Innovations

Impact of demographic variables on growth of MSEs in Ethiopia : The case of Bahir dar city, Amhara region, Ethiopia

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Abstract

The main objective of the study is to describe the effect of demographic factors on growth of MSEs in Bahir Dar city. Demographic variables in many studies have been identified differently. MSEs in Ethiopia play great roles by providing large job opportunities for less educated and non educated people. For instance in the studies conducted by chaniago (2021) and Vallabh & Mhlanga (2015), demographic variables have significant impact on growth/success of MSEs. However; in the studies conducted by Kassa (2021) and Wakuma & Temesgen (2016). Demographic variables were found as they are insignificant to affect growth of enterprises. In addition to this literature gap, there are many challenges of growth of MSEs in Ethiopia. On the base of this motivational gap that this study was conducted. Primary data from 100 number of sample respondents were collected. Both descriptive and inferential analyses were done. The study found that age, experience, family size, education status and gender have significant relationship with and impact on capital growth of MSEs in the study area. Recommendation is forwarded for the enterprise development office of the government to give due attention for demographic variables having impact on capital growth of MSEs in the study area.

Key words:1. *Demographic variables, 2.Impact, 3.Growth, micro and small business enterprises*

1. Introduction

1.1. Back ground of the study

Small and medium enterprises in India are engines for economic development because 45% of the total product and 40 % of total exports of the country are intended to be covered by Small enterprises. Apart from contributing large part for the whole economy of the country, small business enterprises play greater role by improving domestic and global competition so as to create large markets Kumari & Trivedi (2016). Micro and small business enterprises in Ethiopia are intended to give large number of employment opportunities for less educated and less skilled laborers who are abundantly available. As a result of this, the government has emphasized roles of MSEs for the development of the economy because they contribute great part for reduction of poverty by providing employment opportunity. Having such important roles of MSEs, the government of Ethiopia has designed development strategy for promoting micro and small business enterprises sector (Abagissa, 2021). Though those considerable roles of, many factors are there just to affect and challenge their growth Education level and experience of owners of MSEs have impacts on success of business (Genty, Idris, Wahat & Kadir, 2015)According to rabel and Mueller (2008: 5), as cited in Makhoali (2016), work experience is crucial for improving productivity as well as growth of micro and

small business enterprises. Previously entrepreneurial business experience of owners of enterprises helps to easily achieve success.

1.2. Statement of the problem

Age, gender, education status and work experience are demographic variables intended to have considerable effect on growth of business enterprises. However: greater emphasis has been given for business skills than demographic variables. This less attention given to demographic variables challenge business growth /performance of small business enterprises (Vallabh & Mhlanga, 2015).Among demographic characteristics, education status of owners of MSEs is one of the determinants that affect growth because role of education on enterprise growth is greater. Educated owners can be more updated by new information than non educated owners regarding production activates as well as distribution /marketing activities (Leza, Rajan & Kuma, 2016). Demographic factors such as age, experience and gender have impact on growth of MSEs (CHANIAGO, 2021).However: contrary findings regarding effect/impact of demographic variables on growth of enterprises are also reviewed. As it is stated by Salleh, F., & Ibrahim, M. D. (2011), age, experience, education, and gender do not have effect on risk taking ability of owners of enterprises ultimately affects growth of the business. The other contrary study stated that some demographic variables such as gender and education back ground of owners do not have significant impact on growth of MSEs in Ethiopia (Kassa, (2021). owners' age does not have significant effect on grow th fo MSEs (Wakuma & Temesgen, 2016). From this, it is observable that these demographic variables have been perceived differently because the above findings are controversial. This needs further investigation.Therefore, this study tried to investigate and identify which demographic variables are determinants to impact capital growth of MSEs in the study.

1.3. Basic research questions

I. What are the demographic factors affecting growth of MSEs in Bahir dar city
II. To what extent demographic factors are influencing growth of MSEs in Bahir Dar city

1.4. 1. Objectives of the study

General objective of the study questions

I. The main objective of the study is to describe the effect of demographic factors on growth of MSEs in Bahir Dar city

1.4.2. Specific objectives

I. To identify demographic factors affecting growth of MSEs in Bahir Dar city
II. To measure the degree of impact of demographic factors on growth of MSEs in Bhair Dar city

1.5. Hypothesis of the study

H1. Education status does not have significant impact on growth of MSEs in Bahir Dar city.
H2. There is no significant difference between gender and growth of MSEs in Bahir Dar city.
H3. Work experience does not have significant impact on growth of MSEs in Bahir Dar city.
H4. Age of owners does not have significant difference on growth of MSEs in Bahir Dar city.
H5. Number of family does not have significant impact on growth of MSEs in Bahir Dar city.

1.6. Scope of the study

This study has been delimited focusing only on MSEs in Bhair Dar city. Those MSEs meeting the criteria set by the government were taken as part of this study, i.e. MSEs meeting number of employees and amount of capital requirements requested by the government. The study was also conceptually delimited. This study included only demographic variables such as number of family, age of owners of MSEs, work experience of owners, gender and education status of owners of MSEs.

2. Research methodology

2.4. Research design

This research is explanatory type of research because there is cause effect relationship between the predictors/ independent variables and the outcome variable/dependent variable. Thus, the independent variables explained the variation of the dependent variable.

This study has both quantitative and qualitative approaches, i.e. mixed approach was used to analyze and interpret the data.

2.5. Type of data and method of data collection:

Primary types of data were collected from sampled respondents. The data were gathered using five likert scale questionnaire. The questionnaire included five likert scale questions and other objective type of questions.

2.6. Target population and sampling procedure

The target population of this study is micro and small business enterprises found in Bahir Dar city, Amhara region, Ethiopia. Out of 134 number of MSEs, 100 number of enterprises were taken as sample of this study using Yeman's formula as

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

N= population of the study
e= precision of the variation

Where n= sample size = $135/1+ 134(0.05)^2$
Sample size= 100

Convenience probability sampling technique was used because the population was grouped in to two categories as manufacturing and service rendering sectors.

3.4. Data analysis

Both descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were employed using SPSS version 21 to analyze the data.
In descriptive statistics, mean, percentage and other tools were used just to describe and notice the number of responses of sample respondents. Apart from these statistical tools, independent t- test was conducted to see existence of difference between variables as ell as ANNOVA test. In addition to descriptive statistics, regression analysis was made just to measure the degree of impact of independent variables on the outcome variable as well as their associations. TCC= NOF + AGE+ Expe + EDUC, Where TCC= Total current capital, NOF= Number of family, AGE= age of owners MSEs, Expe= Work experience and EDUC= Education status

3. Review of related literature

Economic growth and employment opportunity are important benefits obtained from small business enterprises in South Africa. However; the growth of enterprises is highly constrained and challenged many factors. Some of the factors affecting growth of small business enterprises are demographic variables. Thus, demographic variables have considerable impacts on business performance / business growth (Vallabh & Mhlanga, 2015). Soomro et al. (2019) and Singh and Singhal (2015), as cited in Chaniago, h (2021), education is the determinant factor for success of business enterprises because educated owners or operators of enterprises can get more information that enables them to be well experienced in doing business activities efficiently. Thus, we can infer that literates have higher capacities than illiterate owners of micro and small enterprises regarding achieving growth. As stated by Ahmed & Kar (2020), demographic factors such as age, educational level and experience of owners of MSEs has influence performance /growth of micro and small business enterprises. Accordingly, MSEs owned and operated by young, highly educated and well experienced owners can have better growth. Demographic variables such as business experience and age of owners have positive and significant relationship with success of micro and small business enterprises. This implies that as the age of the owner of business increases and previous experience is high, the enterprises also get more success in terms of growth (Makhoali, 2016).

Success of business by owners or entrepreneurs can be affected by experience and knowledge which owners/entrepreneurs have gathered. Therefore, experience and education have impact for enterprise development and success. Among the three demographic variables namely education, training and experience, Experience has been obtained as the most significant variable to affect growth/ success of enterprises in Nigeria (Genty, Idris, Wahat & Kadir, 2015).

Frame work of the study

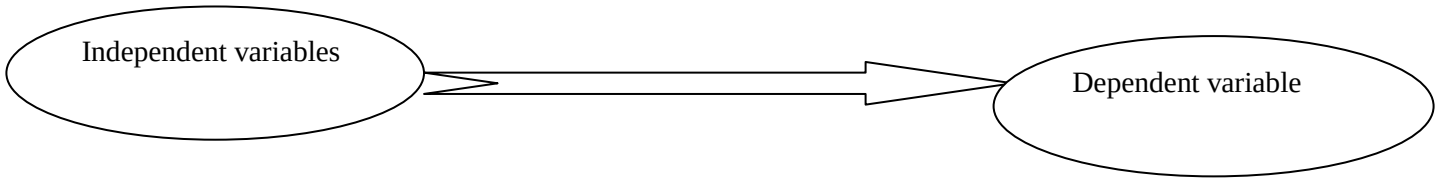

Figure 1: frame work based on empirical studies

From the above diagram, we can observe that variables on the left side are independent variables having impact on the dependent variable.

4. Analysis, results and discussion

4.4. Descriptive statistics

In the above analysis table, effect of demographic variables on growth of MSEs was asked for responds' to put their level of agreement on each of the variables. Family size has impact on growth of MSes because the average level of agreement put by respondents is 3.3000 which lie on "moderately agree". The other demographic variable is experience of the owner. The average level of agreement on experience is 4.6700. This shows that prior experience of owners of MSEs has contribution for growth. The other demographic variable offered for respondents to put their level of agreement on it is age. As a result, the average level of agreement on age is 3.5842. From this the researcher concluded change of age of owners has effect on growth of MSEs. Respondents' level of agreement on gender is 3.3500. This value of level of agreement indicates that gender has effect on growth of MSEs, i.e. being male and female operators of business do not have the same growth status. Education status was also offered for respondents to put their level of agreement regarding its effect on growth of their business enterprises. Accordingly, the average value of level of agreement on education status is 4.4600. This implies that there is greater effect of education status on growth of MSEs, i.e. being literate or illiterate enables owners to have different growth status.

In the above frequency table, ages of owners of MSEs are grouped and analyzed. Accordingly the highest number of respondents' age group lays between 35 and 40 years old. The lowest number of ages of owners of enterprises lay between 18-25 and 25- 30 years old. This implies that MSEs in Ethiopia are owned and operated by youngest people because many young people in the country cannot get chances to join colleges and universities so that they will prefer to own their own enterprises.

When we see gender distribution of owners of MSEs in the table above in the study area, male owners are greater than female owners (65 number of owners are males out of the total respondents). This implies that females are not encouraged to own and run their business as compared with their counterpart. This can be due to the fact that females in business areas and other socio economic activities are highly marginalized as they have been perceive them as incapable as and less successful than males.

When we see education status of respondents in the table above, owners of MSEs are categorized as illiterate or literate because in

Ethiopia education facility is not that much accessed by many people. Accordingly, we can see in the table that greater numbers of owners (54%) are illiterate this may be due the fact that in Ethiopia, education facility cannot be easily accessed by many people. From this we can infer that running a business without being educated makes to be non successful since education is important instrument to efficiently and effectively run business as evidenced by many scholars.

The above table shows analysis of ages of owners/operators of MSEs in relation with capital growth of enterprises. Accordingly, the analysis has been done considering the effect of each age group on the different amount of capital difference between startup capital and current capital as growth of enterprises. As per each age group effect on capital growth is interpreted below. When we see the growth status of MSEs in terms of capital growth as the difference between current total capital and startup capital in relation to age group of owners which lay between 18 and 25 years old, one average 7 number of enterprises generated 3985.71 Ethiopian birr. The other age group of owners of MSEs is between 25 and 30 years old. With in this age group, 7 numbers of owners of MSEs reported 5714.28 Ethiopian birr as capital growth beginning from their establishment to the date of data collection for this study. 29 MSEs owners whose age lies in the age group between 30 and 35 years old have generated on average 6106.89 Ethiopian birr capital growth as the difference between startup capital and current capital beginning from establishment to the date of these data collection. When we see the capital growth status of 33 numbers of owners whose age lie between 35 and 40 years old, 7600.00 Ethiopian birr has been on average reported as growth amount. 24 numbers of MSEs owners indicated on average 9166.66 Ethiopian birr as capital growth of their businesses' enterprises. From this, we can coclude that as the age of owners increases, the growth status of enterprises also increases This may be because owners become more experienced in business operation through passage of their ages.

The above table displays analysis of number of family of owners/operators of MSEs in relation with capital growth of enterprises. Accordingly, the analysis has been done considering the effect of number of family on the amount of capital growth as the difference between startup capital and current capital. When we see the growth status of MSEs in terms of capital growth as the difference between current total capital and startup capital in relation to number of family of owners, on

average 14 numbers of enterprises having only 1 number of family generated 77658.82 Ethiopian birr. 21 number of enterprises having 2 family members have reported 67658.82 capital growth Ethiopian birr on average. 22 owners of enterprises having 3 family members have announced 57658.82 Ethiopian birr as capital growth for their business. Enterprises owned by 17 owners having 4 family members have reported as they achieved 46594.11 Ethiopian birr as capital growth beginning from their establishment up to the date of this data collection. 17 owners of enterprises having 5 family members have showed 43336.36 Ethiopian birr as capital growth for their business beginning from their establishment up to the date of this data collection. 8 number of enterprises having 6 number of family members have reported 32623.80 Ethiopian birr as capital growth on average. An enterprise owned by 1 owner having 7 family members has reported as it achieved 31928.57 Ethiopian birr as capital growth beginning from its establishment up to the date of this data collection. From this, we can generalist that as the size of family increases, the growth status of MESs decreases. This may be the rise in the consumption expenditure because of large sized family.

4.4.2. Independent t-test analysis

As it is seen in the table above, the average capital growth of MSEs owned by males is different from the average capital growth of female owners. Accordingly, MSEs owned by males reported 37784.6154 Ethiopian birr on average where as MSEs owned by females reported on average less capital growth (37257.1429 Ethiopian birr). This shows that there is growth difference in terms of gender.

In the above independents t test table, analysis has been made to check either there is significant difference between gender and growth level of business enterprises or not. As it is seen from the table, the analysis shows that there is significant difference between growth status of MSEs being owned by males or females with p-value (.002 which is less than .005). The growth level achieved by male owners is different from the growth level of female owners of micro and small enterprises. This difference may be because of attitudes of the society towards ability of males and females for achieving growth f business. The society believes that females are incapable of doing business successfully and making decisions effectively by their own and taking risks. Due to this wrong perception by the society, female operators are psychologically harmed to do more and becoming successful by running business. This attitude brings difference of growth of MSEs between male owners and female owners. This finding is supported by the study conducted by Amha, W (2015), MSEs owned by females achieved less growth than their counter party, male owned enterprises' growth. As a result of this, the hypothesis formulated as there is no growth difference among MSEs in terms of gender will be rejected.

In the above table, it is observed that MSEs owned by educated owners on average reported 42462.9630 Ethiopian birr as capital growth where as MSEs owned by non-educated owners on average reported less capital growth as compared to educated owners. This indicates that there is difference of capital growth of MSEs owned by educated and non- educated owners of MSEs.

As it is depicted in the table above, independent t-test was conducted to see either there is significance difference between educated or none educated owners of enterprises and their growth status. Accordingly, the analysis displays that there is significant difference between education status of owners of business and growth levels of enterprises. This implies that the literate owner of an enterprise will have different growth levels of his/her business from illiterate owners of business's growth level

4.4.3. One way capital by age of the owner

Analysis of variance (ANNOVA) is used to test the interaction effects of categorical variables having more than two categories on a continuous dependent variable, controlling for the effects of selected continuous variables which covary with the dependent (Tustin, Ligthelm, Martins and Van Wyk, 2005), as cited in (Radipere & Dhliwayo, (2014). As a result of this, one way analysis of variance was held below to check existence of interaction effects of the categorical dependent variable, age on the dependent variable, capital growth of MSEs.

Age of owners of MSEs in the study area was categorized in to five groups. The appropriate test mechanism for more than two categories is ANNOVA. Therefore, as it is depicted in the table above, there is significant difference between age groups and growth of MSEs. There will not be the same growth status of MSEs across various age levels of owners. This can be due to more experiences and skills obtained as the age level of owners increases. From this interpretation, we can generalize that the MSE owned by a person with specific age level has different growth level from the growth level of MSE owned by another person with different age level.

5. Regression analysis

From the table above, we can observe that 68.1% of the outcome variable (growth of MSEs) can be explained by predictors/ independent variables such as education level, gender, work experience, age of the owner and number of family.

The above regression table has displayed analysis of various dependent variables regressed with total capital difference as growth of MSEs. As per the result, number of family is one of the factors intended to influence growth of enterprises. From the above analysis, it is shown that number of family has negative significant impact on growth of MSEs (with beta value .136) and (at p-value .003 < 0.005). This indicates that as the number of family increases by 1, the growth level of the enterprise decreases by .136 Ethiopian birr. This may be due to the an increase in consumption expenditure of family. Therefore, the hypothesis developed as number of family does not have significant impact on growth of MSEs will be rejected. Reversely, the alternate hypothesis will be accepted.

The other independent variable regressed with growth is work experience. As it is seen from the table above, experience significantly affects growth of MSEs with beta value .320 and p-value .001< 0.005. This shows us that as experience is improved by 1 unit, the growth level of MSES also increases by .320 Ethiopian birr. This result is consistent with the result stated by AGO, H. (2021). According to this study, experience has significant impact on successful performance of small enterprises. This finding is also in line with the study found as experience of owners has significant influence on growth of MSEs, so experience is one of the means for success or failure of enterprises (Kassa, 2021). Thus, the hypothesis formulated as experience does not have significant impact on growth of MSEs will be rejected.

Age of the owner was also considered as an independent variable regressed with growth of MSEs. As it is depicted from the table above, age of the owner has significant and positive impact on growth of MSEs with beta value .120 and p-value .004 < 0.005. This shows us that as age of the owner increases by 1 year, the growth level of MSE also increases by .120 Ethiopian birr. This result is in line with the study conducted by Chaniago, h (2021), it says that age has significant impact on business success. As a result of this interpretation, the hypothesis designed as age of the owners does not have influence growth of MSEs Will be rejected. The alternate hypothesis considered as age of owners has significant impact on growth of MSEs will be accepted.

Education level of the owner was also taken as an independent variable regressed with growth of MSEs. As it is indicated in the table above, education status of the owner has 100% significant and positive impact on growth of MSEs with beta value .581and p-value .000 < 0.005. This shows us that as the owner is educated, the growth level of MSE increases by .581 Ethiopian birr. This finding is the same as the finding of the study conducted by Chaniago, h (2021), it says that education status has significant impact on business success. As a result of this interpretation, the hypothesis designed as education status of owners does not have significant impact on growth of MSEs Will be rejected. Therefore, the alternate hypothesis considered as education status of owners has significant impact on growth of MSEs will be accepted.

Variance inflation factor was used to test existence of multicolinearity problems. As stated by Field (2009), the value of variance inflation factors less 10 shows that there is no problem of multicolinearity. Therefore, since all values of VIF is less than 10, in these variables included in this study, there is no multicolinearity problem.

As the table above shows, Cronbach's Alpha was used to test the reliability of data of this study. The minimum acceptable standard, value of Cronbach's Alpha[a] is 0.65. If the value of Cronbach's Alpha is greater than 65%, reliability of data will be ensured. Therefore, as it is displayed in the above table, since the value of Cronbach's Alpha is .80 or 80%, the reliability of the data used in this study is ensured. Thus, both descriptive and inferential analyses were made confidently.

6. Summary and conclusion

According to the descriptive statistics result, majority of owners of MSEs in the study are owned by females. 65% micro and small enterprises are owned by males. Out of the total MSEs owners, larger number of owners' age lay between 35 and 40 years old. 54% of the total population is educated owners. This helps enterprises to easily achieve growth because educated owners can access adequate information to make better business decision. The result of descriptive statistics also shows that there is average capital growth difference because of different family size of owners of enterprises. A according to the t-test result, there is capital growth difference between males and females, and between educated and illiterate owners. When we see the result of analysis of variance, there is interaction effect of different age groups on capital growth of MSEs in the study area. A cording to the result of regression analysis, age, education, family size and prior experience of owners have significant impact on capital growth of MSEs in the study are. Therefore, age, education, family size and prior experience are determinants affecting growth of MSEs.

7. Recommendation

The enterprise development office of the government has to give due attention for such demographic variables having impact on capital growth of MSEs. If owners are supported to get education facility, improve their experience through providing short term training and if female owners are encouraged as they have potential capacity to be successful in business, MSEs will have growth as expected. As the finding shows, all tested demographic variables have interaction effects with the capital growth of micro and small business enterprises, the enterprise development agency of the government must give emphases. Therefore, the government must prepare the room for owners of business enterprises to take shorter trainings so as to gather experiences and the government must also encourage female owners of micro and small business enterprises through establishing supporting mechanisms.

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Table1: Mean average responses on demographic variables

Descriptive Statistics for demographic variables			
Questions raised	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Number of family affects growth of MSEs	100	3.3000	1.56024
Experience has influence on growth of MSEs	100	4.6700	.57258
Age of the owner has impact on growth of MSEs	101	3.5842	1.14252
Gender creates growth difference of MSEs	100	3.3500	.57937
Education status has positive effect on growth of MSEs	100	4.4600	.60091

(Note: mean average responses are given as level of agreement of respondents)

Table 2: Frequency table of age of respondents to display age distribution

Number	Age of owners of MSEs	Frequency	Valid Percent
1	18-25	7	7.0
2	25-30	7	7.0
3	30-35	29	29.0
4	35-40	33	33.0
5	above 40	24	24.0
6	Total	100	100.0

Table 3: Gender distribution by frequency table

Gender		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	male	65	65.0
	female	35	35.0
	Total	100	100.0

Table 4: Distribution of education status of respondents by frequency table

Education status		Frequency	Valid Percent
Valid	literate	54	54.0
	illiterate	46	46.0
	Total	100	100.0

Table 5: Mean average capital growth of MSEs in relation to age group of owners

Education status Age of owners of MSEs	Number of respondents	Mean (capital growth)	Standard deviation	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean(CG)	
					Lower bound	Upper bound
18-25 years old	7	3985.71	2975.93	1192.04	1155.0838	6916.3448
25-30 years old	7	5714.28	2828.15	1020.42	3137.65	8190.91
30-35 years old	29	6106.89	3192.69	586.61	1989.67	4324.11
35-40 years old	33	7600.00	6170.48	848.67	5482.88	7717.11
Above 40 years old	24	9166.66	2611.95	530.90	3056.10	5277.22

Table6: Mean average capital growth of MSEs in relation to family size of owners

Number of family	Number of respondents	Mean (capital growth)	Standard deviation	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean(CG)	
					Lower bound	Upper bound
1.00	14	77658.82	3050.54	891.70	1831.47	5325.67
2.00	21	67658.82	31624.39	7196.63	1989.14	5358.47
3.00	22	57658.82	32834.98	8301.96	2573.55	6099.16
4.00	17	46594.11	35079.90	9014.12	2258.65	4429.57
5.00	17	43336.36	41413.52	9142.41	23249.470	48868.17
6.00	8	32623.80	51413.52	9142.41	33249.470	58868.17
7.00	1	31928.57	61413.52	9342.41	43249.470	68868.17
Number of family	Number of respondents	Mean (capital growth)	Standard deviation	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean(CG)	
					Lower bound	Upper bound
1.00	14	77658.82	3050.54	891.70	1831.47	5325.67
2.00	21	67658.82	31624.39	7196.63	1989.14	5358.47
3.00	22	57658.82	32834.98	8301.96	2573.55	6099.16
4.00	17	46594.11	35079.90	9014.12	2258.65	4429.57
5.00	17	43336.36	41413.52	9142.41	23249.470	48868.17
6.00	8	32623.80	51413.52	9142.41	33249.470	58868.17
7.00	1	31928.57	61413.52	9342.41	43249.470	68868.17

Table 7: Independent t-test to show average growth of MSEs in female and male owners

Group Statistics					
	gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
capital	male	65	37784.6154	32882.12485	4078.52563
	female	35	37257.1429	24408.70488	4125.82416

Table 8: Independent t-test to show the significant difference of growth of MSEs between female and male owners

Independent Samples Test										
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
capital	Equal variances assumed	2.599	.001	.083	98	.003	527.47253	6334.32291	-12042.78513	13097.73019
	Equal variances not assumed			.091	88.182	.002	527.47253	5801.44777	-11001.35397	12056.29903

Table9: Independent t-test to show average growth of MSEs in illiterate and educated owners

Group Statistics					
	education level	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
capital	literate	54	42462.9630	35964.19234	4894.10668
	illiterate	46	31891.3043	20074.55909	2959.83226

Table 10: Independent t-test to show the significant difference of growth of MSEs between illiterate and literate owners

Independent Samples Test										
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
capital	Equal variances assumed	6.897	.010	1.772	98	.080	10571.65862	5967.40280	-1270.45803	22413.77526
	Equal variances not assumed			1.848	85.404	.068	10571.65862	5719.51809	-799.49940	21942.81663

Table11: One way analysis to show the significant difference of growth of MSEs among five age groups of owners

ANOVA					
capital					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	47320450000.000	44	1075464772.727	1.404	.002
Within Groups	42141550000.000	55	766210000.000		
Total	89462000000.000	99			

Table12: Model Summary of regression analysis

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.681[a]	.33	-.019	30338.10733

Table13: ANOVA[a] to show model fitness of multiple linear regression model

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2944328922.511	5	588865784.502	.640	.000[b]
	Residual	86517671077.489	94	920400756.144		
	Total	89462000000.000	99			

Table14: Regression results for hypothesis testing

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	51815.934	18661.036		2.777	.000
	Family size	700.145	-2189.439	-.136	.320	.003
	Experience	1248.876	7213.593	.320	.173	.001
	Age of the owner	44.668	2992.456	.120	.015	.004
	Education level	10883.075	6265.909	.581	.573	.000

Table 15: Multi Co linearity test

Model		Co linearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Number of family	.797	1.255
	Work experience	.800	1.250
	Age of the owner	.803	1.245
	gender	.917	1.090
	Education level	.944	1.060

Table 16: Reliability test

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha[a]	N of Items
.80	6