THE DEFINITIVE CAREER GUIDE FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL SPACE

The commercial space revolution is here, and it’s hungry for talent
EVERY ONCE IN A WHILE, A RADICAL TRANSFORMATION HAPPENS WITHIN AN INDUSTRY THAT REWRITES EVERY RULE.

Think of Netflix’s impact on TV, what Amazon did to retail, or the impact of smartphones and wireless internet on just about everything. Those who jump on board these new disruptive industries at the right time are looked at with envy by those who missed the boat. The space economy is going through one of these transformations right now. When SpaceX started launching its rockets a decade ago—making it far easier for commercial space startups to enter the market—it triggered a wave of entrepreneurial innovation. Today, Space is a $400B market that touches every aspect of our lives, from location-based services to global finance. The next generation of space technology will be responsible for delivering global internet, fighting climate change, and taking humanity to Mars. To accomplish such audacious goals, the industry will require talent with diverse skills and backgrounds from every walk of life. We’ve created this guide to give you concrete steps to start your journey now.
Entrepreneurial space is huge—and growing

Last year, Morgan Stanley valued the commercial space economy at $400 billion, and predicted it will triple in size in the next two decades. That growth will be driven by all sorts of extraterrestrial activities that go far beyond satellites.

Jeff Bezos is investing billions of his own wealth into Blue Origin, a launch company he founded in 2000, with the vision of moving mining, energy production and manufacturing off the planet to preserve Earth for future generations. Elon Musk keeps demonstrating that the impossible is possible and harbors dreams of populating other planets and ensuring the longevity of our species. NASA has made clear that a return to the Moon is at the top of its agenda, and eventually wants to enable a crewed mission to Mars.

The disruption of space has been gathering steam for a decade, but it’s still at an early enough stage that most people outside of the industry aren’t aware that it’s happening. This is great news for anyone who wants to jump on board this rocket ship before the news spreads.

Companies are searching for young, diverse hires

Right now, people interested in engineering, technology and cutting-edge ideas are flocking to Silicon Valley to compete for jobs at companies like Facebook, where the median age is 28. Many are unaware that the space economy offers work that’s challenging, exhilarating, well-compensated, and can be open to those with little direct space experience.

There’s actually a shortage of skilled technical graduates in the field, according to the Aerospace Industries Association, and a wave of impending retirements from those who joined the workforce during the Apollo era is forecast to widen this skills gap. Space engineers in the US have a median age of 45, and are around 92% male. Companies are eager to hire younger talent and to redress the gender balance.

Add to this the exponential growth of startups requiring top talent, and it’s clear that there are plentiful opportunities in entrepreneurial space for anyone who ever got a thrill watching a rocket take off. Most of these startups are less than a decade old, and are keen to hire those with expertise outside the industry. People who have experience in race car engineering, scaling a startup, or overseeing complex manufacturing are among those who are able to bring fresh insights to the rapidly evolving field of space commerce.

Work on projects that will define humanity’s future

Space isn’t just a stimulating, growing field—it’s one in which individuals can play an integral part in shaping the future. And there are roles available for people with many different skills, from engineering and software development to communications, law, business development, operations, and finance.

If you’re interested, this guide will help you figure out the next steps to take, whether it’s choosing a college major, applying for an internship, or transitioning from a job in another industry. It was compiled with input from the most influential companies and leaders across entrepreneurial space, who were generous in sharing detailed practical advice, big-picture guidance, and the stories of their own careers.

Entrepreneurship at the final frontier takes guts and passion, but there’s a place here for anyone who is driven by big problems, who delights in contemplating the vastness of the universe, or who ever daydreamed about doing something that’s never been done before. We want to see this community continue to grow and to keep accomplishing extraordinary things. We hope that this guide will help you find your way towards a career that’s fulfilling, stimulating, meaningful and has a genuine impact, both on our planet and beyond.
01 CREATE YOUR OWN OPPORTUNITIES
Don’t wait for your dream job to come to you. Roles can be created out of thin air for great candidates.

02 AIM HIGH AND FIND A MENTOR
The industry knows it must diversify, and this means opening doors to candidates, like women and other underrepresented groups, who haven’t yet had a chance to shine.

03 FOLLOW YOUR CURIOSITY
...even if it’s somewhere unexpected. That talk, social event, or community club might inspire you to change your life.

04 BEAT IMPOSTER SYNDROME
Not everyone in space studied engineering, went to Stanford, or had a clear sense of their career path from the beginning.

05 BE YOURSELF
Be bold and creative when it comes to job applications. Your employers are human, and they want you to be as well.

06 STAY CONNECTED WITH YOUR PURPOSE
Space is an epic, mind-expanding field, and this passion is an important driving force.

07 EXPERIENCE ISN’T EVERYTHING
For many roles, what matters is that you can work hard, learn fast, and think on your feet.

08 CONSIDER EARLY-STAGE STARTUPS
They’re a great training ground and may be more open to candidates who have taken a less traditional path.

09 SEEK NEW CHALLENGES
No matter your field, try to find the most important, innovative, and difficult projects. High performers usually gravitate towards the most interesting problems.

10 GIVE BACK TO YOUR NETWORK
You’ll need to call on them for favors at some point.
Debra Facktor was a high school student living outside Detroit when she went to a presentation by a women’s engineering society and picked up a flyer from a company that made parts for the NASA Space Shuttle. She remembers thinking, “Oh, that’s what I’m going to do. I’m going to work on things that have never been done before, get my undergrad degree in aerospace engineering, get my MBA and become the head of NASA.”

Facktor went on to get a Bachelor’s degree in aerospace engineering at the University of Michigan, and started a joint MBA and engineering Master's program there, before quickly dropping the MBA part and switching back to aerospace. “Business school felt very common sense to me,” she says, whereas the technical credentials she picked up in her Master’s degree in aerospace engineering were “the best thing I ever did.”

She went on to study space policy and law at the International Space University’s summer session, “to round out my expertise,” and then joined the security focused think tank ANSER to conduct technical and policy analyses, including serving as chief of its Moscow, Russia office. She then relocated to Seattle to join Kistler Aerospace Corporation as VP of Business Development and Strategic Planning. Kistler was an early-stage launch startup at the time, and it served as “the real-life version of an MBA; a fabulous experience.”

Eight years later the business “ran out of money and ended unceremoniously,” and Facktor moved on to become President at AirLaunch, another launch startup that won funding from DARPA and the Air Force, before moving into consulting and research. Among her clients was spacecraft manufacturer Ball Aerospace, and she ended up “creating my own job” for them, focusing on strategy, marketing and government relations, which brought her back to the Washington D.C. area. She is responsible for increasing the company’s profile in the market and facilitating collaboration across the company, and is their senior executive in the Washington, DC area.

CAREER TIPS

• Stay open to the unpredictable twists and turns a satisfying career path can take.

• Don’t worry too much about getting a Master’s degree before entering the workforce. “Oftentimes, your employer will pay for it.”

• Seek out mentoring and mentor others, particularly if you’re a woman looking to connect with other female professionals. “It’s important to pass on whatever you learn to those around you.”

• Bring your authentic self to your work.

• Volunteer for challenging tasks.

• Build relationships that will last wherever your career takes you.

“IT’S WHAT I’M GOING TO DO. I’M GOING TO WORK ON THINGS THAT HAVE NEVER BEEN DONE BEFORE AND BECOME HEAD OF NASA.”

Aaron Zeeb was born in Ohio not far from Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, home of the National Museum of the United States Air Force. His grandfather was a World War II Navy veteran who had worked on some of the first human-spaceflight projects, and hearing his stories instilled a desire to work on projects that would have a similar impact on society.

After completing his undergraduate degree from the University of Texas at Dallas, Aaron moved into recruiting at the height of the dot-com boom, identifying engineering talent for semiconductor and telecommunication companies. Unfortunately, the growth of the industry proved unsustainable, as most companies were poorly managed and massively overvalued. Aaron was still relatively early in his career, but he recalled thinking, “The best companies all shared a common trait: they hired the best people and had an environment that kept them fully challenged and engaged.”

This realization ultimately led him to seek out a career at Google. “If you wanted to learn how to find the best engineers, there was no place better than Google in 2006. I watched them grow from 5,000 employees to more than 20,000 without compromising their hiring standards. It was great experience but the machine was already built. I really wanted to help build the recruiting machine from scratch.”

Aaron joined SpaceX in 2008 with the goal of hiring engineers from the best companies in the world—most of whom were not even considering a career in space—to come work at SpaceX. He spent the next six years helping build the company from 300 employees to more than 3,000. Since leaving SpaceX in 2014, Aaron has applied his knowledge in recruiting by helping early stage, venture capital-backed companies establish their executive teams. He is now building out a dedicated executive recruiting division at Safire Partners focused specifically on space companies.

CAREER TIPS

• Seek out the most important, innovative, and challenging projects within your field. At SpaceX, Elon’s philosophy was (paraphrasing), “The best engineers work on the most interesting problems.” For example, if we want the best communications engineers, we had to look inside the mobile industry.

• Stand out as an engineer by seeking projects beyond the curriculum and expectations, projects with complex interdependencies that involve hardware, software, mechanical, and operational elements. This added complexity will teach you how to think bigger picture, work inside a team, and work across larger systems-level efforts.

• Prioritize learning above (almost) everything else early on. You are building a career, not getting one job.

• Employees who advance the fastest proactively solve problems and execute projects they weren’t assigned. This is the quickest path to promotion.
Mike Sorrenti’s interest in space was first sparked when he took part in FIRST Robotics, an international competition for high-school students that was “the single biggest break for me,” he says. It was this initiative that introduced him to embedded systems, engineering, and hardware, and it gave him access to a $15,000-per-year scholarship especially for FIRST participants, which helped fund his computer engineering degree at the Florida Institute of Technology. This university is just an hour away from Kennedy Space Center (KSC), and an agency called Space Florida helps to expand the local space industry there. During his studies, he joined a Space Florida-organized project to make a high-altitude weather balloon, and it was this experience that set him on a path towards a career in space—something he’d never seriously considered before. Space Florida then helped him get an internship at KSC two years in a row, which was “inspiring and opened a lot of doors.”

Sorrenti went on to intern first at NASA’s Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in the Mars Science Laboratory, which “helped me feel a part of a big, complex vision” and “convinced me that space was the place to work.” He then moved to SpaceX, where he was offered a full-time role at the end of his internship—an opportunity extended to top performing interns, he says. He considered going to graduate school, but decided he’d rather learn about spaceships on the factory floor instead of in the classroom, and says “the experience has been invaluable.” So far in his role, Sorrenti has tested mission simulations, flight software, and propulsion systems, and feels motivated by “working on the bleeding edge of technology” and feeling that he is contributing something valuable to the world.

Jerry Welsh was always fascinated with everything related to space ever since he watched the Space Shuttle landing at Edwards Air Force Base in California as a child. But long before he was offered one of the top roles at Finnish satellite start-up ICEYE in 2018, he had not even considered a career in the space industry.

During college, Welsh took a year off to live on a sailboat. The captain and owner of the boat had begun his career in accounting an auditing and told Welsh that it could be a great foundation for whatever he wanted to do later in his career. When he returned to university, he enrolled in several accounting and finance courses.

Welsh obtained his business degree from California State University, Fullerton, qualified as a Certified Public Accountant, and stepped straight into an auditing job at Deloitte. He stayed there for five years before going on to become Director of Finance for a software startup that was acquired by IBM. While that role began with a focus on finance and accounting, he broadened his skills by taking on leadership roles in sales, corporate development, and contract negotiations. He also went back for his MBA at the University of California Los Angeles.

“The key for me was having a strong foundation in one function and then layering skills from other areas”, Welsh says. “This is especially valuable in a startup, as you often need to wear many hats and fill in the gaps. Cross-functional experience also provides a better understanding of the challenges your peers face in other departments which can help collaboration and solving problems.”

At ICEYE, Welsh now divides his time between Finland and US, working on everything from finance to satellite operations to human resources, bouncing from one problem that needs solving to another. He said yes to the job offer at ICEYE because of the team, company culture, and the opportunity to be “part of a revolutionary change in how space is approached.”

CAREER TIPS

- Be persistent, proactive, and creative with how you reach out to companies, Welsh advises. He wants people on his team who are "creative and take initiative, so it’s important that these qualities stand out in the recruiting process.”
- Fitting in with the culture, an ability to learn fast, and a willingness to work hard are more important than specific experience. “Often we find somebody that possesses those traits and it’s worth creating a role for them, and they will learn on the job.”
- Don’t wait for an opportunity to arise—figure out where you want to work, do the research, make the contacts, and apply yourself to the process. It will ultimately be a small amount of work compared to what you’ll be doing if you are accepted for the job.
- Seek out mentors in the industry or type of role that you are interested in. Most people enjoy the opportunity to mentor somebody that is aspirational and willing to learn. Many times these mentors can be identified or introduced based on your network.
- Build strong relationships. Companies tend hire people they know or that come with a strong reference over a candidate with a perfect resume. Whether it’s a classmate or somebody you meet at a party, building and maintaining those relationships can pay off years later. “I was introduced to Rafal (CEO of ICEYE) by a colleague that I met in business school 20 years ago.”

“I'M WORKING ON THE BLEEDING-EDGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND CONTRIBUTING SOMETHING VALUABLE TO THE WORLD.”

CAREER TIPS

- “Look for the small opportunities you can snowball into the bigger ones.”
- Build your skills and grow your network.
- Use your resume to provide evidence of your ability to learn new skills.
- If you are not in a city with as many opportunities, create your own. “Build a website, tinker, and share.”

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To learn about ourselves and the universe, we have to see more of it firsthand.

Math always came naturally to Natalya Bailey. Growing up, she loved thinking about the way that complex equations recur in wildly different contexts, and found she could ace tests using only her powers of reasoning. She also loved stargazing outside her Oregon home, thinking about other worlds and the possibility of extraterrestrial life. “Space engineering,” she points out, “was kind of a natural path to take.”

Bailey studied engineering as an undergraduate at San Diego State University and as a graduate student at Duke University. She then completed a PhD at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology’s Space Propulsion Laboratory, where she created a prototype for a new type of miniaturized propulsion system that had space companies clamoring to license the intellectual property. Rather than signing over these rights, she decided to get it out into the world herself, co-founding Accion Systems in 2014 to commercialize the technology, and raised $7.5M in a Series A funding round during the following two years.

“In the long term, if humans are still around,” Bailey says, “it’s because we’ve learned how to live on other planets, or at least in the spaces between planets. To learn about ourselves and the universe, we have to see more of it first-hand, and we’ll need ion engines and propulsion technology to do that.” She looks for recruits that share this vision, because she believes it will push them to keep going when the work gets tough.

Natalya Bailey
CEO and Founder, Accion Systems

Career Tips

• “Having a strong grounding in science, math, and engineering is a great jumping-off point for being an entrepreneur in any industry.”

• Build up some karma within your network, as you will often need to call on this community.

• Technical hires should have “climbed up multiple [learning] curves and become excellent at more than one thing”—even if one of those things is a personal project, such as being president of a college club that wins a competition. “Anyone can become excellent one time in their lives, but if they do it more than once, I’m pretty sure they can do it here. It shows they are passionate, determined and can put in a lot of hard work.”

• Some of her best engineering hires have previously worked in fields that are only marginally related to their current job, because at Accion, “hopefully no one’s done exactly what we’re doing before.”

• Women shouldn’t hesitate to reach out to those in senior positions (usually men) for mentorship and advice. “Our industry is male-dominated, but there is respect for women, unlike some other industries, and a lot of help available to you.” At Accion, candidates for a new position will be evenly split between men and women, although “that’s where our intervention stops.”
KAI MARSHLAND
FLIGHT SOFTWARE INTERN, SPACEX
CO-PRESIDENT, STANFORD STUDENT SPACE INITIATIVE

When Kai Marshland was four years old, he dressed up as “Space” for Halloween, carrying a stuffed animal that was meant to represent the Space Shuttle. “Ever since then, I’ve loved space but never acted on it,” he says, until he stumbled across the Stanford Student Space Initiative (Stanford SSI) as a Stanford computer science student, and saw how passionate its members were. “I knew I had to join. In my classes I learn theory, but in SSI I can make projects that go to space.”

Marshland started out in SSI writing mission control software for a team that was flying a high-altitude balloon from California to Morocco. A couple of years later, in 2018, he became the group’s co-President. But even before that happened, the club was having an impact on his career track. In 2016, the founders of space debris-tracking startup LeoLabs saw the mission control suite Marshland had been working on, and offered him a job developing software. He picked up a wide array of technical skills there, and also learned a lot about getting startups off the ground. After that, a fellow SSI member recommended him for an internship at SpaceX, where he worked on the flight software for a team that was flying a high-altitude balloon from California to Morocco. A couple of years later, in 2018, he became the group’s co-President. But even before that happened, the club was having an impact on his career track. In 2016, the founders of space debris-tracking startup LeoLabs saw the mission control suite Marshland had been working on, and offered him a job developing software. He picked up a wide array of technical skills there, and also learned a lot about getting startups off the ground. After that, a fellow SSI member recommended him for an internship at SpaceX, where he worked on the flight software that crew will interact with during human spaceflight.

“I love startups—the insane dedication, the chance to have a real impact on the direction of the company.” He adds, “I love space, too,” not only because it “lets us explore the universe and make humans an interplanetary species” but also because it “helps the folks back here on planet Earth,” in ways that range from communications infrastructure to environmental monitoring. “Space startups are the future. The fast-paced nature of startups and the willingness to experiment makes a great match for the trends of falling launch costs and rapid prototyping.”

“IT'S NO SECRET THAT I WANT TO RUN MY OWN BUSINESS ONE DAY.”

Shefali Sharma grew up in India before moving to the U.K. to get a Bachelor of Technology in aircraft engineering at Perth College, Scotland, and then a Master’s in space engineering at Cranfield University in England. She was inspired by the emergence of the commercial space industry—a phenomenon that she compares to digital disruption—with a new generation of space companies emerging globally and changing the world. “I realized I really wanted to be part of that.”

Rather than pursuing an MBA after completing her engineering studies, she decided to take a job at mobile phone technology company Dogfish, where she worked closely with the CEO on business strategy, research, and project management. After gaining a diverse mix skills in this role, she researched the companies she wanted to work for and, through a former classmate, tracked down the phone number for the CEO of Oxford Space Systems (OSS), Mike Lawton. She called him, asking, “Do you have a job for me?” His response, she says, was to laugh at her boldness (he was in a restaurant at the time eating dinner), ask a few questions, and then invited her in for an interview. “The rest is history.”

At OSS, Sharma’s day-to-day roles include media management, networking, customer engagement, strategy, and business development, spearheading the company’s expansion into Asia. She tells others who have a passion for space, “You must give it a shot.”

CAREER TIPS

- Space companies are keen to hire women to balance representation. “If women approach me for a job, I’m going to take it to interview stage right away. Of course, she won’t get the job unless she’s right for the role. But women should take advantage of these opportunities and be more entrepreneurial in their approach to employment. It’s no secret that I want to run my own business one day.”

- “It’s important to know and network with people in the industry. It may be global, but still relatively small.”

- If you are considering an MBA, think about what you want to ultimately achieve with it. Working for an early-stage tech startup may get you there sooner.

- “A practical skill set and emotional intelligence are the keys to success. Strategy is great, but if you can’t apply it to a real-life situation, what’s the point?”

- Consider working for smaller entrepreneurial space companies rather than larger, more established ones. At big companies, Sharma’s lack of a U.K. work visa was a problem, but OSS takes pride in its diverse international workforce and hires a wide mix of nationalities—the company sponsored her visa.

- It’s not just engineers who are needed in space. If you haven’t studied STEM subjects, there could still be roles for you in areas like legal, project management, finance, and marketing.

CAREER TIPS

- Find a mentor. The mentor Marshland found while still in high school was invaluable to his progress.

- Get hands-on experience.

- “Don’t be afraid to reach out to anyone in the industry. I’m continually impressed by how kind everyone is.”

- Get involved with college clubs. “Even as a student-run organization, it’s possible to achieve incredible things. SSI has already set world records, published papers, and won international competitions, and we’re only five years old.”
“I loved space as a kid,” Will Pomerantz says, “but at eight years old I started wearing glasses and knew I’d never be an astronaut.” It wasn’t until college that he realized that space was an industry that employs all kinds of people, not just those who actually go into space. During his freshman year at Harvard University, he saw a sign for a SEDS (Students for the Exploration and Development of Space) meeting that was starting in five minutes. He decided to attend on a whim, ended up becoming the organization’s president, and went on to major in Earth and Planetary Sciences with a focus on Martian geology.

After his undergraduate studies, Pomerantz went to the International Space University in Strasbourg, which he compares to a “buffet,” offering a wide range of topics rather than specialized programs. With the broad skill set Pomerantz developed, he was able to move into consulting, and later joined the team running the XPRIZE, helping shift the project from a temporary competition to a permanent foundation. It was the fact that he was something of a “Jack of all trades,” Pomerantz says, that made him perfect for the role he was offered by Virgin Galactic in 2011, Vice President of Special Projects. This position had him putting out fires, discovering new tasks for which there wasn’t yet a department at the company, and dreaming up new business lines, one of which eventually became the launch spin-off Virgin Orbit.

In 2016, a tragedy happened. The space pioneer Dawn Brooke Owens, who had been a classmate of Pomerantz’s at ISU, died at the age of 35, and Pomerantz co-founded an internship and mentorship program for women in her honor. The program selects candidates according to a broad range of criteria—their creativity and the institutional barriers they face are taken into account, along with grades and society memberships—and helps them get jobs across all sectors of the space industry. “We are unlocking doors,” he says, “and letting extraordinary young people come running in.”

“SPACE IS NOT JUST ASTRONAUTS AND IT’S NOT EVEN JUST NASA—THERE ARE JOBS FOR SCIENTISTS, BUSINESSPEOPLE, MISSION CONTROLLERS, ENGINEERS, LAWYERS, AND MANY MORE.”

CAREER TIPS

• Talk to people outside of your specialized field. For the Brooke Owens Fellowship, fellows are paired up not only with a mentor, but also with another fellow, to help broaden their view of the industry and generate ideas.

• Applicants to the Brooke Owens Fellowship should get creative, especially when it comes to the multimedia requirement. You don’t just have to record yourself reading out an essay. Try slam poetry, animation, drumming, or dance. It’s your chance to show there’s more to you than school societies and GPA.

• “Space is not just astronauts and it’s not even just NASA, there are jobs for scientists, businesspeople, mission controllers, engineers, lawyers, and many more.”
Specialist teams of engineers will work on different subsystems, guided by managers and assisted by engineering technicians. They usually have a degree in science or engineering, and have often completed postgraduate studies. Many employers recruit engineers directly from college into graduate trainee programs, although it’s also possible to start as an engineering technician and train up to become a fully qualified engineer while working.

Here are some examples of engineering specializations that are useful in space:

SOFTWARE
Software engineers are needed to write code at many different stages of a space mission, from the design and manufacturing process to the operation and monitoring of rockets and spacecraft. Projects can vary from developing algorithms to transmitting data from space to optimizing code for cutting-edge computer hardware.

HARDWARE
Hardware engineers design, develop, and test the robust computer hardware that carries out functions on board a spacecraft such as navigation, communications, and display systems. These professionals often have a background in electrical or computer engineering.

STRUCTURE & MATERIALS
Structural engineers research, analyze, and create the physical design of spacecraft, for example, by making sure it can withstand the vibrations of a rocket launch. They work in tandem with materials engineers, who develop new uses for materials and create new composites.

SYSTEMS
Systems engineers are responsible for the overall functioning of a spacecraft, and must pay attention to both the big picture and the fine details. They work with the client to define what’s needed, and collaborate with different specialist teams of engineers to make sure that the project fulfills its mission.

PROPELLION
Propulsion engineers design methods of launching rockets into space, as well as thrusters and re-entry systems for spacecraft, landers, and satellites. As spacecraft need to be as light as possible, and are unable to refuel, increasing the efficiency of propulsion systems is a major goal for these experts.

SALES
Sales managers and directors are needed by space companies to build relationships with potential customers, learn about their needs, and educate them on the value of their products.

PRODUCT
Product managers define the “What, When, and Why” of the product that the engineering team builds. They may do this by analyzing the market, figuring out the unique value of a specific product, and forecasting profit and loss.

In addition to a solid team of engineers, space companies require a whole host of professionals to take care of the day-to-day running of the business. Although a good understanding of the space industry is helpful in this type of job, many of the key skills required can be learned in other industries.

Some examples of non-technical roles are:

OPERATIONS
Members of the operations team ensure the smooth and efficient running of the business, solving problems in many areas from improving logistics procedures to training employees to oversee inventory, purchasing, and supply chain management.

FINANCE
In addition to tracking their company’s income and expenditure, finance professionals at space companies can also play a key role in critical business decisions, help craft proposals and contracts, and manage the financial resources that fund new products.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
IT experts are always needed at space companies to provide computer, network, and infrastructure support; manage and monitor computer systems; and provide technical assistance. This is in addition to more specialized roles in areas such as cybersecurity, where there is currently a high demand for skilled talent.

MARKETING
The marketing team drives awareness of their company’s products and services, working closely with those working in sales and product. They manage external communications with customers, partners, and the press, as well as working in brand messaging, the company website, presentations, and trade shows.

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