AN EMPIRE LOST: SPANISH INDUSTRY AND THE EFFECT OF COLONIAL MARKETS AND TRADE ON INNOVATION

DARIO A. ROMERO[†]

Job Market Paper

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ABSTRACT. I study the effect of trade barriers on innovation direction using an historical experiment on the textile industry in Spain at the end of the XIXth century. I provide causal evidence on how, trough several channels, trade movements enhanced biased technical improvements. First, after Spain effectively forced their colonies to buy manufactured cotton goods in 1891, I observed an increase on innovation destined to create cotton textiles. Second, after the Spanish-American war and the unexpected lost of these captive markets, I find a change inside the cotton industry towards weaving innovation. After the 1898 war, and with the already installed capacity, cotton industrialist were forced to enter and compete in the international markets that demanded more sophisticated fabrics. I show that the changes on the intermediate goods relative prices, that each one of these shocks represented, explain the type of innovation developed. Finally, I show that these new incentives on innovation translated directly into the adoption of new mechanized tools in the sector. In particular, I find evidence of an increase on cotton looms used in Spain after 1900.

JEL Codes: F15, F63, L16, N73, O24, O32

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[†]Department of Economics, Columbia University. 1022 International Affairs Building, 420 West 118th Street, New York, NY 10027. E-mail: dr2879@columbia.edu. I owe an enormous debt of gratitude to Suresh Naidu, Réka Juhász, Eric Verhoogen, Michel Best for numerous insightful discussions regarding this work. The paper also benefit from discussions with Silvio Ravaioli, David Rosenkranz, Felipe Netto, Haaris Mateen, Tatyana Avilova, Diego Martin, Teresa Esteban-Casanelles and seminar participants at Columbia Development Colloquium. I owe a special thanks to archive workers at the Biblioteca Nacional de España, Biblioteca de Catalunya and Arxiu Nacional de Catalunya. All remaining errors are my own.