TITLE: EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN THE BRAZILIAN COFFEE REGIONS

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## ABSTRACT:

Due the specific characteristics of the coffee production on each of the main Brazilian states producers of arabica (Coffea arabica) and robusta coffee (Coffea canephora), a better understanding of the structural links between production and industrialization of coffee on those states and the national economy can provide subsides for public policies implementation, essential to plan the coffee production and increase the sector competitiveness. Therefore, this study analysed the employment generation in the production and coffee industrialization in the major Brazilian production regions, based on an interregional input-output model, with seven regions, which represent the main coffee-producing states - Minas Gerais, Espirito Santo, São Paulo, Paraná, Bahia and Other States - with 44 sectors each, in a system of 308 sectors. The results indicated that the production of robusta coffee is the sector that generates more jobs (total) per currency unit, and that arabica production sector is the fourth largest generator of jobs, among the 44 sectors considered for the country. The results for each state emphasized the importance of farming and coffee industry for national and state economies.