

**CONTEXTUAL FACTORS AND QUALITY OF FINANCIAL REPORTING IN  
SELECTED PUBLIC TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTES IN KENYA**

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THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF BUSINESS  
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**DECLARATION**

I declare that this project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university or for any other award. No part of this project may be produced without prior authority of the author and/or Kenyatta University

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**DECLARATION BY THE SUPERVISOR**

I confirm that this project was undertaken by the student under my guidance as the university appointed supervisor.

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## **DEDICATION**

Thus project is dedicated to my family, whose unwavering aid, encouragement and love have been a fountain of strength. To my wife Veronica, my daughters Brigid and Mildred for their prayers and presence in this research. I also dedicate this project to my parents who persistently encouraged me throughout my research process.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>DECLARATION.....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>DEDICATION.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES .....</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS.....</b>	<b>xii</b>
<b>ABSTRACT.....</b>	<b>xiv</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background to the Study .....	1
1.1.1 Quality of Financial Reporting .....	2
1.1.2 Contextual Factors .....	5
1.1.3 Technical Training Institutes in Kenya .....	6
1.2 Statement of the Problem .....	7
1.3 Objectives of the Study .....	8
1.3.1 General Objective .....	8
1.3.2 Specific Objectives .....	8
1.4 Research Hypotheses.....	8
1.5 Significance of the Study .....	9
1.6 Scope of the Study.....	9

1.7 Limitations of the Study .....	10
1.8 Organization of the Study .....	10
<b>CHAPTER TWO .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>REVIWE OF RELATED LITERATURE .....</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1 Introduction .....	12
2.2 Theoretical Review .....	12
2.2.1 Accounting Theory .....	12
2.2.2 Information Asymmetry .....	13
2.2.3 Agency Theory .....	13
2.3 Empirical Review .....	14
2.3.1 Internal Control and Financial Reporting.....	14
2.3.2 Audit Committee and Financial Reporting.....	15
2.3.3 Adoption of IPSAS and Financial Reporting .....	17
2.3.4 Implementation of Approved Budget and Financial Reporting .....	18
2.4 Summary of Literature Reviewed and Research Gaps.....	19
2.5 Conceptual Framework .....	21
<b>CHAPTER THREE .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>22</b>
3.1 Introduction .....	22
3.2 Research Design.....	22
3.3 Target Population .....	22
3.4 Sampling Design and Sample Size .....	23
3.5 Data Collection Instrument .....	24
3.6 Validity and Reliability of Research Instrument.....	24
3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation .....	25

3.8 Ethical Considerations.....	26
<b>CHAPTER FOUR.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS.....</b>	<b>27</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	27
4.2 Response Rate.....	27
4.3 Respondents' Demographic Analysis.....	28
4.3.1 Gender.....	28
4.3.2 Age Category.....	29
4.3.3 Education.....	29
4.3.4 Management Level.....	30
4.3.5 Work Experience.....	31
4.4 Descriptive Statistics Results.....	32
4.4.1 Internal Control.....	33
4.4.2 Audit Committee.....	36
4.4.3 Adopting International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).....	38
4.4.4 Implementation of Approved Budget.....	43
4.5 Diagnostic Test.....	45
4.5.1 Normality Test.....	45
4.5.2 Multi-collinearity Test.....	46
4.6 Regression Analysis Results.....	48
4.6.1 Model Summary.....	48
4.6.2 Analysis of Variance.....	49
4.6.3 Regression Coefficients.....	49
4.6.4 Hypotheses Testing.....	50

<b>CHAPTER FIVE .....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>53</b>
5.1 Introduction .....	53
5.2 Summary of Findings .....	53
5.3 Conclusions of the Study.....	55
5.4 Recommendations of the Study .....	56
5.4.1 Government .....	56
5.4.2 Regulatory Authorities .....	56
5.4.3 Scholars .....	56
5.2 Limitations of the Study .....	57
5.3 Suggestions for Further Study.....	57
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>61</b>
Appendix I: Letter of Introduction .....	61
Appendix II: Questionnaire.....	62
Appendix III: Approval of Research Proposal .....	59
Appendix IV: Research Authorization.....	60
Appendix V: Research Permit.....	61

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Summary of Literature Reviewed and Research Gaps .....	19
Table 3.1: Sampling Size .....	23
Table 3.2: Reliability Test.....	25
Table 4.1: Response Rate.....	28
Table 4.2: Age Category .....	29
Table 4.3: Internal Control.....	33
Table 4.4: Mean Analysis of Internal Control .....	35
Table 4.5: Audit Committee .....	36
Table 4.6: Mean .....	38
Table 4.7: Adopting IPAS.....	40
Table 4.8: Mean Analysis of IPSAS .....	42
Table 4.9: Implementation of Approved Budget .....	43
Table 4.10: Mean Analysis of Approved Budget .....	45
Table 4.11: Normality Test.....	46
Table 4.12: Multicollinearity Test .....	47
Table 4.13: Model Summary .....	48
Table 4.14: ANOVA Table.....	49
Table 4.15: Coefficients.....	50

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework .....	21
Figure 4.1: Gender .....	28
Figure 4.2: Education.....	29
Figure 4.3: Management Level.....	30
Figure 4.4: Work Experience.....	31

## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<b>IPSAS</b>	International public sector accounting standard
<b>IASB</b>	International Accounting Standard Board
<b>KATTI</b>	Kenya Association of TTI
<b>MBA</b>	Masters of Business Administration
<b>PFM</b>	Public Finance Management
<b>PWC</b>	Price water coopers
<b>PSASB</b>	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
<b>TVETA</b>	Technical and Vocational Education and Training Authority
<b>TVET</b>	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
<b>TTIs</b>	Technical Training Institutes
<b>VTC</b>	Vocational Training Centres

## OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

<b>Audit Committee</b>	Central oversight operations committee in the Organizational structure
<b>Budget</b>	A quantified forecast of future financial position and result
<b>Budgeting</b>	Is the act of preparing the budget
<b>Contextual factors</b>	Different factors with the environment which may have influence on situations within a particular context
<b>Financial reporting</b>	It is the process of documenting and communicating the organizational financial performance and activities over a specific period such as quarterly or yearly
<b>Internal control</b>	is a process, implemented by an entity's board of directors, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in operations, reporting, and

compliance (COSO,1992)

## ABSTRACT

This study explored the contextual factors and quality of financial reporting in selected Technical Training Institutes (TTIs) in Kenya. Governments in today's world continue to value financial reports and consider such reports valuable aids that can contribute positively to public confidence in improving public services. Nonetheless, due to the challenges in producing reliable TTIs' financial reports, the quality of financial reporting hinders the competitiveness of TTIs in today's economy. Such circumstances reveal the need for significant change and improvement in the reporting systems in TVET institutions. The present literature on this subject remains scant. Therefore, this review endeavoured to cover this literature gap. Its specific research objectives were to: To explore internal control system impacts on quality of financial reporting of Kenya's public TTIs, To ascertain International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) adoption effects on quality of financial reporting of Kenya's public TTIs, To identify audit committee effects on quality of financial reporting of Kenya's public TTIs, To examine approved budget impacts on quality of financial reporting of Kenya's public TTIs. The theoretical basis for the study drew upon Accounting Theory, Information Asymmetry Theory, and Agency Theory. The researcher collected primary data using questionnaires with closed and open questions. In selecting the participants, only staff members and board officials from ten TTIs across Kenya were used through a random sampling technique by targeting 145 participants. Data was analysed via multiple linear regression and descriptive methods then summarized in text and tables. According to study outcomes, internal controls, audit committee, IPSAS adoption, and approved budget implementation were revealed as the key factors of financial reporting quality. Consequently, internal control systems were established to have the most significant effect on the results reporting process, whilst audit committees, IPSAS standards, and budget execution have also been revealed to be crucial. This study established that internal control is significant for increasing the accuracy of the reports, reliability, and efficiency of the reporting process but can only be attained when it is strong and effective. Functional audit committees also statistically notably, positively related to financial reporting quality. For IPSAS adoption, implication was made clear that reporting practices were to be enhanced, and the observation done showed a valid and positive association with IPSAS, even though implementation in the public sector of Kenya is still underway. These outcomes audit committee's vitality in enhancing internal and financial reporting and improving the accountability. It is beneficial to enhance financial reporting frameworks in public institutions to identify core facets regarding the financial statements' integrity. It also attaches great significance to internal control systems as every financial activity's reliable and sound framework. The results are believed to enhance confidence in utilizing funds sourced from donors within the public sector entities. Therefore, the study suggests that stewardship authorities should demand compliance with sound financial and reporting practices and ensure that all the organizations in the public sector adhere to the set standards. This, in turn, calls for improved internal control procedures and audit control mechanisms to improve the reliability of the TTIs and similar entities' financial reports.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background to the Study**

Quality financial reporting embodies great significance as it impacts the decision-making process (Brigid,2015). According to Onyula, (2017), several governments have established that quality financial reporting is a prerequisite in achieving public trust in service delivery. A study by PwC (2018), observed numerous developing nations were utilizing reporting that is deficient in showing timeliness, credibility, relevancy and accuracy of the financial reports.

Bukenya (2014) study in Somalia identified five key yardsticks; accuracy, relevance, timelines and understandability as the relevant yardsticks of accounts statements. The study confirmed that the reporting units where accounts statements were thought to be high quality resulted in higher levels of financial performance.

According to Chapter 12 of the Kenyan Constitution 2010, accountability and openness including public participation in public financial matters are key principles. Also, the Kenyan constitution demands for prudent utilisation of public funds and calls for clarity in fiscal reporting. Section 8(1) of the PFM act (2015) stipulates that every taxpayer funded institution will prepare their financial statements at the closure of every financial year. Section 8(3) further dictates that the entity will have to stick to the accounting standards provided by the PSASB of Kenya when preparing the financial statements.

Financial integrity according to Aluoch (2018) refers to guarantee that account reports show a clear reflection of the status of the entity as at a given period of time. The researcher illustrates that integrity in preparation of financial statements, play an important overseeing purpose to ensure that financial statements have a positive impact of organizational performance. The management should without fail regularly furnish the board with financial reports and results compared to the budgetary estimates and also on the accurate updated status of the organization's assets (De, Adres et al. 2015).

### **1.1.1 Quality of Financial Reporting**

High account report is key information in the decision-making process. Such high-quality information will objectively show economic situation of the company within the reporting period. Quality financial reporting also benefits investors by making them gain confidence, minimize capitals costs and enhance liquidity in addition to enhancing fairness in pricing (Kothari, 2017).

Statement of financial position is the most significant to a business. This is because at any given time it gives an indication of both financial health as well as the condition of business at any given time. It indicates the business resources and obligations as well as the interests of the business at any given time. By looking at a balance sheet, one gets a glimpse of a firm's fiscal position in the accounting period. Statement of financial position shows a firm's summary of revenues, total expenses and the net loss or profit in the financing period. It is an indicator of the profitability of the business. Revenues are income to the business derived from the payments from customers for the services and or goods offered by the firm. The firm utilizes economic resources to provide the goods and services required by customers. Expenses are defined as the cost of economic resources a

firm uses to produce goods and services avail them to customers. A determination of the loss or profit made is hence achieved by the accounting system matching the revenue and the incurred expenses in the accounting period (Pandey, 2019).

The statement of change on the financial position of a firm regarding cash is the cash flow statement and will highlight variations in cash flow and the causes of the variations between two periods on the firm's balance sheet. This statement summarily shows the sources and uses of cash (Deyan, 2018).

By utilizing qualitative characteristics, it is possible to accurately assess the usefulness of the financial reports, which ensure quality standards. This is achieved by ensuring that the reports are transparent, timely, verifiable, and easy to understand. The key emphasis is placed on ensuring the reports are accurate and transparent, free from any misleading information. The information will hence need to have a degree of predictability and precision, which are hallmarks of quality accounts (Gajvszky, 2015).

Pandey (2019), a key objective of financial statements is ensuring that shareholders are adequately educated on the financial performance as well as the status of the firm. The purpose of this is that shareholders are the real owners who have delegated directors to manage the company. As stewards acting for shareholders, directors are bound to prepare and furnish shareholders with well-prepared financial statements that have no material misstatements and have qualitative characteristics to ensure the information is of good quality and relevant to shareholders.

According to Rashid (2021), financial statements possess the following qualitative characteristics: Understandability: The management must combine the statutory data with

additional voluntary information disclosures to enhance the understandability of financial statements. Any complicated information must be clearly elaborated for ease of understanding. Relevance: The directors must ensure that only relevant fact is included in the financial reports. Reliability: The accounts report must have correct and reliable facts. In addition, information must adhere to the legally stipulated time frames. Since the financial statements are to give an accurate position of the firm, they must therefore be free from major errors and material misstatements. All the firms' transactions ought to adhere to the prudence concepts while accurately showing the nature of transactions and operations the firm has carried out. For the sections which are both judgemental and subjective, a lot of competencies had to go into preparing them. Comparability refers to presenting financial statements in a way that they can be compared to those of previous years. This quality allows the firm to make comparisons of performance across time frames. To achieve this characteristic, the firm will adapt accounting standards and policies consistent across jurisdictions and time periods. The consumers of the statements will hence be able to use them for identifying trends and improving decision making. Timeliness: The information within the financial is only useful if provided in the stipulated timeframes. Any excessive delays must be avoided since up-to-date information is essential for the running of the firm. This particular characteristic is crucial and costly since it has to be adhered to as the firm cannot undo or recover from the damage of delayed information (Rashid, 2021).

A wide range of measurements that includes qualitative characteristics, measurements that use models and qualitative characteristics must be utilized in the preparation of accounts. Beneish model's (M-Score), Accrual-based models, Standardized Score, degree

of Accounting Conservatism Indices (or scores), and the system of Internal Control were used. Prior studies indicate that the main cause of relying on indirect measures like proxies for the quality of financial reporting is that there are some qualities of financial reporting that are unobserved (Abernathy, 2010).

### **1.1.2 Contextual Factors**

A strong internal control system ensures compliance with the set procedures and that the operations of the organization is carried out as per the laid down procedures (Amran, 2018). By using internal reporting system, it is possible to evaluate if the financial information meets key aspects of comparability, usefulness, understandability and reliability that will enhance the achievement of economic decisions. Another advantage the enhancement of communication between different levels like the management and operation levels. By providing relevant and representative information, the tool cements its relevance in the preparation of quality financial reports (Luis, 2011). IPSAS serves as a benchmark in evaluating accounting practices in the public sector of different countries across the globe (Chan, 2018).

The audit committee ensures internal control procedures, regulations, policies, utilization of goods and services are being followed and working accordingly (Madawaki,2015). Audit committees have enhanced and improved quality of financial reports (Zang, Kim, Benjamin, Dan, et al.2016). An empowered, competent, independent and highly qualified audit committee was quite effective in the detection of anomalies and material misstatements in the financial reports and also prevent any risks of managers manipulating the financial reports.

### **1.1.3 Technical Training Institutes in Kenya**

Technical and vocational education and training' (TVET) take a three-pronged approach in education by targeting education, training and the development of skills to learners across many fields and professions. TVETs are hence a lifelong learning process with learners at the pre-secondary, post-secondary, and at tertiary levels. TVETs utilize a work-based system of learning that combines with continuing training and professional advancement before the learners are deemed qualified. TVETs also have tailor made skills suited to both the national and local context to develop the require skills. TVETs hence have integral components that include literacy and numeracy development, and citizenship skills (UNESCO, 2015).

TVETs have a key mandate of empowering individual with the requisite skills to enable tem manipulate their local environment to spur both community and national development, this means what they teach has to be relevant to the locality (Oghu, 2018).

TVETs can be credited with revolutionizing the industrial technological and the overall socio-economic advancement of the nation. TVETs have provided graduates with the required technical skills to make the youth a critical workforce with innovative and creative skills. Some areas they are interested in are catering, fashion, construction industry, automotive industry and plumbing (Langat, 2021).

The Kenyan TVET sector comprises of National Polytechnics, TTIs, VTCs, and Technical Trainer Colleges. The Technical institution is coordinated by The Kenya Association of Technical Training Institutions (KATTI). The role of the Association is the provision of common form that identifies the similar interest to the institutions and

then tailor making approaches that will enhance Technical in Kenya. The current number of accredited TTIs in Kenya both public and private stands at 2000 distributed across the country (Ndede, 2021). According to the auditor general audit report for financial years 2016/2017, 2017/2018, 2018/2019 most of the TTIs in Kenya have been receiving qualified opinion audit report. The basis of the qualification has been on the quality of financial statements presented for audit.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

As per a report released by the African Development Fund Kenya (2015), TVETs in Kenya face critical challenges in their financial reports that are posing a challenge in the current highly competitive business environment. These challenges point to a need to for the financial reporting of TVETs to be extensively reformed. The audit reports for financial years 2020/2021,2021/2022,2022/2023 showed 50 of the TTIs in Kenya have been receiving qualified/adverse and disclaimer audit opinion reports due to inconsistent and inaccurate account reports. The basis of the qualification has been on the quality of financial statements presented for audit. (Auditor General, Kenya 2022).

Weak controls and poor financial reports have made the TTIs entities in Kenya to provide financial information to the users which are insufficient to hold their management accountable for the public resources (Ngugi, 2017). Ochung (2017) in his study recommended for more research to be done on other government institutions on quality of financial reporting hence creating the knowledge gap on other entities. Basing on the existing research gap, the researcher explored the contextual factors and quality of financial reporting in Kenya's selected public training institutes.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.3.1 General Objective**

The general objective of the study was to determine the effect of contextual factors on quality of financial reporting in selected public technical training institutes in Kenya.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

The study was guided by the following specific objectives:

- i. To explore the effect of internal control system on quality of financial reporting in selected public technical training institutes in Kenya.
- ii. To ascertain International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) adoption effects on quality of financial reporting in selected public technical training institutes in Kenya.
- iii. To identify audit committee effects on quality of financial reporting in selected public technical training institutes in Kenya.
- iv. To examine approved budget effect on quality of financial reporting in selected public technical training institutes in Kenya.

### **1.4 Research Hypotheses**

The study sought to test the following null hypotheses

**H<sub>01</sub>:** Internal control system has no significant effect on quality of financial reporting in selected public technical training institutes in Kenya

**H<sub>02</sub>:** IPSAS adoption has no significant effect quality of financial reporting in selected public technical training institutes in Kenya.

**H03:** Audit committee has no significant effect on quality of financial reporting in selected public technical training institutes in Kenya.

**H04:** Approved budget has no significant effect on quality financial reporting in selected public technical training institutes in Kenya.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

Different stakeholders would benefit from the research findings in various ways. For policymakers, the insights could inform the development of regulations and standards that enhance financial reporting quality in public technical training institutes. Educational administrators could utilize the findings to improve financial management practices and ensure transparency in reporting, which can lead to better resource allocation and accountability. Faculty and staff could gain a clearer understanding of the importance of accurate financial reporting, which could enhance their training programs and improve overall institutional performance. The students and prospective students could benefit from improved financial reporting as it may lead to better funding and resources for their education, ultimately enhancing their learning experience. Lastly, external stakeholders such as donors and government agencies can use the findings to assess the effectiveness of their investments and support in these institutions, ensuring that funds are used efficiently and effectively.

### **1.6 Scope of the Study**

The review was carried out in selected Kenya's public technical training institutes in Kenya focusing on how contextual factors affect their quality of financial reporting. The contextual factors studied were: internal control system, IPSAS adoption, audit

committee and approved budget. Ten technical training institutes were selected for the study. Respondents were 145 staff members, together with board members. Data was collected via a questionnaire and analysed by descriptive and inferential techniques.

### **1.7 Limitations of the Study**

The research grappled multiple constraints which significantly influenced its outcomes. These challenges were mainly attributed to the respondents' fear, which made it difficult to gather candid responses. Additionally, the specific research design that was chosen imposed certain limitations on the data collection process. Furthermore, the methods of data analysis employed also presented their own set of challenges. Despite these obstacles, the research team successfully addressed these limitations by employing a range of strategies aimed at minimizing their impact on the overall findings. This proactive approach ensured that the integrity and validity of the research were maintained throughout the study.

### **1.8 Organization of the Study**

This review is systemized into five distinct chapters. Chapter One outlines study's background, problem statement, purpose, research objectives and questions, along with the significance, limitations, and overall organization of the project. Chapter Two focuses on a review of relevant literature, incorporating theoretical perspectives, empirical studies, identified gaps, and conceptual structure guiding the study. Chapter Three details research methodology, including research framework, target populace, sampling techniques with justification, data amassing tools (such as questionnaires), as well as an evaluation of the instruments' validity and reliability, methods of data analysis and

ethical implications. Chapter Four delineates review outcomes through data analysis, result presentation, and interpretation. Finally, Chapter Five summarizes key findings, draws inferences based on the results, and offers recommendations for policy, practice, and further research.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

Here, research's theoretic structure, empirical assessment, reviewed empirical studies along with identified gaps are advanced concluding with conceptual framework.

#### **2.2 Theoretical Review**

The section covered three major theories underpinning various aspects of financial statements. These included theories of accounting, information asymmetry and agency.

##### **2.2.1 Accounting Theory**

The theory illustrates logical reasoning existing that gives an overall framework to guide accounting practice and further enhance the development and evaluation of new accounting practices (Hendriksen, 1977). Key significance of the accounting theory is usefulness. A key requirement of the corporate world is that financial statements need to avail key information to consumers of financial statements to enable them make informed business decisions backed by accurate facts. The accounting theory is hence deliberately designed to be flexible in that it is capable of providing quality and effective financial information even in changing legal environments. The theory stipulates that accounting information be made reliable, relevant, comparable and consistent achievable by adhering to accounting standard. GAAP makes it easy and possible for the consistent across time lines and organizations (Alicia, 2021).

According to the accounting, financial professions are expected to work under four guiding assumptions. The first assumption is recognizing that the business and its owners and creditor are separate entities. The second assumption is that is that the company an on-going entity not faced by a risk of bankruptcy. The third assumption is that preparation of financial statements be done in dollar accounts. The fourth assumption stipulates time frames stating that the financial statements be made either monthly, quarterly or even annually (Tuovila, 2021). This theory supported the contextual factors and quality of financial statements.

### **2.2.2 Information Asymmetry**

It was first proposed by Stiglitz (2000) and Spence (1973). According to the theory, instances where there occurs a disparity in the information possessed by two parties in a transaction, the party which possesses more information will exploit this advantage to the disadvantage of the counterparty that has less information in the transaction. For the purpose of this study, when an imbalance occurs in information possessed by managers and readers of the financial information, if the managers have more information than the readers, then the management will take advantage of the readers by manipulating financial statements more so when the firm is experiencing poor performance. The information asymmetry theory aligned to the study as it expounded on the quality of financial statements.

### **2.2.3 Agency Theory**

Founders identified two types of conflict arising from the business operations. The first conflict is between the managers and shareholders of a company. The second conflict is

among the debt holders and equity holders. Disagreement arises because the managers of the firm who are entrusted by the shareholders to manage the business on their behalf sometimes do not make decisions that will optimize the shareholders wealth. This theory demonstrates how the shareholders depend on the financial statements of the firms in decision making.

## **2.3 Empirical Review**

In reviewing existing studies, particular attention was given to the main variables of this research to understand how they have been treated empirically in previous work.

### **2.3.1 Internal Control and Financial Reporting**

Mahunyo (2020) looked into internal control systems impacts on Kenyan public institutions financial performance, especially higher learning institutions. The research used a quantitative research method to determine that aspects which are the control environment, performance monitoring, communication, and information systems, as subcategories of internal controls, enhance the quality of reporting of financial statements of higher learning institutions. Generalizing the observation made in this study, there is strong evidence that universities and colleges should strengthen their internal control systems to support improvement in financial performance and accountability.

According to Chabugwen and Kwasira (2017), internal control is a process led by the executive that involves key organizational stakeholders to achieve high operational quality, guarantee financial accountability, and adhere to the set laws and regulations. The internal control systems enhance the firm's achievement of both financial and organizational objectives (Afiah and Azwari 2018).

Financial statements were deemed unreliable in cases where there were problems with the internal controls. The organization will enhance accountability and accurate financial reporting by developing and strengthening internal controls (Spitzer, 2005). The absence of well-developed internal controls will yield unreliable records and, hence, poor-quality financial reports and decision-making. When an organization lacks internal control systems that accurately capture the transactions done, it will stand to lose a large quantity of its resources (Chabungwen and Kwarisa, 2017).

Chabungwen and Kwarisa (2017) and Afiah and Azwari (2015) in their study determined that internal controls directly influenced the process of preparing financial statements and final quality of statements made. According to Wattayapoom (2020) and Premuroso (2020), a strong bond exists between a firm's internal controls and financial statements. This bond ultimately had a bearing on the quality of financial reporting and statements. Good quality financial statements providing accurate information can therefore be guaranteed by internal controls (Elbannam, 2017). Altamoro & Beatty (2010) in their study reached conclusion that internal controls combined with consistency in financial reports ultimately enhanced the financial reporting of a firm. Organizations that showed evidence of credible financial reports possessed high internal controls (Mahmud, 2016).

### **2.3.2 Audit Committee and Financial Reporting**

The study's objective of Abdullah Al-Hadrami (2019) was to establish the impact of audit committees and their competencies on the decision-making of firms listed in Bahrain. The research adopted a quantitative method of collecting data; the primary data collection instruments were questionnaires. Correlation analysis and linear regression

tests were used to analyse the findings and the basic and/or significant relationships in the defined research elements. This study established the following empirical result: quality reports is enhanced by audit committee's independence and competence.

The study's authors, Madawaki and Amran (2021), were concerned with understanding the role of audit committees in the quality of financial reporting among Nigerian institutions. Thus, the study proved a positive relationship in audit committees with qualified and experienced members in financial and accounting issues. As a result of such audit committees with qualified members, organizations could strive for good financial reporting.

In the case of constituting audit committee members with high accounting and finance qualifications, the above researchers, Ham and Hu (2021), discovered that the market had a positive reaction. Concerning the qualified audit committee tasked with oversight, the private sector was the first to establish this structure. Audit committees were notably remarked in the past two decades as a significant link in enhancing the international structure of corporate governance systems. In the past, audit committees were non-compulsory in companies. Still, in the recent past, professional and regulatory bodies worldwide have recommended the adoption of audit committees and the increase in their responsibilities (ICPAK, 2015).

According to IIA (2018), audit committees are crucial in increasing integrity and independence, as well as the effectiveness of the audit of the government's internal and external oversight activities and reporting of any irregularities to the board of management. Thus, there will be means of ensuring that suggestions in audit reports are

followed by action, with the improvement and correction actions being addressed promptly.

### **2.3.3 Adoption of IPSAS and Financial Reporting**

Tawia (2022) researched how IPSAS adoption impacts the quality of governance using a case study method from Western European and Sub-Saharan countries. The researcher concluded that IPSAS positively impacted on the quality of governance by increasing stakeholder transparency and accountability. The study therefore availed empirical evidence to both regulators and policy makers as they aim to achieve universal harmonization in developing nations by adapting IPSAS.

Anderson (2019) and Torres (2021) in separate studies established that when firms complied with IPSAS, they were able to produce good finance reports in the context of their financial decision making. This further enhanced their accountability and transparency.

Further studies carried out by Ouda (2022), Alesani et al, (2022) and Meyer (2018) on the attributes of IPSAS determined that factors like age, qualifications and knowledge levels directly impacted how organizations adapted IPSAS. Further the use of accrual basis IPSAS accounting showed that financial reports was greatly enhanced by good record keeping of assets and liabilities (Wayne, 2017).

According to, IFAC (2019), IPSAS are standards of financial reporting suitable for reporting within the public sector to guarantee public interests in the ways presentations and disclosures are made to ensure public resources can be accounted for. The origin of IPSAS can be traced to the global financial crisis which showed just how issues of

accountability and credibility had in the way they reported assets and liabilities. IPSAS therefore came in as a system tailor made to deal with such gaps in government.

The 2008 crisis according to Bergman (2011) made it possible for stakeholders to discover that the systems used by various governments were not capable of forecasting financial issues of such magnitude. IPSAS was therefore adapted as an effective solution which was comprehensive in the ways it ensured that that the reporting frameworks adhered to proper and effective reporting regulations. Such ensured that the recognition, the regulation, the measurement and disclosure in government financial statements was harmonized (Ernst & Young, 2012).

#### **2.3.4 Implementation of Approved Budget and Financial Reporting**

Budgeting is a key area for major contribution to the accounting profession and knowledge. Firms work with annual budgets and thus any enhancement to the budgetary process will positively impact the budget. Budgeting is hence a key tool used in the evaluation process (Schwartz, Sudbury, & Young, 2014).

Michael Van Roestel (2021) in his study on the collaborative approach to budgeting and its impact reached a conclusion that accurate forecasting can be achieved by an organization by increasing the number of people involved in budgeting. The members selected should bring on board expertise and experience in budgeting. Collaborative budgets that best serve the needs of the organization was achieved by having more participants. Organizations therefore need to move away from the practice of having few members of the organization handling the budgeting process. This study had a gap in establishing if budgets affected accounts statements. Onduso (2019) studied impact of

budgets on manufacturing industries. Across-sectional methodology was utilised to target eighteen stock-exchange listed manufacturing firms. The research used a census survey to select the targeted firms and collected primary and secondary data for analysis. Budgets were found to positively impact performance of the firms.

## 2.4 Summary of Literature Reviewed and Research Gaps

**Table 2.1: Summary of Literature Reviewed and Research Gaps**

<b>Author &amp; year</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Gaps</b>	<b>How current study fills the gaps</b>
Mahunyo(2020)	Internal control systems' impact on public institutions' financial reporting of public institutions	Internal control positively impacted quality of governance by increasing stakeholder transparency and accountability	The study focused on Nigerian governance institutions	Research has empirical gap that the current study was filled by carrying out the study in selected TTIs in Kenya.
Torres (2021)	The effect of the Compliance with IPSAS in preparation of financial statements by firms.	Established that compliance with IPSAS who control activities and preparing financial statements positively affected	The research focused on firms	To establish the impact of IPSAS on financial reporting standards.

		accountability and transparency in terms of sound financial management framework.		
Mutai (2019)	To determine the importance of audit committees in public sector governance	Government ministries need to empower, and capacity build their audit committees.	The review centred on government ministries only	This examination zeroed on Kenya's TTIs and specifically focus on the contextual factors and quality of financial reporting of the institutions.
Onduso (2019)	To determine budgets' impacts on a firm's performance.	Budgets were found to positively impact performance of the firms.	Focussed on manufacturing in Nairobi County only	The study filled the contextual gap by focusing on Kenya's TTIs,

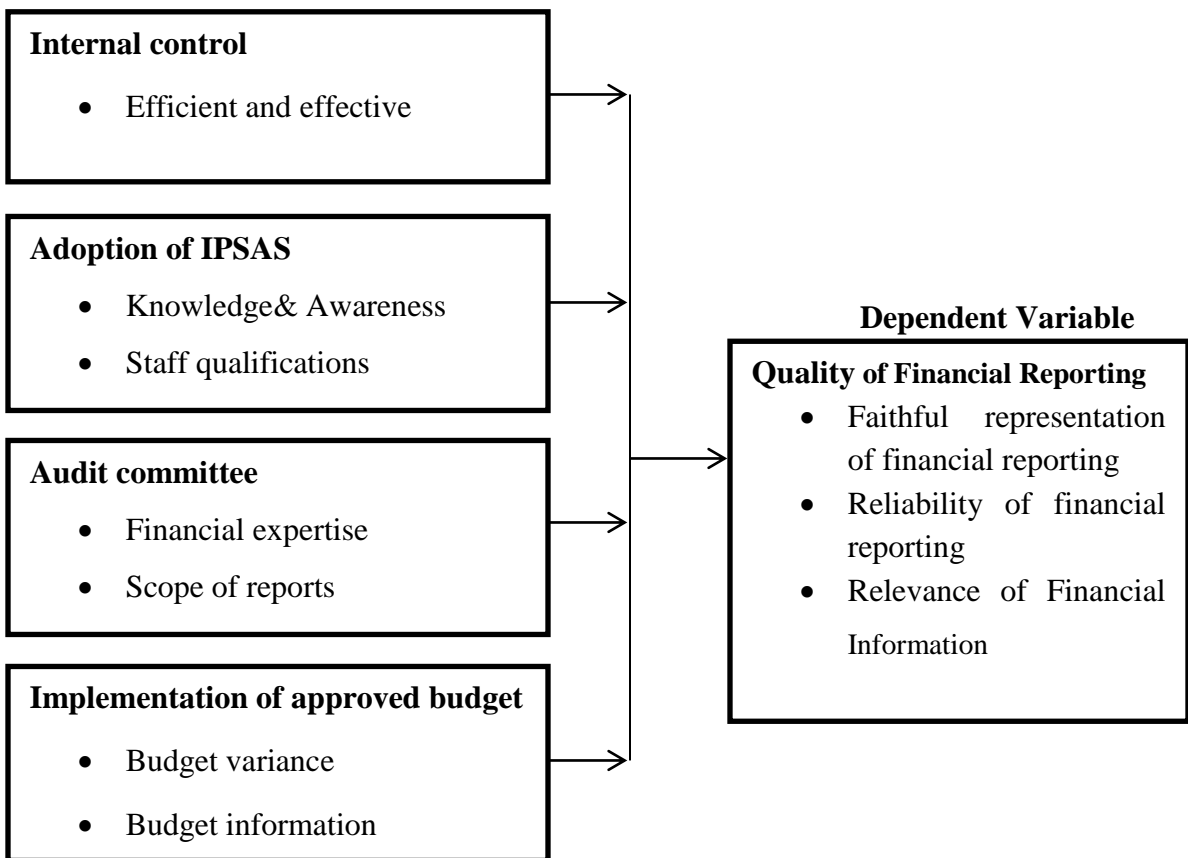
**Source: Researcher (2025)**

## 2.5 Conceptual Framework

Figure 2.1 exhibits how internal control, adoption of IPSAS, establishment of audit committees and implementation of approved budget as independent variables affect quality of financial reporting.

**Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework**

### Independent Variables



Source: Researcher (2025)

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The methodological approach for this study was fully explained in this chapter. The chapter described all research methodology aspects from design to population and sampling techniques to the data analysis methods and ethical standards followed in the course of research period.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

Consistent to Kerlinger (1986), research designs serve as structured frameworks that guide studies towards answering their problems alongside their research questions. The complete research process starts with hypothesis development until data analysis is included in the definition. The researcher adopted descriptive research to explore contextual elements impacting financial reporting quality at TTIs in this research. Orodho (2002) explains that research designs function as guidelines to determine data collection approaches while providing frameworks for data analysis and presentation before final conclusion development.

#### **3.3 Target Population**

Tromp (2011) delineates population as the group from which research specimens originate. The research population consisted of Key employees from the Audit, administration, accounting/finance, and operations departments of select TTIs throughout

Kenya. A total of 145 staff members, together with board members, comprised the target population within the various departments across 10 TTIs. Proposed institutions for the research included Kisumu East TTI, Rift Valley Institute of Science and Technology, Kiptaragon TTI, Maasai Mara TTI, Sot TTI, Bureti TTI, Keroka TTI, Kisii TTI, Nairobi TTI and Coast TTI.

### 3.4 Sampling Design and Sample Size

Larger samples provide more certainty than smaller samples. A research rule exists that says that a larger sample size gives a more accurate outcome. The researcher targeted 10 TTIs in Kenya. A representative sample is that which 30 units or more of the population is (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). This therefore means the researcher used over 80% of the targeted population distributed as follows: Table 3.1 represents respondents' distribution.

**Table 3.1: Sampling Size**

Institute Name	Population size	Sample size	Percentage
Kisumu East TTI	10	8	80
Maasai Mara TTI	20	17	85
Rift valley institute of science and Technology	18	15	83
Bureti TTI	15	12	80
Kiptaragon TTI	17	15	88
Kisii TTI	22	20	90
Keroka TTI	15	12	80
Sot TTI	16	14	87
Kasarani TTI	17	15	88
Coast TTI	20	17	85
	170	145	85

**Source: Researcher (2025)**

### **3.5 Data Collection Instrument**

The researcher collected primary data using questionnaires, interviews, both written and oral, with closed and open questions, and face-to-face discussions. This was appropriate because the feedback was faster, simple, and clarity was sought. Audited financial statements were also a source of secondary data. The researcher also used an observation method where a few samples were carried out at the end of the month, when the closing of the month is always done, to see whether there is a procedural way of closing the month before the start of the new month.

### **3.6 Validity and Reliability of Research Instrument**

A preliminary test validated questionnaire's reliability and validity. The research utilized two types of validity assessment to achieve this task: face validity and data validity. Face validity exists as a non-statistical assessment method to verify if a test successfully meets validity standards. The method used for data collection demonstrates validity because it maintains its soundness after being judged according to Fairchild (2018). The validity of data played an essential role since it established a connection between objectives and subject matter.

The questionnaire's reliability was assessed to ensure data relevance and consistency (Fairchild, 2018). The reliability of data can be classified as dependable, authentic, reputable, and trustworthy. The results obtained are presented in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.2: Reliability Test**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Number of items</b>	<b>Coefficient (Alpha)</b>
Internal Control	04	0.985
Audit Committee	04	0.976
IPSAS	05	0.969
Approved budget	04	0.97

**Source. Researcher (2025)**

The reliability analysis using Cronbach's Alpha method in Table 3.2 showed that internal consistency of all four measurement tools was acceptable because their values surpassed 0.7. The alpha values indicate internal control had 0.985 while the audit committee had 0.976 and IPSAS reported 0.969. Field (2005) suggests that internal reliability tests with Cronbach's Alpha exceeding 0.9 indicate excellent measurement quality while values between 0.8 and 0.7 indicate good and acceptable reliability and values under 0.7 are questionable.

### **3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation**

Kothari (2018) explained data analysis as the process of gathering questionnaire-generated raw data and then converting it into results through analysis for obtaining valuable information. The data analysis process leads to conclusions that solve research inquiries (Polit & Beck, 2008). The data analysis process consists of a comprehensive inspection of raw data to verify its error-free condition and complete status and eligibility. The research used STATA Version 13 software as the tool for analysing data. The research findings are displayed through percentage distributions together with frequency-based tables and charts.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \varepsilon$$

Where:

Y = Financial reporting quality

$\beta_0$  = Constant

$\beta_1$ - $\beta_4$  = Regression Coefficients of factors influencing quality financial reporting

$X_1$  = Internal Controls

$X_2$  = Audit Committee Existence  $X_3$  = Adoption of IPSAS

$X_4$  = Approved budget

$\varepsilon$  = Error Term

### **3.8 Ethical Considerations**

Permission from Kenyatta University to undertake this research was sought through the research letter. Permission was sought from Nacostic to undertake the research. The respondents were free to respond or not to respond to the questionnaires. Any research paper and materials used in this study was accurately cited and referenced.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

Outcomes derived from field data are depicted in this chapter. It includes both demographic details of the participants and insights related to the study's four main objectives. Once data collection was completed, the responses were cleaned and coded before being analysed using STATA Version 13. Descriptive statistics were applied to examine the respondents' background information, while regression analysis was used to investigate variable relationships and evaluate how well the independent variables could predict the dependent variable.

#### **4.2 Response Rate**

From 145 questionnaires issued to the ten technical training institutes of Kisumu East TTI, Rift Valley Institute of Science and Technology, Kiptaragon TTI, Maasai Mara TTI, Sot TTI, Bureti TTI, Keroka TTI, Kisii TTI, Nairobi TTI, and Coast TTI, one hundred twenty-three (123) were fully completed and returned after a three-week period. This resulted in an 85% response rate, which is regarded as sufficient for data analysis, as supported by Mugenda (2003).

**Table 4.1: Response Rate**

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Returned	123	85
Not Returned	22	15
Total Distributed	145	100

**Source: Study Data (2025)**

Table 4.1 shows 85% response rate. Although the study aimed to reach all 145 targeted respondents, only 123 fully completed questionnaires were received by the end of the data collection period. The remaining 22 respondents did not participate.

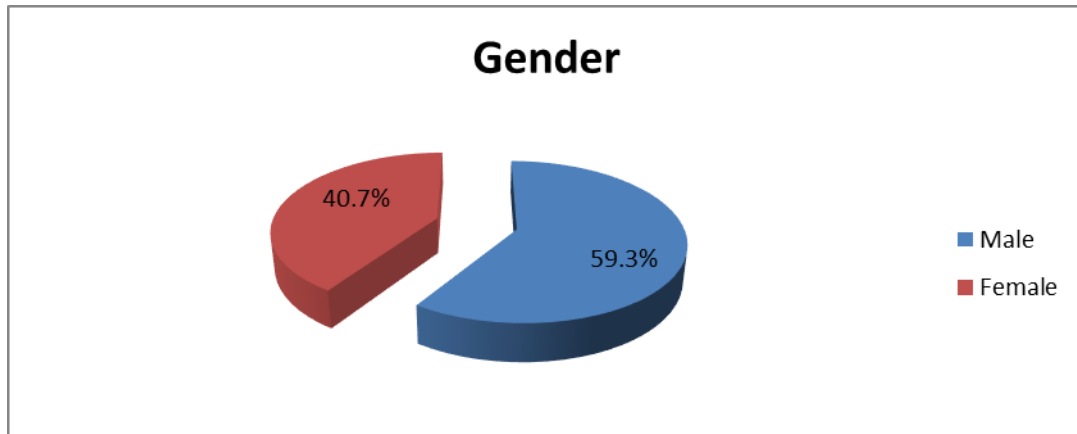
### **4.3 Respondents' Demographic Analysis**

This part depicts respondents' personal information focusing on their gender, age, education, management roles and work experience.

#### **4.3.1 Gender**

An overview of participants' gender demographics is depicted in Figure 4.1.

**Figure 4.1: Gender**



**Source: Study Data (2025)**

As per Figure 4.1, the respondent pool was predominantly male (59.3%), with females constituting 41%, reflecting a notable gender disparity. This reflects that management positions within public entities are still predominantly held by men.

### 4.3.2 Age Category

The findings regarding the representation of participants' age categories are delineated in Table 4.2.

**Table 4.2: Age Category**

Age category	Frequency	Percentage
25 to 35 years	22	17.9
36 to 45 years	33	26.8
46 to 55 years	30	24.4
56 years and above	38	30.9
	<b>123</b>	<b>100</b>

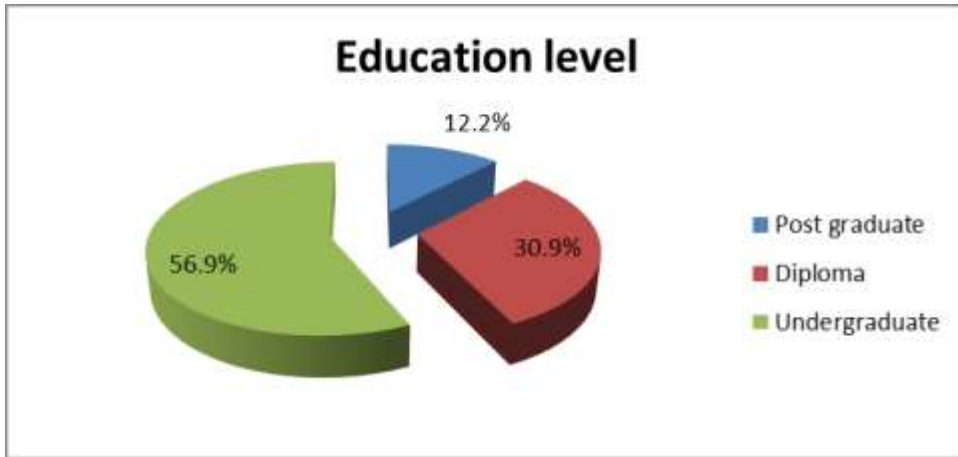
**Source: Study Data (2025)**

In terms of age, the majority of managers (30.9%) were 56 years and above, followed by 26.8% in the 36 years and 45 years age group. Those aged 46 years to 55 years accounted for 24.4%, while only 17.9% fell within the 25 years and 35 years age bracket. A dominant share of the respondents were found to be over 45 years old, as reflected in outcomes.

### 4.3.3 Education

Insights into respondents' educational composition are visually summarized in Figure 4.2.

**Figure 4.2: Education**



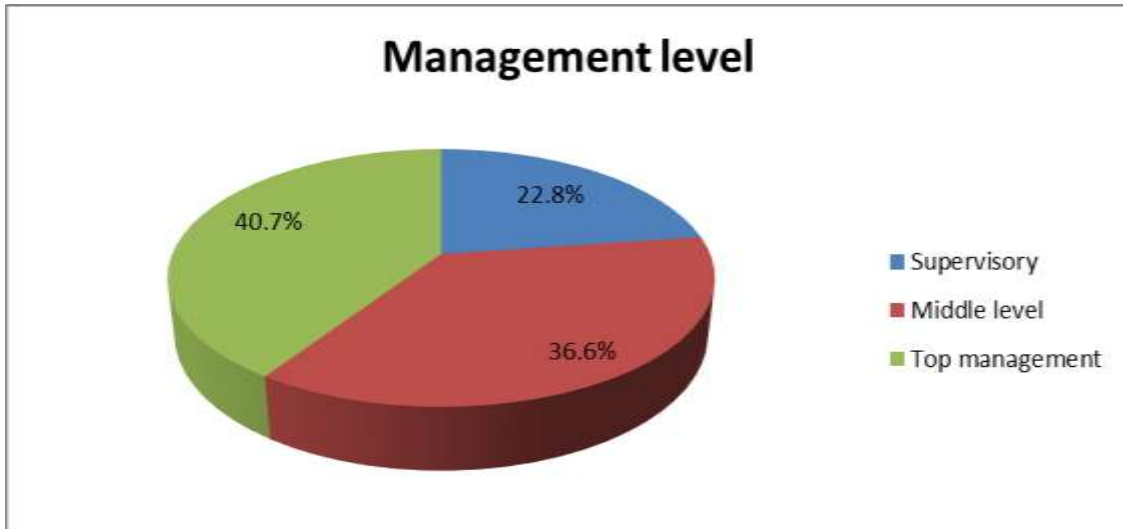
**Source: Study Data (2025)**

With regard to educational qualifications, 56.9% of respondents held undergraduate degrees, 12.2% had postgraduate qualifications, and 30.9% had diplomas or equivalent. This reflects a well-educated workforce, indicating that public entities are attracting qualified and competent professionals to management roles.

#### **4.3.4 Management Level**

The results on respondents' management level representation in the study are presented in Figure 4.3.

**Figure 4.3: Management Level**



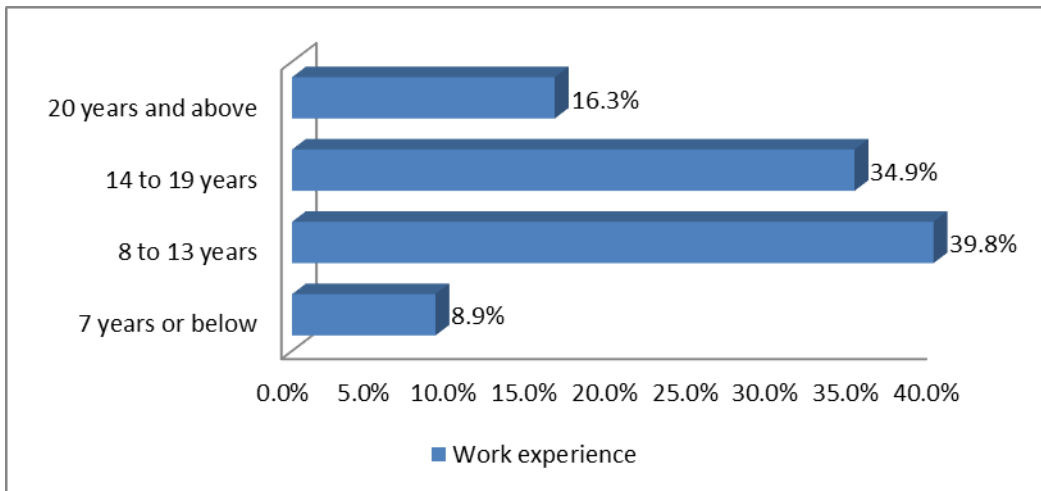
**Source: Study Data (2025)**

Figure 4.3 outcomes indicate that most (40.7%) of the respondents from top management level, followed by 36.6% from middle level of management and 22.8% at supervisory level. This shows that study respondents were effectively drawn from all the levels of management.

#### **4.3.5 Work Experience**

Insights into respondents' tenure in the workforce are presented in Figure 4.4.

**Figure 4.4: Work Experience**



**Source: Study Data (2025)**

Figure 4.4 outcomes evidence that majority respondents (39.8%) had worked for period ranging from 8 years to 13 years, 34.9% between 14 years and 19 years, 16.3% for 20 years and above and 8.9% for 7 years or below. A clear pattern emerges that most respondents had maintained employment for upwards of eight years.

#### **4.4 Descriptive Statistics Results**

Here, analysis delves into outcomes linked to the variables under investigation. Respondents provided their opinions using a five-point Likert scale, indicating ratings as: 1 (strongly disagree), 2 (disagree), 3 (neutral), 4 (agree), and 5 (strongly agree). The analysis utilized mean and standard deviation to interpret the data. Responses with mean values of 2.5 or below were categorized as negative, whereas mean values between 3.4 and 5.0 were considered indicative of positive perceptions.

#### 4.4.1 Internal Control

The review endeavored to ascertain various dimensions of internal controls and impacts on financial reporting quality across ten technical training institutes. Respondents were presented with five key statements.

**Table 4.3: Internal Control**

<b>Internal Control</b>		<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>T</b>
The organization maintains comprehensive policies addressing ethical business conduct, conflict of interest, and operational integrity.	F	0	6	8	60	49	123
	%	0	5	7	48	40	100
The organization possesses effective control systems and processes that ensure operational compliance to ensure achievement of goals.	F	0	10	14	55	44	123
	%	0	8	11	45	36	100
That your organization has established enough checks to evaluate and control its business activities.	F	0	10	12	56	45	123
	%	0	8	10	46	36	100
Your organization has established a competent team tasked with reviewing audit reports and acts on non-compliance.	F	0	9	14	60	40	123
	%	0	7	11	49	33	100

**Source: Study Data (2025)**

Research documented in Table 4.3 analyzed existence of proper policies that deal with appropriate business conduct and operational ethics and conflict of interest management. A significant majority of 88% (48% agreeing and 40% strongly agreeing) said such policies exist. This result suggests that there is a strong consensus among participants regarding the implementation of these essential policies, indicating a commitment to ethical standards and responsible business conduct within the organization. The finding agree with Mahunyo (2020) research observation that there is strong evidence that

universities and colleges should strengthen their internal control systems to support improvement in financial performance and accountability.

Internal control systems were evaluated to see how well they both follow and boost organizational strategic initiatives. Survey participants showed solid support for strategic objective alignment with internal controls since 55% agreed and an additional 44% expressed strong agreement with this statement. The findings suggest a high level of consensus among participants on vitality of aligning strategic objectives with internal control mechanisms, indicating that organizations may benefit from ensuring these elements are closely linked to enhance overall effectiveness and governance. The finding is in line with Chabugwen and Kwasira (2017) research observation that internal control is a process led by the executive that involves key organizational stakeholders to achieve high operational quality, guarantee financial accountability, and adhere to the set laws and regulations.

The majority of participants (56%) and even more respondents (45%) confirmed that their organization utilizes operational checks which function effectively. Survey participants indicated their agreement with periodic reviews of internal control systems through combination responses that included 49% agreement and 33% strong agreement of these control review processes. This indicates a significant level of support for the review processes of internal controls, suggesting that stakeholders recognize the importance of maintaining effective oversight and accountability within the organization. The finding agree with Afiah and Azwari (2018) research observation that the internal control systems enhance the firm's achievement of both financial and organizational objectives.

**Table 4.4: Mean Analysis of Internal Control**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
The organization maintains comprehensive policies addressing ethical business conduct, conflict of interest, and operational integrity.	123	4.24	0.78
The organization possesses effective control systems and processes that ensure operational compliance to ensure achievement of goals.	123	4.08	0.91
That your organization has established enough checks to evaluate and control its business activities.	123	4.10	0.88
Your organization has established a competent team tasked with reviewing audit reports and acts on non-compliance.	123	4.07	0.85
<b>Aggregate mean and standard deviation</b>		4.12	0.86

**Source: Study Data (2025)**

Table 4.4 results depict 4.12 aggregate mean and 0.86 standard deviation score implying respondents' consensus that internal control system affected Kenya's TTIs financial reporting quality. This conclusion implies that there is a strong perception among the participants regarding the importance of internal controls in boosting financial reports' reliability and accuracy in these institutions. Findings concur with Altamoro and Beatty (2010) in their study who reached conclusion that internal controls combined with consistency in financial reports ultimately enhanced the financial reporting of a firm.

#### 4.4.2 Audit Committee

The review aimed to ascertain audit committee's influence on financial reporting quality process across the ten organizations under review. Outcomes are summarized in Table 4.6.

**Table 4.5: Audit Committee**

<b>Audit Committee</b>		<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Total</b>
The audit committee members have adequate financial and accounting knowledge and experience to affectively perform oversight.	F	2	8	13	61	39	123
	%	2	6	10	50	32	100
Audit committee reports given to the main board to be adapted and then shared with management for implementation	F	1	10	12	60	40	123
	%	1	8	9	49	33	100
The constitution of the audit committee has enhanced internal control systems to ensure quality reporting	F	1	7	15	58	42	123
	%	1	6	12	47	34	100
The audit committee ensures the firm's managers only implement resolutions of the board.	F	0	3	5	65	50	123
	%		2	4	53	41	100

**Source: Study Data (2025)**

Results showed 52% of respondents supported the view that audit committee oversight strongly affects financial report quality or a total of 60% of respondents showed some level of support for this effect. The research investigated whether audit committee reports are shown to the board of management to receive approval before management implements them. More than half of the respondents expressed their support through strong agreement at 46% and agreement at 12%. This suggests that there is a substantial recognition among respondents regarding audit committee's role significance in guaranteeing financial reporting's integrity and reliability. The finding concurs with

Abdullah Al-Hadrami (2019) research observation that report quality is highly influenced by audit committee's independence and competence.

The examination also focused on evaluating what qualifications and financial as well as accounting skills Audit Committee members must have to effectively perform their oversight responsibilities. According to the results 32% of respondents strongly agreed while another 16% agreed which indicates that committee members possess satisfactory qualification levels. This outcome suggests that the current composition of the Audit Committee is adequately equipped to meet its oversight obligations, which is crucial for maintaining effective governance and accountability within the organization. The finding agrees Madawaki and Amran (2021) research observation that there is a positive relationship in audit committees with qualified and experienced members in financial and accounting issues.

The positive impact of audit committee stands evident according to numerical data since 44% strongly agreed while the remaining 12% expressed their agreement. The investigation determined how well the audit committee verifies that management follows through with decisions endearing to the board of directors. A large majority of 74% expressed strong approval for this statement during the investigation. This result suggests that the audit committee plays a crucial role in maintaining accountability and governance within the organization. The finding concurs with Ham and Hu (2021) who discovered that the market had a positive reaction. Concerning the qualified audit committee tasked with oversight, the private sector was the first to establish this structure.

**Table 4.6: Mean**

**Analysis of Audit Committee**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
The audit committee members have adequate financial and accounting knowledge and experience to effectively perform oversight.	123	4.03	0.91
Audit committee reports given to the main board to be adapted and then shared with management for implementation	123	4.04	0.91
The constitution of the audit committee has enhanced internal control systems to ensure quality reporting	123	4.08	0.87
The audit committee ensures the firms' managers only implement resolutions of the board.	123	4.3	0.67
<b>Aggregate mean and standard deviation</b>		<b>4.11</b>	<b>0.84</b>

**Source: Study Data (2025)**

Table 4.6 displayed outcomes shows 4.11 average score and 0.84 standard deviation. This implies that the participants generally agreed that audit committee significantly impacted financial reporting quality within Technical Training Institutions (TTIs) in Kenya. According to IIA (2018), audit committees play a critical role in the increase of integrity and independence, as well as the effectiveness of the audit of the government's internal and external oversight activities and reporting of any irregularities to the board of management.

**4.4.3 Adopting International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)**

The main research goal focused on evaluating how implementing IPSAS would affect Kenyan technical training institutes' financial reporting quality. The respondents

evaluated five statements through a five-point Likert scale which the study summarized in Table 4.7.

**Table 4.7: Adopting IPAS**

Statement		SD	D	N	A	SA	Total
Financial and auditing personnel at senior management levels demonstrate full understanding about IPSAS implementation.	F	1	2	10	70	40	123
	%	1	2	8	56	33	100
The implementation of IPSAS standards in your institution delivers better financial reporting quality than traditional approaches.	F	3	8	12	60	40	123
	%	2	7	10	48	33	100
The organization completely implements IPSAS guidelines and policies according to the PFM Act (2012) through its accrual-based methods.	F	0	3	15	60	45	123
	%	0	2	12	49	37	100
IPSAS adoption receives complete organizational backing through both resource allocation and employee training programs from the management team.	F	0	3	8	65	47	123
	%	0	2	7	53	38	100
The organization employs skilled personnel who actively participate in the adoption process of IPSAS.	F	0	0	5	80	38	123
	%			4	65	31	100

**Source: Study Data (2025)**

The finding indicate that about 56% of respondents along with 33% who strongly agreed demonstrate that enough awareness exists between finance personnel and internal audit operators regarding IPSAS implementation. This suggests that there is a significant understanding of these standards within the relevant personnel. The finding agree with Tawia (2022) researched conclusions that IPSAS positively impacted on the quality of governance by increasing stakeholder transparency and accountability.

The research investigated whether IPSAS adoption has contributed to better financial reporting quality according to the participant opinions. The survey data showed sustained backing for this statement because 48% of respondents strongly agreed while 33% indicated their agreement. This outcome insinuates that a significant portion of the

participants believes that IPSAS adoption positively influenced financial reporting standards in their organizations.

The review investigated complete implementation of IPSAS policies and guidelines through the PFM Act (2012) accrual-based solutions. A high level of compliance was shown through survey results where 37% of respondents strongly agreed together with 49% who agreed. This outcome implies that there is a substantial recognition and acceptance of IPSAS policies within the framework of the PFM Act, indicating a positive trend towards improved financial management practices in the public sector.

Organizations received mixed support regarding management backing for IPSAS implementation mostly through adequate resource distribution and employee training according to 38% who strongly agreed and 53% who expressed agreement. The research evaluated whether the entities had suitable professionals who participated in their IPSAS implementation efforts. Responses demonstrated that 31% of the staff members strongly agreed and 65% of them agreed about their competence. This lends credence to most organizations recognizing the importance of management endorsement in successfully adopting IPSAS, highlighting the need for both financial and educational investments to facilitate this transition. The finding is supported by Torres (2021) research which established that when firms complied with IPSAS, they were able to produce good finance reports in the context of their financial decision making.

**Table 4.8: Mean Analysis of IPSAS**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Deviation</b>
Staff members at senior management levels demonstrate full knowledge about IPSAS region-wide standards with special focus from finance and audit personnel.	123	4.19	0.71
The implementation of IPSAS improved financial reporting quality to a greater extent than your previous system did.	123	4.02	0.95
The company executes all IPSAS policies and guidelines according to the PFM Act (2012) through its accrual-based accounting system.	123	4.20	0.74
IPSAS adoption received management-approved complete support and funding resources along with employee training programs from the organization.	123	4.27	0.69
Qualified staffers from your organization actively participate in the adoption process of IPSAS	123	4.27	0.53
<b>Aggregate mean and standard deviation</b>		<b>4.19</b>	<b>0.72</b>

**Source: Study Data (2025)**

Table 4.8 depicted outcomes indicate participant’s consensus that IPSAS adoption impacts Kenya’s TTIs financial reporting quality as evidenced by 4.19 aggregate mean and 0.72 standard deviation. The results suggest that the respondents believe the adoption of these standards significantly enhances the accuracy and reliability of financial reports in these institutions. The finding agree with Bergman (2011) research observation that it is possible for stakeholders to discover that the systems used by various governments were not capable of forecasting financial issues of such magnitude.

#### 4.4.4 Implementation of Approved Budget

The review strove to measure approved budget effects in the ten selected public training institutes under study. Table 4.9 delineates the outcomes.

**Table 4.9: Implementation of Approved Budget**

Statement		SD	D	N	A	SA	TOTAL
The financial reports your organization prepares include approved budget.	F	0	5	8	60	50	123
	%	0	4	7	49	40	100
Your organization implements approved budget as per the guidelines issued by the national treasury and controller of budget	F	0	3	10	65	45	123
	%	0	2	8	53	37	100
The financial reports prepared by your organization shows high level of transparency and accountability to the users on budget implementation	F	0	3	5	55	60	123
	%	0	2	4	45	49	100
Financial reports disclose variances on approved budget and actual amount spent.	F	0	3	4	55	61	123
	%	0	2	3	45	50	100

**Source: Study Data (2025)**

Table 4.9 demonstrated 49% and 40% of respondents expressed their agreement and strong agreement about financial reports containing verified approved budget calculations. This suggests that most respondents recognize importance of accurate budget representation in financial documentation. The finding concur with Michael Van Roestel (2021) research observation that accurate forecasting can be achieved by an organization by increasing the number of people involved in budgeting. The members selected should bring on board expertise and experience in budgeting.

The analysis determined, through participant feedback, whether organizations follow the budgetary guidelines from both the national treasury and the Controller of Budget. A significant portion of 53%, together with 37% of respondents, either agreed or strongly

agreed with the statement. This finding suggests that a majority of participants believe that organizations are following the prescribed financial regulations, highlighting a level of adherence to the budgetary framework set by these authoritative bodies. This outcome resonates with Onduso (2019) who ascertained budgets to positively impact performance of the firms.

The research examined how transparent and accountable the financial reports from organizations are to their budget users. A large portion of 45% and 49% of respondents indicated they both expressed agreement and strong agreement with the statement. A significant portion of 90% of respondents expressed agreement or strong agreement about financial reports that reveal budget variances and actual spending amounts. Financial reports from most entities reflect a substantial emphasis on meeting the users' needs within their statements. This finding suggests that a considerable number of budget users believe that the financial reports they receive are sufficiently transparent and accountable, which could have implications for trust and decision-making processes within these organizations. The finding agree with Schwartz, Sudbury and Young (2014) research observation that firms work with annual budgets and thus any enhancement to the budgetary process will positively impact the budget. Budgeting is hence a key tool used in the evaluation process.

The summary of statements regarding the approved budget is presented in Table 4.11 using mean and standard deviation analysis.

**Table 4.10: Mean Analysis of Approved Budget**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Deviation</b>
The financial reports your organization prepares include approved budget.	123	4.26	0.75
Your organization implements approved budget as per the guidelines issued by the national treasury and controller of budget	123	4.24	0.70
The financial reports prepared by your organization shows high level of transparency and accountability to the users on budget implementation	123	4.40	0.68
Financial reports disclose variances on approved budget and actual amount spent.	123	4.41	0.68
<b>Aggregate mean and standard deviation score</b>		<b>4.33</b>	<b>0.70</b>

**Source: Study Data (2025)**

The finding indicate agreement from the respondents on all the statements regarding approved budget impacts on Kenya’s TTI’s financial reporting quality as evidenced by 4.33 aggregate mean and 0.70 standard deviation score. These findings imply that there is a significant recognition of the budget's role in enhancing the financial reporting standards within these institutions. Pandey (2019) research observation indicates that a key objective of financial statements is ensuring that shareholders are adequately educated on the financial performance as well as the firm’s status.

#### **4.5 Diagnostic Test**

##### **4.5.1 Normality Test**

Use of Shapiro-Wilk test represents a non-graphical statistical method for examining normality distribution of datasets. When the test gives rise to results that display a p-value above 0.05 the distribution pattern of data indicates normality. The data

demonstrates abnormality when the test outcome produces a p-value smaller than or equal to 0.05 indicating it is not appropriate for Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression analysis. A summary of Shapiro-Wilk test results appears in Table 4.11.

**Table 4.11: Normality Test**

Shapir-Wlk W test for normal data					
Variabl	Obser	W.	V.	z.	Pro>z
Internal control	123	0.98508	0.702	-0.755	0.77492
AUDIT Committee	123	0.97133	1.348	0.638	0.26188
Ipsas	123	0.95611	2.064	1.545	0.06112
Budget	123	0.96280	1.749	1.193	0.11647

**Source: Study Data (2025)**

Table 4.11 depicts that all variables yielded p-values greater than 0.05, indicating adherence to a normal distribution. Consequently, use of OLS method was deemed appropriate for subsequent analysis. This outcome suggests that the assumptions required for OLS regression are satisfied, allowing for reliable estimation of the relationships between the variables under study.

#### **4.5.2 Multi-collinearity Test**

The VIF test evaluated variable correlations after regression to confirm the results from Table 4.11 and produced the results shown in Table 4.12.

**Table 4.12: Multicollinearity Test**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>VIF</b>	<b>1/VIF</b>
Internal Control	1.17	0.854565
Audit Committee	1.17	0.856209
IPSAS	1.01	0.986756
Approved budget	1.17	0.856278
<b>Mean VIF</b>	1.13	
<b>Source: Stata output</b>		

**Source: Study Data (2025)**

The findings shown in Table 4.12 reveal an average Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) of 1.13, which is significantly lower than the commonly accepted threshold of 10. This result supports the earlier pre-test analysis performed on the dataset, reinforcing that there is no multi-collinearity problem present among the variables. Consequently, this suggests that the variables in the dataset are not perfectly collinear, allowing for reliable interpretation of the regression results.

Regarding the level of management, the majority of respondents (40%) were top-level managers, followed by 37% who were middle level managers, and 23% from supervisory level. This suggests that top level management forms the core of operational leadership in public entities and plays a critical role in executing strategic goals. It also highlights the capacity of these institutions to attract experienced and skilled personnel.

In terms of work experience, 35% of respondents had over 14 years of experience, 40% had between 8–13 years, 16% had over 20 years of experience, and 9% had less than 7 years of experience. This shows that most managers involved in the study bring

substantial experience to their roles, which is essential for effective leadership and organizational stability.

#### **4.6 Regression Analysis Results**

The research thoroughly examined degree to which explanatory variables influenced explained variable was assessed through insights drawn from the model summary, ANOVA and examination of coefficient estimates.

##### **4.6.1 Model Summary**

An analysis was conducted on a model to assess its overall fitness within the study and its predictive capabilities. The results are displayed in Table 4.13

**Table 4.13: Model Summary**

<b>Model</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R Square</b>	<b>Adjusted R Square</b>	<b>Std. Error of the Estimate</b>
1	0.895	0.801	0.786	1.0235

**Source: Study Data (2025)**

Adjusted R square value was determined as 0.801, indicating that 80.1% of the quality of financial reporting variations in selected public technical training institutes in Kenya variation was attributed to internal control system, IPSAS adoption, audit committee and approved budget. Therefore, the remaining 19.1% was due to other contextual factors that were not examined.

#### 4.6.2 Analysis of Variance

To determine whether independent variables exerted a statistically significant influence on the dependent variable, model significance was tested using ANOVA. This assessment's outcomes are delineated in Table 4.14.

**Table 4.14: ANOVA Table**

<b>Model</b>		<b>Sum of Squares</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Mean Square</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
1	Regression	152.645	4	38.161	44.032	0.003
	Residual	102.268	118	0.867		
	Total	254.913	122			

**Source: Study Data (2025)**

The findings indicate that the mean square value was 38.161 lower than the F value of 44.032. The significance value was 0.003 below 0.005. Therefore, evidence from the model confirmed its predictive power regarding the contextual factors under examination could impact financial reporting quality in selected public technical training institutes in Kenya.

#### 4.6.3 Regression Coefficients

The coefficients of the multiple regressions were established to examine specific contribution of each predictor to the dependent variable while controlling other factors' influence. Outcomes are depicted in Table 4.15.

**Table 4.15: Coefficients**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
<sup>1</sup> (Constant)	0.674	0.125		5.392	0.003
Internal control	0.745	0.334	0.0234	2.231	0.002
Audit committee	0.779	0.287	0.0371	2.714	0.001
Adopting IPSAS	0.706	0.336	0.0169	2.101	0.004
Implementation of approved budget	0.793	0.245	0.0415	3.237	0.001

**Source: Study Data (2025)**

The research indicated that Kenya’s TTIs financial reporting quality in TTIs was at 0.674 in the absence of the independent variables examined. The derived model is represented as:

$$\text{Quality of financial reporting} = 0.674 + 0.745(\text{internal control}) + 0.779(\text{audit committee}) + 0.706(\text{adopting IPSAS}) + 0.793(\text{implementation of approved budget})$$

#### **4.6.4 Hypotheses Testing**

**H<sub>01</sub>: Internal control system has no significant effect on quality of financial reporting in selected public technical training institutes in Kenya**

From the findings, TTIs, internal control practices showed a notable statistical association with improved financial reporting quality ( $\beta = 0.0234$ ,  $t = 2.231$ ,  $p = 0.002$ ), rejecting the null hypothesis. In addition, an improvement in internal control could lead to an improvement on Kenya’s TTIs financial reporting quality by 0.745 keeping audit committee, IPSAS adoption and implementation of approved budget constant. The

finding agree with Mahunyo (2020) research observation that there is strong evidence that universities and colleges should strengthen their internal control systems to support improvement in financial performance and accountability.

**H02: IPSAS adoption has no significant effect quality of financial reporting in selected public technical training institutes in Kenya.**

The findings showed that IPSAS adoption by Kenyan TTIs significantly boosted financial reporting quality ( $\beta=0.0169$ ,  $t=2.101$   $p=0.004$ ) thus rejecting the null hypothesis. The review revealed that holding internal control, audit committee and implementation of approved budget constant, the adoption of IPSAA could influence quality of financial reporting of these institutions by 0.706. The finding agree with Tawia (2022) researched conclusions that IPSAS positively impacted on the quality of governance by increasing stakeholder transparency and accountability.

**H03: Audit committee has no significant effect on quality of financial reporting in selected public technical training institutes in Kenya.**

The results demonstrated that audit committee substantially positively correlated with Kenya's TTIs financial reporting quality ( $\beta=0.0371$ ,  $t=2.714$ ,  $p=0.001$ ). The null hypothesis failed to withstand statistical scrutiny, prompting its rejection. Moreover, an improvement in audit committee could lead to an improvement on the quality of financial reporting in TTIs in Kenya by 0.779 keeping internal control, IPSAS adoption and implementation of approved budget constant. The finding agrees Madawaki and Amran (2021) research observation that there is a positive relationship in audit committees with qualified and experienced members in financial and accounting issues

**H<sub>04</sub>: Approved budget has no significant effect on quality financial reporting in selected public technical training institutes in Kenya.**

The findings indicated that the approved budget of TTIs in Kenya had significantly enhanced their quality of financial reporting ( $\beta=0.0415$ ,  $t=3.237$   $p=0.001$ ). Therefore, the null hypothesis was rejected. Furthermore, the study demonstrated keeping internal control, audit committee and IPSAS constant, the approved budget could influence Kenya's TTIs financial reporting quality by a factor of 0.793. This outcome resonates with Onduso (2019) who ascertained budgets to positively impact performance of the firms.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter offers detailed research outcomes summary in relation to the review's main aim. Conclusions derived from data analysis, key recommendations, and the limitations encountered are also delineated. The study examined contextual factors influencing financial reporting quality in selected public technical training institutes in Kenya.

#### **5.2 Summary of Findings**

The review generally purposed to ascertain contextual factors effects on financial reporting quality of selected Kenya's public technical training institutes (TTIs). Outcomes revealed a positive correlation between financial reporting quality and the variables reviewed. Their study found that 75% of participants agreed that strong internal control systems positively correlated with effective financial management. They concluded that institutions with robust internal control frameworks were more capable of managing their financial resources efficiently.

In addition, this research assessed how internal controls affect financial reporting quality. The research demonstrated that strong internal control systems create quality financial reports among the selected public technical training institutes in Kenya. The results demonstrate how operational internal controls function as critical elements for creating

dependable precise financial reports that focus on performance and operational effectiveness.

The third examination purpose evaluated what role an audit committee plays in influencing financial reporting quality at various technical training institutes. Results demonstrated that technical training institutes with audit committees enhance financial reporting quality through positive and significant effects. The data indicates that financial reporting practices gain substantial enhancement from the operation of audit committees. Audit committees within the public sector display limited operationalization of their full potential to contribute to the sector. The study demonstrates that several audit committee members do not possess sufficient financial management abilities and relevant qualifications needed to evaluate financial statements properly. IPSAS Adoption

Financial reporting quality evaluation in public entities under IPSAS implementation was the third research goal. Research data showed that public entities who adopted IPSAS reported improved financial reporting quality and the relationship was found statistically significant. Current research shows encouraging developments in Kenya's public sector IPSAS implementation even though the stage of adoption remains at the beginning for public authorities.

Public sector administrators in Kenya introduced IPSAS implementation through official orders during June 2014 which extended to the 2013/2014 financial period. The complete implementation process remains unfinished according to the research results. The implementation of IPSAS faces barriers which stem from inadequate staff training together with institutional avoidance of change and insufficient managerial backing.

To assess approved budget implementation impacts on financial reporting quality within the examined public entities was the review's final fourth aim. The findings revealed a positive and significant relationship between approved budget and enhanced financial reporting quality.

### **5.3 Conclusions of the Study**

Research has proved that internal controls alongside audit committees and IPSAS adoption method and budget implementation practices create positive results for financial reporting quality in Kenya. The research results demonstrated that internal controls generated the biggest effect with the audit committee ranking second before IPSAS adoption and approved budget implementation. A statistical analysis proved the model's ability to predict the dependent variable because state organizations should focus on these four factors as priorities.

The research confirmed that all investigated variables affect the quality of financial reporting at an intermediate level. Efficient operation of a country's economy depends on both high-quality financial reporting systems. The effective financial reporting remains hindered in Kenya alongside other developing nations due to weak accountability structures and limited transparency measures together with inadequate skilled public sector personnel.

The research findings validate that the examined variables demonstrate both significant statistical effects and moderate influence on financial report quality at the public institutions studied in Kenya's public training sector. The existence of audit committees together with IPSAS adoption constitutes emerging practices in Kenya's public sector.

The institutions will display their entire beneficial effects more clearly as institutions advance toward full implementation.

## **5.4 Recommendations of the Study**

These recommendations are drawn from the study's findings and conclusions;

### **5.4.1 Government**

This study recommends that public sector institutions prioritize the enhancement of internal control systems, establish well-structured audit committees with qualified and experienced members, and fully implement IPSASs and adherence to approved budget. These measures are essential for improving financial disclosure, ensuring accountability, and promoting transparency in public financial reporting.

### **5.4.2 Regulatory Authorities**

Regulatory authorities are tasked with ensuring that state entities comply with established procedures and regulations. To fulfil this responsibility, they must ensure that all public institutions adhere to proper controls, maintain effective audit committees, fully implement international public accounting standards and faithfully implementation of budget. This approach promotes high-quality reporting, safeguards public resources, and helps prevent waste and financial losses.

### **5.4.3 Scholars**

In-depth scholarly exploration on factors that influence quality reporting in Kenya's public entities remains considerably scarce, with few studies offering concrete findings. As a result, there remains significant opportunity for scholars to explore this area further—especially in light of the ongoing development of devolved governance in the

country. Additionally, research on the management of public resources should be expanded to provide valuable insights that can guide public resource managers in identifying and implementing areas for improvement.

## **5.2 Limitations of the Study**

Firstly, this research was bounded in breadth, as it only examined a few variables, despite the fact that multiple factors influence financial reporting quality. Elements like training and professional qualifications of financial staff, internal audit functions efficacy, Office of the Auditor General oversight role and the broader corporate governance framework also play a significant role. Including these factors could have resulted in a more comprehensive and robust analysis.

Secondly, the study concentrated on specific variables—namely the audit committee and the adoption of IPSASs—that continue to face implementation challenges within the public sector. These reforms were introduced through the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act of 2012 and the accompanying PFM Regulations of 2015. However, full implementation across public entities has yet to be achieved, which may have influenced the study's findings.

Thirdly, time and resource limitations posed significant challenges to the research. Additionally, obtaining full cooperation from some respondents was difficult due to their demanding schedules, which impacted the effectiveness of the interview process.

## **5.3 Suggestions for Further Study**

Given the dynamic nature of financial reporting, further research is encouraged, particularly in the following area of challenges associated with implementing risk

management as an integral part of strengthening internal control. The roles and effectiveness of audit committees, with specific focus on the appointment process, members' professional qualifications, and clearly defined terms of reference. Obstacles hindering International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) adoption within Kenya's public sector. The researcher also recommends extending future studies to encompass various sub-sectors within the public sector, using broader samples that reflect diverse institutional and organizational characteristics.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix I: Letter of Introduction

Dear Respondent,

#### **RE: REQUEST TO PARTICIPATE IN THE RESEARCH**

I am Peter Kiprotich Chemogos, a Masters of Business administration (Accounting option) student at Kenyatta University. I am undertaking a study on '*Contextual factors and quality of financial reporting in selected public TTIs in Kenya*'. As part of fulfilment for my postgraduate degree, I am required to write an original research proposal that involves collecting primary data from respondents. I request your participation in realizing the objectives of this study. Kindly answer all inquiries as totally, accurately, and genuinely as conceivable to guarantee objectivity in this research. Confidentiality and anonymity of any information shared was guaranteed. Your participation is highly regarded.

Appreciation and humility,

Peter Kiprotich Chemogos

**Appendix II: Questionnaire**

**SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION**

This section covers individualized information. Please indicate through ticking (√) appropriately as directed.

**NAME** \_\_\_\_\_ **OF** \_\_\_\_\_ **YOUR**  
**ORGANIZATION**.....

<p><b>1. Gender</b> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>2. Your Age</b> 25-35 <input type="checkbox"/> 36-45 <input type="checkbox"/> 46-55 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 56 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>3. Your level of education</b> College diploma <input type="checkbox"/> Undergraduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post graduate <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>4. Level of management</b> Supervisory <input type="checkbox"/> Middle level <input type="checkbox"/> Top Management <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>5. Employment experience (Years)</b> 0-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11-15 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 15 <input type="checkbox"/></p>

**SECTION B: INFLUENCE OF INTERNAL CONTROLS**

The following statements relate to influence of internal controls in your firm. Please indicate by ticking (√) in each of the following statements the extent to which you agree with the following statements.

**1=strongly disagree (SD) 2=Disagree (D) 3=Neutral (N) 4=Agree (A) 5= Strongly Agree (SA)**

<b>INTERNAL CONTROLS</b>		<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>
		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>6.</b>	The organization maintains comprehensive policies addressing ethical business conduct, conflict of interest, and operational integrity.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>7.</b>	The organization possesses effective control systems and processes that ensure operational compliance to ensure achievement of goals.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>8.</b>	That your organization has established enough checks to evaluate and control its business activities.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>9.</b>	Your organization has established a competent team tasked with reviewing audit reports and acts on non-compliance.	1	2	3	4	5

**SECTION C: INFLUENCE OF AUDIT COMMITTEE**

<b>Existence of Audit Committee</b>		<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>
		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>10.</b>	The audit committee members have adequate financial and accounting knowledge and experience to effectively perform oversight.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>11.</b>	Audit committee reports given to the main board to be adapted and then shared with management for implementation.	1	2	3	4	5

<b>12.</b>	The constitution of the audit committee has enhanced internal control systems to ensure quality reporting.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>13.</b>	The audit committee ensures the firm's managers only implement resolutions of the board.	1	2	3	4	5


**SECTION D: INFLUENCE OF IPSAS ADOPTION**

<b>ADOPTION OF IPSAS</b>		<b>SD D N A SA</b>				
		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>14.</b>	The senior management staff has sufficient awareness especially finance and audit staff regarding the International publicsector accounting standards adoption	1	2	3	4	5
<b>15.</b>	The adoption of IPSAS in your organization has helped in the improvement on the quality of financial reporting than before.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>16.</b>	Firm has fully adopted IPSAS policies and guidelines as per the PFM Act (2012) including accrual-based solution.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>17.</b>	The management has provided full support for the adoption of IPSAS in terms of resources and staff training.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>18.</b>	Your organization has qualified staff that are involved in adoption of IPSAS	1	2	3	4	5

**SECTION E: EFFECT OF APPROVED BUDGET**

<b>APPROVED BUDGET</b>		<b>SD D N A SA</b>				
		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>19.</b>	The financial reports your organization prepares include approved budget.	1	2	3	4	5
<b>20.</b>	Your organization implements approved budget as per the guidelines issued by the national treasury and controller of budget	1	2	3	4	5
<b>21.</b>	The financial reports prepared by your organization shows high level of transparency and accountability to the users on budget implementation	1	2	3	4	5
<b>22.</b>	Financial reports disclose variances on approved budget and actual amount spent.	1	2	3	4	5

### Appendix III: Approval of Research Proposal

  
**KENYATTA UNIVERSITY  
GRADUATE SCHOOL**

E-mail: [dean.graduat@ku.ac.ke](mailto:dean.graduat@ku.ac.ke) P.O. Box 43844, 00100  
Website: [www.ku.ac.ke](http://www.ku.ac.ke) NAIROBI, KENYA  
Tel. 810901 Ext. 4150

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Internal Memo

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FROM: Executive Dean, Graduate School DATE: 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2023

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TO: Chemogon Peter Kipronch REF: D53/OL/CTY/26037/2019  
C/o Accounting and Finance Dept.

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**SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL**

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We acknowledge receipt of your revised Research Proposal as per our recommendations raised by the Graduate School Board of 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2023 entitled "Contextual Factors and Quality of Financial Reporting in Selected Public Technical Training Institutes in Kenya."

You may now proceed with your Data Collection, subject to Clearance with the Director General, National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation.

As you embark on your data collection, please note that you will be required to submit to Graduate School Completed Supervision Tracking and Progress Report Forms per semester. The forms are available at the university's website under Graduate School webpage downloads.

Also, please ensure that you publish article(s) from your project before submitting it to Graduate School for examination as per the Commission for University Education and Kenyatta University guidelines.

Thank you.



**SARAH KIUNGU**  
**FOR: EXECUTIVE DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL**

C.C. Chairman, Department of Accounting and Finance  
Supervisors


1. Dr. Salome Mwasu  
C/o Department of Accounting and Finance  
Kenyatta University

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Page 1 of 1

## Appendix IV: Research Authorization

  
**KENYATTA UNIVERSITY  
GRADUATE SCHOOL**

E-mail: [dean-gradschool@ku.ac.ke](mailto:dean-gradschool@ku.ac.ke) P.O. Box 45844, 00100  
Website: [www.ku.ac.ke](http://www.ku.ac.ke) NAIROBI, KENYA  
Tel. 8710901 Ext. 37830

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Our Ref: DSS/OI/CTY/26037/2019 DATE: 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2020

Director General,  
National Commission for Science, Technology  
and Innovation  
P.O. Box 30623-00100  
NAIROBI


Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR CHEMOGOS PETER KIPROTICH – REG. NO. DSS/OI/CTY/26037/2019

I write to introduce Chemosgos Peter Kiprotich who is a Postgraduate Student of this University. The student is registered for MBA degree programme in the Department of Accounting and Finance.

Chemosgos intends to conduct research for a MBA Project Proposal entitled, "Contextual Factors and Quality of Financial Reporting in Selected Public Technical Training Institutes in Kenya."

Any assistance given will be highly appreciated.


Yours faithfully,  


**PROF. ELUD NJAGI**  
EXECUTIVE DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

---

Kenya University of Science and Technology - Embakasi Campus

**Appendix V: Research Permit**

 <p>REPUBLIC OF KENYA National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation</p>	 <p><b>NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &amp; INNOVATION</b></p>
<p>Ref No: 457919</p>	<p>Date of Issue: 04/April/2025</p>
<p><b>RESEARCH LICENSE</b></p>	
	
<p>This is to Certify that Mr. <b>PETER KIPROTICH CHEMOGOSH</b> of Kenyatta University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Bondi, Kericho, Nairobi, Nakuru, Marsabit on the topic: <b>CONSTITUTAL FACTORS AND QUALITY OF FINANCIAL REPORTING IN SELECTED PUBLIC TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTES IN KENYA</b> for the period ending : 04/April/2025.</p>	
<p>License No: NACOSTIP/25487819</p>	<p>457919</p>
<p>Applicant Identification Number</p>	
<p><i>Walter Wanjau</i></p>	
<p><b>Director General NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &amp; INNOVATION</b></p>	
<p>Verification QR Code</p>	
	
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