

# Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators

(1992 - 2002)

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## Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators

(1992 - 2002)

### Introduction

The Central Statistics Office publishes in November of every year a series of indices on productivity and competitiveness in an issue of Economic and Social Indicators. This present issue gives indices for the years 1992 to 2002. The figures for 1992 to 1999 are final; those for 2000 and 2001 have been revised while figures for 2002 are provisional. The productivity and competitiveness indices pertain to the total economy, the manufacturing sector and the Export Processing Zone (EPZ).

A description of concepts, definitions and the methodology adopted are given in the technical notes. Tables 1.1 to 1.4 present indices for the total economy, tables 2.1 to 2.5 for the manufacturing sector and tables 3.1 to 3.6 for the EPZ and its sub-sectors (textile and non-textile).

### 2. Indicators for the total economy

The table below presents the growth rates of the productivity, unit labour cost and other competitiveness related indices for the total economy.

Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		1992-2002	2001	2002
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	5.2	5.6	2.2
2	GDP at market prices	5.0	5.2	2.3
3	GDP per capita (market prices)	3.8	4.1	1.4
4	Labour input	1.1	0.7	0.4
5	Capital input	6.1	4.8	4.6
6	Capital - Output ratio	0.8	-0.8	2.3
7	Capital - Labour ratio	5.0	4.1	4.2
8	Labour productivity	4.1	4.9	1.7
9	Capital productivity	-0.9	0.8	-2.3
10	Multifactor productivity	0.7	1.1	-1.3
11	Average compensation	8.9	7.0	5.6
12	Unit labour cost (Mauritian Rupees)	4.6	2.0	3.8
13	Unit labour cost ( US Dollars)	-2.0	-7.8	0.7

#### 2.1 Gross Domestic Product (output) per capita

Output as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of goods and services produced within a country in a given year and GDP per capita is used as an indicator of the standard of living of the population. Between 1992 and 2002, GDP at market prices grew on average by 5.0% in real terms. With an average annual increase of 1.1% in population during that period, GDP per capita grew by 3.8% per annum.

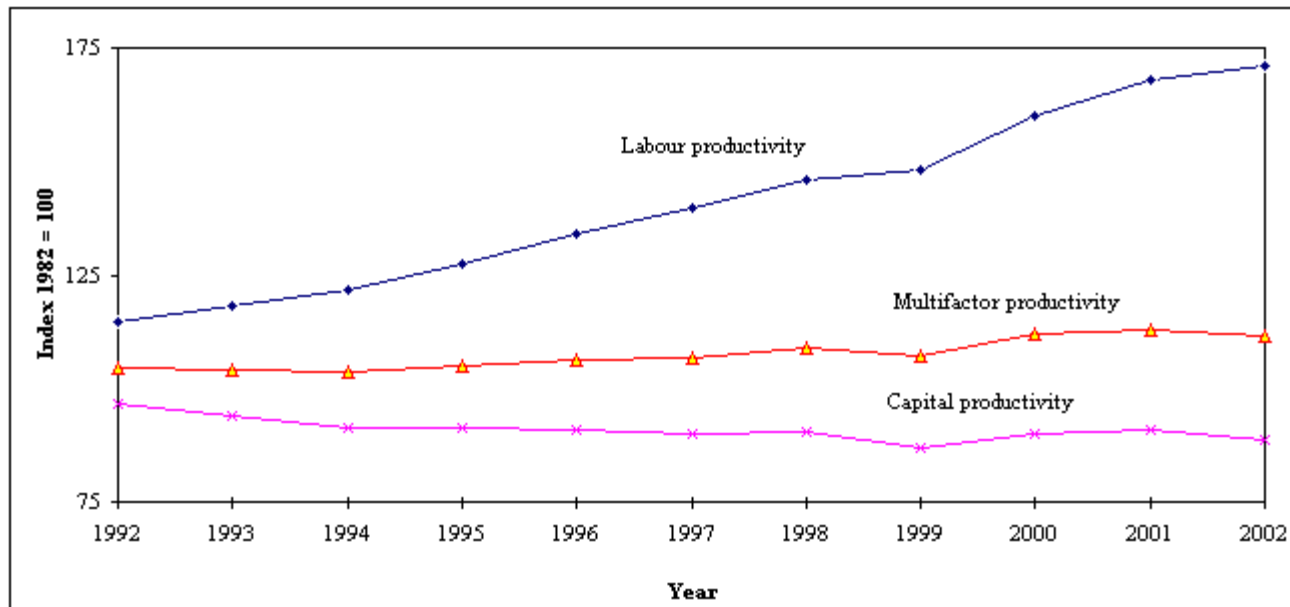
#### 2.2 Labour and capital inputs

Between 1992 and 2002, whilst GDP in real terms increased by 5.2% per annum, the two main inputs required for production, namely labour and capital grew by 1.1% and 6.1% respectively. During the period under review, the capital-labour ratio which gives the proportion of stock of fixed capital to labour inputs increased

on average by 5.0%, a clear indication of capital deepening taking place.

## 2.3 Productivity trends

Chart 1 : Trends in productivity indices – Total economy, 1992-2002



### 2.3.1 Labour productivity

During the period 1992 to 2002, labour productivity, that is, GDP per worker, increased on average by 4.1% per annum. In 2000, the index grew by 8.1% as a result of the higher growth in GDP (9.3%) and labour input (1.1%). This is mainly due to the recovery in the sugar sector. In 2001, labour productivity grew by 4.9% following a 0.7% rise in labour input and 5.6% in GDP. However in 2002, as labour increased by only 0.4% and GDP by 2.2%, labour productivity posted a growth of 1.7%.

### 2.3.2 Capital productivity

An analysis of the trend in capital productivity shows two phases: from 1992 to 1997, a decline was registered with the index dropping from 96.7 in 1992 to 89.9 in 1997; the next phase from 1998 to 2001 is a consolidation phase with the index improving on average by 0.2% annually to attain 90.8 in 2001. However, the index dropped by 2.3% to reach 88.7 in 2002.

### 2.3.3 Multifactor productivity

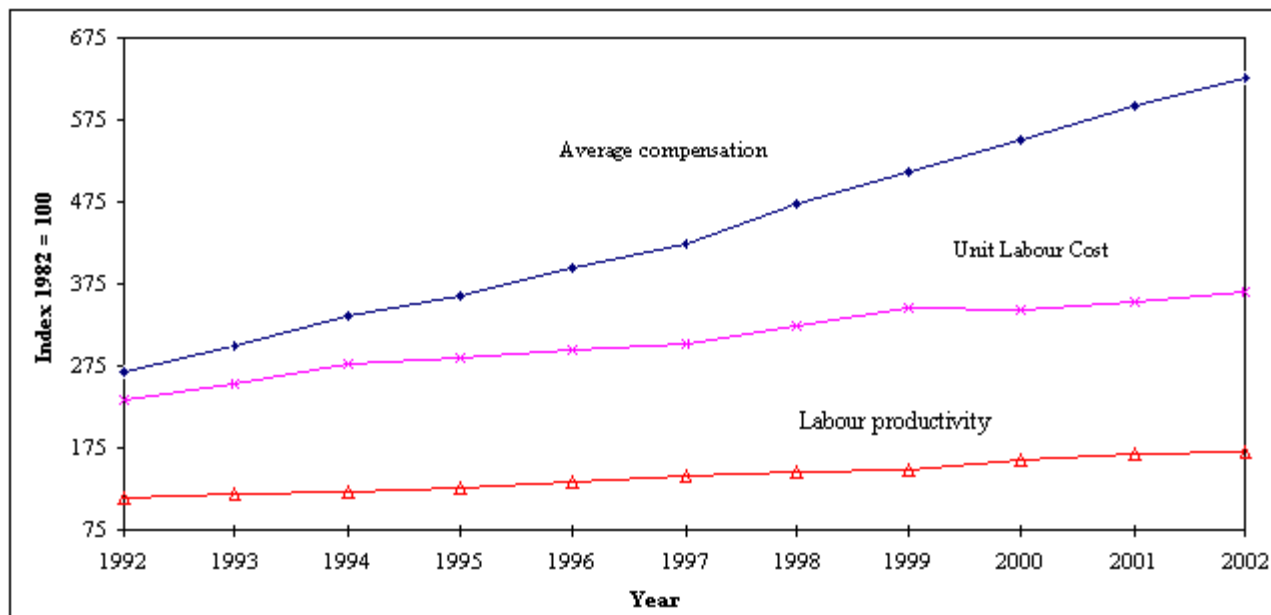
Multifactor productivity (MFP) gives an indication of the contribution to output per unit of combined capital and labour inputs and of factors such as better quality products and services, better management and improved training. The MFP index increased from 104.4 in 1992 to 111.6 in 2002. For the period 1992-2002, the average annual growth of MFP works out to 0.7%.

## 2.4 Growth accounting

The contribution of different factors to economic growth is determined by the growth accounting technique. Between 1992 and 2002, the contribution of labour to the 5.2% growth in GDP works out to 10% and that of capital, 64%. The remaining 26% represents the contribution of 'Total Factor Productivity' (TFP), which includes qualitative factors such as training, management and technology.

## 5. Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Chart 2 : Trends in Unit Labour Cost - Total economy, 1992 – 2002



During the period under review (1992 to 2002), average compensation increased by 8.9% and labour productivity grew by 4.1% annually. Since the growth in labour productivity was inadequate to absorb the rise in average compensation, a high growth of 4.6% is registered in ULC.

To assess international trends in competitiveness, the effect of changes in exchange rates is taken into consideration. Whilst ULC in Mauritian rupees rose by 4.6%, ULC in US dollar declined by 2.0% annually during the period 1992 to 2002: a result of the continuous depreciation of the Mauritian rupee (6.8%) vis-à-vis the US dollar.

### 3. Indicators for the Manufacturing sector

The table given below summarises the main indicators for the Manufacturing sector.

Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		1992-2002	2001	2002
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	4.6	4.6	-1.3
2	Labour input	0.6	-0.2	0.6
3	Capital input	2.9	2.9	4.2
4	Capital - Output ratio	-1.6	-0.8	5.6
5	Capital - Labour ratio	2.3	4.4	3.6
6	Labour productivity	4.0	5.3	-1.9
7	Capital productivity	1.7	0.9	-5.3
8	Multifactor productivity	2.6	2.3	-4.0
9	Average compensation	7.8	7.4	3.9
10	Unit labour cost (Mauritian Rupees)	3.6	1.3	5.9
11	Unit labour cost ( US Dollars)	-2.9	-7.9	2.7

#### 3.1 Output and inputs

Between 1992 and 2002, value added in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 4.6% annually. In

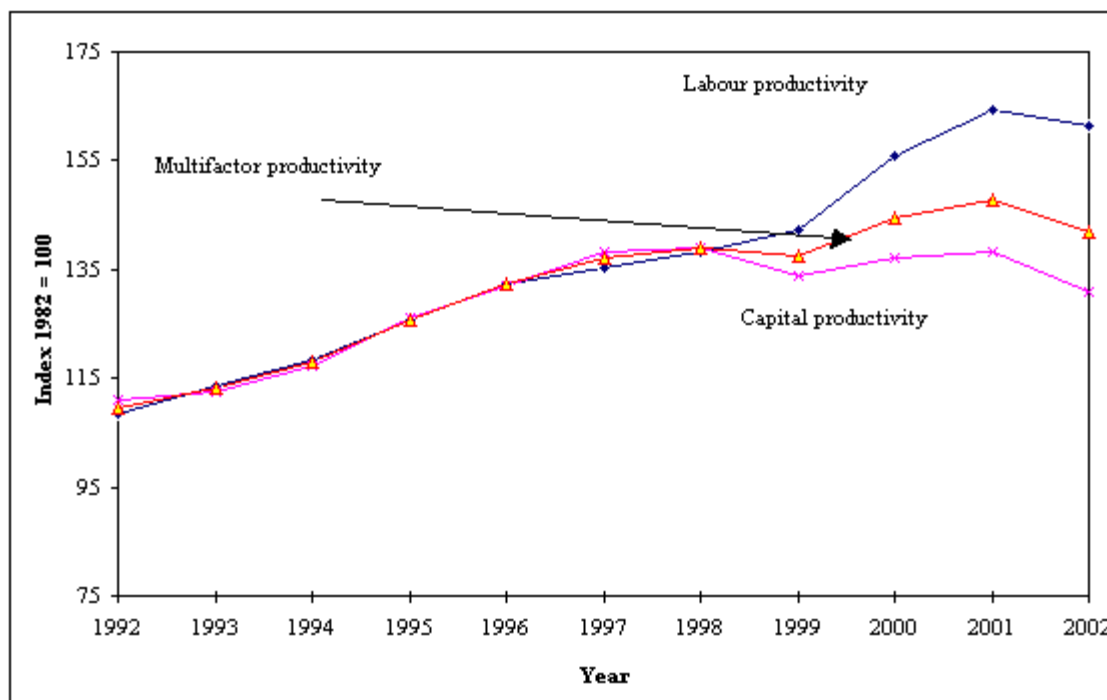
2001, the sector registered a growth of 4.6%; this was followed by a decline of 1.3% in 2002 mainly due to the poor performances of both sugar milling and EPZ industries.

During the period under review, labour input and capital input grew at an average annual rate of 0.6% and 2.9% respectively.

In 2002, labour input rose by 0.6% compared to a fall of 0.2% in 2001. On the other hand, capital input witnessed a higher rate of 4.2% in 2002 against 2.9% in 2001.

### 3.2 Productivity trends

Chart 3: Trends in productivity indices – Manufacturing sector, 1992 - 2002.



The high performances of labour, capital and multifactor productivity during the period 1992 to 2002 are explained by the low growths in labour (0.6%) and capital (2.9%) against the high growth in output (4.6%). Therefore, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector grew by an average annual rate of 4.0%, capital productivity by 1.7% and multifactor productivity by 2.6%.

### 3.3 Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

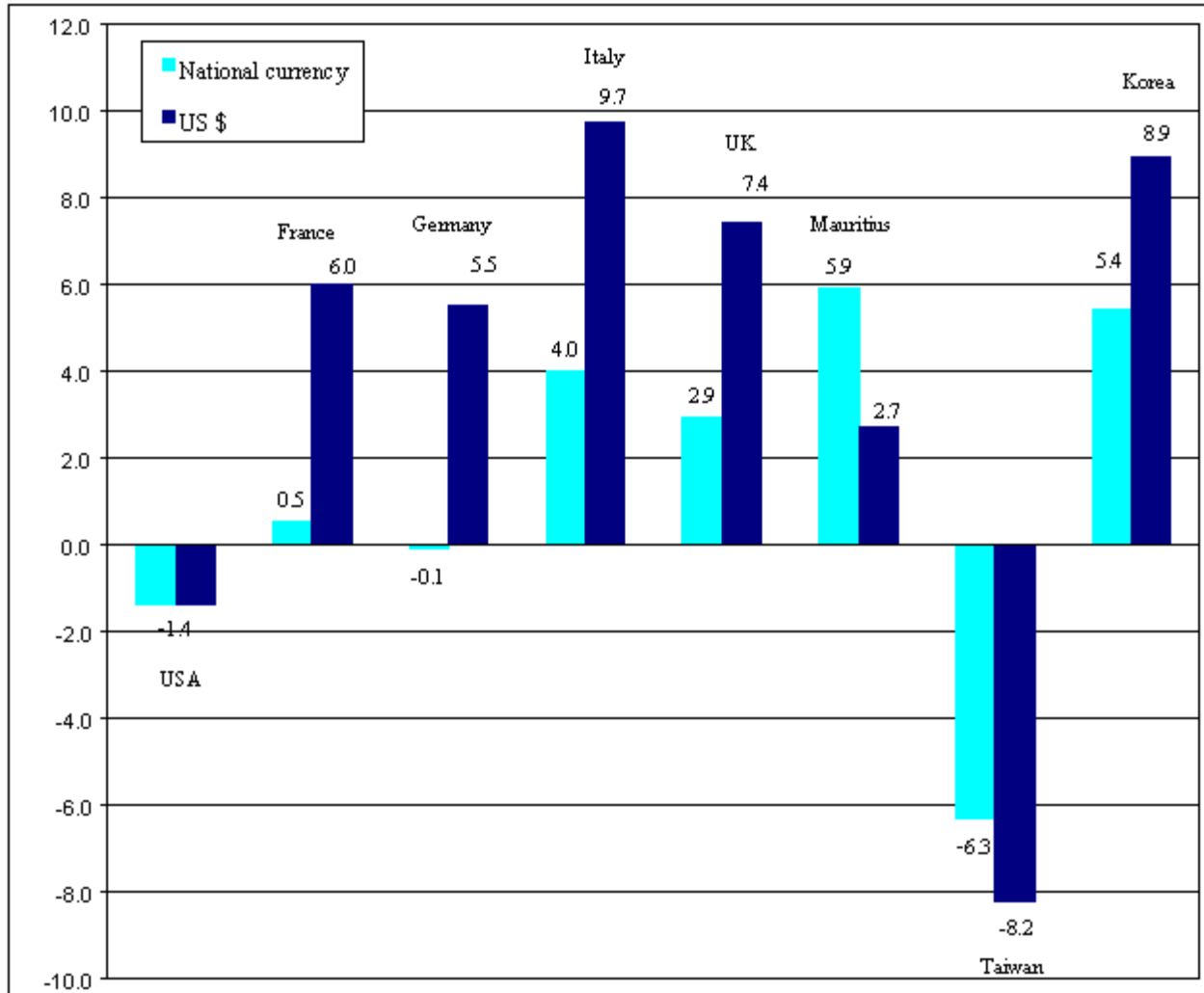
Between 1992 and 2002, ULC in local currency grew on average by 3.6% annually whilst ULC in dollar terms declined on average by 2.9% annually as a result of the continuous depreciation of the Mauritian rupee (6.8%) vis-à-vis the US dollar. In 2002, ULC (MUR) grew at a higher rate of 5.9% compared to 1.3% in 2001 whereas in dollar terms, it increased by 2.7% after dropping by 7.9% in 2001.

### 3.4 International comparison of Unit Labour Costs in Manufacturing – Growth rate (%) 2002

An international comparison of growth in ULC in the manufacturing sector for the year 2002 both in national currency and in the US dollar is given in the table and chart below.

Country	USA	France	Germany	Italy	UK	Mauritius	Taiwan	Korea
National currency	-1.4	0.5	-0.1	4.0	2.9	<b>5.9</b>	-6.3	5.4
US \$	-1.4	6.0	5.5	9.7	7.4	<b>2.7</b>	-8.2	8.9

**Chart 4: International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing - Growth rate (%) 2002**



*Source : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and CSO estimates*

### **3.5 International comparison of Hourly Labour Cost (HLC)**

Another indicator of international competitiveness is the Hourly Labour Cost. In 2002, HLC for Mauritius stood at 1.21 US dollar. Table 2.5 compares the evolution of HLC in the manufacturing sector of Mauritius with some of its trading partners.

### **4. Indicators for Export Processing Zone (EPZ) sector**

The table below shows the main indicators for the EPZ sector.

Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		1992-2002	2001	2002
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	4.7	4.4	-4.3
2	Labour input	-0.5	-2.3	-5.1
3	Capital input	2.2	3.7	-0.6
4	Capital - Output ratio	-2.4	-0.6	3.8
5	Capital - Labour ratio	2.7	6.1	4.8
6	Labour productivity	5.2	6.9	0.9
7	Capital productivity	2.5	0.6	-3.7
8	Multifactor productivity	3.2	2.5	-1.0
9	Average compensation	9.2	10.0	10.5
10	Unit labour cost (Mauritian Rupees)	3.8	2.9	9.5
11	Unit labour cost ( US Dollars)	-2.7	-7.1	6.3

#### **4.1 Output and inputs**

In 2002, the share of the EPZ sector in the economy was 11.1%. The contribution of the textile and non-textile subsectors in the total output of the EPZ was 87% and 13% respectively.

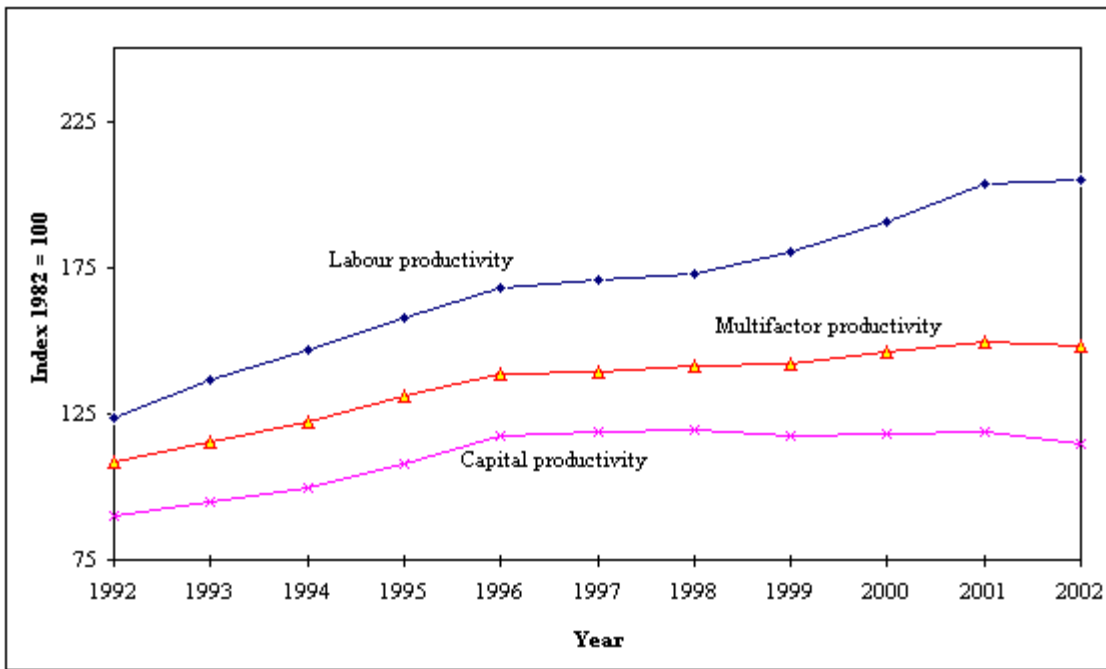
As shown in Table 3.3, during the period (1992 – 2002), an average annual growth of 4.7% is registered in the EPZ sector with the textile companies growing by 4.6% and the non-textile ones by 5.1%.

From 1992 to 1995, employment in the EPZ sector decreased continuously by an average annual rate of 3.1% annually. The trend was reversed from 1996 to 2000 with employment increasing on average by 3.0% annually. However, in 2002, employment dropped by 5.1%. This drop is explained by a decline of 5.2% in the textile subsector and 4.4% in the non-textile subsector.

As regards capital inputs, a declining trend was observed between 1992 and 1996 except in 1993, when a slight growth of 0.5% was observed. From 1997 to 2001, the trend was reversed following substantial capital investment in both the textile and non-textile enterprises. In 2002, capital input in the EPZ sector dropped by 0.6% after a rise of 3.7% in 2001.

#### **4.2 Productivity trends**

**Chart 5 : Trends in productivity indices – EPZ sector, 1992 - 2002.**



During the period under review (1992 – 2002), labour productivity in the EPZ sector rose on average by 5.2% per annum, capital productivity by 2.5% and multifactor productivity by 3.2%. The high productivity performances were the result of a drop in labour input (0.5%), low growth in capital input (2.2%) coupled with the high growth in output (4.7%).

#### 4.3 Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

ULC is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. Between 1992 and 2002, the compensation paid to workers in the EPZ sector increased on average at the rate of 9.2%. It is to be noted that labour productivity increased by 5.2%, resulting in an annual growth of 3.8% in ULC.

In US dollar terms, ULC declined by 2.7% annually. The continuous depreciation of the MUR vis-à-vis the US dollar has therefore helped to maintain the competitiveness of our EPZ exports.

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Table 1.1 Trends in output and inputs - Total economy, 1992 - 2002

(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	Real output Index	Growth rate (%)	Labour input Index	Growth rate (%)	Capital input	
					Index	Growth rate (%)
1992	176.1	6.8	153.7	1.9	182.2	8.3
1993	184.8	4.9	156.6	1.9	196.3	7.7
1994	193.6	4.8	159.2	1.6	212.4	8.2
1995	204.3	5.5	160.5	0.9	224.1	5.5
1996	217.0	6.2	161.7	0.7	239.2	6.7
1997	229.3	5.7	163.8	1.3	255.1	6.6
1998	242.6	5.8	166.1	1.4	268.8	5.4
1999	248.2	2.3	167.6	0.9	286.3	6.5
2000	271.3	9.3	169.3	1.0	301.0	5.2
2001	286.5	5.6	170.6	0.7	315.4	4.8
2002	292.8	2.2	171.3	0.4	330.0	4.6
<b>Average annual growth rate 1992 - 2002</b>		5.2%		1.1%		6.1%

Table 1.2 Trends in productivity - Total economy, 1992 - 2002

(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1992	114.6	4.8	96.7	-1.3	104.4	1.2
1993	118.0	2.9	94.1	-2.6	104.0	-0.3
1994	121.7	3.1	91.2	-3.2	103.5	-0.5
1995	127.3	4.6	91.2	0.0	104.9	1.4
1996	134.2	5.4	90.7	-0.5	106.2	1.2
1997	140.0	4.3	89.9	-0.9	106.8	0.6
1998	146.0	4.3	90.3	0.4	108.7	1.8
1999	148.1	1.4	86.7	-4.0	107.0	-1.6
2000	160.2	8.2	90.1	3.9	112.0	4.7
2001	168.0	4.9	90.8	0.8	113.0	1.1
2002	170.9	1.7	88.7	-2.3	111.6	-1.3
<b>Average annual growth rate 1992 - 2002</b>	4.1%		-0.9%		0.7%	

**Table 1.3 Average compensation, Unit Labour Cost, and Labour productivity - Total economy, 1992 - 2002**

(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	Average compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1992	266.5	10.0	232.5	4.9	114.6	4.8
1993	299.0	12.2	253.4	9.0	118.0	2.9
1994	336.7	12.6	276.7	9.2	121.7	3.1
1995	360.9	7.2	283.6	2.5	127.3	4.6
1996	395.0	9.4	294.4	3.8	134.2	5.4
1997	423.6	7.2	302.6	2.8	140.0	4.3
1998	472.6	11.6	323.6	6.9	146.0	4.3
1999	512.5	8.4	346.1	7.0	148.1	1.4
2000	553.5	8.0	345.5	-0.2	160.2	8.2
2001	592.0	7.0	352.4	1.9	168.0	4.9
2002	625.3	5.6	365.9	3.8	170.9	1.7
<b>Average annual growth rate 1992 - 2002</b>	8.9%		4.6%		4.1%	

Table 1.4 ULC in local currency and US dollar - Total economy, 1992 - 2002

(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	Unit Labour Cost		Exchange rate MUR/US \$		Unit Labour Cost (US \$)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	(%) Change* (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1992	232.5	4.9	142.3	-0.8	163.4	5.8
1993	253.4	9.0	161.6	13.6	156.8	-4.1
1994	276.7	9.2	165.1	2.1	167.6	6.9
1995	283.6	2.5	162.6	-1.5	174.5	4.1
1996	294.4	3.8	180.0	10.7	163.5	-6.3
1997	302.6	2.8	192.2	6.8	157.4	-3.7
1998	323.6	6.9	219.0	13.9	147.8	-6.1
1999	346.1	7.0	229.7	4.9	150.7	2.0
2000	345.5	-0.2	239.8	4.4	144.1	-4.4
2001	352.4	2.0	265.5	10.7	132.8	-7.8
2002	365.9	3.8	273.6	3.1	133.7	0.7
<b>Average annual growth rate 1992 - 2002</b>	4.6%		6.8%		-2.0%	

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

Table 2.1 Trends in output and inputs - Manufacturing sector, 1992 - 2002

(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1992	244.8	6.5	225.5	0.2	220.7	0.8
1993	256.4	4.8	225.6	0.0	227.9	3.3
1994	268.3	4.6	226.4	0.4	228.7	0.4
1995	284.0	5.9	226.4	0.0	225.5	-1.4
1996	301.6	6.2	228.1	0.7	228.2	1.2
1997	320.2	6.2	236.5	3.7	231.7	1.5
1998	340.1	6.2	245.8	3.9	244.5	5.5
1999	346.9	2.0	243.9	-0.8	259.2	6.0
2000	374.3	7.9	240.1	-1.6	273.2	5.4
2001	391.5	4.6	239.7	-0.2	281.0	2.9
2002	385.6	-1.3	239.2	0.6	294.8	4.2
<b>Average annual growth rate 1992 - 2002</b>	4.6%		0.6%		2.9%	

Table 2.2 Trends in productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1992 - 2002

(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1992	108.6	6.3	110.9	5.7	109.7	6.0
1993	113.7	4.7	112.5	1.4	113.1	3.1
1994	118.5	4.2	117.3	4.3	117.9	4.3
1995	125.5	5.9	126.0	7.4	125.7	6.6
1996	132.2	5.4	132.2	4.9	132.2	5.1
1997	135.4	2.4	138.2	4.6	137.0	3.6
1998	138.3	2.2	139.1	0.7	138.8	1.3
1999	142.2	2.8	133.8	-3.8	137.4	-1.0
2000	155.9	9.6	137.0	2.3	144.6	5.2
2001	164.3	5.3	138.1	0.9	147.9	2.3
2002	161.2	-1.9	130.8	-5.3	142.0	-4.0
<b>Average annual growth rate 1992 - 2002</b>	4.0%		1.7%		2.6%	

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**Table 2.3 Average compensation, Unit Labour Cost, and Labour productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1992 - 2002**

(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	Average compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1992	310.4	15.4	285.9	8.5	108.6	6.3
1993	329.3	6.1	289.7	1.3	113.7	4.7
1994	367.8	11.7	310.3	7.1	118.5	4.2
1995	405.6	10.3	323.3	4.2	125.5	5.9
1996	431.9	6.5	326.6	1.0	132.2	5.4
1997	447.4	3.6	330.4	1.2	135.4	2.4
1998	491.3	9.8	355.1	7.5	138.3	2.2
1999	541.0	10.1	380.5	7.2	142.2	2.8
2000	592.4	9.5	380.1	-0.1	155.9	9.6
2001	632.9	7.4	385.2	1.3	164.3	5.3
2002	657.6	3.9	407.9	5.9	161.2	-1.9
<b>Average annual growth rate 1992 - 2002</b>	7.8%		3.6%		4.0%	

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Table 2.4 ULC in local currency and US dollar - Manufacturing sector, 1992 - 2002

(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	Unit Labour Cost		Exchange rate MUR/US \$		Unit Labour Cost (US \$)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	(%) Change* (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1992	285.9	8.5	142.3	-0.8	200.9	9.4
1993	289.7	1.3	161.6	13.6	179.2	-10.8
1994	310.3	7.1	165.1	2.1	187.9	4.9
1995	323.3	4.2	162.6	-1.5	198.9	5.8
1996	326.6	1.0	180.0	10.7	181.4	-8.8
1997	330.4	1.2	192.2	6.8	171.9	-5.2
1998	355.1	7.5	219.0	13.9	162.2	-5.6
1999	380.5	7.2	229.7	4.9	165.6	2.1
2000	380.1	-0.1	239.8	4.4	158.5	-4.3
2001	385.2	1.3	265.5	10.7	145.1	-7.9
2002	407.9	5.9	273.6	3.1	149.1	2.7
<b>Average annual growth rate 1992 - 2002</b>	3.6%		6.8%		-2.9%	

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

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**Table 2.5 - Hourly labour cost in US dollar - Manufacturing sector, 1992 - 2002**

<b>Country</b>	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Australia	13.25	12.70	14.28	15.56	17.22	16.91	15.22	15.99	14.47	13.15	13.81
France	17.47	16.60	17.24	19.35	19.06	17.21	17.49	17.19	15.66	15.88	17.30
Germany	25.30	24.00	25.47	30.27	29.74	26.36	26.28	25.66	22.99	22.86	24.67
Hong Kong	3.99	4.37	4.70	4.91	5.23	5.52	5.57	5.54	5.63	5.96	6.31
Japan	16.38	19.21	21.35	23.82	21.00	19.54	18.29	20.89	22.00	19.59	18.72
Korea	5.22	5.64	6.40	7.29	8.22	7.86	5.67	7.35	8.48	8.09	9.45
<b>Mauritius</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.21</b>
Mexico	2.17	2.40	2.46	1.65	1.58	1.70	1.64	1.83	2.08	2.34	2.63
Portugal	5.17	4.50	4.60	5.37	5.58	5.38	5.48	5.35	4.75	4.22	N/A
Singapore	4.92	5.25	6.25	7.33	8.27	8.19	7.72	7.13	7.42	7.77	8.14
Sri Lanka	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.48	0.50	N/A
Taiwan	5.05	5.19	5.49	5.85	5.87	5.80	5.18	5.51	5.85	5.70	5.58
United Kingdom	14.37	12.45	12.88	13.78	14.24	15.58	16.75	17.04	16.45	16.14	17.41
Canada	17.17	16.55	15.88	16.10	16.64	16.47	15.60	15.61	16.05	15.64	16.14
USA	16.09	16.51	16.87	17.19	17.70	18.31	18.64	19.11	19.72	20.32	21.33

Source : U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics, September 2003

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Tables 3.1 & 3.2 on this page:

Table 3.1 Trends in output and inputs - Export Processing Zone (EPZ), 1992 - 2002

(Index 1982 = 100)						
Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1992	438.0	6.0	354.1	-1.6	487.9	-4.0
1993	464.3	6.0	340.2	-3.9	490.4	0.5
1994	483.9	4.2	330.0	-3.0	484.3	-1.2
1995	508.2	5.0	322.3	-2.3	470.7	-2.8
1996	543.7	7.0	323.1	0.2	464.5	-1.3
1997	576.4	6.0	338.0	4.6	485.7	4.6
1998	616.1	6.9	356.1	5.4	515.6	6.1
1999	653.1	6.0	362.4	1.8	558.0	8.2
2000	692.3	6.0	364.0	0.4	586.7	5.1
2001	722.7	4.4	355.5	-2.3	608.6	3.7
2002	691.7	-4.3	337.2	-5.1	604.7	-0.6
<b>Average annual growth rate 1992 - 2002</b>	4.7%		-0.5%		2.2%	

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Table 3.2 Trends in productivity - Export Processing Zone (EPZ), 1992 - 2002

(Index 1982 = 100)						
Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1992	123.7	7.8	89.8	10.4	108.3	10.2
1993	136.5	10.3	94.7	5.5	115.1	6.3
1994	146.7	7.5	99.9	5.5	122.2	6.2
1995	157.6	7.5	108.0	8.0	131.0	7.2
1996	168.3	6.7	117.1	8.4	138.9	6.1
1997	170.5	1.3	118.7	1.4	139.5	0.4
1998	173.0	1.5	119.5	0.7	141.3	1.3
1999	180.2	4.2	117.0	-2.1	142.2	0.6
2000	190.2	5.5	118.0	0.9	146.1	2.7
2001	203.3	6.9	118.8	0.6	149.8	2.5

2002	205.1	0.9	114.4	-3.7	148.3	-1.0
<b>Average annual growth rate 1992 - 2002</b>	5.2%		2.5%		3.2%	

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**Table 3.3 Trends in output and inputs in the textile and non textile subsectors of EPZ, 1992 - 2002**

(Index 1982=100)									
Year	Real output			Labour input			Capital input		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile
1992	438.0	475.5	257.8	354.1	371.7	251.5	487.9	490.3	463.7
1993	464.3	500.5	288.2	340.2	355.6	250.4	490.4	492.7	459.9
1994	483.9	526.2	283.3	330.0	341.4	263.3	484.3	486.7	446.9
1995	508.2	550.7	304.9	322.3	329.2	282.6	470.7	473.0	425.7
1996	543.7	596.5	295.7	323.1	330.7	279.0	464.5	466.7	396.5
1997	576.4	634.1	304.2	338.0	348.4	277.5	485.7	487.8	386.0
1998	616.1	677.8	325.2	356.1	368.7	282.9	515.6	517.6	368.6
1999	653.1	718.5	344.7	362.4	376.1	282.2	558.0	559.9	390.4
2000	692.3	759.4	365.4	364.0	376.0	292.9	586.7	588.8	410.9
2001	722.7	792.1	394.2	355.5	366.1	294.0	608.6	611.6	422.6
2002	691.7	744.6	425.7	337.2	346.9	281.0	604.7	607.5	431.1
Average annual growth rate (%)									
1992-2002	4.7	4.6	5.1	-0.5	-0.7	1.1	2.2	2.2	-0.7
2000-2001	4.4	4.3	7.9	-2.3	-2.6	0.4	3.7	3.9	2.9
2001-2002	-4.3	-6.0	8.0	-5.1	-5.2	-4.4	-0.6	-0.7	2.0

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**Table 3.4 Trends in productivity in the textile and non textile subsectors of EPZ, 1992 - 2002**

(Index 1982=100)									
Year	Labour productivity			Capital productivity			Multifactor productivity		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile
1992	123.7	127.9	102.5	89.8	97.0	55.6	108.3	114.4	75.4
1993	136.5	140.7	115.1	94.7	101.6	62.7	115.1	121.3	84.0
1994	146.7	154.1	107.6	99.9	108.1	63.4	122.2	130.5	82.3
1995	157.6	167.3	107.9	108.0	116.4	71.6	131.0	140.4	87.1
1996	168.3	180.4	106.0	117.1	127.8	74.6	138.9	150.3	88.7
1997	170.5	182.0	109.6	118.7	130.0	78.8	139.5	150.8	93.3
1998	173.0	183.8	115.0	119.5	131.0	88.2	141.3	152.5	101.6
1999	180.2	191.0	122.2	117.0	128.3	88.3	142.2	154.4	100.5
2000	190.2	202.5	124.8	118.0	129.4	88.9	146.1	158.8	102.4
2001	203.3	216.4	134.1	118.8	129.5	93.3	149.8	162.6	107.7
2002	205.1	214.7	151.5	114.4	122.6	98.7	148.3	158.6	116.1
Average annual growth rate (%)									
1992-2002	5.2	5.3	4.0	2.5	2.4	5.9	3.2	3.3	4.4
2000-2001	6.9	6.9	7.5	0.7	0.1	5.0	2.5	2.4	5.2
2001-2002	0.9	-0.8	13.0	-3.7	-5.3	5.8	-1.0	-2.5	7.8

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**Table 3.5 Average compensation, ULC and Labour productivity in the textile and non textile subsectors of EPZ, 1992 - 2002**

(Index 1982=100)									
Year	Average compensation			Unit Labour Cost			Labour productivity		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile
1992	410.5	425.1	338.6	331.9	332.3	330.3	123.7	127.9	102.5
1993	453.8	462.3	426.4	332.6	328.4	370.6	136.5	140.7	115.1
1994	514.8	527.7	458.2	351.0	342.4	425.9	146.7	154.1	107.6
1995	571.1	587.8	493.0	362.3	351.3	456.9	157.6	167.3	107.9
1996	612.9	639.0	482.8	364.2	354.3	455.6	168.3	180.4	106.0
1997	624.3	635.5	582.3	366.1	349.2	531.1	170.5	182.0	109.6
1998	688.9	697.1	670.0	398.2	379.2	582.7	173.0	183.8	115.0
1999	760.8	784.2	646.0	422.2	410.5	528.8	180.2	191.0	122.2
2000	815.2	852.8	621.2	428.6	421.2	497.9	190.2	202.5	124.8
2001	896.5	942.2	659.2	441.0	435.5	491.7	203.3	216.4	134.1
2002	990.8	1037.1	754.5	483.1	483.1	498.0	205.1	214.7	151.5
Average annual growth rate (%)									
1992-2002	9.2	9.3	8.3	3.8	3.8	4.2	5.2	5.3	4.0
2000-2001	10.0	10.5	6.1	2.9	3.4	-1.2	6.9	6.9	7.5
2001-2002	10.5	10.1	14.5	9.5	10.9	1.3	0.9	-0.8	13.0

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**Table 3.6 ULC in local currency and US dollar for the textile and non textile subsectors of EPZ, 1992 - 2002**

Year	ULC (MUR)			Exchange Rate MUR/US \$		ULC (US Dollar)		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Index	% Change*	Total	Textile	Non-textile
1992	331.9	332.3	330.3	142.3	-0.8	233.3	233.5	232.1
1993	332.5	328.4	370.6	161.6	13.6	205.8	203.2	229.3
1994	351.0	342.4	425.9	165.1	2.1	212.6	207.4	258.0
1995	362.3	351.3	456.9	162.6	-1.5	222.9	216.1	281.1
1996	364.2	354.3	455.6	180.0	10.7	202.4	196.8	253.1
1997	366.1	349.2	531.1	192.2	6.8	190.5	181.6	276.3
1998	398.2	379.2	582.7	219.0	13.9	181.8	173.2	266.1
1999	422.2	410.5	528.8	229.7	4.9	183.8	178.7	230.2
2000	428.6	421.2	497.9	239.8	4.4	178.7	176.5	207.6
2001	441.0	435.5	491.7	265.5	10.7	166.1	164.0	185.2
2002	483.1	483.1	498.0	273.6	3.1	176.6	176.6	182.0
<b>Average annual growth rate (%)</b>								
1992-2002	3.8	3.8	4.2	6.8		-2.7	-2.8	-2.4
2000-2001	2.9	3.4	-1.2	10.7		-7.1	-6.6	-10.8
2001-2002	9.5	10.9	1.3	3.1		6.3	7.7	-1.7

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

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