

Leadership and clusters' creation in employment and wages networks arisen from global production chains: an Input-Output analysis (1995, 2002, 2011)

Topic: Clusters

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It is generally accepted that employment and wages, strengthen local and world markets demand. And that the increase in international trade produces economic growth for the nation that engages in it. However, this positive effect of international trade may not necessarily show increment of the country labor's income, nor in the cohesion and integration of its labor market.

The purposes of this paper are: (i) to identify, for the years 1995, 2002 and 2011, through the use of a matrix of employment by employment, those countries that rule - by means of their international trade activity - the major global production chains in terms of employment and wages; (ii) to determining which sectors produce directly and indirectly the higher levels of employment and wages in the same years and, (iii) the same as in (ii) but regarding clusters 'sector-country'.

This work is divided into four sections. In the first we review the tendencies of labor at world level in the years 1995, 2002 and 2011. In the second section, we develop the methodology for obtaining a world employment by employment matrix and the clustering techniques associated to graphs. In the third one, we show the evidence about, the results of the methodology applied and their interpretation. Finally there is a section of conclusions.