

## The Vehicle Programme

Do you want to work as early as upper-secondary school?  
Do you want to work in an industry which is growing and undergoing change?  
Do you want to develop and broaden your interest in vehicles?  
Do you want to work directly after upper-secondary school?  
Do you want to learn more about red-hot environmental issues?  
If so, the Vehicle Programme may be something for you.

On the Vehicle programme you get to repair vehicles and learn how to use vehicles to carry out different types of services. You can, for example, become a truck driver, tanker driver or something else that takes your interest. Think how our everyday life is affected by vehicles, and then you will understand the broad range of the industry and how many different specializations there are.

Depending on which course you choose, you may have the chance to take your driving licence during your time on the Vehicle Programme.

### Working or studying further

If you choose the Vehicle Programme you can apply for a job directly after upper-secondary school. Which job you can apply for depends on which courses you have studied. You can also choose to study further. Maybe you will go on to university, or choose further training at a vocational university.

If you have already decided what to study you can ask your school and careers officer which courses you should choose to qualify for your chosen further training.

Whatever area of the Vehicle industry you want to work, you will have good possibilities to learn more about your job and your industry for the rest of your life as the industry is constantly developing.

### Possible jobs

When you have studied on the Vehicle Programme you can, for example, look for work as a vehicle mechanic, panel-beater, truck engineer, bus engineer, tyre engineer, machine engineer, mechanic, distribution driver, crane driver, special transport driver, forklift-truck driver, forest vehicle driver, or flight engineer.

### Programme contents

The Vehicle Programme consists of courses. Certain courses are obligatory for everyone who studies at upper-secondary school. Other courses are specific for the Vehicle Programme. You get to choose some of the other courses yourself.

The programme has five national branches. This means everyone in the whole country who studies on the Vehicle programme can choose them. Certain places may have courses of studies which are perfect for you. Ask your careers officer!

The national branches are:

- flight engineering – if you would like to service and repair aircraft, or if you want a very broad technical education which can get you jobs in many industries
- panel beating – if you want to repair damaged cars or renovate and paint vehicles
- machine and truck engineering– if you want to service and repair heavier vehicles, for example trucks, buses and agricultural machinery, or if you want to work with motorcycles or smaller vehicles and machines
- car mechanics – if you want to service and repair private motor vehicles
- transport – if you want to work within the transport industry

### **Contact with the working life**

On the Vehicle programme you already have contact with your profession during college/upper-secondary school. You have at least 15 weeks of internship training (APU). Your APU is organised by your school in collaboration with different companies and work sites where you live. You gain contact with both small and large companies with different specializations. It is also a good way to get contacts you can use when you apply for a job. If you are interested in doing your APU in a country other than Sweden, this can be arranged.

### **Jobs and the future**

There are good possibilities for jobs within the vehicle industry, even directly after college/upper-secondary school. Whether it is easy or difficult for you to find work may depend on, for example, your national course of study. How many jobs there are also depends on the development of the rest of society. For example, in the transport industry there have been good possibilities for jobs within recent years. But in, for example, the manufacturing industries there are many currently unemployed.