Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators
(2010 – 2020)

1. Introduction

This issue of the Economic and Social Indicators presents Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators for the years 2010 to 2020 for the total economy, manufacturing sector and Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE).

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

2. Indicators for the total economy

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

Table A: Productivity and competitiveness indicators for the total economy

	Indicator	Growth rate (%)		
		Annual Average 2010-2020	2019[1]	2020
1	Output (GVA at basic prices)	1.5	3.2	-14.7
2	GDP at market prices	1.6	3.0	-14.9
3	GDP per capita (market prices)	1.5	3.0	-14.9
4	Labour input	0.3	1.6	-5.5
5	Capital input	3.0	3.5	0.9
6	Capital - Output ratio	1.5	0.3	18.3
7	Capital - Labour ratio	2.7	1.9	6.8
8	Labour productivity	1.2	1.6	-9.7
9	Capital productivity	-1.5	-0.3	-15.5
10	Multifactor productivity	-0.4	0.3	-12.8
11	Average compensation of employees	4.0	1.8	-2.6
12	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	2.8	0.2	7.9
13	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	0.4	-3.8	-1.9

[1]*Revised*

2.1 Output (Gross Value Added)

Output, as measured by the Gross Value Added (GVA), is the total value of goods and services (exclusive of taxes) produced within a country. From 2010 to 2020, GVA at basic prices, in real terms, grew on average by 1.5% per annum. It contracted by 14.7% in 2020, as opposed to a growth of 3.2 % in 2019.

GDP per capita at market prices is an indicator of the standard of living of the population. With an average annual growth of 0.1% in the population and 1.6% in GDP at market prices, GDP per capita grew by 1.5% per annum during the period 2010 to 2020.

2.2   Labour and capital inputs

During the period 2010 to 2020, whilst real GVA at basic prices increased by an average of 1.5% per annum, capital input grew by 3.0% compared to a growth of 0.3% for labour input. The capital-labour ratio, defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour input grew by 2.7% annually during the period under review. Annual growth rates of output and inputs for the years 2010 to 2020 are given in table 1.1.

2.3   Productivity trends

Figure 1: Trends in productivity indices – Total economy, 2010 to 2020
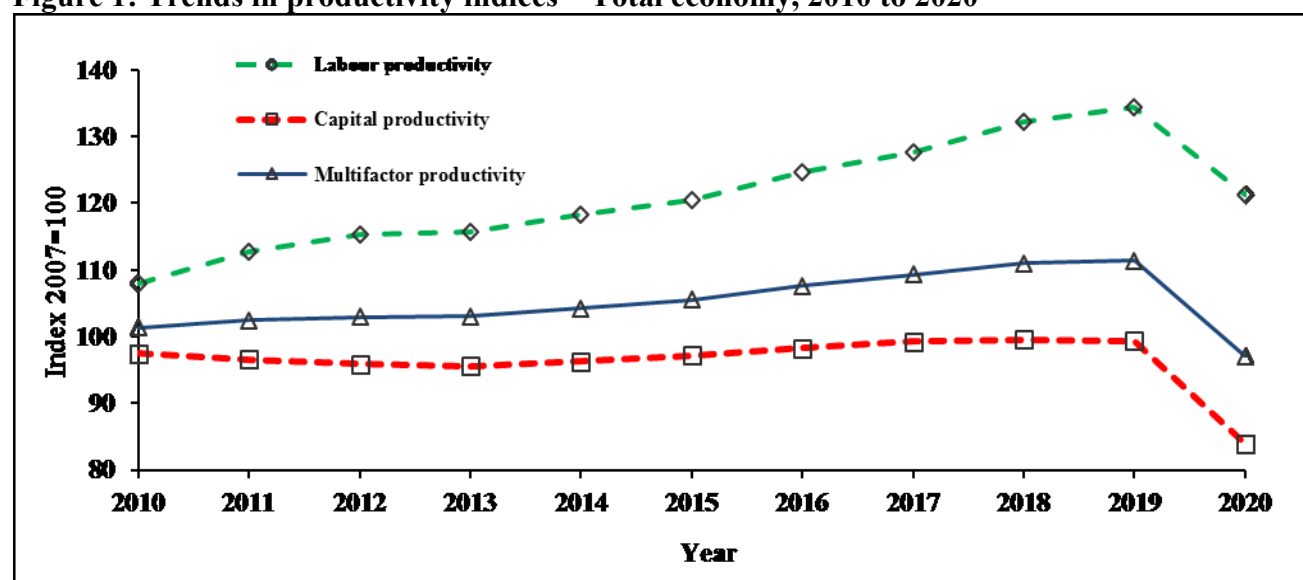
2.3.1   Labour productivity

Labour productivity for the whole economy is a measure of real output (GVA) per worker. From table 1.2 and Figure 1, it is observed that the index of labour productivity, improved from 107.9 in 2010 to 121.3 in 2020, giving an average annual growth of 1.2%.

In 2020, labour productivity fell by 9.7% compared to an increase of 1.6% in 2019. This was the combined result of a contraction of GVA by 14.7% in 2020 compared to a positive growth of 3.2% in 2019 and labour input which fell by 5.5% in 2020 compared to a rise of 1.6% in 2019.

2.3.2   *Capital productivity*

Capital productivity is a measure of real GVA per unit of capital. During the period 2010 to 2020, the index of capital productivity decreased from 97.4 in 2010 to 83.9 in 2020. The average annual rate of change worked out to -1.5%.

Capital productivity registered a fall of 15.5% in 2020 after a contraction of 0.3% in 2019 (Table 1.2). The 15.5% fall in 2020 is explained by a positive growth in capital input (0.9%) compared to the contraction of GVA by 14.7%.

2.3.3   *Multifactor productivity (MFP)*

The MFP index shows the rate of change in "productive efficiency". In addition to labour and capital inputs, it takes into account qualitative factors such as better management and improved quality of inputs through training and technology. The average annual change in MFP during the period 2010 to 2020 worked out to -0.4%. In 2020, MFP fell by 12.8% compared to an increase of 0.3% in 2019 (Table 1.2).

2.4   *Growth accounting*

The contribution of different factors to economic growth is determined by the growth accounting technique. From 2010 to 2020, the contribution of labour to the 1.5% average annual growth in GVA worked out to 13% and that of capital to 51%. The remaining 36% represents qualitative factors such as training, management and technology.

Figure 2: Contribution of labour, capital and other qualitative factors to average annual GVA growth during the period 2010 to 2020

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 2010 to 2020, average annual compensation of employees increased by 4.0% whilst labour productivity grew by 1.2%. This resulted in an average annual growth of 2.8% in ULC. In 2020, ULC increased by 7.9% compared to 0.2% growth in 2019 (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 2010 to 2020, ULC in Mauritian Rupees grew at an average annual rate of 2.8%. In Dollar terms, it increased by 0.4% annually as a result of an average annual depreciation of 2.4% of the Mauritian Rupee vis-à-vis the US Dollar. In 2020, ULC in Dollar terms declined by 1.9% after a fall of 3.8% in 2019 (Table 1.4).

Figure 3: Trends in Unit Labour Cost - Total economy, 2010 to 2020
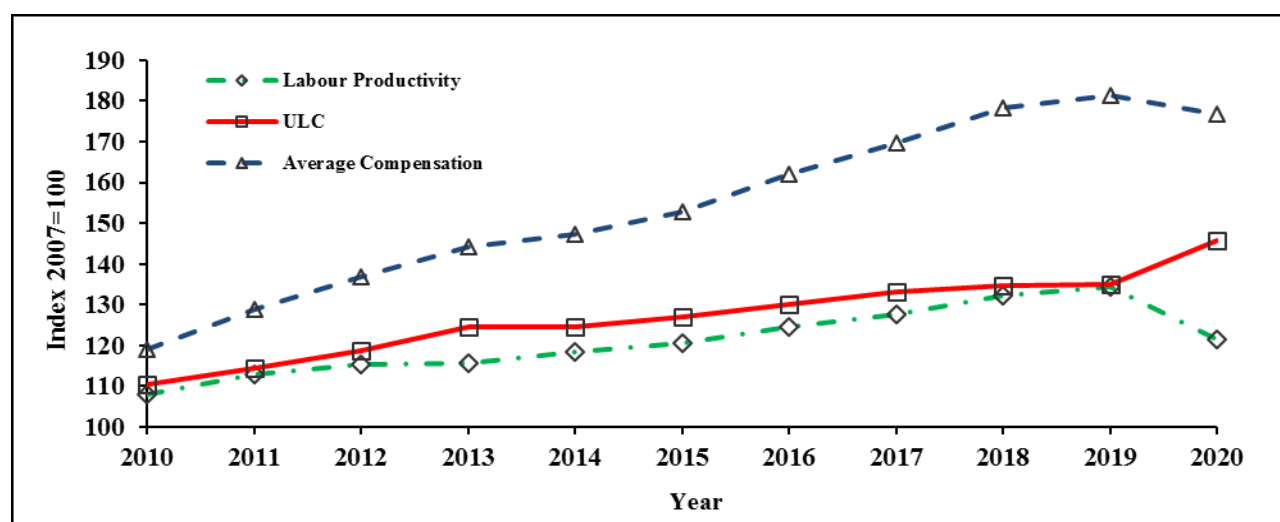
3. Indicators for the Manufacturing sector

Table B summarises the main indicators for the Manufacturing sector for the period 2010 to 2020.

Table B: Productivity and competitiveness indicators for the Manufacturing sector

	Indicator	Growth rate (%)		
		Annual average 2010-2020	2019[1]	2020
1	Output (Value added at constant prices)	-0.7	0.5	-17.8
2	Labour input	-1.3	-1.1	-6.1
3	Capital input	-2.6	-2.3	-4.8
4	Capital - Output ratio	-1.9	-2.7	15.8
5	Capital - Labour ratio	-1.4	-1.1	1.4
6	Labour productivity	0.6	1.6	-12.5
7	Capital productivity	2.0	2.8	-13.6
8	Multifactor productivity	1.2	2.2	-12.8
9	Average compensation of employees	3.0	3.3	-6.1
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	2.4	1.7	7.3
11	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	0.0	-2.4	-2.4

[1]*Revised*

3.1 Output and inputs

From 2010 to 2020, real output in the manufacturing sector fell on average by 0.7% annually. In 2020, the sector witnessed a contraction of 17.8% compared to an expansion of 0.5% in 2019.

During the period 2010 to 2020, labour and capital inputs fell by an average annual rate of 1.3% and 2.6% respectively.
In 2020, labour input declined further by 6.1% after a fall of 1.1% in 2019. Capital input fell by 4.8% in 2020 after the decrease of 2.3% observed in 2019 (Table 2.1).

3.2   Productivity trends

Figure 4: Trends in productivity indices – Manufacturing sector, 2010 to 2020
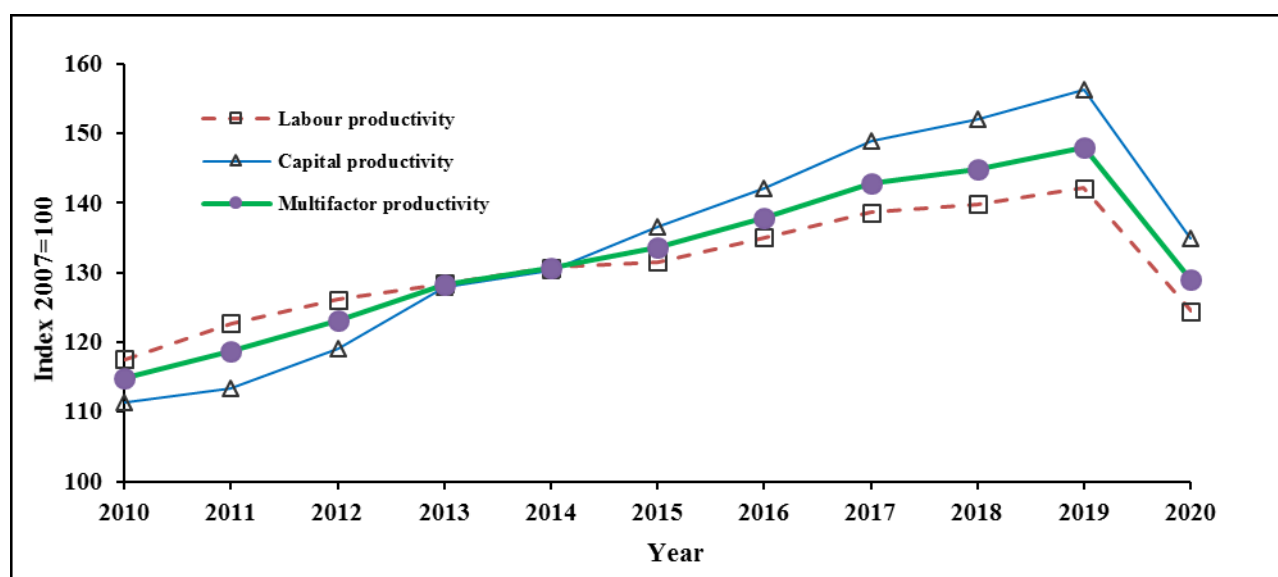
During the period 2010 to 2020, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 0.6%. This was the result of a lower negative growth of 0.7% in real output coupled with a decline of 1.3% in labour input. During the same period, capital productivity increased by an average of 2.0% annually due to the lower negative growth of 0.7% in real output and fall of 2.6% in capital input. In that same period, multifactor productivity increased by an average of 1.2% per annum (Table 2.2).

In 2020, labour productivity in manufacturing declined by 12.5% after a rise of 1.6% registered in 2019. Capital and multifactor productivity witnessed decreases of 13.6% and 12.8% respectively in 2020 compared to increases of 2.8% and 2.2% in 2019.

3.3   Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 5 shows the trend of the ULC index in the manufacturing sector for the period 2010 to 2020. During that period, ULC grew at an average annual rate of 2.4% due to a higher growth in average compensation of employees (3.0%) compared to labour productivity (0.6%). In Dollar terms, ULC remained stagnant due to an average annual depreciation of 2.4% in the exchange rate of the rupee against the Dollar.

In 2020, ULC for the manufacturing sector rose further by 7.3% after an increase of 1.7% in 2019. In Dollar terms, like in 2019, ULC fell by 2.4% in 2020. (Table 2.4).

Figure 5: Trends in Unit Labour Cost -Manufacturing sector, 2010 to 2020
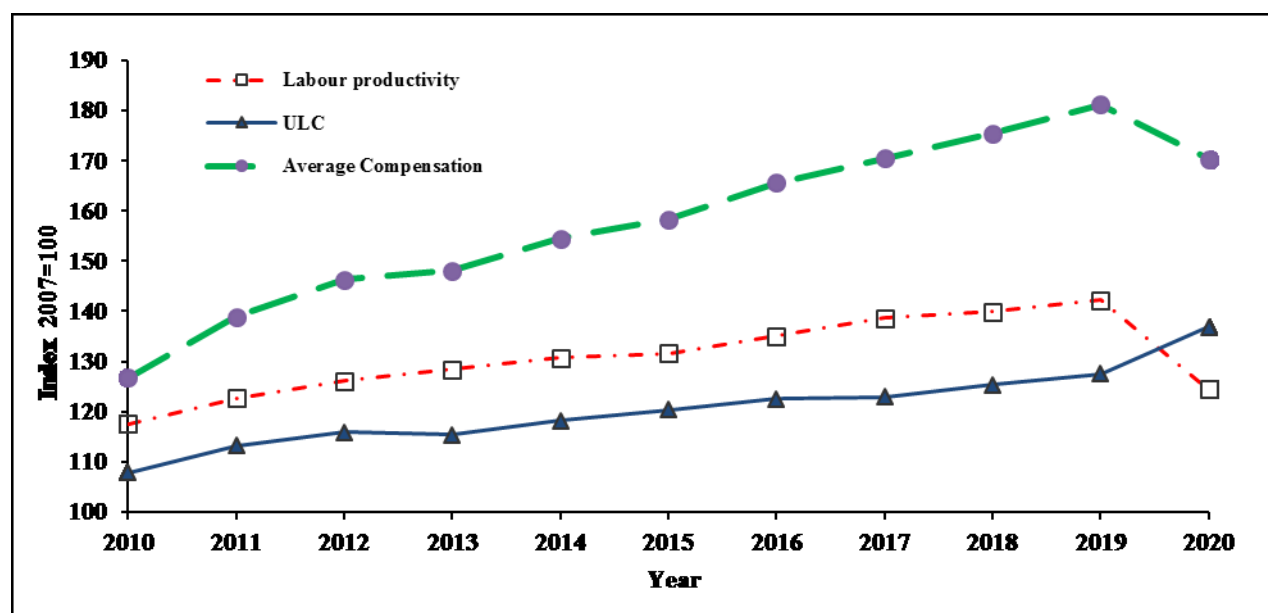
3.4 *International comparison of Unit Labour Cost in Manufacturing – 2018*

An international comparison of growth in ULC in the manufacturing sector for the year 2018, in national currency and in US Dollar is given in table C and figure 6 based on latest estimates published by The Conference Board International Labour Comparisons program.

Table C: Manufacturing Unit Labour Cost Growth rate of selected countries, 2018

Country	USA	France	Germany	Italy	UK	**Mauritius**	Taiwan, China	Korea	South Africa
National currency	0.2	1.6	2.3	1.1	4.6	**2.0**	3.7	2.5	1.7
US $	0.2	6.3	7.0	5.8	8.4	**3.9**	5.9	5.3	2.3

Figure 6: International comparison of ULC in Manufacturing – Growth rate (%), 2018
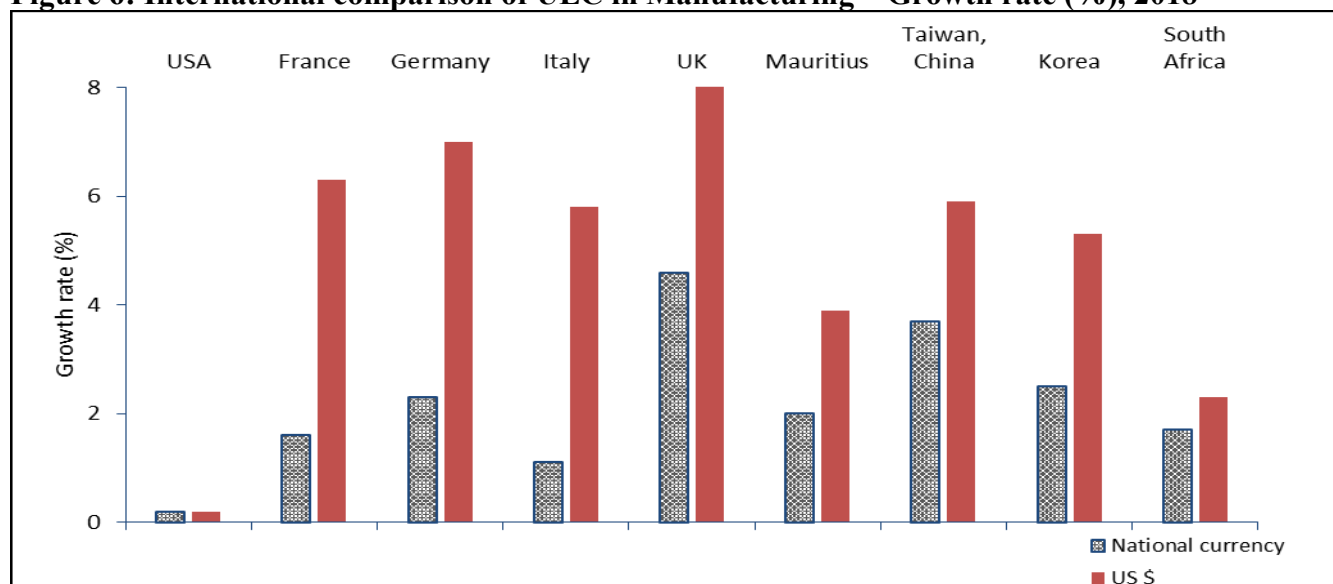
Source: The Conference Board and Statistics Mauritius estimates

It is observed that, in 2018, ULC in the manufacturing sector, expressed in national currency or US dollars, increased in all cited countries. In national currency, the highest increase was registered in UK (4.6%) and the lowest was recorded in USA (0.2%). Mauritius registered an increase of 2.0% (table C).

In 2018, similar to ULC in national currency, ULC in US Dollar showed highest increase in UK (8.4%) and lowest in USA (0.2%). Mauritius witnessed an increase of 3.9%.

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

The HLC is another indicator of international competitiveness. Table 2.5 compares the evolution of HLC in the Mauritian manufacturing sector with available hourly labour cost for some other countries in US dollars. HLC is highest in Germany and lowest in Philippines from 2008 to 2018. In 2020, the HLC for Mauritius stood at 2.92 US Dollar compared to 3.17 US Dollar in 2019.

4.   Indicators for Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)

Table D below shows the main indicators for Export Oriented Enterprises during the period 2010 – 2020.

Table D: Productivity and competitiveness indicators for Export Oriented Enterprises

Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		Annual average	2019[1]	2020
		2010 - 2020		
1	Output (Value added at constant prices)	-3.6	-5.6	-21.3
2	Labour input	-3.4	-11.4	-7.9
3	Capital input	-2.5	-4.7	-5.1
4	Capital – Output ratio	1.1	1.0	20.6
5	Capital – Labour ratio	0.9	7.6	3.0
6	Labour productivity	-0.2	6.6	-14.5
7	Capital productivity	-1.1	-1.0	-17.1
8	Multifactor productivity	-0.5	4.0	-15.3
9	Average compensation of employees	4.9	13.6	-4.1
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	5.1	6.6	12.2
11	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	2.7	2.3	2.0

[1]**Revised**

4.1   Output and inputs

In 2020, the share of Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) in the economy was 4.7%. The contribution of the textile and non-textile subsectors in the total output of the EOE sector was 59.4% and 40.6% respectively.

During the period 2010 to 2020, real output of the EOE sector fell at an average annual rate of 3.6%. Within the sector, the real output of non-textile establishments decreased by 0.6% while that of textile establishments fell by 5.7% annually.

During the same period, labour and capital input of the EOE sector registered average annual decreases of 3.4% and 2.5% respectively.

In 2020, labour input in the EOE sector registered another fall of 7.9% after that of 11.4% in 2019. In a similar way, Capital input recorded a decrease of 5.1% in 2020 after a fall of 4.7% in 2019 (Table 3.3).

4.2   Productivity trends

Figure 7: Trends in productivity indices – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2010 to 2020
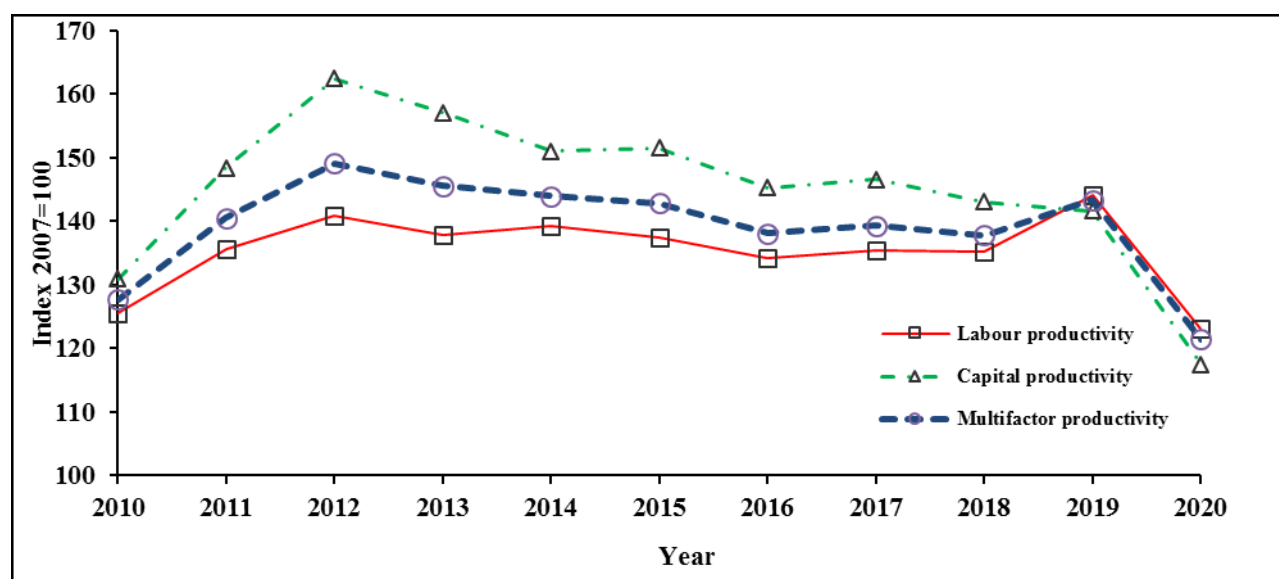
Figure 7 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices of Export Oriented Enterprises for the years 2010 to 2020. Labour and capital productivity registered average annual contractions of 0.2% and 1.1% respectively. This is due to a higher fall in real output (3.6% annually) while labour input and capital input registered annual decreases of 3.4% and 2.5% respectively. Multifactor productivity declined at an average annual rate of 0.5% (Table 3.2).

In 2020, labour productivity in EOE fell by 14.5% after an increase of 6.6% in 2019. Capital productivity witnessed a decrease of 17.1% in 2020 after a fall of 1.0% in 2019. Multifactor productivity declined by 15.3% in 2020 compared to an increase of 4.0% in 2019.

4.3   Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 8: Trends in Unit Labour Cost – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2010 to 2020
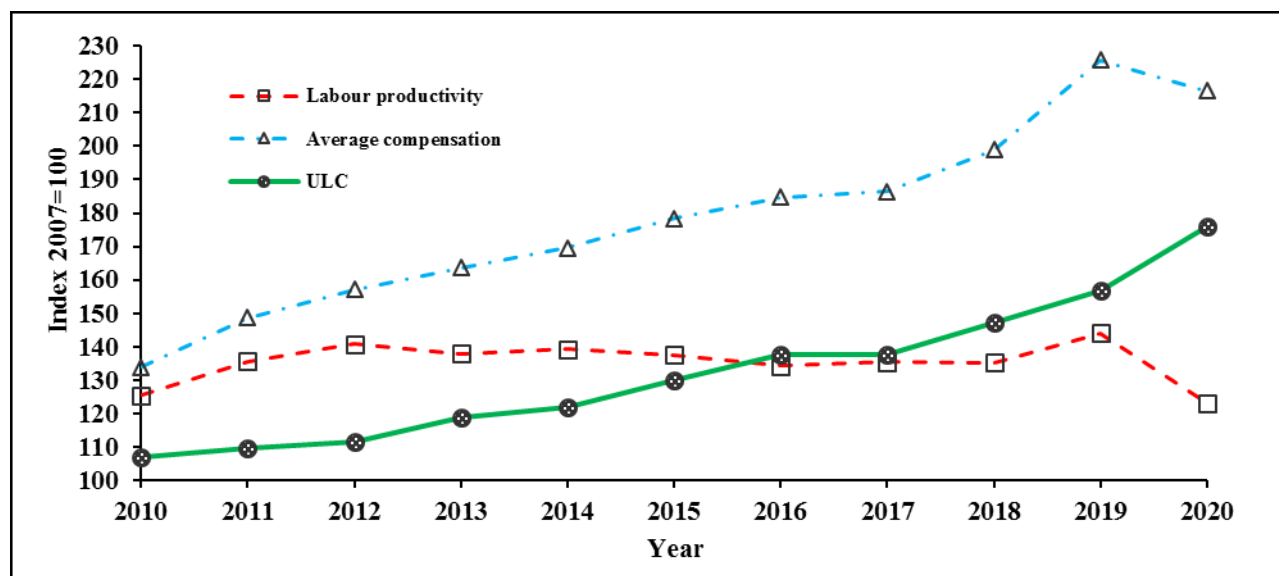
From 2010 to 2020, average compensation of employees in the EOE sector increased by an annual rate of 4.9% whereas labour productivity declined by 0.2% annually. The high growth in average compensation of employees compared to the fall in labour productivity caused ULC to increase at an average annual rate of 5.1% during that period. In 2020, ULC increased by 12.2% after increasing by 6.6% in 2019 (Table 3.5).

In Dollar terms, ULC witnessed an average annual growth of 2.7% during the period 2010 to 2020. In 2020, ULC in Dollar terms increased by 2.0% compared to 2.3% in 2019.

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Technical Notes

Concepts and definitions

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

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

1. Output

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

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

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.

Capital Productivity Index = $\dfrac{\text{Output index}}{\text{Capital input index}}$ x 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.

Multifactor productivity index = $\dfrac{\text{Output index}}{\text{Multifactor input index}}$ x 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.

Unit Labour Cost Index = $\dfrac{\text{Labour Cost Index}}{\text{Output Index}}$ x 100 or $\dfrac{\text{Average Compensation Index}}{\text{Labour Productivity Index}}$ x 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.

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

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.

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

Table 1.1   Trends in output and inputs - Total economy, 2010 - 2020

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2010	113.8	4.5	105.4	1.9	116.8	5.1
2011	118.2	3.9	104.9	-0.5	122.4	4.8
2012	122.5	3.6	106.2	1.3	127.7	4.3
2013	126.6	3.4	109.4	3.0	132.4	3.7
2014	131.2	3.6	110.9	1.3	136.2	2.8
2015	135.3	3.1	112.3	1.3	139.2	2.2
2016	140.1	3.6	112.5	0.1	142.6	2.4
2017	145.1	3.6	113.7	1.1	146.2	2.6
2018	150.3	3.6	113.6	-0.1	150.9	3.2
2019[1]	155.1	3.2	115.4	1.6	156.2	3.5
2020	132.2	-14.7	109.0	-5.5	157.5	0.9
Average annual growth rate 2010 - 2020	1.5%		0.3%		3.0%	

Table 1.2   Trends in productivity indices - Total economy, 2010 - 2020

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2010	107.9	2.6	97.4	-0.6	101.3	0.6
2011	112.7	4.5	96.6	-0.9	102.4	1.1
2012	115.3	2.3	95.9	-0.7	102.9	0.5
2013	115.7	0.3	95.6	-0.3	103.1	0.1
2014	118.3	2.3	96.3	0.7	104.2	1.1
2015	120.4	1.8	97.2	0.9	105.5	1.3
2016	124.6	3.4	98.3	1.1	107.6	1.9
2017	127.6	2.4	99.2	1.0	109.3	1.6
2018	132.3	3.7	99.6	0.4	111.0	1.6
2019[1]	134.4	1.6	99.3	-0.3	111.4	0.3
2020	121.3	-9.7	83.9	-15.5	97.1	-12.8
Average annual growth rate 2010 - 2020	1.2%		-1.5%		-0.4%	

[1] Revised

Table 1.3   Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit Labour Cost -
Total economy, 2010 - 2020

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Average compensation of employees		Labour productivity		Unit Labour Cost (MUR)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2010	119.1	4.4	107.9	2.6	110.3	1.8
2011	128.9	8.2	112.7	4.5	114.3	3.6
2012	136.7	6.1	115.3	2.3	118.6	3.7
2013	144.2	5.5	115.7	0.3	124.6	5.1
2014	147.3	2.1	118.3	2.3	124.4	-0.1
2015	152.9	3.8	120.4	1.8	127.0	2.0
2016	162.0	5.9	124.6	3.4	130.0	2.4
2017	169.8	4.8	127.6	2.4	133.0	2.3
2018	178.2	5.0	132.3	3.7	134.7	1.3
2019[1]	181.5	1.8	134.4	1.6	135.0	0.2
2020	176.7	-2.6	121.3	-9.7	145.7	7.9
Average annual growth rate 2010 - 2020	4.0%		1.2%		2.8%	

Table 1.4   Unit labour cost in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Total economy,
2010 - 2020

(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 (%)
2010	110.3	1.8	98.5	-3.3	112.0	5.2
2011	114.3	3.6	91.7	-6.9	124.7	11.3
2012	118.6	3.7	95.4	4.1	124.3	-0.4
2013	124.6	5.1	97.7	2.4	127.5	2.6
2014	124.4	-0.1	97.4	-0.3	127.7	0.2
2015	127.0	2.0	111.8	14.8	113.5	-11.1
2016	130.0	2.4	114.3	2.2	113.8	0.2
2017	133.0	2.3	110.9	-3.0	120.0	5.5
2018	134.7	1.3	108.9	-1.8	123.7	3.1
2019[1]	135.0	0.2	113.4	4.2	119.0	-3.8
2020	145.7	7.9	124.7	10.0	116.8	-1.9
Average annual growth rate 2010 - 2020	2.8%		2.4%		0.4%	

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

Table 2.1   Trends in output and inputs - Manufacturing sector, 2010 - 2020

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2010	107.4	1.9	91.3	-1.3	96.5	-3.8
2011	108.1	0.7	88.1	-3.5	95.3	-1.2
2012	110.4	2.1	87.5	-0.7	92.8	-2.7
2013	115.6	4.7	90.0	2.8	90.3	-2.7
2014	117.7	1.8	90.0	0.0	90.2	-0.1
2015	117.7	0.1	89.5	-0.6	86.2	-4.5
2016	118.1	0.3	87.4	-2.3	83.1	-3.6
2017	119.9	1.5	86.4	-1.1	80.5	-3.1
2018	120.7	0.7	86.3	-0.2	79.4	-1.4
2019[1]	121.3	0.5	85.3	-1.1	77.6	-2.3
2020	99.7	-17.8	80.1	-6.1	73.8	-4.8
Average annual growth rate 2010 - 2020	-0.7%		-1.3%		-2.6%	

Table 2.2   Trends in productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2010 - 2020

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2010	117.6	3.3	111.2	6.0	114.9	4.3
2011	122.7	4.3	113.4	2.0	118.7	3.3
2012	126.1	2.8	119.0	4.9	123.1	3.7
2013	128.4	1.8	128.0	7.6	128.3	4.2
2014	130.7	1.8	130.4	1.9	130.6	1.8
2015	131.6	0.6	136.6	4.8	133.6	2.3
2016	135.1	2.7	142.2	4.1	137.9	3.3
2017	138.7	2.6	148.9	4.7	142.8	3.5
2018	139.9	0.9	152.1	2.2	144.9	1.5
2019[1]	142.2	1.6	156.3	2.8	148.0	2.2
2020	124.5	-12.5	135.0	-13.6	129.0	-12.8
Average annual growth rate 2010 - 2020	0.6%		2.0%		1.2%	

[1] Revised

**Table 2.3   Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit Labour Cost -
Manufacturing sector, 2010 - 2020   (Index 2007 = 100)**

Year	Average compensation of employees		Labour productivity		Unit Labour Cost (MUR)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2010	126.8	4.3	117.6	3.3	107.8	1.0
2011	138.9	9.5	122.7	4.3	113.2	5.0
2012	146.3	5.3	126.1	2.8	115.9	2.4
2013	148.1	1.3	128.4	1.8	115.3	-0.5
2014	154.4	4.3	130.7	1.8	118.1	2.4
2015	158.3	2.5	131.6	0.6	120.3	1.8
2016	165.6	4.6	135.1	2.7	122.6	1.9
2017	170.4	2.9	138.7	2.6	122.9	0.3
2018	175.4	2.9	139.9	0.9	125.4	2.0
2019[1]	181.2	3.3	142.2	1.6	127.5	1.7
2020	170.3	-6.1	124.5	-12.5	136.8	7.3
Average annual growth rate 2010 - 2020	3.0%		0.6%		2.4%	

**Table 2.4   Unit labour cost in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Manufacturing sector,
2010 - 2020   (Index 2007 = 100)**

Year	Unit Labour Cost (MUR)		Exchange rate MUR/US $		Unit Labour Cost (US $)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	(%) Change[2]	Index	Growth rate (%)
2010	107.8	1.0	98.5	-3.3	109.5	4.4
2011	113.2	5.0	91.7	-6.9	123.5	12.8
2012	115.9	2.4	95.4	4.1	121.5	-1.6
2013	115.3	-0.5	97.7	2.4	118.0	-2.9
2014	118.1	2.4	97.4	-0.3	121.3	2.7
2015	120.3	1.8	111.8	14.8	107.6	-11.3
2016	122.6	1.9	114.3	2.2	107.2	-0.3
2017	122.9	0.3	110.9	-3.0	110.8	3.4
2018	125.4	2.0	108.9	-1.8	115.1	3.9
2019[1]	127.5	1.7	113.4	4.2	112.4	-2.4
2020	136.8	7.3	124.7	10.0	109.7	-2.4
Average annual growth rate 2010 - 2020	2.4%		2.4%		0.0%	

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

Table 2.5 - Hourly labour cost of selected countries in US Dollar - Manufacturing sector, 2008 - 2018

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Australia	35.28	32.88	39.55	46.43	47.74	47.27	46.01	38.59	38.19	40.62	41.17
Brazil	8.44	8.12	10.00	11.59	10.74	10.49	10.43	7.73	7.98	NA	NA
Canada	32.08	29.24	34.25	36.26	36.69	36.55	34.47	30.74	30.08	31.84	33.02
France	41.63	39.72	39.04	42.77	41.25	43.33	44.03	37.31	37.72	38.66	41.38
Germany	46.75	45.27	43.82	47.08	45.40	48.29	49.50	42.27	43.18	44.03	47.12
Japan	27.48	30.06	31.75	35.66	35.25	28.85	26.94	23.60	26.46	26.09	27.38
Korea, Republic of	16.80	15.03	17.88	19.19	20.44	22.09	23.63	22.54	22.98	23.26	26.02
Mauritius	**1.74**	**1.73**	**1.97**	**2.32**	**2.46**	**2.59**	**2.81**	**2.58**	**2.77**	**2.84**	**3.09**
Mexico	4.85	4.22	4.52	4.79	4.68	5.01	4.99	4.38	3.91	4.13	4.13
Philippines	1.74	1.68	1.86	1.99	2.08	2.13	2.11	2.15	2.06	NA	NA
Portugal	12.48	12.34	12.00	13.24	12.39	12.90	12.68	10.99	10.96	11.14	12.02
Singapore	18.86	17.54	19.29	23.07	24.42	25.78	26.82	25.87	26.75	25.93	27.93
Taiwan, China	8.69	7.77	8.31	9.28	9.40	9.41	9.48	9.49	9.82	NA	NA
Turkey	6.44	5.76	6.29	6.01	6.02	6.35	6.21	5.68	6.09	7.01	6.08
United Kingdom	33.84	29.25	28.98	30.57	30.91	31.02	32.98	31.01	28.41	27.10	29.20
United States	32.78	34.19	34.75	35.51	35.70	36.49	37.04	37.81	39.03	39.70	40.53

Source : The Conference board and Statistics Mauritius estimates

Table 3.1   Trends in output and inputs - Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE), 2010 - 2020

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2010	107.5	6.1	85.7	-1.7	82.1	-8.8
2011	113.2	5.3	83.5	-2.6	76.3	-7.1
2012	114.8	1.4	81.5	-2.3	70.6	-7.4
2013	111.3	-3.0	80.8	-0.9	70.9	0.3
2014	114.1	2.5	82.0	1.5	75.5	6.6
2015	110.6	-3.1	80.5	-1.8	73.0	-3.4
2016	104.9	-5.1	78.2	-2.8	72.2	-1.0
2017	105.2	0.3	77.8	-0.6	71.8	-0.6
2018	100.5	-4.5	74.4	-4.4	70.3	-2.1
2019[1]	94.9	-5.6	65.9	-11.4	67.0	-4.7
2020	74.7	-21.3	60.7	-7.9	63.6	-5.1
Average annual growth rate 2010 - 2020	-3.6%		-3.4%		-2.5%	

Table 3.2   Trends in productivity - Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE), 2010 - 2020

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2010	125.4	7.9	130.9	16.4	127.7	11.6
2011	135.6	8.1	148.3	13.3	140.5	10.0
2012	140.8	3.8	162.4	9.5	149.1	6.2
2013	137.8	-2.1	157.0	-3.3	145.6	-2.4
2014	139.2	1.0	151.0	-3.8	143.9	-1.1
2015	137.4	-1.3	151.5	0.3	142.8	-0.8
2016	134.1	-2.4	145.3	-4.1	138.1	-3.3
2017	135.3	0.9	146.6	0.9	139.3	0.8
2018	135.2	-0.1	143.0	-2.4	137.8	-1.0
2019[1]	144.1	6.6	141.6	-1.0	143.3	4.0
2020	123.1	-14.5	117.5	-17.1	121.4	-15.3
Average annual growth rate 2010 - 2020	-0.2%		-1.1%		-0.5%	

[1] Revised

Table 3.3 - Trends in output and inputs - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2010 - 2020   **(Index 2007 = 100)**

Year	Real output			Labour input			Capital input		
	Total	**Textile**	**Non-textile**	**Total**	**Textile**	**Non-textile**	**Total**	**Textile**	**Non-textile**
2010	107.5	100.7	126.7	85.7	78.8	117.3	82.1	82.9	80.2
2011	113.2	104.9	136.6	83.5	76.0	117.7	76.3	76.8	75.1
2012	114.8	104.7	143.4	81.5	74.0	116.1	70.6	70.1	72.0
2013	111.3	106.5	124.4	80.8	73.4	114.7	70.9	65.1	85.5
2014	114.1	112.0	120.2	82.0	74.8	115.0	75.5	66.8	97.5
2015	110.6	108.1	117.8	80.5	73.0	114.9	73.0	64.4	94.7
2016	104.9	100.2	118.4	78.2	71.4	109.7	72.2	62.4	96.8
2017	105.2	98.6	123.5	77.8	70.5	111.3	71.8	60.9	99.3
2018	100.5	89.5	130.5	74.4	66.2	111.8	70.3	57.8	101.8
2019[1]	94.9	81.0	133.4	65.9	56.2	110.3	67.0	55.2	96.7
2020	74.7	56.3	118.8	60.7	48.7	115.6	63.6	52.6	91.3
Annual growth rate (%)									
2010 - 2020	**-3.6**	**-5.7**	**-0.6**	**-3.4**	**-4.7**	**-0.1**	**-2.5**	**-4.5**	**1.3**
Year 2019[1]	-5.6	-9.5	2.2	-11.4	-15.1	-1.3	-4.7	-4.4	-5.1
Year 2020	-21.3	-30.5	-10.9	-7.9	-13.3	4.8	-5.1	-4.8	-5.6

[1] **Revised**

Table 3.4 - Trends in productivity - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2010 - 2020   **(Index 2007 = 100)**

Year	Labour productivity			Capital productivity			Multifactor productivity		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile
2010	125.4	127.8	108.0	130.9	121.5	158.1	127.7	125.7	138.2
2011	135.6	138.0	116.0	148.3	136.7	181.9	140.5	137.6	152.2
2012	140.8	141.4	123.5	162.4	149.3	199.3	149.1	143.7	165.6
2013	137.8	145.1	108.5	157.0	163.7	145.6	145.6	150.9	130.4
2014	139.2	149.8	104.5	151.0	167.7	123.3	143.9	155.3	115.3
2015	137.4	148.0	102.5	151.5	167.9	124.4	142.8	154.0	114.4
2016	134.1	140.3	107.9	145.3	160.4	122.2	138.1	145.4	115.9
2017	135.3	139.8	111.0	146.6	161.9	124.3	139.3	145.0	118.5
2018	135.2	135.1	116.8	143.0	154.9	128.1	137.8	138.9	123.3
2019[1]	144.1	144.1	120.9	141.6	146.7	138.0	143.3	144.5	130.2
2020	123.1	115.5	102.8	117.5	107.1	130.2	121.4	115.1	118.7
Annual growth rate (%)									
2010 - 2020	**-0.2**	**-1.0**	**-0.5**	**-1.1**	**-1.3**	**-1.9**	**-0.5**	**-0.9**	**-1.5**
Year 2019[1]	6.6	6.6	3.5	-1.0	-5.3	7.7	4.0	4.0	5.5
Year 2020	-14.5	-19.8	-15.0	-17.1	-27.0	-5.6	-15.3	-20.4	-8.8

[1] **Revised**

Table 3.5 - Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit labour cost - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2010 - 2020

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Average compensation of employees			Labour productivity			Unit Labour Cost (MUR)		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Total	Textile	Non-textile
2010	133.7	144.5	100.8	125.4	127.8	108.0	106.6	113.1	93.3
2011	148.7	159.1	120.0	135.6	138.0	116.0	109.6	115.2	103.5
2012	157.1	167.2	130.6	140.8	141.4	123.5	111.6	118.2	105.8
2013	163.6	172.9	140.3	137.8	145.1	108.5	118.7	119.1	129.3
2014	169.5	176.5	153.8	139.2	149.8	104.5	121.8	117.8	147.1
2015	178.4	185.8	162.7	137.4	148.0	102.5	129.8	125.5	158.7
2016	184.6	190.4	174.3	134.1	140.3	107.9	137.7	135.7	161.5
2017	186.4	193.4	172.7	135.3	139.8	111.0	137.7	138.3	155.6
2018	198.9	209.8	176.2	135.2	135.1	116.8	147.1	155.3	150.9
2019[1]	225.9	248.3	180.5	144.1	144.1	120.9	156.8	172.4	149.3
2020	216.6	252.7	152.4	123.1	115.5	102.8	176.0	218.7	148.3
Annual growth rate (%)									
2010 - 2020	**4.9**	**5.7**	**4.2**	**-0.2**	**-1.0**	**-0.5**	**5.1**	**6.8**	**4.7**
Year 2019[1]	13.6	18.4	2.4	6.6	6.6	3.5	6.6	11.0	-1.0
Year 2020	-4.1	1.8	-15.5	-14.5	-19.8	-15.0	12.2	26.9	-0.7

[1] Revised

Table 3.6 - Unit labour cost in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Textile and non textile subsectors of EOE, 2010 - 2020

(Index 2007 = 100)

Year	Unit labour cost (MUR)			Exchange Rate US $/MUR		Unit labour cost (US Dollar)		
	Total	Textile	Non-textile	Index	% Change[2]	Total	Textile	Non-textile
2010	106.6	113.1	93.3	98.5	-3.3	108.3	114.9	94.7
2011	109.6	115.2	103.5	91.7	-6.9	119.6	125.7	112.9
2012	111.6	118.2	105.8	95.4	4.1	116.9	123.9	110.8
2013	118.7	119.1	129.3	97.7	2.4	121.5	121.9	132.3
2014	121.8	117.8	147.1	97.4	-0.3	125.0	121.0	151.0
2015	129.8	125.5	158.7	111.8	14.8	116.1	112.3	141.9
2016	137.7	135.7	161.5	114.3	2.2	120.5	118.8	141.3
2017	137.7	138.3	155.6	110.9	-3.0	124.2	124.7	140.4
2018	147.1	155.3	150.9	108.9	-1.8	135.1	142.7	138.6
2019[1]	156.8	172.4	149.3	113.4	4.2	138.3	152.0	131.7
2020	176.0	218.7	148.3	124.7	10.0	141.1	175.4	118.9
Annual growth rate (%)								
2010- 2020	**5.1**	**6.8**	**4.7**	**2.4**		**2.7**	**4.3**	**2.3**
Year 2019[1]	6.6	11.0	-1.0	4.2		2.3	6.5	-5.0
Year 2020	12.2	26.9	-0.7	10.0		2.0	15.4	-9.7

[1] Revised

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