



# Economic and Social Indicators

**Issue No 1806**

**Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators**

**2013 – 2023**

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## Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators (2013 – 2023)

### 1. Introduction

This issue of the Economic and Social Indicators presents Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators for the years 2013 to 2023 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	2022 <sup>1</sup>	2023 <sup>2</sup>
	2013-2023		
Output (GVA at basic prices)	2.6	9.9	7.0
GDP at market prices	2.5	8.9	7.0
GDP per capita (market prices)	2.5	9.2	7.1
Labour input	0.5	6.5	6.2
Capital input	2.6	2.1	4.4
Capital - Output ratio	0.0	-7.1	-2.5
Capital - Labour ratio	2.0	-4.2	-1.7
Labour productivity	2.0	3.2	0.7
Capital productivity	0.0	7.7	2.5
Multifactor productivity	0.8	5.6	1.7
Average compensation of employees	5.0	6.2	5.8
Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	2.9	2.9	5.0
Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	-1.0	-2.8	2.3

<sup>1</sup>Revised <sup>2</sup>Provisional

## 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 2013 to 2023, GVA at basic prices, in real terms, grew on average by 2.6% per annum. The growth rate for 2023 was 7.0% compared to a growth of 9.9% registered in 2022.

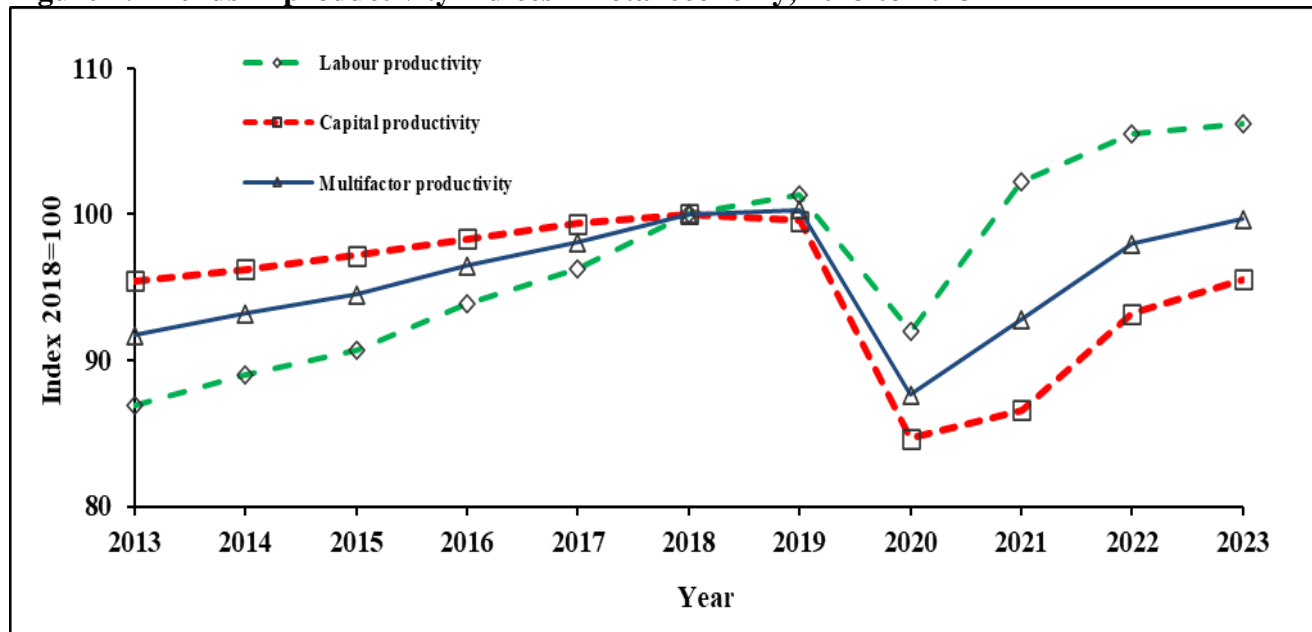
GDP per capita at market prices is an indicator of the standard of living of the population. With an average annual growth of 0.02% in the population and 2.5% in GDP at market prices, GDP per capita grew by 2.5% per annum during the period 2013 to 2023.

## 2.2 Labour and capital inputs

During the period 2013 to 2023, whilst real GVA at basic prices increased by an average of 2.6% per annum, capital input and labour input grew by 2.6% and 0.5% respectively. The capital-labour ratio, defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour input grew by 2.0% annually during the period under review. Annual growth rates of output and inputs for the years 2013 to 2023 are given in table 1.1.

## 2.3 Productivity trends

**Figure 1: Trends in productivity indices – Total economy, 2013 to 2023**



### 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 87.0 in 2013 to 106.2 in 2023, giving an average annual growth of 2.0%.

In 2023, labour productivity rose slightly by 0.7% after an increase of 3.2% in 2022. This was the result of a lower GVA growth of 7.0% in 2023 compared to 9.9% in 2022 while labour input grew further by 6.2% in 2023 after that of 6.5% in 2022.

### 2.3.2 Capital productivity

Capital productivity is a measure of real GVA per unit of capital. During the period 2013 to 2023, the index of capital productivity increased from 95.4 in 2013 to 95.6 in 2023. The average annual rate of change worked out to 0.0%.

Capital productivity registered an increase of 2.5% in 2023 after a rise of 7.7% in 2022 (Table 1.2). The 2.5% growth in 2023 is explained by a high growth in GVA (7.0%) compared to a growth in capital input of 4.4%.

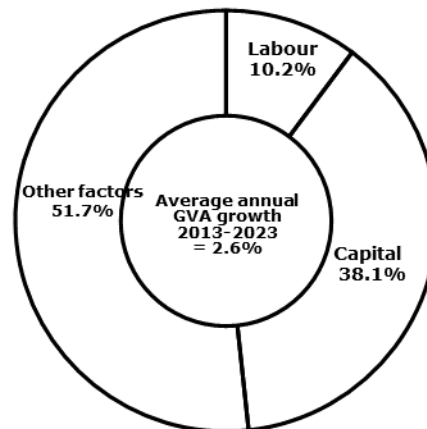
### 2.3.3 Multifactor productivity (MFP)

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 2013 to 2023, MFP increased by 0.8% annually. In 2023, MFP rose by 1.7% after increasing by 5.6% in 2022 (Table 1.2).

### 2.4 Growth accounting

The contribution of different factors to economic growth is determined by the growth accounting technique. From 2013 to 2023, the contribution of labour to the 2.6% average annual growth in GVA worked out to 10.2% and that of capital to 38.1%. The remaining 51.7% 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 2013 to 2023**



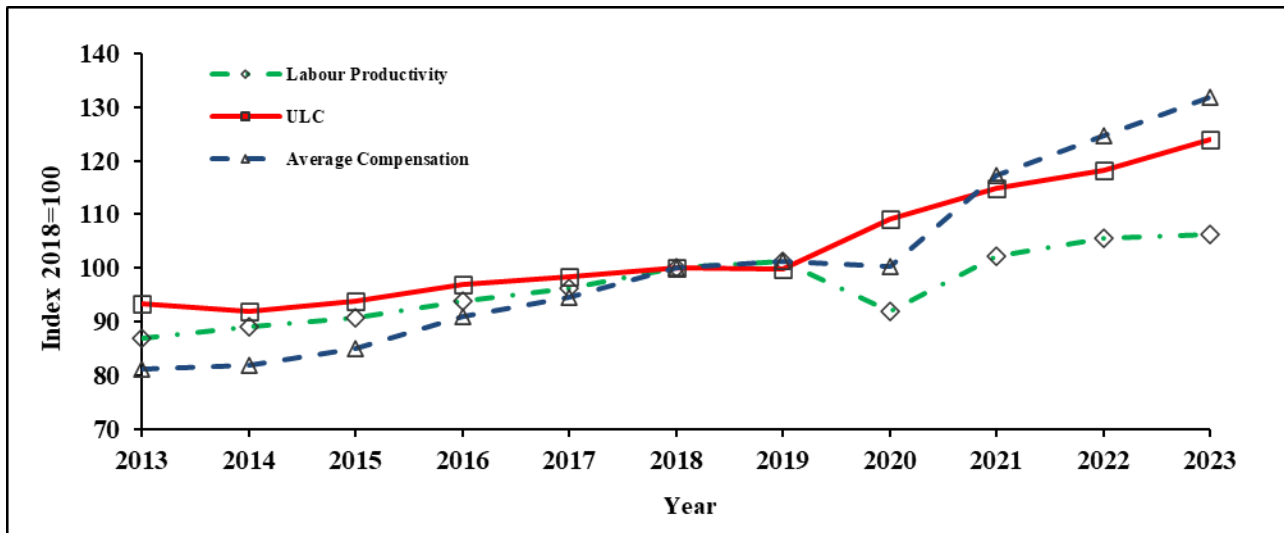
### 2.5 Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

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 2013 to 2023, average annual compensation of employees increased by 5.0% whilst labour productivity grew by 2.0%. This resulted in an average annual growth of 2.9% in ULC. In 2023, ULC rose by 5.0% after an increase of 2.9% in 2022 (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 2013 to 2023, ULC in Mauritian Rupees rose at an average annual rate of 2.9%. In Dollar terms, it fell by 1.0% annually as a result of an average annual depreciation of

3.9% of the Mauritian Rupee vis-à-vis the US Dollar. In 2023, ULC in Dollar terms rose by 2.3% after a fall of 2.8% in 2022 (Table 1.4).

**Figure 3: Trends in Unit Labour Cost - Total economy, 2013 to 2023**



### 3. Indicators for the Manufacturing sector

Table B summarises the main indicators for the Manufacturing sector for the period 2013 to 2023.

**Table B: Productivity and competitiveness indicators for the Manufacturing sector**

Indicator	Growth rate (%)		
	Annual Average	2022 <sup>1</sup>	2023 <sup>2</sup>
	2013-2023		
Output (Value added at constant prices)	0.5	9.1	2.1
Labour input	-1.2	-2.5	8.3
Capital input	-2.5	-1.8	0.0
Capital - Output ratio	-3.0	-10.0	-2.1
Capital - Labour ratio	-1.3	0.7	-7.7
Labour productivity	1.7	11.9	-5.7
Capital productivity	3.1	11.1	2.2
Multifactor productivity	2.2	11.6	-3.0
Average compensation of employees	3.7	23.2	-1.2
Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	1.9	10.1	4.8
Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	-1.9	4.1	2.0

<sup>1</sup>Revised <sup>2</sup>Provisional

### 3.1 Output and inputs

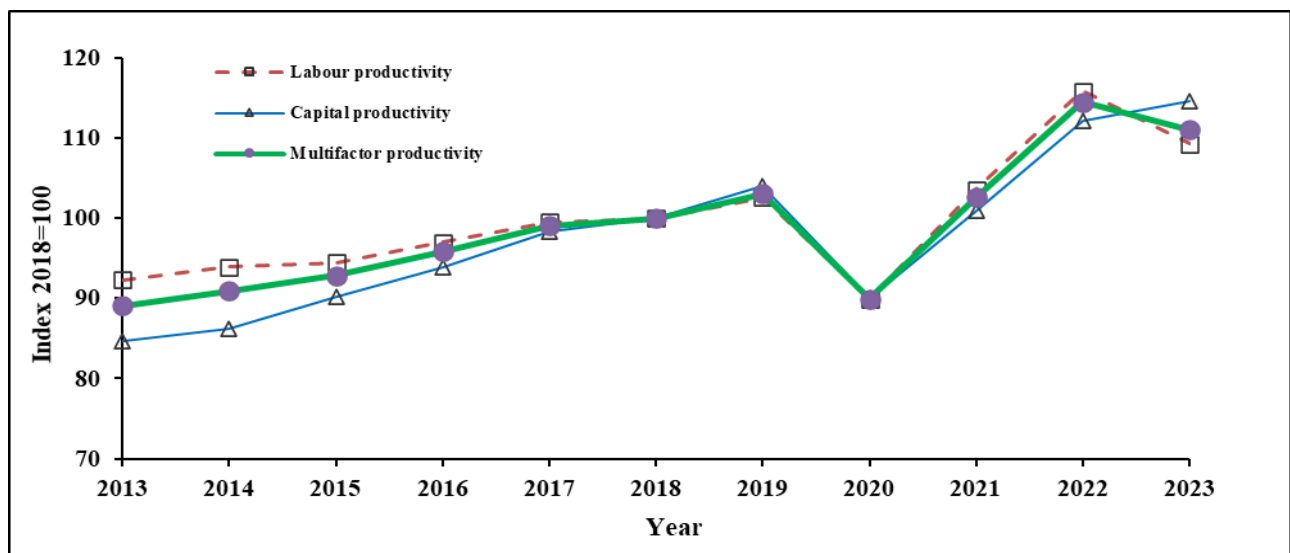
From 2013 to 2023, real output in the manufacturing sector increased on average by 0.5% annually. In 2023, the sector witnessed a growth of 2.1% after an increase of 9.1% in 2022.

During the period 2013 to 2023, labour and capital inputs fell by an average annual rate of 1.2% and 2.5% respectively.

In 2023, labour input rose by 8.3% after a fall of 2.5% in 2022. Capital input remained stagnant in 2023 after the decrease of 1.8% observed in 2022 (Table 2.1).

### 3.2 Productivity trends

**Figure 4: Trends in productivity indices – Manufacturing sector, 2013 to 2023**



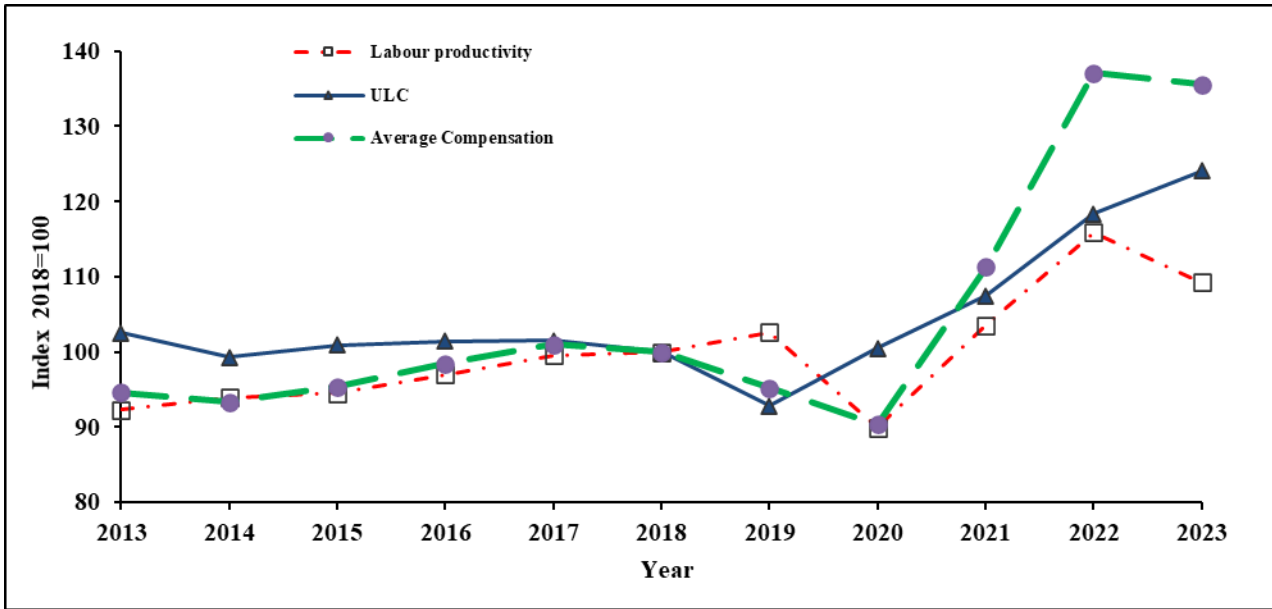
During the period 2013 to 2023, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 1.7%. This was the result of a low positive growth of 0.5% in real output compared to a high decline of 1.2% in labour input. During the same period, capital productivity increased by an average of 3.1% annually due to the negative growth of 2.5% in capital input compared to the positive growth in real output (0.5%). In that same period, multifactor productivity increased by an average of 2.2% per annum (Table 2.2).

In 2023, labour productivity in manufacturing fell by 5.7% after increasing by 11.9% in 2022. Capital productivity witnessed further increase of 2.2% in 2023 after that of 11.1% in 2022 whilst multifactor productivity fell by 3.0% in 2023 after rising by 11.6% in 2022.

### 3.3 Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 5 shows the trend of the ULC index in the manufacturing sector for the period 2013 to 2023. During that period, ULC grew at an average annual rate of 1.9% due to a higher growth in average compensation of employees (3.7%) compared to labour productivity (1.7%). In Dollar terms, ULC fell by 1.9% annually due to an average annual depreciation of 3.9% in the exchange rate of the rupee against the Dollar.

In 2023, ULC for the manufacturing sector rose further by 4.8% after an increase of 10.1% in 2022. In Dollar terms, ULC increased by 2.0% in 2023 after increasing by 4.1% in 2022. (Table 2.4).

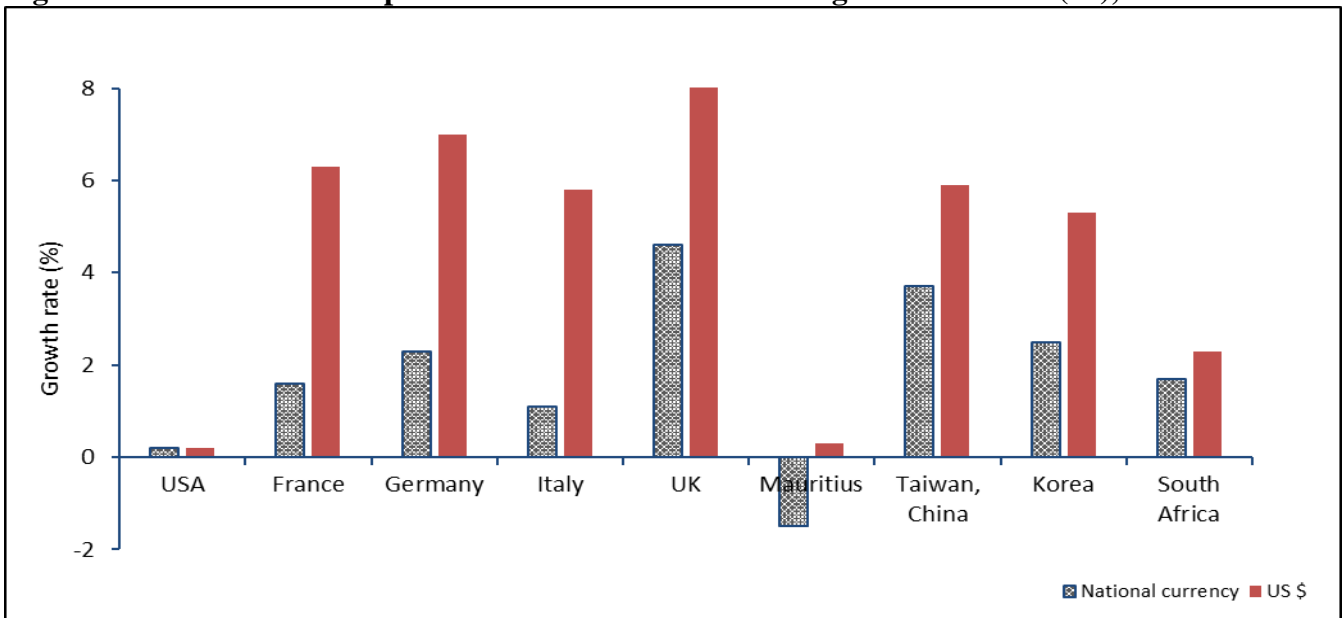
**Figure 5: Trends in Unit Labour Cost -Manufacturing sector, 2013 to 2023**

### 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 available 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	-1.5	3.7	2.5	1.7
US \$	0.2	6.3	7.0	5.8	8.4	0.3	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 registered the highest increase in UK (4.6%) whilst Mauritius registered a decline of 1.5% (table C).

In 2018, ULC in US Dollar showed highest increase in UK (8.4%) and lowest in USA (0.2%). Mauritius witnessed an increase of 0.3%.

### 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. In 2023, the HLC for Mauritius stood at 3.17 US Dollar compared to 2.93 US Dollar in 2022.

## 4. **Indicators for Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)**

Table D below shows the main indicators for Export Oriented Enterprises during the period 2013 – 2023.

**Table D: Productivity and competitiveness indicators for Export Oriented Enterprises**

Indicator	Growth rate (%)		
	Annual Average	2022 <sup>1</sup>	2023 <sup>2</sup>
	2013-2023		
Output (Value added at constant prices)	-3.2	11.8	-11.2
Labour input	-4.5	-1.1	-3.2
Capital input	-2.0	-2.7	-1.6
Capital - Output ratio	1.2	-12.9	10.8
Capital - Labour ratio	2.6	-1.6	1.7
Labour productivity	1.4	13.1	-8.3
Capital productivity	-1.2	14.8	-9.8
Multifactor productivity	-0.1	14.1	-9.2
Average compensation of employees	3.4	16.9	2.7
Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	2.0	3.4	11.9
Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	-1.9	-2.3	9.0

<sup>1</sup>Revised <sup>2</sup> Provisional

#### 4.1 Output and inputs

In 2023, the share of Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) in the economy was 4.1%. The contribution of the textile and non-textile subsectors in the total output of the EOE sector was 50.3% and 49.7% respectively.

During the period 2013 to 2023, real output of the EOE sector fell at an average annual rate of 3.2%. Within the sector, the real output of non-textile establishments increased by 3.0% while that of textile establishments fell by 7.4% annually.

During the same period, labour and capital input of the EOE sector registered average annual decreases of 4.5% and 2.0% respectively.

In 2023, labour input in the EOE sector registered another fall of 3.2% after that of 1.1% in 2022. In a similar way, Capital input recorded a decrease of 1.6% in 2023 after a fall of 2.7% in 2022 (Table 3.3).

#### 4.2 Productivity trends

**Figure 7: Trends in productivity indices – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2013 to 2023**

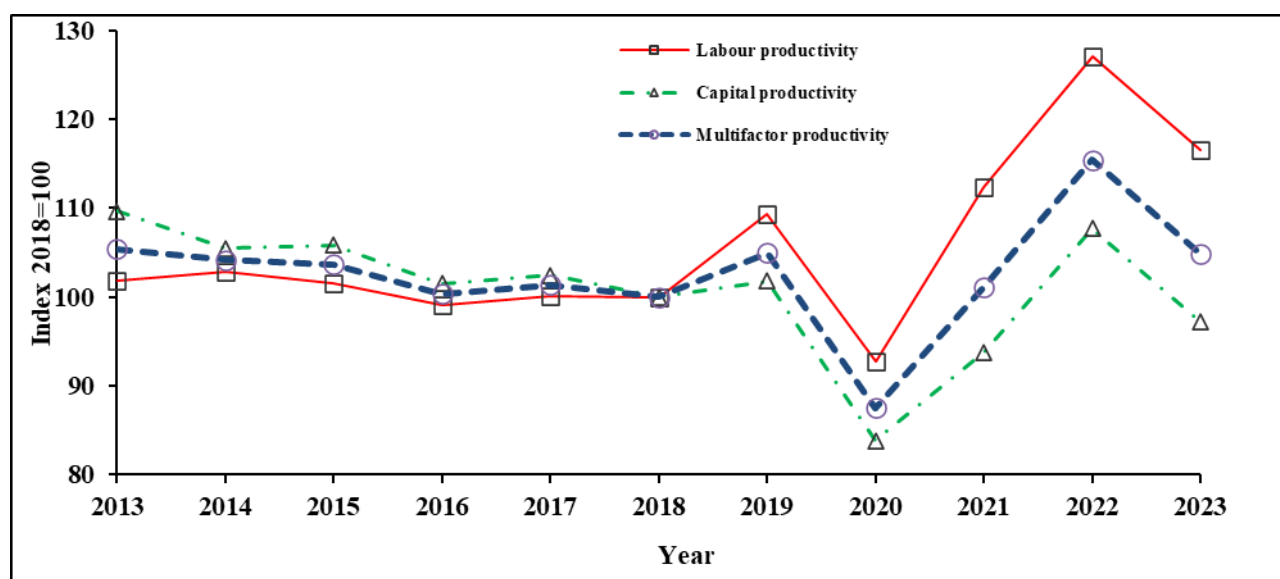
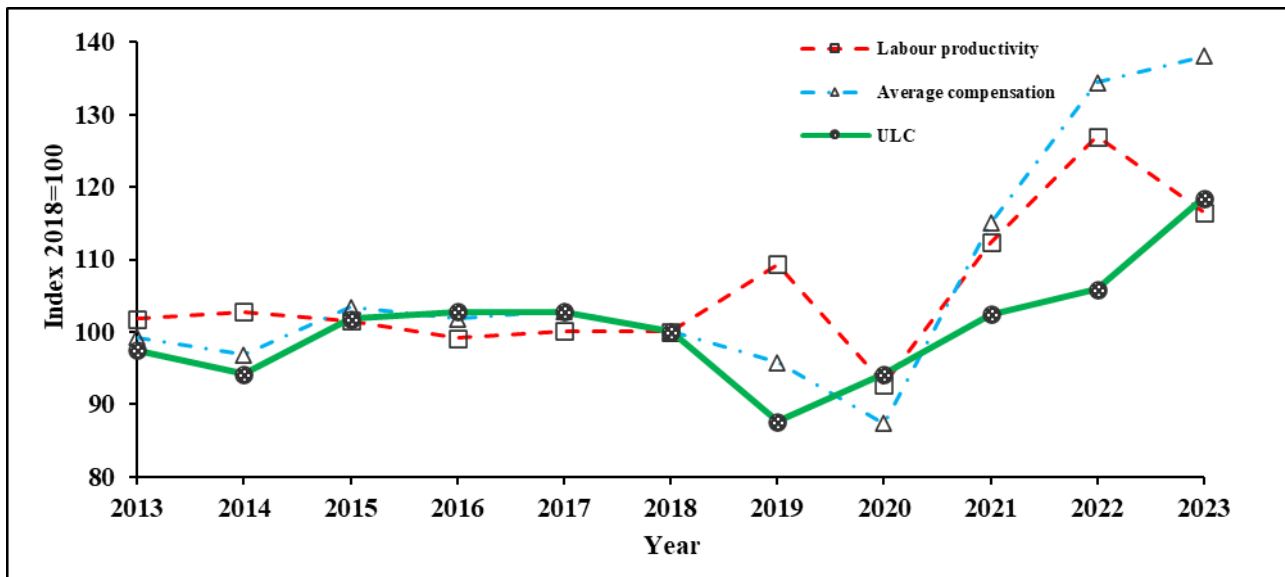


Figure 7 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices of Export Oriented Enterprises for the years 2013 to 2023. Labour productivity registered average annual increase of 1.4% while capital productivity witnessed a contraction of 1.2% annually. This is due to a fall in real output (3.2% annually) while labour input and capital input registered annual decreases of 4.5% and 2.0% respectively. Multifactor productivity decreased by 0.1% annually during the same period (Table 3.2).

In 2023, labour productivity in EOE fell by 8.3% compared to an increase of 13.1% in 2022. Likewise, Capital productivity and Multifactor productivity decreased by 9.8% and 9.2% respectively in 2023 after increasing by 14.8% and 14.1% in 2022.

### 4.3 Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

**Figure 8: Trends in Unit Labour Cost – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2013 to 2023**



From 2013 to 2023, average compensation of employees in the EOE sector increased by an annual rate of 3.4%. During the same period, labour productivity rose by 1.4% annually. The high growth in average compensation of employees compared to labour productivity caused ULC to increase at an average annual rate of 2.0% during that period. In 2023, ULC increased further by 11.9% after an increase of 3.4% in 2022 (Table 3.5).

In Dollar terms, ULC witnessed an average annual contraction of 1.9% during the period 2013 to 2023. In 2023, ULC in Dollar terms rose by 9.0% compared to a decrease of 2.3% in 2022.

**Statistics Mauritius**  
**Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development**  
**Port Louis.**

**09 August 2024**

#### **Contact persons**

**Mr. K. Persand (Statistician\Senior Statistician)**  
**Mr. R. Krishnan (Statistical Officer\Senior Statistical Officer)**  
**Statistics Mauritius**  
**L.I.C Centre**  
**Port-Louis**  
**Tel: (+230) 208 1800**  
**Fax: (+230) 213 0234**

## 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.

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

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, 2013 - 2023**

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2013	83.8	3.4	96.3	3.0	87.7	3.7
2014	86.8	3.7	97.6	1.3	90.2	2.8
2015	89.7	3.2	98.9	1.3	92.2	2.2
2016	92.9	3.6	99.0	0.1	94.5	2.4
2017	96.3	3.7	100.1	1.1	96.9	2.6
2018	100.0	3.8	100.0	-0.1	100.0	3.2
2019	102.9	2.9	101.6	1.6	103.4	3.4
2020	88.2	-14.3	95.9	-5.5	104.2	0.8
2021	91.7	4.0	89.8	-6.4	106.0	1.7
2022 <sup>1</sup>	100.8	9.9	95.6	6.5	108.2	2.1
2023 <sup>2</sup>	107.9	7.0	101.5	6.2	112.9	4.4
<b>Average annual growth rate 2013 - 2023</b>	<b>2.6%</b>		<b>0.5%</b>		<b>2.6%</b>	

**Table 1.2 Trends in productivity indices - Total economy, 2013 - 2023**

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2013	87.0	0.3	95.4	-0.3	91.7	-0.1
2014	89.0	2.4	96.2	0.8	93.2	1.6
2015	90.7	1.9	97.2	1.0	94.5	1.4
2016	93.9	3.5	98.3	1.2	96.5	2.1
2017	96.2	2.5	99.4	1.1	98.1	1.7
2018	100.0	3.9	100.0	0.6	100.0	1.9
2019	101.4	1.4	99.6	-0.4	100.3	0.3
2020	92.0	-9.3	84.6	-15.0	87.6	-12.6
2021	102.2	11.1	86.6	2.3	92.8	5.9
2022 <sup>1</sup>	105.5	3.2	93.2	7.7	98.0	5.6
2023 <sup>2</sup>	106.2	0.7	95.6	2.5	99.7	1.7
<b>Average annual growth rate 2013 - 2023</b>	<b>2.0%</b>		<b>0.0%</b>		<b>0.8%</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Revised<sup>2</sup> Provisional

**Table 1.3 Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit Labour Cost - Total economy, 2013 - 2023**

(Index 2018 = 100)

Year	Average compensation of employees		Labour productivity		Unit Labour Cost (MUR)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2013	81.2	6.3	87.0	0.3	93.4	5.9
2014	81.8	0.8	89.0	2.4	91.9	-1.6
2015	85.1	4.0	90.7	1.9	93.8	2.0
2016	91.0	6.9	93.9	3.5	96.9	3.3
2017	94.6	4.0	96.2	2.5	98.3	1.4
2018	100.0	5.7	100.0	3.9	100.0	1.7
2019	101.2	1.2	101.4	1.4	99.9	-0.1
2020	100.3	-1.0	92.0	-9.3	109.0	9.2
2021	117.3	17.0	102.2	11.1	114.8	5.3
2022 <sup>1</sup>	124.6	6.2	105.5	3.2	118.1	2.9
2023 <sup>2</sup>	131.8	5.8	106.2	0.7	124.0	5.0
<b>Average annual growth rate 2013 - 2023</b>	<b>5.0%</b>		<b>2.0%</b>		<b>2.9%</b>	

**Table 1.4 Unit labour cost in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Total economy, 2013 - 2023**

(Index 2018 = 100)

Year	Unit Labour Cost (MUR)		Exchange rate US \$/MUR		Unit Labour Cost (US \$)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	(%) Change <sup>2</sup>	Index	Growth rate (%)
2013	93.4	5.9	89.8	2.4	104.0	3.4
2014	91.9	-1.6	89.5	-0.3	102.7	-1.2
2015	93.8	2.0	102.7	14.8	91.3	-11.1
2016	96.9	3.3	105.0	2.2	92.4	1.1
2017	98.3	1.4	101.8	-3.0	96.6	4.6
2018	100.0	1.7	100.0	-1.8	100.0	3.6
2019	99.9	-0.1	104.2	4.2	95.9	-4.1
2020	109.0	9.2	114.6	10.0	95.2	-0.7
2021	114.8	5.3	121.2	5.8	94.7	-0.5
2022 <sup>1</sup>	118.1	2.9	128.3	5.8	92.1	-2.8
2023 <sup>2</sup>	124.0	5.0	131.8	2.7	94.2	2.3
<b>Average annual growth rate 2013 - 2023</b>	<b>2.9%</b>		<b>3.9%</b>		<b>-1.0%</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Revised<sup>2</sup> + : depreciation, - : appreciation of the MUR vis-a-vis the US \$<sup>2</sup> Provisional



**Table 2.1 Trends in output and inputs - Manufacturing sector, 2013 - 2023****(Index 2018 = 100)**

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2013	96.3	4.7	104.3	2.8	113.8	-2.7
2014	98.0	1.8	104.3	0.0	113.7	-0.1
2015	98.0	0.0	103.7	-0.6	108.6	-4.5
2016	98.3	0.3	101.3	-2.3	104.7	-3.6
2017	99.8	1.5	100.2	-1.1	101.4	-3.1
2018	100.0	0.2	100.0	-0.2	100.0	-1.4
2019	101.4	1.4	98.9	-1.1	97.5	-2.5
2020	83.5	-17.7	92.8	-6.1	92.7	-4.9
2021	90.4	8.3	87.3	-6.0	89.6	-3.4
2022	98.6	9.1	85.1	-2.5	87.9	-1.8
2023 <sup>1</sup>	100.7	2.1	92.2	8.3	87.9	0.0
<b>Average annual growth rate 2013 - 2023</b>	<b>0.5%</b>		<b>-1.2%</b>		<b>-2.5%</b>	

**Table 2.2 Trends in productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2013 - 2023****(Index 2018 = 100)**

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2013	92.3	1.8	84.6	7.6	89.1	4.4
2014	93.9	1.8	86.2	1.9	90.9	2.0
2015	94.5	0.6	90.2	4.7	92.8	2.1
2016	97.0	2.7	93.9	4.1	95.8	3.2
2017	99.5	2.6	98.3	4.7	99.1	3.4
2018	100.0	0.5	100.0	1.7	100.0	0.9
2019	102.6	2.6	104.0	4.0	103.1	3.1
2020	89.9	-12.3	90.0	-13.4	90.0	-12.7
2021	103.6	15.2	100.9	12.1	102.6	14.0
2022	115.8	11.9	112.1	11.1	114.5	11.6
2023 <sup>1</sup>	109.2	-5.7	114.6	2.2	111.1	-3.0
<b>Average annual growth rate 2013 - 2023</b>	<b>1.7%</b>		<b>3.1%</b>		<b>2.2%</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Provisional

**Table 2.3 Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 2013 - 2023 (Index 2018 = 100)**

Year	Average compensation of employees		Labour productivity		Unit Labour Cost (MUR)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2013	94.6	1.3	92.3	1.8	102.5	-0.5
2014	93.3	-1.4	93.9	1.8	99.3	-3.1
2015	95.4	2.2	94.5	0.6	100.9	1.6
2016	98.4	3.2	97.0	2.7	101.4	0.5
2017	101.0	2.7	99.5	2.6	101.5	0.0
2018	100.0	-1.0	100.0	0.5	100.0	-1.5
2019	95.2	-4.8	102.6	2.6	92.8	-7.2
2020	90.3	-5.1	89.9	-12.3	100.5	8.2
2021	111.3	23.2	103.6	15.2	107.5	7.0
2022 <sup>1</sup>	137.1	23.2	115.8	11.9	118.4	10.1
2023 <sup>2</sup>	135.5	-1.2	109.2	-5.7	124.1	4.8
<b>Average annual growth rate 2013 - 2023</b>	<b>3.7%</b>		<b>1.7%</b>		<b>1.9%</b>	

**Table 2.4 Unit labour cost in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Manufacturing sector, 2013 - 2023 (Index 2018 = 100)**

Year	Unit Labour Cost (MUR)		Exchange rate MUR/US \$		Unit Labour Cost (US \$)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	(%) Change <sup>2</sup>	Index	Growth rate (%)
2013	102.5	-0.5	89.8	2.4	114.2	-2.9
2014	99.3	-3.1	89.5	-0.3	111.0	-2.8
2015	100.9	1.6	102.7	14.8	98.3	-11.5
2016	101.4	0.5	105.0	2.2	96.6	-1.7
2017	101.5	0.0	101.8	-3.0	99.7	3.1
2018	100.0	-1.5	100.0	-1.8	100.0	0.3
2019	92.8	-7.2	104.2	4.2	89.1	-10.9
2020	100.5	8.2	114.6	10.0	87.7	-1.6
2021	107.5	7.0	121.2	5.8	88.7	1.1
2022 <sup>1</sup>	118.4	10.1	128.3	5.8	92.3	4.1
2023 <sup>2</sup>	124.1	4.8	131.8	2.7	94.2	2.0
<b>Average annual growth rate 2013 - 2023</b>	<b>1.9%</b>		<b>3.9%</b>		<b>-1.9%</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Revised

<sup>2</sup> + : depreciation, - : appreciation of the MUR vis- a - 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	NA	NA
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	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>3.09</b>
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	NA	NA
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	NA	NA
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), 2013 - 2023**

**(Index 2018 = 100)**

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2013	110.6	-3.0	108.6	-0.9	100.8	0.3
2014	113.3	2.5	110.2	1.5	107.5	6.6
2015	109.9	-3.1	108.2	-1.8	103.8	-3.4
2016	104.3	-5.1	105.2	-2.8	102.7	-1.0
2017	104.7	0.3	104.6	-0.6	102.1	-0.6
2018	100.0	-4.5	100.0	-4.4	100.0	-2.1
2019	96.8	-3.2	88.6	-11.4	95.2	-4.8
2020	75.7	-21.9	81.6	-7.9	90.2	-5.2
2021	80.6	6.5	71.7	-12.0	85.9	-4.8
2022	90.1	11.8	70.9	-1.1	83.7	-2.7
2023 <sup>2</sup>	80.0	-11.2	68.7	-3.2	82.4	-1.6
<b>Average annual growth rate 2013 - 2023</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>		<b>-4.5%</b>		<b>-2.0%</b>	

**Table 3.2 Trends in productivity - Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE), 2013 - 2023**

**(Index 2018 = 100)**

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2013	101.8	-2.1	109.7	-3.3	105.4	-2.7
2014	102.8	1.0	105.5	-3.8	104.1	-1.2
2015	101.5	-1.3	105.8	0.3	103.6	-0.5
2016	99.1	-2.3	101.5	-4.1	100.4	-3.2
2017	100.1	1.0	102.5	0.9	101.3	1.0
2018	100.0	-0.1	100.0	-2.4	100.0	-1.3
2019	109.3	9.3	101.8	1.8	105.0	5.0
2020	92.8	-15.1	83.9	-17.6	87.5	-16.6
2021	112.3	21.1	93.8	11.8	101.1	15.5
2022 <sup>1</sup>	127.0	13.1	107.7	14.8	115.4	14.1
2023 <sup>2</sup>	116.5	-8.3	97.2	-9.8	104.8	-9.2
<b>Average annual growth rate 2013 - 2023</b>	<b>1.4%</b>		<b>-1.2%</b>		<b>-0.1%</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Revised<sup>2</sup> Provisional

**Table 3.3 - Trends in output and inputs - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2013 - 2023**

**(Index 2018 = 100)**

Year	Real output			Labour input			Capital input		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile
2013	110.6	123.3	89.5	108.6	110.8	102.6	100.8	112.7	83.9
2014	113.3	129.7	86.5	110.2	112.9	102.9	107.5	115.7	95.7
2015	109.9	125.1	84.8	108.2	110.2	102.8	103.8	111.4	93.0
2016	104.3	115.8	85.1	105.2	107.8	98.2	102.7	108.1	95.1
2017	104.7	110.1	94.6	104.6	106.4	99.6	102.1	105.4	97.5
2018	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2019	96.8	93.3	102.7	88.6	84.9	98.7	95.2	95.5	94.7
2020	75.7	62.4	97.6	81.6	73.6	103.4	90.2	90.8	89.4
2021	80.6	64.4	107.7	71.7	61.8	98.9	85.9	86.7	84.8
2022 <sup>1</sup>	90.1	68.7	127.0	70.9	60.4	99.7	83.7	84.4	82.6
2023 <sup>2</sup>	80.0	57.1	120.9	68.7	55.9	103.7	82.4	82.9	81.6
<b>Annual growth rate (%)</b>									
<b>2013 - 2023</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Year 2022 <sup>1</sup>	11.8	6.6	17.9	-1.1	-2.2	0.8	-2.7	-2.7	-2.6
Year 2023 <sup>2</sup>	-11.2	-16.9	-4.8	-3.2	-7.6	4.1	-1.6	-1.8	-1.2

<sup>1</sup> Revised

<sup>2</sup> Provisional

**Table 3.4 - Trends in productivity - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2013 - 2023**

**(Index 2018 = 100)**

Year	Labour productivity			Capital productivity			Multifactor productivity		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile
2013	101.8	111.3	87.3	109.7	109.4	106.7	105.4	110.4	97.3
2014	102.8	114.8	84.1	105.5	112.1	90.4	104.1	113.4	87.1
2015	101.5	113.5	82.4	105.8	112.2	91.2	103.6	112.8	86.4
2016	99.1	107.5	86.7	101.5	107.2	89.5	100.4	107.3	88.2
2017	100.1	103.5	95.0	102.5	108.3	91.1	101.3	104.0	96.1
2018	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2019	109.3	109.9	104.0	101.8	97.7	108.4	105.0	103.4	106.8
2020	92.8	84.8	94.4	83.9	68.7	109.3	87.5	75.8	103.4
2021	112.3	104.2	109.0	93.8	74.3	127.0	101.1	86.5	119.7
2022 <sup>1</sup>	127.0	113.6	127.4	107.7	81.4	153.7	115.4	94.9	143.0
2023 <sup>2</sup>	116.5	102.2	116.6	97.2	68.9	148.1	104.8	83.9	136.1
<b>Annual growth rate (%)</b>									
<b>2013 - 2023</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Year 2022 <sup>1</sup>	13.1	9.1	16.9	14.8	9.6	21.0	14.1	9.6	19.5
Year 2023 <sup>2</sup>	-8.3	-10.0	-8.5	-9.8	-15.3	-3.6	-9.2	-11.6	-4.9

<sup>1</sup> Revised

<sup>2</sup> Provisional

**Table 3.5 - Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit labour cost - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2013 - 2023**  
(Index 2018 = 100)

Year	Average compensation of employees			Labour productivity			Unit Labour Cost (MUR)		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile
2013	99.2	103.4	89.7	101.8	111.3	87.3	97.5	93.0	102.8
2014	96.8	94.5	103.8	102.8	114.8	84.1	94.2	82.3	123.4
2015	103.4	101.5	108.8	101.5	113.5	82.4	101.8	89.5	132.0
2016	101.8	99.4	109.2	99.1	107.5	86.7	102.7	92.5	125.8
2017	102.9	101.1	108.0	100.1	103.5	95.0	102.8	94.3	121.0
2018	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2019	95.8	97.4	91.0	109.3	109.9	104.0	87.6	88.6	87.4
2020	87.3	87.3	84.4	92.8	84.8	94.4	94.1	102.9	89.4
2021	115.0	121.5	100.5	112.3	104.2	109.0	102.4	116.6	92.2
2022 <sup>1</sup>	134.5	142.9	116.2	127.0	113.6	127.4	105.9	125.7	91.2
2023 <sup>2</sup>	138.0	153.8	111.0	116.5	102.2	116.6	118.5	150.4	95.2
<b>Annual growth rate (%)</b>									
<b>2013 - 2023</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Year 2022 <sup>1</sup>	16.9	17.6	15.6	13.1	9.1	16.9	3.4	7.8	-1.1
Year 2023 <sup>2</sup>	2.7	7.6	-4.5	-8.3	-10.0	-8.5	11.9	19.6	4.4

<sup>1</sup> Revised

<sup>2</sup> Provisional

**Table 3.6 - Unit labour cost in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2013 - 2023**

(Index 2018 = 100)

Year	Unit labour cost (MUR)			Exchange Rate US \$/MUR		Unit labour cost (US Dollar)		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Index	% Change <sup>2</sup>	Total	Textile	Non-textile
2013	97.5	93.0	102.8	89.8	2.4	108.6	103.6	114.6
2014	94.2	82.3	123.4	89.5	-0.3	105.3	92.0	137.9
2015	101.8	89.5	132.0	102.7	14.8	99.1	87.1	128.5
2016	102.7	92.5	125.8	105.0	2.2	97.9	88.1	119.9
2017	102.8	94.3	121.0	101.8	-3.0	100.9	92.6	118.8
2018	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-1.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
2019	87.6	88.6	87.4	104.2	4.2	84.1	85.1	83.9
2020	94.1	102.9	89.4	114.6	10.0	82.2	89.8	78.0
2021	102.4	116.6	92.2	121.2	5.8	84.5	96.2	76.1
2022 <sup>1</sup>	105.9	125.7	91.2	128.3	5.8	82.5	98.0	71.1
2023 <sup>2</sup>	118.5	150.4	95.2	131.8	2.7	89.9	114.2	72.3
<b>Annual growth rate (%)</b>								
<b>2013 - 2023</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>-0.8</b>		<b>3.9</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-4.5</b>
Year 2022 <sup>1</sup>	3.4	7.8	-1.1		5.8	-2.3	1.9	-6.6
Year 2023 <sup>2</sup>	11.9	19.6	4.4		2.7	9.0	16.5	1.7

<sup>1</sup> Revised

<sup>2</sup> + : depreciation, - : appreciation of the MUR vis- a - vis the US \$

<sup>2</sup> Provisional



**Statistics Mauritius**  
**LIC Centre,**  
**John Kennedy Street,**  
**Port Louis, MAURITIUS**  
**T: +230 208 1800**  
**F: +230 211 4150**  
**W: <https://statsmauritius.govmu.org>**  
**E: [statsmauritius@govmu.org](mailto:statsmauritius@govmu.org)**