# A.S. in Journalism and Print Media

## **DESCRIPTION OF THE JOURNALISM AND PRINT MEDIA PROGRAM**

The Associate of Science (A.S.) degree in Journalism and Print Media is a 60-credit major designed to enable students to have the research and writing skills required in the workforce. The program prepares students to transfer to the senior college level where they may continue their studies in journalism and print media or begin a professional career upon graduating from Kingsborough. Journalism students may benefit from classes in multimedia design, coding, programming because content is increasingly being delivered on television, websites, and mobile devices. Reporters need to know how to develop stories with video, audio, data, and graphics.

#### **SKILLS**

**Communication skills.** Reporters, correspondents, and broadcast news analysts must be able to report the news. Strong writing skills are important for journalists in all kinds of media.

Computer and multimedia skills. Journalists should be able to use editing equipment and other broadcast-related devices as well as multimedia and coding software in order to publish stories on websites and mobile devices.

**Persistence.** Sometimes getting the facts of a story is difficult, particularly when those involved refuse to be interviewed or provide comment. Journalists need to be persistent in pursuing the story.

#### **CAREER INFORMATION**

Reporters and correspondents called journalists often work for a particular type of media organization, such as a television or radio station, newspaper, or website. Those who work in television and radio set up and conduct interviews, which are broadcasted live or recorded for future broadcasts. These workers are often responsible for editing interviews and other recordings to create a cohesive story and for writing and recording voiceovers that provide the audience with the facts of the story. They may create multiple versions of the same story for different broadcasts or different media platforms. Some journalists, particularly those in large cities or large news organizations, cover a particular topic, such as sports, medicine, or politics. Journalists who work in small cities, towns, or organizations may need to cover a wider range of subjects. Reporters who cover international news often live in another country and report news for a specific region of the world.

## **EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK**

Overall employment of reporters, correspondents, and broadcast news analysts is projected to decline nine percent from 2021 to 2031. Declining advertising revenue in radio, newspapers, and television is expected to impact the long-term demand for these workers. In addition, television and radio stations are continuing to publish content online and on mobile devices. As a result, news organizations may have difficulty selling traditional forms of advertising, which is often their primary source of revenue.

Employment of editors is projected to decline five percent from 2021 to 2031. Most editors work in offices, whether onsite with their employer or from a remote location. The work can be stressful because editors often have tight deadlines

# **CAREER PATH**

The median annual wage for news analysts, reporters, and journalists was \$48,370 in May 2021. News analysts, reporters, and journalists typically need a bachelor's degree to enter the occupation. Internship or work experience on a college newspaper, radio station, or television station also may be helpful. Employers generally prefer to hire candidates who have had an internship or have worked on school newspapers, radio stations, or TV stations. While attending college, students may seek multiple internships with different news organizations. Internships allow students to gain experience and develop samples of their writing or their on-air appearances.

The median annual wage for editors was \$63,350 in May 2021. A bachelor's degree in communications, journalism, or English, combined with previous writing and proofreading experience, is typically required to be an editor. Most editors work full time, and their schedules are generally determined by production deadlines and type of editorial position. Editors typically work in busy offices and have to deal with production deadline pressures and the stresses of ensuring that the information they publish is correct.

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