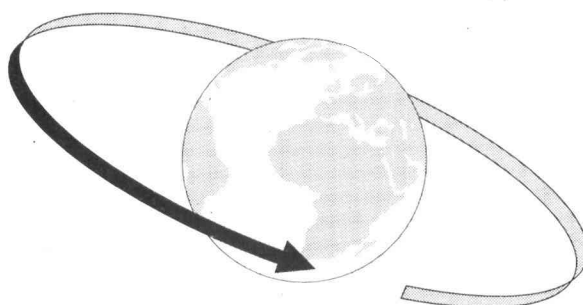


REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

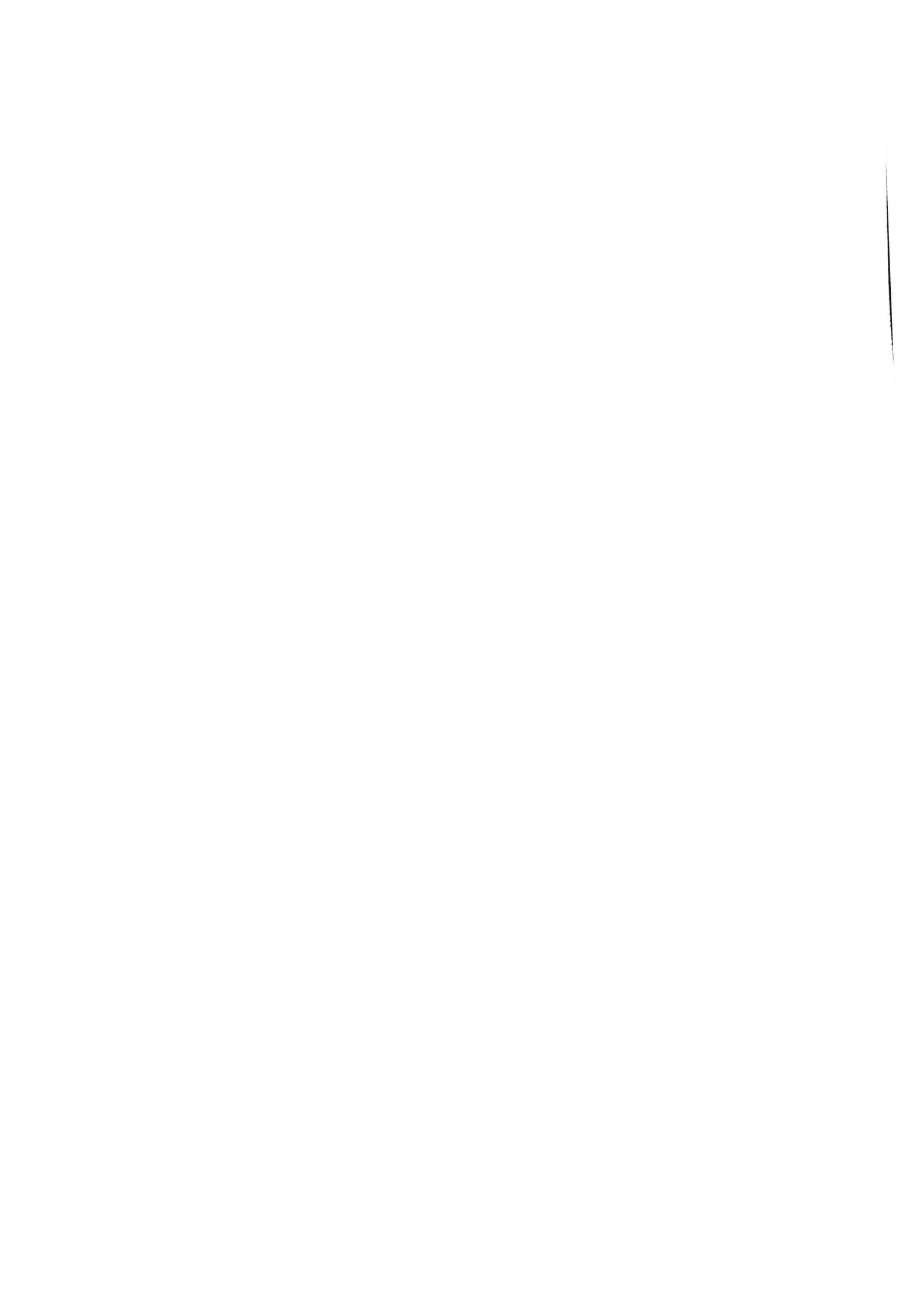
Ministry of Economic Development, Productivity and Regional Development

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE



PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS

1982 - 1997



Foreword

This report on **Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators** is the first issue of a regular publication on productivity and related statistics published by the Central Statistical Office.

An attempt has been made to bring together in a single report all available statistics on productivity and competitiveness. Data series cover the period 1982 to 1997 and refer to the total Mauritian economy and to the Manufacturing/Export Processing Zone (EPZ) sub sector. All figures are the latest available as at the end of March 1998.

It is hoped that these statistics will assist decision makers, planners, the business community and the public in general to monitor and analyse the implications of productivity and competitiveness at the national and sectoral level.

This report is the product of a joint collaboration between the Central Statistical Office, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the Ministry of Economic Development, Productivity and Regional Development and the National Productivity Institute (NPI) of South Africa.

I am thankful to Dr J.H.Visser, Executive Director of the National Productivity Institute of South Africa for providing the consultancy services of Mr. Jan de Jager under the World Bank Project "Technical Assistance to enhance competitiveness". I wish to tender my gratitude to all my staff and to all other institutions for their collaboration.



(S. BASANT RAI)
Director of Statistics

Central Statistical Office
Ministry of Economic Development, Productivity and Regional Development
Port Louis
MAURITIUS

December 1998

NOTE:

Readers are invited to make the distinction between official data which are published in the report and the analysis presented for the benefit of general readers. Differences of opinion may arise regarding the analytical part but these do not in any way, undermine the quality of the data. The editors welcome constructive critical comments.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT AT NATIONAL LEVEL

There are many definitions of productivity and quality. This is partly due to their complex nature and partly because they mean different things to different people. The core, however, is the relation between output and inputs, producing this output.

At national level, output is measured by value added at constant prices which is the additional value created in the production process. Value added is thus an unduplicated measure of output in which goods and services used as intermediate inputs are eliminated from the value of output.

Productive wealth in an economy is generally achieved through the use of two main inputs namely labour and capital. Labour Input is given by the total number of persons engaged whereas capital is given by the stock of fixed capital.

If output grows faster than inputs, then productivity is improving, and an increase in real income should eventually follow. In this way, productivity improvement boosts economic growth and hence the economy produces more and more .

Table 1. Productivity and other related indicators, total economy.

Indicator		Average growth rate (%)	
		1982 - 1997	1990 - 1997
1	Output (GDP)	5.7	5.4
2	GDP per capita	4.7	4.2
3	Capital stock	6.4	6.8
4	Capital productivity	-0.7	-1.3
5	Employment	3.5	1.8
6	Labour productivity	2.1	3.6
7	Multifactor productivity	0.4	0.6
8	Unit labour cost (Mauritian Rupees)	7.6	6.2
9	Unit labour cost (U.S.Dollars)	2.6	1.1

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Between 1982 and 1997, GDP in real terms, grew on average by 5.7 per cent per year. After a modest growth of only 0.4 per cent in 1983, growth accelerated to 7.6 per cent for the period 1985 to 1988, thereafter maintaining an average of 5.7 per cent.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL INPUTS

During the period under study, 1982 to 1997, labour increased by 3.5 per cent per annum. After increasing by around 6 per cent in the first five years, employment growth slowed down to 1.8 per cent in the last five years. On the other hand, capital measured by the stock of fixed capital, grew at an average rate of around 6.4 per cent over the whole period.

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

Labour Productivity, the outcome of the interaction between output and labour input grew by an average of 2.1 per cent over the period 1982 to 1997. After an initial period of low productivity growth of about 1.4 per cent from 1982 to 1985, labour productivity accelerated to 3.6 per cent from 1990 to 1997.

CAPITAL PRODUCTIVITY

Capital productivity declined by 0.7 per cent over the fifteen year period. Between 1982 and 1987, a growth rate of 2.0 per cent was achieved, implying better utilisation of productive equipment and a simultaneous vigorous increase in employment. This initial rise was, however, followed by continuous decline and eventual stabilisation.

MULTI-FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY

The ratio of the combined effects of labour and capital is reflected in the Multi-Factor Productivity (MFP). Multi-Factor Productivity grew at an annual rate of 0.4 per cent during the period 1982 to 1997. A relatively higher growth of 0.6 per cent was recorded during the period 1990 to 1997, reflecting a better balance between output and labour and capital inputs.

UNIT LABOUR COST

Unit Labour Cost (ULC) is the labour cost per unit of real output. It shows how well increases in wage per worker are offset by improved productivity performance and as such gives an indication of competitiveness.

Between 1982 and 1997, ULC in Mauritian rupees increased on average by 7.6 per cent but in U.S Dollar by 2.6 %.

STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY : 1982-1997

A comparison of value added by industry group in 1982 and 1997 shows a gradual shift in the contribution of the different sectors to GDP. The share of Agriculture decreased from 15.3 per cent in 1982 to 8.9 per cent in 1997 whilst that of Manufacturing increased from 15.6 per cent in 1982 to 24.4 per cent in 1997.

Table II. Contribution of each sector to the economy : 1982 and 1997

(Rupees million)

INDUSTRY GROUP	1982		1997	
	Value added	%	Value added	%
Agriculture and fishing	1530	15.3	6662	8.9
Mining and quarrying	17	0.2	120	0.2
Manufacturing	1560	15.6	18295	24.4
● EPZ	449	4.5	9172	12.2
Electricity and water	260	2.6	1750	2.3
Construction	625	6.2	4600	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants & hotels	1290	12.9	13063	17.4
● Wholesale and retail trade	1050	10.5	9640	12.9
● Restaurants & hotels	240	2.4	3423	4.6
Transport, storage and communication	1112	11.1	8744	11.7
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1883	18.8	12120	16.2
● Ownership of dwellings	1270	12.7	3805	5.1
● Financial institutions	316	3.2	4432	5.8
● Insurance and business services	297	3.0	3883	5.2
Community, social and personal services	1871	18.6	12286	16.4
● Producers of government services	1275	12.7	7900	10.5
Less imputed bank service charges (FISIM)	-128	-1.3	-2686	-3.6
ALL SECTORS	10020	100.0	74954	100.0

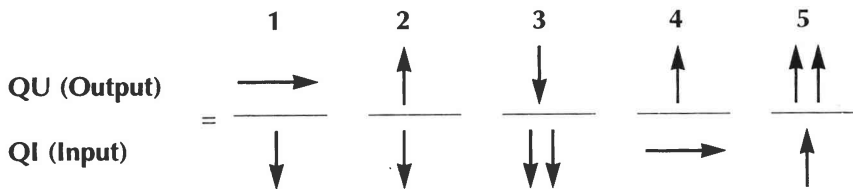
CHAPTER

APPROACH TO PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT

1.1 THE RELEVANCE OF PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT

Productivity measurement makes use of ratios calculated by comparing output to one input or a combination of inputs in a particular industry, sector or for the entire economy. The ratio of output to labour or capital gives partial productivity indicators, and the ratio of output to all inputs is termed Total Factor Productivity (TFP). However, as data is not available to estimate all inputs, a less specific term, Multi-Factor Productivity (MFP) is used.

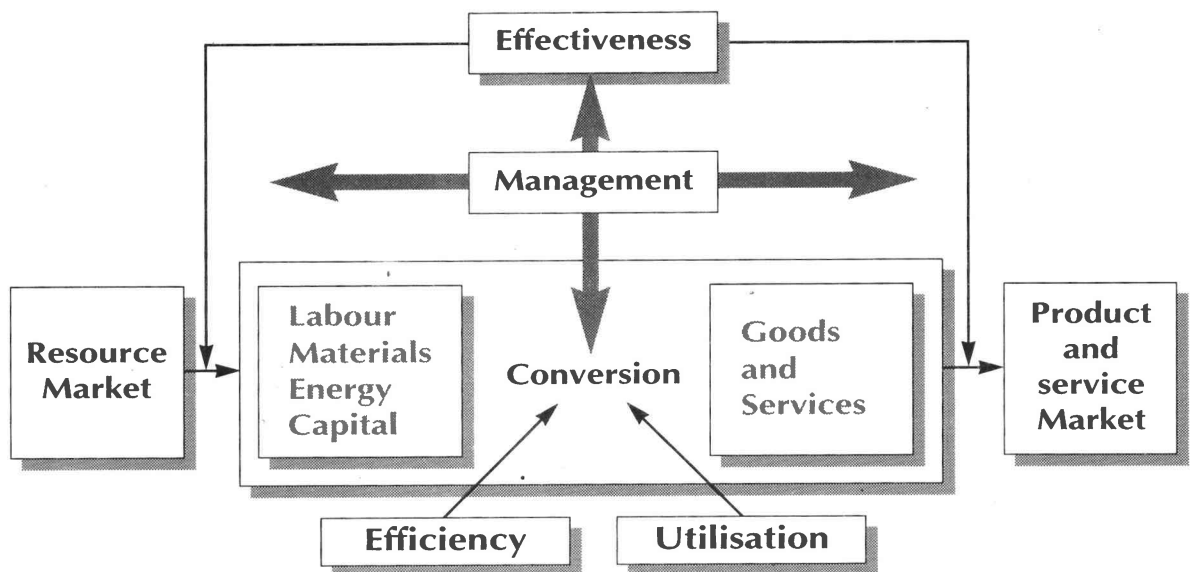
The productivity ratio can increase in five ways:



For countries with growing workforces or high unemployment rates options 4 and 5 are usually preferred as it does not involve reductions in input and therefore does not pose a threat to employment. Most cost reduction exercises usually entail the retrenchment of labour, as it is a mobile and therefore vulnerable resource.

1.2 THE PRODUCTIVITY PROCESS

Fig1. - The Productivity Process



Productivity improvement is brought about in many ways. For instance, producing the “right products and services” (*effectiveness*) will lead to an increase in demand, which usually means better utilisation of capacity. Productivity may also be enhanced through more competent management or better allocation of existing resources, resulting in a higher rate of conversion (*efficiency*) or greater use (*utilisation*) of these resources.

1.3 COVERAGE

Until recently only Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost indices were being computed by this office. Indices for the overall Manufacturing and Export Processing Zone sectors and covering only **large enterprises**, that is, those employing ten or more workers, were available.

An estimate of capital stock has enabled the computation of partial capital productivity and multifactor productivity (MFP) indices.

Data series relate to all production units irrespective of size (large and small).

1.4 CAUTION TO USERS

Productivity measures are usually expressed as fractions transformed into index numbers making use of a reference base period. Index numbers provide reliable and timely estimates of productivity change and focus is on trends as opposed to levels.

Since productivity statistics are derived from ratios, they should be used and interpreted with caution. A rise in output per unit of a single input will measure the combined effect of a change in the efficiency with which all resources have been used. For example, output per worker will rise if labour is equipped with better tools and machinery. A better measure of productivity, using multiple resources, is given by the Multi-Factor Productivity.

While comparing productivity indicators, it is important to pay attention to their coverage. For the purpose of productivity analysis, some countries refer to the private business sector only

Data series on productivity and competitiveness indicators presented in this report refer to the:

- (a) Total economy and
- (b) Manufacturing and Export Processing Zone (EPZ) sector.

CHAPTER

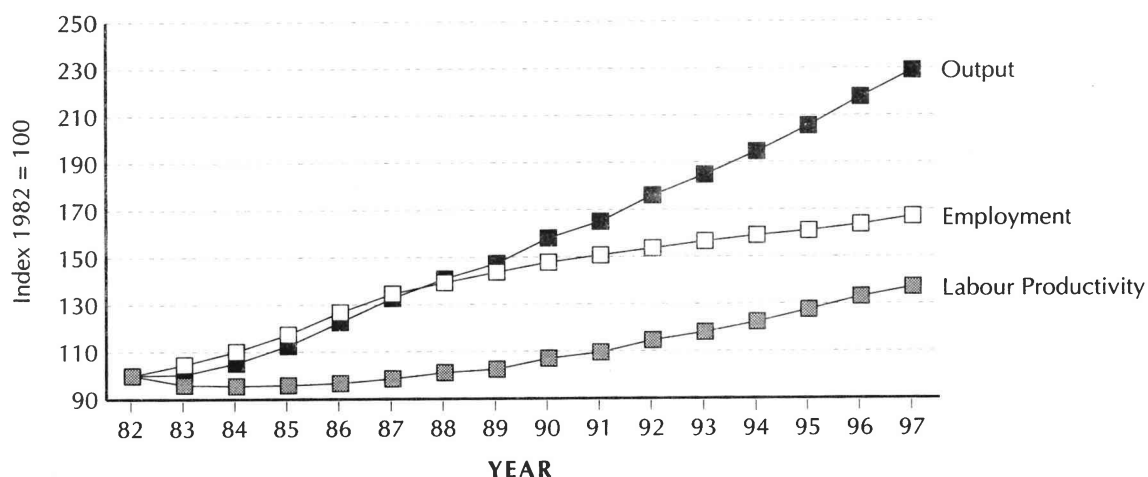
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PRODUCTIVITY OF THE TOTAL ECONOMY

2.1 TRENDS IN LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

Labour productivity for the total economy is calculated by dividing Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by the number of people employed. An increase in GDP per worker could mean that GDP increased at a higher rate than employment, while a decline could indicate that the same GDP was produced by more employees.

Figure 2. - Labour Productivity and its components, 1982 to 1997



Note: For Mauritius it is the total economy whereas in other countries they usually exclude the public sector (general government) and its enterprises and show the figure for only the private business sectors.

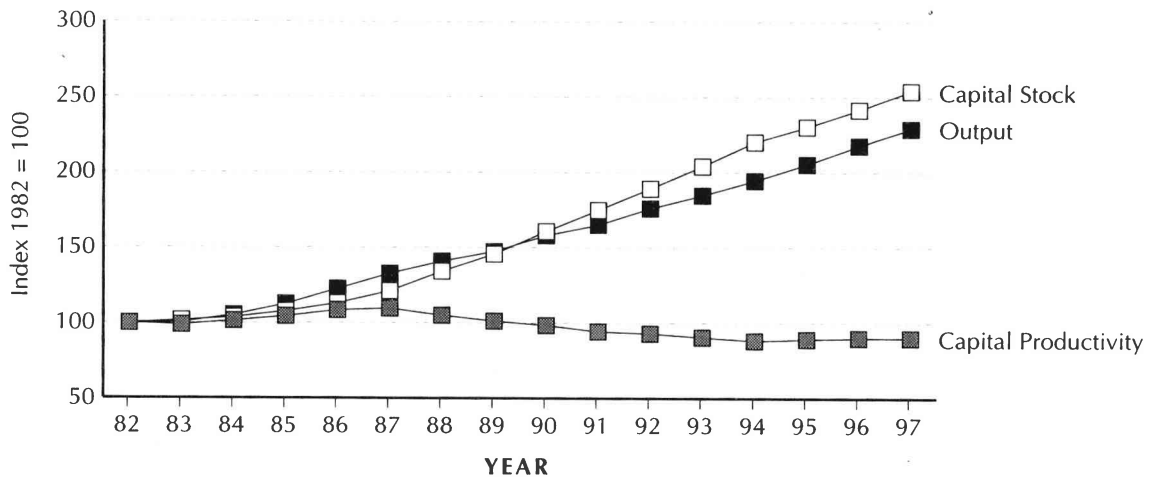
The period 1982 to 1985 showed negative growth in Labour Productivity, which on average declined by 1.4 per cent. This was the result of an increase in employment which exceeded the increase in GDP. From 1985 onwards, the index showed positive growth since increases in GDP exceeded employment growth. GDP per worker growth averaged 1.8 per cent per annum from 1985 to 1988, 3.2 per cent from 1989 to 1992 and 3.7 per cent from 1993 to 1997. The average growth over the whole period 1982 to 1997 was 2.1 per cent per annum.

Some of the changes in GDP growth or employment growth could have resulted from other factors, such as improved government incentives, better international marketing, more intensive training or the utilisation of more sophisticated machines and technology. Labour Productivity as measured by GDP per worker is therefore not a very precise measure of productivity, but nevertheless gives an indication of fluctuations in the labour productivity trend. As the figures to calculate it are usually readily available, it is widely used internationally as a measure of productivity.

2.2 TRENDS IN CAPITAL PRODUCTIVITY

Capital Productivity is defined as the ratio of real output to the stock of fixed capital used in the production process. For the economy as a whole, it is measured by dividing Gross Domestic Product (in constant prices) in a given year by the fixed capital stock (at constant prices) used to produce it. Capital Productivity gives an indication of how efficiently capital assets are being used.

Figure 3. - Capital Productivity and its components , 1982 to 1997

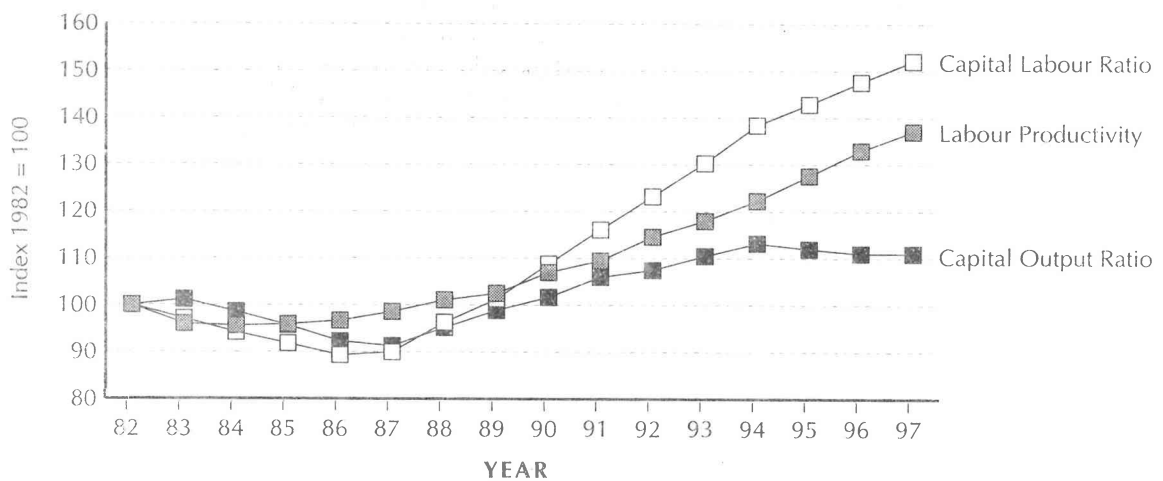


The trend in Capital Productivity can be classified into three distinct phases: 1982-1987, 1988-1994 and 1995-1997. From 1982 to 1987, a Capital Productivity growth rate of 1.9 per cent was realised implying better utilisation of productive equipment coupled with a vigorous increase in employment. The second phase 1988 to 1994, registered a decline in Capital Productivity with an average drop of 3.1 per cent per annum. During this phase, growth in output (5.5 per cent) was exceeded by growth in capital input (8.6 per cent) which resulted in the drop in Capital Productivity. The last three years suggest a consolidation phase with a slight 1.2 per cent growth in 1995 followed by an average increase of 0.4 per cent in 1996 and 1997. These three years saw a stagnation in the rate of increase in capital input, which resulted in the improvement in Capital Productivity. Over the entire period, Capital Productivity declined by 0.7 per cent per annum.

2.3 CAPITAL LABOUR RATIO AND CAPITAL OUTPUT RATIO

Capital Labour ratio is the amount of capital used per worker and gives an indication of the capital intensity of the process. Capital Output analysis shows the capital needed to produce one unit of output, both measured in real terms.

Figure 4. - Capital Labour Ratio , 1982 to 1997

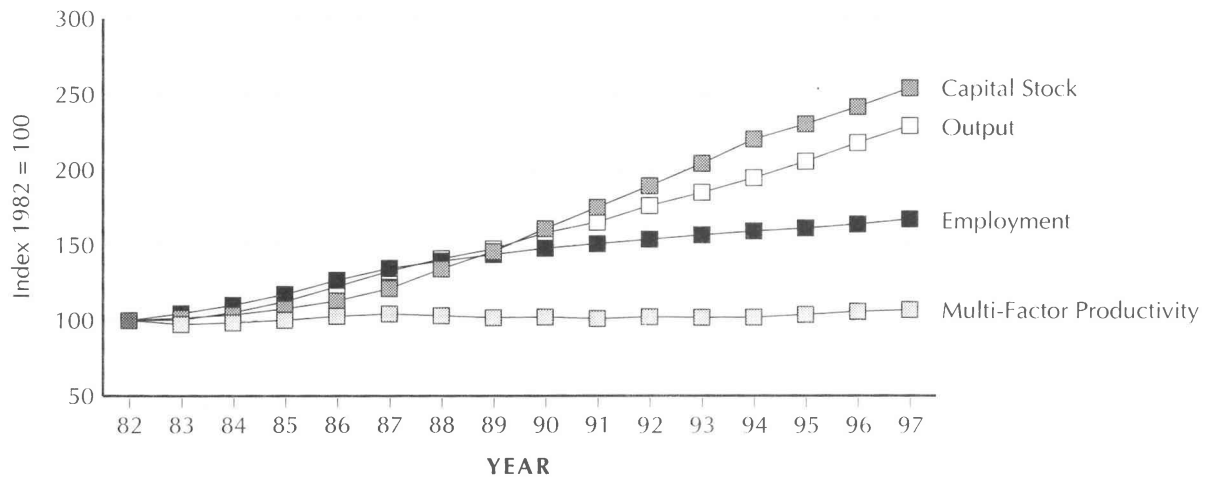


From figure 4 a slight decline in the Capital Labour Ratio is observed from 1982 to 1987 implying the use of more capital per worker as a result of investment in better technology. However an increase of 5.2 per cent per annum is noted, from 1988 to 1997, in the capital/labour ratio which enabled workers to be more productive.

2.4 TRENDS IN MULTIFACTOR PRODUCTIVITY

Multi-Factor Productivity measures output against both capital and labour employed. It gives an indication of the contribution to output per unit of combined capital and labour inputs, and of factors other than labour or capital. These factors could include better quality products and services, economies of scale, improved access to foreign markets, better management and improved training.

Figure 5. - Multi-Factor Productivity and its components, 1982 to 1997



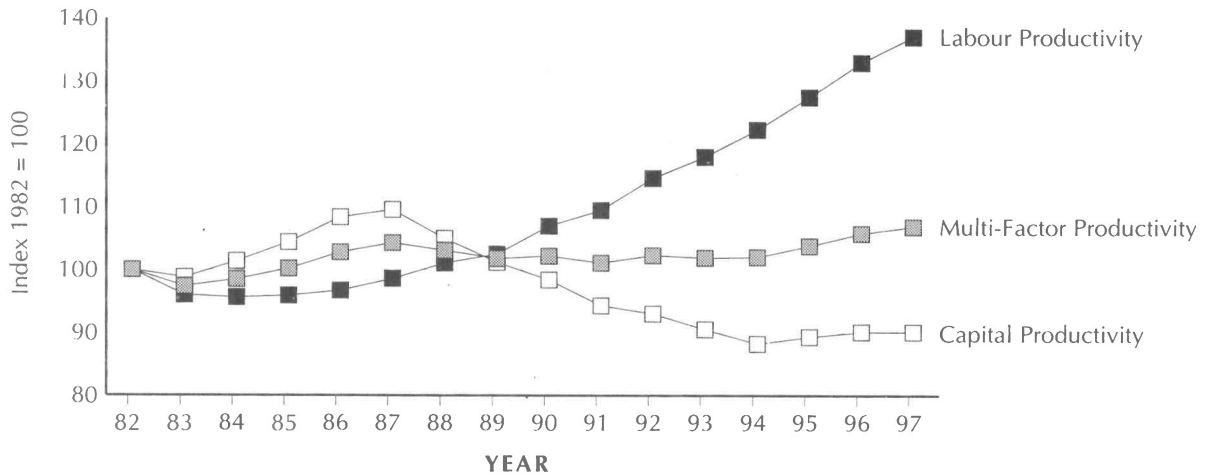
From 1982 to 1983, the increase in output was less than the increase in labour and capital inputs. The effect of this was a drop of 2.6 per cent in Multi-Factor Productivity. Between 1984 and 1987, increases in output accelerated to eclipse the large increases in both capital and labour, resulting in a Multi-Factor Productivity growth of 1.7 per cent over this period. From 1988 to 1991, a small decline of 0.8 per cent was recorded in the Multi-Factor Productivity due to a large increase in capital input and a relatively smaller increase in output and labour input. However, it was not enough to offset the growth in use of capital. Between 1992 and 1997, a small Multi-Factor Productivity growth rate of 0.9 per cent was recorded reflecting a better balance between output, labour and capital inputs. Over the entire period from 1982 to 1997, Multi-Factor Productivity increased by 0.4 per cent per annum.

2.5 COMPARISON OF PRODUCTIVITY TRENDS

Multi-Factor Productivity is important because it focuses attention on both human capital and equipment. This means that a well educated and highly trained labour force is capable of increasing productivity, and hence living standards.

For many countries especially islands and city economies like Mauritius and Singapore which have limited resources, productivity growth becomes imperative and crucial. In Mauritius, it is evident that economic growth was initially driven by employment creation. In the longer term, it is envisaged that the massive injections in capital equipment and new technology, especially in telecommunications and transport, will provide the opportunity for future improvements in Multi-Factor Productivity.

Figure 6. - Capital, Labour and Multi-Factor Productivity , 1982 to 1997

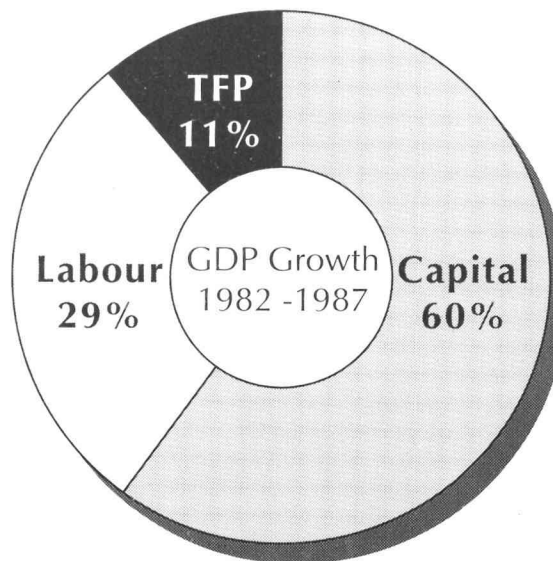


As far as Capital Productivity is concerned, there is a distinct turning point in 1987. The first phase, from 1982 to 1987, shows sustained growth. Thereafter, Capital Productivity declined by an average of 1.7 per cent per annum. Labour Productivity, on the other hand, has increased steadily from 1984 onwards. Multi-Factor Productivity, which reflects the combined effects of labour and capital, grew until 1987, reflected a mixed performance between 1987 and 1994, and has grown by 1.5 per cent per annum during 1995 and 1997.

2.6 GROWTH ACCOUNTING

Growth accounting is a subject area which enables an analysis of the contribution of different factors to economic growth.

Fig 7. - Contribution of Labour, Capital and Total Factor Productivity to growth 1982 - 1997



Between 1982 and 1997, Gross Domestic Product in real terms grew by 5.7 per cent. The contribution of Labour, Capital and other factors to the 5.7 growth was as follows:

Factors	Percentage Contributions
1 Labour	29%
2 Capital	60%
3 Other Factors	11%

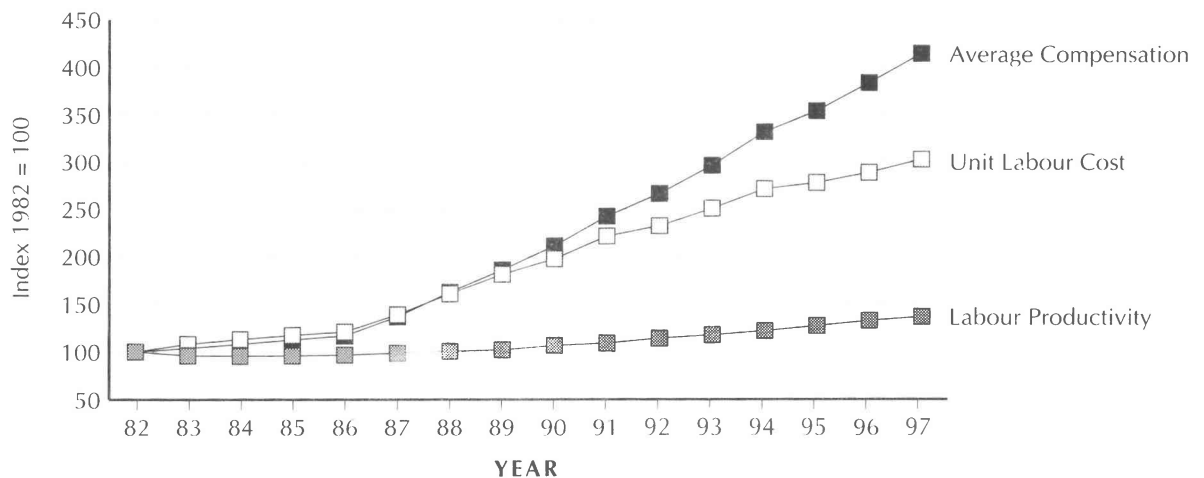
Note:

“Other factors” are sometimes also referred to as the residual or Total Factor Productivity (TFP). During the same period labour grew by 3.5 per cent and capital by 6.4 per cent. Growth in TFP is that part of change in output that has not been explained by corresponding changes in labour and capital inputs. It includes qualitative factors such as training, management and technology.

2.7 UNIT LABOUR COST- THE EFFECTS OF LABOUR COST

Unit Labour Cost is the remuneration of labour for producing one unit of output. Remuneration of labour includes wages and salaries, plus all contributions made by employers for their employees. Unit Labour Cost can also be measured as the ratio of labour cost (average compensation) per worker and labour productivity. This definition emphasises the competitiveness angle of unit labour cost.

Figure 8. - Unit Labour Cost , 1982 to 1997



Between 1982 to 1986, labour cost per worker increased on average by 4.0 per cent, accelerated sharply to 12.9 per cent from 1987 to 1991 and levelled off to 5.3 per cent between 1992 and 1997. Unit Labour Cost increased by 7.6 per cent per annum during the period under review. This increase was partly offset by the average growth in Labour Productivity of 2.1 per cent per annum. The rise of 7.6 per cent in the Unit Labour Cost must be viewed against an average inflation rate of 7.0 per cent per annum. Unit Labour Cost is an important indicator of international competitiveness and it is also discussed in chapter IV on International Competitiveness.

CHAPTER

PRODUCTIVITY OF MANUFACTURING AND THE EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE (EPZ)

BACKGROUND

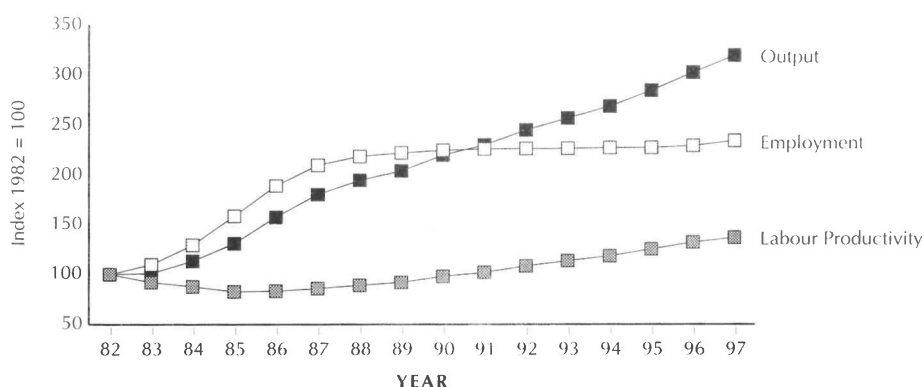
Since the early 1980's, the Manufacturing sector has made giant strides, raising its contribution to GDP from 15 per cent in 1982 to around 25 per cent in 1997. In 1997 employment in the Manufacturing sector accounted for nearly 30 per cent of total employment and for some 60 per cent of aggregate foreign earnings. The lifeblood of the Manufacturing sector has been the EPZ companies which accounted for over 50 per cent of Manufacturing's total output in 1997.

The productivity performance of the Manufacturing sector can be divided into two distinct phases: 1982 to 1988 and 1989 to 1997. From 1982 to 1988, the manufacturing and the EPZ sub-sector were characterised by high growth of both labour and capital input which was however, not matched by growth in real output. The period 1989 to 1997 witnessed a stabilisation in labour and a slight increase in capital input. Both Labour and Capital Productivity therefore showed positive growth and yielded a higher rate of Multi-Factor Productivity.

3.1 LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

The outcome of the interaction between output and labour input is reflected in the Labour Productivity Index.

Figure 9. - Labour Productivity in Manufacturing, 1982 to 1997

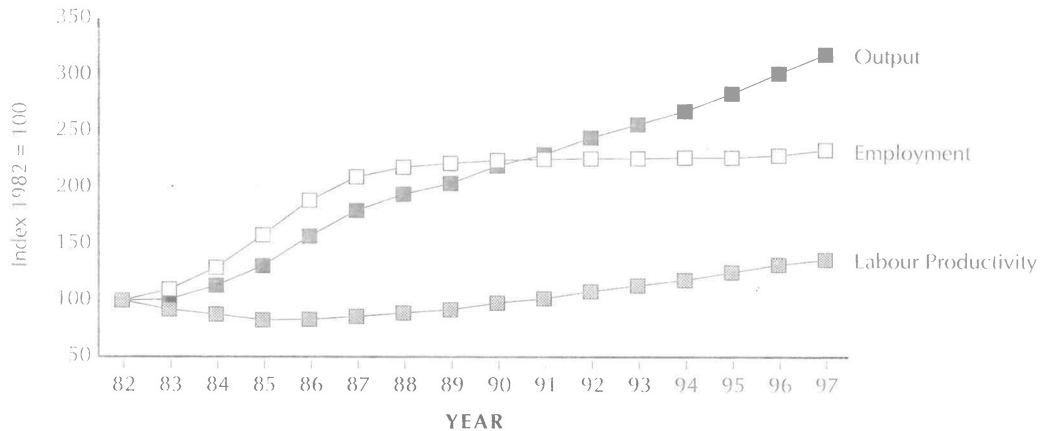


During the period 1982 to 1985, Labour Productivity in the overall manufacturing sector declined at an annual rate of 6.5 per cent, as the 16.5 per cent growth rate in labour input outstripped the growth rate of real output (6.9 per cent). High labour mobility and absenteeism coupled with low level of efficiency due to the learning gap were major factors contributing to the decline in Labour Productivity. Developments in the Manufacturing sector have been substantially influenced by growth in the EPZ sub sector.

As shown in figure 10, labour productivity in the EPZ sector reflected a declining trend between 1982 and 1985 and grew by 6 per cent between 1986 and 1989 and 6.8 per cent from 1990 onwards.

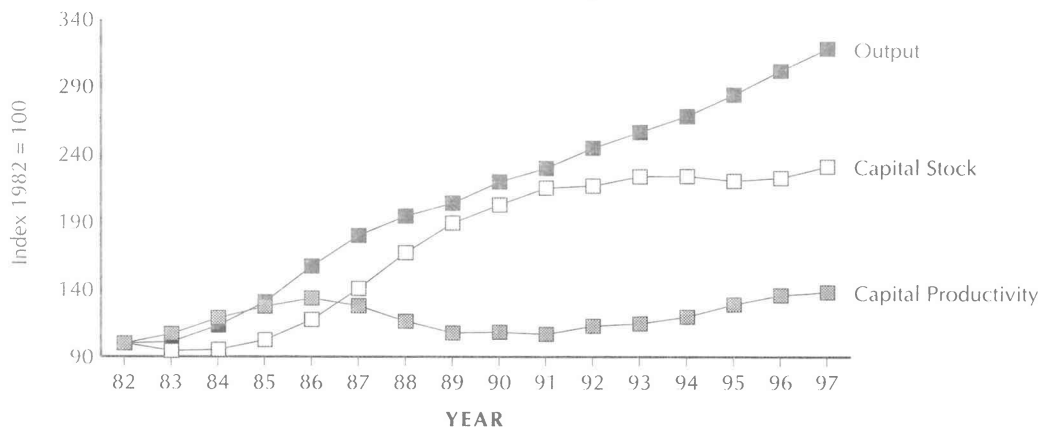
This healthy situation may be attributed to the production of higher value added products, longer working hours due to more shift work and increasing use of capital intensive technologies in the textile and clothing sector.

Figure 10. - Labour Productivity of the Export Processing Zone, 1982 to 1997



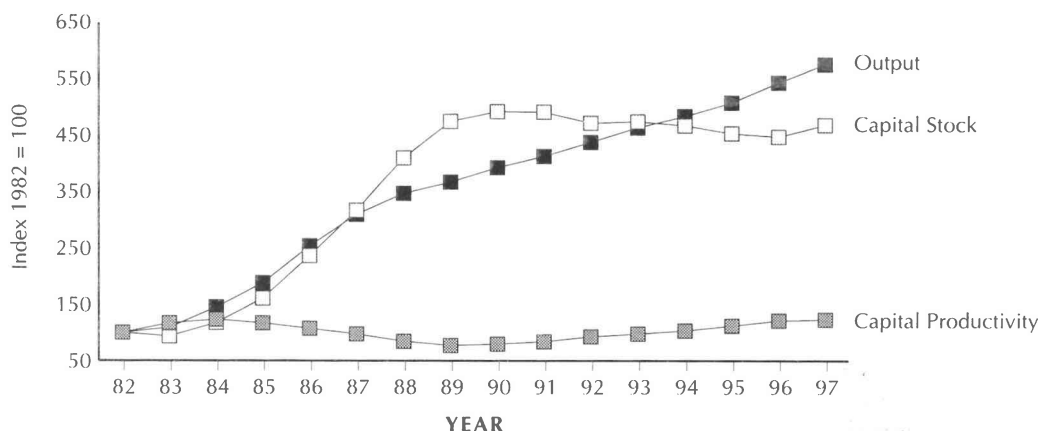
3.2 CAPITAL PRODUCTIVITY

Figure 11. - Capital Productivity in Manufacturing, 1982 - 1997



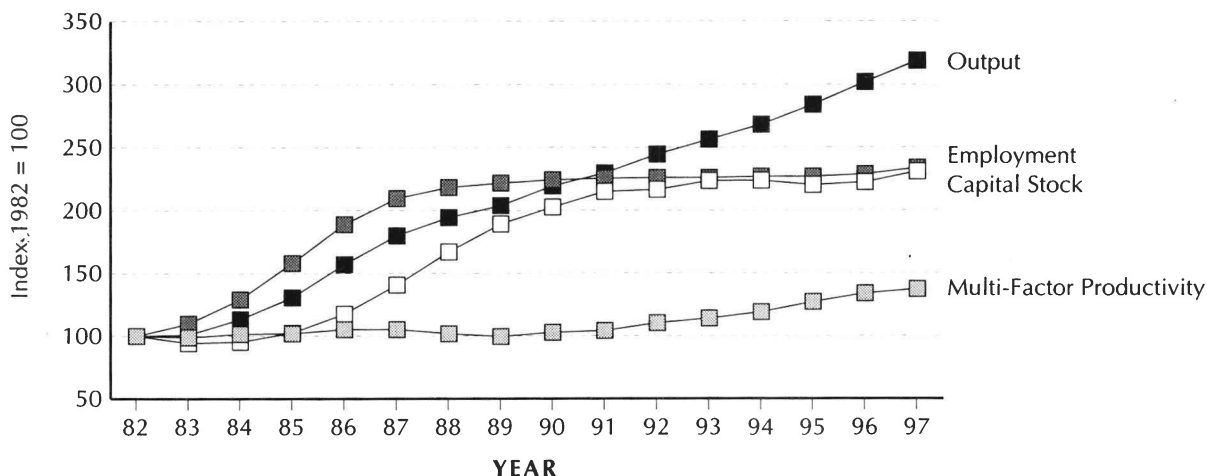
As shown in figure 11, the trend in Capital Productivity over the period under review, was somewhat erratic. After increasing by an annual average rate of 7.5 per cent during 1982 to 1986, due to better utilisation of equipment, Capital Productivity decreased by 6.9 per cent per annum from 1987 to 1989. This followed substantial investment as capital input rose by 17.2 per cent per annum between 1987 and 1989. Capital Productivity revived from 1991 onwards, reflecting greater efficiency in the use of capacity. Developments in the Manufacturing sector was substantially influenced by growth in the EPZ sector.

Figure 12. - Capital Productivity of the Export Processing Zone, 1982 to 1997



3.3 MULTIFACTOR PRODUCTIVITY

Figure 13. - Multi-Factor Productivity in Manufacturing, 1982 to 1997

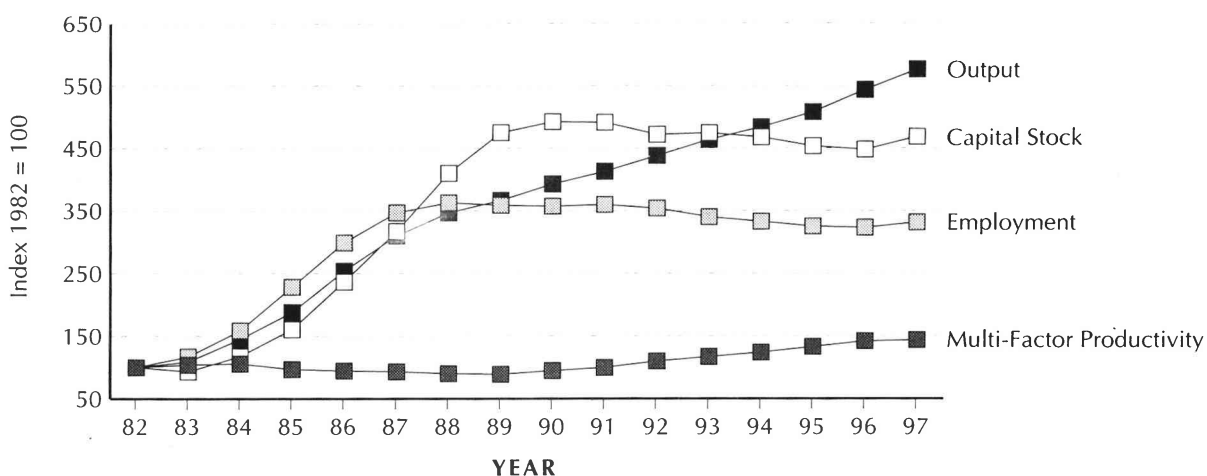


Since 1982, output has risen steadily while the increase in both employment and capital stock were high prior to 1989, thereafter tapering to current levels. It is clear from figure 13 that between 1982 and 1989, the rate of output increased at a higher rate than that of capital, and in this way the high growth in employment could be offset by improved efficiencies.

These gains in multifactor productivity denote maturity of the industrial structure and growth that is driven by factors such as efficiency, enhanced product quality and better management.

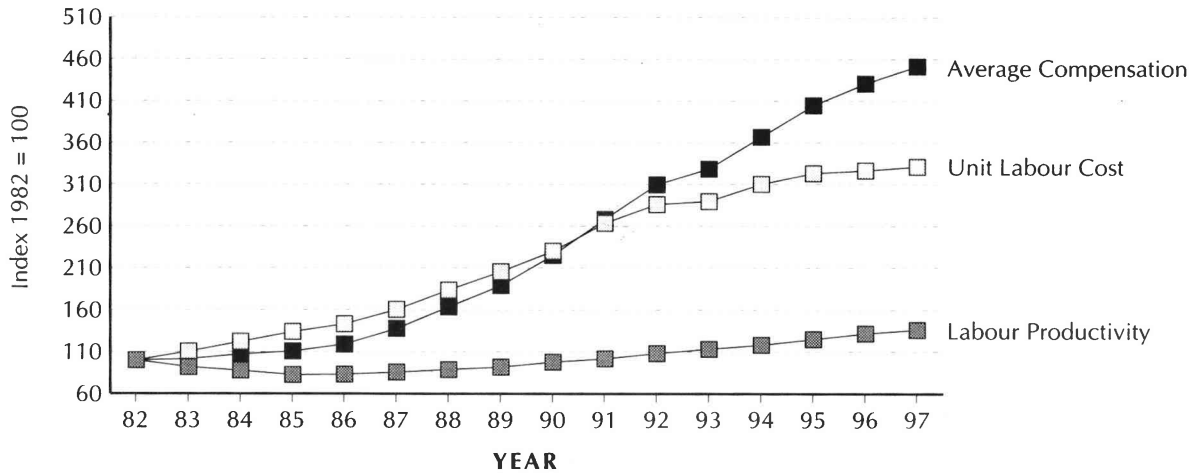
As regard the EPZ sector, Multi-Factor Productivity shows a negative trend of 1.6 per cent up to 1989 and thereafter increased at an average rate of 6.1 per cent per annum.

Figure 14. - Multi-Factor Productivity of the Export Processing Zone, 1982 to 1997



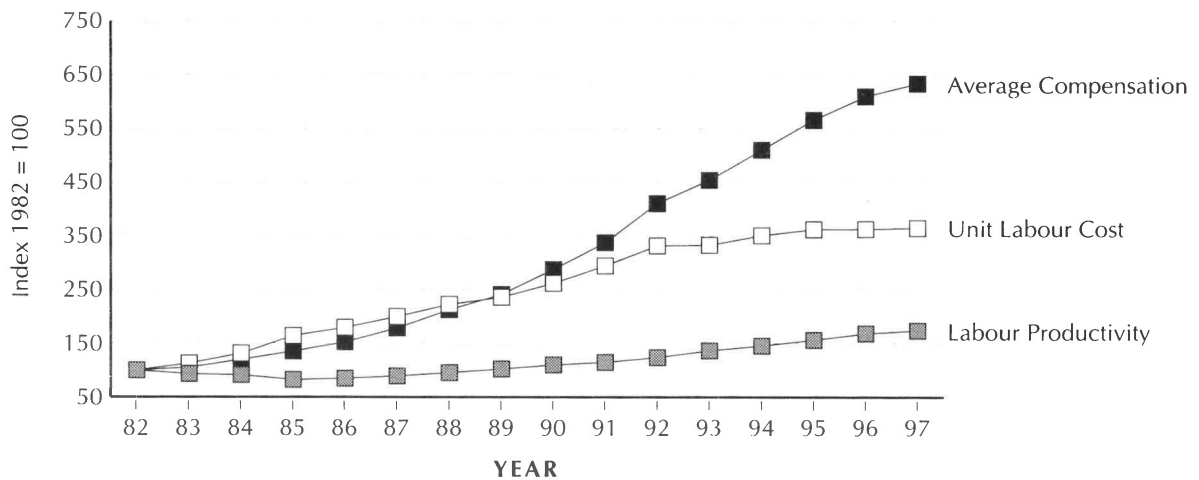
3.4 UNIT LABOUR COST

Figure 15. - Unit Labour Cost in Manufacturing, 1982 to 1997



Many of the manufacturing enterprises, including the EPZ, started in Mauritius because of the relatively low labour cost and the abundance of labour. A major boost for growth in the Manufacturing sector came from the introduction of the EPZ, which included generous incentives, such as duty free equipment and tax holidays.

Figure 16. - Unit Labour Cost of the Export Processing Zone, 1982 to 1997



Between 1982 and 1985, Unit Labour Cost increased by more than average compensation due to a decline in Labour Productivity. Thereafter, Labour Productivity improved resulting in the Unit Labour Cost increasing at a slower rate than the average compensation.

Since 1992 compensation in the EPZ sector grew at an average rate of 9.1 per cent per annum and together with the continued Labour Productivity growth (7 per cent), unit labour cost was contained at 1.9 per cent. This trend resulted in an improvement in the competitiveness of the Manufacturing sector.

C H A P T E R 4

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

GENERAL

Competitiveness indicators can be used to make comparison of a country's competitiveness. Indicators used are Unit Labour Cost, real effective exchange rate, net export ratios, relative market shares as well as qualitative indicators such as those mentioned in the World Competitiveness Year Book.

4.1 INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF UNIT LABOUR COST (ULC)

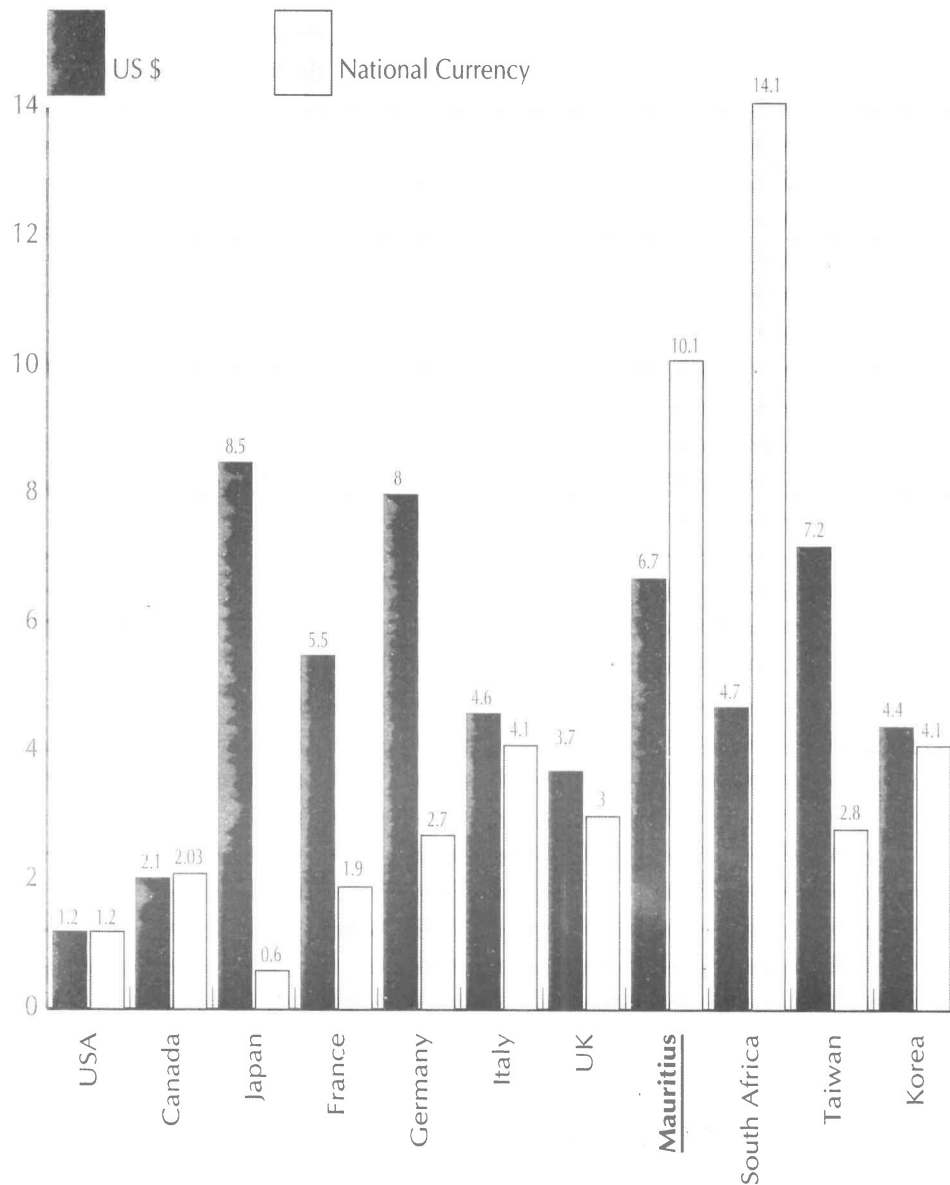
Labour is the most important resource in the production process as it is the only input that can transform other resources into products and services that have value. It is therefore appropriate to concentrate on the labour cost content of output to give an indication of the competitive ability of nations.

In examining trends in competitiveness, it is advisable to consider changes in foreign exchange rates, because competitiveness of products depends on changes in the prices of those products and changes in exchange rates. Unit Labour Cost is computed both in Mauritian rupee and U.S. Dollars. The dollar is chosen as the currency in which most international transactions are priced. The latter indicates comparative changes in Unit Labour Cost after the movement in exchange rates have been considered.

4.2 INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF GROWTH RATE IN UNIT LABOUR COST, MANUFACTURING, 1982 TO 1996

Figure 17 shows average growth rate of Unit Labour Cost in the Manufacturing sector for the period 1982 to 1996 both in national currency and US dollars. In US dollars, the Unit Labour Cost in Mauritius grew at the rate of 6.2 per cent between 1982 and 1987, increased by 7.4 per cent per annum between 1988 and 1991 and dropped by 2.5 per cent per annum from 1992 to 1996. Over the entire period, 1982 to 1996, this grew at the average 4.3 per cent. It is noted that in Mauritian rupee this declining trend was mainly attributable to the depreciation of the Mauritian currency relative to its major trading partners, which in turn has made the country more competitive.

Figure 17. - International Comparison of Growth Rate in Unit Labour Cost Manufacturing, 1982 to 1996



It is interesting to note that for the period 1982 to 1996, the Unit Labour Cost of most of the Mauritian trading partners have increased more slowly in terms of their national currency than in terms of the dollar. This indicates some appreciation in their own national currencies. Although to a lesser extent, this is also the case for Korea. In developing countries like Mauritius and South Africa where comparative inflation rates have been much higher, the depreciation of their currencies has been necessary to make their products more competitive in international markets.

4.3 INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF MULTI-FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH

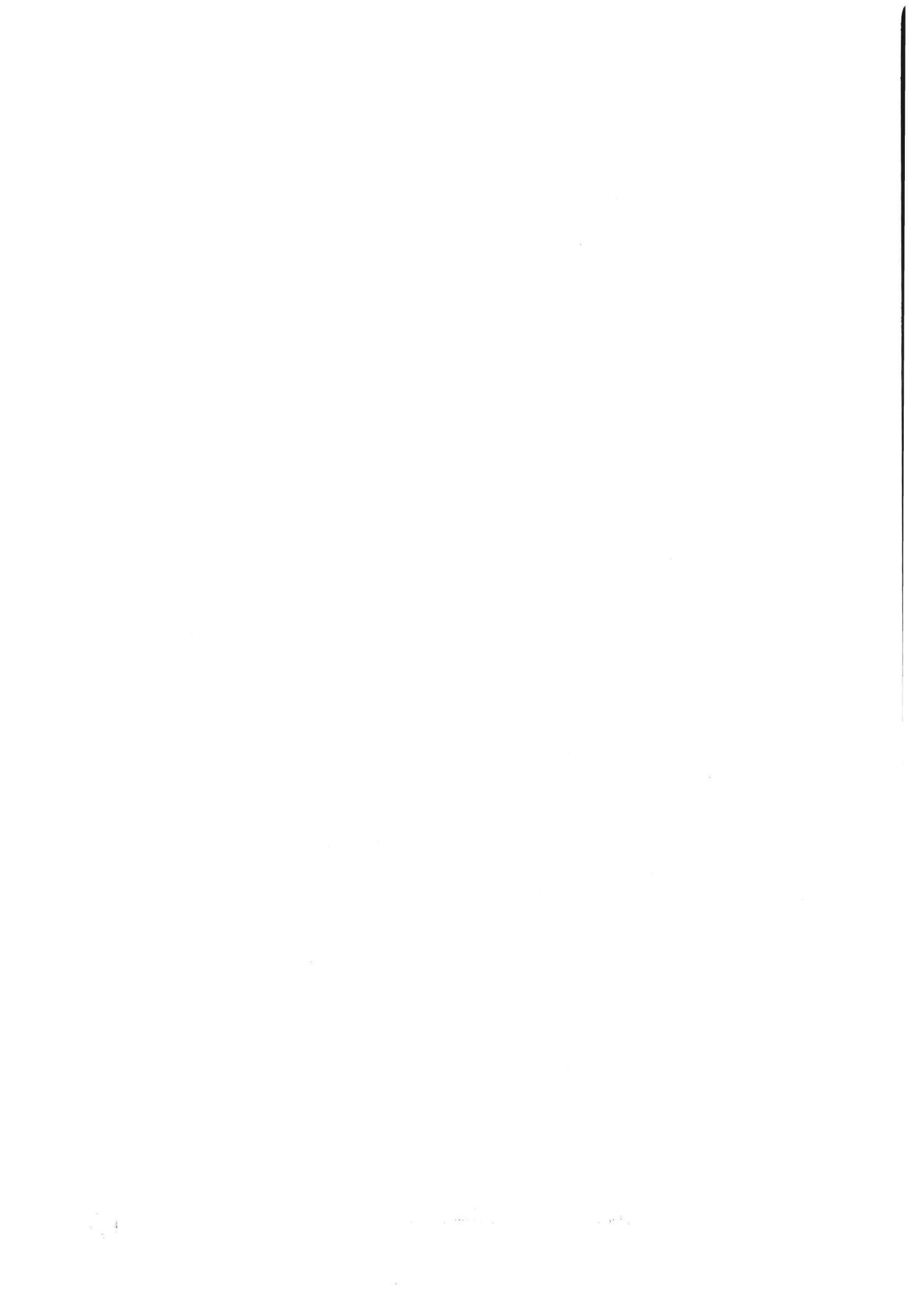
Multi-Factor Productivity growth is the difference between the growth of output and the growth of a combined measure of two or more factor inputs. It measures the effect of change such as technological progress, improvements in management practices and other qualitative variables.

The table below presents average growth of Multi-Factor Productivity for selected countries as is published by the OECD Economic Outlook (1997, A68) and the World Economic Outlook (May 1997). Data for Mauritius refers to the total economy and is not strictly comparable with the other countries which cover the business sector only, that is excluding the general government and public enterprises.

Fig 18. - International comparison of the Multi-Factor Productivity

COUNTRY	AVERAGE PER CENT GROWTH PER ANNUM	PERIOD
United States	0.5	(1979 to 1995)
Japan	1.2	(1979 to 1995)
United Kingdom	1.5	(1979 to 1995)
Mauritius (*)	0.4	(1982 to 1997)
Korea	2.1	(1984 to 1994)
Singapore	3.1	(1984 to 1994)
Taiwan	2.8	(1984 to 1994)
Indonesia	0.9	(1984 to 1994)
Malaysia	1.4	(1984 to 1994)
Phillipines	-0.9	(1984 to 1994)
Thailand	3.3	(1984 to 1994)

Note: Growth rate for Mauritius refers to the total economy while for other countries it refers to the business sector only.



CHAPTER

METHODOLOGY - CONCEPT AND DEFINITIONS

5.1 PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS

Output is given by value added at constant prices. Value added is the value of any industry's final output less its purchases of intermediate products, raw materials and services. Value added is also equal to the amount available for distribution to the factors of production in the form of wages and salaries, profits, rent, allowance for depreciation, interest and dividends.

Production as a measure of **Real output index** shows the rate of change in production as compared to a chosen base period.

$$\text{Production Index} = \frac{\text{Value added (constant price), year } n}{\text{Value added in base year}} \times 100$$

EMPLOYMENT / LABOUR INPUT

Labour refers to the total number of persons engaged, that is employers, own account workers, contributing family workers and employees in any type of economic activity. **Labour and employment are used interchangeably throughout this report.** Employment figure for a specific year n is the average number of persons engaged in June of year (n) and June of year $(n+1)$.

A more accurate measure of labour input would be total number of hours worked. However, in the absence of data on manhours, total number of persons engaged in a particular year is used.

The employment index shows the rate of change in employment.

$$\text{Employment Index} = \frac{\text{Number of persons engaged at year } n}{\text{Number of persons engaged in base year}} \times 100$$

CAPITAL INPUT

In the absence of data on services provided by capital, an estimate of stock of fixed capital is used. Capital refers to the 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.

The standard **Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM)** has been used for the estimation of Capital Stock. For further details on the PIM approach please refer to the section on estimates of fixed capital stock.

Capital input index shows the rate of change in capital. This estimate uses capital stock at constant prices.

$$\text{Capital Input Index} = \frac{\text{Stock of fixed capital year } n}{\text{Stock of capital in base year}} \times 100$$

MULTIFACTOR INPUT

The Multi-Factor input is a weighted combination of inputs, namely labour and capital. The share of "Gross Operating Surplus" in value added is used to weigh capital and labour.

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

Labour Productivity is conventionally measured as the ratio of real output to labour input. Although this measure relates output to the number of employees, it does not measure the specific contribution of labour as a single factor of production. Rather, it reflects the joint effects of many influences, including new technology, capital investment, capacity utilisation, energy use, and managerial skills, as well as the efforts of the workforce.

Labour Productivity Index shows the rate of change in output per person engaged.

$$\text{Labour Productivity Index} = \frac{\text{Production index}}{\text{Employment index}} \times 100$$

CAPITAL PRODUCTIVITY

Capital Productivity is the index of the ratio of real output to stock of fixed capital used in the production process. This index should be interpreted with care since partial measures can be very misleading if taken alone, as they include amongst other factors, the effects of the substitution of one resource for another, such as capital for labour.

The capital productivity index shows the rate of change in output per unit of capital.

$$\text{Capital Productivity Index} = \frac{\text{Production index}}{\text{Capital input index}} \times 100$$

MULTIFACTOR PRODUCTIVITY

Multifactor productivity 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. A measure of growth in efficiency which takes account of changes in the most important factors; labour and capital is given by the MFP growth.

THE MULTIFACTOR PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

$$\text{MFP index} = \frac{\text{Production index}}{\text{Multifactor input index}} \times 100$$

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

WL(t) = Labour's input share in time t

L(t) = Labour input in time t

WK(t) = Capital/gross operating surplus share in time t

K(t) = Capital input in time t

$$WL(t) + WK(t) = 1$$

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.

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

CAPITAL -OUTPUT RATIO

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

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

5.2 COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS

"Competitiveness is the degree to which a nation can, under free and fair market conditions, produce goods and services that meet the test of international markets while simultaneously maintaining or expanding the real incomes of its citizens".

LABOUR COST INDEX

Labour Cost is given by compensation of employees as defined for National Accounts purposes. It includes wages and salaries in cash and kind, bonus, overtime and social contribution incurred by employees.

UNIT LABOUR COST INDEX (ULC)

Unit Labour Cost is the remuneration of labour 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.

$$\text{Unit Labour Cost} = \frac{\text{Labour Cost Index}}{\text{Production Index}} \times 100$$

REAL EXCHANGE RATE

The exchange rate quoted at a certain time is the nominal exchange rate. The real exchange rate takes price movements (inflation) into account. This is done by adjusting the nominal exchange rate by the ratio of local prices to that of the other country.

Although many international transactions take place in US dollars, it is often necessary to get an indication of the average movement of a currency against that of its major trading partners. This is desirable as the exchange rate may appreciate against some and depreciate against others.

EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE

The Effective Exchange Rate shows the trade weighted movement of the home currency against those of its main trading partners. A net effect in nominal terms is obtained as it combines both appreciations and depreciations which might have occurred between the local currency and those of its respective trading partners.

REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE

The Real Effective Exchange Rate combines the effect of the real and effective exchange rates. It indicates the extent of under or over valuation of the home currency, if purchasing power parity existed in the base year. This is accomplished by adjusting the exchange rate by the ratio of the domestic country's price index in the current period to the foreign country's price index in the same period. The deflators used could be the CPI, ULC, PPP, GDP deflator, etc and combining these various country price effects by weighing them with each country's trade weight respectively.

PURCHASING POWER PARITY (PPP)

Purchasing Power Parity between two countries is the number of units of a country's currency which endows the holder with the same amount of purchasing power (buying power for goods and services) as would one unit of the currency of the other country. The PPP process can be combined with the Real Effective Exchange Rate and relative price movements to obtain a new PPP or the extent of variation from it by what is also called a Real Effective Exchange Rate.

TERMS OF TRADE INDEX

Trends in the Terms of Trade Index measures the price movements of exports relative to imports. It is the ratio of the export price index to the import price index. A rise in this ratio means that a smaller volume of exports will pay for a larger volume of imports while a decline indicates an unfavourable movement as a larger volume of exports must pay for the same volume of imports. The absolute level of the terms of trade is not significant.

$$\text{Terms of trade} = \frac{\text{Export price index}}{\text{Import price index}} \times 100$$

EXPORT RATIOS

Openness

The openness of the economy is given by the ratio of total trade "exports + imports" to GDP.

$$\text{Openness} = \frac{\text{exports} + \text{imports}}{\text{domestic production}} \times 100$$

NET EXPORT RATIO

$$\text{Net export ratio} = \frac{\text{exports} - \text{imports}}{\text{domestic production}} \times 100$$

If the net export ratio declines it could mean

- (i) deterioration in the terms of trade
- (ii) structural shift in production from less import intensive to higher import intensive industries i.e. capital intensive technology.
- (iii) export markets are being eroded
- (iv) export incentives have been reduced.

NET EXPORT TO EXPORT RATIOS

$$\text{Net export to export ratio} = \frac{\text{exports} - \text{imports}}{\text{exports}} \times 100$$

If the net export to export ratio declines it could mean

- (i) deterioration in the terms of trade
- (ii) structural shift in production from less import intensive to higher import intensive industries
i.e. capital intensive technology.
- (iii) higher value added to relatively lower value added activities
- (iv) higher import intensity of exports.

EXPORT GROWTH AND MARKET GROWTH

If the share of a country's (Mauritius) export growth of a product or service (say T-shirts) in the market in which it is sold, equals the growth of the imports of the buying country, it can be said that the exporting country (Mauritius) is maintaining its share of the market growth. If the growth is lower, the exporting country (Mauritius) is losing market share.

EXPORT GROWTH AND MARKET PENETRATION

If the share of a country's (Mauritius) export growth of a product or service (say T-shirts) in the market in which it is sold exceeds the growth of the imports of the buying country, it can be said that the exporting country (Mauritius) is penetrating the importing country's market .

5.3 ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL STOCK

THE PERPETUAL INVENTORY METHOD (PIM)

The Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM) has been used to produce estimates of the value of the stock of capital assets used in the production process. Capital assets refer to tangible reproducible fixed assets. This include, building (excluding land), infrastructural work, machinery and equipment. These assets are valued at current replacement costs which is the price that would have to be paid if they were purchased in the reference year. This is done by,inter alia, taking into consideration the expected lifetime of the respective assets.

The PIM produces annual estimates of the capital stock (at constant prices) by accumulating past flows of expenditure on Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF).

CONSUMPTION OF FIXED CAPITAL

Consumption of fixed capital is a cost of production. It may be defined in general terms as the decline, during the course of the accounting period, in the current value of the stock of fixed assets owned and used by a producer as a result of physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage.

Gross Capital Stock is the accumulation of past investment flows less retirements before deduction of any allowances for consumption of fixed capital.

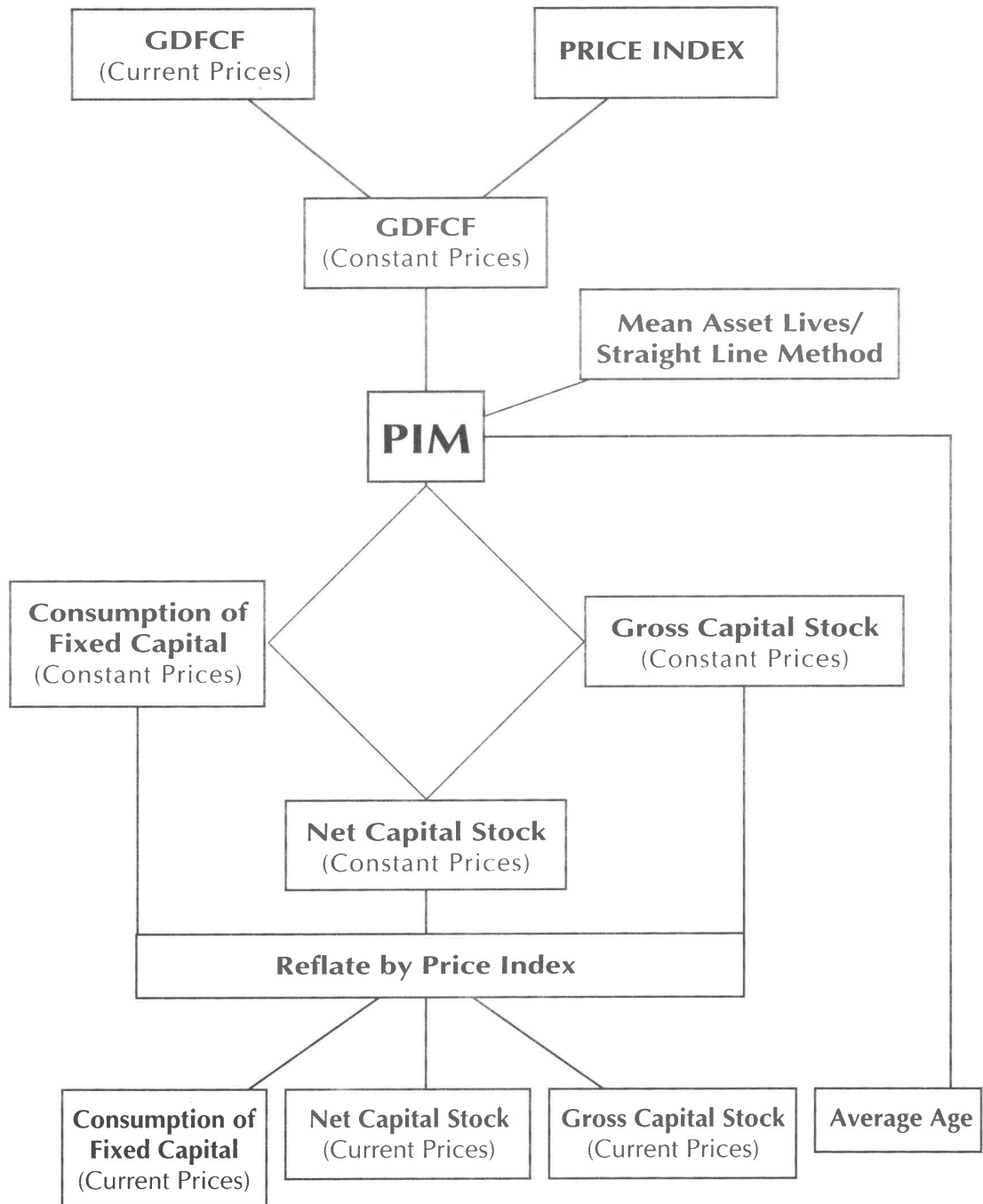
Net Capital Stock is gross capital stock less accumulated capital consumption on items forming the gross capital stock.

Annual estimates of consumption of fixed capital have been derived using the **Straight Line Method**. The straight line method is recommended in the System of National Accounts (SNA). The straight line depreciation function assumes a linear decline in efficiency, that is, it exhibits the same loss every year until the service life ends when efficiency declines to zero.

ASSUMPTION USED FOR MEAN ASSET LIFE BY TYPE

Type of asset	Mean asset life Age (years)
A. Construction Work	
Residential building	30
Non residential building	40
Road	Indefinite
Other construction work	35
B. Transport equipment by type	
Motor car	8
Aircraft/Ship	20
Other transport equipment by sector	
Agriculture	15
Manufacturing	8
Other sectors	12
C. Other machinery and equipment by sector	
Agriculture	15
Manufacturing	8
Financial services	5
Public utilities	20
Other sectors	12

FLOW CHART OF THE PERPETUAL INVENTORY METHOD PROCESS (PIM)





A. THE TOTAL ECONOMY

Table A.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity for the Total Economy, 1982 to 1997

YEAR	OUTPUT		EMPLOYMENT		LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	
	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	100.4	0.4	104.6	4.6	96.0	-4.0
1984	105.2	4.8	110.1	5.3	95.6	-0.4
1985	112.5	6.9	117.3	6.5	95.9	0.3
1986	122.5	8.9	126.7	8.0	96.7	0.8
1987	132.7	8.3	134.6	6.2	98.6	2.0
1988	140.9	6.2	139.3	3.5	101.1	2.5
1989	147.4	4.6	143.7	3.2	102.5	1.4
1990	158.1	7.3	147.8	2.8	107.0	4.3
1991	165.1	4.4	150.8	2.0	109.5	2.3
1992	176.1	6.7	153.7	1.9	114.6	4.7
1993	184.8	4.9	156.6	1.9	118.0	3.0
1994	194.6	5.3	159.1	1.6	122.3	3.6
1995	205.5	5.6	161.1	1.3	127.5	4.3
1996	217.8	6.0	163.7	1.6	133.0	4.3
1997	229.1	5.2	167.1	2.1	137.1	3.1

Table A.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity for the Total Economy, 1982 to 1997

YEAR	OUTPUT		CAPITAL STOCK		CAPITAL PRODUCTIVITY	
	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	100.4	0.4	101.6	1.6	98.8	-1.2
1984	105.2	4.8	103.7	2.1	101.4	2.6
1985	112.5	6.9	107.7	3.9	104.4	3.0
1986	122.5	8.9	113.0	4.9	108.4	3.8
1987	132.7	8.3	121.1	7.2	109.6	1.1
1988	140.9	6.2	134.2	10.8	105.0	-4.2
1989	147.4	4.6	145.7	8.6	101.2	-3.6
1990	158.1	7.3	160.8	10.4	98.4	-2.8
1991	165.1	4.4	175.0	8.8	94.3	-4.2
1992	176.1	6.7	189.3	8.2	93.0	-1.4
1993	184.8	4.9	204.1	7.8	90.5	-2.7
1994	194.6	5.3	220.2	7.9	88.2	-2.5
1995	205.5	5.6	230.2	4.5	89.3	1.2
1996	217.8	6.0	241.7	5.0	90.1	0.9
1997	229.1	5.2	254.2	5.2	90.1	0.0

Table A.3 - Trends in Multi-Factor Productivity for the Total Economy, 1982 to 1997

YEAR	OUTPUT		EMPLOYMENT		CAPITAL STOCK		MULTIFACTOR PRODUCTIVITY	
	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	100.4	0.4	104.6	4.6	101.6	1.6	97.4	-2.6
1984	105.2	4.8	110.1	5.3	103.7	2.1	98.5	1.1
1985	112.5	6.9	117.3	6.5	107.7	3.9	100.2	1.7
1986	122.5	8.9	126.7	8.0	113.0	4.9	102.8	2.6
1987	132.7	8.3	134.6	6.2	121.1	7.2	104.3	1.5
1988	140.9	6.2	139.3	3.5	134.2	10.8	103.1	-1.2
1989	147.4	4.6	143.7	3.2	145.7	8.6	101.8	-1.3
1990	158.1	7.3	147.8	2.8	160.8	10.4	102.2	0.4
1991	165.1	4.4	150.8	2.0	175.0	8.8	101.1	-1.1
1992	176.1	6.7	153.7	1.9	189.3	8.2	102.3	1.2
1993	184.8	4.9	156.6	1.9	204.1	7.8	101.9	-0.4
1994	194.6	5.3	159.1	1.6	220.2	7.9	102.0	0.1
1995	205.5	5.6	161.1	1.3	230.2	4.5	103.8	1.8
1996	217.8	6.0	163.7	1.6	241.7	5.0	105.8	1.9
1997	229.1	5.2	167.1	2.1	254.2	5.2	106.9	1.0

Table A.4 - Comparing Productivity Trends for the Total Economy, 1982 to 1997

YEAR	LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY		CAPITAL PRODUCTIVITY		MULTIFACTOR PRODUCTIVITY	
	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	96.0	-4.0	98.8	-1.2	97.4	-2.6
1984	95.6	-0.4	101.4	2.6	98.5	1.1
1985	95.9	0.3	104.4	3.0	100.2	1.7
1986	96.7	0.8	108.4	3.8	102.8	2.6
1987	98.6	2.0	109.6	1.1	104.3	1.5
1988	101.1	2.5	105.0	-4.2	103.1	-1.2
1989	102.5	1.4	101.2	-3.6	101.8	-1.3
1990	107.0	4.3	98.4	-2.8	102.2	0.4
1991	109.5	2.3	94.3	-4.2	101.1	-1.1
1992	114.6	4.7	93.0	-1.4	102.3	1.2
1993	118.0	3.0	90.5	-2.7	101.9	-0.4
1994	122.3	3.6	88.2	-2.5	102.0	0.1
1995	127.5	4.3	89.3	1.2	103.8	1.8
1996	133.0	4.3	90.1	0.9	105.8	1.9
1997	137.1	3.1	90.1	0.0	106.9	1.0

Table A.5 - Unit Labour Cost for the Total Economy, 1982 to 1997

YEAR	AVERAGE COMPENSATION		UNIT LABOUR COST		LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	
	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	103.7	3.7	108.1	8.1	96.0	-4.0
1984	108.0	4.1	113.0	4.5	95.6	-0.4
1985	112.6	4.3	117.4	3.9	95.9	0.3
1986	116.8	3.7	120.9	3.0	96.7	0.8
1987	136.8	17.1	139.0	15.0	98.6	2.0
1988	162.7	18.9	160.9	15.8	101.1	2.5
1989	185.9	14.3	181.3	12.7	102.5	1.4
1990	211.2	13.6	197.5	8.9	107.0	4.4
1991	242.4	14.8	221.4	12.1	109.5	2.3
1992	266.2	9.8	232.3	4.9	114.6	4.7
1993	295.7	11.1	250.6	7.9	118.0	3.0
1994	331.7	12.1	271.1	8.2	122.3	3.6
1995	353.9	6.8	277.5	2.4	127.6	4.3
1996	383.3	8.3	288.1	3.8	133.0	4.2
1997	413.9	8.0	301.9	4.8	137.1	3.1

Table A.6 - Capital Labour Ratio for the Total Economy, 1982 to 1997

YEAR	Capital Output Ratio	Growth Rate (%)	Capital Labour Ratio	Growth Rate (%)	Labour Productivity Index	Growth Rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	101.2	1.2	97.1	-2.9	96.0	-4.0
1984	98.6	-2.6	94.2	-3.0	95.6	-0.4
1985	95.7	-2.9	91.8	-2.5	95.9	0.3
1986	92.3	-3.6	89.3	-2.7	96.7	0.8
1987	91.3	-1.1	90.0	0.8	98.6	2.0
1988	95.2	4.3	96.3	7.0	101.1	2.5
1989	98.9	3.9	101.3	5.2	102.5	1.4
1990	101.7	2.8	108.8	7.4	107.0	4.4
1991	106.0	4.2	116.1	6.7	109.5	2.3
1992	107.5	1.4	123.2	6.1	114.6	4.7
1993	110.5	2.8	130.3	5.8	118.0	3.0
1994	113.2	2.4	138.4	6.2	122.3	3.6
1995	112.0	-1.1	142.9	3.3	127.6	4.3
1996	111.0	-0.9	147.6	3.3	133.0	4.2
1997	111.0	0.0	152.1	3.0	137.1	3.1

B. THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Table B.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity in Manufacturing, 1982 to 1997

YEAR	OUTPUT		EMPLOYMENT		LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	
	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	101.0	1.0	109.8	9.8	92.0	-8.0
1984	113.3	12.2	129.2	17.7	87.7	-4.7
1985	130.7	15.4	158.1	22.4	82.6	-5.8
1986	157.1	20.2	188.9	19.5	83.2	0.7
1987	180.0	14.6	209.7	11.0	85.8	3.1
1988	194.4	8.0	218.4	4.1	89.0	3.7
1989	203.9	4.9	221.8	1.6	91.9	3.3
1990	219.6	7.7	224.4	1.2	97.9	6.4
1991	229.7	4.6	225.6	0.5	101.8	4.0
1992	244.6	6.5	226.0	0.2	108.2	6.3
1993	256.4	4.8	226.1	0.0	113.4	4.8
1994	268.2	4.6	226.9	0.4	118.2	4.2
1995	284.0	5.9	226.9	0.0	125.1	5.8
1996	301.9	6.3	228.9	0.9	131.9	5.4
1997	318.8	5.6	233.8	2.1	136.4	3.4

Table B.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity in Manufacturing, 1982 to 1997

YEAR	OUTPUT		CAPITAL STOCK		CAPITAL PRODUCTIVITY	
	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	101.0	1.0	94.4	-5.6	107.0	7.0
1984	113.3	12.2	95.3	1.0	118.9	11.1
1985	130.7	15.4	102.5	7.6	127.4	7.1
1986	157.1	20.2	117.6	14.7	133.5	4.8
1987	180.0	14.6	140.7	19.6	127.9	-4.2
1988	194.4	8.0	167.1	18.8	116.4	-9.0
1989	203.9	4.9	189.2	13.2	107.8	-7.4
1990	219.6	7.7	202.7	7.1	108.3	0.5
1991	229.7	4.6	215.1	6.1	106.8	-1.4
1992	244.6	6.5	216.6	0.7	112.9	5.7
1993	256.4	4.8	23.6	3.2	114.7	1.6
1994	268.2	4.6	223.8	0.1	119.8	4.4
1995	284.0	5.9	220.3	-1.6	128.9	7.6
1996	301.9	6.3	222.5	1.0	135.7	5.3
1997	318.8	5.6	231.0	3.8	138.0	1.7

Table B.3 - Trends in Multi-Factor Productivity in Manufacturing, 1982 to 1997

YEAR	OUTPUT		EMPLOYMENT		CAPITAL STOCK		MULTIFACTOR PRODUCTIVITY	
	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	101.0	1.0	109.8	9.8	94.4	-5.6	98.9	-1.1
1984	113.3	12.2	129.2	17.7	95.3	1.0	101.6	2.7
1985	130.7	15.4	158.1	22.4	102.5	7.6	102.0	0.4
1986	157.1	20.2	188.9	19.5	117.6	14.7	105.3	3.2
1987	180.0	14.6	209.7	11.0	140.7	19.6	105.3	0.0
1988	194.4	8.0	218.4	4.1	167.1	18.8	101.9	-3.2
1989	203.9	4.9	221.8	1.6	189.2	13.2	99.6	-2.3
1990	219.6	7.7	224.4	1.2	202.7	7.1	102.9	3.3
1991	229.7	4.6	225.6	0.5	215.1	6.1	104.2	1.3
1992	244.6	6.5	226.0	0.2	216.6	0.7	110.4	6.0
1993	256.4	4.8	226.1	0.0	223.6	3.2	114.0	3.3
1994	268.2	4.6	226.9	0.4	223.8	0.1	119.0	4.4
1995	284.0	5.9	226.9	0.0	220.3	-1.6	127.1	6.8
1996	301.9	6.3	228.9	0.9	222.5	1.0	133.9	5.4
1997	318.8	5.6	233.8	2.1	231.0	3.8	137.3	2.5

Table B.4 - Comparing Productivity Trends in Manufacturing, 1982 to 1997

YEAR	LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY		CAPITAL PRODUCTIVITY		MULTIFACTOR PRODUCTIVITY	
	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	92.0	-8.0	107.0	7.0	98.9	-1.1
1984	87.7	-4.7	118.9	11.1	101.6	2.7
1985	82.6	-5.8	127.4	7.1	102.0	0.4
1986	83.2	0.7	133.5	4.8	105.3	3.2
1987	85.8	3.1	127.9	-4.2	105.3	0.0
1988	89.0	3.7	116.4	-9.0	101.9	-3.2
1989	91.9	3.3	107.8	-7.4	99.6	-2.3
1990	97.9	6.4	108.3	0.5	102.9	3.3
1991	101.8	4.0	106.8	-1.4	104.2	1.3
1992	108.2	6.3	112.9	5.7	110.4	6.0
1993	113.4	4.8	114.7	1.6	114.0	3.3
1994	118.2	4.2	119.8	4.4	119.0	4.4
1995	125.1	5.8	128.9	7.6	127.1	6.8
1996	131.9	5.4	135.7	5.3	133.9	5.4
1997	136.4	3.4	138.0	1.7	137.3	2.5

Table B.5 - Unit Labour Cost in Manufacturing, 1982 to 1997

YEAR	AVERAGE COMPENSATION		UNIT LABOUR COST		LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	
	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	101.5	1.5	110.4	10.4	92.0	-8.0
1984	107.2	5.6	122.2	10.7	87.7	-4.7
1985	110.8	3.4	134.0	9.7	82.6	-5.8
1986	119.1	7.5	143.2	6.9	83.2	0.7
1987	137.8	15.7	160.5	12.1	85.8	3.1
1988	163.6	18.7	183.8	14.5	89.0	3.7
1989	189.1	15.6	205.7	11.9	91.9	3.3
1990	225.2	19.1	230.2	11.9	97.9	6.5
1991	268.4	19.2	263.6	14.5	101.8	4.0
1992	309.7	15.4	286.1	8.5	108.2	6.3
1993	328.6	6.1	289.8	1.3	113.4	4.8
1994	366.9	11.7	310.4	7.1	118.2	4.2
1995	404.7	10.3	323.3	4.2	125.1	5.8
1996	430.8	6.4	326.6	1.0	131.9	5.4
1997	451.5	4.8	331.2	1.4	136.4	3.4

Table B.6 - Capital Labour Ratio in Manufacturing, 1982 to 1997

YEAR	Capital Output Ratio	Growth Rate (%)	Capital Labour Ratio	Growth Rate (%)	Labour Productivity Index	Growth Rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	93.4	-6.6	85.9	-14.1	92.0	-8.0
1984	84.1	-10.0	73.7	-14.2	87.7	-4.7
1985	78.5	-6.7	64.8	-12.1	82.6	1.8
1986	74.9	-4.6	62.3	-3.9	83.2	0.7
1987	78.2	4.4	67.1	7.7	85.8	3.1
1988	85.9	9.8	76.5	14.0	89.0	-1.1
1989	92.8	8.0	85.3	11.5	91.9	3.3
1990	92.3	-0.5	90.3	5.9	97.9	6.5
1991	93.6	1.4	95.3	5.5	101.8	4.0
1992	88.5	-5.4	95.8	0.5	108.2	6.3
1993	87.2	-1.5	98.9	3.2	113.4	4.8
1994	83.5	-4.2	98.6	-0.3	118.2	4.2
1995	77.6	-7.1	97.1	-1.5	125.1	5.8
1996	73.7	-5.0	97.2	0.1	131.9	5.4
1997	72.4	-1.8	98.8	1.6	136.4	3.4

C. THE EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE

Table C.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity of the Export Processing Zone, 1982 to 1997

YEAR	OUTPUT		EMPLOYMENT		LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	
	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	109.0	9.0	117.1	17.1	93.1	-6.9
1984	145.0	33.0	158.8	35.6	91.3	-1.9
1985	188.0	29.7	228.4	43.8	82.3	-9.9
1986	254.0	35.1	299.2	31.0	84.9	3.2
1987	309.9	22.0	347.1	16.0	89.3	5.2
1988	346.8	11.9	363.0	4.6	95.5	6.9
1989	366.9	5.8	359.0	-1.1	102.2	7.0
1990	393.0	7.1	357.5	-0.4	109.9	7.5
1991	413.0	5.1	360.0	0.7	114.7	4.4
1992	438.2	6.1	354.1	-1.6	123.7	7.8
1993	464.0	5.9	340.2	-3.9	136.4	10.3
1994	484.0	4.3	332.8	-2.2	145.4	6.6
1995	508.2	5.0	325.2	-2.3	156.3	7.5
1996	543.8	7.0	323.1	-0.6	168.3	7.7
1997	576.4	6.0	331.6	2.6	173.8	3.3

Table C.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity of the Export Processing Zone, 1982 to 1997

YEAR	OUTPUT		CAPITAL STOCK		CAPITAL PRODUCTIVITY	
	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	100.4	0.4	93.4	-6.6	116.8	16.8
1984	145.0	33.0	117.5	25.8	123.4	5.7
1985	188.0	29.7	160.7	36.8	117.0	-5.2
1986	254.0	35.1	236.6	47.2	107.4	-8.2
1987	309.9	22.0	317.1	34.0	97.7	-9.0
1988	346.8	11.9	410.1	29.3	84.6	-13.4
1989	366.9	5.8	475.1	15.8	77.2	-8.7
1990	393.0	7.1	492.6	3.7	79.8	3.3
1991	413.0	5.1	491.6	-0.2	84.0	5.3
1992	438.2	6.1	472.1	-4.0	92.8	10.5
1993	464.0	5.9	474.7	0.6	97.8	5.4
1994	484.0	4.3	467.7	-1.5	103.5	5.8
1995	508.2	5.0	453.5	-3.0	112.1	8.3
1996	543.8	7.0	447.8	-1.3	121.4	8.3
1997	576.4	6.0	468.5	4.6	123.0	1.3

Table C.3 - Multi-Factor Productivity of the Export Processing Zone, 1982 to 1997

YEAR	OUTPUT		EMPLOYMENT		CAPITAL STOCK		MULTIFACTOR PRODUCTIVITY	
	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	109.0	9.0	117.1	17.1	93.4	-6.6	104.1	4.1
1984	145.0	33.0	158.8	35.6	117.5	25.8	105.9	1.7
1985	188.0	29.7	228.4	43.8	160.7	36.8	96.8	-8.6
1986	254.0	35.1	299.2	31.0	236.6	47.2	94.5	-2.4
1987	309.9	22.0	347.1	16.0	317.1	34.0	93.2	-1.4
1988	346.8	11.9	363.0	4.6	410.1	29.3	90.0	-3.4
1989	366.9	5.8	359.0	-1.1	475.1	15.8	89.1	-1.0
1990	393.0	7.1	357.5	-0.4	492.6	3.7	94.8	6.4
1991	413.0	5.1	360.0	0.7	491.6	-0.2	99.8	5.3
1992	438.2	6.1	354.1	-1.6	472.1	-4.0	109.9	10.1
1993	464.0	5.9	340.2	-3.9	474.7	0.6	117.0	6.5
1994	484.0	4.3	332.8	-2.2	467.7	-1.5	123.8	5.8
1995	508.2	5.0	325.2	-2.3	453.5	-3.0	133.0	7.4
1996	543.8	7.0	323.1	-0.6	447.8	-1.3	141.8	6.6
1997	576.4	6.0	331.6	2.6	468.5	4.6	143.6	1.3

Table C.4 - Comparing Productivity Trends in the Export Processing Zone, 1982 to 1997

YEAR	LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY		CAPITAL PRODUCTIVITY		MULTIFACTOR PRODUCTIVITY	
	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	93.1	-6.9	116.8	16.8	104.1	4.1
1984	91.3	-1.9	123.4	5.7	105.9	1.7
1985	82.3	-9.9	117.0	-5.2	96.8	-8.6
1986	84.9	3.2	107.4	-8.2	94.5	-2.4
1987	89.3	5.2	97.7	-9.0	93.2	-1.4
1988	95.5	6.9	84.6	-13.4	90.0	-3.4
1989	102.2	7.0	77.2	-8.7	89.1	-1.0
1990	109.9	7.5	79.8	3.4	94.8	6.4
1991	114.7	4.4	84.0	5.3	99.8	5.3
1992	123.7	7.8	92.8	10.5	109.9	10.1
1993	136.4	10.3	97.8	5.4	117.0	6.5
1994	145.4	6.6	103.5	5.8	123.8	5.8
1995	156.3	7.5	112.1	8.3	133.0	7.4
1996	168.3	7.7	121.4	8.3	141.8	6.6
1997	173.8	3.3	123.0	1.3	143.6	1.3

Table C.5 - Unit Labour Cost in the Export Processing Zone, 1982 to 1997

YEAR	AVERAGE COMPENSATION		UNIT LABOUR COST		LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY	
	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)	Index	Growth Rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	105.0	5.0	112.7	12.7	93.1	-6.9
1984	119.8	14.1	131.2	16.4	91.3	-1.9
1985	135.2	12.9	164.3	25.2	82.3	-9.9
1986	152.3	12.6	179.4	9.2	84.9	3.2
1987	178.4	17.1	199.8	11.4	89.3	5.2
1988	212.4	19.1	222.3	11.3	95.5	6.9
1989	240.8	13.4	235.6	6.0	102.2	7.0
1990	287.6	19.4	261.6	11.0	109.9	7.5
1991	337.5	17.4	294.2	12.5	114.7	4.4
1992	410.6	21.7	331.8	12.8	123.7	7.8
1993	453.9	10.5	332.8	0.3	136.4	10.3
1994	510.2	12.4	350.8	5.4	145.4	6.6
1995	566.1	11.0	362.3	3.3	156.3	7.5
1996	610.3	7.8	362.7	0.1	168.3	7.7
1997	634.1	3.9	364.8	0.6	173.8	3.3

Table C.6 - Capital Labour Ratio of the Export Processing Zone, 1982 to 1997

YEAR	Capital Output Ratio	Growth Rate (%)	Capital Labour Ratio	Growth Rate (%)	Labour Productivity Index	Growth Rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	85.6	-14.4	79.7	-20.3	93.1	-6.9
1984	81.0	-5.4	74.0	-7.2	91.3	-1.9
1985	85.5	5.6	70.4	-4.9	82.3	1.8
1986	93.1	8.9	79.1	12.4	84.9	3.2
1987	102.3	9.9	91.4	15.5	89.3	5.2
1988	118.3	15.6	113.0	23.6	95.5	-1.1
1989	129.5	9.5	132.4	17.2	102.2	7.0
1990	125.4	-3.2	137.8	4.1	109.9	7.5
1991	119.0	-5.1	136.6	-0.9	114.7	4.4
1992	107.7	-9.5	133.3	-2.4	123.7	7.8
1993	102.3	-5.0	139.5	4.7	136.4	10.3
1994	96.6	-5.6	140.5	0.7	145.4	6.6
1995	89.2	-7.7	139.5	-0.7	156.3	7.5
1996	82.4	-7.6	138.6	-0.6	168.3	7.7
1997	81.3	-1.3	141.3	1.9	173.8	3.3

Table D.1 - Labour force, employment and unemployment, 1982 to 1997 (as at June)

(Thousands)

YEAR	LABOUR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT ¹				UNEMPLOYMENT	
	Mauritian	Foreign Workers	Total	Large Establishments ²		Other than Large		Number	Rate ³ %
				Number	%	Number	%		
1982	355.0	-	355.0	197.8	70.1	84.2	29.9	73.0	15.1
1983	365.1	-	365.1	195.8	66.8	97.3	33.2	72.0	19.7
1984	374.5	-	374.5	200.1	64.9	108.4	35.1	66.0	17.6
1985	383.5	-	383.5	214.0	65.9	110.8	34.1	58.7	15.3
1986	393.0	-	393.0	235.4	67.3	114.6	32.7	43.0	10.9
1987	402.5	-	402.5	257.1	67.9	121.4	32.1	24.0	6.0
1988	411.5	-	411.5	272.4	68.9	123.1	31.1	16.0	3.9
1989	421.4	-	421.4	275.4	67.8	130.6	32.2	15.4	3.6
1990	432.0	1.0	433.0	284.5	67.6	136.3	32.4	12.2	2.8
1991	439.2	2.2	441.4	289.0	67.3*	140.4	32.7	12.0	2.7
1992	448.8	4.1	452.9	291.0	66.5	146.9	33.5	15.0	3.3
1993	457.0	6.9	463.9	290.5	65.1	155.4	34.9	18.0	3.9
1994	467.5	8.3	475.8	292.7	64.4	162.1	35.6	21.0	4.5
1995	475.0	9.8	485.0	289.2	62.8	171.3	37.2	24.3	5.1
1996	484.6	8.2	492.8	286.8	61.5	179.2	38.5	26.8	5.5
1997*	496.2	9.3	505.5	287.7	60.5	188.0	39.5	29.8	6.0

¹ Includes foreign workers

² Average of March and September figures

³ Unemployment as a percentage of Mauritian labour force

* Provisional

Table D.2 - Total employment ^{1/} by Industrial Sector, 1982 to 1997 (as at June)

(Thousands)

INDUSTRY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Agriculture and fishing	65.0	67.0	67.2	66.3	65.7	65.2	64.3	63.7	63.2	62.9	62.6	62.4	62.3	61.6	60.4	58.5
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
Manufacturing	58.0	60.4	69.6	83.4	103.8	119.8	128.5	130.1	132.5	133.2	133.9	133.7	134.0	134.7	134.0	136.9
EPZ	(23.8)	(25.9)	(32.3)	(46.6)	(66.9)	(81.8)	(90.7)	(89.5)	(88.8)	(88.9)	(90.0)	(86.0)	(83.1)	(82.3)	(79.3)	(81.3)
Electricity and water	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3
Construction*	18.9	18.5	19.0	20.5	22.2	27.4	29.8	32.8	35.8	37.4	38.7	39.7	41.3	39.8	41.1	40.4
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	30.0	33.0	34.9	36.0	37.4	39.7	41.8	43.4	47.0	50.3	53.7	57.4	61.2	64.9	67.6	71.9
Restaurants and hotels	(3.1)	(3.1)	(3.2)	(3.5)	(3.7)	(4.3)	(5.0)	(5.5)	(8.6)	(9.5)	(10.8)	(11.8)	(13.4)	(14.6)	(15.5)	(16.5)
Transport, storage and communication	18.7	20.3	21.8	21.6	21.5	22.7	24.3	25.4	26.7	27.1	27.5	27.6	27.8	28.4	28.6	29.4
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.6	7.4	9.0	9.8	11.4	11.9	12.4	13.0	13.6	14.1	14.8	15.6
Community, social and personal services	81.0	83.4	85.5	86.5	88.7	92.2	93.8	96.8	100.1	102.3	104.6	107.2	109.7	111.9	114.5	118.1
Producers of government services	(58.9)	(59.5)	(59.5)	(59.5)	(59.4)	(59.6)	(59.8)	(59.4)	(59.2)	(59.9)	(59.9)	(61.2)	(61.3)	(61.7)	(61.9)	(62.0)
All sectors	282.0	293.1	308.5	324.8	350.0	378.5	395.5	406.0	420.8	429.4	437.9	445.9	454.8	460.5	466.0	475.7

^{1/} Persons engaged, i.e. self employed, own account workers, employees, foreign workers, etc.

* Include Development Works Corporation

Table D.3 - Average monthly earnings by industry, March 1982 - 1997 (March Series)

(Rupees)

INDUSTRY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Agriculture and fishing	945	1040	1175	1130	1260	1340	1620	1920	1980	2530	2700	2855	3125	3880	4250	4888
Mining and quarrying	668	702	771	901	933	948	1229	1410	1441	1659	1858	1948	2290	2427	2851	3071
Manufacturing	950	1030	1110	1140	1145	1230	1600	1855	2040	2505	2855	3253	3702	4037	4272	4558
EPZ	(763)	(764)	(864)	(951)	(978)	(1064)	(1265)	(1500)	(1852)	(2227)	(2613)	(3031)	(3276)	(3490)	(3730)	(4015)
Electricity and water	1959	2296	2392	2814	2994	3175	4061	5774	5270	6216	6993	7357	10044	8723	9695	10108
Construction *	1156	1321	1425	1540	1721	1747	2066	2475	2808	3486	4059	4407	4898	5616	5925	6866
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1712	1788	1926	2000	2239	2368	2722	3076	3363	3955	4737	5158	5610	6272	6629	6981
Restaurants and hotels	(1423)	(1468)	(1546)	(1690)	(1828)	(2090)	(2386)	(2668)	(3006)	(3540)	(4335)	(4702)	(5003)	(5522)	(6046)	(6134)
Transport, storage and communication	2108	2345	2425	2531	2909	2758	3519	4017	4255	4914	5529	5770	6307	6971	7725	8387
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2664	2860	3049	3191	3374	3560	4043	4575	4720	5206	6022	6395	7242	8213	8897	9602
Community, social and personal services	1745	1923	2029	2117	2222	2340	3114	3698	3862	4308	4743	4891	6361	6724	7032	8249
Producers of government services	(1717)	(1899)	(2002)	(2087)	(2175)	(2306)	(3136)	(3724)	(3858)	(4291)	(4712)	(4854)	(6473)	(6812)	(7019)	(8348)
All sectors	1390	1531	1636	1672	1703	1770	2342	2763	2824	3343	3766	4103	4910	5389	5767	6461

* Includes Development Works Corporation

Table D.4 - Index for Average Monthly Earnings by industry, 1982 - 1997, as at March

Index 1982=100

INDUSTRY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Agriculture and fishing	100	110	124	120	133	142	171	203	210	268	286	302	331	411	450	517
Mining and quarrying	100	105	115	135	140	142	184	211	216	248	278	292	343	363	427	460
Manufacturing	100	108	117	120	121	129	168	195	215	264	301	342	390	425	450	480
EPZ	(100)	(100)	(113)	(125)	(128)	(139)	(166)	(197)	(243)	(292)	(342)	(397)	(429)	(457)	(489)	(526)
Electricity and water	100	117	122	144	153	162	207	295	269	317	357	376	513	445	495	516
Construction *	100	114	123	133	149	151	179	214	243	302	351	381	424	486	513	594
Wholesale,retail trade,restaurants and hotels	100	104	113	117	131	138	159	180	196	231	277	301	328	366	387	408
Restaurants and hotels	(100)	(103)	(109)	(119)	(128)	(147)	(168)	(187)	(211)	(249)	(305)	(330)	(352)	(388)	(425)	(431)
Transport,storage and communication	100	111	115	120	138	131	167	191	202	233	262	274	299	331	366	398
Financing,insurance,real estate and business services	100	107	114	120	127	134	152	172	177	195	226	240	272	308	334	360
Community,social and personal services	100	110	116	121	127	134	178	212	221	247	272	280	365	385	403	473
Producers of government services	(100)	(111)	(117)	(122)	(127)	(134)	(183)	(217)	(225)	(250)	(274)	(283)	(377)	(397)	(409)	(486)
All sectors	100	110	118	120	123	127	168	199	203	241	271	295	353	388	415	465

* Includes Development Works Corporation

Table D.5 - Gross Domestic Product by industrial sector at current prices, 1982 - 1997

(Million Rupees)

INDUSTRY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Agriculture and fishing	1530	1465	1736	2123	2510	2941	3140	3461	3998	4206	4590	4670	4960	5860	6495	6662
Mining and quarrying	17	18	19	20	22	26	32	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
Manufacturing	1560	1678	2183	2864	3830	4976	5847	6648	7784	8766	9952	11188	12686	14383	16478	18295
EPZ	(449)	(548)	(865)	(1333)	(1900)	(2585)	(3125)	(3400)	(3975)	(4406)	(5011)	(5705)	(6373)	(7096)	(8163)	(9172)
Electricity and water	260	245	296	397	462	490	517	577	507	775	950	1205	1297	1514	1628	1750
Construction *	625	655	690	775	880	1090	1410	1790	2285	2680	3065	3540	4019	4060	4433	4600
Wholesale,retail trade,restaurants and hotels	1290	1455	1640	1834	2300	3004	3837	4602	5529	6225	7042	8122	9067	10052	11724	13063
Restaurants and hotels	(240)	(275)	(300)	(340)	(415)	(535)	(660)	(815)	(1055)	(1222)	(1449)	(1791)	(2132)	(2485)	(3054)	(3423)
Transport,storage and communication	1112	1230	1372	1510	1775	2097	2390	2981	3526	4246	4863	5563	6386	7182	7496	8744
Financing,insurance,real estate and business services	1883	2044	2232	2409	2616	3001	3452	4117	5015	5699	6573	7539	8545	9823	10919	12120
Community,social and personal services	1871	1977	2064	2167	2336	3070	3915	4490	5113	5853	6542	7778	9309	9973	11184	12286
Producers of government services	(1275)	(1327)	(1379)	(1447)	(1560)	(2130)	(2795)	(3106)	(3398)	(3792)	(4160)	(5021)	(6023)	(6425)	(7235)	(7900)
Imputed bank service charges	-128	-154	-182	-219	-281	-354	-479	-623	-777	-957	-1254	-1540	-1873	-2253	-2460	-2686
All sectors	10020	10613	12050	13880	16450	20341	24061	28083	33030	37553	42393	48145	54486	60694	68007	74954

* Includes Development Works Corporation

Table D.6 - Gross Domestic Product by industrial sector - volume indices, 1982 - 1997

Index 1982=100

INDUSTRY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Agriculture and fishing	100.0	87.0	87.6	97.5	108.0	104.0	99.0	91.7	100.5	98.6	105.0	97.8	90.6	98.2	102.3	105.6
Mining and quarrying	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.9	116.5	128.1	140.9	155.0	170.5	184.2	198.0	211.9	224.6	238.1	250.0
Manufacturing	100.0	101.0	113.3	130.7	157.1	180.0	194.4	203.9	219.6	229.7	244.6	256.2	268.1	283.8	301.6	318.6
EPZ	(100.0)	(109.0)	(145.0)	(188.0)	(254.0)	(309.9)	(346.8)	(366.9)	(393.0)	(413.0)	(438.2)	(464.5)	(484.2)	(508.4)	(544.0)	(576.7)
Electricity and water	100.0	93.5	102.7	121.2	131.9	138.5	143.9	160.9	164.2	179.8	188.6	208.7	224.5	244.0	262.3	281.9
Construction*	100.0	101.3	103.4	111.7	122.9	133.9	155.4	172.8	194.4	210.9	229.9	243.7	258.3	253.2	264.6	264.6
Wholesale,retail trade,restaurants and hotels	100.0	106.4	112.8	118.4	130.0	156.3	174.4	187.3	198.0	206.3	221.3	239.1	255.2	269.4	290.7	308.5
Restaurants and hotels	(100.0)	(106.3)	(121.7)	(130.0)	(147.9)	(179.2)	(200.6)	(219.7)	(243.8)	(250.8)	(282.3)	(316.2)	(347.8)	(379.1)	(439.7)	(484.7)
Transport,storage and communication	100.0	103.5	108.7	113.3	121.0	133.6	145.7	157.3	166.1	174.6	186.8	201.7	221.4	233.9	250.3	269.0
Financing,insurance,real estate and business services	100.0	103.2	106.7	110.3	113.6	119.6	125.9	132.8	144.2	152.3	162.0	173.3	185.8	202.0	214.4	227.1
Community,social and personal services	100.0	103.0	105.0	105.8	107.6	111.3	115.9	120.4	126.0	131.0	137.0	143.2	152.7	158.8	164.9	171.4
Producers of government services	(100.0)	(102.0)	(103.5)	(104.3)	(105.3)	(108.5)	(112.8)	(116.8)	(122.0)	(126.3)	(131.2)	(137.8)	(144.1)	(149.3)	(154.4)	(159.8)
All sectors	100.0	100.4	105.2	112.5	122.5	132.7	140.9	147.4	158.1	165.1	176.1	184.8	194.6	205.3	217.5	229.1

* Includes Development Works Corporation

Table D.7 - Compensation of employees by Industrial Sector at current prices, 1982 - 1997

(Million Rupees)

INDUSTRY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Agriculture and fishing	900	974	994	1043	1059	1188	1394	1515	1755	2058	2192	2345	2505	2746	2954	3183
Mining and quarrying	9	10	10	11	11	12	14	15	17	18	21	23	23	28	30	32
Manufacturing	754	841	1044	1320	1696	2085	2544	2906	3439	4015	4627	5601	6278	6924	7483	8031
EPZ	(214)	(263)	(407)	(661)	(975)	(1275)	(1580)	(1765)	(2075)	(2350)	(2775)	(3304)	(3635)	(3940)	(4247)	(4540)
Electricity and water	140	150	156	155	161	193	233	278	317	340	355	442	480	495	549	572
Construction *	400	420	450	480	545	640	750	960	1160	1315	1560	1761	2000	2050	2214	2321
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	421	469	523	650	750	960	1210	1510	1838	2140	2490	2933	3400	3546	3954	4288
Restaurants and hotels	(100)	(112)	(121)	(146)	(174)	(225)	(280)	(350)	(475)	(622)	(740)	(924)	(1191)	(1116)	(1308)	(1433)
Transport, storage and communication	596	660	753	791	862	935	1015	1292	1529	1805	2090	2187	2356	2510	2679	2926
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	205	248	284	329	356	437	516	652	835	980	1143	1399	1569	1896	2100	2316
Community, social and personal services	1548	1629	1702	1792	1926	2445	3240	3679	4000	4557	5055	6351	7647	8165	9137	10049
Producers of government services	(1275)	(1327)	(1379)	(1447)	(1560)	(2035)	(2680)	(2987)	(3263)	(3640)	(4005)	(5021)	(6023)	(6425)	(7235)	(7900)
All sectors	4972	5400	5916	6570	7366	8895	10916	12806	14890	17228	19533	23040	26258	28360	31100	33718

* Includes Development Works Corporation

Table D.8 - Compensation of employees as a percentage of G.D.P. by Industrial Sector, 1982 to 1997

(Million Rupees)

INDUSTRY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Agriculture and fishing	58.8	66.5	57.3	49.1	42.2	40.4	44.4	43.8	43.9	48.9	47.8	50.2	50.5	46.9	45.5	47.8
Mining and quarrying	52.9	52.8	52.6	52.5	50.0	46.2	42.2	37.5	34.0	30.7	30.0	28.8	25.6	28.0	27.3	26.7
Manufacturing	48.3	50.1	47.8	46.1	44.3	41.9	43.5	43.7	44.2	45.8	46.5	50.1	49.5	48.1	45.4	43.9
EPZ	(48.0)	(48.0)	(47.0)	(50.0)	(51.0)	(49.0)	(51.0)	(52.0)	(52.0)	(53.0)	(55.0)	(58.0)	(57.0)	(56.0)	(52.0)	(49.0)
Electricity and water	53.7	61.2	52.7	39.0	34.8	39.4	45.1	48.2	62.5	43.9	37.4	36.7	37.0	32.7	33.7	32.7
Construction*	64.0	64.1	65.2	61.9	61.9	58.7	53.2	53.6	50.8	49.1	50.9	49.7	49.8	50.5	49.9	50.5
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	32.6	32.2	31.9	35.5	32.6	32.0	31.5	32.8	33.2	34.4	35.4	36.1	37.5	35.3	33.7	32.8
Restaurants and hotels	(42.0)	(41.0)	(40.0)	(43.0)	(42.0)	(42.0)	(42.0)	(43.0)	(45.0)	(51.0)	(51.0)	(52.0)	(56.0)	(45.0)	(43.0)	(42.0)
Transport, storage and communication	53.6	53.7	54.8	52.4	48.6	44.6	42.5	43.3	43.3	42.5	43.0	39.3	36.9	34.9	35.7	33.5
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	10.9	12.1	12.7	13.7	13.6	14.6	15.0	15.8	16.6	17.2	17.4	18.6	18.4	19.3	19.2	19.1
Community, social and personal services	82.7	82.4	82.4	82.7	82.4	79.6	82.8	81.9	78.2	77.9	77.3	81.6	82.1	81.9	81.7	81.8
Producers of government services	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.0)	(96.0)	(96.0)	(96.0)	(96.0)	(96.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
All sectors	49.6	50.9	49.1	47.3	44.8	43.7	45.4	45.6	45.1	45.9	46.1	47.9	48.2	46.7	45.7	45.0

* Includes Development Works Corporation

Table D.9 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices, 1982 - 1997

(Million Rupees)

INDUSTRY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
BY TYPE OF CAPITAL GOODS																
I- A. BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION WORK	1460	1504	1585	1790	2105	2450	3300	4250	5730	6860	7915	9105	10375	10225	11060	11050
Residential building	735	700	740	730	805	890	1120	1545	2115	2765	3820	4510	4825	4650	4915	4650
Non residential building	245	277	350	635	660	805	1220	1625	2155	2550	2405	2780	3370	3510	3875	3730
Other construction work	480	527	495	425	640	755	960	1080	1460	1545	1690	1815	2180	2065	2270	2670
B. MACHINERY AND OTHER EQUIPMENT	640	796	1010	1310	1860	2725	4790	4430	6300	5820	5895	6960	8975	6525	9065	12135
Passenger Car	45	40	56	85	155	255	295	380	475	490	575	640	890	860	915	1125
Other transport equipment	75	111	145	185	350	470	1970	815	2120	785	1200	1205	2720	635	1050	4410
Machinery and other equipment	520	645	809	1040	1355	2000	2525	3235	3705	4545	4120	5115	5365	5030	7100	6600
TOTAL	2100	2300	2595	3100	3965	5175	8090	8680	12030	12680	13810	16065	19350	16750	20125	23185
II- BY INDUSTRIAL USE																
Agriculture and fishing	135	102	123	130	160	320	270	245	315	520	635	625	610	660	630	650
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	315	337	503	740	1070	1460	1875	2130	2070	2300	1900	2640	2475	2245	2745	3325
EPZ	(39)	(74)	(210)	(340)	(560)	(655)	(870)	(900)	(690)	(648)	(560)	(900)	(900)	(815)	(930)	(1245)
Electricity and water	350	467	316	285	240	320	460	615	395	1315	1220	565	1115	1210	1935	1115
Construction	45	36	29	80	135	115	170	250	615	210	300	425	425	375	425	425
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants & hotels	90	131	184	330	300	485	755	1310	1935	2100	1595	1820	2290	2430	2925	2905
Transport, storage and communication	235	330	453	435	930	1180	2860	1855	3235	2020	2260	2915	4535	2635	3215	6440
Financing, insurance, and business services	780	744	788	815	905	1000	1245	1740	2355	3100	4405	5395	6120	5425	5880	5590
Community, social and personal services	150	153	199	285	225	295	455	535	1110	1115	1495	1680	1780	1740	2370	2735
Producers of government services	(80)	(90)	(104)	(150)	(150)	(205)	(280)	(330)	(895)	(795)	(1105)	(1220)	(1275)	(1235)	(1760)	(2110)
TOTAL	2100	2300	2595	3100	3965	5175	8090	8680	12030	12680	13810	16065	19350	16750	20125	23185

Table D.10 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - volume indices, 1982 - 1997

Index 1982 = 100

INDUSTRY	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
BY TYPE OF CAPITAL GOODS																
I- A. BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION WORK	100.0	98.1	97.1	105.1	117.5	128.4	156.2	178.7	209.1	231.2	252.4	266.1	282.0	269.3	279.7	268.8
Residential building	100.0	90.7	90.1	85.9	88.4	93.2	106.3	128.8	155.0	189.5	249.2	270.1	270.1	252.8	256.7	233.6
Non residential building	100.0	107.3	126.9	220.4	222.4	257.1	353.0	423.2	482.3	523.9	461.6	484.6	544.1	547.0	577.7	534.5
Other construction work	100.0	104.6	92.7	75.8	108.3	116.7	132.9	132.1	154.5	148.3	153.0	152.1	169.3	155.7	165.2	186.9
B. MACHINERY AND OTHER EQUIPMENT	100.0	114.8	137.8	155.5	206.3	298.4	468.7	371.8	481.9	418.4	411.2	427.6	519.0	379.8	503.0	632.7
Passenger Car	100.0	77.8	93.3	122.2	222.2	344.4	364.7	405.2	459.3	445.8	506.5	502.1	634.3	585.8	603.4	704.7
Other transport equipment	100.0	134.7	166.7	173.3	273.3	386.7	1447.9	518.3	1225.8	423.7	629.4	563.8	1156.5	257.0	411.7	1646.8
Machinery and other equipment	100.0	115.2	137.5	155.8	195.2	281.7	316.9	347.2	362.0	419.1	368.4	401.0	403.7	383.6	513.2	458.7
TOTAL	100.0	103.2	109.5	120.5	144.5	180.2	252.9	237.0	292.2	286.6	298.5	312.9	352.0	300.2	345.4	378.2
II- BY INDUSTRIAL USE																
Agriculture and fishing	100.0	79.3	90.4	88.9	85.2	185.2	141.8	115.7	133.1	208.3	243.1	216.0	196.8	208.3	185.2	183.3
Mining and quarrying	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	100.0	99.7	140.3	184.1	255.6	336.5	387.2	379.1	333.1	346.9	277.7	340.6	307.0	279.2	320.9	370.6
EPZ	(100.0)	(176.9)	(476.9)	(694.9)	(1100.0)	(1248.7)	(1487.0)	(1315.4)	(915.1)	(781.6)	(676.8)	(972.9)	(894.3)	(803.7)	(870.2)	(1111.9)
Electricity and water	100.0	125.1	80.0	66.0	51.4	67.1	87.4	101.2	56.5	175.9	155.6	65.0	118.6	127.5	192.6	106.5
Construction	100.0	73.3	55.6	133.3	211.1	133.3	166.7	216.7	477.8	150.0	211.1	260.4	249.8	221.7	235.7	225.2
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants & hotels	100.0	136.7	180.0	298.9	261.1	388.9	545.2	825.9	1066.4	1070.4	769.8	789.1	921.8	960.4	1095.5	1035.2
Transport, storage and communication	100.0	127.7	165.1	145.1	300.0	363.8	789.3	451.7	704.5	411.6	440.9	511.0	734.9	420.5	486.7	920.8
Financing, insurance, and business services	100.0	90.8	90.3	89.4	92.9	96.2	108.7	132.7	158.2	194.2	262.0	293.2	310.2	268.3	288.5	263.8
Community, social and personal services	100.0	96.0	118.0	154.7	116.7	150.0	205.9	211.0	386.4	363.6	462.7	469.2	461.5	453.7	569.8	627.1
Producers of government services	(100.0)	(105.0)	(113.8)	(152.5)	(143.8)	(193.8)	(236.3)	(241.0)	(576.5)	(482.0)	(633.2)	(633.2)	(610.3)	(584.5)	(796.6)	(911.2)
TOTAL	100.0	103.2	109.5	120.5	144.5	180.2	252.9	237.0	292.2	286.6	298.5	312.9	352.0	300.2	345.4	378.2

Table D.11 - Exports and Imports of goods and services, 1982 - 1997

(Million Rupees)

YEAR	Exports of Goods and Services (a)	Imports of Goods and Services (b)	GDP Market Prices (c)	Net Exports of Goods & Services (a-b)	Net Exports to Exports (a-b)/a %	Net Exports to GDP (a-b)/c %
1982	5529	5859	11725	-330	-6.0	-2.8
1983	5953	5999	12763	-46	-0.8	-0.4
1984	6989	7470	14360	-481	-6.9	-3.3
1985	8895	9210	16618	-315	-3.5	-1.9
1986	11919	10607	19700	1312	11.0	6.7
1987	15639	15141	24222	498	3.2	2.1
1988	18565	19988	28683	-1423	-7.7	-5.0
1989	21363	23801	33274	-2438	-11.4	-7.3
1990	25619	28458	39275	-2839	-11.1	-7.2
1991	27861	29535	44316	-1674	-6.0	-3.8
1992	29759	31386	49633	-1627	-5.5	-3.3
1993	33515	37020	56570	-3505	-10.5	-6.2
1994	36249	41848	63043	-5599	-15.4	-8.9
1995	41205	42908	69082	-1703	-4.1	-2.5
1996	50503	50959	77299	-456	-0.9	-0.6
1997	54270	58202	85954	-3932	-7.2	-4.6

Table D.12 - Exports and Imports - Export Processing Zone, 1982 - 1997

(Million Rupees)

YEAR	Exports of Goods (a)	Imports of Goods (b)	Production* (c)	Net Exports (a-b)	Net Exports to Exports (a-b)/a %	Net Exports to Production (a-b)/c %
1982	1236	742	449	494	40.0	110.0
1983	1307	846	548	461	35.3	84.1
1984	2151	1650	865	501	23.3	57.9
1985	3283	2530	1333	753	22.9	56.5
1986	4951	3863	1900	1088	22.0	57.3
1987	6567	4801	2585	1766	26.9	68.3
1988	8176	5890	3125	2286	28.0	73.2
1989	9057	7502	3400	1555	17.2	45.7
1990	11474	7348	3975	4126	36.0	103.8
1991	12136	7067	4406	5069	41.8	115.0
1992	13081	7132	5011	5949	45.5	118.7
1993	15821	9326	5705	6495	41.1	113.8
1994	16533	10125	6373	6408	38.8	100.5
1995	18267	10856	7096	7411	40.6	104.4
1996	21001	12109	8163	8892	42.3	108.9
1997	23049	13897	9172	9152	39.7	99.8

* Production is the gross output

Table D.13 - Export and Import Unit Value Indices and Terms of Trade Index, 1982 - 1997

(Index 1982=100)

PRICE INDEX	YEAR	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997*
A. Export unit value index		100.0	107.0	119.0	136.0	144.0	161.0	172.0	191.0	215.0	229.0	244.0	266.0	278.0	295.0	327.0	336.7
Growth rate (%)		...	7.0	11.2	14.3	5.9	11.8	6.8	11.0	12.6	6.5	6.6	9.0	4.5	6.1	10.8	3.0
B. Import unit value index		100.0	98.0	110.0	120.0	98.0	102.0	111.0	132.0	141.0	148.0	150.0	167.0	179.0	189.0	202.5	207.0
Growth rate (%)		...	-2.0	12.2	9.1	-18.3	4.1	8.8	18.9	6.8	5.0	1.4	11.3	7.2	5.6	7.1	2.2
C. Terms of trade index (A/B)		100.0	109.0	108.0	113.0	147.0	158.0	155.0	145.0	152.0	155.0	163.0	159.0	155.0	156.0	162.0	162.7

* Provisional

Table D.14 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Per Capita/Worker, 1982 - 1997

Year	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT				
	Factor cost	Per Capita		Per Worker *	
	(Rupees Million)	(Rupee)	U.S.\$	(Rupee)	U.S.\$
1982	10020	9983	912	35532	3245
1983	10613	10503	884	36209	3040
1984	12050	11853	850	39060	2800
1985	13880	13534	869	42734	2743
1986	16450	15903	1198	47000	3542
1987	20341	19552	1503	53741	4131
1988	24061	22929	1687	60837	4477
1989	28083	26558	1723	69170	4489
1990	33030	30990	2081	78493	5272
1991	37553	34846	2218	87455	5567
1992	42393	38814	2491	96810	6214
1993	47968	43388	2451	107576	6078
1994	54365	48642	2690	119536	6612
1995	60694	53747	3019	131800	7405
1996	68007	59524	3020	145906	7403
1997	74954	64845	3081	157566	7485

* Labour Productivity

Table D.15 - Budgetary Central Government Debt and Foreign Exchange Reserve, 1982 - 1997 (June)

(Million Rupees)

Year	Budgetary Central Government	Budgetary Central Government debt as % of GDP	Government Deficit	Government Deficit as % of GDP	Foreign Exchange Reserve	
					Amount	No. of weeks of imports
1982	7993	73.9	1388	12.8	460	5
1983	9296	75.3	1160	9.4	457	4
1984	10784	80.1	857	6.4	546	5
1985	12264	80.4	824	5.4	852	5
1986	12547	70.1	637	3.6	1308	7
1987	13122	61.3	292	1.4	3193	16
1988	14558	55.1	289	1.1	5547	18
1989	17592	57.2	952	3.1	6996	19
1990	19928	55.3	766	2.1	9632	23
1991	22917	54.6	780	1.9	12183	26
1992	20460	43.9	1307	2.8	15179	31
1993	22234	41.9	1073	2.0	14226	27
1994	24442	40.8	1499	2.5	13947	23
1995	27443	41.9	2426	3.7	13241	19
1996	33805	46.7	4090	5.7	17404	25
1997	39478	48.3	3666	4.5	19736	25

Table D.16 - Inflation, Labour Productivity and Real Wage Rate, 1982 - 1997

(Index 1982= 100)

YEAR	C.P.I. Index	Inflation rate (%)	Average monthly nominal wages			Average monthly real wages *		Labour Productivity Index	
			Whole economy (Rupees)	Index	Change (%)	whole economy Index	Change (%)	whole economy Index	Change (%)
1982	100.0	11.4	1390	100.0	...	100.0	..	100.0	...
1983	105.6	5.6	1531	110.1	10.1	104.3	4.3	96.0	-4.0
1984	113.3	7.3	1636	117.7	6.9	103.9	-0.4	95.6	-0.4
1985	120.9	6.7	1672	120.3	2.2	99.5	-4.2	95.9	0.3
1986	123.1	1.8	1703	122.5	1.9	99.5	0.1	96.7	0.8
1987	123.8	0.6	1770	127.3	3.9	102.8	3.3	98.6	2.0
1988	135.2	9.2	2342	168.5	32.3	124.6	21.2	101.1	2.5
1989	152.2	12.6	2763	198.8	18.0	130.6	4.8	102.5	1.4
1990	172.8	13.5	2824	203.2	2.2	117.6	-9.9	107.0	4.4
1991	184.9	7.0	3343	240.5	18.4	130.1	10.6	109.5	2.3
1992	193.4	4.6	3766	270.9	12.7	140.1	7.7	114.6	4.7
1993	213.7	10.5	4103	295.2	8.9	138.1	-1.4	118.0	3.0
1994	229.3	7.3	4910	353.2	19.7	154.0	11.5	122.3	3.6
1995	243.1	6.0	5389	387.7	9.8	159.5	3.5	127.6	4.3
1996	259.1	6.6	5767	414.9	7.0	160.1	0.4	133.0	4.2
1997	276.2	6.6	6461	464.8	19.9	168.3	5.1	137.1	3.1

Table E.1 - Hourly Compensation Cost (National Currency) Manufacturing, 1982 - 1996

Country	Currency	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
United States	Dollar	11.68	12.14	12.55	13.01	13.26	13.52	13.91	14.32	14.91	15.58	16.09	16.51	16.86	17.19	17.74
Mexico	Peso	111	170	262	409	667	1437	2834	3509	4440	5541	6716	7.48	8.34	9.66	11.39
Australia	Dollar	9.82	10.32	11.18	11.70	12.73	13.49	14.47	15.68	16.74	17.37	17.71	18.37	19.16	20.32	21.13
Hong Kong	Dollar	10.06	10.87	12.35	13.46	14.64	16.31	18.74	21.79	24.91	27.82	30.31	33.19	35.65	37.30	39.74
Japan	Yen	1396	1432	1480	1512	1553	1560	1620	1730	1856	1974	2065	2112	2154	2223	2289
Korea	Won	793	892	970	1074	1153	1311	1610	2127	2623	3383	4075	4531	5141	5710	6624
Singapore	Dollar	4.20	4.67	5.25	5.43	4.86	4.87	5.37	6.15	6.85	7.51	8.07	8.49	9.61	10.39	11.73
Sri Lanka	Rupee	4.99	5.82	6.48	7.58	8.13	8.82	9.81	11.11	14.05	16.58	17.51	20.20	22.32	22.33	-
Taiwan	Dollar	48.42	51.65	56.39	59.60	65.37	71.93	80.29	92.91	105.68	116.66	128.02	137.00	145.44	154.26	160.87
France	Franc	51.66	59.01	63.71	67.49	71.23	73.91	77.17	80.02	82.97	86.17	89.41	91.98	94.48	96.45	98.96
Germany	Mark	25.13	26.21	26.84	28.23	29.15	30.61	32.13	33.39	35.50	37.68	39.67	41.96	43.63	45.61	47.96
Portugal	Escuado	150.69	181.19	213.92	263.37	311.04	356.13	400.97	467.42	538.11	614.62	697.80	724.15	763.09	804.35	-
United Kingdom	Pound	3.96	4.28	4.52	4.84	5.22	5.54	5.95	6.45	7.13	7.79	8.17	8.31	8.40	8.70	9.09
Mauritius	Rupee	4.57	4.95	5.34	5.48	5.50	5.91	7.69	8.92	9.81	12.04	13.73	15.65	17.79	19.40	20.53

Table E.2 - Exchange Rates - National Currency Units per U.S. Dollars, 1982 - 1996

Country	Currency	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
United States	Dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mexico	Peso	56.40	120.10	167.80	256.90	611.80	1378	2273	2461	2813	3018	3095	3.12	3.38	6.42	7.60
Australia	Dollar	0.98	1.11	1.14	1.43	1.49	1.43	1.28	1.26	1.28	1.28	1.36	1.47	1.37	1.35	1.28
Hong Kong	Dollar	6.07	7.26	7.82	7.79	7.80	7.80	7.81	7.80	7.79	7.77	7.74	7.74	7.73	7.74	7.74
Japan	Yen	249.10	237.60	237.40	238.50	168.40	144.60	128.20	138.10	145.00	134.60	126.80	111.10	102.20	93.96	108.80
Korea	Won	731.10	775.80	806.00	870.00	881.40	822.60	731.50	671.50	707.80	733.40	780.60	802.70	803.50	771.30	804.50
Singapore	Dollar	2.14	2.11	2.13	2.20	2.18	2.11	2.01	1.95	1.81	1.73	1.63	1.62	1.53	1.42	1.41
Sri Lanka	Rupee	20.81	23.53	25.44	27.16	28.02	29.44	31.81	36.05	40.06	41.37	43.83	48.32	49.42	51.25	-
Taiwan	Dollar	39.12	40.06	39.60	39.85	37.84	31.84	28.59	26.41	26.92	26.76	25.16	26.42	26.47	26.50	27.47
France	Franc	6.58	7.62	8.74	8.98	6.93	6.01	5.96	6.38	5.45	5.65	5.29	5.67	5.55	4.99	5.12
Germany	Mark	2.43	2.55	2.85	2.94	2.17	1.80	1.76	1.88	1.62	1.66	1.56	1.66	1.62	1.43	1.51
Portugal	Escuado	90.10	111.60	147.70	172.10	149.80	141.20	144.30	157.50	142.70	144.80	135.10	161.10	165.90	149.90	-
United Kingdom	Pound	0.57	0.66	0.75	0.77	0.68	0.61	0.56	0.61	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.67	0.65	0.63	0.65
Mauritius	Rupee	10.95	11.91	13.95	15.58	13.27	13.01	13.59	15.41	14.89	15.71	15.58	17.70	18.08	17.80	19.71

Table E.3 - Hourly Compensation Cost in U.S. Dollars, Manufacturing, 1982 - 1996

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
United States	11.68	12.14	12.55	13.01	13.26	13.52	13.91	14.32	14.91	15.58	16.09	16.51	16.86	17.20	17.74
Mexico	1.97	1.42	1.56	1.59	1.09	1.04	1.25	1.43	1.58	1.84	2.17	2.40	2.47	1.50	1.50
Australia	9.98	9.31	9.83	8.19	8.54	9.46	11.35	12.41	13.07	13.53	13.02	12.49	14.02	14.39	16.51
Hong Kong	1.66	1.50	1.58	1.73	1.88	2.09	2.40	2.79	3.20	3.58	3.92	4.29	4.61	4.82	5.13
Japan	5.60	6.03	6.23	6.34	9.22	10.79	12.64	12.53	12.80	14.67	16.29	19.01	21.08	23.66	21.04
Korea	1.08	1.15	1.20	1.23	1.31	1.59	2.20	3.17	3.71	4.61	5.22	5.64	6.40	7.40	8.23
Singapore	1.96	2.21	2.46	2.47	2.23	2.31	2.67	3.15	3.78	4.35	4.95	5.25	6.29	7.28	8.32
Sri Lanka	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.35	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.44	-
Taiwan	1.24	1.29	1.42	1.50	1.73	2.26	2.81	3.52	3.93	4.36	5.09	5.19	5.49	5.82	5.86
France	7.85	7.74	7.29	7.52	10.28	12.29	12.95	12.54	15.23	15.26	16.89	16.23	17.04	19.34	19.33
Germany	10.35	10.26	9.43	9.60	13.43	17.02	18.29	17.75	21.95	22.69	25.40	25.35	26.90	31.88	31.76
Portugal	1.67	1.62	1.45	1.53	2.08	2.52	2.78	2.97	3.77	4.24	5.17	4.50	4.60	5.35	-
United Kingdom	6.92	6.49	6.04	6.28	7.66	9.08	10.60	10.57	12.72	13.77	14.43	12.48	12.87	13.76	13.98
Mauritius	0.42	0.42	0.38	0.35	0.41	0.45	0.57	0.58	0.66	0.77	0.88	0.88	0.98	1.09	1.04

Table E.4 - Hourly Compensation Cost index (U.S. Dollars), Manufacturing, 1982 - 1996

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
United States	100.0	103.94	107.45	111.39	113.53	115.75	119.09	122.60	127.65	133.39	137.76	141.35	144.35	147.26	151.88
Mexico	100.0	71.85	79.26	80.82	55.34	52.93	63.29	72.38	80.12	93.20	110.15	121.85	125.44	76.39	76.08
Australia	100.0	93.24	98.53	82.10	85.61	94.79	113.72	124.40	130.94	135.55	130.48	125.13	140.44	144.21	165.41
Hong Kong	100.0	90.23	95.15	104.07	113.01	126.00	144.60	168.27	192.63	215.66	235.90	258.45	277.86	290.46	309.30
Japan	100.0	107.62	111.33	113.21	164.68	192.65	225.65	223.70	228.57	261.89	290.81	339.46	376.36	422.48	375.69
Korea	100.0	106.46	111.43	114.30	121.12	147.57	203.79	293.29	343.13	427.11	483.37	522.66	592.43	685.47	762.38
Singapore	100.0	112.76	125.58	125.93	113.90	117.98	136.17	160.91	192.77	221.74	252.75	268.05	321.09	371.58	424.45
Sri Lanka	100.0	103.06	106.13	116.29	120.90	124.83	128.50	128.41	146.13	166.99	166.46	174.19	188.18	181.54	-
Taiwan	100.0	103.98	114.84	120.61	139.32	182.19	226.48	283.71	316.59	351.57	410.34	418.18	443.11	469.45	472.27
France	100.0	98.65	92.90	95.74	131.01	156.61	164.97	159.77	194.04	194.39	215.15	206.76	217.02	246.35	246.22
Germany	100.0	99.15	91.15	92.71	129.79	164.49	176.68	171.51	212.12	219.18	245.38	244.96	259.89	308.00	306.88
Portugal	100.0	97.22	86.73	91.64	124.33	151.03	166.39	177.71	225.80	254.17	309.29	269.16	275.43	320.42	-
United Kingdom	100.0	93.75	87.30	90.74	110.72	131.29	153.16	152.70	183.83	198.96	208.52	180.31	185.95	198.91	202.09
Mauritius	100.0	98.96	91.14	83.75	98.68	108.16	134.73	137.82	156.86	182.47	209.82	210.52	234.28	259.50	248.00

Table E.5 - Mauritius: Exchange Rate* movements, 1982 - 1996

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Australian \$	10.85	10.71	12.30	10.92	9.19	9.18	10.73	12.26	11.57	12.17	11.40	11.94	13.10	13.09	15.32
British Pound	18.35	17.86	18.47	20.03	19.87	21.20	24.07	25.16	26.46	27.63	27.44	26.51	27.61	28.10	30.81
French Francs	1.61	1.56	1.60	1.74	1.96	2.15	2.27	2.41	2.72	2.77	2.92	3.11	3.24	3.56	3.84
German Dm	4.48	4.64	4.91	5.33	6.30	7.26	7.75	8.23	9.20	9.45	9.94	11.67	11.09	12.34	13.00
Indian Rs	1.14	1.18	1.24	1.28	1.11	1.05	1.02	1.00	0.88	0.74	0.60	0.58	0.57	0.55	0.56
Italian Lira	7.88	7.88	8.04	8.25	9.26	10.17	10.57	11.38	12.41	12.63	12.76	11.25	10.79	10.94	12.79
Japanese Yen	4.46	5.52	5.87	6.57	8.20	9.03	10.63	11.22	10.29	11.65	12.21	15.93	17.67	18.98	18.08
S. Africa Rand	9.82	10.67	9.66	7.21	6.09	6.49	6.06	7.93	5.74	5.67	5.47	5.40	5.07	4.91	4.61
Singapore \$	5.12	5.64	6.54	7.03	6.27	6.21	6.78	5.95	8.15	9.03	9.51	10.86	11.74	12.56	13.98
Swiss Fr	5.36	5.58	6.47	6.39	7.61	8.76	9.25	9.46	10.73	10.94	11.04	11.95	13.17	14.99	15.85
US \$	10.95	11.91	13.95	15.58	13.27	13.01	13.59	15.41	14.89	15.71	15.58	17.70	18.08	17.80	19.71

*Average buying and selling)

Table E.6 - Index of Foreign Exchange Rate, 1982 - 1996

1982 = 100

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Australian \$	100.0	98.7	113.4	100.6	84.7	84.6	98.9	113.0	106.6	112.2	105.1	110.0	120.7	120.6	141.2
British Pound	100.0	97.3	100.7	109.2	108.3	115.5	131.2	137.1	144.2	150.6	149.5	144.5	150.5	153.1	167.9
French Francs	100.0	96.9	99.4	108.1	121.7	133.5	141.0	149.7	168.9	172.0	181.4	193.2	201.2	221.1	238.5
German Dm	100.0	103.6	109.6	119.0	140.6	162.1	173.0	183.7	205.4	210.9	221.9	260.5	247.5	275.4	290.2
Indian Rs	100.0	103.5	108.8	112.3	97.4	92.1	89.5	87.7	77.2	64.9	52.6	50.9	50.0	48.2	49.1
Italian Lira	100.0	100.0	102.0	104.7	117.5	129.1	134.1	144.4	157.5	160.3	161.9	142.8	136.9	138.8	162.3
Japanese Yen	100.0	123.8	131.6	147.3	183.9	202.5	238.3	251.6	230.7	261.2	273.8	357.2	396.2	425.6	405.4
S. Africa Rand	100.0	108.7	98.4	73.4	62.0	66.1	61.7	80.8	58.5	57.7	55.7	55.0	51.6	50.0	46.9
Singapore \$	100.0	110.2	127.7	137.3	122.5	121.3	132.4	116.2	159.2	176.4	185.7	212.1	229.3	245.3	273.0
Swiss Fr	100.0	105.9	122.8	121.3	144.4	166.2	175.5	179.5	203.6	207.6	209.5	226.8	249.9	284.4	300.8
US \$	100.0	108.8	127.4	142.3	121.2	118.8	124.1	140.7	136.0	143.5	142.3	161.6	165.1	162.6	180.0

Table E.7 - Index of Foreign Exchange Rate Relative to Mauritian Rupees, 1982 - 1996

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Australian \$	100.0	101.3	88.2	99.4	118.1	118.2	101.1	88.5	93.8	89.2	95.2	90.9	82.8	82.9	70.8
British Pound	100.0	102.7	99.4	91.6	92.4	86.6	76.2	72.9	69.3	66.4	66.9	69.2	66.5	65.3	59.6
French Francs	100.0	103.2	100.6	92.5	82.1	74.9	70.9	66.8	59.2	58.1	55.1	51.8	49.7	45.2	41.9
German Dm	100.0	96.6	91.2	84.1	71.1	61.7	57.8	54.4	48.7	47.4	45.1	38.4	40.4	36.3	34.5
Indian Rs	100.0	96.6	91.9	89.1	102.7	108.6	111.8	114.0	129.5	154.1	190.0	196.6	200.0	207.3	203.6
Italian Lira	100.0	100.0	98.0	95.5	85.1	77.5	74.6	69.2	63.5	62.4	61.8	70.0	73.0	72.0	61.6
Japanese Yen	100.0	80.8	76.0	67.9	54.4	49.4	42.0	39.8	43.3	38.3	36.5	28.0	25.2	23.5	24.7
S. Africa Rand	100.0	92.0	101.7	136.2	161.2	151.3	162.0	123.8	171.1	173.2	179.5	181.9	193.7	200.0	213.0
Singapore \$	100.0	90.8	78.3	72.8	81.7	82.4	75.5	86.1	62.8	56.7	53.8	47.1	43.6	40.8	36.6
Swiss Fr	100.0	94.4	81.5	82.5	69.3	60.2	57.0	55.7	49.1	48.2	47.7	44.1	40.0	35.2	33.2
US \$	100.0	91.9	78.5	70.3	82.5	84.2	80.6	71.1	73.5	69.7	70.3	61.9	60.6	61.5	55.6

Table E.8 - Value of Foreign Currency Relative to Mauritian Rupees - Growth Rates, 1983 - 1996

Country	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Australian \$	1.3	-12.9	12.6	18.8	0.1	-14.4	-12.5	6.0	-4.9	6.8	-4.5	-8.9	0.1	-14.6
British Pound	2.7	-3.3	-7.8	0.8	-6.3	-11.9	-4.3	-4.9	-4.2	0.7	3.5	-4.0	-1.7	-8.8
French Francs	3.2	-2.5	-8.0	-11.2	-8.8	-5.3	-5.8	-11.4	-1.8	-5.1	-6.1	-4.0	-9.0	-7.3
German Dm	-3.4	-5.5	-7.9	-15.4	-13.2	-6.3	-5.8	-10.5	-2.6	-4.9	-14.8	5.2	-10.1	-5.1
Indian Rs	-3.4	-4.8	-3.1	15.3	5.7	2.9	2.0	13.6	18.9	23.3	3.4	1.8	3.6	-1.8
Italian Lira	0.0	-2.0	-2.5	-10.9	-8.9	-3.8	-7.1	-8.3	-1.7	-1.0	13.4	4.3	-1.4	-14.5
Japanese Yen	-19.2	-6.0	-10.7	-19.9	-9.2	-15.1	-5.3	9.0	-11.7	-4.6	-23.4	-9.8	-6.9	5.0
S. Africa Rand	-8.0	10.5	34.0	18.4	-6.2	7.1	-23.6	38.2	1.2	3.7	1.3	6.5	3.3	6.5
Singapore \$	-9.2	-13.8	-7.0	12.1	1.0	-8.4	13.9	-27.0	-9.7	-5.0	-12.4	-7.5	-6.5	-10.2
Swiss Fr	-3.9	-13.8	1.3	-16.0	-13.1	-5.3	-2.2	-11.8	-1.9	-0.9	-7.6	-9.3	-12.1	-5.4
US \$	-8.1	-14.6	-10.5	17.4	2.0	-4.3	-11.8	3.5	-5.2	0.8	-12.0	-2.1	1.6	-9.7

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