



## **Education and employment of young Spanish people in the context of economic crisis**

**Almudena Moreno Mínguez, Enrique Crespo, Javier Sánchez**

Dpto. Sociología y Trabajo Social Universidad de Valladolid (Spain)

[almudena@soc.uva.es](mailto:almudena@soc.uva.es)

Numerous empirical studies have highlighted the mismatch between the educational system and the labour market in Spain, which affects especially the youth (Moreno Mínguez, 2008; Felgueroso, 2010; Ramón García, 2011). This is a situation that has been maintained over the past decades with varying intensity. The mismatch is particularly interested in the economic crisis and high youth unemployment. This imbalance points to the ineffectiveness of the education system to meet the demands of the Spanish production system. The aim of this paper is to analyze the evolution of employment and unemployment of young Spanish depending on the training received from 2000 to present. All international reports highlight the high unemployment of young Spanish from the beginning of the economic crisis. The causes of youth unemployment in Spain is due to deficiencies in the educational system and labour market. The high rate of early school leaving and the polarization of education are some examples of the educational system. The second factor includes the labour market segmentation and the ineffectiveness of active employment policies (Blázquez 2005; Eurostat, 2010; OECD, 2010). Here we focus on the analysis of the dysfunctions of the education system in relation to the demands of the Spanish production system occupations. We have used data from the Labour Force Survey and Spanish Youth Reports conducted by the Ministry for Social Policy.