

Actor

An actor communicates a character or situations to an audience through speech, body language and movement. This usually involves interpreting the work of a writer under the instruction and support of a director, although some work may require the actor to devise a character or improvise the reactions of a character to a situation.

Work varies from classic performances and community theatre to soap operas, radio work, television advertising and film. As well as providing entertainment, an actor's role may also involve education, training or therapy.

As an actor, you'll need to:

- liaise with an agent.
- learn lines and rehearse for auditions.
- research to help prepare for a part.
- discuss interpretation and delivery with other members of the company and the director.

You'll need to show:

- good communication and listening skills.
- punctuality and reliability.
- the ability to interpret and analyse roles.
- the capacity to work well in teams.
- the ability to take instruction and criticism.

Qualifications

A degree is not a formal requirement for a career in acting. However, you'll most likely need to complete some form of study in media, performing or visual arts. Only a few actors are lucky enough to land acting jobs with no prior training; most will hone their craft over many years, often starting at a young age.

If you're a current student, of any discipline, you can gain acting experience through your school or university's drama society. Skills developed in any other performing discipline, such as music, are also helpful.

Courses at specialist drama, dance or other performing arts schools tend to be very vocational and practical in nature.

Postgraduate study is not essential but may be a useful way of gaining more skills, experience and contacts. Entry is competitive and courses are intensive. A number of institutions offer a one-year MA/postgraduate diploma in acting, or you could attend a summer school or short course focusing on a particular element of acting.

Salary

Wages are negotiated by **Equity**, the trade union for professional performers and other creative workers. Rates depend on the type of employment, location and number of performances.

Equity subscription rates are calculated according to the previous tax year's gross earnings from professional work, with special rates applied for students, children and long-service members.

An agent may be able to negotiate higher wages, taking a percentage of your earnings as a fee. Securing an agent is itself a competitive process, involving networking and often inviting agents to see you perform, or sending them a show reel of your TV or film work.

Very few people become wealthy through acting, although for some the rewards can be immense.

Useful Links

- ◆ <https://ccskills.org.uk/index.php?/careers/advice/any/theatre>
- ◆ <https://www.thestage.co.uk/>
- ◆ <http://www.actorscentre.co.uk/>
- ◆ <https://www.rada.ac.uk/>

Arts Administrator

As an arts administrator, you'll manage activities and projects provided by a range of organisations in the arts sector. It's your job to facilitate the work of artists and arts programmes. These include:

- arts festivals and centres.
- community and disability arts organisations.
- dance companies.
- local authorities and arts councils.
- theatres, galleries and museums.

The type of work you'll do will depend on the size of the organisation you work for and the type of service it provides. This may include some or all of the following:

- Education.
- front of house administration.
- Programming.
- sponsorship.

As an arts administrator, you'll need to:

- plan and organise logistics relating to events, buildings, performers or artists and other personnel.
- work to secure funding for venues or specific events.
- arrange venues, security, catering and sale of tickets.
- handle the programming for events, including booking performances and making arrangements for tours.

- market performances and events through social media.
- plan and manage budgets.
- develop new projects and initiatives in consultation with arts professionals and key stakeholders (e.g. local authorities, local government and communities, venue directors and regional arts boards).
- take responsibility for operational and office management issues such as venue accessibility and health and safety issues.

Qualifications

Although this area of work is open to all graduates, certain subjects may prove to be an advantage for some jobs. The following are particularly relevant, either at degree, diploma or certificate level:

- arts administration options in other arts-related courses.
- art history.
- arts management.
- business studies.
- English and literary studies.
- events and entertainment management.
- performing arts.

Entry without a degree, diploma, certificate or related qualification is possible via a secretarial, support or assistant role, or after gaining administrative experience at a similar level in another field.

A pre-entry postgraduate qualification, such as arts or cultural administration or management, is not essential but might be useful. However, it may be difficult to gain financial support for one of these courses. You might consider undertaking a part-time course over two years, so that you can work at the same time.

Salary

Starting salaries range from £15,000 to £20,000. Salary scales are often related to local government administrators.

Experienced arts administrators could earn £20,000 to £30,000.

Typical salaries at senior management or chief executive level range from £30,000 to £60,000+ depending on the size of organisation.

Useful Links

- ◆ <https://ccskills.org.uk/index.php?/careers/advice/any/theatre>
- ◆ <http://www.artsfestivals.co.uk/>
- ◆ <https://www.thestage.co.uk/>
- ◆ <https://www.cssd.ac.uk/>

Broadcast Presenter

A broadcast presenter is the face or voice of programmes broadcast via television, radio and the internet. You could work on a variety of platforms including national, regional, satellite and cable television, local and national radio and online.

Your role is to entertain and inform an audience by presenting information or entertainment in an accessible way. You'll introduce, host (or co-host) a programme, create links between items, introduce and interview guests and interact with the audience. The exact nature of the job may vary according to a programme's subject matter.

As a broadcast presenter, you'll need to:

- research topics and background information for items to be featured on the programme.
- plan and rehearse shows.
- write and sometimes memorise scripts.
- liaise with other members of the production and technical teams.
- introduce and host programmes.
- interview guests in the studio, by telephone or on location.
- play music.
- read short news, traffic, sport or weather reports.
- Read from a script, autocue or improvise.

You'll need to have:

- excellent communication and presentation skills.
- performance skills and a clear voice.
- the ability to generate original ideas.
- a personable and confident manner.
- a broad range of interests, including current affairs.
- good research and interviewing skills.
- the confidence and the ability to sell yourself.
- an awareness of media law.
- the ability to take initiative and make quick decisions under pressure.
- team-working skills

Qualifications

You don't need a degree to become a broadcast presenter as employers tend to look more for experience and practical skills.

However, some degree subjects may be useful and could provide you with relevant knowledge that can be used in the job. These include:

- broadcast, radio, television or media production.

- drama or performing arts.
- Journalism.
- media or communications studies.

Certain courses have been assessed by the radio and television industries and are approved by ScreenSkills, the industry skills body.

A degree in the particular area that you wish to work in such as politics or economics may also be useful.

Salary

Salaries vary enormously, depending on whether you're working full time for a channel/radio station, or working freelance on an ad-hoc basis. Having experience is a significant help in negotiating an increase in fees. Successful or celebrity presenters earn significantly higher salaries.

Most presenters work freelance and payments are normally calculated per show or on short, fixed-term contracts.

The current average salary for a well established broadcast presenter is around £35,000 a year.

Useful Links

- ◆ <https://www.broadcastjobs.co.uk/>
- ◆ <https://www.screenskills.com/education-training/>
- ◆ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/careers/trainee-schemes-and-apprenticeships>
- ◆ <https://www.radioacademy.org/>

Choreographer

As a choreographer, you'll create and plan routines for performance usually to music. These can be for live shows, events or TV programmes. You are usually required to plan the entire performance, from teaching the steps to dancers and working with costume designers and directors.

Depending on your area of specialism, you'll need to:

- develop ideas and create and develop routines to produce a well-polished performance.
- plan movements to fit to music, guided by artistic and musical directors.
- discuss ideas and plans with producers, costume designers, and musical and artistic directors.
- choose music suitable for the concept or subject you have been given.
- audition, teach and rehearse dancers.
- for some forms of dance you may be required to record the steps.
- work with other professionals to choreograph fight scenes or theatrical stunts.
- be able to work on more than one show at a time.

Choreographers usually specialise in one style of dance such as; ballet, musical theatre, jazz, hip-hop, Irish, African, Latin American or Ballroom.

You should have:

- Stamina, patience, excellent focus, self-discipline and determination.
- a creative imagination and a high level of dancing ability with general fitness.

Qualifications

There are no formal qualifications required for this role, however many choreographers usually start off as dancers and many study dance at college or university. A background in dance (preferably as a performer) is more important than educational qualifications.

Several courses in dance performance include an option in choreography. There are courses in dance and performing arts at different levels, from National Certificate (NC) or National Qualification (NQ), up to Higher National Certificate (HNC), Higher National Diploma (HND) and degree.

Not all courses need academic qualifications, although there's usually an audition. Many dancers start at an early age and undertake graded examinations through dance classes.

Salary

Salaries are extremely varied depending on whether you work purely on a freelance basis, run your own company or work for someone else. Variations in income can also depend on:

- type of employment - freelance, fixed term or contracted.
- how experienced you are and your reputation in the industry.
- the size of the company or organisation you work for.

The average UK salary for an established choreographer is currently £44,000 a year. Equity, the performers' union, negotiates minimum rates of pay for choreographers each year. Initial rates for preparation and up to two weeks' rehearsal is a minimum fee of £1,951.50.

- The minimum weekly fee (for more than two weeks of rehearsals) for a choreographer is £483.00.
- The minimum daily rate is £157.00.

Useful Links

- ◆ <https://cdmt.org.uk/>
- ◆ <https://www.onedanceuk.org/uk-choreographers-directory/>
- ◆ <https://dancingopportunities.com/>
- ◆ <https://www.starcastperformingarts.co.uk/>

Community Arts

Worker

As a community arts worker, you'll promote artistic activities to local groups and individuals to support their development and improve their quality of life.

You'll mainly work in areas where there are social, cultural or environmental issues and will use a range of art forms to engage with these different community groups, including:

- Carnival arts.
- Craft.
- Creative writing.
- Dance.
- Film.
- Music.
- Theatre.
- Visual arts.

You could work with:

- young people, especially those at risk.
- young offenders.
- homeless people.
- people with disabilities and mental health conditions.
- ethnic minorities.
- the elderly.
- drug and alcohol users.

You may be directly involved in delivering creative projects or you may be more focussed on administrative responsibilities.

Depending on the exact nature of your role, as a community arts worker you'll need to:

- work with a range of community groups to identify their needs and adapt projects to meet these needs.
- negotiate with community groups to see what art form they would like to use for the project.
- design and deliver programmes and workshops to engage different communities.
- teach different art techniques through workshops and classes.
- project manage one-off events,.

For outreach or community-based projects, typical work settings include youth clubs, community centres, care or residential homes and schools. Outdoor work is not uncommon.

Qualifications

Employers place emphasis on having the right skills and experience rather than specific qualifications. However, many community arts workers are qualified or trained in a particular arts discipline.

While not essential, a degree would be highly

Salary

- Typical starting salaries for administrative roles are £16,000, rising to between £20,000 and £30,000 once you've built up experience.
- Senior executives at local government or arts agencies can earn salaries of over £30,000, but these roles require significant experience and are mainly strategic.

Freelance work is common in this area and as a freelancer you'd usually charge a daily rate.

Your exact fee will depend on your experience, the project budget and location. Alternatively, a set sum may be offered for

Useful Links

- ◆ <https://www.artscouncil.org.uk/>
- ◆ <https://www.artsculturemediajobs.com/>
- ◆ <https://www.artshub.co.uk/jobs/>
- ◆ <https://artswork.org.uk/>

Drama Therapist

Drama therapists create channels of communication through theatre, storytelling and performance arts. As a drama therapist you'll use these performance arts to provide a safe environment to help people explore, address and deal with a range of personal and social difficulties.

Working either on a one-to-one basis or with groups of clients, you'll use a range of interventions, including stories, puppetry, masks, role play, drama and movement, to allow them to explore their experiences and express themselves in a way that might be easier than directly talking about it.

You can work with clients of all ages with a range of difficulties

As a drama therapist, you'll need to:

- encourage and support clients in creative drama and theatre work using techniques such as improvisation, storytelling, play, role play, myth, ritual, script work, and devising and presenting performances.
- encourage self-awareness, exploration and reflection on feelings and relationships.
- initiate spontaneous exploration of personal issues.
- enable your clients to experiment with new ways of thinking and behaving.

- use appropriate equipment, materials and therapeutic props, such as puppets.
- organise a performance resulting from working with a group, if appropriate.
- undertake assessment visits or appointments.
- take referrals from, and liaise with, other professionals such as psychologists, social workers, nurses, teachers and other therapist staff.
- write reports on your clients' progress and the activities that you've undertaken with

Qualifications

Professional training is at postgraduate level at one of the following institutions approved by the Health & Care Professions Council (HCPC): Anglia Ruskin University, Roehampton University, Royal Central School of Speech and Drama, University of London, University of Derby.

On graduation from one of these courses, you're eligible to register with the HCPC and practise as a dramatherapist. You can also apply for full membership of the British Association of Dramatherapists (BADth).

To get a place on a course, you'll usually need a degree in drama, performing arts or a psychological health-related subject. Alternatively, you could have a relevant professional qualification such as social work, teaching, nursing or occupational therapy, and current evidence of theatre experience.

Salary

Once qualified, you're likely to be employed on band 6 (28,050 rising to £36,644).

Experienced or specialist drama therapists can earn between £33,222 and £43,041 (Band 7), rising to between £42,414 and £49,969 (band 8a) for senior or consultant roles.

Fees in private practice vary and are usually between £35 and £60 for a one-hour session. Group sessions are also possible, and the fee per person is lower since the costs are shared.

Useful Links

- ◆ <https://www.jobs.nhs.uk/>
- ◆ <https://www.roehampton.ac.uk/postgraduate-courses/dramatherapy/>
- ◆ <https://www.cssd.ac.uk/ma-drama-movement-therapy>
- ◆ <https://aru.ac.uk/study/postgraduate/dramatherapy>

Further Education

Teacher

Although you'll work mainly with post-16 and/or adult learners, you're increasingly expected to work with students aged 14 to 19 who are studying vocational subjects.

Work can take place in any of the following settings:

- a general or specialist FE college
- sixth form colleges
- adult and community education centres
- universities
- prisons and youth offender organisations

Depending on the setting in which you work, you'll need to:

- plan and prepare lessons
- teach across a range of qualification types and levels, in day or evening classes or open access workshops
- research and develop new topics, courses and teaching materials, including online resources
- teach large and small groups of learners from a range of backgrounds, abilities and ages
- monitor, assess and mark students' work

Maintain accurate records and monitor students' progress.

Qualifications

You can become a further education (FE) teacher without a teaching qualification, although you'll probably be expected to study for one. You'll increase your chances of getting a job and receiving further promotion if you've got a relevant qualification. Individual institutions set their own requirements and some may have their own in-house training programmes.

Qualifications are available at various levels:

- Level 3 Award in Education and Training - an introductory, knowledge-based course, which doesn't have a placement, which you can complete before being in a teaching role.
- Level 4 Certificate in Education and Training - develops practical teaching skills and requires you to have at least 30 hours of teaching practice.
- Level 5 Diploma in Education and Training - this is the recognised, full teaching qualification for the sector and you must have at least 100 hours of teaching practice.

- Level 5 integrated specialist diplomas - similar to the equivalent Level 5 DET including a specialist pathway, but all 100 hours of practice must be in your chosen specialist area.

You can go straight into the Level 5 qualification without having completed the other levels. If you've completed a Level 3 or 4 qualification, you may be able to achieve recognition for prior learning.

Salary

- As an unqualified FE teacher you could expect to earn around £19,758 to £23,325.
- A qualified FE teacher can earn between around £24,702 and £37,258.
- Typical salaries at advanced teaching and training levels are in the region of £37,258 to £41,928. Salaries for leadership and management roles can significantly exceed this, rising to in excess of £90,000 for the most senior positions

Useful Links

- ◆ <https://ccskills.org.uk/index.php?/careers/advice/any/theatre>
- ◆ <https://www.tes.com/jobs/>
- ◆ <https://www.jobs.ac.uk/>
- ◆ <https://www.fecareers.co.uk/>

Secondary School

Teacher

Secondary school teachers support, observe and record the progress of pupils aged 11 to 18. Teaching the national curriculum, you'll plan lessons in line with national objectives, with the aim of ensuring a healthy culture of learning.

Teachers must keep up to date with developments in their subject area, new resources, methods and national objectives. The role involves liaising and networking with other professionals, parents and carers, both informally and formally.

As a secondary school teacher, you'll need to:

- prepare and deliver lessons to a range of classes of different ages and abilities
- mark work, give appropriate feedback and maintain records of pupils' progress and development
- research new topic areas, maintaining up-to-date subject knowledge, and devise and write new curriculum materials
- select and use a range of different learning resources and equipment, including podcasts and interactive whiteboards
- prepare pupils for qualifications and external examinations

- Undertake pastoral duties, such as taking on the role of form tutor, and supporting pupils on an individual basis through academic or personal difficulties

Qualifications

Teacher training providers set their own entry requirements. The minimum requirements are at least a GCSE grade 4 in English and mathematics, as well as a degree linked to your subject area. If you don't have these qualifications, approach institutions before submitting an application, as some offer special tests for GCSEs or will be able to confirm if your qualification is equivalent to a degree.

You'll also need to satisfactorily pass checks by the Disclosure and Barring Service for England and Wales .

Once you have your degree you'll need to complete a postgraduate teacher training course, which leads to gaining qualified teacher status.

Salary

- NQTs in England and Wales start on the main pay range, which rises incrementally from £23,720 to £35,008 (excluding London and its fringes). For inner London, the range is £29,664 to £40,372.
- Salaries on the main scale in Northern Ireland range from £22,243 to £32,509.
- In Scotland, salaries on the main grade scale range from £22,866 to £36,480. In addition, in some parts of Scotland it may be possible to obtain a Distant Islands Allowance or Remote Schools Allowance. NQTs will receive an additional payment of £8,000 under the Preference Waiver Scheme if they agree to work anywhere in Scotland for their induction year.

Academies and free schools set their own pay and working conditions.

Teachers may move into Key Stage or year leader, mentoring and management roles.

Management roles in particular attract considerable salary increases.

Useful Links

- ◆ <https://ccskills.org.uk/index.php?/careers/advice/any/theatre>
- ◆ https://getintoteaching.education.gov.uk/?utm_source=partnerships&utm_medium=referral&utm_campaign=git_prospects_other
- ◆ <https://www.gov.uk/teacher-training-funding>
- ◆ <https://www.cssd.ac.uk/subject-area/drama-education>

Theatre Director

Theatre directors have responsibility for the practical and creative interpretation of a dramatic script or musical score.

You'll be involved in the whole process, from the design and pre-production stages, right through to the final performance.

You'll work closely with creative and production teams, performers and the producer to create a performance which connects with the audience. You'll therefore need to be able to coordinate effectively across a range of disciplines and with artistic vision.

Most directors are usually employed on a freelance or fixed-term contract basis as artistic or resident directors in repertory companies.

Specific tasks vary depending on the role and type of theatre, but common activities include:

- programming and budgeting.
- working with writers through workshops or script development schemes.
- adapting a script and, if the play is newly written, working with the writer or collaborating with playwrights.
- breaking down a script, analysing and exploring the content and conducting relevant research.
- translating and interpreting a script or musical score.

- holding auditions for productions, selecting and hiring designers, musicians, etc..
- managing time and organising people and space
- attending production meetings with set designers.
- organising rehearsals.
- communicating and liaising with all parties involved, including actors, the creative team, the production team and producers.
- attending preview performances and preparing detailed notes for the cast and for the creative and production teams.
- helping to publicise the production by giving interviews and leading discussions.

Qualifications

A degree or HND is not essential to become a theatre director. You may be able to progress to the role after gaining a reputation and experience in other positions such as:

- actor.
- assistant director.
- designer.
- producer.
- stage manager.

A relevant degree or HND may be helpful and could provide some of the necessary skills. Related subjects include:

- creative and performing arts.
- drama and theatre studies.
- English literature.

Salary

Salaries depend on the length and type of contract, e.g. freelance, repertory or touring.

- The agreed weekly fee for assistant directors is around £480.
- A theatre director of a full-length play should receive a minimum preparatory fee of £1,579 and weekly rehearsal payments of £483.
- Freelance directors in a commercial repertory theatre can command a minimum fee of around £2,734, with a weekly fee of approximately £500 to £600.

Directors may negotiate their own contracts and salaries or they may employ agents to deal on their behalf.

Useful Links

- ◆ <https://www.equity.org.uk/>
- ◆ <https://www.federationofdramaschools.co.uk/>
- ◆ <https://www.edfringe.com/>
- ◆ <https://ccskills.org.uk/index.php?/careers/jobs>

Theatre Manager

As a theatre manager, you'll need to:

- develop, implement and review the theatre's overall business plan.
- plan and book a theatre programme by applying your knowledge of audiences, ensuring a balance between different types of productions, being aware of which productions have been well received elsewhere and accepting new work offered by reputable production companies.
- liaise and negotiate with production companies to plan the programme of work.
- get involved in the commissioning of new pieces of work.
- monitor and evaluate the delivery of the theatre programme to ensure it meets the needs of the overall business plan.
- manage the budget and ensure you meet the financial and operational targets of the theatre.
- lead a team of theatre staff, who may be involved in areas such as marketing, finance and administration.
- oversee training for front of house and stage door staff.
- liaise closely with the theatre's board of directors.
- The work is often office based but often involves a number of off-site meetings.
- Negotiate with any charities.

Qualifications

You can become a theatre manager with a degree in any subject, but the following may be particularly helpful:

- arts administration
- arts management
- business studies/management
- drama/theatre studies.

It's also possible to enter the profession with an HND or foundation degree. Relevant subjects include:

- arts in the community
- creative/performing arts
- drama/theatre studies.

Entry without a degree/HND/foundation degree may be possible as practical theatre experience, dedication and enthusiasm are rated highly by employers.

Salary

- Salaries vary depending on the size and location of the theatre, but you can expect something in the region of £18,000 to £23,000 as a starting point.
- With experience, it's possible to progress to salaries of £23,000 to £30,000.

Salaries for senior managers are typically around £40,000, rising in some circumstances to £50,000 plus.

Salaries at the top end of the scale tend to be for managers in the larger theatres, where you'll have responsibility for many

Useful Links

- ◆ <https://www.thestage.co.uk/>
- ◆ <https://www.artsprofessional.co.uk/jobs>
- ◆ <https://uktheatre.org/training-events/>
- ◆ <https://uktheatre.org/training-events/mentoring/>

Theatre Producer

Theatre producers are in charge of the practicalities of making theatre productions happen. Their work can include:

- planning budgets and timetables and making sure these are stuck to
- making sure that spending is recorded and that salaries, expenses and tax are paid
- working to make sure that as many tickets are sold as possible
- seeking out funding, such as money from investors, sponsorship or grants (money from government or charities that doesn't have to be paid back)
- ensuring that all the different teams are working towards their goals and communicating with each other
- overseeing legal matters such as employment contracts, insurance cover and copyright
- finding and hiring venues and rehearsal spaces (if working for a theatre company that doesn't have its own)
- managing the admin related to tours, such as booking transport and accommodation for the cast and crew

helping plan what productions to stage in future and when these will be, in collaboration with other key team members.

Theatre producers can work for:

- **Theatres.** That is, venues that have their own performance spaces. Producers are hired by theatres that produce their own shows at least some of the time (known as producing houses), as opposed to just hiring out the venue for other people's shows (known as receiving houses).
- **Theatre companies.** That is, organisations that put on shows but don't necessarily have their own venue.

Themselves. Some producers are effectively self-employed business people who will have an idea for a show, hire a team to make it happen, seek out investors or fund it themselves, and take the risk that it will make money. This is known as being an independent theatre producer. If you do well you could expand, employ staff and become an independent production company.

Qualifications

There isn't a simple, clear route to becoming a theatre producer – you'll need to be very proactive, seeking out any opportunities to get relevant experience and also creating your own. That said it is not essential to have a degree to get this job.

Get as much unpaid theatre experience as you can as you progress through school and beyond. For example you can get involved with:

- school productions
- youth theatre productions
- amateur theatre productions
- student productions (university)
- community theatre projects
- Work experience at a professional theatre

Salary

Starting salaries based on a London average are around £26,000 per year.

The average salary for the London area is around £37,000 per year.

With excellent experience it is possible to earn up to £58,000 in the London area.

Useful Links

- ◆ <https://ccskills.org.uk/index.php?/careers/advice/any/theatre>
- ◆ <https://www.ucas.com/ucas/after-gcses/find-career-ideas/explore-jobs/job-profile/theatrical-producer>
- ◆ <https://www.backstage.com/magazine/article/become-producer-2792/>
- ◆ <https://work.chron.com/job-description-qualifications-theater-producers-18284.html>

Film and TV Producer

As a television, film or video producer, you'll oversee all elements of a production from conception through to completion, and may also be involved in the marketing and distribution process.

With ultimate responsibility for the success of a finished film, TV programme or video, you'll work closely with directors and other production staff, either in a studio or on location, to ensure a creative and stable working environment for everyone involved in the project. As a television/film/video producer, you'll need to:

- read, research and assess ideas and finished scripts.
- secure the finance for a new production.
- commission writers or secure the rights to novels, plays or screenplays.
- hire key staff, including a director and a crew to shoot programmes, films or videos.
- pull together all the strands of creative and practical talent involved in the project to create a team.
- liaise and discuss projects with financial backers - projects can range from a small, corporate video costing £500, to a multimillion-pound-budget Hollywood feature film

You'll need to have:

- confidence in your ability
- strong communication and people skills
- editorial judgement
- presentation and pitching skills
- negotiation skills
- strong time and resource management skills
- organisation and planning skills
- creative ability
- the ability to cope well under pressure
- commercial awareness and a good head for figures
- self-motivation and the ability to motivate others
- leadership skills.

You'll work closely with a team that includes directors, screenwriters, actors and the production team. You need to withstand pressure as the job can be very challenging. Major employers include broadcasters, such as:

- Amazon
- BBC
- Channel 4

Qualifications

Although this area of work is open to all graduates, the following subjects at degree or HND level may increase your chances:

- communication and media studies
- film studies/filmmaking/film production
- information technology
- media production and broadcast production
- multimedia
- photography
- television production/film and television production.

It's possible to get into film and TV production via an apprenticeship in creative and digital media.

Salary

- Starting salaries for assistant producers may range from around £18,000 to £25,000.
- With experience, salaries can reach £40,000 to £55,000.
- Departmental heads can earn £60,000

Useful Links

- ◆ <https://www.bfi.org.uk/>
- ◆ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/academy>
- ◆ <https://www.screenskills.com/>
- ◆ <https://www.prospects.ac.uk/postgraduate-courses-results?keyword=media%roduction&featuredCourses=123780,2603&size=20&page=0#results>