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Financial, Legal, and Growth Dynamics in MSEs: A Weighted Sum Model Comparison of Business Structures

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Abstract: *This research examines the performance of different types of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) using Weighted Sum Model (WSM) methodology. The study evaluates five corporate structures – sole proprietorship, partnership, Limited Liability Company, cooperative and franchise – on four key criteria: financial needs, legal issues, tax implications and growth potential. WSM analysis reveals significant variations in the performance of these firm types. Taking the top spot with the highest preference score of 0.89720, franchising emerges as the most favorable option. Franchising offers a balanced set of benefits, particularly in terms of tax implications and growth potential. Limited Liability Companies (LLCs) ranked second with a score of 0.55572, indicating a solid overall performance across the criteria assessed. Cooperatives (0.52147) show moderate competitiveness while partnerships (0.30125) and sole proprietorships (0.24893) rank fourth and fifth respectively. The study highlights the importance of considering multiple factors when choosing a business structure. While financial requirements and legal issues are important, the analysis shows that tax implications and growth potential play an important role in determining the overall viability and attractiveness of various enterprise types. These findings provide valuable insight for entrepreneurs, policy makers and researchers interested in the performance of MSEs. However, it is important to note that the best choice for any individual entrepreneur or business will vary depending on specific circumstances, career and personal goals. Factors such as the nature of the business, long-term objectives, desired level of control and risk tolerance should also be considered along with these quantitative measures when deciding on business structures.*

Keywords: *Business Structures, Franchising, Limited Liability Company (LLC), Cooperative, Entrepreneurship, Financial Requirements, Tax Implications and Growth Potential.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Micro and Small Enterprises are widely recognized as important contributors to employment and income generation in many developing countries. Studies conducted in various countries reveal that a quarter of the working-age population is engaged in MSE activities, and evidence points to an increasing trend in their participation. While the overall structure of MSEs is well understood, the mechanisms by which they generate employment opportunities are less studied. Employment in MSEs is increasing due to creation of new industries and expansion of existing businesses. However, this growth is balanced by layoffs or closures of other companies. These various factors of change are influenced by unique forces and determinants [1]. Like landlines, mobile phones enable long-distance communication and rapid exchange of information. As a result, mobile technology holds great promise for increasing the productivity of micro and small enterprises. However, the issues underlying this possibility are subtle, and the available evidence is limited and varies in quality. Therefore, it is crucial to conduct more in-depth research on how MSEs use mobile technology. There is a difference between using mobile phones to improve service to existing customers and starting new businesses, as well as checking market prices and avoiding middlemen in delivering products to the market [2]. Support to Micro and Small Enterprises is in line with the "Growth with Redistribution" initiative advocated by the World Bank. These programs aim to support the efforts of poor producers, including many MSE owners and workers directly or indirectly. Proponents believe that it is possible to foster a more equal distribution of income with economic growth. In such programs, the poor serve as the main drivers of growth. Another reason to support the MSE sector is its ability to act as an entrepreneurial "seed bed" where small business owners can create and eventually lead larger

enterprises. This is especially important as entrepreneurship plays an important role in economic growth [3]. The failure of the Indian government and major global organizations to effectively tackle the structural challenges that perpetuate poverty has refocused attention on small and medium enterprises. Policymakers are attracted to SMEs as they generate large-scale employment, reduce forced migration from rural to urban areas, and narrow the growth gap between the wealthy and the marginalized. SMEs are seen as key drivers of future economic growth. Discomfort with the neoliberal approach to market development has led to a growing push for global integration of SMEs and micro-enterprises, emphasizing the need to improve competitiveness and increase productivity [4]. In addition, they have not had a significant impact on vocational training, employment generation or poverty reduction, which are key drivers of economic growth. This situation has caused concern among the government, citizens, entrepreneurs, practitioners and the private sector. Recognizing the potential of MSEs, various levels of government in Nigeria have introduced several support programs to encourage and sustain their growth. It is widely believed that government support in areas such as finance, technology, marketing and management is critical to the success of SMEs. To this end, the government has increased its efforts to promote SME growth through expanded incentive schemes, including higher budget allocations for technical assistance initiatives [5]. The importance of women in economic development is undeniable. According to Jiggins (1989), women head about 30 percent of rural households worldwide. They account for 80 percent of labor in agriculture, produce nearly 60 percent of food consumed in rural areas, and generate one-third of family income through small-scale industries, trade, handicrafts, and casual work. In Malawi, about 59 percent of women business owners reported that at least half of their household income was derived from their entrepreneurial activities [6]. Apprenticeships have not been disproportionately affected in Ghana's economic growth efforts to accelerate employment and reduce poverty. This has raised significant concerns among the government, citizens, entrepreneurs, practitioners and the organized private sector. Recognizing the potential of micro and small enterprises, various levels of government in Ghana have implemented several support programs to foster and sustain their growth. Government funding, technology, marketing and management are considered important for the expansion of SMEs. To support their development, the government has stepped up efforts by increasing incentive schemes and allocating more funds to technical assistance initiatives [7]. Micro and small enterprises in the furniture manufacturing sector encounter numerous obstacles that impact their overall performance. While some businesses fail to survive, others experience prolonged stagnation, often producing repetitive and lower-quality products. This paper seeks to enhance the performance and contributions of these enterprises by addressing both internal and external challenges. Data were gathered through questionnaires, expert group discussions, and interviews. Alongside external factors like social, economic, cultural, political, legal, and technological influences, MSE performance is also influenced by internal, person-specific elements such as attitudes, personal outlook, training, and technical expertise [8]. A microenterprise is a small business that generates income by producing goods or services. Typically, these businesses have limited access to financing, employ few people, and are often operated from home. Although not all small businesses are family-owned, family members often contribute without being paid. Micro cooperatives can also qualify as micro enterprises. Generally, small businesses operate within the "informal sector" of an economy, meaning they do not pay taxes and are not included in official government statistics. Entrepreneurs operating in the informal sector are more likely to start their ventures because they lack alternative employment opportunities and generally have a low level of education. Compared to informal sector firms, informal sector entrepreneurs tend to employ fewer workers, are less likely to have fixed business locations and rely less on business financing [9]. The findings indicate that marketing challenges such as competition from similar products demand changes and inadequate market linkages significantly hinder the growth of women-owned enterprises. Additional problems include inadequate working space, limited access to raw materials, inadequate working capital and challenges in accessing credit, which further impede the progress of women's organizations [10]. Comparable micro-level data for advanced economies are becoming more accessible in developing countries, primarily through institutional surveys conducted by official statistical agencies. International organizations such as the World Bank are actively working to improve data collection and research practices with advanced economies. However, data quality in advanced economies is not optimal, and the volume of studies is limited, meaning that knowledge gained in developing countries remains somewhat preliminary. Although some findings are consistent with advanced economies, there are significant differences to consider [11]. The primary reason relates to Performance of Women Entrepreneurs in Micro and Small Enterprises, which is influenced by various factors. In Ethiopia, there has been a significant increase in many women's business interests, although their overall success remains low. Women entrepreneurs in Gondar face similar challenges. In addition, previous empirical studies from different countries have pointed out common factors affecting the performance of female entrepreneurs, the magnitude and effect of each factor may differ significantly from one region to another [12]. Data were collected using a semi-structured questionnaire and interviews, while a logistic regression, a binary choice model, was employed to identify key factors influencing the growth of micro and small enterprises, specifically focusing on changes in employment rates since their inception. Approximately 76.4% of MSEs are surviving and 23.6% are experiencing

growth. The results of the binary choice log it model indicate a significant gender difference in MSE growth, with male owners achieving faster growth compared to female owners. Consequently, government and non-government organizations focused on alleviating unemployment and poverty through the promotion and development of MSEs should consider these factors [13]. The study concentrated on Micro and Small Enterprises in Makweni District, Kenya. It employed a descriptive research design and utilized stratified random sampling to select a sample of 50 MSE entrepreneurs from the target population. Data was primarily gathered through a questionnaire containing both quantitative and qualitative items. SPSS software was used to analyze the quantitative data. The findings indicated that although government initiatives support the development of the MSE sector and MSEs significantly contribute to employment creation, these businesses are still struggling to meet the challenges of an increasingly competitive environment in Kenya, despite the rise of numerous service providers [14]. The findings indicate that individuals and their family members are the primary source of financing for the majority of micro and small enterprises for two main reasons. The first and most important reason has to do with religious beliefs; many respondents noted that Muslims are prohibited from taking loans. The second reason is reluctance to take loans due to high interest rates, complicated procedures and insufficient collateral. Access to infrastructure, financial resources, and government policies are key factors influencing MSEs in the construction sector. On the other hand, in the manufacturing sector, the primary factors impacting MSE growth include access to infrastructure, availability of workplaces, government policies, and market linkages [15].

2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

Sole proprietorship: Legally, it is not considered a distinct entity from its owner. Examples of freelance businesses include self-employed photographers, small landscaping services, independent writers, and personal trainers.

Partnership: A partnership is a collective agreement in which both parties commit to work together to promote their shared interests. Relevant partners may include individuals, businesses, organizations, academic institutions, governments or associations.

Limited Liability Company: A limited liability company is a type of business structure that protects individuals from being personally liable for the company's financial losses and debts. If the business faces legal problems or goes bankrupt, the liability falls on the company, not on its owners or shareholders.

Cooperative: Cooperatives are corporations owned by their "member-owners." These organizations are democratically managed by members, unlike traditional businesses, which give each person a say in the management of the business. The goods or services offered by the cooperative are designed to meet the needs and benefit of its member-owners.

Franchising: A contractual arrangement between the owner (proprietor) and the franchisee (licensee). Thanks to the support and network of fellow owners, a small business can compete more effectively against larger corporations compared to an independent small business. Additionally, you generally have exclusive rights in your assigned territory.

Financial requirements: It is specifically concerned with the exact amount of actual or projected funds required to implement a plan or project. This includes considerations such as finance, accounting, revenue, expenses, wages and more. At a regional level, the financial system, as mentioned earlier, supports the flow of funds between borrowers and lenders.

Legal complexity: Legal language is inherently complex. It uses a unique vocabulary, long and complex sentence structures, and often includes Latin and archaic words. These characteristics guarantee that legal documents are clear and will stand the test of time. In simple terms, legal jargon refers to the vocabulary used by individuals in the legal profession. In this study, the legal language under study is English, often referred to as legal English. This form of English is traditionally the language used by lawyers in English-speaking countries.

Tax implications: Tax implications refer to the financial consequences that a decision or action may have on a company's tax obligations. That is, a particular activity or transaction may be subject to different tax treatments based on how it is carried out. Long-term investments typically benefit from lower tax rates. In contrast, interest income is usually considered ordinary income for federal tax purposes.

Growth potential: Potential growth represents the sustainable growth rate of an economy over the medium term without causing high inflation. In advanced economies, this potential growth has decreased in recent decades due to slow increases in the labor force, capital stock, and productivity. In addition, growth potential refers to the ability to assess the value of an investment, business or financial strategy, or yield higher returns over time.

WSM Method: WSM is used when all information is provided in the same quantity or unit. The values in each column are totaled, and the columns are arranged according to their rank sums. If a rank sum decreases, the column element is examined similarly to how it is done in the reference form, and combinations of evaluation matrices beyond the total are evaluated. This method is useful for selecting tuning parameters and identifying subsets of variables from a large set. Although this method is considered unsupervised, the SRD method is considered supervised because it uses a target vector. The WSM approach can also be used in molecular docking research with the SRD method [16]. A decision support system can be used to improve decision-making efficiency and effectiveness using data and models to identify the most suitable fertilizer. A study is necessary to address the existing challenges. Using the Weighted Sum Model and Weighted Product methods allows customers to make informed decisions based on optimal criteria for purchasing fertilizers. WSM is one of the simplest and easiest to understand methods that falls under the category of multiple criteria decision-making techniques used to evaluate the value of various alternatives [17]. Selection of machinery and equipment in mining is an important factor affecting unit production costs. This assessment should consider aspects such as technical usability, economic objectives, efficiency and workplace safety. High efficiency of machinery can limit its operation; low efficiency can improve operational efficiency, albeit at the cost of increased unit costs [18]. All of these methods are semi-empirical, employing limit equilibrium principles to create a design model while incorporating working stress observations to ensure consistency with actual full-scale structures. In developing these methods, it was assumed that the loads from the reinforcement could be directly correlated to the stress level in the soil, and that limit equilibrium principles would be applicable. For steel-reinforced soil walls, there is little hesitation to adjust load predictions based on empirical data. The loads from the steel reinforcement should be equal to or exceed the calculated loads associated with active or at-rest lateral earth pressures within the supported area [19]. Breast cancer begins with localized metastases that can spread to distant organs. In systemic disease, an understanding of metastasis has evolved, suggesting that the likelihood of metastasis is influenced by tumor appearance, which may be useful indicators of certain characteristics, such as airway hyperplasia. There is no established response value to determine the outcome. Normal chest X-rays indicate that the inflamed pleura can produce small amounts of oxygen in the chest, which correlates with the clinical diagnosis of pleurisy in patients undergoing routine follow-up. Conversely, liver function tests often yield abnormal and poorly defined results. Tests for polycyclic and hypo echoic pleural effusions provide limited diagnostic value [20]. Consequently, the weighted sum method has been chosen among the most widely used multi-attribute decision-making techniques. This paper aims to propose a modified version of WSM as a solution for specific multi-criteria determinants. The revised WSM is outlined in five stages, and its practicality is evaluated through a numerical example. Furthermore, subsequent research could use the same approach to adapt other MADM methods to handle multiple sources [21]. A multi-criteria decision-making approach was implemented using the weighted sum method for ranking cameras. The system calculates preference scores for alternatives based on the WSM approach, which assigns relative weights to decision matrix scores and features. Customer reviews serve as these scores, with the average number of customers representing the weights. Both the weighted sum method and the weighted product method rely on scoring; however, in the weighted sum method, an alternative score is derived from the weighted sum of its ratings, where the weights correspond to the importance of each attribute. In contrast, the weighted product method uses a multiplier to reflect the importance of weighted scores instead of directly calculating performance scores. The weighted sum method involves subtracting the actual from the final multiplier, followed by addition and sorting, which helps clarify how candidate keywords are evaluated [22]. This system is designed to provide partner recommendations with various choices. It uses Fuzzy-Analytic Hierarchy Process and Weighted Sum Model for matchmaking measurement. The basic concept of the F-AHP method involves evaluating actions by comparing different factors and alternatives. In this approach, the Fuzzy-AHP criterion is used for weighting, while the WSM sub criterion is also used for this purpose. The weighting results for each alternative are based on multiple criteria including religion, wealth, heritage, physical appearance, education, organizational involvement, marital status, expertise and position. The study evaluates the performance of FAHP and WSM methods in comparison to traditional AHP and WSM approaches [23]. A sensor is any device used to measure and collect data about objects in the surrounding environment, including sonar, radar, infrared sensors, lidar, cameras, ultrasound, microphones, and other types of sensors. The primary objective of object tracking is to identify the number of targets, their locations and their characteristics such as speed and characteristics. An example of target tracking is radar tracking of aircraft [24]. However, WSM is most effective when applied to a single unit and is not a comprehensive MCDM approach for tackling multidimensional issues. Different quantities may have distinct units, while a single quantity can encompass multiple dimensions. There are various alternative methods to address one-dimensional problems aside from WSM. Although these methods were originally intended for multidimensional challenges, the WSM technique stands out as a unique approach. It employs a scoring system that is only suitable for numerical data and involves weighting. Consequently, each alternative must be evaluated against all criteria before arriving at a final score. In this context, apart from user satisfaction and optimization

requirements, no additional criteria are considered for component selection evaluation [25]. EBS uses smart contracts and blocks chain technologies to create a robust design and trusted user base. However, only a limited number of Block chain Platforms (BPs) show consistent design and reliable implementation. Selecting an appropriate BP is a significant challenge and is an important step for decision makers. Consequently, any digital transformation effort involving block chain must navigate the complexities of selecting a BP that meets the specific needs of EBS. [26]. This paper reviews and contrasts Dijkstra's algorithm and WSM with WSDA. Additionally, two examples with equivalent criterion values are provided to evaluate the effectiveness of this approach. The results indicate that WSDA outperforms Dijkstra's algorithm with respect to relevance criteria. Also, solutions can be derived directly from the problem without evaluating all possible alternatives [27]. These techniques are used in data collected from diabetic patients and health care providers to identify characteristics that help diagnose hypoglycemia (low blood glucose levels in diabetics). The features tested for this study included those selected from a modified Weighted Sum Model (WSM) implemented by a machine learning-based feature selection algorithm for blood sugar detection [28]. The evaluation criteria in this study focus on the driving factors and challenges that may affect the modernization of legacy software. The proposed approach combines fuzzy consistency method (FUCOM) and weighted sum method (WSM). FUCOM ensures the reliability of the decision-making model, while WSM calculates the overall importance or weight of each criterion during the decision-making process. This Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCTM) methodology aims to find the optimal solution that meets the evaluation criteria established by industry stakeholders based on a survey conducted [29]. Water tanks are containers designed to store liquids, primarily water for human consumption. There has been a need for water tank systems since the dawn of civilization. Groundwater tanks are used for various purposes for drinking water, irrigation, fire suppression, agricultural needs, animal husbandry, chemical production, food preparation, rainwater harvesting and many more. Common materials for constructing water tanks include concrete, steel, and masonry. Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) is often preferred due to its durability and the low maintenance service it provides [30].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

TABLE 1. Micro and small enterprises

	Financial requirements	**Legal complexity**	**Tax implications**	**Growth potential**
Sole proprietorship	15.200	121.102	302.450	897.265
Partnership	11.100	154.230	254.110	412.238
Limited Liability Company	71.500	111.102	874.256	45.485
Cooperative	91.600	175.561	789.231	745.000
Franchising	82.800	120.236	30.458	35.235

Table 1 presents an analysis of micro and small enterprises using the WSM method, focusing on the various factors affecting their performance. Sole proprietors exhibit the lowest financial needs (15,200) with moderate legal complications (121,102) and tax implications (302,450), although they exhibit significant growth potential (897,265). Partnerships require slightly less funding (11,100) but face more legal complications (154,230) and tax implications (254,110), leading to limited growth potential (412,238). In contrast, limited liability companies require substantial investment (71,500) and exhibit high tax implications (874,256), but struggle with growth potential (45,485). Cooperatives demand significant financial responsibility (91,600) and complex legal and tax scenarios, but they show a promising growth potential (745,000). Franchising requires moderate investment (82,800), and while it has low tax implications (30,458), its growth potential is low (35,235).

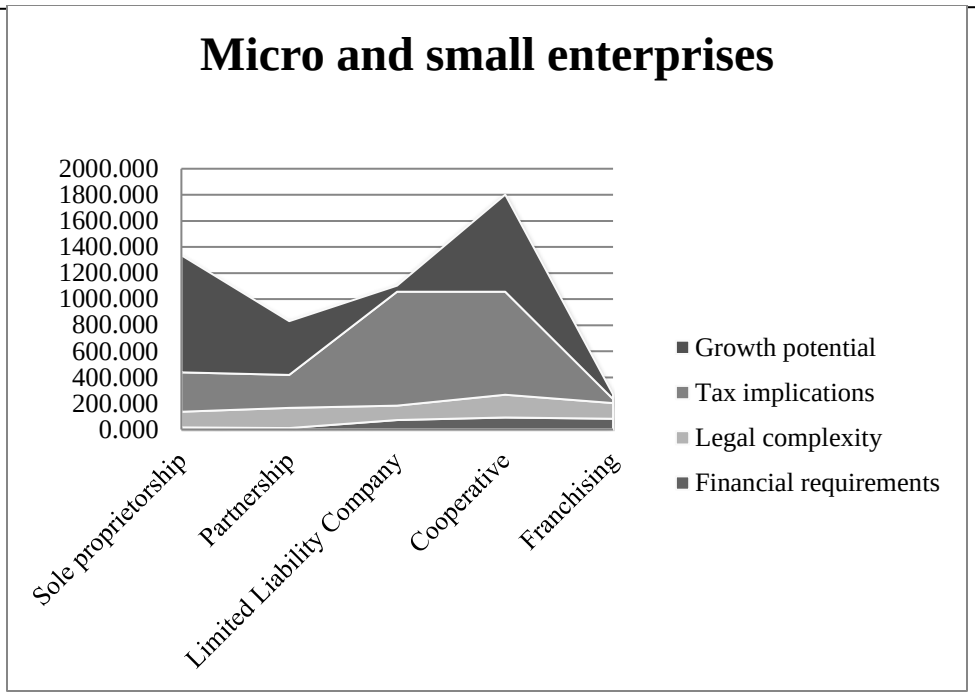

FIGURE 1. Micro and small enterprises

Figure 1 illustrates the assessment of micro and small enterprises using the WSM methodology, highlighting key factors. Sole proprietorships have very low financing requirements and significant growth potential. Conversely, limited liability companies face higher tax implications but exhibit lower growth potential, while cooperatives require substantial investment with promising growth prospects.

TABLE 2. Normalized Data

	Normalized			
Sole proprietorship	0.16594	0.68980	0.10070	0.03927
Partnership	0.12118	0.87850	0.11986	0.08547
Limited Liability Company	0.78057	0.63284	0.03484	0.77465
Cooperative	1.00000	1.00000	0.03859	0.04730
Franchising	0.90393	0.68487	1.00000	1.00000

Table 2 presents the normalized data obtained from the WSM method that provides a comparative analysis of different company types. Cooperative stands out with the highest normal values across all categories, indicating strong overall performance. Sole proprietorships and partnerships show lower normal scores, especially on financial needs and growth potential. Limited liability companies show a significant normalized score on financial needs (0.78057) but low values on tax implications and growth potential. Franchising achieves the highest normalization for tax implications (1.00000) and growth potential (1.00000), excelling in those areas despite various financial and legal issues.

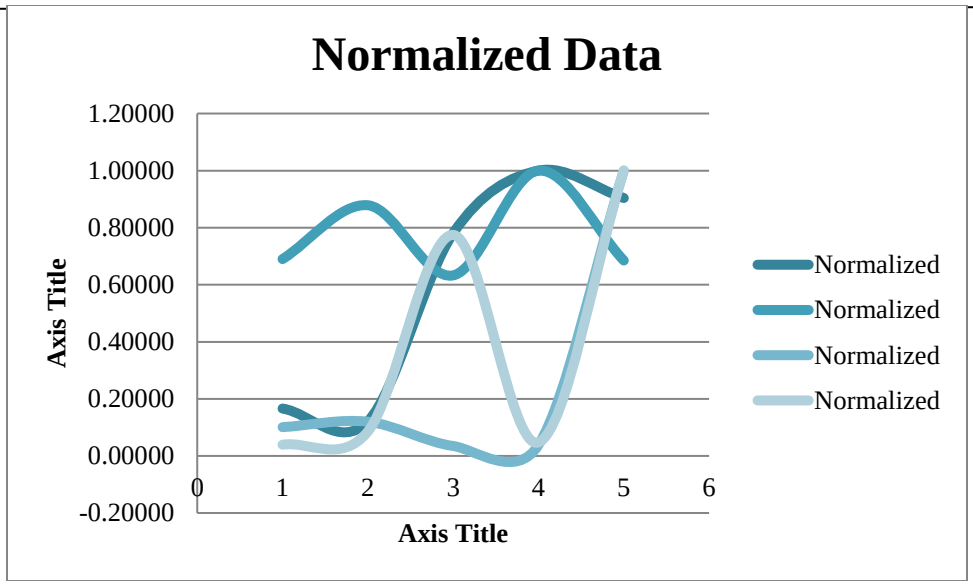

FIGURE 2. Normalized Data

Figure 2 shows normalized data from the WSM method, revealing performance metrics for different organization types. Cooperativeness achieves the highest normality in all categories, indicating optimal performance. Franchise excels in tax implications and growth potential, while sole proprietorships and partnerships show lower scores, reflecting weaker overall viability.

TABLE 3. Weightages

Weight			
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25

Table 3 outlines the weight ages assigned to various criteria in the WSM method, with each factor receiving an importance equal to 0.25. This balanced distribution indicates that financing needs, legal issues, tax implications and growth potential are considered equally important in evaluating micro and small enterprises. Such an approach allows for a balanced analysis, with no single factor having a disproportionate impact on the overall assessment. By maintaining this equal weighting, decision makers can comprehensively evaluate the performance of different business structures, facilitating informed choices about which organizational type best suits their objectives and operating environment.

TABLE 4. Weighted Normalized Decision Matrix

	Weighted normalized decision matrix			
Sole proprietorship	0.04148	0.17245	0.02518	0.00982
Partnership	0.03029	0.21962	0.02997	0.02137
Limited Liability Company	0.19514	0.15821	0.00871	0.19366
Cooperative	0.25000	0.25000	0.00965	0.01182
Franchising	0.22598	0.17122	0.25000	0.25000

Table 4 presents the weighted normal result matrix obtained from the WSM method showing the performance of different firm types. Each category financial needs, legal issues, tax implications, and growth potential emphasizes their relative importance in the evaluation. The cooperative scores highly in financial needs (0.25000), indicating strong performance in this area, while the franchise excels in tax implications and growth potential, both scoring 0.25000. Sole proprietorships and partnerships show lower scores across the board, suggesting less favorable outcomes. Limited liability companies exhibit balanced performance, especially in growth efficiency (0.19366), highlighting their competitiveness.

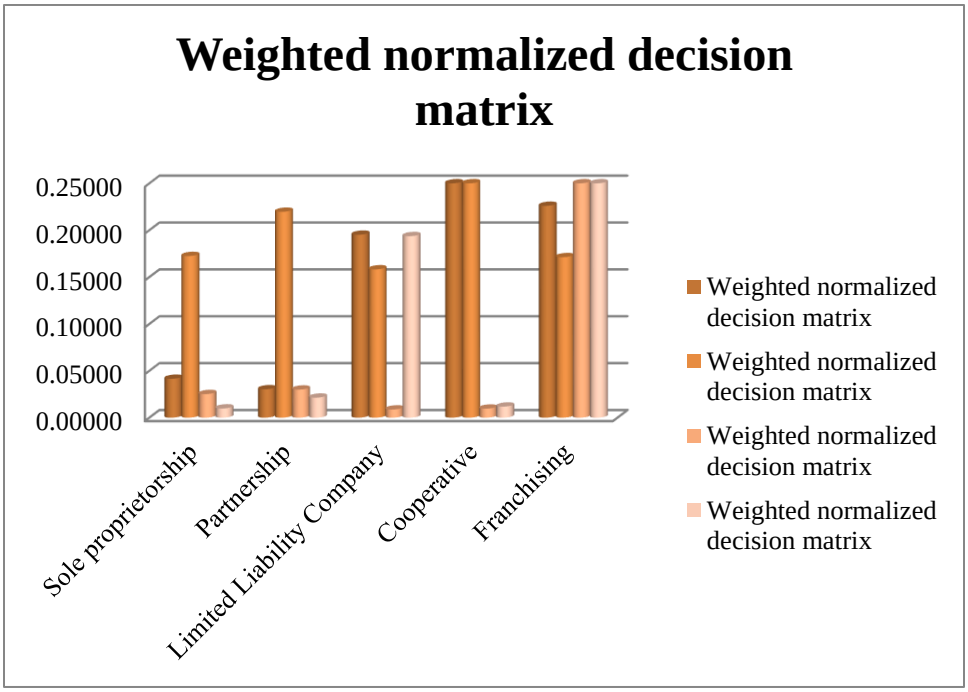

FIGURE 3. Weighted Normalized Decision Matrix

Figure 3 illustrates the weighted normalized result matrix from the WSM method describing the performance of different firm types. Cooperatives score high on financing needs, while franchising excels on tax implications and growth potential. Sole proprietorships and partnerships exhibit lower overall scores, indicating weaker reliability.

TABLE 5. Preference Score & Rank

	Preference Score	Rank
Sole proprietorship	0.24893	5
Partnership	0.30125	4
Limited Liability Company	0.55572	2
Cooperative	0.52147	3
Franchising	0.89720	1

Table 5 presents the priority scores and rankings for different organization types based on the WSM method. Franchising ranks highest with a priority score of 0.89720, indicating its overall strength in key factors such as growth potential and tax implications. Limited liability companies follow closely behind with a score of 0.55572, reflecting balanced performance across criteria. Cooperatives (0.52147) rank third, indicating moderate competitiveness, while partnerships (0.30125) and sole proprietorships (0.24893) rank fourth and fifth, respectively, indicating weak reliability. This ranking helps to identify which types of organizations are most favorable based on the evaluated criteria.

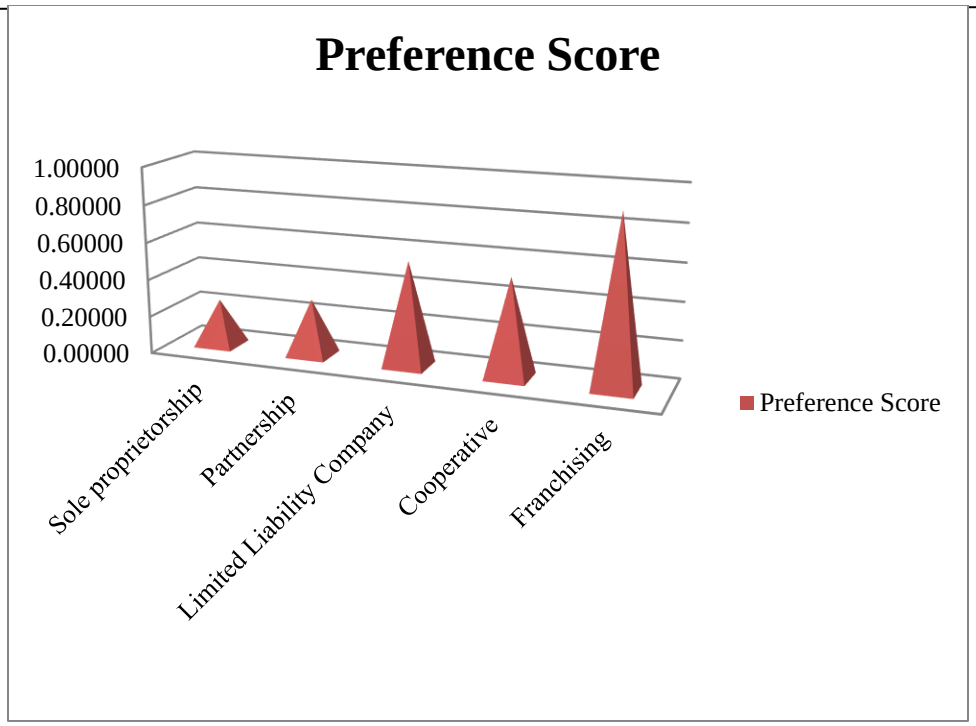

FIGURE 4. Preference score

Figure 4 illustrates the preference scores and rankings from the WSM method. Franchising ranks highest with a score of 0.89720, indicating strong overall performance. Limited liability companies ranked second, while cooperatives ranked third. Sole proprietorships and partnerships ranked low, reflecting weak competitiveness among key factors.

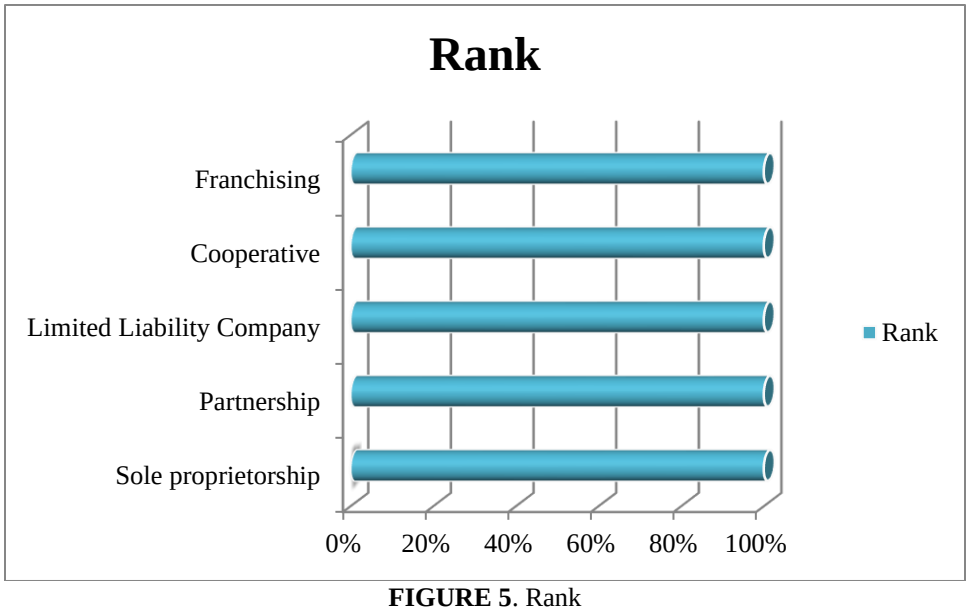

FIGURE 5. Rank

Figure 5 depicts the ranking of different organization types based on the WSM method. It ranked first due to its strong overall performance in key factors such as growth potential and tax implications. The limited liability company follows closely behind in second place, showing a competitive balance of financial requirements and legal issues. Co-operatives with modest benefits are in third place. Partnerships ranked fourth, and sole proprietorships ranked fifth, reflecting low reliability compared to other business structures. These rankings provide insight into which company types are most favorable based on their rated attributes.

4. CONCLUSION

Ranked first with the highest priority score of 0.89720. Franchising offers a balanced set of benefits, particularly in terms of tax implications and growth potential. Established brand recognition and support systems can generally contribute to this strong performance, providing entrepreneurs with a structured path to business ownership with minimal risks. Limited Liability Companies (LLCs) ranked second with a score of 0.55572, indicating a solid overall performance across the criteria assessed. LLCs offer a good balance between personal asset protection, tax flexibility and growth potential, making them an attractive option for many small business owners looking to minimize their personal liability while maintaining operational flexibility. Cooperatives ranked third with a score of 0.52147 indicating moderate competitiveness. While they scored high on financial needs and legal issues, their performance was low on tax implications and development potential. This suggests that cooperatives may be appropriate for certain industries or situations where collective ownership and democratic management are prioritized for rapid growth or tax optimization. Partnerships and sole proprietorships are ranked fourth and fifth with scores of 0.30125 and 0.24893 respectively. These traditional business structures, while simple to establish and operate, appear less competitive when evaluated against more complex criteria. Their low scores in areas such as growth potential and tax implications suggest they may be better suited for small-scale or lifestyle businesses than ventures aiming for significant expansion. The analysis highlights the importance of considering multiple factors when choosing a business structure. While financial requirements and legal issues are important, the study shows that tax implications and growth potential play an important role in determining the overall viability and attractiveness of various enterprise types. This analysis provides a general overview, and it should be noted that the best choice for any individual entrepreneur or business will vary depending on specific circumstances, industry and personal goals. Factors such as the nature of the business, long-term objectives, desired level of control and risk tolerance should also be considered with these quantitative measures.

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