

英語

English

外国人の子どもに向けた
キャリアガイド（職業案内）

～可能性は無限大！～

Career Guide for
Foreign Students

“The Possibilities are Infinite”



企画・制作：三重県市町 多文化共生ワーキング

（津市・四日市市・伊勢市・松阪市・鈴鹿市・名張市・鳥羽市・
伊賀市・桑名市・亀山市・菰野町・三重県で構成）

Preface

In Japan, the amount of career information published in foreign languages is limited. This career guide is designed to close that gap and to assist young people, whose first language is not Japanese, in choosing a suitable career path so that they can begin to pursue their goals purposefully. The ultimate aim of this guide is to help young people become financially independent, effective members of society in Japan. It is our hope that many young people, whose first language is not Japanese, may be able to play active roles in a diverse range of professions in Japan.

Job description

The first section is an overview of the job. If any job interests you, you can research independently or ask your friends or teachers at school to find out more.

Career pathway map

For jobs which require higher education, the career pathway map shows what experience, courses or exams are required to pursue that career.

Job prospects

This section includes information about the workplace and the salary of the job. The annual income and starting salaries are based on information found online or from other career guides. These are approximations and are to be used for reference only.

Tuition information

This section provides information on the cost of tuition for universities or vocational schools. Tuition costs vary according to the type of institution. For more accurate or detailed information about tuition costs please check with the relevant school or university.

Scholarship information

Information regarding scholarships for high school and university students can be found at the Japan Student Services Organization website (<http://www.jasso.go.jp/shougakukin/>). Students must apply for scholarships through their educational institution so please contact them for more information.

Those who are interested in studying nursing or medicine can contact the relevant educational institution to find out more about special scholarships offered by prefectures or hospitals.

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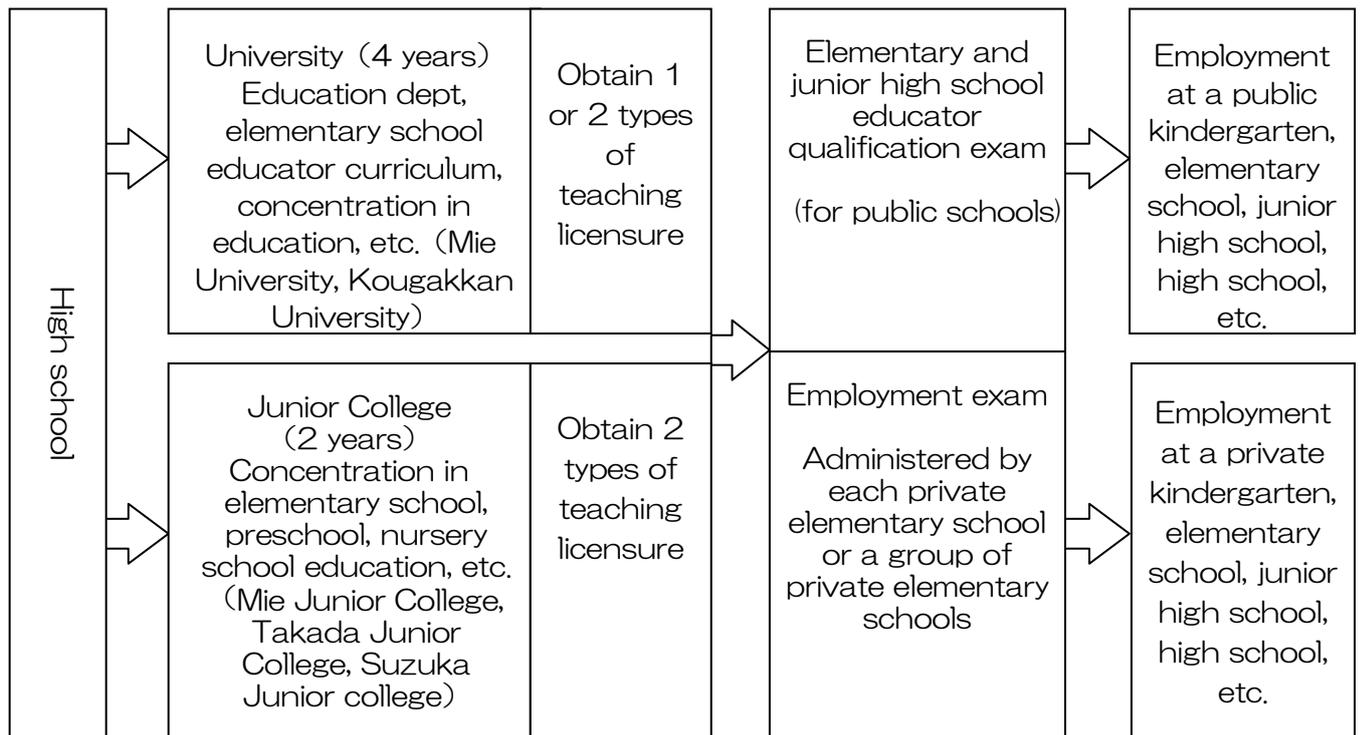
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1 Teacher

Teachers educate kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, and senior high school students. Teachers' duties include teaching classes, helping to run school events, and more. For non-Japanese students who cannot speak Japanese, having a teacher who can speak their native language can help them function better at school. Those interested in becoming a teacher need to obtain a teaching license. The type of teaching license you will need to obtain will depend on the type of school you want to teach at.

Becoming a teacher:



Prepare now:

Becoming a teacher requires excellent Japanese language skills. It is important that you work to improve your Japanese and native language skills as soon as possible.

Job Prospects:

Public school teachers work at schools in the prefecture that employs them. Private school teachers work at the school that employs them. The average salary for a public school teacher is 6 million yen per year.

Tuition:

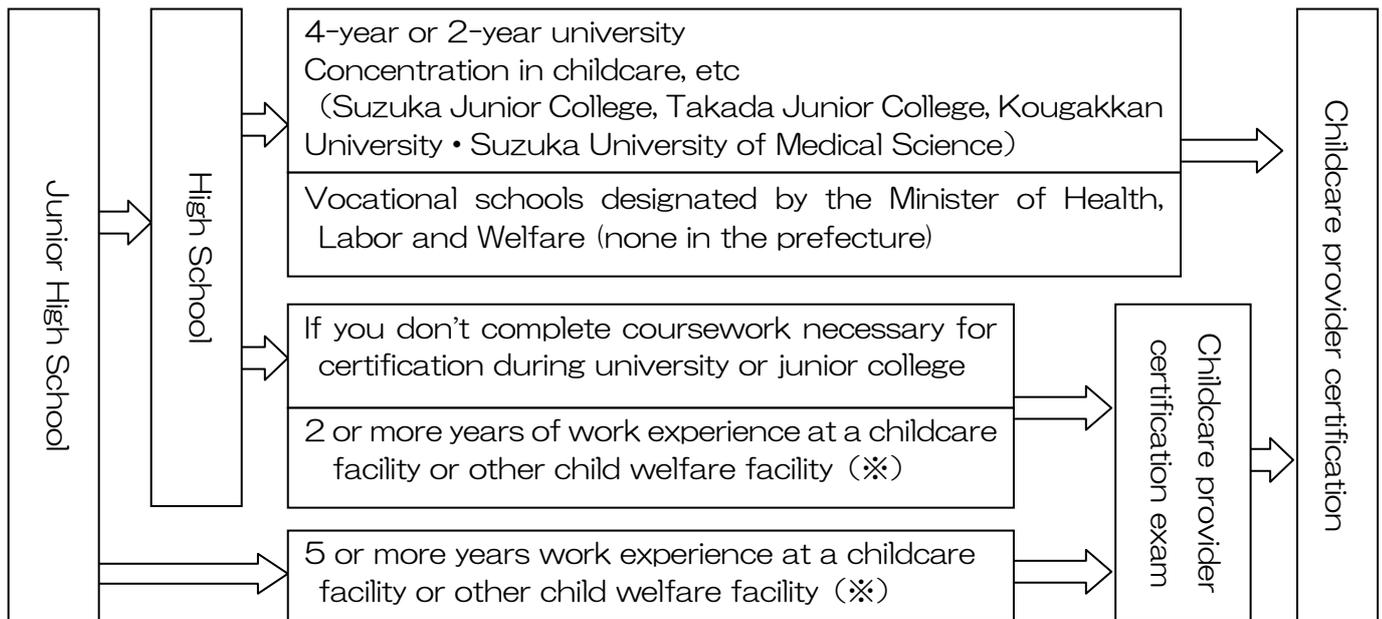
Tuition at a public university can cost upwards of 2.4 million yen for 4 years, and tuition at a private university can cost upwards of 4 million yen for 4 years.



2 Childcare Provider

There are many non-Japanese living in Mie. Many of these people work during the day, and use daycare services. Some non-Japanese children struggle to communicate with other children or childcare providers in Japanese when at daycare. Childcare providers that can speak other languages can help in this regard, and can be a comforting presence at daycare. This is a great occupation for people who enjoy working with children.

Becoming a childcare provider:



※childcare facility, orphanage, center for disabled children, etc.

Prepare now:

Excellent Japanese language skills and academic achievement are required to gain admission to schools and pass the certification exam. It is important that you start studying Japanese as soon as possible while increasing your native language skills.

Job prospects:

After being certified, you will register as a certified childcare provider with the prefecture where you plan to work. Certified childcare providers work in public and private childcare centers, nurseries, orphanages, centers for disabled children, etc. Childcare providers earn an average of 3.2 million yen per year.

Tuition:

Tuition at a public university can cost upwards of 2.4 million yen for 4 years, and tuition at a private university can cost upwards of 4 million yen for 4 years.

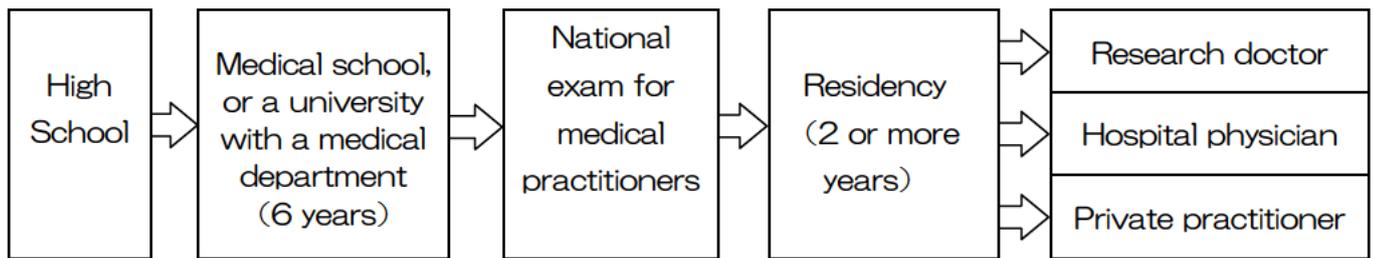
Tuition at junior colleges can cost upwards of 1.8 million yen for 2 years.

3 Doctor



Have you been sick and had trouble communicating with doctors and staff at the hospital? Hospitals, unlike schools and government offices, often don't have interpreters. For non-Japanese residents, having a doctor that speaks their native language can be a big relief. By becoming a doctor, you can contribute to your local community by helping those in need, acting as a bridge between your country and Japan, and serve as an expert in the fields of health and medicine.

Becoming a doctor:



Prepare now:

It takes 6 years of study at a medical school or university with a medical department to become a doctor, and gaining admission to these schools requires a high level of academic achievement. Japanese language, science and math skills are particularly important. Be sure to study both Japanese and your native language.

Job prospects:

After passing the national exam for medical practitioners, doctors work as residents for 2 or more years at a hospital or other medical institution. After completing their residency, doctors go on to work at universities, research institutions and pharmaceutical companies as research doctors; at hospitals and clinics as physicians or specialists; or open their own practice.

Research doctors make on average 4 million yen per year. Doctors at hospitals make on average 6 million yen per year. Salary for private practitioners varies by the number of patients, and can range from about 10 million to 20 million yen per year.

Tuition:

Studying medicine at a public university can cost upwards of 3.5 million yen over 6 years, in addition to costs for practicum and textbooks. Studying medicine at a private university can cost between about 20 million and 50 million yen over 6 years.

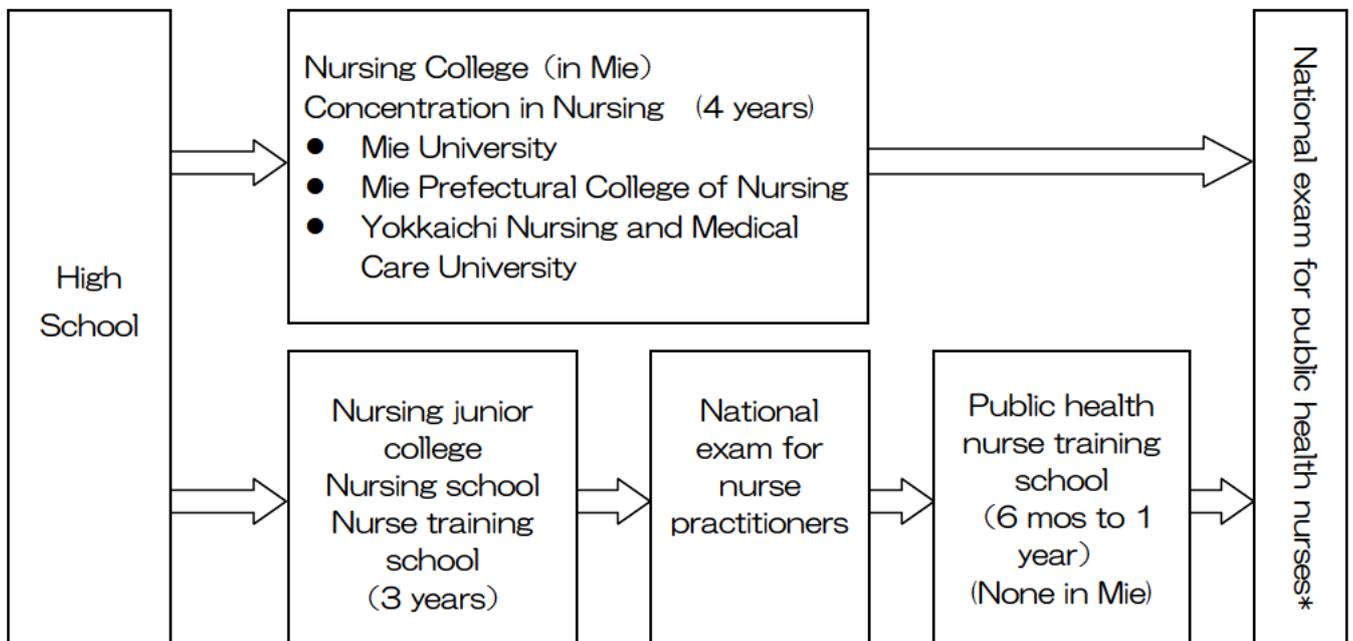
Scholarships:

Non-Japanese students who are admitted to a medical school or university with a medical department in Mie Prefecture may be eligible to receive up to 600,000 yen in scholarship loans. There is a system that provides loans for medical students across 6 years of study, regardless of nationality. Students that use this system and work in Mie as a doctor for specified amount of time after completing their education qualify for loan forgiveness.

4 Public Health Nurse

Public health nurses work at city offices and local public health centers to provide health advice and consultation for members of the community. They listen to the health concerns of people of all ages, and provide advice and support regarding disease prevention and healthy living. However, there are very few public health nurses that can speak languages other than Japanese. For non-Japanese patients, having a public health nurse that can speak their native language can be comforting. This job is suitable for people who are interested in health and medicine and enjoy talking to people.

Becoming a public health nurse:



*A nursing license is required (see section (6) “Nurse/Assistant Nurse”)

Prepare now:

Excellent Japanese language skills and a high level of academic achievement are necessary for admission to the schools you will need to attend to become a public health nurse. You will also need to be certified as a nurse to work as a public health nurse.

Job prospects:

Most public health nurses work at municipal or prefectural public health centers. However, to work at these locations, you must pass the civil service exam (see section (37) “government worker”). Salary for public health nurses differs by town or city, but is about 5.2 million yen per year on average.

Training costs:

See section (6) “Nurse/Assistant Nurse”

Public health nurse training school tuition varies by school, can cost upwards of 2 million yen.

Scholarships:

See section (6) Nurse/Assistant Nurse.



5 Midwife

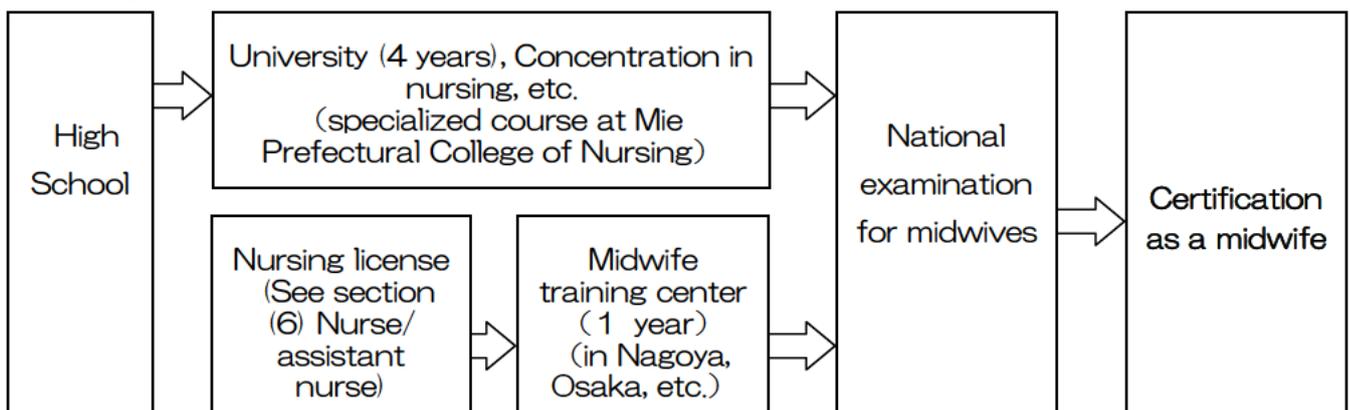


A midwife is someone who helps a mother give birth to a child safely, and is a job that only women perform in Japan. Midwives are also certified nurses, and therefore perform duties specific to nurses, as well. Midwives also support maternal and baby health at public health centers, making this job one that broadly affects women's lives.

Apart from helping with the delivery of newborns, midwives provide support for struggling mothers, women with fertility issues, and teen mothers, and also provide consultation regarding abortion and puberty.

For mothers who cannot speak Japanese, availability of midwives who speak their native language can be very comforting, making this a job an important one for non-Japanese women to fill in the future.

Becoming a midwife:



Prepare now:

Gaining admission to universities and training schools for nursing requires a high level of Japanese language ability and academic achievement. It is important that you work to improve your Japanese and native language skills early.

Job prospects:

Midwives work in the obstetrics and gynecology departments at hospitals, maternity centers, and local public health centers, among others. There is a high demand for midwives right now, which means that there are many employment opportunities for midwives, as well as opportunities for midwives to open their own independent maternity centers. Midwives make on average about 5 million yen per year.

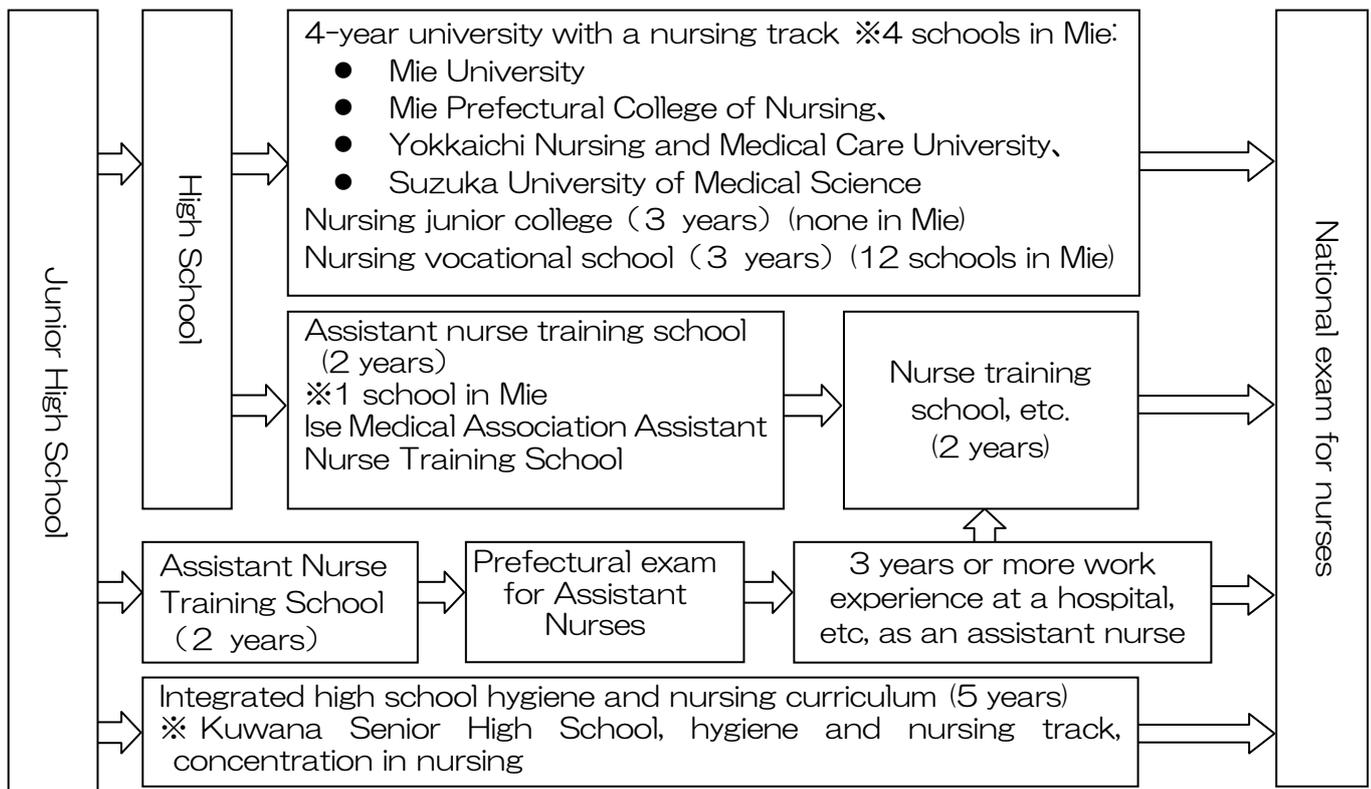
Tuition:

Tuition at a public university can be upwards of 600,000 yen per year. Public midwife training centers also charge about 600,000 yen in tuition per year.

6 Nurse/Assistant Nurse

There is a large number of non-Japanese residents living in the prefecture. Interpreters are sometimes available at schools and government offices, but there are very few interpreters working at hospitals. Many people struggle to communicate with their doctor if they cannot speak Japanese. For non-Japanese residents, a nurse that speaks their native language can be very comforting. By becoming a nurse and expert in health and medicine, you can contribute to your local community and act as a bridge between your home country and Japan.

Becoming a nurse/assistant nurse:



Prepare now:

Excellent Japanese language skills and high academic achievement is necessary for admission to universities that offer nursing tracks and training schools. It is important that you start improving your Japanese and native language skills early.

Job prospects:

The employment rate at medical institutions for graduates of schools that train nurses is approximately 92%.

The average monthly salary for a nurse is about 330,000 yen, while the average monthly salary for an assistant nurse is about 280,000 yen.

Tuition:

Tuition at a 4-year university can cost upwards of 2.4 million yen for public universities and 7 million yen for private universities over 4 years. Tuition for junior college can cost upwards of 2 million yen over 3 years. Vocational school tuition can cost upwards of 2 million yen over 3 years. Assistant nurse training school tuition can cost upwards of 800,000 yen over two years.

Scholarships:

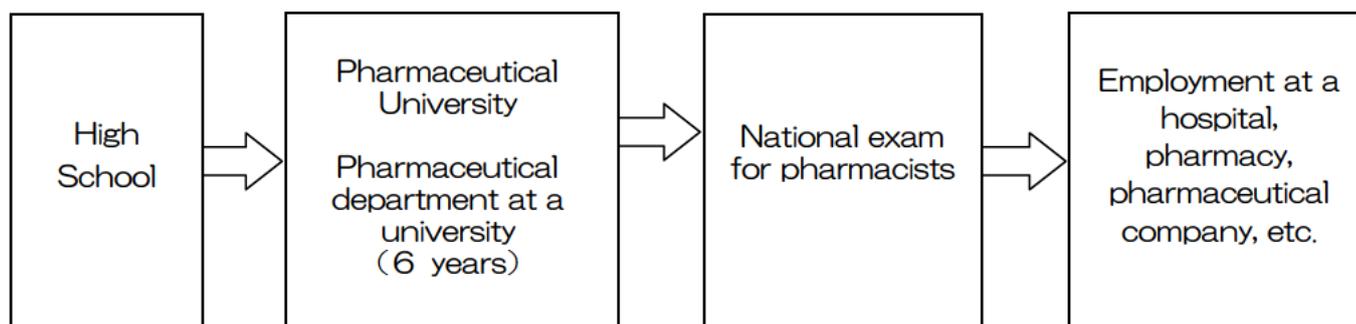
Non-Japanese students who are admitted to a school or university that trains nurses in Mie Prefecture may be eligible to receive up to 600,000 yen in scholarship loans. You should also look into scholarship loans that non-Japanese residents are eligible to receive and scholarship loans offered by particular schools.

7 Pharmacist



Pharmacists dispense and manage stocks of prescription medication at hospitals and pharmacies. They explain medication to patients in an easy-to-understand manner, and answer questions from patients regarding medication. For some patients, having a pharmacist explain medication in their native language can be very comforting. There are many women working as pharmacists in Japan.

Becoming a pharmacist:



Schools in the prefecture:
Suzuka University of Medical Science

Prepare now:

You will need a high level of Japanese language skill and academic achievement to gain admission to a pharmaceutical university or university with a pharmaceutical department. This will also be necessary for you to pass the national exam for pharmacists. Start improving your Japanese skills early. It is also important for you to study other subjects, including your native language. Math and science are two particularly important subjects to excel in if you want to be a pharmacist.

Job prospects:

Pharmacists work for hospitals, pharmacies, pharmaceutical companies and cosmetics producers. Salary for pharmacists varies by employer, but is about 5 million yen per year on average.

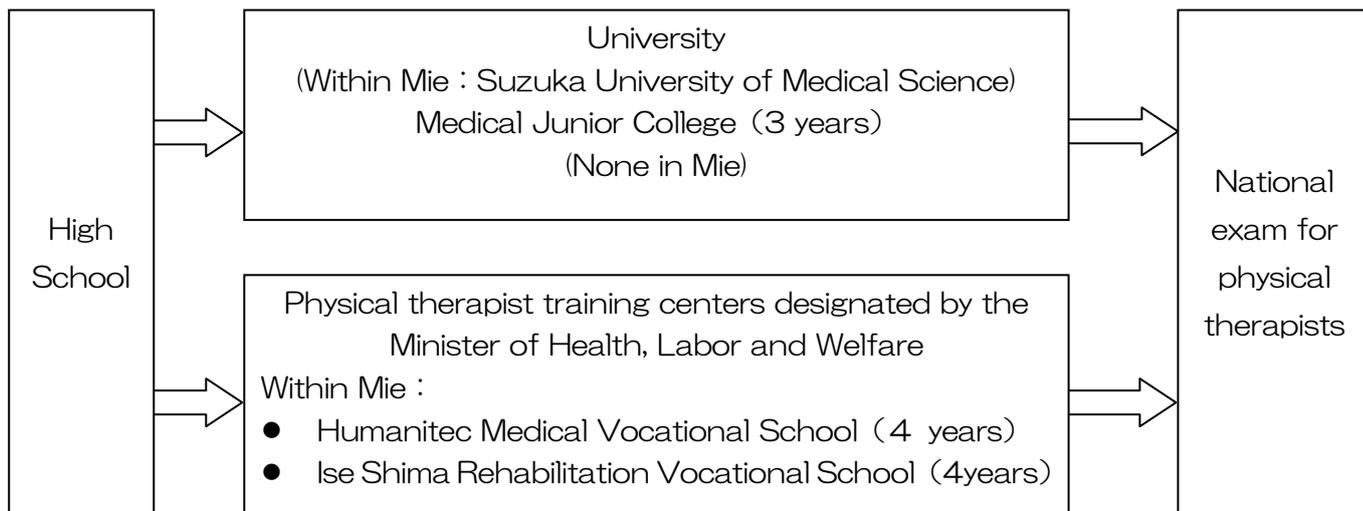
Tuition:

Tuition at a public university with a pharmaceutical department can cost upwards of 4 million yen over 6 years, while tuition at a private university with a pharmaceutical department can cost upwards of 10 million yen over 6 years.

8 Physical Therapist

Physical therapists use movement therapy and massage to help rehabilitate people who have lost movement or become physically impaired due to illness or injury. Physical therapists assess patients' lifestyles and health needs and provide them with support and advice. Unfortunately, there are very few non-Japanese physical therapists in Japan. For non-Japanese patients, a physical therapist that can speak their native language can be very comforting.

Becoming a physical therapist:



※Non-Japanese residents who are certified physical therapists in their home countries can apply to have training requirements waived by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare, or complete additional coursework to meet Japanese certification requirements.



Prepare now:

You will need strong Japanese language and math skills to gain admission to schools that train physical therapists. It is important that you start improving your Japanese and native language skills as soon as possible.

Job prospects:

In addition to working at hospitals, physical therapists can work at public health centers, rehabilitation centers, nursing homes that provide specialized care, and centers for disabled children. Salary for physical therapists varies by employer, but averages about 3.9 million yen per year.

Tuition:

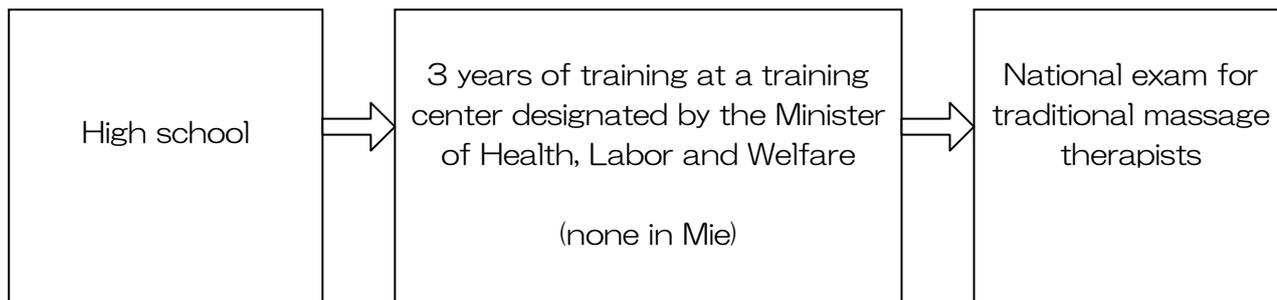
Private university tuition can cost upwards of 6 million yen over 4 years. Private training center tuition can cost upwards of 5.5 million yen over 4 years.

9 Traditional Massage Therapist

Traditional massage therapists use traditional Japanese massage, modern massage and various Shiatsu massage techniques to correct imbalances in the body.

After being certified as a traditional massage therapist, you can open your own practice, or work in a hospital, clinic or rehabilitation center.

Becoming a traditional massage therapist:



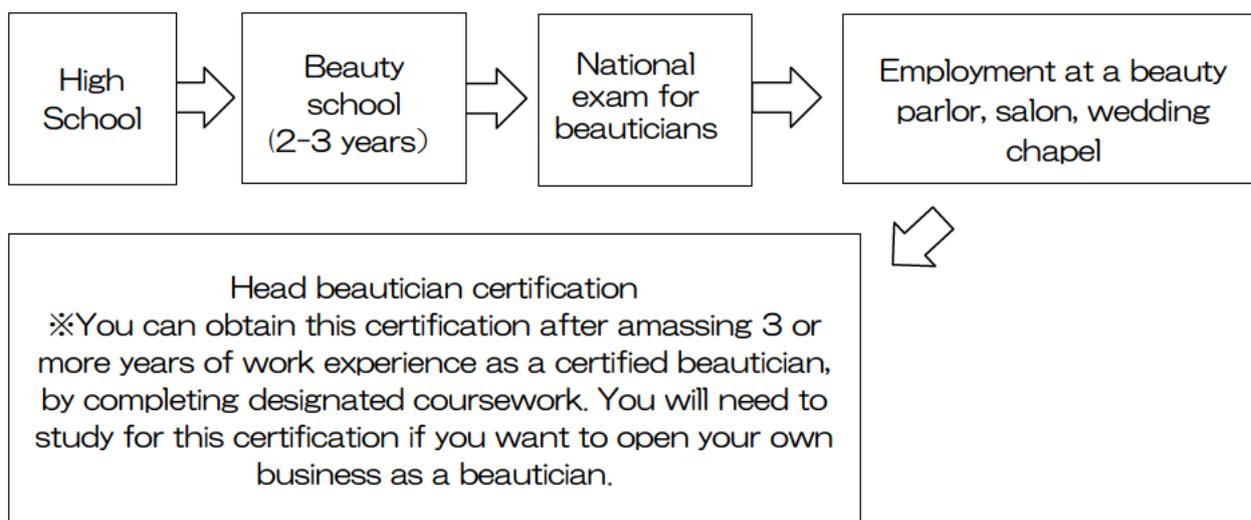
10 Beautician



Beauticians cut, style, perm and color hair, and also help customers with make-up and clothing. Beauticians not only work in beauty parlors and hair salons, many also work in other fields, such as the fashion and film industries. By accumulating experience, it may be possible to start your own beauty business, but you should be aware that it is common to remain an assistant for a long time in this field.

This is a great profession for people who are skilled with their hands, and enjoy speaking to people.

Becoming a beautician:



Prepare now:

Beauticians need a high level of Japanese language mastery in order to communicate with staff and clients. You will also need to be sensitive and possess a wide range of knowledge. It is important for you to start improving your Japanese and native language skills as soon as possible.

Job prospects:

Apart from beauty parlors, beauticians can work in salons, wedding chapels and a wide variety of other locations. Recently, beauticians have found work in the fashion and film industries, as well. Creating your own beauty business is also an option.

Salary for beauticians will vary based on employer, but averages about 2.8 million yen per year.

Tuition:

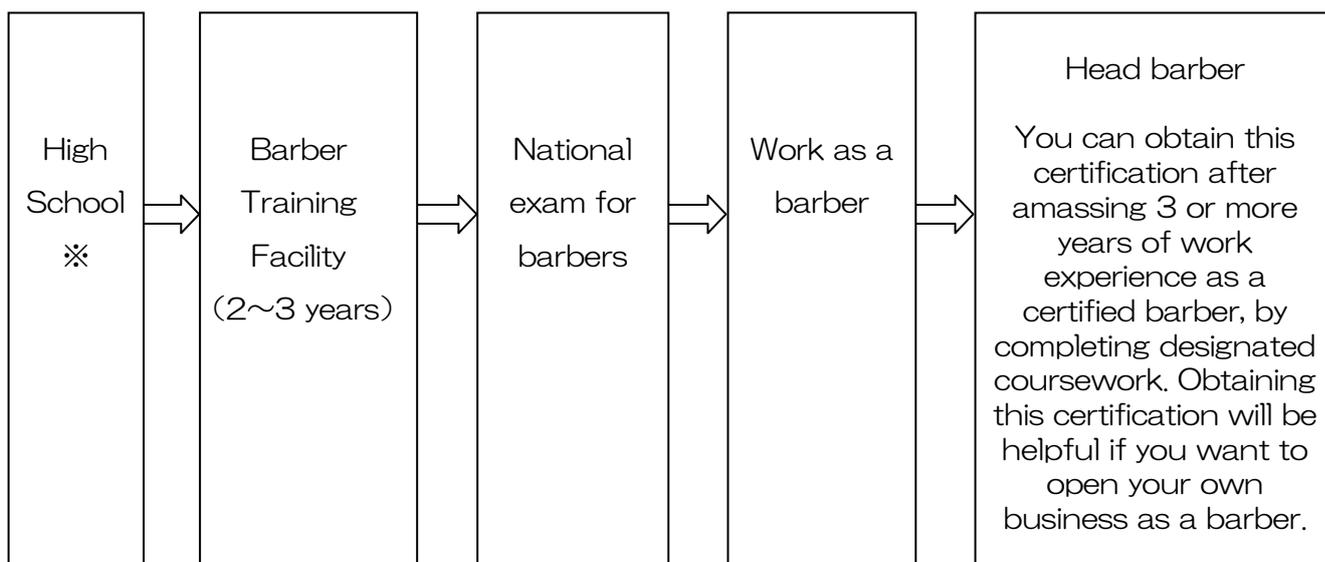
Beauty school can cost upwards of 1.5 million yen over 2 years.

11 Barber



Barbers do more than just style hair. They also provide hair coloring and perm services, and provide customers with advice about hair care. It is a job that requires comprehensive knowledge and mastery of hair care technique. Barbers are also allowed to provide a service that beauticians are not allowed to perform: a facial shave. Provide non-Japanese customers with the most precise service means serving them in their native language. Opening your own business is possible if you are skilled, making this an excellent profession for people who enjoy improving their technical mastery of something.

Becoming a barber:



※Admission to a barber training facility generally requires a high school education, or equivalent. (Some facilities may accept students with only a junior high school education)

Prepare now:

Admission to a barber training facility generally requires a high school education, so it is important for you to improve both your Japanese and native language skills.

Barbers must also be good with their hands, be knowledgeable about a wide range of subjects and be sensitive when working with clients.

Job prospects:

Barbers can find employment at barbershops, but can also start their own businesses.

Barbers can expect to make about 2.8 million yen per year on average. Barbers who are particularly skilled may be able to earn more.

Tuition:

Tuition for a barber training facility can cost upwards of 2 million yen over 2 years.



12 Fashion Designer

Fashion designers design things like clothing, shoes and bags. They design clothing items sold in stores and design custom ordered items for clients. There are designers that create their own brands, but many people work for established clothing brands and textile manufacturers.

Becoming a fashion designer:

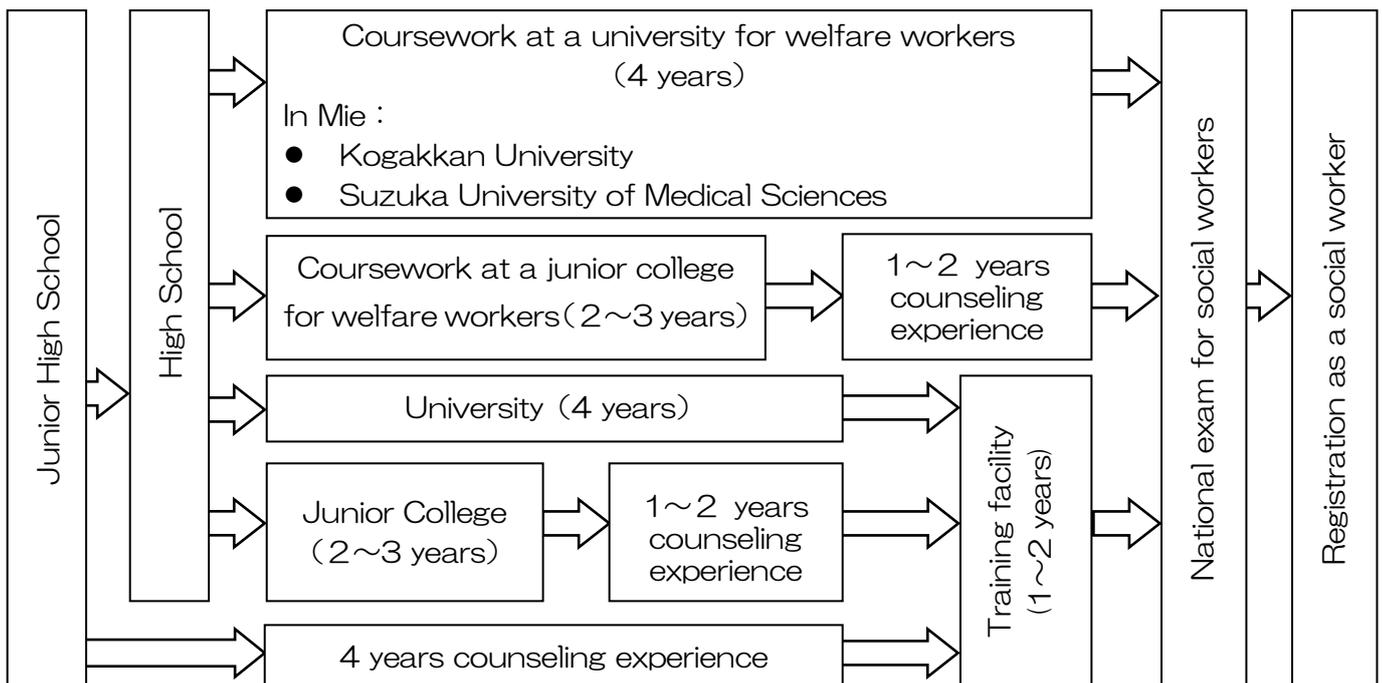
There is no certification for working as a fashion designer. However, there is knowledge that you will need to obtain and skills you need to develop. Many people who want to become fashion designers attend fashion arts schools or universities with fashion arts departments.

13 Social Worker



Social workers are specialists that provide support and advice for the elderly, the disabled, individuals with illnesses, and their families. Also commonly called “counselors,” social workers work not only in welfare and health care facilities, but also in government, law, and education. This profession will become more and more important as Japan’s population continues to age. The number of non-Japanese who require the services that social workers provide will also increase, making non-Japanese social workers an important resource for non-Japanese residents who share their native language.

Becoming a social worker:



※ “Training facilities” include vocational schools, etc. There are no training facilities in Mie. However, there are facilities in Nagoya that offer day classes, night classes and correspondence courses.

Prepare now:

There is a lot of technical language used in welfare and health care facilities, so it is crucial that you work to improve your Japanese and native language skills. The quickest path to becoming a social worker is passing the national exam after completing the required coursework at a university for welfare workers.

Job prospects:

Social workers can find employment at special nursing homes or nursing insurance offices that provide day services for seniors. You can also work at institutions that provide services for children or the disabled, or at a medical institution as a counselor. Social workers earn about 5 million yen per year on average.

Tuition:

Tuition at a public university can cost upwards of 2.4 million yen over 4 years. Tuition at a private university can cost upwards of 4 million yen over 4 years. Tuition at a training facility can cost upwards of 1 million yen over 1 or two years.

14 Clinical Psychologist

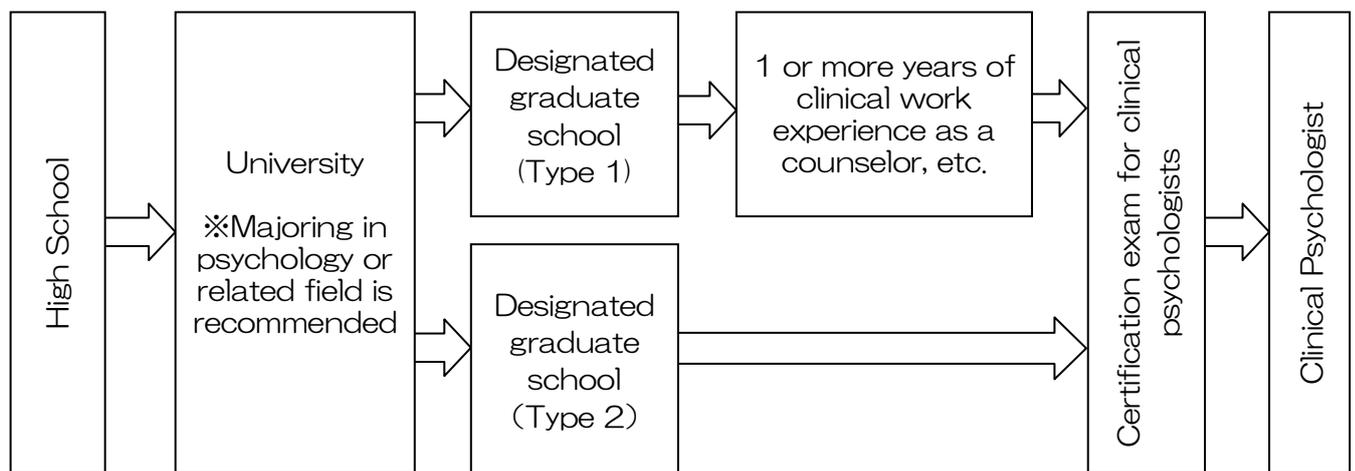


Clinical psychologists, also known as “counselors,” “psychotherapists,” and “psychological assessment staff,” provide advice and support for people who suffer from mental illness. This profession is especially necessary to help people deal with the stressful and hectic nature of modern society.

When working to find solutions to the problems that clients face, clinical psychologists must draw on life experience, be empathetic and maintain mental flexibility in order to establish trust and avoid making assumptions about the client.

There is a need for clinical psychologists who can address the needs of non-Japanese residents who cannot speak Japanese.

Becoming a clinical psychologist:



Prepare now:

Clinical psychologists in Japan must graduate from university and have excellent Japanese language skills. It is important that you work to improve your Japanese and native language skills early.

Job prospects:

Clinical psychologists can work in variety of contexts. Some work in educational institutions as school counselors. Others work at medical institutions like hospitals, mental health clinics and public health centers. There are also psychologists in the justice system who work in domestic courts or for the police. Public welfare institutions like child counseling centers and welfare centers also hire psychologists. Finally, psychologists can do health management work for private companies. However, many clinical psychologists are not hired full time. Average yearly salary for clinical psychologists ranges from 3 million to 5 million yen.

Tuition:

Tuition at a public university can cost upwards of 2.4 million yen over 4 years. Tuition at a private university can cost upwards of 4 million yen over 4 years. Tuition at a designated graduate school can cost from 1.4 to 1.7 million yen or more over 2 years.

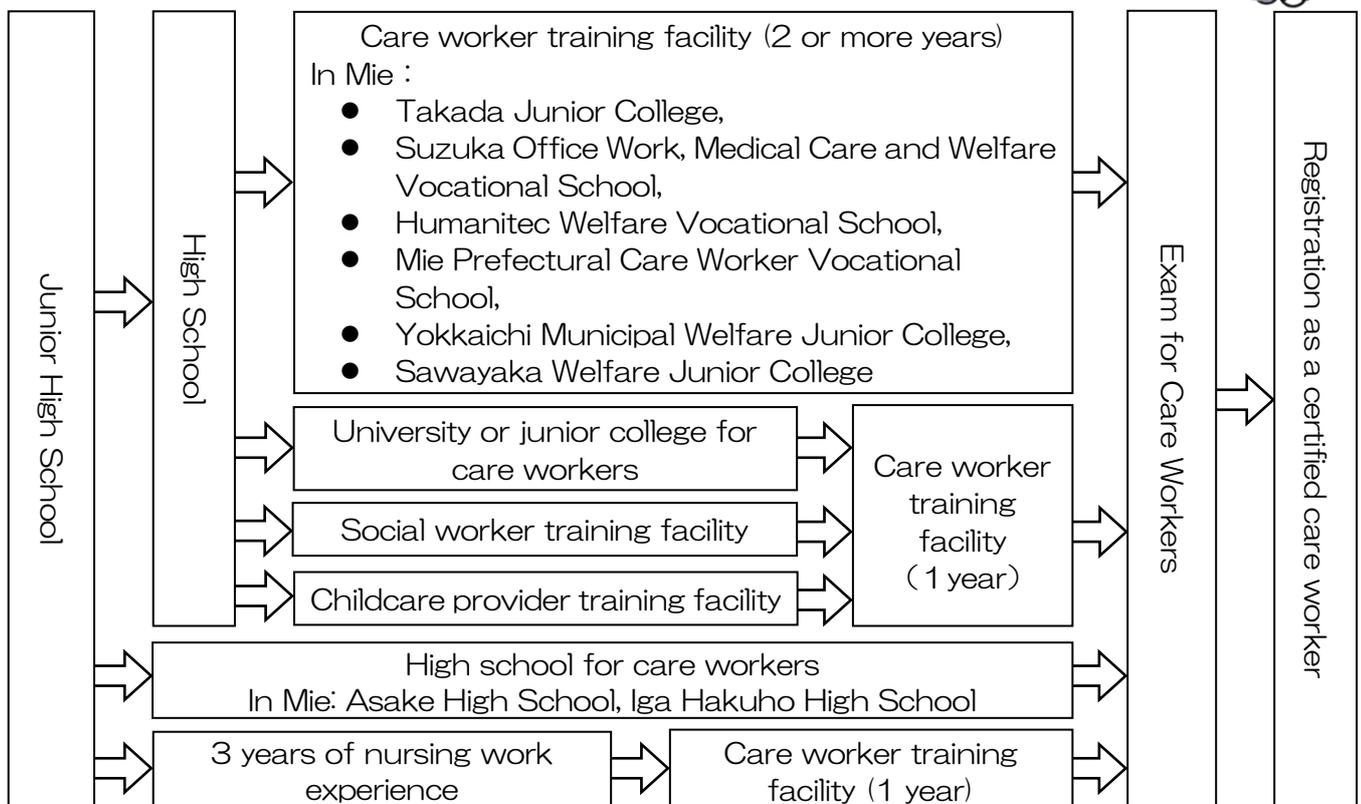
15 Care Worker

Care workers are specialists who help individuals with physical or mental disabilities live more fulfilling and independent lives by assisting them with daily tasks, such as bathing, eating and using the bathroom.

In addition to the tasks above, care workers also use their specialized knowledge to direct home helpers and provide care for the families of individuals who require care worker services. Care workers will become more and more important as Japan's population ages, and the need for care workers that can speak languages other than Japanese will rise as the number of elderly non-Japanese residents increases.



Becoming a care worker:



Prepare now:

A high level of Japanese language proficiency and academic achievement is necessary for admission to university and vocational schools that train care workers. It is important that you begin working to improve your Japanese and native language skills as soon as possible.

Job prospects:

The need for care workers to provide welfare services for the elderly is steadily increasing due to Japan's aging population and low birth rate. Care workers are employed at hospitals as well as at facilities that serve the disabled and elderly. Furthermore, the demand for care workers is expected to rise at a growing number of other locations in the future. Average yearly salary for care workers ranges from about 2.5 to about 4 million yen.

Tuition:

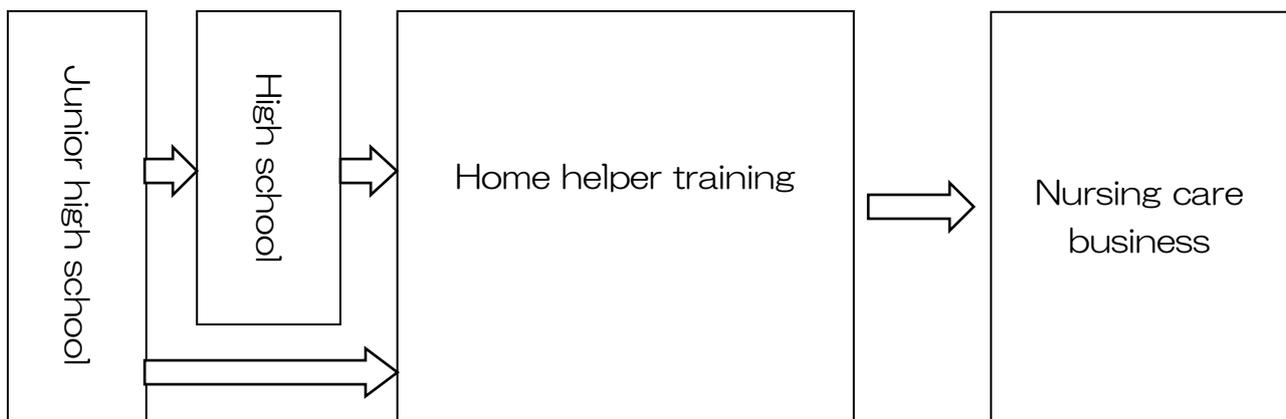
Tuition at a public university can cost upwards of 2.4 million yen over 4 years. Tuition at private universities can cost upwards of 4 million yen over 4 years. Tuition at a junior college can cost upwards of 1.2 million yen, and tuition at vocational school can cost upwards of 1.7 million yen.

16 Home Helper

Home helpers provide care for elderly or disabled people in their homes. Home care includes visiting the person's home, preparing meals, cleaning and grocery shopping. This allows the elderly or disabled person to continue living in their own home.

For foreign residents who are not proficient in Japanese, receiving care from a home helper who can speak a foreign language can be greatly reassuring.

Becoming a home helper:



Note: If you have three years of work experience as a home helper and have completed the home helper training, you will be exempt from the care worker practical examination and only be required to pass the written examination.

Prepare now:

To become a home helper, it is necessary to complete a training course run in Japanese. Therefore you should work towards improving both your native language and Japanese skills. Also make sure to be diligent in your studies at school.

Job prospects:

In general, home helpers find work at social welfare service corporations, medical corporations or private enterprises which offer nursing care. The average annual income is 2.9 million yen.

Training cost:

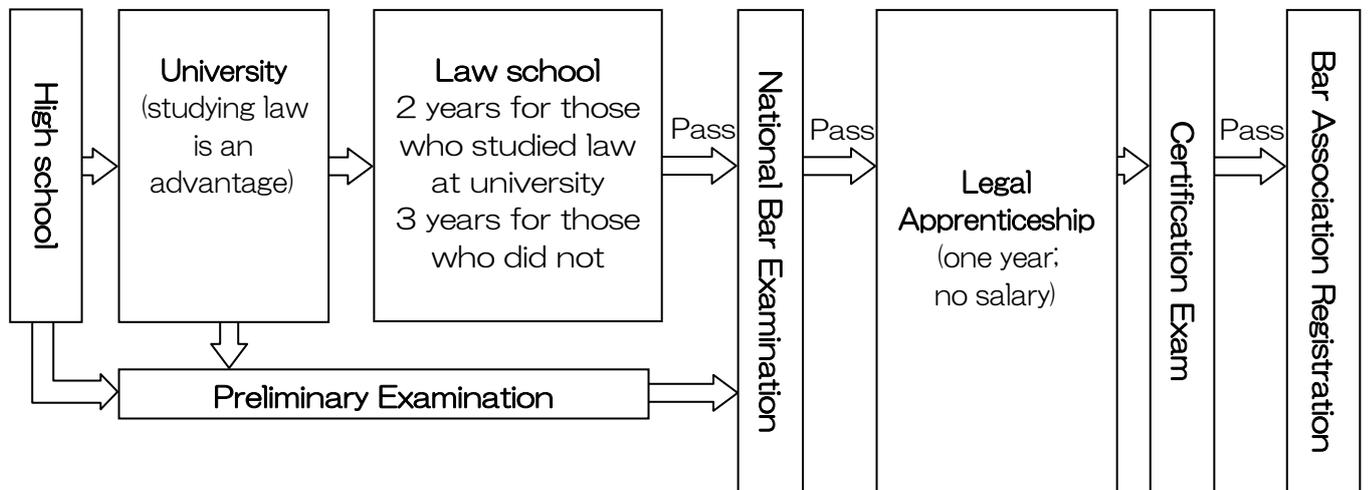
Training at a home helper training institution designated by the prefectural or municipal government costs 70,000 yen. A total of 130 hours of lecture attendance is required. Practical training also takes place as needed. The final evaluation is based on the result of a written examination (approximately one hour).

17 Lawyer

A lawyer is a person who specializes in the administration of justice. Lawyers help individuals in need and contribute towards a fairer society. There are many cases of foreign residents in Japan encountering legal problems or getting caught up in crime due to their lack of Japanese language ability. In the midst of society's increasing internationalization and complexity, such unfortunate incidents are on the rise.

For foreign residents who are not proficient in Japanese, receiving help from a lawyer who can speak a foreign language can be greatly reassuring.

Becoming a lawyer:



If you have passed the preliminary examination, you can take the National Bar Examination, regardless of your age, academic history or nationality.

Prepare now:

To become a lawyer you must pass a very difficult exam. A high level of Japanese language proficiency and academic ability is required.

Job prospects:

The annual income for lawyers starts from 6 million yen and can increase to over 10 million yen with experience. It is also possible to start your own business.

Tuition:

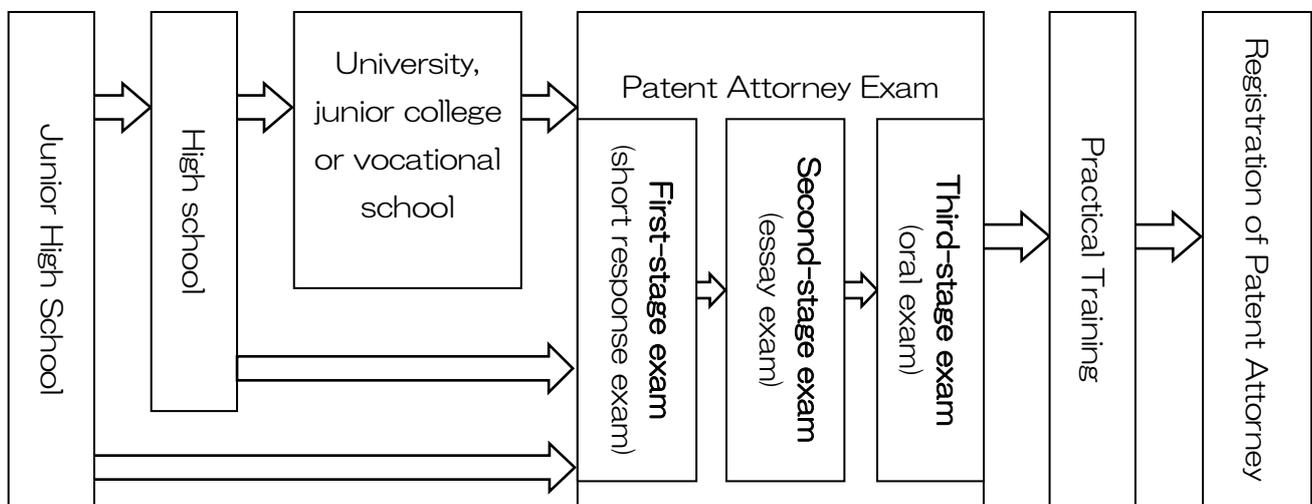
Studying law for 4 years at a national university can cost upwards of 2.4 million yen or 4 million yen to study law for 4 years at a private university. In addition, you must pay 2 million yen or more to graduate from a public law school or 2.5 million yen or more to graduate from a private law school.

18 Patent Attorney

A patent attorney uses their specialized knowledge to register an inventor's patent, utility model, design or trademark with the Patent Office. The patent attorney works as a representative of the client from the application stage to registration and carries out any other procedures until the right is expired.

Amid the increasing globalization of the economy, issues with intellectual property patents are becoming more widespread. Therefore there is an increasing demand for patent attorneys who can understand foreign languages.

Becoming a patent attorney:



Prepare now:

The Patent Attorney Exam is very difficult. It is necessary to familiarize yourself with your studies at school as soon as you can. Scientific knowledge related to patents is necessary. In addition, a high level of legal knowledge is also required.

Job prospects:

Possible places of employment include patent offices or a patent section of a company. It is also possible to start your own business. The average annual income is 5 million yen or more depending on the workplace.

Tuition:

Studying at a public university can cost upwards of 2.4 million yen for 4 years or upwards of 4 million yen at a private university for 4 years. To study at a junior college for 2 years, the tuition fee is 1.8 million or more.

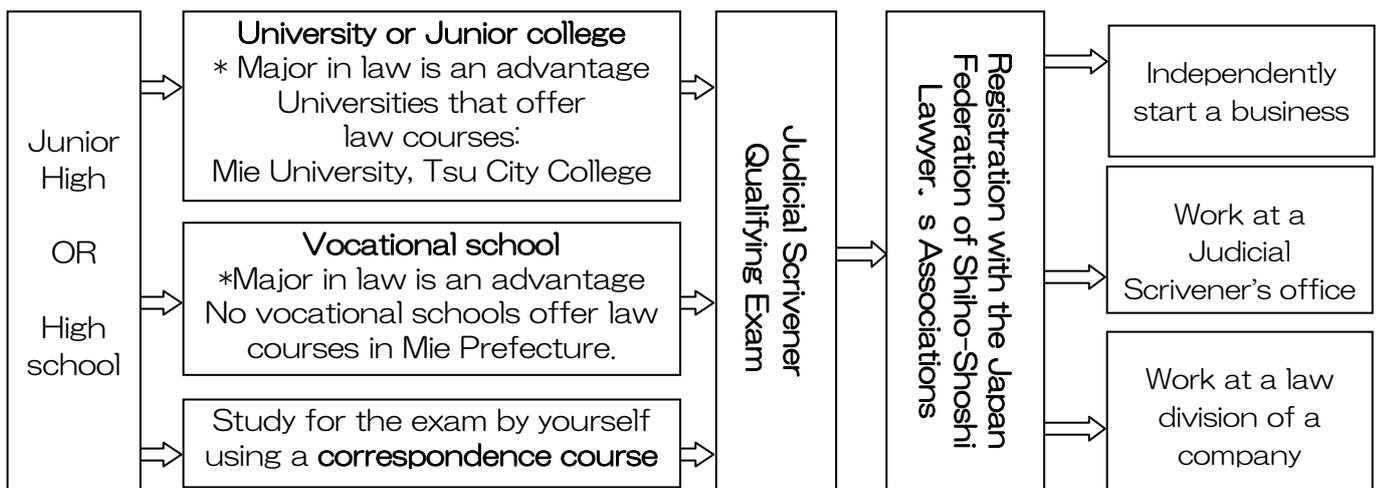
19 Judicial Scrivener



Judicial scriveners use their legal knowledge to represent individuals or companies in real estate or commercial registration procedures by creating documents to submit to court or the Legal Affairs Bureau. Judicial scriveners may also act as a consultant of the law for a client regarding an estate or lawsuit.

There are many foreigners living in Mie Prefecture. For foreign residents who are not proficient in Japanese, receiving help from a judicial scrivener who can speak a foreign language can be greatly reassuring.

Becoming a judicial scrivener:



Prepare now:

The judicial scrivener qualifying exam is very difficult. A high level of academic achievement and Japanese language skills are required. It is important that you work to improve your Japanese and native language skills as soon as possible.

Job prospects:

Possible places of employment include judicial scrivener's offices or law related divisions of a company. Many judicial scriveners start their own business after building up work experience at a judicial scrivener's office. The average annual income is 8.5 million yen. Depending on ability, it is possible to earn upwards of 10 million yen annually.

Tuition:

Studying at a public university can cost upwards of 2.4 million yen for 4 years or 4 million yen at a private university for 4 years. The tuition fee for studying at a junior college for 2 years costs upwards of 1.8 million yen. Studying at a vocational school can cost upwards of 2 million yen for 2 years. Correspondence courses and short-term courses can cost upwards of 400,000 yen.

20 Administrative Scrivener

An administrative scrivener is a specialist in legal procedures. Administrative scriveners submit legal documents to public offices, prepare evidentiary documents and give legal advice. Part of the work of administrative scriveners is to help foreign residents who have lived in Japan for many years and wish to gain Japanese citizenship.

Anyone can take the national qualification exam for administrative scriveners so it is possible to study part-time for the exam while working.

Becoming an administrative scrivener:



Prepare now:

To become an Administrative Scrivener, you must pass an exam that tests knowledge of the Constitution of Japan, the Civil Code and other laws. Japanese language proficiency and legal knowledge is essential. Work towards improving both your native language and Japanese skills. Also make sure to be diligent in your studies at school.

Job prospects:

It is possible to either work at an administrative scrivener's office or to work at your own business. Depending on the type of work of an administrative scrivener, the annual income can be 2 million yen to upwards of 6 million yen.

Tuition:

To pass the exam, you can either attend a preparatory school or study independently. Many people who already have legal knowledge buy reference books to study for the exam. However as it is very difficult to pass the exam by studying independently, many people choose to attend a preparatory school.

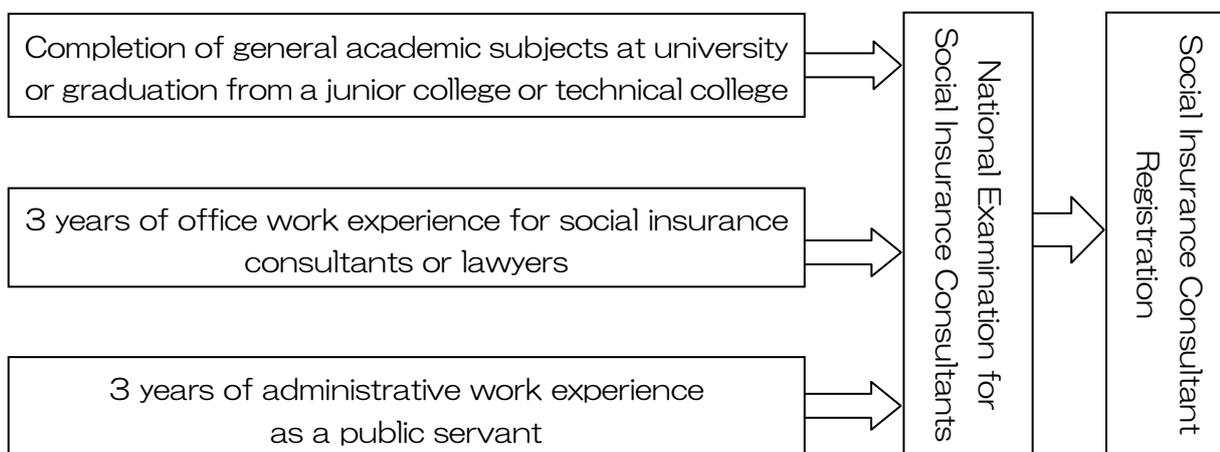
The tuition fee for a preparatory school is approximately 200,000 yen. On the other hand, it is also possible to do a correspondence course which only costs 60,000 yen over 6 months.

21 Social Insurance Consultant

A social insurance consultant specializes in social insurance and is involved in solving issues of employment to retirement. Social insurance consultants provide consulting services to companies on labor management and carry out pension and social insurance procedures for companies.

There are many foreign residents in Mie Prefecture. However there are not many social insurance consultants who can speak a foreign language. For foreign workers in Japan, receiving consultation from a social insurance consultant who can speak a foreign language can be greatly reassuring. In addition, social insurance consultants who can speak a foreign language can be of great help to companies that hire many foreign workers.

Becoming a social insurance consultant:



Note: To view more detailed information about other exam requirements see the homepage website

Prepare now:

To become a Social Insurance Consultant, Japanese language proficiency and high academic achievement is essential. Work towards improving both your native language and Japanese skills. Also make sure to be diligent in your studies at school.

Job prospects:

It is possible to work at a Social Insurance Consultant's office or at a lawyer's office. It is possible to start your own business however having a social insurance consultant's qualification is an advantage in finding work at a corporation. Salary differs according to the company however the average annual income is upwards of 4 million yen.

Tuition:

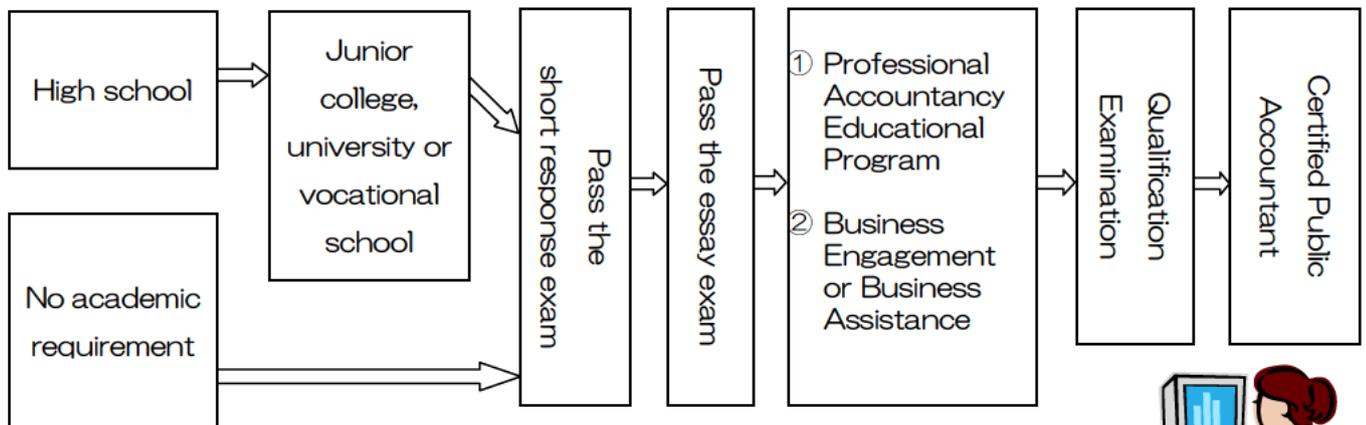
The tuition fee differs according to the educational institution however public universities cost upwards of 2.4 million yen for 4 years and private universities cost upwards of 4 million yen for 4 years. The tuition fee at a junior college cost upwards of 1.8 million yen for 2 years.

22 Certified Public Accountant

Accounting involves the calculation and management of income and expenditure. There are two types of accounting professions in Japan. The first is tax accounting which is a specialization in tax law. The second is public accounting, which involves auditing the financial statements of large companies. If you become a public accountant it is also possible to register as a tax accountant.

There are many foreign residents in Japan who would like to start their own business but struggle with the accounting procedures in Japanese. If you become an accountant, you could be of great help to these people.

Becoming a certified public accountant:



Note: There are no special eligibility requirements for the exam



Prepare now:

The national examination for certified public accountants is known as one of the “Big Three” national examinations (along with the national medical practitioners’ qualifying examination and the national bar examination). It is an extremely difficult exam to pass therefore it is necessary to familiarize yourself with your studies at school as soon as possible. Since a high level of mathematical ability is essential for accounting, this job is probably suitable for those who love mathematics. In addition, it would be advantageous to have an interest in law as a high level of legal knowledge is also required.

Job prospects:

If you become a public accountant, it is possible to work at an auditing firm (a company that reviews activities to identify inefficiencies, reduce costs or provide financial advice for a company). It is also possible to start your own public accountant’s office. The average annual income is approximately 8 million yen and depending on one’s ability an income upwards of 10 million yen is also possible.

Tuition:

The tuition fee to study at a public university for 4 years costs upwards of 2.4 million yen or 4 million yen to study for 4 years at a private university.

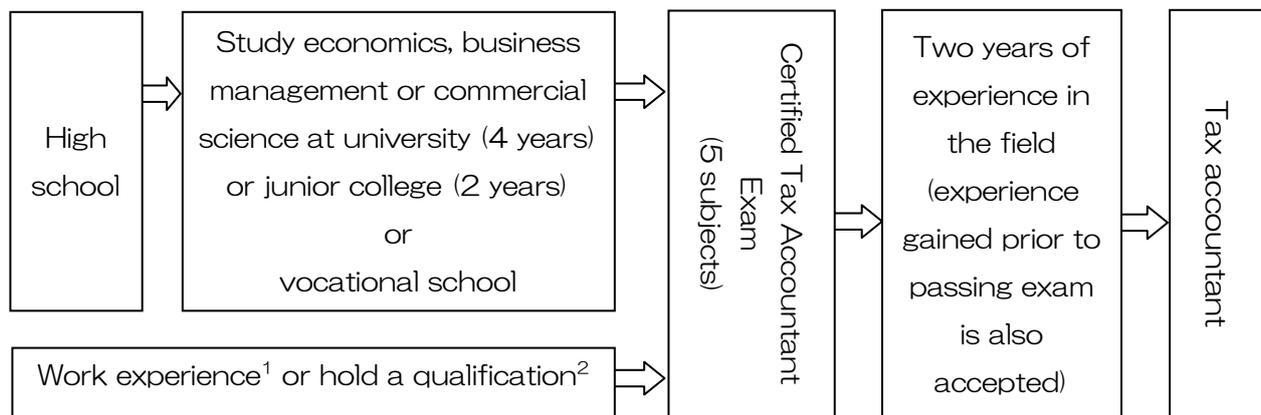
23 Licensed Tax Accountant



Tax accountants provide consultation and calculate taxes for individuals or corporations. Compared with public accountants who mainly work for large corporations, tax accountants' services are more often accessed by individuals.

It is possible to obtain the tax accounting qualification by passing in five subject exams. It is possible for those who work full-time to study for one exam at a time. However two years of experience in the field is required to register as a licensed tax accountant.

Becoming a tax accountant:



¹To satisfy the eligibility requirements for taking the exam one must have the one of the following:

- ① 3 years of administrative work experience related to accounting for corporations or individuals
- ② 3 years of administrative work experience related to loan funds or investment funds in a bank, trust company, insurance company or other financial institution
- ③ 3 years of assistant work experience for a tax accountant, lawyer or public accountant

²To satisfy the eligibility requirements for taking the exam one must have passed the level 1 Official Business Skill Test in Book-keeping or the advanced level bookkeeping test.

Prepare now:

The Certified Tax Accountant Exam is very difficult to pass and requires a high level of mathematical and book-keeping ability. Work towards improving both your native language and Japanese skills. Also make sure to be diligent in your studies at school.

Job prospects:

It is possible to work at a tax accounting office (to prepare tax documents, provide consultation or do tax accounting for corporations or individuals) or to work at a tax accountants' corporation. It is also possible to start your own tax accounting business.

The average annual income is approximately 8 million yen however a higher income is possible depending on ability.

Tuition:

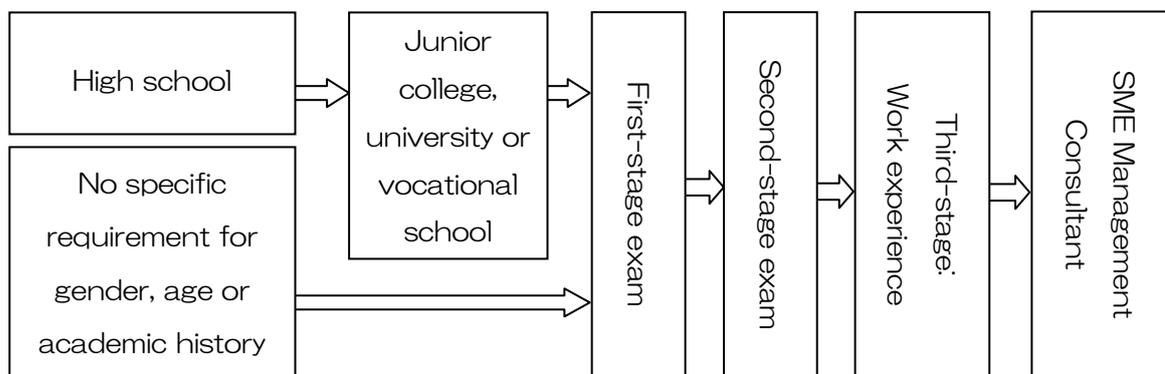
The tuition fee to study for 4 years at a public university costs upwards of 2.4 million yen or upwards of 4 million yen to study for 4 years at a private university.

24 Small and Medium Enterprise Management Consultant

A small and medium enterprise (SME) management consultant is an expert who provides advice on management issues. A national legal qualification is required for this job.

SME management consultants mainly provide companies with advisory services for business growth. They also act as a mediator between the government and financial institutions and offer a wide range of services for SMEs, applying their expert knowledge to provide appropriate support for business measures.

Becoming a SME management consultant:



Prepare now:

The range of possible questions on the SME management consultant examination is extensive and is therefore one of the more difficult national qualification examinations. It is necessary to familiarize yourself with your studies at school as soon as possible.

Job prospects:

If you become a SME management consultant, it is possible to work at a consulting firm or at a company. It is also possible to start your own business. The average annual income is approximately 7.8 million yen or more depending on one's ability.

Tuition:

The tuition fee to study for 4 years at a public university costs upwards of 2.4 million yen or 4 million yen to study for 4 years at a private university.

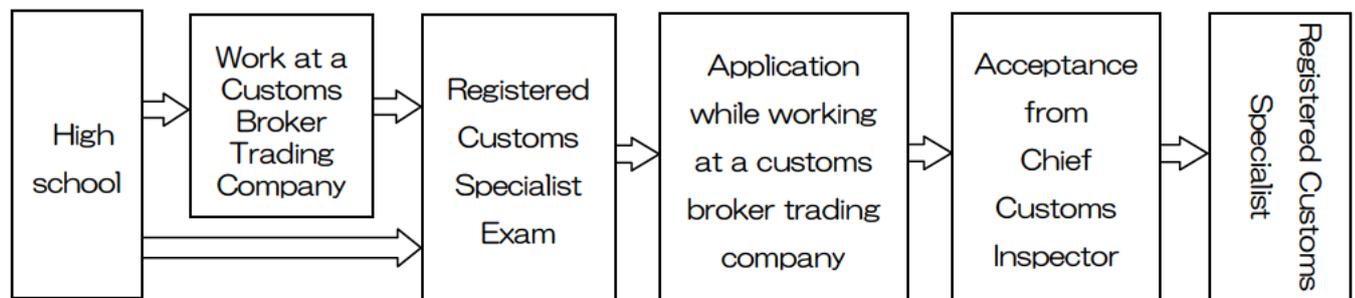


25 Registered Customs Specialist

In the trade industry, the only occupation that requires a national qualification is the registered customs specialist. Also known as custom brokers, customs specialists are required to apply for and complete the customs procedures for imports and exports on behalf of trading companies. Even if you do not intend to work in a customs broker trading company, having a customs specialist qualification is an advantage to work in other types of trading companies. Trading companies are increasingly performing customs procedures for their own company.

Due to the relaxation of trade regulations, imports and exports are increasing along with the demand for customs specialists. There are no prerequisites regarding academic history or age however after passing the exam, it is necessary to receive an official acceptance from a chief customs inspector at the customs broker trading company that you work at.

Becoming a registered customs specialist:



Prepare now:

Although there are no special prerequisites for taking the exam, only 10% of examinees pass on average therefore it is not an easily obtainable qualification. In order to study for the exam it is good to attend a vocational school or make use of a correspondence course. In addition, paying attention to international affairs and acquiring a wide range of knowledge is recommended. Customs documents are in English therefore it is important to improve your Japanese and native language skills.

Job prospects:

It is possible to work at land transportation or shipping companies, warehouse companies, air transport agency businesses, travel businesses or at port operators. The average annual income is upwards of 5.4 million yen.

Other job prospects:

Apart from customs broker companies, it is also possible to work at trading companies, manufacturers with a trade section, banks or insurance companies which handle foreign currency exchange or department stores or supermarkets which stock imported goods.

Tuition:

The tuition fee for studying one year at a vocational school costs upwards of 1 million yen, while the tuition fee for studying a short course or correspondence course costs upwards of 100,000 yen.

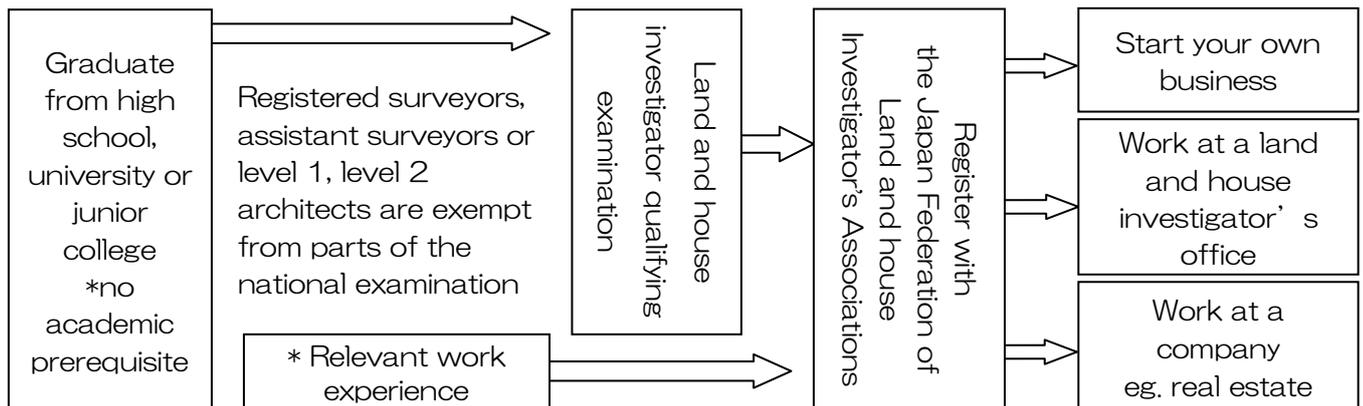


26 Land and House Investigator

To register a plot of land or a building, it is necessary to determine the shape of and intended purpose of the plot of land and register the plan (or map) of the plot.

A land and house investigator helps with the application for the registration of plans. For foreign residents who want to open a shop or buy a house or a plot of land, working with a land and house investigator who can speak a foreign language could be greatly reassuring.

Becoming a land and house investigator:



*a total of 10 years of administrative work experience related to land or property registration at the Legal Affairs Bureau or a District Legal Affairs Bureau

Prepare now:

The easiest way to become a land and house investigator is to study at a civil engineering or architecture college. A high level of Japanese language proficiency and mathematical knowledge is required to gain admission to a civil engineering or architecture college. Work towards improving both your native language and Japanese skills. Also make sure to be diligent in your studies at school.

Job prospects:

It is possible to work at a real estate related section of a company or at a land and house investigator's office. After gaining some years of experience, it is also possible to start your own business. The average annual income is upwards of 5 million yen however there are even some who earn over 10 million yen through their independent business.

Tuition:

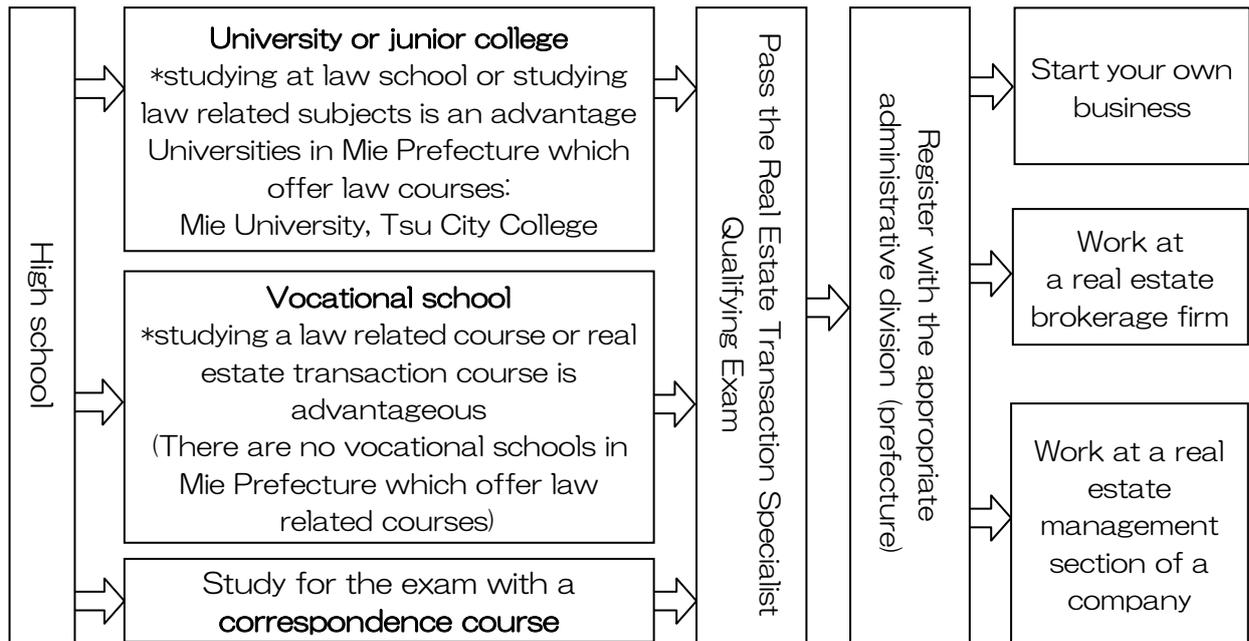
The tuition fee to study for 4 years at a public university costs upwards of 2.4 million yen or upwards of 4 million yen to study for 4 years at a private university.

27 Real Estate Transaction Specialist

Using their specialized legal knowledge, a real estate transaction specialist prepares the relevant documents on behalf of individuals or businesses to carry out real estate transactions.

For foreign residents who have trouble with real estate transactions, receiving help from a real estate transaction specialist who can speak a foreign language could be greatly reassuring.

Becoming a real estate transaction specialist:



Prepare now:

The real estate transaction specialist qualifying exam is difficult. It is necessary to gain specialized legal knowledge by studying at university or a vocational school therefore a high level of Japanese language proficiency and academic achievement is essential. Work towards improving both your native language and Japanese skills. Also make sure to be diligent in your studies at school.

Job prospects:

It is possible to work at a real estate management section of a company or at a real estate brokerage firm. It is also possible to start your own business after gaining some years of experience at a real estate brokerage firm. The average annual income is upwards of 5 million yen and depending on one's ability an income upwards of 10 million yen is also possible.

Tuition:

Studying for 4 years at a public university costs upwards of 2.4 million yen or 4 million yen to study for 4 years at a private university. To study for 2 years at a public junior college costs upwards of 1 million yen while studying at a vocational school for 2 years costs upwards of 2 million yen. Alternatively, short courses or correspondence courses cost upwards of 40,000 yen.

28 Real Estate Appraiser

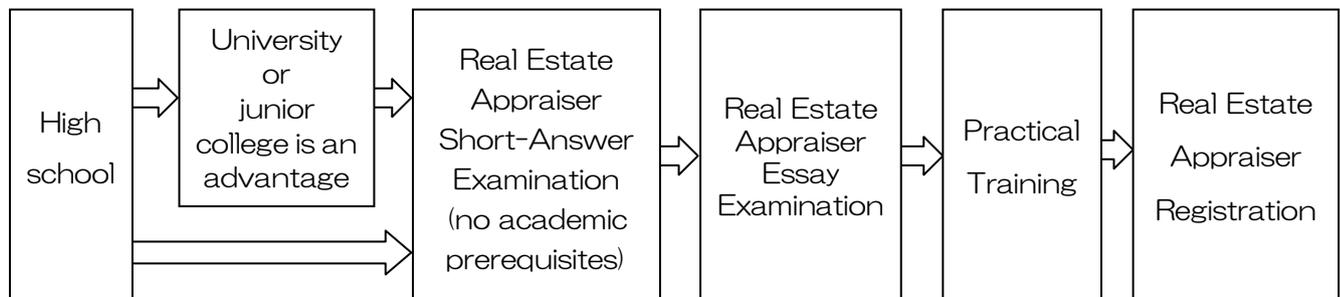


A real estate appraiser has an essential role in the process of selling or exchanging a plot of land or a building (and also when borrowing money using land as security). A real estate appraiser assesses a land or building and creates an appraisal (a formal evaluation of the market value of a property).

As the number of foreigners living permanently in Japan is increasing, so is the number of foreign residents who are buying houses. For foreign residents who are not fluent in Japanese, dealing with a real estate appraiser who can speak a foreign language could be greatly reassuring.

The work of a real estate appraiser also involves offering advice on land-use to individuals or businesses. A real estate appraiser may also be involved with city redevelopment, land readjustments and public projects.

Becoming a real estate appraiser:



Prepare now:

To become a real estate appraiser, you are required to pass the national qualification examination. Similarly to the bar exam and the certified public accountant exam, the real estate appraiser exams are very difficult. Since there are only 7,000 real estate appraisers in Japan, they are in high demand. A high level of legal knowledge, Japanese proficiency and academic achievement is required.

Job prospects:

It is possible to work as a real estate appraiser at corporations, trust banks, development companies, life insurance companies, and general insurance companies. It is also possible to start your own business. Income varies depending on the business but the average annual income is 9 million yen. Depending on one's ability it is possible to earn over 10 million yen annually.

Tuition:

Studying for 4 years at a public university costs upwards of 2.4 million yen while studying at a private university for 4 years costs upwards of 4 million yen. Being a real estate appraiser requires legal knowledge therefore it is advantageous to study law or law related subjects in university.

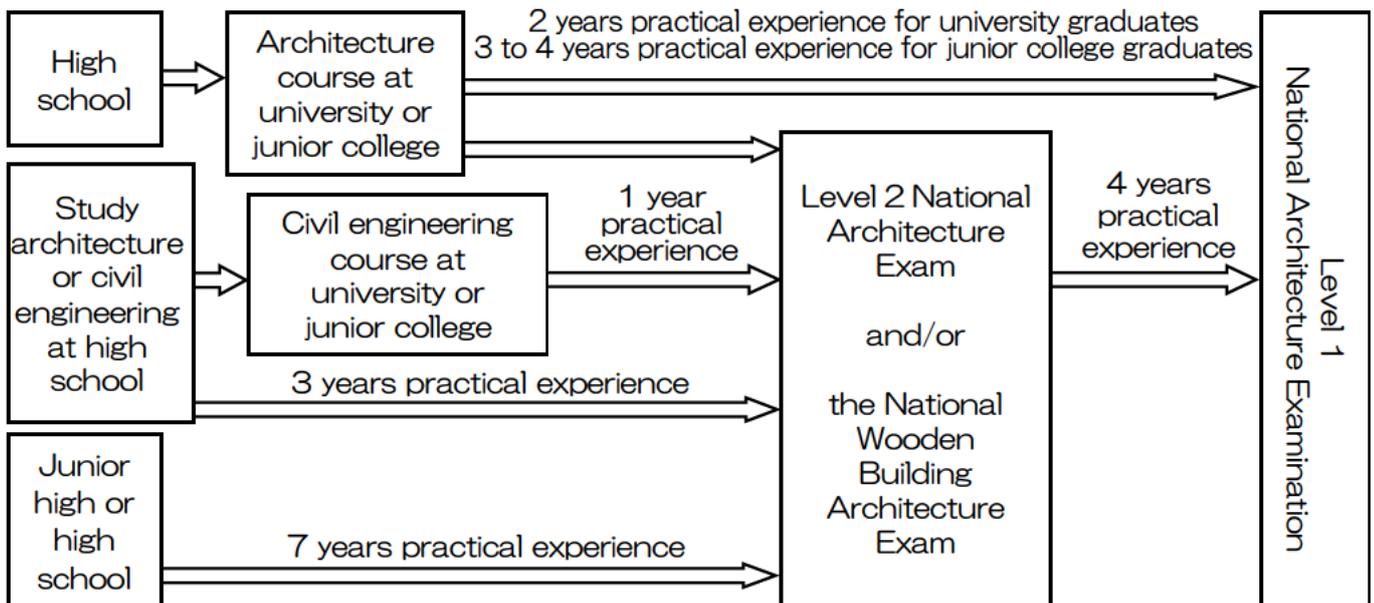
29 Architect



Only people who have passed the national qualification examination can become architects. Architects plan and design residential houses, office buildings and public buildings and also oversee the construction of the buildings.

As there are increasingly more foreign residents who are living permanently in Japan, the number of foreign residents who wish to build their own homes or start their own businesses is also increasing. For foreign residents who are not fluent in Japanese, working with an architect who can speak a foreign language could be greatly reassuring.

Becoming an architect:



Prepare now:

A high level of mathematical and scientific knowledge and Japanese language proficiency are required to become an architect. If you want this qualification in the future, it would be advantageous to do an architecture course at university or junior college as this will allow you to take the Level 2 National Architecture Exam without any practical experience. However if you study civil engineering, then one year of practical experience is required. Alternatively, 3 years of practical experience is required for architecture or civil engineering high school graduates to take the exam.

Job prospects:

It is possible to work at architectural design offices, housing manufacturers, construction companies or government offices. It is also possible to start your own business after gaining some years of experience. The average annual income for Level 2 architects is 2 to 3 million yen and 5 million yen for Level 1 architects.

Tuition:

Studying for 4 years at a public university costs upwards of 2.4 million yen while studying at a private university for 4 years costs upwards of 5 million yen. Studying architecture for 2 years at a vocational school costs upwards of 2.2 million yen.

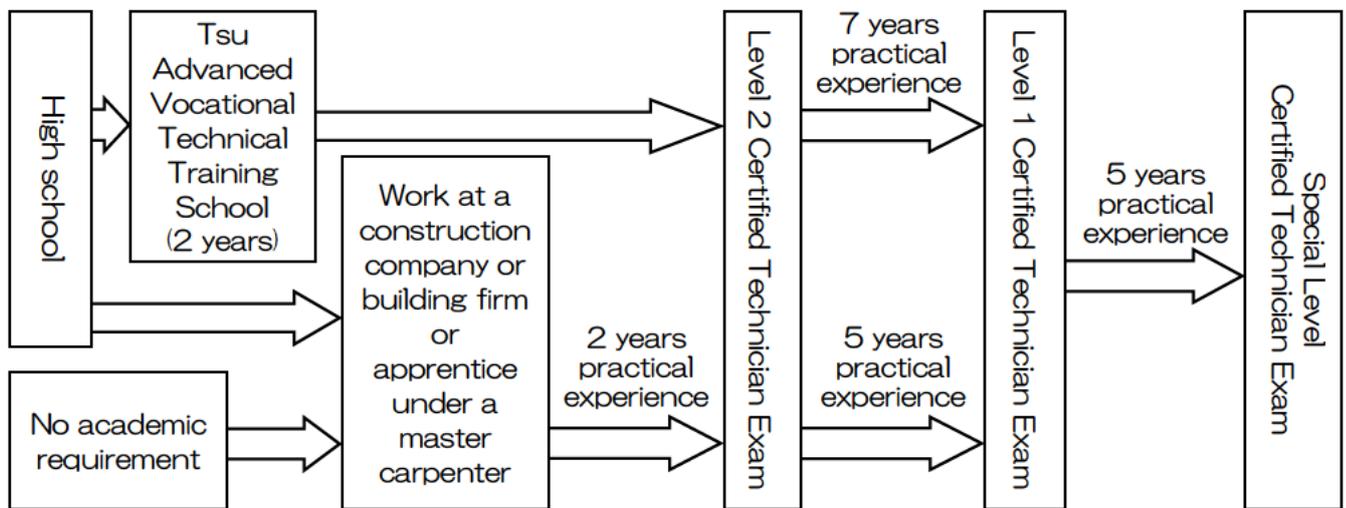
30 Carpenter



In general, there are no academic requirements to become a carpenter. It is possible to become a carpenter by learning the technical skills through a human resources development facility or by doing an apprenticeship under a master carpenter.

Recently, more foreign residents are becoming carpenters. It is possible to have an even broader range of work by gaining qualifications such as the wooden building architecture qualification or the certified technician qualification.

Becoming a carpenter:



Prepare now:

Although there is no academic requirement to become a carpenter, it is an occupation which requires great skill and for that reason it is said to take over 10 years of strict training to become a full-fledged carpenter. It is also necessary to have Japanese proficiency to be able to communicate with architects and workers at the construction site.

Job prospects:

It is possible to be self-employed and start your own construction company or building firm instead of belonging to a particular organization. Income varies depending on one's ability and the reputation of the company, however the average daily income of a carpenter is around 10,000 yen. The wage rate is comparatively higher than other jobs in the construction industry. It is possible to earn more if you have qualifications such as the wooden building architecture qualification or the certified technician qualification.



Tuition:

Studying for 2 years at Tsu Advanced Vocational Technical Training School costs upwards of 300,000 yen. If you are not able to pay for tuition due to financial reasons you may be exempt from paying or you may be eligible for a subsidy.

31 National Registered Dietitian

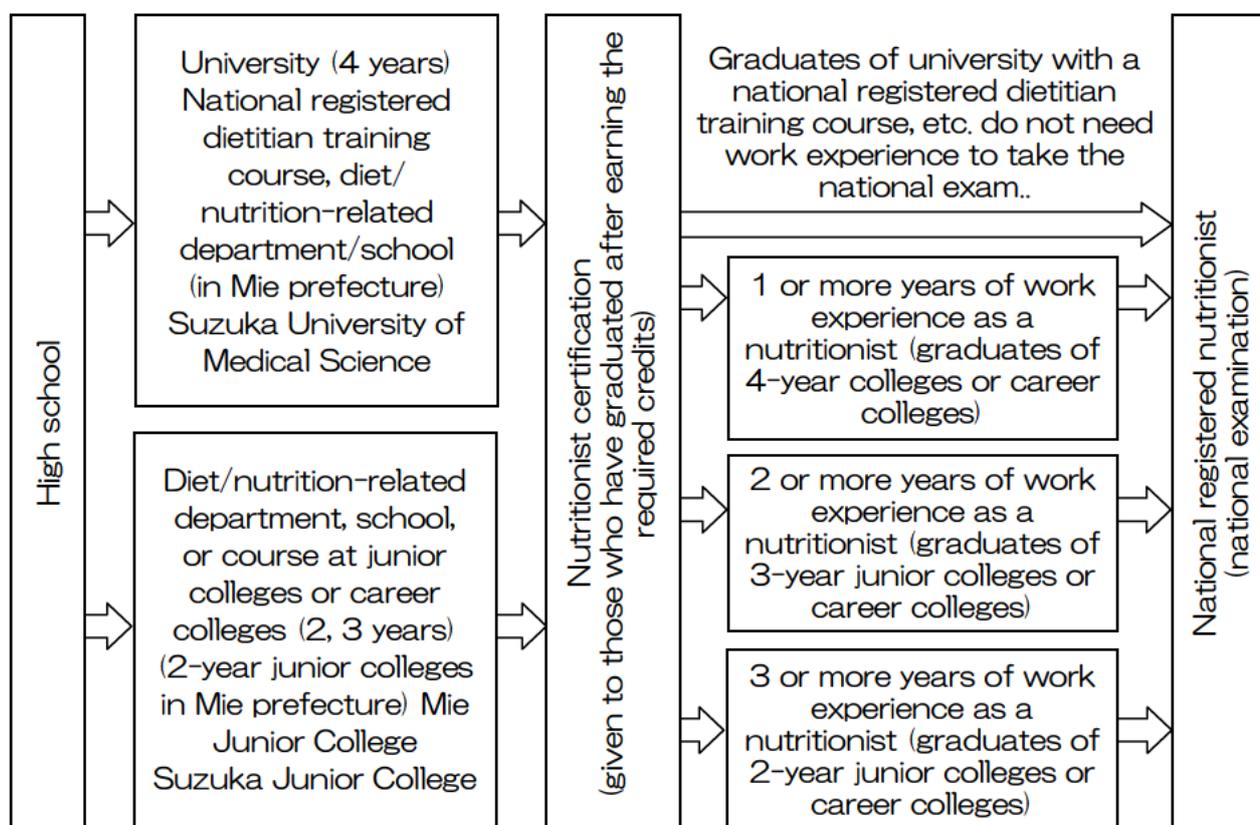


National registered dietitians provide advice regarding eating habits and conduct nutritional management at schools and hospitals, etc.

National registered dietitians working for public health departments or private companies also offer health management tips, including guidance on nutrition to residents and employees. For non-Japanese patients, residents and employees, it may be helpful to have national registered dietitians who can provide these services in their native language.

National registered dietitians are employed in a growing number of positions such as nutritional advisors at fitness centers and staff members of product development/sales divisions at food-related companies.

Becoming a national registered dietitian:



Prepare now:

Admission to a university or vocational school that trains national registered dietitians requires excellent Japanese language skills and academic achievement.

Therefore, be sure to prepare by studying Japanese and other subjects while improving your native language skills.

Job prospects:

National registered dietitians can work at schools, public health departments, hospitals, food-related companies, and other organizations. The average annual income for national registered dietitians is approximately 3.5 million yen.

Tuition:

Tuition will vary based on which school you attend, and will cost upwards of 2.4 million yen over 4 years for public universities, and upwards of 4 million yen over 4 years for private universities (4 years). Junior college tuition costs upwards of 1.8 million yen over 2 years.

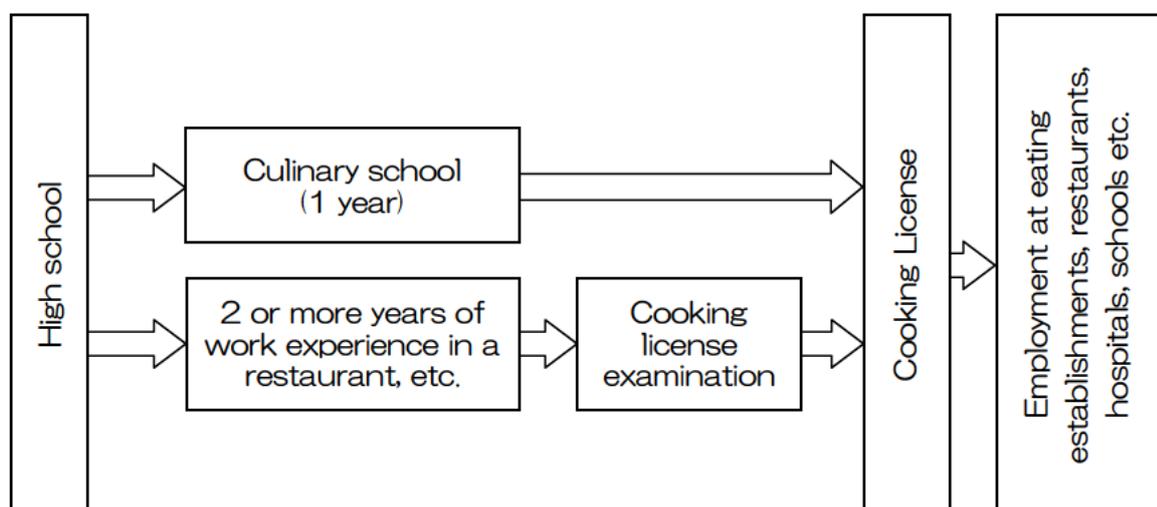


32 Licensed Cook

A person who has cooking license is called licensed cook. Licensed cooks go by various names, such as “cook,” “chef” or “itamae” depending on the type of the restaurant they work at. The knowledge and skills required of each cook are different depending on what type of cuisine you want to specialize in. For instance, people who wish to specialize in another country’ s cuisine often visit or live in that country to learn how to produce that particular flavor. People who wish to open up their own restaurants will need to learn management skills.

This job is suitable for the people who love food and enjoy serving food to others. Since it often takes cooks a long time to move up the ranks where they work, patience, a healthy body and ambition are necessary for success.

Becoming a licensed cook:



Prepare now:

Licensed cooks in Japan require the Japanese language skills necessary to comprehend directions from kitchen staff. Since Japanese food is becoming popular worldwide, cooks from Japan may have more opportunities overseas. Prepare for your career early by studying Japanese as well as improving your native language skills.

Job prospects:

Licensed cooks can work at various places where food is served, such as restaurants, dining halls, Japanese-style restaurants, hotels, hospitals and schools. According to the survey in 2013, the average annual income is approximately 3.3 million yen.

Tuition:

The tuition of cooking school will cost approximately 2 million yen per year.

33 Patissier



Patissier is a craftsman or craftswoman who makes confectioneries such as cakes, cookies or chocolates. Since patissier needs to design new products, they need to possess sophistication and creativity in addition to knowledge and technique.

Patissiers work in a diverse range of establishments, such as cake shops, confectionery manufacturers, hotels, restaurants or culinary schools as confectionery class instructors. If you are skilled enough, you may be able to start your own business.

Salary for patissiers varies by employer. The average annual salary for patissiers is approximately 3.1 million yen.

Becoming a patissier:

Although no certification is required to be a patissier, acquiring professional knowledge and technique is recommended. In order to do so, going to school and accumulating work experience are important.

- Career college

One way to accumulate knowledge and experience in confectionary making is attending a confectionery vocational school after graduating from high school before getting a job at a cake shop, etc. Tuition for vocational school costs between 2.5 million to 3 million yen over 2 years.

- Training at a culinary establishment

The other way to gain the knowledge and experience necessary to become a patissier is to find work at a culinary establishment that produces confectionaries, as a cake shop or a restaurant. You can find positions on work listings or at a job center (called “hellowork” in Japan). This method allows you to master the skills necessary to become a patissier while working.

If you have a confectionery hygiene specialist or confectionary production technician certification, you will have an advantage when job searching and advancing your career.



34 Agriculture

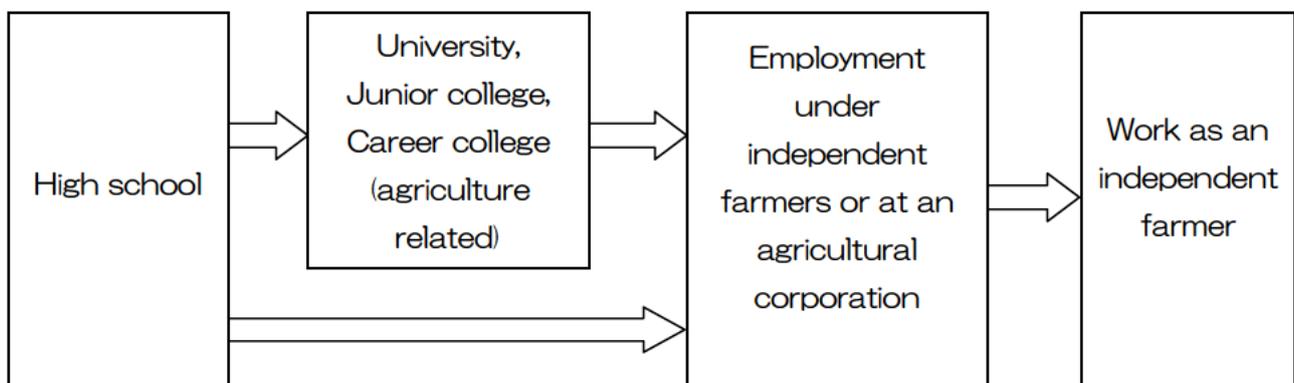


“Agriculture” refers to the growing and distribution of crops. It involves working with nature and the type of crop you will grow varies by season and region. Since weather and pest, such as insects can significantly impact a harvest, you will need specialized knowledge and technique to succeed in agriculture. It is important to have the perseverance to continue your work over many years, even in the face of failure. Many farmers find farming highly rewarding, since it allows them to contribute a great deal to society and their local community.

Working in agriculture:

Although no specific academic background or qualification is required to start a career agriculture, it is advantageous for you to learn about agricultural crops or farming techniques at an agricultural high school, agricultural studies department at a university, or through a course of study in agriculture at a junior college or career college.

Generally, many people find jobs at independent farms or agricultural corporations after the graduating. Some farmers start their own independent farms after learning farming techniques and about farm management under the supervision of senior staff for several years. However, you will need a certain amount of capital to acquire the farmland necessary to start an independent farm.



35 Forestry



In our daily life, we utilize wood in various ways: as raw material for buildings and furniture, to make paper and charcoal, or as fuel in the form of firewood. The main jobs of the forestry industry are planting trees, and turning those trees into lumber.

Preventing natural disasters like mudslides and floods through appropriate management and maintenance of forests is another important job that members of the forestry industry do. If you wish to work in the forestry business, you should seek work at a forestry cooperative or a private forestry company.

Since the working conditions for forestry tend to depend on weather, workers in this field work an average of 20-24 days per month. It is common for workers to be paid on a daily or contract basis in this field, with the daily wage averaging between 10,000 yen and 15,000 yen. The average annual income for individuals in this field is about 3.3 million yen.



Finding work in the forestry business:

No qualifications are required to work in forestry.

If you wish to be employed by a forestry cooperative or a private forestry company, contact those organizations directly or check the recruitment information at a job center (known as “hello work” in Japanese).

The Support Center for Forestry Labor (Mie Prefectural Support Center for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) provides consultation and information for individuals considering and seeking work in forestry.

The Support Center for Forestry Labor also conducts classes for individuals seeking work in forestry, which may make finding work in the field easier.

36 Commercial Fisherman/Fisherwoman

Types of commercial fishing:

Commercial fishing can be divided into the following three categories:

- **Coastal fishing:** Fishing in coastal waters that involves being on the ocean for a day at a time
- **Offshore fishing:** Fishing in offshore waters that involves being on the ocean for 2 to 3 days at a time
- **Deep-sea fishing:** Fishing in waters across the world that involves being on the ocean for long periods of time



What do fishermen/fisherwomen do?

Fishermen/fisherwomen catch fish, trap shellfish or harvest seaweed. A fisherman/fisherwoman's catch will vary based on where they fish and what catching methods they use. Fishermen/fisherwomen may also work for businesses that farm fish, shellfish or seaweed. Onshore duties, such as cleaning of fishing vessels, maintenance of fishing gear etc. are also part of their everyday work.

Becoming a fisherman/fisherwoman:

No specific academic background or certification is required to become a fisherman or fisherwoman. You will build your experience by starting your fishing career as a crew member of a fishing organization. To start up your own business as an independent fisherman or fisherwoman, or meet employment requirements for certain organizations, you may need to become certified as a ship captain or radio operator.

37 Government Employee



Government employees work for the national government, prefectures, or municipal offices. National government employees are employed by the national government and related organizations, while local government employees work for local government organizations such as prefectural offices or city offices. There are some positions in government that foreign citizens are not allowed to hold.

Becoming a government employee:

There is no certification necessary to become a government employee but applicants are required to take the appropriate exam for their position.

- Exam for employment as a national government employee/
Exam for employment in a clerical position in the national government
- Exam for employment as a prefectural government employee/
Exam for employment as a municipal government employee

The standard exams are listed above. Non-Japanese residents cannot take exams that stipulate that candidates must possess Japanese citizenship. It is important to confirm whether a given career path is open to you before pursuing it.

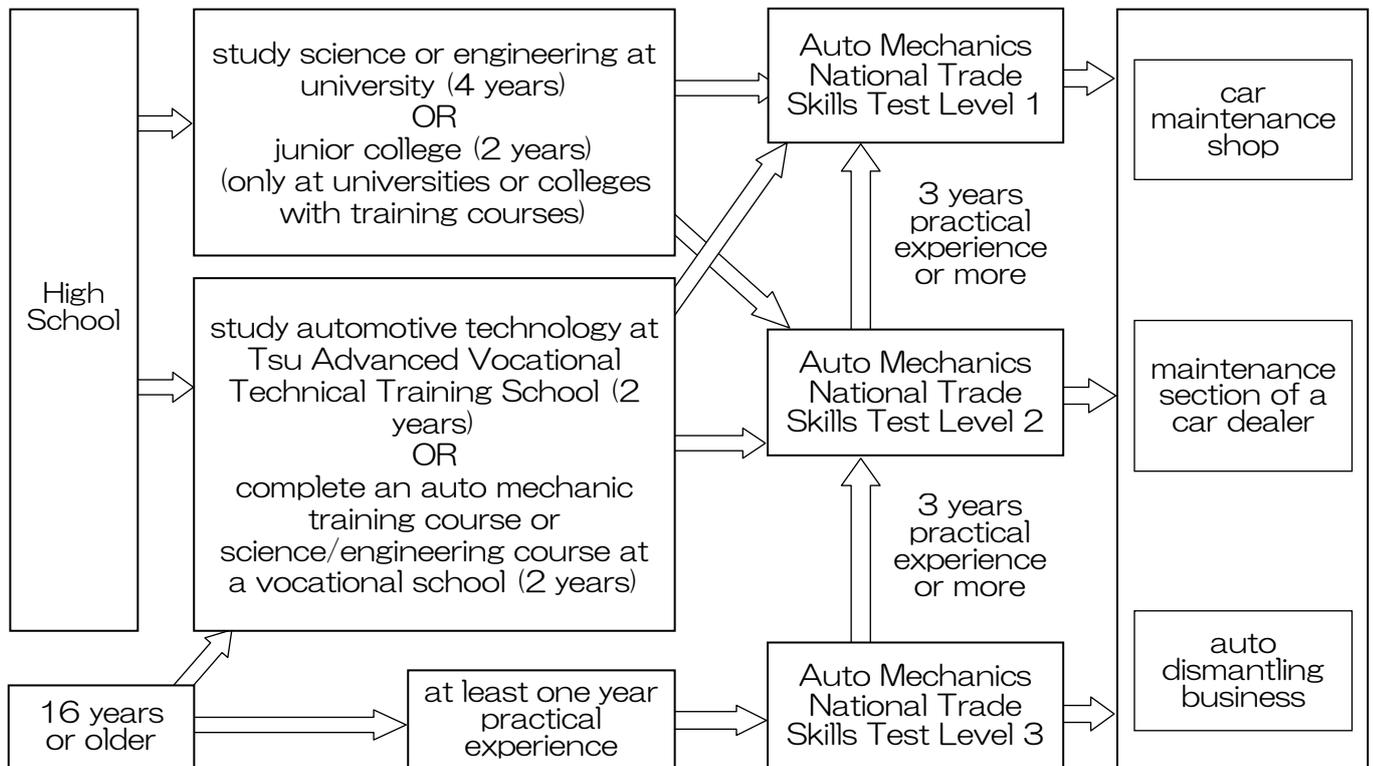
Exams for employment as a government employee are conducted in Japanese, and require excellent Japanese language and academic ability. Start preparing as soon as possible by studying Japanese and other subjects while improving your communication skills in your native language.

38 Auto Mechanic



An auto mechanic is a professional engineer who maintains and repairs vehicles. It is necessary to gain a national qualification to be a mechanic. This work is crucial for road safety since inadequately maintained vehicles have the potential to cause traffic accidents.

Becoming an auto mechanic:



※ If you complete the designated subjects and graduate from a school designated by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transportation and Tourism you will be exempt from the practical skills test part of the exam.

Prepare now:

You will need a high level of Japanese language proficiency in order to study at a vocational school which has an auto mechanic training course. Work towards improving both your native language and Japanese skills. Also make sure to be diligent in your studies at school.

Job prospects:

Mechanics generally find jobs at car maintenance shops, car dealers or car manufacturers. Mechanics also work at body shops (a place where the main metal parts of cars can be repaired), sheet metal plants, auto painting shops, auto parts sales companies, used car dealers and gas stations.

The average annual income is approximately 3.8 million to 4 million yen. If you have the auto mechanics level 2 qualification or higher, then it is possible to earn more depending on your ability.

Tuition:

Studying at Tsu Advanced Vocational Technical Training School for 2 years costs upwards of 400,000 yen. If you are not able to pay for tuition due to financial reasons you may be exempt from paying or you may be eligible for a tuition fee reduction. Auto mechanic training courses at a vocational schools cost upwards of 2 million yen for 2 years.

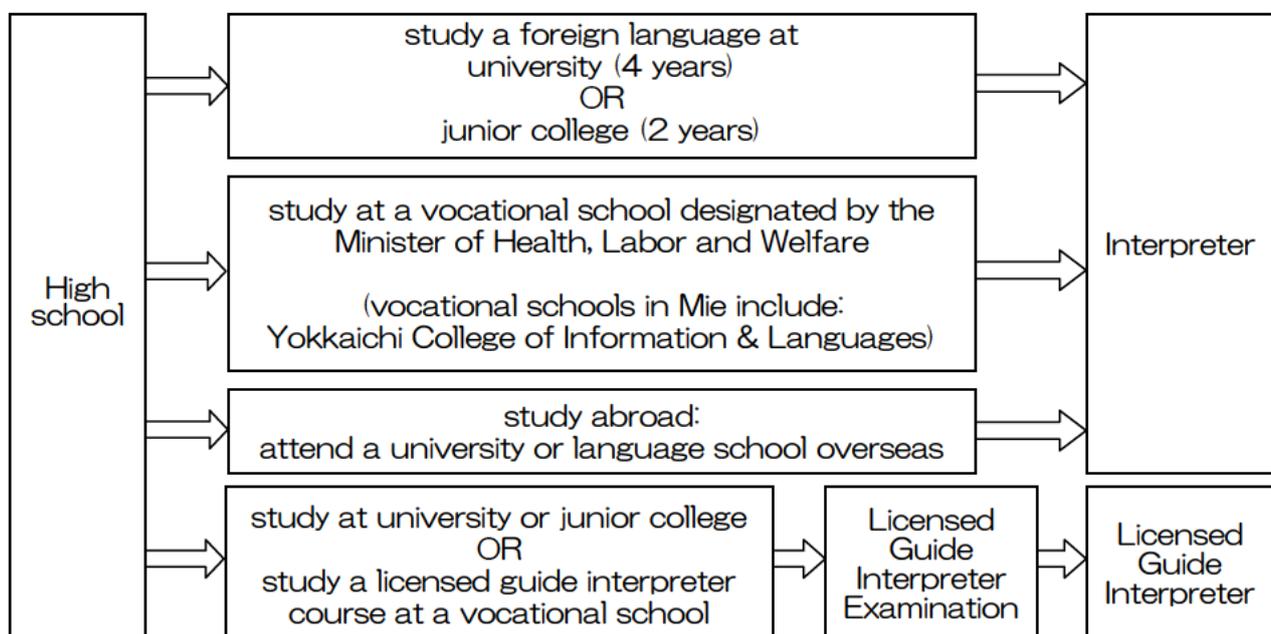
39 Interpreter



Interpreters are required when people who speak different languages need to communicate. The work of an interpreter may involve interpreting for tour guides, business negotiations or business meetings. Interpreters have an important role in building a bridge between Japan and other countries. Some interpreters also interpret for foreign residents who cannot speak Japanese in hospitals or schools.

Interpreters are not only expected to be fluent in two languages but are also expected to have expert knowledge and skills. Although there are no specific qualifications required to be an interpreter, one must have high linguistic ability, be able to understand nuances and be able to sense a speaker's emotion and intention to be an interpreter.

Becoming an interpreter:



Prepare now:

If you wish to be an interpreter, you have to learn two or more languages. To translate into Japanese, a high level of Japanese proficiency is required. Work towards improving both your native language and Japanese skills. Also make sure to be diligent in your studies at school. Studying at a vocational school or studying abroad is an effective way to gain a deeper understanding of foreign cultures or languages. Start saving up money for tuition or overseas study.

Job prospects:

Interpreters generally find work by registering with a recruitment agency. Many interpreters also work on a freelance basis. Interpreters are often requested for business meetings, business negotiations and sports or entertainment industry events.

If you pass the Licensed Guide Interpreter Examination, it is also possible to work as a licensed guide interpreter for foreign tourists visiting Japan.

Tuition:

The tuition fee to study for 4 years at a public university costs upwards of 2.4 million yen or upwards of 4 million yen to study for 4 years at a private university. Alternatively, the tuition fee to study for 2 years at a junior college costs upwards of 1.8 million yen.

40 Tour Conductor

Tour conductors guide tourists on package tours, study trips and school trips. Tour conductors research about the travel destinations in advance and are in charge of organizing the schedule, plane tickets, group lists and facilitating immigration procedures. They also give instructions on how to fill out departure forms and how to board the plane. At the destination, they escort the group around the tourist attractions and also warn the group of any dangers such as theft to ensure a smooth and enjoyable trip.

Becoming a tour conductor:

As a tour conductor, it is possible to work at a travel agency or to find work by registering with a recruitment company for tour conductors. There are no specific qualifications required to work as a tour conductor, however if you wish to work on international tours, foreign language proficiency will be required. To be able to conduct tours by yourself, it is necessary to obtain the itinerary control manager qualification.

- To be qualified as an itinerary control manager, you must complete two days of training to learn about the laws, regulations and contracts regarding tour conducting and domestic tour conducting practice.
- The general itinerary control manager training course covers overseas tour conducting practice and English for tour conducting in addition to the same content as the itinerary control manager training course over three days.
- To obtain the qualification, it is a requirement to work as a tour conductor at least once in the year before or after completing the training course or twice within three years after completing the course to obtain the qualification.

41 Flight attendant

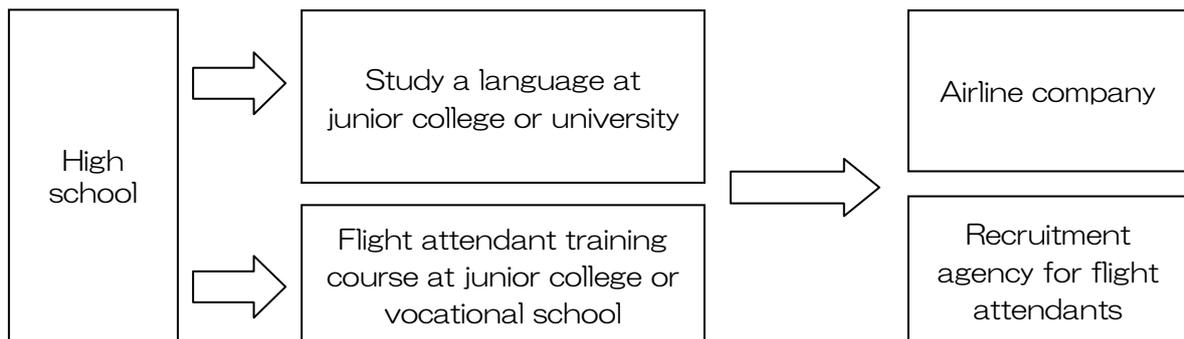
A flight attendant takes care of the needs of passengers on a commercial flight. They are responsible for serving drinks and meals for passengers. The most important part of their job is to ensure the safety of passengers. In the event of an emergency, flight attendants may need to direct evacuations.

It is common for flight attendants to work as a contract employees for the first three years and then be employed as a permanent employee from their fourth year.

Becoming a flight attendant:

There are no specific qualifications required to be a flight attendant however you will be required to pass certain standards regarding eye-sight, language skills and academic history depending on the airline company. It is also possible to attend a junior college or vocational school with flight attendant courses.

Another way to find work as a flight attendant is to be hired through a recruitment agency.



42 Passenger Service Agent

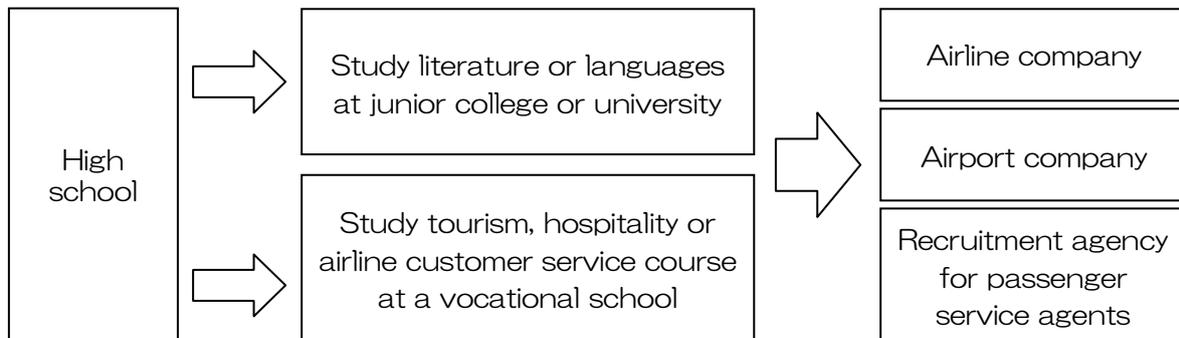
A passenger service agent is responsible for the administrative and customer service of travelers. The main duties of a passenger service agent are to issue or check flight tickets and other documents at check-in counters and to guide passengers onto the aircraft. Passenger service agents generally work shifts including early mornings and late nights on a variable schedule. Their work involves standing during most of the day and often requires walking or even running when guiding passengers or when carrying out other duties.

Good communication and language skills are necessary to provide services to a diverse range of people including young children, the elderly and people of different nationalities.

Becoming a passenger service agent:

To become a passenger service agent, you can either attend a vocational school with an airline services related course or find work at an airline company or airport after graduating from university or junior college. It is also possible to find work through a recruitment agency. Although there are no specific qualifications to become a passenger service agent, many companies place great emphasis on language ability. Only those with a score of over 550 for TOEIC or grade 2 for EIKEN may be eligible to apply for a job at some companies.

The average monthly salary for a starting full-time passenger service agent is 150,000 yen to 180,000 yen while the average hourly rate for contract workers is 1000 yen.



43 Information Technology Engineer

Information technology engineers apply their technical knowledge to programming and software development. There are many different kinds of work IT engineers can choose to do such as game programming, computer graphic designing and web designing. IT engineers generally find employment at IT companies or any companies with IT systems.

Becoming an information technology engineer:

There are no specific qualifications required to work as an IT engineer however it is an advantage to have had studied IT at university or at a vocational school when looking for work. Passing the information technology engineers examination will be another advantage to prove your IT skills to employers.

44 Cartoonist

The main job of a cartoonist is to create drawings, either by hand or with electronic aids. Some cartoonists may specialize in cartoons for books, weekly magazines or advertisements. They may produce their work for publishers on their own or with the help of an assistant cartoonist.

Becoming a cartoonist:

There are no specific qualifications or academic requirement to become a cartoonist. Many cartoonists whose work appear in weekly magazines started out by entering a contest or by winning an “up-and-coming” award or by simply showing a publishing company their work. Some started by learning from another cartoonist while working as their assistant. It is also possible for aspiring cartoonists to study illustration at a vocational school.

外国人の子どもに向けたキャリアガイド（職業案内）

～可能性は無限大！～

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