



Economic and Social Indicators

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Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators

2015 - 2025

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Statistics Mauritius
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Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators (2015 – 2025)

1. Introduction

This issue of the Economic and Social Indicators presents Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators for the years 2015 to 2025 for the total economy, manufacturing sector and Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE).

Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators from 2006 onwards have been revised following revisions of National Accounts estimates from 2006 onwards, carried out in September 2025.

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	2024 ¹	2025 ²
	2016-2025		
Output (GVA at basic prices)	2.4	4.8	3.1
GDP at market prices	2.3	4.9	3.2
GDP per capita (market prices)	2.4	5.1	3.4
Labour input	0.3	0.5	1.4
Capital input	2.5	3.3	2.7
Capital - Output ratio	0.0	-1.5	-0.4
Capital - Labour ratio	2.2	2.8	1.2
Labour productivity	2.2	4.3	1.6
Capital productivity	0.0	1.5	0.4
Multifactor productivity	0.8	2.6	0.9
Average compensation of employees	5.7	9.0	5.7
Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	3.5	4.5	4.0
Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	0.7	1.8	4.8

¹Revised ² 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 2016 to 2025, GVA at basic prices, in real terms, grew on average by 2.4% per annum. The growth rate for 2025 was 3.1% compared to a growth of 4.8% registered in 2024.

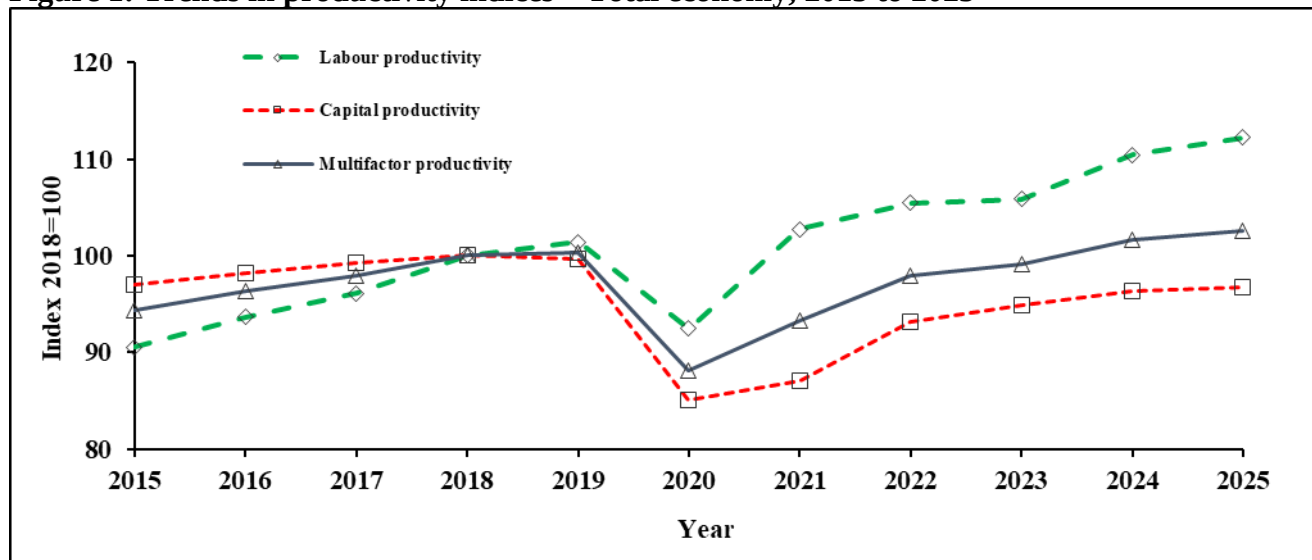
GDP per capita at market prices is an indicator of the standard of living of the population. With an average annual decline of 0.01% in the population and an annual growth of 2.3% in GDP at market prices, GDP per capita grew by 2.4% per annum during the period 2016 to 2025.

2.2 Labour and capital inputs

During the period 2016 to 2025, whilst real GVA at basic prices increased by an average of 2.4% per annum, labour input and capital input grew by 2.5% and 0.3% respectively. The capital-labour ratio, defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour input grew by 2.2% annually during the period under review. Annual growth rates of output and inputs for the years 2015 to 2025 are given in table 1.1.

2.3 Productivity trends

Figure 1: Trends in productivity indices – Total economy, 2015 to 2025



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 90.5 in 2015 to 112.2 in 2025, giving an average annual growth of 2.2%.

In 2025, labour productivity rose by 1.6% after an increase of 4.3% in 2024. This was the result of a GVA growth of 3.1% in 2025 compared to 4.8% in 2024 while labour input grew by 1.4% in 2025 after increasing by 0.5% in 2024.

2.3.2 Capital productivity

Capital productivity is a measure of real GVA per unit of capital. During the period 2016 to 2025, the index of capital productivity decreased from 97.0 in 2015 to 96.7 in 2025. The average annual rate of change worked out to 0.0%.

Capital productivity registered an increase of 0.4% in 2025 after a rise of 1.5% in 2024 (Table 1.2). The 0.4% increase in 2025 is explained by a higher growth in GVA (3.1%) compared to a growth in capital input of 2.7%.

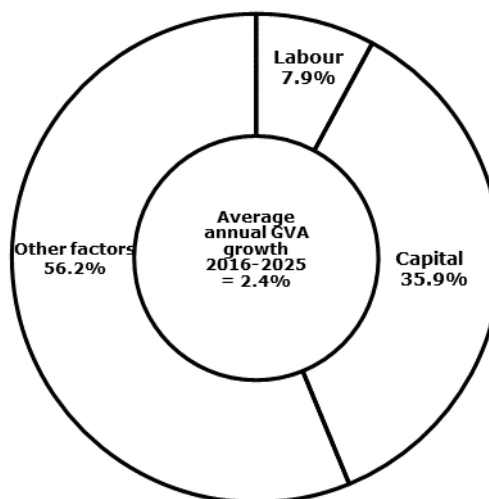
2.3.3 Multifactor productivity (MFP)

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 2016 to 2025, MFP increased by an average of 0.8% annually. In 2025, MFP increased by 0.9%, after an increase of 2.6% in 2024 (Table 1.2).

2.4 Growth accounting

The contribution of different factors to economic growth is determined by the growth accounting technique. From 2016 to 2025, the contribution of labour to the 2.4% average annual growth in GVA worked out to 7.9% and that of capital to 35.9%. The remaining 56.2% 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 2016 to 2025



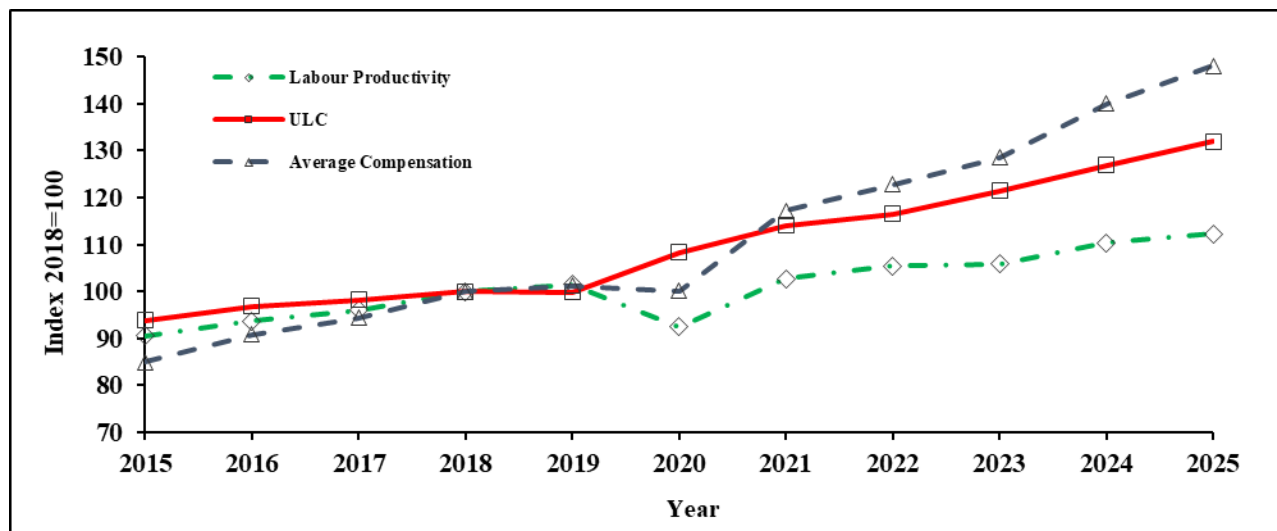
2.5 Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

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 2016 to 2025, average annual compensation of employees increased by 5.7% whilst labour productivity grew by 2.2%. This resulted in an average annual growth of 3.5% in ULC. In 2025, ULC rose by 4.0% after an increase of 4.5% in 2024 (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 2016 to 2025, ULC in Mauritian Rupees rose at an average annual rate of 3.5%. In Dollar terms, it rose by 0.7% annually as a result of an average annual appreciation of 2.7% of the Mauritian Rupee vis-à-vis the US Dollar. In 2025, ULC in Dollar terms rose by 4.8% after that of 1.8% in 2024 (Table 1.4).

Figure 3: Trends in Unit Labour Cost - Total economy, 2015 to 2025



3. Indicators for the Manufacturing sector

Table B summarises the main indicators for the Manufacturing sector for the period 2016 to 2025.

Table B: Productivity and competitiveness indicators for the Manufacturing sector

Indicator	Growth rate (%)		
	Annual Average	2024 ¹	2025 ²
	2016-2025		
Output (Value added at constant prices)	0.5	1.5	1.4
Labour input	-1.6	-0.9	0.6
Capital input	-2.4	-1.4	-0.6
Capital - Output ratio	-2.9	-2.8	-1.9
Capital - Labour ratio	-0.8	-0.5	-1.1
Labour productivity	2.2	2.5	0.8
Capital productivity	3.0	2.9	2.0
Multifactor productivity	2.5	2.6	1.2
Average compensation of employees	5.4	4.9	7.7
Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	3.1	2.4	6.9
Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	0.4	-0.2	7.7

¹Revised ²Provisional

3.1 Output and inputs

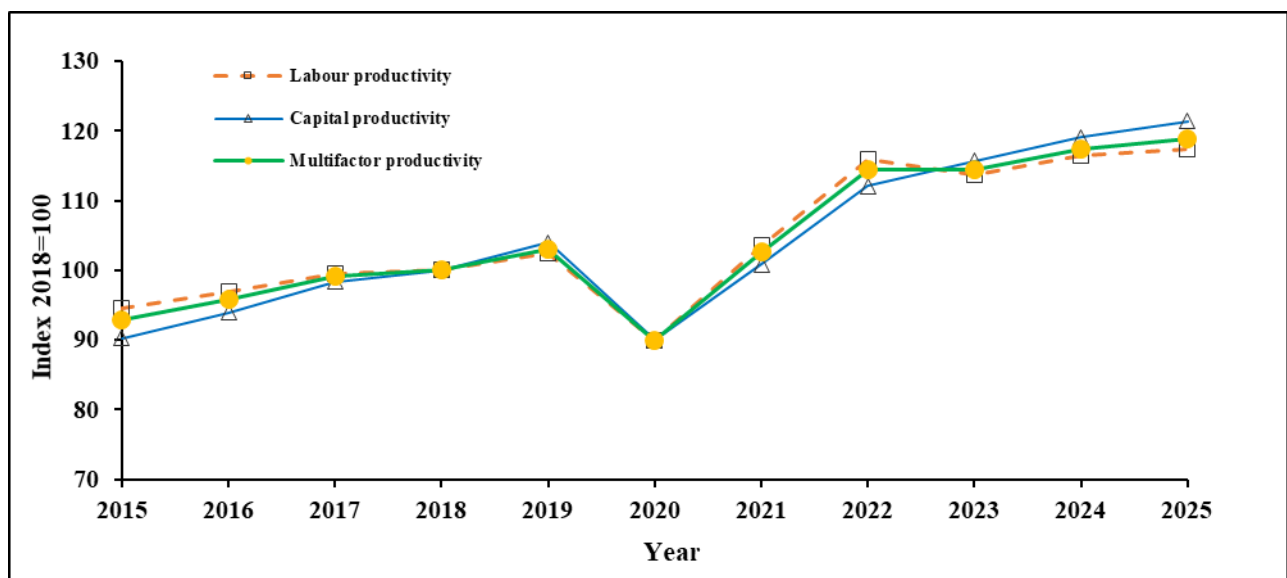
From 2016 to 2025, real output in the manufacturing sector increased on average by 0.5% annually. In 2025, the sector witnessed a growth of 1.4% after an increase of 1.5% in 2024.

During the period 2016 to 2025, labour and capital inputs fell by an average annual rate of 1.6% and 2.4% respectively.

In 2025, labour input increased by 0.6% after a decrease of 0.9% in 2024. Capital input fell by 0.6% in 2025 after declining by 1.4% in 2024 (Table 2.1).

3.2 Productivity trends

Figure 4: Trends in productivity indices – Manufacturing sector, 2015 to 2025



During the period 2016 to 2025, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 2.2%. This was the result of a low positive growth of 0.5% in real output compared to a high of 1.6% in labour input. During the same period, capital productivity increased by an average of 3.0% annually due to the negative growth of 2.4% in capital input compared to the positive growth in real output (0.5%). In that same period, multifactor productivity increased by an average of 2.5% per annum (Table 2.2).

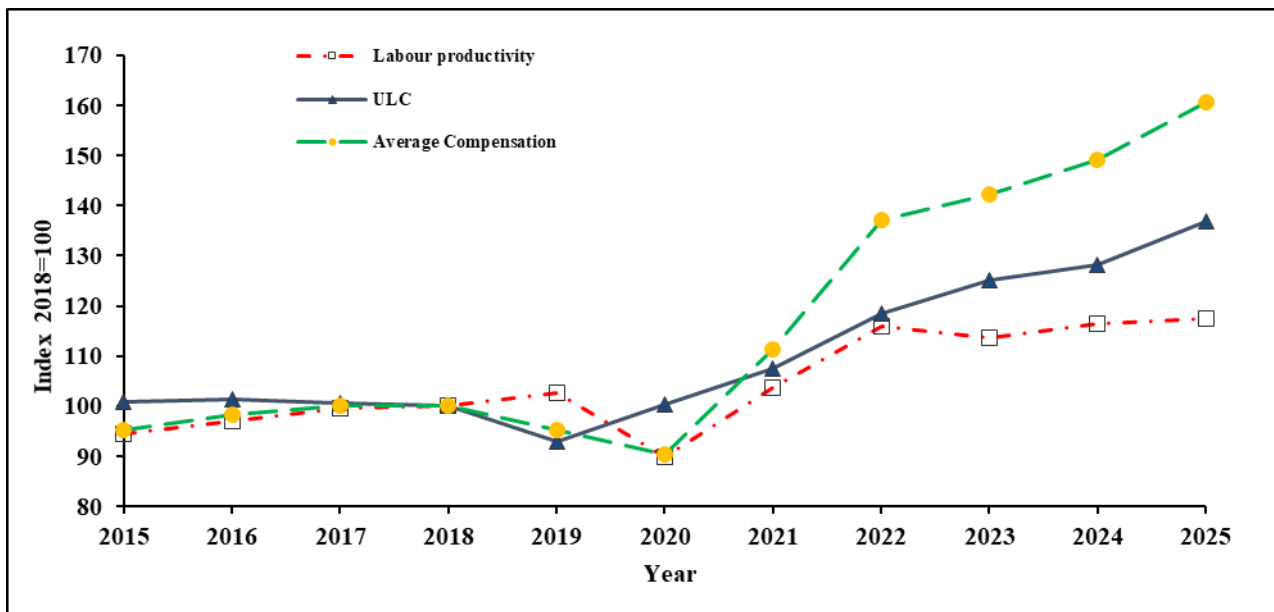
In 2025, labour productivity in manufacturing rose by 0.8% after an increase by 2.5% in 2024. Capital productivity witnessed further increase of 2.0% in 2025 after that of 2.9% in 2024 whilst multifactor productivity rose by 1.2% in 2025 after an increase of 2.6% in 2024.

3.3 Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 5 shows the trend of the ULC index in the manufacturing sector for the period 2015 to 2025. From 2016 to 2025, ULC grew at an average annual rate of 3.1% due to a higher growth in average compensation of employees (5.4%) compared to labour productivity (2.2%). In Dollar terms, ULC increased by 0.4% annually due to an average annual depreciation of 2.7% in the exchange rate of the rupee against the Dollar.

In 2025, ULC for the manufacturing sector rose further by 6.9% after an increase of 2.4% in 2024. In Dollar terms, ULC increased by 7.7% in 2025 after a decrease by 0.2% in 2024 (Table 2.4).

Figure 5: Trends in Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 2015 to 2025



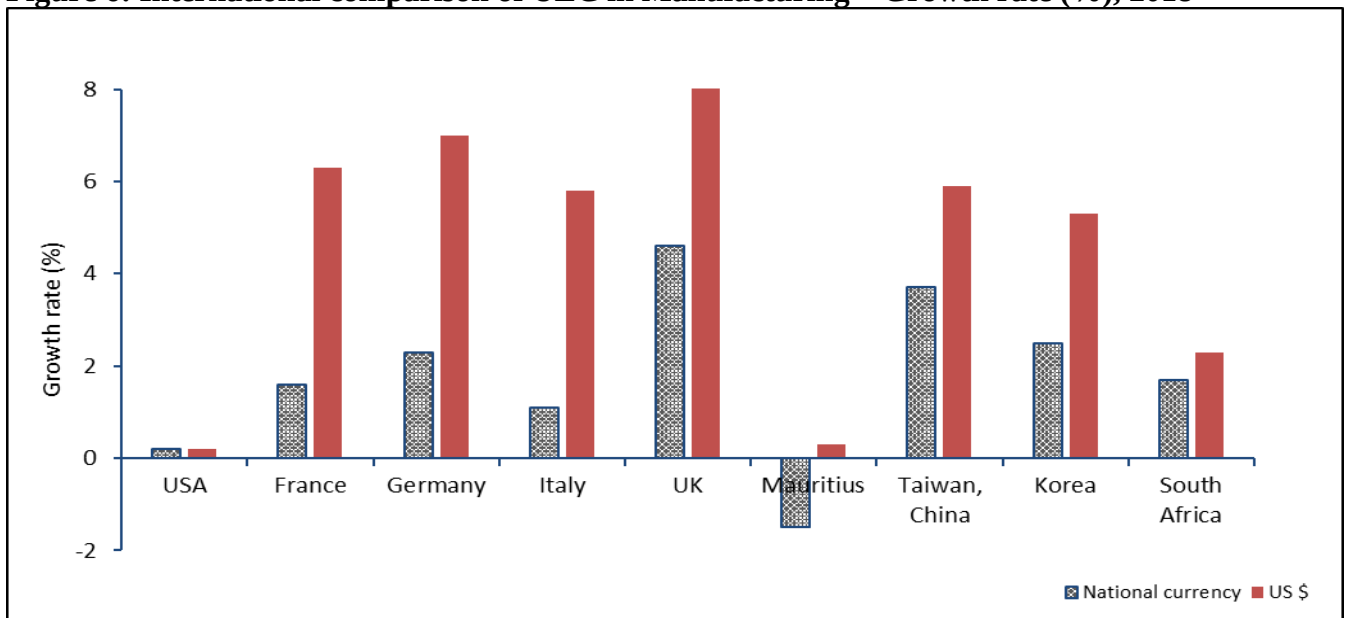
3.4 International comparison of Unit Labour Cost in Manufacturing – 2018

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 2025, the HLC for Mauritius stood at 4.28 US Dollar compared to 3.83 US Dollar in 2024.

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

Table D below shows the main indicators for Export Oriented Enterprises during the period 2016 – 2025.

Table D: Productivity and competitiveness indicators for Export Oriented Enterprises

Indicator	Growth rate (%)		
	Annual Average	2024 ¹	2025 ²
	2016-2025		
Output (Value added at constant prices)	-3.4	-1.0	-1.3
Labour input	-6.1	-6.2	-10.2
Capital input	-2.8	-2.2	-2.4
Capital - Output ratio	0.6	-1.2	-1.1
Capital - Labour ratio	3.5	4.2	8.7
Labour productivity	2.9	5.5	9.9
Capital productivity	-0.6	1.3	1.1
Multifactor productivity	0.9	3.6	3.9
Average compensation of employees	5.5	19.1	7.4
Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	2.6	12.9	-2.2
Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	-0.1	10.0	-1.5

¹*Revised* ² *Provisional*

4.1 Output and inputs

In 2025, the share of Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) in the economy was 3.5%. The contribution of the textile and non-textile subsectors in the total output of the EOE sector was 51.6% and 48.4% respectively.

During the period 2016 to 2025, real output of the EOE sector fell at an average annual rate of 3.4%. Within the sector, the real output of non-textile establishments increased by 3.8% while that of textile establishments fell by 8.5% on average annually.

During the same period, labour and capital input of the EOE sector registered average annual decreases of 6.1% and 2.8% respectively.

In 2025, labour input in the EOE sector registered another fall of 10.2% after that of 6.2% in 2024. In a similar way, Capital input recorded a decrease of 2.4% in 2025 after a fall of 2.2% in 2024 (Table 3.3).

4.2 Productivity trends

Figure 7: Trends in productivity indices – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2015 to 2025

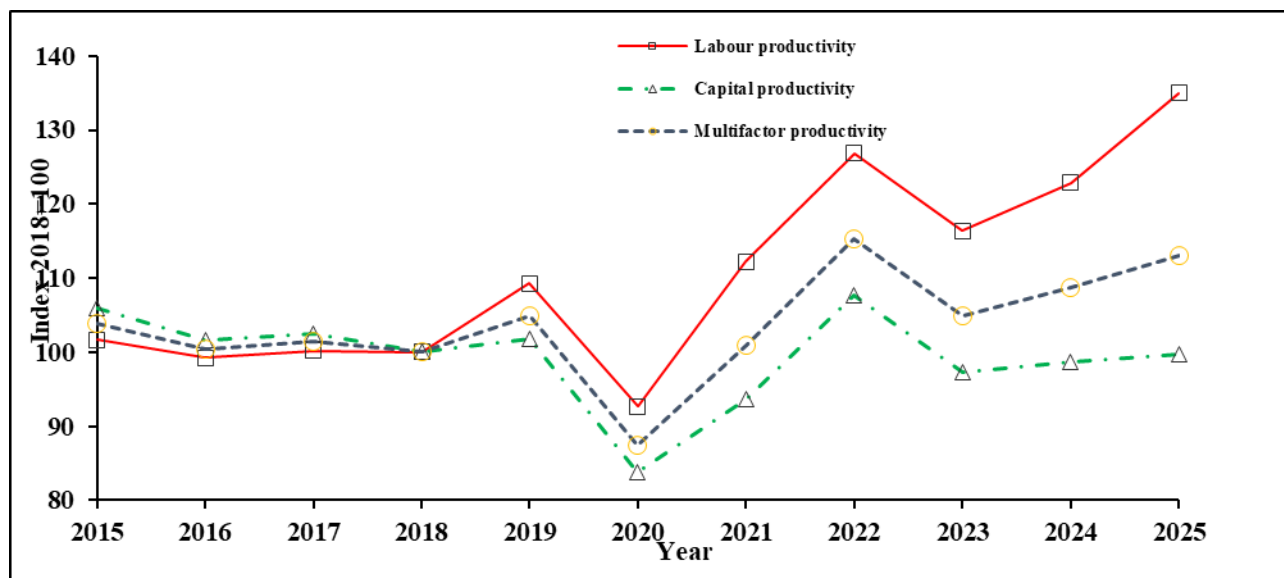
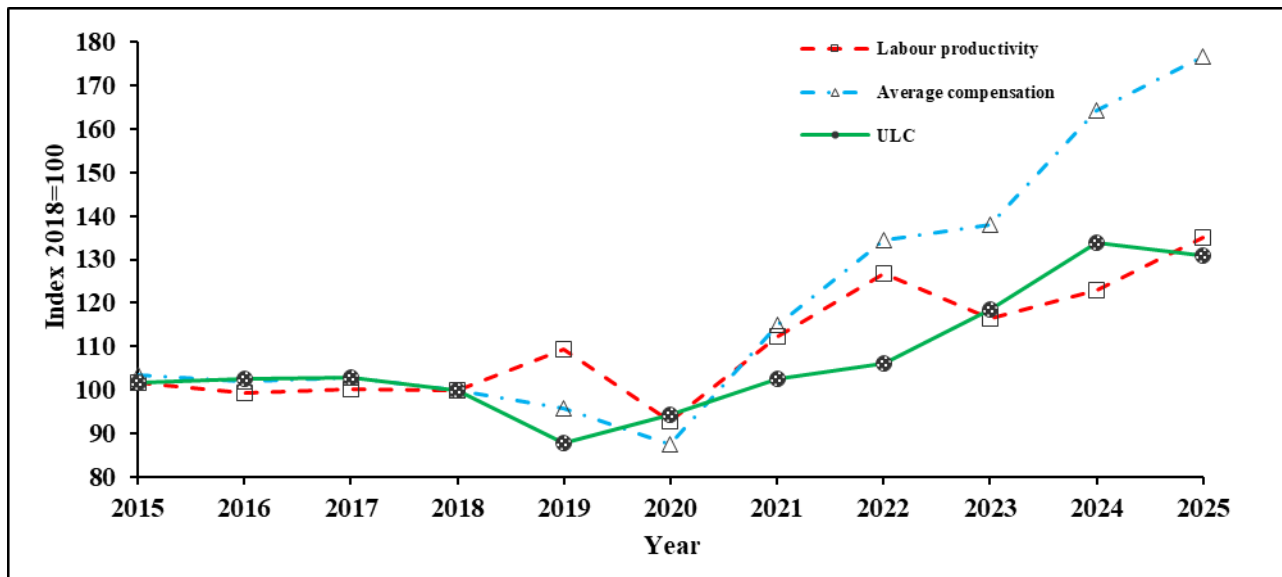


Figure 7 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices of Export Oriented Enterprises for the years 2015 to 2025. Labour productivity registered average annual increase of 2.9% while capital productivity witnessed a contraction of 0.6% annually. This is due to a fall in real output (3.4% annually) while labour input and capital input registered annual decreases of 6.1% and 2.8% respectively. Multifactor productivity increased by 0.9% annually during the same period (Table 3.2).

In 2025, labour productivity in EOE rose by 9.9% after an increase of 5.5% in 2024. Likewise, Capital productivity and Multifactor productivity increased by 1.1% and 3.9% respectively in 2025 after an increase of 1.3% and 3.6% in 2024.

4.3 Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 8: Trends in Unit Labour Cost – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2015 to 2025



From 2016 to 2025, average compensation of employees in the EOE sector increased by an annual rate of 5.5%. During the same period, labour productivity rose by 2.9% annually. The high growth in average compensation of employees compared to labour productivity caused ULC to increase at an average annual rate of 2.6% during that period. In 2025, ULC decreased by 2.2% after an increase of 12.9% in 2024 (Table 3.5).

In Dollar terms, ULC witnessed an average annual contraction of 0.1% during the period 2016 to 2025. In 2025, ULC in Dollar terms witnessed a fall of 1.5% compared to an increase of 10.0% in 2024.

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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.

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

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, 2015 - 2025

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2015 ¹	89.5	3.3	98.9	1.3	92.2	2.2
2016 ¹	92.7	3.6	99.0	0.1	94.5	2.4
2017 ¹	96.2	3.7	100.1	1.1	96.9	2.6
2018 ¹	100.0	4.0	100.0	-0.1	100.0	3.2
2019 ¹	103.0	3.0	101.6	1.6	103.4	3.4
2020 ¹	88.7	-13.9	95.9	-5.5	104.2	0.8
2021 ¹	92.2	4.0	89.8	-6.4	106.0	1.7
2022 ¹	100.8	9.3	95.6	6.5	108.2	2.1
2023 ¹	105.4	4.6	99.6	4.2	111.2	2.8
2024 ¹	110.5	4.8	100.1	0.5	114.8	3.3
2025 ²	113.9	3.1	101.5	1.4	117.8	2.7
Average annual growth rate 2016 - 2025	2.4%		0.3%		2.5%	

Table 1.2 Trends in productivity indices - Total economy, 2015 - 2025

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2015 ¹	90.5	2.0	97.0	1.1	94.3	1.4
2016 ¹	93.7	3.5	98.2	1.2	96.3	2.1
2017 ¹	96.1	2.6	99.2	1.1	97.9	1.7
2018 ¹	100.0	4.1	100.0	0.8	100.0	2.1
2019 ¹	101.4	1.4	99.6	-0.4	100.4	0.4
2020 ¹	92.5	-8.8	85.1	-14.6	88.1	-12.2
2021 ¹	102.8	11.1	87.0	2.3	93.3	5.9
2022 ¹	105.4	2.6	93.2	7.1	97.9	5.0
2023 ¹	105.9	0.4	94.9	1.8	99.1	1.2
2024 ¹	110.4	4.3	96.3	1.5	101.7	2.6
2025 ²	112.2	1.6	96.7	0.4	102.6	0.9
Average annual growth rate 2016 - 2025	2.2%		0.0%		0.8%	

¹ Revised² Provisional

Table 1.3 Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit Labour Cost - Total economy, 2015 - 2025

(Index 2018 = 100)

Year	Average compensation of employees		Labour productivity		Unit Labour Cost (MUR)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2015 ¹	84.9	4.0	90.5	2.0	93.8	2.0
2016 ¹	90.8	6.9	93.7	3.5	96.9	3.3
2017 ¹	94.4	3.9	96.1	2.6	98.2	1.3
2018 ¹	100.0	6.0	100.0	4.1	100.0	1.8
2019 ¹	101.3	1.3	101.4	1.4	99.8	-0.2
2020 ¹	100.2	-1.1	92.5	-8.8	108.3	8.5
2021 ¹	117.1	17.0	102.8	11.1	114.0	5.2
2022 ¹	122.8	4.9	105.4	2.6	116.5	2.2
2023 ¹	128.6	4.7	105.9	0.4	121.5	4.3
2024 ¹	140.1	9.0	110.4	4.3	126.9	4.5
2025 ²	148.1	5.7	112.2	1.6	131.9	4.0
Average annual growth rate 2016 - 2025	5.7%		2.2%		3.5%	

Table 1.4 Unit labour cost in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Total economy, 2015 - 2025

(Index 2018 = 100)

Year	Unit Labour Cost (MUR)		Exchange rate US \$/MUR		Unit Labour Cost (US \$)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	(%) Change ²	Index	Growth rate (%)
2015 ¹	93.8	2.0	102.7	14.8	91.3	-11.1
2016 ¹	96.9	3.3	105.0	2.2	92.3	1.1
2017 ¹	98.2	1.3	101.8	-3.0	96.4	4.5
2018 ¹	100.0	1.8	100.0	-1.8	100.0	3.7
2019 ¹	99.8	-0.2	104.2	4.2	95.8	-4.2
2020 ¹	108.3	8.5	114.6	10.0	94.5	-1.3
2021 ¹	114.0	5.2	121.2	5.8	94.0	-0.5
2022 ¹	116.5	2.2	128.3	5.8	90.8	-3.4
2023 ¹	121.5	4.3	131.8	2.7	92.2	1.5
2024 ¹	126.9	4.5	135.2	2.6	93.8	1.8
2025 ²	131.9	4.0	134.1	-0.8	98.4	4.8
Average annual growth rate 2016 - 2025	3.5%		2.7%		0.7%	

¹ Revised

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

² Provisional

Table 2.1 Trends in output and inputs - Manufacturing sector, 2015 - 2025**(Index 2018 = 100)**

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2015 ¹	98.0	0.0	103.7	-0.6	108.6	-4.5
2016 ¹	98.3	0.3	101.3	-2.3	104.7	-3.6
2017 ¹	99.8	1.5	100.2	-1.1	101.4	-3.1
2018 ¹	100.0	0.2	100.0	-0.2	100.0	-1.4
2019 ¹	101.4	1.4	98.9	-1.1	97.5	-2.5
2020 ¹	83.5	-17.7	92.8	-6.1	92.7	-4.9
2021 ¹	90.4	8.3	87.3	-6.0	89.6	-3.4
2022 ¹	98.6	9.1	85.1	-2.5	87.9	-1.8
2023 ¹	100.5	1.9	88.4	3.9	86.8	-1.3
2024 ¹	102.0	1.5	87.6	-0.9	85.6	-1.4
2025 ²	103.4	1.4	88.1	0.6	85.2	-0.6
Average annual growth rate 2016 - 2025	0.5%		-1.6%		-2.4%	

Table 2.2 Trends in productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2015 - 2025**(Index 2018 = 100)**

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2015 ¹	94.5	0.6	90.3	4.7	92.9	2.2
2016 ¹	97.0	2.6	94.0	4.1	95.9	3.2
2017 ¹	99.6	2.6	98.4	4.7	99.1	3.4
2018 ¹	100.0	0.4	100.0	1.7	100.0	0.9
2019 ¹	102.6	2.6	104.0	4.0	103.1	3.1
2020 ¹	89.9	-12.3	90.0	-13.4	90.0	-12.7
2021 ¹	103.6	15.2	100.9	12.1	102.6	14.0
2022 ¹	115.8	11.9	112.1	11.1	114.5	11.6
2023 ¹	113.7	-1.9	115.7	3.2	114.4	-0.1
2024 ¹	116.5	2.5	119.1	2.9	117.4	2.6
2025 ²	117.4	0.8	121.4	2.0	118.8	1.2
Average annual growth rate 2016 - 2025	2.2%		3.0%		2.5%	

¹ Revised² Provisional

Table 2.3 Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 2015 - 2025 (Index 2018 = 100)

Year	Average compensation of employees		Labour productivity		Unit Labour Cost (MUR)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2015 ¹	95.4	2.2	94.5	0.6	100.9	1.6
2016 ¹	98.4	3.2	97.0	2.6	101.4	0.5
2017 ¹	100.2	1.8	99.6	2.6	100.6	-0.8
2018 ¹	100.0	-0.2	100.0	0.4	100.0	-0.6
2019 ¹	95.2	-4.8	102.6	2.6	92.8	-7.2
2020 ¹	90.3	-5.1	89.9	-12.3	100.5	8.2
2021 ¹	111.3	23.2	103.6	15.2	107.5	7.0
2022 ¹	137.1	23.2	115.8	11.9	118.4	10.1
2023 ¹	142.3	3.8	113.7	-1.9	125.2	5.8
2024 ¹	149.2	4.9	116.5	2.5	128.2	2.4
2025 ²	160.8	7.7	117.4	0.8	136.9	6.9
Average annual growth rate 2016 - 2025	5.4%		2.2%		3.1%	

Table 2.4 Unit labour cost in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Manufacturing sector, 2015 - 2025 (Index 2018 = 100)

Year	Unit Labour Cost (MUR)		Exchange rate MUR/US \$		Unit Labour Cost (US \$)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	(%) Change ²	Index	Growth rate (%)
2015 ¹	100.9	1.6	102.7	14.8	98.2	-11.5
2016 ¹	101.4	0.5	105.0	2.2	96.6	-1.6
2017 ¹	100.6	-0.8	101.8	-3.0	98.8	2.2
2018 ¹	100.0	-0.6	100.0	-1.8	100.0	1.3
2019 ¹	92.8	-7.2	104.2	4.2	89.1	-10.9
2020 ¹	100.5	8.2	114.6	10.0	87.7	-1.6
2021 ¹	107.5	7.0	121.2	5.8	88.7	1.1
2022 ¹	118.4	10.1	128.3	5.8	92.3	4.1
2023 ¹	125.2	5.8	131.8	2.7	95.0	3.0
2024 ¹	128.2	2.4	135.2	2.6	94.8	-0.2
2025 ²	136.9	6.9	134.1	-0.8	102.1	7.7
Average annual growth rate 2016 - 2025	3.1%		2.7%		0.4%	

¹ Revised

² + : 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	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	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), 2015 - 2025

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2015 ¹	110.0	-3.1	108.2	-1.8	103.8	-3.4
2016 ¹	104.4	-5.1	105.2	-2.8	102.7	-1.0
2017 ¹	104.7	0.3	104.6	-0.6	102.1	-0.6
2018 ¹	100.0	-4.5	100.0	-4.4	100.0	-2.1
2019 ¹	96.8	-3.2	88.6	-11.4	95.2	-4.8
2020 ¹	75.6	-21.9	81.6	-7.9	90.2	-5.2
2021 ¹	80.5	6.5	71.7	-12.0	85.9	-4.8
2022 ¹	90.0	11.8	70.9	-1.1	83.7	-2.7
2023 ¹	79.9	-11.2	68.7	-3.2	82.1	-1.9
2024 ¹	79.1	-1.0	64.4	-6.2	80.3	-2.2
2025 ²	78.1	-1.3	57.9	-10.2	78.3	-2.4
Average annual growth rate 2016 - 2025	-3.4%		-6.1%		-2.8%	

Table 3.2 Trends in productivity - Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE), 2015 - 2025

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2015 ¹	101.7	-1.3	106.0	0.3	103.8	-0.5
2016 ¹	99.2	-2.4	101.6	-4.1	100.5	-3.2
2017 ¹	100.2	0.9	102.5	0.9	101.4	0.9
2018 ¹	100.0	-0.2	100.0	-2.5	100.0	-1.4
2019 ¹	109.3	9.3	101.7	1.7	104.9	4.9
2020 ¹	92.7	-15.2	83.8	-17.6	87.4	-16.7
2021 ¹	112.2	21.1	93.7	11.8	101.0	15.5
2022 ¹	126.9	13.1	107.6	14.8	115.3	14.1
2023 ¹	116.4	-8.3	97.4	-9.5	104.9	-9.0
2024 ¹	122.8	5.5	98.6	1.3	108.7	3.6
2025 ²	135.0	9.9	99.7	1.1	113.0	3.9
Average annual growth rate 2016 - 2025	2.9%		-0.6%		0.9%	

¹ Revised² Provisional

Table 3.3 - Trends in output and inputs - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2015 - 2025

(Index 2018 = 100)

Year	Real output			Labour input			Capital input		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile
2015 ¹	110.0	120.7	90.2	108.2	110.2	102.8	103.8	111.4	93.0
2016 ¹	104.4	111.8	90.6	105.2	107.8	98.2	102.7	108.1	95.1
2017 ¹	104.7	110.1	94.6	104.6	106.4	99.6	102.1	105.4	97.5
2018 ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2019 ¹	96.8	93.3	102.7	88.6	84.9	98.7	95.2	95.5	94.7
2020 ¹	75.6	62.4	97.6	81.6	73.6	103.4	90.2	90.8	89.4
2021 ¹	80.5	64.4	107.7	71.7	61.8	98.9	85.9	86.7	84.8
2022 ¹	90.0	68.7	127.1	70.9	60.4	99.7	83.7	84.4	82.6
2023 ¹	79.9	57.1	121.0	68.7	55.9	103.7	82.1	82.7	81.3
2024 ¹	79.1	51.1	131.4	64.4	51.7	99.1	80.3	80.7	79.6
2025 ²	78.1	49.5	131.0	57.9	45.9	90.4	78.3	78.7	77.9
Annual growth rate (%)									
2016 - 2025	-3.4	-8.5	3.8	-6.1	-8.4	-1.3	-2.8	-3.4	-1.8
Year 2024 ¹	-1.0	-10.6	8.6	-6.2	-7.4	-4.5	-2.2	-2.4	-2.0
Year 2025 ²	-1.3	-3.1	-0.3	-10.2	-11.2	-8.7	-2.4	-2.5	-2.2

¹ Revised² Provisional

Table 3.4 - Trends in productivity - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2015 - 2025

(Index 2018 = 100)

Year	Labour productivity			Capital productivity			Multifactor productivity		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile
2015 ¹	101.7	109.5	87.7	106.0	108.3	97.0	103.8	108.9	91.9
2016 ¹	99.2	103.7	92.3	101.6	103.4	95.3	100.5	103.6	93.9
2017 ¹	100.2	103.5	95.0	102.5	104.5	97.0	101.4	104.0	96.1
2018 ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2019 ¹	109.3	109.9	104.0	101.7	97.7	108.4	104.9	103.4	106.8
2020 ¹	92.7	84.8	94.4	83.8	68.7	109.3	87.4	75.8	103.4
2021 ¹	112.2	104.2	109.0	93.7	74.3	127.1	101.0	87.0	120.1
2022 ¹	126.9	113.7	127.5	107.6	81.4	153.8	115.3	95.5	143.6
2023 ¹	116.4	102.3	116.6	97.4	69.1	148.9	104.9	84.0	136.5
2024 ¹	122.8	98.7	132.6	98.6	63.3	165.0	108.7	79.1	151.0
2025 ²	135.0	107.7	144.8	99.7	62.9	168.2	113.0	80.4	158.7
Annual growth rate (%)									
2016 - 2025	2.9	-0.2	5.1	-0.6	-5.3	5.7	0.9	-3.0	5.6
Year 2024 ¹	5.5	-3.5	13.7	1.3	-8.4	10.9	3.6	-5.9	10.6
Year 2025 ²	9.9	9.1	9.2	1.1	-0.6	1.9	3.9	1.6	5.1

¹ Revised² Provisional

Table 3.5 - Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit labour cost - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE,
2015 - 2025 **(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
2015 ¹	103.4	101.5	108.8	101.7	109.5	87.7	101.7	92.7	124.0
2016 ¹	101.8	99.4	109.2	99.2	103.7	92.3	102.6	95.8	118.2
2017 ¹	102.9	101.1	108.0	100.2	103.5	95.0	102.7	97.7	113.7
2018 ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2019 ¹	95.8	97.4	91.0	109.3	109.9	104.0	87.6	88.6	87.4
2020 ¹	87.3	87.3	84.4	92.7	84.8	94.4	94.2	102.9	89.4
2021 ¹	115.0	121.5	100.5	112.2	104.2	109.0	102.5	116.6	92.2
2022 ¹	134.5	142.9	116.4	126.9	113.7	127.5	106.0	125.7	91.3
2023 ¹	138.0	153.8	111.0	116.4	102.3	116.6	118.6	150.4	95.1
2024 ¹	164.4	177.9	138.9	122.8	98.7	132.6	133.9	180.2	104.7
2025 ²	176.7	192.2	148.1	135.0	107.7	144.8	130.9	178.4	102.2
Annual growth rate (%)									
2016 - 2025	5.5	6.6	3.1	2.9	-0.2	5.1	2.6	6.8	-1.9
Year 2024 ¹	19.1	15.7	25.1	5.5	-3.5	13.7	12.9	19.9	10.1
Year 2025 ²	7.4	8.0	6.6	9.9	9.1	9.2	-2.2	-1.0	-2.4

¹ Revised

² Provisional

Table 3.6 - Unit labour cost in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2015 - 2025

(Index 2018 = 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
2015 ¹	101.7	92.7	124.0	102.7	14.8	99.0	90.2	120.8
2016 ¹	102.6	95.8	118.2	105.0	2.2	97.8	91.3	112.6
2017 ¹	102.7	97.7	113.7	101.8	-3.0	100.9	95.9	111.6
2018 ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-1.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
2019 ¹	87.6	88.6	87.4	104.2	4.2	84.1	85.1	83.9
2020 ¹	94.2	102.9	89.4	114.6	10.0	82.2	89.8	78.0
2021 ¹	102.5	116.6	92.2	121.2	5.8	84.5	96.2	76.1
2022 ¹	106.0	125.7	91.3	128.3	5.8	82.6	98.0	71.1
2023 ¹	118.6	150.4	95.1	131.8	2.7	90.0	114.1	72.2
2024 ¹	133.9	180.2	104.7	135.2	2.6	99.0	133.3	77.5
2025 ²	130.9	178.4	102.2	134.1	-0.8	97.6	133.0	76.2
Annual growth rate (%)								
2016 - 2025	2.6	6.8	-1.9	2.7		-0.1	4.0	-4.5
Year 2024 ¹	12.9	19.9	10.1	2.6		10.0	16.8	7.3
Year 2025 ²	-2.2	-1.0	-2.4	- 0.8		-1.5	-0.2	-1.6

¹ Revised

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

² Provisional

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