CURRENT STATUS OF FACTORS AFFECTING MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING FOR SHORT-TERM DECISION MAKING IN VIETNAMESE GARMENT ENTERPRISES

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Abstract: ***Management accounting is an inseparable process of management activities and provides valuable information to managers, helping them make reasonable and accurate decisions in the process of performing business management functions to use resources effectively, thereby creating and maintaining value for the business. Therefore, studying the factors affecting the status of management accounting for short-term decision making in garment enterprises in Vietnam is extremely important. The results show that there are 8 factors that are independent variables including: Enterprise size; Manager participation; Qualification of accounting staff; Production technology process; Level of market competition; Level of equipment, means to support information collection, processing, analysis and provision; Cost of organizing management accounting for short-term decision making; Level of decentralization. And 01 dependent variable: Applying management accounting for short-term decision making in enterprises.***

• Keywords: *management accounting, influencing factors, short-term decision vietnamese garment enterprises.*

Date of receipt: 05th Oct., 2024
Date of delivery revision: 08th Nov., 2024
Date of receipt revision: 02nd Jan., 2025
Date of approval: 10th Mar., 2025
DOI: https://doi.org/10.71374/jfar.v25.i2.23

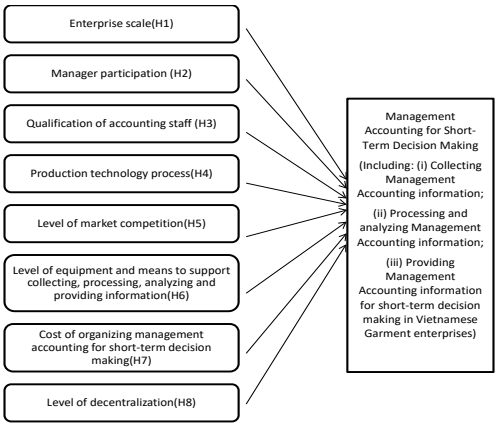
1. Introduction

Currently, the garment industry is considered one of the basic industries of the manufacturing industry in Vietnam, the industry solves a significant demand for employment, ensures stable social life and increases social welfare. However, in the context of today's integration, these enterprises are facing many difficulties in mobilizing capital, applying new technology as well as management skills to improve the competitiveness of the enterprise. Therefore, applying management accounting to the enterprise will help managers make correct, timely decisions and bring efficiency to the enterprise. However, implementing this issue is currently extremely difficult for most enterprises, because most enterprises do not recognize and understand the importance of management accounting. Therefore, studying the factors affecting the status of management accounting for short-term decision making in garment enterprises in Vietnam will help garment enterprises operate stably, grow sustainably and contribute to the socio-economic development of Vietnam.

2. Research models and methods

According to Vietnam Accounting Law (2003, 2015), management accounting is *"the collection, processing, analysis and provision of economic and financial information according to management requirements and financial and economic decisions."* *within the accounting unit for planning and control control the unit's operations".*

Image 1: Research model



Source: Author's compilation

From the initial survey results, the author believes that the factors in the research model are all factors that have a positive impact on the application of international accounting for short-term decision making in garment enterprises in Vietnam. Therefore, the author proposes the following research hypothesis: 08 independent variables; 01 dependent variable.

Measurement questions (scales) for independent and dependent variables were built based on questions used in a number of previous studies in the world and in the

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country such as: Tuan Mat (2010), Ahmad (2012), Chae et al. (2014), Nguyen Thi Quynh Trang (2022), Nguyen Thi Kim Ngoc (2023), then adjusted (added, reduced, corrected) to suit the actual characteristics of Vietnamese garment enterprises. With 330 questionnaires sent to 146 Vietnamese garment enterprises, 284 questionnaires were collected (rate 86.06%). After data cleaning, 252 questionnaires (rate 88.73%) were used to analyze the results.

All observed variables are measured using a Likert scale with 5 levels: 1-Completely disagree; 2-Disagree; 3-Agree at an average level; 4-Agree; 5-Totally agree.

** Research method*

After conducting the survey and receiving the response forms (received questions), the author coded and entered the data. Next, the author analyzed the data using SPSS version 22 software. First, the author tested the reliability of the scales and then conducted exploratory factor analysis (EFA), correlation analysis, and multiple regression analysis

3. Research results and discussion

With 330 questionnaires sent to 146 Vietnamese garment enterprises, 284 questionnaires were collected (86.06%). After data cleaning, there were 252 questionnaires (rate 88.73%) used to analyze the results.

3.1. Testing the reliability of the scale

3.1.1. Enterprise Size Factor (Symbol: QM)

Table 1. Results of scale analysis for the QM factor

Item-Total Statistics				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
QM1	10.58	9.052	.415	.656
QM2	10.53	8.258	.468	.624
QM3	10.67	8.632	.500	.602
QM4	10.59	8.898	.501	.604

Source: Author's analysis results

The results of the reliability analysis of the scale in Table 1 showed that the scale has a reliability of 0.687 > 0.6, meeting the requirements. All component variables have a correlation with the total > 0.3. Thus, the QM factor scale with the observed variables: QM1, QM2, QM3, QM4 is reliable.

3.1.2. Factor Manager Participation (Symbol: TG)

Table 2. Results of the first scale analysis for factor TG

Item-Total Statistics				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
TG1	**19.90**	**9.589**	**.277**	**.673**
TG2	19.70	8.834	.377	.644
TG3	19.76	8.437	.410	.633
TG4	19.78	8.730	.388	.640
TG5	19.69	7.934	.481	.606
TG6	19.80	7.830	.491	.602

Source: Author's analysis results

The results of the reliability analysis of the scale in Table 2 show that the TG scales have a reliability of 0.676> 0.6, which meets the requirements. However, the observed variable TG1 has a correlation with the total of less than 0.3, so we proceed to remove this observed variable and run a second analysis of the reliability of the scale

Table 3. Results of the second scale analysis for the TG factor

Item-Total Statistics				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
TG2	15.87	7.243	.333	.660
TG3	15.93	6.783	.390	.638
TG4	15.95	6.902	.403	.632
TG5	15.86	6.176	.499	.587
TG6	15.97	6.091	.507	.583

Source: Author's analysis results

The results of the reliability analysis of the scale in Table 3 show that the TG scales have a reliability of 0.673> 0.6, meeting the requirements. All component variables have a correlation with the total > 0.3. Thus, the TG factor scale with the observed variables: TG2, TG3, TG4, TG5 and TG6 is reliable.

3.1.3. Factor Qualification of accounting staff (Symbol: TD)

Table 4. Scale analysis results for TD factor

Item-Total Statistics				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
TĐ1	16.04	6.090	.437	.640
TĐ2	15.93	5.767	.425	.645
TĐ3	15.98	5.756	.444	.637
TĐ4	15.91	5.924	.429	.643
TĐ5	16.01	5.496	.476	.622

Source: Author's analysis results

The results of the reliability analysis of the scale in Table 4 show that the TD scales have a reliability of 0.687> 0.6, meeting the requirements. All component variables have a correlation with the total > 0.3. Thus, the TD factor scale with the observed variables: TD1, TD2, TD3, TD4 and TD5 is reliable.

3.1.4. Production Technology Process Factor (Symbol: CN)

Table 5. Results of scale analysis for the CN factor

Item-Total Statistics				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
CN1	11.23	6.370	.744	.781
CN2	11.45	7.097	.652	.822
CN3	11.35	7.405	.683	.809
CN4	11.26	7.275	.673	.813

Source: Author's analysis results

The results of the reliability analysis of the scale in Table 5 show that the CN scales have a reliability of 0.848> 0.6, meeting the requirements. All component variables have a correlation with the total > 0.3. Thus, the CN factor scale with the observed variables: CN1, CN2, CN3 and CN4 is reliable.

3.1.5. Factor Level of market competition (Symbol: CT)

Table 6. Results of scale analysis for CT factor

Item-Total Statistics				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
CT1	11.22	5.910	.580	.666
CT2	11.38	6.492	.545	.687
CT3	11.48	6.515	.468	.731
CT4	11.22	6.522	.581	.669

Source: Author's analysis results

The results of the reliability analysis of the scale in Table 6 show that the CN scales have a reliability of 0.747> 0.6, meeting the requirements. All component variables have a correlation with the total > 0.3. Thus, the CT factor scale with the observed variables: CT1, CT2, CT3 and CT4 is reliable.

3.1.6. Factor Level of equipment, means of support, collection, processing, analysis and provision of information (Symbol: TB)

Table 7. Results of scale analysis for the TB factor

Item-Total Statistics				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
TB1	11.18	7.918	.745	.761
TB2	11.35	8.550	.639	.810
TB3	11.22	8.332	.702	.782
TB4	10.98	9.572	.605	.824

Source: Author's analysis results

The results of the reliability analysis of the scale in Table 7 show that the TB scales have a reliability of 0.839> 0.6, meeting the requirements. All component variables have a correlation with the total > 0.3. Thus, the TB factor scale with the observed variables: TB1, TB2, TB3 and TB4 is reliable.

3.1.7. Factor: Cost of organizing management accounting for short-term decision-making (Symbol: CP)

Table 8. Scale analysis results for CP factor

Item-Total Statistics				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
CP1	11.37	7.538	.731	.747
CP2	11.56	8.064	.614	.804
CP3	11.38	7.844	.701	.762
CP4	11.17	9.111	.583	.814

Source: Author's analysis results

The results of the reliability analysis of the scale in Table 8 show that the CP scales have a reliability of 0.828> 0.6, meeting the requirements. All component variables have a correlation with the total > 0.3. Thus, the CP factor scale with the observed variables: CP1, CP2, CP3 and CP4 is reliable.

3.1.8. Factor Level of decentralization (Symbol: PQ)

The results of the reliability analysis of the scale in Table 9 show that the PQ scales have a reliability of 0.850> 0.6, meeting the requirements. All component variables have a correlation with the total > 0.3. Thus, the PQ factor scale with the observed variables: PQ1, PQ2, PQ3 and PQ4 is reliable.

Table 9. Results of scale analysis for the PQ factor

Item-Total Statistics				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
PQ1	**7.47**	**11.186**	**.727**	**.792**
PQ2	**7.58**	**11.437**	**.698**	**.805**
PQ3	**7.52**	**12.203**	**.618**	**.838**
PQ4	**7.51**	**11.211**	**.712**	**.798**

Source: Author's analysis results

3.1.9. Factor Applying management accounting for short-term decision making (Dependent variable) (Symbol: AD)

Table 10. Results of scale analysis for AD factor

Item-Total Statistics				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
AD1	7.95	2.977	.532	.714
AD2	8.01	2.532	.584	.657
AD3	7.97	2.599	.617	.617

Source: Author's analysis results

The results of the reliability analysis of the scale in Table 10 show that the dependent variable AD scales have a reliability of 0.749> 0.6, meeting the requirements. All component variables have a correlation with the total > 0.3. Thus, the scale of the dependent variable AD with the observed variables: AD1, AD2 and AD3 is reliable.

3.2. EFA exploratory factor analysis

3.2.1. EFA exploratory factor analysis for the independent variable

In this research, factor analysis will help us consider the possibility of reducing the number of 37 observed variables (34 independent variables, 3 dependent variables) down to a small number of variables used to reflect accurately. specifically the impact of factors on AD factors. The results of factor analysis are shown below:

- KMO test: According to Hoang Trong and Chu Nguyen Mong Ngoc (2007), the Sig. Bartlett's Test is less than 0.05 allowing to reject the hypothesis H0 and the value 0.5<KMO<1 means that factor analysis is appropriate.

Table 11. KMO test

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.708
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	3316.002
	Df	561
	Sig.	0.000

Source: Author's analysis results

The test results show that the KMO value is 0.708, greater than 0.5, and the Sig of Bartlett's Test is 0.000, less than 0.05, showing that there are 34 observations and are completely suitable for factor analysis.

- Factor rotation matrix: The method chosen here is the Varimax procedure. Exploratory factor analysis EFA will retain observed variables with loading coefficients greater than 0.5 and arrange them into main groups.

After rotating the factors, we see that the concentration of observations according to each factor is quite clear. The analysis results table shows that there are a total of 34 observations creating 9 factors. That is:TG: TG2, TG3, TG4, TG5, TG6, TĐ3, TĐ4, TĐ5; CN: CN1, CN2, CN3, CN4; PQ: PQ1, PQ2, PQ3, PQ4; TB: TB1, TB2, TB3, TB4; CP: CP1, CP2, CP3, CP4; CT: CT1, CT2, CT3, CT4; TĐ: TĐ1, TĐ2; QMC: QM1, QM2; QMM: QM3, QM4.

Table 12. EFA results for independent variables

Rotated Component Matrix[a]									
	Component								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TG6	.719								
TG5	.709								
TĐ3	.635								
TĐ5	.618								
TG3	.563								
TĐ4	.548								
TG4	.530								
TG2	.529								
CN1		.827							
CN3		.813							
CN2		.805							
CN4		.757							
PQ1			.851						
PQ2			.821						
PQ4			.820						
PQ3			.785						
TB3				.822					
TB1				.808					
TB4				.758					
TB2				.732					
CP1					.862				
CP3					.842				
CP2					.789				
CP4					.731				
CT1						.782			
CT4						.774			
CT2						.732			
CT3						.710			
QM3							.789		
QM4							.786		
QM2								.816	
QM1								.786	
TĐ2									.688
TĐ1									.683

Source: Author's analysis results

3.2.2. EFA analysis for dependent variable AD

Table 13. KMO test

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.682
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	175.475
	Df	3
	Sig.	.000

Source: Author's analysis results

The test results show that the KMO value is 0.682 > 0.5 and the Sig of Bartlett's Test is 0.000 less than 0.05, showing that the three observed variables AD1, AD2 and AD3 are correlated with each other and are completely suitable for factor analysis.

Table 14. EFA results for dependent variables

Observation variable	Load coefficient
AD1	0.843
AD2	0.822
AD3	0.783
Eigenvalues	*1.999*
Variance extraction	*66.630%*

Source: Author's analysis results

For the above exploratory factor analysis results, the total variance extracted is 66.630% which is greater than 50% and the eigenvalues of the factor are greater than 1, so using the factor analysis method is appropriate. Thus, we obtain the AD factor with 3 observed variables AD1, AD2, AD3. From the above results, we have the following research hypotheses:

- H1: There is a relationship between the QMC factor and the AD factor

- H2: There is a relationship between the QMM factor and the AD factor

- H3: There is a relationship between the TG factor and the AD factor

- H4: There is a relationship between the TD factor and the AD factor

- H5: There is a relationship between the CN factor and the AD factor

- H6: There is a relationship between the CT factor and the AD factor

- H7: There is a relationship between the TB factor and the AD factor

- H8: There is a relationship between the CP factor and the AD factor

- H9: There is a relationship between the PQ factor and the AD factor

3.3. Correlation analysis

From the analysis results table (Table 15), it can be seen that the variables TG, CT and TĐ were eliminated because they had P > 0.05. The variables CN, PQ, TB, CP, QMC, QMM all had positive correlations with the dependent variable HQKD (r >0, p<0.05). From the above results, we have the following research hypotheses:

- H1: There is a relationship between the QMC factor and the AD factor

- H2: There is a relationship between the QMM factor and the AD factor

- H5: There is a relationship between the CN factor and the AD factor

- H7: There is a relationship between the TB factor and the AD factor

- H8: There is a relationship between the CP factor and the AD factor

- H9: There is a relationship between the PQ factor and the AD factor

Table 15. Correlation coefficient

		AD	TG	CN	PQ	TB	CP	CT	QMC	QMM	TĐ
AD	Pearson Correlation	1	-.055	.439**	.125*	.479**	.205**	.069	.208**	.275**	-.030
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.386	.000	.048	.000	.001	.278	.001	.000	.634
	N	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251
TG	Pearson Correlation	-.055	1	.091	-.034	.074	.122	.017	-.014	.067	.493**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.386		.150	.597	.243	.054	.783	.827	.287	.000
	N	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251
CN	Pearson Correlation	.439**	.091	1	-.088	.442**	.054	.047	.101	.236**	.080
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.150		.166	.000	.392	.460	.109	.000	.206
	N	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251
PQ	Pearson Correlation	.125*	-.034	-.088	1	-.252**	.029	-.060	.027	-.125*	-.004
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.048	.597	.166		.000	.643	.342	.667	.049	.953
	N	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251
TB	Pearson Correlation	.479**	.074	.442**	-.252**	1	.071	.145*	.038	.259**	.086
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.243	.000	.000		.260	.022	.545	.000	.176
	N	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251
CP	Pearson Correlation	.205**	.122	.054	.029	.071	1	.039	.104	.152*	.007
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.054	.392	.643	.260		.537	.101	.016	.916
	N	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251
CT	Pearson Correlation	.069	.017	.047	-.060	.145*	.039	1	-.006	.101	-.011
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.278	.783	.460	.342	.022	.537		.931	.109	.866
	N	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251
QMC	Pearson Correlation	.208**	-.014	.101	.027	.038	.104	-.006	1	.344**	.007
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.827	.109	.667	.545	.101	.931		.000	.917
	N	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251
QMM	Pearson Correlation	.275**	.067	.236**	-.125*	.259**	.152*	.101	.344**	1	-.025
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.287	.000	.049	.000	.016	.109	.000		.698
	N	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251
TĐ	Pearson Correlation	-.030	.493**	.080	-.004	.086	.007	-.011	.007	-.025	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.634	.000	.206	.953	.176	.916	.866	.917	.698	
	N	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251

***. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).*

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).*

Source: Author's analysis result

3.4. Multiple regression analysis

After performing correlation analysis, the next regression analysis is to determine the linear relationship between the variables CN, PQ, TB, CP, QMC, QMM with the dependent variable AD.

Table 16. First regression analysis

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	P	VIF
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	0.605	0.282		0.033	
QMC	0.079	0.035	0.118	0.026	1.148
QMM	**0.058**	**0.038**	**0.084**	**0.129**	**1.259**
CN	0.221	0.050	0.247	0.000	1.273
TB	0.323	0.047	0.397	0.000	1.358
CP	0.110	0.042	0.131	0.009	1.031
PQ	0.175	0.036	0.250	0.000	1.081
R unstandardized squared: 0.405					
R standardized squared: 0.390					
P(Anova): 0.000					
Durbin – Watson: 2.025					

Source: Author's analysis result

From the above results, we see that the independent variable QMM has a weak effect on the dependent variable AD (because P>0.05). We remove this variable and run the second regression.

The regression equation is as follows:

AD = a1 QMC+ a2CN+ a3TB + a4CP + a5PQ + b

Unstandardized regression model:

AD = 0.097QMC+ 0.230CN+ 0.335TB + 0.117CP + 0.170PQ + 0.654

Standardized regression model:

AD = 0.145QMC+ 0.256CN+ 0.411TB + 0.140CP + 0.243PQ

The ANOVA analysis results give sig = 0.000<0.05. Thus, the multivariate regression model is suitable for the surveyed data.

Thus, the hypotheses H1, H5, H7, H8, H9 are accepted at the 5% significance level (95% confidence level).

Table 17. Second regression analysis

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	P	VIF
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	0.654	0.281		0.021	
QMC	0.097	0.033	0.145	0.004	1.022
CN	0.230	0.050	0.256	0.000	1.255
TB	0.335	0.046	0.411	0.000	1.323
CP	0.117	0.042	0.140	0.006	1.018
PQ	0.170	0.036	0.243	0.000	1.072
R unstandardized squared: 0.399					
R standardized squared: 0.387					
P(Anova): 0.000					
Durbin – Watson: 1.989					

Source: Author's analysis result

5. Conclusion

The results of the exploratory factor analysis showed that 9 factors have an impact on the AD factor. The extracted factor group explains 63.193% of the variation in the data.

The test results showed that the KMO value reached 0.682 > 0.5 and the Sig of Bartlett's Test was 0.000 less than 0.05, showing that the 3 observed variables AD1, AD2 and AD3 are correlated with each other and are completely suitable for factor analysis.

The hypotheses H1, H5, H7, H8, H9 are accepted at the 5% significance level (95% confidence level).

Therefore, to implement the application of management accounting to enhance the ability to provide short-term decision-making information, the author proposes that garment enterprises in Vietnam need to focus on increasing awareness for managers about the role of management accounting. and the position as well as the importance of management accounting in enterprises.

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