

Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators 1990 to 1999

1. Introduction

In this issue of Economic and Social Indicators, the productivity and competitiveness indices pertain to years 1990 to 1999. Three sets of data are presented: the total economy, the Manufacturing as a whole and the Export Processing Zone which is further sub-divided into textile and non-textile.

2. Concepts and definitions

Productivity expresses the relationship between the output of goods and services, or real output, and the various inputs, such as labour and capital, required for production. Thus labour productivity is the ratio of real output to labour input while capital productivity is real output to the amount of fixed capital used.

The limitation of the above partial productivity measures is that they attribute to only one factor of production the changes in efficiency that are also attributable to other factors of production. This has led to the development of Multifactor productivity, which reflects many influences, including qualitative factors such as better management, improved quality of inputs through training and technology and higher quality of goods, which are not directly measurable.

Multifactor productivity is measured as the ratio of real output to a weighted combination of labour and capital inputs.

Unit labour cost (ULC) is the remuneration of labour for producing one unit of output. It is computed as the compensation of employees in nominal terms divided by real output. It also shows how well improvement in labour productivity can offset increases in average compensation.

A detailed description of some concepts and definitions pertinent to productivity and competitiveness issues is given under "Concepts and definitions" on pages 9 and 10.

3. Indicators for the total economy

The following table summarises the growth rate of the various productivity and competitiveness indices for the whole economy.

Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		1990-99	1998	1999
1	Output (GDP)	5.2	5.8	2.6
2	Labour input	1.8	2.2	1.0
3	Capital input	6.5	4.5	5.8
4	Labour productivity	3.4	3.5	1.6
5	Capital productivity	-1.2	1.2	-3.0
6	Multifactor productivity	0.6	1.8	-0.8
7	Average compensation	10.0	9.0	10.0
8	Unit labour cost (Mauritian Rupee)	6.4	5.3	8.2
9	Unit labour cost (US Dollar)	0.4	-7.6	3.2

3.1 Gross Domestic Product per capita

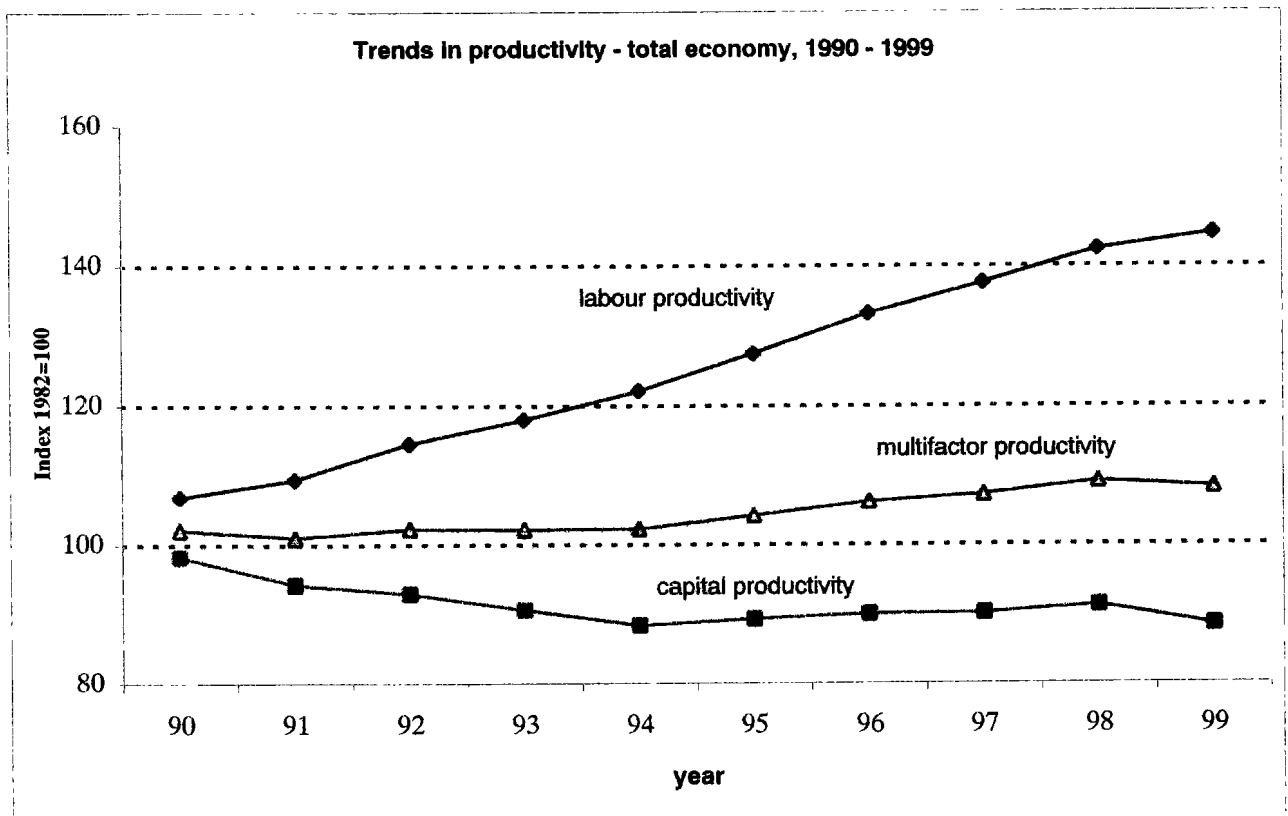
The total value of goods and services produced in the country is given by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the GDP per capita is commonly used as an indicator for the standard of living of the population. Between 1990 and 1999, GDP in real terms, i.e GDP discounted for price effects, grew on average by 5.2% annually. During that period, population increased at the rate of 1.2% per annum resulting in a GDP per capita growth of 4.0% per year.

3.2 Output and inputs

Between 1990 – 1999, GDP in real terms grew by 5.2% per annum and the average annual growth of the two main inputs, namely labour and capital, are 1.8% and 6.5% respectively. As a consequence, average growth in labour productivity works out to 3.4% annually whilst capital productivity declined on average by 1.2% during the period under review.

3.3 Productivity trends

The chart below compares trends in labour, capital and multifactor productivity from 1990 to 1999.



3.3.1 Labour productivity

During the period under review, labour productivity has been increasing continuously. However, in 1999, a slight slackening is observed with the index growing by only 1.6% as a result of a slowdown in both the growth of real output (2.6%) and labour input (1.0%). The low growth in output is due to the severe drought that affected the country.

3.3.2 Capital productivity

An analysis of the trend in capital productivity shows two phases: From 1990 to 1994, a decline is registered with the index dropping to 88.5. The next phase, from 1995 to 1998, suggested a consolidation phase with the index improving on average by 0.7% annually to attain 99.3. However, in 1999, a falloff of 3% is observed in capital productivity due to low growth in real output (2.6%) against 5.8% in capital input.

3.3.3 Multifactor productivity

The Multifactor productivity (MFP) index, which remained at a low level of around 102 between 1990 and 1994, has been increasing continuously as from 1995 to attain 109.1 in 1998. In 1999, the index went down slightly to 108.2. The average growth of MFP works out to 0.6% annually during the period 1990-1999.

3.4 Growth accounting

The contribution of different factors to economic growth is determined by the growth accounting technique. For the period 1990-1999, the contribution of labour to the 5.2% growth in GDP, was 16% and that of capital 65%. The residual 19% represents the contribution of Total Factor Productivity (other factors such as training, management, and technology).

3.5 Unit labour cost (ULC)

ULC is defined as the remuneration of labour for producing one unit of real output. It can also be expressed as the ratio of average compensation to labour productivity. An increase in productivity represents a decrease in the amount of labour input used to produce a unit of output, thus improvement in productivity can offset increases in average compensation. ULC is therefore an important indicator of competitiveness.

During the period under review, average compensation increased by 10% whilst labour productivity grew by 3.4% annually. The growth in labour productivity has thus been inadequate to absorb the rise in average compensation, which resulted in increasing ULC. In local currency, ULC grew on average by 6.4% per annum.

In order to properly assess international competitiveness trends, it is essential to take into account changes in exchange rates. In US dollar terms, ULC in fact declined by 0.4% due to the continuous depreciation of about 6% annually of the Mauritian rupee (MUR) vis-à-vis the US dollar.

4. Indicators for the Manufacturing Sector

The table below summarises the main indicators for the Manufacturing Sector.

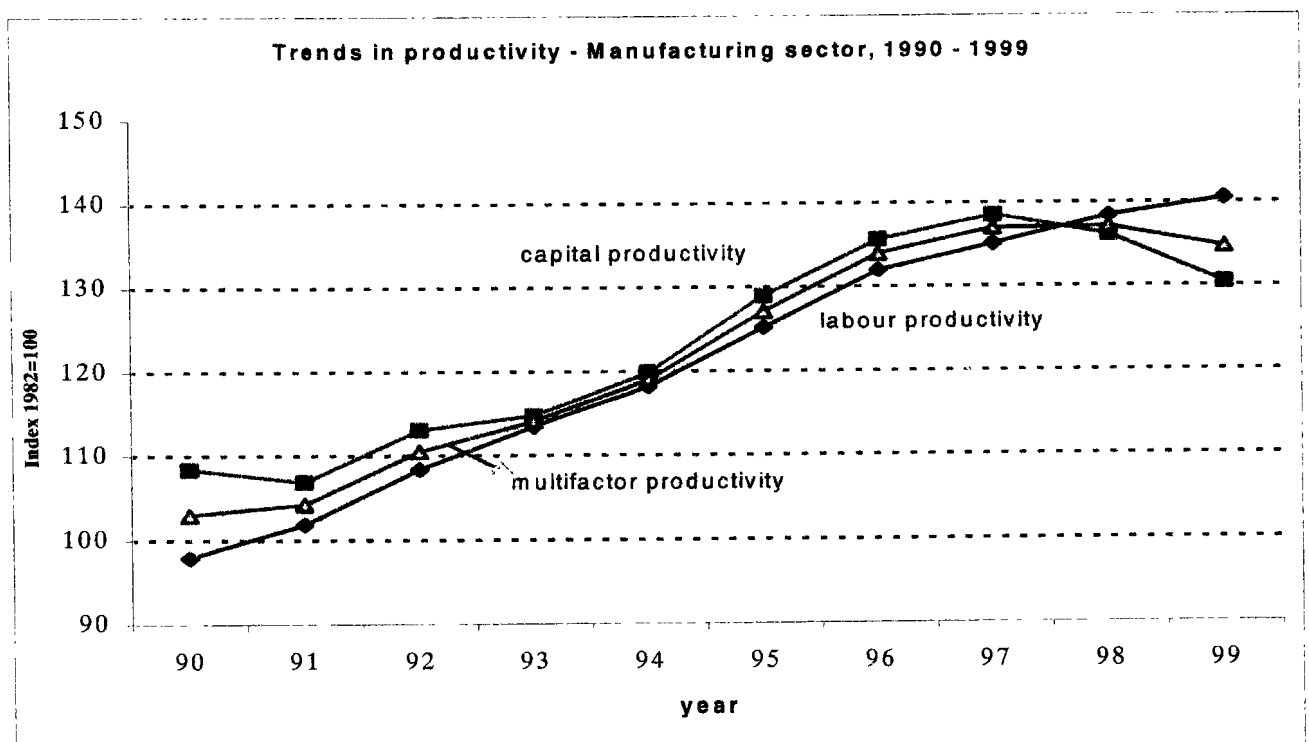
Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		1990-99	1998	1999
1	Output	5.4	6.7	3.0
2	Labour input	1.2	4.1	1.5
3	Capital input	3.2	8.6	7.6
4	Labour productivity	4.1	2.5	1.5
5	Capital productivity	2.1	-1.7	-4.2
6	Multifactor productivity	3.0	0.1	-1.8
7	Average compensation	10.1	6.6	9.5
8	Unit labour cost (Mauritian Rupee)	5.8	4.0	7.9
9	Unit labour cost (US Dollar)	-0.2	-8.7	2.8

4.1 Output and inputs

Between 1990 and 1999, output of the manufacturing sector grew on average by 5.4% annually. This period witnessed lower growths in both capital and labour inputs. Annual average growths in employment and capital were of the order of 1.2% and 3.2% respectively.

4.2 Productivity trends

The chart below depicts the trend followed by the productivity indices of the manufacturing sector.



The low growths in both labour and capital inputs coupled with higher growth in real output resulted in high performances of labour, capital and multifactor productivity. During the period under review, labour productivity in manufacturing grew by 4.1% per annum, capital productivity by 2.1% and multifactor productivity by 3.0%.

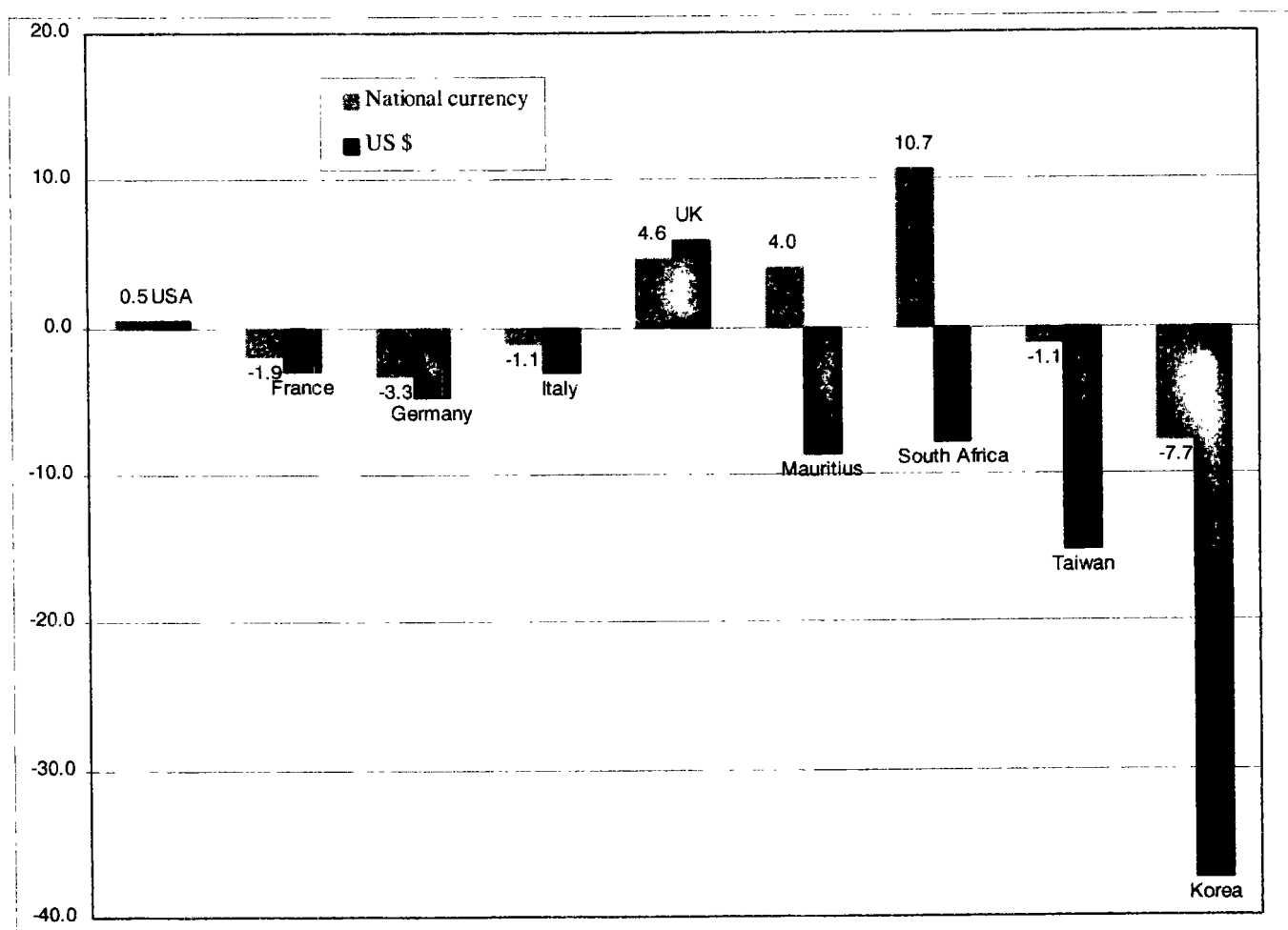
4.3 Unit labour cost (ULC)

From 1990 to 1999, the growth of 5.8% in ULC, in local currency, was offset by the continuous depreciation of the MUR vis-à-vis the US Dollar (6% per annum), which resulted in a slight decline of 0.2% of ULC in dollar terms.

4.4 International comparison of ULC growth in Manufacturing – Year 1998

An international comparison of growth in ULC in the Manufacturing sector for the year 1998, both in national currency and in US dollar is given in the table and chart below

Country	USA	France	Germany	Italy	UK	Mauritius	South Africa	Taiwan	Korea
National currency	0.5	-1.9	-3.3	-1.1	4.6	4.0	10.7	-1.1	-7.7
US \$	0.5	-2.9	-4.7	-3.0	5.9	-8.7	-7.8	-15.2	-37.4



4.5 International comparison of hourly labour cost

Another indicator of international competitiveness is hourly labour cost (HLC). Table 2.5 gives the evolution of HLC for years 1990-1999 in the manufacturing sector of Mauritius and some of our trading partners.

HLC for Mauritius has been worked out from information collected through the survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours of work conducted by this office. Data for the other countries are those published by the US Bureau of Labour Statistics.

5. Indicators for Export Processing Zone (EPZ)

The main indicators for the EPZ sector are given below.

Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		1990-99	1998	1999
1	Output	5.8	6.9	6.0
2	Labour input	0.2	5.5	2.1
3	Capital input	0.9	6.4	7.2
4	Labour productivity	5.6	1.3	3.8
5	Capital productivity	4.8	0.5	-1.1
6	Multifactor productivity	5.0	0.5	1.1
7	Average compensation	11.4	5.9	10.0
8	Unit labour cost (Mauritian Rupee)	5.5	4.5	6.0
9	Unit labour cost (US Dollar)	-0.5	-8.3	1.1

5.1 Output and inputs

The EPZ sector has been sub-divided into two main sub-sectors namely textile and non-textile. Value added of the textile sub-sector accounts for some 85% of the total and non-textile, the remaining 15%. The non-textile sub-sector comprises production of a variety of goods such as canned tuna, chemicals, watches and jewellery.

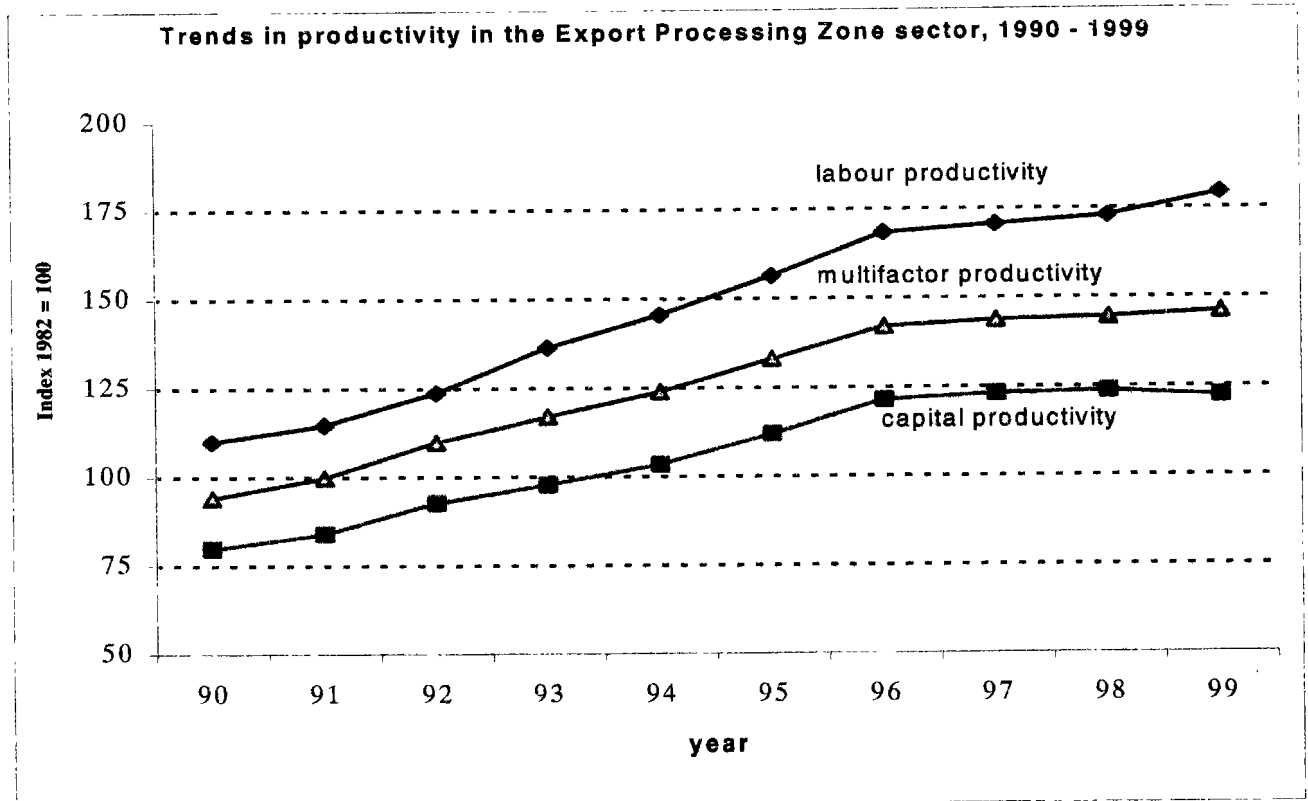
Table 3.3 shows that between 1990 and 1999, the annual average growth of 5.8% witnessed in the EPZ output is the combined performance of the textile companies (6.1%) and the non-textile ones (3.2%).

Employment in EPZ declined continuously from 1991 up to 1996 when a turning point was observed. For the following three years ending 1999, labour input grew on average by 4.1%. The same trend is observed in the textile sub-sector whilst employment in the non-textile sub-sector has followed an oscillating pattern during the period under review.

Capital input followed a declining trend from 1990 up to 1996, with the exception of 1993 when a slight growth was observed. As from 1997, there was substantial capital investment in both the textile and non-textile sub-sectors of EPZ.

5.2 Productivity trends

The productivity trends for the years 1990-1999 of the EPZ sector are given in the following chart.



The low average annual growth in the two main inputs, namely labour (0.2%) and capital (0.9%) coupled with the higher growth of 5.8% in real output, resulted in high productivity performances.

Between 1990-1999, labour productivity improved on average by 5.6% per annum, capital by 4.8% and MFP by 5.0%.

As observed in table 3.4, such productivity gains, which are more pronounced in the textile sub-sector, are clear indications of better utilisation of capacity by the enterprises.

5.3 Unit labour cost (ULC)

During the period 1990-1999, average compensation paid to workers by EPZ enterprises increased by 11.4%. This adverse effect was somehow mitigated by a 5.6% labour productivity improvement. Consequently, in local currency, ULC grew on average by 5.5% annually.

For international comparison, ULC is also expressed in US dollar terms. In fact, between 1990-1999, a slight decline of 0.5% is observed. The continuous depreciation of the dollar may have helped our exports to remain competitive.

5.4 International comparison of hourly labour cost in the textile industry – Year 1998

As stated before, trends in the EPZ sector reflect the performance of the textile industry. The table presented below compares the HLC in the textile industry for 1998 in some countries, including our competitors.

Country	Hourly labour cost (US \$)	Country	Hourly labour cost (US \$)
Indonesia	0.24	Portugal	4.51
Pakistan	0.40	Taiwan	5.85
Madagascar	0.41	New Zealand	6.49
Bangladesh	0.43	Israel	6.98
Kenya	0.46	Greece	7.99
Zambia	0.48	Spain	8.49
Sri Lanka	0.49	Ireland	10.76
India	0.60	Australia	11.39
China	0.62	USA	12.97
Thailand	1.09	UK	13.58
Philippines	1.12	Canada	13.93
Mauritius	1.41	France	14.16
Tunisia	1.76	Italy	15.81
South Africa	2.05	Sweden	19.41
Chile	3.16	Japan	20.70
Venezuela	3.30	Germany	21.48
South Korea	3.63	Denmark	23.10
Brazil	4.05		

Source: Werner International

**Central Statistical Office,
Ministry of Economic Development,
Financial Services and Corporate Affairs.
Port Louis.**

October 2000.

Concepts and definitions

1. Real output is given by value added at constant prices.

$$\text{Output index} = \frac{\text{Value added (constant price) in year } n}{\text{Value added in base year}} \times 100$$

2. Employment/Labour input

In the absence of total man hours, labour refers to the total number of persons engaged, that is employers, own account workers, contributing family workers and employees in any type of economic activity. Employment for year n is the average number of persons engaged in June of year (n) and June of year $(n+1)$.

$$\text{Labour input index} = \frac{\text{Number of persons engaged in year } n}{\text{Number of persons engaged in base year}} \times 100$$

3. Capital input

Capital refers to the net stock of investment in reproducible fixed assets. Reproducible fixed assets are investments in residential and non-residential building (excluding land), infrastructural work, machinery and equipment.

$$\text{Capital input index} = \frac{\text{Stock of fixed capital in year } n}{\text{Stock of fixed capital in base year}} \times 100$$

4. Labour Productivity

Labour productivity index shows the rate of change in output per person engaged.

$$\text{Labour Productivity Index} = \frac{\text{Output index}}{\text{Labour input index}} \times 100$$

5. Capital productivity

The capital productivity index shows the rate of change in output per unit of capital.

$$\text{Capital Productivity Index} = \frac{\text{Output index}}{\text{Capital input index}} \times 100$$

6. Multifactor productivity

Multifactor productivity (MFP) index shows the rate of change in “productive efficiency”, and is obtained as the ratio of output to a weighted combination of labour and capital inputs. The limitation of partial productivity measures is that they attribute to one factor of production, changes in efficiency that are attributable to other factors. MFP reflects many influences including qualitative factors such as better management and improved quality of inputs through training and technology.

Multifactor productivity index

$$\text{MFP index} = \frac{\text{Output index}}{\text{Multifactor input index}} \times 100$$

$$A(t) = \frac{Q(t)}{\{WL(t) \times L(t)\} + \{WK(t) \times K(t)\}} \times 100 \quad \text{where}$$

$A(t)$ = Multifactor Productivity index in time t

$Q(t)$ = Output index in time t

$WL(t)$ = Labour's input share in time t (ratio of compensation of employees to value added)

$L(t)$ = Labour input in time t

$WK(t)$ = Capital input share in time t (ratio of gross operating surplus to value added)

$K(t)$ = Capital input in time t

$$WL(t) + WK(t) = 1$$

7. Unit Labour Cost Index (ULC)

Unit labour cost is the remuneration of labour to produce one unit of output. It is computed as the ratio of the labour cost index to an index of production. The index shows the rate of change in labour cost per unit of output.

$$\text{Unit Labour Cost} = \frac{\text{Labour Cost Index}}{\text{Output Index}} \times 100$$

For Competitiveness purposes, the exchange rate effect has to be taken into account. ULC is therefore computed both in local currency and in US dollar.

$$\text{ULC index (US \$)} = \text{ULC index (MUR)} / \text{Exchange rate index of MUR/ US \$}.$$

8. Hourly Labour cost

Hourly labour cost is the ratio of compensation to total hours worked, inclusive of overtime. Compensation of employees comprises wages & salaries in cash and in kind, bonus, overtime and social contribution incurred by employers. The sources of data are Survey on Employment & Earnings carried out in March and for total hours worked, the September Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours of work.

Table 1.1 Trends in output and inputs - Total economy, 1990 - 1999**(Index 1982 = 100)**

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate	Index	Growth rate	Index	Growth rate
		(%)		(%)		(%)
1990	157.9	7.3	147.8	2.8	160.7	10.3
1991	164.9	4.4	150.8	2.0	174.9	8.8
1992	176.0	6.7	153.7	1.9	189.2	8.2
1993	184.8	5.0	156.6	1.9	203.8	7.7
1994	194.4	5.2	159.2	1.6	219.8	7.8
1995	205.3	5.6	161.1	1.2	229.7	4.5
1996	218.0	6.2	163.7	1.6	242.0	5.4
1997	230.2	5.6	167.4	2.3	255.3	5.5
1998	243.6	5.8	171.1	2.2	266.9	4.5
1999	249.9	2.6	172.8	1.0	282.3	5.8
Average annual growth rate(%)		5.2	1.8		6.5	
1990 - 1999						

Table 1.2 Trends in productivity - Total economy, 1990 - 1999**(Index 1982 = 100)**

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate	Index	Growth rate	Index	Growth rate
		(%)		(%)		(%)
1990	106.8	4.4	98.3	-2.7	102.1	0.5
1991	109.4	2.4	94.3	-4.1	101.0	-1.1
1992	114.5	4.7	93.0	-1.4	102.2	1.2
1993	118.0	3.1	90.7	-2.5	102.1	-0.1
1994	122.1	3.5	88.5	-2.5	102.3	0.1
1995	127.4	4.3	89.4	1.0	104.1	1.8
1996	133.2	4.5	90.1	0.8	106.1	1.9
1997	137.5	3.3	90.2	0.1	107.2	1.0
1998	142.4	3.5	91.3	1.2	109.1	1.8
1999	144.6	1.6	88.5	-3.0	108.2	-0.8
Average annual growth rate(%)		3.4	-1.2		0.6	
1990 - 1999						

Table 1.3 Average compensation, Unit Labour Cost and Labour productivity - Total Economy, 1990 - 1999

(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	Average compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate	Index	Growth rate	Index	Growth rate
		(%)		(%)		(%)
1990	211.2	13.7	197.7	8.9	106.8	4.4
1991	242.4	14.7	221.6	12.1	109.4	2.4
1992	266.3	9.9	232.6	4.9	114.5	4.7
1993	299.0	12.3	253.3	8.9	118.0	3.1
1994	336.8	12.7	275.8	8.9	122.1	3.5
1995	359.6	6.8	282.2	2.3	127.4	4.3
1996	390.1	8.5	292.9	3.8	133.2	4.5
1997	416.4	6.7	302.8	3.4	137.5	3.3
1998	453.8	9.0	318.8	5.3	142.4	3.5
1999	499.0	10.0	345.0	8.2	144.6	1.6

Average annual growth rate(%)	10.0	6.4	3.4
1990 - 1999			

Table 1.4 ULC in local currency and US dollar - Total Economy, 1990 - 1999

(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	Unit Labour Cost (MUR)		Exchange rate MUR/US \$		Unit Labour Cost (US \$)	
	Index	Growth rate	Index	% Change *	Index	Growth rate
		(%)				(%)
1990	197.7	8.9	136.0	-3.4	145.4	12.7
1991	221.6	12.1	143.5	5.5	154.5	6.2
1992	232.6	4.9	142.3	-0.8	163.4	5.8
1993	253.3	8.9	161.6	13.6	156.7	-4.1
1994	275.8	8.9	165.1	2.1	167.0	6.6
1995	282.2	2.3	162.6	-1.5	173.6	3.9
1996	292.9	3.8	180.0	10.7	162.7	-6.3
1997	302.8	3.4	192.2	6.8	157.5	-3.2
1998	318.8	5.3	219.0	13.9	145.6	-7.6
1999	345.0	8.2	229.7	4.9	150.2	3.2

* : + appreciation ; - depreciation

Average annual growth rate(%)	6.4	6.0	0.4
1990 - 1999			

Table 2.1 Trends in output and inputs - Manufacturing sector, 1990 - 1999
(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate	Index	Growth rate	Index	Growth rate
		(%)		(%)		(%)
1990	219.7	7.7	224.4	1.2	202.7	7.1
1991	229.8	4.6	225.6	0.5	215.1	6.1
1992	244.8	6.5	226.0	0.2	216.6	0.7
1993	256.4	4.8	226.1	0.0	223.6	3.2
1994	268.3	4.6	226.9	0.4	223.8	0.1
1995	284.0	5.9	226.9	0.0	220.3	-1.6
1996	301.6	6.2	228.6	0.7	222.5	1.0
1997	320.2	6.2	237.1	3.7	231.2	3.9
1998	341.7	6.7	246.9	4.1	251.0	8.6
1999	351.9	3.0	250.5	1.5	270.0	7.6

Average annual growth rate(%)	5.4	1.2	3.2
1990 - 1999			

Table 2.2 Trends in productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1990 - 1999
(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate	Index	Growth rate	Index	Growth rate
		(%)		(%)		(%)
1990	97.9	6.5	108.4	0.5	103.0	3.3
1991	101.9	4.1	106.8	-1.4	104.2	1.2
1992	108.3	6.3	113.0	5.8	110.5	6.0
1993	113.4	4.7	114.7	1.5	114.1	3.2
1994	118.2	4.2	119.9	4.5	119.1	4.4
1995	125.2	5.9	128.9	7.6	127.1	6.7
1996	131.9	5.4	135.6	5.2	133.9	5.4
1997	135.1	2.4	138.5	2.2	136.9	2.3
1998	138.4	2.5	136.1	-1.7	137.1	0.1
1999	140.5	1.5	130.3	-4.2	134.7	-1.8

Average annual growth rate(%)	4.1	2.1	3.0
1990 - 1999			

Table 2.3 Average compensation, Unit Labour Cost and Labour productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1990 - 1999

(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	Average compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate	Index	Growth rate	Index	Growth rate
		(%)				(%)
1990	225.2	19.2	230.0	12.0	97.9	6.5
1991	268.4	19.2	263.5	14.5	101.9	4.1
1992	308.7	15.0	285.0	8.2	108.3	6.3
1993	328.5	6.4	289.7	1.6	113.4	4.7
1994	367.5	11.8	310.8	7.3	118.2	4.2
1995	404.6	10.1	323.3	4.0	125.2	5.9
1996	430.7	6.4	326.5	1.0	131.9	5.4
1997	459.0	6.6	339.8	4.1	135.1	2.4
1998	489.2	6.6	353.5	4.0	138.4	2.5
1999	535.6	9.5	381.3	7.9	140.5	1.5

Average annual growth rate(%)	10.1	5.8	4.1
1990 - 1999			

Table 2.4 ULC in local currency and US dollar - Manufacturing sector, 1990 - 1999

(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	Unit Labour Cost (MUR)		Exchange rate MUR/US \$		Unit Labour Cost (US \$)	
	Index	Growth rate	Index	% Change *	Index	Growth rate
		(%)				(%)
1990	230.0	12.0	136.0	-3.4	169.2	15.9
1991	263.5	14.5	143.5	5.5	183.6	8.6
1992	285.0	8.2	142.3	-0.8	200.3	9.1
1993	289.7	1.6	161.6	13.6	179.2	-10.5
1994	310.8	7.3	165.1	2.1	188.2	5.0
1995	323.3	4.0	162.6	-1.5	198.9	5.7
1996	326.5	1.0	180.0	10.7	181.4	-8.8
1997	339.8	4.1	192.2	6.8	176.8	-2.5
1998	353.5	4.0	219.0	13.9	161.4	-8.7
1999	381.3	7.9	229.7	4.9	166.0	2.8

* : + appreciation ; - depreciation

Average annual growth rate(%)	5.8	6.0	-0.2
1990 - 1999			

Table 2.5 Hourly labour cost in US dollar - Manufacturing sector, 1990 - 1999

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Australia	13.07	13.53	13.02	12.49	14.12	15.27	16.88	16.58	14.92	15.89
France	15.23	15.26	16.89	16.23	17.63	20.01	19.93	17.99	18.28	17.98
Germany	21.95	22.69	25.40	25.35	26.80	31.76	31.20	27.68	27.52	26.93
Hong Kong	3.20	3.58	3.92	4.29	4.61	4.82	5.14	5.42	5.47	5.44
Japan	12.80	14.67	16.29	19.01	21.08	23.82	21.00	19.54	18.29	20.89
Korea	3.71	4.61	5.22	5.64	6.40	7.29	8.22	7.86	5.39	6.71
Mauritius	0.76	0.88	1.02	1.02	1.14	1.26	1.20	1.20	1.14	1.12
Mexico	1.58	1.84	2.17	2.40	2.47	1.50	1.54	1.78	1.84	2.12
Portugal	3.77	4.24	5.17	4.50	4.60	5.37	5.58	5.38	5.48	5.48
Singapore	3.78	4.35	4.95	5.25	6.29	7.28	8.32	8.24	7.77	7.18
Sri Lanka	0.35	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.47
Taiwan	3.93	4.36	5.09	5.19	5.55	5.94	5.95	5.90	5.27	5.62
United Kingdom	12.72	13.77	14.43	12.48	12.80	13.67	14.09	15.47	16.43	16.56
U.S.A	14.91	15.58	16.09	16.51	16.86	17.20	17.70	18.27	18.66	19.20

Source : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 3.1 Trends in output and inputs - Export Processing Zone (EPZ), 1990 - 1999
(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate	Index	Growth rate	Index	Growth rate
		(%)		(%)		(%)
1990	393.4	7.0	357.5	-0.3	492.5	3.7
1991	413.2	5.0	360.0	0.7	491.6	-0.2
1992	438.0	6.0	354.1	-1.6	472.0	-4.0
1993	464.3	6.0	340.2	-3.9	474.6	0.6
1994	483.9	4.2	332.8	-2.2	467.6	-1.5
1995	508.2	5.0	325.2	-2.3	453.4	-3.0
1996	543.7	7.0	323.1	-0.6	447.7	-1.3
1997	576.4	6.0	338.0	4.6	468.4	4.6
1998	616.1	6.9	356.5	5.5	498.3	6.4
1999	653.1	6.0	364.2	2.1	534.0	7.2
Average annual growth rate(%)		5.8	0.2		0.9	
1990 - 1999						

Table 3.2 Trends in productivity - Export Processing Zone (EPZ), 1990 - 1999
(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate	Index	Growth rate	Index	Growth rate
		(%)		(%)		(%)
1990	110.0	7.4	79.9	3.2	94.2	5.5
1991	114.8	4.3	84.1	5.2	99.8	6.0
1992	123.7	7.8	92.8	10.4	109.8	10.0
1993	136.5	10.3	97.8	5.4	117.0	6.5
1994	145.4	6.6	103.5	5.8	123.9	5.9
1995	156.3	7.5	112.1	8.3	133.0	7.3
1996	168.3	7.7	121.4	8.4	141.9	6.8
1997	170.5	1.3	123.0	1.3	143.7	1.3
1998	172.8	1.3	123.6	0.5	144.4	0.5
1999	179.3	3.8	122.3	-1.1	146.0	1.1
Average annual growth rate(%)		5.6	4.8		5.0	
1990 - 1999						

Table 3.3 Trends in output and inputs in the textile and non textile subsectors of EPZ, 1990 - 1999

(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input				
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile			
1990	393.4	424.9	240.0	357.5	375.0	255.6	492.5	494.9	477.8
1991	413.2	449.6	239.9	360.0	378.1	254.3	491.6	494.0	476.4
1992	438.0	475.5	257.8	354.1	371.7	251.5	472.0	474.6	456.2
1993	464.3	500.5	288.2	340.2	355.6	250.4	474.6	477.1	459.2
1994	483.9	526.2	283.3	332.8	344.3	265.5	467.6	470.1	452.4
1995	508.2	550.7	304.9	325.2	332.0	285.1	453.4	455.9	438.4
1996	543.7	596.5	295.7	323.1	330.7	279.0	447.7	450.1	433.2
1997	576.4	634.1	304.2	338.0	348.4	277.5	468.4	470.6	454.9
1998	616.1	681.7	309.2	356.5	369.1	283.2	498.3	500.4	485.1
1999	653.1	724.6	319.1	364.2	378.0	283.6	534.0	536.2	520.8

Average annual growth rate (%)

1990 - 99	5.8	6.1	3.2	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0
1996 - 97	6.0	6.3	2.9	4.6	5.4	-0.5	4.6	4.6	5.0
1997 - 98	6.9	7.5	1.6	5.5	5.9	2.1	6.4	6.3	6.6
1998 - 99	6.0	6.3	3.2	2.1	2.4	0.1	7.2	7.1	7.4

Table 3.4 Trends in productivity in the textile and non textile subsectors of EPZ, 1990 - 1999

(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile
1990	110.0	113.3	93.9	79.9	85.9	50.2
1991	114.8	118.9	94.3	84.1	91.0	50.4
1992	123.7	127.9	102.5	92.8	100.2	56.5
1993	136.5	140.7	115.1	97.8	104.9	62.8
1994	145.4	152.8	106.7	103.5	111.9	62.6
1995	156.3	165.9	107.0	112.1	120.8	69.6
1996	168.3	180.4	106.0	121.4	132.5	68.3
1997	170.5	182.0	109.6	123.0	134.7	66.9
1998	172.8	184.7	109.2	123.6	136.2	63.7
1999	179.3	191.7	112.5	122.3	135.1	61.3
				Total	Textile	Non-textile
				94.2	99.6	63.8
				99.8	106.1	65.3
				109.8	116.0	75.1
				117.0	123.2	83.7
				123.9	132.3	80.7
				133.0	142.6	84.8
				141.9	153.1	87.5
				143.7	155.1	88.0
				144.4	156.5	85.1
				146.0	161.6	72.2

Average annual growth rate (%)

1990 - 99	5.6	6.0	2.0	4.8	5.2	2.2	5.0	5.5	1.4
1996 - 97	1.3	0.9	3.5	1.3	1.7	-2.0	1.3	1.3	0.6
1997 - 98	1.3	1.5	-0.4	0.5	1.1	-4.7	0.5	0.9	-3.4
1998 - 99	3.8	3.8	3.1	-1.1	-0.8	-3.9	1.1	3.3	-15.1

Table 3.5 Average compensation, ULC and Labour productivity in the textile and non textile subsectors of EPZ, 1990 - 1999

(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	Average compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour productivity				
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile			
1990	287.5	289.7	293.2	261.3	255.7	312.4	110.0	113.3	93.9
1991	337.5	341.3	336.4	294.1	287.0	356.7	114.8	118.9	94.3
1992	410.5	425.1	338.6	331.9	332.3	330.3	123.7	127.9	102.5
1993	453.8	462.3	426.0	332.5	328.4	370.2	136.5	140.7	115.1
1994	510.4	523.3	454.3	351.0	342.4	425.9	145.4	152.8	106.7
1995	566.2	582.7	489.1	362.3	351.3	457.2	156.3	165.9	107.0
1996	612.9	630.2	532.3	364.2	349.4	502.3	168.3	180.4	106.0
1997	649.7	663.4	593.5	381.1	364.5	541.4	170.5	182.0	109.6
1998	688.1	699.5	649.6	398.2	378.8	595.0	172.8	184.7	109.2
1999	757.0	767.6	729.0	422.2	400.4	647.9	179.3	191.7	112.5

Average annual growth rate (%)

1990 - 99	11.4	11.4	10.6	5.5	5.1	8.4	5.6	6.0	2.0
1996 - 97	6.0	5.3	11.5	4.6	4.3	7.8	1.3	0.9	3.5
1997 - 98	5.9	5.4	9.5	4.5	3.9	9.9	1.3	1.5	-0.4
1998 - 99	10.0	9.7	12.2	6.0	5.7	8.9	3.8	3.8	3.1

Table 3.6 ULC in local currency and US dollar for the textile and non textile subsectors of EPZ, 1990 - 1999

(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	ULC (MUR)			Exchange Rate MUR/US \$		ULC (US Dollar)		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Index	% Change *	Total	Textile	Non-textile
1990	261.3	255.7	312.4	136.0	-3.4	192.2	188.0	229.7
1991	294.1	287.0	356.7	143.5	5.5	205.0	200.1	248.6
1992	331.9	332.3	330.3	142.3	-0.8	233.3	233.5	232.1
1993	332.5	328.4	370.2	161.6	13.6	205.7	203.2	229.0
1994	351.0	342.4	425.9	165.1	2.1	212.6	207.4	258.0
1995	362.3	351.3	457.2	162.6	-1.5	222.9	216.1	281.3
1996	364.2	349.4	502.3	180.0	10.7	202.3	194.1	279.0
1997	381.1	364.5	541.4	192.2	6.8	198.2	189.6	281.6
1998	398.2	378.8	595.0	219.0	13.9	181.8	173.0	271.7
1999	422.2	400.4	647.9	229.7	4.9	183.8	174.3	282.1

* : + appreciation, - depreciation

Average annual growth rate (%)

1990 - 99	5.5	5.1	8.4	6.0	-0.5	-0.8	2.3
1996 - 97	4.6	4.3	7.8	6.8	-2.0	-2.3	0.9
1997 - 98	4.5	3.9	9.9	13.9	-8.3	-8.8	-3.5
1998 - 99	6.0	5.7	8.9	4.9	1.1	0.8	3.8