1403. 2382-7165-1-SM artikel masuk

by Yunita Setya Tiar

General metrics

| 27,511	4,151	412	16 min 36 sec	31 min 55 sec
characters	words	sentences	reading time	speaking time

Score

78
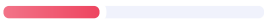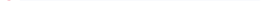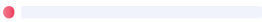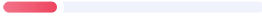
This text scores better than 78% of all texts checked by Grammarly

Writing Issues

258	141	117
Issues left	Critical	Advanced

Writing Issues

141	**Correctness**	
18	Comma misuse within clauses	
49	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	
20	Misspelled words	
11	Incorrect noun number	
2	Confused words	
10	Wrong or missing prepositions	
2	Pronoun use	
1	Misuse of semicolons, quotation marks, etc.	

1	Modal verbs
24	Faulty subject-verb agreement
1	Improper formatting
1	Punctuation in compound/complex sentences
1	Closing punctuation

| 10 | **Clarity** |
| 10 | Wordy sentences |

Unique Words

Measures vocabulary diversity by calculating the percentage of words used only once in your document

22%

unique words

Rare Words

Measures depth of vocabulary by identifying words that are not among the 5,000 most common English words.

35%

rare words

Word Length

Measures average word length

5.2

characters per word

Sentence Length

Measures average sentence length

10.1

words per sentence

1403. 2382-7165-1-SM artikel masuk

*Corresponding author, email address: enyewm1@gmail.com

Determinants of Accounting Practice in Micro and Small Enterprises: Evidence from South Western Wollo, Ethiopia

Enyew Mulu Zelie1*, Tamiru Aniley Alebachew1, Kenubish Asrat Alem1

1Department of Accounting and Finance, Mekdela Amba University, Ethiopia

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

This study is aimed to assess the factors that determine the absence, presence and degree of accounting recordkeeping among micro and small enterprises in South Western Wollo region in Ethiopia. It has been noted that, despite the enormous importance of accounting recordkeeping, the practice is still inadequate in micro and small businesses. This study used a cross sectional primary data collected from 343 micro and small enterprises. An ordered logistic regression analysis method was employed to analyze the effect of explanatory variable (education level, number of employees, frequency of transactions, size of the firm, and age of the firm) on accounting practice of micro and small enterprises. The results of the study show that education level, the number of employees, the frequency of transactions and the size of the firm have a statistically significant and positive effect on the accounting practice of micro and small enterprises. On the other hand, the age of the firm is found to have no statistically significant effect on the accounting practice of micro and small enterprises. This study will help micro and small enterprises

by showing the major factors that affect their accounting practice and working towards the betterment of their reporting and decision making habits.

ABSTRAK

Key Words:

Determinants of Accounting Practice; Ordered Logistic Regression; Micro and Small Enterprise in Ethiopia

1. Introduction

In many countries, micro and small enterprises are regarded as the major elements and engines to economic growth and stability. Micro and small enterprises are significant drivers of economic development, especially in developing economies (Obi, 2015). Micro and small enterprises are the means to transform from agricultural economy to industrialization. With little capital to invest, it seems obvious that the process of industrialization should be based on the development of the micro and small enterprises to link agricultural production with value adding manufacturing activities (Sushimita & Jibon, 2017). Micro and small enterprises constitute a significant proportion of business firms all over the world and play a significant role in the economy, such as creating employment opportunities, production of goods and provision of services, improving standard of living and largely contributing to the gross domestic products (GDPs) of many countries (OECD, 2000).

Small businesses help to reduce poverty by creating jobs for the country's growing labor force and stimulate economic development in both rural and urban areas. In addition [12,13] they serve as valuable partners to large enterprises as suppliers of inputs, as customers to distribute their products and [14] providers of support services. A lively MSE sector is an indication of a thriving and growing economy. Despite policies that aim to provide an enabling environment for MSME development, the sector still faces various constraints that prevent it from realizing its full growth and potential (Senate of the Philippines, 2012).

The Ethiopian government is currently implementing the second Growth and Transformation Plan (2008 – 2012 E. C), with a vision of becoming one of the middle income [15] countries by 2025. In line with this long term vision, the government is [16] formulating and implementing different strategies to promote the development of micro and small enterprises. Nevertheless, the enterprises [1] promotion to a larger business is overlooked. Instead [18] the government is focused on investment on [19] the establishment of new enterprises (Abawa & Raghurama, 2017).

However, due to many internal and external factors, such as financial problems, lack of business knowledge, infrastructural and location problems, high cost of financing and [20] inappropriate pricing, many new and existing micro and small enterprises are failed to achieve their objectives and unable to win competitions. Due to this reason [21] numerous micro and small enterprises are forced to go out of business. One way or another, many of these problems faced by micro and small enterprises are associated with accounting practices and they can be minimized by keeping proper accounting records (Raihanna et al., 2017). Proper recording of business activities and transactions can help them in the decision-making processes for micro and small business owners (Mary-Jo, 2016).

Good accounting practice is manifested by activities such as keeping accurate and consistent record of revenues, expenditure, purchases, receipts, payroll, tax, invoices, changes in assets, and consistent application of accounting methods and internal control procedures (Agir, 2017).

Keeping proper accounting records will have many advantages for every type of organization, whether it is small or big as financial information allows entrepreneurs to make informed business decisions (Belverd et al., 2011). It provides information for managers that can be used in the day to day operations of the business. In addition, accounting information is provided to other internal and external stakeholders who are interested in assessing the economic performance and condition of the business (Warren, 2005). It will help to make informed decisions, manage and control business activities, enables to stay organized and be systematic in its relation with customers and suppliers, help to know the operational performance, financial position, tax returns and other information about the business and making plans and forecasts based on these information. In addition, preparing accounting reports can help to get access to bank loan and other credits and make better investments decisions. Proper record keeping can improve the effectiveness and efficiency of micro and small enterprises. This means Micro and small enterprises that have proper recordkeeping practices are likely to have improved operating performances (Chukwuma et al., 2017; Hashim, 2011). Alhassan (2017) states that firms that keep proper accounting records can be able to make better decisions and make business adjustments accurately. In addition, accounting information can help them to have reduced operating costs and improved efficiency and productivity. Despite the enormous importance of accounting recordkeeping, unfortunately the practice is still inadequate in the micro and small enterprises sector (Mosisa, 2011).

It has been ascertained that most small-scale enterprises fail to keep proper books of account and also fail to observe basic accounting procedures that can help to control its resources. As a result, they are not able to reveal the exact financial position and operational performances of their businesses. The main reasons for poor accounting recordkeeping include: smallness of the business, expensiveness of hiring qualified accountants, lack of basic accounting knowledge, and lack of awareness about the benefits of accounting information (Girmachew & Girma, 2019; Kipsang & Mwangi, 2017; Mersha & Ayenew, 2017). The financial statements, such as the profit and loss accounts, the balance sheet and the cash flow statement of small-scale enterprises cannot easily be prepared. Under such circumstances, annual profits or losses cannot easily determined (Hashim, 2011).

It is important to state that the absence of proper records does not only impair the growth of the small-scale enterprise but also, as stated by World Bank in 2016 it reduces their chances of obtaining credit facilities from the financial institutions and other fund lenders. Similarly Edris & Fredu (2016) indicated that poor financial records has significant effect on access to finance. Because creditors use financial reports and records of their client as source of information, to evaluate payment capacity and creditworthiness of borrowers. In addition this financial information can be used to make investment or divestment decisions. So studying the factors that determine accounting practices is vital.

2. Empirical Literature and Hypotheses

Literature on the determinants of accounting practices are very limited. Most studies conducted on the accounting practice of Micro and small enterprises in Ethiopia mainly focused on their accounting practice condition and a little is

investigated about the reasons why they fail to practice accounting. The following section provides the empirical findings of prior researches and hypotheses on the effect of determinant variables on accounting practice.

Relationship between Firm's Age and Accounting Practice

Firm's age is the number of years for which micro and small enterprises stay in operations in their current business. A study by Mosisa (2011) on small and medium enterprises in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia found that the age of company have significant influence on their accounting practice. Another study by Girmachew and Girum (2019) concluded that the age of the firm significantly affects accounting recordkeeping of micro and small enterprises in Debre Birhan City, Ethiopia. On the other hand, Padachi (2012) indicated that the age of the firm have no significant influence the adoption of formal accounting systems. Looking into the above findings, researchers formulated the following hypothesis.

Ha1: Firms' age have statistically significant effect on accounting practice of micro and small enterprises in South Western Wollo, Ethiopia.

Relationship between Education Level and Accounting Practice

Education level is the academic background and status of the key personnel in the firm. Kipsang & Mwangi (2017) showed that education level significantly affects accounting practices of small and micro enterprises in Kenya. A study by (Arsemakedest, 2015; Mosisa, 2011; Girmachew and Girum, 2019) also concluded that education level significantly affects accounting practices of micro and small enterprises. Looking into the above findings, researchers formulated the following hypothesis.

Ha2: Education level have statistically significant effect on accounting practice of micro and small enterprises in South Western Wollo, Ethiopia.

Relationship between Number of Employees and Accounting Practice
A study by Daniel & Shaik (2017) noted that the majority of small and medium enterprises did not produce organized accounting reports. Lack of man power accounts for 31.25% of the reasons behind the failure of their accounting practice. Another study by Agir (2017) showed that the accounting practice of SMEs is challenged by their shortage of trained manpower. The use of accounting recordkeeping differ between SMEs having different number of employees (Kipsang, 2012). Looking into the above findings, researchers formulated the following hypothesis.

Ha3: Number of Employees have statistically significant effect on accounting practice of micro and small enterprises in South Western Wollo, Ethiopia.

Relationship between Frequency of Transactions and Accounting Practice
Frequency of transactions is the average number of transactions that occurs in the firm per day. It seems that firms that have frequent transactions will have a higher tendency to practice accounting. This is because firms with many transactions have a higher magnitude of profit and have a higher number of credit transactions. So it is expected that they tend to have a record of their sales and purchase transactions. Looking into the above findings, researchers formulated the following hypothesis.

Ha4: Frequency of Transactions have statistically significant effect on accounting practice of micro and small enterprises in South Western Wollo,

Ethiopia.

Relationship between Firm's Size and Accounting Practice

As indicated by Padachi (2012), as the size of the firm, measured by its net assets increases, the likelihood of keeping formal accounting records increases. A study by Mosisa (2011) also indicated that the size of the company measured by its total capital have significant effect on accounting practice. Looking into the above findings, researchers formulated the following hypothesis.

Ha5: Firm's Size have statistically significant effect on accounting practice of micro and small enterprises in South Western Wollo, Ethiopia.

3. Research Method

This study employed explanatory research design to determine the cause-effect relationship between the dependent variables and the dependent variable [see figure 1].

Figure 1. Conceptual framework

The total population of the study is 2,429 micro and small enterprises found in Borena and Legambo districts of South Western Wollo, Ethiopia. A sample size of 343 micro and small enterprises was determined using a formula developed by Yemane (1967).The researchers selected the respondents by using a stratified random sampling technique. A total of five (5) strata was formed by using the type of business activity in which micro and small enterprises are engaged namely service, merchandising, manufacturing, urban agriculture, and construction business. The total sample size is divided among each strata proportionately. Primary data was collected using close and open-ended

questionnaire distributed to owners and managers of micro and small enterprises. The collected data was analyzed using ordered logistic regression analysis model conducted on IBM SPSS Statistics 20 software.

4. Data Analysis and Discussion

4.1. Ordinal Dependent Variable

In order to use the ordered logistic regression model, the response variables should be measured in ordinal terms. The dependent variable of this study (Accounting practice) is ranked into four ordinal levels.

Table 1. Measurement of the dependent variable (Accounting practice).

Level 1

No accounting practice

Level 2

Record transactions with single entry

Level 3

Record transactions with double entry and prepare reports

Level 4

Prepare formal financial statements

4.2. Tests of Model Fitness

Table 2. Model Fitting Information.

Model Fitting Information

Model

-2 Log Likelihood

Chi-Square

Df

Sig.

Intercept Only

703.644

Final

228.326

475.318

5

.000

Link function: Logit.

Source: SPSS analysis output

As shown on table 2, the p-value (Sig.) is less than 0.05. So that we can say the model gives a better description of the data and a better prediction of the outcome. The Chi-Square result shows that there is a significant improvement in fit of the final model than the model with the intercept only. The appropriateness of the model for the data set can be further evidenced by the "Goodness-of-fit test.

Table 3. Goodness-of-Fit test.

Goodness-of-Fit

Chi-Square

df

Sig.

Pearson

715.087

256

.300

Deviance

144.899

256

1.000

Link function: Logit.

Source: SPSS analysis output

As per table 3, the p-value is not significant because its value is greater than 0.05. There is no reason to reject the null hypothesis. So we have to accept that the model is a good fit to the dataset under analysis.

Table 4. Pseudo R-Square test.

Pseudo R-Square

Cox and Snell

.750

Nagelkerke

.821

McFadden

.567

Link function: Logit.

Source: SPSS analysis output

Table 4 shows that the R-Square of the model is 0.821, which means, about 82.1% of the variation in accounting practice is explained by the model.

4.3. The Assumption of Proportional Odds

The assumption of proportional odds assumes that for each term included in the model, the estimated slope between each pair of outcomes across two response levels are the same. The test for the assumption of proportional odds is referred to as the test of parallel lines. The result of test of parallel lines applied on the dataset is shown in tables 4-6 below.

Table 5. Test of Parallel Linesa.

Model

-2 Log Likelihood

Chi-Square

Df

Sig.

Null Hypothesis

69.136

General

57.321

35.369

9

.224

a. Link function: Logit.

The null hypothesis states that the location parameters (slope coefficients) are the same across response categories.

The result of test of parallel lines shown on table 5, indicates that the p-value (sig.) is not significant (it is greater than 0.05), which enables us to accept the null hypothesis, i.e., the slope coefficients are the same across different response categories.

4.4. Test for Autocorrelation

Table 6. The Durbin Watson test.

Model Summaryb

Model

Durbin-Watson

1

2.231a

a. Predictors: (Constant), Frequency of Transactions, Education Level, Firm Size, Number of Employees, Firm Age.

b. Dependent Variable: Accounting Practice.

Table 6, shows that the dataset have a relatively normal autocorrelation status that is acceptable to make the regression analysis.

4.5. Test for multicollinearity

Table 7. VIF test for multicollinearity.

Coefficientsa

Model

Collinearity Statistics

Tolerance

VIF

1

Firm Age

.626

1.377

Firm Size

.255

3.923

Education Level

.981

1.020

Number of Employees

.123

2.105

Frequency of Transactions

.087

2.529

a. Dependent Variable: Accounting Practice.

According to table 7, all the values of VIF test for the explanatory variables are in a range of 1 − 10. This indicates that there is no symptom of multicollinearity problem in the dataset.

4.6. Regression Estimates

Since the nature the dependent variable of this study (Accounting Practice) is an ordered one, we use the ordered logistic regression model to estimate its statistical relationship with the explanatory variables. The output of

Table 8. Ordered Logistic Regression Output.

Parameter Estimates

Estimate

Std. Error

Wald

df

Sig.

95% Confidence Interval

Lower Bound

Upper Bound

Threshold

[ACP = 1]

28.274

3.858

53.714

1

.000

20.713

35.835

[ACP = 2]

33.694

4.035

69.738

1

.000

25.786

41.602

[ACP = 3]

36.789

4.165

78.016

1

.000

28.625

44.952

Location

Age

.130

.115

1.268

1

.260

-.096

.355

Educ

1.196

.354

11.410

1

.001

.502

1.890

Emp

.442

.216

4.169

1

.041

.018

.866

Ftrxn

.195

.088

4.929

1

.026

.023

.367

LnSize[101]

3.802

.844

20.266

1

.000

2.147

5.457

Link function: Logit.

Source: Computed with SPSS 20 Software

The discussion of the results of ordered logistic regression estimates is as presented below.

Firm Age and Accounting Practice

As indicated on table 8, the sig. value of the explanatory variable "Age" is 0.26, which is higher than the 0.05, so that we cannot reject the null hypothesis. So we can conclude that Firm's Age have no a statistically significant effect on accounting practices of Micro and small enterprises. This result is in agreement with the result of Padachi (2012), which concluded that the firms age have no significant effect on accounting systems of small and medium enterprises. On the other hand the result is against the findings of (Girmachew & Girma, 2019; Mosisa, 2011) which concludes that firm's age have significant effect on accounting practice.

Education Level and Accounting Practice

As per table 8, the sig. value of education is 0.001, which is less than 0.05 with a positive coefficient. This enables us to reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis, i.e., education level have a statistically significant positive effect on the accounting practice of micro and small enterprises. The regression coefficient of this variable is 1.196, which can be interpreted as, given that all the other predictor variable in the model constant, for a one level increase on the educational status, there is a predicted increase of 1.196 in the ordered log odds of having a higher degree of accounting practice. This outcome is in conformity with the findings of (Arsemakedest, 2015; Kipsang & Mwangi, 2017; Mosisa, 2011). They concluded that the application or the use of manual or computerized accounting practice increases with education level. The result of a study by Padachi (2012) shows that Education level have no significant effect on accounting systems of small and medium enterprises and

another study by Wijewardana ()2018) shows that Education level (financial accounting skill) have no significant effect on accounting system of small and medium enterprises.

Number of Employees and Accounting Practice

The sig. value of the number of employees is 0.041, which is lower than 0.05. This can enable us to reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative one, i.e., the number of employees have a statistically significant positive effect on accounting practices of micro and small enterprises. Looking at the regression coefficient of this variable, we can say that, holding all the other predictor variables in the model constant, for a one unit change in the number of employees of the Micro and small enterprises, the ordered log odds of being in a higher degree of accounting practice is expected to increase by 0.442. This result contradicts with the conclusion of Padachi, (2012) which stated that the number of employees have no statistically significant effect on accounting practice of SMEs.

Frequency of Transactions and Accounting Practice

Referring to table 8, the sig. value of frequency of transactions (0.026) is lower than 0.05. So we can reject the null hypothesis and instead accept the alternative hypothesis, i.e., the Frequency of transactions have a statistically significant positive effect on accounting practices of micro and small enterprises. We can conclude that, the average number of daily transactions that occurs in the company significantly affects the accounting practice of micro and small enterprises. Looking into the coefficient of this variable, keeping the other predictor variables constant, it is predicted that if the frequency of transactions increases by one unit, the log odds of being at a higher degree of accounting practice will increase by 0.195.

Firm Size (LnSize) and Accounting Practice

The size of the firm is measured by the natural logarithm of total assets. As indicated on table 8, the sig. value of the size of the firm (.000) is lower than 0.05. So we accept the alternative hypothesis, i.e., a Firm's Size have a statistically significant positive effect on accounting practices of Micro and small enterprises. The positive regression coefficient of this variable tells us that, keeping the other explanatory variables constant, for every one unit increase in the value of firm size, there is a predicted increase of 3.802 in log odds of being at a higher degree of accounting practice of micro and small enterprises. This finding agrees with the finding of (Padachi, 2012; Mosisa, 2011) that the size of the company measured by its capital have significant effect on accounting practice.

5. Conclusions, Implication, Limitations and Suggestions

Based on the findings of the study, the researchers have made these conclusions. Firm's Age is found to have no significant effect on the accounting practices of micro and small enterprises. Education level have a statistically significant positive effect on the accounting practice of micro and small enterprises. Holding the other variables in the model constant, we can say that if the key personnel in the company is in a higher level of education, there will be a higher degree of accounting practice in small and medium enterprises. In addition, the number of employees, frequency of transactions, firm size is found to have a statistically significant positive effect on accounting practices of micro and small enterprises.

This study used five variables and there might be other variables which will have an effect on accounting practice. In addition, micro and small enterprises included in this study are from two districts. Other districts in the study area are excluded because of lack of sufficient data. Future researchers are

recommended to include other variables and micro and small enterprises in other districts as well.

References

Abawa, A., & Raghurama, A. (2017). Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Development Strategies in Ethiopia: Retrospective and Prospective Analysis. International Journal of Commerce, Business and Management, 11-20.

Agir, P. A. (2017). Accounting Practices of SMEs: Challenges and Effects: A Survey of SMEs in Makurdi Metropolis. World Journal of Finance and Investment Research, 19.

Alhassan, M. (2017). Benefits and Challenges of Bookkeeping and Accounting Benefits and Challenges of Bookkeeping and Accounting in Ghana. Journal of Accounting – Business & Management, 16-36.

Arsemakedest, Y. (2015). Assessment ofAccounting Practice in Large and Medium Scale Enterprise in Addis Ababa. MSc. thesis.

Belverd, N., Marian, P., & Susan, C. (2011). Principles of Accounting. South-Western: Cengage Learning.

Carl S. Warren, J. M. (2005). Accounting. South-Western Publishing.

Daniel, M., & Shaik, A. M. (2017). A Study on Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting in SMEs In Case of Arba Minch Town, Snnpr, Ethiopia. Research on Humanities and Social Sciences, 15-22.

Ebere Chukwuma, Egbuhuzur Celestine, Odoyi Unique. (2017). Accounting practices and the performance of small and medium scale enterprises in Rivers State, Nigeria.

Edris, H., & Fredu, N. (2016). Small and Medium Enterprise Access to Finance in Ethiopia: Synthesis of Demand and Supply. The Horn Economic and Social

Policy Institute (HESPI).

Girmachew Kahsay, Girma Zeleke. Factors Affecting Use of Accounting Records on Small & Micro Enterprises (the Case of Debre Birhan City, Ethiopia). Journal of Investment and Management. Vol. 8, No. 1, 2019, pp. 1-7. doi: 10.11648/j.jim.20190801.11

Hashim, A. (2011). Proper Bookkeeping and Basic Accounting Procedures in Small Scale Enterprises.

K, Padachi (2012). Factors Affecting the Adoption of Formal Accounting Systems by SMES. Business and Economics Journal, 1-21.

Kipsang, B. S., & Mwangi, M. (2017). Kenys, Factors influencing the use of accounting service by small and medium enterprises in. Journal of Accounting, 44-59..

Kipsang, B. S. (2012). Factors Influencing the Use of Accounting Services by Small and Medium Enterprises in Kenya. Unpublished MSc. Thesis.

Mary-Jo, Z. (2016). Exploring the Role of Bookkeeping in Business. Minnesota: Walden Dissertations and Doctoral Studies.

Mersha, D., & Ayenew, Z. (2017). Accounting and Reporting Practice of Micro and Small Enterprises in West Oromia Region, Ethiopia. Research Journal of Finance and Accounting, 19-26.

Mosisa, T. (2011). Accounting Practices of Small And Medium Sized Enterprises and its Effect on Access to Finance in Addis Ababa, MSc thesis.

Nur Raihanna, Mohid Sallem, Noor Emillina, Mohid Nasir, W. Mohid Nassif, W. Mohid Nori, Che Ku Hisam, & Che Ku Kasim. (2017). Small and medium enterprises: Critical problems and possible solutions. International Business Management, 47-52.

Obi, J. N. (2015). The role of small-scale enterprises in the achievement of economic growth in Nigeria. International Journal of Social Sciences and

Humanities.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2000). OECD Annual Report. Paris: OCED Publishing.

Senate of the Philippiness. (2012). the MSME sector. Glance: senate economic planning office.

Sushimita, S., & Jibon, N. (2017, September). Role of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the Development of Entrepreneurship in Sonitpur District of Assam. IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSR-JBM), 24-29.

Wijewardana, P. W. (2018). Determinants of Accounting System in Small and Medium Enterprises. The 5thIBSM International Conference on Business, Management and Accounting (pp. 609-619). Vietnam.: Hanoi University of Industry.

151

1.	, and	Comma misuse within clauses	Correctness
2.	the South	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
3.	~~cross sectional~~ → cross-sectional	Misspelled words	Correctness
4.	the explanatory	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
5.	~~variable~~ → variables	Incorrect noun number	Correctness
6.	the accounting	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
7.	, and	Comma misuse within clauses	Correctness
8.	~~decision making~~ → decision-making	Misspelled words	Correctness
9.	an agricultural	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
10.	~~value adding~~ → value-adding	Misspelled words	Correctness
11.	the standard	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
12.	~~In addition~~ → Also, Besides	Wordy sentences	Clarity
13.	addition,	Comma misuse within clauses	Correctness
14.	, and	Comma misuse within clauses	Correctness
15.	~~middle income~~ → middle-income	Misspelled words	Correctness
16.	~~is~~ → in	Confused words	Correctness
17.	~~enterprises~~ → enterprise's	Incorrect noun number	Correctness
18.	Instead,	Comma misuse within clauses	Correctness
19.	~~on~~ → in	Wrong or missing prepositions	Correctness

20.	, and	Comma misuse within clauses	Correctness
21.	reason,	Comma misuse within clauses	Correctness
22.	an accurate	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
23.	~~record~~ → records	Incorrect noun number	Correctness
24.	~~In addition~~ → Also, Besides	Wordy sentences	Clarity
25.	, and	Comma misuse within clauses	Correctness
26.	, and	Comma misuse within clauses	Correctness
27.	this information	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
28.	~~In addition~~ → Also, Besides	Wordy sentences	Clarity
29.	a bank, or the bank	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
30.	~~loan~~ → loans	Incorrect noun number	Correctness
31.	~~investments~~ → investment	Incorrect noun number	Correctness
32.	~~record keeping~~ → record-keeping	Misspelled words	Correctness
33.	~~In addition~~ → Also, Besides	Wordy sentences	Clarity
34.	unfortunately,	Comma misuse within clauses	Correctness
35.	~~its~~ → their	Pronoun use	Correctness
36.	include:	Misuse of semicolons, quotation marks, etc.	Correctness
37.	, and	Comma misuse within clauses	Correctness
38.	~~determined~~ → determine, be determined	Modal verbs	Correctness
39.	Similarly,	Comma misuse within clauses	Correctness

40.	~~has~~ → have	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
41.	a significant	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
42.	a source	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
43.	~~In addition~~ → Also, Besides	Wordy sentences	Clarity
44.	addition,	Comma misuse within clauses	Correctness
45.	The literature	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
46.	~~are~~ → is	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
47.	the company	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
48.	~~have~~ → has	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
49.	a significant	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
50.	the accounting	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
51.	~~have~~ → has	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
52.	on the	Wrong or missing prepositions	Correctness
53.	~~have~~ → has	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
54.	a statistically	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
55.	the accounting	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
56.	The education	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
57.	the accounting	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
58.	~~have~~ → has	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
59.	a statistically	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness

60.	the accounting	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
61.	the Number	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
62.	~~man power~~ → manpower	Confused words	Correctness
63.	~~differ~~ → differs	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
64.	a different	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
65.	~~number~~ → numbers	Incorrect noun number	Correctness
66.	a statistically	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
67.	the accounting	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
68.	The frequency	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
69.	~~occurs~~ → occur	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
70.	a statistically	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
71.	the accounting	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
72.	~~have~~ → has	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
73.	a significant	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
74.	~~have~~ → has	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
75.	a statistically	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
76.	the accounting	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
77.	an explanatory	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
78.	. The	Improper formatting	Correctness
79.	~~strata~~ → stratum	Incorrect noun number	Correctness
80.	a close	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness

81.	~~questionnaire~~ → questionnaires	Incorrect noun number	Correctness
82.	an ordered	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
83.	~~In order to~~ → To	Wordy sentences	Clarity
84.	a single	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
85.	~~on~~ → in	Wrong or missing prepositions	Correctness
86.	the fit	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
87.	~~to~~ → for	Wrong or missing prepositions	Correctness
88.	~~are~~ → is	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
89.	the test	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
90.	~~Linesa~~ → Lines	Misspelled words	Correctness
91.	the test	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
92.	~~on~~ → in	Wrong or missing prepositions	Correctness
93.	~~Summaryb~~ → Summary	Misspelled words	Correctness
94.	~~have~~ → has	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
95.	~~Coefficientsa~~ → Coefficients	Misspelled words	Correctness
96.	~~VIF~~ → VIP	Misspelled words	Correctness
97.	the VIF	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
98.	~~problem~~ → problems	Incorrect noun number	Correctness
99.	~~the~~ nature	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
100.	of the	Wrong or missing prepositions	Correctness

101.	~~LnSize~~ → Lize, inside	Misspelled words	Correctness
102.	~~on~~ → in	Wrong or missing prepositions	Correctness
103.	0.05,	Punctuation in compound/complex sentences	Correctness
104.	a Firm's	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
105.	~~have~~ → has	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
106.	~~a~~ statistically	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
107.	~~firms~~ → firm's, firms'	Incorrect noun number	Correctness
108.	~~have~~ → has	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
109.	hand,	Comma misuse within clauses	Correctness
110.	the firm's, or a firm's	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
111.	~~have~~ → has	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
112.	a significant	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
113.	~~have~~ → has	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
114.	~~one level~~ → one-level	Misspelled words	Correctness
115.	~~on~~ → in	Wrong or missing prepositions	Correctness
116.	~~is in conformity~~ → conforms	Wordy sentences	Clarity
117.	~~have~~ → has	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
118.	the accounting	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
119.	~~have~~ → has	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
120.	the accounting	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness

121.	~~one unit~~ → one-unit	Misspelled words	Correctness
122.	~~with~~	Wrong or missing prepositions	Correctness
123.	~~have~~ → has	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
124.	the accounting	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
125.	~~have~~ → has	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
126.	that,	Comma misuse within clauses	Correctness
127.	~~occurs~~ → occur	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
128.	~~on~~ → in	Wrong or missing prepositions	Correctness
129.	~~have~~ → has	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
130.	~~one unit~~ → one-unit	Misspelled words	Correctness
131.	the accounting	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
132.	~~have~~ → has	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
133.	a significant	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
134.	, and	Comma misuse within clauses	Correctness
135.	~~level~~ → levels	Incorrect noun number	Correctness
136.	~~have~~ → has	Faulty subject-verb agreement	Correctness
137.	~~In addition~~ → Also, Besides	Wordy sentences	Clarity
138.	~~which will~~ → that will	Pronoun use	Correctness
139.	~~have an effect on~~ → affect	Wordy sentences	Clarity
140.	~~In addition~~ → Also, Besides	Wordy sentences	Clarity

141.	a lack	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
142.	, and	Comma misuse within clauses	Correctness
143.	~~ofAccounting~~ → of accounting	Misspelled words	Correctness
144.	~~doi~~ → DOI	Misspelled words	Correctness
145.	~~SMES~~ → SMEs	Misspelled words	Correctness
146.	~~Kenys~~ → Kenya, Keys	Misspelled words	Correctness
147.	~~..~~ → ., ...	Closing punctuation	Correctness
148.	~~Medium Sized~~ → Medium-Sized	Misspelled words	Correctness
149.	~~Raihanna~~ → Rihanna	Misspelled words	Correctness
150.	~~Sallem~~ → Salem	Misspelled words	Correctness
151.	, and	Comma misuse within clauses	Correctness