

# Journalism of, by and for the Elite

How the New York Times and Wall Street Journal mirror the 1% they cover

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*American journalism has long maintained a sort of egalitarian myth about itself. While our country's free press requires no formal training or licensing, an honest history of the profession shows very distinct hierarchies, from the vaunted Runyonesque blue-collar beat reporter to legendary insiders, like Washington uber-columnist Scotty Reston, who act as handmaidens to the powerful. And it is no coincidence that arguably the nation's two preeminent newspapers—the **New York Times** and **Wall Street Journal**—stand apart as the most rarefied of perches in our nation's news ecosystem. It's at these outlets that these class distinctions are the most glaring—and most problematic.*

Just how elite these papers have become was the subject of a new study from Jonathan Wai and Kaja Perina, a researcher at Case Western Reserve University and the editor-in-chief of **Psychology Today**, respectively. The two have just published a survey in the **Journal of Expertise** ([3/18](#)) that looked at the educational backgrounds of hundreds of **Times** and **Journal** staffers, comparing them to the elite individuals these papers routinely cover. The survey reveals how the staffs of the **Times** and **Journal** are starkly different than typical journalists. The findings also tell us a lot about how reporters and editors from these two news organizations cover the powerful, as well as why their coverage often falls short of holding the powerful to account.

The reality is that the average **New York Times** reporter shares much more in the way of educational and cultural background with those they cover than with the general public. Or, as the study found: "Elite journalists resemble senators, billionaires and World Economic Forum attendees in terms of educational attainment."

As a result, the study concludes that, among those criteria, "top 1 percent people are overrepresented among the **New York Times** and **Wall Street Journal** mastheads by a factor of about 50."

The specific numbers are even more illuminating. According to the survey, "43.9 percent of **New York Times** and 49.8 percent of **Wall Street Journal** staff editors/writers attended an elite school." (At the center-left DC-insider magazine **The New Republic**, this elite background bias was even more pronounced, as nearly two-thirds of the current staff went to an elite college, and over half attended an Ivy League school.) And even though most journalists do not possess a master's degree in the field, at the **Journal**, more than half of reporters and editors had one (at the **Times**, the number was lower, 14 percent). For both papers, a master's degree from Columbia University was most prevalent and, according to the authors, "convey[ed] a definite advantage on those hoping to work at elite newspapers."

Occupation	Elite School
House members	0.206
30-millionaires	0.338
Federal judges	0.409
Fortune 500 CEOs	0.410
Senators	0.410
New York Times Editors/Writers	0.439
Forbes billionaires	0.448
Wall Street Journal Editors/Writers	0.498
World Economic Forum attendees	0.546
Forbes powerful women	0.559
The New Republic Editors/Writers	0.642
Forbes powerful men	0.852

Proportion of various occupations that attended elite schools (1.0 = 100 percent) Source: **Journal of Expertise** ([3/18](#))

To be sure, Columbia’s physical proximity to the **Times** and **Journal** plays a part in its alumni’s propensity to be on the staff of those papers; graduates who already live in New York City, after all, are more likely to get jobs with news organizations in that city. Likewise, there is no doubt a correlation between the school’s reputation as having one of the best journalism schools in the country and the willingness of newspapers with high-profile, national reputation to seek out those who attended that school. (Disclosure: I graduated from Columbia’s Journalism School, where my master’s adviser, and numerous other professors, worked for the **Times**. I have never written for either the **Times** or the **Journal**.) However, the paper’s authors also point out that there could be a strong but subtle bias coloring these hiring decisions, one that presupposes to be all about objective merit, but in fact also relies upon in-group signaling (emphasis added):

It is unclear whether a master’s degree from an institution such as Columbia University confers added skills or **simply builds a journalist’s network**, thereby giving them access to jobs at elite papers such as the WSJ and NYT. Social networks may be disproportionately important in publishing and the arts/humanities generally, given that there are fewer quantitative gauges of output (patents earned/peer-reviewed articles submitted) and talent is more subjectively judged in journalism and publishing.

This is almost certainly true. Journalism is a job that is best learned by doing, which is why the curriculum at journalism schools like Columbia emphasizes reporting, writing and editing actual news stories rather than news theory.

So in a highly competitive journalism job market—which is even more magnified at high-profile newspapers like the **Times** and **Journal**—who you know can end up being the tipping point. This strong tendency to hire journalists with academic backgrounds from elite and Ivy League schools, in effect, replicates the same implicit biases that distort admissions to those schools, which are mostly private institutions located on the East and West Coasts with extremely high tuition. Current tuition for Columbia’s full-time, 10-month M.S. program, for example, runs to [\\$105,000](#) with living expenses.

While many of these elite, competitive schools do make a point of seeking diverse student bodies, and possess large endowments that allow for scholarships for those in need, the high cost of entry naturally precludes many otherwise capable candidates. (I graduated from Columbia Journalism School's part-time program, which offered no scholarships but allowed me to work full-time and go to school.) So even with these schools' efforts to recruit students of lower socioeconomic status and diverse ethnic backgrounds, the byproduct of their upper-class student bodies ends up creating an increasingly cloistered news staff whose personal experiences, assumptions and blindspots are unrepresentative of the country in terms of culture and class.

Of course, it should be noted that both the **Times** and the **Journal** publish excellent, rigorous journalism every day. Both papers employ plenty of journalists with varied work and class backgrounds as well as educations, and our democracy, on the whole, would be poorer without them. And yet the more the staffs of the **Times** and **Journal** resemble those powerful politicians and wealthy public figures that they cover, the greater the risk they will become too credulous or incurious about them, whether intentionally or unwittingly. This, in turn, makes it that much harder for those papers to produce necessarily fair and critical coverage. And because these two newspapers occupy such a key position of prestige, their institutional blindspots can ripple outward through our news ecosystem, fostering reporting failures on a massive scale.

Image on the right: Judith Miller



This point is particularly salient on this, the 15th anniversary of the US's invasion of Iraq. Of all the flawed reporting by the mainstream media leading up to the war, perhaps none was a bigger contributor to that foreign policy disaster than that of the **New York Times'** Judith Miller (**Media Beat**, [10/17/05](#)). She fits the same profile uncovered by this latest study, having gotten an undergraduate degree from Barnard (now part of Columbia) and a master's of public affairs from Princeton. Thanks to her background and years of national security reporting at the **Times**, for which she won a Pulitzer in 2001, Miller had become member of the tony Aspen Institute, a veritable Who's Who of Washington foreign policy insiders, where she enjoyed access to numerous senior Bush administration officials.

In 2002, those officials wanted to push a phony story about Iraqi WMDs, and Miller, whose reporting clearly suggests she viewed those officials as kindred spirits instead of sources to vet, was more than willing to tell it. And if more and more reporters and editors at the **New York Times** and **Wall Street Journal** similarly mirror the powerful subjects that they cover, the likelihood of more such catastrophic failures of journalism will only increase.

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