INTERDEPENDENCE
LABOR MARKET
U.S.-Mexico Relations

and Raul A. Hinojosa-O’Gorman

INED BY

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Preface
A recent study by the World Bank shows that the demand for labor in the automobile industry in Mexico has increased significantly in recent years. The study found that the demand for labor has increased by 25% in the last five years, with a major increase in the demand for skilled labor.

The increase in demand for labor is due to the expansion of the automobile industry in Mexico. The industry has been growing rapidly, with new plants being built and existing plants expanding. The increase in demand for labor is also due to the decrease in the supply of labor in Mexico due to the migration of workers to the United States.

The study also found that the demand for labor is not evenly distributed across the country. The states with the largest automobile industries, such as Guanajuato and Michoacán, have the highest demand for labor. The study recommended that the government should invest in training programs to prepare workers for the demand in the automobile industry.
In the second part of the paper, we explore the causes and expansion of the increased use of automation with advanced industrial controls. The increased use of automation within the automobile industry is a result of a few factors: the increased use of advanced industrial controls, the need for increased productivity, and the need for increased efficiency. As a result, the automobile industry has seen a significant increase in productivity and efficiency.

The automobile industry is a prime example of the increased use of automation with advanced industrial controls. The increased use of automation within the automobile industry has led to increased productivity and efficiency. This has been achieved through the use of advanced industrial controls, which have enabled the automobile industry to increase its productivity and efficiency.

In the third part of the paper, we explore the potential future of the automobile industry. We consider the potential future of the automobile industry and the potential impact of automation on the industry. We also explore the potential future of automation within the automobile industry and the potential impact of automation on the industry.

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The automotive industry experienced significant changes in the 1990s, with a focus on increased competition, technological advancements, and globalization. The industry saw a shift towards more efficient production methods and the integration of information technology to streamline operations.

In the early 1990s, the automotive industry was characterized by consolidations and mergers, as companies sought to reduce costs and expand their market presence. The global automotive industry, which had been dominated by a few major players, underwent a period of restructuring as new players entered the market and existing ones sought to expand their reach.

The introduction of new technologies, such as computer-aided design (CAD) and computer-aided manufacturing (CAM), allowed manufacturers to improve the efficiency of their production processes. These technologies enabled companies to design and manufacture vehicles more quickly and with greater precision, leading to improved product quality and reduced manufacturing costs.

The automotive industry also faced increasing pressure from government regulations aimed at reducing pollution and improving fuel efficiency. Companies responded by investing in research and development to create more environmentally friendly vehicles. The development of hybrid and electric vehicles became a focus of many manufacturers as they sought to meet these new standards and remain competitive in a rapidly changing market.

In addition to technological advancements, the automotive industry in the 1990s also experienced significant changes in terms of globalization. The industry became increasingly interconnected, with manufacturers leveraging the expertise of suppliers and partners from around the world. This international collaboration allowed companies to access new markets, share resources, and benefit from the diverse skills and knowledge of their global partners.

Overall, the 1990s were a period of significant transformation for the automotive industry. The combination of technological advancements, increased competition, and globalization led to a redefinition of the industry's structure and operations. These changes set the stage for the industry's continued evolution in the decades that followed.
Percentage Wage Increases in Mexican Automobile Terminal Industry, 1968–1976

<table>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diesel Nacional (DINA)</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nissan</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volkswagen</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Motors</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehículos Automotores</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexicanos (VAM)</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The Automobile Industry

CRISIS AND TRANSITION

Beginning in the late 1960s and accelerating through the 1970s, the North-South reciprocity in growth, investment, and trade began eroding as productivity among U.S. firms dropped, the engine supporting continued wage increases became less sustainable, as well as compounded by the oil shocks, financial, and price instability—all of which were increasingly international. The emergence of large U.S. firms employing capital-intensive labor-intensive methods of production, the rise of new competitors, the need for new labor markets, export-oriented strategies, and the introduction of new production processes—full-scale automation and mechanization, as well as a new generation of workers—were all factors contributing to the industrial crisis.

Table 1 shows the wage increases in various categories. The data show that the wage hikes were substantial, but the increase was not as high as the productivity growth. The increase in wages was higher than the productivity growth, indicating that the cost of labor was lower than the value-added.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Baja Calif.</th>
<th>Coahuila</th>
<th>Chihuahua</th>
<th>Nuevo Leon</th>
<th>Sonora</th>
<th>Tamaulipas</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,417,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabrication/assembly of vehicles</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>57,377</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabrication of chassis</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>118,367</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabrication of motors</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>103,589</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3,064,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair of vehicles</td>
<td>23,202</td>
<td>12,795</td>
<td>15,996</td>
<td>40,229</td>
<td>22,556</td>
<td>20,389</td>
<td>684,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabrication/assembly of veh. &amp; truck cabs</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>370,125</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5,966,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fab. of chassis</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9,458</td>
<td>1,588</td>
<td>125,360</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>119,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fab. assem. of motors &amp; motor parts</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3,120,335</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,121,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fab. of access. parts</td>
<td>12,191</td>
<td>199,795</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>381,544</td>
<td>1,293</td>
<td>24,755</td>
<td>3,452,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Fabrication/assembly of vehicles | 5.52%     | 8,407%    | 1,281%    | 1,656%     | —      | —          | 244,187%
| Fab. assem. of chassis & drive trains | —         | —         | 471,846   | —         | —      | —          | 3,704 |
| Fab. assem. of motors & motor parts | —       | —         | —         | 36,890    | —      | —          | 24,967 |
| Fab. of transmission parts       | —         | —         | —         | —         | —      | —          | 1,061,255 |
| Fab. of suspension parts         | 133,036   | —         | —         | —         | —      | —          | 82,556 |
| Fab. of brake system parts       | —         | —         | —         | 35,596    | —      | —          | 24,967 |
| Fab. of access. parts for elec. system | —       | —         | —         | 88,487    | —      | —          | 1,061,255 |
| Fab. of other parts & access.    | 91,374    | 44,505    | 46,141    | 1,182,110  | 19,923 | 33,610     | 1,303,124 |

Source: Secretaría de Comercio y Fomento Industrial, Mexico City.
The Automobile Industry

The Automobile Industry

The automobile industry in the United States has been undergoing significant changes in recent years. The industry has experienced a decline in production, as well as a shift in consumer preferences towards more fuel-efficient vehicles. This has led to increased competition and a focus on innovation, particularly in the areas of electric and autonomous vehicles.

However, the industry remains a major contributor to the American economy, with a strong presence in regions such as Detroit, Michigan. Despite the challenges, the industry continues to invest in research and development, aiming to meet the demands of changing markets and regulatory requirements.

The future of the automobile industry is uncertain, but it is clear that innovation and sustainability will be key drivers. The industry will need to adapt to these changes in order to remain competitive and relevant in the decades to come.
The Autonomously Mobile Industry

The recent dramatic increase in the number of mobile phones has led to a revolution in the way we communicate. Mobile phones are no longer just a means of communication, but also a tool for entertainment, education, and business. The mobile industry has grown rapidly, driven by the increasing demand for mobile devices and services.

The growth of the mobile industry has been fueled by the development of new technologies such as 5G and AI. These advancements have enabled faster and more reliable communication, as well as the ability to process and analyze vast amounts of data. This has opened up new opportunities for businesses to tap into the mobile market.

The mobile industry has also faced challenges, such as competition and regulatory issues. Companies have had to adapt and innovate to stay ahead of the curve. Despite these challenges, the mobile industry continues to grow, with new applications and services being developed all the time.

The future of the mobile industry looks bright, with ongoing developments in technology and a growing appetite for mobile services. As the industry continues to evolve, it will undoubtedly shape the way we live and work in the years to come.
The AutoMobile Industry

The automobile industry, despite its recent challenges, remains a major player in the global economy. However, the industry is undergoing significant changes driven by technological advancements and increased focus on sustainability. This has led to the rise of electric vehicles and the need for a shift in production methods.

In response to these changes, car manufacturers are exploring new strategies and partnerships to maintain their competitive edge. One key area of focus is the development of sustainable production processes. For example, many companies are investing in renewable energy sources and implementing closed-loop systems to minimize waste.

The industry is also seeing a shift towards more customer-centric approaches, with a greater emphasis on personalized vehicles. This trend is being facilitated by advancements in technology, such as artificial intelligence and machine learning, which allow for more efficient and accurate customization.

In conclusion, while the automobile industry faces significant challenges, it also presents opportunities for innovation and growth. By embracing new technologies and business models, companies can position themselves for success in the future.
The Automotive Industry

Alternative Scenarios

For export-oriented auto parts and components would look like Mexico. The reasons are economic and structural. The Mexican economy is highly dependent on exports, and the automotive sector is one of its main engines of growth. The automotive industry is also central to Mexico’s industrial base and plays a significant role in the country’s employment. The Mexican government has implemented policies to attract foreign investment in the automotive sector, including incentives for companies that establish production facilities in Mexico.

On the other hand, domestic consumption and production would remain strong in Mexico. The domestic market is significant due to the high ownership rates of automobiles in the country. The automotive industry is well-developed in Mexico, with a strong base of local suppliers and a skilled workforce. The Mexican government has also invested in the development of the automotive sector, and the industry has strong ties with universities and research institutions.

In both scenarios, the industry faces challenges related to the global economic environment and the competitive landscape. The need for flexibility and innovation is critical for success in the automotive industry.

The Mexico Option

Mexico is a leading automotive producer in the Americas, ranking behind the United States and Brazil. The automotive industry in Mexico is characterized by a strong focus on exports, with a significant portion of production dedicated to assembly for export.

Recent years have seen a shift in the industry, with a greater emphasis on domestic production and consumption. This shift is driven by several factors, including the desire to reduce dependence on imports, the expansion of the middle class, and the development of local supply chains.

Mexico’s automotive industry is expected to continue growing, driven by a combination of factors. The country’s strategic location in the Americas, its skilled workforce, and its attractive investment climate are key contributors to its success.

In conclusion, the future of the automotive industry in Mexico is bright, with significant growth potential and a strong focus on innovation and sustainability.
The automobile industry

The automobile industry is a major contributor to the United States' economy. It employs thousands of workers and is responsible for the production of millions of vehicles each year. The industry is known for its innovation and technological advancements, which have led to the creation of new jobs and the development of new industries. However, the industry has also been criticized for its impact on the environment and its role in contributing to climate change.

The automobile industry is a complex system that involves many different components and materials. It requires a large amount of resources to produce, including labor, energy, and raw materials. The industry is also heavily dependent on suppliers and manufacturers, who provide parts and components that are used in the production of vehicles.

The automobile industry is a key sector of the United States' economy. It plays a critical role in the nation's manufacturing sector and is a major source of employment. However, the industry faces many challenges, including rising labor costs, increasing competition, and the need to adapt to new technologies.

In recent years, the automobile industry has seen a shift towards alternative fuel vehicles and electric vehicles. These changes have led to a demand for skilled workers and a need for the industry to invest in new technologies and processes.

The automobile industry is a dynamic sector that is constantly evolving. It requires a workforce that is adaptable and skilled in order to keep up with the changing demands of the industry. The industry also faces many challenges, including the need to reduce its environmental impact and the need to attract and retain skilled workers.

In conclusion, the automobile industry is a key sector of the United States' economy. It is important for the industry to adapt to new technologies and to invest in new processes in order to stay competitive and meet the changing demands of consumers.
to shift the products within Mexico, utilizing these operations with such an expansion of production and the increased domestic demand, would allow for increased domestic demand for Mexican products, which is important for the expansion of the Mexican economy. The increased consumption in the Mexican economy is crucial for the development of the Mexican economy.
The Case of California Janitors

Immigrants and Labor Standards

Richard Mires and Jeffrey A. Reiner

The approach should once again become the object of serious discussion. Immigration and international recruitment continue to flow into the economies and the demands for increased participation in the labor market. The processes are not transparent. Yet the interdependence between economic reasons and because of problems in coordinating produce groups...