

THE BREXIT VOTE, PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH AND MACRO ADJUSTMENTS IN THE UK

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Main Thesis

- Brexit adjustment for UK, 2016–2020:
 - Fall in relative prices of nontradable goods
 - Shift to production of tradables
 - Slowdown in GDP growth
- Looks like predictions of model with:
 - Future decline in tradable TFP growth



Effectively Model a Wedge

- Claim: lower UK tradable TFP growth is like
 - Higher trade barriers;
 - Reduced capital flows; and
 - Lower labor mobility.
- But, no equivalence theorems are provided



Numerical Experiments in McGrattan-Waddle

- Experimented with higher trade and FDI costs
- Found transitional predictions depend on
 - Policies of both UK and EU
 - Outside opportunities for trade and FDI
- BDDHT model silent on outside policies/opportunities



Numerical Experiments in BDDHT

- Claim:
 - o Model does well matching "broad contours" of data
- Evidence:
 - Not properly displayed



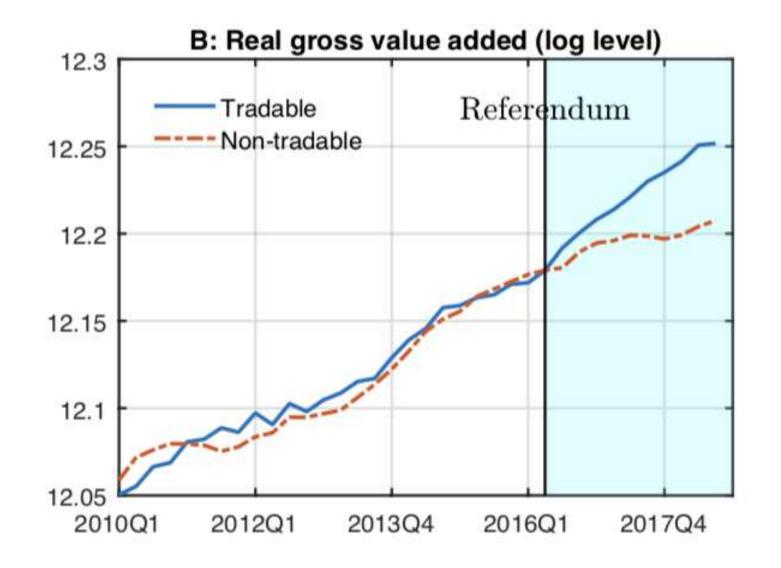
Numerical Experiments in BDDHT

- Claim:
 - Model does well matching "broad contours" of data
- Evidence:
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• Let's consider some examples...



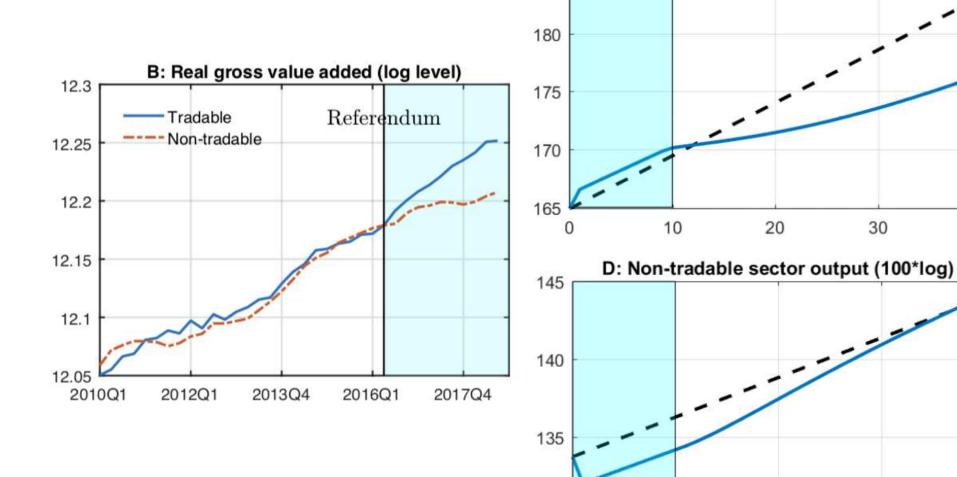
Tradable vs. Nontradable Output: Data





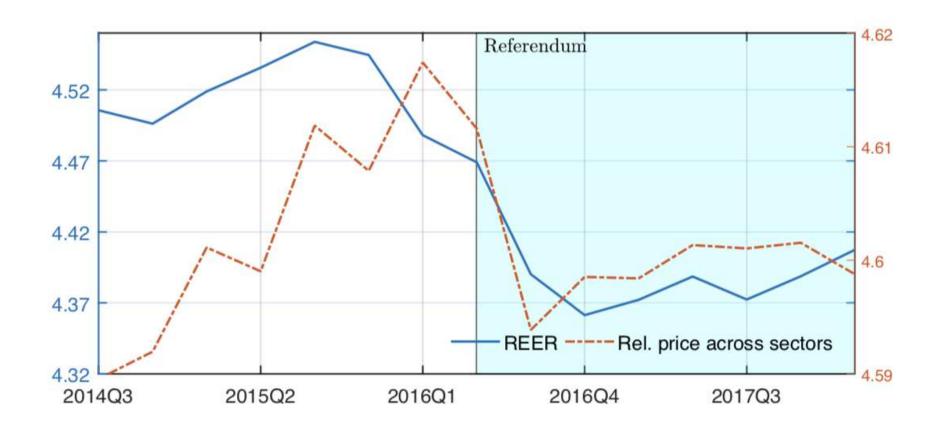
Tradable vs. Nontradable Output: Data vs. Model

C: Tradable sector output (100*log)



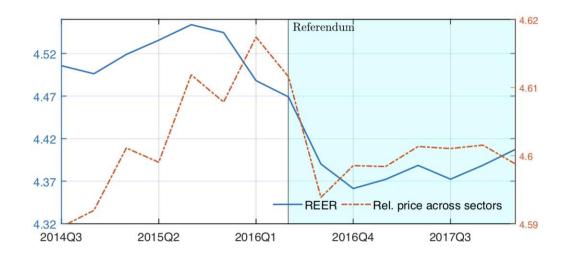


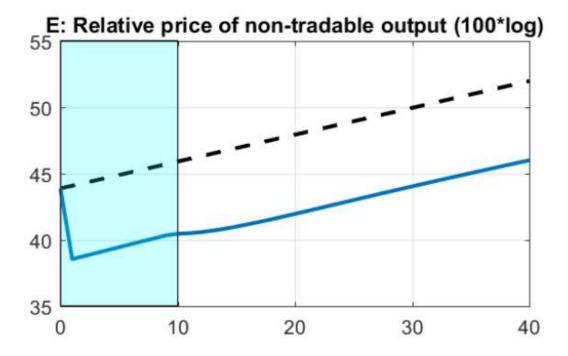
Relative Prices: Data





Relative Prices: Data vs. Model







Would Also Like to See...

- Data and model in same figure:
 - Components of GDP/GNP
 - Sectoral hours
 - Wages and interest rates
 - FDI and trade flows
- ⇒ for UK, EU, and major trade/FDI partners



Benefit of Hindsight



Benefit of Hindsight

- Why not take advantage of hindsight?
- Which activities were most impacted?
 - o in UK?
 - in EU?
- Which theories are most promising?



Recommendations

- Formalize equivalence claims for TFP wedge
- Plot model and data on same graphs (with sensible units)
- Provide more details on Brexit adjustment