## CEDA STATA Test

Mohammad Zameer — mdzameer2122@gmail.com

August 2025

## Questions

### Q1. Female Owned Enterprises

a. Plot this in descending order of proportion of female owned enterprises. Which are the top 5 states in terms of share of female owned enterprises?

Ans: The top 5 states are Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Telangana and Arunchal Pradesh

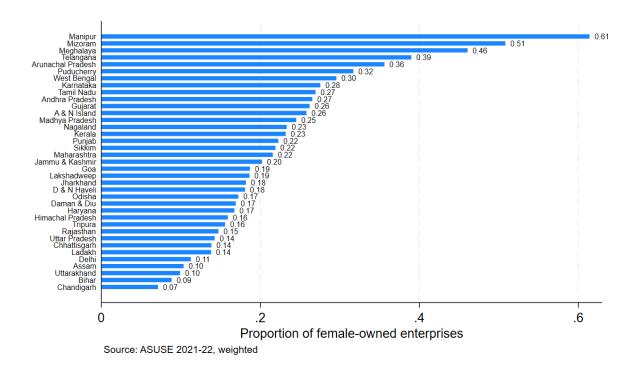


Figure 1: Proportion of Female-owned enterprise by States in descending order

b. Plot the average proportion of female-owned enterprises by enterprise size (Defined as Total Workers) for Enterprise size ranging from 1, 2, 3, 4... upto 10 workers. Ans:

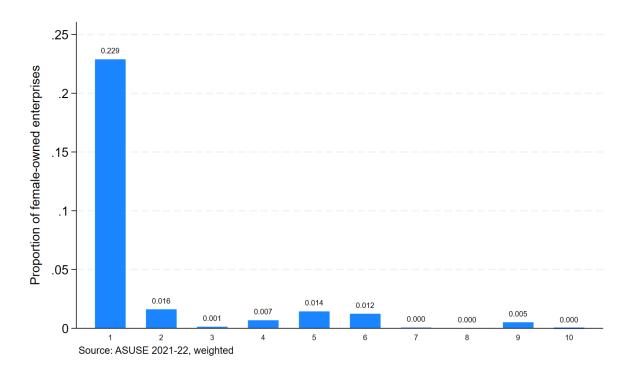


Figure 2: Proportion of Female-owned enterprise by Enterprise Size

### Q2. Profit

a. Is the average monthly profit statistically different for male and female owned enterprises?

	Difference	
profit	27919.4***	(1968.7)
Observations	416226	

Standard errors in parentheses

b. What is the average monthly profit by caste? Report in tabular form.

	(1)
	mean
ST	12512.54
SC	13528.19
OBC	25814.13
General	36587.67
Not Known	19194.47
Total	26671.81
N	398660

# Q3. Effect of providing small loans for women at a subsidised rate on the probability that a new enterprise is female-owned

This effect could be estimated using Difference in Difference (DiD) with the 7 treated states and

<sup>\*</sup> p < 0.05, \*\* p < 0.01, \*\*\* p < 0.001

other states as control states. As the policy was introduced in 2015, years before it will be pre, while years after 2015 will be post. The regression will be in the following equation:

$$Y_{idst} = \beta \left( \text{Treat}_s \times \text{Post}_t \right) + \alpha_d + \lambda_t + \varepsilon_{idst}$$
 (1)

where:

 $Y_{idst} = 1$  if a newly entered enterprise in district d, state s, year t is female-owned

 $\text{Treat}\_s = 1$  if state  $s \in \{\text{Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Punjab, Manipur}\}$ , 0 otherwise

Post\_t = 1 if  $t \ge 2015$ , 0 otherwise

 $\alpha_d = \text{district fixed effects}$ 

 $\lambda_t = \text{year fixed effects}$ 

 $\beta$  = average policy effect on female-owned entry

 $\varepsilon_{idst} = \text{error term}$ 

	$\begin{array}{c} (1) \\ \text{female\_owner} \end{array}$
policy	-0.067 (0.066)
Constant	$0.241^{***}$ $(0.017)$
N	366127
r2	0.023

Standard errors in parentheses

Interpretation: The coefficient on policy is percentage-point change in the probability that a new enterprise is female-owned in treated states after 2015, relative to untreated states and pre-policy years. It could be interpreted as 6.7 pp increase in the probability of a new enterprise to be female owned. However the effect is insignificant.

<sup>\*</sup> p < 0.05, \*\* p < 0.01, \*\*\* p < 0.001