Original Research Article

Transformation Factors of Micro and Small Enterprises in to Medium Level Industry: The Case of Addis Ababa City Administration

ABSTRACT

Micro and small enterprises are the key for most developed and developing countries economy due to the fact in creating employment opportunity and supporting large manufacturing companies in the economy. The results of most research studies reveal that most micro and small enterprises in developing countries especially in Ethiopia have many problems for transformation and growth due to different factors. Thus, this research assess "the determinant factors for micro and small enterprises transformation in to medium level industry in Addis Ababa City Administration" by taking a sample of 74 transformed micro and small enterprises in 10 sub cities. The objective of the study was to identify factors of micro and small enterprises transformation in to medium level industry in Addis Ababa city administration.

The study was an explanatory design more of quantitative in nature. Data were collected from 74 transformed micro and small enterprises using a pre designed person assisted questionnaire. The study were used micro and small enterprise transformation in to medium level industry measured by the enterprises employment growth and capital growth as dependent variable and finance access, management know-how, market access for their product, poor infrastructure, technology, the support micro and small enterprises get, adequate accounting and record keeping and government rules and regulations as an independent variables. The researcher were used both correlation analysis and regression analysis to show the relationship among the dependent variable and the independent variables and to test the hypothesis drawn.

The results provide evidence that finance access, management know how, market access, support MSEs get, accounting and record keeping is positively and significantly related with average capital growth. Poor infrastructure and is negatively and significantly related with average capital growth but no relationship between technology and government rules and regulations with both average capital growth and average employment growth.

Key words: MSE; Transformation; Determinant factor; Addis Ababa; Medium level industry; Enterprise .

1. INTRODUCTION

Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) are regarded as the driving forces of economic growth, job creation, and poverty reduction in developing countries in general Ethiopia in particular. They have

been the means through which accelerated economic growth and rapid industrialization have been achieved (Endalkachew, 2008). According to Liedholm and Mead (1990), micro and small enterprises are more labor-intensive than large ones, and some even find that the smaller also "produce more output (value added) per unit of capital and thus generate more output as well as employment for a given investment than do larger firms". With increased urban population dynamics of Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), the importance of (MSEs) is also growing. In SSA, given the rapid rural-urban migration and deficiency to absorb this migration, MSEs have become important urban economic activities and providers of urban employment. In cities and towns of Ethiopia, MSEs and informal sector in general are the predominant income generating activities; they have a significant contribution to local economic development and used as the basic means of survival (Andualem, 2001).

A study conducted on MSEs' problems by Liedholm and Mead (1999), showed that three categories of constraints are predominant in MSE sector. These are access to capital, problems of market, and access to raw materials and intermediate inputs. Empirical Studies on micro and small-business development has shown that the rate of failure in developing countries is higher than in the developed world (Arinaitwe, 2006). Scholars have indicated that starting a business is a risky venture and warn that the chances of small-business owners making it past the five-year mark are very slim. They should develop both long-term and short-term strategies to guard against failure (Monk, 2000).

Wolday (2000) which focused on MSEs in major urban centres of Ethiopia revealed that access to markets and finance are the most important constraints of this sector. The report of Africa Development Bank (AfDB), and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development OECD (2005) denoted that in addition to lack of sufficient financing, lack of entrepreneurship is another constraint of MSEs in Ethiopia. The report emphasised that the existence of this entrepreneurship problem is partly due to traditional values and norms.
Endalkachew (2008) also identifies the causes for the failure of MSEs as internal and external factors: access to financial services, limited access to business development services, limited market, poor supply of economic infrastructure and public, services, complex and burdensome government regulations, and policy environment. According to Arinaitwe (2006), internal and external components differ considerably among developing countries.
In Ethiopia, most MSE face challenges to transform in to medium level industry. According to FeMSEDA (2011) the major obstacles for the transformation of MSE in to medium level industry include lack of access to finance, working premises, luck of skills and managerial expertise, lack of market access, infrastructure, information and technology. Salie (2007) also identified problems that face the development of MSEs as: shortage of finance, raw materials supply, and skilled manpower, lack of working place, marketing, credit access, business advisory and counseling services, and information and technology, poor networking, continuous and sustainable training and counseling services, access to infrastructural services and Problems of awareness, incentives, taxation and licensing.

According to Temesgen (2008) the city of Addis Ababa contains a huge private sector share both the informal and formal ones and the sector provides employment, goods and services for large number of people in the city. There is a high concentration of informal sector in Addis Ababa. As mentioned by Wolday and Gebrehiwot (2004), the 2002 nationwide survey of the CSA identified 974,676 cottage/handicraft manufacturing establishments engaging 1,306,865 people (1.34 persons per establishment) compared to the 98,136 industrial workers employed in the large and medium scale enterprises in 2002. Of these, 616,696 (63.3 percent) were in urban areas while the remaining 357,979 (36.7 percent) were located in rural areas. Among the persons engaged in the industry, about 94 percent were active owners, partners or family workers while 4.3 percent were employees. Women constituted about 73.7 percent of the workforce.

The government of Ethiopia outlined MSEs development strategy in 1997, and set up Federal Micro and Small Enterprise Development Agency (FeMSEDA). The regional states also developed MSE promotion strategies based on their context, and in tandem with the federal MSEs development strategy. The states structured Regional Micro and Small Enterprises Development Agencies (ReMSEDAs) to facilitate implementation of the strategies. These policies and strategies are

reviewed and updated in 2011 considering the economic situations and international experiences of different countries.

The researcher has the following justifications for conducting this study. First, identifying the problems facing MSE management in Ethiopian context may be importance to provide assistances like finance, training, management, and technology. Second, scholars and practitioners in Ethiopia should understand the level of MSE transformation, which plays a significant role in providing ancillary services to large corporations. Third, the study draws management and professional's attention to the urgent need for specific management practices to enhance transformation, growth and expansion and sustainability of MSE in Ethiopia. Fourth, identifying the factors that help micro and small businesses to transform in to medium industry may use other micro and small enterprises to transform, expand and grow. Finally, from an academic perspective this study's insights should contribute to the future development of this line of research, particularly in a developing country like Ethiopia.

1.1. Objectives

- ✓ To describe the entrepreneurial and enterprise characteristics that determines transformation of MSE in to medium level industry.
- ✓ To identify the possible determinant factors for the transformation of MSE in to medium level industry.
- ✓ To analyze the way in which dependent variables are related with independent variables.
- ✓ To identify the lessons learnt from the transformed MSE's and to give recommendations for the successful implementation and transformation of MSE's.

1.2. Characteristics of MSE in Ethiopia

Like other developing countries, in Ethiopia MSE are informal sectors are the main source of employment and income for vast number of people Solomon (2004). Many authors argued that the largest private sector constitutes the MSE and the medium industries and created the largest number of employment in the country Mulu (2007) and Rahael (2010). The government of Ethiopia also gives greater emphasis for the development of MSE in its strategy and policy formulation. In developing countries, the informal sector is a large source of employment and income, particularly for the urban population. The informal employment, outside of agriculture, is defined as employment that comprises of both self-employment, in the informal enterprises, and wage employment, in the informal jobs, without secure contracts, worker benefits, or social protection and represents nearly half or more of the total non-agricultural employment in all regions of the developing world. In Ethiopia, about half of the urban workforce is engaged in the informal sector and Addis Ababa nearly accounts for about 40% of the total operators in micro enterprise activities (Rahael, 2010).

According to the 2003 CSA small scale manufacturing survey, over 89% of the informal sector operators are concentrated in manufacturing, trade, hotel and restaurant activities. Of the small scale manufacturing industries 85% are engaged in the manufacture of food, fabricated metal furniture and old traditional cloths. The survey also revealed that the number of people earning their livelihood from the informal sector activities and small scale manufacturing industries is eight times larger than those engaged in the medium and large scale industrial establishments. According to the FMSEDA (2010) the MSE sector is characterized by highly diversified activities which can create job opportunities for a substantial segment of the population. This indicates that the sector is a quick remedy for unemployment problem. To curb unemployment and facilitate the environment for new job seekers and self-employment a direct intervention and support of the government is crucial. Hence, in order to channel the support facilities to this diversified sector, a definition is needed to categorize the sector accordingly.

The MSE sector in Ethiopia appears to be fraught with a number of constraints that stifle its rapid growth and development as a means of overcoming poverty and unemployment (Zewde, 2002).

According to Zewde, the main constraints that face MSE include inadequate empirical research on MSEs, limited responses by financial institutions to MSEs, lack of appropriate technology and related facilities, lack of strong organizations for entrepreneurs, lack of co-ordination among Business Development Service (BDS) providers, lack of access to land and premises, and lack of market access and market information. The Ethiopian government also identifies major constraining factors of the sector (MOTI, 1997). These include: inadequate marketing and production space; facilities, backward production technology; lack of innovation; marketing problems; lack of information; poor input quality; absence of intra and inter enterprises networks; and lack of financial capital. Similarly Solomon (2004) identified the major constraints faced by small enterprises includes demand problems, paucity of capital, equipment and technology, human and material inputs, rules and regulations and institutional bottle necks.

Addis Ababa, the capital city, is the most populated urban city in the country confronted by MSEs sectors. Increasing population size due to natural growth and high rural-urban migration makes MSEs more significant. The 2007 Census result has revealed that 2,738,248 people were living in the city, of which 52.3% were women. The residents of Addis Ababa account 23% of all urban dwellers of the country (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Population Census Commission, 2008).

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Description of the study area

The scope of the study is geographically limited to the city of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia as a case study. The location was chosen because it is a center of agglomeration of business activities as a primate city due to paucity of other competitive growth centers within the country. Hence, many people from different parts of the nation migrate in search of employment opportunities or to start a business solomon (2004). It mainly focused on assessing the major determinants that affect the transformation of micro and small business enterprise in to medium industry in Addis Ababa city administration. The researcher were proposed to deal this study by using dependent variables to measure the transformation of micro and small business enterprise; independent variables related to micro and small business operation; finance access, management know-how, market access, poor infrastructure, technology, support obtained from different bodies, accounting and record keeping and government rules and regulations. The study was based on the newly update micro and small business enterprises definition of FEMSEDA (2010) that includes:

•Micro enterprises in the formal and informal sector, with a paid up capital not exceeding birr 100,000 and employed up to 5 employees for manufacturing sector and a capital of birr 50,000 and employed 5 employees for service sector.

•small enterprises are those business enterprises with a paid up capital of above birr 100,001 and not exceeding birr 1,500,000 and employing 6-30 for manufacturing sector and capital of birr 50,001-500,000 and employing 6-30 employees for service sector.

Currently, the government of Ethiopia recognizes the transformation of some of the MSE enterprises in to medium level industry. Based on the criteria's of the government of Ethiopia MSE that are a capital of over birr 1.5 million for manufacturing and over birr 500,000 for service sector are transformed in to medium level industry, are the scope of this study. Therefore, this study includes MSE that fulfilled the above criteria. All these enterprises are found in Addis Ababa city administration micro and small enterprise development agency.

2.2. Methods Of Data Collection

Two instruments were used to collect data: the demographic questionnaire (DQ) that used to measure the owner manager characteristics, the MSE characteristics and the enterprise characteristics, and MSE questionnaire (MSEQ). The DQ were developed to gather information about respondents' sex, age,

educational level, gender, and experience, owner's motivation to start the business, the year of establishment of the business, the type of business, ownership status of the business, the number of employees in the business, the source and amount of initial capital and amount of the current capital

The MSEQ were consists of 48 items 6 questions for each independent variables related to the common operations that determine MSE to transform in to medium level industry, based on the questionnaire prepared by Indarti and Landenberg (2008) and adapted to the situation of MSEs in Ethiopia. The statements were phrased with a possible response continuum based on a Likert-style five-point scale (1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree).

Respondents were selected randomly from each of the strata's and questionnaire is a person-assisted questionnaire. Since the researcher assists the respondent how they fill the questionnaire. The questionnaire were first translated to Amharic language by the researcher and then the Amharic questionnaire were translated back to English by Mr. Fekadu, MSE development expert and the English questionnaire were again translated to Amharic language. Then the researcher compares the two questionnaires to be more accurate in terms of language differences. Moreover, the researcher distributes 10 sampled MSEs as pilot survey for accuracy and validity of the questionnaire.

2.3. Sampling Design

The population for this study was obtained from the Addis Ababa City administration MSE development agency. The agency were transformed 241 MSE in to medium industry from different sectors in May, 2011. These enterprises have over Birr 1,500,000 working capital for manufacturing sector and Birr 500,000 working capital for service sector. The sample of the study were selected using a survey technique and consists of 74 transformed MSEs located in Addis Ababa city administration. The survey was undertaken by conducting a survey with 74 enterprise owners and operators, using a pre-designed questionnaire. Stratified sampling techniques were used to select the enterprises. Since the size of population stratum, N_h, is the only available information and it differs in size, the number of units drawn is proportional to the size of strata, that is $n_h \ \alpha \ N_{h..}$ Enterprises covered by the survey were classified into 5 strata's that includes construction, metal and wood works, food preparation, textile and garment and others in 10 sub cities. The number of transformed MSE in each of the above sectors and in the ten sub cities were as follows

Table 2: Transformed MSE in to medium level industry in 10 sub city in Addis Ababa

S. N	Sub city	Construction	Metal and wood works	Food preparation	Textile and Garment	Others	Total
1	Yeka	5	12	1	1	-	19
2	Bole	11	14	-	-	1	26
3	Gulelie	17	-	-	1	-	18
4	Arada	13	7	-	-	1	21
5	Nifas Silk	11	36	-	1	1	49
6	Kirkos	9	5	3	2	4	23
7	Kolfie	1	19	-	-	1	21
8	Lideta	2	13	-	-	-	15
9	Addis Ketema	4	3	4	2	7	20
10	Akaki	6	16	1	2	3	28
	Total	**79**	**125**	**9**	**10**	**18**	**241**
	Percent	**33**	**52**	**4**	**4**	**7**	**100%**

Source: AAMSEDB, 2011

Sampling Techniques:

The numbers of enterprises to be questioned (sample size) were obtained, by determining from a total population of 241. Using Yamane's formula, there was a sample selection of 74 SMEs, comprising 24 constructions MSEs, 38 metals and wood MSEs and 3 food preparation MSEs, 4 textile and garment and 5 others. The formula states:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} = \frac{241}{1 + 241(0.1)^2} = 74$$

Where: n-Sample size, N-population, e-Margin of error of 0.1

Table 3: Sample size determination

Strata	Number	Proportion	Sample	Frequency
Construction	79	33	24	
Metal and wood works	125	52	38	
Food preparation	9	4	3	
Textile and Garment	10	4	4	
Others	18	7	5	
Total	241	100	74	

A total of 80 questionnaires were distributed and 74 were returned representing 93% response rate. The research was conducted between September 29 and December 31, 2011. The owners of 74 transformed MSE were identified from Addis Ababa city administration Micro and small enterprise development Agency (AAMSEDA) randomly. The owners who agreed to take part were form the research sample.

2.4. Method of data analysis

In this study descriptive statistics were used as the first stage of data analysis to describe the owner-manager characteristics, the MSE characteristics and the MSEs business practices and to provide detail information about each relevant variable used (age, gender, number of employees, year of the business, source of capital, amount of capital the business currently have and the type of activity the business engage). At this stage, mean, standard deviation, maximum and minimum values of the required variables will be computed.

The study were used the Pearson Product Moment Correlation method to show the relationship between independent variables (finance, management know-how, market access, infrastructure, technology, support MSE get, accounting and recordkeeping and government rules and regulations) and MSE transformation in to medium level industry(here after transformation) as a dependent variable. The Pearson product moment correlation were used to measure the degree to which two variables are correlated or associated with each other when both of those variables are metric (i.e., either interval or ratio-scaled data)(Bruce et.al, 2002).

According to the FeMSEDA (2010) a MSE that transform in to medium level industry should be measured based on employment opportunity and capital of the enterprise. Therefore, transformation was measured by the dependent variables of growth in capital of the enterprise and growth in the number of job opportunity created by the enterprise. It also uses a multiple regression analysis to show the simultaneous impact of the independent variables on the dependent variable.

Correlation analyses were used to examine relationship between the determinant factors and MSEs Transformation, while multiple regression analysis were employed to look at relationship between contextual variables and MSE transformation. According to Getie (2010), multiple regression analysis were done to examine the simultaneous effects of several independent variables on a dependent variable that is interval scaled, in other word, multiple regression analysis aids in understanding how much of the variance in the dependent variable is explained by a set of predictors. Before applying multiple regression analysis, the validity and reliability of the research instrument were examined using the values of

Cronbach's alpha. The research were used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to determine the normality of the data.

The statistical analysis was included checks for multi-co linearity. The issue of multi-co linearity arises if the independent variables are highly correlated (Getie, 2010). The rule of thumb for multicollinearity problem is that, if the pair wise or zero order correlation coefficient between two independent variables is high, in excess of 0.8, then multicollinearity is a serious problem (Gujarati, 2004).
The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) were used in the analysis of the data collected in this research as the researcher deemed it the most appropriate given its versatility and considering the nature of the data collected. The results of analysis were presented by using tables.

2.5. Model Specification

The following general econometric model was used to estimate quantitatively the transformation of MSE in to medium level industry in Addis Ababa city Administration.
$T_i = \beta_0 + \Sigma\beta_i X_i + \varepsilon_i$ Where:

- T_i are the ith observation of dependent variables
- β_0 is the constant or intercept term
- β_i are the coefficients of the X_i variables
- X_i are the ith observation of the explanatory variables
- ε_i is the error term of the models

Ti is MSE transformation, measured by employment growth and capital growth and when the above general model is changed into the specified variables of this study, the regression equations were as follows to estimate transformation of MSE in to medium level industry:

$$TC\ (t')\text{-}(t)]/\mu = \beta_0 + \beta_1 (FIN) + \beta_2 (MGMT) + \beta_3 (MKT) + \beta_4 (INF) + \beta_5 (TEC) + \beta_6 (SUP) + \beta_7 (BAK) + \beta_8 (GOV) + \beta_9 (Gen) + \beta_{10} (Edu) + \beta_{11} (Exp) + \beta_{12} (Age) + \beta_{13} (B\ typ) + \beta_{14} (Loc) + \varepsilon \quad \ldots\ldots(1)$$

$$EMP\ (t')\text{-}(t)]/\mu = \beta_0 + \beta_1 (FIN) + \beta_2 (MGMT) + \beta_3 (MKT) + \beta_4 (INF) + \beta_5 (TEC) + \beta_6 (SUP) + \beta_7 (BAK) + \beta_8 (GOV) + \beta_9 (Gen) + \beta_{10} (Edu) + \beta_{11} (Exp) + \beta_{12} (Age) + \beta_{13} (Btyp) + \beta_{14} (Loc) + \varepsilon \quad \ldots\ldots(2)$$

Where:
TC=Capital growth, FIN= Finance access, MGMT= Management Know-how, MKT=Market Access, INF=Infrastructure, TEC= Technology, SUP= Support MSEs get, BAK= Accounting and Record keeping, GOV=Government rules and Regulations, Edu=Level of owner's education, Exp= experience of the owner, Age= age of the owner, Btyp=Business type of the enterprise, Loc=Location of the business, EMP=Employment growth, Gen=Gender of the owner, ε =the error term of the model.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The questionnaire data were analyzed using SPSS. Simple descriptive statistics, correlation analysis and linear regression formed the major part of quantitative data analysis. Firstly, descriptive statistics were used to study the sample profile. The independent variables, control variables and two variables that used to measure the transformation of MSEs in to medium level industry were analyzed. Pearson correlation coefficients matrix was used to study the relationship between transformation indicator variables (average capital growth and average employment growth) and the independent variables and control variables of the study. Econometric analysis was then performed to see the relationship between transformation indicator variables (average growth in capital and average growth in employment) and the factors for MSEs transformation.

4.1 Results of Descriptive Statistics

4.1.1 Characteristics of Business

According to the survey, 24.3% (18) of the respondents surveyed are female and 75.7 % (56) of the MSE operators are males. This figure signifies that most of the respondents are men & this implies that men own most of the transformed MSEs in Addis Ababa City Administration. This is in support of Solomon (2004), Rahael (2010), Mulu (2007), and Endalkachew (2008).

From the data obtained, it can be observed that the age ranges of the transformed MSE owners/managers surveyed are: 18-34(51.4%), 35-45(32.4%), 45-60(14.9%), and above 60 (1.4%) years of old.

Table: 4.1 Age of the owners/managers

Owner's age	Number	Percent
18-34	38	51.4
35-45	24	32.4
45-60	11	14.9
above 60 years	1	1.4
Total	74	100

Source: the survey result, 2011

The above figure clearly indicates that most of the transformed MSE owners/managers surveyed are young and productive people. This implies that MSEs are important sectors for generating employment opportunities for young citizens.

According to our survey the educational levels of the MSE operators are; (1.4%)illiterate where as (12.2%) elementary school, (16.2%) junior school, (39.2%) senior secondary school, (31.1%) university level.

Table 4.2: Level of education for owners/managers

Level of education	Number	Percent
Illiterate	1	1.4
Elementary school	9	12.2
Junior school	12	16.2
Senior secondary school	29	39.2
University level	23	31.1
Total	74	100

Source: survey result, 2011

The above figure clearly shows that MSEs offer greater opportunities of creating employment not only for educated people but also for the illiterate and low skilled labor force.

According to the survey, the mean experiences of the owners/managers are 10.5 years with range of 22 years. This figure clearly indicates that most of the transformed MSE owners/managers surveyed have enough experience in their business. This implies that experience of the business owners/managers is an important thing for the transformation of MSEs in to medium level industry in Addis Ababa city administration.

4.1.2 Characteristics of the Enterprises

As the survey clearly indicates the establishment of the transformed MSEs were: before the year 1994 E.C. (13.5%), from the year 1994-2000 E.C (50%), and from the year 2000 E.C (36.5%).This data clearly indicates that most of the transformed MSEs were established during the year 1997 E.C., which implies that the free market economic policy, create conducive atmosphere for the establishment & growth of MSEs. This is also a time that micro and small enterprise development agency established by the ministry of trade and industry to run the development and support of MSEs and preparing policies and strategies concerning to MSEs.

As table 4.3 clearly indicates the industry sectors were: construction (33%), textile and garment (4%), food processing (4%), metal and wood works (52%) and others (7%). The above data clearly indicates that most of the transformed MSEs (60%) were engaged in construction and metal and wood works.

Table 4.3: Business sector

Sector	Frequency	Percent
Construction	24	33
Metal and wood works	38	52
Food preparation	3	4
Textile and Garment	4	4
Others	5	7
Total	74	100

Source: the survey data, 2011

According to table 4.4 the transformed MSEs enterprises are located near to the market (20%), near to raw material (30%), near to infrastructure (30%), suitable locations (23%), inconvenient locations (10%). This clearly shows that most of the enterprises are located in suitable location that have access to market, access to infrastructure, access to raw materials and access to all of the above requirements for business operation.

Table 4.4: Location of the enterprise

Location	Frequency	Percent
Near to market	5	6.8
Near to raw material	5	6.8
Near to infrastructure	15	20.3
Suitable location	43	58.1
Inconvenient	6	8.2
Total	74	100

Source: the survey data, 2011

In order to assess as to who establish the enterprise (91.9%) of the respondents responded that the enterprise was established by themselves while (8.1%) of the respondents replied that the enterprise were established by others & this shows that most of the MSEs are established by the owners themselves.

As indicated in table 4.5, the majority of enterprises were registered as sole proprietorship (44.6%) followed by cooperatives (21.6%), private limited companies (17.6%), partnership (14.9%) and corporations (1.4%). This clearly indicates that most of the transformed MSEs are established as a sole proprietorship. This is consistent with the findings of Solomon (2004) and Endalkachew (2007).

Table 4.5: Form of Ownership of the Enterprise

Form of ownership	Frequency	Percent
Sole proprietorship	33	44.6
Partnership	11	14.9
Private limited company	13	17.6
Corporation	1	1.4
Cooperative	16	21.6
Total	74	100

Source*: *The survey data, 2011

Business owners/operators were asked the factors behind their motive to start their businesses. The evidence as reported in table 4.6 shows that the most important motive to start a business is the entrepreneur's desire to become independent. The majority of them (39.2%) respond that to realize a dream, (33.1) responded that they wanted to be their own boss, to realize a better financial position (13.6%), followed by to enjoy a better quality of life (10.8%), while 4.5% of them reported that they could not find suitable waged employment to become business operators. Similar findings are reported by Solomon (2004) and Endalkachew (2007). The findings indicate that the motivation for business start-ups as reported by entrepreneurs themselves is to become independent and autonomous and to realize their dream.

Table 4.6: Motivating Factors for Starting a Business

Motivations for starting a business	***Frequency***	***Percent***
To be your own boss	23	33.1
You could not find suitable waged employment	4	5.4
To realize a dream	29	39.2
To realize a better financial position	8	10.8
To enjoy a better quality of life	10	13.6
Total	***74***	***100***

Source*: *The survey data, 2011

Source of Startup Capital

As table 4.7 clearly shows the source of initial capital for the MSE operators were: 6.8 percent gift from relative and friends, 4.1 percent support from government and NGOs, 12.2 percent credit from formal borrowing, 1.4 percent credit from equb, 63.5 percent from their own savings, 8.1 percent credit from informal borrowing and 2.7 percent selling personal properties. This implies that MSE operators have less access of credit from banks and micro finance institutions. The table also shows that the majority of initial source of financing for micro and small enterprises in Addis Ababa comes from personal savings, household assistance, and financial assistance from their relatives and friends. Credit for startup both from formal and non-formal financial markets is relatively rare. Banks do not normally practice risk lending to new investors of small enterprises, which do not have a record of accomplishment .Thus, many micro and small enterprises begin with very small amounts of capital from personal savings and household assistance, from relatives or friends, and steadily build up their enterprise by reinvesting profits. This is consistent with the findings of Solomon (2004), Endalkachew (2007), Mulu (2007) and Pamela et.al (2007). The mean starting capital of the enterprises was Birr 79,164.86 with a range of Birr 650,000 and the mean current capital of the transformed MSEs has Birr 2,919,631.17 with a range of Birr 6,641,853.

Table 4.7: Sources of finance at Start up

Largest Sources of finance at start up	Frequency	Percent
Own saving	47	63.5
Credit from formal sources	9	12.2
Credit from informal sources	6	8.1
Equib	1	1.4
Support from family/friends	5	6.8
Selling personal assets	2	2.7
Aid from the government and NGO	3	4.1
Others	73	98.6
Total	1	1.4

Source: The survey data, 2011

To measure the transformation of micro and small enterprises in to medium level industry, average capital growth and average employment growth are used. These variables are summarized as follows: The mean value of average capital growth is about 41 percent and the standard deviation is 66.8 percent. The minimum value of average capital growth is 0.79 percent while the maximum value is 299 percent. The transformation of micro and small enterprises, on average, is 1.1 percent as measured by average employment growth. It deviates by 2.43 percent from the mean value. The minimum value of average employment growth is 0.1 percent while the maximum value is 20 percent. On the bases of standard deviation from the mean, average capital growth highly deviated than average employment growth.

As it is showed in Appendix A; finance access, management know-how, market access, poor infrastructure, technology access, and support for MSEs, accounting and recordkeeping and government rules and regulations are the dependent variables to measure the transformation of micro and small

enterprises in to medium level industry. The descriptive statistics of these variables are summarized as follows:

The average value of finance access for the sampled micro and small enterprises is 2.6. The standard deviation indicates that 0.92 variations of finance access from the average mean value of 2.6 among the sampled micro and small enterprises with minimum and maximum values of 1 and 4 respectively.
Likewise, the mean value for management know-how is 3.81 and the standard deviation of 0.9 from the mean value of 3.81, indicates that a wide variation of management know-how among the transformed micro and small enterprises. This variation can also be evidenced by the minimum and the maximum values of management know-how, which are 1 and 5 respectively.

The average value of market access for their product is 3.2, with a standard deviation from the mean value of 0.92. The standard deviation of market access indicates a wide variation of market access among the transformed micro and small enterprises. The minimum and maximum values of market access for their product are 1 and 5 respectively, which can be evidence for the wide variations of market access.

The average value of poor infrastructure is 4.0, with a standard deviation from the mean value of 0.89. The standard deviation of poor infrastructure indicates a wide variation of poor infrastructure among the transformed micro and small enterprises. The minimum and maximum values of poor infrastructure are 1.5 and 5 respectively, which can be evidence for the wide variations of poor infrastructure.

Technology for transformed micro and small enterprises has a mean value of 2.99. The standard deviation of technology indicates that technology varies from the mean by 0.91 among the sampled micro and small enterprises. The minimum and maximum values of technology are 1 and 5 respectively.

The average value of the support micro and small enterprises get from different bodies is 2.89, with a standard deviation from the mean value of 0.62. The standard deviation of support micro and small enterprises get indicates a wide variation of support among the transformed micro and small enterprises. The minimum and maximum values of the support micro and small enterprises get are 1.33 and 4 respectively, which can be evidence for the wide variations of support.

The average value of accounting and record keeping is 3.76, with a standard deviation from the mean value of 0.86. The standard deviation of accounting and record keeping for micro and small enterprises indicates a wide variation of accounting and record keeping among the transformed micro and small enterprises. The minimum and maximum values of accounting and record keeping for the transformed micro and small enterprises are 2 and 5 respectively, which can be evidence for the wide variations of accounting and record keeping.

The last independent variable is the government rules and regulations, has a mean value of 2.95. The standard deviation of board ownership from the mean is 0.91, which has 1 and 5 minimum and maximum values respectively.

According to the FeMSEDA, the transformation of MSE is measured in terms of capital generation and employment generation. Growth performance in terms of capital varied across industry sectors of construction, food processing, textile and garment, metal and wood works, and others. Most the transformed MSEs grew on a range of 10 to 20 percent and 0.79 to 30 percent in terms of average capital growth rates and average employment growth rates respectively. The enterprises grew a mean of 1.103 percent and 41.1029 percent in average capital and average employment respectively. MSEs in the metal and woods work sector grew faster in terms of employment growth and average capital growth than other sectors. MSEs in the food processing sector grew slowly than other sectors both in terms of average capital growth and average employment growth. This growth indicates that MSEs are generating high amount of employment annually in addition to creating capital.

Table 4.8 Growth measures of enterprises

Growth measure of	Type of the enterprise	Maximum	Minimum	Mean

the enterprise	Construction	Textile and Garment	Food processing	Metal and wood works	Other			
ACG	37.0334	31.2946	18.9032	52.7484	12.8964	299.90	0.79	41.1029
AEG	0.7242	0.5996	0.26406	1.5277	1.3108	20.00	0.10	1.1032

Source: Survey result, 2011

4.2 Correlation Analysis: Relationship between determinant factors and transformation

The descriptive statistics in Appendix-A shows the average values, with their respective variations, and the minimum and maximum values of the variables of the study. In this sub section of the study the results and discussions of the correlation analysis are presented. The correlation analysis was done to analyze the linear relationship between determinant factors and MSE transformation indicators in Addis Ababa city administration. To examine the relationship among variables, Pearson correlation coefficients were calculated.

Pearson correlation between explanatory variables (correlation coefficients between two independent variables and two control variables) is also used to test the multicollinearity problem of the models of the study. The rule of thumb for multicollinearity problem is that, if the pair wise or zero order correlation coefficient between two independent variables is high, in excess of 0.8, then multicollinearity is a serious problem (Gujarati, 2004).

The correlation of random split-halves for internal consistency for the MSEQ ranged from 0.82 to 0.861 and the Cronbach alpha for MSEQ was 0.89. In the following two Pearson correlation tables, which are part of appendix C and appendix D, the P-values are listed in parenthesis, which indicates the significant level of variables.

4.2.1 Correlation analysis-Average capital growth rate as a MSE transformation proxy

Below, Table 4.9 shows, the correlation matrix that predicts the likely relationship of average capital growth with finance access, management know-how, market access, infrastructure, technology, support, accounting, bookkeeping and recordkeeping, and government rules and regulations as independent variables and owner-managers' attributes (gender, owner's level of education and experience of the owner) and a firm's characteristics (age of the enterprise, industry type and location) as control variables of the study. This table also shows the linear relationships between each independent variables and control variables used in this study.

In table 4.9, using the Pearson correlation, independent variables; finance access is significant at 1 percent level of confidence, management know-how is significant at 1 percent level of confidence, market access is significance at 1 percent level of confidence, poor infrastructure is significant at 10 percent level of confidence, technology is significant at 1 percent level of significance and accounting and recordkeeping are significantly correlated at 1 percent level with average capital growth respectively. Except poor infrastructure the other variables are correlated positively. However, support MSE get and government rules and regulations are correlated insignificantly.

Table 4.9: Correlations (Pearson) analysis- Average capital growth as a transformation proxy

Variables	ACG	Sig.
Finance access	.377	.000
Management know-how	.276	.009

Market access	.329	.002
Poor infrastructure	-.152	.098
Technology	.403	.000
Support MSEs get	.025	.415
Accounting and record keeping	.281	.008
Government rules and regulations	.004	.487
Age of the enterprise	-.168	.077
Experience of the owner/manager	.051	.334
Dummy gender	.194	.049
Dummy education	-.221	.029
Dummy textile	-.090	.223
Dummy food processing	.158	.089
Dummy metal and wood works	-.069	.280
Dummy other sectors	-.084	.237
Dummy construction	.063	.296
Dummy inconvenient location	-.119	.155
Dummy near to market	-.081	.247
Dummy near to raw material	-.098	.202
Dummy near infrastructure	.270	.010
Dummy suitable location	-.059	.309

Source: the survey result, 2011

From table 4.9 above, the correlation coefficients of finance, management know-how, market access, infrastructure, technology and accounting and recordkeeping with average capital growth are 37.7 percent, 27.6 percent, 32.9 percent, -15.2 percent, 40.3 percent and 28.1 percent respectively. This indicates that relatively a strong association of finance access, market access and technology with average capital growth in contrast with management know-how, infrastructure, and accounting and record keeping.

Furthermore, as it can be seen in table 4.9, the control variables; age of the enterprise, gender of the owner/manager, level of education, industry type with food processing, and location near to raw material are correlated at 10 percent, 5 percent, 5 percent, 10 percent and 1 percent level of significance. Level of education and age of the enterprise are negatively correlated at 10 percent and 5 percent level of significance with average capital growth. As it is observed on the coefficients values, gender and location near to infrastructure are weakly correlated at 19.4 percent and at -28.8 percent with average capital growth. But experience of the owner, location except near to raw-material and type of industry except the food processing are correlated insignificantly. As predicted by the Jovanovich model of firm growth, among this sample of surviving enterprises, younger firms grow faster. The relationship of average capital

growth with respect to age of the enterprise is negative over our sample space. The negative sign of the coefficient for age of the enterprise is statistically significant at 10 percent significant level, indicating that in the case of our sample, growth decreases at an increasing rate with the age of the firm.

4.2.2 Correlation analysis-Average employment growth rate as a MSE transformation proxy

Below, Table 4.10 shows, the correlation matrix that predicts the likely relationship of average employment growth with finance access, management know-how, market access, infrastructure, technology, support, accounting and recordkeeping, and government rules and regulations as independent variables and owner-managers' attributes (gender, owner's level of education and experience of the owner) and a firm's characteristics (age of the enterprise, business type and location) as control variables of the study. This table also shows the linear relationships between each independent variables and control variables used in this study.

Table 4.10: Correlations (Pearson) analysis- Average employment growth as a transformation proxy

Variables	AEG	Sig.
Finance access	.116	.163
Management know-how	.196	.047
Market access	.173	.070
Poor infrastructure	-.297	.005
Technology	.015	.451
Support MSEs get	-.086	.232
Accounting and record keeping	.240	.020
Government rules and regulations	-.058	.312
Age of the enterprise	-.456	.000
Experience of the owner/manager	-.227	.026
Dummy gender	-.039	.371
Dummy education	.041	.364
Dummy textile	-.040	.366
Dummy food processing	.384	.000
Dummy metal and wood works	-.063	.297
Dummy other sectors	-.023	.422
Dummy construction	-.104	.188
Dummy inconvenient location	-.048	.343
Dummy near to market	-.080	.248

Dummy near to raw material	.108	.180
Dummy near to infrastructure	-.131	.133
Dummy suitable location	.122	.150

Source: the survey result, 2011

In table 4.10, using the Pearson correlation, independent variables; management know-how is significant at 5 percent level, market access is significant at 5 percent level, poor infrastructure is significant at 1 percent level, and accounting and recordkeeping are significantly correlated at 1 percent level of significance with average employment growth respectively. Except poor infrastructure the other variables are correlated positively. However finance access, technology, support MSE get, and government rules and regulations are correlated insignificantly.

From table 4.10 above, the correlation coefficients of management know-how, market access, infrastructure, accounting and recordkeeping with capital are 19.6 percent, 17.3, -29.7 percent and 24 percent respectively. This indicates that relatively a strong negative association of infrastructure with average capital growth in contrast with management know-how, market access and accounting and record keeping.

Furthermore, as it can be seen in table 4.10, the control variables; experience the owner/manager and age of the enterprise are negatively correlated with average employment growth and industry type of food processing are positively correlated at 5 percent level of significant, age of the enterprise is correlated at 1 percent level of significant. As it is observed on the table coefficients values of experience of the owner/manager, age of the enterprise and food processing industry are correlated at -22.7 percent, -45.6 percent and 38.4 percent with average employment growth. But gender of the owner/manager, levels of education, and other type of the business and location of the enterprise are correlated insignificantly. Here, as predicted by the Jovanovich model of firm growth, among this sample of surviving firms, younger firms grow faster. The relationship of average capital growth with respect to age of the enterprise is negative over our sample space. The negative sign of the coefficient for age of the enterprise is statistically significant at 10 percent significant level, indicating that in the case of our sample, growth decreases at an increasing rate with the age of the firm.

4.3. Econometrics analysis: The impact of determinant factors on the transformation of micro and small enterprises

This section of the study presents the results and discussions of the econometrics/regression analysis. To investigate more formally the relationship between determinant factors on MSEs transformation and to further investigate the effect of determinant factors on MSEs transformation (i.e., in order to test the research hypothesis of the study properly), two linear regression models were computed.

First, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to determine whether the distribution of the residuals was significantly different from that of a theoretical normal distribution. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is one of the commonly used methods of testing the assumption of normality distribution (Park, 2008). The data sets have been tested for normality tests (Residuals are assumed to be normally distributed). Based on the results stated in the appendix, p-values is insignificant for the two models that, the researcher failed to reject null hypothesis, which says the residual value is normally distributed. Therefore, there is no normality problem of the data set on the data used for this study.

Second, test for heteroscedasticity is one of the important assumptions of the classical linear regression model. White's/Breusch-Pagan test for heteroscedasticity was used to test heteroscedasticity problem of the data sets. If the p-value is greater than the level of significance, the null hypothesis which says the error variance is homogeneous or constant is accepted otherwise it is rejected (Gujarati, 2004). As the results indicated in the appendix, both models have no heteroscedasticity problem. Since the p-value is

greater than the level of significance, the researcher accept null hypothesis. Third, the data have no multicollinearity problem as shown above in the correlation analysis of the two models.

All the above tests of basic classical linear regression model assumptions prove that, the results obtained from the two regression models in this study are accurate and free from bias. After the data set passes tests of basic classical linear regression model assumptions, the next step is analyzing and discussing the outputs of the multiple regressions.

Table 4.11 below, shows the regression result of the two models of this study by using both the summery of regression table and ANOVA table. The regression table summery is summarized including Coefficients, Standard Errors, t-values and p-values for each of the two models and the ANOVA table is also summarized including number of observations, F-statistics, R-squared and Adjusted R-squared for each models.

Table 4.11: Summary of regression analysis for the study variables

	Capital growth				Emp6loyment growth			
Variables	Coef	Std.Err	T	Sig.	Coef	Std.Err	t	Sig.
Finance access	.452	11.648	2.827	.007*	.098	.455	.571	.570
Management know-how	.268	8.127	2.451	.018**	.170	.317	1.456	.151
Market access	.206	8.454	1.700	.095***	.072	.330	.555	.582
Poor infrastructure	-.118	8.213	-1.065	.292	-.237	.321	-2.001	.050***
Technology	.109	13.717	.585	.561	.044	.536	.221	.826
Support MSEs get	.369	16.502	2.399	.020**	-.234	.644	-1.420	.161
Accounting & record keeping	.307	9.822	2.431	.018**	.166	.384	1.224	.226
Government rules & regulation	.095	8.016	.874	.386	-.096	.313	-.822	.415
Experience of the owner	.082	1.979	.520	.605	.172	.077	1.020	.312
Age of the enterprise	.129	4.031	.865	.391	-.385	.157	-2.408	.020**
Dummy Gender	.008	18.453	.066	.948	-.181	.721	-1.413	.164
Dummy Education	-.128	16.790	-1.139	.260	.093	.656	.772	.443
Dummy Textile sector	-.139	32.942	-1.241	.220	.138	1.287	1.144	.258
Dummy Food sector	-.104	32.760	-.843	.403	.241	1.279	1.814	.075***
Dummy Metal & wood	-.182	15.789	-1.550	.127	-.008	.617	-.060	.953
Dummy Others sector	-.093	37.510	-.830	.410	.046	1.465	.384	.702
Dummy inconvenient location	.111	34.356	.785	.436	.113	1.342	.748	.458
Dummy near to market	-.204	29.750	-1.665	.102	.023	1.162	.172	.864
Dummy near to infrastructure	-.237	30.281	-2.069	.043**	.171	1.183	1.389	.171
Dummy suitable location	-.201	18.591	-1.449	.153	.270	.726	1.815	.075***
Sample	74				74			
F(20-53)	3.082 (P=0.001)				2.338(P=0.007)			
R-Square	0.538				0.469			
Adj R square	0.363				0.268			

**** Indicates statistically significant at 10 percent Level of significant*
*** Indicates statistically significant at 5 percent Level of significant*
** Indicates statistically significant at 1 percent Level of significant*

Source: survey result, 2011

As it is summarized in table 4.11 above, the explanatory power of the variables used in the two models, from the R-squared values are equal to 53.8 percent and 46.9 percent for average capital growth and average employment growth respectively. This implies that 53.4 percent of the changes in average capital growth and 46.9 percent of the changes in average employment growth are successfully explained by the variables used in the two models of this study. However, the remaining 46.2 percent of the changes in average capital growth and 53.1 percent of the changes in average employment growth are caused by other factors that are not included in the models of this study. These results indicate the overall goodness-of-fit of the models used in this study. Goodness-of-fit (R^2) for the model (0.538) and (0.469) is better than the one reported by Chami and Papadaki (0.181), Evans (0.1438), and Solomon (0.258) and Mulu (0.12).

The adjusted R square for the two models is 0.363 and 0.268 for average capital growth and for average employment growth. This means that if we take model size into account, 36.3 percent of the variation in average capital growth and 26.8 percent of the variation in average employment -+growth were explained by the values of the independent variables.

Moreover, the overall significance of the two models, when measured by their respective F- Statistics of 3.082 and 2.338 with P-values of 0.001 and 0.007 respectively; indicates that these models are well fitted at 1 percent level of significance. Here, one can infer from the results of R-squared and F-statistics that the implemented models of this research are well fitted that the mentioned factors have a significant effect on the transformation of MSE in to medium level industry in Addis Ababa City administration. Therefore, the following part of the analysis enables the researcher to identify the possible determinant factors of MSE transformation that affect MSEs growth and to analyze the way (direction of relationship) in which dependent variables are related with independent variables.

Table 4.11, indicates that finance access has a coefficient estimates of 0.452, and 0.098 with average capital growth and average employment growth. It is statistically significant at 1 percent level of significance for average capital growth and statistically insignificant for average employment growth. The coefficients of finance access imply that MSEs transformation is positively related with the increase in finance access. In other words, the higher the amount of financial access, the higher the transformation achievement is and vice versa.

Bearing in mind that, the first null hypothesis was there is no significant relationship between finance access and MSE transformation. Since the (P-values) of finance access are statistically significance at 1 percent level of significance for average capital growth and statistically insignificant for average employment growth, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate hypothesis is accepted, which says there is a significant relationship between finance access and MSEs transformation in to medium level industry. Therefore, the outcome of this variable is in line with the proposed alternative hypothesis. Thus, there is a significant positive relationship between finance access and MSEs transformation. This outcome has the support of (Solomon, 2004). Pamela et.al (2007) also reported a significant negative relationship between lack of finance and micro and small enterprise performance.

The relationship between management know-how and both the two transformation measures is positive. Management know-how explains the transformation of MSEs with a coefficient 0.268 and 0.170 and it is statistically significant at 5 percent levels of significance for average capital growth and insignificance for average employment growth respectively. The implication of this result is that for the transformed MSEs in Addis Ababa, there is a positive relationship between transformation and management know how of the owners/managers. This means that the more the level of owners/managers management know-how the higher the transformation of MSEs in to medium level industry and vice versa.

The second null hypothesis was hypothesized that there is no significant relationship between management know-how and MSEs transformation's in to medium level industry. Since the (P-values) of management know-how are significant at 5 percent level of significant for average capital growth and insignificance for average employment growth respectively, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, the outcome of this variable is in line with the proposed alternative hypothesis. Thus, there is a significant positive relationship between management know-how of owners/managers and MSEs transformation in to medium level industry. This is consistent with the findings of (Chami and Papadaki, 2002, Pamela et.al, 2007and Mulu, 2007).

Market access has coefficient estimates of 0.206, and 0.072. It is statistically significant at 10 percent level of significance for average capital growth and statistically insignificant for average employment growth. The coefficients of market access imply that MSEs transformation is positively related with the increase in market access. In other words, the higher the amount of market, the higher the transformation achievement is and vice versa.

Bearing in mind that the third null hypothesis was there is no significant relationship between market access and MSE transformation. Since the P-values of market access is statistically significance at 10 percent level of significance for average capital growth and insignificance average employment growth, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate hypothesis is accepted, which says there is a significant relationship between market access and MSEs transformation in to medium level industry. Therefore, the outcome of this variable is in line with the proposed alternative hypothesis. Thus, there is a significant positive relationship between market access and MSEs transformation. This outcome has the support of (Chami and Papadaki, 2002, Solomon, 2004).

The relationship between poor infrastructure and the two transformation measures is statistically insignificant for average capital growth and significant for average employment growth at 10 percent significant level. Poor infrastructure has negatively related with MSEs transformation significantly. The implication of this result is that, there is a significant relationship between the transformation in to medium level industry and poor infrastructure for MSEs. With regard to poor infrastructure, services such as electricity, telecommunications, transportation, and water and sanitation play a critical role in a country's development and are directly and indirectly linked to MSEs transformation's and economic growth poor infrastructure directly affects MSEs. Power failures affect the production of goods and services and inaccessible roads affect their distribution and increase transportation costs. For example, businesses may find it problematic to operate in rural areas that are not accessible despite high demand for their products. This limits their ability to expand and the opportunity to generate profit as reported by (Pamela et.al, 2007).

The fourth null hypothesis was there is no significant relationship between poor infrastructure and MSE transformation. Since the P-values of poor infrastructure are statistically insignificance for average capital growth and statistically significance for average employment growth, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate hypothesis is accepted, which says there is a significant relationship between poor infrastructure and MSEs transformation in to medium level industry. Therefore, the outcome of this variable is in line with the proposed alternative hypothesis. Thus, there is a significant negative relationship between poor infrastructure and MSEs transformation. This finding consistent with the findings of Pamela et.al (2007) and Solomon (2004), which reported a significant negative relationship with poor infrastructure and micro and small enterprise performance.
Table 4.11 indicates that technology has a coefficient estimates of 0.065, and 0.097, it is statistically insignificant for both average capital growth and average employment growth. The coefficients of technology imply that MSEs transformation is not related with the increase in technology access.

The fifth null hypothesis was there is no significant relationship between technology access and MSE transformation. Since the (P-values) of technology access are statistically insignificance for both average capital growth and statistically insignificant for average employment growth, the null hypothesis is accepted and the alternate hypothesis is rejected, which says there is no a significant relationship between technology and MSEs transformation in to medium level industry. Therefore, the outcome of this variable is in line with the proposed null hypothesis. Thus, there is no significant positive relationship

between technology access and MSEs transformation. Even though, most findings Langenberg and Indarti (2008) reported insignificant relationship between technology and enterprise growth, a further investigation is needed in this regard.

The support MSE get has coefficient estimates of-0.369 and -0.234; it is statistically significant at 5 percent level of significance for average capital growth and statistically insignificant for average employment growth. The coefficients of support imply that MSEs transformation is positively related with the increase in support MSEs get. In other words, the higher the amount of support MSEs get, the higher the transformation achievement is and vice versa.

The sixth null hypothesis was there is no significant relationship between the support MSEs got and MSE transformation. Since the P-values of support MSEs get are statistically significance at 5 percent level of significance for average capital growth and statistically insignificant for average employment growth, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate hypothesis is accepted, which says there is a significant relationship between the support MSEs get and MSEs transformation in to medium level industry. Therefore, the outcome of this variable is in line with the proposed alternative hypothesis. Thus, there is a significant positive relationship between the support MSEs get and MSEs transformation. Even though, Langenberg and Indarti (2008) reported a negative insignificant relationship between support and MSEs growth, this finding is consistent with most findings (Nichter and Goldmark, 2009).

The relationship between accounting and recordkeeping and the two transformation measures is statistically significant for average capital growth at 5 percent level and statistically insignificant for average employment growth. Accounting and recordkeeping has positively and significantly related with average employment growth. The implication of this result is that, there is a significant relationship between the transformation in to medium level industry and accounting and recordkeeping for MSEs.

The seventh null hypothesis was there is no significant relationship between accounting and recordkeeping and MSE transformation. Since the (P-values) of accounting and recordkeeping are statistically significance for average capital growth and statistically insignificant for average employment growth at 5 percent, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate hypothesis is accepted, which says there is a significant relationship between accounting and recordkeeping and MSEs transformation in to medium level industry. Therefore, the outcome of this variable is in line with the proposed alternative hypothesis. Thus, there is a significant relationship between accounting and recordkeeping and MSEs transformation. This result is no surprising as all the transformed MSEs required having accounting and other records by the agency. Therefore, having recordkeeping and accounting records is a factor for their transformation in to medium level industry. This is in support of (Mwangi, 2011)

The relationship between government rules and regulations and the two transformation measures is not statistically significant. This means that government rules and regulations have no predicative capability in the presence of other independent variables.

The eighth null hypothesis stated that there is no significant relationship between government rules and regulations and the two transformation measures. Since the (P-values) of government rules and regulations are insignificant for all the two transformation indicators, the alternative hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, the outcome of this variable is not in line with the proposed alternate hypothesis. Thus, there is no significant relationship between government rules and regulations and MSEs transformations. Even though, Langenberg and Indarti (2008)finds insignificant relationship between government rules and regulations, Nichter and Goldmark (2009) reported as regulatory and institutional challenges deter MSE owners from making growth-enabling investments, while special subsidies and trade protection offer greater benefits to larger firms, which are often more capable of lobbying. Smaller firms more frequently report government policies to be unpredictable, and this uncertainty may be yet another factor that reduces growth-enabling investments. Here, most of the MSE operators responded that they didn't face this problem, government rules and regulations is one of the obstacles for MSEs. But this finding is not consistent with most findings and further investigation is needed.

In addition to what has been discussed above, table 4.9 presents the result of the regression analysis between control variables and transformation indicators, which are interpreted as follows:

Gender of the owner/manager has insignificance negative relationship with average employment growth. Female owners/managers are more transformed in to medium level industry than male owners. This is basically because of low number of female owners/managers as described by the descriptive statistics. Chami and Papadaki (2002) as the same time reported that female entrepreneurs grew faster than male entrepreneurs, this finding is not surprising.

Owner's/managers experiences did not explain the transformation of micro and small enterprises. Even though, other researchers have found evidence that entrepreneurs whose work experience is outside the firm's industry are more successful at raising growth, Solomon (2004) and Chami and Papadaki (2002) found no significance relationship between experience and growth of an enterprise.

Having had a completing senior education does not have a significant relationship with both average capital growth and average employment growth. Here also find insignificant relationship with employment growth and level of education. But Chami and Papadaki (2002) found a significant negative relationship between businesses whose owners did not finish high school and employment growth.

Age of the enterprise has a significant relationship with average employment growth with a significant level of 5 percent. Here, as predicted by the Jovanovich model of firm growth, among this sample of surviving firms, younger firms grow faster. The relationship of average capital growth with respect to age of the enterprise is negative over our sample space. The negative sign of the coefficient for age of the enterprise is statistically significant at 5 percent significant level, indicating that in the case of our sample, growth decreases at an increasing rate with the age of the firm.

From the industry sector food processing variables are statistically significant with a level of 10 percent with average employment growth at a coefficient of 0.241. But other sectors are insignificant relationship with both average capital growth and average employment growth. Even though, Chami and Papadaki (2002) reported none of the industry haven't relationship with employment growth, this is because as described by the descriptive statistics there are very few (4). Mulu (2007) also reported that the growth of firms is affected by the sector in which the business operates.

Enterprise located near to infrastructure has a significant negative relationship with average capital growth at 5 percent and enterprises located in a suitable location have correlated positively and significantly with average employment growth at 10 percent significant level. This is in support of the findings of Chami and Papadaki (2002) and Mulu (2007) also find that location of an enterprise in terms of city has a significant impact on the growth of enterprises but location of the enterprise have no significance impact on firm growth.

In addition to the quantitative analysis, respondents are asked to rank the determinant factors that help them transform to medium level industry. Based on the finding, 50% of the respondent rank finance access first, 24% of the respondent government rules and regulations and 12% of the respondents as market access first. The overall all rank of the factors after weighting the rank were finance access ranked first, market access ranked second, management know how ranked third, government rules and regulations ranked four, infrastructure ranked fifth, technology ranked sixth, support MSEs get ranked seventh and accounting bookkeeping and recordkeeping ranked last. This is consistent with the above findings except accounting, bookkeeping and recordkeeping ranked last.

In general, in this study both correlation coefficient results of all the independent and control variables do not have the same sign for both the two transformation indicators and in the regression results the significant and the way of relationship of all independent and control variables do not have the same result for both the two transformation indicators. This is because transformations indicators are not equally indicate the transformations of MSEs in to medium level industry, because transformation

indicators used different values with their limitations to indicate the ability of MSEs transformation in to medium level industry.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

4.1 conclusions

This exploratory study assessed the determinant factors for micro and small enterprise transformation in to medium level industry in Addis Ababa city administration to make relevant recommendations about how other enterprises can successfully transform from micro and small scale enterprise to medium level industry. The discussion centered on the most important findings regarding the impact on MSEs transformation's in Addis Ababa. These include finance access, management know-how, market access, poor infrastructure, technology access, and support for MSEs, accounting and recordkeeping and government rules and regulations. There are also dependent variables of average employment growth and average capital growth to measure the transformation of MSEs.

The survey method involved 74 transformed micro and small enterprises for better understanding the determinant factors for micro and small enterprise transformation in to medium level industry in Addis Ababa city. The sample frame was taken from formally registered transformed MSEs in Addis Ababa micro and small enterprise development bureau. Among the transformed enterprises, five types of business activities were selected based on the Addis Ababa MSE development bureau classification. These were construction, textile and garment, food processing, metal and wood works and other enterprises (parking services, cleaning services, urban agriculture). An attempt was done to include all the registered leather and textile enterprises in the samples. In addition, a simple proportionate stratified random sampling method was used to select samples from 241 transformed MSEs in Addis Ababa that are graduated in May, 2011.

Data were collected based on a structured person assisted questionnaire from owners/managers of the enterprises. Analysis was done using both descriptive statistics including tools such as frequency, mean, standard deviation and correlation and a multiple linear regression analysis to identify the relationship between the determinant factors for MSEs transformation and transformation indicators of average capital growth and average employment growth.

Based on the descriptive statistic the enterprises have a mean beginning capital and current capital of 79164.86 and 2919631.17 respectively, and a mean begging and current employees of 7.88 and 37.03 respectively and a mean average employment growth and a mean average capital growth of 1.1032 and 41.1029 respectively.

The descriptive statistics reveal that majority of the source finance for their business is their own source. It is difficult to borrow money from banks because they lack collateral. On the other hand, the loans provided by micro-finance institutions are small, with short repayment periods and high interest rates. The government support in terms of finance is very low compared to other source of financing.

The Econometric result analysis reveal the relationship between transformation indicator variables (average capital growth and average employment growth) and the determinant factors for MSEs transformation in to medium level industry in Addis Ababa city administration. Finance access is a major determinant factor for the transformation of MSEs in Addis Ababa.

The study also reveals that finance access for micro and small enterprises is among the determinant factors for MSEs transformation in to medium level industry. This is consistent with previous studies (Solomon, 2004 and Pamela et.al, 2007). Finance access has a strong relationship with average capital growth and no relationship with average employment growth.

The study also reveals that management know-how in business is among the determinant factors for MSEs transformation in to medium level industry. This is consistent with previous studies (Solomon, 2004 and Pamela et.al, 2007). Management know-how has a strong relationship with average capital growth and no relationship with average employment growth. Most of the enterprises owner/manager has more than a mean of 10 years' experience in the business currently engaging.

There is also a strong relationship between market access and average capital growth and no relationship with average employment growth. Market access for the enterprises include high demand for products produced, availability of raw materials, good market linkage in the city,searching for new market for products are not so difficult, good opportunity to participate in exhibitions, bazaars,and markets and access to information on market/consumer of the products.

The analysis also includes a significant negative relationship between poor infrastructure and MSEs transformations. This means that poor infrastructure directly affects MSEs transformation process. Power failures affect the production of goods and services and inaccessible roads affect their distribution and increase transportation costs. For example, businesses may find it problematic to operate in rural areas that are not accessible despite high demand for their products. This limits their ability to expand and the opportunity to generate profit. The study also reveals no relationship between technology and average capital growth and average employment growth.

The study also identifies a strong relationship between the support MSEs get from the government, friends, NGOS, their families and relatives and MSEs transformation indicator variables, accounting and record keeping with MSEs transformation indicator variables. But there is no a significant relationship between government rules and regulations and MSEs transformation indicator variables.

Finally, the study reveals the most important factor for the transformation of MSEs in to medium level industry. Based on the finding finance access, market access for their product, management know-how and government rules and regulations ranked first, second, third and fourth respectively.

5.2 Recommendation

The findings revealed that a number of factors were identified for the transformation of MSEs in to medium level industry in Addis Ababa. Among the most important was finance access. The government should help MSEs in easily accessing their financial needs. Business owners should source cheap, low-interest loans from banks and other financial institutions, borrow from friends and relatives with the intent to repay the money, negotiate advance payments from customers, low tender prices, and flexible credit terms from suppliers and seek loans from micro-financing organizations.

The study also reveals a significant relationship between management know-how and micro and small enterprise transformation and accounting and recordkeeping with micro and small enterprise transformation. Therefore, it is highly recommendable for the government and policy makers to prepare management workshops and seminars that can be organized by chambers of commerce, non-government organizations (NGOs), universities, and other nonprofit organizations to train MSEs owners/managers about leadership, planning, organizing, communication skills, personal and financial management, basic accounting, marketing strategies, and recordkeeping. Business owners should network and seek advice from experienced entrepreneurs in MSES.

Attention should be given for market access for the product of micro and small enterprises. The government and other concerned bodies should help micro and small enterprises in searching market for their products through different means both inside and outside the country. They can also create a link between large industries and micro and small enterprises. This is because the

finding of this study revealed that market access for their product is positively related with the transformation of micro and small enterprises in to medium level industry.

There is also a significant negative relationship between poor infrastructure and MSEs transformation. Here, it is recommended that government should take the necessary action to build and maintain infrastructures like reliable power supply, reliable telecommunication and internet connection, enough water supply, good road facilities, adequate business and industrial premises (shops, offices, factories, market stands, etc.) and adequate drainage and cleaning facilities. This is in line with what currently the government of Ethiopia is doing.

Adequate accounting and recordkeeping are among the determinant factors for the transformation of MSEs in to medium level industry in Addis Ababa city administration. Therefore, it is highly recommendable for the government and other concerned bodies to have a training that can support all MSEs, like book-keeping mechanisms that record financial and non-financial matters, a Contract administration policy training, financial management mechanisms, cash-flow management systems, financial control mechanisms, contract document interpretation mechanisms.

Having the above findings, the government of Ethiopia and policy makers should continue their efforts to a reliable and tangible transformation in terms of capital creation and employment generation. Government policies and strategies towards micro and small enterprises is the key to micro and small enterprises. Right policies considering the above factors can alleviate the massive failures of micro and small enterprises in Ethiopia. Government should continue their effort towards the expansion and development of micro and small enterprises. This findings support the government policies towards micro and small enterprises in creating employment opportunities and supporting large enterprises in the country.

5. LIMITATION AND IMPLICATION FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The researcher wants to conduct a survey of the whole Ethiopia MSEs determinant that inhibit or limit them from transformation in to medium level industry. But because of resource constraint and width of the concept the researcher were planned to conduct the research in Addis Ababa city administration MSE only. Moreover, the research was a limitation of time, and finance. Thus, the study was designed to focus on and use mainly the primary data source for its analysis though it uses some secondary data. However, it was not simple due to the reasons that most of the respondents are dispersed and is not willing to answer questions.

Regarding further research directions, this research highlights a number of issues that give directions on the determinant factors of micro and small enterprise transformation in to medium level industry. Thus, by taking the previous studies and this study as a stepping stone, it could be possible to come up with a better insight. The outcome of this study can be more robust, if future researchers conduct a study on this area by: first, further increasing the study population and the sample size to the whole micro and small enterprise in Ethiopia; second, taking micro and small enterprises that are at each stage of development as a study area; and third, increasing the number of observations based on the use of long time series data and sample size of the study; and fourth, taking other qualitative measure of transformation such as performance, success and financial measures of ROA, profitability, and revenue generated by the enterprises.

Finally, interested parties to MSEs development in Ethiopia, such as universities, non-government organizations, and business development services, should address these determinants and impediments of micro and small enterprise transformation in giving assistances to MSEs.

COMPETING INTEREST

The author has declared that no competing interest exist

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