Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators
(2005 – 2015)

1. Introduction

This issue of the Economic and Social Indicators presents Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators for the years 2005 to 2015 for the total economy, the manufacturing sector and Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE).

Tables 1.1 to 1.4 present the various indices for the total economy, tables 2.1 to 2.5 for the manufacturing sector and tables 3.1 to 3.6 for the EOE and its sub-sectors (textile and non-textile). Concepts and definitions used are given on pages 10 to 12.

2. Indicators for the total economy

Table A below presents the growth rates of productivity, unit labour cost and other competitiveness related indicators for the total economy.

Table A: Productivity and competitiveness indicators for the total economy

	Indicator	Growth rate (%)			
		Annual Average		2014	2015
		2005-2015	2007-2015		
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.1
2	GDP at market prices	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5
3	GDP per capita (market prices)	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.4
4	Labour input	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3
5	Capital input	4.5	4.3	2.8	2.2
6	Capital - Output ratio	0.4	0.6	-0.6	-0.9
7	Capital - Labour ratio	3.1	2.8	1.5	0.8
8	Labour productivity	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.8
9	Capital productivity	-0.4	-0.5	0.6	0.9
10	Multifactor productivity	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.2
11	Average compensation of employees	6.6	5.6	4.7	2.6
12	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	3.8	3.3	2.5	0.9
13	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	1.9	1.9	2.9	-12.1

2.1 Output (Gross Domestic Product)

Output, as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), is the total value of goods and services produced within a country. From 2005 to 2015, GDP at basic prices, in real terms, grew on average by 4.1% per annum. The growth rate for 2015 was 3.1%, lower than the growth of 3.4% registered in 2014.

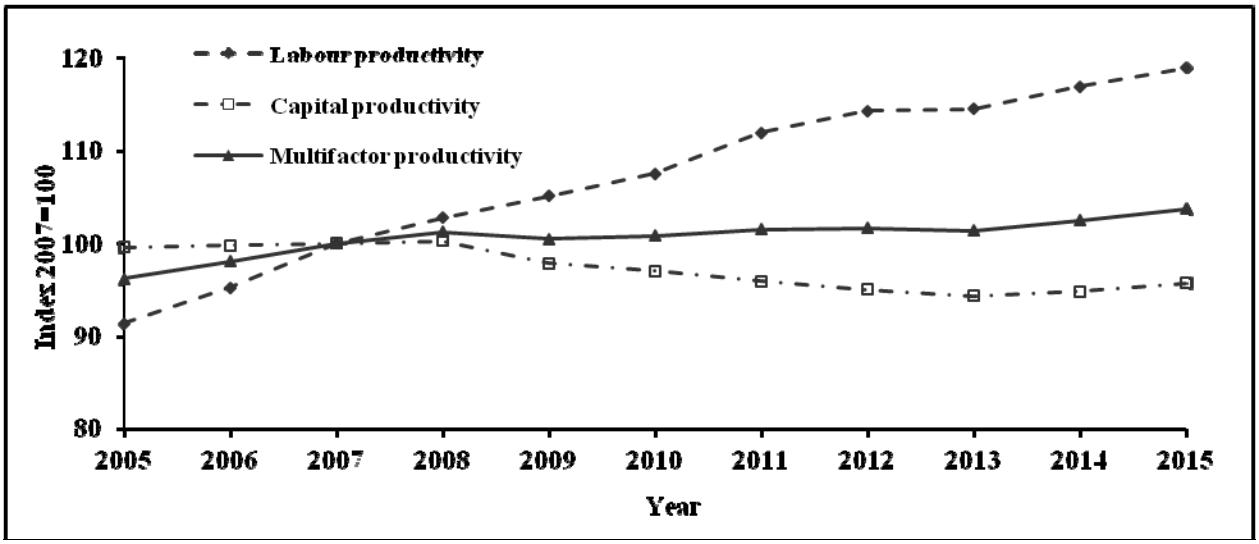
The GDP per capita at market prices is an indicator of the standard of living of the population. With an annual growth of 0.3% in the population and 4.0% in GDP at market prices, GDP per capita grew by 3.8% per annum during the period 2005 to 2015.

2.2 Labour and capital inputs

During the period 2005 to 2015, whilst real GDP at basic prices increased by an average of 4.1% per annum, capital input grew by 4.5% compared to a growth of 1.4% for labour input. The capital-labour ratio, defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour input grew by 3.1% annually during the period under review. Annual growth rates of output and inputs for the years 2005 to 2015 are given in table 1.1.

2.3 Productivity trends

Figure 1: Trends in productivity indices – Total economy, 2005 to 2015



2.3.1 Labour productivity

Labour productivity for the whole economy is a measure of real output (GDP) per worker. From table 1.2 and Figure 1, it is observed that the index of labour productivity, improved from 91.3 in 2005 to 118.9 in 2015, giving an average annual growth of 2.7%.

In 2015, labour productivity grew at a lower rate of 1.8% compared to 2.1% in 2014. This was the result of a lower GDP growth of 3.1% compared to 3.4% in 2014 while labour input grew at a constant rate of 1.3% in 2014 and 2015.

2.3.2 Capital productivity

Capital productivity is a measure of real GDP per unit of capital. During the period 2005 to 2015, the index of capital productivity declined from 99.6 in 2005 to 95.7 in 2015. The average annual rate of change worked out to -0.4%.

Capital productivity registered an increase of 0.9% in 2015 compared to 0.6% in 2014 (Table 1.2). The 0.9% increase in 2015 is explained by a lower growth in capital input (2.2%) compared to that of GDP (3.1%).

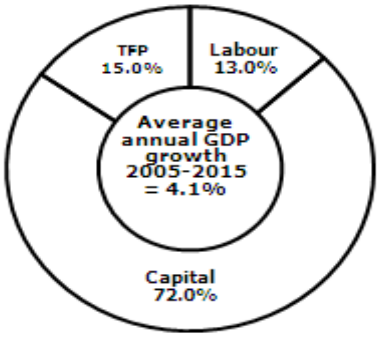
2.3.3 Multifactor productivity (MFP)

The MFP index shows the rate of change in "productive efficiency". In addition to labour and capital inputs, it takes into account qualitative factors such as better management and improved quality of inputs through training and technology. The average annual change in MFP during the period 2005 to 2015 worked out to 0.8%. A growth of 1.2% is noted in 2015 compared to 1.1% in 2014 (Table 1.2).

2.4 Growth accounting

The contribution of different factors to economic growth is determined by the growth accounting technique. From 2005 to 2015, the contribution of labour to the 4.1% average annual growth in GDP worked out to 13% and that of capital to 72%. The remaining 15% represents the contribution of "Total Factor Productivity" (TFP), which includes qualitative factors such as training, management and technology.

Figure 2: Contribution of labour, capital and TFP to average annual GDP growth during the period 2005 to 2015

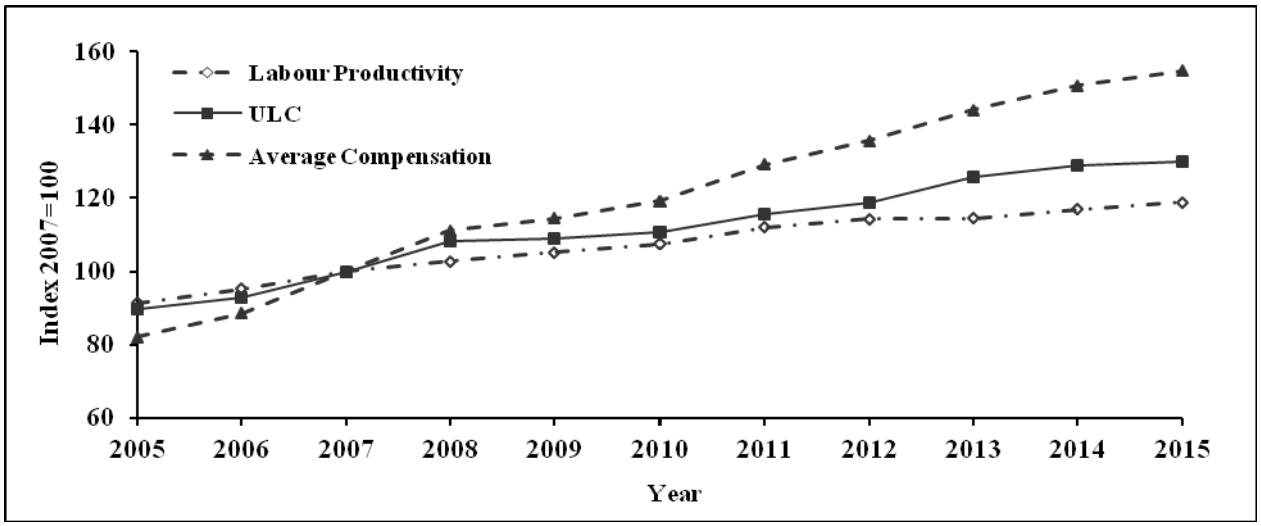


2.5 Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Unit labour cost measures the remuneration of labour per unit of output. It is affected by changes in both average compensation of employees and labour productivity. During the period 2005 to 2015, average annual compensation of employees increased by 6.6% whilst labour productivity grew by 2.7%. The growth of 6.6% in average annual compensation of employees and 2.7% in labour productivity resulted in an average annual growth of 3.8% in ULC. In 2015, ULC increased by 0.9% compared to 2.5% growth in 2014 (Table 1.3).

To compare changes in competitiveness across economies, the impact of exchange rate fluctuations has to be taken into account. When a national currency appreciates against the US Dollar, more dollars are paid in exchange for each national currency unit. On the other hand, when a national currency depreciates against the US Dollar, fewer dollars are paid in exchange for each national currency unit. From 2005 to 2015, ULC in Mauritian Rupees grew at an average annual rate of 3.8%. In Dollar terms, it increased by 1.9% as a result of an average annual depreciation of 1.8% of the Mauritian Rupee vis-à-vis the US Dollar. In 2015, ULC in Dollar terms decreased by 12.1% compared to an increase of 2.9% in 2014 (Table 1.4).

Figure 3: Trends in Unit Labour Cost - Total economy, 2005 to 2015



3. Indicators for the Manufacturing sector

Table B summarises the main indicators for the Manufacturing sector for the period 2007 – 2015.

Table B: Productivity and competitiveness indicators for the Manufacturing sector

	Indicator	Growth rate (%)		
		Annual average 2007-2015	2014	2015
1	Output (Value added at constant prices)	2.2	2.2	0.2
2	Labour input	-0.5	1.2	-0.4
3	Capital input	-1.8	-0.1	-4.5
4	Capital - Output ratio	-3.9	-2.2	-4.7
5	Capital - Labour ratio	-1.3	-1.3	-4.1
6	Labour productivity	2.7	1.0	0.7
7	Capital productivity	4.1	2.3	5.0
8	Multifactor productivity	3.2	1.5	2.3
9	Average compensation of employees	5.9	2.8	3.3
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	3.1	1.8	2.6
11	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	1.7	2.1	-10.7

3.1 Output and inputs

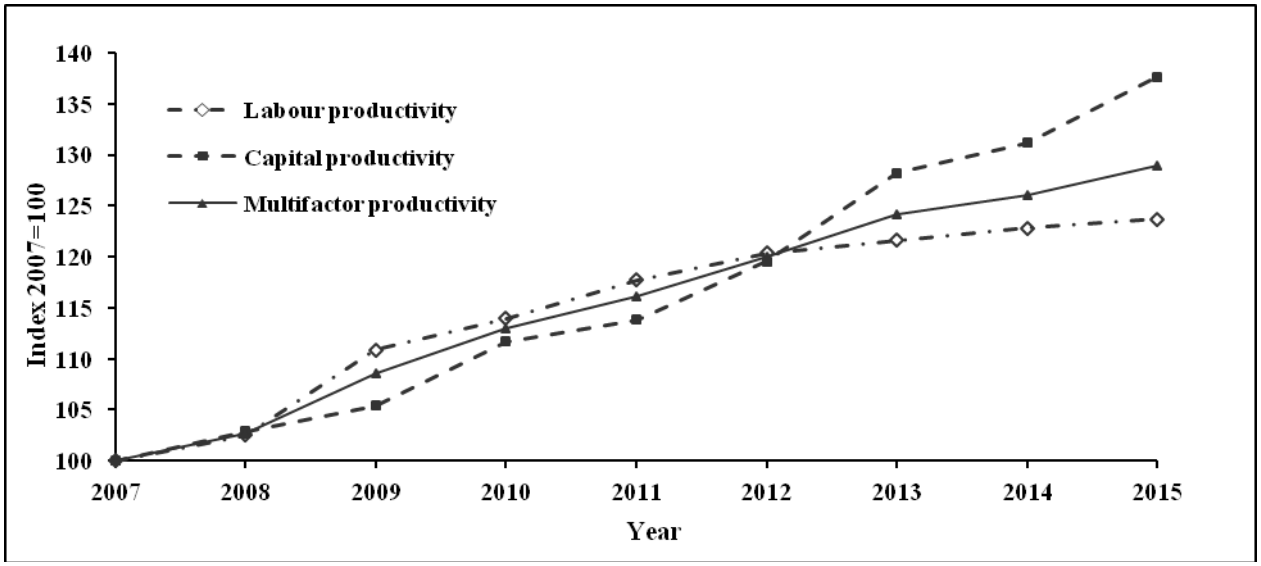
From 2007 to 2015, real output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 2.2% annually. In 2015, the sector witnessed a growth of 0.2%, lower than the 2.2% growth registered in 2014.

During the period 2007 to 2015, labour input declined by an average of 0.5% annually and capital input by 1.8%.

In 2015, labour input and capital input decreased by 0.4% and 4.5% respectively, compared to an increase of 1.2% in labour input and a contraction of 0.1% in capital input in 2014 (Table 2.1).

3.2 Productivity trends

Figure 4: Trends in productivity indices – Manufacturing sector, 2007 to 2015



During the period 2007 to 2015, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 2.7% and capital productivity increased by an average of 4.1% annually. That was the result of a growth of 2.2% in real output and declines of 1.8% and 0.5% in capital input and labour input respectively. During the same period, multifactor productivity increased by an average of 3.2% per annum (Table 2.2).

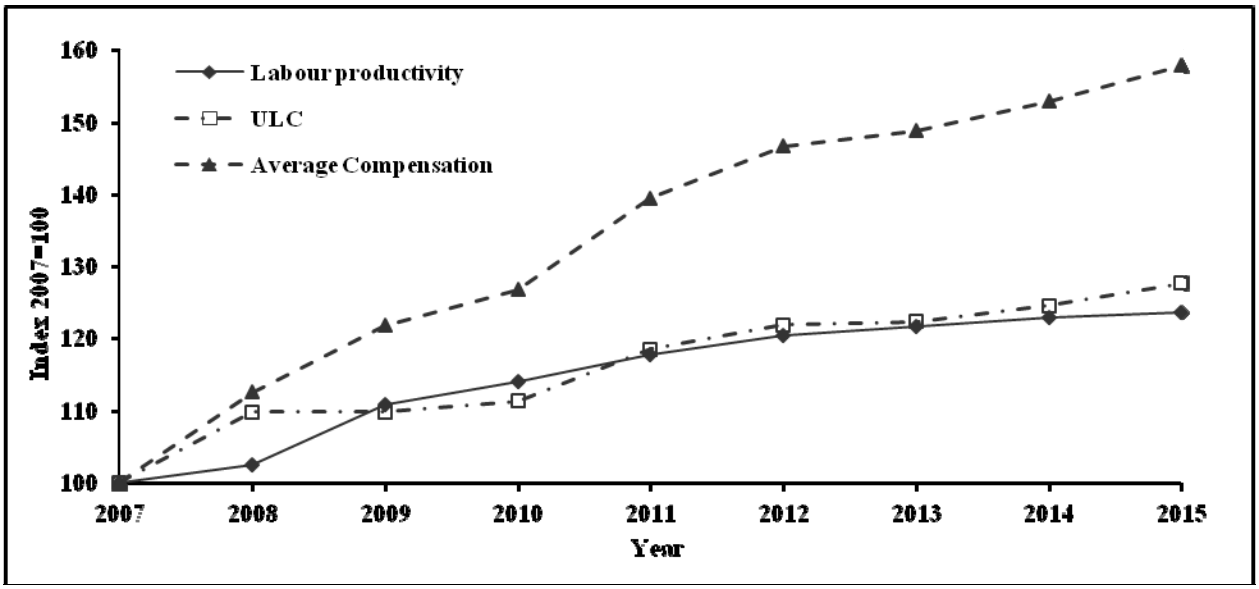
In 2015, labour productivity in manufacturing grew by 0.7%, lower than the 1.0% growth in 2014. Capital and multifactor productivity witnessed increases of 5.0% and 2.3% respectively in 2015 compared to increases of 2.3% and 1.5% in 2014.

3.3 Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 5 shows the trend of the ULC index in the manufacturing sector for the period 2007 to 2015. During that period, ULC grew at an average annual rate of 3.1% due to a higher growth in average compensation of employees (5.9%) compared to labour productivity (2.7%). In Dollar terms, ULC increased at an average annual rate of 1.7% due to an average annual depreciation of 1.4% in the exchange rate of the local currency against the Dollar.

In 2015, ULC for the manufacturing sector increased by 2.6% compared to 1.8% in 2014. In Dollar terms, ULC fell by 10.7% in 2015 after an increase of 2.1% in 2014 (Table 2.4).

Figure 5: Trends in Unit Labour Cost – Manufacturing sector, 2007 to 2015



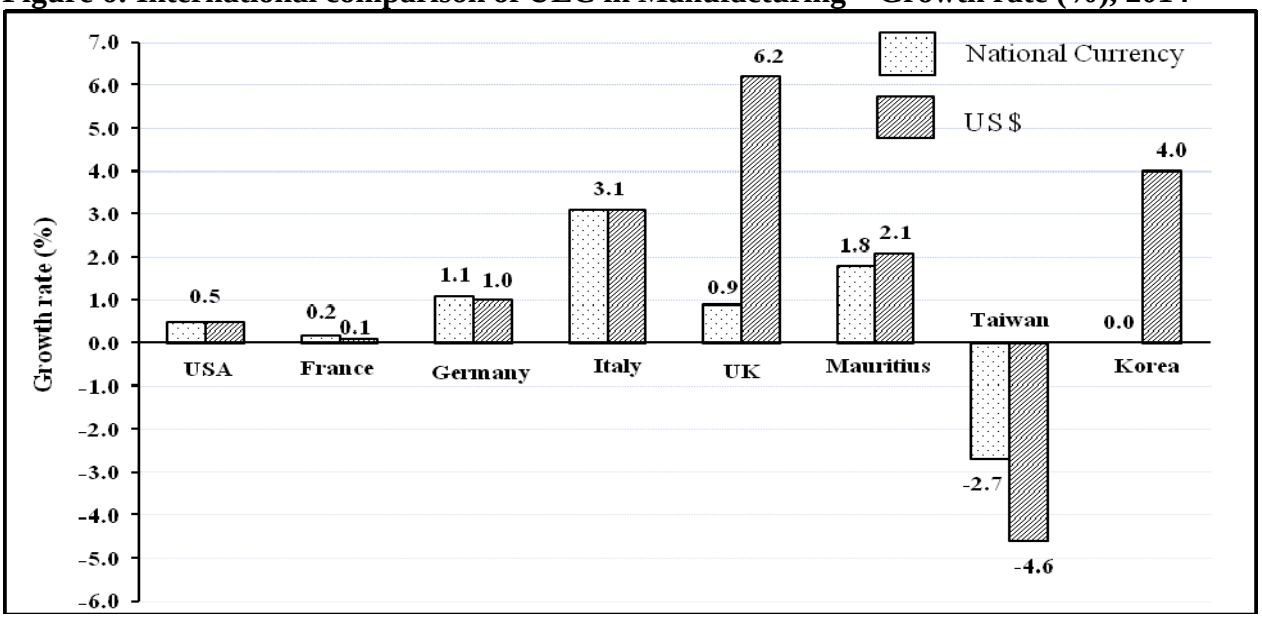
3.4 International comparison of Unit Labour Cost in Manufacturing – 2014

An international comparison of growth in ULC in the manufacturing sector for the year 2014, in national currency and in US Dollar is given in table C and figure 6 based on latest estimates prepared by The Conference Board International Labour Comparisons program.

Table C: Manufacturing Unit Labour Cost Growth rate of selected countries, 2014

Country	USA	France	Germany	Italy	UK	Mauritius	Taiwan	Korea
National currency	0.5	0.2	1.1	3.1	0.9	**1.8**	-2.7	0.0
US $	0.5	0.1	1.0	3.1	6.2	**2.1**	-4.6	4.0

Figure 6: International comparison of ULC in Manufacturing – Growth rate (%), 2014



Source: The Conference Board and Statistics Mauritius estimates

It is observed that, in 2014, ULC in the manufacturing sector, expressed in national currency, increased in all countries except Korea and Taiwan. Mauritius recorded an increase of 1.8%.

In the same year, ULC in US Dollar showed increases in most countries except Taiwan where a higher decrease is observed when compared to changes in national currency, explained by appreciation of currency under review against the US Dollar. Mauritius witnessed an increase of 2.1%.

3.5 International comparison of Hourly Labour Cost (HLC)

The HLC is another indicator of international competitiveness. Table 2.5 compares the evolution of HLC in the Mauritian manufacturing sector with available hourly labour cost for some other countries. With the exception of year 2012, it is observed that Germany has been the country with the most expensive HLC from 2005 to 2015. In 2015, the HLC for Mauritius stood at 2.56 US Dollar compared to 2.78 US Dollar in 2014.

4. Indicators for Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)

Table D below shows the main indicators for the Export Oriented Enterprises during the period 2007 – 2015.

Table D: Productivity and competitiveness indicators for Export Oriented Enterprises

	Indicator	Growth rate (%)		
		Annual average 2007 - 2015	2014	2015
1	Output (Value added at constant prices)	1.4	0.8	-1.4
2	Labour input	-2.7	1.5	-1.8
3	Capital input	-3.9	6.6	-3.4
4	Capital – Output ratio	-5.2	5.7	-2.0
5	Capital – Labour ratio	-1.2	5.0	-1.6
6	Labour productivity	4.2	-0.7	0.4
7	Capital productivity	5.5	-5.4	2.1
8	Multifactor productivity	4.7	-2.8	1.1
9	Average compensation of employees	7.1	3.6	4.0
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	2.8	4.3	3.5
11	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	1.4	4.6	-9.8

4.1 Output and inputs

In 2015, the share of Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) in the economy was 5.8%. The contribution of the textile and non-textile subsectors in the total output of the EOE sector was 74.3% and 25.7% respectively.

During the period 2007 to 2015, real output of the EOE sector increased at an average annual rate of 1.4%. Within the sector, the real output of non textile establishments grew by 4.2% while that of textile establishments increased by 0.6%.

During the same period, labour and capital input of the EOE sector registered average annual decreases of 2.7% and 3.9% respectively.

In 2015, labour input in the EOE sector fell by 1.8% after an increase of 1.5% in 2014. Capital input decreased by 3.4% in 2015 after an increase of 6.6% in 2014 (Table 3.3).

4.2 Productivity trends

Figure 7: Trends in productivity indices – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2007 to 2015

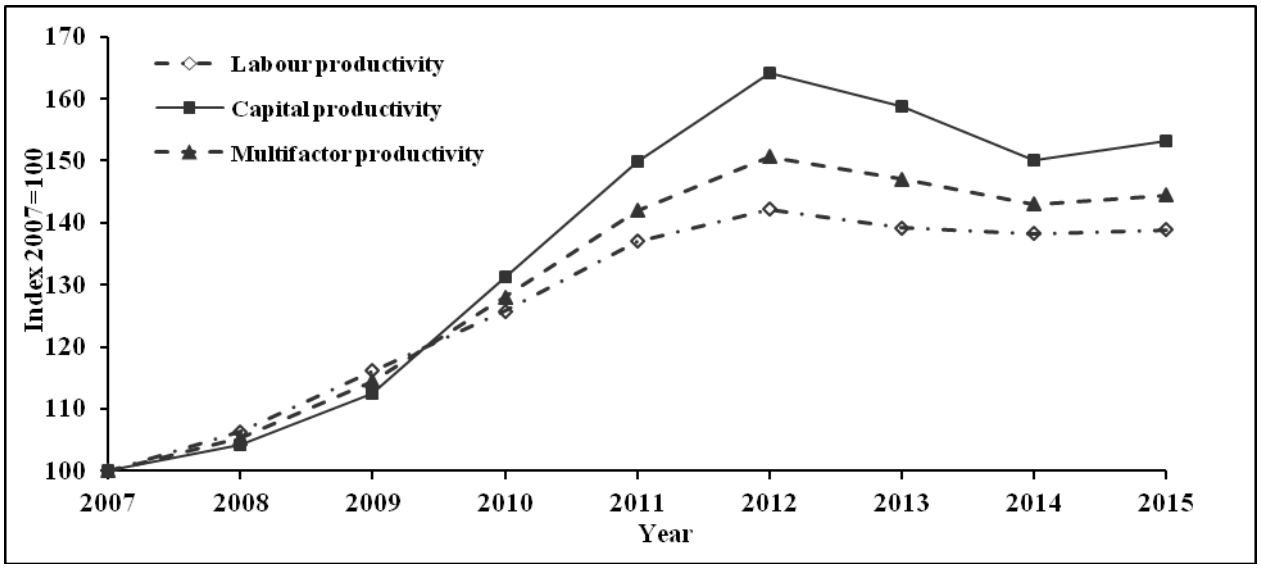
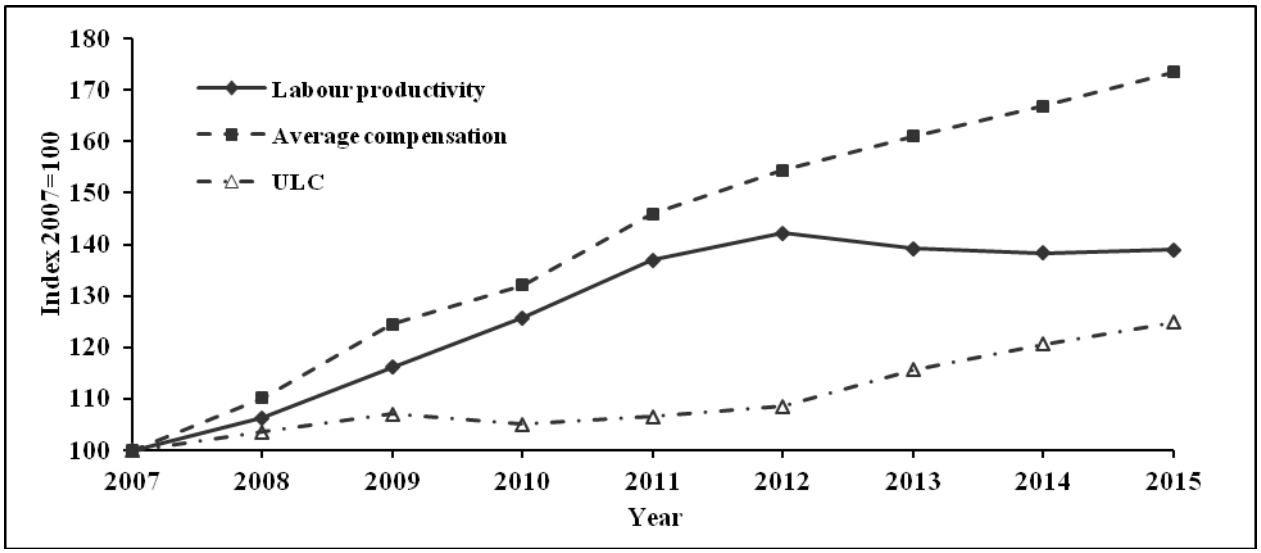


Figure 7 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices of Export Oriented Enterprises for the years 2007 to 2015. Labour and capital productivity registered average annual growths of 4.2% and 5.5 % respectively. This is due to a rise in real output (1.4% annually) while labour input and capital input registered decreases of 2.7% and 3.9% respectively. Multifactor productivity grew at an average annual rate of 4.7% (Table 3.2).

In 2015, labour productivity in EOE increased by 0.4% after a fall of 0.7 in 2014. Likewise, capital and multifactor productivity witnessed increases of 2.1% and 1.1% respectively in 2015 after decreases of 5.4% and 2.8% in 2014.

4.3 Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 8: Trends in Unit Labour Cost – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2007 to 2015



From 2007 to 2015, average compensation of employees in the EOE sector increased by an average annual rate of 7.1% and labour productivity by 4.2%. The higher growth in average compensation of employees compared to labour productivity caused ULC to increase at an average annual rate of 2.8% during that period. In 2015, the ULC index grew by 3.5% following a growth of 4.3% in 2014 (Table 3.5).

In Dollar terms, ULC witnessed an average annual growth of 1.4% during the period 2007 to 2015. In 2015, ULC in Dollar terms fell by 9.8% compared to an increase of 4.6% in 2014.

Statistics Mauritius
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Port Louis.

May 2016

Contact persons

Mr. Y. Thorabally (Statistician)
Mr. R. Krishnan (Senior Statistical Officer)
Statistics Mauritius
L.I.C Centre
Port-Louis
Tel: 208 1800
Fax: 213 0234

Technical Notes

Concepts and definitions

Productivity expresses the relationship between the output of goods and services (real output) and the various inputs required for production (e.g. labour and capital). Two important productivity indicators used are: labour productivity, that is, the ratio of real output to labour input, and capital productivity, the ratio of real output to stock of fixed capital used in the production process. However, these indicators are limited in the sense that they indicate the influence of only one factor of production at a time on productivity. An improvement over these partial indicators is the multifactor productivity which takes into account the simultaneous influences of several factors on production, including qualitative factors such as better management, improved quality of inputs and higher quality of goods.

Unit Labour Cost (ULC) is another important indicator of competitiveness which is defined as the remuneration of labour for producing one unit of real output. Using compensation of employees, which is more readily available from national accounts data as a proxy for labour costs, ULC can hence be expressed as the ratio of average compensation per person engaged to labour productivity. This ratio indicates how improvement in productivity offsets increases in average compensation per worker.

1. Output

The term output in this publication refers to real output, that is value added of current year at constant prices (i.e., after removing price effect).

$$\textit{Output index} = \frac{\text{Value added (constant price) in year n}}{\text{Value added in base year}} \times 100$$

2. Employment/Labour input

Employment/Labour input is most appropriately measured by hours worked and its price by average compensation per hour. However, due to lack of data, the total number of persons engaged, defined as employers, own account workers, contributing family workers and employees in any type of economic activity is used. Prior to 2000, employment for year n was calculated as the average of employment at June of year (n) and June of year (n+1). As from 2000, average employment for a given year is available and thus the data has been used for the computation of labour input.

$$\textit{Labour input index} = \frac{\text{Average number of persons engaged in year n}}{\text{Average number of persons engaged in base year}} \times 100$$

3. Capital input

Capital refers to the net stock of investment in reproducible fixed assets. Reproducible fixed assets are investments in residential and non-residential building (excluding land), infrastructural work, machinery and equipment**.**

$$\textit{Capital input index} = \frac{\text{Stock of fixed capital in year n}}{\text{Stock of fixed capital in base year}} \times 100$$

4. Labour Productivity

Labour productivity index shows the rate of change in output per person engaged.

$$\textit{Labour Productivity Index} = \frac{\text{Output index}}{\text{Labour input index}} \times 100$$

5. Capital productivity

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

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

6. Multifactor/Total factor productivity

Multifactor productivity (MFP)/Total factor productivity (TFP) index shows the rate of change in "productive efficiency", and is obtained as the ratio of the output to a weighted combination of labour and capital inputs. The limitation of partial productivity measures is that they attribute to one factor of production, changes in efficiency that are attributable to other factors. MFP reflects many influences including qualitative factors such as better management and improved quality of inputs through training and technology.

$$\textit{Multifactor productivity index} = \frac{\text{Output index}}{\text{Multifactor input index}} \times 100$$

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

A(t) = Multifactor Productivity index in time t

Q(t) = Output index in time t

WL(t) = Labour's input share in time t (ratio of compensation of employees to value added)

L(t) = Labour input index in time t

WK(t) = 1- WL(t)

K(t) = Capital input index in time t

7. Unit Labour Cost

Unit labour cost is the remuneration of labour (compensation of employees) to produce one unit of output. It is computed as the ratio of the labour cost index to an index of production. The index shows the rate of change in labour cost per unit of output.

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

For Competitiveness purposes, the exchange rate effect has to be taken into account. ULC is therefore computed both in local currency and in US dollar.

ULC index (US $) = ULC index (MUR) / Exchange rate index of MUR/ US $.

8. Hourly Labour Cost

Hourly labour cost is the ratio of total compensation of employees to total hours worked, inclusive of overtime. Compensation of employees comprises wages & salaries in cash and in kind, bonus, overtime and social contribution incurred by employers. The source of data is the Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours of work.

9. Capital-labour ratio

The Capital-labour ratio gives the proportion of stock of fixed capital to labour inputs. If the ratio increases, capital deepening takes place whilst, when it declines capital widening occurs.

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

10. Capital-output ratio

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

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

Table 1.1 Trends in output and inputs - Total economy, 2005 - 2015

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2005	89.6	2.7	98.1	0.4	90.0	4.3
2006	94.6	5.6	99.3	1.3	94.8	5.4
2007	100.0	5.7	100.0	0.7	100.0	5.5
2008	105.5	5.5	102.6	2.6	105.2	5.2
2009	108.8	3.1	103.5	0.8	111.1	5.7
2010	113.3	4.2	105.4	1.9	116.8	5.1
2011	117.4	3.6	104.9	-0.5	122.4	4.8
2012	121.4	3.4	106.2	1.3	127.7	4.3
2013	125.3	3.2	109.4	3.0	132.9	4.0
2014[1]	129.6	3.4	110.9	1.3	136.6	2.8
2015	133.6	3.1	112.3	1.3	139.6	2.2

Average annual growth rate 2005 - 2015	4.1%	1.4%	4.5%

Table 1.2 Trends in productivity indices - Total economy, 2005 - 2015

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2005	91.3	2.3	99.6	-1.5	96.2	0.1
2006	95.2	4.3	99.8	0.2	98.0	1.9
2007	100.0	5.0	100.0	0.2	100.0	2.0
2008	102.8	2.8	100.3	0.3	101.2	1.2
2009	105.1	2.3	97.9	-2.4	100.5	-0.7
2010	107.5	2.3	97.0	-0.9	100.8	0.3
2011	112.0	4.1	95.9	-1.2	101.5	0.7
2012	114.3	2.1	95.0	-0.9	101.7	0.1
2013	114.5	0.2	94.3	-0.8	101.4	-0.3
2014[1]	116.9	2.1	94.8	0.6	102.5	1.1
2015	118.9	1.8	95.7	0.9	103.7	1.2

Average annual growth rate 2005 - 2015	2.7%	-0.4%	0.8%

[1] Revised

Table 1.3 Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit Labour Cost - Total economy, 2005 - 2015

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Average compensation of employees		Labour productivity		Unit Labour Cost (MUR)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2005	82.0	4.4	91.3	2.3	89.8	2.1
2006	88.5	7.9	95.2	4.3	92.9	3.5
2007	100.0	13.0	100.0	5.0	100.0	7.6
2008	111.2	11.2	102.8	2.8	108.1	8.1
2009	114.5	3.0	105.1	2.3	108.9	0.7
2010	119.2	4.1	107.5	2.3	110.9	1.8
2011	129.3	8.5	112.0	4.1	115.4	4.1
2012	135.6	4.9	114.3	2.1	118.6	2.7
2013	144.0	6.2	114.5	0.2	125.8	6.0
2014[1]	150.7	4.7	116.9	2.1	129.0	2.5
2015	154.7	2.6	118.9	1.8	130.1	0.9
Average annual growth rate 2005 - 2015	6.6%		2.7%		3.8%	

Table 1.4 Unit labour cost in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Total economy, 2005 - 2015

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Unit Labour Cost (MUR)		Exchange rate US $/MUR		Unit Labour Cost (US $)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	(%) Change[2]	Index	Growth rate (%)
2005	89.8	2.1	93.2	5.3	96.3	-3.1
2006	92.9	3.5	99.3	6.6	93.6	-2.9
2007	100.0	7.6	100.0	0.7	100.0	6.9
2008	108.1	8.1	90.4	-9.6	119.6	19.6
2009	108.9	0.7	101.8	12.6	106.9	-10.6
2010	110.9	1.8	98.5	-3.3	112.6	5.3
2011	115.4	4.1	91.7	-6.9	126.0	11.9
2012	118.6	2.7	95.4	4.1	124.3	-1.3
2013	125.8	6.0	97.7	2.4	128.7	3.5
2014[1]	129.0	2.5	97.4	-0.3	132.4	2.9
2015	130.1	0.9	111.8	14.8	116.3	-12.1
Average annual growth rate 2005 - 2015	3.8%		1.8%		1.9%	

[1] **Revised**

[2] **+ : depreciation, - : appreciation of the MUR vis-a-vis the US $**

Table 2.1 Trends in output and inputs - Manufacturing sector, 2005 - 2015

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
(Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1)						
2005	100.4	-3.5	85.3	-4.2	119.4	3.6
2006	105.2	4.8	85.7	0.4	118.4	-0.9
2007	107.6	2.3	86.7	1.2	125.0	5.6
2008	111.1	3.2	86.4	-0.4	124.3	-0.6
2009	113.4	2.1	81.1	-6.1	124.4	0.0
2010	115.8	2.1	79.9	-1.4	119.6	-3.8
(Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2)						
2007	100.0		100.0		100.0	
2008	103.3	3.3	100.7	0.7	100.3	0.3
2009	105.8	2.4	95.4	-5.3	100.4	0.0
2010	107.8	1.9	94.6	-0.8	96.5	-3.8
2011	108.5	0.7	92.2	-2.5	95.3	-1.2
2012	110.9	2.2	92.2	0.0	92.8	-2.7
2013	115.8	4.4	95.2	3.3	90.3	-2.7
2014	118.4	2.2	96.3	1.2	90.2	-0.1
2015	118.6	0.2	95.9	-0.4	86.2	-4.5
Average annual growth rate 2007 - 2015	**2.2%**		**-0.5%**		**-1.8%**	

Table 2.2 Trends in productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2005 - 2015

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
(Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1)						
2005	117.7	0.7	84.0	-6.8	95.8	-4.4
2006	122.8	4.3	88.8	5.7	100.6	5.1
2007	124.1	1.1	86.1	-3.1	97.8	-2.8
2008	128.6	3.6	89.3	3.8	100.9	3.2
2009	139.8	8.7	91.2	2.1	105.1	4.2
2010	144.9	3.6	96.8	6.2	112.0	6.6
(Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2)						
2007	100.0		100.0		100.0	
2008	102.5	2.5	102.9	2.9	102.7	2.7
2009	110.9	8.2	105.4	2.4	108.6	5.8
2010	114.0	2.8	111.7	6.0	113.0	4.0
2011	117.7	3.3	113.9	2.0	116.1	2.7
2012	120.4	2.2	119.6	5.0	120.0	3.4
2013	121.6	1.1	128.2	7.2	124.2	3.4
2014	122.8	1.0	131.2	2.3	126.0	1.5
2015	123.7	0.7	137.7	5.0	129.0	2.3
Average annual growth rate 2007 - 2015	**2.7%**		**4.1%**		**3.2%**	

Table 2.3 Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 2005 - 2015

Year	Average compensation of employees		Labour productivity		Unit Labour Cost (MUR)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
(Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1)						
2005	147.1	4.5	117.7	0.7	125.0	3.8
2006	158.2	7.5	122.8	4.3	128.8	3.1
2007	169.3	7.0	124.1	1.1	136.4	5.9
2008	185.6	9.7	128.6	3.6	144.3	5.9
2009	201.2	8.4	139.8	8.7	143.9	-0.3
2010	222.2	10.4	144.9	3.6	153.4	6.6
(Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2)						
2007	100.0		100.0		100.0	
2008	112.6	12.6	102.5	2.5	109.8	9.8
2009	121.8	8.2	110.9	8.2	109.8	0.0
2010	126.8	4.1	114.0	2.8	111.3	1.3
2011	139.5	10.0	117.7	3.3	118.5	6.5
2012	146.7	5.1	120.4	2.2	121.9	2.8
2013	148.8	1.4	121.6	1.1	122.3	0.4
2014[1]	152.9	2.8	122.8	1.0	124.5	1.8
2015	157.9	3.3	123.7	0.7	127.7	2.6
Average annual growth rate 2007 - 2015		**5.9%**	**2.7%**		**3.1%**	

Table 2.4 Unit labour cost in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Manufacturing sector, 2005 - 2015

Year	Unit Labour Cost (MUR)		Exchange rate MUR/US $		Unit Labour Cost (US $)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	(%) Change[2]	Index	Growth rate (%)
(Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1)						
2005	125.0	3.8	111.3	5.3	112.3	-1.5
2006	128.8	3.1	118.6	6.6	108.6	-3.3
2007	136.4	5.9	119.5	0.7	114.1	5.1
2008	144.3	5.9	108.0	-9.6	133.7	17.1
2009	143.9	-0.3	121.6	12.6	118.3	-11.5
2010	153.4	6.6	117.6	-3.3	130.4	10.2
(Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2)						
2007	100.0		100.0		100.0	
2008	109.8	9.8	90.4	-9.6	121.5	21.5
2009	109.8	0.0	101.8	12.6	107.8	-11.2
2010	111.3	1.3	98.5	-3.3	113.0	4.8
2011	118.5	6.5	91.7	-6.9	129.3	14.4
2012	121.9	2.8	95.4	4.1	127.7	-1.2
2013	122.3	0.4	97.7	2.4	125.2	-2.0
2014[1]	124.5	1.8	97.4	-0.3	127.8	2.1
2015	127.7	2.6	111.8	14.8	114.2	-10.7
Average annual growth rate 2007 - 2015		**3.1%**	**1.4%**		**1.7%**	

[1] Revised

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

Table 2.5 - Hourly labour cost of selected countries in US Dollar - Manufacturing sector, 2005 - 2015

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Australia	28.59	29.15	33.28	35.28	32.88	39.56	46.40	47.72	47.09	46.07	38.75
Canada	26.26	28.57	31.25	32.03	29.35	34.35	36.29	36.58	36.33	34.56	30.94
France	32.67	33.85	37.96	41.63	39.72	39.04	42.77	40.67	42.85	44.18	37.59
Germany	38.17	39.31	43.72	47.27	45.76	44.25	47.61	45.89	48.98	49.47	42.42
Japan	25.23	24.03	23.72	27.48	30.06	31.75	35.66	35.35	29.13	26.94	23.60
Korea, Republic of	14.83	17.36	19.43	16.80	15.03	17.88	19.19	20.44	21.96	23.77	22.68
Mauritius	**1.66**	**1.61**	**1.57**	**1.79**	**1.78**	**1.99**	**2.19**	**2.48**	**2.54**	**2.78**	**2.56**
Mexico	5.61	5.88	6.17	6.48	5.69	6.13	6.49	6.35	6.82	6.76	5.90
Portugal	9.48	9.92	11.16	12.48	12.34	12.00	13.24	12.39	12.90	12.68	11.08
Singapore	13.24	13.76	15.70	18.86	17.54	19.41	23.11	24.16	23.95	26.82	24.48
Taiwan	7.92	8.05	8.18	8.69	7.77	8.31	9.28	9.39	9.37	9.49	9.51
United Kingdom	29.69	31.17	35.21	33.91	29.25	28.99	30.54	30.87	31.00	33.01	31.44
United States	30.13	30.47	32.07	32.78	34.19	34.75	35.50	35.64	36.34	37.04	37.71

Source : The Conference board and Statistics Mauritius estimates

Note: Hourly Compensation Costs in Manufacturing for Production Workers are no longer available. Instead, above data includes Hourly Compensation data for all employees.

Table 3.1 Trends in output and inputs - Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE), 2005 - 2015

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
(Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1)						
2005	82.7	-6.4	72.9	-8.5	116.6	5.1
2006	89.5	8.2	72.4	-0.8	117.7	1.0
2007	99.5	11.2	74.7	3.2	133.7	13.5
2008	101.1	1.6	71.5	-4.3	130.5	-2.4
2009	100.2	-0.9	65.1	-8.9	120.4	-7.7
2010	106.7	6.5	64.0	-1.7	109.8	-8.8
(Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2)						
2007	100.0		100.0		100.0	
2008	101.7	1.7	95.7	-4.3	97.6	-2.4
2009	101.3	-0.4	87.2	-8.9	90.1	-7.7
2010	107.8	6.4	85.7	-1.7	82.1	-8.8
2011	114.4	6.1	83.5	-2.6	76.3	-7.1
2012	116.0	1.4	81.5	-2.3	70.6	-7.4
2013	112.5	-3.0	80.8	-0.9	70.9	0.3
2014[1]	113.4	0.8	82.0	1.5	75.5	6.6
2015	111.8	-1.4	80.5	-1.8	73.0	-3.4
Average annual growth rate 2007 - 2015	**1.4%**		**-2.7%**		**-3.9%**	

Table 3.2 Trends in productivity - Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE), 2005 - 2015

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
(Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1)						
2005	113.4	2.3	70.9	-11.0	88.3	-6.2
2006	123.6	9.0	76.0	7.1	93.7	6.1
2007	133.1	7.7	74.4	-2.1	95.1	1.5
2008	141.4	6.2	77.4	4.1	101.2	6.4
2009	153.7	8.8	83.2	7.4	111.6	10.3
2010	166.6	8.4	97.2	16.8	128.4	15.1
(Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2)						
2007	100.0		100.0		100.0	
2008	106.3	6.3	104.2	4.2	105.3	5.3
2009	116.2	9.3	112.4	7.9	114.5	8.7
2010	125.8	8.3	131.2	16.7	128.1	11.9
2011	137.0	8.9	149.9	14.2	141.9	10.8
2012	142.2	3.8	164.1	9.5	150.7	6.2
2013	139.2	-2.1	158.7	-3.3	147.1	-2.4
2014[1]	138.3	-0.7	150.1	-5.4	143.0	-2.8
2015	138.9	0.4	153.2	2.1	144.5	1.1
Average annual growth rate 2007 - 2015	**4.2%**		**5.5%**		**4.7%**	

[1] Revised

Table 3.3 - Trends in output and inputs - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2005 - 2015

Year	Real output			Labour input			Capital input		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile
(Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1)									
2005	82.7	76.1	131.3	72.9	67.7	112.2	116.6	117.3	112.0
2006	89.5	79.8	159.1	72.4	67.7	107.6	117.7	118.5	113.0
2007	99.5	89.3	173.1	74.7	69.6	113.1	133.7	135.0	125.1
2008	101.1	89.6	184.1	71.5	64.4	124.6	130.5	132.3	119.3
2009	100.2	86.6	194.3	65.1	57.8	120.5	120.4	122.4	108.0
2010	106.7	89.5	222.0	64.0	54.9	132.7	109.8	111.8	96.9
(Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2)									
2007	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008	101.7	100.3	106.4	95.7	92.5	110.2	97.6	98.0	95.3
2009	101.3	96.9	112.3	87.2	83.0	106.5	90.1	90.6	86.3
2010	107.8	100.2	128.3	85.7	78.8	117.3	82.1	82.8	77.4
2011	114.4	104.2	143.2	83.5	76.0	117.7	76.3	77.1	71.0
2012	116.0	104.2	150.9	81.5	74.0	116.2	70.6	71.5	64.9
2013	112.5	106.1	131.0	80.8	73.4	114.7	70.9	71.9	64.1
2014[1]	113.4	106.7	132.4	82.0	74.8	115.0	75.5	76.7	68.0
2015	111.8	105.0	138.7	80.5	73.0	114.9	73.0	74.2	64.7
Annual growth rate (%)									
2007 - 2015	1.4	0.6	4.2	-2.7	-3.9	1.8	-3.9	-3.7	-5.3
Year 2014	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.9	0.3	6.6	6.6	6.1
Year 2015	-1.4	-1.6	4.7	-1.8	-2.4	-0.1	-3.4	-3.2	-4.8

[1] Revised

Table 3.4 - Trends in productivity - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2005 - 2015

Year	Labour productivity			Capital productivity			Multifactor productivity		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile
(Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1)									
2005	113.4	112.4	117.1	70.9	64.9	117.2	88.3	85.6	117.2
2006	123.6	118.0	147.8	76.0	67.4	140.8	93.7	88.1	142.8
2007	133.1	128.4	153.0	74.4	66.2	138.3	95.1	89.9	142.8
2008	141.4	139.2	147.7	77.4	67.7	154.4	101.2	98.0	152.2
2009	153.7	149.9	161.2	83.2	70.7	179.9	111.6	106.2	172.9
2010	166.6	163.1	167.3	97.2	80.0	229.2	128.4	123.4	204.7
(Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2)									
2007	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008	106.3	108.4	96.6	104.2	102.4	111.6	105.3	105.9	106.4
2009	116.2	116.8	105.4	112.4	106.9	130.1	114.5	112.9	120.8
2010	125.8	127.1	109.4	131.2	121.0	165.7	128.1	125.1	143.5
2011	137.0	137.0	121.7	149.9	135.1	201.8	141.9	136.5	165.2
2012	142.2	140.8	129.9	164.1	145.7	232.6	150.7	142.2	186.8
2013	139.2	144.5	114.1	158.7	147.5	204.5	147.1	145.5	164.5
2014[1]	138.3	142.6	115.2	150.1	139.2	194.8	143.0	141.5	157.1
2015	138.9	143.8	120.7	153.2	141.5	214.3	144.5	143.1	178.2
Annual growth rate (%)									
2007 - 2015	4.2	4.6	2.4	5.5	4.4	10.0	4.7	4.6	7.5
Year 2014	-0.7	-1.3	0.9	-5.4	-5.7	-4.8	-2.8	-2.7	-4.5
Year 2015	0.4	0.8	4.8	2.1	1.7	10.0	1.0	1.1	13.4

[1] **Revised**

Table 3.5 - Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit labour cost - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2005 - 2015

Year	Average compensation of employees			Labour productivity			Unit Labour Cost (MUR)		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile
(Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1)									
2005	141.8	154.5	85.6	113.4	112.4	117.1	125.1	137.5	73.1
2006	155.8	166.0	107.4	123.6	118.0	147.8	126.1	140.7	72.7
2007	177.6	185.5	136.9	133.1	128.4	153.0	133.4	144.5	89.5
2008	195.8	206.8	145.9	141.4	139.2	147.7	138.5	148.6	98.8
2009	224.4	242.0	153.9	153.7	149.9	161.2	145.9	161.5	95.5
2010	239.1	272.4	132.4	166.6	163.1	167.3	143.5	167.0	79.1
(Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2)									
2007	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008	110.1	111.4	106.8	106.3	108.4	96.6	103.6	102.8	110.6
2009	124.4	129.4	107.6	116.2	116.8	105.4	107.1	110.8	102.1
2010	132.1	144.5	93.3	125.8	127.1	109.4	105.1	113.7	85.3
2011	145.9	159.1	107.4	137.0	137.0	121.7	106.5	116.1	88.3
2012	154.4	167.2	118.5	142.2	140.8	129.9	108.6	118.7	91.3
2013	161.1	174.7	122.1	139.2	144.5	114.1	115.7	121.0	106.9
2014[1]	166.9	181.1	125.2	138.3	142.6	115.2	120.6	126.9	108.7
2015	173.5	198.6	95.9	138.9	143.8	120.7	124.9	138.1	79.5
Annual growth rate (%)									
2007 - 2015	7.1	9.0	-0.5	4.2	4.6	2.4	2.8	4.1	-2.8
Year 2014	3.6	3.6	2.6	-0.7	-1.3	0.9	4.3	5.0	1.7
Year 2015	4.0	9.7	-23.4	0.4	0.8	4.8	3.5	8.8	-26.9

[1] **Revised**

Table 3.6 - Unit labour cost in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2005 - 2015

Year	Unit labour cost (MUR)			Exchange Rate US $/MUR		Unit labour cost (US Dollar)		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Index	% Change[2]	Total	Textile	Non-textile
(Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1)								
2005	125.1	137.5	73.1	111.3	5.3	112.4	123.5	65.6
2006	126.1	140.7	72.7	118.6	6.6	106.3	118.6	61.3
2007	133.4	144.5	89.5	119.5	0.7	111.7	121.0	74.9
2008	138.5	148.6	98.8	108.0	-9.6	128.2	137.6	91.5
2009	145.9	161.5	95.5	121.6	12.6	120.0	132.8	78.5
2010	143.5	167.0	79.1	117.6	-3.3	122.0	141.9	67.3
(Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2)								
2007	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
2008	103.6	102.8	110.6	90.4	-9.6	114.6	113.7	122.4
2009	107.1	110.8	102.1	101.8	12.6	105.2	108.8	100.3
2010	105.1	113.7	85.3	98.5	-3.3	106.7	115.5	86.7
2011	106.5	116.1	88.3	91.7	-6.9	116.2	126.6	96.3
2012	108.6	118.7	91.3	95.4	4.1	113.8	124.5	95.6
2013	115.7	121.0	106.9	97.7	2.4	118.3	123.8	109.3
2014[1]	120.6	126.9	108.7	97.4	-0.3	123.8	130.3	111.6
2015	124.9	138.1	79.5	111.8	14.8	111.7	123.5	71.1
Annual growth rate (%)								
2007 - 2015	2.8	4.1	-2.8	1.4		1.4	2.7	-4.2
Year 2014	4.3	5.0	1.7	-0.3		4.6	5.3	2.1
Year 2015	3.5	8.8	-26.9	14.8		-9.8	-5.2	-36.3

[1] Revised

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