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3.3 Labor Costs per Worker in Firms in Africa and Other Regions 3.4 Average Monthly Wages for Production Workers in Firms in Africa and Other Regions; Econometric Analysis; 3.5 Unit Labor Costs in Firms in Africa and Other Regions; 3.4 Differences in Productivity, by Region (Firm-Level Regressions); 3.5 Differences in Productivity, by Region, with GDP Omitted (Firm-Level Regressions); The High Cost of Doing Business in Sub-Saharan Africa; 3.6 Indirect Costs as a Percentage of Sales, by Region; 3.6 Indirect Costs as a Share of Sales, by Region Weak Competition That Distorts Productivity and Wages 3.7 Tax Rates in Sub-Saharan Africa and Other Regions; 3.7 Monthly Labor Costs for Registered and Unregistered MSMEs in Zambia; 3.8 Average Monthly Labor Costs for MSMEs in Zambia, by Registration Status, Sector, and Location; 3.9 Labor Regulations in Sub-Saharan Africa and Other Regions; 3.10 Time and Cost to Start a Business in Africa and Other Regions; Conclusion; 3.11 Cost of Importing and Exporting; 3.12 Differences in the Median Values of Productivity Variables, by Region 3.13 Differences in the Median Values of Productivity Variables, Africa

Sommario/riassunto

Performance of Manufacturing Firms in Africa: An Empirical Analysis sheds light on the characteristics of formal and informal manufacturing firms in Africa by comparing these firms with firms in other regions. Drawing on two data sources, the authors find that there is a very low share of manufacturing in GDP in Africa and in African exports. Most African manufacturing firms are informal, perhaps because the enforcement of registration and licensing regulations is not strict. These firms are also smaller than firms in other regions and few export. Labor productivity is low in Africa relative
