# SURVEY OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN LARGE

# (employing 10 or more persons) ESTABLISHMENTS (SEE)

**March 2022 (Preliminary results)**

1. **Introduction**

Statistics Mauritius carries out the annual Survey of Employment and Earnings in ‘large’ establishments with March as reference period so as to obtain a continuous series of comparable data on the level of employment and earnings in these establishments. This issue of the Economic and Social Indicators presents the preliminary results for March 2022 with comparative figures for 2020 and 2021.

Concepts and definitions are provided at section 4.

###### **Response**

The preliminary results of the survey presented below are based on responses obtained from 53% of large establishments, representing 62% of total employment in this category of establishments. Estimates have been worked out for non-response on the basis of previous data, observed trend and employment figures from the statistics unit of the Ministry of Industrial Development, SMEs and Cooperatives.

###### **Main results**

##### **Employment Level, March 2021 - March 2022**

A preliminary estimate of total employment in large establishments is 304,063 in March 2022 compared to 305,677 in March 2021, representing a decrease of 1,614 (Table 1). This is the net result of employment decreases in some industrial groups, partly offset by increases in some other groups.

A sectorwise analysis shows that employment in the primary sector went down by 5 from 9,297 in March 2021 to 9,292 in March 2022. During the same period, employment in the secondary sector also showed decrease by 2,845 from 77,811 to 74,966 while the tertiary sector increased by 1,236 from 218,569 to 219,805.

The total employment figure includes 4,668 persons working in large establishments in Rodrigues, compared to 4,613 in March 2021. They are mainly government employees of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly numbering 2,811 in March 2022.

As at March 2022, the number of foreign workers stood at 28,353 *(22,429 males and 5,924 females)* of whom 17,765 were engaged in activities of the ‘Manufacturing’ sector and 6,761 in ‘Construction’ (Table 6).

## **Employment by Industry**

Between March 2021 and March 2022, main decreases occurred in the following industrial groups: ‘Manufacturing’ (-2,006), ‘Construction’ (-961), ‘Education’ (-230), and ‘Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply’ (-161). The decrease in the manufacturing sector was mostly attributed to ‘Textiles and wearing apparel’.

Main increases in employment were in ‘Public administration and defence; compulsory social security’ (+614), ‘Human health and social work activities’ (+342) and ‘Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities’ (+283) (Chart 1).

## **Employment by Sex**

As at March 2022, among the 304,063 employees in large establishments, 182,884 or 60.1% were male. Compared to March 2021, male employment decreased by 3,427 while female employment increased by 1,813.

Male employment decreased mainly in ‘Manufacturing’ (-2,276), ‘Construction’ (-913), ‘Education’ (-162), ‘Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply’ (-161) and ‘Accommodation and food service activities’ (-138) (Table 1).

Female employment increased mainly in ‘Public administration and defence; compulsory social security’ (+623), ‘Human health and social work activities’ (+290) and ‘Manufacturing’ (+270).

## **Employment in General Government Sector**

Employment in the General Government Sector increased by 671 from 75,433 in March 2021 to 76,104 in March 2022. Male employment decreased by 247 from 44,123 to 43,876 and female employment increased by 918 from 31,310 to 32,228 (Tables 3, 3a & 3b).

## **Employment in large establishments of the Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) sector**

The number of persons employed by large establishments of the EOE sector decreased by 1,724 from 37,716 *(19,774 Mauritians and 17,942 foreigners)* in March 2021 to 35,992 *(19,960 Mauritians and 16,032 foreigners)* in March 2022 (Table 4). The main decreases in the manufacturing establishments were as follows: ‘Wearing apparel - except footwear’ (-1,840) and ‘Textiles’ (-404).

From March 2021 to March 2022, the number of male and female employees showed decreases respectively by 1,717 from 20,831 to 19,114 and by 7 from 16,885 to 16,878.

* 1. **Employment of foreign workers**

The number of foreign workers in large establishments in March 2022 stood at 28,353 (22,429 males and 5,924 females) compared to 30,044 (23,991 males and 6,053 females) in March 2021, showing a net decrease of 1,691 (-1,562 males and -129 females) (Table 6).

Male employment decreased mainly in ‘Manufacturing’ (-1,574) and ‘Construction’ (-167) while increases was mainly observed in ‘Accommodation and food service activities’ (+336).

Female employment decreased mainly in ‘Manufacturing’ (-323).

* 1. **Earnings**

The level of average earnings is influenced mainly by changes in basic salaries and wages. However, fluctuations may also occur because of:

1. Changes in the mix of employees of various categories or with various lengths of service. For example, a large intake of professionals by, say, an architectural firm can cause a sudden jump in the average monthly earnings. On the other hand, a large intake of employees at the lower end of a wage scale has the effect of lowering the average earnings.
2. Changes in overtime, regular bonuses and commissions.
   * 1. **Earnings in large establishments**

The industrial group with the highest average monthly earnings was ‘Financial and insurance activities’ (Rs 58,054) followed by ‘Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply’ (Rs 55,305) and ‘Professional, scientific and technical activities’ (Rs 54,634). Lowest averages were registered in, ‘Administrative and support service activities’ (Rs 22,322), ‘Manufacturing’ (22,835) and in ‘Accommodation and food service activities’ (Rs 23,691). Within the ‘Manufacturing’ group, ‘Textiles and wearing apparel’ registered average monthly earnings of Rs 19,269.

Overall average monthly earnings in large establishments increased by 10.9% from Rs 33,773 in March 2021 to Rs 37,451 in March 2022. Highest increases were registered in: ‘Transportation and storage’ (+17.6%) and ‘Information and communication’ (+15.9%). Decrease were noted in ‘Mining and quarrying ’ (-9.0%), (Chart 2).

* + 1. **Earnings in large establishments of the EOE sector**

The average monthly earnings in this sector stood at Rs 19,847 in March 2022, showing a decrease of 2.5% over the March 2021 figure of Rs 20,358 (Table 8). The average monthly earnings in the manufacturing establishments was Rs 18,852 compared to Rs 32,837 in the non-manufacturing establishments. The corresponding figures for 2021 were Rs 18,765 and Rs 32,575 respectively.

###### **Concepts and definitions**

* 1. **Large establishments** include:

1. Agricultural establishments comprising:
2. sugar cane plantations of 10 hectares or more;
3. tea plantations of 2 hectares or more;
4. Other agricultural establishments employing at least 10 persons during the reference period (March 2022).
5. Non-agricultural establishments employing at least 10 persons during the reference month. It is to be noted that “outworkers”, that is, piece rate workers who are working in their own homes on materials provided by the establishment, are excluded although they are remunerated by the establishment.
6. All central, regional and local government departments.
   1. **Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector**

**Primary sector** comprises activities classified in the industrial groups:

1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing
2. Mining and quarrying

**Secondary sector** comprises activities classified in the industrial groups:

1. Manufacturing
2. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
3. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
4. Construction

**Tertiary sector** comprises activities classified in the industrial groups:

1. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
2. Transportation and storage
3. Accommodation and food service activities
4. Information and communication
5. Financial and insurance activities
6. Real estate activities
7. Professional, scientific and technical activities
8. Administrative and support service activities
9. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
10. Education
11. Human health and social work activities
12. Arts, entertainment and recreation
13. Other service activities

**4.3** The **General Government** sector is made up of (i) Central Government (ii) Regional Government and (iii) Local Government.

**4.3.1** **Central Government** covers all units that are agencies of the country’s central authority. It consists of Budgetary Central Government and Extra Budgetary Units.

***Budgetary Central Government*** includes all ministries and departments.

***Extra Budgetary Units*** are agencies responsible for the performance of specialized governmental functions in such fields as health, education, social welfare, construction and so on, under the authority of Central Government

**4.3.2 Regional Government** consists of the administration of Rodrigues.

**4.3.3** **Local Government** consists of municipalities and district councils / village councils exercising an independent competence as government units.

**4.4 Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)** comprise enterprises formerly operating with an export certificate and those export manufacturing enterprises holding a registration certificate issued by the Board of Investment.

**4.5 Employment in Large establishments** covers all persons in regular or casual employment and includes:

1. Persons temporarily absent on paid sick or vacation leave; and
2. Persons holding managerial posts, family workers receiving wages or salaries, and paid apprentices.

**4.6 Earnings** of employees in large establishments comprise all payments in cash made to employees in connection with work done. Amounts reported include overtime, productivity bonuses, commissions, travelling allowances, attendance bonuses, housing and rent allowances and other regular cash payments before any deductions such as taxes, insurance and pension contributions paid by the employees. They exclude pension payments, family allowances and other similar special benefits paid by the employers. Also excluded are arrears payments made at the end of March in respect of previous pay periods.

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