Diagnóstico de la Encuesta de Empresas – Banco Mundial

Mayo, 2023 Cesar Ramos

Unidad de Análisis y Estudios Fiscales

Introducción

The Bolivia 2017 Enterprise Surveys Data Set

Objective of the Enterprise Survey: Gain an understanding of what firms experience in the private sector.

The Enterprise Surveys (ES) are an World Bank project in collecting objective data based on firms' experiences and enterprises' perception of the environment in which they operate.

Sampling Structure: The sample for 2017 was selected using stratified random sampling (industry, establishment size, and region).

Size stratification was defined as follows: small (5 to 19 employees), medium (20 to 99 employees), and large (100 or more employees).

Regional stratification was done across three regions: La Paz, Santa Cruz, and Cochabamba.

The whole population, or universe of the study, is the non-agricultural economy: It comprises: all manufacturing sectors according to the group classification of ISIC, construction sector, services sector, and transport, storage, and communications sector.

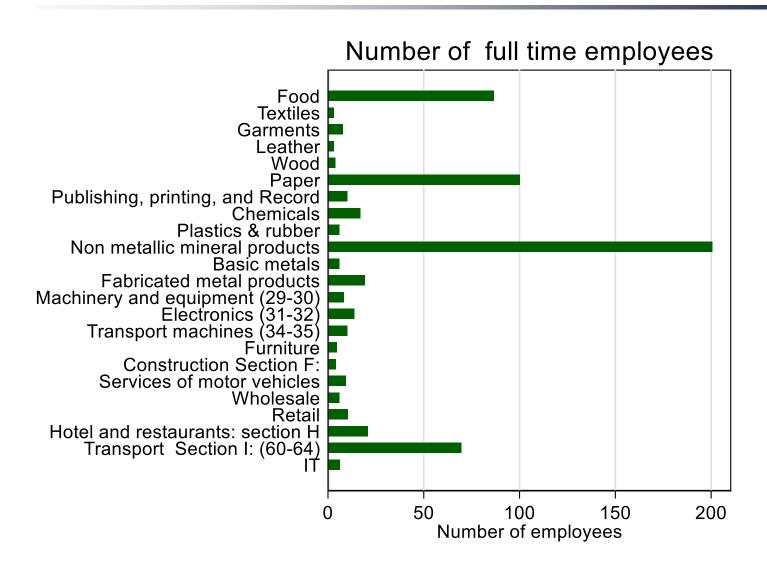
Excludes the following sectors: financial intermediation, real estate and renting activities, except sub-sector, IT, and all public or utilities-sectors.

Muestra

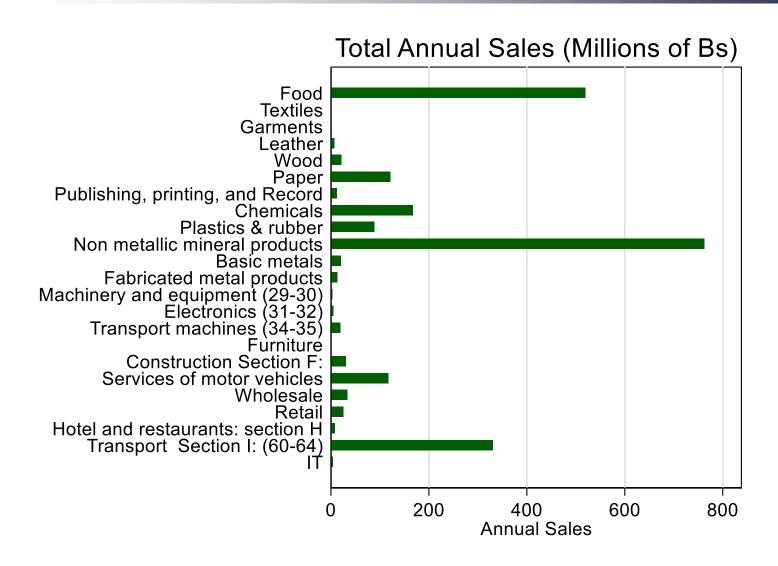
Region	Small	Medium	Large	Total
La Paz	57	36	29	122
%	46.72	29.51	23.77	100
Santa Cruz	46	42	33	121
%	38.02	34.71	27.27	100
Cochabamba	50	56	15	121
%	41.32	46.28	12.4	100
Total	153	134	77	364
%	42.03	36.81	21.15	100

			Other	
Region	Manufacturing	Retail	Services	Total
La Paz	37	37	48	122
%	30.33	30.33	39.34	100
Santa Cruz	42	35	44	121
%	34.71	28.93	36.36	100
Cochabamb				
a	42	48	31	121
%	34.71	39.67	25.62	100
Total	121	120	123	364
%	33.24	32.97	33.79	100

Análisis descriptivo por industria

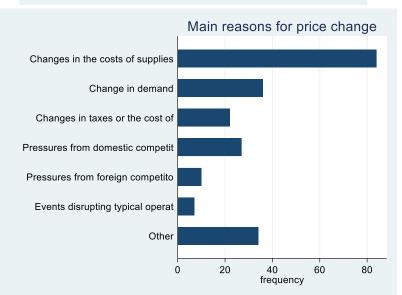


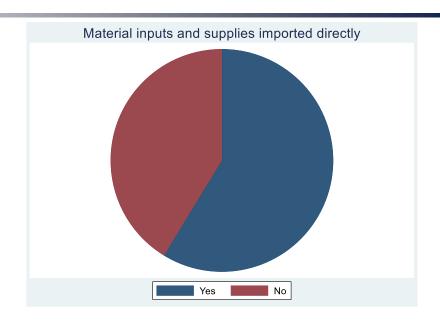
Análisis descriptivo por industria



Cambios en el precio

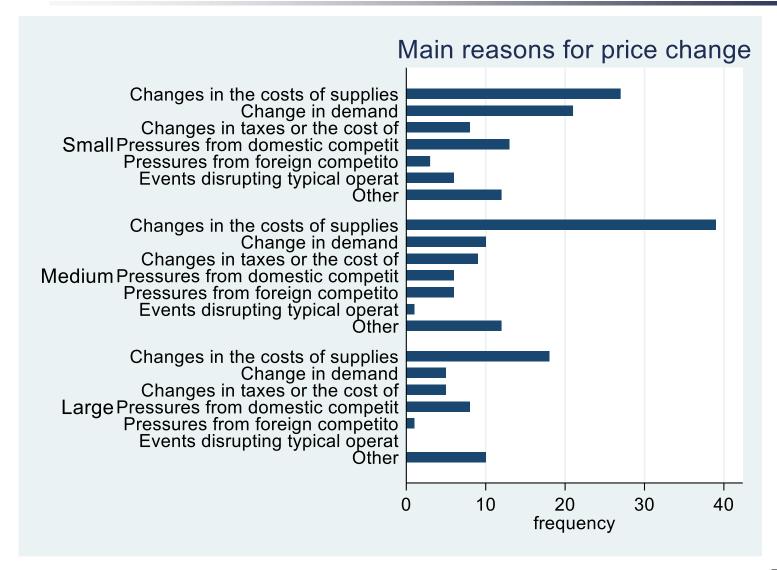






Imported	Small	Medium Large		Total
Yes	39	76	50	165
%	33.05	74.51	81.97	58.72
No	79	26	11	116
%	66.95	25.49	18.03	41.28
Total	118	102	61	281
%	100	100	100	100

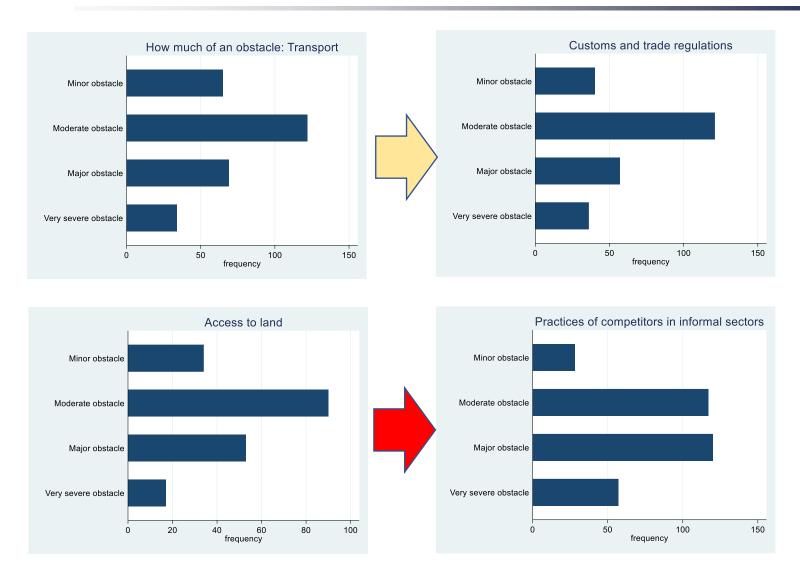
Cambios en el precio



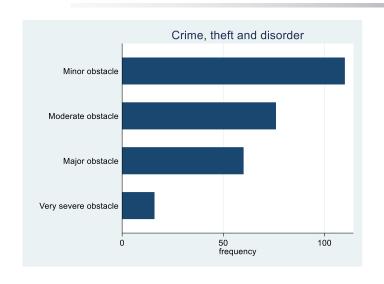
Destino de las ventas

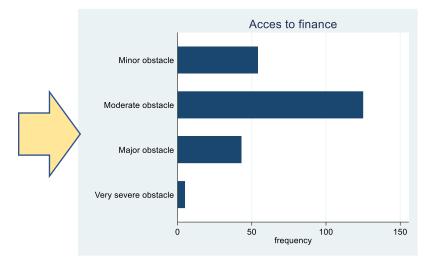
	% of Sales				
${\bf Industry}$	National Sales	Indirect Exports	Direct Exports		
Food	79.78	0.07	20.15		
Tobacco	100.00	-	-		
Textiles	93.33	6.67	-		
Garments (Clothes)	87.22	12.78	-		
Leather	66.33	10.33	23.33		
Wood	78.20	2.00	19.80		
Paper	92.67	6.67	0.67		
Publishing, printing, and Recorded media	95.00	5.00	-		
Chemicals	98.91	-	1.09		
Plastics & rubber	99.71	-	0.29		
Non metallic mineral products	98.13	-	1.88		
Basic metals	-	-	100.00		
Fabricated metal products	99.86	0.14	-		
Machinery and equipment (29-30)	100.00	-	-		
Electronics (31-32)	73.33	-	26.67		
Transport machines (34-35)	100.00	-	-		
Furniture	100.00	-	-		
Construction Section F:	98.82	1.18	-		
Services of motor vehicles	100.00	-	-		
Wholesale	95.67	2.37	1.96		
Retail	100.00	-	-		
Hotel and restaurants: section H	91.00	4.25	4.75		
Transport Section I: (60-64)	75.03	1.87	18.87		
IT (Information technology)	88.89	-	11.11		
Total	93.22	1.53	4.90		

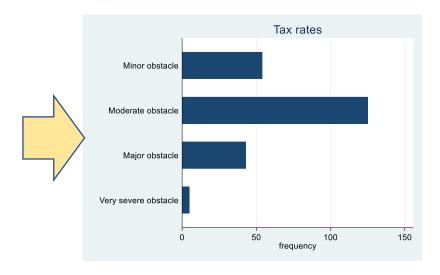
Principales obstáculos que enfrentan las firmas

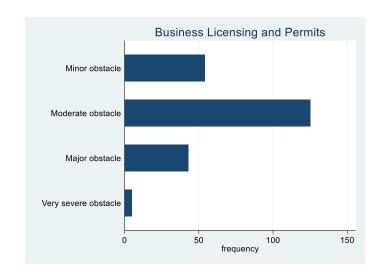


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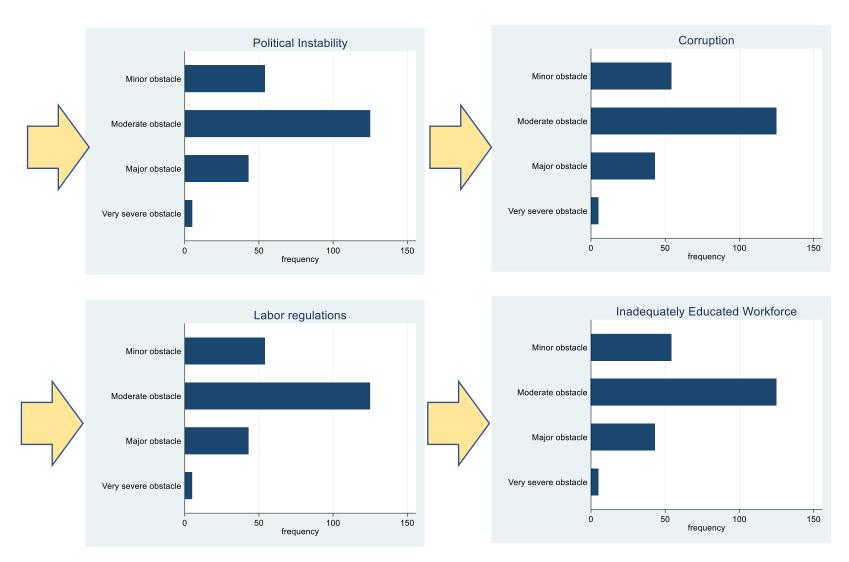






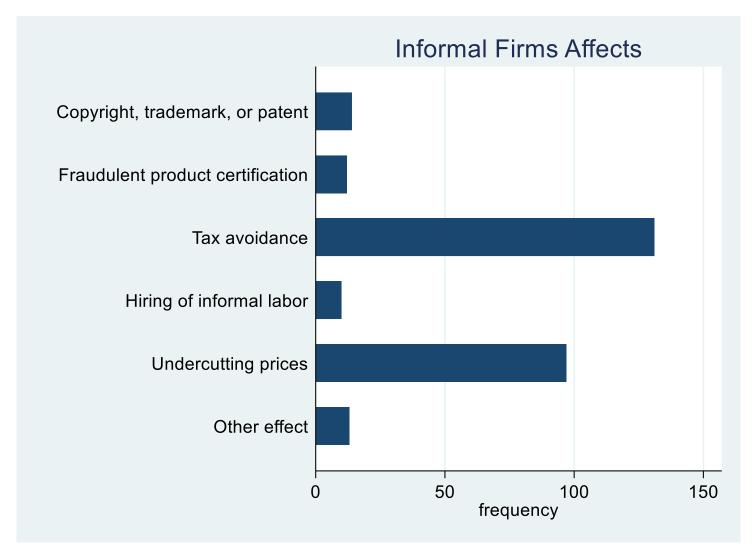


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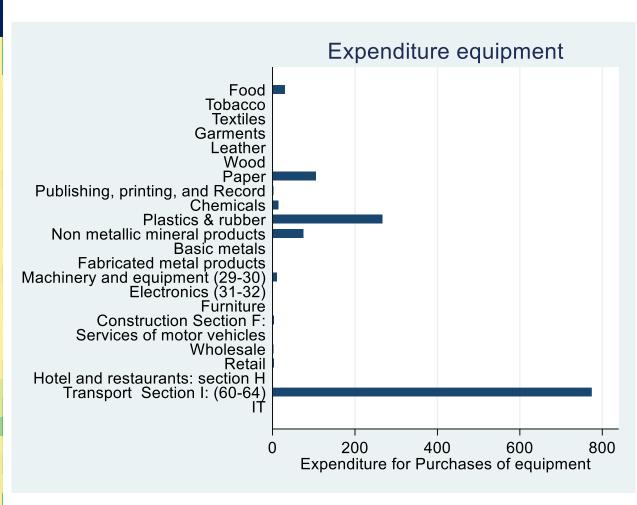
Fuente: Banco Mundial, Enterprise Surveys Elaboración: Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas, Unidad de Análisis y Estudios Fiscales

¿Qué prácticas de las empresas informales afectan más a este establecimiento?

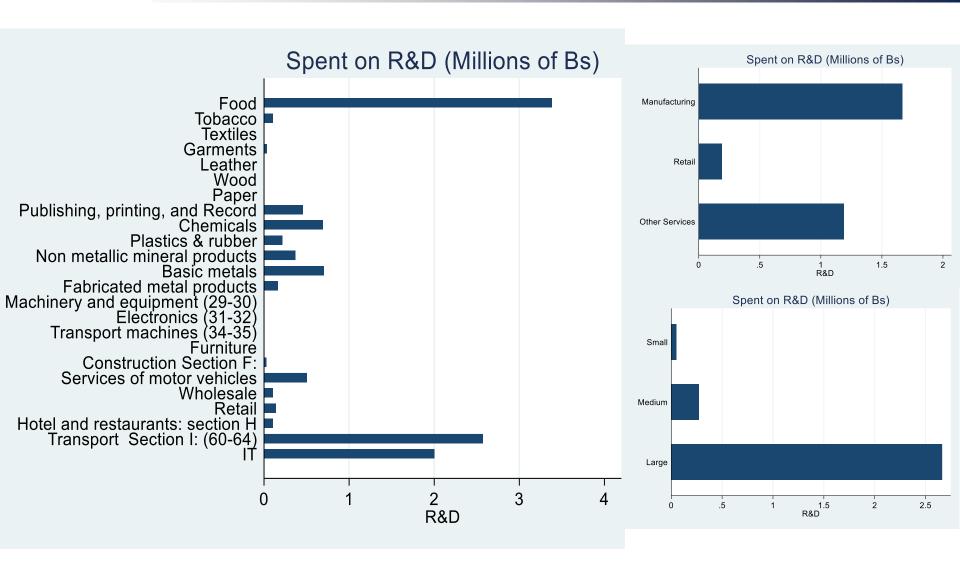


¿Este establecimiento compró activos fijos el año pasado?

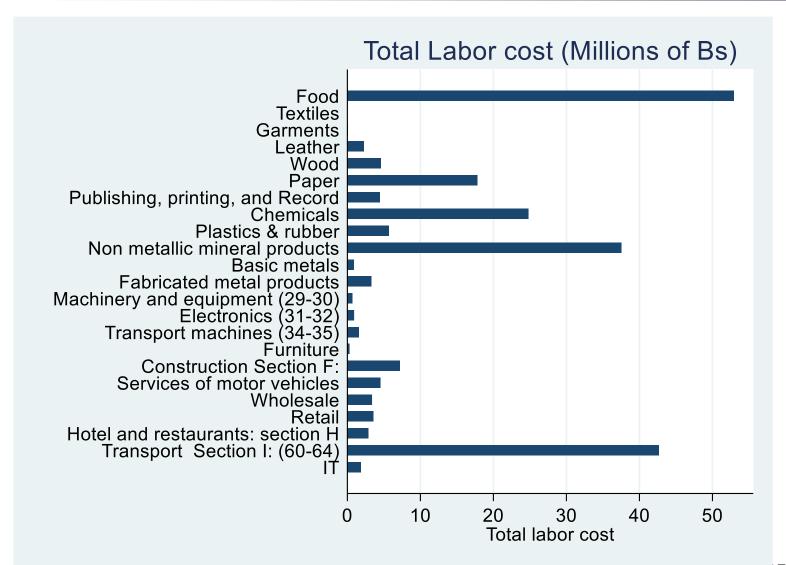
Purchase Any Fixed Assets In Last Fiscal				
Industry	Yes	No		
Food	19	8		
Tobacco	1	0		
Textiles	0	3		
Garments (Clothes)	4	5		
Leather	1	2		
Wood	1	4		
Paper	2	1		
Publishing, printing, Rec. media	10	5		
Chemicals	9	2		
Plastics & rubber	4	3		
Non metallic mineral products	7	1		
Basic metals	1	0		
Fabricated metal products	10	4		
Machinery and equipment	3	2		
Electronics	2	1		
Transport machines	1	0		
Furniture	1	1		
Construction Section F:	13	4		
Services of motor vehicles	13	18		
Wholesale	33	17		
Retail	35	53		
Hotel and restaurants: section H	15	5		
Transport Section I: (60-64)	22	8		
IT (Information technology)	1	8		
Total	208	155		



¿El establecimiento gastó en investigación y desarrollo (excluida la investigación de mercado)?



Costo laboral total (incluye sueldos, salarios, bonos)



Comentarios

- Sólo algunas industrias en promedio absorben gran cantidad de mano de obra y generan ventas.
- Unos de los factores que generan cambios en los precios es debido a cambios en los costos de suministros, que en promedio representa el 59% son insumos y materiales importados.
- El destino de las ventas en su mayoría se comercializa en el mercado nacional (93%) y aproximadamente el 7% se exporta.
- En cuanto a las prácticas de empresas informales que afectan a la firma resaltan la evasión de impuestos y el diferencial de precios.

Matriz de transición: tamaño de la firma 2006, 2010 y 2017

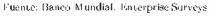
Year of survey	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
2006	613	45.78	45.78
2010	362	27.04	72.82
2017	364	27.18	100.00
Total	1,339	100.00	



Panel: Firm int	erviewed	in these	years
Year	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
2006 only	433	32.34	32.34
2010 only	97	7.24	39.58
2017 only	197	14.71	54.29
2006 and 2010 only	196	14.64	68.93
2010 and 2017 only	170	12.70	81.63
2006, 2010 and 2017	246	18.37	100.00

Size	Freg. F	ercent	Cum.
Small	93	37.80	37.80
Medium	85	34.55	72.36
Large	68	27.64	100.00
Total	246	100.00	

xtset: panelid year				
panel variable:	panelid (strongly balanced)			
time variable:	year, 2006 to 2017, but with gaps			
delta:	1 unit			



Matriz de transición: tamaño de la firma 2006, 2010 y 2017

Reports transition probabilities (the change in one categorical variable over time).

In cross-sectional time-series data, we can estimate the probability that $x_{i,t+1} = v_2$ given that $x_{it} = v_1$ by counting transitions.

	Size	Small	Medium	Large	Total		
	Small	83.87	14.52	1.61	100		
,	Medium	15.25	69.49	15.25	100		
	${f Large}$	0.00	13.95	86.05	100		
	Total	37.20	34.15	28.66	100		

The rows reflect the **initial values**, and the columns reflect the **final values**.

- Each year, some 84% of the Small firms in the data remained Small firm category in the next year,
- 14% of Small firms became Medium firms in the next period,
- and the remaining 2% would become large firms.

Gracias...



Modelo Logístico - Informalidad (2017 - 2018)

Año	201	7	2018	
Variables	mujer	hombre	mujer	hombre
Escolaridad	-1.779	-0.911	-1.412	-1.044
Educación Superior	-7.111	-14.003	-5.121	-10.308
Tasa de participación PEA	0.303	0.283	0.224	0.238
Indígena	2.329	2.581	0.822	1.234
Tecnologías de la Información y la Comunicación	-10.763	-9.243	-10.572	-10.238
Pareja	2.217	-0.133	-0.583	-1.951
Hijos menores a 6 años	2.499	2.323	2.742	2.807
Hijos entre 7 y 14 años	0.744	1.258	0.104	-0.05
Edad	0.368	0.522	0.293	0.404
Número miembros en el hogar	1.375	0.774	0.696	0.281
Eje central del país	-6.783	-8.199	-3.955	-4.808
Altiplano	1.203	-0.099	-0.489	-2.398
Área urbana	-5.553	-6.02	-5.434	-7.961
Pobreza moderada	11.356	12.457	8.091	11.383
Pobreza extrema	14.318	19.465	12.774	16.136



Informalidad según actividad Económica (En porcentaje)

Año	20)17	20)18
Actividad económica	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Agricultura, Ganadería, Caza, Pesca	92	8	97	3
Explotación de Minas y Canteras	12	88	16	84
Industria Manufacturera	57	43	66	34
Suministro de electricidad, gas, vapor	2	98	5	95
Suministro de agua	22	78	2	98
Construcción	48	52	70	30
Venta por mayor y menor, reparación de a	78	22	86	14
Transporte y Almacenamiento	88	12	90	10
Actividades de alojamiento y servicio d	67	33	81	19
Informaciones y Comunicaciones	28	72	38	62
Intermediación Financiera y Seguros	4	96	5	95
Actividades inmobiliarias	33	67	59	41
Servicios Profesionales y Técnicos	62	38	78	22
Actividades de Servicios Administrativo	38	62	49	51
Adm. Pública, Defensa y Seguridad Social	1	99	0	100
Servicios de Educación	3	97	3 0	97
Servicios de Salud y Asistencia Social	16	84	21	79
Actividades artísticas, entretenimiento	44	56	57	43