

Broadcast Journalist

A broadcast journalist works in radio, television or online (multimedia), researching and collecting stories and writing them up for reporting in news bulletins and other programmes. Broadcast journalists can fill a number of roles in the production of a programme including editor, reporter, presenter/news anchor, producer and correspondent.

The Work

You could be:

- following up leads from contacts and using the internet to generate stories for news and interest features
- attending press conferences, asking questions and ranking news stories in order of importance
- choosing the right angle for a story and choosing appropriate images, locations and sound
- writing and editing scripts for bulletins and news reports
- editing tapes and scripts using specialist software so that they fit exactly into a time slot
- presenting live or pre-recording, in a TV or radio studio or on location
- interviewing people, sometimes live on air, perhaps asking challenging questions
- liaising with colleagues in other locations to provide updates on local news stories
- specialising in a particular field such as politics, sport or popular culture.

Pay

The figures below are only a guide. Actual salaries may vary, depending on:

- where you work
- the size of company or organisation you work for
- the demand for the job.

Starting salaries with a local news organisation might be anything between £18,000 and £23,000 a year. Trainees at the BBC earn in the range of £20,500 to £22,000 outside London. A living allowance may be added for higher-cost areas like London. With experience this can rise to between £30,000 and £45,000 a year. Top broadcasting journalists in national or international news organisations can earn more than £80,000 a year. Salaries in television tend to be higher than in radio.

Conditions

- You might be indoors or outdoors – outdoor work could be in all weathers and conditions.
- You would work irregular hours including evenings, weekends and public holidays; shift work is common.
- You sometimes travel locally or abroad, with overnights away from home.
- You might be in challenging or dangerous locations (for example in a conflict zone or somewhere with extreme weather).
- You work to tight deadlines in a pressurised environment.

Getting In

Getting a start in broadcasting is hard. Sometimes you have to take any job in the field, just to get in and make contacts. The three major broadcasters in Scotland are the BBC, STV and Channel 4. There are many local radio stations and some local television stations in Scotland. Some broadcast journalists have moved initially to get experience.

- There are no formal entry requirements, but many entrants have a degree or postgraduate qualification in journalism, broadcasting, radio, television, multimedia or online journalism.
- The BBC runs a number of early careers apprenticeships in different areas of media and broadcasting. Follow @BBCGETIN Instagram to stay up to date. If you would like to find out more or check on application deadline dates visit [BBC Early Careers](#).
- The most common route in is by a degree (SCQF Level 10) or postgraduate (SCQF Level 11) journalism training course. Within Scotland there are degree and postgraduate degree courses in journalism at Edinburgh Napier, Glasgow Caledonian, Robert Gordon, Stirling, Strathclyde and the West of Scotland Universities. Entry to a degree is usually 4-5 Highers, plus National 5 English.
- The Broadcast Journalism Training Council (BJTC) accredits a number of courses. In Scotland these are the BA (Hons) and MA Multimedia Journalism at Glasgow Caledonian University.
- Many broadcasting journalists follow a route from local newspapers to local radio to national broadcasting.
- Employers expect you to have practical experience. You can get this through student, hospital or local radio or television placements.
- It helps to make a show reel to send on spec – make sure that the first 10-15 seconds is your best work. You must follow up with a phone call.
- For newspaper experience contact local or national newspapers. You may have to do several unpaid work experience placements (internships) before earning your first wage.

What Does It Take

You need to be:

- curious
- tactful but persistent
- resourceful and assertive
- observant
- honest and accurate
- articulate – with a good voice for broadcasting
- adaptable in writing style, able to read and summarise quickly
- able to work under pressure to tight deadlines
- good at working in a team.

You need to have:

- strong written and verbal communication skills
- an interest in news and current affairs
- excellent interviewing and research skills
- an understanding of government and social policies

- a knowledge of current laws, press regulations and ethics
- awareness of health and safety issues.

Training

- The BBC and ITV, as well as some independent companies, run in-house on the job training schemes. Competition for places is fierce.
- Channel 4 runs work experience, apprenticeship, graduate and scholarship programmes through its training arm [4talent](#). You would need to be willing to move around the UK.
- IT and social media experience is also required.

Getting On

- Many journalists now work with multimedia – in radio, television and online. Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB) has opened many new opportunities across radio and television.
- Most work freelance, on short term contracts. You may have to move to get your next job.
- Permanent contracts are rare.
- You usually start off working in the newsroom.
- If you get a long term contract you can seek promotion to a senior post as sub-editor, news producer, programme editor or special correspondent.

More Information

The Journalism Diversity Fund was set up by a number of different organisations involved in journalism and is run by the National Council for the Training of Journalists (NCTJ). It aims to support the training of people from ethnically and socially diverse backgrounds. Bursaries may be awarded to individuals applying for NCTJ accredited courses. For more information visit the [Journalism Diversity](#) website.

The Guardian Media Group's, [Scott Trust Bursary Scheme](#) also offers a number of bursaries to postgraduate students each year, to study newspaper, web or broadcast journalism.

Trainee Finder is ScreenSkills flagship new entrant programme which offers paid work placements across a range of roles in film and TV. Recruitment will usually begin around September of the year before placement. Find out more and apply online by visiting the [Film Trainee Finder website](#).

Contacts

Broadcast Journalism Training Council (BJTC)

Website: www.bjtc.org.uk

X: @BJTC_UK

Facebook: www.facebook.com/BJTCUK

Chartered Institute of Journalists

Tel: 020 7252 1187

Website: cioj.org

X: @CioJournalist

Facebook: www.facebook.com/Chartered-Institute-of-Journalists-108017897514/?fref=nf

Community Media Association

Tel: 0114 279 5219
Email: office@communitymedia.uk
Website: www.commedia.org.uk
X: @community_media
Facebook: www.facebook.com/CommunityMediaAssociation

Hospital Broadcasting Service

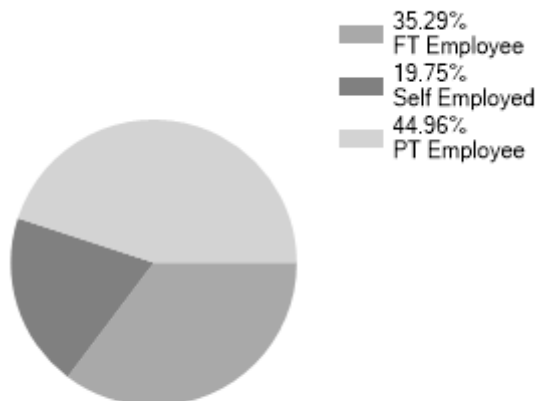
Tel: 0141 221 4043
Email: studio@hbs.org.uk
Website: www.hbs.org.uk
Facebook: www.facebook.com/HBSGlasgow

National Council for the Training of Journalists (NCTJ)

Tel: 01799 544014
Email: info@nctj.com
Website: www.nctj.com
X: @NCTJ_news

Statistics

Employment Status UK %

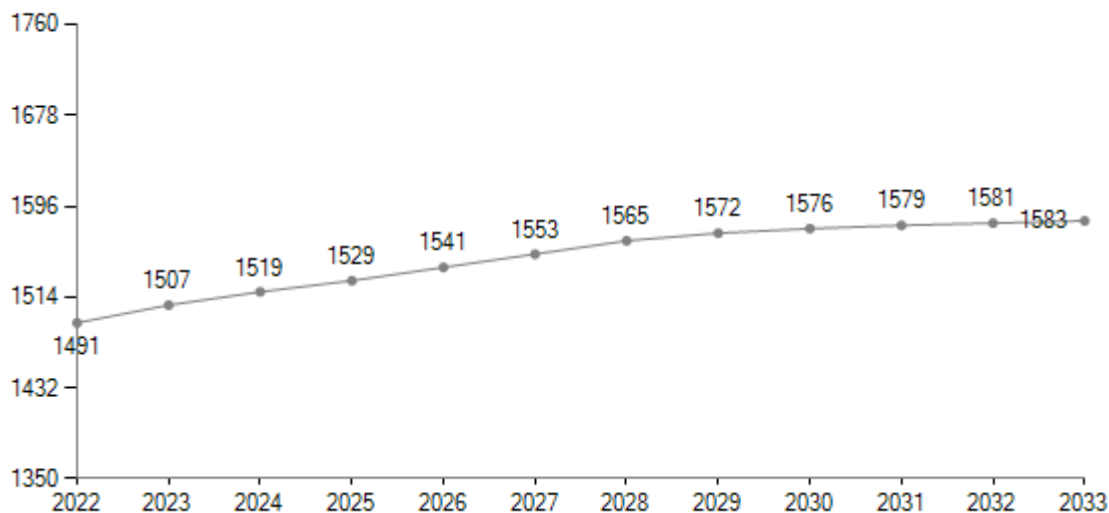


Past Unemployment - Scotland

No Claimant statistics available for Scotland.

LMI data powered by [LMI for All](#)

Predicted Employment in Scotland



LMI data powered by [Lightcast](#)