

PRODUCTIVITY STATISTICS

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Productivity Statistics

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Any comments and queries regarding this document should be addressed to:

Productivity SA

Private bag 235, Midrand, 1685

Email: Info@productivitysa.co.za

Tel: 011 848 5300, Fax: 011 848 5555

Prepared by

Juliet Mashabela

Acting Chief Economist, Productivity SA

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1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Productivity SA wishes to acknowledge the partnership and contributions of the institutions listed below. These collaborations were essential to the development of this Productivity Statistics Report, which supports the South African economy by providing information needed to advance productivity and growth.

We extend our appreciation to the following partners and organisations:

- The International Labour Organization (ILO) Productivity Ecosystems for Decent Work in South Africa and Headquarters (Mr. Monde Nyangintsimbi; Mr. Luca Fedi, Mr. Teklu Kidane Aleme, and Prof. Elhadj Ezzahid), with the financial support from the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD).

- Statistics South Africa (Stats SA)
- South African Reserve Bank
- Department of Employment and Labour
- Productivity SA , with specific acknowledgement to the Acting Chief Economist, Ms. Juliet Mashabela.

We appreciate your continued support and dedicated effort that is fundamental to the compilation and distribution of a statistics report.



Lalane Janse van Rensburg

Executive Manager: Research, Innovation & Statistics
Productivity SA

2. FOREWORD

The Productivity Statistics Report is a report released by Productivity SA annually as a statistical publication of productivity trends within South Africa. The primary aim of the release of the Productivity Statistics Report is to provide business, academia, government and labour with information that enables them to assess South Africa's productivity levels and use the information to implement key economic reforms and policy information.

The Productivity Statistics Report also highlights the overall impact of productivity changes on the sustainability and competitiveness of companies in the country. By releasing the productivity statistics, Productivity SA aims to:

- Share and distribute productivity-related information.
- Seek input from the public, policy makers, business, and academia on the productivity drivers and statistics for South Africa in comparison to other emerging economies.
- Find ways of improving South Africa's productivity indicators.
- Entrench Productivity SA's position as a thought leader in productivity and competitiveness-related matters.

Productivity SA is established in terms of section 31 of the Employment Services Act of 2014 as a public entity of the Department of Employment and Labour, focusing on job creation and improving South Africa's productivity.

Productivity growth shapes economic development and underpins improvements in living standards. The pace and pattern of changes in productivity differ significantly across sectors and over time, reflecting the interplay of a wide range of factors, structural and cyclical, as well as international and domestic.

This report presents a comprehensive set of cross-sectoral statistics on labour productivity, capital productivity, multifactor productivity, and related indicators, offering an in-depth overview of short- and long-term trends in productivity across industries and sectors, while also examining key components such as capital and labour input. This edition also includes an examination of productivity growth using Quality Adjusted Labour Inputs methods (QALI), enabling a deeper understanding of how changes in the composition

and quality of labour contribute to productivity outcomes.

In releasing the Productivity Statistics Report, Productivity SA reaffirms its commitment to the Department of Employment and Labour mandate, which is to coordinate all government efforts to create jobs and reduce unemployment, and to change its approach from mere compliance enforcement to facilitating job creation.

It is my pleasure to present this publication to you. I would like to express my appreciation to the International Labour Organization (ILO). Through the Productivity Ecosystems for Decent Work project, supported by the Governments of Switzerland and Norway, the ILO is working globally to help countries strengthen productivity growth in ways that advance decent work. As part of this initiative, the ILO is assisting Productivity SA in enhancing the quality of South Africa's productivity statistics, including efforts to improve disaggregation by gender, sector (formal and informal), firm size, and province.

As we publish this year's Productivity Statistics, we are proud to align with the rollout of our Kaizen Centre of Excellence, which will support enterprises with hands-on tools and methodologies to drive measurable performance gains.

Productivity SA remains committed to enabling economic growth and supporting job creation in South Africa. High-quality statistics are essential for guiding targeted interventions and identifying the sectors where improved productivity can have the greatest impact.



Ms Amelia Naidoo

Acting Chief Executive Officer
Productivity SA

3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Real output, including General government services as well as Community, social and personal services, decelerated to 0.5 percent in 2024 from 0.7 percent in 2023. Real output growth, excluding General government services as well as Community, social and personal services, decelerated to 0.3 percent in 2024 from 0.4 percent in 2023. The contributions of the Primary Sector and the Secondary sector to Real output decreased, while the contribution as well as growth of the Tertiary sector increased. The Tertiary sector currently accounts for about half of the Real output in the South African economy.

Looking forward, productivity growth will be shaped by both ongoing challenges and transformative opportunities. On the one hand, geopolitical tensions and economic uncertainty appear likely to reduce investment as firms delay or scale back investments, leading to slower technological innovation and adoption and decreased overall efficiency in production processes. On the other hand, new advances in Artificial Intelligence (AI), particularly Generative AI, could offer promising avenues for boosting innovation and driving future productivity growth. Yet, the potential productivity gains from AI come with notable challenges. Widespread adoption of AI will require new skillsets, placing pressure on both workers and employers to adapt.

Labour productivity increased in 2024. The positive growth in Labour productivity was exacerbated by the acceleration of Labour productivity in the primary sector, secondary sector, as well as the Tertiary sector. The positive growth of Labour productivity was a result of a decline in Labour input amid a negative growth in Real output. The Labour input decline in the Primary, Secondary as well as Tertiary sectors. Labour productivity accelerated in the Finance, General Government services, while the opposite is true for Agriculture, fishing and forestry.

Capital productivity increased in 2024. This was mainly due to the significant positive growth of Capital productivity in the Secondary and Tertiary sectors, while that of the Primary sector accelerated over the same period. The increase in Capital productivity was a result of the decline in Capital input in the Primary and Secondary sectors, as well as in the Tertiary sector. Capital productivity of electricity, gas and water accelerated the most, while the opposite is true for Wholesale, retail, and accommodation as well as Construction

Multifactor productivity declined somewhat in 2024. The indicator was mainly affected by a decline in the Multifactor productivity in the Primary and secondary sectors as well as in the tertiary sector recorded a negative growth over the same period. Multifactor productivity increased significantly in the general government sector while the opposite is the case in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector as well as the Construction sector.

Capital labour ratio declined in 2024 as both Capital input as well Labour input decreased. In particular, Capital labour ratio of the Secondary and Tertiary sectors recorded a significant negative growth while that of the Primary sector accelerated over the same period.

Compensation per employee accelerated in 2024. The positive growth in the indicator was mainly realised in the Primary and Tertiary sectors, while Compensation per employee of the Secondary sector accelerated. **Unit labour cost** remained unchanged in 2024, mainly driven by the negative growth in Unit labour cost of the Primary and Secondary while that of the Tertiary sector accelerated in the same period. Unit labour cost declined most in the Electricity, gas and water sector, while it accelerated significantly in Agriculture, fishing and forestry as well as Construction sector.

4. TECHNICAL NOTES

Productivity SA collects data from two official sources, namely Statistics South Africa and the South African Reserve Bank. The productivity indices are then calculated using the data collected from these sources. The collected data comprise Real output, Capital input, Labour input as well as Compensation of employees. The data are used to calculate indices such as Capital labour ratio, Capital productivity, Labour productivity, Multifactor productivity, Compensation per employee as well as Unit labour cost. These indices are calculated for the total economy, the three main sectors of the economy, the ten main industries as well as the eight selected manufacturing sub sectors. The main sectors, industries and manufacturing sub sectors are organised according to the Statistics South Africa's Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) of all Economic Activities (2012). The SIC covers productive activities, that is, economic activities within the production boundary of the System of National Accounts (SNA). The base year of the current statistics is 2015 where that of previous Productivity Statistics releases between 2015 and 2020 is 2010. This is due to the rebasing exercise by the data sources.

The three main sectors are the Primary sector, Secondary sector and Tertiary sector. The ten main industries are Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, gas and water, Construction, Wholesale, retail trade, catering and accommodation, Transport, storage, and communication, as well as Finance, real estate and business services. The additional industries are General government services as well as Community and personal services. Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Mining and quarrying constitute the Primary sector. Manufacturing, Electricity, gas and water as well as Construction form the Secondary sector. Wholesale, retail trade, catering and accommodation, Transport, storage and communication as well as Finance, real estate and business services represent the Tertiary sector. The manufacturing sub sectors that include Food, beverages and tobacco, Textiles, clothing and leather, Wood, paper, publishing and printing, Basic chemicals, rubber and plastic, Glass and non-metallic products, Basic metals, iron and steel and nonferrous metals, Electrical machinery as well as Motor vehicles and other transport equipment are no longer part of the Productivity Statistics since 2021 on data issues. These manufacturing sectors exclude Radio, television communication equipment and apparatus as well as Furniture, manufacturing and recycling.¹

Total value added at Statistics SA includes General government services as well as Community and personal services, while that at Productivity SA excludes General government services as well as Community and personal services. General government services and Personal services industries measure the expenditure, and not the value of inputs and outputs, as it is the case with the other industries hence the exclusion of these industries from Total Value added at Productivity SA. Furthermore, the outputs of general government, non-profit institutions, and paid employees of private households are assumed to be based on the incomes of input factors. This approach leads to a negligible change in productivity because the growth in output will be identical, or similar to, the growth in input.

The methodology used in the calculation of the productivity indices is consistent with that which is recommended by the internationally recognised institutions, such as the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) Manual: Measuring Productivity (2017). Productivity SA uses value added measures of output provided by Statistics South Africa and the South African Reserve Bank instead of volume measures in relation to output. As discussed above, the base year of Real output and capital input measures is 2015. A base year is changed every five years, and the last rebasing was done in 2020. The rebasing exercise is affected by the sources from which the data is collected. A change in the base year can cause significant changes in the growth rates of Real output and the capital input and hence in most productivity indicators that use these variables in calculation. The following is the description of the indices that are calculated in this report.

¹ N.B. Productivity indicators of Manufacturing sub sectors could not be calculated due to the unavailability of Data from Sources

Productivity

Productivity measures the ability of the economy to produce output, i.e. goods and services, using inputs, i.e. Labour input and Capital input. An increase in productivity means that, among others, more output is produced using similar amounts of inputs. The increase in Productivity that is not due to Labour and Capital inputs arise from technological progress and innovation, or multifactor productivity. The following are the Productivity measures of interest in this publication; Labour productivity, Capital productivity, Multifactor productivity, Capital Labour ratio as well as Unit labour cost.

Real output

Real output (Y_t) is real value added and measures the value of goods or services produced in a specific time period, for instance, a year. Real value added is the Value of output less the value of intermediate consumption and measures of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector. It is GDP plus all subsidies on products less all taxes on products and hence it is the balancing item of the national accounts' production account. Value added based productivity measures reflect an industry's capacity to contribute to the economy wide income and final demand.

Capital input

Capital input (K_t) is the net stock of investment in fixed assets such as investments in residential and non-residential building, excluding land, infrastructure, machinery and equipment. It is the sum of net capital stock in the previous year and gross fixed investment less provision for depreciation.

Labour input

Labour input (L_t) is the total number of persons engaged, that is employers and employees, in any type of economic activity, also known as employment. The total number of persons engaged, or workers, is used to measure labour input in the absence of the total number of hours worked or hours paid.

Capital labour ratio

Capital labour ratio, or capital deepening, measures the amount of capital available to each worker or per person engaged. It is the ratio of capital input to labour input where a positive capital labour ratio indicates that a production process uses more capital input relative to labour input. More formally, Capital labour ratio is

$$\text{Capital labour ratio}_t = \frac{C_t}{L_t} = \frac{\text{Capital input}_t}{\text{Labour input}_t}$$

Compensation per employee

Compensation per employee is the total Compensation of employees (C_t), measured as the remuneration of employees where total compensation includes employer contributions for wages and salaries, as well as bonuses, overtime payments, social security as well as private and welfare funds, per employee. Compensation per employee is

$$\text{Compensation per employee}_t = \frac{C_t}{L_t} = \frac{\text{Compensation of employees}_t}{\text{Labour input}_t}$$

Unit labour cost

Unit labour cost is measured as the total Compensation of employees per unit of output and reflects the cost of labour or how much workers are paid to produce a unit of output. It indicates how much output an economy receives relative to the wages it pays hence it is regarded as an important indicator of international price competitiveness. Unit labour cost is

$$\text{Unit labour cost}_t = \frac{C_t}{Y_t} = \frac{\text{Compensation of employees}_t}{\text{Labour input}_t}$$

Capital productivity

Capital productivity is the amount of output produced per unit of capital input. It measures how productively capital is used to generate output and hence it reflects the capital intensity of the production process. An increase in capital productivity means that a unit of capital produced more output than in the previous year or that the same amount of output is produced by less capital input. More formally, Capital productivity is

$$\text{Capital productivity}_t = \frac{Y_t}{K_t} = \frac{\text{Real output}_t}{\text{Capital input}_t}$$

Labour productivity

Labour productivity is the amount of output produced per person engaged. It measures how productively labour is used to generate output hence an increase in labour productivity means that a worker produced more output than in the previous year or that the same amount of output is produced by fewer workers. More formally, Labour productivity is

$$\text{Labour productivity}_t = \frac{Y_t}{L_t} = \frac{\text{Real output}_t}{\text{Labour input}_t}$$

Multifactor productivity

Multifactor productivity

Multifactor productivity, also known as total factor productivity, is the amount of output produced by combining labour input and capital input. It measures productive efficiency due to the contribution of factors such as advances in knowledge, improvements in management and production techniques hence the increase in multifactor productivity means that an improvement in productive efficiency produced more output than in the previous year while still using the same number of inputs. More formally, Multifactor productivity is

$$\text{Multifactor productivity}_t = \frac{Y_t}{W_{Kt} * C_t + W_{Lt} * L_t} = \frac{\text{Real output}_t}{W_{Kt} * \text{Capital input}_t + W_{Lt} * \text{Labour input}_t}$$

where W_{Kt} is Capital input share to Real output and W_{Lt} is Labour input share to Real output.

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A blue-tinted photograph of a construction site. In the foreground, there are silhouettes of construction workers on scaffolding, working with vertical rebar. In the background, several large tower cranes are visible against a cloudy sky. The overall scene is industrial and active.

ANALYSIS SECTION

4. REAL OUTPUT AND PRODUCTIVITY

4.1. Contributions of main economic sectors to Real output

Table 1 Real output contribution 2020-2024

Annual percentage contribution

INDUSTRIES & SECTORS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.7
Mining and quarrying	5.0	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.9
Primary sector	8.2	8.6	8.1	7.9	7.6
Manufacturing	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.5	12.4
Electricity, gas and water	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4
Construction	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.6
Secondary sector	18.9	18.9	17.8	17.5	17.4
Wholesale, retail and accommodation	12.6	12.9	13.1	12.8	12.6
Transport, storage and communication	8.2	8.3	8.8	9.1	9.0
Finance, real estate and business services	26.2	25.7	26.1	26.3	27.0
Tertiary sector	47.0	46.9	48.0	48.2	48.5
Total value added at basic prices (ProdSA)	74.1	74.3	73.9	73.6	73.6
General government services	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8
Personal services	17.1	17.3	17.4	17.6	17.8
Other Sector	26.6	26.3	26.3	26.5	26.6
Total value added at basic prices (StatsSA)	100	100	100	100	100

The share of the Primary and Secondary sectors to Real output decreased slightly in 2024, while the share of Tertiary Sector to Real output increased moderately in the same period. The Tertiary sector remained the most important sector in terms of the contribution to Real output followed by Secondary sector, while Primary sector continued to contribute the least to Real output. The contribution of the Primary sector to Real output decreased to 7.6 percent in 2024 from 7.9 percent in 2023. The decrease in the contribution of the Primary sector to Real output in 2024 was due to both Agriculture, forestry and fishing, which decreased to 2.7 percent in 2024 from 3.0 percent in 2023 while Mining and quarrying remained unchanged at 4.9 percent in 2023 and 2024. The contribution of the Secondary sector to Real output decreased marginally to 17.4 percent in 2024 from 17.5 percent in 2023. Both the contribution of Manufacturing and Construction to the Real output decreased slightly to 12.4 percent and 2.6 percent respectively, in 2024 while the contribution of Electricity, Water and Gas to the Real output increased to 2.4 percent in 2024 from 2.3 percent in 2023. The contribution of the Tertiary sector to the Real output increased further to 48.5 percent in 2024 from 48.2 percent in 2023. The contribution of Wholesale, Retail and Accommodation to the Real output decreased to 12.6 percent in 2024 from 12.8 percent in 2023. Moreover, the contribution of Transport, storage and communication to Real output decreased to 9.0 percent in 2024 from 9.1 percent in 2023 while the contribution of Finance, real estate and business to the Real output slightly increased to 27.0 percent in 2024 from 26.3 percent in 2023. The share of General Government services to Real output remained unchanged to 8.8 percent in 2024 from 8.8 percent in 2023 while that of Community, social and personal services increased slightly to 17.8 percent in 2024 from 17.6 percent in 2023.

Growth rates of main economic sectors and Real output

Table 2 Real output growth 2020-2024

Annual percentage change

INDUSTRIES & SECTORS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17.3	5.0	2.2	-4.6	-8.7
Mining and quarrying	-12.2	12.6	-6.9	-0.1	0.4
Primary sector	-2.8	9.7	-3.6	-1.9	-3.0
Manufacturing	-12.1	6.8	-0.3	0.4	-0.4
Electricity, gas and water	-5.7	2.3	-2.8	-4.2	3.5
Construction	3.5	-3.4	-17.6	-2.6	-2.1
Secondary sector	-8.6	4.2	-3.8	-0.7	-0.1
Wholesale, retail and accommodation	-12.2	6.7	3.7	-1.6	-1.2
Transport, storage and communication	-15.5	6.2	8.3	4.2	-1.2
Finance, real estate and business services	0.6	2.5	3.7	1.4	3.2
Tertiary sector	-6.2	4.3	4.5	1.1	1.2
Total value added at basic prices (ProdSA)	-7.4	5.0	2.2	0.4	0.3
General government services	1.0	-0.8	0.1	0.7	0.3
Personal services	-2.1	5.6	2.8	2.1	1.2
Other Sector	-1.0	3.3	1.9	1.6	0.9
Total value added at basic prices (StatsSA)	-5.8	4.5	2.1	0.7	0.5

Real output growth, excluding General government services as well as Community, social and personal services, decelerated to 0.3 percent in 2024 from 0.4 percent in 2023. The Real output growth of the Primary Sector declined to -3.0 percent in 2024 from -1.9 percent in 2023 mainly due to a sharp decline in Real output of Agriculture, forestry and fishing, while the Real output of Mining and quarrying recorded a positive growth in 2024. Real output of the Secondary sector remained subdued from -0.7 in 2023 to -0.1 in 2024. The Real output growth of the Tertiary sector accelerated in 2024.

Manufacturing and Construction recorded negative growth in 2024, while Electricity, Water and Gas recorded positive growth in the same period. Manufacturing decreased to -0.4 percent in 2024 from 0.4 percent in 2023. Construction accelerated to -2.1 percent in 2024 from -2.6 percent in 2023 while Electricity, Water and Gas increased to 3.5 percent in 2024 from -4.2 percent. The Real output growth of the Tertiary sector increased to 1.2 percent in 2024 from 1.1 percent in 2023. Wholesale, retail and accommodation accelerated to -1.2 percent in 2024 from -1.6 percent in 2023. Transport, storage and communication declined to -1.2 percent in 2024 from 4.2 percent in 2023 and Finance, real estate and business service increased to 3.2 percent in 2024 from 1.4 in 2023. Real output of General government services decreased to 0.3 percent in 2024 from 0.7 percent in 2023, while that of Community, personal services also decreased to 1.2 percent in 2024 from 2.1 percent in 2023.

4.2. Productivity indicators of the South African economy

Table 3 Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

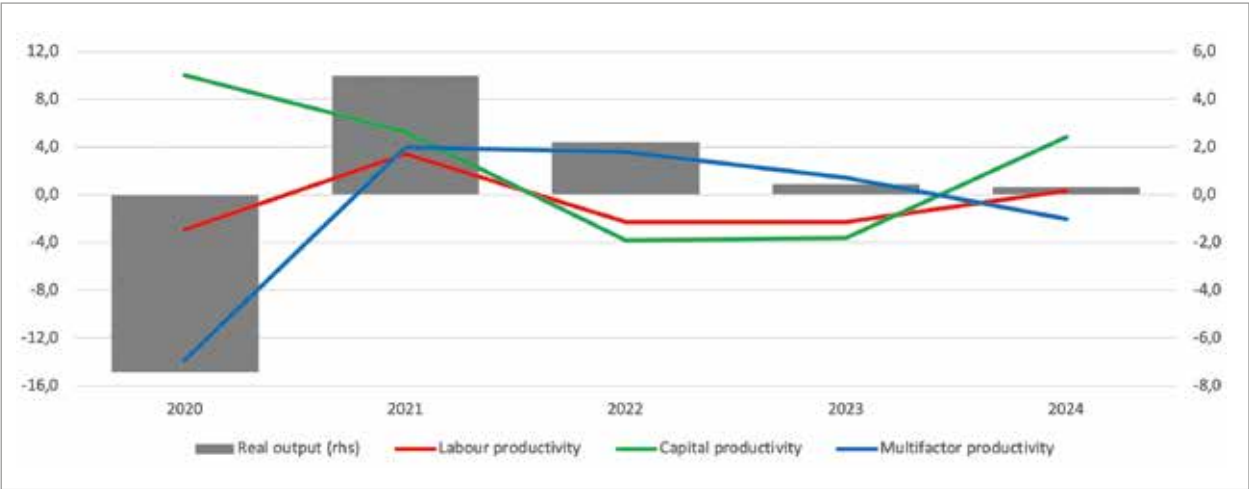
Annual percentage change

INDICATOR	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real output	-7.4	5.0	2.2	0.4	0.3
Labour input	-4.7	1.5	4.6	2.8	0.0
Capital input	-15.9	-0.3	6.3	4.2	-4.3
Capital labour ratio	-11.7	-1.8	1.6	1.4	-4.3
Compensation per employee	-2.8	1.9	-5.1	-2.6	0.0
Unit labour cost	0.1	-1.5	-2.9	-0.3	-0.3
Labour productivity	-2.9	3.4	-2.3	-2.3	0.3
Capital productivity	10.0	5.3	-3.8	-3.6	4.8
Multifactor productivity	-13.8	4.0	3.6	1.4	-2.0

Real output decelerated to 0.3 percent in 2024 from 0.4 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded three consecutive years of positive growth between 2021 and 2023 while it registered negative growth in 2020. Capital input declined to -4.3 percent in 2024 from 4.2 percent in 2023. The indicator generally realised negative growth in 2020 and 2021; consequently, Capital productivity increased to 4.8 percent in 2024 from -3.6 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded positive growth in 2020 and 2021, while it recorded a negative growth in 2022 and 2023. Labour input decelerated to 0.0 percent in 2024 from 2.8 percent in 2023. The indicator recorded a positive growth between 2021 and 2023. As a result, labour productivity increased to 0.3 percent in 2024 from -2.3 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded negative growth between 2020 and 2023, with an exception in 2021. Multifactor productivity declined to -2.0 percent in 2024 from 1.4 percent in 2023. The indicator previously realised three consecutive years of positive growth in 2021 and 2023 while it registered a negative growth in 2020. Consequently, Capital labour ratio decreased to -4.3 percent in 2024 from 1.4 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded two consecutive years of negative growth between 2020 and 2021. Compensation per employee accelerated to 0.0 percent in 2024 from -2.6 percent 2023. The indicator previously recorded negative growth between 2022 and 2023, save for 2021. Unit labour cost remained unchanged to -0.3 percent in 2024 from -0.3 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded three successive years of negative growth between 2021 and 2023.

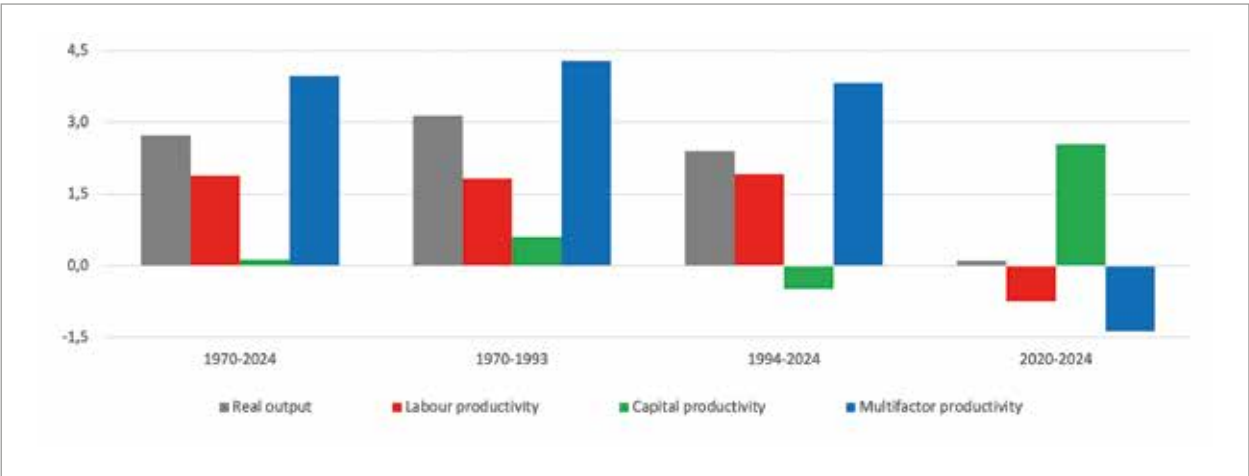


Figure 1 Trends of Productivity Indicators 2020-2024
Annual percentage change



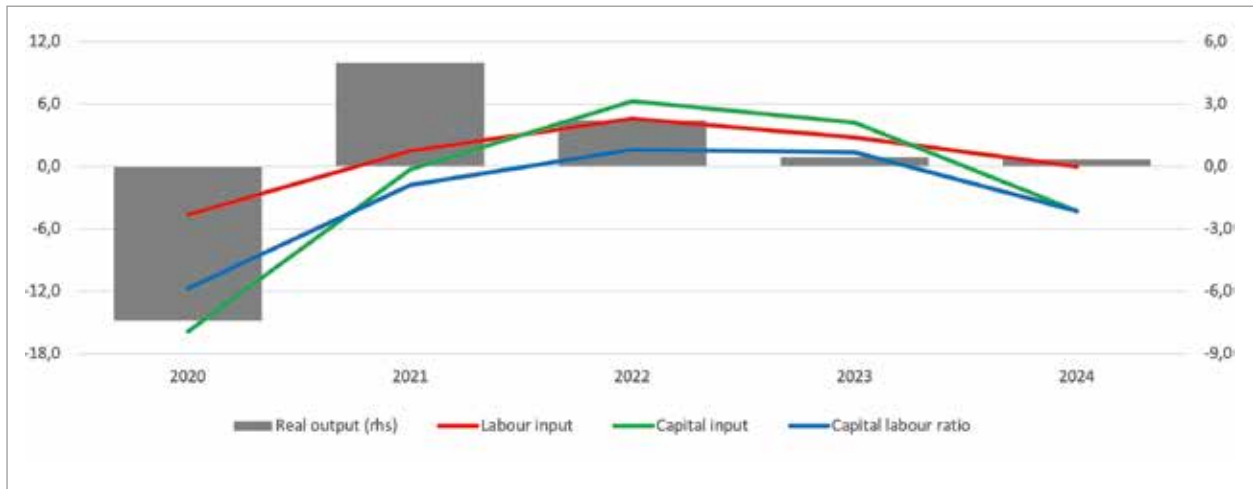
Real output decelerated in 2024. The indicator previously recorded a positive growth between 2021 and 2022 with a significant negative growth in 2020. Significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2021, while the opposite was true in 2020. Labour and Capital productivity increased in 2024, while multifactor productivity recorded a negative growth, inverting their performance during 2021 and 2022.

Figure 2 Average Productivity Indicators 1970-2024
Annual percentage change



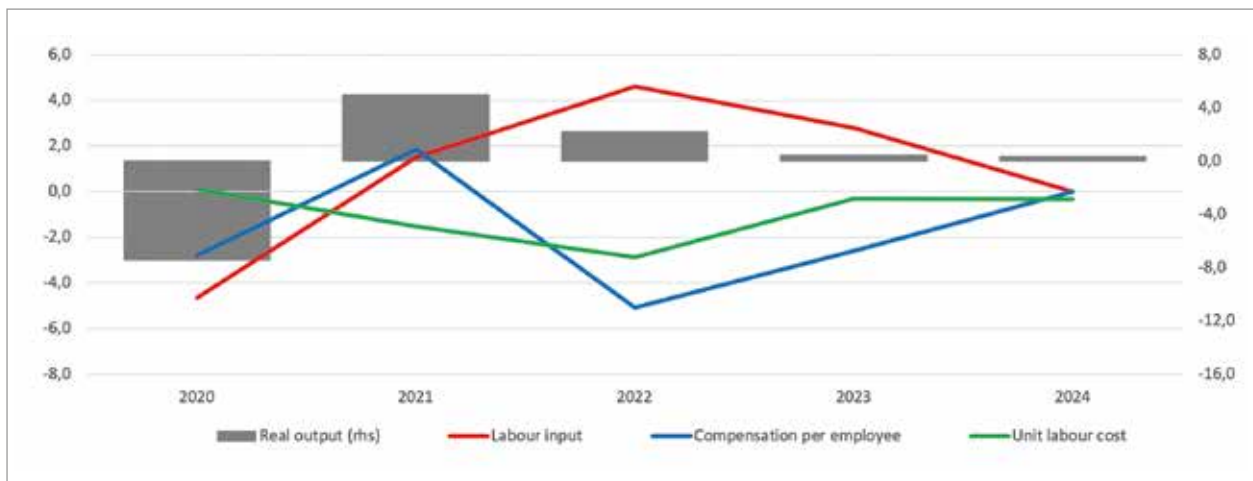
Real output, labour productivity and Multifactor productivity recorded positive growth between 1970 and 2024, while Capital productivity registered only a modest growth during the same period. In particular, Real output recorded significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993, compared to between 1994 and 2024, while it realised a negligible positive growth between 2020 and 2024. Capital productivity realised a marginal positive growth between 1970 and 2024, compared to between 1970 and 1993, while it realised a significant positive growth between 2020 and 2024. Labour productivity registered positive growth between 1970 and 2024, as well as between 1970 and 1993, compared to the negative growth between 2020 and 2024, while it recorded significant positive growth between 1994 and 2024. Multifactor productivity recorded significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993, as well as between 1994 and 2024 while it realised negative growth between 2020 and 2024.

Figure 3 Production Input Indicators 2020-2024
Annual percentage change



Real output decelerated in 2024. The indicator previously recorded positive growth in 2021 and 2022, while it declined significantly in 2020. Significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2021, while the opposite is true in 2020. Labour input decelerated in 2024. The indicator recorded positive growth in 2021 and 2022 as well as negative growth in 2020. Significant negative growth in the indicator was recorded in 2020. Capital input decelerated in 2024. The indicator registered positive growth in 2022 and 2023 while the opposite is true between 2020 and 2021. Significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2022, whereas the opposite was the case in 2020. Consequently, Capital labour ratio decreased in 2024. The indicator recorded negative growth in 2020 and 2021, while a significant positive growth in the indicator was registered between 2022 and 2023.

Figure 4 Labour Market Indicators 2020-2024
Annual percentage change



Labour input decelerated in 2024. The indicator previously recorded three successive years of positive growth between 2021 and 2023, while it realised a negative growth in 2020. A relatively significant growth in the indicator was recorded in 2022, while the opposite was true in 2020. Compensation per employee accelerated in 2024. The indicator previously recorded negative growth in 2022 and 2023. The relatively significant positive growth was recorded in 2021, while a notable decline was realised in 2022. Unit labour cost remained unchanged in 2024. The indicator previously recorded negative growth for four consecutive years between 2021 and 2023, while it realised an insignificant positive growth in 2020.

5. PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS OF THE MAIN ECONOMIC SECTORS

5.1. Primary sector

Table 4 Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

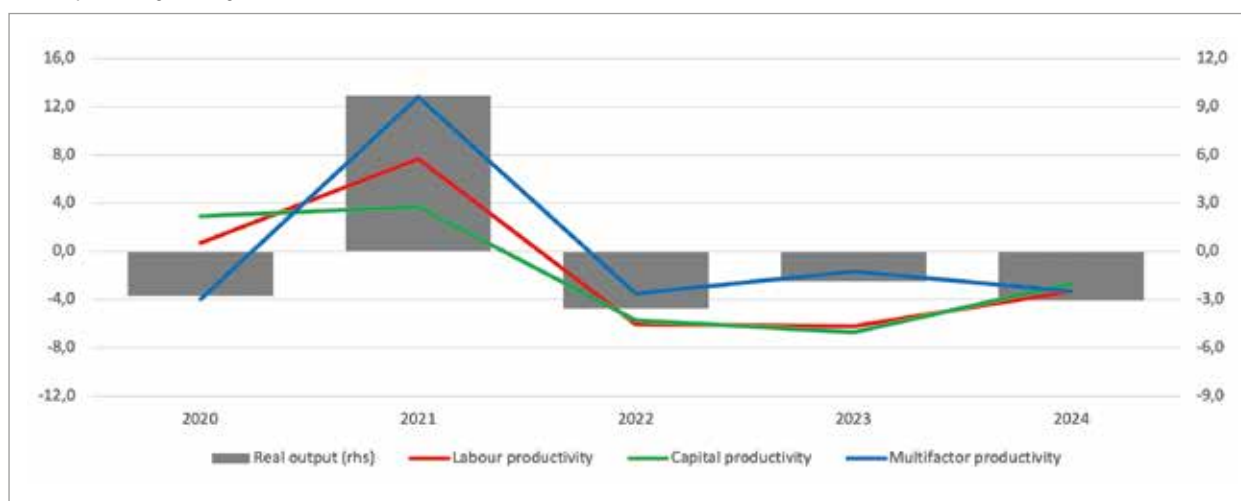
Annual percentage change

INDICATOR	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real output	-2.8	9.7	-3.6	-1.9	-3.0
Labour input	-3.4	1.9	2.7	4.6	0.3
Capital input	-5.5	5.8	2.3	5.2	-0.4
Capital labour ratio	-2.2	3.8	-0.3	0.5	-0.7
Compensation per employee	2.5	3.3	-2.5	-2.3	0.0
Unit labour cost	1.8	-4.1	3.7	4.2	3.5
Labour productivity	0.7	7.7	-6.1	-6.2	-3.3
Capital productivity	2.9	3.7	-5.7	-6.7	-2.7
Multifactor productivity	-4.0	12.8	-3.5	-1.7	-3.3

Real output declined significantly to -3.0 percent in 2024 from -1.9 percent in 2023. The indicator previously realised negative growth between 2022 and 2023, while it recorded a significant positive growth in 2021. Capital input decreased to -0.4 percent in 2024 from 5.2 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded positive growth for three consecutive years between 2021 and 2023, while the opposite was true in 2020. Consequently, Capital productivity decelerated to -2.7 percent in 2024 from -6.7 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded positive growth between 2020 and 2021 and negative growth between 2022 and 2023. Labour input decelerated to 0.3 percent in 2024 from 4.6 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a decline in growth during 2020 while it recorded a positive growth between 2022 and 2023. As a result, Labour productivity decelerated to -3.3 percent in 2024 from -6.2 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth between 2022 and 2023 while it realised positive growth in 2020 and 2021. Multifactor productivity declined to -3.3 percent in 2024 from -1.7 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a significant positive growth in 2021 while it realised a negative growth between 2020 and 2022. Compensation per employee decelerated to 0.0 percent in 2024 from -2.3 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a strong positive growth between 2020 and 2021 while it recorded negative growth in 2022 and 2023. Unit labour cost decreased to 3.5 percent in 2024 from 4.2 percent in 2023. The indicator previously realised positive growth between 2020 and 2022 while it recorded a negative growth in 2021.

Figure 5 Trends of productivity Indicators 2020-2024

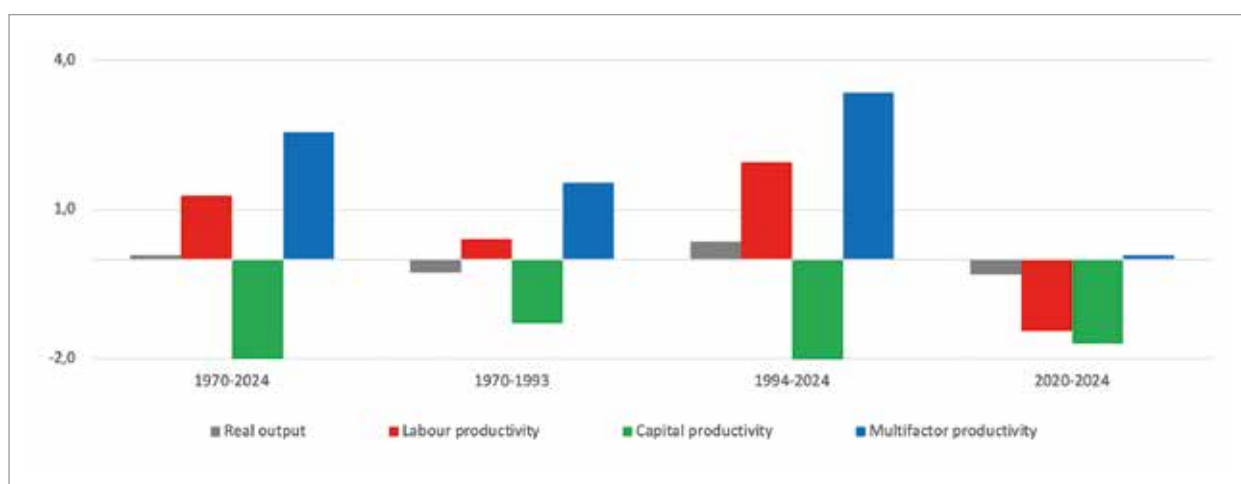
Annual percentage change



Real output growth declined further in 2024. The indicator accelerated sharply in 2021, following a negative growth in 2020. Significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2021, while the opposite is true in 2020. Capital productivity growth accelerated in 2024. The indicator previously recorded positive growth in 2020 and 2021, while it registered negative growth between 2022 and 2023. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2021 while opposite is true in 2023. Labour productivity growth also accelerated in 2024. The indicator recorded negative growth between 2022 and 2023 saving the positive growth registered between 2020 and 2021. The indicator recorded a significant positive growth in 2021 while opposite is true in 2022. Multifactor productivity decreased in growth during 2024. The indicator registered a significant positive growth in 2021, while the opposite was true in 2020. Sa marked positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2021, while the opposite is true in 2020.

Figure 6 Average productivity Indicators 1970-2024

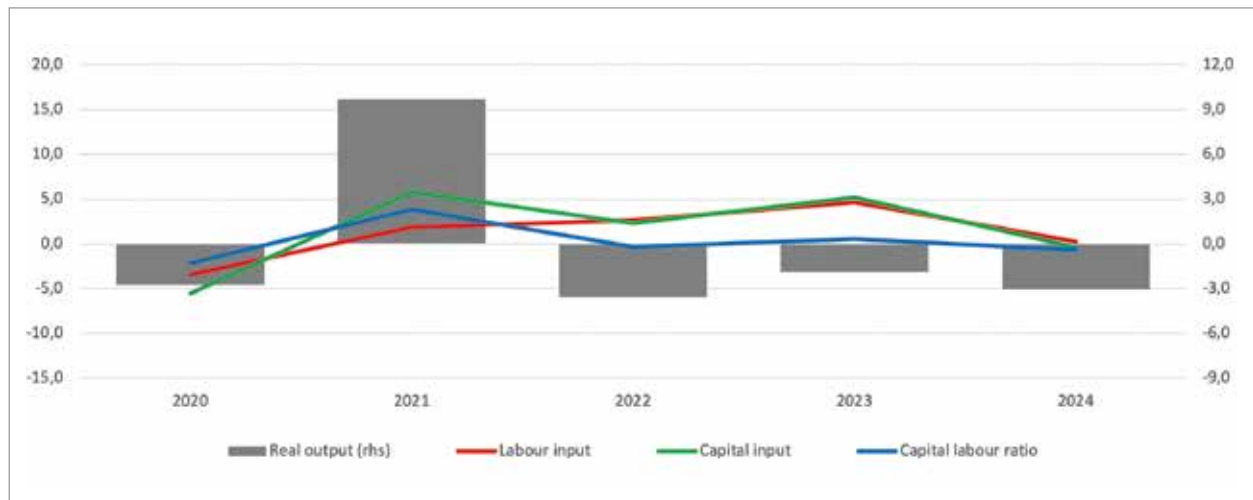
Annual percentage change



Real output, Labour productivity and Multifactor productivity recorded positive growth between 1970 and 2024 while Capital productivity realised a negative growth during this period. In particular, Real output recorded a slightly insignificant negative growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to the positive growth between 1994 and 2024 while it realised a further negative growth between 2020 and 2024. Labour productivity realised relatively insignificant positive growth between 1970 and 1994 compared to between 1994 and 2024 while it realised significant negative growth between 2020 and 2024. Capital productivity registered negative growth between 1970 and 1994 as well as between 1994 and 2024, while recording a further significant negative growth between 2020 and 2024. Multifactor productivity recorded an insignificant positive growth between 1970 and 1994 compared to the significant positive growth between 1994 and 2024, while it also realised a marginal positive growth between 2020 and 2024.

Figure 7 Production Input Indicators 2020-2024

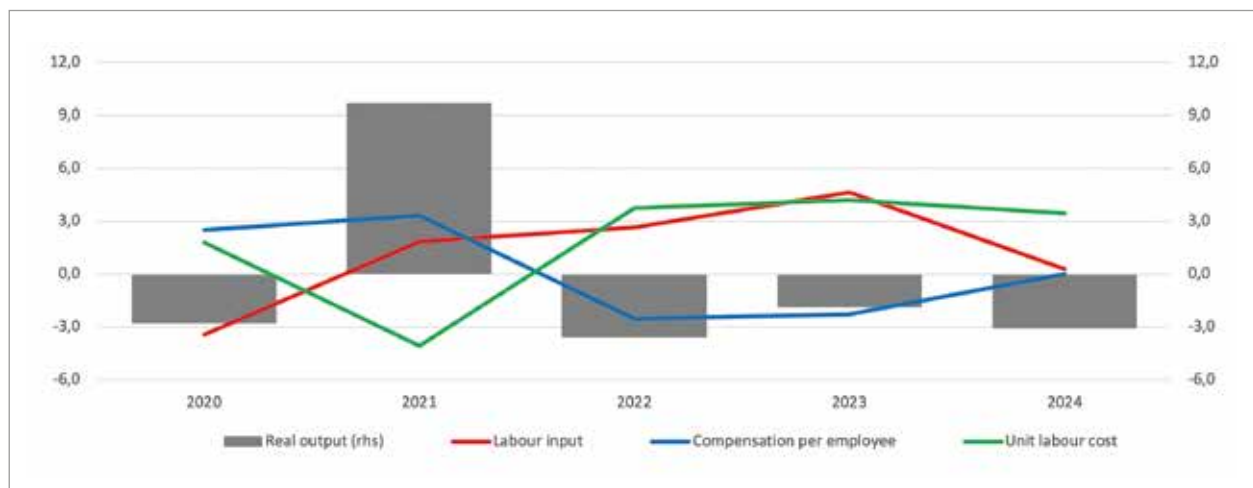
Annual percentage change



Growth in Capital input decreased in 2024, and the indicator previously registered three successive years of positive growth between 2021 and 2023 while it realised a negative growth in 2020. Significant positive growth in the indicator was registered in 2021 while a notable negative growth was recorded in 2020. Labour input registered a decrease in growth during 2024. The indicator previously registered three successive years of positive growth in 2021 and 2023. A relatively significant growth was recorded in 2023 while opposite is true in 2020. Capital labour ratio realised a slight decrease in growth in 2024 as the indicator grew fairly sideways since 2022. The indicator also recorded negative growth in 2020 and 2022 while the opposite is the case in 2021 and 2023. Significant positive growth in the indicator was registered in 2021 while the opposite is the case in 2020.

Figure 8 Labour Market Indicators 2020-2024

Annual percentage change



Labour input recorded a decrease in 2024, following three successive years of positive growth in 2021 and 2023, while it realised negative growth in 2020. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2023. Compensation per employee realised a slight increase in growth during 2024. The indicator previously negative growth in 2022 and 2023. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2021, while a decline was realised in 2022. Unit labour cost recorded a decrease in growth during 2024. The indicator previously registered negative growth in 2021 while it realised positive growth in 2020 and 2020 as well 2022 and 2023. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2022, while the opposite was recorded in 2021.

5.2. Secondary sector

Table 5 Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

Annual percentage change

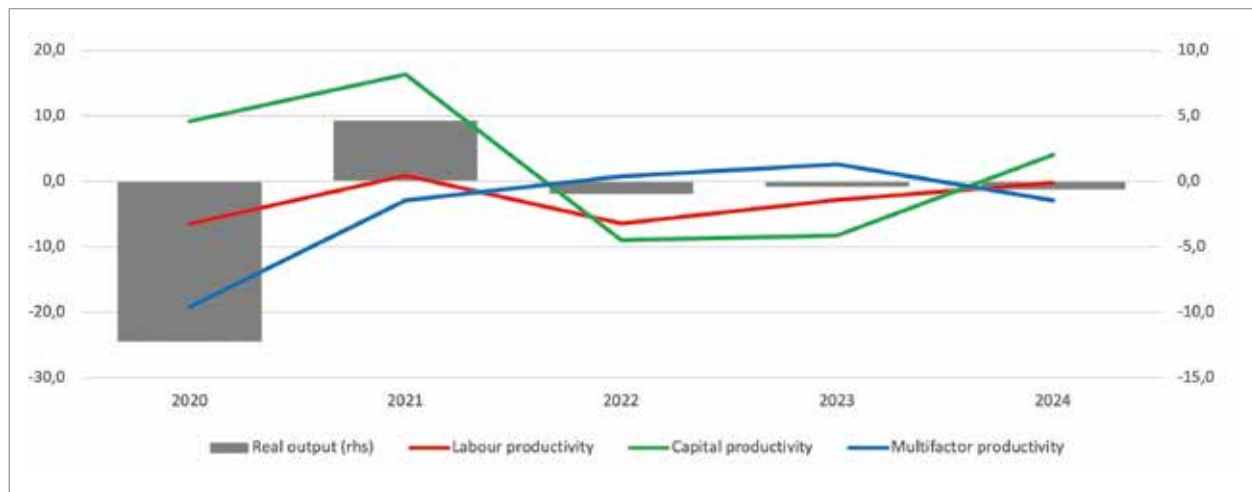
INDICATOR	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real output	-12.2	4.6	-1.0	-0.4	-0.6
Labour input	-6.2	3.7	5.8	2.5	-0.4
Capital input	-19.6	-10.1	8.8	8.6	-0.4
Capital labour ratio	-14.3	-13.3	2.8	5.9	-0.2
Compensation per employee	-3.8	0.9	-6.1	-2.3	-4.5
Unit labour cost	2.9	0.0	0.4	0.5	-4.5
Labour productivity	-6.5	0.9	-6.4	-2.8	-0.2
Capital productivity	9.2	16.4	-9.0	-8.2	-4.1
Multifactor productivity	-19.2	-2.9	0.7	2.6	-2.9

Real output declined further to -0.6 percent in 2024 from -0.4 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded negative growth in 2020 and 2022, where positive growth was realised in 2021. Capital input decreased to -0.4 percent in 2024 from 2.5 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded positive growth in 2022 and 2023. Consequently, growth in Capital productivity accelerated further to -4.1 percent in 2024 from -8.2 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded negative growth in 2022 and 2023. Labour input declined to -0.4 percent in 2024 from 2.5 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded three consecutive years of positive growth between 2021 and 2023. As a result, Labour productivity declined to -0.2 percent in 2024 from -2.8 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a positive growth in 2021. Multifactor productivity decreased to -2.9 percent in 2024 from 2.6 percent in 2023. The indicator previously registered a positive growth in 2022 and 2023. Compensation per employee decelerated to -4.5 percent in 2024 from -2.3 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded negative growth between 2020 and 2022, with an exception in 2021. Unit labour cost decreased to -4.5 percent in 2024 from 0.5 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded three consecutive years of positive growth between 2020 and 2023.



Figure 9 Trends of productivity indicators 2020-2024

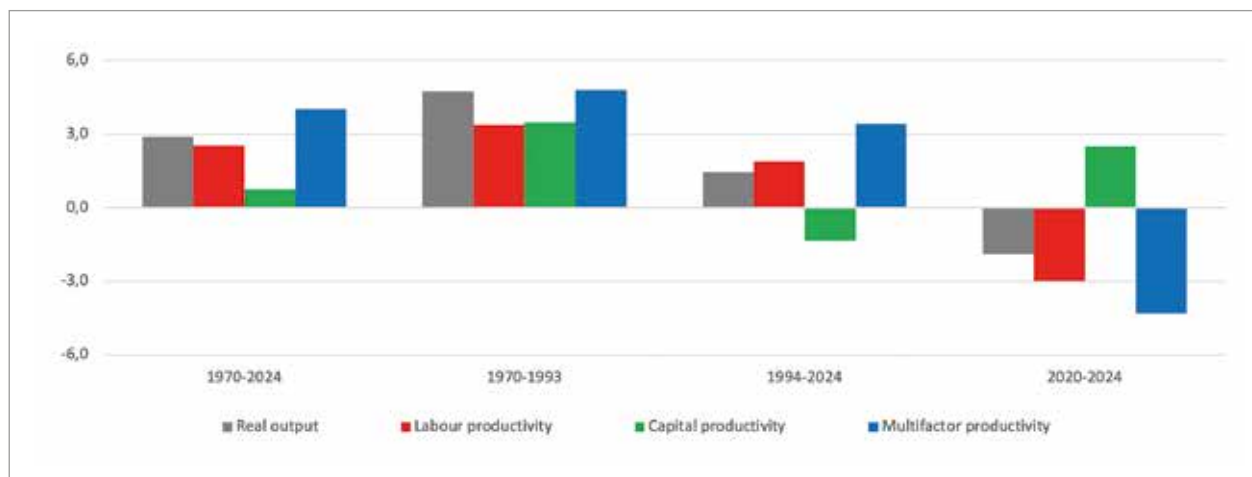
Annual percentage change



Real output growth recorded a decline in 2024. The volatility in the indicator was pronounced since 2020, and it only realised positive growth in 2021 while the opposite was true in 2020 and 2022. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator was registered in 2021, while a significant negative growth was recorded in 2020. Labour productivity accelerated marginally in 2024. The indicator recorded positive growth in 2021 compared to the negative growth during 2020 and 2022. A significant negative growth in the indicator was recorded in 2020 while the opposite is true in 2021. Capital productivity realised an increase in 2024. The indicator previously recorded positive growth in 2020 and 2021. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2021. Growth in Multifactor productivity decelerated in 2024. The indicator previously recorded a positive growth between 2022 and 2023. Significant negative growth in the indicator was realised in 2020.

Figure 10 Average productivity indicators 1970-2024

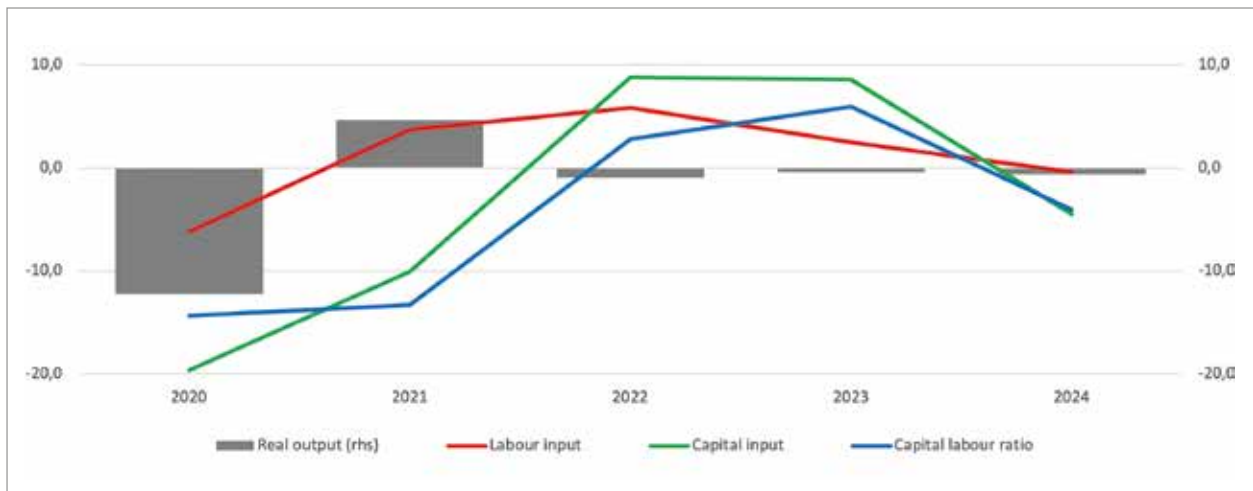
Annual percentage change



Real output, Labour productivity, Capital productivity and Multifactor productivity recorded positive growth between 1970 and 2024 where Capital productivity realised a negligible positive growth during the same period. In particular, Real output recorded a significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024 while it realised negative growth between 2020 and 2024. Labour productivity realised relatively a significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024 while it realised a negative growth between 2020 and 2024. Capital productivity registered somewhat robust positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to the negative growth between 1994 and 2024 while it recorded a significant positive growth between 2020 and 2024. Multifactor productivity recorded a relatively significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024 while it realised a negative growth between 2020 and 2024.

Figure 11 Production Input Indicators 2020-2024

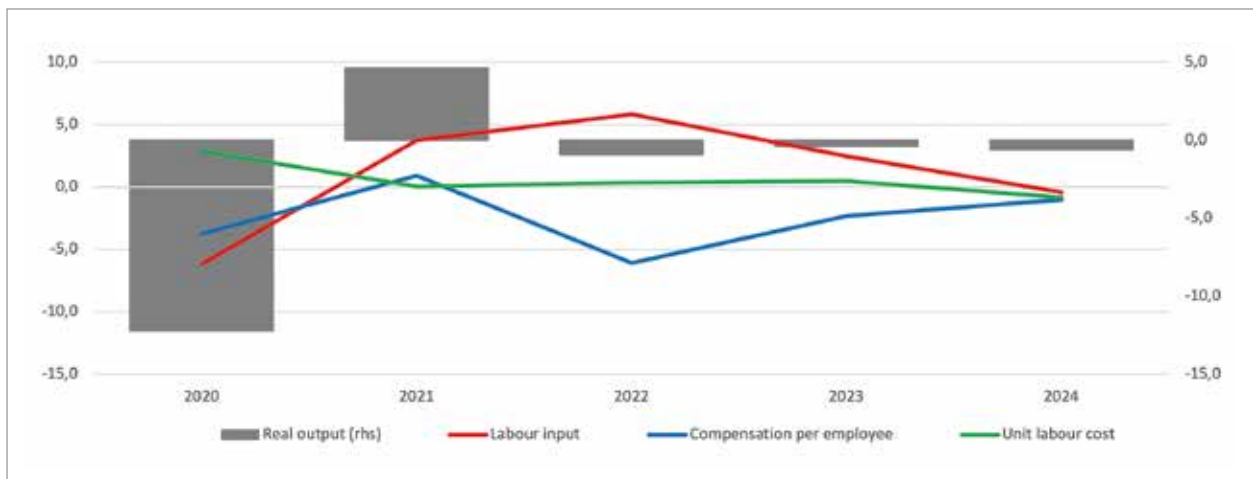
Annual percentage change



Labour input registered a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator previously registered three successive years of positive growth between 2021 and 2023. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2022, while the opposite true in 2020. Capital input recorded a notable decrease in growth during 2024. This followed two consecutive years of significant positive growth in the indicator between 2022 and 2023 and a negative growth in 2020 and 2021. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator was registered in 2022 while a notable decline in growth was realised in 2020. Capital labour ratio realised a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator previously registered positive growth between 2022 and 2023. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator was registered in 2023 while a notable decline in growth was realised in 2020.

Figure 12 Labour Market Indicators 2020-2024

Annual percentage change



Labour input registered a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator previously registered three successive years of positive growth in 2021 and 2023. A relatively significant positive growth was in 2022 while the opposite is true in 2020. Growth in Compensation per employee accelerated in 2024. The indicator previously recorded negative growth in 2020 and 2022 while it registered only a modest increase in growth during 2021. A relatively significant positive growth was in 2021 while a notable decline was realised in 2022. Unit labour cost recorded a negative growth in 2024. The indicator previously recorded negative growth in 2021 and 2022 and while it realised positive growth between 2020 and 2023. Significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2020.

5.3. Tertiary sector

Table 6 Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

Annual percentage change

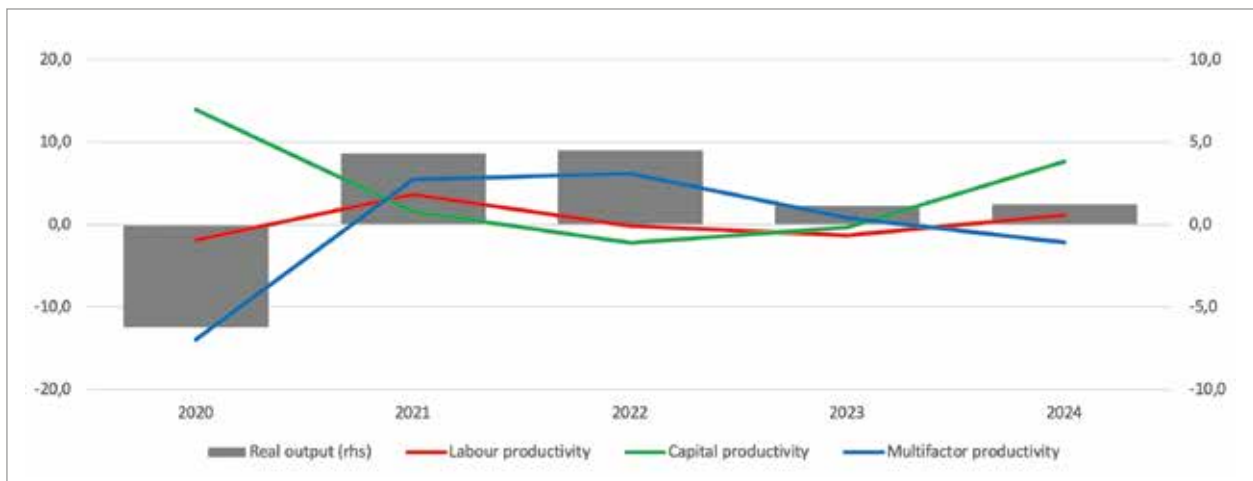
INDICATORS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real output	-6.2	4.3	4.5	1.1	1.2
Labour input	-4.4	0.6	4.7	2.4	0.1
Capital input	-17.7	2.7	6.8	1.5	0.1
Capital labour ratio	-13.9	2.1	2.1	-1.0	1.1
Compensation per employee	-3.1	1.8	-5.3	-2.7	-6.0
Unit labour cost	-1.2	-1.8	-5.2	-1.4	-6.0
Labour productivity	-1.9	3.6	-0.2	-1.3	7.7
Capital productivity	13.9	1.5	-2.2	-0.3	-6.1
Multifactor productivity	-13.9	5.5	6.2	0.8	-2.2

Real output increased slightly to 1.2 percent in 2024 from 1.1 percent in 2023. The indicator generally realised positive growth between 2021 to 2023. Growth in Capital input decelerated to 0.1 percent in 2024 from 1.5 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth between 2021 and 2023. Consequently, Capital productivity decelerated to -6.1 percent in 2024 from -0.3 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded positive growth in 2020 and 2021. Labour input decreased to 0.1 percent in 2024 from 2.4 percent in 2023. The indicator recorded negative growth in 2020 and positive growth between 2021 and 2023. As a result, Labour productivity increased sharply to 7.7 percent in 2024 from -1.3 percent in 2023. The indicator recorded a positive growth in 2021 and negative growth in 2020, 2022 and 2023. Multifactor productivity further declined to -2.2 percent in 2024 from 0.8 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded positive growth for three consecutive years since 2021 until 2023 while it registered a significant negative growth in 2020. Capital labour productivity increased to 1.1 percent in 2024 from -1.0 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a strong negative growth in 2020 and only marginal in 2023 while it registered a positive growth in 2021 and 2022. Compensation per employee decreased to -6.0 percent in 2024 from -2.7 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded negative growth in 2020 and 2022 while it registered a positive growth in 2021. Unit labour cost decreased to -6.0 percent in 2024 from -1.4 percent in 2023. The indicator previously registered four successive years of negative growth between 2020 to 2023.



Figure 13 Trends of Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

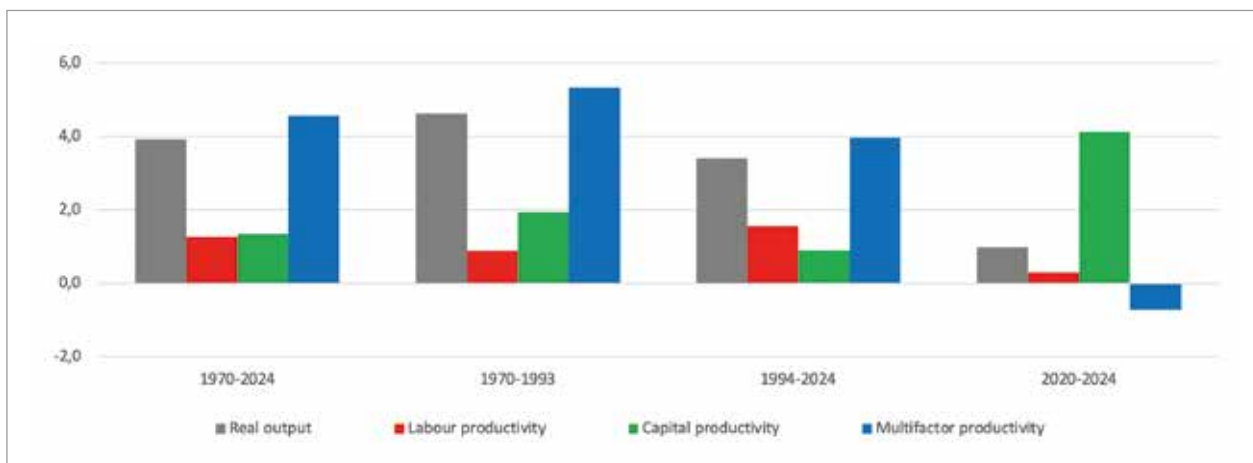
Annual percentage change



Real output increased in 2024. The indicator generally recorded positive growth between 2021 and 2023 saving the negative growth in 2020. Significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2022 while the opposite is true in 2020. Labour productivity increased slightly in 2024. The indicator previously recorded negative growth between 2020 and 2022 while it registered positive growth in 2021. A relatively significant negative growth in the indicator was realised in 2020 while the opposite is true during 2021. Capital productivity increased significantly in 2024. The indicator generally recorded negative growth between 2022 and marginally in 2023 while it registered a positive growth in 2020 and 2021. A significant positive growth in capital productivity was realised in 2020. Multifactor productivity decreased in 2024. The indicator recorded a positive growth between 2021 and 2022, while it registered a significant negative growth in 2020 and somewhat in 2023. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2022 while the opposite is true in 2020.

Figure 14 Average Productivity Indicators 1970-2024

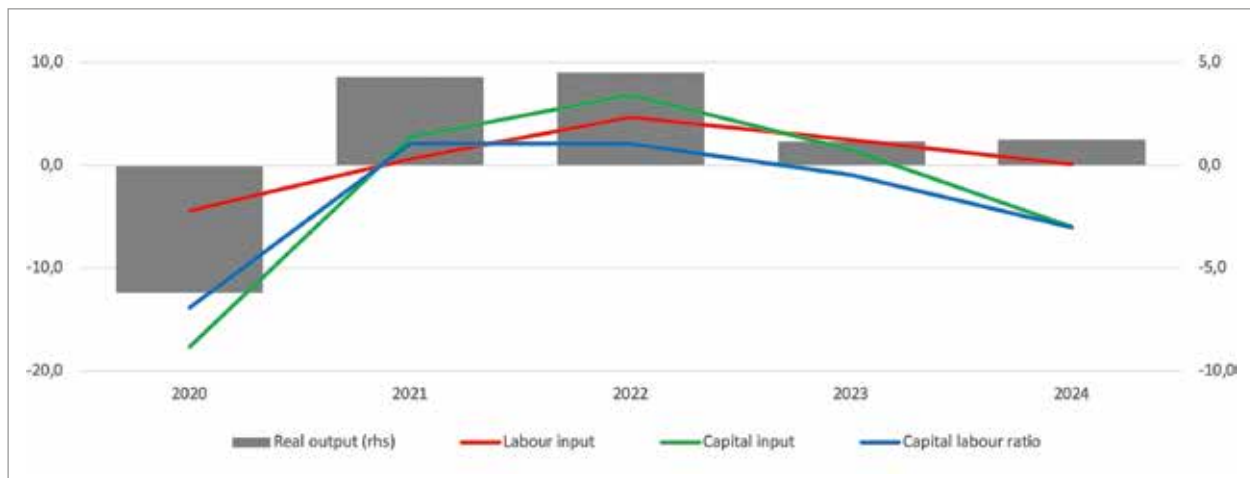
Annual percentage change



Real output, Labour productivity, Capital productivity and Multifactor productivity recorded positive growth between 1970 and 2024 where Labour productivity and Capital productivity realised only marginal growth during this period. In particular, Real output recorded a significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024 while it realised an insignificant positive growth between 2020 and 2024. Labour productivity realised only a modest positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024 while it realised a slight positive growth between 2020 and 2024. Capital productivity registered somewhat significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024, while it recorded a robust positive growth between 2020 and 2024. Multifactor productivity recorded significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993, as well as between 1994 and 2024 while it realised a negative growth between 2020 and 2024.

Figure 15 Production Input Indicators 2020-2024

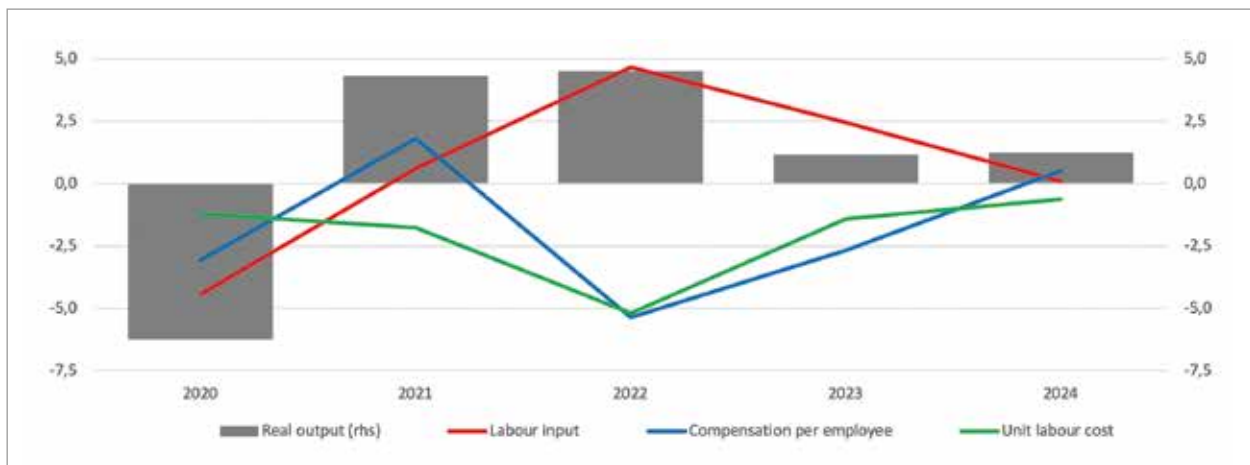
Annual percentage change



Labour input registered a decrease in growth during 2024. The indicator generally realised positive growth between 2021 and 2023. A significant positive growth was recorded in 2022 while the opposite is true in 2020. Capital input realised a further decline in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded positive growth in 2021 and 2023. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2022 while the opposite is true in 2020. Capital labour ratio recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator generally realised positive growth in 2021 and 2022. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in both 2021 and 2022 while the opposite is true in 2020.

Figure 16 Labour Market Indicators 2020-2024

Annual percentage change



Labour input registered a decrease in growth during 2024. The indicator generally realised positive growth between 2021 and 2023. Significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2022 while the opposite is true in 2020. Compensation per employee registered an increased in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a negative growth in 2020 and 2022. A relatively significant negative growth in the indicator was recorded in 2022 while the opposite true in 2021. Unit labour cost recorded a negative growth in 2024. The indicator generally recorded negative growth four successive years since 2020 up to 2023.

6. PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS OF THE MAIN INDUSTRIES

6.1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Table 7 Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

Annual percentage change

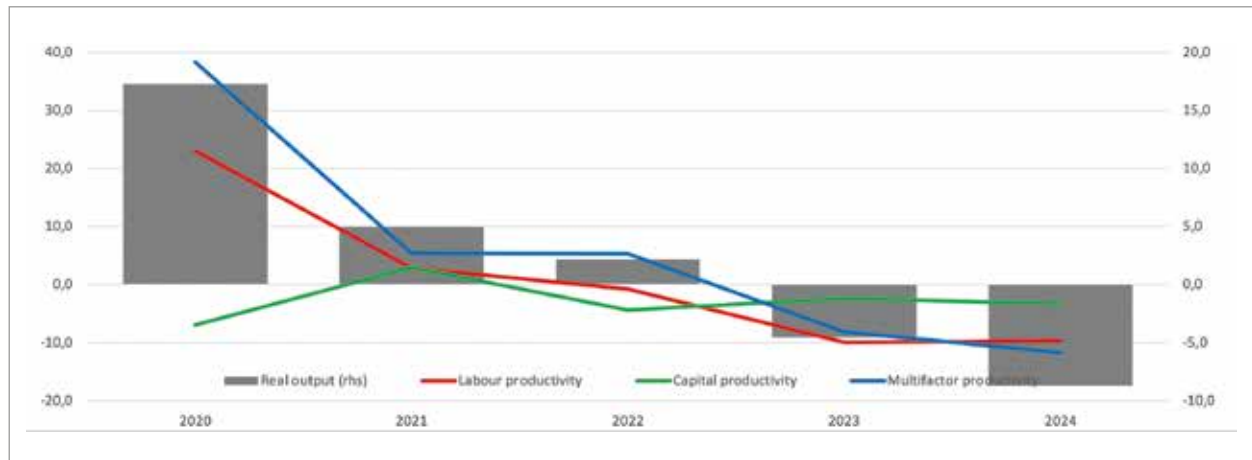
INDICATOR	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real output	17.3	5.0	2.2	-4.6	-8.7
Labour input	-4.7	2.1	3.0	6.0	1.0
Capital input	26.0	1.9	6.9	-2.2	-5.6
Capital labour ratio	32.2	-0.2	3.8	-7.8	-6.6
Compensation per employee	4.7	7.0	9.3	5.8	4.5
Unit labour cost	-13.6	-2.5	0.1	4.6	9.6
Labour productivity	23.1	2.8	-0.8	-10.0	-9.7
Capital productivity	-6.9	3.0	-4.4	-2.4	-3.3
Multifactor productivity	38.3	5.4	5.3	-8.1	-11.7

Real output declined to -8.7 percent in 2024 from -4.6 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded three consecutive years of positive growth between 2020 and 2022, and a negative growth was realised in 2023. Capital input decreased to -5.6 percent in 2024 from -2.2 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded three consecutive years of positive growth between 2020 and 2023. Consequently, Capital productivity decelerated further to -3.3 percent in 2024 from -2.4 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded negative growth in 2020 and 2022. Labour input decelerated to 1.0 percent in 2024 from 6.0 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded negative growth in 2020. As a result, Labour productivity decelerated to -9.7 percent in 2024 from -10.0 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a robust positive growth in 2020 and only marginal in 2021. Multifactor productivity decreased further to -11.7 percent in 2024 from -8.1 percent in 2023. The indicator previously registered three consecutive years of positive growth between 2020 and 2022. Capital labour ratio decelerated to -6.6 percent in 2024 from -7.8 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a significant positive growth in 2020, while recording only a marginal growth in 2022. Compensation per employee decelerated to 4.5 percent in 2024 from 5.8 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded positive growth between 2020 and 2023. Unit labour cost increased to 9.6 percent in 2024 from 4.6 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded negative growth in 2020 and 2021.



Figure 17 Trends of Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

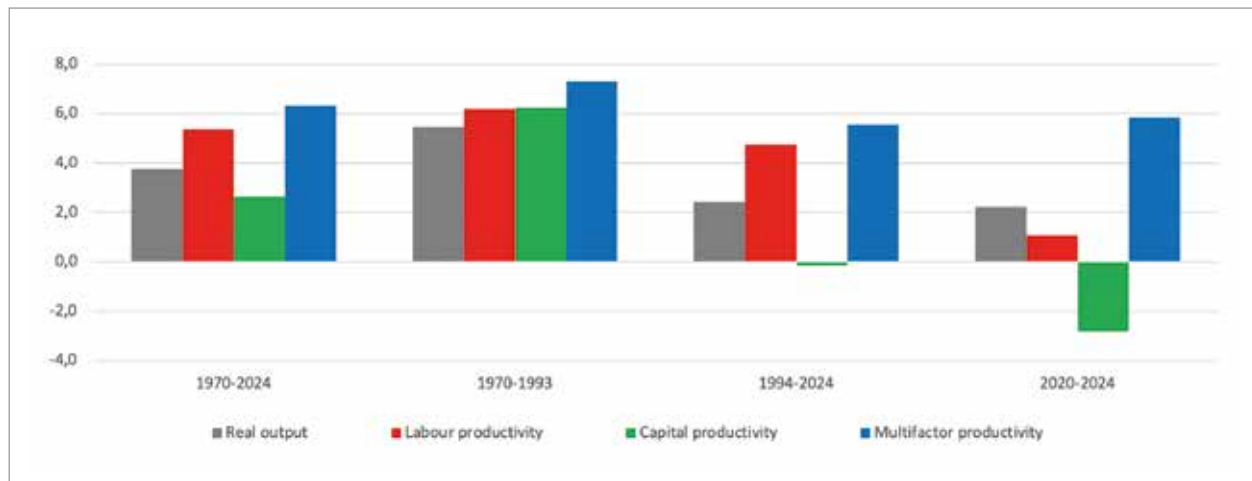
Annual percentage change



Real output growth recorded a negative growth in 2024. The indicator generally recorded positive growth for three consecutive years between 2020 and 2022. A relatively significant increase in the indicator was recorded in 2020 while the opposite is true in 2024. Capital productivity recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a negative growth between 2020 and 2022. A relatively significant negative growth was recorded in 2020 while the opposite was true in 2021. Labour productivity recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator generally realised a negative growth between 2022 and 2023 saving the significant positive growth in 2020. Multifactor productivity recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator generally realised a positive growth between 2020 and 2022 saving the significant negative growth in 2023. A relatively significant increase in the indicator was recorded in 2020 while the opposite is true in 2024.

Figure 18 Average Productivity Indicators 1970-2024

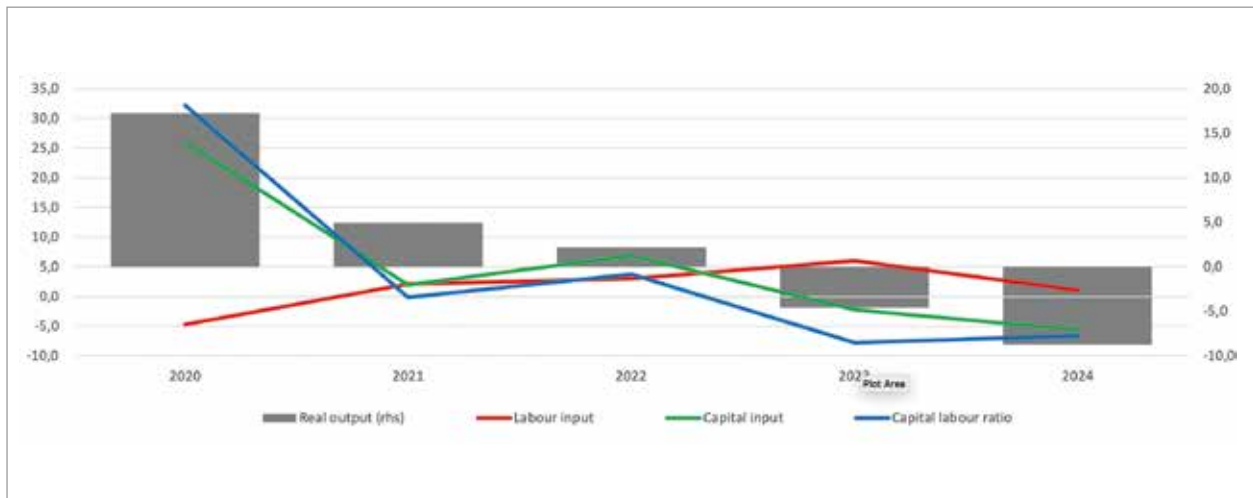
Annual percentage change



Real output, Labour productivity, Capital productivity and Multifactor productivity recorded positive growth between 1970 and 2024 as Labour productivity and Multifactor productivity realised a slight positive growth. In particular, Real output recorded significant positive growth between 1970 and 1994 compared to between 1994 and 2024 while it realised an insignificant positive growth between 2020 and 2024. Labour productivity realised a significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024 while it realised a negligible positive growth between 2020 and 2024. Capital productivity registered a strong positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024 while it recorded a significant negative growth between 2020 and 2024. Multifactor productivity recorded a robust positive growth between 1970 and 1993, as well as between 1994 and 2024 while it further realised significant positive growth between 2020 and 2024.

Figure 19 Production Input Indicators 2020-2024

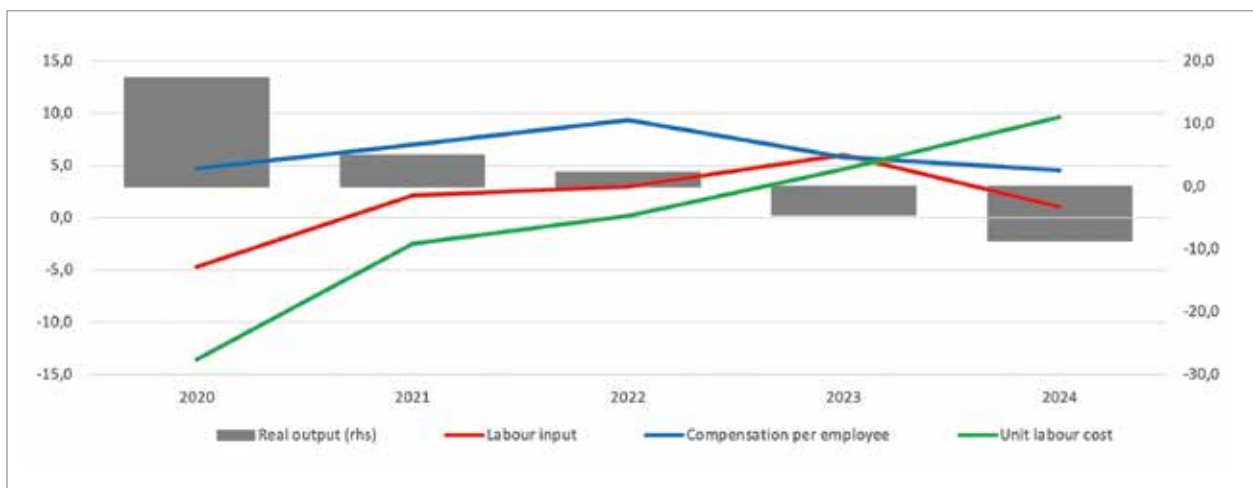
Annual percentage change



Labour input registered a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded positive growth between 2021 and 2023 while it realised a decline in growth during 2020. Capital input registered a decrease in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded a positive growth in 2020 and 2022 while it registered a negative growth in 2021 and 2023. A significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2020 while the opposite was true in 2023 or/ and in 2024. As a result, Capital labour ratio registered an increase in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a negative growth in 2021 and 2023 saving a strong positive growth in 2020, while it grew only moderately in 2022. A significant positive growth was realised in 2020 while the opposite is true in 2024.

Figure 20 Labour Market Indicators 2020-2024

Annual percentage change



Labour input registered a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded positive growth between 2021 and 2023 while it realised a decline in growth during 2020. A significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2023 while the opposite true in 2020. Compensation per employee realised a decrease in growth during 2024. The indicator registered four successive years of positive growth between 2020 and 2023. Unit labour cost recorded a significant increase in growth in 2024. The indicator generally recorded positive growth between 2022 and 2023 while it registered a negative growth in 2020 and 2021.

6.2. Mining and quarrying

Table 8 Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

Annual percentage change

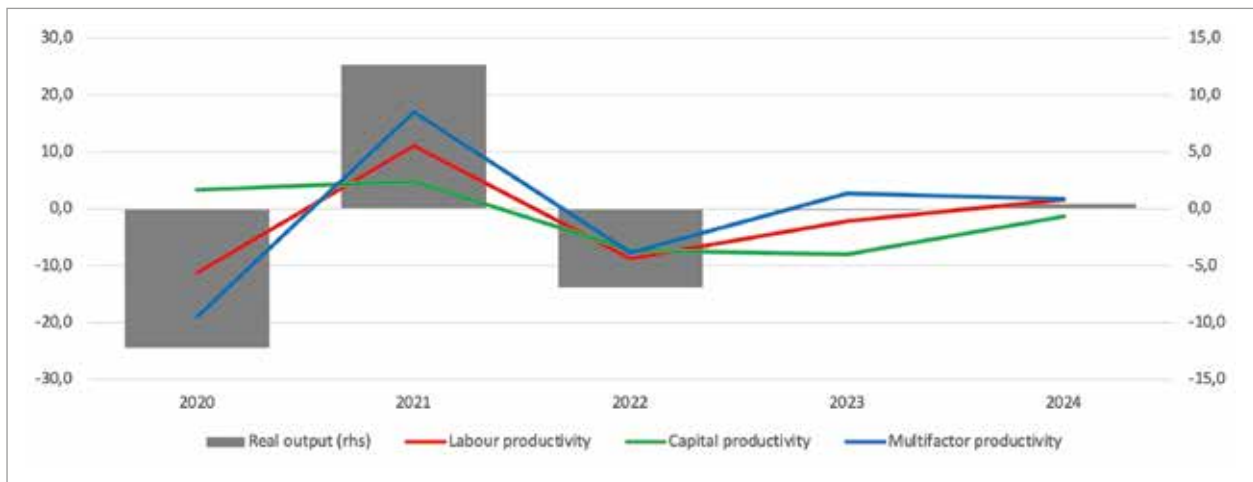
INDICATOR	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real output	-12.2	12.6	-6.9	-0.1	0.4
Labour input	-1.0	1.4	2.0	2.1	-1.2
Capital input	-15.1	7.5	0.4	8.6	1.8
Capital labour ratio	-14.2	6.0	-1.6	6.3	3.0
Compensation per employee	-0.8	4.8	-2.7	1.0	1.6
Unit labour cost	11.9	-5.7	6.7	3.2	-0.1
Labour productivity	-11.3	11.1	-8.8	-2.2	1.7
Capital productivity	3.4	4.8	-7.3	-8.0	-1.3
Multifactor productivity	-19.0	17.0	-7.7	2.7	1.8

Real output increased to 0.4 percent in 2024 from -0.1 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded negative growth in 2020 and 2022 as well as in 2023, saving the relatively significant positive growth registered in 2021. Capital input declined to 1.8 percent in 2024 from 8.6 percent in 2023. The indicator generally realised a positive growth between 2021 and 2023 saving the significant negative growth recorded in 2020. Consequently, Capital productivity accelerated to -1.3 percent in 2024 from -8.0 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded significant negative growth in 2022 and 2023 saving the positive growth in 2020 and 2021. Labour input decreased to -1.2 percent in 2024 from 2.1 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded positive growth between 2021 and 2023, saving negative growth in 2020. As a result, Labour productivity increased to 1.7 percent in 2024 from -2.2 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded negative growth in 2020 and 2022, saving the significant positive growth in 2021. Multifactor productivity decreased to 1.8 percent in 2024 from 2.7 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded negative growth between 2020 and 2022 saving the significant positive growth in 2021. Capital labour ratio declined to 3.0 percent in 2024 from 6.3 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded positive growth in 2021 while it registered negative growth in 2020 and 2022. Compensation per employee increased to 1.6 percent in 2024 from 1.0 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded negative growth in 2020 and 2022 while it registered a positive growth in 2021. Unit labour cost declined to -0.1 percent in 2024 from 3.2 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a positive growth in 2020 and 2022 while it registered a negative growth in 2021.



Figure 21 Trends of Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

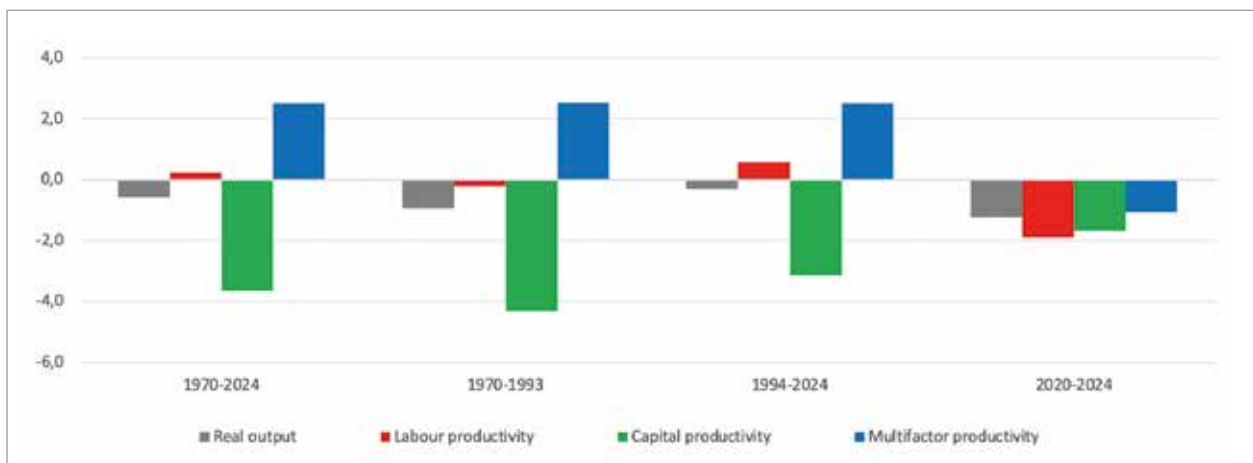
Annual percentage change



Real output growth increased in 2024. growth in this indicator remained volatile between 2019 and 2023. Significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2021 while a notable negative growth was realised in 2020. Labour productivity recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded negative growth in 2020 and 2022 while it realised a positive growth in 2021. Significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2021 while the opposite is true in 2020. Capital productivity recorded a decrease in 2024. The indicator previously recorded negative growth between 2022 and 2023 while it registered a positive growth in 2020 and 2021. A significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2021 while the opposite is true in 2023.

Figure 22 Average productivity indicators 1970-2024

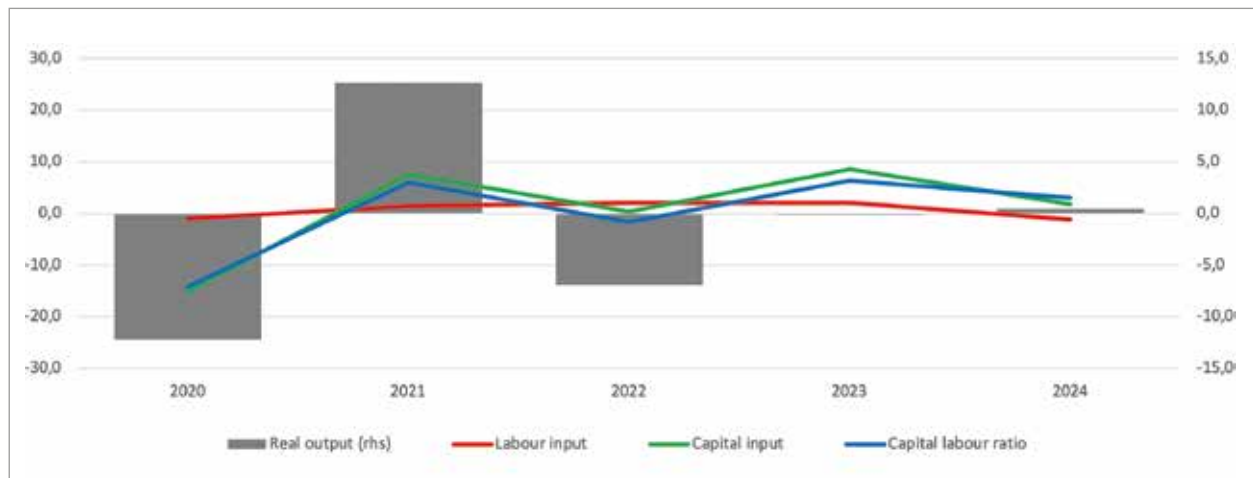
Annual percentage change



Real output and Capital productivity recorded negative growth, while Labour productivity and Multifactor productivity recorded positive growth between 1970 and 2024. In particular, Real output recorded a significant negative growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024 while it also realised a negative growth between 2020 and 2024. Labour productivity realised a marginal negative growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to the positive growth between 1994 and 2024 while it realised a significant negative growth between 2020 and 2024. Capital productivity registered a significant negative growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024 while it also recorded a negative growth between 2020 and 2024. Multifactor productivity recorded a positive growth between 1970 and 1993, as well as between 1994 and 2024, while it realised a negative growth between 2020 and 2024.

Figure 23 Production Input Indicators 2020-2024

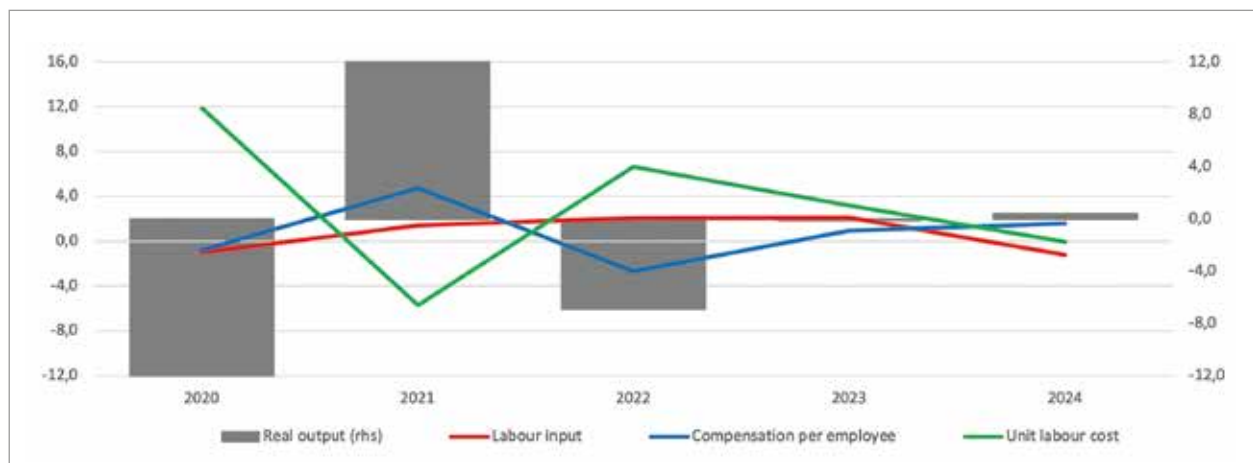
Annual percentage change



Labour input registered a decline in growth in 2024. The indicator generally recorded positive growth for three consecutive years between 2021 and 2023, saving the negative growth recorded in 2020. Capital input registered a significant decline in 2024. The indicator previously recorded a positive growth for three consecutive years between 2021 and 2023 while it registered a negative growth in 2020. A significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2023 while the opposite was true in 2020. Consequently, Capital labour ratio recorded a decline in 2024. The indicator previously recorded positive growth in 2021 and 2023 while it registered negative growth in 2020 and 2022. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded 2023, while the opposite true is 2020.

Figure 24 Labour Market Indicators 2020-2024

Annual percentage change



Labour input registered a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded positive growth between 2021 and 2023, saving the negative growth in 2020. Compensation per employee recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded negative growth in 2020 and in 2022 while it registered a strong positive growth in 2021. A significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2021 while the opposite is true in 2022. Unit labour cost recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth in 2020 and 2022. A significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2020 while the opposite is true in 2021.

6.3. Manufacturing

Table 9 Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

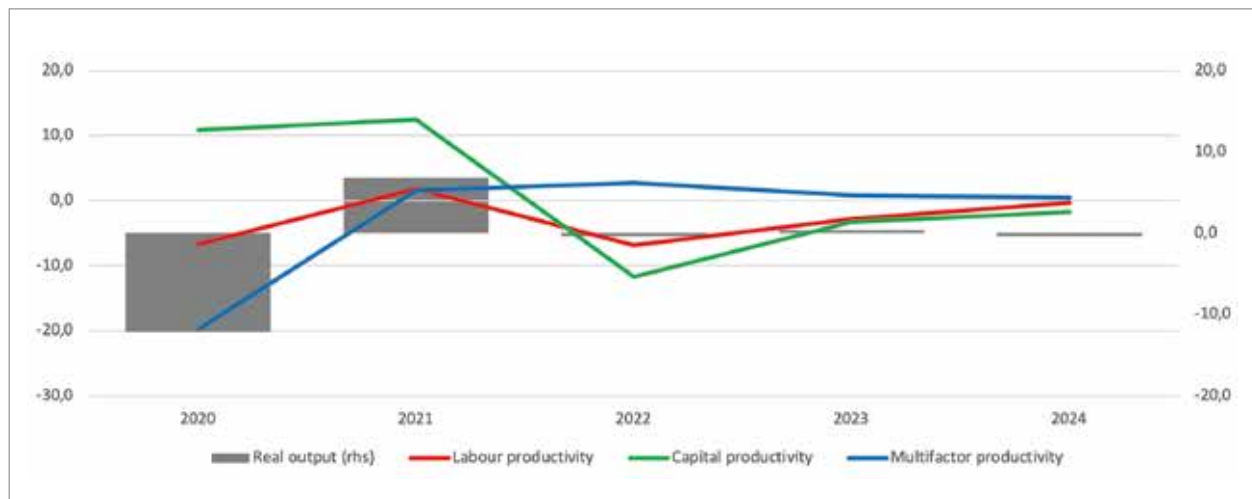
Annual percentage change

INDICATOR	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real output	-12.1	6.8	-0.3	0.4	-0.4
Labour input	-5.8	4.9	7.0	3.3	0.0
Capital input	-20.8	-5.0	12.9	3.8	1.4
Capital labour ratio	-15.9	-9.5	5.6	0.5	1.4
Compensation per employee	-3.2	2.4	-5.6	-2.1	-0.9
Unit labour cost	3.7	0.6	1.3	0.7	-0.6
Labour productivity	-6.7	1.8	-6.8	-2.8	-0.3
Capital productivity	10.9	12.5	-11.8	-3.3	-1.7
Multifactor productivity	-19.8	1.6	2.7	0.8	0.4

Real output decreased to -0.4 percent in 2024 from 0.4 percent in 2023. Growth in the indicator was generally volatile between 2019 and 2023 where it previously recorded negative growth in 2020 and 2022 while the opposite true in 2021. Capital input declined to 1.4 percent in 2024 from 3.8 percent in 2023. The indicator recorded a significant negative growth in 2020 and moderately in 2021 while it registered a positive growth in 2022 and 2023. Consequently, Capital productivity accelerated to -1.7 percent from -3.3 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth in 2022 while it registered a positive growth in 2020 and 2021. Labour input declined to 0.0 percent in 2024 from 3.3 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded positive growth for three consecutive years between 2021 and 2023 while it registered a negative growth in 2020. As a result, Labour productivity accelerated to -0.3 percent in 2024 from -2.8 percent in 2023. The indicator was volatile between 2020 and 2024 where it previously recorded negative growth in 2020 and 2022 while the opposite true in 2021. Multifactor productivity decreased to 0.4 percent in 2024 from 0.8 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded positive growth for three consecutive years between 2020 and 2022 while the opposite is true in 2020. Capital labour ratio increased to 1.4 percent in 2024 from 0.5 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded positive growth in 2022 and marginally so in 2023 while it registered a negative growth in 2020 and 2021. Compensation per employee accelerated to -0.9 percent in 2024 from -2.1 percent in 2023. The indicator generally realised a volatile growth between 2020 and 2024 where it previously recorded negative growth in 2022 and 2023 while it registered a positive growth in 2021. Unit labour cost decreased to -0.6 percent in 2024 from 0.7 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth for four consecutive years between 2020 and 2024.

Figure 25 Trends of Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

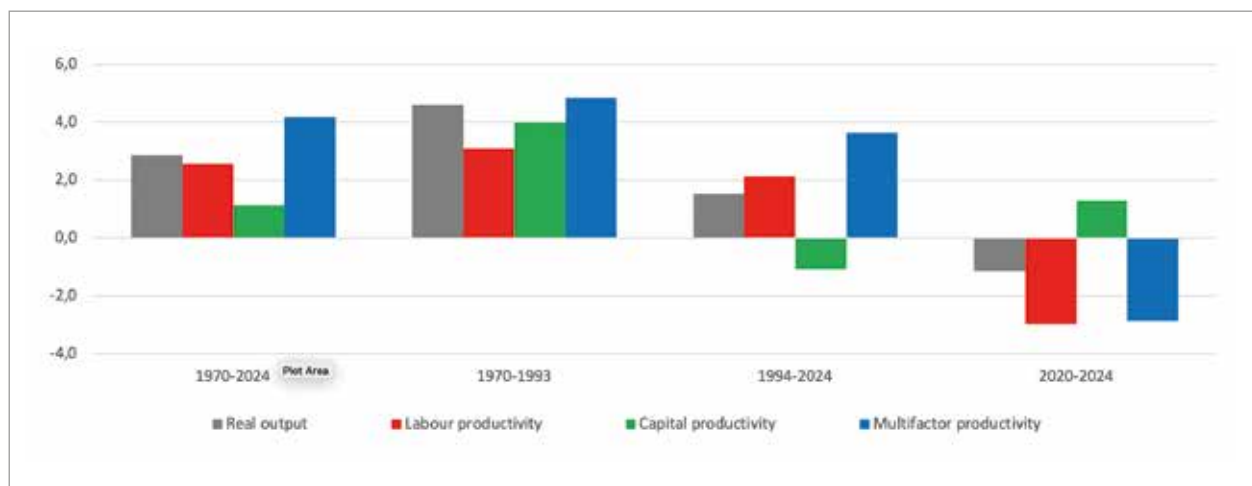
Annual percentage change



Real output growth recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator realised a volatile growth between 2020 and 2024. A significant positive growth in the indicator was registered in 2021 while a negative growth was recorded in 2020. Growth in Labour productivity increased in 2024. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth in 2020 and 2022 while it registered a positive growth in 2021. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2021, while the opposite is true in 2020. Growth in Capital productivity accelerated in 2024. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth in 2020 and 2021 while it registered a negative growth in 2022 and 2023. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2021 while the opposite is true in 2022. Growth in Multifactor productivity decreased slightly in 2024. The indicator generally realised a decline in growth during 2020, saving a positive growth in 2021.

Figure 26 Average Productivity Indicators 1970-2024

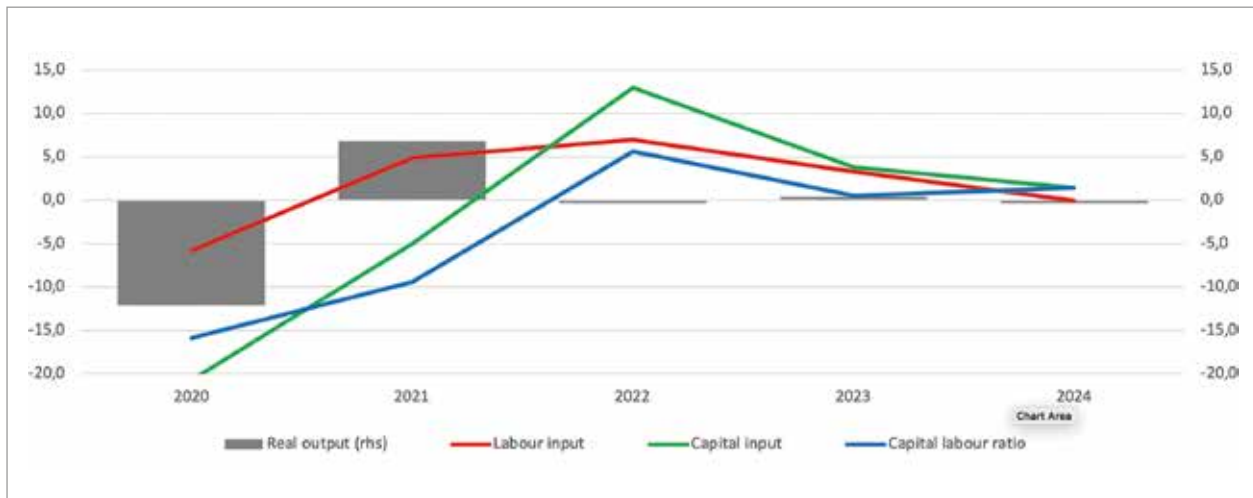
Annual percentage change



Real output, Labour productivity, Capital productivity and Multifactor productivity recorded positive growth between 1970 and 2024 where Capital productivity grew only marginally over this period. In particular, Real output recorded significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024 while it realised a negligible negative growth between 2020 and 2024. Labour productivity realised positive growth between 1970 and 1993, as well as between 1994 and 2024 while it realised a significant negative growth between 2020 and 2024. Capital productivity registered a somewhat significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to the negative growth between 1994 and 2024, while it also recorded a positive growth between 2020 and 2024. Multifactor productivity recorded significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024 while it realised a negative growth between 2020 and 2024.

Figure 27 Production Input Indicators 2020-2024

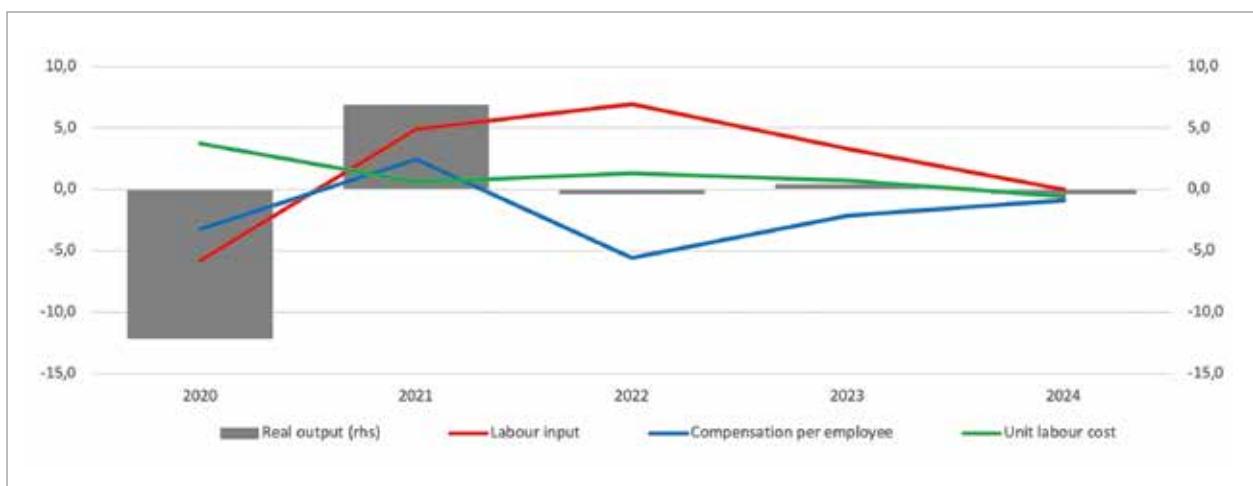
Annual percentage change



Labour input recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth for three successive years between 2021 and 2023 while it registered a negative growth in 2020. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2022 while the opposite is true in 2020. Capital input recorded a decline in growth during 2024. This followed a positive growth in the indicator in 2023 as it peaked in 2022, while a significant negative growth was recorded in 2020 and 2021. A significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2022 while the opposite is true in 2020. As a result, Capital labour ratio recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth in 2022 and 2023 while it registered a negative growth in 2020 and 2021. A significant growth in the indicator was realised in 2022 while the opposite is true in 2020.

Figure 28 Labour Market Indicators 2020-2024

Annual percentage change



Labour input recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth for three years in a row between 2021 and 2023 while it registered a negative growth in 2020. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2022 while the opposite is true in 2020. Compensation per employee accelerated in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth in 2020 and 2022, while it registered a positive growth in 2021. A significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2021 while the opposite is true in 2022. Unit labour cost recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth for four successive years between 2020 and 2023. A significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2020.

6.4. Electricity, gas and water

Table 10 Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

Annual percentage change

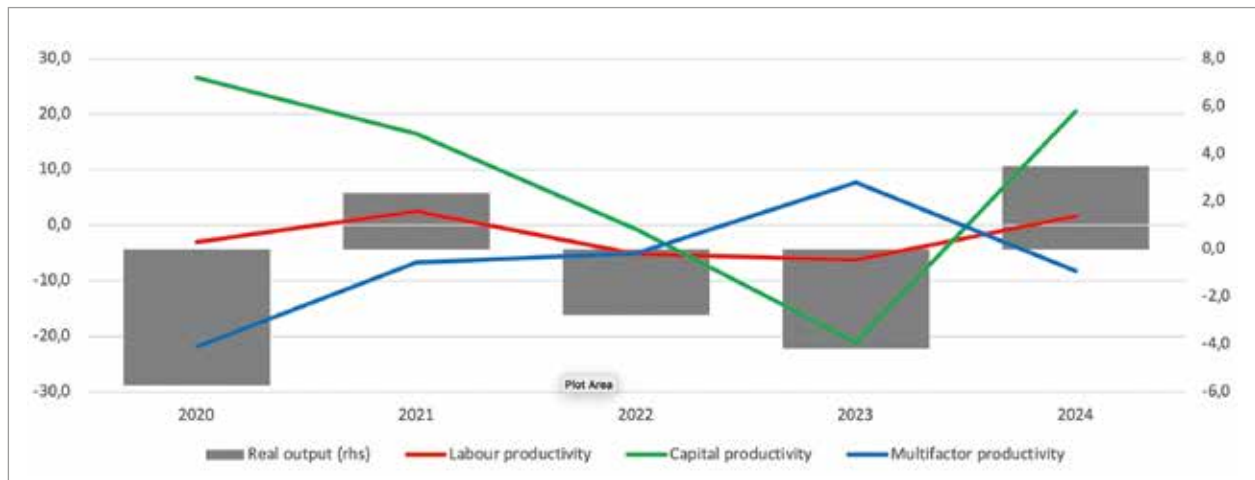
INDICATORS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real output	-5.7	2.3	-2.8	-4.2	3.5
Labour input	-2.8	-0.2	2.5	2.2	1.8
Capital input	-25.5	-12.1	-2.1	21.4	-14.1
Capital labour ratio	-23.4	-11.9	-4.5	18.7	-15.6
Compensation per employee	-1.4	0.2	-4.6	-3.6	-3.6
Unit labour cost	5.0	2.1	7.5	9.0	-1.0
Labour productivity	-3.0	2.6	-5.2	-6.3	1.6
Capital productivity	26.6	16.4	-0.7	-21.1	20.5
Multifactor productivity	-21.9	-6.7	-5.1	7.7	-8.2

Real output increased to 3.5 percent in 2024 from -4.2 percent in 2023. The indicator previously registered positive growth in 2021 while it realised a negative growth in 2020 and 2022. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2021 while the opposite is true in 2020. Capital input declined to -14.1 percent in 2024 from 21.4 percent in 2023. The indicator recorded a negative growth for three consecutive years between 2020 and 2023 while it recorded positive growth in 2023. Consequently, Capital productivity increased to 20.5 percent in 2024 from -21.1 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a positive growth in 2020 and 2021 while it registered a negative growth in 2022 and 2023. Labour input declined to 1.8 percent in 2024 from 2.2 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth between 2020 and 2021 while registered a positive growth in 2022. As a result, Labour productivity increased to 1.6 percent in 2024 from -6.3 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded negative growth in 2020 and 2022 while it registered positive growth in 2021. Multifactor productivity decreased to -8.2 percent in 2024 from 7.7 percent 2023. The indicator generally recorded negative growth for three consecutive years between 2020 and 2022 while it registered a positive growth in 2023. Capital labour ratio decreased to -15.6 percent in 2024 from 18.7 percent in 2023. The indicator generally realised a negative growth between 2020 and 2023, with exception of the positive growth in 2023. Compensation per employee remained unchanged to -3.6 percent in 2024 from -3.6 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded positive growth in 2021 following a negative growth in 2020 and 2022. Unit labour cost declined to -1.0 percent in 2024 from 9.0 percent in 2023. The negative growth was followed by four consecutive years of positive growth between 2020 and 2023.



Figure 29 Trends of Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

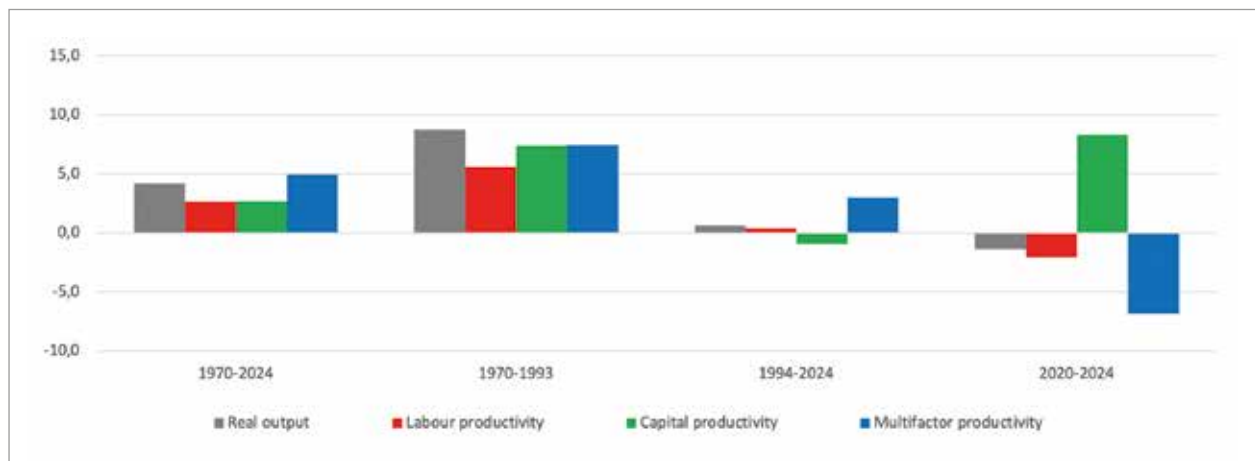
Annual percentage change



Real output recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The indicator realised a negative growth between 2020 and 2023 saving the positive growth in 2021. A relatively significant decline in the indicator was recorded in 2020 while the opposite is true in 2021. Labour productivity recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The indicator generally realised a negative growth between 2020 and 2023 saving the significant positive growth in 2021. A relatively significant decline in the indicator was recorded in 2023 while the opposite is true in 2021. Capital productivity recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded a positive growth between 2020 and 2021. with a significant positive growth registered in 2020 while the opposite is true in 2023. Multifactor productivity recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator generally realised a decline in growth between 2020 and 2022. A significant negative growth in the indicator was recorded in 2020, while the opposite is true in 2023.

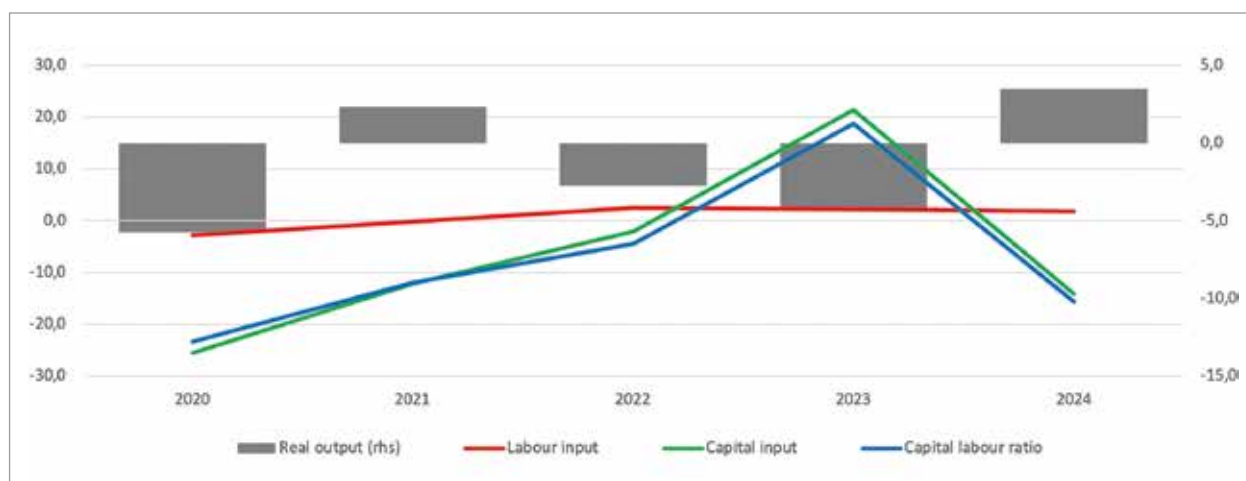
Figure 30 Average productivity indicators 1970-2024

Annual percentage change



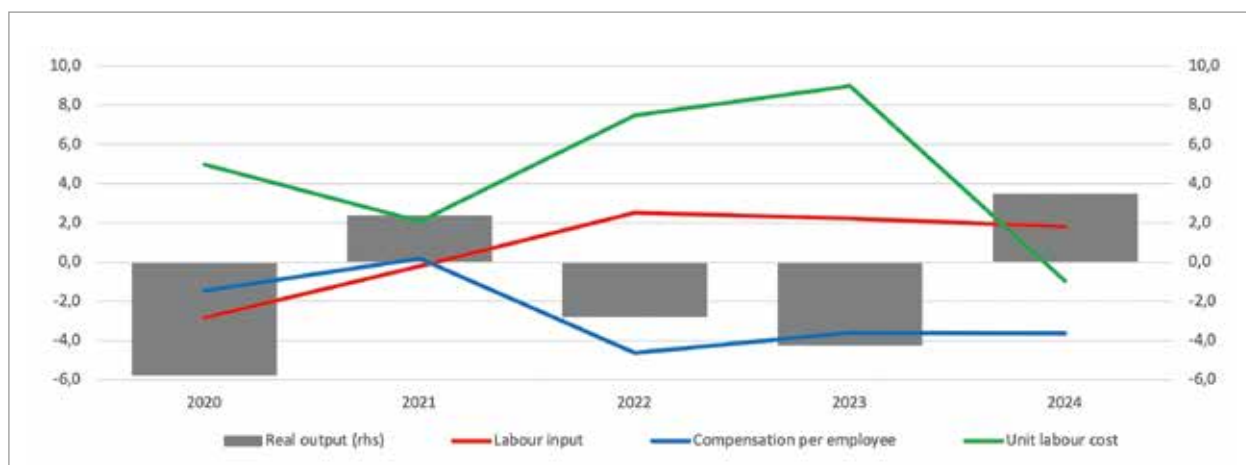
Real output, Labour productivity, Capital productivity and Multifactor productivity recorded positive growth between 1970 and 2024 where Labour productivity and Capital productivity realised a slightly insignificant positive growth over the same period. In particular, Real output recorded a relatively significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024 while it realised a negative growth between 2020 and 2024. Labour productivity realised a significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024, while it recorded a negative growth between 2020 and 2024. Capital productivity registered a strong positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to the slight negative growth between 1994 and 2024, while it recorded a significant positive growth between 2020 and 2024. Multifactor productivity recorded a significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024 while it realised a significant negative growth between 2020 and 2024.

Figure 31 Production Input Indicators 2020-2024
Annual percentage change



Labour input recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded a positive growth for three consecutive years between 2021 and 2023, while it generally recorded a negative growth in 2020. A significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2022, while a notable negative growth was registered in 2020. Capital input recorded a notable decline in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded three consecutive years of negative growth between 2020 and 2022, while it registered a significant positive growth in 2023. A significant negative growth in the indicator was recorded in 2020, while the opposite is true in 2023. As a result, Capital labour ratio recorded a sharp decrease in growth during 2024. This followed three successive years of negative growth in this indicator between 2020 and 2022 and a significant positive growth in 2023, while a notable decline in growth was realised in 2020.

Figure 32 Labour market indicators 2020-2024
Annual percentage change



Labour input recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded a positive growth for three consecutive years between 2021 and 2023 while it generally recorded a negative growth in 2020. A significant growth in the indicator was realised in 2022, and a notable negative growth was registered in 2020. Compensation of employees remained unchanged in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a negative growth between 2020 and 2023, with an exception in 2021. Unit labour cost recorded a sharp decrease in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded four successive years of positive growth between 2020 and 2023.

6.5. Construction

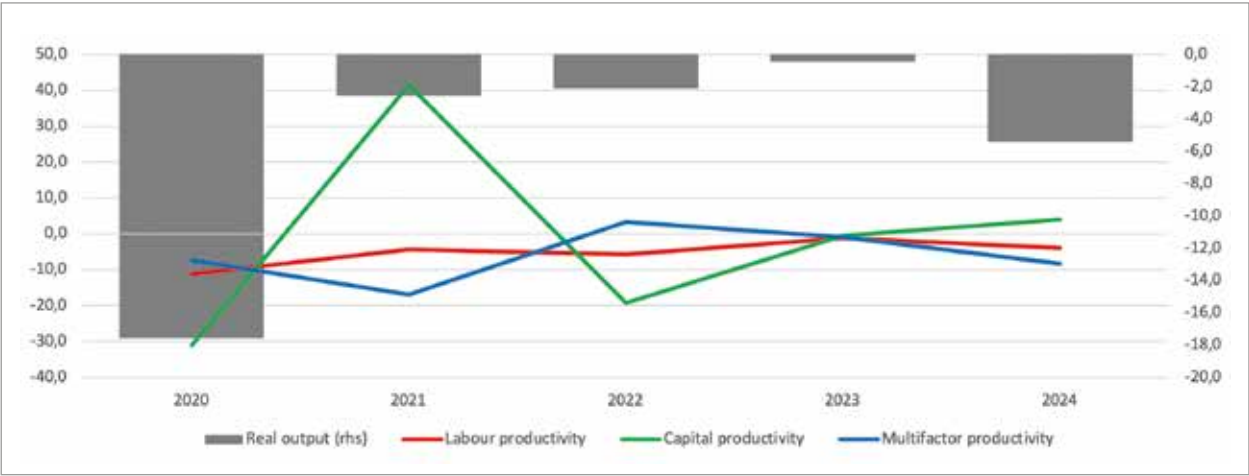
Table 11 Productivity indicators 2020-2024

Annual percentage change

INDICATORS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real output	-17.6	-2.6	-2.1	-0.5	-5.4
Labour input	-7.2	1.9	3.9	0.8	-1.5
Capital input	19.4	-31.1	21.3	0.1	-9.1
Capital labour ratio	28.7	-32.3	16.7	-0.8	-7.7
Compensation per employee	-8.8	-4.4	-9.5	-4.0	-2.1
Unit labour cost	6.1	4.4	2.7	3.1	6.5
Labour productivity	-11.2	-4.3	-5.8	-1.3	-4.0
Capital productivity	-31.0	41.4	-19.3	-0.5	4.0
Multifactor productivity	-7.4	-17.0	3.3	-0.9	-8.3

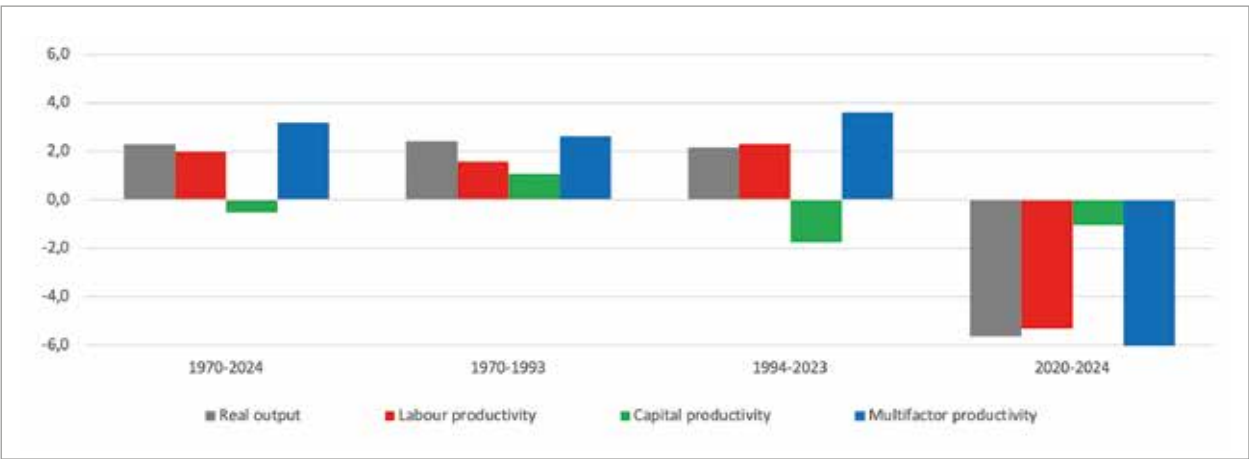
Real output decelerated further to -5.4percent in 2024 from -0.5 percent in 2023. The indicator registered five consecutive years of negative growth between 2020 and 2024. Capital input decreased to -9.1 percent in 2024 from 0.1 percent in 2023. The indicator registered positive growth between 2020 and 2023 while it recorded a negative growth in 2021. Consequently, Capital productivity increased to 4.0 percent in 2024 from -0.5 percent in 2023. The indicator recorded a negative growth in 2020 and 2022 while it recorded a strong positive growth in 2021. Labour input declined to -1.5 percent in 2024 from 0.8 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded three consecutive years of positive growth between 2021 and 2023, while it registered a negative growth in 2020. As result, Labour productivity decelerated to -4.0 percent in 2024 from -1.3 percent in 2023. Furthermore, the indicator registered five consecutive years of a negative growth between 2020 and 2024. Multifactor productivity decelerated further to -8.3 percent in 2024 from -0.9 percent 2024. The indicator recorded a negative growth in 2020 and 2021 while it recorded positive growth in 2022. Capital labour ratio decelerated sharply to -7.7 percent in 2024 from -0.8 percent in 2023. The indicator recorded a negative growth in 2021 and 2023 while it recorded a positive growth in 2022. Compensation per employee accelerated to -2.1 percent in 2024 from -4.0 percent in 2023. The indicator generally realised five consecutive years of a negative growth between 2020 and 2024. Unit labour cost increased to 6.5 percent in 2024 from 3.1 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded positive growth between 2020 and 2024.

Figure 33 Trends of productivity indicators 2020-2024
Annual percentage change



Real output growth recorded a decrease in growth during 2024. The indicator generally realised a decline in growth between 2020 and 2023. A significant growth indicator was recorded in 2020. Labour productivity realised a decrease in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded negative growth between 2020 and 2024. A relatively significant negative growth in the indicator was recorded in 2020 while the opposite is true in 2023. Capital productivity realised an increase growth in 2024. The positive growth indicator was followed by two successive years of negative growth between 2022 and 2023. Multifactor productivity recorded a negative growth in 2024. The indicator generally recorded a negative growth in 2020 and 2021, while the opposite is true in 2022. A significant negative growth in the indicator in 2021 while the opposite is true in 2022

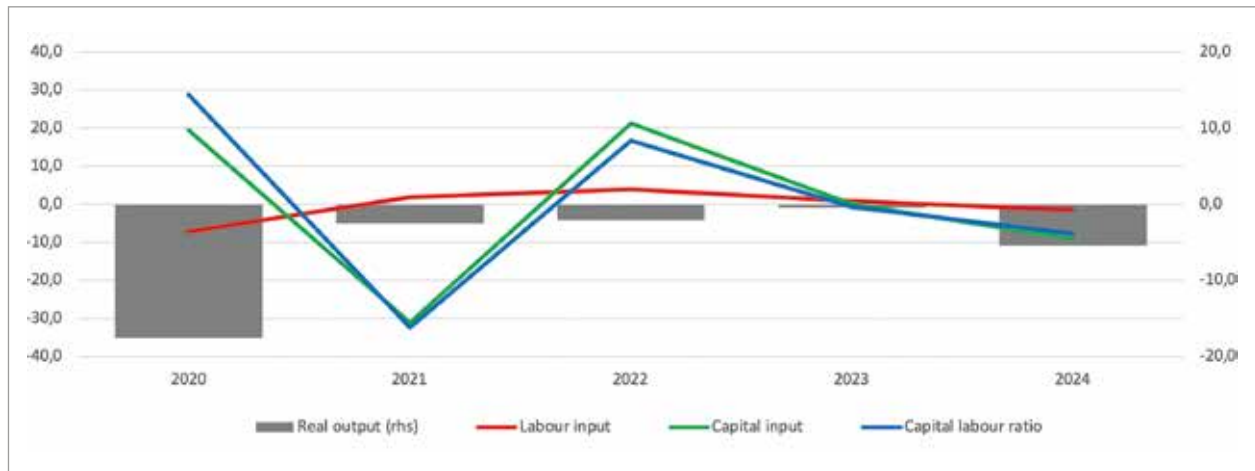
Figure 34 Average productivity indicators 1970-2024
Annual percentage change



Real output, Labour productivity and Multifactor productivity recorded positive growth between 1970 and 2024 while Capital productivity realised an insignificant negative growth during the period. In particular, Real output recorded positive growth between 1970 and 1993, as well as between 1994 and 2024 while it realised significant negative growth between 2020 and 2024. Labour productivity realised a relatively insignificant positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024, while it realised a negative growth between 2020 and 2024. Capital productivity registered a positive growth between 1970 and 1993 while a somewhat significant negative growth was recorded between 1994 and 2024 and between 2020 and 2024. Multifactor productivity recorded an insignificant positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024, while it realised a significant negative growth between 2020 and 2024.

Figure 35 Production Input Indicators 2020-2024

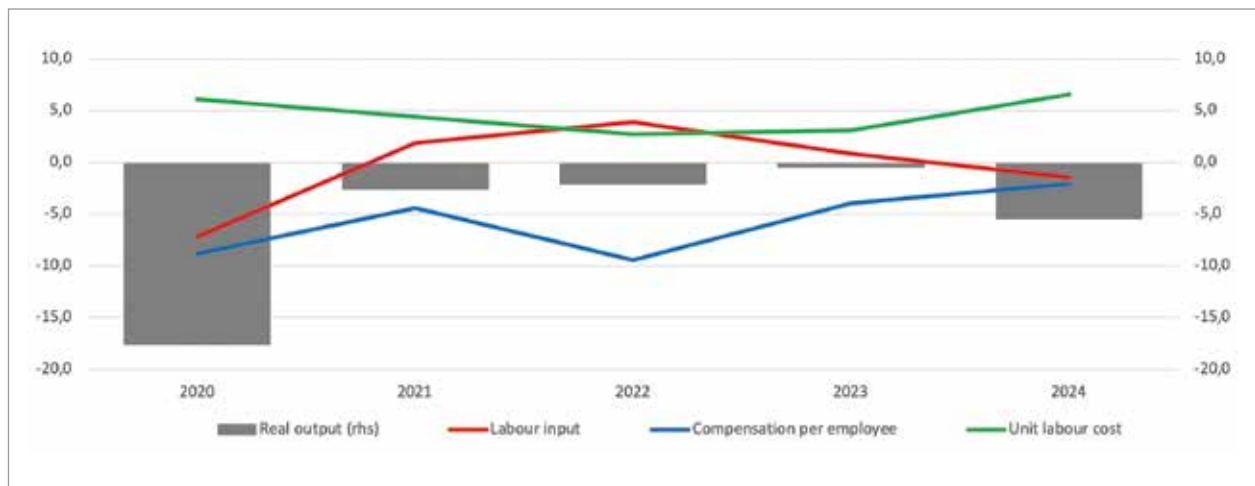
Annual percentage change



Labour input registered a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator previously registered positive growth between 2021 and 2023 and a negative growth in 2020. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2022, while the opposite is true in 2020. Capital input registered a decrease in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded a positive growth in 2020 and 2022, while it realised a significant negative growth in 2021. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded between 2020 and 2022, while the opposite is true in 2021. As result, Capital labour ratio registered a decrease in growth during 2024. The indicator recorded a positive growth in 2020 and 2022, while it registered a negative growth in 2021. A significant positive growth was realised in 2020, while the opposite is true in 2021.

Figure 36 Labour Market Indicators 2020-2024

Annual percentage change



Labour input registered a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator previously registered negative growth in 2020 and 2023 and a positive growth in 2021 and 2022. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2022 while the opposite is true in 2020. Compensation per employee accelerated in growth during 2024. The indicator generally realised a negative growth between 2020 and 2024. A significant negative growth was realised in 2020 and 2022. Growth in Unit labour cost accelerated in 2024. The indicator generally recorded positive growth between 2020 and 2024.

6.6. Wholesale, Retail trade, catering and accommodation

Table 12 Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

Annual percentage change

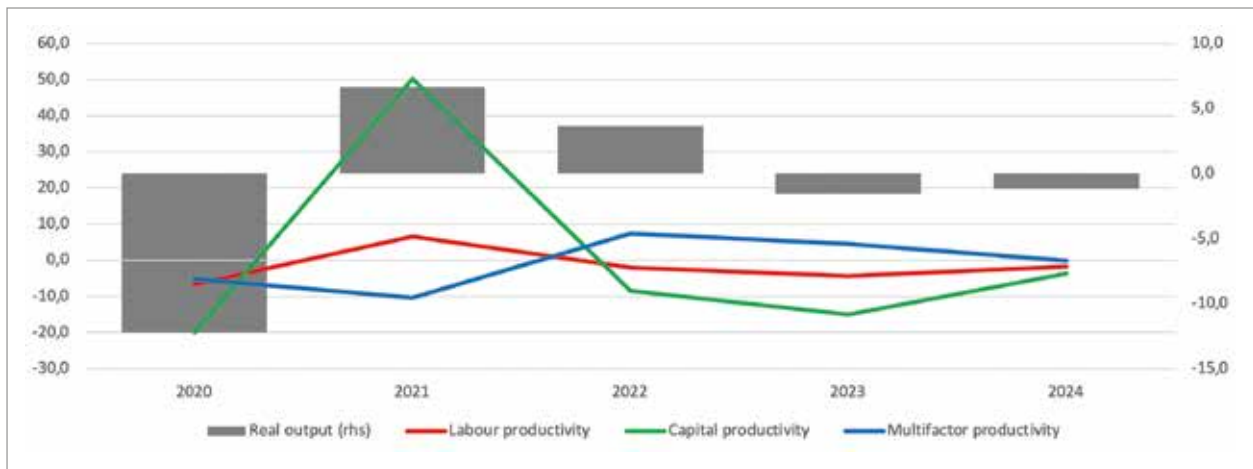
INDICATORS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real output	-12.2	6.7	3.7	-1.6	-1.2
Labour input	-5.9	0.1	5.8	2.9	0.6
Capital input	9.7	-29.0	13.2	15.8	2.6
Capital labour ratio	16.6	-29.0	7.1	12.5	2.0
Compensation per employee	-1.3	8.8	-4.3	-5.5	-1.6
Unit labour cost	5.7	2.0	-2.3	-1.2	0.1
Labour productivity	-6.7	6.6	-2.0	-4.3	-1.7
Capital productivity	-20.0	50.2	-8.4	-15.0	-3.6
Multifactor productivity	-5.2	-10.4	7.5	4.6	-0.1

Real output accelerated to -1.2 percent in 2024 from -1.6 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded a negative growth in 2020 and 2023 while it registered a positive growth between 2021 and 2022. Capital input decreased to 2.6 percent in 2024 from 15.8 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded a negative growth in 2021 and positive growth in 2020 and 2022. Consequently, Capital productivity accelerated to -3.6 percent in 2024 from -15.0 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded a negative growth between 2020 and 2023 while it registered a strong positive growth in 2021. Labour input declined to 0.6 percent in 2024 from 2.9 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth between 2021 and 2024 saving a negative growth in 2020. As a result, Labour productivity accelerated to -1.7 percent in 2024 from -4.3 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded positive growth in 2021 while it realised a negative growth in 2020 and 2022. Multifactor productivity declined to -0.1 percent in 2024 from 4.6 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a positive growth between 2022 and 2023 while it realised a significant decline in growth during 2020 and 2021. Capital labour ratio decreased to 2.0 percent in 2023 from 12.5 percent in 2023. The indicator recorded a strong positive growth in 2020 and 2022 while it realised a significant negative growth in 2021. Compensation per employee accelerated to -1.6 percent in 2024 from -5.5 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a significant positive growth in 2021 while it registered negative growth in 2020 and 2022. Unit labour cost increased to 0.1 percent in 2024 from -1.2 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded negative growth in 2022 while it realised a positive growth in 2020 and 2021.



Figure 37 Trends of Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

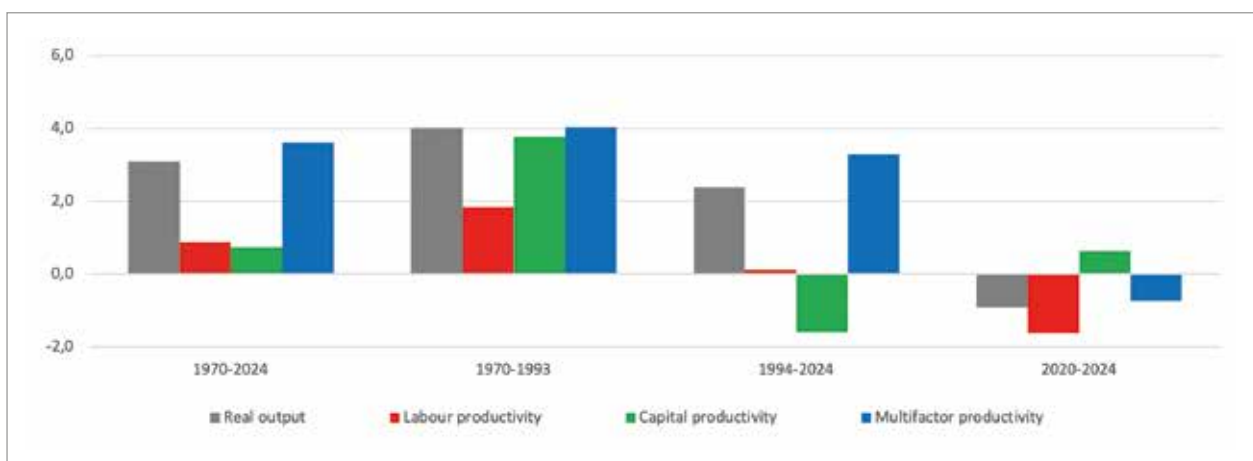
Annual percentage change



Real output growth accelerated marginally in 2024. The indicator generally registered a positive growth in 2021 and 2022 while it realised a negative growth in 2020 and 2023. A relatively significant negative growth in the indicator was recorded in 2020, while the opposite is true in 2021. Labour productivity accelerated in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded positive growth in 2021, while it realised a negative growth rate in 2020 and 2022. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2021 while a significant negative growth was realised in 2020. Capital productivity accelerated in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a strong positive growth in 2021, while it realised a significant negative growth in 2020 and 2023. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2021 while the opposite is true in 2020. Multifactor productivity recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded positive growth in 2022 and 2023 while it registered a negative growth in 2020 and 2021. A significant negative growth in the indicator was recorded in 2021 while the opposite is true in 2022.

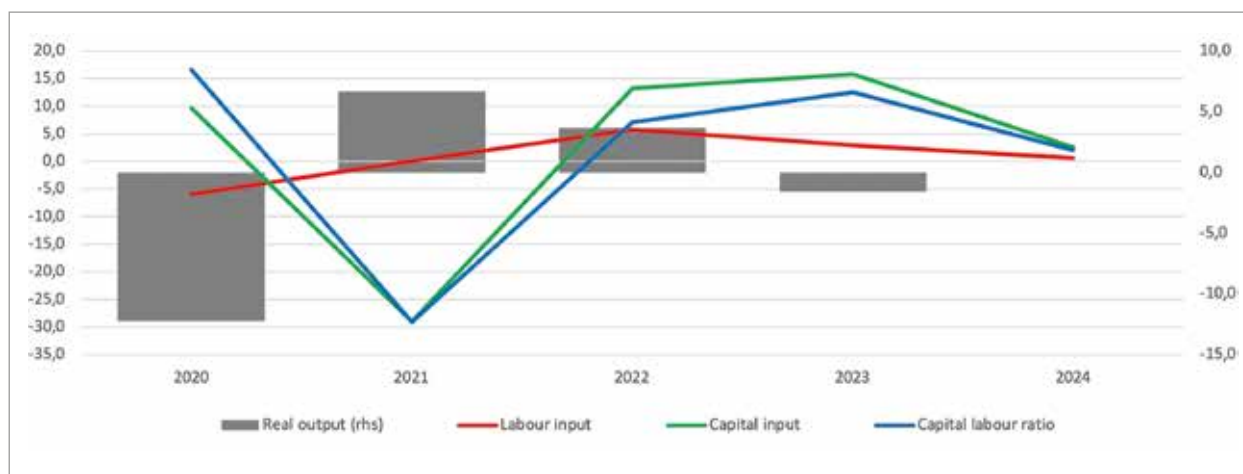
Figure 38 Average productivity indicators 1970-2024

Annual percentage change



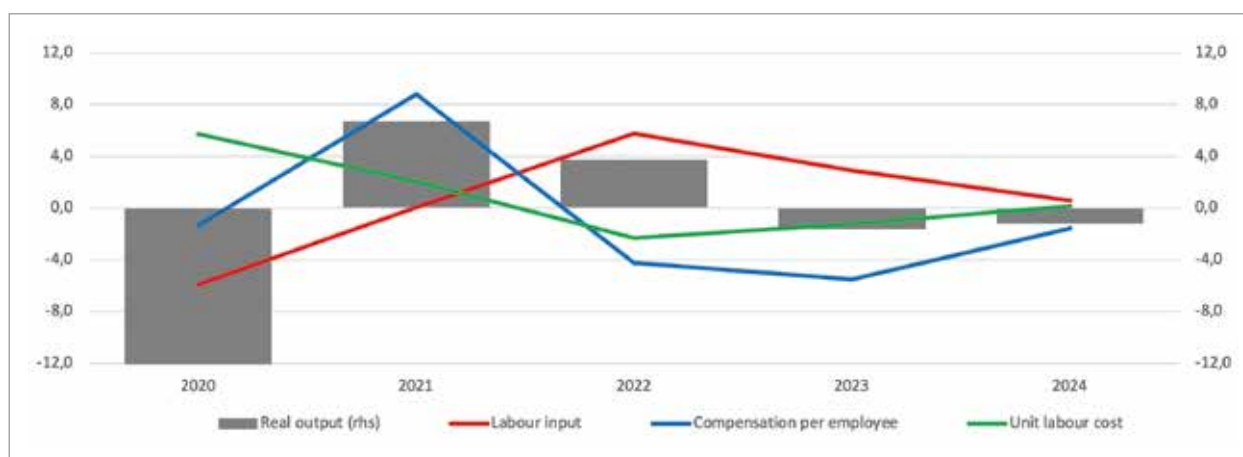
Real output, Labour productivity, Capital productivity and Multifactor productivity recorded positive growth between 1970 and 2024 where Labour productivity and Capital productivity realised a grew only marginally. In particular, Real output recorded slightly a significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024 while it realised a negligible negative growth between 2020 and 2024. Labour productivity realised a relatively significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024 while it realised a significant negative growth between 2020 and 2024 when compared to other indicators. Capital productivity registered a positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to the negative growth between 1994 and 2024, while it recorded a positive growth between 2020 and 2024. Multifactor productivity recorded a significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993, as well as between 1994 and 2024, while it realised a negative growth between 2020 and 2024.

Figure 39 Production Input Indicators 2020-2024
Annual percentage change



Labour input recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth in 2020 while it registered a positive growth in 2021. A significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2022 while the opposite is true in 2020. Capital input recorded a sharp decrease in growth in 2024. The indicator previously recorded positive growth in 2020, 2022 and 2023 while it registered a negative growth rate in 2021. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2023 while the opposite is true in 2021. As result, Capital labour ratio recorded a decrease in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded a positive growth in 2020, 2022 and 2023 while it registered a negative growth in 2021. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2023, while the opposite is true in 2021.

Figure 40 Labour Market Indicators 2020-2024
Annual percentage change



Labour input recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth in 2020 while it registered a positive growth between 2021 and 2023. A significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2022 while the opposite is true in 2020. Compensation per employee accelerated in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded positive growth in 2021, while it recorded a negative growth in 2020, 2022 and 2023. A significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2021 while the opposite is true in 2023. Unit labour cost recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The indication previously recorded positive growth in 2020 and 2021 while it registered a negative growth in 2022 and 2023. A significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2020 while the opposite is true in 2022.

6.7. Transport, storage and communication

Table 13 Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

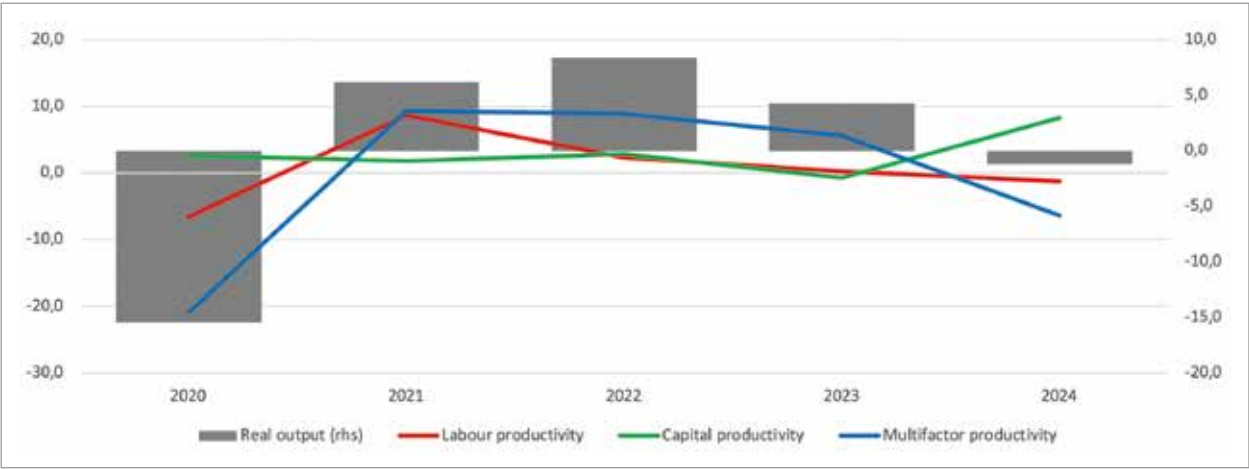
Annual percentage change

INDICATORS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real output	-15.5	6.2	8.3	4.2	-1.2
Labour input	-9.5	-2.2	5.9	4.0	0.0
Capital input	-17.6	4.4	5.3	5.0	-8.8
Capital labour ratio	-11.8	-3.9	2.9	4.8	-7.6
Compensation per employee	-3.0	-0.5	-6.2	-1.3	0.0
Unit labour cost	7.2	-4.2	-2.1	4.4	5.7
Labour productivity	-6.6	8.6	2.3	0.2	-1.3
Capital productivity	2.6	1.8	2.9	-0.8	8.3
Multifactor productivity	-21.0	9.3	8.8	5.6	-6.4

Real output declined to -1.2 percent in 2024 from 4.2 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded negative growth in 2020, while it registered a positive growth between 2021 and 2023. Capital input declined to -8.8 percent in 2024 from 5.0 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth in 2020 while it recorded positive growth between 2021 and 2023. Consequently, Capital productivity increased to 8.3 percent in 2024 from -0.8 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded positive growth between 2020 and 2022. Labour input recorded no change in 2024 from 4.0 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded a negative growth in 2020 and 2021 while the opposite is true in 2022. As a result, Labour productivity declined to -1.3 percent in 2024 from 0.2 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth in between 2019 and 2022 and it registered a negative growth in 2020. Multifactor productivity declined to -6.4 percent in 2024 from 5.6 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a positive growth in 2021, and it registered a negative growth in 2020. Capital labour ratio declined to -7.6 percent in 2024 from 4.8 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded negative growth in 2020 and 2021 while it registered a positive growth in 2022 and 2023. Compensation per employee declined to 0.0 percent and recorded no change in 2024 from -1.3 percent in 2023. The indicator generally realised a negative growth between 2020 and 2023. Unit labour cost increased to 5.7 percent in 2024 from 4.4 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded negative growth in 2021 and 2022 while it registered a positive growth in 2020 and 2023.

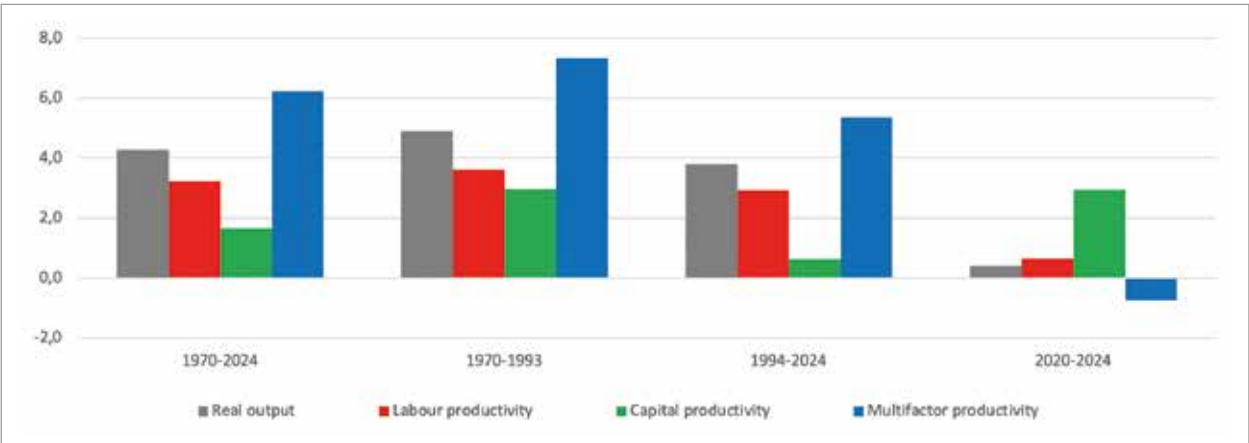


Figure 41 Trends of Productivity Indicators 2020-2024
Annual percentage change



Real output growth recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded positive growth between 2021 and 2023, while it realised a negative growth in 2020. A relatively significant negative growth in the indicator was recorded in 2020, while the opposite is true in 2022. Labour productivity recorded an increased in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth in 2020, and it registered a positive growth between 2021 and 2023. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2021 while the opposite is true in 2020. Capital productivity recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth between 2020 and 2022, while it registered a negative growth in 2023. Multifactor productivity recorded a decrease in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth in 2020 while it registered a positive growth between 2021 and 2023. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2021 while the opposite is true in 2020.

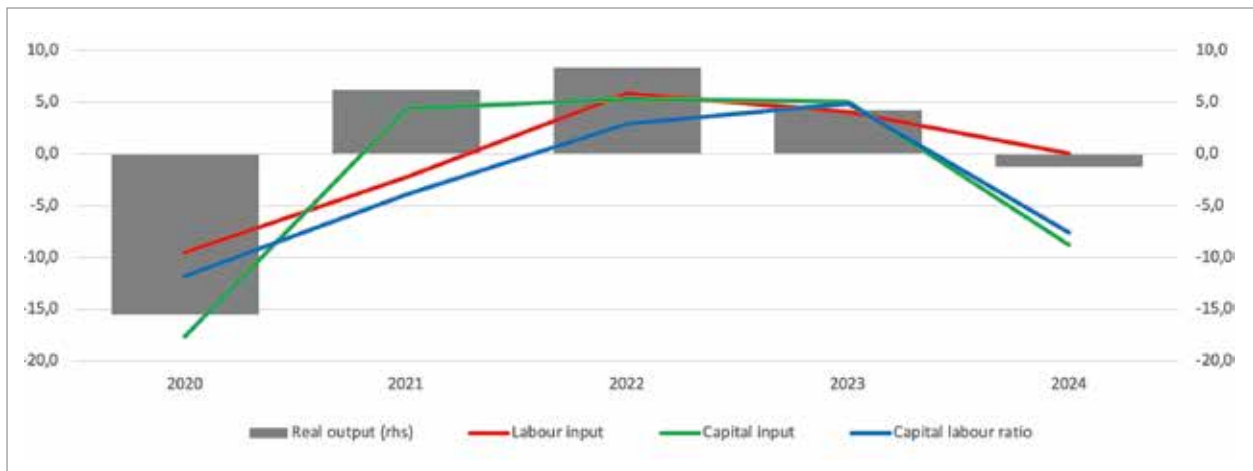
Figure 42 Average productivity indicators 1970-2024
Annual percentage change



Real output, Labour productivity, Capital productivity and Multifactor productivity recorded a positive growth between 1970 and 2024, where Multifactor productivity realised a significant positive growth. In particular, Real output recorded a significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024 while it realised an insignificant positive growth between 2020 and 2024. Labour productivity realised a significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993, as well as between 1994 and 2024 while aa marginal positive growth was recorded between 2020 and 2024. Capital productivity registered a positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to a negligible positive between 1994 and 2024 while it recorded a significant positive growth between 2020 and 2024. Multifactor productivity recorded a significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993, as well as between 1994 and 2024 while it realised a negative growth between 2020 and 2024.

Figure 43 Production Input Indicators 2020-2024

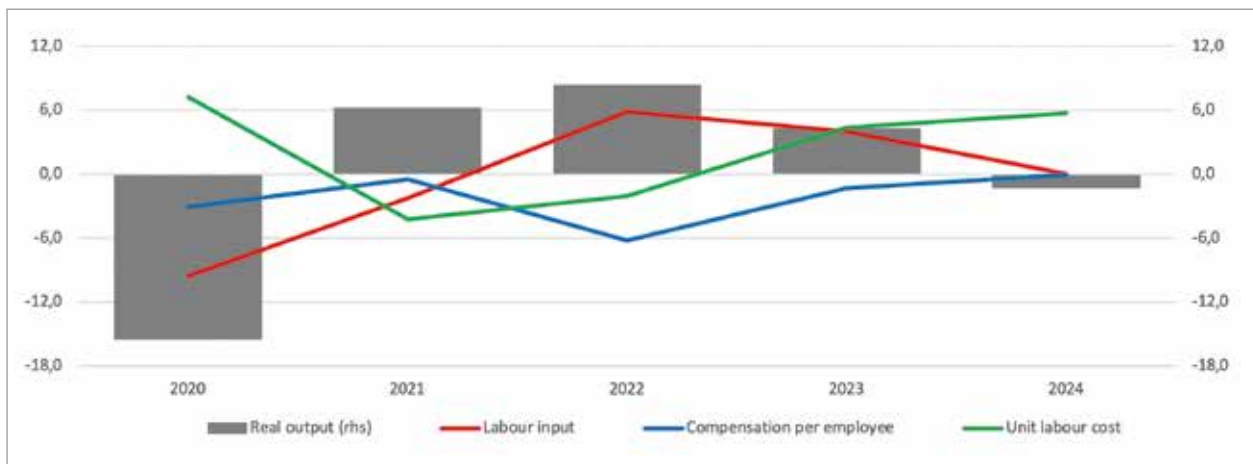
Annual percentage change



Labour input recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth between 2022 and 2023, while it registered a negative growth in 2020. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2022, while the opposite is true. Capital input recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth in 2020 while registering a positive growth between 2021 and 2023. A significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2023, while the opposite is true in 2020. As a result, Capital labour ratio recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth in 2020 and 2021, while it registered a positive growth in 2022 and 2023. A significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2023, while the opposite was true in 2020.

Figure 44 Labour Market Indicators 2020-2024

Annual percentage change



Labour input recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a negative growth in 2020 and 2021, while it registered a positive growth between 2022 and 2023. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2022, while the opposite is true in 2020. Compensation per employee recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The indicator generally realised a negative growth between 2020 and 2023. A relatively significant negative growth in the indicator was realised in 2022. Unit labour cost recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth in 2021 and 2022, while it registered a positive growth in 2020 and 2023. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator was realised in 2020, while the opposite is true in 2021.

6.8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

Table 14 Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

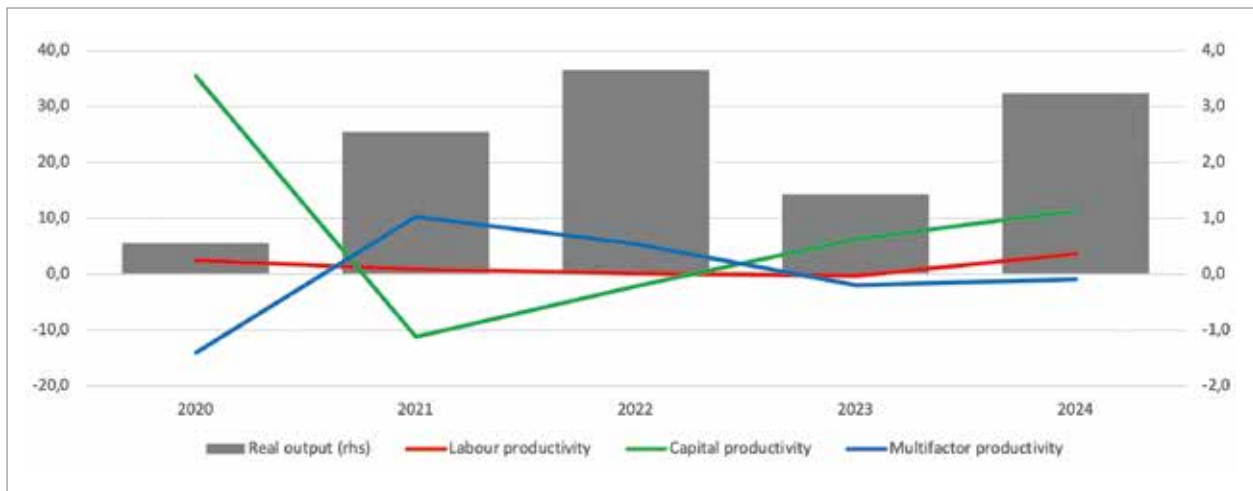
Annual percentage change

INDICATORS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real output	0.6	2.5	3.7	1.4	3.2
Labour input	-1.9	1.7	3.5	1.7	-0.4
Capital input	-25.8	15.5	5.9	-4.6	-7.3
Capital labour ratio	-24.3	13.6	2.4	-6.2	-7.0
Compensation per employee	-3.9	-1.5	-5.7	-1.2	2.3
Unit labour cost	-3.1	2.0	0.6	5.0	3.1
Labour productivity	2.5	0.9	0.2	-0.3	3.6
Capital productivity	35.5	-11.2	-2.2	6.3	11.4
Multifactor productivity	-14.0	10.3	5.4	-1.9	-0.9

Real output growth increased to 3.2 percent in 2024. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth between 2020 and 2024, with a relatively moderate growth realised in 2021 and 2022. Capital input declined significantly to -7.3 percent in 2024 from -4.6 percent in 2023. The indicator recorded a negative growth in 2020 and 2023, while it registered a positive growth between 2021 and 2022. Consequently, Capital productivity increased to 11.4 percent in 2024 from 6.3 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth in 2021 and 2022 while it registered a positive growth in 2023. Labour input decreased to -0.4 percent in 2024 from 1.7 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth between 2021 and 2023, saving a negative growth recorded in 2020. As a result, Labour productivity increased to 3.6 percent in 2024 from -0.3 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth between 2020 and 2022, saving a negative growth recorded in 2023. Multifactor productivity decelerated to -0.9 percent in 2024 from -1.9 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a positive growth in 2021 and 2022, while it registered a negative growth in 2020. Capital labour ratio declined to -7.3 percent in 2024 from -6.2 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a positive growth in 2021 and 2022 while it registered a negative growth in 2020. Compensation per employee increased to 2.3 percent in 2024 from -1.2 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded a negative growth between 2020 and 2023. Unit labour cost decreased to 3.1 percent in 2024 from 5.0 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth between 2021 and 2024, saving a negative growth registered in 2020.

Figure 45 Trends of Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

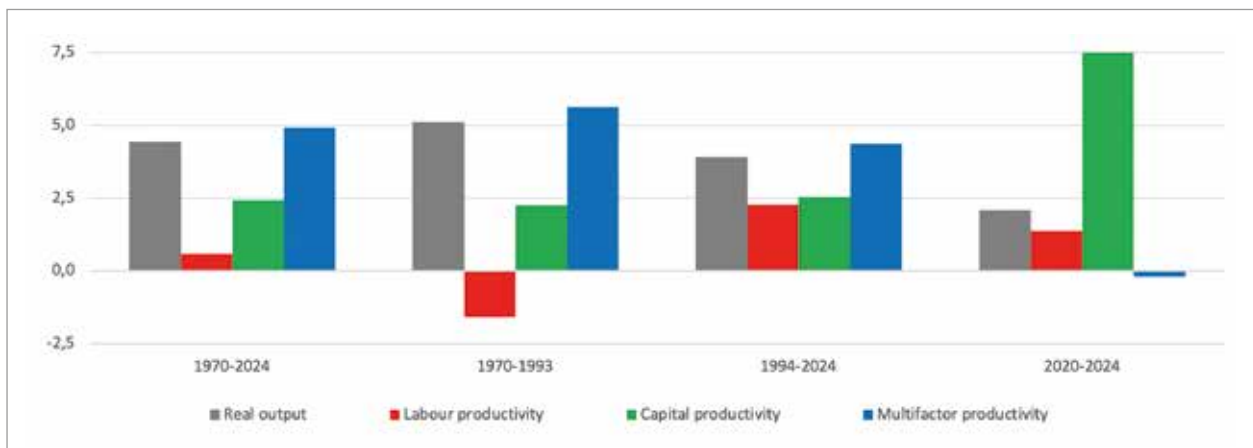
Annual percentage change



Real output growth accelerated in 2024. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth between 2020 and 2024. A relatively significant positive growth was realised in 2022, while the opposite is true in 2020. Labour productivity recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth between 2020 and 2022 saving a negative growth recorded in 2023. Capital productivity accelerated in 2024. The indicator previously recorded a positive growth in 2020 and 2023, while it registered negative growth in 2021. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2020, while the opposite is true in 2021. Multifactor productivity growth declined in 2024. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth in 2020 and 2023 while, it registered a positive growth in 2021. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2021, while opposite is true in 2020.

Figure 46 Average productivity indicators 1970-2024

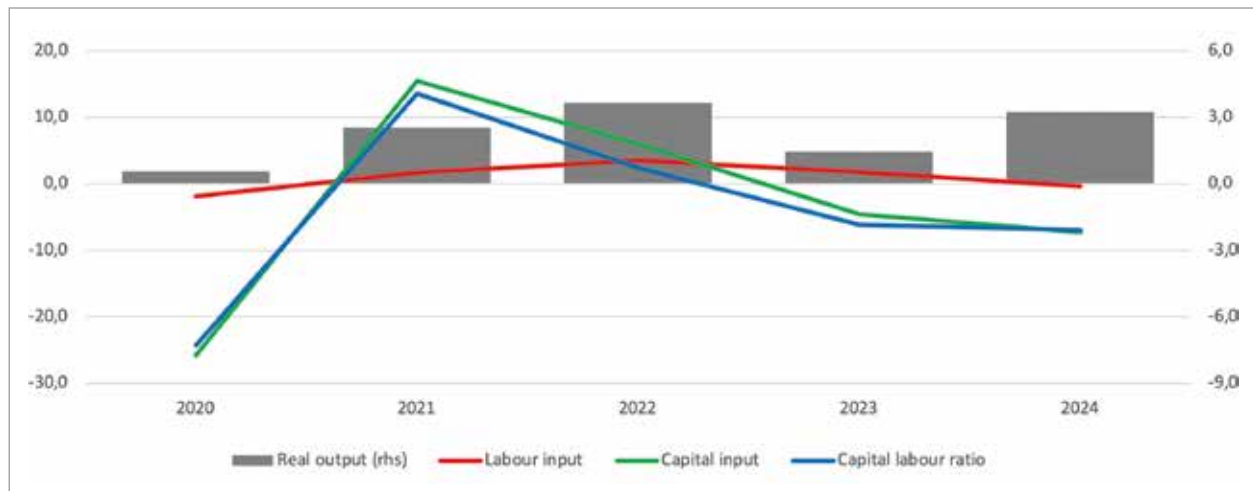
Annual percentage change



Real output, Labour productivity, Capital productivity and Multifactor productivity recorded positive growth between 1970 and 2024 where Labour productivity realised an insignificant positive growth during the same period. In particular, Real output grew significantly between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024, while it grew moderately between 2020 and 2024. Labour productivity realised a negative growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to the positive growth between 1994 and 2024 while it realised a marginal positive growth between 2020 and 2024. Capital productivity registered a positive growth between 1970 and 1993, as well as between 1994 and 2024 while recording a significant positive growth between 2020 and 2024. Multifactor productivity recorded a significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993, as well as between 1994 and 2024 while registering a negative growth between 2020 and 2024.

Figure 47 Production Input Indicators 2020-2024

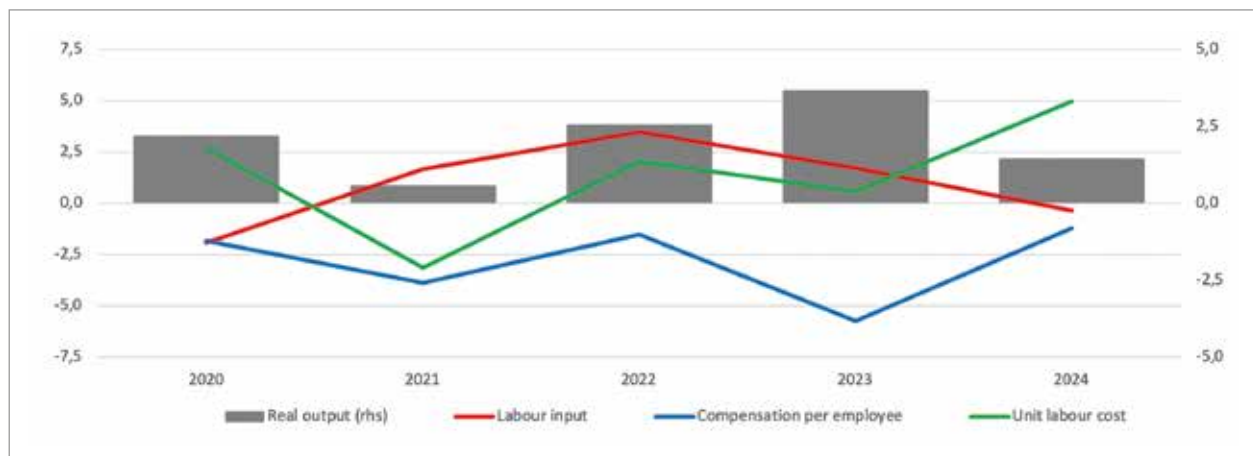
Annual percentage change



Labour input recorded a decrease in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth between 2021 and 2023 saving a negative growth recorded in 2020. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2022, whereas the opposite is true in 2020. Capital input recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator recorded a negative growth in 2020 and 2023 while it registered a positive growth between 2021 and 2022. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2021 while the opposite is true in 2020. Capital labour ratio recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth in 2020 and 2023 while it registered a positive growth in 2021. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2021, while the opposite is true in 2020.

Figure 48 Labour Market Indicators 2020-2024

Annual percentage change



Labour input recorded a decrease in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded positive growth between 2021 and 2023, saving a negative growth recorded in 2020. A significant positive growth was recorded in 2022 while the opposite is true in 2020. Compensation per employee recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a negative growth between 2021 and 2023. Unit labour cost recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth between 2020 and 2023 saving a negative growth registered in 2021. A significant positive growth in the indicator was 2020 while the opposite is true in 2021.

6.9. General government services

Table 15 Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

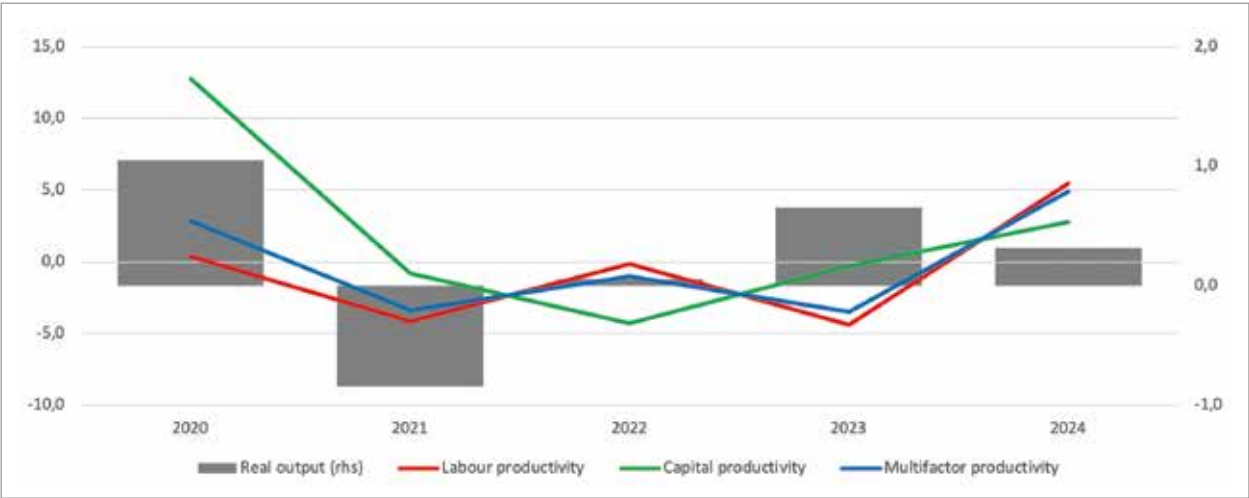
Annual percentage change

INDICATORS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real output	1.0	-0.8	0.1	0.7	0.3
Labour input	0.7	3.5	0.2	5.3	-4.9
Capital input	-10.4	0.0	4.5	1.0	-2.4
Capital labour ratio	-11.0	-3.4	4.3	-4.1	2.6
Compensation per employee	-0.2	-8.3	-2.1	-4.1	7.7
Unit labour cost	2.7	0.0	4.8	6.3	6.7
Labour productivity	0.4	-4.2	-0.1	-4.4	5.4
Capital productivity	12.8	-0.8	-4.3	-0.3	2.8
Multifactor productivity	2.8	-3.4	-1.0	-3.5	4.9

Real output growth decelerated to 0.3 percent in 2024 from 0.7 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded positive growth between 2020 and 2023, with exception of a negative growth recorded in 2021. Capital input decreased to -2.4 percent in 2024 from 1.0 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded a negative growth in 2020 and 2021 while it realised a positive growth in 2022 and 2023. Consequently, Capital productivity increased to 2.8 percent in 2024 from -0.3 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded a negative growth between 2021 and 2023, saving a positive growth realised in 2020. Labour input decreased to -4.9 percent in 2024 from 5.3 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth between 2020 and 2023. As a result, Labour productivity increased to 5.4 percent in 2024 from -4.4 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded a negative growth between 2021 and 2023, saving a positive growth registered in 2020. Multifactor productivity increased to 4.9 percent in 2024 from -3.5 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth between 2021 and 2023 while it registered a positive growth in 2020. Capital labour ratio increased to 2.6 percent in 2024 from -4.1 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded a negative growth between 2020 and 2023, saving a positive growth registered in 2022. Compensation per employee increased to 7.7 percent in 2024 from -4.1 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded negative growth between 2020 and 2023. Unit labour cost accelerated to 6.7 percent in 2024 from 6.3 percent in 2022. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth rate between 2020 and 2023, with the exception of a no growth in 2021.

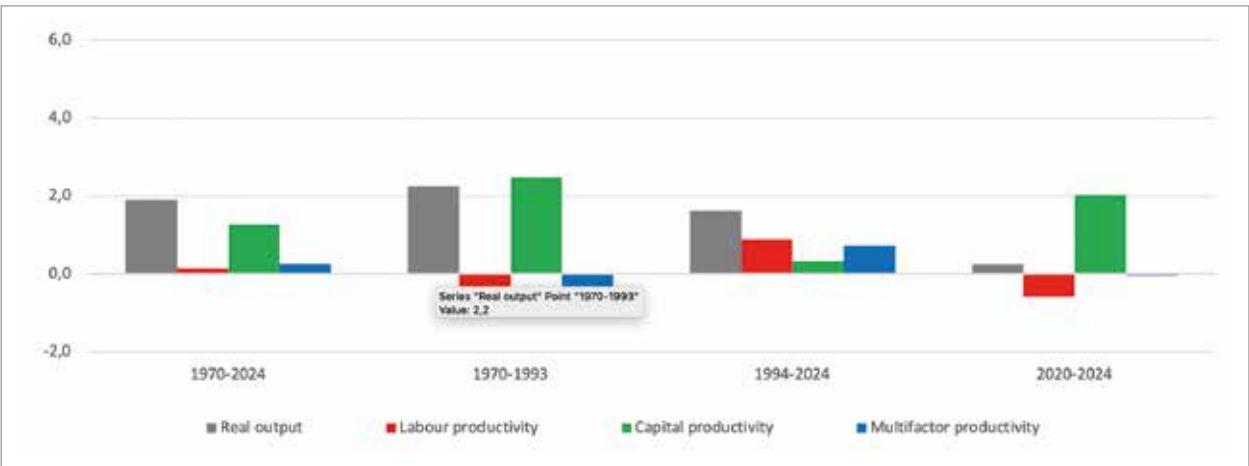


Figure 49 Trends of Productivity Indicators 2020-2024
Annual percentage change



Real output growth recorded a decrease in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a positive between 2020 and 2023. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2020 while the opposite is true in 2021. Labour productivity recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth in 2020 and 2022, while it registered a negative growth in 2021 and 2023. Capital productivity recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth between 2020 and 2023 saving a negative growth realised in 2022. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2020 while the opposite is true in 2022. Multifactor productivity recorded an increase in growth in 2024. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth between 2021 and 2023 while it registered a positive growth in 2020.

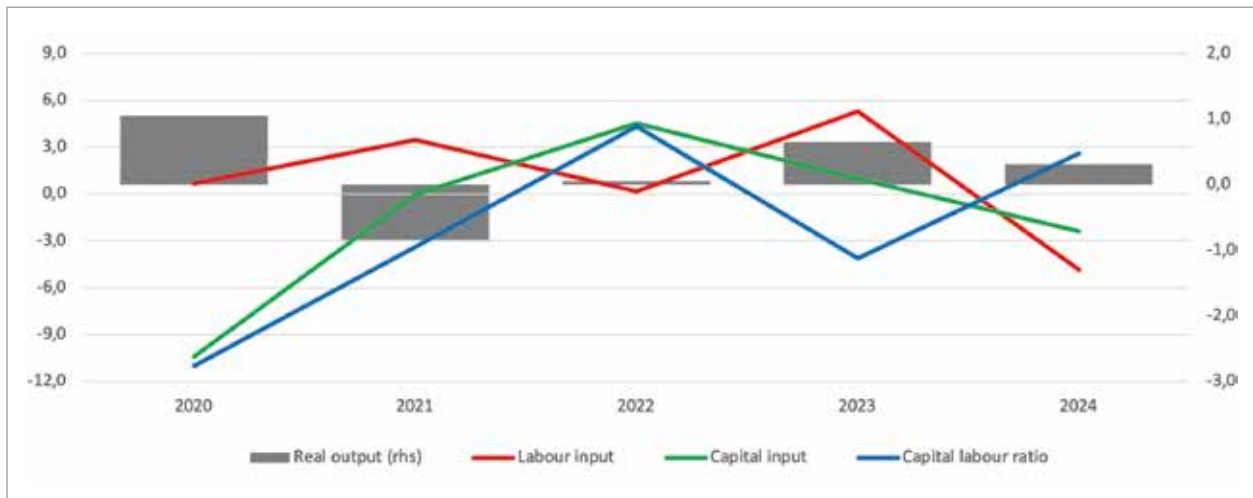
Figure 50 Average productivity indicators 1970-2024
Annual percentage change



Real output, Labour productivity, Capital productivity and Multifactor productivity recorded a positive growth between 1970 and 2024, where Labour productivity and Multifactor productivity grew only moderately. In particular, Real output recorded a significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024, while it realised only a marginal positive growth between 2020 and 2024. Labour productivity realised a negative growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to a positive growth between 1994 and 2024, while it realised a significant negative growth between 2020 and 2024. Capital productivity registered a relatively strong positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024, while it recorded a significant positive growth between 2020 and 2024. Multifactor productivity recorded a negative growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to a slight positive growth between 1994 and 2024, while it realised no growth between 2020 and 2024.

Figure 51 Production Input Indicators 2020-2024

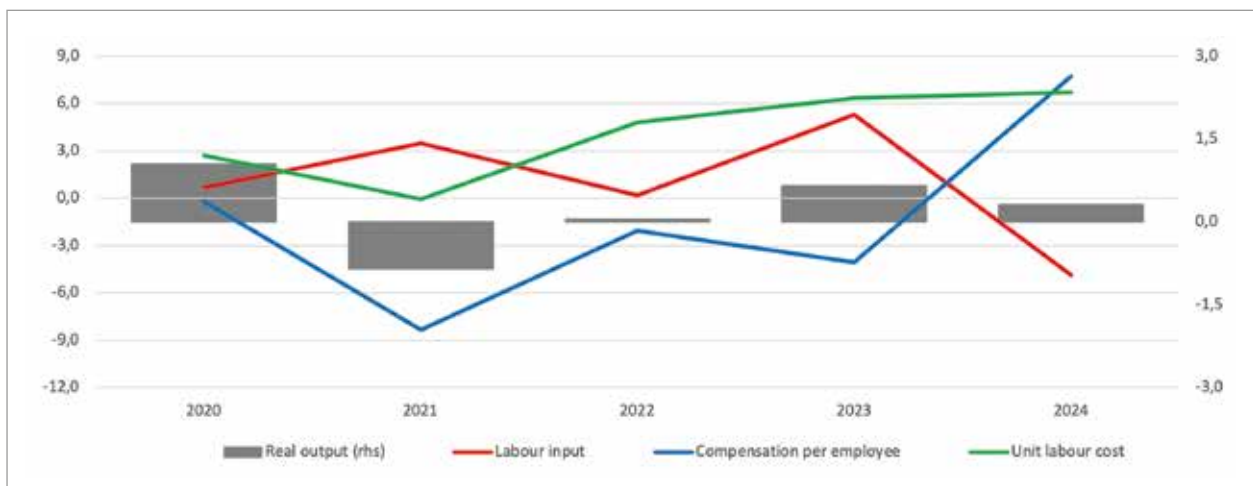
Annual percentage change



Labour input recorded a decrease in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth between 2020 and 2023. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2023, while the opposite is true in 2022. Capital input recorded a decrease in growth in 2024. The indicator generally recorded a negative growth between 2020 and 2021, while it realised a positive growth in 2022 and (2023?). A significant positive growth in capital input was recorded in 2022 while the opposite is true in 2020. As a result, Capital labour ratio recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a negative growth in 2020 and 2021, saving a positive growth registered in 2022. A significant negative growth was recorded in 2020, while the opposite is true in 2022.

Figure 52 Labour Market Indicators 2020-2024

Annual percentage change



Labour input recorded a sharp decrease in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth between 2020 and 2023. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2023 while the opposite is true in 2024. Compensation per employee recorded an increase in growth in 2024. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth between 2020 and 2023. A significant negative growth was recorded in 2021. Unit labour cost recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth rate between 2020 and 2023. A significant positive growth rate was recorded in 2023.

6.10. Community, social and personal services

Table 16 Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

Annual percentage change

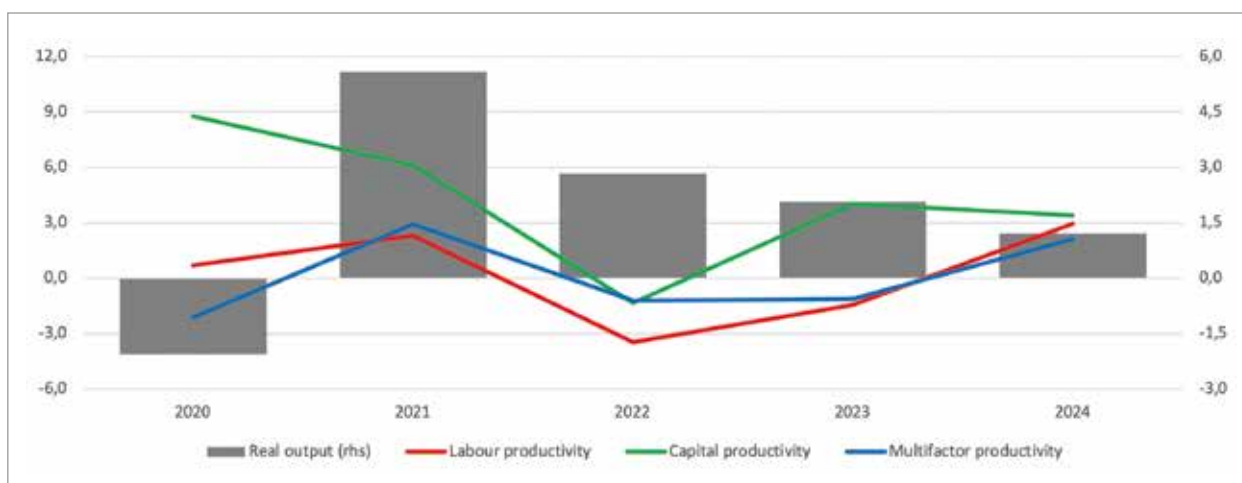
INDICATORS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Real output	-2.1	5.6	2.8	2.1	1.2
Labour input	-2.8	3.2	6.5	3.6	-1.7
Capital input	-10.0	-0.5	4.2	-1.9	-2.1
Capital labour ratio	-7.4	-3.6	-2.1	-5.3	-0.5
Compensation per employee	0.7	-1.7	-9.2	-4.7	1.8
Unit labour cost	3.3	0.4	0.5	2.5	3.3
Labour productivity	0.7	2.3	-3.5	-1.5	2.9
Capital productivity	8.8	6.1	-1.4	4.0	3.4
Multifactor productivity	-2.1	2.9	-1.2	-1.1	2.1

Real output decelerated to 1.2 percent in 2024 from 2.1 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth between 2021 and 2023, saving the negative growth realised in 2020. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2021, while the opposite is true in 2020. Capital input decreased further to -2.1 percent in 2024 from -1.9 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth between 2020 and 2023, saving the positive growth realised in 2022. Consequently, Capital productivity declined to 3.4 percent in 2024 from 4.0 percent in 2023. The indicator generally realised a positive growth between 2020 and 2023, with the exception of a negative growth realised in 2022. Labour input declined to -1.7 percent in 2024 from 3.6 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded a positive growth between 2021 and 2023, saving the negative growth realised in 2020. As a result, Labour productivity accelerated to 2.9 percent in 2024 from -1.5 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded positive growth in 2020 and 2021 while it registered a negative growth in 2022 and 2023. Multifactor productivity accelerated to 2.1 percent in 2024 from -1.1 percent in 2023. The positive growth in 2024 followed two successive years of negative growth in this indicator between 2022 and 2023. Capital labour ratio accelerated to -0.5 percent in 2024 from -5.3 percent in 2023. The indicator recorded negative growth between 2020 and 2023. Compensation per employee increased to 1.8 percent in 2024 from -4.7 percent in 2023. The indicator previously recorded negative growth between 2021 and 2023, saving the positive growth realised in 2020. Unit labour cost increased to 3.3 percent in 2024 from 2.5 percent in 2023. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth for five consecutive years between 2020 and 2024.



Figure 53 Trends of Productivity Indicators 2020-2024

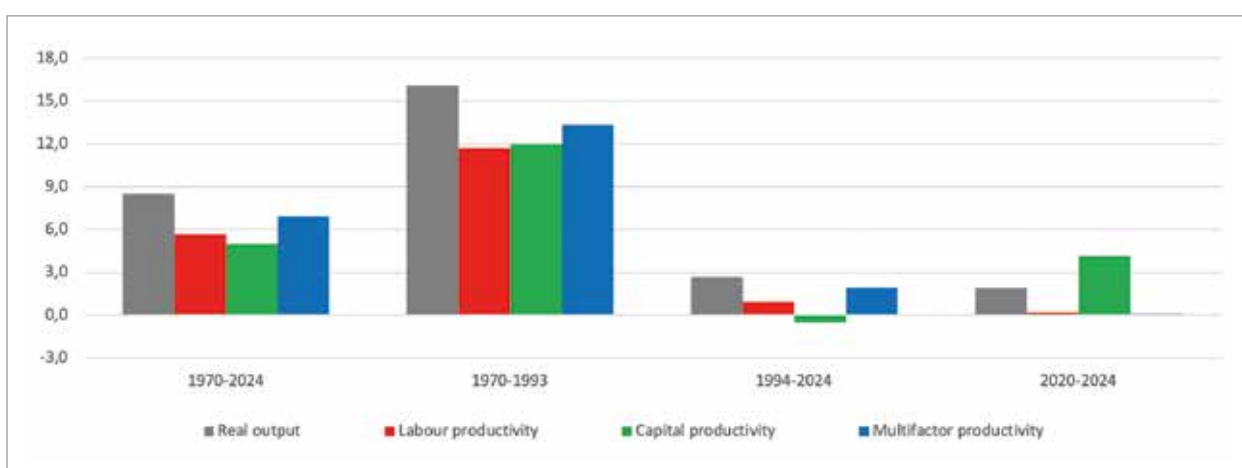
Annual percentage change



Real output growth recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded a positive growth between 2021 and 2023, saving the negative growth realised in 2020. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2021, while the opposite is true in 2020. Labour productivity recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded positive growth in 2020 and 2021 while it registered a negative growth in 2022 and 2023. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2021 while the opposite is true in 2022. Capital productivity recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator generally realised a positive growth between 2020 and 2021 while it registered a negative growth in 2022. A relatively significant of positive growth was recorded in 2020 while the opposite is true in 2022. Multifactor productivity recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The positive growth in 2024 followed two successive years of negative growth in the indicator between 2022 and 2023.

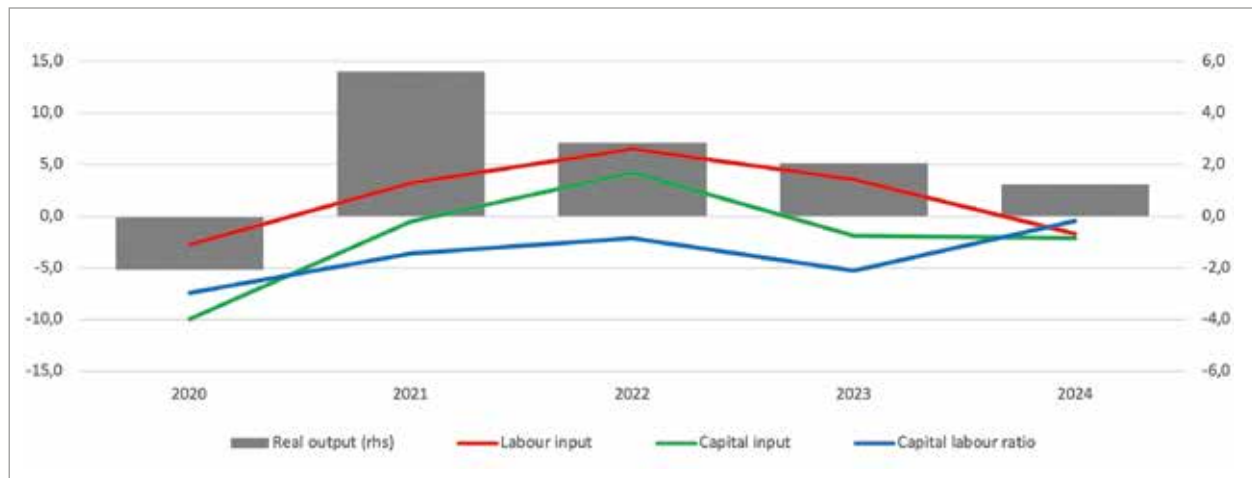
Figure 54 Average productivity indicators 1970-2024

Annual percentage change



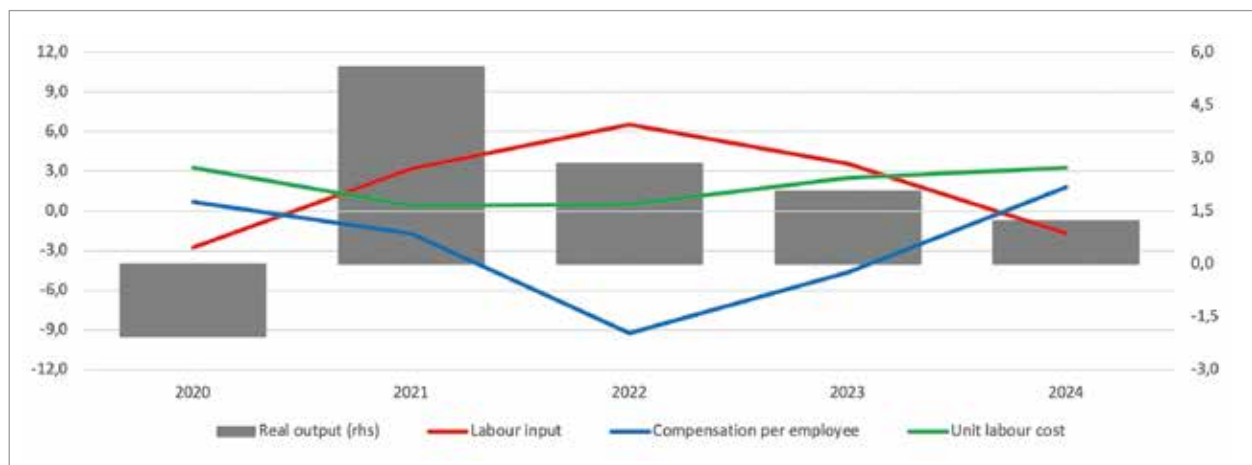
Real output, Labour productivity, Capital productivity and Multifactor productivity recorded positive growth between 1970 and 2024, where Labour productivity and Multifactor productivity realised negligible positive growth. In particular, Real output recorded significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to between 1994 and 2024, while it realised a marginal positive growth between 2020 and 2024. Labour productivity realised a significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to a positive growth between 1994 and 2024, while it realised an insignificant positive growth between 2020 and 2024. Capital productivity registered a relatively significant positive growth between 1970 and 1993, compared to a negative growth recorded between 1994 and 2024, while it recorded a significant positive growth between 2020 and 2024, compared to the other indicators. Multifactor productivity recorded positive growth between 1970 and 1993 compared to an insignificant positive growth between 1994 and 2024 while it realised an insignificant positive growth between 2020 and 2024.

Figure 55 Production Input Indicators 2020-2024
Annual percentage change



Labour input recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded a positive growth between 2021 and 2023 saving the negative growth realised in 2020. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2022, while the opposite is true in 2020. Capital input recorded a slight acceleration in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded negative growth between 2020 and 2021. A significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2022 while the opposite is true in 2020. As a result, Capital labour ratio recorded an acceleration in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded a negative growth between 2020 and 2023.

Figure 56 Labour Market Indicators 2020-2024
Annual percentage change



Labour input recorded a decline in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded a positive growth between 2020 and 2023 saving the negative growth realised in 2020. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator was recorded in 2022 while the opposite is true in 2020. Compensation per employee recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The indicator previously recorded negative growth between 2021 and 2023, saving the positive growth realised in 2020. A relatively significant positive growth in the indicator positive growth was recorded in 2020, while the opposite is true in 2022. Unit labour cost recorded an increase in growth during 2024. The indicator generally recorded positive growth for five consecutive years between 2020 and 2024.

7. PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS OF THE MANUFACTURING SUB SECTORS

N.B. Productivity indicators of the Manufacturing sub sectors could not be calculated due to issues with the availability of Data from the Sources





STATISTICAL **TABLES**

1. PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMY

1.1. Total economy (Index: 2015=100)

	Real Output Index	Labor Input Index	Capital Input Index	Capital Labour Ratio Index	Compensation Per Employee Index	Unit Labour Cost Index	Labour Productivity Index	Capital Productivity Index	Multifactor Productivity Index
1980	33.5	88.6	36.3	41.0	40.6	107.3	37.8	92.2	21.7
1981	35.4	91.8	40.2	43.8	33.7	87.3	38.6	88.0	23.5
1982	34.9	91.5	39.1	42.7	45.5	119.3	38.2	89.4	24.1
1983	34.7	92.3	37.6	40.8	45.3	120.5	37.6	92.1	23.2
1984	36.7	93.4	37.1	39.7	45.8	116.6	39.3	99.1	24.2
1985	36.6	94.3	34.0	36.1	42.7	109.9	38.8	107.6	22.7
1986	36.1	94.8	27.1	28.6	41.4	108.5	38.1	133.2	20.1
1987	36.4	96.4	25.8	26.8	40.6	107.6	37.7	140.7	19.5
1988	37.7	99.0	29.8	30.1	41.2	108.1	38.1	126.7	21.2
1989	38.5	100.1	31.5	31.5	41.8	108.8	38.5	122.1	22.2
1990	38.2	100.0	30.5	30.5	43.0	112.5	38.2	125.2	21.7
1991	37.6	99.3	28.3	28.5	42.4	112.0	37.9	132.8	20.5
1992	36.8	97.9	26.3	26.9	42.3	112.3	37.6	140.1	19.4
1993	50.3	97.1	34.1	35.1	46.8	90.4	51.8	147.5	29.6
1994	51.8	98.4	37.7	38.3	46.4	88.0	52.7	137.5	31.7
1995	53.5	100.5	41.4	41.2	47.3	88.9	53.2	129.0	33.9
1996	55.9	100.7	45.3	45.0	48.1	86.6	55.5	123.2	37.0
1997	57.6	100.7	47.7	47.4	48.8	85.4	57.2	120.7	39.4
1998	57.8	98.6	49.2	49.9	51.9	88.5	58.7	117.6	40.8
1999	59.7	97.6	44.6	45.7	54.2	88.7	61.2	134.0	40.2
2000	62.8	97.3	46.1	47.4	56.4	87.3	64.6	136.3	42.8
2001	65.0	95.2	48.2	50.6	58.4	85.5	68.3	135.0	45.4
2002	67.9	94.4	50.4	53.4	59.6	82.8	71.9	134.6	48.2
2003	69.8	91.4	54.8	60.0	63.6	83.3	76.4	127.4	52.8
2004	73.5	91.9	61.9	67.4	69.3	86.6	80.0	118.7	59.2
2005	77.7	92.8	69.9	75.3	73.4	87.7	83.7	111.1	66.4
2006	82.3	94.8	78.0	82.3	77.4	89.2	86.9	105.5	74.0
2007	87.1	95.1	87.3	91.8	82.1	89.6	91.6	99.8	83.0
2008	89.9	92.9	99.4	107.0	85.4	88.3	96.7	90.4	92.9
2009	87.8	87.4	93.5	107.0	90.1	89.6	100.5	93.9	90.7
2010	90.5	87.3	89.0	101.9	95.4	92.0	103.6	101.8	91.2
2011	93.3	89.9	94.1	104.7	97.0	93.4	103.8	99.1	95.4
2012	95.4	93.2	97.1	104.3	97.3	95.0	102.4	98.2	97.0
2013	97.6	95.1	103.1	108.3	99.5	96.9	102.6	94.7	101.6
2014	99.0	95.5	100.3	105.0	101.2	97.7	103.6	98.6	101.2
2015	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016	100.6	102.8	96.8	94.1	98.5	100.7	97.8	104.0	97.6
2017	101.7	104.5	96.5	92.3	97.8	100.5	97.3	105.4	97.8
2018	103.6	106.8	96.4	90.3	95.2	98.1	97.0	107.4	98.5
2019	103.4	107.9	95.9	88.9	94.1	98.2	95.8	107.8	97.6
2020	95.8	102.9	80.7	78.4	91.5	98.3	93.1	118.6	84.1
2021	100.5	104.4	80.5	77.1	93.2	96.8	96.3	124.9	87.5
2022	102.7	109.2	85.5	78.3	88.4	94.0	94.0	120.1	90.6
2023	103.2	112.3	89.1	79.3	86.1	93.7	91.9	115.8	91.9
2024	103.5	112.3	85.3	75.9	86.1	93.4	92.2	121.4	90.1

Notes: Index. Base Year 2015=100. Data on all indicators available from 1970-2024

PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS OF THE MAIN ECONOMIC SECTORS

1.2. Primary sector (Index: 2015=100)

	Real Output Index	Labor Input Index	Capital Input Index	Capital Labour Ratio Index	Compensation Per Employee Index	Unit Labour Cost Index	Labour Productivity Index	Capital Productivity Index	Multifactor Productivity Index
1980	88.6	184.4	55.4	30.0	26.6	55.3	48.1	160.0	48.7
1981	88.9	182.4	63.4	34.7	21.9	44.9	48.8	140.4	53.3
1982	87.9	177.7	52.0	29.3	29.5	59.6	49.5	169.0	47.3
1983	85.3	177.2	44.7	25.2	29.7	61.7	48.1	190.6	42.3
1984	89.3	178.7	42.2	23.6	30.3	60.6	50.0	211.6	42.7
1985	91.8	182.0	42.1	23.1	29.3	58.2	50.4	218.0	43.3
1986	89.9	182.5	42.5	23.3	29.2	59.3	49.3	211.6	42.6
1987	86.7	180.6	42.0	23.2	30.0	62.4	48.0	206.6	41.2
1988	88.4	177.5	47.7	26.9	30.6	61.4	49.8	185.2	45.4
1989	89.7	176.6	49.2	27.9	30.0	59.1	50.8	182.2	47.0
1990	88.0	173.9	45.8	26.4	30.6	60.5	50.6	192.0	44.8
1991	87.0	171.0	41.2	24.1	30.2	59.3	50.9	211.1	42.3
1992	83.9	166.1	34.0	20.4	30.0	59.4	50.5	247.0	37.5
1993	89.3	163.6	43.4	26.5	25.4	46.5	54.6	205.9	45.3
1994	91.2	163.3	51.8	31.7	24.9	44.6	55.8	176.0	50.8
1995	84.9	161.7	54.0	33.4	26.2	49.8	52.5	157.2	48.9
1996	88.3	159.7	58.9	36.9	26.7	48.3	55.3	149.9	53.5
1997	89.6	155.9	60.4	38.8	27.7	48.1	57.5	148.3	55.7
1998	88.5	148.7	60.6	40.8	30.7	51.6	59.5	145.9	56.4
1999	88.7	145.4	56.7	39.0	33.6	55.1	61.0	156.4	55.2
2000	88.9	143.7	61.3	42.7	34.7	56.2	61.8	145.0	57.8
2001	88.1	132.7	65.6	49.4	38.8	58.4	66.4	134.4	61.5
2002	90.1	129.1	75.6	58.5	41.3	59.1	69.8	119.2	68.9
2003	92.6	124.7	76.8	61.6	43.7	58.9	74.3	120.6	72.5
2004	93.9	119.8	66.5	55.5	46.9	59.9	78.4	141.2	69.3
2005	95.2	114.5	59.7	52.2	49.5	59.6	83.2	159.4	67.4
2006	93.5	115.5	82.3	71.3	54.8	67.6	81.0	113.7	78.7
2007	93.7	110.5	99.3	89.9	62.0	73.0	84.9	94.4	89.5
2008	94.3	98.4	121.9	123.9	74.3	77.6	95.7	77.3	105.9
2009	90.3	88.5	124.7	140.8	84.9	83.2	102.0	72.4	107.5
2010	93.6	85.7	118.7	138.5	94.9	86.9	109.1	78.8	110.2
2011	93.6	85.5	120.2	140.7	100.8	92.0	109.5	77.9	111.1
2012	92.1	89.8	120.6	134.3	101.6	99.0	102.6	76.4	107.3
2013	95.9	91.9	134.6	146.6	102.8	98.4	104.4	71.2	117.7
2014	98.0	87.9	127.7	145.2	107.8	96.7	111.4	76.7	118.9
2015	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016	96.1	98.0	83.5	85.1	102.1	104.2	98.0	115.1	87.8
2017	103.2	96.1	103.0	107.1	105.9	98.7	107.3	100.2	106.7
2018	102.8	95.8	117.0	122.1	106.6	99.4	107.3	87.8	114.2
2019	100.1	97.1	123.7	127.3	104.5	101.4	103.0	80.9	113.9
2020	97.3	93.8	116.8	124.6	107.1	103.2	103.7	83.3	109.3
2021	106.7	95.6	123.6	129.3	110.6	99.0	111.7	86.4	123.4
2022	102.9	98.1	126.4	128.9	107.8	102.7	104.9	81.4	119.1
2023	101.0	102.6	133.0	129.6	105.4	107.0	98.4	76.0	117.1
2024	97.9	102.9	132.5	128.7	105.4	110.7	95.2	73.9	113.2

Notes: Index. Base Year 2015=100. Data on all indicators available from 1970-2024

1.3. Secondary sector (Index: 2015=100)

	Real Output Index	Labor Input Index	Capital Input Index	Capital Labour Ratio Index	Compensation Per Employee Index	Unit Labour Cost Index	Labour Productivity Index	Capital Productivity Index	Multifactor Productivity Index
1980	36.5	123.2	44.5	36.1	45.7	154.6	23.3	82.0	23.1
1981	39.7	131.8	44.2	33.6	37.6	125.1	26.8	89.7	23.8
1982	38.1	130.2	43.2	33.2	52.0	177.6	18.7	88.2	23.3
1983	37.2	129.4	43.6	33.7	52.0	180.8	18.6	85.5	22.8
1984	39.5	128.5	42.2	32.8	52.1	169.6	19.3	93.6	23.8
1985	38.5	127.4	34.9	27.4	48.5	160.7	17.1	110.2	21.5
1986	38.1	129.1	24.2	18.7	46.4	157.2	11.9	157.7	18.0
1987	38.5	132.1	21.6	16.3	45.0	154.2	10.6	178.5	16.9
1988	40.8	135.2	24.8	18.3	46.7	154.7	11.8	164.9	18.8
1989	42.0	135.0	30.6	22.7	48.1	154.6	14.7	137.4	21.1
1990	41.5	134.0	33.1	24.7	49.1	158.8	15.6	125.3	21.6
1991	39.9	129.4	28.6	22.1	49.3	159.8	13.8	139.4	19.8
1992	38.7	125.3	27.2	21.7	48.9	158.6	13.7	141.9	19.0
1993	58.0	123.5	27.5	22.2	46.3	98.4	22.6	211.3	27.2
1994	59.9	125.2	30.3	24.2	45.6	95.2	25.4	197.9	29.1
1995	63.1	123.2	36.3	29.4	47.2	92.1	32.0	174.2	33.8
1996	65.1	118.2	39.3	33.3	48.6	88.3	37.7	165.5	37.0
1997	67.1	112.8	39.8	35.3	50.8	85.5	41.3	168.6	39.4
1998	65.7	106.0	36.6	34.5	55.1	88.9	38.8	179.8	38.4
1999	65.8	102.8	35.1	34.1	56.1	87.6	38.9	187.8	38.2
2000	70.4	100.5	34.5	34.4	58.0	82.8	41.5	203.9	40.3
2001	71.9	98.5	36.3	36.8	58.9	80.7	45.7	198.3	42.3
2002	74.3	100.1	36.5	36.4	59.4	80.0	45.5	203.7	43.2
2003	74.5	96.6	40.0	41.4	61.7	80.1	51.7	186.3	46.3
2004	78.7	96.6	47.3	49.0	65.8	80.6	60.8	166.5	53.5
2005	84.1	102.1	51.6	50.6	65.6	79.6	63.5	162.8	58.4
2006	89.5	102.3	58.1	56.8	70.5	80.5	70.5	154.1	66.8
2007	95.3	101.9	66.1	64.9	77.1	82.5	78.7	144.1	76.2
2008	97.7	100.3	79.4	79.1	81.3	83.5	94.7	123.1	87.0
2009	91.6	92.6	76.0	82.1	87.8	88.8	92.5	120.4	83.3
2010	95.6	92.7	77.7	83.8	92.5	89.6	93.6	123.0	88.0
2011	97.8	94.4	88.7	93.9	93.3	90.0	104.3	110.3	95.2
2012	99.6	96.4	90.9	94.3	94.8	91.7	102.9	109.6	96.4
2013	101.0	97.4	106.6	109.4	98.2	94.7	115.5	94.7	105.7
2014	100.6	98.3	97.1	98.8	99.3	97.0	101.8	103.6	99.9
2015	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016	100.1	103.5	97.7	94.4	98.2	101.5	93.0	102.4	97.3
2017	98.9	105.1	93.4	88.8	97.2	103.3	86.0	105.9	93.2
2018	99.8	106.2	84.5	79.6	95.0	101.1	78.7	118.1	88.8
2019	98.2	103.3	86.0	83.2	97.2	102.2	81.5	114.3	89.4
2020	86.2	96.9	69.1	71.3	93.5	105.1	67.8	124.8	72.3
2021	90.2	100.5	62.1	61.8	94.3	105.1	58.8	145.2	70.2
2022	89.4	106.4	67.6	63.5	88.6	105.5	60.2	132.2	70.7
2023	89.0	109.0	73.4	67.3	86.5	106.0	63.5	121.3	72.6
2024	88.5	108.6	70.1	64.6	85.7	105.1	61.4	126.2	70.5

Notes: Index. Base Year 2015=100. Data on all indicators available from 1970-2024

1.4. Tertiary sector (Index: 2015=100)

	Real Output Index	Labor Input Index	Capital Input Index	Capital Labour Ratio Index	Compensation Per Employee Index	Unit Labour Cost Index	Labour Productivity Index	Capital Productivity Index	Multifactor Productivity Index
1980	22.4	46.3	25.3	54.5	51.8	107.2	48.3	88.5	18.1
1981	24.0	49.0	30.6	62.6	41.8	85.5	48.9	78.2	19.8
1982	24.1	50.5	32.5	64.3	54.5	114.1	47.7	74.2	21.6
1983	24.5	52.2	31.6	60.5	53.3	113.5	46.9	77.5	20.8
1984	26.2	54.1	32.2	59.4	54.4	112.5	48.3	81.4	22.0
1985	25.9	55.0	30.9	56.3	50.3	106.6	47.2	83.8	21.0
1986	25.7	55.1	24.5	44.5	49.0	104.9	46.7	105.0	18.7
1987	26.5	57.2	23.8	41.6	47.0	101.7	46.2	111.1	18.0
1988	27.3	61.3	27.7	45.1	45.4	101.8	44.6	98.8	19.1
1989	27.8	63.4	26.8	42.3	45.8	104.4	43.8	103.6	18.8
1990	27.9	64.5	24.3	37.6	47.1	109.0	43.3	115.1	17.8
1991	27.8	66.0	24.3	36.7	45.8	108.9	42.1	114.6	17.1
1992	27.7	66.7	23.4	35.1	45.7	110.1	41.5	118.3	16.1
1993	39.9	66.8	35.7	53.4	60.9	102.0	59.7	111.8	29.2
1994	41.2	68.4	38.4	56.0	60.1	99.7	60.3	107.5	30.8
1995	43.5	73.4	41.1	56.0	59.3	99.9	59.3	106.0	32.4
1996	45.9	76.2	45.2	59.3	59.2	98.2	60.3	101.7	35.2
1997	47.7	79.4	49.1	61.8	58.4	97.4	60.0	97.1	37.5
1998	48.9	80.7	54.0	66.9	60.4	99.8	60.6	90.5	40.2
1999	51.8	81.2	47.2	58.0	63.3	99.3	63.7	109.8	39.5
2000	54.8	82.2	49.1	59.8	65.8	98.7	66.7	111.5	42.2
2001	57.9	82.7	50.8	61.4	66.8	95.5	69.9	113.9	44.9
2002	61.0	81.8	52.0	63.6	67.5	90.5	74.6	117.3	47.5
2003	63.7	79.5	58.0	73.0	73.1	91.2	80.2	109.9	53.1
2004	67.6	81.7	70.2	85.9	79.7	96.3	82.7	96.3	61.7
2005	71.7	82.6	84.9	102.8	85.6	98.6	86.8	84.4	72.0
2006	77.1	85.6	89.8	104.9	88.6	98.3	90.1	85.9	78.3
2007	82.3	87.9	97.7	111.1	90.6	96.7	93.7	84.3	86.4
2008	85.6	88.4	105.8	119.8	90.0	92.9	96.9	80.9	93.7
2009	85.8	85.0	95.7	112.6	91.9	91.1	100.9	89.6	90.7
2010	87.7	85.7	87.4	102.0	96.3	94.1	102.3	100.3	88.2
2011	91.3	89.4	89.9	100.5	97.2	95.3	102.1	101.5	91.3
2012	94.1	92.9	94.2	101.4	97.2	95.9	101.3	99.9	94.1
2013	96.5	95.2	91.3	95.9	98.9	97.6	101.3	105.7	93.8
2014	98.4	96.7	94.2	97.4	99.9	98.2	101.7	104.4	96.7
2015	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016	101.7	104.0	100.1	96.3	97.5	99.8	97.7	101.5	99.9
2017	102.7	106.7	96.6	90.5	95.9	99.6	96.2	106.4	97.8
2018	105.4	110.3	98.1	89.0	92.4	96.6	95.6	107.4	99.8
2019	106.3	113.0	94.1	83.3	90.4	96.1	94.1	113.0	97.3
2020	99.7	108.0	77.5	71.8	87.7	94.9	92.4	128.7	83.8
2021	104.0	108.6	79.6	73.3	89.3	93.2	95.8	130.7	88.4
2022	108.7	113.7	85.0	74.8	84.5	88.4	95.6	127.8	93.8
2023	109.9	116.5	86.3	74.1	82.2	87.1	94.4	127.4	94.6
2024	111.3	116.6	81.1	69.6	82.6	86.6	95.4	137.2	92.5

Notes: Index. Base Year 2015=100. Data on all indicators available from 1970-2024

2. PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS OF THE MAIN INDUSTRIES

2.1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing (Index: 2015=100)

	Real Output Index	Labor Input Index	Capital Input Index	Capital Labour Ratio Index	Compensation Per Employee Index	Unit Labour Cost Index	Labour Productivity Index	Capital Productivity Index	Multifactor Productivity Index
1980	42.2	198.6	99.4	50.0	2.0	99.9	21.2	42.4	33.6
1981	44.6	194.0	122.9	63.3	2.3	73.9	23.0	36.3	42.4
1982	40.9	191.0	87.8	46.0	2.6	103.9	21.4	46.5	30.2
1983	31.6	189.0	70.8	37.4	2.9	133.4	16.7	44.6	20.1
1984	35.2	187.6	58.1	31.0	3.2	118.3	18.8	60.5	19.9
1985	42.3	187.4	50.5	27.0	3.6	94.4	22.6	83.8	21.8
1986	45.1	188.2	43.8	23.3	3.9	81.4	24.0	103.0	21.0
1987	46.3	186.8	43.3	23.2	4.6	79.7	24.8	106.9	21.4
1988	47.6	184.1	54.1	29.4	5.3	79.2	25.8	88.0	25.8
1989	54.6	184.0	55.9	30.4	6.0	68.7	29.7	97.7	30.2
1990	50.7	184.3	51.0	27.7	6.9	73.9	27.5	99.4	26.4
1991	52.9	184.5	42.1	22.8	8.6	76.5	28.7	125.6	24.2
1992	38.5	184.3	35.9	19.5	10.9	117.2	20.9	107.4	16.1
1993	62.0	184.1	57.3	31.1	16.7	101.9	33.7	108.2	34.7
1994	66.9	183.8	69.6	37.9	18.6	96.7	36.4	96.0	42.3
1995	53.6	183.4	72.8	39.7	20.8	124.2	29.2	73.6	34.5
1996	66.4	182.6	88.6	48.5	22.4	100.6	36.4	75.0	48.7
1997	67.0	181.1	78.0	43.1	24.2	99.3	37.0	85.8	45.4
1998	63.4	179.2	68.1	38.0	27.2	109.7	35.4	93.2	39.7
1999	67.4	176.9	60.5	34.2	28.8	104.0	38.1	111.4	39.6
2000	70.5	174.3	60.2	47.5	30.5	100.2	40.5	117.2	41.6
2001	68.2	158.6	62.7	39.5	32.4	104.0	43.0	108.8	42.9
2002	72.7	151.9	75.4	49.6	38.1	105.4	47.8	96.4	51.8
2003	73.2	142.9	69.7	48.8	44.7	115.5	51.2	104.9	51.1
2004	73.8	133.1	72.6	54.6	42.9	108.9	55.4	101.6	54.4
2005	75.9	126.8	67.8	53.4	40.0	95.2	59.8	111.9	54.8
2006	71.7	124.3	76.9	61.9	42.3	101.9	57.7	93.2	56.2
2007	73.8	113.1	76.5	67.7	48.4	105.8	65.3	96.5	59.8
2008	88.2	93.1	85.7	92.1	54.9	90.0	94.7	102.8	82.2
2009	86.5	81.3	74.8	92.1	60.6	95.1	106.5	115.6	78.4
2010	86.3	75.6	67.0	88.6	64.2	96.9	114.0	128.6	75.9
2011	88.0	73.2	83.8	114.4	65.9	92.9	120.1	105.0	89.4
2012	89.5	79.2	91.5	115.5	69.8	91.5	113.1	97.9	92.6
2013	93.5	84.1	102.0	121.2	75.2	89.2	111.2	91.7	101.2
2014	103.8	79.8	96.3	120.8	87.9	88.7	130.1	107.7	110.6
2015	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016	94.8	99.4	97.9	98.5	108.3	107.3	95.5	96.9	93.8
2017	112.9	95.8	111.0	115.9	115.2	91.2	117.9	101.8	122.6
2018	113.5	96.1	107.4	111.8	120.2	90.4	118.1	105.7	120.4
2019	106.1	97.9	105.1	107.4	124.2	96.1	108.4	100.9	110.2
2020	124.4	93.3	132.5	142.0	130.0	83.0	133.4	93.9	152.5
2021	130.6	95.2	135.1	141.8	139.1	80.9	137.1	96.7	160.7
2022	133.4	98.1	144.3	147.1	152.1	81.1	136.0	92.4	169.2
2023	127.3	104.0	141.1	135.7	160.9	84.8	122.5	90.2	155.5
2024	116.2	105.1	133.2	126.8	168.2	93.0	110.6	87.3	137.2

Notes: Index. Base Year 2015=100. Data on all indicators available from 1970-2024

2.2. Mining and quarrying (Index: 2015=100)

	Real Output Index	Labor Input Index	Capital Input Index	Capital Labour Ratio Index	Compensation Per Employee Index	Unit Labour Cost Index	Labour Productivity Index	Capital Productivity Index	Multifactor Productivity Index
1980	108.7	158.2	38.8	24.5	32.4	47.2	68.7	280.0	51.3
1981	108.1	160.9	41.0	25.5	26.3	39.1	67.2	263.9	53.0
1982	108.3	153.2	38.5	25.2	36.3	51.4	70.7	280.8	54.0
1983	108.6	155.5	34.9	22.5	36.1	51.7	69.8	310.7	50.7
1984	112.8	162.4	36.2	22.3	35.9	51.7	69.4	311.4	52.8
1985	113.2	172.2	38.9	22.6	33.6	51.2	65.7	290.6	53.0
1986	109.3	171.9	42.0	24.4	34.3	53.9	63.6	260.4	53.4
1987	104.2	169.1	41.5	24.5	35.4	57.5	61.7	251.4	51.8
1988	106.1	165.4	45.3	27.4	36.2	56.4	64.1	234.0	55.7
1989	104.9	163.1	46.7	28.7	35.7	55.5	64.4	224.5	56.5
1990	104.1	154.7	43.9	28.4	37.9	56.3	67.3	237.3	56.3
1991	101.8	146.2	40.9	28.0	37.8	54.3	69.6	249.1	55.0
1992	103.5	132.7	33.2	25.1	38.8	49.7	78.1	311.5	53.5
1993	101.2	125.8	38.2	30.3	27.3	33.9	80.4	265.2	54.8
1994	101.7	125.5	45.1	35.9	26.0	32.1	81.0	225.5	60.0
1995	98.5	121.8	47.0	38.6	28.1	34.7	80.9	209.7	60.9
1996	97.8	117.5	47.7	40.6	29.4	35.3	83.2	204.7	61.6
1997	99.4	109.6	53.8	49.1	32.2	35.5	90.7	184.8	69.8
1998	99.3	92.7	57.9	62.4	40.5	37.8	107.2	171.7	78.5
1999	97.9	87.3	55.3	63.3	47.8	42.6	112.2	177.1	78.2
2000	96.8	87.7	61.7	70.4	49.0	44.4	110.5	156.9	80.1
2001	96.8	85.0	66.6	78.4	52.8	46.5	113.8	145.2	83.6
2002	97.7	87.3	75.7	86.7	52.1	46.5	111.9	129.1	88.8
2003	101.0	91.2	79.4	87.1	48.7	44.0	110.8	127.2	93.2
2004	102.6	95.3	64.2	67.3	50.5	46.9	107.6	159.9	82.9
2005	103.6	91.7	56.7	61.8	56.1	49.7	112.9	182.8	79.3
2006	103.0	99.3	84.3	84.9	60.4	58.2	103.7	122.2	94.1
2007	102.3	105.7	107.9	102.1	61.7	63.7	96.9	94.8	104.1
2008	96.9	108.3	135.5	125.1	65.6	73.4	89.5	71.5	109.6
2009	91.9	101.9	143.4	140.7	71.4	79.1	90.2	64.1	109.8
2010	96.8	104.3	138.2	132.4	77.2	83.3	92.7	70.0	112.1
2011	96.0	107.9	133.9	124.1	81.2	91.2	89.0	71.7	107.6
2012	93.2	109.2	131.5	120.4	86.3	101.1	85.4	70.9	103.9
2013	96.9	106.1	146.9	138.5	92.4	101.2	91.4	66.0	116.2
2014	95.5	103.0	139.5	135.5	93.0	100.3	92.7	68.4	112.5
2015	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016	96.6	95.6	78.0	81.6	104.0	103.0	101.0	123.8	87.0
2017	98.9	96.8	100.0	103.3	104.8	102.5	102.2	99.0	100.5
2018	98.1	95.2	120.6	126.7	107.1	103.9	103.1	81.4	110.7
2019	97.5	95.8	130.6	136.4	105.8	104.0	101.8	74.6	114.5
2020	85.6	94.8	111.0	117.1	105.0	116.3	90.3	77.1	92.8
2021	96.4	96.1	119.3	124.1	110.0	109.7	100.3	80.8	108.6
2022	89.7	98.1	119.7	122.0	107.0	117.0	91.5	75.0	100.2
2023	89.6	100.1	129.9	129.8	108.0	120.7	89.5	69.0	102.9
2024	90.0	98.9	132.2	133.6	109.7	120.6	91.0	68.1	104.7

Notes: Index. Base Year 2015=100. Data on all indicators available from 1970-2024

2.3. Manufacturing (Index: 2015=100)

	Real Output Index	Labor Input Index	Capital Input Index	Capital Labour Ratio Index	Compensation Per Employee Index	Unit Labour Cost Index	Labour Productivity Index	Capital Productivity Index	Multifactor Productivity Index
1980	39.7	68.9	129.6	53.2	47.0	153.1	57.6	30.7	29.3
1980	39.7	129.6	68.9	53.2	47.0	153.1	30.7	57.6	29.3
1981	43.4	136.5	66.9	49.0	38.3	120.3	31.8	64.9	30.5
1982	41.1	133.3	60.3	45.3	52.3	169.5	30.9	68.2	28.3
1983	40.4	132.7	58.6	44.2	51.7	169.8	30.4	69.0	27.4
1984	43.1	131.6	50.8	38.6	52.2	159.5	32.7	84.8	27.6
1985	41.7	130.9	37.3	28.5	48.4	152.0	31.8	111.7	23.5
1986	41.6	134.3	28.1	20.9	46.4	149.8	31.0	148.1	20.4
1987	42.5	139.2	24.8	17.8	45.2	147.9	30.5	171.8	19.2
1988	45.3	143.0	35.3	24.7	46.7	147.4	31.7	128.1	23.5
1989	46.1	143.4	47.9	33.4	48.3	150.1	32.2	96.3	27.2
1990	45.1	143.3	54.5	38.0	48.8	155.1	31.5	82.7	28.2
1991	43.0	140.1	48.1	34.4	48.1	156.7	30.7	89.4	25.7
1992	41.6	137.2	45.3	33.0	46.8	154.3	30.3	91.9	24.4
1993	60.7	133.5	41.8	31.3	45.5	100.0	45.5	145.2	33.4
1994	62.4	137.7	45.7	33.2	45.0	99.4	45.3	136.5	35.5
1995	66.4	137.1	55.1	40.2	45.7	94.4	48.4	120.6	41.7
1996	67.3	133.0	58.7	44.1	46.4	91.7	50.6	114.7	44.3
1997	69.2	126.2	60.5	47.9	47.7	87.0	54.8	114.3	47.4
1998	69.0	122.3	58.9	48.1	51.9	92.0	56.4	117.2	47.6
1999	69.4	121.5	58.8	48.4	51.6	90.4	57.1	118.0	47.9
2000	75.1	118.5	59.6	50.3	54.6	86.2	63.4	126.0	52.5
2001	77.5	116.7	63.2	54.1	56.0	84.4	66.4	122.6	56.2
2002	79.6	118.0	61.3	52.0	57.2	84.7	67.5	129.9	56.4
2003	78.4	115.0	63.5	55.2	57.9	85.0	68.2	123.5	57.3
2004	82.3	111.7	74.6	66.7	63.2	85.8	73.6	110.3	66.5
2005	87.4	113.4	81.8	72.2	64.7	83.9	77.1	106.8	73.9
2006	93.0	113.5	92.3	81.3	68.0	83.0	81.9	100.8	84.0
2007	98.0	112.0	98.2	87.7	73.5	84.1	87.5	99.8	92.1
2008	100.3	108.6	105.7	97.3	78.1	84.6	92.3	94.9	99.0
2009	89.6	101.0	73.6	72.8	82.0	92.5	88.7	121.7	76.4
2010	94.9	100.3	78.5	78.2	88.3	93.4	94.6	120.9	84.1
2011	97.8	99.5	100.4	100.9	90.2	91.7	98.3	97.4	98.2
2012	99.8	99.4	95.1	95.7	93.0	92.5	100.5	104.9	97.6
2013	100.8	99.5	104.1	104.6	96.9	95.6	101.3	96.8	103.2
2014	100.2	98.9	98.7	99.9	99.3	98.0	101.3	101.5	100.1
2015	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016	100.4	101.2	101.8	100.6	99.6	100.3	99.2	98.6	100.8
2017	100.3	102.2	103.2	100.9	99.9	101.9	98.1	97.1	100.8
2018	101.8	104.0	107.5	103.4	97.8	100.0	97.8	94.6	103.7
2019	101.1	101.1	113.3	112.0	101.0	101.1	99.9	89.2	107.2
2020	88.8	95.3	89.8	94.2	97.7	104.9	93.2	98.9	86.0
2021	94.9	99.9	85.3	85.3	100.1	105.5	94.9	111.2	87.4
2022	94.5	106.9	96.3	90.1	94.5	106.9	88.4	98.2	89.8
2023	94.9	110.4	100.0	90.6	92.5	107.6	85.9	94.9	90.5
2024	94.5	110.4	101.4	91.9	91.7	107.0	85.7	93.2	90.8

Notes: Index. Base Year 2015=100. Data on all indicators available from 1970-2024

2.4. Electricity, gas and water (Index: 2015=100)

	Real Output Index	Labor Input Index	Capital Input Index	Capital Labour Ratio Index	Compensation Per Employee Index	Unit Labour Cost Index	Labour Productivity Index	Capital Productivity Index	Multifactor Productivity Index
1980	24.7	25.7	100.4	25.6	73.8	14.2	95.9	24.6	12.3
1980	24.7	100.4	25.7	25.6	73.8	14.2	24.6	95.9	12.3
1981	27.5	110.5	26.9	24.3	62.9	17.8	24.9	102.3	13.2
1982	29.1	125.6	30.8	24.5	79.6	21.3	23.2	94.6	14.6
1983	29.1	134.9	33.2	24.6	75.7	24.2	21.6	87.5	14.5
1984	30.9	141.0	37.2	26.4	70.7	24.8	21.9	83.2	15.8
1985	33.0	144.8	34.9	24.1	64.1	25.4	22.8	94.8	15.9
1986	33.9	136.7	21.9	16.0	63.3	27.2	24.8	155.2	12.9
1987	35.1	125.3	19.8	15.8	65.6	29.1	28.0	177.5	13.0
1988	37.0	125.3	17.0	13.5	69.9	33.2	29.5	218.2	12.7
1989	38.4	114.2	17.4	15.2	77.1	36.9	33.6	220.7	14.0
1990	39.1	110.8	16.5	14.9	81.5	42.4	35.2	236.6	13.9
1991	39.8	104.2	13.1	12.5	84.9	47.0	38.2	304.9	12.8
1992	40.0	98.1	13.1	13.3	88.7	52.5	40.8	305.9	13.2
1993	73.8	94.4	16.0	16.9	40.4	13.7	78.1	461.3	24.2
1994	78.0	89.6	18.2	20.3	43.2	14.3	87.1	429.6	27.9
1995	79.6	90.4	21.9	24.2	45.1	16.0	88.1	364.0	32.5
1996	88.2	90.4	24.8	27.4	51.8	17.9	97.5	355.9	40.7
1997	91.6	89.2	23.9	26.8	53.0	18.8	102.7	383.3	42.6
1998	85.9	100.1	18.2	18.1	44.4	20.2	85.7	472.7	32.2
1999	85.4	92.3	14.8	16.1	53.0	23.5	92.6	576.9	31.0
2000	88.1	89.9	12.2	13.6	54.6	24.1	97.9	720.3	28.9
2001	84.8	89.4	12.0	13.4	52.4	25.2	94.8	709.1	27.5
2002	87.8	86.9	13.7	15.8	59.4	29.3	101.0	641.5	31.6
2003	90.4	81.7	18.2	22.3	65.2	31.2	110.6	495.9	41.6
2004	96.5	80.1	21.2	26.4	68.6	30.4	120.5	455.6	47.6
2005	101.7	86.3	23.5	27.2	67.8	31.8	117.8	433.1	52.3
2006	105.1	88.3	26.8	30.4	70.3	34.2	119.1	391.7	57.7
2007	108.7	93.1	36.9	39.7	69.6	36.9	116.8	294.6	69.0
2008	104.9	98.0	54.8	55.9	67.7	43.7	107.0	191.4	79.9
2009	103.0	92.5	75.5	81.6	76.3	50.4	111.4	136.6	92.1
2010	105.5	94.0	74.3	79.0	79.5	54.4	112.2	142.1	91.7
2011	107.1	96.5	77.1	79.8	87.4	63.6	111.0	139.0	93.6
2012	106.8	98.8	85.5	86.5	91.8	72.3	108.0	124.9	97.0
2013	106.1	98.9	107.1	108.3	96.6	81.2	107.2	99.0	111.3
2014	104.8	99.1	93.5	94.4	97.2	87.9	105.7	112.0	100.7
2015	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016	96.4	103.8	93.5	90.1	101.0	115.7	92.9	103.1	91.1
2017	96.7	105.5	81.5	77.3	102.3	124.8	91.7	118.6	83.2
2018	97.6	104.0	62.0	59.6	101.3	126.6	93.8	157.3	70.7
2019	94.3	102.4	61.7	60.2	101.5	134.2	92.1	152.9	68.3
2020	88.9	99.5	45.9	46.2	100.0	140.9	89.4	193.6	53.4
2021	91.0	99.3	40.4	40.7	100.2	143.9	91.7	225.4	49.8
2022	88.5	101.8	39.5	38.8	95.6	154.6	86.9	223.8	47.2
2023	84.8	104.1	48.0	46.1	92.1	168.5	81.5	176.6	50.8
2024	87.7	105.9	41.2	38.9	88.8	166.9	82.8	212.8	46.7

Notes: Index. Base Year 2015=100. Data on all indicators available from 1970-2024

2.5. Construction (Index: 2015=100)

	Real Output Index	Labor Input Index	Capital Input Index	Capital Labour Ratio Index	Compensation Per Employee Index	Unit Labour Cost Index	Labour Productivity Index	Capital Productivity Index	Multifactor Productivity Index
1980	33.4	24.0	112.5	21.3	30.6	4.9	139.0	29.7	20.0
1980	33.4	112.5	24.0	21.3	30.6	4.9	29.7	139.0	20.0
1981	35.2	124.2	25.3	20.4	26.0	6.4	28.4	139.2	19.7
1982	33.8	124.2	23.6	19.0	37.4	8.5	27.2	143.5	19.4
1983	32.0	122.2	23.3	19.1	38.8	10.2	26.2	137.3	18.4
1984	32.8	120.9	23.4	19.3	38.3	10.9	27.1	140.2	19.0
1985	31.1	118.4	20.7	17.5	36.4	12.5	26.3	150.5	17.7
1986	28.6	117.6	15.8	13.5	34.2	15.0	24.3	180.8	15.1
1987	26.7	118.3	14.6	12.3	32.3	17.7	22.6	183.4	13.5
1988	27.6	120.3	13.7	11.4	33.8	20.7	22.9	201.4	13.7
1989	29.9	119.8	15.6	13.0	34.1	22.0	25.0	192.1	15.2
1990	30.2	117.3	16.8	14.3	35.8	25.5	25.7	180.2	15.8
1991	28.8	110.0	17.0	15.4	37.3	30.2	26.2	169.4	15.7
1992	27.0	103.7	14.6	14.1	39.0	36.2	26.0	184.4	14.6
1993	36.8	105.9	19.1	18.1	51.9	39.5	34.7	192.1	22.3
1994	37.8	103.1	19.9	19.3	49.0	38.4	36.7	190.1	22.1
1995	39.2	97.8	20.5	21.0	53.4	41.8	40.0	191.0	23.8
1996	40.0	90.6	21.4	23.7	54.6	41.6	44.1	186.4	24.7
1997	41.3	87.5	22.6	25.8	60.7	46.8	47.2	183.2	27.4
1998	38.9	73.0	27.3	37.4	67.4	49.4	53.3	142.5	30.7
1999	38.4	65.3	29.9	45.8	70.6	49.3	58.8	128.2	33.2
2000	40.5	64.6	36.2	56.0	66.5	45.7	62.8	112.1	36.7
2001	42.5	61.8	40.3	65.3	66.0	43.7	68.9	105.5	40.3
2002	45.0	64.7	42.6	65.9	59.6	42.6	69.6	105.7	42.1
2003	48.5	60.2	47.0	78.1	68.3	44.8	80.6	103.1	49.5
2004	52.9	67.0	62.0	92.6	68.1	46.1	78.9	85.3	55.4
2005	59.2	80.6	62.6	77.6	63.7	48.0	73.4	94.6	55.4
2006	65.4	80.6	65.8	81.7	75.8	54.1	81.2	99.3	63.3
2007	75.5	82.0	72.5	88.5	89.5	60.2	92.1	104.1	74.8
2008	83.0	83.4	88.9	106.6	94.3	65.5	99.5	93.4	87.8
2009	90.1	75.1	95.1	126.8	108.5	66.6	120.0	94.7	104.6
2010	90.7	76.7	97.2	126.7	106.5	69.2	118.2	93.3	105.2
2011	91.1	83.8	97.3	116.1	101.2	75.2	108.7	93.6	100.3
2012	93.5	89.9	102.7	114.3	98.3	80.5	104.0	91.0	100.3
2013	97.7	92.9	118.3	127.4	100.5	86.1	105.2	82.6	109.8
2014	99.1	97.1	112.9	116.2	99.4	93.1	102.0	87.8	106.2
2015	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016	101.4	108.2	102.2	94.5	94.9	107.6	93.8	99.2	97.8
2017	95.6	111.0	115.9	104.4	89.5	116.3	86.1	82.5	95.5
2018	94.2	110.8	99.4	89.7	86.8	119.6	85.0	94.7	88.4
2019	91.0	107.9	87.3	80.9	86.4	124.7	84.4	104.3	82.3
2020	75.0	100.1	104.2	104.1	78.7	132.3	74.9	72.0	76.2
2021	73.1	101.9	71.8	70.4	75.3	138.1	71.7	101.8	63.3
2022	71.5	105.9	87.1	82.2	68.1	141.8	67.6	82.2	65.4
2023	71.2	106.8	87.1	81.6	65.4	146.2	66.7	81.7	64.7
2024	67.4	105.2	79.2	75.3	64.1	155.7	64.0	85.0	59.3

Notes: Index. Base Year 2015=100. Data on all indicators available from 1970-2024

2.6. Wholesale, retail trade, catering and accommodation (Index: 2015=100)

	Real Output Index	Labor Input Index	Capital Input Index	Capital Labour Ratio Index	Compensation Per Employee Index	Unit Labour Cost Index	Labour Productivity Index	Capital Productivity Index	Multifactor Productivity Index
1980	29.5	51.1	19.9	38.8	65.8	114.0	57.7	148.6	23.3
1981	32.3	52.9	25.5	48.1	54.4	89.2	61.0	126.7	26.2
1982	32.3	52.9	28.8	54.6	73.9	120.8	61.2	112.1	30.2
1983	33.5	53.3	27.3	51.3	75.1	119.5	62.8	122.5	30.1
1984	36.6	54.4	30.9	56.7	75.6	112.4	67.2	118.5	35.3
1985	35.0	54.3	33.2	61.1	70.3	109.1	64.5	105.4	34.6
1986	33.7	54.3	21.9	40.3	69.7	112.2	62.1	154.1	28.5
1987	34.7	56.8	19.6	34.6	65.4	106.9	61.2	176.7	25.3
1988	36.2	60.0	22.8	37.9	64.2	106.6	60.3	158.8	26.8
1989	36.3	61.8	21.3	34.5	66.6	113.3	58.8	170.4	25.3
1990	36.6	60.3	22.3	36.9	73.0	120.3	60.7	164.3	26.2
1991	35.9	61.5	23.0	37.4	68.4	117.2	58.4	156.2	25.3
1992	35.1	60.9	23.5	38.6	67.6	117.3	57.6	149.3	24.0
1993	46.9	59.8	24.7	41.3	82.7	105.4	78.4	190.1	33.9
1994	48.1	59.8	26.7	44.6	81.8	101.7	80.4	180.4	35.5
1995	50.9	63.2	27.6	43.6	80.4	99.8	80.5	184.8	36.7
1996	52.8	64.3	31.7	49.3	80.0	97.4	82.1	166.4	39.9
1997	53.0	65.9	29.8	45.2	79.0	98.2	80.4	177.7	39.3
1998	53.7	70.8	30.5	43.1	74.9	98.8	75.8	175.9	39.1
1999	57.8	77.3	35.4	45.8	76.6	102.4	74.8	163.2	43.3
2000	62.5	77.9	36.8	47.2	81.1	101.2	80.1	169.7	46.5
2001	63.6	78.5	39.3	50.0	77.0	95.0	81.1	162.1	47.8
2002	65.1	79.0	37.0	46.9	75.8	92.0	82.4	175.8	46.6
2003	66.8	77.4	39.3	50.7	80.8	93.5	86.4	170.3	49.7
2004	70.5	83.6	50.5	60.4	83.0	98.5	84.3	139.6	56.5
2005	75.4	86.1	57.5	66.7	85.4	97.5	87.6	131.2	63.4
2006	79.9	88.4	65.9	74.6	90.0	99.4	90.4	121.3	70.6
2007	84.4	90.1	74.7	82.9	89.8	96.0	93.6	112.9	77.9
2008	85.9	88.7	77.5	87.3	91.1	94.1	96.8	110.8	81.8
2009	84.9	85.6	71.8	83.9	93.9	94.7	99.2	118.2	79.5
2010	88.7	86.2	69.0	80.1	98.7	95.9	102.9	128.5	80.6
2011	92.3	89.2	73.9	82.9	99.8	96.5	103.5	124.9	85.1
2012	95.9	92.5	73.6	79.6	100.3	96.7	103.7	130.3	85.0
2013	97.9	94.5	79.2	83.8	102.4	98.9	103.6	123.6	89.3
2014	98.9	96.2	85.6	89.0	101.9	99.1	102.8	115.5	93.1
2015	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016	101.6	105.4	98.4	93.4	96.5	100.1	96.4	103.2	98.2
2017	100.2	108.8	101.7	93.5	94.5	102.6	92.1	98.6	96.9
2018	101.2	113.0	105.9	93.8	89.4	99.8	89.6	95.6	98.2
2019	100.8	115.7	96.7	83.6	86.6	99.4	87.1	104.2	92.3
2020	88.5	108.8	106.1	97.5	85.5	105.1	81.3	83.4	87.5
2021	94.4	108.8	75.3	69.2	93.0	107.2	86.7	125.3	78.4
2022	97.8	115.1	85.3	74.1	89.0	104.7	85.0	114.7	84.2
2023	96.3	118.4	98.7	83.3	84.1	103.5	81.3	97.5	88.1
2024	95.2	119.1	101.3	85.0	82.8	103.6	79.9	94.0	88.0

Notes: Index. Base Year 2015=100. Data on all indicators available from 1970-2024

2.7. Transport, storage and communication (Index: 2015=100)

	Real Output Index	Labor Input Index	Capital Input Index	Capital Labour Ratio Index	Compensation Per Employee Index	Unit Labour Cost Index	Labour Productivity Index	Capital Productivity Index	Multifactor Productivity Index
1980	21.3	95.0	21.6	96.5	43.3	9.1	22.4	98.4	10.9
1981	22.7	98.8	26.6	115.8	35.0	10.7	22.9	85.3	12.3
1982	22.0	98.7	31.0	139.4	46.6	13.0	22.2	70.8	13.5
1983	20.7	99.2	25.7	123.1	44.0	14.5	20.8	80.5	11.3
1984	22.3	99.1	21.2	94.4	48.4	16.6	22.5	104.9	11.0
1985	22.6	97.7	22.0	95.2	45.9	18.0	23.1	102.6	11.5
1986	22.2	95.8	15.9	68.7	43.8	20.2	23.1	139.4	9.3
1987	22.3	91.6	14.3	58.6	45.3	23.1	24.4	156.5	9.0
1988	23.4	93.6	13.5	54.2	44.9	25.2	25.0	172.7	8.9
1989	24.4	90.1	12.9	47.7	47.1	27.9	27.1	189.0	9.5
1990	24.4	89.9	11.9	43.8	48.7	32.9	27.2	205.2	9.3
1991	23.9	87.9	14.2	52.4	51.0	39.8	27.2	167.7	9.9
1992	24.3	85.6	12.9	45.2	53.6	45.5	28.4	189.2	9.3
1993	34.2	78.6	21.4	49.3	80.5	49.0	43.5	159.5	19.7
1994	35.7	78.9	21.1	46.5	79.9	50.7	45.3	169.6	19.8
1995	39.5	79.7	22.5	45.4	84.1	53.1	49.6	175.5	22.2
1996	41.9	80.9	24.6	47.4	87.3	56.6	51.9	170.7	24.0
1997	45.1	79.7	29.9	52.8	88.8	57.1	56.7	151.0	28.4
1998	47.6	70.8	47.9	71.3	99.7	57.8	67.2	99.3	39.5
1999	50.1	69.2	35.9	49.5	99.6	56.4	72.4	139.6	35.5
2000	54.2	67.1	34.5	42.6	103.2	55.1	80.9	157.4	37.0
2001	57.4	67.2	36.2	42.4	101.2	54.0	85.4	158.7	39.4
2002	62.6	68.9	36.8	40.5	90.1	49.4	90.8	170.2	41.8
2003	66.6	71.4	43.6	46.7	90.1	51.1	93.3	152.8	47.4
2004	69.8	75.9	49.7	54.0	93.2	54.1	92.0	140.5	52.4
2005	73.5	75.8	63.3	65.2	98.8	56.3	97.0	116.3	63.4
2006	77.3	77.8	61.4	61.7	101.6	59.2	99.4	126.0	64.1
2007	83.1	76.9	69.5	64.3	105.8	60.7	108.1	119.6	74.8
2008	86.0	78.2	88.3	80.2	99.6	62.6	110.0	97.5	89.6
2009	85.9	78.8	81.7	75.0	97.1	65.7	109.0	105.0	85.3
2010	87.3	81.4	77.5	72.3	97.9	70.1	107.3	112.6	83.3
2011	90.3	86.6	79.9	76.7	96.8	75.0	104.2	113.0	85.2
2012	92.5	93.9	95.3	96.8	92.0	79.5	98.5	97.1	92.1
2013	95.1	97.7	88.5	90.9	95.0	87.9	97.4	107.5	89.3
2014	97.7	98.5	88.7	89.5	97.7	94.2	99.1	110.2	91.5
2015	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016	101.5	100.1	91.8	90.5	100.0	104.9	101.4	110.6	96.5
2017	102.6	101.6	81.6	80.8	98.1	108.6	101.0	125.7	90.5
2018	105.6	104.3	82.5	81.5	97.0	112.3	101.2	127.9	92.8
2019	105.0	105.4	80.5	80.9	96.6	118.3	99.6	130.3	90.7
2020	88.7	95.4	66.3	71.3	93.7	126.8	93.0	133.7	71.7
2021	94.2	93.3	69.2	68.5	93.2	121.5	101.0	136.1	78.3
2022	102.0	98.7	72.9	70.5	87.4	118.9	103.4	140.0	85.3
2023	106.4	102.7	76.6	74.0	86.3	124.1	103.6	138.9	90.0
2024	105.1	102.8	69.9	68.3	86.2	131.2	102.3	150.4	84.2

Notes: Index. Base Year 2015=100. Data on all indicators available from 1970-2024

2.8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (Index: 2015=100)

	Real Output Index	Labor Input Index	Capital Input Index	Capital Labour Ratio Index	Compensation Per Employee Index	Unit Labour Cost Index	Labour Productivity Index	Capital Productivity Index	Multifactor Productivity Index
1980	18.5	31.2	29.5	94.7	37.5	3.0	59.4	62.7	16.6
1981	19.5	34.4	35.1	102.1	29.5	3.7	56.6	55.4	17.6
1982	19.9	37.6	34.6	92.0	35.7	4.2	53.0	57.6	18.1
1983	20.6	40.9	37.1	90.7	34.9	4.8	50.4	55.5	18.4
1984	21.4	44.0	40.2	91.4	34.9	5.5	48.7	53.3	19.2
1985	21.8	46.2	36.5	78.9	31.9	6.1	47.1	59.7	17.7
1986	22.3	46.9	31.3	66.7	31.2	7.0	47.5	71.2	17.0
1987	23.1	50.1	31.8	63.4	30.1	8.1	46.1	72.7	17.2
1988	23.5	55.4	39.0	70.4	28.6	9.4	42.5	60.3	18.6
1989	24.0	59.1	38.2	64.7	27.7	11.0	40.6	62.8	18.2
1990	24.0	62.8	33.5	53.3	26.8	12.9	38.3	71.8	16.3
1991	24.4	65.4	31.6	48.3	26.6	15.1	37.3	77.2	15.4
1992	24.5	67.9	30.7	45.3	26.7	17.8	36.1	79.8	14.8
1993	37.9	70.7	49.0	69.3	38.2	18.8	53.6	77.3	29.3
1994	39.3	74.1	54.0	72.9	38.1	20.7	52.9	72.6	31.6
1995	40.6	81.4	58.2	71.5	37.4	23.4	49.9	69.8	32.8
1996	43.4	86.1	63.7	74.0	37.2	24.8	50.4	68.1	36.0
1997	45.4	91.9	68.5	74.5	37.1	27.4	49.4	66.3	38.3
1998	46.5	92.0	65.6	71.3	41.6	32.1	50.5	70.9	38.5
1999	48.8	87.6	58.7	67.0	45.9	33.8	55.8	83.2	38.9
2000	50.4	89.4	63.2	70.7	47.8	36.6	56.4	79.7	41.4
2001	54.5	90.1	64.5	71.6	52.6	39.6	60.5	84.5	45.3
2002	57.9	87.1	67.3	77.3	57.1	42.7	66.5	86.1	49.5
2003	60.7	83.2	73.9	88.9	63.8	46.3	73.0	82.1	55.8
2004	65.0	81.2	90.6	111.6	74.4	49.6	80.1	71.7	67.7
2005	68.7	80.8	108.6	134.4	83.3	54.2	85.0	63.3	79.2
2006	75.3	84.8	117.1	138.0	85.3	55.6	88.8	64.4	88.5
2007	80.8	88.2	124.5	141.1	88.5	59.8	91.6	64.9	96.4
2008	85.3	90.3	126.9	140.6	87.7	64.1	94.5	67.2	101.3
2009	86.2	85.7	112.8	131.5	90.0	66.0	100.5	76.4	98.8
2010	87.3	86.2	100.1	116.1	95.0	72.0	101.3	87.2	93.7
2011	91.0	90.2	101.8	112.9	96.1	76.9	100.8	89.4	96.5
2012	93.7	93.1	99.9	107.4	96.7	81.8	100.7	93.8	96.7
2013	96.2	95.4	97.0	101.8	97.5	87.1	100.8	99.1	96.6
2014	98.4	96.8	100.8	104.1	99.1	93.1	101.6	97.6	100.3
2015	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016	101.8	103.7	106.5	102.7	98.2	106.4	98.2	95.6	103.5
2017	104.3	106.0	105.4	99.4	97.2	110.5	98.4	98.9	104.5
2018	107.9	109.1	106.5	97.6	94.1	111.5	98.9	101.3	107.4
2019	110.2	112.1	102.8	91.7	92.3	114.4	98.3	107.2	106.3
2020	110.8	110.0	76.3	69.4	88.7	110.9	100.8	145.3	91.4
2021	113.7	111.8	88.1	78.8	87.4	113.1	101.7	129.0	100.8
2022	117.8	115.7	93.4	80.7	82.4	113.8	101.8	126.2	106.3
2023	119.5	117.7	89.1	75.7	81.4	119.4	101.5	134.1	104.3
2024	123.4	117.3	82.6	70.4	83.2	123.1	105.2	149.4	103.4

Notes: Index. Base Year 2015=100. Data on all indicators available from 1970-2024

2.9. General government services (Index: 2015=100)

	Real Output Index	Labor Input Index	Capital Input Index	Capital Labour Ratio Index	Compensation Per Employee Index	Unit Labour Cost Index	Labour Productivity Index	Capital Productivity Index	Multifactor Productivity Index
1980	62.6	68.4	46.1	67.4	56.7	2.9	91.5	135.7	97.8
1981	64.1	71.2	51.6	72.5	46.1	3.6	90.0	124.1	95.4
1982	66.6	73.9	51.9	70.2	61.2	4.2	90.1	128.3	95.6
1983	69.9	77.2	45.7	59.2	61.6	4.7	90.6	153.2	99.0
1984	72.7	79.0	42.0	53.2	70.2	5.9	91.9	172.9	101.9
1985	72.8	79.3	41.9	52.9	67.9	6.7	91.8	173.7	102.1
1986	75.3	82.7	37.1	44.8	65.8	7.7	91.1	203.1	103.9
1987	78.7	83.8	34.0	40.6	67.0	8.9	93.9	231.1	108.8
1988	81.1	84.6	35.0	41.4	66.3	9.7	95.9	231.4	110.9
1989	83.1	83.7	36.8	44.0	74.6	12.1	99.2	225.6	113.4
1990	84.4	83.8	32.1	38.3	78.5	14.3	100.7	262.7	117.8
1991	86.3	85.2	28.8	33.8	82.5	17.2	101.4	299.5	120.7
1992	87.3	86.3	25.7	29.8	85.5	20.4	101.2	339.4	122.7
1993	65.9	84.7	46.6	55.0	44.9	15.3	77.8	141.5	88.6
1994	66.5	85.7	44.6	52.1	46.8	17.3	77.6	149.0	89.2
1995	67.1	82.7	47.1	57.0	50.6	19.5	81.2	142.3	91.4
1996	68.4	84.9	50.8	59.8	55.0	22.9	80.5	134.7	89.6
1997	68.9	83.9	54.1	64.6	57.4	25.4	82.2	127.3	89.7
1998	68.4	82.7	52.6	63.6	58.4	27.5	82.7	130.0	90.2
1999	67.8	78.6	47.7	60.7	61.7	29.3	86.3	142.1	95.1
2000	67.2	76.1	48.8	64.1	64.4	31.5	88.3	137.8	96.7
2001	66.6	75.2	45.9	61.0	65.6	33.8	88.5	145.0	98.1
2002	67.0	75.4	49.3	65.3	65.8	36.9	88.9	136.0	97.4
2003	68.9	76.4	55.7	72.8	67.9	39.9	90.1	123.8	96.4
2004	70.2	78.3	59.1	75.5	72.2	43.1	89.6	118.7	95.0
2005	73.2	79.7	58.4	73.2	72.0	43.4	91.9	125.5	98.4
2006	74.7	82.3	65.6	79.7	73.2	46.7	90.8	113.9	95.4
2007	77.4	85.7	81.8	95.5	73.1	50.1	90.3	94.6	91.3
2008	81.1	90.3	91.8	101.6	71.2	54.8	89.8	88.4	89.5
2009	83.7	86.3	88.8	102.9	83.6	63.5	97.0	94.2	96.4
2010	85.1	88.2	80.6	91.3	89.8	71.5	96.4	105.6	98.2
2011	88.7	92.6	90.0	97.2	90.5	76.3	95.8	98.5	96.3
2012	91.1	94.2	86.0	91.4	91.4	80.4	96.7	105.9	98.8
2013	94.7	96.3	87.1	90.4	94.3	86.4	98.3	108.7	100.6
2014	97.6	101.8	91.3	89.7	93.9	93.6	95.8	106.8	98.2
2015	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016	101.9	101.9	102.0	100.1	101.0	107.3	100.0	99.9	100.0
2017	103.4	98.9	91.8	92.8	106.6	114.2	104.5	112.6	106.2
2018	105.3	100.2	86.6	86.4	107.0	119.2	105.1	121.7	108.5
2019	106.7	101.7	80.9	79.5	107.9	125.4	104.9	131.9	110.1
2020	107.8	102.4	72.5	70.8	107.7	128.8	105.3	148.7	113.2
2021	106.9	106.0	72.5	68.4	98.7	128.8	100.9	147.5	109.4
2022	106.9	106.2	75.7	71.3	96.7	135.0	100.7	141.2	108.3
2023	107.6	111.8	76.5	68.4	92.8	143.5	96.3	140.8	104.5
2024	108.0	106.3	74.6	70.2	99.9	153.1	101.5	144.7	109.6

Notes: Index. Base Year 2015=100. Data on all indicators available from 1970-2024

2.10. Community, social and personal services (Index: 2015=100)

	Real Output Index	Labor Input Index	Capital Input Index	Capital Labour Ratio Index	Compensation Per Employee Index	Unit Labour Cost Index	Labour Productivity Index	Capital Productivity Index	Multifactor Productivity Index
1980	8.8	48.0	21.9	45.7	24.9	6.4	18.4	40.2	12.8
1981	9.2	52.4	22.6	43.2	19.1	7.6	17.6	40.8	12.3
1982	9.6	51.8	20.4	39.3	25.8	8.6	18.6	47.3	13.1
1983	10.1	53.3	18.8	35.2	23.8	8.6	19.0	54.0	13.0
1984	10.7	57.9	20.0	34.6	24.1	10.1	18.4	53.2	12.9
1985	10.9	54.4	20.1	37.0	24.0	10.8	20.0	54.1	13.9
1986	11.1	55.9	20.1	35.9	21.8	11.7	19.9	55.5	13.9
1987	11.5	57.8	19.1	33.0	20.9	13.0	19.9	60.2	13.7
1988	11.9	58.5	21.7	37.0	20.9	14.4	20.3	54.8	14.4
1989	12.2	62.4	23.3	37.3	19.8	16.2	19.6	52.4	14.2
1990	12.3	67.1	22.8	34.0	19.0	19.0	18.3	53.9	13.4
1991	12.4	72.5	21.1	29.0	18.0	22.2	17.1	59.0	12.3
1992	12.5	74.6	21.7	29.1	17.9	25.7	16.8	57.7	12.1
1993	51.6	84.5	27.6	32.7	43.8	19.0	61.1	187.0	46.7
1994	54.1	87.7	28.3	32.2	45.3	21.1	61.7	191.6	47.7
1995	57.1	87.1	30.3	34.8	48.6	23.2	65.6	188.3	51.3
1996	58.6	88.4	32.7	36.9	51.6	26.1	66.3	179.6	52.8
1997	58.6	80.8	35.1	43.4	59.1	29.7	72.5	167.1	58.1
1998	62.3	75.2	36.9	49.0	64.8	30.6	82.8	168.8	65.8
1999	64.7	82.7	36.8	44.6	61.4	32.2	78.2	175.5	63.1
2000	67.8	73.9	40.9	55.3	73.2	34.5	91.7	165.8	73.5
2001	69.3	70.4	39.0	55.4	78.6	36.4	98.5	177.7	77.5
2002	71.0	82.9	43.6	52.6	68.1	39.6	85.7	162.7	70.5
2003	75.0	78.7	50.8	64.6	75.8	42.1	95.3	147.5	79.8
2004	76.3	87.0	55.6	63.9	75.2	45.8	87.7	137.3	76.4
2005	79.2	88.2	56.4	63.9	79.0	48.7	89.8	140.5	78.6
2006	83.3	82.3	66.1	80.4	89.5	51.2	101.3	126.0	89.9
2007	87.9	80.6	81.8	101.4	96.2	54.7	109.0	107.5	100.7
2008	91.2	81.0	88.7	109.5	98.2	60.2	112.6	102.8	106.4
2009	90.5	85.8	87.0	101.4	96.2	67.2	105.4	104.0	100.0
2010	90.8	87.0	80.9	93.0	101.1	74.4	104.4	112.2	97.8
2011	93.1	90.8	90.0	99.1	101.4	79.9	102.4	103.4	98.6
2012	95.0	94.3	86.3	91.6	100.3	84.7	100.8	110.1	96.3
2013	97.5	95.7	88.2	92.1	101.4	89.7	101.9	110.6	98.3
2014	99.1	97.6	92.3	94.5	99.6	93.8	101.5	107.4	99.3
2015	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016	101.2	109.5	103.0	94.1	91.3	105.1	92.4	98.3	94.9
2017	102.6	118.6	94.5	79.7	87.1	112.6	86.5	108.5	88.7
2018	103.2	129.4	89.1	68.8	81.3	119.4	79.8	115.9	82.2
2019	104.6	135.5	83.1	61.3	78.5	124.0	77.1	125.9	79.1
2020	102.4	131.8	74.8	56.7	79.0	128.1	77.7	136.9	77.4
2021	108.1	136.0	74.4	54.7	77.7	128.6	79.5	145.3	79.7
2022	111.2	144.9	77.6	53.5	70.5	129.2	76.7	143.3	78.7
2023	113.5	150.1	76.1	50.7	67.2	132.5	75.6	149.1	77.8
2024	114.9	147.6	74.5	50.5	68.4	136.8	77.8	154.2	79.5

Notes: Index. Base Year 2015=100. Data on all indicators available from 1970-2024

3. PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS OF THE MANUFACTURING SUB SECTORS

N.B. Productivity indicators of Manufacturing sub sectors could not be calculated due to issues with the availability of Data from the Sources

NOTES

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 20 horizontal dotted lines.





HEAD OFFICE

Physical Address

International Business Gateway,
Cnr New Road and Sixth Road, Midrand

Contact

Tel: +27 11 848 5300, Fax: +27 11 848 5555,
info@productivitysa.co.za



CAPE TOWN

Physical Address

Office 201, Edward III Building,
70 Edward Street (cnr Bloemhof and Mispel Road),
Tyger Valley

Contact

Tel: +27 21 910 1591, Fax: +27 21 910 1574
Info_cape@productivitysa.co.za



DURBAN

Physical Address

Cowey Office Park,
Cnr Cowey Road and Marriot Road, Essenwood

Contact

Tel: +27 31 268 9770, Fax: +27 31 268 9777
Info_durban@productivitysa.co.za

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Any comments and queries regarding this document should be addressed to:

Productivity SA

Private bag 235, Midrand, 1685
Email: Info@productivitysa.co.za
Tel: 011 848 5300, Fax: 011 848 5555