that caused climate change and obstructed action will reduce the credibility of their reporting on climate change and cause readers to downplay the climate crisis.[39] The Economist is a member of the Economist Group. City of Westminster's Smithson Plaza, formerly known as The Economist Building,[40][41][42][43] served as the headquarters of the paper until 2017, on St James's Street. Pearson plc held a 50% shareholding via The Financial Times Limited until August 2015. At that time, Pearson sold their share in the Economist. The Agnelli family's Exor paid £287m to raise their stake from 4.7% to 43.4% while the Economist paid £182m for the balance of 5.04m shares which will be distributed to current shareholders.[38] Aside from the Agnelli family, smaller shareholders in the company include Cadbury, Rothschild (21%), Schroder, Layton and other family interests as well as a number of staff and former staff shareholders.[38][44] A board of trustees formally appoints the editor, who cannot be removed without its permission. The Economist Newspaper Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Economist Group. Sir Evelyn Robert de Rothschild was chairman of the company from 1972 to 1989. Although The Economist has a global emphasis and scope, about two-thirds of the 75 staff journalists are based in the London borough of Westminster.[45] However, due to half of all subscribers originating in the United States, The Economist has core editorial offices and substantial operations in New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Washington D.C.[46][47] Zanny Minton Beddoes was appointed editor in 2015, first joining as an emerging markets correspondent in 1994. The editor-in-chief, commonly known as simply "the Editor", of The Economist is charged with formulating the paper's editorial policies and overseeing corporate operations. Since its 1843 founding, the editors have been the following: James Wilson: 1843–1857 Richard Holt Hutton: 1857–1861[note 1] Walter Bagehot: 1861–1877[note 2] Daniel Conner Lathbury: 1877–1881[note 3] (jointly) Robert Harry Inglis Palgrave: 1877–1883 (jointly) Edward Johnstone: 1883–1907[48] Francis Wrigley Hirst: 1907–1916 Hartley Withers: 1916–1921 Sir Walter Layton: 1922–1938 Geoffrey Crowther: 1938–1956 Donald Tyerman: 1956–1965 Sir Alastair Burnet: 1965–1974 Andrew Knight: 1974–1986 Rupert Pennant-Rea: 1986–1993 Bill Emmott: 1993–2006 John Micklethwait: 2006–2014[49] Zanny Minton Beddoes: 2015–present[50] Although it has many individual columns, by tradition and current practice the newspaper ensures a uniform voice—aided by the anonymity of writers—throughout its pages,[51] as if most articles were written by a single author, which may be perceived to display dry, understated wit, and precise use of language.[52][53] The Economist's treatment of economics presumes a working familiarity with fundamental concepts of classical economics. For instance, it does not explain terms like invisible hand, macroeconomics, or demand curve, and may take just six or seven words to explain the theory of comparative advantage. Articles involving economics do not presume any formal training on the part of the reader and aim to be accessible to the educated layperson. It usually does not translate short French and German quotes or phrases but describes the business or nature of even well-known entities, writing, for example, "Goldman Sachs, an investment bank".[54] The Economist is known for its extensive use of word play, including puns, allusions, and metaphors, as well as alliteration and assonance, especially in its headlines and captions. This can make it difficult to understand for those who are not native English speakers.[55] The Economist has traditionally and historically persisted in referring to itself as a "newspaper",[2][56][57] rather than a "news magazine", due to its mostly cosmetic switch from broadsheet to perfect-binding format and its general focus on current affairs as opposed to specialist subjects.[1][58] It is legally classified as a newspaper in Britain and the United States.[59][60][61] Most databases and anthologies catalogue the weekly as a newspaper printed in magazine- or journal-format.[62] The Economist differentiates and contrasts itself as a newspaper against their sister lifestyle magazine, 1843, which does the same in turn. Editor Zanny Minton Beddoes clarified the distinction in 2016, saying that "we call it a newspaper because it was founded in 1843, 173 years ago, [when] all [perfect-bound publications] were called newspapers."[63] The Economist's articles often take a definite editorial stance and almost never carry a byline.[64] Not even the name of the editor is printed in the issue. It is a long-standing tradition that an editor's only signed article during their tenure is written on the occasion of their departure from the position. The author of a piece is named in certain circumstances: when notable persons are invited to contribute opinion pieces; when journalists of The Economist compile special reports (previously known as surveys); for the Year in Review special edition; and to highlight a potential conflict of interest over a book review. The names of The Economist editors and correspondents can be located on the media directory pages of the website.[65] Online blog pieces are signed with the initials of the writer and authors of print stories are allowed to note their authorship from their personal web sites.[66] One anonymous writer of The Economist observed: "This approach is not without its faults (we have four staff members with the initials 'J.P.', for example) but is the best compromise between total anonymity and full bylines, in our view."[67] According to one academic study, the anonymous ethos of the weekly has contributed to strengthening three areas for The Economist: collective and consistent voice, talent and newsroom management, and brand strength.[68] The editors say this is necessary because "collective voice and personality matter more than the identities of individual journalists",[69] and reflects "a collaborative effort".[70] In most articles, authors refer to themselves as "your correspondent" or "this reviewer". The writers of the titled opinion columns tend to refer to themselves by the title (hence, a sentence in the "Lexington" column might read "Lexington was informed..."). American author and long-time reader Michael Lewis criticised the paper's editorial anonymity in 1991, labelling it a means to hide the youth and inexperience of those writing articles.[28] Although individual articles are written anonymously, there is no secrecy over who the writers are, as they are listed on The Economist's website, which also provides summaries of their careers and academic qualifications.[71] In 2009, Lewis included multiple Economist articles in his anthology about the 2008 financial crisis, Panic: The Story of Modern Financial Insanity.[72] John Ralston Saul describes The Economist as a newspaper that "hides the names of the journalists who write its articles in order to create the illusion that they dispense disinterested truth rather than opinion. This sales technique, reminiscent of pre-Reformation Catholicism, is not surprising in a publication named after the social science most given to wild guesses and imaginary facts presented in the guise of inevitability and exactitude. That it is the Bible of the corporate executive indicates to what extent received wisdom is the daily bread of a managerial civilization."[73] A stack of Economist papers, ordered by publication date, 2020 The Economist's primary focus is world events, politics and business, but it also runs regular sections on science and technology as well as books and the arts. Approximately every two weeks, the publication includes an in-depth special report (previously called surveys) on a given topic.[74] The five main categories are Countries and Regions, Business, Finance and Economics, Science, and Technology. The newspaper goes to press on Thursdays, between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. GMT, and is available at newsagents in many countries the next day. It is printed at seven sites around the world. Since July 2007, there has also been a complete audio edition of the paper available 9 pm London time on Thursdays.[75] The audio version of The Economist is produced by the production company Talking Issues. The company records the full text of the newspaper in MP3 format, including the extra pages in the UK edition. The weekly 130 MB download is free for subscribers and available for a fee for non-subscribers. The publication's writers adopt a tight style that seeks to include the maximum amount of information in a limited space.[76] David G. Bradley, publisher of The Atlantic, described the formula as "a consistent world view expressed, consistently, in tight and engaging prose".[77] The Economist frequently receives letters from its readership in response to the previous week's edition. While it is known to feature letters from senior businesspeople, politicians, ambassadors, and spokespeople, the paper includes letters from typical readers as well. Well-written or witty responses from anyone are considered, and controversial issues frequently produce a torrent of letters. For example, the survey of corporate social responsibility, published January 2005, produced largely critical letters from Oxfam, the World Food Programme, United Nations Global Compact, the Chairman of BT Group, an ex-Director of Shell and the UK Institute of Directors.[78] In an effort to foster diversity of thought, The Economist routinely publishes letters that openly criticize the paper's articles and stance. After The Economist ran a critique of Amnesty International in its issue dated 24 March 2007, its letters page ran a reply from Amnesty, as well as several other letters in support of the organisation, including one from the head of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.[79] Rebuttals from officials within regimes such as the Singapore government are routinely printed, to comply with local right-of-reply laws without compromising editorial independence.[80] Letters published in the paper are typically between 150 and 200 words long and had the now-discontinued salutation 'Sir' from 1843 to 2015. In the latter year, upon the appointment of Zanny Minton Beddoes, the first female editor, the salutation was dismissed; letters have since had no salutation.[citation needed] Prior to a change in procedure, all responses to online articles were published in "The Inbox".[citation needed] The publication runs several opinion columns whose names reflect their topic: Bagehot (Britain): named for Walter Bagehot, 19th-century British constitutional expert and the third editor of The Economist.[10] First published in 1989, since 2022, it has been written by Duncan Robinson, who succeeded Adrian Woolridge.[81] Banyan (Asia): named for the banyan tree, this column was established in April 2009 and focuses on various issues across the Asian continent and is written by Dominic Ziegler. Bartleby (Work and management): named after the titular character of a Herman Melville short story, this column was established in May 2018. It was written by Philip Coggan until August 2021. Buttonwood (Finance): named for the buttonwood tree where early Wall Street traders gathered. Until September 2006 this was available only as an on-line column, but it is now included in the print edition. Since 2018, it is written by John O'Sullivan, succeeding Philip Coggan.[82] Chaguan (China): named for Chaguan, the traditional Chinese Tea houses in Chengdu, this column was established on in September 2018.[83] It was previously written by David Rennie, but has been suspended until the Economist has a new resident columnist in Beijing. Charlemagne (Europe): named for Charlemagne, the first Holy Roman Emperor. It is written by Stanley Pignal, the Economist's Brussels bureau chief.[84] It has previously been written by Jeremy Cliffe[85] and earlier it was written by David Rennie (2007–2010) and by Anton La Guardia[86] (2010–2014). Johnson (language): named for Samuel Johnson, this column returned to print publication in 2016 and covers language. It is written by Robert Lane Greene. Lexington (United States): named for Lexington, Massachusetts, the site of the beginning of the American Revolutionary War. From June 2010 until May 2012, it was written by Peter David, until his death in a car accident.[87] The column is currently written by James Bennet.[88] Schumpeter (Business): named for the economist Joseph Schumpeter, this column was established in September 2009 and is written by Patrick Foulis. The Telegram (International): named after the Long Telegram written by George Kennan, this column has a focus on geopolitics. It is written by David Rennie and was established in November 2024.[89] Free Exchange (Economics): a general economics column, frequently based on academic research, replaced the column Economics Focus in January 2012 Obituary (recent death): since 2003 it has been written by Ann Wroe.[90] Every three months, The Economist publishes a technology report called Technology Quarterly, or simply, TQ, a special section focusing on recent trends and developments in science and technology.[91][92] The feature is also known to intertwine "economic matters with a technology".[93] The TQ often carries a theme, such as quantum computing or cloud storage, and assembles an assortment of articles around the common subject.[94][95] Main article: 1843 (magazine) In September 2007, The Economist launched a sister lifestyle magazine under the title Intelligent Life as a quarterly publication. At its inauguration it was billed as for "the arts, style, food, wine, cars, travel and anything else under the sun, as long as it's interesting".[96] The magazine focuses on analysing the "insights and predictions for the luxury landscape" across the world.[97] Approximately ten years later, in March 2016, the newspaper's parent company, Economist Group, rebranded the lifestyle magazine as 1843, in honour of the paper's founding year. It has since remained at six issues per year and carries the motto "Stories of An Extraordinary World".[96] Unlike The Economist, the author's names appear next to their articles in 1843.[98] 1843 features contributions from Economist journalists as well as writers around the world and photography commissioned for each issue. It is seen as a market competitor to The Wall Street Journal's WSJ. and the Financial Times' FT Magazine.[99] Since its March 2016 relaunch, it has been edited by Rosie Blau, a former correspondent for The Economist.[100] In May 2020 it was announced that the 1843 magazine would move to a digital-only format.[101] The paper also produces two annual reviews and predictive reports titled The World In [Year] and The World If [Year] as part of their The World Ahead franchise.[102] In both features, the newspaper publishes a review of the social, cultural, economic and political events that have shaped the year and will continue to influence the immediate future. The issue was described by the American think tank Brookings Institution as "The Economist's annual [150-page] exercise in forecasting".[103] An Urdu-language version of The World In [Year] in collaboration with The Economist is being distributed by Jang Group in Pakistan.[104] In 2013, The Economist began awarding a 'Country of the Year' in its annual Christmas special editions. Selected by the newspaper, this award recognises the country that was 'most improved' over the preceding year. Year Choice Notes 2013 Uruguay For legalising recreational marijuana and same-sex marriage[105][106] 2014 Tunisia For a peaceful transition of power amidst the Arab Winter[107] 2015 Myanmar For political and economic liberalisation (the 2011–2015 Myanmar political reforms)[108] 2016 Colombia For reaching a peace agreement in the Colombian peace process[109][110] 2017 France For supporting "open society" with the election and first calendar year of the Presidency of Emmanuel Macron[111] 2018 Armenia For opposing "corruption and incompetence" through the 2018 Armenian Revolution[112] 2019 Uzbekistan For economic and political reforms[113] 2020 Malawi For increased democratisation as part of the 2020 Malawian presidential election[114] 2021 Italy For economic reforms and effective COVID-19 vaccination program[115] 2022 Ukraine For resisting the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine[116] 2023 Greece For economic reforms and political stability[117] 2024 Bangladesh For overthrowing Sheikh Hasina and transitioning "towards a more liberal government"[118] A series of Economist technical manuals, 2020 In addition to publishing its main newspaper, lifestyle magazine, and special features, The Economist also produces books with topics overlapping with that of its newspaper. The weekly also publishes a series of technical manuals (or guides) as an offshoot of its explanatory journalism. Some of these books serve as collections of articles and columns the paper produces.[119] Often columnists from the newspaper write technical manuals on their topic of expertise; for example, Philip Coggan, a finance correspondent, authored The Economist Guide to Hedge Funds (2011).[120] The paper publishes book reviews in every issue, with a large collective review in their year-end (holiday) issue – published as "The Economist's Books of the Year".[121] Additionally, the paper has its own in-house stylebook rather than following an industry-wide writing style template.[122] All Economist writing, and publications follow The Economist Style Guide, in various editions.[123][124] The Economist sponsors a wide array of writing competitions and prizes throughout the year for readers. In 1999, The Economist organised a global futurist writing competition, The World in 2050. Co-sponsored by Royal Dutch/Shell, the competition included a first prize of US$20,000 and publication in The Economist's annual flagship publication, The World In.[125] Over 3,000 entries from around the world were submitted via a website set up for the purpose and at various Royal Dutch Shell offices worldwide.[125] The judging panel included Bill Emmott, Esther Dyson, Sir Mark Moody-Stuart, and Matt Ridley.[126] In the summer of 2019, they launched the Open Future writing competition with an inaugural youth essay-writing prompt about climate change.[127] During this competition the paper accepted a submission from an artificially-intelligent computer writing program.[128] Since 2006, The Economist has produced several podcast series.[129] The podcasts currently in production include:[130] The Intelligence (general news) Editor's Picks (audio recordings of published articles) Drum Tower (China) Babbage (technology) Money Talks (finance and business) Checks and Balance (American politics) The Weekend Intelligence (long-form reports on a single topic) Additionally, The Economist has produced several limited-run podcast series, such as The Prince (on Xi Jinping), Next Year in Moscow (on Russian emigrants and dissidents following the 2022 invasion of Ukraine), Boss Class (on business management) and Scam Inc an 8-part series about the growing business and impact of scams.[130][131] In September 2023, The Economist announced the launch of Economist Podcasts+, a paid subscription service for its podcast offerings.[132] In 2014 The Economist launched its short-form news app Espresso. The product offers a daily briefing from the editors, published every day of the week except Sunday. The app is available to paid subscribers and as a separate subscription.[133] The presence of data journalism in The Economist can be traced to its founding year in 1843. Initially, the weekly published basic international trade figures and tables.[134][135] The paper first included a graphical model in 1847—a letter featuring an illustration of various coin sizes—and its first non-epistolary chart—a tree map visualising the size of coal fields in America and England—was included in November 1854.[134] This early adoption of data-based articles was estimated to be "a 100 years before the field's modern emergence" by Data Journalism.com.[135] Its transition from broadsheet to magazine-style formatting led to the adoption of coloured graphs, first in fire-engine-red during the 1980s and then in a thematic blue in 2001.[134] The Economist's editors and readers developed a taste for more data-driven stories throughout the 2000s.[134] Starting in the late-2000s, the paper began to publish more and more articles that centred solely on charts, some of which were published online every weekday.[134] These "daily charts" are typically followed by a short, 500-word explanation. In September 2009, The Economist launched a Twitter account for their Data Team.[136] In 2015, the data-journalism department—a dedicated team of data journalists, visualisers and interactive developers—was created to head up the paper's data journalism efforts.[137] The team's output soon included election forecasting models, covering the French presidential elections of 2017 and 2022 and the US presidential and congressional elections in 2020, among others. In late-2023, the data team advertised for a political data scientist to bolster its political forecasting efforts. In order to ensure transparency in the team's data collection and analysis The Economist maintains a corporate GitHub account to publicly disclose their models and software wherever possible.[138] In October 2018, they introduced a "Graphic Detail" featuring large charts and maps in both their print and digital editions which ran until November 2023.[139] Historically, the publication has also maintained a section of economic statistics, such as employment figures, economic growth, and interest rates. These statistical publications have been found to be seen as authoritative and decisive in British society.[140] The Economist also publishes a variety of rankings seeking to position business schools and undergraduate universities among each other, respectively. In 2015, they published their first ranking of U.S. universities, focusing on comparable economic advantages. Their data for the rankings is sourced from the U.S. Department of Education and is calculated as a function of median earnings through regression analysis.[141] Among others, the most well-known data indexes the weekly publishes are: The Big Mac Index: a measure of the purchasing power of currencies, first published in 1986, using the price of the hamburger in different countries.[142][143] This is published twice a year since 2006, annually prior to that.[144] Democracy Index: a measure of the state of democracy in the world, produced by the paper's Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) The Glass Ceiling Index: a measure of female equality in the workplace. The Most Dangerous Cities Index: a measure of major cities by rates of homicide. Commodity-Price Index: a measure of commodities, such as gold and brent oil, as well as agricultural items Main article: The Economist editorial stance The editorial stance of The Economist primarily revolves around classical, social, and most notably, economic liberalism. Since its founding, it has supported radical centrism, favouring policies and governments that maintain centrist politics. The newspaper typically champions neoliberalism, particularly free markets, free trade, free immigration, deregulation, and globalisation.[145] When the newspaper was founded, the term economism denoted what would today be termed "economic liberalism". The activist and journalist George Monbiot has described it as neoliberal while occasionally accepting the propositions of Keynesian economics where deemed more "reasonable".[146] The weekly favours a carbon tax to fight global warming.[147] According to one former editor, Bill Emmott, "the Economist's philosophy has always been liberal, not conservative".[148] Alongside other publications such as The Guardian, The Observer and The Independent, it supports the United Kingdom becoming a republic.[149] Scottish economist Adam Smith (right) and philosopher David Hume (left) represent the newspaper's foundational beliefs of laissez-faire policies, self-sufficiency, anti-protectionism and free trade. Individual contributors take diverse views. The Economist favours the support, through central banks, of banks and other important corporations. This principle can, in a much more limited form, be traced back to Walter Bagehot, the third editor of The Economist, who argued that the Bank of England should support major banks that got into difficulties. Karl Marx deemed The Economist the "European organ" of "the aristocracy of finance".[150] The newspaper has also supported liberal causes on social issues such as recognition of gay marriages,[151] legalisation of drugs,[152] criticises the U.S. tax model,[153] and seems to support some government regulation on health issues, such as smoking in public,[154] as well as bans on smacking children.[155] The Economist consistently favours guest worker programmes, parental choice of school, and amnesties,[156] and once published an "obituary" of God.[157] The Economist also has a long record of supporting gun control.[158] In 2021, the paper was criticized for publishing an "anti-transgender screed".[159] In 2019, The Economist received backlash for suggesting that transgender people should be sterilized. The paper subsequently apologized for this statement.[160][161][162][163] In British general elections, The Economist has endorsed the Labour Party (in 2005 and 2024),[164][165] the Conservative Party (in 2010 and 2015),[166][167] and the Liberal Democrats (in 2017 and 2019),[168][169] and supported both Republican and Democratic candidates in the United States. The Economist put its stance this way: What, besides free trade and free markets, does The Economist believe in? "It is to the Radicals that The Economist still likes to think of itself as belonging. The extreme centre is the paper's historical position". That is as true today as when Crowther [Geoffrey, Economist editor 1938–1956] said it in 1955. The Economist considers itself the enemy of privilege, pomposity and predictability. It has backed conservatives such as Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher. It has supported the Americans in Vietnam. But it has also endorsed Harold Wilson and Bill Clinton, and espoused a variety of liberal causes: opposing capital punishment from its earliest days, while favouring penal reform and decolonisation, as well as—more recently—gun control and gay marriage.[25] In 2008, The Economist commented that Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, the president of Argentina at the time, was "Dashing hopes of change, Argentina's new president is leading her country into economic peril and social conflict".[170] The Economist also called for Bill Clinton's impeachment,[171] as well as for Donald Rumsfeld's resignation after the emergence of the Abu Ghraib torture and prisoner abuse.[172] Although The Economist initially gave vigorous support for the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, it later called the operation "bungled from the start" and criticised the "almost criminal negligence" of the Bush Administration's handling of the Iraq War, while maintaining in 2007 that pulling out in the short term would be irresponsible.[173] In an editorial marking its 175th anniversary, The Economist criticised adherents to liberalism for becoming too inclined to protect the political status quo rather than pursue reform.[174] The paper called on liberals to return to advocating for bold political, economic and social reforms: protecting free markets, land and tax reform in the tradition of Georgism, open immigration, a rethink of the social contract with more emphasis on education, and a revival of liberal internationalism.[174] Each of The Economist issues' official date range is from Saturday to the following Friday. The Economist posts each week's new content online at approximately 21:00 Thursday evening UK time, ahead of the official publication date.[175] From July to December 2019, their average global print circulation was over 909,476, while combined with their digital presence, runs to over 1.6 million.[58] However, on a weekly average basis, the paper can reach up to 5.1 million readers, across their print and digital runs.[58] Across their social media platforms, it reaches an audience of 35 million, as of 2016.[176] In 1877, the publication's circulation was 3,700, and in 1920 it had risen to 6,000. Circulation increased rapidly after 1945, reaching 100,000 by 1970.[25] Circulation is audited by the Audit Bureau of Circulations (ABC). From around 30,000 in 1960 it has risen to near 1 million by 2000 and by 2016 to about 1.3 million.[177] Approximately half of all sales (54%) originate in the United States with sales in the United Kingdom making 14% of the total and continental Europe 19%.[46] Of its American readers, two out of three earn more than $100,000 a year. The Economist has sales, both by subscription and at newsagents, in over 200 countries. The Economist once boasted about its limited circulation. In the early 1990s it used the slogan "The Economist – not read by millions of people". Geoffrey Crowther, a former editor, wrote: "Never in the history of journalism has so much been read for so long by so few."[178] A copy of The Economist in Liaoning Provincial Library. Page 28 from the 1 June 2019 issue, about the 1989 Tiananmen Square Protests, has been removed. Sections of The Economist criticising authoritarian regimes are frequently removed from the paper by the authorities in those countries. Like many other publications, The Economist is subjected to censorship in Iran. On 15 June 2006, Iran banned the sale of The Economist when it published a map labelling the Persian Gulf simply as Gulf—a choice that derives its political significance from the Persian Gulf naming dispute.[179] In a separate incident, the government of Zimbabwe went further and imprisoned The Economist's correspondent there, Andrew Meldrum. The government charged him with violating a statute on "publishing untruth" for writing that a woman was decapitated by supporters of the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union – Patriotic Front party. The decapitation claim was retracted,[180] and allegedly fabricated by the woman's husband. The correspondent was later acquitted, only to receive a deportation order. On 19 August 2013, The Economist disclosed that the Missouri Department of Corrections had censored its issue of 29 June 2013. According to the letter sent by the department, prisoners were not allowed to receive the issue because "1. it constitutes a threat to the security or discipline of the institution; 2. may facilitate or encourage criminal activity; or 3. may interfere with the rehabilitation of an offender".[181] List of business newspapers List of newspapers in the United Kingdom

^ The Concise Dictionary of National Biography makes him assistant editor 1858–1860. ^ He was Wilson's son-in-law. ^ A journalist and biographer ^ a b c Bloomgarden-Smoke, Kara (2 September 2013). "The Economist Is a Newspaper, Even Though It Doesn't Look Like One". Observer. Archived from the original on 9 August 2020. ^ a b Iber, Patrick (17 December 2019). "The World the Economist Made". The New Republic. ISSN 0028-6583. Archived from the original on 23 April 2020. Retrieved 8 April 2020. ^ "Is The Economist left- or right-wing?". The Economist. 2 September 2013. Archived from the original on 3 August 2017. Retrieved 24 April 2016. ^ "True Progressivism". The Economist. 13 October 2012. Archived from the original on 15 October 2016. Retrieved 16 October 2016. ^ a b Zevin, Alexander (20 December 2019). "Liberalism at Large — how The Economist gets it right and spectacularly wrong". Financial Times. Archived from the original on 10 December 2022. Retrieved 11 March 2020. ^ a b Mishra, Pankaj. "Liberalism According to The Economist". The New Yorker. Archived from the original on 17 July 2020. Retrieved 9 April 2020. ^ "The Economist". Audit Bureau of Circulations. 20 February 2024. Archived from the original on 2 July 2022. Retrieved 29 May 2024. ^ a b c d Peters, Jeremy W. (8 August 2010). "The Economist Tends Its Sophisticate Garden". The New York Times. ISSN 0362-4331. Archived from the original on 14 June 2020. ^ Corey Frost; Karen Weingarten; Doug Babington; Don LePan; Maureen Okun (30 May 2017). The Broadview Guide to Writing: A Handbook for Students (6th ed.). Broadview Press. pp. 27–. ISBN 978-1-55481-313-1. Archived from the original on 29 June 2023. Retrieved 9 March 2020. ^ a b Pressman, Matt (20 April 2009). "Why Time and Newsweek Will Never Be The Economist". Vanity Fair. Archived from the original on 23 September 2020. Retrieved 11 March 2020. ^ Leadership, The Berlin School Of Creative (1 February 2017). "10 Journalism Brands Where You Find Real Facts Rather Than Alternative Facts". Forbes. Archived from the original on 12 February 2020. Retrieved 10 March 2020. ^ Burnell, Ian (31 January 2019). "Why The Economist swapped its famous elitist marketing for emotional messaging". The Drum. Archived from the original on 9 August 2020. Retrieved 11 March 2020. ^ Gates, Bill (8 March 2010). "Where can I get unbiased news?". GatesNotes - the blog of Bill Gates. 2024 The Gates Notes LLC. Retrieved 3 April 2024. ^ Schonhardt-Bailey, Cheryl (30 January 2007). "From the Corn Laws to Your Mailbox". The MIT Press. ^ "From the Corn Laws to Your Mailbox". The MIT Press. 30 January 2007. Archived from the original on 12 June 2010. Retrieved 11 June 2010. ^ "Prospectus". The Economist. 5 August 1843. Archived from the original on 12 February 2007. Retrieved 27 December 2006. ^ "Opinion: leaders and letters to the Editor". The Economist. Archived from the original on 29 April 2011. Retrieved 1 May 2011. ^ Nathan Leites (1952). "The Politburo Through Western Eyes". World Politics. 4 (2): 159–185. doi:10.2307/2009044. JSTOR 2009044. S2CID 153594584.(subscription required) ^ McLellan, David (1 December 1973). Karl Marx: His Life and Thought. Springer. ISBN 978-1-349-15514-9. ^ Karl Marx, The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte, VI (1852) ^ Zevin, Alex (12 November 2019). Liberalism at Large: The World According to the Economist. London: Verso Books. p. 164. ISBN 978-1-78168-624-9. ^ Lenin, Vladimir (1974). Bourgeois Philanthropists and Revolutionary Social-Democracy. Lenin Collected Works. Vol. 21. Moscow: Progress Publishers. pp. 192–193. Archived from the original on 24 November 2019. Retrieved 5 January 2020 – via Internet Marxists Archive. First published in Sotsial-Demokrat, No. 41, 1 May 1915. ^ a b The Economist. 28 November 1857. p. 1313. ^ a b Read, Charles (2022). Calming the Storms, the Cary Trade, the Banking School and British Financial Crises Since 1825. Cham, Switzerland: Palgrave Macmillan. p. 269. ISBN 9783031119132. ^ a b c "About us". The Economist. 18 November 2010. Archived from the original on 21 September 2016. Retrieved 21 September 2016. ^ "Why does The Economist call itself a newspaper?". The Economist. ISSN 0013-0613. Retrieved 6 January 2024. ^ "The Economist Launches New China Section". Asian Media Journal. Archived from the original on 1 February 2012. ^ a b "The Economics of the Colonial Cringe: Pseudonomics and the Sneer on the Face of The Economist". The Washington Post. 16 October 1991. Archived from the original on 26 May 2010. Retrieved 27 April 2008. ^ "London Fog". Archived from the original on 4 September 2014. Retrieved 2 September 2014. ^ a b "Not so groovy". The New Republic. London. 14 June 1999. Archived from the original on 11 April 2023. Retrieved 27 April 2008. ^ Finkel, Rebecca (July 1999). "Nasty barbs fly between New Republic and Economist". Media Life. Archived from the original on 7 November 2015. Retrieved 27 April 2008. ^ Stern, Stefan (21 August 2005). "Economist thrives on female intuition". The Guardian. London. Archived from the original on 19 September 2014. Retrieved 2 January 2013. ^ Entertainment: 50 Best Magazines, Chicago Tribune, 15 June 2006. ^ "Jon Meacham Wants Newsweek to Be More Like Hayes' Esquire". The New York Observer. Archived from the original on 22 May 2008. Retrieved 27 April 2008. ^ "Discrepancy in Dhaka". The Economist. 8 December 2012. Archived from the original on 1 August 2017. Retrieved 13 July 2017. ^ "Economist magazine faces contempt in Bangladesh". AP News. 9 December 2012. Retrieved 9 July 2024. ^ "Pearson Unloads $731 Million Stake in the Economist". HuffPost. 12 August 2015. Archived from the original on 11 April 2023. Retrieved 15 August 2015. ^ a b c West, Karl (15 August 2015). "The Economist becomes a family affair". The Guardian. London. Archived from the original on 15 August 2015. Retrieved 15 August 2015. Pearson, the education and publishing giant that has held a non-controlling 50% stake since 1928, is selling the holding for £469m. The deal will make Italy's Agnelli family, founders of the Fiat car empire, the largest shareholder ... . ^ Amy Westervelt & Matthew Green (5 December 2023). "Leading News Outlets Are Doing the Fossil Fuel Industry's Greenwashing". The Intercept. Retrieved 1 September 2024. ^ "Smithson Plaza". tishmanspeyer.com. Archived from the original on 23 November 2020. Retrieved 30 September 2020. ^ "Smithson Plaza". smithson-plaza.com. Archived from the original on 14 April 2021. Retrieved 30 September 2020. ^ "Smithson Plaza - St James's Street SW1A 1HA". www.buildington.co.uk. Archived from the original on 3 December 2020. Retrieved 30 September 2020. ^ "DSDHA". www.dsdha.co.uk. Archived from the original on 28 October 2020. Retrieved 30 September 2020. ^ "Agnellis, Rothschilds close in on Economist". POLITICO. 11 August 2015. Archived from the original on 1 December 2018. Retrieved 1 December 2018. ^ Jones, Stephen Hugh (26 February 2006). "So what's the secret of 'The Economist'?". The Independent. London. Archived from the original on 5 April 2017. Retrieved 27 April 2008. ^ a b "'Economist' Magazine Wins American Readers". NPR. 8 March 2006. Archived from the original on 5 May 2007. Retrieved 27 December 2006. ^ "Locations of The Economist in the United States". www.economistgroup.com. Archived from the original on 10 April 2020. Retrieved 10 March 2020. ^ "economist150周年（1993）– 经济学人资料库 – ECO中文网 – Powered by Discuz! Archiver". Archived from the original on 22 September 2015. Retrieved 29 June 2015. ^ Sweney, Mark (9 December 2014). "John Micklethwait leaving the Economist to join Bloomberg News". The Guardian. Archived from the original on 5 March 2017. Retrieved 13 December 2016. ^ "Zanny Minton Beddoes". World Economic Forum. Archived from the original on 9 August 2020. Retrieved 9 April 2020. ^ "Style Guide". The Economist. 27 September 2011. Archived from the original on 7 February 2013. Retrieved 8 February 2013. ^ "The Economist – Tone". The Economist. Archived from the original on 7 January 2007. Retrieved 27 December 2006. ^ "Johnson". The Economist. Archived from the original on 19 December 2006. Retrieved 27 December 2006. ^ "A bank by any other name". The Economist. 21 February 2008. ISSN 0013-0613. Archived from the original on 27 August 2019. Retrieved 27 August 2019. ^ Richard J. Alexander, "Article Headlines in The Economist: An Analysis of Puns, Allusions and Metaphors", Arbeiten aus Anglistik und Amerikanistik 11:2:159-177 (1986) JSTOR 43023400 ^ Somaiya, Ravi (4 August 2015). "Up for Sale, The Economist Is Unlikely to Alter Its Voice". The New York Times. ISSN 0362-4331. Archived from the original on 11 April 2020. Retrieved 11 April 2020. ^ The Economist: A Weekly Financial, Commercial, and Real-estate Newspaper. Economist Publishing Company. 1899. ^ a b c "Seriously popular: The Economist now claims to reach 5.3m readers a week in print and online". pressgazette.co.uk. 13 June 2014. Archived from the original on 11 December 2019. Retrieved 22 June 2015. ^ "Ownership". www.economistgroup.com. Archived from the original on 26 April 2020. Retrieved 11 April 2020. ^ "Economist Newspaper Group Inc". Bloomberg. Archived from the original on 11 April 2020. Retrieved 10 March 2020. ^ "Ms A Pannelay v The Economist Newspaper Ltd: 3200782/2018". GOV.UK. Archived from the original on 11 April 2020. Retrieved 11 April 2020. ^ "The Economist". 1843. ISSN 0013-0613. OCLC 1081684. ^ TV, Kidspiration (20 September 2016). "Meeting a Powerful Journalist". YouTube. Archived from the original on 30 October 2021. Retrieved 10 March 2020. ^ Arrese, Ángel (February 2021). ""The evolution of Anonymity in The Economist"". Media History. 28: 111–124. doi:10.1080/13688804.2021.1888703. S2CID 233977282. ^ "Media directory". The Economist. Archived from the original on 24 May 2012. Retrieved 25 May 2012. ^ "Why The Economist has no bylines". Andreaskluth.org. 20 November 2008. Archived from the original on 20 December 2008. Retrieved 25 May 2012. ^ "Why are The Economist's writers anonymous?". The Economist. 4 September 2013. Archived from the original on 27 September 2016. Retrieved 25 September 2016. ^ Arrese, Ángel (March 2020). """It's Anonymous. It's The Economist". The Journalistic and Business Value of Anonymity"". Journalism Practice. 15 (4): 471–488. doi:10.1080/17512786.2020.1735489. S2CID 216320039. ^ "The Economist – About us". The Economist. 18 November 2010. Archived from the original on 11 June 2012. Retrieved 11 June 2012. ^ "Economist Editor Micklethwait brings his global perspective to the Twin Cities". MinnPost.com. 29 April 2008. Archived from the original on 5 July 2008. Retrieved 16 September 2008. ^ "Media directory". The Economist. Archived from the original on 24 April 2016. Retrieved 31 December 2017. ^ Lewis, Michael M. (2009). Panic: The Story of Modern Financial Insanity. W. W. Norton & Company. ISBN 978-0-393-06514-5. ^ The Doubter's Companion: A Dictionary of Aggressive Common Sense. ASIN 0743236602. ^ "Special reports". The Economist. Archived from the original on 20 December 2008. Retrieved 9 August 2013. ^ Allen, Katie (11 July 2007). "Economist launches audio magazine". The Guardian. London. Archived from the original on 11 January 2017. Retrieved 21 September 2016. ^ "The Economist style guide". The Economist. Archived from the original on 29 December 2006. Retrieved 27 December 2006. ^ "A Seven Year Ambition". mediabistro.com. Archived from the original on 10 October 2008. ^ "Compilation: Full text of responses to Economist survey on Corporate Social Responsibility (January–February 2005)". Business & Human Rights. Archived from the original on 9 July 2010. Retrieved 3 February 2007. ^ "Letters: On Amnesty International and human rights, Iraq, tax breaks 4 April 2007". The Economist. 4 April 2007. Archived from the original on 6 December 2007. Retrieved 9 November 2007. ^ Francis T. Seow (1998). The Media Enthralled: Singapore Revisited. Lynne Rienner Publishers. pp. 171–175. ISBN 978-1-55587-779-8. ^ "Charlemagne moves town". The Economist. 30 June 2010. Archived from the original on 20 March 2014. Retrieved 26 March 2014. ^ "John O'Sullivan". Economist. Archived from the original on 19 April 2020. Retrieved 31 March 2020. ^ "The Economist's new China column: Chaguan". The Economist website. 13 September 2018. Archived from the original on 18 April 2019. Retrieved 12 November 2018. ^ "Stanley Pignal". Economist. ^ People: Jeremy Cliffe Archived 15 January 2019 at the Wayback Machine – Economist Media Directory. Retrieved 14/1/19 ^ "Media Directory". The Economist. 9 June 2011. Archived from the original on 12 June 2012. Retrieved 13 June 2012. ^ "Lexington: Peter David". The Economist website. 11 May 2012. Archived from the original on 12 May 2012. Retrieved 12 May 2012. ^ "1843 Magazine: When the New York Times lost its way". The Economist website. 14 December 2023. Retrieved 14 December 2023. ^ "To explain a fast-changing world, The Economist launches a weekly column on geopolitics, "The Telegram"". The Economist Group. 31 October 2024. Retrieved 20 November 2024. ^ Fraser, Isabelle (6 June 2014). "An Interview with Ann Wroe, Obituaries Writer for The Economist". The Hairpin. Archived from the original on 23 December 2014. Retrieved 21 December 2014. ^ "Technology Quarterly". The Economist. 1 June 2013. Archived from the original on 17 February 2009. Retrieved 9 August 2013. ^ Thanopoulos, John (15 April 2014). Global Business and Corporate Governance: Environment, Structure, and Challenges. Business Expert Press. ISBN 978-1-60649-865-1. ^ "The Economist. Technology Quarterly". biblioteca.uoc.edu. Archived from the original on 11 April 2020. Retrieved 11 April 2020. ^ "The Economist Technology Quarterly: Quantum Technologies and Their Applications". 1QBit. 13 March 2017. Archived from the original on 11 April 2020. Retrieved 11 April 2020. ^ Cawsey, T. F.; Deszca, Gene (2007). Toolkit for Organizational Change. SAGE. ISBN 978-1-4129-4106-8. ^ a b "FAQs". 1843. The Economist Newspaper Limited. 10 August 2015. Archived from the original on 24 March 2016. Retrieved 11 July 2017. ^ "An Evening at The Economist & 1843". Walpole. Archived from the original on 11 April 2020. Retrieved 11 April 2020. ^ Conti, Samantha (8 March 2016). "1843, The Economist Unveils a Relaunched, Rebranded Lifestyle Title". WWD. Archived from the original on 11 April 2020. Retrieved 11 April 2020. ^ Blunden, Nick (November 2015). "Welcome to 1843" (PDF). The Economist Group. Archived from the original (PDF) on 7 April 2020. ^ Atkins, Olivia (13 March 2019). "The Economist relaunches its lifestyle magazine, 1843". The Drum. Carnyx Group Limited. Archived from the original on 4 June 2019. Retrieved 4 June 2019. ^ Tobitt, Charlotte (15 May 2020). "Economist Group cuts 90 jobs and stops printing 1843 magazine". Press Gazette. Retrieved 23 August 2024. ^ "'The Economist' Releases 'The World In 2020' Issue, Magazine's Circ Expected To Hit 1 Million". www.mediapost.com. Archived from the original on 11 April 2020. Retrieved 11 April 2020. ^ Gill, Indermit (10 April 2020). "The World in 2020, as forecast by The Economist". Brookings. Archived from the original on 11 April 2020. Retrieved 11 April 2020. ^ "Jang Group". pakistan.mom-rsf.org. Archived from the original on 7 June 2020. Retrieved 7 June 2020. ^ "The Economist Recognizes How Awesome Weed-Legalizing Uruguay Is". HuffPost. 19 December 2013. Retrieved 14 January 2024. ^ "Earth's got talent". The Economist. ISSN 0013-0613. Retrieved 14 January 2024. ^ "Hope springs". The Economist. ISSN 0013-0613. Retrieved 14 January 2024. ^ "Most favoured nation". The Economist. ISSN 0013-0613. Retrieved 14 January 2024. ^ "The Economist Names Colombia 'Country of the Year'". Finance Colombia. Retrieved 14 January 2024. ^ "Our country of the year". The Economist. ISSN 0013-0613. Retrieved 14 January 2024. ^ "France named The Economist's country of the year". France 24. 21 December 2017. Retrieved 14 January 2024. ^ "Armenia Named The Economist's 'Country Of The Year'". Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty. 19 December 2018. Retrieved 14 January 2024. ^ "Uzbekistan Must Now Live Up to "Country of the Year" Honor | Human Rights Watch". 20 December 2019. Retrieved 14 January 2024. ^ "Malawi Named 'Country of the Year' by The Economist". APTA. 22 December 2020. Retrieved 14 January 2024. ^ Vasques, Eleonora (17 December 2021). "Italy named The Economist's country of the year". www.euractiv.com. Retrieved 14 January 2024. ^ "The Economist names Ukraine 'country of the year'". Yahoo News. 20 December 2022. Retrieved 14 January 2024. ^ "Greece hailed again as global economic 'country of the year'". euronews. 3 January 2024. Retrieved 14 January 2024. ^ "The Economist's country of the year for 2024". The Economist. ISSN 0013-0613. Retrieved 19 December 2024. ^ Woe, Ann (November 2008). The Economist Book of Obituaries. Wiley. ISBN 978-1-57660-326-0. Archived from the original on 9 August 2020. Retrieved 22 April 2020. ^ Coggan, Philip (30 June 2011). The Economist Guide to Hedge Funds. Profile. ISBN 978-1-84765-037-5. ^ "The Economist's books of the year". history.stanford.edu. Archived from the original on 9 August 2020. Retrieved 22 April 2020. ^ Stevenson, Cambell (8 January 2006). "Observer review: The Economist Syle Guide". The Guardian. Archived from the original on 9 August 2020. Retrieved 22 April 2020. ^ Chibber, Kabir (14 December 2014). "We compared The Economist's very British style guide to Bloomberg's, and it was quite amusing". Quartz. Archived from the original on 9 August 2020. Retrieved 22 April 2020. ^ Joshi, Yateendra (19 March 2014). "The Economist Style Guide, 10th edition". Editage Insights. Archived from the original on 9 August 2020. Retrieved 22 April 2020. ^ a b "What is your vision of the future?". New Straits Times. 22 April 2000. ^ "Getting better all the time". The Economist. 13 May 2010. Archived from the original on 25 February 2018. Retrieved 20 February 2020. ^ "Climate Change Essay Contest offered by The Economist". School of Environmental and Forest Sciences. 3 July 2019. Archived from the original on 9 August 2020. Retrieved 9 April 2020. ^ Piper, Kelsey (4 October 2019). "The Economist's essay contest featured an AI submission. Here's what the judges thought". Vox. Archived from the original on 9 August 2020. Retrieved 9 April 2020. ^ Standage, Tom (23 January 2019). "Why The Economist is launching a daily podcast". The Economist Digital. Retrieved 28 March 2024. ^ a b "Podcasts". www.economist.com. Retrieved 28 March 2024. ^ Roush, Chris (6 February 2025). "The Economist rolls out "Scam Inc" podcast". Talking Biz News. Retrieved 19 February 2025. ^ "Why The Economist has put its podcasts behind a paywall". Press Gazette. 1 November 2023. Retrieved 23 October 2024. ^ "What is The Economist Espresso?". The Economist. Retrieved 15 September 2024. ^ a b c d e Selby-Boothroyd, Alex (18 October 2018). "Data journalism at The Economist gets a home of its own in print". Medium. Archived from the original on 11 July 2022. Retrieved 9 April 2020. ^ a b "AMA with The Economist's data team - Newsletter". DataJournalism.com. Archived from the original on 5 May 2020. Retrieved 9 April 2020. ^ "The Economist Data Team (@ECONdailycharts)". twitter.com. Archived from the original on 20 March 2020. Retrieved 9 April 2020. ^ "How The Economist uses its 12-person data journalism team to drive subscriptions". What's New in Publishing. 4 May 2018. Archived from the original on 9 August 2020. Retrieved 9 April 2020. ^ Economist, The (22 October 2018). "Turning a page: The Economist's data journalism gets its own place in print". Medium. Archived from the original on 11 April 2023. Retrieved 9 April 2020. ^ "The Economist's print edition launches a dedicated data journalism page for better visual storytelling". www.journalism.co.uk. 23 October 2018. Archived from the original on 9 August 2020. Retrieved 9 April 2020. ^ Great expectations—the social sciences in Great Britain. Commission on the Social Sciences. 2004. p. 88. ISBN 978-0-7658-0849-3. ^ "The Economist "The value of university: Our first-ever college rankings"". The Economist. 29 October 2015. Archived from the original on 11 March 2018. Retrieved 29 October 2015. ^ Paul R. Krugman, Maurice Obstfeld (2009). International Economics. Pearson Education. p. 396. ISBN 978-0-321-55398-0. ^ "On the Hamburger Standard". The Economist. 6–12 September 1986. ^ "The Economist GitHub". GitHub. ^ "Globalisation: The redistribution of hope". The Economist. 16 December 2010. Archived from the original on 22 April 2011. Retrieved 23 April 2011. ^ George Monbiot (11 January 2005). "George Monbiot, Punitive – and it works". The Guardian. London. Archived from the original on 18 October 2017. Retrieved 25 May 2012. ^ "Buttonwood: Let them heat coke". The Economist. 14 June 2008. Archived from the original on 8 October 2008. Retrieved 25 May 2012. ^ Emmot, Bill (8 December 2000). "Time for a referendum on the monarchy". Comment. London. Archived from the original on 11 April 2023. Retrieved 27 December 2006. ^ Katwala, Sunder (7 February 2012). "The monarchy is more secure than ever". The New Statesman. Archived from the original on 14 September 2022. Retrieved 14 September 2022. ^ Marx, Karl (1852). The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte. Archived from the original on 13 March 2013. Retrieved 17 April 2013. ^ Let them wed Archived 11 May 2011 at the Wayback Machine, cover article on 4 January 1996 ^ How to stop the drug wars, cover article on 7 March 2009. The publication calls legalisation "the least bad solution". ^ "Tax reform in

America: A simple bare necessity". The Economist. 4 February 2012. Archived from the original on 25 May 2012. Retrieved 25 May 2012. ^ "Smoking and public health: Breathe easy". The Economist. 10 June 2010. Archived from the original on 21 February 2012. Retrieved 25 May 2012. ^ "Spare The Rod, Say Some" Archived 2 August 2008 at the Wayback Machine, The Economist, 31 May 2008. ^ Sense, not Sensenbrenner Archived 16 April 2008 at the Wayback Machine, The Economist, 30 March 2006 ^ "Obituary: God". The Economist. 23 December 1999. Archived from the original on 7 December 2019. Retrieved 7 December 2019. ^ "Lexington: Reflections on Virginia Tech". The Economist. 8 April 2009. Archived from the original on 11 May 2011. Retrieved 13 April 2011. ^ "Respected News Magazine The Economist Publishes Anti-Trans Screed". The Advocate. 29 July 2021. Retrieved 3 December 2024. ^ "Editor's history of calling trans people 'frauds' shines light on Economist's transphobic tweet". 20 May 2021. Retrieved 3 December 2024. ^ "The Economist under fire for asking if transgender people should be sterilised". 20 March 2019. Retrieved 3 December 2024. ^ "Anti-trans rhetoric is rife in the British media. Little is being done to extinguish the flames". 9 October 2021. Retrieved 3 December 2024. ^ "The Economist Apologizes for Tweet Asking Whether Transgender People Should Be 'Sterilized'". 20 March 2019. Retrieved 3 December 2024. ^ "There is no alternative (alas)". The Economist. 28 April 2005. ISSN 0013-0613. Retrieved 6 July 2024. ^ "Keir Starmer should be Britain's next prime minister". The Economist. 27 June 2024. ^ "The Economist backs the Conservatives" Archived 18 October 2017 at the Wayback Machine, The Guardian (PA report), 29 April 2010. ^ "Who should govern Britain?". The Economist. 2 May 2015. Archived from the original on 6 May 2015. Retrieved 11 May 2015. ^ "The Economist endorses Liberal Democrats in UK election". Politico. 1 June 2017. Retrieved 6 July 2024. ^ "The Economist backs the Liberal Democrats in the 2019 UK general election". Economist Group. 5 December 2019. Retrieved 6 July 2024. ^ "Cristina in the land of make believe". The Economist. 1 May 2008. Archived from the original on 6 July 2008. Retrieved 20 February 2020. ^ "Just go". The Economist. 17 September 1998. ISSN 0013-0613. Archived from the original on 27 August 2019. Retrieved 27 August 2019. ^ "Resign, Rumsfeld". The Economist. 6 May 2004. Archived from the original on 18 June 2022. Retrieved 18 June 2022. ^ "Mugged by reality". The Economist. 22 March 2007. Archived from the original on 15 October 2007. Retrieved 9 April 2007. ^ a b "The Economist at 175". The Economist. 13 September 2018. Archived from the original on 16 September 2018. Retrieved 17 September 2018. ^ "The Economist launches on Android". The Economist. 2 August 2011. Archived from the original on 27 February 2018. Retrieved 26 February 2018. ^ Ponsford, Dominic (8 March 2016). "The Economist boasts 1.5m magazine circulation and 36m social media followers". Press Gazette. Archived from the original on 24 March 2020. Retrieved 23 March 2020. ^ Lucinda Southern (17 February 2016). "The Economist Plans to Double Circulation Profits in 5 Years". Digiday. Archived from the original on 11 July 2016. Retrieved 7 July 2016. ^ Moseley, Ray (26 September 1993). "'Economist' aspires to influence, and many say it does British weekly boasts of limited readership, banks on snob appeal". The Chicago Tribune. Archived from the original on 9 August 2011. Retrieved 14 May 2008. ^ "Iran bans The Economist over map". The Jerusalem Post. 14 June 2006. Archived from the original on 23 December 2011. Retrieved 31 January 2007. ^ "Guardian and RFI correspondent risks two years in jail". Reporters Without Borders. 11 June 2002. Archived from the original on 4 April 2009. Retrieved 2 April 2014. ^ "The Economist in prison: About that missing issue". The Economist. 19 August 2013. Archived from the original on 27 October 2013. Retrieved 2 April 2014. Arrese, Angel (1995), La identidad de The Economist. Pamplona: Eunsa. ISBN 978-84-313-1373-9. Edwards, Ruth Dudley (1993), The Pursuit of Reason: The Economist 1843–1993, London: Hamish Hamilton, ISBN 978-0-241-12939-5 Tungate, Mark (2004). "The Economist". Media Monoliths. Kogan Page Publishers. pp. 194–206. ISBN 978-0-7494-4108-1. Listen to this article (19 minutes) This audio file was created from a revision of this article dated 12 July 2006 (2006-07-12), and does not reflect subsequent edits.(Audio help · More spoken articles) Official website The Economist at the HathiTrust Digital Library Portals: Journalism Business United Kingdom Retrieved from " The Economist explains | The Economist explains itselfBy J.C.Editor’s note: This week, to mark the 170th anniversary of the appearance of the first issue of The Economist on September 2nd 1843, this blog will answer some of the more frequently asked questions about The Economist itself.After terror attacks India has suspended a water-sharing treaty They make attacks on tanks more precise and troops easier to trapDonald Trump’s desire for Greenland, and a shabby visit by his son, reignite the independence debateThe president-elect claims the crossing is controlled by China and rips off American consumersHow a miracle-working Greek bishop, Dutch folk figure and early New York icon became the ubiquitous symbol of ChristmasThey were united against the country’s dictator. Now they have little in common