# "Structural change in the Colombian coffee sector: 1975-2007" Mariana Saenz,

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## "Structural change in the Colombian coffee sector: 1975-2007"

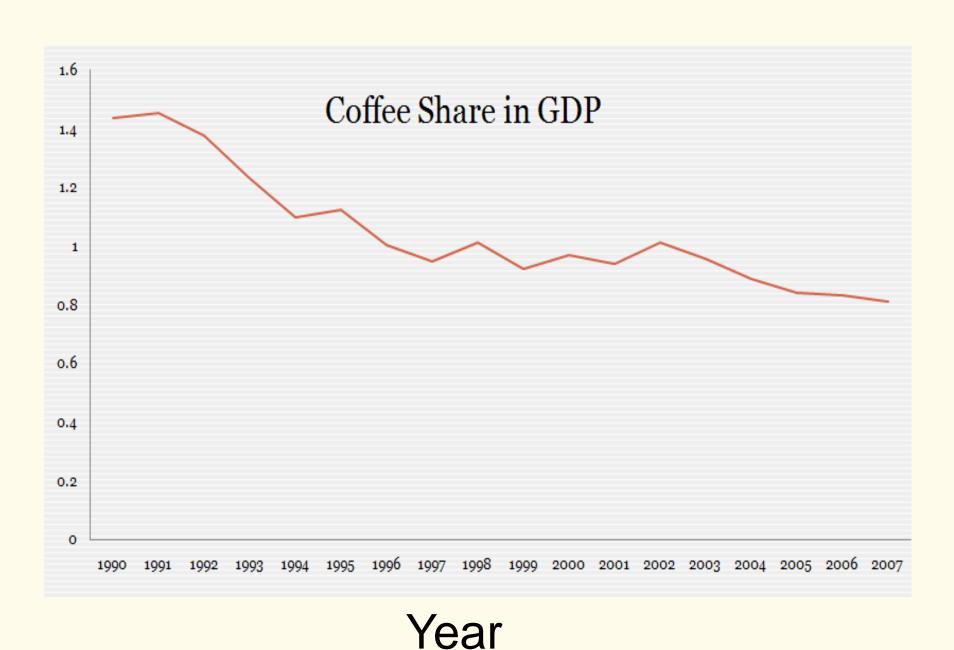
### Mariana Saenz

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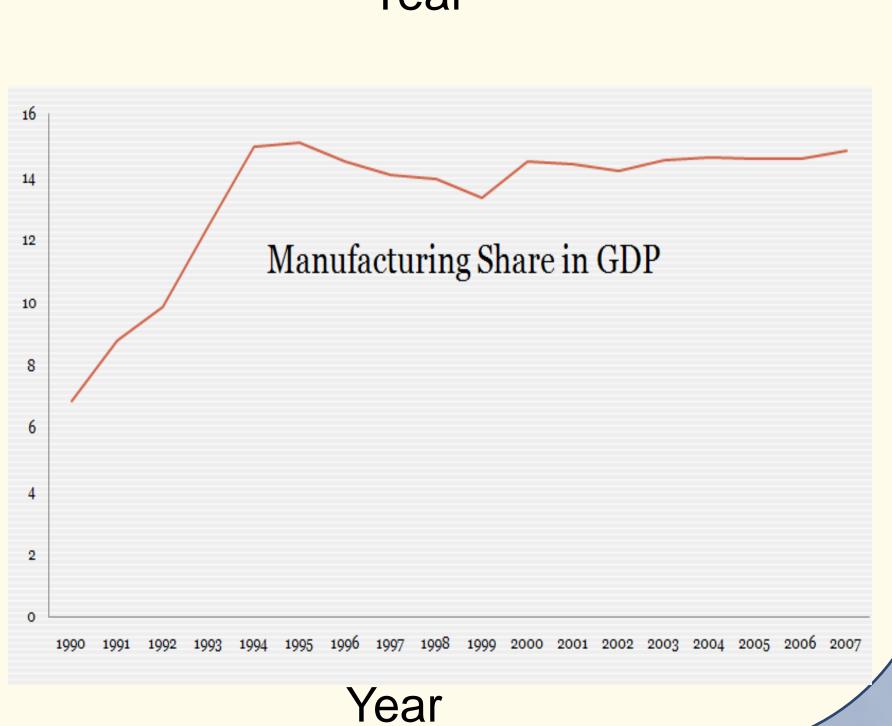
#### Objectives

Explore different factors causing structural changes in the Colombian coffee sector.

Coffee Share



Manufacturing Share



#### Data

•Output prices, output shares, GDP and national investment were obtained from the DANE (www.dane.gov. co)

•Land and labor were obtained from the World Development Indicators.

•Average years of total schooling of the male and female population was obtained from the education attainment in the adult population data set developed by Robert Barro and Jong-Wha Lee (1993).

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### Methodology

Economy's production possibilities set (i.e. technology) is expressed as a restricted revenue function represented by GDP

$$\ln \pi = \alpha_0 + \sum_{i} \alpha_i \ln p_i + 1/2 \sum_{i} \sum_{h} \alpha_{ih} \ln p_i \ln p_h + \sum_{j} \beta_j \ln Z_m + 1/2 \sum_{j} \sum_{k} \beta_{jk} \ln Z_j \ln Z_k + \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \gamma_{ij} \ln p_i \ln Z_j + \sum_{i} \delta_{it} \ln p_{it} * T + \sum_{i} \eta_{jt} \ln Z_j * T + \varphi_t T + 1/2 \varphi_{tt} T^2$$

where,

- •Pi represents coffee, manufacturing, non-coffee/manufacturing output prices (N)
- • $Z_j$  is the quantity of quasi-fixed inputs endowments (i.e. labor, capital and natural resources endowment)
- •Time (i.e. T) has been added as a Taylor approximation to account for technological change

#### Find output shares

After imposing CRS, symmetry and linear homogeneity in prices, apply Hotelling's Lemma to the translog specification

#### **Analyzing structural changes**

## Supply-Price Elasticities

Own price elasticity

$$E_{ii} = \frac{\partial \ln Qi}{\partial \ln Pi} = \frac{\alpha_{ii}}{Si} + Si - 1$$

Cross-price elasticity

$$Eij = \frac{\partial \ln Qi}{\partial \ln Pj} = \frac{\alpha_{ij}}{Si} + Sj$$

# Primal Measure of Technological Bias

Net Bias

$$B_i = \sum_{j=C,N,M} S_j * B_{ij}$$

Biases between ith and jth good

$$B_{ij} = \frac{\partial lnS_i}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial lnS_j}{\partial t} \quad for \ i \neq j$$

$$= \frac{\delta_{it}}{S_i} - \frac{\delta_{jt}}{S_j}$$

#### Rybczynski elasticity

$$\frac{\partial lny_i}{\partial lnz_j} = \frac{\partial \ln \left(S_i * \frac{\pi}{P_i}\right)}{\partial lnz_j}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \ln S_i}{\partial \ln Z_j} + \frac{\partial \ln \pi}{\partial \ln Z_j} - \frac{\partial \ln P_i}{\partial \ln Z_j}$$

$$= \frac{\gamma_{ij}}{S_i} + Sh_j$$

where  $y_i$  is quantity of output ith and  $Z_j$  is quantity of input ith

#### Results

Table 1. Supply price elasticities

Output Price	Coffee	Manufacturing	Non C/M		
Coffee (C)	-1.4325	0.13737	1.2951		
Manufacturing (M)	3.75E-02	-3.1388	3.1012		
Non C/M	1.73E-02	0.14375	-0.16103		

#### Table 2. Net technological biases

$B_{C}$	$B_{\mathbf{M}}$	$B_N$
-0.13458	-0.32265	-1.07E-02

Table 3. Rybczynski elasticities

Output Input	Labor	Capital	Natural Resources
Coffee	-265.48	456.73	-190.24
Manufacturing	-266.61	453.93	-186.31
Non Coffee/Manufacturing	-266.78	455.9	-188.11

#### Conclusions

•Coffee and manufacturing output are complements in production.

•Both coffee and manufacturing technological change decreases the cost of both coffee and manufacturing output respect to all other output in the economy. Thus, there is coffee and manufacturing expanding technological change

•Coffee and the manufacturing sector appear to be capital intensive

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