

Financial and Nonfinancial Performance of Micro Enterprises in Selected Area in Malaysia

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Abstract: Malaysian economic growth is greatly contributed by the micro enterprises as the highest establishment among Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Thus, this study aims to measure their performance in term of financial and nonfinancial aspects. By using sampling methods include cluster, simple random and convenience sampling; a total of 200 sets of the questionnaire have been distributed to micro enterprises in service sector equally in Malaysia area includes Wilayah Persekutuan (WP) Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Kedah and Kelantan. The result of this study shows that most of the selected micro enterprises have good financial and non-financial performance. This study is valuable for practitioners such owners/managers which will help them to make a better strategy in order to improve and enhance their enterprises.

Keywords: SME, micro enterprises, performance, financial and nonfinancial

1. Introduction

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) played a vital role in the economic growth of the world. Directly, SMEs had provided a high quality of products/services in order to compete in a competitive environment. In addition, SMEs had also offered the opportunity of job improvement in order to enhance their performance (Farhan & Nur Naha, 2011; Che Zuriana & Rapih, 2011). Besides that, Nurazree and Mohd Faiz (2013), Majidah and Grace (2011) stated that SMEs had become an important element in the economic development of most countries include both developed and developing countries. As progressively more of the SMEs of those countries involve in international business like export and import transactions to improve the country economic condition. On the other hand, SMEs had the capability of making quick adjudication, working with less capital, but more intense labor, as well as having a low cost of management that led to cheap production cost (Canan, Hidayet, Yasemen, Perihan & Hakan, 2008). Thus, SME was the most important enterprise of a country that contributed toward its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country.

There is no consensus regarding the definition of SMEs. SMEs consist of three categories which are micro, small and medium enterprises (SME Corporation (Corp), 2014). According to Department of Statistics, Malaysia (2011), total numbers of the SMEs establishment were 645,136. While, based on their sizes that consist of micro enterprises were 496,458 establishments, small were 128,787 enterprises and the rest was medium enterprises with 19,891 establishments. Thus, micro enterprises had major establishments in the total of SMEs. Furthermore, SMEs had been separated into several sectors including manufacturing, services and other sectors which consisted of mining and quarrying sector, construction sector and agriculture sector (SME Corp, 2014).

Apart from that, almost economies of all countries were influenced by the performance of SMEs (Nurazree & Mohd Faiz, 2013). Performances of SMEs were determined by their capabilities to survive in a competitive market and also sustain for a long term (Krishna, Annie, Caroline, Chang,

Jonathan & Tan, 2012). There are two types of performance that could be measured by SMEs which are financial and non-financial performance (Mohd Amy, Chee & Mohamad Izham, 2013). Financial performance was a subjective measure of how excellent enterprises could utilize their assets from their primary enterprise activities and generated future cash flow to the entity (Annastazia & Robert, 2014; Nyangoma 2012). For examples, profit, sales and cash flow. Meanwhile, according to Dikolli (2010), non-financial performance was a measurement to evaluate the quality of the enterprise that not be stated in monetary units. For instance, it was embraced of employee satisfaction, customer satisfaction and product development.

Some of the SME was facing troubles and difficulties, especially in surviving and sustaining the enterprise in a competitive environment (Nyanga, Zirima, Mupani, Chifamba & Mashavira, 2013). According to Wong, Kuek and Ong (2013), most of the SMEs could not sustain themselves over the long-term period due to poor performance. In addition, some of the SMEs could not survive the first five years of their establishments in the market due to failure in planning excellent strategies in order to sustain the enterprise (Monge-González & Torres-Carballo, 2015). Moreover, Mbugua, Agnes and Ondabu (2014) explained that SMEs performed poorly, added with poor management that directly caused the enterprises failed to grow. SMEs were facing high competition not only from their peers but also from large corporations (Mbugua et al., 2014; Awa, Ojiabo & Emecheta, 2012). Moreover, many new enterprises were established in Malaysia selling commodity products which were similar products within the market. This situation led them to fail to sustain or enlarge their enterprises.

2. Literature Reviews

2.1 Small Medium Enterprise

SMEs consist of three categories which are micro, small and medium. For each category, SMEs had been classified based on number of labor force, size of company, income level and

capital requirement (Khrystyna, Melina & Rita, 2010).

Table 1: Definition of SME in Malaysia

Categories / Sectors	Manufacturing	Services and Other Sectors
Medium	Sales turnover : RM15 million-RM50 million Employees: 75 – 200	Sales turnover : RM3 million-RM20 million Employees : 30 – 75
Small	Sales turnover : RM300,000 - RM15 million Employees : 5 – 75	Sales turnover : RM300,000 - RM3 million Employees : 5 – 30
Micro	Sales turnover : < RM300,000 Employees : < 5	

2.2 Financial Performance

Annastazia and Robert (2014) defined financial performance as the process to interpret of business financial statements. Moreover, Nyangoma (2012) stated that the capability of the enterprise to create wealth during start-up of the enterprise and survive or maintain in the market show positive financial performance. Generally, financial performance is a subjective measure of how excellent enterprises can utilize their assets from their primary enterprise activities and generate future cash inflow to the entity. It show an overall enterprise financial situation or condition over a specific period of time and can be used to compare with other enterprise within the same industry in order to evaluate the performance.

There are numerous measurements of financial performance includes profitability, size and growth. While, this study uses profit, sale and cash flow to measure the financial performance of micro enterprises as this study was replicated from previous studies (Mashene, Macha & Donge, 2014; Annastazia & Robert, 2014; Tundui, 2012; Nyangoma, 2012). Tundui (2012) used sales volume to measure the financial performance of SMEs. As the higher sales volume of the enterprise, it indicates higher profit that enterprise obtained and the enterprise has a good performance. Furthermore, the stable profit and growth of the enterprise shows that it has a good performance (Annastazia & Robert, 2014; Nyangoma, 2012). On the other hand, it is easier for the enterprise to get this kind of financial information if the enterprise keep and maintain the record properly.

2.3 Non-financial Performance

Dikolli (2010) defined non-financial performance is any measurement of quantitative information about the enterprise that cannot measure in a monetary unit. Instead of accessing quantitative information in monetary value, enterprises need to evaluate qualitative evidence as well, in order to justify whether their performance are satisfied or not. Recently, many enterprises have seen qualitative information as a vital part in improving their performance. Therefore, non-financial performance measures are expected to be the leading indicators of future performance measurement. Common examples of non-financial performance include measurement of employee or customer satisfaction, market expansion or growth and the number of new products produced.

Measurement for non-financial performance of micro enterprises in term of their customer, employee and product development as this study was replicated from previous studies (Daniel & Okibo, 2014; Christopher & David, 2003). According to Christopher and David (2003), non-financial performance of the enterprise can be measured by customer loyalty and employee satisfaction that ultimately affected the profitability of the enterprise. As there are more customers and employees loyalty in the enterprise due to satisfaction with the products/services provided, then the enterprise has a good performance. Meanwhile, Daniel and Okibo (2014) used growth in employees, markets and product development in measuring non-financial performance of the enterprise. If the enterprise attempts to explore into new market or produce new products/services, then it will increase its performance.

3. Methodology

The population of this study is micro enterprises in service sector in Malaysia. The main reason micro enterprise is selected as population of this study because it has the highest establishments in SMEs (SME Corp, 2014).

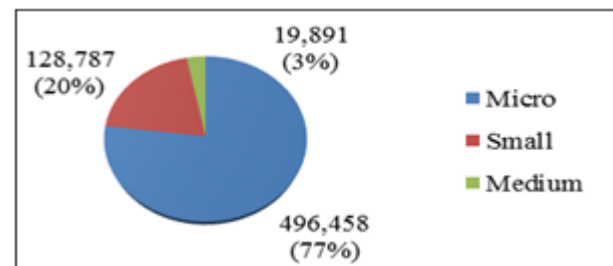


Figure 1: Number of SMEs Establishment Based on Size

Figure 1 shows number of SMEs establishments in year 2011 based on size where the majority of establishment is coming from the micro enterprises which is 77%. Whereas, the number of establishments for small and medium enterprises are 20% and 3% of total SMEs respectively. Therefore, due to majority establishments, micro enterprises are selected as population.

Table 2: Number of Micro Enterprises Establishment by Sector

SECTOR	Micro Number of establishment
Manufacturing	21,619
Service	462,420
Agriculture	3,775
Construction	8,587
Mining & quarrying	57
TOTAL SMEs	496,458

Source: SME Corp. (2014).

Table 2 shows the number of micro enterprises divided into several sectors which are manufacturing, service, agriculture, construction and mining and quarrying (SME Corp, 2014). The highest establishment of micro enterprises is in the service sector with 462,420 enterprises. It follows by manufacturing with 21,619 establishments, construction with 8,587 establishments, agriculture with 3,775 micro enterprises and mining and quarrying with only 57

enterprises. Thus, the population for this study is the micro enterprises which established in service sector.

Apart from that, this study uses three sampling designs. The first one is cluster sampling. It is used when a heterogeneous group is to be studied at once (Uma & Roger, 2013). SMEs have been clustered into micro enterprises, then, clustered into service sector and lastly, it had been clustered into states. The second sampling design used is simple random sampling. The simple random sampling is defined as every element in the population has equal chance in order to be selected to become subject (Uma & Roger, 2013). This study distributes questionnaires to the chosen states, which are WP Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Kedah and Kelantan. The total number of questionnaires distributed was 200, which divided equally, 50 sets per state, to the states so that every enterprise in the chosen states has the equal chance to be the subject for this study. The third sampling design is convenience sampling. Convenience sampling is the nonprobability design, which is not generalizable at all, is used at times to obtain some rapid information from the respondents to know the overview of the case. This sampling method had been used when the pilot testing is performed in WP Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Kedah and Kelantan.

3.2 Questionnaire instrument

This study adopts questionnaires of Mamorena and Olumide (2014), Peninnah (2014), Mbugua et al. (2014), Kinyua (2014), Nyagah (2013) and Wu (2009). This questionnaire has been developed in two languages which are Malay and English language. In addition, the questionnaire is in closed-ended questions, which are required respondents to select the answer from the options given by researchers. The questionnaire uses in this study consists of three parts.

Firstly, Part A of the questionnaire is the demographic (D) section that relates to respondent's personal and their enterprise details. A total of six questions is in this part. There will be some choices of answers regarding the question that correlated with their enterprise. Respondents are required to tick the accurate answer that is most connected to the enterprise in the box given. This information includes their highest level of education, enterprise activity, years of enterprise establishment and sources of initial capital. As well as number of employee(s) and total annual sales (RM), those indicate the size of the enterprise.

Secondly, Part B of the questionnaire indicates financial and non-financial performances of SMEs as the dependent variable. This study measures financial performance in term of enterprise profit, sales and cash flow which have three questions for each indicator of measurement. Meanwhile, measurement for non-financial performance is based on employees, customers and product development which have three questions also for each indicator. All answers in Part B are in five-point Likert Scale ranging from 1 to 5:-

- 1) Strongly Disagree (SD) = 1
- 2) Disagree (D) = 2
- 3) Neither Disagrees Nor Agree (N) = 3
- 4) Agree (A) = 4
- 5) Strongly Agree (SA) = 5

Respondents need to circle the appropriate number based on the questions given.

4. Findings

4.1 Demographic of respondents

Below in Table 3 are the demographic result of respondent. It shows that most of the respondents which are 91 (45.5%) completed secondary school as their highest level of education. In term of business activities, restaurants are the highest business activity that has been involved by 31 (15.5%) micro enterprises. 63 (31.5%) respondents have established their enterprise within 2 to 4 years. Besides, most of the micro enterprises which are 53 (26.5%) have only one full time employee. In term of annual sales, the majority of the micro enterprises which are 132 (66%) generate annual sales less than RM50,000. To strengthen the business, 132 (66%) micro enterprises were operated by using owners' personal saving without receiving any financial assistance in term of capital from other parties. Meanwhile, 30 (15%) micro enterprises' owners were taking bank loan as their start-up capital. Whereas, other micro enterprises received initiatives from government agencies.

Table 3: Demographic result

Items	Detail	Frequency	Percent
Highest Level of Education	None	46	23.0
	Primary school	18	9.0
	Secondary school	91	45.5
	Diploma	29	14.5
	Bachelor's degree	11	5.5
	Master's degree	3	1.5
	Doctoral degree	2	1.0
Business Activity	Restaurant	31	15.5
	Healthcare/ Beauty care	26	13.0
	Transportation	7	3.5
	Accommodation	6	3.0
	Education	6	3.0
	Finance	2	1.0
	Insurance	3	1.5
	Clothing	25	12.5
	Sports	8	4.0
	Hardware	16	8.0
	Gadget	22	11.0
	Cyber café	8	4.0
	Households	3	1.5
	Accessories	7	3.5
	Retail	4	2.0
	Food & Drinking	11	5.5
Workshop	5	2.5	
Other services	10	5.0	
Years of Enterprise Establishment	Less than 2 years	15	7.5
	2-4 years	63	31.5
	5-7 years	59	29.5
	8-10 years	27	13.5
	More than 10 years	36	18.0
Number of Full Time Employee(s)	1 employee	53	26.5
	2 employees	40	20.0
	3 employees	33	16.5
	4 employees	24	12.0
	5 employees	28	14.0
	More than 5	22	11.0
Total Annual	Less than RM50,000	132	66.0

Sales (RM)	RM50,001-RM100,000	52	26.0
	RM100,001-RM200,000	11	5.5
	RM200,001-RM300,000	5	2.5
Sources of Initial Capital	Personal saving	132	66.0
	Bank loan	30	15.0
	MARA	11	5.5
	MIDA	1	0.5
	TEKUN	4	2.0
	Amanah Ikhtiar SME Corporation	16 6	8.0 3.0

4.2 Financial and nonfinancial performance

According to George (2005), the descriptive statistic is ways of summarizing large sets of numerical data. In addition, the descriptive statistic is used to describe the measurement of the data in a study (William, 2006). Therefore, this section explains the result of descriptive statistics analysis including minimum, maximum, mean, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis.

Table 4: Descriptive Statistics Analysis

	<i>N</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>
<i>Statistics</i>					
MFPP	200	1.33	5.00	3.52	0.77
MFPS	200	1.33	5.00	3.53	0.79
MFPC	200	1.00	5.00	3.31	0.74
MNPE	200	2.00	5.00	4.11	0.61
MNPC	200	1.00	5.00	3.74	0.71
MNPP	200	1.67	5.00	3.74	0.66

Where: MFPP=Mean of Financial Performance for Profit, MFPS=Mean of Financial Performance for Sales, MFPC=Mean of Financial Performance for Cash flow, MNPE=Mean of Non-financial Performance for Employees, MNPC=Mean of Non-financial Performance for Customer, MNPP=Mean of Non-financial Performance for Product Development.

Table 4 represents the result of financial and nonfinancial performance of the SMEs. Overall, the result shows that the mean values for all variables of financial performance are more than 3 (neither disagree nor agree). Sales with the highest mean value of 3.53 (agree) as the range value between 1.33 (strongly disagree) and 5 (strongly agree). Followed by, profit with the mean value of 3.52 (agree) as the range value 1.33 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). And the mean value of cash flow is 3.31 (neither disagree nor agree) as the range value of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Therefore, it can be concluded that most of the respondents in WP Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Kedah and Kelantan agree that their micro enterprises have good financial performance. It might be due to their strategic enterprise location that could attract lots of customers to buy their products/services, directly causing to their high sales amount. Subsequently, it contributes to their high profit as well. However, cash flow indicator seems to be low compared to others due to lack of management skill and ability among them in managing their cash in and out (Moya, 2015).

Secondly, for non-financial performance, the result shows that the mean values for overall non-financial performance

elements are more than 3 (neither disagree nor agree). Employees with the highest mean value of 4.11 (agree) as the range value 2 (disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Meanwhile, both customer and product development have the same mean value of 3.74 (agree) and the maximum score of 5 (strongly agree). However, the minimum score for the customer is 1 (strongly disagree) and product development is 1.67 (disagree) correspondingly. Therefore, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents in those four states agree that their enterprises have good non-financial performance.

5. Conclusion

The objective of this study is to measure the level of performance of micro enterprises in Malaysia. It can be measured by financial and non-financial performance of an enterprise. Most of the micro enterprises in Malaysia have a good financial and non-financial performance during their operating period.

This study may be beneficial to any enterprises in the market, especially in the micro. This is because the manager can know the crucial elements in improving the enterprise' performance from time to time. For example, the manager can increase the enterprise capital in order to improve the product's/service's quality, so that so that the manager and enterprises can get beneficial from profit and turnaround capital or increase more capital indirectly, the revenues and sales of the enterprise will be increased and it shows that the enterprise' performance has improved. Secondly, this study may be beneficial to any enterprise in any sectors, especially in the service sector. This is because this study was more focus on the service sector rather than others. The enterprises in the service sector can apply this study in their operations in order to improve the performance of their enterprise. The service sector is the highest number of establishments of SMEs in total (SME Corp, 2014). Thus, if every enterprise in service sector applies this study, the performance of this sector will be enhanced and indirectly will affect the performance of total SMEs since this sector is the highest number of establishments of SMEs.

This study also may be beneficial to the economy in Malaysia. SMEs will affect the long-term development of Malaysia (Muhamad Wasim & Muahamad Khalique, 2014). Directly, the performance of SMEs will affect the GDP growth in Malaysia. According to SMEs Annual Report (2013), the statistics of SMEs GDP growth have been increased from the year 2012 to 2013 by 0.3%. SMEs also can increase the employment rate and the standard of living of employers and employees (Mbugua et al., 2014). Therefore, access to capital, government regulation, managerial characteristics and availability of facilities are useful to SMEs in Malaysia.

There are some limitations that have been faced by researchers in conducting this study. Firstly, the limitation is in term of research sources, including articles, journals and statistics. There is still lack of researches have been conducted in Malaysia that using micro enterprises as their sample. However, many studies were made outside this

country (Munoz, Welsh, Chan & Raven, 2014). Therefore, researchers have difficulties in finding the journals, articles and news in Malaysia related to the subject of this study.

Besides that, there are no recent statistics for the population of the sample produced by the responsible bodies. The latest one is passed four years ago, which is in 2011 published by the Department of Statistic, Malaysia. Unfortunately, those statistics comprise all sizes of enterprises such as micro, small and medium. Thus, it makes difficult for researchers to get the specific statistic for micro enterprises only within these four states of WP Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Kedah and Kelantan. Consequently, the entire sample in those four selected states cannot be generalized in this study.

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