

Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators (2009 – 2019)

1. Introduction

This issue of the Economic and Social Indicators presents Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators for the years 2009 to 2019 for the total economy, manufacturing sector and Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE).

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). Concepts and definitions used are given on pages 10 to 12.

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	2018 ¹	2019
		2009-2019		
1	Output (GVA at basic prices)	3.6	3.6	3.3
2	GDP at market prices	3.8	3.8	3.6
3	GDP per capita (market prices)	3.6	3.7	3.6
4	Labour input	1.1	-0.1	1.6
5	Capital input	3.5	3.2	3.6
6	Capital - Output ratio	-0.1	-0.4	0.3
7	Capital - Labour ratio	2.4	3.3	2.0
8	Labour productivity	2.5	3.7	1.8
9	Capital productivity	0.1	0.4	-0.3
10	Multifactor productivity	1.0	1.6	0.4
11	Average compensation of employees	4.8	5.0	2.5
12	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	2.3	1.3	0.8
13	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	1.2	3.1	-3.3

¹Revised

2.1 Output (Gross Value Added)

Output, as measured by the Gross Value Added (GVA), is the total value of goods and services (exclusive of taxes) produced within a country. From 2009 to 2019, GVA at basic prices, in real terms, grew on average by 3.6% per annum. The growth rate for 2019 was 3.3%, lower than the growth of 3.6% registered in 2018.

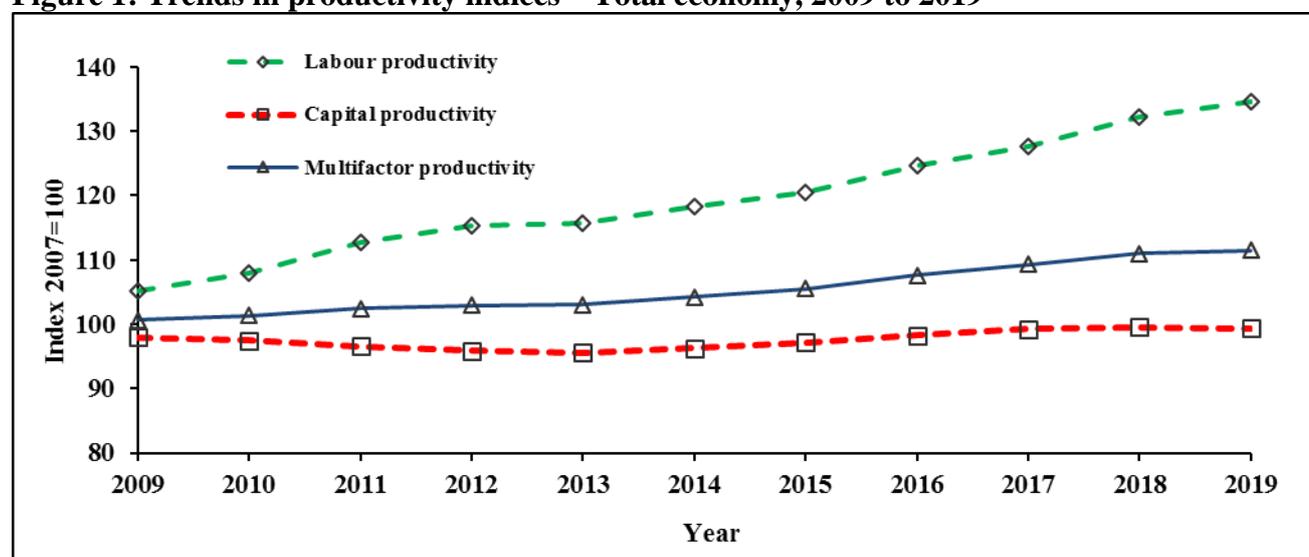
GDP per capita at market prices is an indicator of the standard of living of the population. With an average annual growth of 0.1% in the population and 3.8% in GDP at market prices, GDP per capita grew by 3.6% per annum during the period 2009 to 2019.

2.2 Labour and capital inputs

During the period 2009 to 2019, whilst real GVA at basic prices increased by an average of 3.6% per annum, capital input grew by 3.5% compared to a growth of 1.1% for labour input. The capital-labour ratio, defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour input grew by 2.4% annually during the period under review. Annual growth rates of output and inputs for the years 2009 to 2019 are given in table 1.1.

2.3 Productivity trends

Figure 1: Trends in productivity indices – Total economy, 2009 to 2019



2.3.1 Labour productivity

Labour productivity for the whole economy is a measure of real output (GVA) per worker. From table 1.2 and Figure 1, it is observed that the index of labour productivity, improved from 105.2 in 2009 to 134.6 in 2019, giving an average annual growth of 2.5%.

In 2019, labour productivity grew at a lower rate of 1.8% compared to 3.7% in 2018. This was the result of a lower GVA growth of 3.3% in 2019 compared to 3.6% in 2018 while labour input grew by 1.6% in 2019 compared to a fall of 0.1% in 2018.

2.3.2 Capital productivity

Capital productivity is a measure of real GVA per unit of capital. During the period 2009 to 2019, the index of capital productivity increased from 98.0 in 2009 to 99.3 in 2019. The average annual rate of change worked out to 0.1%.

Capital productivity registered a fall of 0.3% in 2019 compared to an increase of 0.4% in 2018 (Table 1.2). The 0.3% fall in 2019 is explained by a higher growth in capital input (3.6%) compared to that of GVA (3.3%).

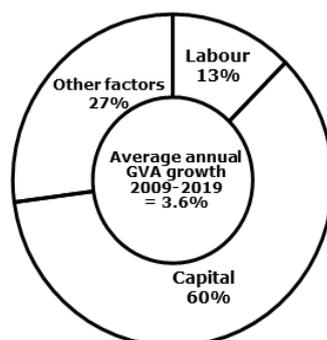
2.3.3 Multifactor productivity (MFP)

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. The average annual change in MFP during the period 2009 to 2019 worked out to 1.0%. In 2019, MFP moved up at a lower rate of 0.4% compared to 1.6% in 2018 (Table 1.2).

2.4 Growth accounting

The contribution of different factors to economic growth is determined by the growth accounting technique. From 2009 to 2019, the contribution of labour to the 3.6% average annual growth in GVA worked out to 13% and that of capital to 60%. The remaining 27% represents qualitative factors such as training, management and technology.

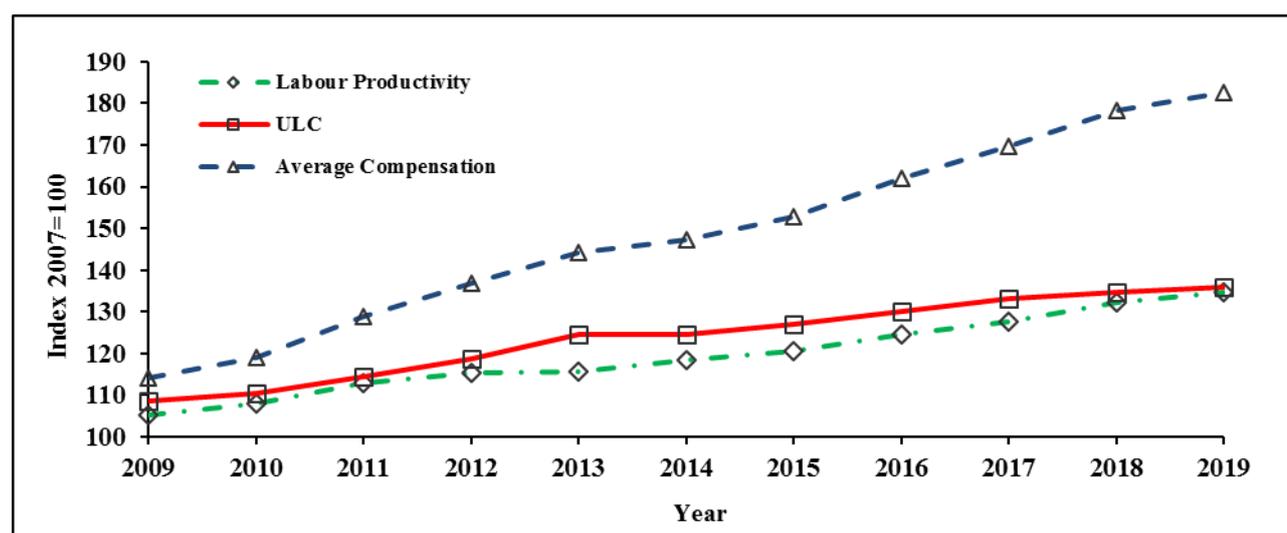
Figure 2: Contribution of labour, capital and other qualitative factors to average annual GVA growth during the period 2009 to 2019



2.5 Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

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 2009 to 2019, average annual compensation of employees increased by 4.8% whilst labour productivity grew by 2.5%. This resulted in an average annual growth of 2.3% in ULC. In 2019, ULC increased by 0.8% compared to 1.3% growth in 2018 (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. From 2009 to 2019, ULC in Mauritian Rupees grew at an average annual rate of 2.3%. In Dollar terms, it increased by 1.2% as a result of an average annual depreciation of 1.1% of the Mauritian Rupee vis-à-vis the US Dollar. In 2019, ULC in Dollar terms declined by 3.3% compared to an increase of 3.1% in 2018 (Table 1.4).

Figure 3: Trends in Unit Labour Cost - Total economy, 2009 to 2019

3. Indicators for the Manufacturing sector

Table B summarises the main indicators for the Manufacturing sector for the period 2009 to 2019.

Table B: Productivity and competitiveness indicators for the Manufacturing sector

Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		Annual average	2018 ¹	2019
		2009-2019		
1	Output (Value added at constant prices)	1.4	0.7	0.7
2	Labour input	-0.8	-0.2	-1.1
3	Capital input	-2.5	-1.4	-2.0
4	Capital - Output ratio	-3.9	-2.1	-2.7
5	Capital - Labour ratio	-1.7	-1.2	-0.9
6	Labour productivity	2.3	0.9	1.8
7	Capital productivity	4.1	2.2	2.8
8	Multifactor productivity	3.0	1.5	2.2
9	Average compensation of employees	4.1	2.9	3.3
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	1.8	2.0	1.5
11	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	0.7	3.9	-2.6

¹Revised

3.1 Output and inputs

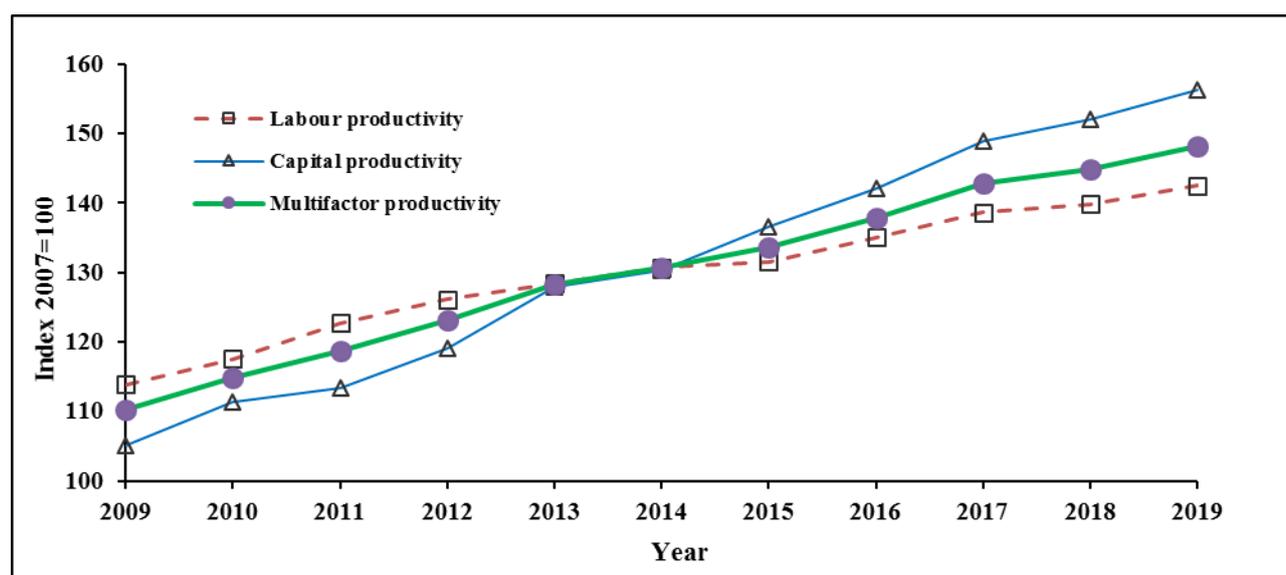
From 2009 to 2019, real output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 1.4% annually. In 2019, the sector witnessed a growth rate of 0.7%, same as registered in 2018.

During the period 2009 to 2019, labour input fell by an average of 0.8% annually and capital input by 2.5%.

In 2019, labour input declined further by 1.1% after a fall of 0.2% in 2018. Capital input fell by 2.0% in 2019 after the decrease of 1.4% observed in 2018 (Table 2.1).

3.2 Productivity trends

Figure 4: Trends in productivity indices – Manufacturing sector, 2009 to 2019



During the period 2009 to 2019, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 2.3% and capital productivity increased by an average of 4.1% annually. That was the result of a growth of 1.4% in real output and declines of 0.8% and 2.5% in labour input and capital input respectively. During the same period, multifactor productivity increased by an average of 3.0% per annum (Table 2.2).

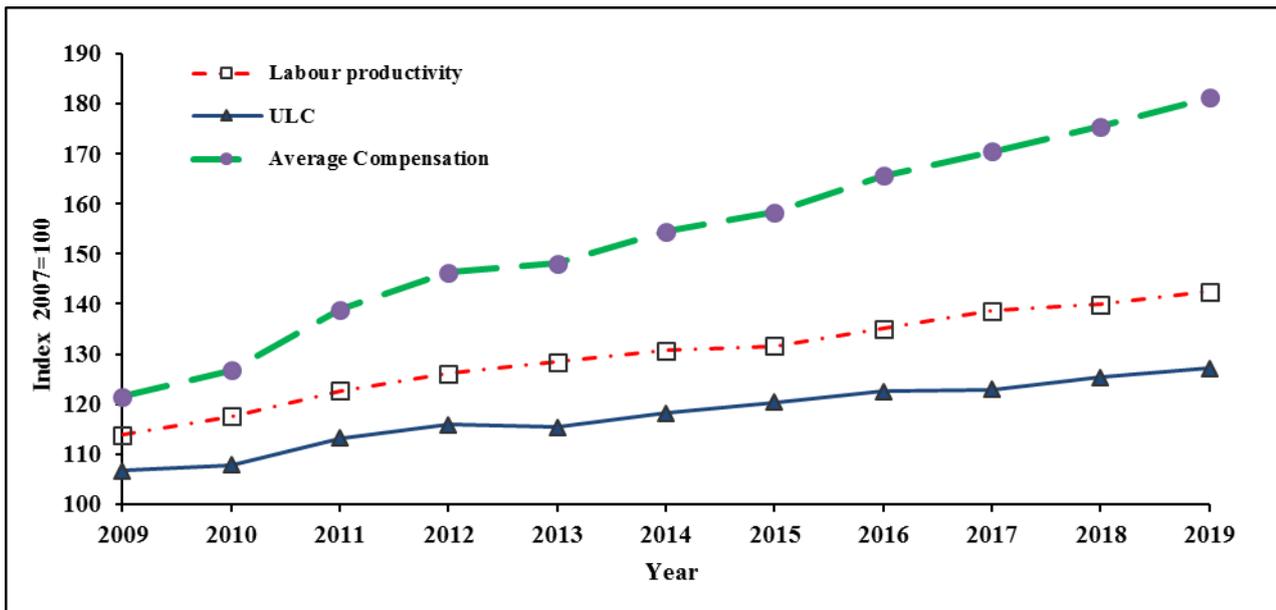
In 2019, labour productivity in manufacturing grew by 1.8%, higher than the 0.9% growth in 2018. Capital and multifactor productivity witnessed increases of 2.8% and 2.2% respectively in 2019 compared to increases of 2.2% and 1.5% in 2018.

3.3 Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 5 shows the trend of the ULC index in the manufacturing sector for the period 2009 to 2019. During that period, ULC grew at an average annual rate of 1.8% due to a higher growth in average compensation of employees (4.1%) compared to labour productivity (2.3%). In Dollar terms, ULC rose by 0.7% due to an average annual depreciation of 1.1% in the exchange rate of the rupee against the Dollar.

In 2019, ULC for the manufacturing sector rose further by 1.5% after an increase of 2.0% in 2018. In Dollar terms, ULC fell by 2.6% in 2019 after an increase of 3.9% in 2018 (Table 2.4).

Figure 5: Trends in Unit Labour Cost -Manufacturing sector, 2009 to 2019



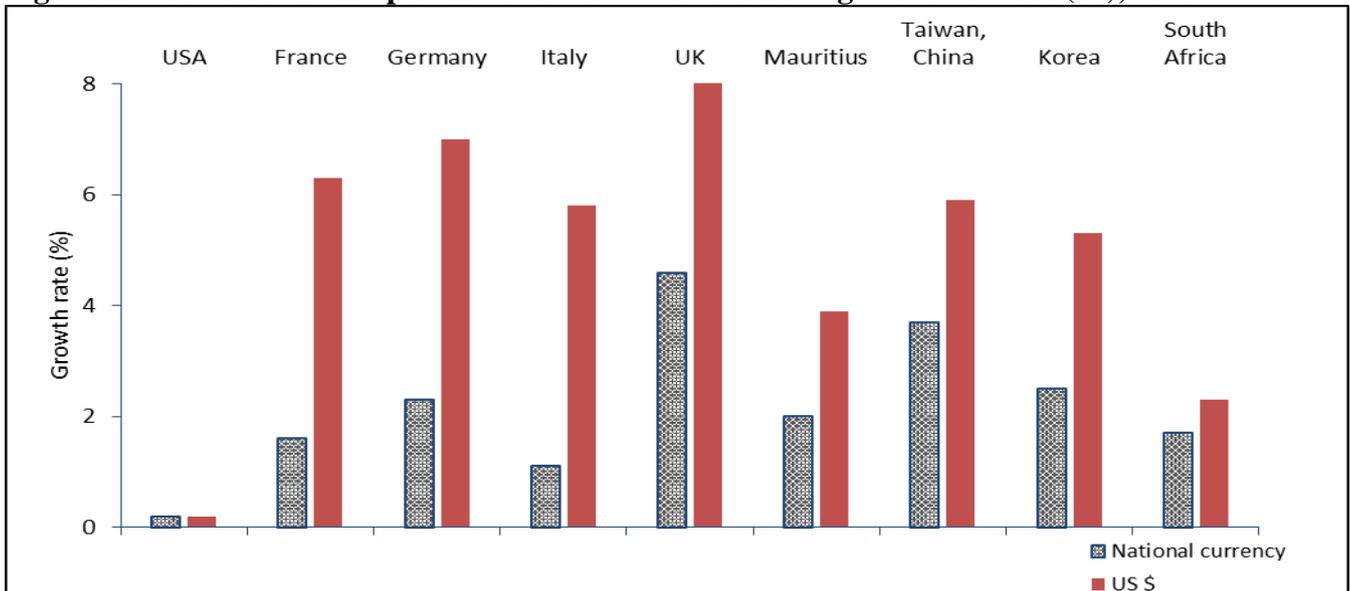
3.4 International comparison of Unit Labour Cost in Manufacturing – 2018

An international comparison of growth in ULC in the manufacturing sector for the year 2018, in national currency and in US Dollar is given in table C and figure 6 based on latest estimates published by The Conference Board International Labour Comparisons program.

Table C: Manufacturing Unit Labour Cost Growth rate of selected countries, 2018

Country	USA	France	Germany	Italy	UK	Mauritius	Taiwan, China	Korea	South Africa
National currency	0.2	1.6	2.3	1.1	4.6	2.0	3.7	2.5	1.7
US \$	0.2	6.3	7.0	5.8	8.4	3.9	5.9	5.3	2.3

Figure 6: International comparison of ULC in Manufacturing – Growth rate (%), 2018



Source: The Conference Board and Statistics Mauritius estimates

It is observed that, in 2018, ULC in the manufacturing sector, expressed in national currency or US dollars, increased in all cited countries. In national currency, the highest increase was registered in UK (4.6%) and the lowest was recorded in USA (0.2%). Mauritius registered an increase of 2.0%.

In the same year, similar to ULC in national currency, ULC in US Dollar showed highest increase in UK (8.4%) and lowest in USA (0.2%). Mauritius witnessed an increase of 3.9%.

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 in US dollars. HLC is highest in Germany and lowest in Philippines from 2008 to 2018. In 2019, the HLC for Mauritius stood at 3.18 US Dollar compared to 3.09 US Dollar in 2018.

4. Indicators for Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)

Table D below shows the main indicators for Export Oriented Enterprises during the period 2009 – 2019.

Table D: Productivity and competitiveness indicators for Export Oriented Enterprises

Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		Annual average	2018 ¹	2019
		2009 - 2019		
1	Output (Value added at constant prices)	-0.4	-4.5	-3.2
2	Labour input	-2.3	-4.4	-7.2
3	Capital input	-2.9	-2.1	-4.5
4	Capital – Output ratio	-2.5	2.5	-1.3
5	Capital – Labour ratio	-0.6	2.4	3.0
6	Labour productivity	2.0	-0.1	4.3
7	Capital productivity	2.6	-2.4	1.3
8	Multifactor productivity	2.2	-1.0	3.2
9	Average compensation of employees	5.7	6.7	9.1
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	3.7	6.9	4.7
11	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	2.6	8.8	0.5

¹Revised

4.1 Output and inputs

In 2019, the share of Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) in the economy was 5.3%. The contribution of the textile and non-textile subsectors in the total output of the EOE sector was 65.7% and 34.3% respectively.

During the period 2009 to 2019, real output of the EOE sector fell at an average annual rate of 0.4%. Within the sector, the real output of non textile establishments grew by 1.6% while that of textile establishments decreased by 1.4%.

During the same period, labour and capital input of the EOE sector registered average annual decreases of 2.3% and 2.9% respectively.

In 2019, labour input in the EOE sector registered another fall of 7.2% after that of 4.4% in 2018. In a similar way, Capital input recorded a decrease of 4.5% in 2019 after a fall of 2.1% in 2018 (Table 3.3).

4.2 Productivity trends

Figure 7: Trends in productivity indices – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2009 to 2019

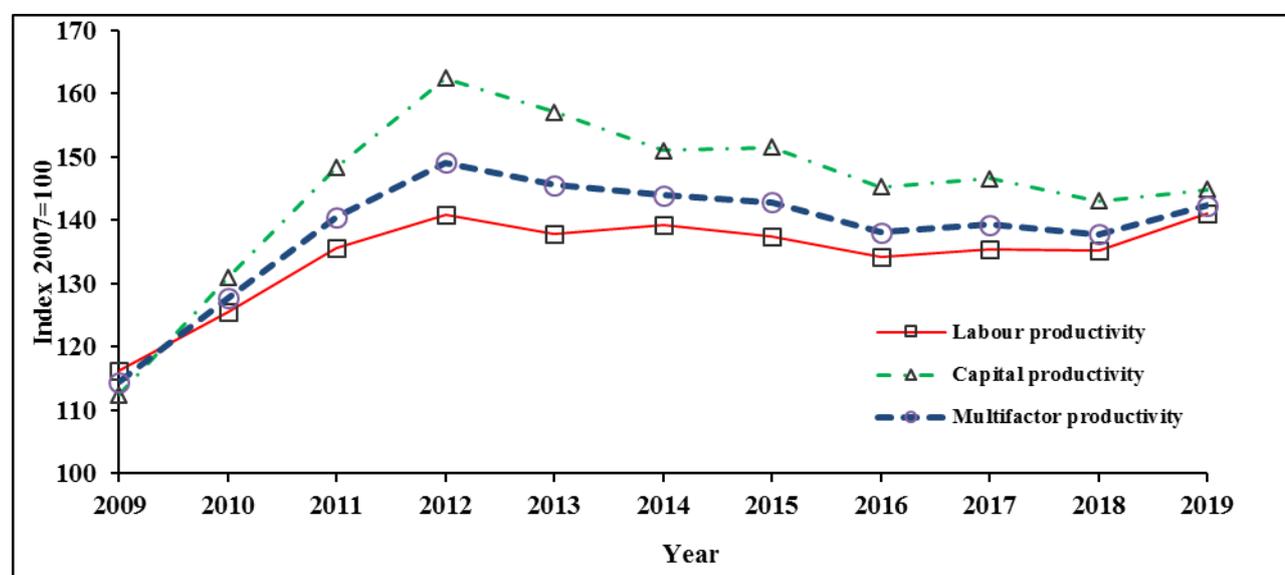
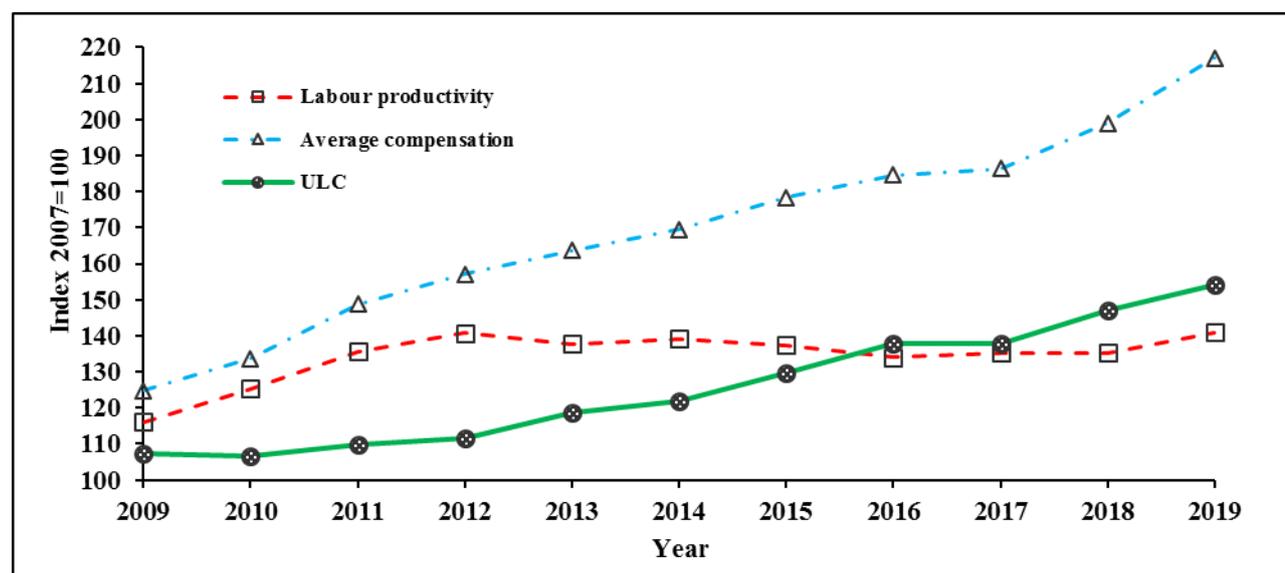


Figure 7 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices of Export Oriented Enterprises for the years 2009 to 2019. Labour and capital productivity registered average annual growths of 2.0% and 2.6% respectively. This is due to a lower fall in real output (0.4% annually) while labour input and capital input registered decreases of 2.3% and 2.9% respectively. Multifactor productivity grew at an average annual rate of 2.2% (Table 3.2).

In 2019, labour productivity in EOE moved up by 4.3% after a decline of 0.1% in 2018. Likewise, capital and multifactor productivity witnessed increases of 1.3% and 3.2% respectively in 2019 after decreases of 2.4% and 1.0% in 2018.

4.3 Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 8: Trends in Unit Labour Cost – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2009 to 2019



From 2009 to 2019, average compensation of employees in the EOE sector increased by an annual rate of 5.7% and labour productivity by 2.0%. The higher growth in average compensation of employees compared to labour productivity caused ULC to increase at an average annual rate of 3.7% during that period. In 2019, ULC increased by 4.7% after increasing by 6.9% in 2018 (Table 3.5).

In Dollar terms, ULC witnessed an average annual growth of 2.6% during the period 2009 to 2019. In 2019, ULC in Dollar terms increased by 0.5% compared to 8.8% in 2018.

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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 of current year at constant prices (i.e., after removing price effect).

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

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 total 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.

9. Capital-labour ratio

The Capital-labour ratio gives the proportion of stock of fixed capital to labour inputs. If the ratio increases, capital deepening takes place whilst, when it declines capital widening occurs.

$$\text{Capital-labour ratio} = \frac{\text{Real fixed capital utilised in an industry}}{\text{Number of persons engaged in the industry}}$$

10. Capital-output ratio

The capital-output ratio represents the units of capital required to produce one unit of output. This ratio indicates how efficiently investment is contributing to economic growth.

$$\text{Capital-output ratio} = \frac{\text{Real fixed capital stock in a specific year}}{\text{Real GDP for the same year}}$$

Table 1.1 Trends in output and inputs - Total economy, 2009 - 2019

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2009	108.9	3.4	103.5	0.8	111.1	5.7
2010	113.8	4.5	105.4	1.9	116.8	5.1
2011	118.2	3.9	104.9	-0.5	122.4	4.8
2012	122.5	3.6	106.2	1.3	127.7	4.3
2013	126.6	3.4	109.4	3.0	132.4	3.7
2014	131.2	3.6	110.9	1.3	136.2	2.8
2015	135.3	3.1	112.3	1.3	139.2	2.2
2016	140.1	3.6	112.5	0.1	142.6	2.4
2017	145.1	3.6	113.7	1.1	146.2	2.6
2018 ¹	150.3	3.6	113.6	-0.1	150.9	3.2
2019	155.4	3.3	115.4	1.6	156.4	3.6
Average annual growth rate 2009 - 2019	3.6%		1.1%		3.5%	

Table 1.2 Trends in productivity indices - Total economy, 2009 - 2019

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2009	105.2	2.6	98.0	-2.1	100.7	-0.3
2010	107.9	2.6	97.4	-0.6	101.3	0.6
2011	112.7	4.5	96.6	-0.9	102.4	1.1
2012	115.3	2.3	95.9	-0.7	102.9	0.5
2013	115.7	0.3	95.6	-0.3	103.1	0.1
2014	118.3	2.3	96.3	0.7	104.2	1.1
2015	120.4	1.8	97.2	0.9	105.5	1.3
2016	124.6	3.4	98.3	1.1	107.6	1.9
2017	127.6	2.4	99.2	1.0	109.3	1.6
2018 ¹	132.3	3.7	99.6	0.4	111.0	1.6
2019	134.6	1.8	99.3	-0.3	111.5	0.4
Average annual growth rate 2009 - 2019	2.5%		0.1%		1.0%	

¹ Revised

Table 1.3 Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit Labour Cost - Total economy, 2009 - 2019

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Average compensation of employees		Labour productivity		Unit Labour Cost (MUR)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2009	114.1	4.7	105.2	2.6	108.4	2.1
2010	119.1	4.4	107.9	2.6	110.3	1.8
2011	128.9	8.2	112.7	4.5	114.3	3.6
2012	136.7	6.1	115.3	2.3	118.6	3.7
2013	144.2	5.5	115.7	0.3	124.6	5.1
2014	147.3	2.1	118.3	2.3	124.4	-0.1
2015	152.9	3.8	120.4	1.8	127.0	2.0
2016	162.0	5.9	124.6	3.4	130.0	2.4
2017	169.8	4.8	127.6	2.4	133.0	2.3
2018 ¹	178.2	5.0	132.3	3.7	134.7	1.3
2019	182.8	2.5	134.6	1.8	135.7	0.8
Average annual growth rate 2009 - 2019	4.8%		2.5%		2.3%	

Table 1.4 Unit labour cost in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Total economy, 2009 - 2019

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Unit Labour Cost (MUR)		Exchange rate US \$/MUR		Unit Labour Cost (US \$)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	(%) Change ²	Index	Growth rate (%)
2009	108.4	2.1	101.8	12.6	106.5	-9.4
2010	110.3	1.8	98.5	-3.3	112.0	5.2
2011	114.3	3.6	91.7	-6.9	124.7	11.3
2012	118.6	3.7	95.4	4.1	124.3	-0.4
2013	124.6	5.1	97.7	2.4	127.5	2.6
2014	124.4	-0.1	97.4	-0.3	127.7	0.2
2015	127.0	2.0	111.8	14.8	113.5	-11.1
2016	130.0	2.4	114.3	2.2	113.8	0.2
2017	133.0	2.3	110.9	-3.0	120.0	5.5
2018 ¹	134.7	1.3	108.9	-1.8	123.7	3.1
2019	135.7	0.8	113.4	4.2	119.7	-3.3
Average annual growth rate 2009 - 2019	2.3%		1.1%		1.2%	

¹ Revised² + : depreciation, - : appreciation of the MUR vis-a-vis the US \$

Table 2.1 Trends in output and inputs - Manufacturing sector, 2009 - 2019

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2009	105.4	2.4	92.6	-7.8	100.4	0.0
2010	107.4	1.9	91.3	-1.3	96.5	-3.8
2011	108.1	0.7	88.1	-3.5	95.3	-1.2
2012	110.4	2.1	87.5	-0.7	92.8	-2.7
2013	115.6	4.7	90.0	2.8	90.3	-2.7
2014	117.7	1.8	90.0	0.0	90.2	-0.1
2015	117.7	0.1	89.5	-0.6	86.2	-4.5
2016	118.1	0.3	87.4	-2.3	83.1	-3.6
2017	119.9	1.5	86.4	-1.1	80.5	-3.1
2018 ¹	120.7	0.7	86.3	-0.2	79.4	-1.4
2019	121.6	0.7	85.3	-1.1	77.8	-2.0
Average annual growth rate 2009 - 2019	1.4%		-0.8%		-2.5%	

Table 2.2 Trends in productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2009 - 2019

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2009	113.8	11.1	105.0	2.4	110.2	7.5
2010	117.6	3.3	111.2	6.0	114.9	4.3
2011	122.7	4.3	113.4	2.0	118.7	3.3
2012	126.1	2.8	119.0	4.9	123.1	3.7
2013	128.4	1.8	128.0	7.6	128.3	4.2
2014	130.7	1.8	130.4	1.9	130.6	1.8
2015	131.6	0.6	136.6	4.8	133.6	2.3
2016	135.1	2.7	142.2	4.1	137.9	3.3
2017	138.7	2.6	148.9	4.7	142.8	3.5
2018 ¹	139.9	0.9	152.1	2.2	144.9	1.5
2019	142.5	1.8	156.3	2.8	148.1	2.2
Average annual growth rate 2009 - 2019	2.3%		4.1%		3.0%	

¹ Revised

Table 2.3 Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 2009 - 2019 (Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Average compensation of employees		Labour productivity		Unit Labour Cost (MUR)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2009	121.5	10.9	113.8	11.1	106.7	-0.2
2010	126.8	4.3	117.6	3.3	107.8	1.0
2011	138.9	9.5	122.7	4.3	113.2	5.0
2012	146.3	5.3	126.1	2.8	115.9	2.4
2013	148.1	1.3	128.4	1.8	115.3	-0.5
2014	154.4	4.3	130.7	1.8	118.1	2.4
2015	158.3	2.5	131.6	0.6	120.3	1.8
2016	165.6	4.6	135.1	2.7	122.6	1.9
2017	170.4	2.9	138.7	2.6	122.9	0.3
2018 ¹	175.4	2.9	139.9	0.9	125.4	2.0
2019	181.2	3.3	142.5	1.8	127.2	1.5
Average annual growth rate 2009 - 2019	4.1%		2.3%		1.8%	

Table 2.4 Unit labour cost in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Manufacturing sector, 2009 - 2019 (Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Unit Labour Cost (MUR)		Exchange rate MUR/US \$		Unit Labour Cost (US \$)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	(%) Change ²	Index	Growth rate (%)
2009	106.7	-0.2	101.8	12.6	104.8	-11.4
2010	107.8	1.0	98.5	-3.3	109.5	4.4
2011	113.2	5.0	91.7	-6.9	123.5	12.8
2012	115.9	2.4	95.4	4.1	121.5	-1.6
2013	115.3	-0.5	97.7	2.4	118.0	-2.9
2014	118.1	2.4	97.4	-0.3	121.3	2.7
2015	120.3	1.8	111.8	14.8	107.6	-11.3
2016	122.6	1.9	114.3	2.2	107.2	-0.3
2017	122.9	0.3	110.9	-3.0	110.8	3.4
2018 ¹	125.4	2.0	108.9	-1.8	115.1	3.9
2019	127.2	1.5	113.4	4.2	112.1	-2.6
Average annual growth rate 2009 - 2019	1.8%		1.1%		0.7%	

¹ Revised

² + : depreciation, - : appreciation of the MUR vis-à-vis the US \$

Table 2.5 - Hourly labour cost of selected countries in US Dollar - Manufacturing sector, 2008 - 2018

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Australia	35.28	32.88	39.55	46.43	47.74	47.27	46.01	38.59	38.19	40.62	41.17
Brazil	8.44	8.12	10.00	11.59	10.74	10.49	10.43	7.73	7.98	n/a	n/a
Canada	32.08	29.24	34.25	36.26	36.69	36.55	34.47	30.74	30.08	31.84	33.02
France	41.63	39.72	39.04	42.77	41.25	43.33	44.03	37.31	37.72	38.66	41.38
Germany	46.75	45.27	43.82	47.08	45.40	48.29	49.50	42.27	43.18	44.03	47.12
Japan	27.48	30.06	31.75	35.66	35.25	28.85	26.94	23.60	26.46	26.09	27.38
Korea, Republic of	16.80	15.03	17.88	19.19	20.44	22.09	23.63	22.54	22.98	23.26	26.02
Mauritius	1.74	1.73	1.97	2.32	2.46	2.59	2.81	2.58	2.77	2.84	3.09
Mexico	4.85	4.22	4.52	4.79	4.68	5.01	4.99	4.38	3.91	4.13	4.13
Philippines	1.74	1.68	1.86	1.99	2.08	2.13	2.11	2.15	2.06	n/a	n/a
Portugal	12.48	12.34	12.00	13.24	12.39	12.90	12.68	10.99	10.96	11.14	12.02
Singapore	18.86	17.54	19.29	23.07	24.42	25.78	26.82	25.87	26.75	25.93	27.93
Taiwan, China	8.69	7.77	8.31	9.28	9.40	9.41	9.48	9.49	9.82	n/a	n/a
Turkey	6.44	5.76	6.29	6.01	6.02	6.35	6.21	5.68	6.09	7.01	6.08
United Kingdom	33.84	29.25	28.98	30.57	30.91	31.02	32.98	31.01	28.41	27.10	29.20
United States	32.78	34.19	34.75	35.51	35.70	36.49	37.04	37.81	39.03	39.70	40.53

Source : The Conference board and Statistics Mauritius estimates

Table 3.1 Trends in output and inputs - Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE), 2009 - 2019

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2009	101.3	-0.4	87.2	-8.9	90.1	-7.7
2010	107.5	6.1	85.7	-1.7	82.1	-8.8
2011	113.2	5.3	83.5	-2.6	76.3	-7.1
2012	114.8	1.4	81.5	-2.3	70.6	-7.4
2013	111.3	-3.0	80.8	-0.9	70.9	0.3
2014	114.1	2.5	82.0	1.5	75.5	6.6
2015	110.6	-3.1	80.5	-1.8	73.0	-3.4
2016	104.9	-5.1	78.2	-2.8	72.2	-1.0
2017	105.2	0.3	77.8	-0.6	71.8	-0.6
2018 ¹	100.5	-4.5	74.4	-4.4	70.3	-2.1
2019	97.3	-3.2	69.0	-7.2	67.2	-4.5
Average annual growth rate 2009 - 2019	-0.4%		-2.3%		-2.9%	

Table 3.2 Trends in productivity - Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE), 2009 - 2019

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2009	116.2	9.3	112.4	7.9	114.5	8.7
2010	125.4	7.9	130.9	16.4	127.7	11.6
2011	135.6	8.1	148.3	13.3	140.5	10.0
2012	140.8	3.8	162.4	9.5	149.1	6.2
2013	137.8	-2.1	157.0	-3.3	145.6	-2.4
2014	139.2	1.0	151.0	-3.8	143.9	-1.1
2015	137.4	-1.3	151.5	0.3	142.8	-0.8
2016	134.1	-2.4	145.3	-4.1	138.1	-3.3
2017	135.3	0.9	146.6	0.9	139.3	0.8
2018 ¹	135.2	-0.1	143.0	-2.4	137.8	-1.0
2019	141.0	4.3	144.9	1.3	142.3	3.2
Average annual growth rate 2009 - 2019	2.0%		2.6%		2.2%	

¹ Revised

Table 3.3 - Trends in output and inputs - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2009 - 2019

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Real output			Labour input			Capital input		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile
2009	101.3	97.6	111.6	87.2	83.0	106.5	90.1	89.4	91.8
2010	107.5	100.7	126.7	85.7	78.8	117.3	82.1	82.9	80.2
2011	113.2	104.9	136.6	83.5	76.0	117.7	76.3	76.8	75.1
2012	114.8	104.7	143.4	81.5	74.0	116.1	70.6	70.1	72.0
2013	111.3	106.5	124.4	80.8	73.4	114.7	70.9	65.1	85.5
2014	114.1	112.0	120.2	82.0	74.8	115.0	75.5	66.8	97.5
2015	110.6	108.1	117.8	80.5	73.0	114.9	73.0	64.4	94.7
2016	104.9	100.2	118.4	78.2	71.4	109.7	72.2	62.4	96.8
2017	105.2	98.6	123.5	77.8	70.5	111.3	71.8	60.9	99.3
2018 ¹	100.5	89.5	130.5	74.4	66.2	111.8	70.3	57.8	101.8
2019	97.3	84.9	131.0	69.0	58.9	115.6	67.2	55.3	97.0
Annual growth rate (%)									
2009 - 2019	-0.4	-1.4	1.6	-2.3	-3.4	0.8	-2.9	-4.7	0.5
Year 2018 ¹	-4.5	-9.2	5.7	-4.4	-6.0	0.5	-2.1	-5.1	2.5
Year 2019	-3.2	-5.1	0.4	-7.2	-11.1	3.4	-4.5	-4.2	-4.8

¹ Revised

Table 3.4 - Trends in productivity - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2009 - 2019

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Labour productivity			Capital productivity			Multifactor productivity		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile
2009	116.2	117.7	104.8	112.4	109.2	121.5	114.5	114.5	115.6
2010	125.4	127.8	108.0	130.9	121.5	158.1	127.7	125.7	138.2
2011	135.6	138.0	116.0	148.3	136.7	181.9	140.5	137.6	152.2
2012	140.8	141.4	123.5	162.4	149.3	199.3	149.1	143.7	165.6
2013	137.8	145.1	108.5	157.0	163.7	145.6	145.6	150.9	130.4
2014	139.2	149.8	104.5	151.0	167.7	123.3	143.9	155.3	115.3
2015	137.4	148.0	102.5	151.5	167.9	124.4	142.8	154.0	114.4
2016	134.1	140.3	107.9	145.3	160.4	122.2	138.1	145.4	115.9
2017	135.3	139.8	111.0	146.6	161.9	124.3	139.3	145.0	118.5
2018 ¹	135.2	135.1	116.8	143.0	154.9	128.1	137.8	138.9	123.3
2019	141.0	144.2	113.4	144.9	153.5	135.1	142.3	146.0	125.4
Annual growth rate (%)									
2009 - 2019	2.0	2.1	0.8	2.6	3.5	1.1	2.2	2.5	0.8
Year 2018 ¹	-0.1	-3.4	5.2	-2.4	-4.3	3.1	-1.0	-4.2	4.1
Year 2019	4.3	6.8	-2.9	1.3	-0.9	5.5	3.2	5.1	1.7

¹ Revised

Table 3.5 - Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit labour cost - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2009 - 2019
(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Average compensation of employees			Labour productivity			Unit Labour Cost (MUR)		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile
2009	124.8	129.4	109.4	116.2	117.7	104.8	107.4	110.0	104.4
2010	133.7	144.5	100.8	125.4	127.8	108.0	106.6	113.1	93.3
2011	148.7	159.1	120.0	135.6	138.0	116.0	109.6	115.2	103.5
2012	157.1	167.2	130.6	140.8	141.4	123.5	111.6	118.2	105.8
2013	163.6	172.9	140.3	137.8	145.1	108.5	118.7	119.1	129.3
2014	169.5	176.5	153.8	139.2	149.8	104.5	121.8	117.8	147.1
2015	178.4	185.8	162.7	137.4	148.0	102.5	129.8	125.5	158.7
2016	184.6	190.4	174.3	134.1	140.3	107.9	137.7	135.7	161.5
2017	186.4	193.4	172.7	135.3	139.8	111.0	137.7	138.3	155.6
2018	198.9	209.8	176.2	135.2	135.1	116.8	147.1	155.3	150.9
2019	217.1	238.3	174.5	141.0	144.2	113.4	154.0	165.3	153.9
Annual growth rate (%)									
2009 - 2019	5.7	6.3	4.8	2.0	2.1	0.8	3.7	4.2	4.0
Year 2018	6.7	8.5	2.0	-0.1	-3.4	5.2	6.9	12.3	-3.0
Year 2019	9.1	13.6	-1.0	4.3	6.8	-2.9	4.7	6.4	2.0

Table 3.6 - Unit labour cost in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2009 - 2019

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Unit labour cost (MUR)			Exchange Rate US \$/MUR		Unit labour cost (US Dollar)		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Index	% Change ²	Total	Textile	Non-textile
2009	107.4	110.0	104.4	101.8	12.6	105.5	108.0	102.6
2010	106.6	113.1	93.3	98.5	-3.3	108.3	114.9	94.7
2011	109.6	115.2	103.5	91.7	-6.9	119.6	125.7	112.9
2012	111.6	118.2	105.8	95.4	4.1	116.9	123.9	110.8
2013	118.7	119.1	129.3	97.7	2.4	121.5	121.9	132.3
2014	121.8	117.8	147.1	97.4	-0.3	125.0	121.0	151.0
2015	129.8	125.5	158.7	111.8	14.8	116.1	112.3	141.9
2016	137.7	135.7	161.5	114.3	2.2	120.5	118.8	141.3
2017	137.7	138.3	155.6	110.9	-3.0	124.2	124.7	140.4
2018	147.1	155.3	150.9	108.9	-1.8	135.1	142.7	138.6
2019	154.0	165.3	153.9	113.4	4.2	135.8	145.7	135.7
Annual growth rate (%)								
2009 - 2019	3.7	4.2	4.0		1.1	2.6	3.0	2.8
Year 2018	6.9	12.3	-3.0		-1.8	8.8	14.4	-1.3
Year 2019	4.7	6.4	2.0		4.2	0.5	2.1	-2.1

² + : depreciation, - : appreciation of the MUR vis- a - vis the US \$