

Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators (2001 – 2011)

Introduction

This issue of the Economic and Social Indicators presents Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators for the years 2001 to 2011 for the total economy, the manufacturing sector and Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE).

Indices presented in this indicator are computed based on the latest available data as at end of March 2012. The indices have been calculated using year 2000 as base. Figures for latest years are still provisional and are subject to revision in later issues.

Tables 1.1 to 1.4 present the various indices for the total economy, tables 2.1 to 2.5 for the manufacturing sector and tables 3.1 to 3.6 for the EOE and its sub-sectors (textile and non-textile). A description of concepts and definitions used is given on pages 10 and 11.

2. Indicators for the total economy

Table A below presents the growth rates of productivity, unit labour cost and other competitiveness related indicators for the total economy.

Table A: Productivity and competitiveness indicators for the total economy

Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		Annual Average	2010	2011
		2001 - 2011		
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	4.3	4.2	4.0
2	GDP at market prices	4.0	4.2	4.1
3	GDP per capita (market prices)	3.3	3.7	3.7
4	Labour input	1.3	2.3	0.3
5	Capital input	5.1	5.1	4.9
6	Capital - Output ratio	0.8	0.8	0.8
7	Capital - Labour ratio	3.8	2.8	4.6
8	Labour productivity	3.0	1.9	3.7
9	Capital productivity	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8
10	Multifactor productivity	-0.1	0.0	0.1
11	Average compensation of employees	7.1	3.7	7.8
12	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	4.0	1.8	3.9
13	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	4.2	5.2	11.6

2.1 Output (Gross Domestic Product)

Output, as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), is the total value of goods and services produced within a country. From 2001 to 2011, GDP in real terms grew on average by 4.3% per annum. The growth rate for 2011 was 4.0%, lower than the growth of 4.2% registered in 2010.

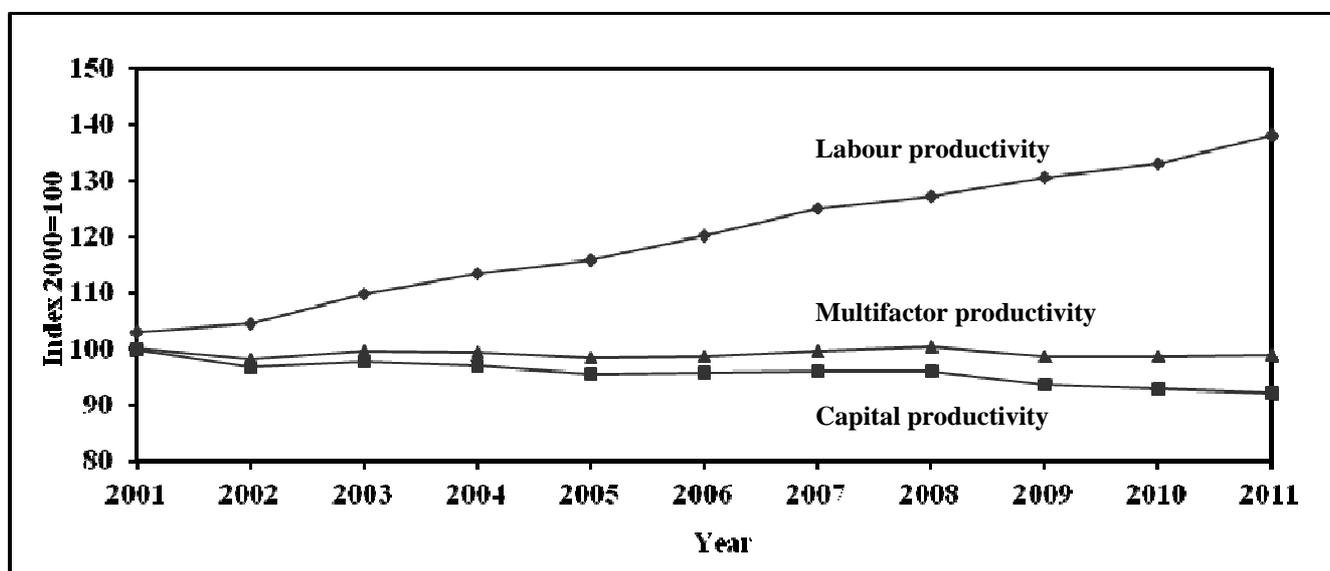
The GDP per capita at market prices is an indicator of the standard of living of the population. With an annual growth of 0.7% in the population and 4.0% in GDP at market prices, GDP per capita grew by 3.3% per annum during the period 2001 to 2011.

2.2 Labour and capital inputs

During the period 2001 to 2011, whilst real GDP at basic prices increased by an average of 4.3% per annum, capital input grew by 5.1% compared to a growth of 1.3% for labour input. The capital - labour ratio is defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour input. If the ratio increases, capital deepening takes place whilst, when it declines, capital widening occurs. Thus, during the period under review, capital deepening took place as the capital- labour ratio increased by 3.8%. Annual growth rates of output and inputs for the years 2001 to 2011 are given in table 1.1.

2.3 Productivity trends

Figure 1: Trends in productivity indices – Total economy, 2001 to 2011



2.3.1 Labour productivity

Labour productivity is defined as real GDP per worker. From the above figure, it is observed that the index of labour productivity, improved from 103.1 in 2001 to 137.9 in 2011, giving an average annual growth of 3.0%.

In 2011, labour productivity grew at a higher rate of 3.7% compared to 1.9% in 2010 (Table 1.2). This was the result of a higher GDP growth of 4.0% coupled with a lower growth of 0.3% in labour input in 2011. In 2010, GDP grew by 4.2% and labour input by 2.3%.

2.3.2 Capital productivity

Capital productivity is defined as real GDP per unit of capital. During the period 2001 to 2011, the index of capital productivity declined at an average annual rate of 0.8% from 99.7 in 2001 to 92.1 in 2011.

Capital productivity witnessed declines for three consecutive years with a drop of 0.8% observed in 2011 (Table 1.2). The 0.8% fall in 2011 was explained by a higher growth in capital input (4.9%) compared to GDP (4.0%).

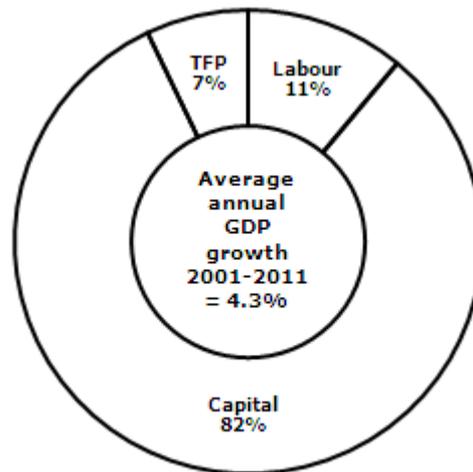
2.3.3 Multifactor productivity (MFP)

The MFP index shows the rate of change in “productive efficiency”. In addition to labour and capital inputs, it takes into account qualitative factors such as better management and improved quality of inputs through training and technology. During the period 2001 to 2011, MFP decreased by an average of 0.1% per annum. In 2011, MFP rose slightly by 0.1% compared to no growth in 2010 (Table 1.2).

2.4 Growth accounting

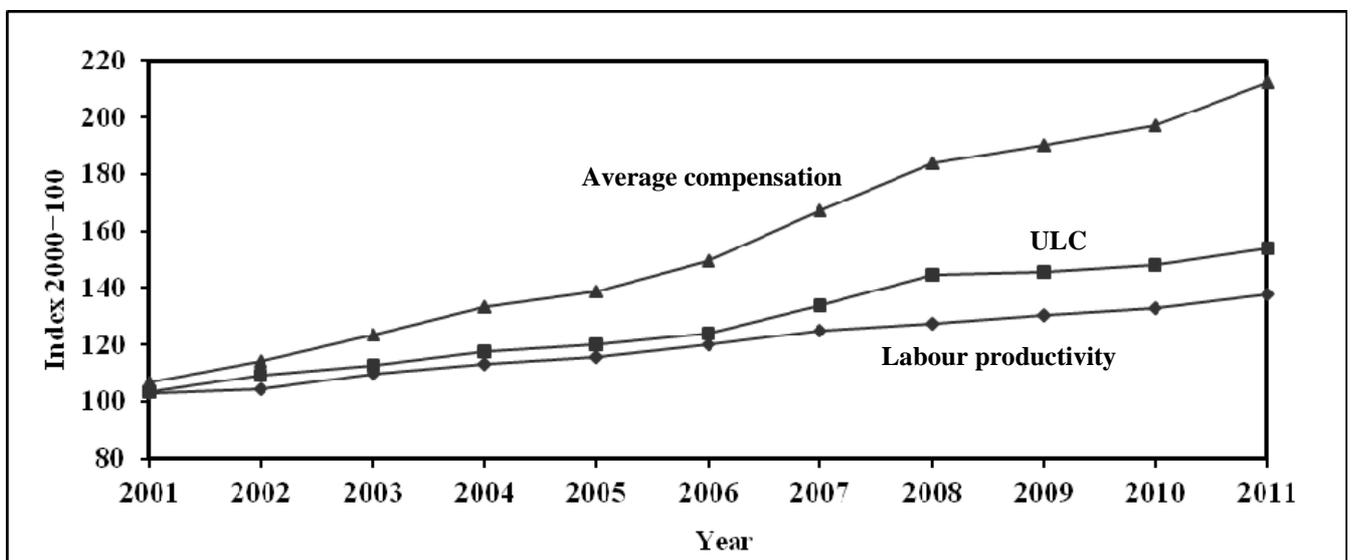
The contribution of different factors to economic growth is determined by the growth accounting technique. Between 2001 and 2011, the contribution of labour to the 4.3% annual growth in GDP worked out to 11% and that of capital to 82%. The remaining 7% represents the contribution of “Total Factor Productivity” (TFP), which includes qualitative factors such as training, management and technology.

Figure 2: Contribution of labour, capital and TFP to GDP growth, 2001 to 2011



2.5 Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 3: Trends in Unit Labour Cost - Total economy, 2001 to 2011



Unit labour cost measures the remuneration of labour per unit of output. It is affected by changes in both average compensation of employees and labour productivity. During the period 2001 to 2011, average compensation of employees increased by 7.1% annually whilst labour productivity grew by 3.0%. The higher growth in average compensation of employees compared to that of labour productivity resulted in an average annual growth of 4.0% in ULC. In 2011, ULC increased at a higher rate of 3.9% compared to the 1.8% growth in 2010 (Table 1.3).

To compare changes in competitiveness across economies, the impact of exchange rate fluctuations has to be taken into account. When a national currency appreciates against the US Dollar, more Dollars are paid in exchange for each national currency unit. On the other hand, when a national currency depreciates against the US Dollar, fewer Dollars are paid in exchange for each national currency unit. Between 2001 and 2011, ULC in Mauritian Rupees grew annually by 4.0%. In Dollar terms, the increase was nearly the same as a result of an average annual appreciation of 0.1% of the Mauritian Rupee vis-à-vis the US Dollar. In 2011, ULC in Dollar terms further increased by 11.6% after witnessing a growth of 5.2% in 2010 (Table 1.4).

3. Indicators for the Manufacturing sector

Table B below summarises the main indicators for the Manufacturing sector.

Table B: Productivity and competitiveness indicators for the Manufacturing sector

Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		Annual average	2010	2011
		2001 - 2011		
1	Output (Value added at constant prices)	1.2	2.1	2.7
2	Labour input	-2.2	-1.1	-1.9
3	Capital input	1.5	-3.5	-1.3
4	Capital - Output ratio	0.2	-5.5	-3.9
5	Capital - Labour ratio	3.8	-2.4	0.7
6	Labour productivity	3.6	3.3	4.7
7	Capital productivity	-0.2	5.8	4.0
8	Multifactor productivity	1.0	6.6	5.0
9	Average compensation of employees	8.5	10.1	11.8
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	4.8	6.6	6.7
11	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	4.9	10.2	14.7

3.1 Output and inputs

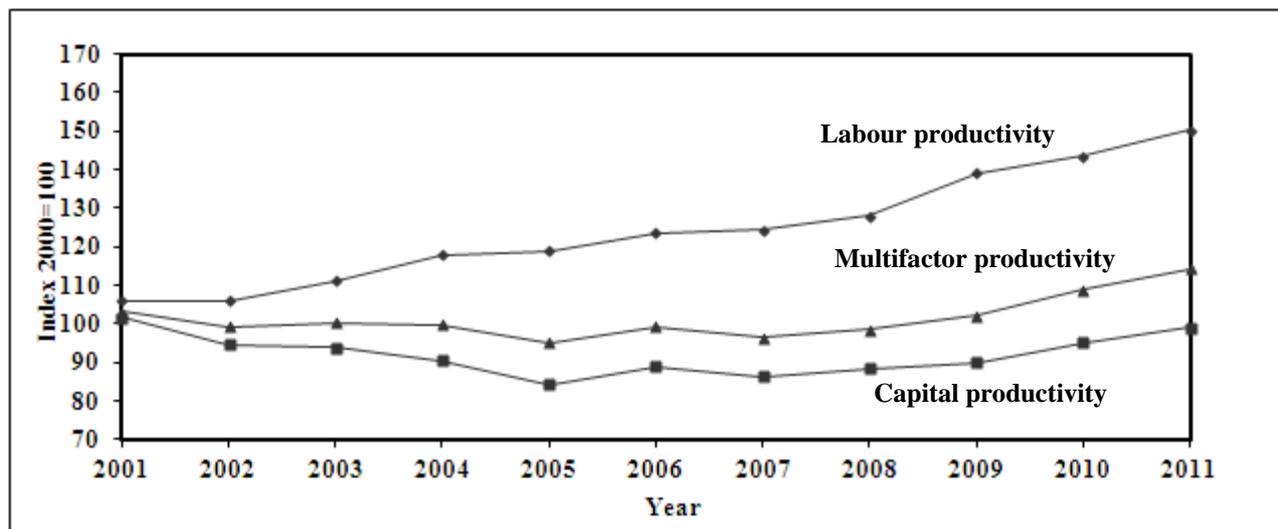
Between 2001 and 2011, real output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 1.2% annually. In 2011, the sector witnessed a growth of 2.7%, higher than the 2.1% growth registered in 2010.

For the period 2001 to 2011, labour input declined by 2.2% annually whereas capital input grew by an average annual rate of 1.5%.

In 2011, labour and capital input witnessed declines of 1.9% and 1.3% respectively against falls of 1.1% and 3.5 % in 2010 (Table 2.1).

3.2 Productivity trends

Figure 4: Trends in productivity indices – Manufacturing sector, 2001 to 2011



During the period 2001 to 2011, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 3.6% while capital productivity declined by an average of 0.2% annually. This was the result of growths of 1.2% and 1.5% in real output and capital input respectively and a decline of 2.2% in labour input. During the same period, multifactor productivity increased by an average of 1.0% per annum (Table 2.2).

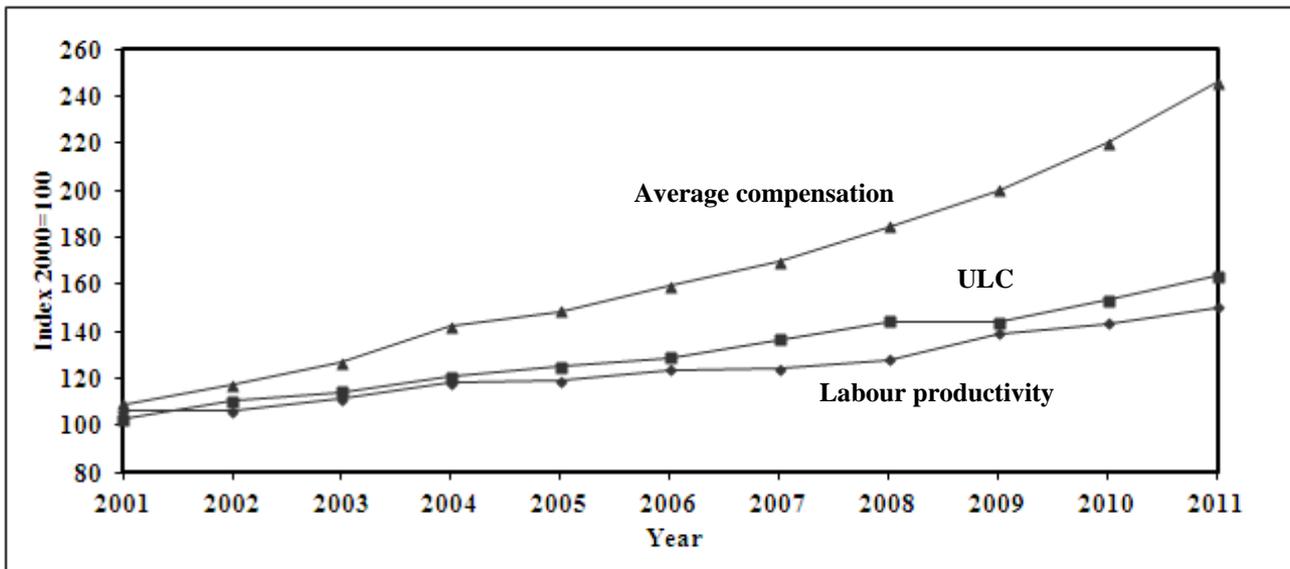
In 2011, labour productivity in manufacturing grew by 4.7%, higher than the 3.3% growth in 2010. Capital and multifactor productivity witnessed increases of 4.0% and 5.0 % respectively in 2011 compared to increases of 5.8% and 6.6% in 2010.

3.3 Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 5 shows the trend of the ULC index in the manufacturing sector for the period 2001 to 2011. During that period, ULC grew at an average annual rate of 4.8% due to a higher growth in average compensation of employees (8.5%) compared to labour productivity (3.6%). In Dollar terms, ULC increased at an average annual rate of 4.9% due to an average annual appreciation of 0.1% of the local currency against the Dollar (Table 2.4).

In 2011, the growth in ULC for the manufacturing sector was nearly the same as 2010 (6.6%). In Dollar terms, in 2011, ULC further increased by 14.7% after a growth of 10.2% in 2010.

Figure 5: Trends in Unit Labour Cost – Manufacturing sector, 2001 to 2011



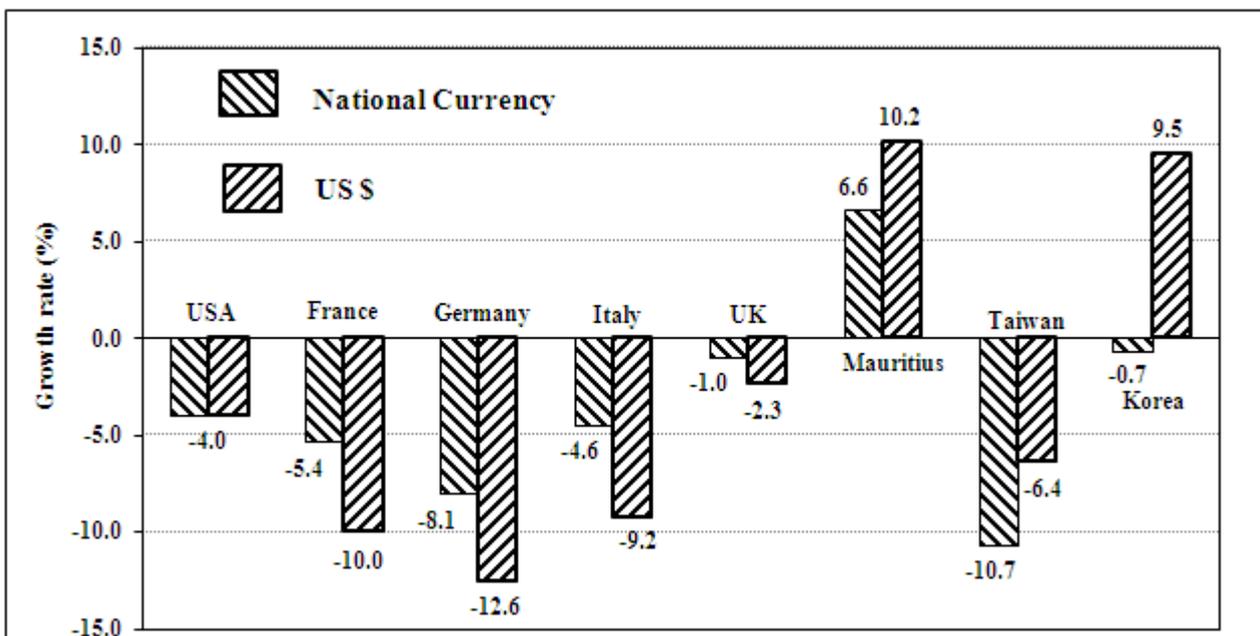
3.4 International comparison of Unit Labour Cost in Manufacturing – 2010

An international comparison of growth in ULC in the manufacturing sector for the year 2010, in national currency and in US Dollar is given in table C and figure 6.

Table C: Manufacturing Unit Labour Cost of selected countries, 2010

Country	USA	France	Germany	Italy	UK	Mauritius	Taiwan	Korea
National currency	-4.0	-5.4	-8.1	-4.6	-1.0	6.6	-10.7	-0.7
US \$	-4.0	-10.0	-12.6	-9.2	-2.3	10.2	-6.4	9.5

Figure 6: International comparison of ULC in Manufacturing – Growth rate (%), 2010



Source: U.S Bureau of Labour Statistics and Statistics Mauritius estimates

It is observed that, in 2010, ULC in the manufacturing sector, expressed in national currency, declined in all countries except Mauritius. Taiwan and Germany recorded the largest drops of 10.7% and 8.1 % respectively. In Mauritius, an increase of 6.6% was registered in ULC.

In the same year, ULC in US Dollar showed even steeper declines than the national currency valuations for most European countries, due to the relative strength of the US Dollar vis-à-vis the Euro and the Pounds Sterling. Mauritius and Korea witnessed increases of 10.2% and 9.5% respectively, explained by the appreciation of their currencies relative to the US Dollar.

3.5 International comparison of Hourly Labour Cost (HLC)

The HLC is another indicator of international competitiveness. Table 2.5 compares the evolution of HLC in the Mauritian manufacturing sector with available hourly labour cost for some other countries. From the series, it is observed that Sri Lanka had the lowest HLC. From 2000 to 2003, Germany was among the three countries with the highest HLC among and after that, it was the most expensive. In 2009, the HLC for Mauritius stood at 1.78 US Dollar and is estimated at 1.99 US Dollar for 2010.

4. Indicators for Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)

Table D below shows the main indicators for the Export Oriented Enterprises

Table D: Productivity and competitiveness indicators for Export Oriented Enterprises

Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		Annual average	2010	2011
		2001 - 2011		
1	Output (Value added at constant prices)	1.0	6.5	8.4
2	Labour input	-4.7	-1.9	-2.6
3	Capital input	-0.2	-8.9	-7.1
4	Capital – Output ratio	-1.2	-14.5	-14.3
5	Capital – Labour ratio	4.8	-7.2	-4.6
6	Labour productivity	6.0	8.5	11.3
7	Capital productivity	1.2	16.9	16.7
8	Multifactor productivity	3.2	19.1	15.8
9	Average compensation of employees	8.9	9.0	10.0
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	2.8	0.5	-1.2
11	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	2.9	3.9	6.2

4.1 Output and inputs

In 2011, the share of export oriented enterprises in the economy was 6.4%. The contribution of the textile and non-textile subsectors in the total output of the EOE sector was 72.6% and 27.4% respectively.

During the period 2001 to 2011, real output of the EOE sector increased at an average annual rate of 1.0%. Within the sector, the real output of non textile establishments grew by 8.3% while that of textile establishments declined by 0.8%.

During the same period, labour and capital input registered annual decreases of 4.7% and 0.2% respectively.

In 2011, labour input in the EOE sector declined further by 2.6% after a fall of 1.9% in 2010. Similarly capital input fell by 7.1% after a decline of 8.9% in 2010 (Table 3.3).

4.2 Productivity trends

Figure 7: Trends in productivity indices – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2001 to 2011

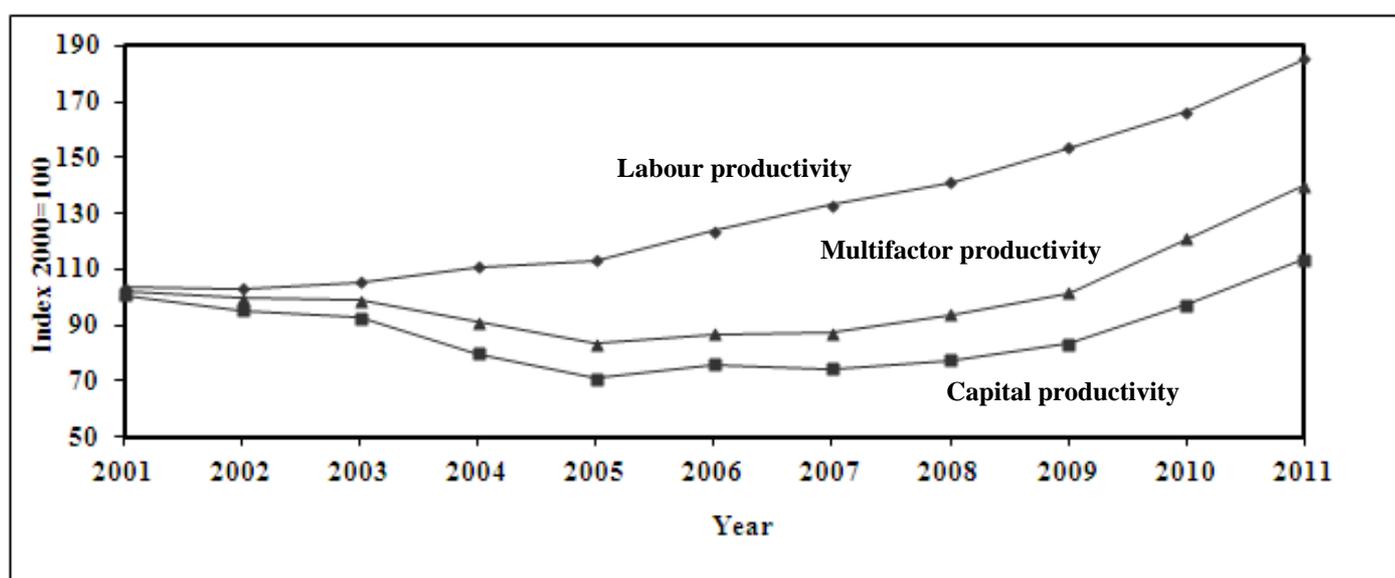
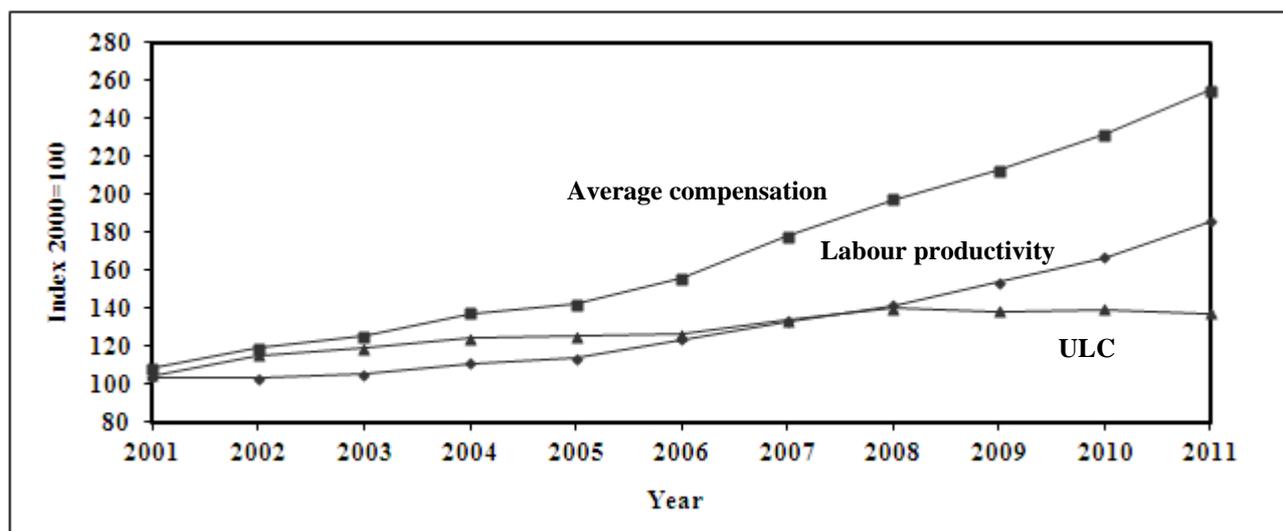


Figure 7 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices of export oriented enterprises for the years 2001 to 2011. Both labour and capital productivity registered average annual growths of 6.0% and 1.2% respectively. This is explained by an annual increase of 1.0% in real output coupled with decreases of 4.7% in labour input and 0.2% in capital input during the period under review. Multifactor productivity grew at an average annual rate of 3.2% (Table 3.4).

In 2011, labour productivity in EOE grew by 11.3% compared to a growth of 8.5% in 2010. Capital and multifactor productivity witnessed further increases of 16.7% and 15.8% respectively in 2011 after the increases of 16.9% and 19.1% in 2010.

4.3 Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 8: Trends in Unit Labour Cost – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2001 to 2011



Between 2001 and 2011, average compensation of employees in the EOE sector increased by an average annual rate of 8.9% and labour productivity by 6.0%. The higher growth in average compensation of employees compared to labour productivity caused ULC to increase at an average annual rate of 2.8% during that period. In 2011, the ULC index declined by 1.2% against a growth of 0.5% in 2010 (Table 3.5).

In Dollar terms, ULC witnessed an average annual growth of 2.9% during the period 2001 to 2011. In 2011, ULC in Dollar terms further increased by 6.2% after a growth of 3.9% in 2010.

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Technical Notes

Concepts and definitions

Productivity expresses the relationship between the output of goods and services (real output) and the various inputs required for production (e.g. labour and capital). Two important productivity indicators used are: labour productivity, that is, the ratio of real output to labour input, and capital productivity, the ratio of real output to stock of fixed capital used in the production process. However, these indicators are limited in the sense that they indicate the influence of only one factor of production at a time on productivity. An improvement over these partial indicators is the multifactor productivity which takes into account the simultaneous influences of several factors on production, including qualitative factors such as better management, improved quality of inputs and higher quality of goods.

Unit Labour Cost (ULC) is another important indicator of competitiveness which is defined as the remuneration of labour for producing one unit of real output. Using compensation of employees, which is more readily available from national accounts data as a proxy for labour costs, ULC can hence be expressed as the ratio of average compensation per person engaged to labour productivity. This ratio indicates how improvement in productivity offsets increases in average compensation per worker.

1. Output

The term output in this publication refers to real output, that is 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

Employment/Labour input is most appropriately measured by hours worked and its price by average compensation per hour. However, due to lack of data, the total number of persons engaged, defined as employers, own account workers, contributing family workers and employees in any type of economic activity is used. Prior to 2000, employment for year n was calculated as the average of employment at June of year (n) and June of year $(n+1)$. As from 2000, average employment for a given year is available and thus the data has been used for the computation of labour input.

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

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/Total factor productivity

Multifactor productivity (MFP)/Total factor productivity (TFP) index shows the rate of change in “productive efficiency”, and is obtained as the ratio of the 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.

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

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

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 index in time t

WK(t) = 1- WL(t)

K(t) = Capital input index in time t

7. Unit Labour Cost

Unit labour cost is the remuneration of labour (compensation of employees) 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.

$$\text{Unit Labour Cost Index} = \frac{\text{Labour Cost Index}}{\text{Output Index}} \times 100 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\text{Average Compensation Index}}{\text{Labour Productivity Index}} \times 100$$

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 of employees 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 source of data is the Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours of work.

Table 1.1 Trends in output and inputs - Total economy, 2001 - 2011**(Index 2000 = 100)**

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2001	104.6	4.6	101.5	1.5	104.9	4.9
2002	106.3	1.6	101.7	0.2	109.9	4.8
2003	113.0	6.3	102.9	1.2	115.8	5.4
2004	117.8	4.3	104.0	1.0	121.6	5.1
2005	121.0	2.7	104.6	0.6	126.7	4.2
2006	127.8	5.6	106.3	1.6	133.4	5.3
2007	135.1	5.7	108.0	1.6	140.7	5.5
2008	142.5	5.5	112.0	3.7	148.3	5.4
2009	146.9	3.1	112.6	0.5	157.0	5.8
2010	153.1	4.2	115.1	2.3	164.9	5.1
2011	159.2	4.0	115.4	0.3	172.9	4.9

Average annual growth rate 2001 - 2011	4.3%	1.3%	5.1%
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Table 1.2 Trends in output and inputs - Total economy, 2001 - 2011**(Index 2000 = 100)**

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2001	103.1	3.1	99.7	-0.3	99.9	-0.1
2002	104.5	1.4	96.7	-3.0	98.2	-1.8
2003	109.8	5.1	97.6	0.9	99.6	1.5
2004	113.3	3.2	96.9	-0.7	99.4	-0.3
2005	115.7	2.1	95.5	-1.4	98.3	-1.1
2006	120.2	3.9	95.8	0.3	98.6	0.3
2007	125.1	4.0	96.0	0.2	99.5	0.9
2008	127.2	1.8	96.1	0.1	100.2	0.7
2009	130.5	2.6	93.6	-2.6	98.7	-1.5
2010	133.0	1.9	92.8	-0.8	98.7	0.0
2011	137.9	3.7	92.1	-0.8	98.7	0.1

Average annual growth rate 2001 - 2011	3.0%	-0.8%	-0.1%
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Table 1.3 Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit Labour Cost - Total economy, 2001 - 2011

(Index 2000 = 100)

Year	Average compensation of employees		Labour productivity		Unit Labour Cost	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2001	106.8	6.8	103.1	3.1	103.6	3.6
2002	114.4	7.1	104.5	1.4	109.5	5.6
2003	123.8	8.2	109.8	5.1	112.8	3.0
2004	133.3	7.7	113.3	3.2	117.6	4.3
2005	138.9	4.2	115.7	2.1	120.0	2.1
2006	149.4	7.6	120.2	3.9	124.3	3.5
2007	167.2	11.9	125.1	4.0	133.7	7.6
2008	184.0	10.0	127.2	1.8	144.6	8.1
2009	190.0	3.3	130.5	2.6	145.6	0.7
2010	197.1	3.7	133.0	1.9	148.2	1.8
2011	212.4	7.8	137.9	3.7	154.0	3.9

Average annual growth rate 2001 - 2011	7.1%	3.0%	4.0%
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Table 1.4 Unit labour cost in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Total economy, 2001 - 2011

(Index 2000 = 100)

Year	Unit Labour Cost (MUR)		Exchange rate MUR/US \$		Unit Labour Cost (US \$)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	(%) Change*	Index	Growth rate (%)
2001	103.6	3.6	110.7	10.7	93.6	-6.4
2002	109.5	5.6	114.1	3.1	96.0	2.5
2003	112.8	3.0	108.1	-5.3	104.3	8.7
2004	117.6	4.3	105.7	-2.2	111.3	6.7
2005	120.0	2.1	111.3	5.3	107.8	-3.1
2006	124.3	3.5	118.6	6.6	104.7	-2.9
2007	133.7	7.6	119.5	0.7	111.9	6.9
2008	144.6	8.1	108.0	-9.6	133.9	19.6
2009	145.6	0.7	121.6	12.6	119.7	-10.6
2010	148.2	1.8	117.6	-3.3	126.0	5.2
2011	154.0	3.9	109.5	-6.9	140.6	11.6

Average annual growth rate 2001 - 2011	4.0%	-0.1%	4.2%
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* + : depreciation, - : appreciation of the MUR vis -a- vis the US \$

Table 2.1 Trends in output and inputs - Manufacturing sector, 2001 - 2011
(Index 2000 = 100)

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2001	105.0	5.0	99.1	-0.9	103.5	3.5
2002	102.2	-2.7	96.3	-2.8	107.9	4.2
2003	103.2	1.0	93.0	-3.5	110.1	2.0
2004	104.0	0.8	88.2	-5.2	115.2	4.6
2005	100.4	-3.5	84.5	-4.2	119.3	3.6
2006	105.2	4.8	85.1	0.8	118.2	-0.9
2007	107.6	2.3	86.6	1.7	124.8	5.6
2008	111.0	3.2	86.8	0.2	125.6	0.6
2009	113.3	2.1	81.5	-6.1	125.9	0.3
2010	115.7	2.1	80.6	-1.1	121.6	-3.5
2011	118.9	2.7	79.1	-1.9	120.1	-1.3
Average annual growth rate 2001 - 2011	1.2%		-2.2%		1.5%	

Table 2.2 Trends in productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2001 - 2011
(Index 2000 = 100)

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2001	106.0	6.0	101.4	1.4	103.1	3.1
2002	106.0	0.1	94.7	-6.6	99.1	-3.9
2003	111.0	4.7	93.7	-1.0	100.1	1.0
2004	118.0	6.3	90.3	-3.7	99.7	-0.4
2005	118.8	0.7	84.1	-6.8	95.1	-4.6
2006	123.5	4.0	89.0	5.7	99.1	4.2
2007	124.2	0.6	86.2	-3.1	96.5	-2.6
2008	127.9	2.9	88.4	2.6	98.4	2.0
2009	139.0	8.7	90.0	1.8	102.2	3.8
2010	143.5	3.3	95.2	5.8	108.9	6.6
2011	150.3	4.7	99.0	4.0	114.3	5.0
Average annual growth rate 2001 - 2011	3.6%		-0.2%		1.0%	

Table 2.3 Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 2001 - 2011

(Index 2000 = 100)

Year	Average compensation of employees		Labour productivity		Unit Labour Cost	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2001	108.9	8.9	106.0	6.0	102.7	2.7
2002	117.1	7.6	106.0	0.1	110.4	7.5
2003	126.5	8.0	111.0	4.7	114.0	3.2
2004	142.1	12.3	118.0	6.3	120.4	5.7
2005	148.4	4.5	118.8	0.7	125.0	3.8
2006	159.2	7.2	123.5	4.0	128.8	3.1
2007	169.4	6.4	124.2	0.6	136.4	5.9
2008	184.6	9.0	127.9	2.9	144.4	5.9
2009	200.0	8.4	139.0	8.7	143.9	-0.3
2010	220.2	10.1	143.5	3.3	153.4	6.6
2011	246.1	11.8	150.3	4.7	163.8	6.7

Average annual growth rate 2001 - 2011	8.5%	3.6%	4.8%
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Table 2.4 Unit labour cost in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Manufacturing sector, 2001 - 2011

(Index 2000 = 100)

Year	Unit Labour Cost (MUR)		Exchange rate MUR/US \$		Unit Labour Cost (US \$)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	(%) Change*	Index	Growth rate (%)
2001	102.7	2.7	110.7	10.7	92.8	-7.2
2002	110.4	7.5	114.1	3.1	96.8	4.3
2003	114.0	3.2	108.1	-5.3	105.5	9.0
2004	120.4	5.7	105.7	-2.2	114.0	8.0
2005	125.0	3.8	111.3	5.3	112.3	-1.5
2006	128.8	3.1	118.6	6.6	108.6	-3.3
2007	136.4	5.9	119.5	0.7	114.1	5.1
2008	144.4	5.9	108.0	-9.6	133.7	17.1
2009	143.9	-0.3	121.6	12.6	118.3	-11.5
2010	153.4	6.6	117.6	-3.3	130.4	10.2
2011	163.8	6.7	109.5	-6.9	149.6	14.7

Average annual growth rate 2001 - 2011	4.8%	-0.1%	4.9%
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* + : depreciation, - : appreciation of the MUR vis- a - vis the US \$

Table 2.5 - Production Workers: Hourly labour cost of selected countries in US Dollar - Manufacturing sector, 2000 - 2009

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Australia	14.15	13.12	15.36	19.83	23.27	25.05	25.94	29.97	32.52	30.50
France	15.96	16.08	17.51	21.44	24.08	24.96	25.83	28.94	32.05	30.42
Germany	19.62	19.44	20.98	25.75	28.45	28.64	29.70	32.85	36.07	34.80
Hong Kong (S.A.R.) ¹	5.50	5.81	5.67	5.47	5.55	5.59	5.71	5.75	5.91	5.82
Japan	21.69	19.23	18.42	20.04	21.65	21.31	19.99	19.77	23.15	25.36
Korea	8.54	7.95	9.05	9.99	11.11	13.20	15.32	16.95	14.20	12.39
Mauritius	1.24	1.20	1.21	1.43	1.53	1.66	1.61	1.57	1.79	1.78
Mexico	3.02	3.47	3.58	3.41	3.40	3.68	3.90	4.15	4.34	3.81
Portugal	5.01	5.01	5.48	6.60	7.43	7.46	7.83	8.78	9.83	9.60
Singapore	7.39	7.03	6.83	7.27	7.52	7.36	8.69	8.50	9.87	9.23
Sri Lanka	0.48	0.45	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.57	0.61	0.68	n.a
Taiwan	6.16	5.98	5.63	5.71	5.98	6.46	6.53	6.61	6.95	6.20
United Kingdom	16.60	16.40	17.28	19.70	23.98	24.57	25.59	29.01	27.81	23.35
Canada	16.78	16.34	16.59	19.58	21.93	24.29	26.12	28.94	29.78	26.40
USA	19.73	20.60	21.42	22.29	22.92	23.60	23.94	25.13	25.64	26.19

Source : U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics (Revised series) and Statistics Mauritius estimates

¹ Special Administrative Region of China

Table 3.1 Trends in output and inputs - Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE), 2001 - 2011
(Index 2000 = 100)

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2001	104.9	4.9	101.3	1.3	103.9	3.9
2002	98.3	-6.3	95.4	-5.8	103.2	-0.7
2003	93.8	-4.6	89.1	-6.7	101.1	-2.0
2004	88.3	-5.8	79.7	-10.5	110.7	9.5
2005	82.7	-6.4	72.9	-8.5	116.5	5.2
2006	89.5	8.2	72.4	-0.8	117.7	1.1
2007	99.5	11.2	74.7	3.2	133.8	13.7
2008	101.1	1.6	71.5	-4.3	130.6	-2.4
2009	100.2	-0.9	65.3	-8.7	120.5	-7.8
2010	106.7	6.5	64.0	-1.9	109.7	-8.9
2011	115.6	8.4	62.4	-2.6	101.9	-7.1
Average annual growth rate 2001 - 2011	1.0%		-4.7%		-0.2%	

Table 3.2 Trends in productivity - Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE), 2001 - 2011
(Index 2000 = 100)

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2001	103.5	3.5	101.0	1.0	102.1	2.1
2002	103.0	-0.5	95.2	-5.7	99.6	-2.4
2003	105.3	2.2	92.8	-2.6	99.0	-0.6
2004	110.8	5.3	79.8	-14.0	90.9	-8.1
2005	113.4	2.3	71.0	-11.0	83.1	-8.6
2006	123.6	9.0	76.0	7.0	86.6	4.2
2007	133.1	7.7	74.3	-2.2	87.1	0.6
2008	141.4	6.2	77.4	4.1	93.9	7.8
2009	153.5	8.6	83.1	7.5	101.5	8.1
2010	166.6	8.5	97.2	16.9	120.8	19.1
2011	185.4	11.3	113.5	16.7	139.9	15.8
Average annual growth rate 2001 - 2011	6.0%		1.2%		3.2%	

Table 3.3 - Trends in output and inputs - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2001 - 2011

(Index 2000=100)

Year	Real output			Labour input			Capital input		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile
2001	104.9	104.8	105.1	101.3	101.0	104.1	103.9	104.1	102.9
2002	98.3	96.5	111.2	95.4	95.0	98.8	103.2	103.3	102.4
2003	93.8	91.2	112.2	89.1	87.5	101.1	101.1	101.3	100.1
2004	88.3	83.7	122.0	79.7	76.3	105.2	110.7	111.1	108.2
2005	82.7	76.1	131.3	72.9	67.7	112.2	116.5	117.2	111.9
2006	89.5	79.8	159.1	72.4	67.7	107.6	117.7	118.5	112.9
2007	99.5	89.3	173.4	74.7	69.6	113.1	133.8	135.2	125.2
2008	101.1	89.4	184.3	71.5	64.4	124.6	130.6	132.5	119.3
2009	100.2	86.3	191.7	65.3	57.9	120.7	120.5	122.5	107.9
2010	106.7	88.8	221.8	64.0	54.9	132.7	109.7	111.8	96.7
2011	115.6	96.7	232.4	62.4	52.9	133.1	101.9	104.1	88.6

Annual growth rate (%)

2001 - 2011	1.0	-0.8	8.3	-4.7	-6.3	2.5	-0.2	0.0	-1.5
Year 2010	6.5	2.9	15.7	-1.9	-5.2	9.9	-8.9	-8.7	-10.4
Year 2011	8.4	8.9	4.8	-2.6	-3.6	0.3	-7.1	-6.9	-8.4

Table 3.4 - Trends in productivity - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2001 - 2011

(Index 2000=100)

Year	Labour productivity			Capital productivity			Multifactor productivity		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile
2001	103.5	103.8	100.9	101.0	100.7	102.1	102.1	101.3	109.4
2002	103.0	101.6	112.5	95.2	93.4	108.6	99.6	99.2	99.9
2003	105.3	104.3	111.0	92.8	90.1	112.1	99.0	98.7	99.6
2004	110.8	109.7	115.9	79.8	75.4	112.7	90.9	90.3	97.8
2005	113.4	112.4	117.1	71.0	64.9	117.4	83.1	82.1	99.2
2006	123.6	118.0	147.8	76.0	67.4	140.8	86.6	83.6	117.1
2007	133.1	128.4	153.3	74.3	66.1	138.4	87.1	84.2	118.5
2008	141.4	138.9	147.9	77.4	67.5	154.5	93.9	93.8	127.9
2009	153.5	149.2	158.8	83.1	70.5	177.6	101.5	96.3	148.9
2010	166.6	161.9	167.1	97.2	79.4	229.2	120.8	111.4	186.0
2011	185.4	182.8	174.6	113.5	92.9	262.2	139.9	127.0	208.6

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Annual growth rate (%)

2001 - 2011	6.0	5.8	5.6	1.2	-0.8	9.9	3.2	2.3	6.7
Year 2010	8.5	8.5	5.3	16.9	12.7	29.1	19.1	15.7	24.9
Year 2011	11.3	12.9	4.5	16.7	17.0	14.4	15.8	14.0	12.1

Table 3.5 - Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit labour cost - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2001 - 2011

(Index 2000=100)

Year	Average compensation of employees			Labour productivity			Unit Labour Cost		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile
2001	108.3	106.3	119.7	103.5	103.8	100.9	104.6	102.4	118.6
2002	118.7	123.3	90.7	103.0	101.6	112.5	115.2	121.3	80.6
2003	124.9	131.8	85.5	105.3	104.3	111.0	118.7	126.4	77.1
2004	137.4	148.5	82.0	110.8	109.7	115.9	124.0	135.3	70.7
2005	141.8	154.5	85.6	113.4	112.4	117.1	125.1	137.5	73.1
2006	155.8	166.0	107.4	123.6	118.0	147.8	126.1	140.7	72.7
2007	177.6	185.5	136.9	133.1	128.4	153.3	133.4	144.5	89.3
2008	197.4	208.8	145.9	141.4	138.9	147.9	139.6	150.4	98.7
2009	212.4	223.5	162.4	153.5	149.2	158.8	138.4	149.8	102.3
2010	231.6	243.7	179.6	166.6	161.9	167.1	139.0	150.5	107.5
2011	254.8	267.6	199.3	185.4	182.8	174.6	137.4	146.4	114.2

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Annual growth rate (%)

2001 - 2011	8.9	9.7	5.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	2.8	3.6	-0.4
Year 2010	9.0	9.0	10.6	8.5	8.5	5.3	0.5	0.5	5.1
Year 2011	10.0	9.8	11.0	11.3	12.9	4.5	-1.2	-2.7	6.3

Table 3.6 - Unit labour cost in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2001 - 2011
(Index 2000=100)

Year	Unit labour cost (MUR)			Exchange Rate MUR/US \$		Unit labour cost (US Dollar)		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Index	% Change*	Total	Textile	Non-textile
2001	104.6	102.4	118.6	110.7	10.7	94.5	92.5	107.2
2002	115.2	121.3	80.6	114.1	3.1	101.0	106.3	70.6
2003	118.7	126.4	77.1	108.1	-5.3	109.8	117.0	71.3
2004	124.0	135.3	70.7	105.7	-2.2	117.3	128.1	66.9
2005	125.1	137.5	73.1	111.3	5.3	112.4	123.5	65.6
2006	126.1	140.7	72.7	118.6	6.6	106.3	118.6	61.3
2007	133.4	144.5	89.3	119.5	0.7	111.7	121.0	74.8
2008	139.6	150.4	98.7	108.0	-9.6	129.3	139.2	91.4
2009	138.4	149.8	102.3	121.6	12.6	113.8	123.2	84.1
2010	139.0	150.5	107.5	117.6	-3.3	118.2	128.0	91.4
2011	137.4	146.4	114.2	109.5	-6.9	125.5	133.7	104.3

Annual growth rate (%)

2001 - 2011	2.8	3.6	-0.4	-0.1	2.9	3.8	-0.3
Year 2010	0.5	0.5	5.1	-3.3	3.9	3.9	8.6
Year 2011	-1.2	-2.7	6.3	-6.9	6.2	4.5	14.2

* + : depreciation, - : appreciation of the MUR vis -a- vis the US \$