MISAMIS UNIVERSITY

Ozamiz City

AMBULANT VENDORS' PERCEIVED ACCOUNTING KNOWLEDGE, MANAGEMENT SKILLS, AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

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of the Requirements for the Degree
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ABSTRACT

Ambulant vendors are included in the informal sector, which is a substantial part of the Philippines' economy. This study examined the significant relationship between ambulant vendors' perceived accounting knowledge, management skills, and business performance. This study utilized the quantitative approach using a descriptive-correlational research design. Thirty (30) ambulant vendors were chosen through convenience sampling. The study took place in Ozamiz City. Ambulant Vendors' Perceived Accounting Knowledge, Management Skills, and Business Performance Questionnaire were utilized as instruments in gathering the data. The data were analyzed using the Frequencies and Percentage, Weighted Mean and Standard Deviations, and Spearman's Rho Correlation Coefficient. The study's findings showed that most ambulant vendors are male and have been working for more than ten years and reached the high school level. The respondents' level of perceived accounting knowledge, management skills, and business performance of the ambulant vendors is high. The result also presents that business performance has a strong positive relationship with perceived accounting knowledge and has a perfect positive correlation with management skills. In conclusion, ambulant vendors utilize their accounting knowledge and management skills effectively, but there are still constructs that need to be improved. Ambulant vendors may acquire and develop their perceived accounting knowledge and management skills to enhance their business performance through training and seminars.

KEYWORDS: accounting knowledge, ambulant vendors, business performance, management skills, record keeping

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

Rationale of the Study

Expensive living costs drive people to work hard and survive every single day. Street vending has become rampant throughout urban areas to create economic opportunities. Despite the presence of traffic, individuals are vending goods on the city's sidewalks and highways as a method to boost their income. The International Labour Organization (ILO) reports that over 60% of the global workforce is engaged in the informal sector, with street vending being a significant part of the global sector. In the United States, street vending is heavily regulated and criminalized due to concerns about irregular immigration since the majority of the street vendors are immigrants who are typically low-income earners (Pileri, 2021). The study of Recchi (2020) reveals that the regulations in the United States are more repressive compared to countries like the Philippines, where regulations are more tolerant towards street vendors. However, street vendors in the Philippines face struggles due to eviction campaigns by the authorities. However, street vending remains an essential source of employment and income for urban residents in developing countries (Solidum, 2023).

In the Philippines, the informal sector is a substantial part of the economy. A significant percentage of the workforce is engaged in informal employment, with street vending being a common livelihood in urban areas. Based on Statista's 2019 market share report, 43 percent of all food service establishments in the Philippines are composed of street stalls and kiosks, equivalent to over 41,200 units. Among the street vendors include ambulant vendors, also known as "hawkers," who are sellers or vendors who do not occupy a defined position in the market but come daily or occasionally to sell goods or commodities. They usually travel from one city to another or from one

place to another within the same area to sell or barter goods on foot, in a cart, or a vehicle. It is a career with low entrance requirements that needs little start-up money and knowledge, making it popular with urban poor people (Rabbi et al., 2023). These vendors are integral to the local economy as they provide convenience and affordable product options to the public. However, they often lack formal training in accounting and business management, which affects their competence to maintain transaction records, manage inventory, and plan creation for growth.

Perceived accounting knowledge in record keeping is crucial for any business, regardless of the size (Khadim & Choudhury, 2019). Small and medium enterprises' financial performance is positively influenced by record keeping as it provides recorded information for owners to make economic decisions to perform seamless operations (Balagobei, 2019; Apollo, 2022). Small-scale enterprises practice record keeping, yet not all records are prepared, which is crucial to monitor the growth of the business. However, business transactions are not recorded systematically, as they only record the cash flows of the business based on their knowledge. Most small and medium enterprise operators lack basic accounting knowledge even though keeping records assists in tracking the performance of the organization (Aladejebi & Oladimeji, 2019). In addition, the professional fees for hiring accountants or bookkeepers and the unappreciated need to keep accounting records are some of the reasons why business owners fail to maintain accounting records, which causes challenges in measuring the growth of their businesses (Ayishetu et al., 2022). It presents that record-keeping is critical for organization's performance and budgeting.

Enterprises use budgeting to track their progress, manage spending and forecast cash flow and profit (Nso, 2020; Benedict et al., 2020). Thus, budgeting has a relevant relationship with the overall performance of the firm (Adegun et al., 2022; Wanjiru &

Nyatete, 2021). The budget process has a significant effect on the company's performance in both non-financial and financial aspects as it summarizes the allocation of resources to different departments, such as marketing and operations management, to align organizational goals (Tuan & Rajagopal, 2022). This allows the business to perform according to its plan and achieve its objectives. Therefore, the budget process should be improved to enhance the firm's performance. Moreover, Fortuna (2021) stated that the same budgeting process is practiced regardless of the business' size since it is influenced by management skills, such as inventory, cash, and expense management (Nunden et al., 2022).

Effective management skills are essential for the smooth business operation. Hence, companies first invest in human resources to acquire the necessary abilities to achieve the business goals (Santos et al., 2021). Consequently, management skills affect the firms's performance, especially inventory management, to keep their records efficiently (Yussif et al., 2019; Sariwulan et al., 2020). It is to monitor the stocks acquired and used during the operation. In this vein, ambulant vendors may also practice inventory management to control and allocate their financial resources, which are crucial for business growth in a crisis. In cases of shortage of money, vendors must adjust their methods and approaches in conducting their business to resolve the issue (Medeiros et al., 2023). It provides evidence that inventory management and cash management are relevant to effectively and efficiently operate their economic endeavors.

Cash management is among the most vital component of effective practice because it affects operational efficiency and lowers total operating costs, especially for retailers (Cabildo et al., 2022; Chinta & Prasad, 2021). However, the lack of cash management leads to business failure (Spekelet & Solomon, 2021). Cash management

practices positively and significantly affect SME performance, which impacts business operations' growth and development (Begum & Navi, 2023; Otieno, 2021). However, operating expenses significantly affect profitability, reflecting the influence on the company's value since the lower the expenses, the higher the financial performance (Yuliana et al., 2024; Hossain & Uddin, 2021; Siltan, 2022). Expenses and financial performance have an indirect relationship. Furthermore, expense management must be practiced to determine the performance and growth of the operation regardless of the size and location.

Small and medium enterprise owners in the Philippines have accounting knowledge, especially in record keeping, and utilize it moderately (Micabalo et al., 2022). However, other owners outsource bookkeepers to prepare their financial statements due to a lack of knowledge and no formal training in record keeping while limiting their financial resources due to their scale (Quinonez, 2020). Preparing budgets can be costly, time-consuming, and unnecessary for microbusinesses since it is typically owned by one individual, despite its overall impact on the business (Mandigma et al., 2023). SMEs often struggle and fail due to the lack of access to right resources and opportunities and, among others, the lack of necessary skills of business owners (Jayasekara et al., 2020). Ambulant vendors who often operate with no adequate skills and knowledge on managing their business may face difficulty tracking their expenses, managing cash flow, and making informed decisions, thus affecting their business performance. It is apparent in Ozamiz City, where ambulant vendors are common.

A knowledge gap in the prior research has been identified by the researchers concerning the relationship of accounting knowledge and management skills to business performance among ambulant vendors, especially in small urban centers such as Ozamiz City. It is crucial to determine the relations of these observed variables to

provide insights that could assist vendors in improving the overall condition of their business. Prior research did not address how accounting knowledge and management skills impacts the firm's non-financial performance. Additionally, earlier studies have focused mainly on the population of micro, small, and medium enterprises. There was only a little literature that emphasized the ambulant vendors, which are important and worthy of investigation in the context of Ozamiz City. This study sought to extend the understanding of how ambulant vendors operate by addressing the gaps in existing research. This research aimed to examine the relationship between perceived accounting knowledge and management skills with the business performance of ambulant vendors in Ozamiz City. By addressing this gap, this study could inform various institutions, organizations, and the local government to identify areas where training and support are needed to significantly improve the viability and success of these enterprises. This training and support may be in the form of seminars, webinars, and notifications to the authorities regarding the study's findings.

Theoretical Framework

This study was anchored on three theories, namely: The Financial Management Theory by Brigham & Ehrhardt (1977), Resource Based-View by Wenerfelt (1984), and Human Capital Theory by Becker (1962).

Financial Management Theory highlights the role of financial management as a crucial aspect of business management, focusing on the effective utilization of capital and strategic decision-making regarding finance. It deals with using money in a company, including all acquisitions, sales, and expenditures (Anoos, 2020). It is an operational function involving financial planning, financial forecasting, and provision of finance, as well as formulating economic policies (Sharma, 1998). Financial management is commonly referred to as corporate finance.

Primarily, the success of financial management heavily relies on judicious fund usage and sound decision-making, placing significant responsibility on financial managers within organizations (Paramasivan & Subramanian, 2009). However, many small business owners grapple with financial allocation issues due to insufficient accounting knowledge. Furthermore, financial activities should not only be limited to the procurement of funds but also to other aspects of financing, such as determining the financial needs of raising sufficient funds, cost financing capital, budgeting, maintaining liquidity, lending and borrowing policies, and management of fixed and current assets, valuation of the firm, and dividend policy (Saini et al., 2022). According to Finance Courses for Non-Finance Managers (2024), financial management is divided into two primary functions: managerial functions, which encompass financial forecasting, investment decisions, and income management, and routine functions, which include record-keeping and reporting, safeguarding of cash balances, securities, insurance policies and other valuable papers, and cash and credit management. This study delves into the essential accounting knowledge of ambulant vendors, focusing on their record-keeping and budgeting practices. Examining the influence of this knowledge on their business performance highlights the critical role that sound financial practices play in enhancing their success.

The theory asserts the importance of substantial accounting knowledge and its significant impact on a firm's performance. It further evaluates the role of financial management in facilitating accurate forecasting, effective budgeting, and optimal allocation of financial resources. The interplay between executive and routine functions is essential in shaping the perceived accounting knowledge among ambulant vendors, particularly concerning their practices in record-keeping and budgeting.

Moreover, Resource Based-View Theory asserts that firm resources include all of the company's assets, capabilities, organizational processes, company attributes, information, knowledge, and more that are under its control. These resources allow the business to understand and implement techniques that improve efficiency and effectiveness (Barney, 1991). This implies that the firm has assets that provide a competitive edge and guarantee long-term success. Additionally, firm resources can be either external such as the role of suppliers, customer expectations, and technological change, or internal such as R&D capabilities, logistics, brand management, and low-cost procedures (Putra et al., 2021).

This theory helped supplement how ambulant vendors' management skills will help them maximize profit by utilizing their resources appropriately. The development of a broader Resource-Based Theory (RBT) approach demonstrates that businesses can gain a competitive advantage not merely by acquiring critical assets but also by developing new potential capabilities. These capabilities are acquired through learning, gaining expertise, and accumulating tangible and intangible assets over time (Utami & Alamanos, 2023).

Human capital refers to the knowledge, skills, and abilities (KSAs) embodied in people (Coff, 2002). The theory is known as human capital because, as stated by the World Bank (2019), it refers to the investment made by individuals over their lifetimes to realize their potential as productive members of society. Human capital encompasses knowledge, skills, attitudes, aptitudes, and other acquired traits that significantly contribute to production. It comprises two primary components that exhibit strong complementarity: early ability, whether acquired or innate, and skills obtained through formal education or training.

Becker (1962) and Rosen (1976) asserts that individual workers have skills or abilities that they can enhance or acquire through education and training. It can boost the performance of a business, highlight the importance of labor maximization, and show how an organization should invest in people through education and training to increase employees' capacity for effective productivity (Wuttaphan, 2017). Human capital determines the ability of an economy to manage its other factors of production, and it is necessary for innovation (Osiobe, 2019). Human capital theory enhances organizational performance, as organizations depend on employees' skills, knowledge, and abilities for value creation.

This study was anchored on Human Capital Theory because this theory stresses how knowledge and skills impact the overall performance of an organization, which makes it related to this study. Ambulant vendors should have a strong foundation of knowledge and skills to become successful. They must be fully equipped with significant accounting knowledge and management skills to operate their business efficiently.

Conceptual Framework

This study is structured around the key variables, which include perceived accounting knowledge and management skills, which serve as the independent variable, and business performance, which serves as the dependent variable. Perceived accounting knowledge is categorized into record-keeping and budgeting. Management skills are described in terms of inventory management, cash management, and expense management. Business performance is classified into financial and non-financial. By identifying and analyzing these relationships, the framework presents a figure indicating whether the perceived accounting knowledge and management skills relate to business performance.

Perceived Accounting Knowledge

Accounting knowledge refers to all information that has been stored in a person's memory relating to recording, classification, summarizing, and reporting on economic events and transactions that occur in a company and produce output in the form of financial or quantitative information (Christina & Sembiring, 2021). Perceived knowledge is characterized as what people believe they know about an issue and is a crucial factor in shaping risk perceptions and behavioral intentions (Liao et al., 2020). In this study, Perceived Accounting Knowledge is operationally defined as the self-assessment of the ambulant vendors on how they employ accounting works in their business operations. Entrepreneurs who possess a strong understanding of accounting are more adept at effectively managing their finances, which results in enhanced business performance and decisions (Olarewaju & Msomi, 2021).

Record Keeping. Record keeping involves systematically documenting business transactions to ensure the financial position of an organization can be determined at any given time. (Balagobei, 2019). Record keeping is the practice of systematically organizing and storing information or data for easy retrieval at a later date. It is important for businesses to strictly maintain necessary accounting books to document all cash receipts and payments. Having accounting knowledge allows entrepreneurs to effectively manage at least a good business record book within their organization (Anisiuba et al., 2019). Well-maintained records help business owners track inventory and expenses. Record-keeping practices of SMEs in Sri Lanka have a significant positive influence on their business performance (Balagobie, 2019).

Budgeting. It is the overall summary of planned expenses and revenue or future savings and spending. Additionally, it is a systematic method of mapping out the future, allocating scarce resources, including financial and physical, to accomplish strategic

goals. Accounting knowledge enables efficient preparation of budgets for business operations while providing effective application of financial management techniques for business successful planning and implementation (Anisiuba et al., 2019). A well-structured budget helps business owners plan for future cash needs, control spending, and avoid financial shortfalls.

Management Skills

Management skills are the abilities of the managers or owners that they must possess to perform and fulfill their duties in an organization (Pramandita et al., 2021). Management Skills are operationally defined in the study as the skills required to organize, plan, lead, and control a business. Hang (2021) suggests that higher business performance and growth are linked to the development of effective management skills. In addition to supervising daily operations, effective management necessitates the implementation of strategies that improve the performance of the business. The management skills allow ambulant vendors to make informed decisions, optimize resources, and maintain financial health, which can be facilitated by their accounting knowledge.

Inventory Management. It is also known as materials management, which involves identifying, acquiring, storing, and distributing the appropriate materials in the correct quality and quantity, at the right location, and within the proper time frame to facilitate an organized and efficient movement of resources (Khobragade, 2019). Inventory management involves maintaining optimal stock levels to meet customer demand and minimize costs. The study of Golas (2020) showed that enhancing the efficiency of inventory management positively correlates with financial performance, as measured by the return on operating assets.

Cash Management. In relation to financial management, more emphasis is placed on the components of working capital, which includes cash management. Eton et al. (2019) defined cash management as those activities that involve planning cash usage, overseeing cash flows, maintaining an optimal cash level over time, and investing surplus cash. It is regarded as one of the most critical financial decisions within an organization due to the limited availability of financial resources and the need to meet various objectives. The major tool for determining the optimal cash level is cash budgeting (Anisiuba et al., 2019). The study by Ouma (2021) shows that cash management positively correlates with financial performance.

Expense Management. Expense management focuses on monitoring and controlling expenditures to maintain profitability. Accurate record-keeping is essential for effective expense management, as it provides the data needed to track and analyze expenses while budgeting is a key component of expense management, as it sets financial targets and limits for various expense categories.

Business Performance

Business performance can be defined as a company's ability to achieve its objectives and profit from its resources. The perceived accounting knowledge and management skills significantly impact business performance by improving financial management, operational efficiency, and customer satisfaction. In Pakistan, the financial performance of SMEs and accounting procedures like budgeting, cash flow management, and financial reporting postulated a substantial relationship. Anisiuba et al. (2019) found that there is a substantial difference in the perceived business obstacles between entrepreneurs who possess an accounting background and those who do not. The researcher suggested that business organizations may enhance their business performance by intentionally adopting the culture of budgeting, adhering to and

utilizing accounting reports and policies, and acquiring the skills of financial management. However, SMEs performance is classified as financial performance and non-financial performance.

Financial Performance. Business performance was assessed based on the financial results obtained by a company in a given period. Financial performance refers to how well an organization uses its assets to generate revenue and profit. Therefore, to admit that a company is financially successful, its monetary outputs must be higher than the expenses related to its realization (Tudose et al., 2022). It encompasses various metrics and financial statements that provide a view of a company's financial health, operational performance, and profitability. Analyzing financial performance offers valuable insights into aspects such as production efficiency, profitability, liquidity, asset management, and cash flow within the industry (Wu et al., 2020).

Non-Financial Performance. It is defined as those that cannot be defined in financial terms and include measures such as customer satisfaction, innovation, product quality, safety and environment, and other qualitative factors (Cho & Yan, 2019). Accordingly, street entrepreneurs should recognize the importance of relationship marketing, which has the potential to enhance a company's financial outcomes (Aun & Salami, 2022). Moreover, street entrepreneurial ventures can evolve into SMEs by focusing on developing skills, acquiring a thorough understanding, and developing knowledge of all factors that could influence their operations.

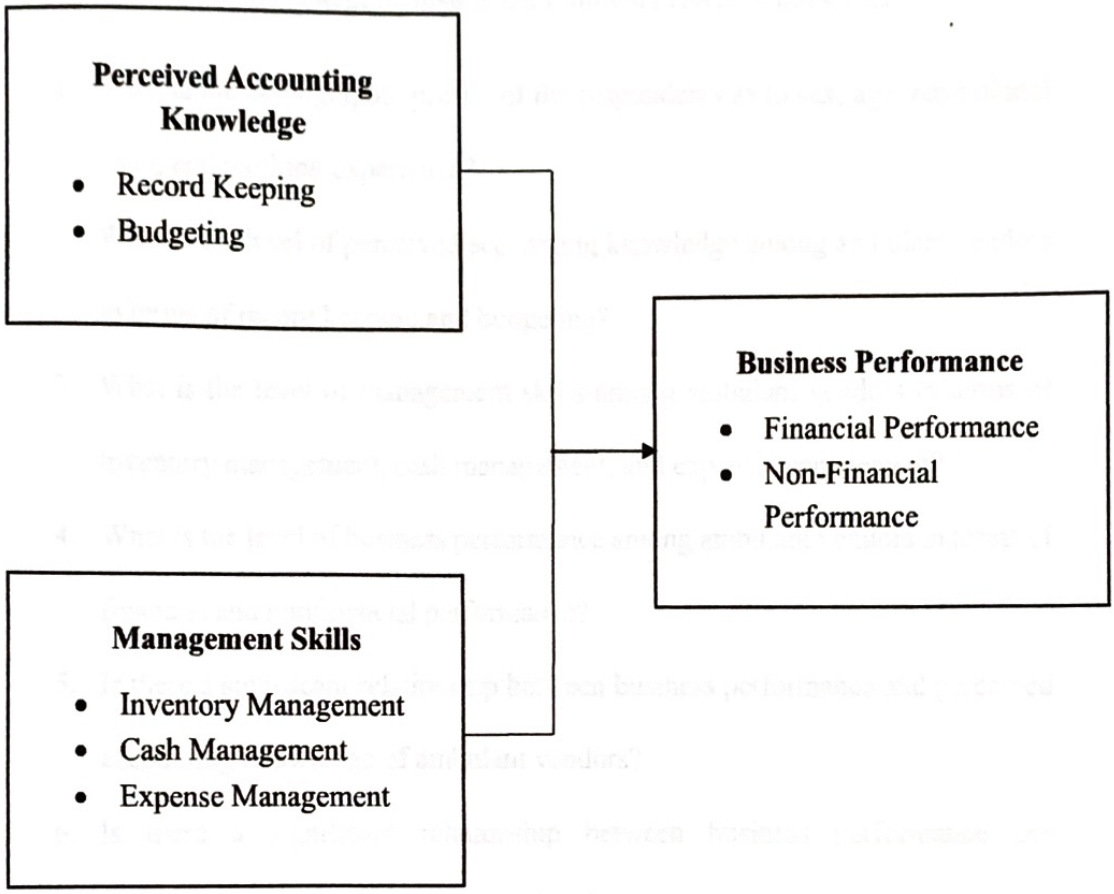


Figure 1. Schematic Diagram of the Study

Statement of the Problem

This study explored the significant relationship between ambulant vendors' perceived accounting knowledge, management skills, and business performance. Specifically, this study sought to answer the following research questions:

1. What is the demographic profile of the respondents as to sex, age, educational level, and working experience?
2. What is the level of perceived accounting knowledge among ambulant vendors in terms of record keeping and budgeting?
3. What is the level of management skills among ambulant vendors in terms of inventory management, cash management, and expense management?
4. What is the level of business performance among ambulant vendors in terms of financial and nonfinancial performance?
5. Is there a significant relationship between business performance and perceived accounting knowledge of ambulant vendors?
6. Is there a significant relationship between business performance and management skills of ambulant vendors?

Null Hypotheses

Ho1: There is no significant relationship between business performance and perceived accounting knowledge of ambulant vendors.

Ho2: There is no significant relationship between business performance and management skills of ambulant vendors.

Chapter 2

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Design

This study used the quantitative approach using a descriptive-correlational research design. A descriptive-correlational research design describes the variables and measures the extent of the relationships between and among the variables. The research design was used to explain the relationship between two or more variables without making assertions about cause and effect (Bhat, 2023). The descriptive-correlational research design was appropriate for this study because it explored the significant relationship between ambulant vendors' perceived accounting knowledge, management skills, and business performance.

Setting

The study was conducted in Ozamiz City. Ozamiz City has a land area of one hundred sixty-nine and ninety-five (169.95) square kilometers and is located in the southern part of Misamis Occidental province in Northern Mindanao, Philippines. Ozamiz City was considered to be the center of health care, commerce, transport, and education among the three cities in Misamis Occidental. The city has a various number of ambulant vendors which were essential for achieving the research objectives.

Respondents

The respondents of the study were the ambulant vendors operating in Ozamiz City. To determine the minimum sample size necessary for testing the study hypothesis, an a priori power analysis was conducted using G.Power 3.1.9.7 (Faul et al., 2007). The analysis revealed that a sample size of N = 29 was required to achieve 80% power for

detecting a high effect at a significance level of $\alpha = .05$. Accordingly, the obtained sample size of N = 29 is sufficient to test the hypothesis.

There were 30 respondents who were selected through convenience sampling. Convenience sampling is a type of sampling method where respondents are chosen from an already accessible and available group of people for the researchers (Simkus, 2023). The following criteria were used to choose and locate the respondents: (1) the respondents were ambulant vendors regardless of whether registered or not; (2) the respondents operated in Ozamiz City; and (3) the respondents operated for at least six (6) months. However, those who did not qualify to meet the criteria were excluded as actual respondents of the study.

Instrument

This study used the following research instruments in gathering the data:

A. Perceived Accounting Knowledge Questionnaire. This research instrument was adapted and modified from the study of Anoos et al. (2020). The instrument is a 4-point Likert Scale and composed of 2 main constructs: Record Keeping and Budgeting. Furthermore, there were ten (10) statements in the questionnaire.

In determining the level of perceived accounting knowledge, the following scale was used:

Responses	**Continuum**	**Interpretations**
4- Strongly Agree (SA)	3.21 - 4.00	Very Good (VG)
3- Agree (A)	2.41 – 3.20	Good (G)
2- Disagree (D)	1.61 – 2.40	Poor (P)
1- Strongly Disagree (SD)	1.00 – 1.60	Very Poor (VP)

B. *Management Skills Questionnaire.* This research instrument was adapted and modified from the studies of Anoos et al. (2020), Smirat & Yousef (2016), and Uwonda et al. (2013). The instrument is a 4-point Likert Scale and composed of 3 main constructs: Inventory Management, Cash Management, and Expense Management. There were fifteen (15) statements in the questionnaire.

In determining the level of management skills, the following scale was used:

Responses	**Continuum**	**Interpretations**
4- Strongly Agree (SA)	3.21 - 4.00	Very Good (VG)
3- Agree (A)	2.41 – 3.20	Good (G)
2- Disagree (D)	1.61 – 2.40	Poor (P)
1- Strongly Disagree (SD)	1.00 – 1.60	Very Poor (VP)

C. *Business Performance.* This research instrument was adapted and modified from the studies of Eton et al. (2019) and Yuliansyah & Razim (2015). The instrument is a 4-point Likert Scale and composed of 2 main constructs: Financial Performance and Non-Financial Performance. Furthermore, there were ten (10) statements in the questionnaire.

In determining the level of business performance, the following scale was used:

Responses	Continuum	Interpretations
4- Strongly Agree (SA)	3.21 - 4.00	Very Good (VG)
3- Agree (A)	2.41 – 3.20	Good (G)
2- Disagree (D)	1.61 – 2.40	Poor (P)
1- Strongly Disagree (SD)	1.00 – 1.60	Very Poor (VP)

Data Gathering Procedure

Before conducting this study, the researchers sought permission from the college dean of Business Management, which was conferred by the thesis advisor. Upon the approval of the letter request, the questionnaires were distributed to the respondents. The distribution of questionnaires was done in a face-to-face manner. During the individual distribution of the questionnaires, the respondents were provided with informed consent. After all the data were collected, they were analyzed and interpreted.

Ethical Considerations

The ethical consideration was anchored on Bharandi's Ethical Consideration in Research in 2021. The researchers sought the respondents' consent to make an informed decision as to whether the respondents would participate or not. The researchers did not force anyone to participate in the study if they wished not to; respondents could decline their participation. The researchers did not subject the respondents to harm in any way. The researchers ensured the confidentiality of research data by protecting the privacy of individuals, organizations, and institutions and preventing privacy violations among the respondents. The study prioritized the rights and well-being of the respondents by safeguarding their privacy appropriately. Also, there were no falsehoods or exaggerations regarding the goals and purpose of the study. The researchers provided

clear explanations regarding various affiliations, the sources of research findings, and any potential conflicts of interest. Finally, the study upheld integrity and institutional credibility for an ethical and acceptable research study. The researchers ensured that they provided unbiased and accurate information.

Data Analysis

This study utilized the following research statistical tools:

Frequency and Percentage Distribution. This tool was used to determine the frequency and percentage of respondents, including the respondents' demographic profiles.

Weighted Mean and Standard Deviations. These tools were utilized to determine the level of perceived accounting knowledge, management skills, and business performance among ambulant vendors.

Spearman's Rho Correlation Coefficient. This tool was used to explore the significant relationship between business performance and perceived accounting knowledge, and between business performance and management skills.

Chapter 3

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Table 1 shows the demographic profile of the respondents. The results indicate that the sex distribution is predominantly male, with 63.3% or 19 respondents identifying as male, while 36.7% or 11 of the total ambulant vendors are female. Additionally, the study shows that the age group of respondents who are 34 years old represents the highest percentage at 16.7%, equivalent to 5 out of 30 of the total respondents. A total of 10 respondents have been working in the service industry for more than 10 years, constituting 33.3% of the total respondents, which is the highest. It is followed by less than 12 months and 1 - 5 years with 30% and 26.7% of the total, with a frequency of 9 and 8 of the entire number of respondents, respectively. The 10% of the respondents have been working in the industry for 5-10 years, equivalent to 3 out of the 30 ambulant vendors, which is the lowest. The percentage of 33.3%, or 10 of the 30 respondents, reported having reached high school level. It was followed by 30% of high school graduates, 20% of those who reached the college level, and 10% at the elementary level, with a frequency of 9, 6, and 3 of the total respondents, respectively. Both elementary and college graduates have an educational attainment rate of 3.3% or 1 out of the 30 ambulant vendors, making it the least attained.

The concentration of respondents suggests a strong focus on ambulant vendors. The higher percentage of male respondents implies that most of the ambulant vendors are males, and 34 years old is the most frequent age among respondents. This indicated that most of the ambulant vendors were the breadwinners of their families since the age of 34 years old is within the age range they earned income to provide for themselves or

their families. Most respondents have been in the service industry for over ten years, which means that ambulant vendors with more experience may have developed crucial skills necessary to sustain high business performance. Meanwhile, high school level is the highest education attained by ambulant vendors, while elementary level and college graduates represent the lowest. The relatively low levels of formal education suggest that most vendors have learned business skills informally or through practice rather than formal training.

The findings align with several studies stipulating that numerous street vendors are said to be between the ages of 18 and 36 (Kirumirah & Munishi, 2021). This group consists of dynamic and capable young individuals who urgently require a means of making a living. Additionally, this is the age range where many graduates from various educational levels have finished their studies, so while they await job opportunities, they resort to street vending for employment. Furthermore, this is also the age range where individuals desire to earn income to support themselves or their families. Thus, engagement in street vending is one of the strategies to fight against unemployment to earn sufficient income to lessen poverty and hunger (Engidaw et al., 2024).

Ambulant vendors were dominated by men, with 63.36%, and their average education level was 11.3 years, which is equivalent to high school (Marliati, 2020). One of the reasons why the majority of ambulant vendors are males is the popular notion that men are the breadwinner of the family (Karna & Shrestha, 2019). Furthermore, the lack of education due to poverty forced individuals to drop out of school and engage in informal business since they lack the qualifications and educational background to apply for jobs in the formal sector (Al-Jundi et al., 2020). Moreover, the study showed that 12.98% of ambulant vendors had been working for 10 to 19 years. Experience contributes to an individual's development of skills and knowledge, specifically in

strategic planning and management (Curran et al., 2024). However, those with limited experience may struggle to confront challenges, resolve issues, and capitalize on opportunities.

The findings proved The Human Capital Theory by Becker, which suggests that skills and knowledge acquired through experience and training significantly influence economic outcomes (Becker, 1962). Although most ambulant vendors have limited education, their years of experience in the service industry likely contribute to skill development, enhancing their ability to succeed in their businesses. This aligns with human capital theory, as their experiential knowledge becomes a valuable resource in their business performance. In this case, experience is a substitute for formal education, supporting the theory's assertion that various forms of knowledge accumulation can drive economic success.

The results presented insights regarding the demographic profile of the ambulant vendors in Ozamiz City. Many vendors, particularly men in their thirties, likely engage in ambulant vending to support their families due to a lack of formal employment opportunities. The low level of formal education further reinforces the idea that these vendors have learned the skills necessary to run their businesses through experience rather than formal training. Their ability to thrive in the informal economy highlights the importance of experiential knowledge, which compensates for the absence of higher educational qualifications. In this vein, government agencies may recognize the value of their practical expertise and provide tailored support through accessible training and development programs to further enhance their potential. By leveraging both their experience and potential for growth, ambulant vendors can contribute to a more dynamic and sustainable informal economy.

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Respondent's Profile

Category		Frequency	Percentage
Age			
	19.0	1	3.3
	20.0	1	3.3
	21.0	1	3.3
	22.0	2	6.7
	24.0	1	3.3
	27.0	2	6.7
	33.0	1	3.3
	34.0	5	16.7
	36.0	2	6.7
	37.0	1	3.3
	38.0	1	3.3
	39.0	1	3.3
	40.0	2	6.7
	41.0	1	3.3
	42.0	1	3.3
	43.0	1	3.3
	46.0	1	3.3
	48.0	2	6.7
	50.0	1	3.3
	51.0	1	3.3
	61.0	1	3.3
	Total	**30**	**100.0**
Sex			
	1.0	19	63.3
	2.0	11	36.7
	Total	**30**	**100.0**
Years of working in the service industry			
	1.0	9	30.0
	2.0	8	26.7
	3.0	3	10.0
	4.0	10	33.3
	Total	**30**	**100.0**
Educational Attainment			
	1.0	3	10.0
	2.0	1	3.3
	3.0	10	33.3
	4.0	9	30.0
	5.0	6	20.0
	6.0	1	3.3
	Total	**30**	**100.0**

Level of Perceived Accounting Knowledge Among Ambulant Vendors

The data analysis reveals that ambulant vendors demonstrate a high degree of perceived accounting knowledge in terms of record-keeping and budgeting. Overall, the mean score for perceived accounting knowledge is 2.883, with a standard deviation of 0.7661. Similarly, the mean for record keeping is 2.707, and the standard deviation

is 0.9436. Furthermore, the mean score for budgeting is 3.060, with a standard deviation of 0.6831.

The given statement describes the results of data analysis related to perceived accounting knowledge. This financial strategy exhibits a strong and positive connection with various factors, including record-keeping and budgeting. The mean scores indicate the level of perceived accounting knowledge, with higher mean scores suggesting a strong level of perceived accounting knowledge. Based on the result, among the two constructs of perceived accounting knowledge, record keeping has a lower mean of 2.707. This indicates that ambulant vendors practice record-keeping less than budgeting. It means that tracking and recording their daily sales, inventory, expenses, payables, and receivables in the proper book of accounts were not performed as frequently with budgeting activities. On the other hand, budgeting has a higher mean of 3.060. This suggests that ambulant vendors practice budgeting more than record keeping. This means that they can make projections for their future operating expenses and create budgetary allocations for all expenses incurred in running the business. Moreover, they can forecast the future demands and supply of the goods and create a budget schedule for all the products they sell. Additionally, to have enough resources for budget allocation, they do not spend more than their incomes.

The standard deviation values provide information about the degree of variability or spread in the responses. In this context, the low standard deviations suggest that the respondents' view on perceived accounting knowledge is the same when it comes to budgeting. On the other hand, the high standard deviation suggests that the respondents' levels of perceived accounting knowledge of record-keeping are different. Also, the high mean scores in both perceived accounting knowledge constructs, including record keeping and budgeting, indicate a significant level of

accounting knowledge of ambulant vendors in running their businesses. Thus, the findings suggest that the respondents have a significant level of perceived accounting knowledge of record-keeping and budgeting.

The study's findings supported the related literature, highlighting the significance of perceived accounting knowledge for record-keeping and budgeting. Record keeping is essential for any business regardless of its size (Khadim & Choudbury, 2019) as it provides recorded information for owners to make economic decisions to perform seamless operations (Balagobei, 2019) and, therefore, positively affect the financial performance of enterprises (Apollo, 2022). However, despite the importance of record keeping in the monitoring of businesses, some SMEs do not give needed attention to record keeping because it takes time and is costly, business owners lack knowledge, or they employ unskilled staff (Aladejebi & Oladimeji, 2019). Moreover, enterprises use budgeting to monitor their progress toward their goals, control their spending (Benedict et al., 2020), and predict cash flow and profits (Nso, 2020). Such a process is practiced regardless of the business size (Fortuna, 2021).

Given these results, ambulant vendors in Ozamiz City employed effective practices in managing their businesses and achieving their financial goals. The importance of perceived accounting knowledge of ambulant vendors allows them to allocate their resources accordingly and create more detailed financial planning that could help the business operate according to their plan and achieve their objectives. Financial Management Theory by Brigham and Ehrhardt has significant implications in the context of financial management as a crucial aspect of business management, focusing on the effective utilization of capital and strategic decision-making regarding finance. It is a critical aspect of the business entity since it involves the process of planning and monitoring the financial resources of the entity, as emphasized by Anoos

et al. (2020). It also assesses how financial management aids in accurate forecasting, effective budgeting, and optimal allocation of business resources. The interplay between executive and routine functions is essential in shaping the perceived accounting knowledge among ambulant vendors, particularly concerning their practices in record-keeping and budgeting.

Generally, ambulant vendors in Ozamiz City have adequate perceived accounting knowledge in managing their business because it can help them in the overall performance of their business. This perceived accounting knowledge includes record keeping and budgeting, which were a substantial component of financial strategy for ambulant vendors to prepare for the possible obstacles they might face, especially with their finances. They might increase their profitability and have sustainable business growth as they adopt these practices.

Table 2. Level of Perceived Accounting Knowledge Among Ambulant Vendors

Constructs	M	SD	Interpretation
Record Keeping	2.707	.9436	High
Budgeting	3.060	.6831	High
Perceived Accounting Knowledge	**2.883**	**.7661**	**High**

Note: Interpretation: 3.25-4.0 (Very High); 2.50-3.24 (High); 1.75-2.49 (Low); 1.0-1.74 (Very Low)

Level of Management Skills Among Ambulant Vendors

Table 3 below represents the statistics for the variable of management skills, revealing a mean statistic of 2.670 and a standard deviation of 0.5096. This result signifies a high level of management skills in terms of inventory management, cash management, and expense management. Its mean score indicates that ambulant vendors effectively practice or apply their managerial skills when running their businesses. At the same time, the low standard deviation indicates that the data points are clustered around the mean. Additionally, the mean score for inventory management is 2.793, and a standard deviation of 0.6612. Furthermore, the mean score of cash management is

2.670, with a standard deviation of 0.5844. The average for expense management is 2.547 in the mean score, with a 0.5507 standard deviation.

As per the mean statistics of management skills, it is interpreted as "High," and the low standard deviation of 0.5096 implies that the responses are closely clustered around the mean, indicating a substantial consensus among the respondents. The mean scores indicate the level of management skills, and higher mean scores suggest a strong level of management skills. The study's result revealed that inventory management has the highest mean of 2.793. This indicates that respondents properly record their stock purchases in the book and they practice the first-in and last-out inventory management. In addition, they conduct regular physical counting of stocks, which assists them in projecting the required level of inventory needed at a specified time.

The second skill that ambulant vendors utilize is cash management. It has a mean of 2.670, which is lower than inventory management but higher compared to expense management. This suggests that the vendors keep track of their cash inflows and outflows. Furthermore, they prepare a cash budget and use a proper book of accounts to keep their transaction records. Lastly, expense management has the lowest mean of 2.547. This reveals that respondents do not frequently utilize expense management compared to inventory and cash management. This means that vendors consider tax avoidance when making business expansion decisions and match the cash flows with their cash inflows. Additionally, they have cheaper sources of finances and avoid non-business expenses. Overall, despite the differences in the means of management skills, the constructs are interpreted as high.

The standard deviation values provide information about the degree of variability or spread in the responses. The expense management has a low standard deviation, indicating that the respondents have a similar view on management skills.

On the other hand, inventory management garnered the highest standard deviation, which indicates that the respondents have a different view on management skills in terms of inventory management. This result suggests a high level of management skills among ambulant vendors. From the researchers' standpoint, these findings underscore the effective management skills adopted by ambulant vendors, particularly in terms of inventory management, cash management, and expense management.

The observed high level of management skills among ambulant vendors in terms of inventory, cash, and expenses supported the study of Hang (2021), who highlighted the importance of management skills in the performance and growth of businesses. It is further supported by related literature, highlighting the significance of management skills in terms of inventory management, cash management, and expense management. Orobia et al., 2020 suggest that inventory management requires proper planning, monitoring, and control strategies to which the appropriate knowledge, skills, and abilities are pertinent. Moreover, cash management is seen as one of the most vital aspects of effective management (Chinta & Prasad, 2021). Businesses use cash to purchase assets and pay for resources, which is essential for the continuous operation of the firm (Musa, 2021). However, success is not counted according to how much money it has in its bank account; rather, the management of cash is what matters (Amini et al., 2021).

Given the results, ambulant vendors have high levels of management abilities, which shows that the respondents have sufficient management-related skills, including inventory management and cash and expense monitoring. With these abilities, they can improve their proficiencies and decision-making abilities to help expand their business. The findings of this study proved the Resource-Based View (RBV) Theory, which indicates that ambulant vendors with high mean scores in various management skill

areas have adopted resources and capabilities essential for a firm's competitive advantage, incorporating inventory management, cash management, and expense management emphasizing their strong management skills that play a crucial role for business growth and expansion. RBV suggests that a firm's resources and its capability to convert these resources to provide sustainable competitive advantage are the keys to superior performance (Wernerfelt, 1984). This theory helped supplement how ambulant vendors' management skills will help them maximize profit by utilizing their resources appropriately.

Ambulant vendors effectively practice or apply their managerial skills in running their business. These skills not only enable them to effectively manage day-to-day operations but also position them for long-term growth and sustainability by optimizing their resources. There is a strong consensus among vendors regarding the importance of cash and expense management, which may contribute to consistent business practices across the sector. However, the diverse views in inventory management suggest that there may be room for more standardization or further training in this area. Thus, it is critical to acquire and nurture essential management skills to leverage their unique resources and capabilities in inventory management, cash management, and expense management, allowing them to be prepared for the upcoming challenges of managing their business and achieve better operational efficiency and competitive advantage

Table 3. Level of Management Skills Among Ambulant Vendors

Constructs	M	SD	Interpretation
Inventory Management	2.793	.6612	High
Cash Management	2.670	.5844	High
Expense Management	2.547	.5507	High
Management Skills	**2.670**	**.5096**	**High**

Note: Interpretation: 3.25-4.0 (Very High); 2.50-3.24 (High); 1.75-2.49 (Low); 1.0-1.74 (Very Low)

Level of Business Performance Among Ambulant Vendors

Table 4 demonstrates the level of business performance of ambulant vendors in terms of financial and non-financial performance. The statistics revealed a high level of financial performance with a mean of 3.013 and a standard deviation of 0.5823. The mean score of 2.960 with a standard deviation of 0.6223 reflects a high level of non-financial performance. Overall, the mean of 2.987 with a standard deviation of 0.4890 indicates a high level of business performance.

The high level of business performance among ambulant vendors indicates that ambulant vendors have relevant skills and strategies to achieve their goals. In such matters, ambulant vendors had a high financial performance (M=3.013; SD=0.5823), indicating that, on average, ambulant vendors can generate income and manage the financial aspects of their business effectively. Specifically, they avoid exposure to financial risks through financial planning. They also have the relevant skills required to manage their finances and apply various strategies, such as budgeting, cash, inventory, and expense management, to achieve their financial goals. Apart from this, the high level of non-financial performance among ambulant vendors (M=2.960; SD=0.6223) implies that ambulant vendors do not just merely focus on their financial goals, but they are also concerned with their product quality and development and customers and supplier relations. Additionally, vendors foster product and service innovations by incorporating marketing trends, and they prioritize their operational performance by becoming more conservative in utilizing their resources.

The standard deviation suggests some variability in individual responses. The low standard deviation in financial performance could imply that the respondents' views on their business performance are more similar when it comes to financial performance. The slightly higher standard deviation in their non-financial performance

suggests that the respondents' views as to their non-financial performance are different. The high mean scores in both business performance constructs indicate significant success financially and non-financially among ambulant vendors (M=2.987; SD=0.4890).

The findings align with Al-Mamary (2020) who defined financial performance as the degree to which financial objectives have been accomplished. It increases when the company's capital is selected and processed correctly, and if it is wrong or wrongly executed, capital affects the business as a whole; it reduces sales, wealth, and business profits (Sohilauw et al., 2020). Furthermore, enterprises need to evaluate qualitative evidence to justify whether their performance is satisfactory, and thus, non-financial performance measures are expected to be the leading indicators of future performance measurement (Ahmad & Jamil, 2020).

The findings of the study proved The Human Capital Theory by Becker, which stresses how knowledge and skills impact the overall performance of an organization. The high financial performance of ambulant vendors suggests that even limited, informal financial education plays a critical role in enhancing their business outcomes. As Becker posits, human capital investment can take many forms, not only through structured training but also through on-the-job experience and community-based learning. Furthermore, this theory also extends to non-cognitive skills, including interpersonal abilities like customer service and relationship management. The high non-financial performance of ambulant vendors reflects the value of such skills as part of their human capital. Becker's theory suggests that these non-financial skills are as crucial as technical skills, as they contribute directly to customer retention, brand reputation, and trust—particularly important in the informal sector where formal branding and marketing are limited.

In conclusion, the study indicates that ambulant vendors have demonstrated high levels of business performance across both financial and non-financial categories. The findings revealed that ambulant vendors are not only surviving but thriving, likely due to their adeptness in essential business skills. Ambulant vendors have shown a remarkable capacity to maintain sustainable operations despite the challenges of the informal sector. This success can be attributed to their informal yet practical financial literacy and their ability to build trust-based relationships within their communities, suggesting that even small-scale vendors can achieve sustainable performance outcomes when equipped with foundational financial knowledge.

Table 4. Level of Business Performance Among Ambulant Vendors

Constructs	M	SD	Interpretation
Financial Performance	3.013	.5823	High
Non-Financial Performance	2.960	.6223	High
Business Performance	**2.987**	**.4890**	**High**

Note: Interpretation: 3.25-4.0 (Very High); 2.50-3.24 (High); 1.75-2.49 (Low); 1.0-1.74 (Very Low)

Significant Relationship Between Business Performance and Perceived Accounting Knowledge of Ambulant Vendors

Table 5 shows the statistical analysis of the relationship between business performance and perceived accounting knowledge of ambulant vendors. The result revealed an r-value of 0.562 and a p-value of 0.001, indicating a strong positive correlation between these two variables. The r-value of 0.562 demonstrates a strong positive relationship between business performance and perceived accounting knowledge. Additionally, the result showed a p-value of 0.001, which implies that the correlation is statistically significant. The relationship is highly not a result of chance, provided that the significance level is 0.01 (2-tailed).

The study's findings showed a substantial relationship between business performance and the perceived accounting knowledge of the ambulant vendors. It suggests that as business performance increases, perceived accounting knowledge is

likely to increase accordingly. For instance, there is an increase in their financial performance due to the determination of free cash flows from their business operation through proper record keeping, wherein they can maximize the asset for other economic activities. It indicates that business performance and perceived accounting knowledge have a direct relationship. Moreover, a low p-value of 0.001 signifies a highly significant correlation between business performance and perceived accounting knowledge, implying that the observed relationship between the two variables happened not due to chance. This leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis, which claims that there is no significant relationship between business performance and perceived accounting knowledge.

The results supported the numerous related literature, which states that perceived accounting knowledge, especially record-keeping, significantly affects the business performance of ambulant vendors (Apollo, 2022). Aladejebi and Oladimeji (2019) mentioned that SMEs in Lagos Metropolis agreed that one of the benefits of keeping transaction records is knowing the organization's position. Therefore, keeping accounting records is crucial to monitor and track the performance of the business, as it provides information to make sound economic decisions. Furthermore, budgeting is an imperative activity within the organization to present summaries of the allocation of resources aligned with the goals of the ambulant vendors (Tuan & Rajagopal, 2022). Thus, it influences the firm's overall performance (Adegun et al., 2022). Wanjiru and Nyatete (2021) and Srbinoska et al. (2023) also supported that business performance and budgeting of the ambulant vendors have a significant relationship, which is the same as the study's result.

The study's findings proved The Human Capital Theory by Becker (1962). A vendor must have the knowledge and skills to manage the operation to improve the

financial and non-financial performance of the company. The theory states that the knowledge and skills acquired by individuals, whether through formal or informal education, can influence the overall performance of the entity. The effectiveness and efficiency of the management strategies performed by ambulant vendors depend on their knowledge, specifically in record keeping and budgeting. Thus, the perceived accounting knowledge serves as the capital or foundation that the vendors must obtain and develop to achieve business success.

The study implies that organizational performance in both non-financial and financial aspect improves along with perceived accounting knowledge. Moreover, ambulant vendors in Ozamiz City have a high level of perceived accounting knowledge, indicating that they properly handle their financial records and track business operations. Additionally, they utilize budgeting practices to achieve their financial goals and avoid financial risks. Most importantly, having a foundation of accounting knowledge empowers vendors to make wise decisions that promote the sustainability of their businesses.

Table 5. Significant Relationship Between Business Performance and Perceived Accounting Knowledge of Ambulant Vendors

Business Performance	r-value	p-value	Interpretation
Perceived Accounting Knowledge	.562**	0.001	Strong Positive Correlation/Highly Significant

*Note: 1). Perfect Negative Correlation (-0.61 to -1.00), Strong Negative Correlation (-0.31 to -0.60), Moderate Negative Correlation (-0.11 to -0.30), No Correlation (0.00), Weak Positive Correlation (0.01 to 0.10), Moderate Positive Correlation (0.11 to 0.30), Strong Positive Correlation (0.31 to 0.60), and Perfect Positive Correlation (0.61 to 1.00) 2). **p<0.01 (Highly Significant); *p<0.05 (Significant); p>0.05 (Not Significant)*

Significant Relationship Between Business Performance and Management Skills of Ambulant Vendors

Table 6 presents the analysis of the relationship between business performance and management skills of ambulant vendors. The result showed an r-value of 0.727 and

a p-value of 0.000, indicating a perfect positive correlation between these two variables. The r-value of 0.727 indicates the perfect positive relationship between business performance and management skills. Furthermore, the result revealed a p-value of 0.000, which implies that the correlation is statistically significant. The relationship is unlikely to result from chance, provided that the significance level is 0.01 (2-tailed).

The research findings present the perfect positive correlation between business performance and management skills. It implies that the two variables have a direct relationship, indicating that as business performance increases, there is a high likelihood that management skills will also increase. For instance, organizational performance improves as inventory, cash, and expense management strategies are utilized to attain their goals. Moreover, a low p-value of 0.000 signifies a highly significant relationship between business performance and management skills. The p-value implies that the observed correlation between the two variables happened not due to chance. This statistical significance is sufficient evidence for the relationship between business performance and management skills. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected, which claims that there is no significant relationship between business performance and management skills.

The findings align with the study of Sariwulan et al. (2020), which states that management skills, particularly inventory, cash, and expense management, influence the performance of the business since both variables have a significant relationship. Inventory management is essential in any organization to monitor their resources. Medeiros et al. (2023) stated that having inventory management skills is imperative in cases where a shortage or surplus of resources is present. It challenges the ability of the vendors to provide solutions to business issues regarding inventory that affect both the financial and non-financial performance of the firm.

In addition, cash and expense management is crucial in any company since it affects the business operation (Chinta & Prasad, 2021; Hossain & Uddin, 2021). Spekelet and Solomon (2021) stated that business failure might happen when there is a lack of cash management. Therefore, cash management has a relevant relationship with business performance (Otieno, 2021). Furthermore, expense management also affects the firm's operation because when expenses are lower, the financial performance is higher (Siltan, 2022). Thus, expense management significantly impacts profitability.

The study's findings proved The Human Capital Theory by Becker (1962). It states that through informal or formal education, individuals can gain knowledge and skills that reinforce their performance in the business. Thus, the higher the skills they acquire, the bigger the impact they can make on the business operation. Similarly, ambulant vendors must obtain management skills - inventory, cash, and expense management to achieve business success in both financial and non-financial aspects. Becker's theory emphasizes that business performance highly depends on the vendors' skills and knowledge for value creation.

Acquiring skill sets to manage business operations is critical for long-term success. Furthermore, to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of handling the resources, management skills must be acquired and developed. Ambulant vendors in Ozamiz City have a high level of management skills, indicating that they have obtained the necessary skills in inventory, cash, and expense management. It suggests that they also have high business performance, which reveals that they have sufficient skills to handle issues that may arise to achieve business success in both financial and non-financial aspects.

Table 6. Significant Relationship Between Business Performance and Management Skills of Ambulant Vendors

Business Performance	r-value	p-value	Interpretation
Management Skills	.727**	0.000	Perfect Positive Correlation/Highly Significant

*Note: 1). Perfect Negative Correlation (-0.61 to -1.00), Strong Negative Correlation (-0.31 to -0.60), Moderate Negative Correlation (-0.11 to -0.30), No Correlation (0.00), Weak Positive Correlation (0.01 to 0.10), Moderate Positive Correlation (0.11 to 0.30), Strong Positive Correlation (0.31 to 0.60), and Perfect Positive Correlation (0.61 to 1.00) 2). **p<0.01 (Highly Significant); *p<0.05 (Significant); p>0.05 (Not Significant)*

Chapter 4

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

As the number of small businesses and informal sectors continues to grow, business owners and vendors must acquire skills and strategies essential for operating and managing their businesses effectively. Developing these skills can help them gain a competitive advantage over their competitors. This study investigated the Perceived Accounting Knowledge, Management Skills, and Business Performance among ambulant vendors in Ozamiz City. Specifically, this study sought to answer the following questions: (1) What is the demographic profile of the respondents as to sex, age, educational level, and working experience? (2) What is the level of perceived accounting knowledge among ambulant vendors in terms of record-keeping and budgeting? (3) What is the level of management skills among ambulant vendors in terms of inventory management, cash management, and expense management? (4) What is the level of business performance among ambulant vendors in terms of financial performance and non-financial performance? (5) Is there a significant relationship between ambulant vendors' business performance and perceived accounting knowledge? (6) Is there a significant relationship between ambulant vendors' business performance and management skills?

This study utilized the descriptive-correlational design, which took place in the City of Ozamiz with 30 chosen respondents utilizing convenience sampling techniques. Perceived Accounting Knowledge, Management Skills, and Business Performance Questionnaires were used to gather data. Frequency and Percentage Distribution, Mean, Standard Deviation, and Spearman's Rho Correlation Coefficient were used as Statistical Analysis.

Findings

1. The respondents' demographic profile shows a diverse age distribution, indicating that the most frequent age of respondents is 34 years old. The demographic profile also indicates that the majority of the respondents were male, and most of the respondents have been working in the service industry for more than 10 years. Furthermore, the educational backgrounds of the respondents are varied, with high school level being the majority.
2. The level of perceived accounting knowledge of ambulant vendors was high in terms of record-keeping and budgeting.
3. Based on the findings, ambulant vendors exhibited a high level of management skills, particularly regarding inventory, cash, and expense management, which had high levels among all constructs.
4. Ambulant vendors possess a high level of business performance, particularly in financial and non-financial performance. The standard deviation of financial performance suggests that the respondents' responses are more consistent than their non-financial responses.
5. The statistical findings revealed a strong positive correlation between business performance and perceived accounting knowledge among ambulant vendors. Furthermore, the relationship between the two variables was not due to chance since the low p-value indicates that the correlation is highly significant. Thus, the result rejects the claim of the null hypothesis.
6. The r-value and p-value of business performance imply a perfect positive relationship with management skills, and they are highly significant. The study purports that ambulant vendors with high management skills achieve a high level of business performance in both financial and non-financial aspects. The

findings lead to the rejection of the null hypothesis that claims that there is no relationship between business performance and management skills.

Conclusions

The researchers conclude that:

1. The age of thirty-four is within the age range of individuals who are required to make a living to support themselves or their families. However, poverty may lead to dropping out of high school,which forces the respondents to engage in the informal sector since the majority of them are breadwinners. Furthermore, having long working experience develops the skills and knowledge to manage the business effectively.
2. Ambulant vendors in Ozamiz City efficiently practice proper record-keeping and budgeting. This allows them to effectively make sound economic decisions to manage their business operations to achieve profitability and growth. However, record keeping is practiced less than budgeting.
3. Inventory, cash, and expense management are essential skills that ambulant vendors in Ozamiz City possess. These skills assist them in managing and allocating resources effectively to run their business properly and resolve the issues that may arise.
4. Ambulant vendors in Ozamiz City are thriving in both financial and non-financial aspects of their business. They do not just focus on implementing financial strategies but also on utilizing methods to improve their non-financial performance, which is crucial to attaining their long-term goals.

5. Business performance is directly related to perceived accounting knowledge, indicating that as business performance increases, the perceived accounting knowledge increases as well.

6. The business performance improves along with the management skills of the ambulant vendors.

Recommendations

Based on the conclusions drawn from this study, here are some recommendations for further research:

1. **For Ambulant Vendors:**

   They may improve their record-keeping activities to enhance information organization. Furthermore, to efficiently manage resources, they could develop more of their cash and expense management skills. Lastly, they could improve their non-financial performance by fostering product or service innovation by incorporating marketing trends. These recommendations can be achieved through attending seminars and training programs.

2. **For Local Government Units and Learning Institutions:**

   They may implement training or extension programs that enhance the performance, productivity, and sustainability of ambulant vendors. By improving both accounting knowledge and management skills, specifically, their record-keeping practices and cash and expense management skills, such programs could further strengthen the informal sector and support the economic empowerment of small-scale entrepreneurs. The findings of this study contribute to a deeper understanding of business performance drivers among

ambulant vendors, indicating that both perceived accounting knowledge and management skills are crucial for sustaining operations.

3. **For future researchers:**

They may expand the study to include ambulant vendors from other regions or countries outside of Ozamiz City to explore whether similar results will be observed in a different setting.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

MISAMIS UNIVERSITY
Ozamiz City
College of Business and Management

INFORMED CONSENT FORM
(PORMA SA NASABTAN NGA PAGTUGOT)

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Thesis Title: **AMBULANT VENDORS' PERCEIVED ACCOUNTING KNOWLEDGE, MANAGEMENT SKILLS, AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE**

PART I. INFORMATION SHEET	
Introduction *(Pasiuna)*	Good day! We, Aminah B. Taratingan, Kyrene G. Dahunan, and Czarina L. Rubin, the researchers of the study entitled Ambulant Vendors' Perceived Accounting Knowledge, Management Skills, and Business Performance. We are an undergraduate student under the program Bachelor of Science in Accountancy at Misamis University in Ozamiz City. We are to conduct the research with the ambulant vendors as respondents. In this vein, we are respectfully seeking your voluntary participation, being qualified to give your informed consent to take part in this study. Before you decide whether to participate or not in this study, please read the succeeding information about the study and feel free to ask questions anytime should there be anything you do not understand or want to clarify. If you agree to answer the interview, you will be asked to affix your name and signature on this form for which you will be given a copy. *(Maayong adlaw! Kami si* Aminah B. Taratingan, Kyrene G. Dahunan, ug Czarina L. Rubin, *ang nagpahigayon sa pagtuon kabahin sa* Ambulant Vendors' Perceived Accounting Kowledge,

	Management Skills, and Business Performance. *Kami usa ka estudyante sa Bachelor of Science in Accountancy sa Misamis University, Ozamis City. Kami nagapili kanimo nga ambulant vendor isip participante nga maoy mutubag sa gikinahagnglang impormasyon niining gihimong pagtuon. Kami matinahurong naghangyo sa inyong bulontaryo nga pag-apil niini nga pagtuon. Gikinahanglan nga ikaw naa sa saktong edad ug naay kakayahan nga mohatag sa pagtugot aron makaapil niini nga pagtuon. Sa dili pa ka mohukom sa pag-tubag sa questonnaires, palihug sa pagbasa sa mga impormasyon sa ubos ug gawasnon ka nga makapangutana kon adunay wala nimo nasabtan o gusto nimong iklaro. Kung motugot ka sa pagahimoon nga interview, papirmahon ka niini nga porma ug tagaan usab ka ug imong kaugalingong kopya.)*
Purpose *(Katuyoan)*	The purpose of this study is to explore the significant relationship between perceived accounting knowledge and management skills towards business performance among ambulant vendors in Ozamiz City. By examining this relationship, the study aims to inform and broaden the understanding of the ambulant vendors and the authorities regarding the influence of perceived accounting knowledge and management skills towards business performance. This research will provide valuable insights that can help ambulant vendors to make better economic decisions and manage their resources properly. *(Ang katuyoan niini nga pagtuon mao ang pagsusi sa mahinungdanong relasyon tali sa gitan-aw nga kahibalo sa accounting ug mga kahanas sa pagdumala ngadto sa performance sa negosyo sa mga ambulant vendors sa Ozamiz City. Pinaagi sa pagsusi niini nga relasyon, ang pagtuon nagtumong sa pagpahibalo ug pagpalapad sa pagsabot sa mga ambulant vendor ug sa mga awtoridad mahitungod sa impluwensya sa gituohan nga kahibalo sa accounting ug mga kahanas sa pagdumala ngadto sa performance sa negosyo. Kini nga panukiduki maghatag ug bililhong mga panabut nga makatabang sa mga ambulant vendors sa paghimog mas maayong mga desisyon sa ekonomiya ug pagdumala sa ilang mga kahinguhaan sa hustong paagi.)*
Type of Research Intervention *(Matang sa Interbensyon sa Pagtuon)*	This study will be conducted through adopted and modified questionnaires. The gathering of data will be conducted in person. *(Kining pagtuon pagabuhaton pinaagi sa questionnaires nga gisagop ug giusab sa nagtuon (researcher). Personal ang pagkuha sa datos.)*
Selection of Participants	This study will select 120 respondents. The selection is based on the following inclusion criteria: they are ambulant vendors

(Pagpili sa mga Partisipant)	regardless of whether registered or not; they are operating in Ozamiz City; and they are operating for at least six (6) months. *(Ang mga partisipante niini nga pagtuon mao ang indibidwal nga naga-angkon sa mosunod: ambulant vendors sila bisag rehistrado o wala; nag-operate sila sa Ozamiz City; ug sila naglihok sulod sa labing menos unom (6) ka bulan.).*
Voluntary Participation *(Boluntaryo nga Partisipasyon)*	Your participation has to be voluntary and will not affect your situation or status in any way, including your relationship with the researcher. You are free to decide if you will take part or not. If you decide to participate, you are free not to answer any questions that you do not prefer to answer. *(Boluntaryo ang imong pag-apil ug kini dili makaapekto sa imong sitwasyon o estado apil na imong relasyon sa nagtuon. Gawasnon ka nga modesisyon kung kung moapil ka niini nga pagtoon o dili. Kung mo-desisyon ka nga moapil, gawasnon ka nga dili motubag sa bisan asa nga pangutana nga dili nimo gusto nga tubagon.)*
Procedure *(Pamaagi)*	The distribution of the questionnaires will be done within Ozamiz City, and the researcher will personally distribute and retrieve the research instruments. To ensure your understanding of the statements indicated in the questionnaires, the statements will be translated into the Bisayan language. In case you will have questions, such will be answered fully. The respondents will be given ample time to complete the questionnaires. The researcher will get your responses for data analysis and interpretation. The information and data provided by you as a respondent will be utilized for this study alone and will be treated with the utmost confidentiality. *(Ang pag-apod-apod sa questionnaires pagabuhaton sa Ozamiz City, ug ang nagtuon ang personal nga mohatag ug mokuha pagbalik sa mga instrumento sa pagtuon. Aron masiguro ang imong pagsabot sa mga pahayag sa questionnaires, ang mga pahayag kay hubaron sa Binisaya nga pinulungan. Kung ugaling adunay kay mga pangutana, tubagon kini sa hingpit).* *(Ang mga respondente pagahatagan og igong panahon sa pagtubag sa questionnaires. Ang nagtuon mokuha sa mga tubag sa mga respondente para sa pag-analisa sa datos ug para sa interpretasyon. Ang mga impormasyon ug datos nga makuha gikan*

	kanimo isip respondente gamiton lamang niining pagtuon ug hatagan og tumang pag-ampingan aron dili mabutyag.)
Duration *(Gidugayon)*	Answering the questionnaires will last for 5 to 10 minutes. *(Ang pagtubag sa questionnaires mo kabat sa 5 ngadto sa 10 minutos).*
Risks and Discomforts *(Risgo ug Kahasol)*	The respondents will be protected from physical, social, or economic risks. In case the items in the questionnaires are too personal and make you feel uncomfortable, you may decline to answer any or all questions and may terminate your involvement at any time you choose. *(Ang mga partispante ginaprotektahan sa pisikal, sosyal o ekonomikanhong risgo. Kung pananglitan adunay mga pangutana nga personal ra kaayo o kung dili ka komportable, mamahimong dili ka motubag o mobalibad sa pagtubag sa bisan asa o sa tanang mga pangutana ug moatras sa pag-apil sa bisan unsang panahon nga imong gusto.)*
Benefits *(Kaayohan)*	This study is beneficial to you because the researcher may be able to provide an understanding of the relationship between perceived accounting knowledge and management skills to business performance which can be helpful in your business operation. Thus, your responses shall be highly valued being deemed important in assessing the level of perceived accounting knowledge and management skills among ambulant vendors. *(Kini nga pagtuon mapuslanon kanimo tungod kay ang tigdukiduki mahimo nga makahatag usa ka pagsabut sa relasyon tali sa nahibal-an nga kahibalo sa accounting ug kahanas sa pagdumala sa pasundayag sa negosyo nga makatabang sa imong operasyon sa negosyo. Sa ingon, ang imong mga tubag kinahanglan nga hatagan og bili nga giisip nga hinungdanon sa pagtimbang-timbang sa lebel sa nahibal-an nga kahibalo sa accounting ug kahanas sa pagdumala sa mga ambulant vendor.)*
Reimbursements *(Hulip nga bayad)*	There will be no monetary expenses or costs on your part as a respondent, nor any monetary compensation for your participation in this study. However, a small token of appreciation in the form of a light snack may be provided during the gathering of the research data. *(Wala kay magasto sa imong pag-apil niini nga pagtuon ug dili usab ka bayaran ug kwarta sa imong pag-apil niini nga pagtuon. Apan adunay ginagmay nga pameryenda nga pwede mahatag sa panahon sa pagkuha sa mga datos).*

Confidentiality of Data *(Pag-amping sa Datos)*	Only the researcher will have access to the information and responses of the participants. The personal identifying information of the participants will only be used for research analysis and will be treated with the utmost confidentiality. During the study, all data will be kept in a locked, secure filing cabinet, which will be discarded 6 months after the publication of the results. *(Ang nagtuon lamang ang makakita sa mga impormasyon ug tubag sa mga respondente. Ang mga datos nga makuha i-analisa ug hatagan og tumang pag-amping aron dili ibutyag. Sa panahon sa pagtuon, ipahimutang sa usa ka selyadong aparador ang tanang datos nga pagagub-on human sa 6 kabulan gikan sa pag-publisa sa resulta.)*
Sharing of Findings *(Pagpaambit sa Nakaplagan)*	The results of this study will be presented during the thesis final defense of the researcher. Also, the research findings may be shared through publications and conferences with the assurance that the identities of the respondents will remain confidential. A printed copy of the completed study will be provided to the participants. *(Ang mga resulta niini nga pagtuon ipresenta sa panahon sa final defense sa thesis sa nagtuon. Ang mga nakaplagan sa pagtuon posible nga ipaambit pinaagi sa mga publications ug conferences nga adunay kapanigurohan nga dili mabutyag ang pagkatawo sa mga partisipante. Pagahatagan og isa ka giimprinta nga kopya sa kumpleto nga pagtuon ang mga partisipante.)*
Rights to Refuse or Withdraw *(Katungod sa Pagpalibabad o Pag-undang)*	You are free to withdraw or terminate participation at any stage of the study, without the need to give any reason. You will not be penalized in case of termination of participation. *(Gawasnon ka nga moatras or moundang sa pag-apil sa bisan asa nga punto sa pagtuon nga dili na magkinahanglan pa ug rason. Dili ka ipamulta sa pag-atras o pag-undang.)*
Who to Contact (Kinsa ang Kontakon)	Should there be any queries as a respondent, you can contact the researcher through the following details: *(Kung adunay mga pangutana, mahimo nga mokontak pinaagi aning mga detalye:)* Name of the Researcher: Aminah B. Taratingan Cellphone Number/s: 09159007153 e-mail address: aminaaah28@gmail.com Name of the Researcher: Kyrene G. Dahunan Cellphone Number/s: 09097152718

e-mail address: dahunankyrene42@gmail.com

Name of the Researcher: Czarina L. Rubin
Cellphone Number/s: 09286748868
e-mail address:rubinczarina@gmail.com

STATEMENT BY THE RESEARCHER
(PAGPADAYAG SA NAGTUON)

I will read the Information sheet to the potential respondent. With the best of my ability, I make sure that the respondent will understand the statements of the questionnaires.

(Akong pagabasahon ang mga nasulat niining Information Sheet ngadto sa potensyal nga respondent. Kutob sa akong mahimo siguroon nako nga masabtan sa respondent ang mga pahayag sa questionnaires.

I can assure that the participant will be given an opportunity to ask questions about the study, and all the questions raised will be answered fully. I can likewise assure that the participant will not be coerced into giving consent that must be free and voluntary.

(Gisiguro ko nga ang partisipante mahatagan og panahon sa pagpangutana kabahin niiining pagtuon og ang tanang pangutana nga iyang gihatag matubag sa hingpit. Siguroon ko usab ang maong partisipante dili mapugos sa paghatag sa pagtugot nga kinahanglan nga gawasnon og boluntaryo.)

A copy of this Informed Consent Form will be provided to the participant.

(Ang kopya sa niining Informed Consent Form ihatag ngadto sa respondent.)

Print Name of Researcher (Ngalan sa Nagtuon):

AMINAH B. TARATINGAN
KYRENE G. DAHUNAN
CZARINA L. RUBIN

PART II. CERTIFICATE OF CONSENT

This research entitled "Ambulant Vendors' Perceived Accounting Knowledge, Management Skills, and Business Performance" by Aminah B. Taratingan, Kyrene G. Dahunan, and Czarina L. Rubin with the aim of gathering information and data pertaining to the ambulant vendors' perceived accounting knowledge, management skills, and business performance has been presented and explained to me clearly. Since the study involves part-time college students, I am chosen as one of the participants.

(Kini nga pagtuon gititulohan, "Ambulant Vendors' Perceived Accounting Knowledge, Management Skills, and Business Performance"ni Aminah B. Taratingan, Kyrene G. Dahunan, ug Czarina L. Rubin, nga adunay tumong sa pagkuha og impormasyon ug datos kabahin sa kahibalo sa accounting, kahanas sa pagdumala, ug performance sa negosyo sa ambulant vendors, gipresenta ug gipasabot og klaro kanako. Tungod kay ang pagtuon kay kabahin sa ambulant vendors, ako napilian isip usa sa mga partisipante.

I have read the foregoing Informed Consent Form, or it has been read to me. I had the opportunity to ask questions, which were subsequently answered fully. I consent voluntarily to be a participant of this study.

(Akong nabasa ang nauna nga Informed Consent Form, o gibasa kini kanako. Natagaan ako og higayon nga makapangutana nga natubag sa hingpit. Ako mosugot nga boluntaryo nga mahimong participant sa niining pagtuon.)

Print Name of Participant (Ngalan sa Partisipante): _____

Signature of Participant (Pirma sa Partisipante): _____

Date: [MM/DD/YYYY] _____

If Illiterate (Kung dili makasulat ug makabasa)

If the respondent is illiterate, a witness who is literate will sign. The respondent will choose him/ her and who is without connection with the researcher or the research group to attest to this undertaking. The respondent will affix his thumbprint.

[Kung ang participant kay dili makabasa o makasulat, mopirma ang usa ka makabasa ug makasulat nga testigo. Ang respondent ang mopili kaniya nga walay

koneksyon sa nagtuon o sa iyang grupo para mopamatuod sa gimbuhaton. Ang respondent mobutang sa iyang tamla (thumb print)].

Thumb mark

Name and Signature of the Witness

(Ngalan ug Pirma sa Testigo)

APPENDIX B

Letter to Gather Data

Misamis University
H.T. Feliciano St., Ozamiz City 7200 Philippines
College of Business and Management

Dear Sir/Ma'am:

Good day!

As part of the requirements for the course Accounting Research, the third-year students of Misamis University, taking up a Bachelor of Science in Accountancy, would like to ask your permission to allow us to conduct a study entitled "Ambulant Vendors' Perceived Accounting Knowledge, Management Skills, and Business Performance". The estimated time commitment is approximately 5-10 minutes and at a time convenient for the respondents. Participation in the survey is entirely voluntary, and there are no known or presumed risks associated with participating in this study.

With this, the researchers respectfully ask your permission to be one of our respondents, being qualified to give your informed consent to participate in this study. All information provided will be strictly confidential and solely used for research purposes.

We are hoping for your kind approval and support regarding this undertaking.

Sincerely,

AMINAH B. TARATINGAN
Lead Researcher

Noted by:

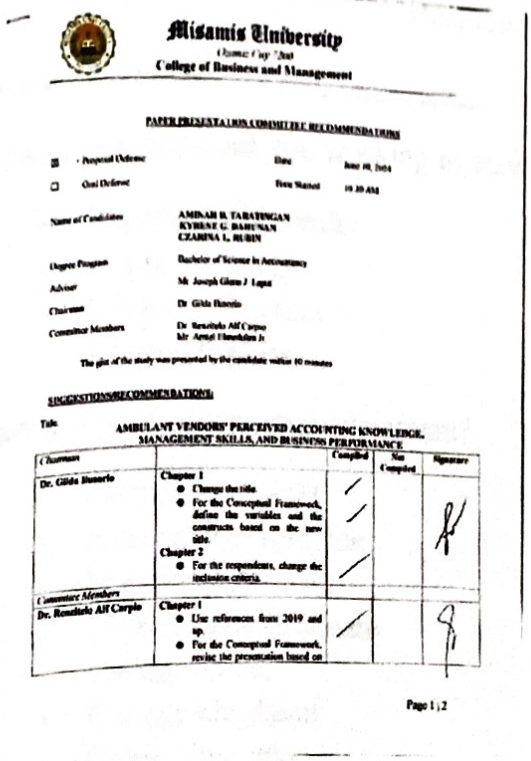
MR. JOSEPH GLENN J. LAPUT
Research Adviser

Approved By:

DR. EFREN J. BARILLO, CPA
Dean, College of Business and Management

APPENDIX C

Paper Presentation Committee Recommendation



Misamis University
Ozamiz City 7200
College of Business and Management

PAPER PRESENTATION COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

☒ Proposal Defense — Date: June 10, 2024
☐ Oral Defense — Time Started: 10:30 AM

Name of Candidates: AMINAH B. TARATINGAN, KYRENE G. BAHUNAN, CZARINA L. RUBIN
Degree Program: Bachelor of Science in Accountancy
Adviser: Mr. Joseph Glenn J. Lapat
Chairman: Dr. Gilda Bunorlo
Committee Members: Dr. Remilelo Alf Carpio, Mr. Arnel Elmedulan Jr.

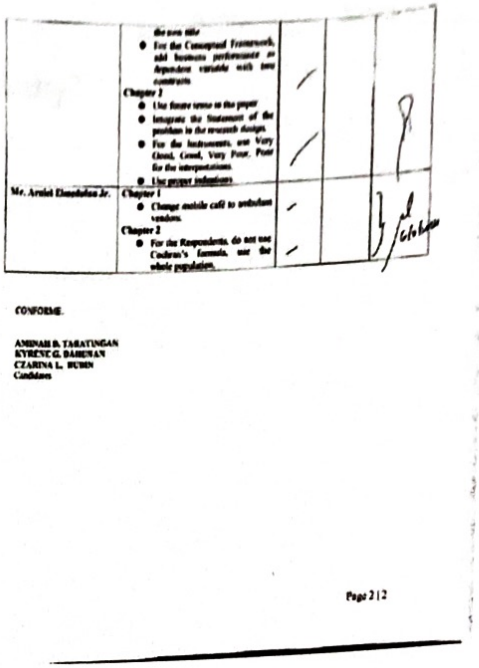
The gist of the study was presented by the candidate within 10 minutes

SUGGESTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

Title: **AMBULANT VENDORS' PERCEIVED ACCOUNTING KNOWLEDGE, MANAGEMENT SKILLS, AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE**

Chairman		Complied	Not Complied	Signature
Dr. Gilda Bunorlo	**Chapter 1** ● Change the title. ● For the Conceptual Framework, define the variables and the constructs based on the new title. **Chapter 2** ● For the respondents, change the inclusion criteria.	✓ ✓ ✓		
Committee Members				
Dr. Remilelo Alf Carpio	**Chapter 1** ● Use references from 2019 and up. ● For the Conceptual Framework, revise the presentation based on	✓		

Page 1 | 2

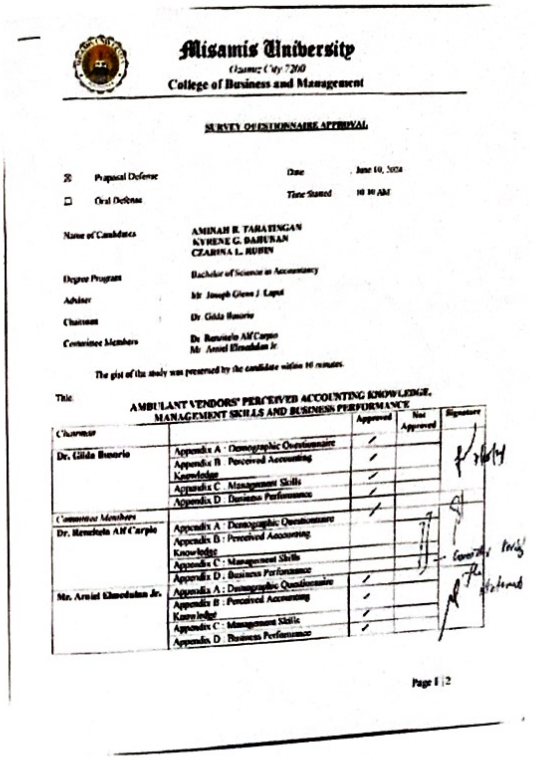


	the new title ● For the Conceptual Framework, add business performance as dependent variable with two constructs **Chapter 2** ● Use future tense in the paper ● Integrate the Statement of the problem in the research design. ● For the instruments, use Very Good, Good, Very Poor, Poor for the interpretations ● Use proper indications	✓ ✓		
Mr. Arnel Elmedulan Jr.	**Chapter 1** ● Change mobile café to ambulant vendors. **Chapter 2** ● For the Respondents, do not use Cochran's formula, use the whole population.	✓ ✓		

CONFORME:

AMINAH B. TARATINGAN
KYRENE G. BAHUNAN
CZARINA L. RUBIN
Candidates

Page 2 | 2



Misamis University
Ozamiz City 7200
College of Business and Management

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE APPROVAL

☒ Proposal Defense — Date: June 10, 2024
☐ Oral Defense — Time Started: 10:30 AM

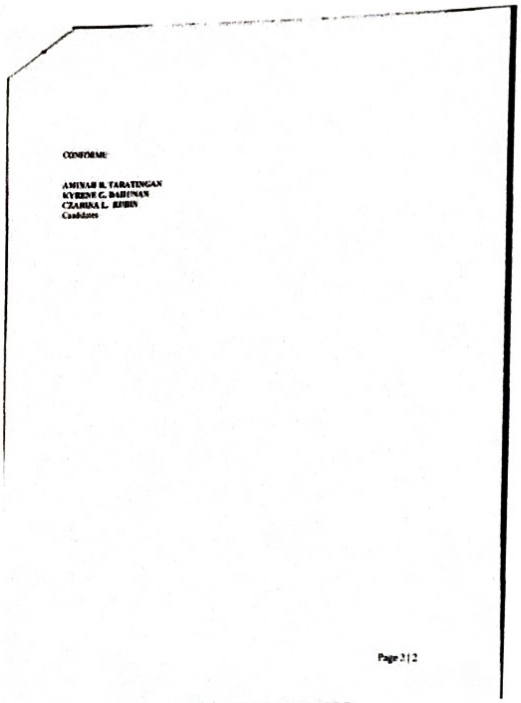
Name of Candidates: AMINAH B. TARATINGAN, KYRENE G. BAHUNAN, CZARINA L. RUBIN
Degree Program: Bachelor of Science in Accountancy
Adviser: Mr. Joseph Glenn J. Lapat
Chairman: Dr. Gilda Bunorlo
Committee Members: Dr. Remilelo Alf Carpio, Mr. Arnel Elmedulan Jr.

The gist of the study was presented by the candidate within 10 minutes

Title: **AMBULANT VENDORS' PERCEIVED ACCOUNTING KNOWLEDGE, MANAGEMENT SKILLS AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE**

Chairman		Approved	Not Approved	Signature
Dr. Gilda Bunorlo	Appendix A : Demographic Questionnaire	✓		
	Appendix B : Perceived Accounting Knowledge	✓		
	Appendix C : Management Skills	✓		
	Appendix D : Business Performance	✓		
Committee Members				
Dr. Remilelo Alf Carpio	Appendix A : Demographic Questionnaire			
	Appendix B : Perceived Accounting Knowledge			
	Appendix C : Management Skills			
	Appendix D : Business Performance			
Mr. Arnel Elmedulan Jr.	Appendix A : Demographic Questionnaire	✓		
	Appendix B : Perceived Accounting Knowledge	✓		
	Appendix C : Management Skills	✓		
	Appendix D : Business Performance	✓		

Page 1 | 2



CONFORME:

AMINAH B. TARATINGAN
KYRENE G. BAHUNAN
CZARINA L. RUBIN
Candidates

Page 2 | 2

APPENDIX D

Demographic Questionnaire

Ambulant Vendors' Perceived Accounting Knowledge, Management Skills and Business Performance

Name (Optional): _____ Age: ___ Sex: ____

How many years are you working in service industry?

- Less than 12 months
- 1 year – 5 years
- 5 years – 10 years
- Above 10 years

What is your educational attainment?

- Elementary Level
- Elementary Graduate
- High School Level
- High School Graduate
- College Level
- College Graduate
- Others (*specify*): _____

APPENDIX E

Perceived Accounting Knowledge

Adapted and modified from the study of Anoos et al. (2020)

Direction: Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements by putting a check (/) in the appropriate column. Use the scale below to respond:

4 – Strongly Agree 3 – Agree 2 – Disagree 1 – Strongly Disagree

	Record Keeping	4	3	2	1
1	I keep track and record my daily sales every day.				
2	I record all my inventory or stock purchases in the ledger.				
3	I record all my expenses incurred in the operation of the business.				
4	I record all taxes, registration charges, fees, and other payables in the book.				
5	I keep track of all my collectibles / receivables in the book of accounts.				

	Budgeting	4	3	2	1
6	I make forecasts on the future demand and supply of the goods that I produces or sell.				
7	I make projections on the future operating expenses of my business.				
8	I make budgetary allocation on all the expenses that I incurred in running the business.				
9	I make a budget schedule of all the goods that I produced or sell.				
10	I do not spend more than my income/revenue.				

APPENDIX F

Management Skills

Adapted and modified from the studies of Anoos et al. (2020), Smirat & Yousef (2016) and Uwonda, G et al. (2013)

Direction: Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements by putting a check (/) in the appropriate column. Use the scale below to respond:

4 – Strongly Agree 3 – Agree 2 – Disagree 1 – Strongly Disagree

	Inventory Management	4	3	2	1
1	I record all new stock purchases in the book.				
2	I use/apply technology in recording the ins and outs of my stocks like Point of Sales System (POS), etc.				
3	I conduct inventory or physical counting of stocks regularly.				
4	I practice the first-in and last-out inventory management system.				
5	I project the required level of inventory of stocks needed on a regularly specified time.				

	Cash Management	4	3	2	1
6	I keep track of my cash payments.				
7	I keep track of my cash receipts.				
8	I prepare my cash budget.				
9	I use proper book of accounts to keep my transaction records.				
10	I open a separate bank account for my business.				

	Expense Management	4	3	2	1
11	I determine and interpret the business' financial ratios.				
12	I take into consideration tax avoidance in the expansion decisions.				
13	I match the business' cash flows with its cash inflows.				
14	I have cheaper sources of finance.				
15	I avoid non business expenses.				

APPENDIX G

Business Performance

Adapted and modified from the studies of Eton et al. (2019) and Yuliansyah, Y., & Razimi, M. S. A. (2015)

Direction: Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements by putting a check (/) in the appropriate column. Use the scale below to respond:

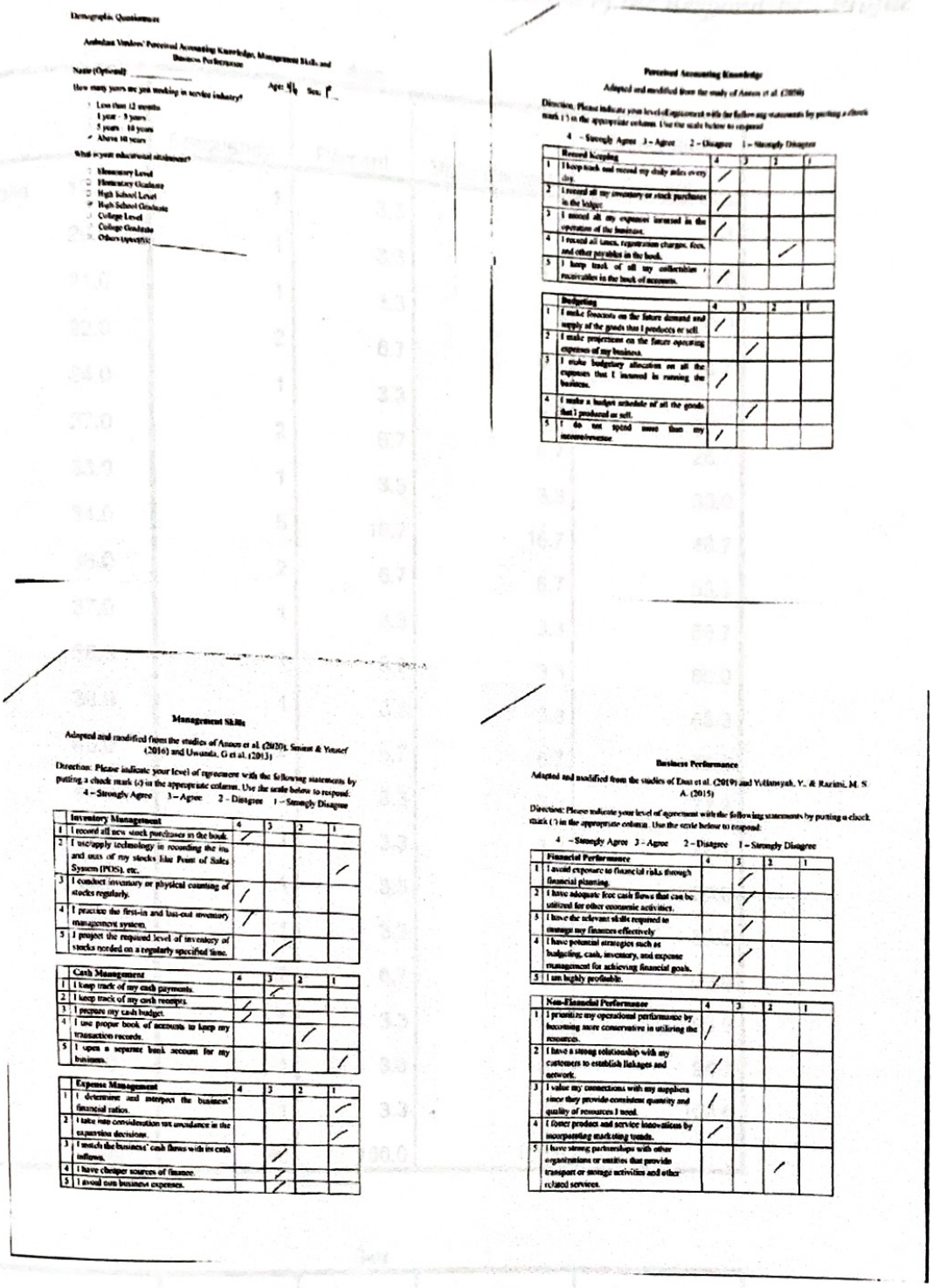
4 – Strongly Agree 3 – Agree 2 – Disagree 1 – Strongly Disagree

	Financial Performance	4	3	2	1
1	I avoid exposure to financial risks through financial planning.				
2	I have adequate free cash flows that can be utilized for other economic activities.				
3	I have the relevant skills required to manage my finances effectively.				
4	I have potential strategies such as budgeting, cash, inventory, and expense management for achieving financial goals.				
5	I am highly profitable.				

	Non-Financial Performance	4	3	2	1
6	I prioritize my operational performance by becoming more conservative in utilizing the resources.				
7	I have a strong relationship with my customers to establish linkages and network.				
8	I value my connections with my suppliers since they provide consistent quantity and quality of resources I need.				
9	I foster product and service innovations by incorporating marketing trends.				
10	I have strong partnerships with other organizations or entities that provide transport or storage activities and other related services.				

APPENDIX H

Sample Filled-out Questionnaire



Demographic Questionnaire

Ambulant Vendors' Perceived Accounting Knowledge, Management Skills, and Business Performance

Name (Optional): _____ Age: 44 Sex: F

How many years are you working in service industry?

- Less than 12 months
- 1 year – 5 years
- 5 years – 10 years
- ✓ Above 10 years

What is your educational attainment?

- Elementary Level
- Elementary Graduate
- High School Level
- ✓ High School Graduate
- College Level
- College Graduate
- Others (specify): _____

Perceived Accounting Knowledge

Adapted and modified from the study of Amoo et al. (2020)

Direction: Please indicate your level of agreement with the follow ing statements by putting a check mark (✓) in the appropriate column. Use the scale below to respond

4 – Strongly Agree 3 – Agree 2 – Disagree 1 – Strongly Disagree

	Record Keeping	4	3	2	1
1	I keep track and record my daily sales every day.	✓			
2	I record all my inventory or stock purchases in the ledger.	✓			
3	I record all my expenses incurred in the operation of the business.	✓			
4	I record all taxes, registration charges, fees, and other payables in the book.			✓	
5	I keep track of all my collection / receivables in the book of accounts.	✓			

	Budgeting	4	3	2	1
1	I make forecasts on the future demand and supply of the goods that I produces or sell.	✓			
2	I make projections on the future operating expenses of my business.		✓		
3	I make budgetary allocation on all the expenses that I incurred in running the business.	✓			
4	I make a budget schedule of all the goods that I produced or sell.		✓		
5	I do not spend more than my income/revenue.	✓			

Management Skills

Adapted and modified from the studies of Amoo et al. (2020), Smiant & Yousef (2016) and Uwanda, G et al. (2013)

Direction: Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements by putting a check mark (✓) in the appropriate column. Use the scale below to respond.

4 – Strongly Agree 3 – Agree 2 – Disagree 1 – Strongly Disagree

	Inventory Management	4	3	2	1
1	I record all new stock purchases in the book.	✓			
2	I use/apply technology in recording the ins and outs of my stocks like Point of Sales System (POS), etc.				✓
3	I conduct inventory or physical counting of stocks regularly.	✓			
4	I practice the first-in and last-out inventory management system.	✓			
5	I project the required level of inventory of stocks needed on a regularly specified time.		✓		

	Cash Management	4	3	2	1
1	I keep track of my cash payments.		✓		
2	I keep track of my cash receipts.	✓			
3	I prepare my cash budget.	✓			
4	I use proper book of accounts to keep my transaction records.			✓	
5	I open a separate bank account for my business.				✓

	Expense Management	4	3	2	1
1	I determine and interpret the business' financial ratios.				✓
2	I take into consideration tax avoidance in the expensive decisions.				✓
3	I match the business' cash flows with its cash inflows.		✓		
4	I have cheaper sources of finance.		✓		
5	I avoid non business expenses.		✓		

Business Performance

Adapted and modified from the studies of Enu et al. (2019) and Yelkinyah, Y., & Razini, M. S. A. (2015)

Direction: Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements by putting a check mark (✓) in the appropriate column. Use the scale below to respond.

4 – Strongly Agree 3 – Agree 2 – Disagree 1 – Strongly Disagree

	Financial Performance	4	3	2	1
1	I avoid exposure to financial risks through financial planning.		✓		
2	I have adequate free cash flows that can be utilized for other economic activities.		✓		
3	I have the relevant skills required to manage my finances effectively		✓		
4	I have potential strategies such as budgeting, cash, inventory, and expense management for achieving financial goals.		✓		
5	I am highly profitable.	✓			

	Non-Financial Performance	4	3	2	1
1	I prioritize my operational performance by becoming more conservative in utilizing the resources.	✓			
2	I have a strong relationship with my customers to establish linkages and network.	✓			
3	I value my connections with my suppliers since they provide consistent quantity and quality of resources I need.	✓			
4	I foster product and service innovations by incorporating marketing trends.	✓			
5	I have strong partnerships with other organizations or entities that provide transport or storage activities and other related services.			✓	

APPENDIX I

Statistical Result

Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Respondent's Profile

Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	19.0	1	3.3	3.3	3.3
	20.0	1	3.3	3.3	6.7
	21.0	1	3.3	3.3	10.0
	22.0	2	6.7	6.7	16.7
	24.0	1	3.3	3.3	20.0
	27.0	2	6.7	6.7	26.7
	33.0	1	3.3	3.3	30.0
	34.0	5	16.7	16.7	46.7
	36.0	2	6.7	6.7	53.3
	37.0	1	3.3	3.3	56.7
	38.0	1	3.3	3.3	60.0
	39.0	1	3.3	3.3	63.3
	40.0	2	6.7	6.7	70.0
	41.0	1	3.3	3.3	73.3
	42.0	1	3.3	3.3	76.7
	43.0	1	3.3	3.3	80.0
	46.0	1	3.3	3.3	83.3
	48.0	2	6.7	6.7	90.0
	50.0	1	3.3	3.3	93.3
	51.0	1	3.3	3.3	96.7
	61.0	1	3.3	3.3	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Sex

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.0	19	63.3	63.3	63.3
	2.0	11	36.7	36.7	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Years working in the service industry

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.0	9	30.0	30.0	30.0
	2.0	8	26.7	26.7	56.7
	3.0	3	10.0	10.0	66.7
	4.0	10	33.3	33.3	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Educational Attainment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.0	3	10.0	10.0	10.0
	2.0	1	3.3	3.3	13.3
	3.0	10	33.3	33.3	46.7
	4.0	9	30.0	30.0	76.7
	5.0	6	20.0	20.0	96.7
	6.0	1	3.3	3.3	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Level of Perceived Accounting Knowledge Among Ambulant Vendors

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Record Keeping	30	1.0	4.0	2.707	.9436
Budgeting	30	1.6	4.0	3.060	.6831
Perceived Accounting Knowledge	30	1.6	4.0	2.883	.7661
Valid N (listwise)	30				

Level of Management Skills Among Ambulant Vendors

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Inventory Management	30	1.6	4.0	2.793	.6612
Cash Management	30	1.6	3.8	2.670	.5844
Expense Management	30	1.2	4.0	2.547	.5507
Management Skills	30	1.5	3.6	2.670	.5096
Valid N (listwise)	30				

Level of Business Performance Among Ambulant Vendors

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Financial Performance	30	1.8	4.0	3.013	.5823
Non-Financial Performance	30	1.6	4.0	2.960	.6223
Business Performance	30	2.1	4.0	2.987	.4890
Valid N (listwise)	30				

Significant Relationship Between Business Performance and Perceived Accounting Knowledge of Ambulant Vendors

Correlations

			Perceived Accounting Knowledge	Business Performance
Spearman's rho	Perceived Accounting Knowledge	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.562**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.001
		N	30	30
	Business Performance	Correlation Coefficient	.562**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.
		N	30	30

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

Significant Relationship Between Business Performance and Management Skills of Ambulant Vendors

Correlations

			Management Skills	Business Performance
Spearman's rho	Management Skills	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.727**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	30	30
	Business Performance	Correlation Coefficient	.727**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	30	30

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



Research Proposal



Research Defense

APPENDIX K

Survey






BRIZANTA



APPENDIX L

Plagiarism Test Result

Aminah Taratingan.docx

Misamis University

Document Details

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Submission Date
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41 Pages

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Exclusions

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- 131 Not Cited or Quoted 16%
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- 33 Missing Quotations 5%
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Top Sources

7% Internet sources
3% Publications
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Integrity Flags

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No suspicious text manipulations found.

Our system's algorithms look deeply at a document for any inconsistencies that would set it apart from a normal submission. If we notice something strange, we flag it for you to review.

A Flag is not necessarily an indicator of a problem. However, we'd recommend you focus your attention there for further review.

APPENDIX M

Grammarly Test Result

grammarly Report: Aminah Taratingan

Aminah Taratingan

by Misamis University

General metrics

75,147	10,718	792	42 min 52 sec	1 hr 22 min
characters	words	sentences	reading time	speaking time

Score

99

This text scores better than 99% of all texts checked by Grammarly

Writing Issues

5	3	2
Issues left	Critical	Advanced

Plagiarism

1 %

49 sources

1% of your text matches 49 sources on the web or in archives of academic publications

CURRICULUM VITAE



PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name	**Aminah B. Taratingan**
Age	**21**
Sex	**Female**
Address	**P–Malinawon, Tinago, Ozamiz City, Misamis Occidental**
Mobile Number	**09159007153**
Religion	**Islam**

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

College
Bachelor of Science in Accountancy
Misamis University
S.Y. 2024 – Present

Senior High School
Ozamiz City National High School
S.Y. 2020 – 2021

Junior High School
Baliuag University
S.Y. 2018 - 2019

Elementary
Virgen Delas Flores Elementary School
S.Y. 2014 - 2015

TRAININGS AND SEMINARS

None



PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name	**Kyrene G. Dahunan**
Age	**21**
Sex	**Female**
Address	**P-4A, Carangan, Ozamiz City, Misamis Occidental**
Mobile Number	**09097152718**
Religion	**Roman Catholic**

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

College
Bachelor of Science in Accountancy
Misamis University
S.Y. 2024 - Present

Senior High School
La Salle University – Ozamiz
S.Y. 2020 - 2021

Junior High School
La Salle University – Night High School
S.Y. 2018 - 2019

Elementary
Faustino C. Decena Elementary School
S.Y. 2014 - 2015

TRAININGS AND SEMINARS

None



PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name	**Czarina L. Rubin**
Age	**21**
Sex	**Female**
Address	**Purok 2, Carangan, Ozamiz City, Misamis Occidental**
Mobile Number	**09286748868**
Religion	**Christian**

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

College
Bachelor of Science in Accountancy
Misamis University
S.Y. 2024 - Present

Senior High School
Misamis University
S.Y. 2020 - 2021

Junior High School
Ozamiz City National High School
S.Y. 2018 - 2019

Elementary
Ozamiz City Central School
S.Y. 2014 - 2015

TRAININGS AND SEMINARS

None