ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIVE CHICKEN BUSINESS IN CARMEN, BOHOL

College of Technology and Allied Sciences
BOHOL ISLAND STATE UNIVERSITY
Zamora, Bilar, Bohol

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A Feasibility Study
Presented to the Faculty of the
College of Technology and Allied Sciences
BOHOL ISLAND STATE UNIVERSITY
Zamora, Bilar, Bohol

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In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
in Bachelor of Science in Entrepreneurship

_____

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APPROVAL SHEET

This feasibility study entitled **ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIVE CHICKEN BUSINESS IN CARMEN BOHOL,** prepared and submitted by Jeziel A. Vitor, Chrislyn Ann Amasora, Larry A. Baculao, Ellen D. Fedil, Angel Mae L. Lamoste, Jorgelyn S. Mesiona and Cris Joy H. Sitchon in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Entrepreneurship has been examined and recommended for acceptance and approval for oral defense.

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Date of Oral Defense

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The Researchers

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to know the feasibility of native chicken business in Carmen, Bohol that will add supply to the excessive demand of native chicken in certain food establishments in the same town. This study used descriptive method in gathering and collecting data. The researchers conducted the study in the town of Carmen and selected purposely the owner of food service business establishments as respondents for target market and native poultry farm owners for competitors. Survey Questionnaire was chosen as data collection instrument because it gathers data faster than any method. Findings from the survey revealed that there is a growing market of native chicken in the research locale as the number of food service establishments grows each year. The projected demand and supply show a high increase in sales, showing that the proposed business is feasible. The supply for native chicken in Carmen is not enough to meet the increasing demand of the consumers. Thus, this study seeks to increase the production and supply of native chicken in the town. The proposed business will be situated in Tamboan, Carmen, Bohol since it has a wide-open space and advantageous in rearing native chicken. Business ownership was proposed to be in form of sole proprietorship for easier and faster creation of business. The native chicken will be marketed online and delivered personally for free to certain food service establishments in the town and other potential buyers. Financial statements indicated that the venture would obtain an average annual net profit of 54,904.00 at a starting capital of 78,157.00 which shall be shouldered by the owner. Result suggested that the venture is feasible.

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INTRODUCTION

Rationale

Native Chicken is regarded as one of the healthiest and safest chicken variety because of its characteristics having been raised naturally. Majority of Filipino consumers preferred to consume native chicken as it offers health benefits. Its meat is a major source of protein and has more unsaturated fatty acids crucial for human health. It is said to be in demand for those Filipinos who are usually health-conscious. One of the reasons of its continuous demand is the quality of meat and extraordinary flavor that persuade and attract maximum consumers to buy. (Padhi, 2016)

Native Chicken is a very lucrative business. It has a staple price and even continuously increasing. According to Bill Gates, one of the richest men in the world, chicken business is a good investment and profitable to generate huge income as they have multiplicative effect, both meat and eggs can be used to sell to produce income in return.

In the Philippines commercial sector includes hybrid chicken and broiler which occupies a larger percentage in country's chicken supply and production. On the other hand, the backyard sector includes native chicken which has insufficient supply, yet has a high consumer demand in the market. The demand for native chicken is around 65 million every year. (Chang, 2007)

Currently the demand for native chicken in Bohol undoubtedly increases and the supply is never enough to cater the high demand of consumers. According to Bohol Integrated Area Development (BIAD), in 2009, the base year demand is projected at 5,464 metric tons and is estimated to continue increasing at the rate of 1.8 % annually. In the next 5 years, total demand is projected at 28,440 metric tons. While this is the demand figure, supply in the same base year (2009) is projected at 3,003.6 metric tons and will be growing by 0.42% annually. Over the five-year period, total aggregate supply is estimated at 15,146 metric tons. With this figure, it is very clear that demand is far higher than supply by about 87.8 percent.

The situation above encouraged the researchers to study the feasibility of native chicken particularly in the town of Carmen. Carmen is known to be a place with many food service establishments surrounding the town which use native chicken as ingredient, and this opened a rich opportunity to establish native chicken business to supply to the excessive demand of native chicken in the said location.

THE PROBLEM

Statement of the Problem

The primary aim of the study was to determine the feasibility of native chicken in Carmen, Bohol. This study was conducted by the Bachelor of Science in Entrepreneurship students of Bohol Island State University- Bilar Campus for the academic year 2020-2021.

Specifically, it seeks to find the answer of the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the owners of food service establishment in terms of:

    1.1. age, and

    1.2. gender?

2. What is the viability of the proposed business in terms of:

    2.1. market,

    2.2. technical,

    2.3. management,

    2.4. financial aspect, and

    2.5. socio-economic?

Significance of the Study

This study would be beneficial to the following:

Future Entrepreneurs. The end result may serve as a roadmap for future entrepreneurs performing similar research.

Future Researchers. This study may serve as a useful source of reference and guide for the future researchers undertaking similar studies.

The owners/Capitalist. This may serve as their basis whether to pursue in establishing similar business or not since all the necessary aspects can be found in this study which is useful reference before the operation.

Prospective Investors. This study will aid financiers to make relevant decisions related to this type of business venture.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Design

The researchers used the descriptive method in gathering and collecting reliable data with the use of questionnaire. The data gathered were tabulated, analyzed and thoroughly evaluated to come up with actual and fair results.

Environment and Participants

The study was conducted in the town of Carmen. Carmen is a large town with numerous food service establishments surrounding the town. Based on the

municipal record it has 67 business establishments related to food service.

The researchers selected the owners of food service business establishments in the town of Carmen as survey respondents for target market. Questionnaires were distributed to the respondents in order to gather accurate information. This study identified a total of fifty- seven (57) respondents using Slovin's formula to get the sample size.

The sample size was obtained by the formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + NE^2}$$

Where:

n= sample size

N= 67 (Food Service Establishments in Carmen)

E= margin error of 0.05 or 5%

$$n = \frac{N}{1+NE^2} \qquad n = \frac{67}{1+67(0.05)^2} \qquad n = \frac{67}{1+67(0.0025)} \qquad n = \frac{67}{1+0.1675}$$

$$n = \frac{67}{1.1675} \qquad n = 57$$

For competitors, the researchers have two respondents who owns poultry farm in the town of Carmen with whom chosen as respondents to respond on the survey questionnaire in order to gather relevant data necessary to determine the feasibility of the study.

Instrument

A questionnaire is chosen as data collection instrument for target market and competitors. The questionnaires were given to the selected respondents to

respond to the given questions. There were choices provided in each item in the questionnaire proper. The questions were made understandable, specific and clear for the respondents to respond on it easily. Questionnaires were submitted to assigned advisers for critic and improvements. This study used questionnaire because it gathers data faster than any method and it is most convenient among all other instruments.

Data Gathering Procedure

The researchers submitted their questionnaire to their assigned advisers after formulating the questionnaire for corrections and revisions. Following the corrections and revisions, the researchers asked permission from the campus director and dean of College of Technology and Allied Sciences to conduct the study. Upon approval, the researcher sent the letter to the mayor of the town of Carmen to ask for permission to conduct the study in the said town. After receiving approval, the researcher proceeds to the distribution of questionnaire to the selected respondents in the town of Carmen. The researchers chose the owner of any food service establishment to respond to the survey questionnaire for target market and owner of native poultry farm for competitors. After getting their responses, the data gathered were tallied and analyzed by the researchers in order to come up with the relevant information that would be useful in the study.

Scope and Limitations

The focus of this study is to determine the feasibility of native chicken in the town of Carmen. The data gathered could determine the accuracy of the result.

It delimits that the study may not include other respondents who does not operate any related food service establishment business or operate native poultry ventures. The study was conducted in Carmen, Bohol only for the first semester of school year 2020-2021.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Feasibility – used to assess the suitability of the venture in terms of marketability.

Food Service establishment – a type of business such as restaurant and carenderia with a provision of service through preparing and serving food to customer.

Native Chicken – is a variety of chicken which raised naturally that mainly found in neighborhoods used as an additional income for farmers and provide opportunities for entrepreneurs through engaging in business.

Production – is a process of producing native chicken used for sale.

Chapter 2

MARKET ASPECT

This chapter covers the market aspect that will be used to analyze the data gathered. Demand Analysis, Supply Analysis, Projected Demand- Supply Gap Analysis, and Market Share Analysis are all included. Historical Demand, Present Demand and Projected Demand are all part of the demand analysis process. The supply analysis incorporates present supply, historical supply and projected supply.

Demand Analysis

Present Demand

Carmen is located in the heart of Bohol Island considered as most known and visited town. This town ranks the 4th largest population and 2nd class municipality in the province.

Currently, Carmen is considered as one of the towns with increasing rate in terms of business establishment and opportunities due to the fastest-growing population. According to the municipal record, the town has 67 related businesses to food service establishment which are currently operating this year.

To determine the viability on the demand of the proposed business, the researchers conducted the survey with fifty-seven (7) questionnaires distributed to the random respondents in certain food establishment in the town of Carmen. Presented below are the survey result gathered during the data collection.

Table 1 presents the demographic profile of the respondents who will possibly avail on the business offered. It shows that out of 57 respondents, 27 food service establishment owners whose age ranges from 34 to 41 years old racked the highest percentage (47.37%). This shows that there is food establishment owner who managed between these ages compared to any other age ranges. Those aged between 18-25 ranked the last or have the lowest percentage of all age range. This table shows that females who are at the age of 34 to 41 are respondents who engage in food service establishment business.

Table 1

Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Age	Gender		Total	Percentage
	Female	Male		
18-25	3	0	3	5.26%
26-33	18	5	23	40.35%
34-41	24	3	27	47.37%
42-50	4	0	4	7.01%
Total	**49**	**8**	**57**	**100%**

Table 2 illustrates whether owners of food service establishment prefer to use native chicken as an ingredient. As illustrated, 85.96% likely use native chicken as part of their ingredients, while 14.04% of the respondents oppose on using it as an ingredient. This shows that majority of food establishment owners are fond of using native chicken in their food business. Therefore, there is a huge potential of establishing native chicken poultry farm business.

Table 2

Whether Food Establishment Owner Use Native Chicken as Ingredient

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	49	85.96%
No	8	14.04%
Total	**57**	**100%**

Table 3 displays the size of native chicken wanted to purchase by the respondents. Medium is the most preferred size of native chicken as affirmed by 30 out of 57 respondents while small was the least preferred. These gathered data give an idea to the proponent to know the preferable size of native chicken expected to purchase by the target market.

Table 3

Preferable Size of Native Chicken

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Small	3	5.26%
Medium	30	52.63%
Large	13	22.81%
Extra Large	11	19.30%
Total	**57**	**100%**

Table 4 shows how often the respondents purchased native chicken. The data in table 4 found in the next page showed that owners of food establishment prefer to purchase weekly which rank the highest with 50.88% whereas quarterly rank the lowest having only 1 response out of 57 with 1.75%. This implies that majority of food establishment owner purchase native chicken weekly. This also

assists the proponent to figure out which days have high in demand for native chicken.

Table 4

How Often Establishment Owner Purchased Native Chicken

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	25	43.86%
Weekly	29	50.88%
Monthly	2	3.51%
Quarterly	1	1.75%
Total	**57**	**100%**

Table 5 reveals the number of kilograms does the respondents wanted to purchase. It was found out that 41 out of 57 or 71.93% of the respondents purchase 1-5 kilograms of native chicken garnering the highest frequency while the lowest in rank is 10-15 kg with a percentage of 3.51% wherein out of 57 responded.

Table 5

Purchased Native Chicken in Kilograms

Response	Frequency	Percentage
1-5 kg	41	71.93%
5-10 kg	11	19.30%
10-15 kg	2	3.51%
15 kg	3	5.26%
Total	**57**	**100%**

Table 6 illustrates the number of years the respondents have continuously been purchasing native chicken. The data in table 6 found in the next page shows that food service establishment owners have been buying native chicken for 1-5 years already which ranked the highest with a percentage

of 54.39% while 5 years and more were last in rank with a percentage of 21.05%. This implies that owners of food service establishment used to purchase native chicken in 1-5 years already which they used in their respective establishments.

Table 6

Number of Years in Purchasing Native Chicken

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Less than a year	14	24.56%
1-5 years	31	54.39%
5 years and more	12	21.05%
Total	**57**	**100%**

Table 7 presents the location of the respondent's source of supply. As presented in table below, the most chosen place for the source of supply is the market since it is the most convenient place where the respondents can accessibly purchase garnering a percentage of 49.12% whereas other supplier rank the least having no response at all. Therefore, offering of native chicken to the specific food establishment is a suitable choice.

Table 7

Place Where to Purchase Native Chicken

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Market	28	49.12%
Poultry Farm	13	22.81%
Neighbor	10	17.54%
Other Supplier	0	0%
Total	**57**	**100%**

Table 8 shows the factors considered by the owner of food service establishment before purchasing native chicken. The top 3 factors considered by

the owner are the price, quality and size with 32.75%, 31% and 21.05% answered respectively. This gathered information will serve as a roadmap to the proponent to provide affordable price, good quality and enough size of native chicken that are going to be offered to the target market.

Table 8

Top 3 Factors those Customers Considered Before Purchasing Native Chicken

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Price	56	32.75%
Quality	53	31%
Size	36	21.05%
Seller's Attitude	6	3.51%
Quantity	14	8.19%
Variety	6	3.51%
Total	**171**	**100%**

Table 9 shows the problems/difficulties encountered by the customer with the present supplier. The data below showed that expensive cost ranked the highest with a percentage of 57.89% while seller's attitude rank the lowest with a percentage of 5.26%. The data gathered helps the proponent in identifying the possible problems/difficulties encountered by customers in their present supplier. These give an insight to the proponent in providing affordable native chicken that in line to the standard price in the market.

Table 9

Problems/Difficulties Encountered by Customers with the Present Supply

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Poor Quality	9	15.79%
Unpleasant Attitude	3	5.26%
Expensive Cost	33	57.89%
Lack of Quantity	12	21.05%
Others, Specify	0	0%
Total	**57**	**100%**

Table 10 illustrates the respondent's willingness to purchase native chicken from a supplier. It shows that the highest number of responses was 31 or 54.39% of the total respondents who are willing to purchase from a new supplier while never is the lowest having only 1 response out of 57 with 1.75%. This shows that most of the respondents are looking forward to the establishment of the proposed business.

Table 10

Willingness to Purchase Native Chicken from a New Supplies

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very Willing	23	40.35%
Willing	31	54.39%
Not Willing	2	3.51%
Never	1	1.75%
Total	**57**	**100%**

Historical Demand

Table 11 shows the number of food service establishment business in the year 2016-2020. The information gathered by the proponent serves as a basis to analyze the demand pattern and feasibility of establishing native chicken. The

result came up with an increasing percentage of food service establishments which means that there is a great potential of establishing native chicken.

Table 11

Number of Food Service Establishment for the Past 5 Years (2016-2020)

Year	Food Service Establishment
2016	36
2017	39
2018	44
2019	51
2020	61

Source: Municipality of Carmen– Municipal City Hall Information

Historical Demand in kilo is derived using this formula:

$$Historical\ Demand = \ number\ of\ food\ service\ establishment\ x\ 94.74\%\ (40.35\%\ very\ willing + 54.39\%\ willing) x\ 3\frac{kilos}{week} x\ 4\frac{weeks}{months}\ x\ 12\ months$$

In getting the quantity demand per year by kilos, the above formula was used. The proponents multiplied the number of food service establishment to the percentage of the customers who were willing to purchase native chicken. Then, the result was multiplied to the number of kilos which got the highest percentage gathered in conducting the survey. The highest percentage gathered was 1-5 kilos.

To determine the specific kilo, the proponent solve for the average to get the exact kilo which is 3. After that, it was multiplied to weekly which got also the highest percentage during the survey and the result is being multiplied by 12 months to finally get the quantity demand per year by kilos. Computation for historical demand found in table 12.

Table 12

Historical Demand

Year	Historical Demand (No. of Food Service Establishment)	Percentage Patronize (94.74%)	Average Demand (3 kilos)	Quantity Demand per Week	Quantity Demand per Month	Quantity Demand per Year
2016	36	34	3	4	12	4,896
2017	39	37	3	4	12	5,328
2018	44	42	3	4	12	6,048
2019	51	48	3	4	12	6,912
2020	61	58	3	4	12	8,352

Source: Municipality of Carmen- Municipal City Hall Information

Table 13 shows the historical demand by kilo. The probable increase of demand each year is based on percentage increase which is 12.44%. The data shows that there is an increasing demand each year.

Table 13

Historical Demand in kilo

Year	Historical Demand per year in kilo	Increase	Percent Increase
2016	4,896	-	
2017	5,328	432	8.11%
2018	6,048	720	11.90%
2019	6,912	864	12.50%
2020	8,352	1,440	17.24%
Average	**6,307**	**864**	**12.44%**

Projected Demand

Table 14 shows the demand average increase from year 2016-2020. The probable increase of demand each year is 864. It is computed using the formula:

$$Average\ Increase = \frac{Total\ Increase}{(5\ years - 1)}$$

Table 14

Demand Average Increase

Year	Demand	Increase
2016	4,896	-
2017	5,328	432
2018	6,048	720
2019	6,912	864
2020	8,352	1,440
Average	**6,307**	**864**

The arithmetical method was used by proponent in computing the future demand. The actual difference from 2016-2020 is equal to 3,456 divided by the total number of years which is 4 are equal to 864, the estimated increase of the population.

The projected demand was computed based on the average increase of historical demand from the past five years (2016-2020).

Table 15

Projected Demand

Year	Demand	Increase	Projected Demand
2021	8,352	864	9,216
2022	9,216	864	10,080
2023	10,080	864	10,944
2024	10,944	864	11,808
2025	11,808	864	12,672

With the increase of demand on the previous years from 2016-2020 and the increase of projected demand from 2021-2025, this shows that there is a great probability that the proposed business is feasible.

Supply Analysis

Present Supply

Based on the survey questionnaire made by the researchers on respective competitors, it was found out that there are only 2 competitors of native chicken. The present supply is not enough to cater the demand of native chicken in certain food service establishments in Carmen, Bohol. With this, it shows that establishing native chicken is viable.

List below are the two competitors operating native poultry farm in the town of Carmen:

Tiongson Poultry Farm. A purely raised native chicken farm owned and managed by Neil Tiongson. The farm is located in El Progreso, Carmen, Bohol and has been in operation for five years and counting. The business started operating in the year 2017 with an initial capital amounting to 10,000 pesos. Currently, the price imposed on their native chicken is of 250 pesos per kilo with a monthly income of 28,000.00.

Romero Native chicken. A poultry farm solely owned by Zeus Romero located in Katipunan, Carmen, Bohol. It has an initial investment of 5,000 pesos and has been operating for three years already. It started operating on year 2019 and planned for expansion in the coming years. Likewise, it has a price imposed of 250 pesos per kilo with a monthly income of approximately 21,000.00.

Table 16 shows the number of kilos catered by the existing owners of native poultry.

Table 16

Kilos Catered by Existing Native Poultry Farm

Poultry Farm	Catered per Day	No. of Days	Weeks	Months	Annual Supply
Tiongson Poultry Farm	4	7	4	12	1,344
Romero Native Chicken	3	7	4	12	1,008
Total					**2,352**

Historical Supply

Table 17 presents the estimated supply of native chicken in Carmen, Bohol for the past five years. Based on the data, there is a limited supply of native chicken in the town. As a result, producing a native chicken in the area is highly advantageous.

Table 17

Estimated Supply of Native Chicken for the Past Five Years

Year	Estimated Supply	Increase	Percent Increase
2016	240	-	-
2017	720	480	66.67%
2018	1,080	360	33.33%
2019	1,800	720	40.00%
2020	2,352	552	23.47%
Average	**1,238**	**528**	**40.87%**

Source: Native Poultry Owners Information

Projected Supply

Table 18 shows the projected supply for five years. The proponent used the arithmetical method in computing the future supply. The actual supply

differences from 2016-2020 is equal to 2,112 divided by the total number of years which is 4 is equal to 528, the estimated increase of supply.

Table 18

Projected Supply

Year	Supply	Average Increase	Projected Supply
2021	2,352	528	2,880
2022	2,880	528	3,408
2023	3,408	528	3,936
2024	3,936	528	4,464
2025	4,464	528	4,992

Demand-Supply Analysis

Table 19 shows the break and the relationship between the projected demand and supply of native chicken in the town of Carmen. These suggest the achievable demand of the business and it gives the proponent an idea on how to address the existing needs.

Table 19

Demand-Supply Gap

Year	Projected Demand	Projected Supply	Gap/Unsatisfied Demand	Percent of Unsatisfied
2021	9,216	2,880	6,336	68.75%
2022	10,080	3,408	6,672	66.19%
2023	10,944	3,936	7,008	64.04%
2024	11,808	4,464	7,344	62.20%
2025	12,672	4,992	7,680	60.61%

Market Share

Table 20 presents the percentage catered by the proponents.

Table 20

Expected Proponents Capacity

Year	Gap/Unsatisfied Demand	Acceptance Factor (94.74%)	Expected Proponents Capacity (45%)
2021	6,336	6,003	2,851
2022	6,672	6,321	3,002
2023	7,008	6,639	3,154
2024	7,344	6,958	3,305
2025	7,680	7,276	3,456

Market Share is derived using the formula:

$$Market\ Share = \frac{Proponents\ Production\ Capacity}{Competitors\ Supply\ Capacity + Proponents\ Production\ Capacity}\ x\ 100$$

Where:

$Proponents\ Production\ Capacity - Gap/Unsatisfied\ Demand\ or\ Percentage\ of\ the\ Gap\ the\ Proponents\ are\ able\ to\ cater$

$Competitors\ Supply\ Capacity - Projected\ Supply$

The proponents used the given formula above to get the percentage for market share. The computed data shown in the table.

Table 21 shows the market share for the year 2021-2025. For the year 2021, the market share is 49.75%. For the year 2022, the market share is 46.84%. For the year 2023, the market share is 44.48%. For the year 2024, the market share is 42.54%. For the year 2025, the market share is 40.91%. This implies that there is an adequate target market.

Table 21

Market Share

Year	Competitors Supply Capacity (A)	Proponents Product Capacity (B)	A+B	Market Share
2021	2,880	2,851	5,713	49.75%
2022	3,408	3,002	6,410	46.84%
2023	3,936	3,154	7,090	44.48%
2024	4,464	3,305	7,769	42.54%
2025	4,992	3,456	8,448	40.91%
Average	**3,936**	**3,154**	**7,090**	**44.90%**

Marketing Mix

The marketing program plays an important role in improving the business, maximizing revenue, and promoting the business product. The business used advertising and positioning strategies in order to increase sales.

Product

The proposed business will offer high-quality native chicken to food service establishment in Carmen, Bohol. This product were majority feed with organic which makes the product unique from the other raised native, due to its raising process it will benefit the consumers at the same time will bring a huge impact towards the business image. Figure 1 shows the product of the proposed business.

Figure 1. The Product

Pricing

The product marks the price for only 250.00 per kilo, this was based on the value imposed by the competitors.

Place

The proposed business will be established in Tamboan, Carmen Bohol. The proponents have a significant advantage in terms of location due to its wide and safe area beneficial in raising native chicken. For the accessibility of the target market, offering free delivery of native chicken to specific food service establishment is the most exemplary strategy to be executed by the proponent.

Promotion

Promotional techniques are proven track record of increasing sales. For the proposed business venture to succeed, the proponents devise marketing strategies in publicizing the product such as advertising online through posting the product in Facebook page and promoting through word of mouth as well as displaying tarpaulin in front of the native poultry farm. Mobile Marketing through text and calls will also be used to efficiently market the business offered. The business used these promotional tools in order to be known for potential customers and to direct message the proponent for query and reservation. Figure 2 and 3 displays the tarpaulin and social media page of the proposed business.

Figure 2. Tarpaulin

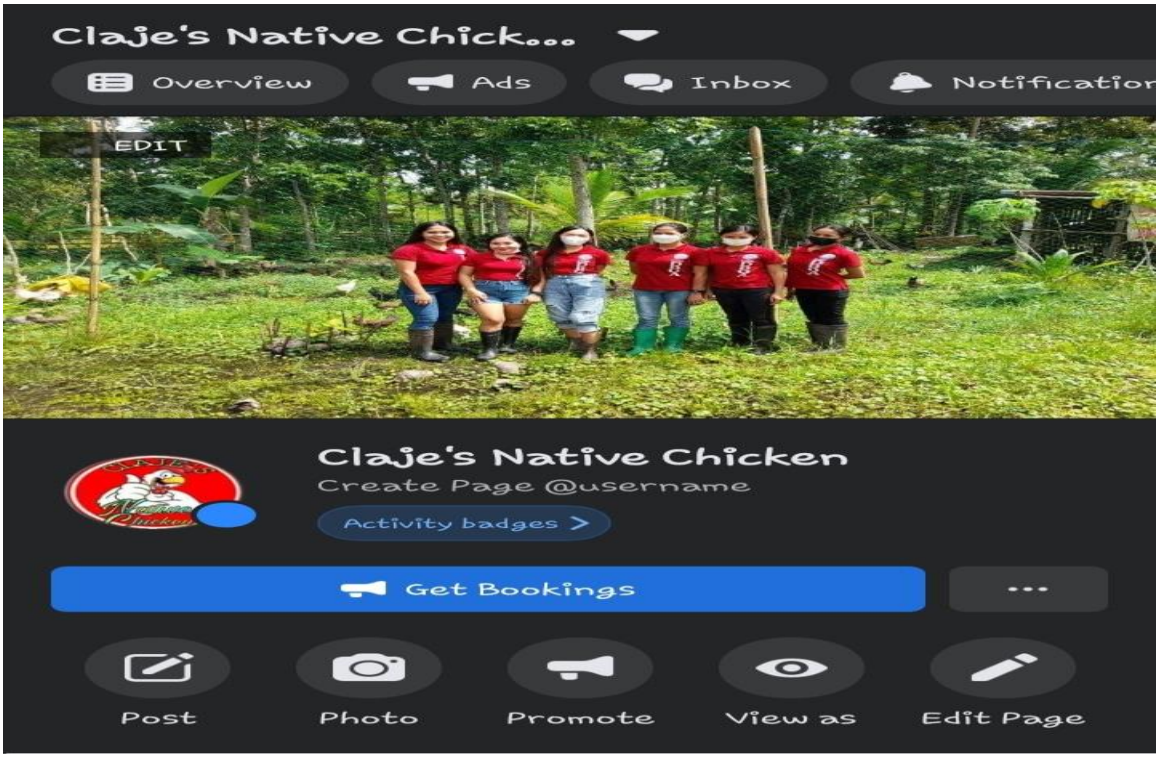

Figure 3. Social Media Page

Chapter 3

TECHNICAL ASPECT

This aspect contains the business offering and the business process particularly process flow and service flow presented using diagram. In addition, it incorporates the business area and farm design plan as well as shows the general cost of the proposed business such as supplies, utilities, equipment, building, transportation, rent, maintenance, salaries and government requirements.

Business Offering

The proposed business will offer good quality and affordable raw native chicken that will satisfy and cater the needs of the target market. It offers free delivery of orders to customer. By this, it will stimulate the eagerness of the consumers to buy and encourage continuous purchases.

Business Process

Figure 4 shows the process of purchase flow diagram to supplier**.**

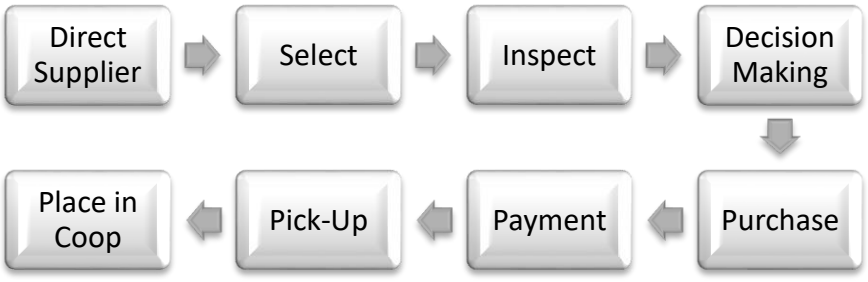

Figure 4. Purchase Flow

a. Direct Supplier

The proposed business will have a direct supplier in Balilihan, Dagohoy and Ubay, Bohol. The proponents will directly travel to the mentioned place of the supplier for the supplies.

b. Select

Upon arrival, the proponent will select or choose any sizes of native chicken.

c. Inspect

Afterwards, inspect the health condition of the native chicken which planned to purchase.

d. Decision Making

Once the chicken proven to be healthy, the proponent will be agreed to take a deal.

e. Purchase

After the decision making, the proponent will finally make a purchase.

f. Payment

Paying for the corresponding amount of the purchased chicken will be followed.

g. Pick-up

After the payment, the native chicken will be gathered together, ready for pick-up & travel.

h. Place in Coop

Upon arrival in the poultry farm, the purchased chicken will be placed in the chicken coop for quarantine.

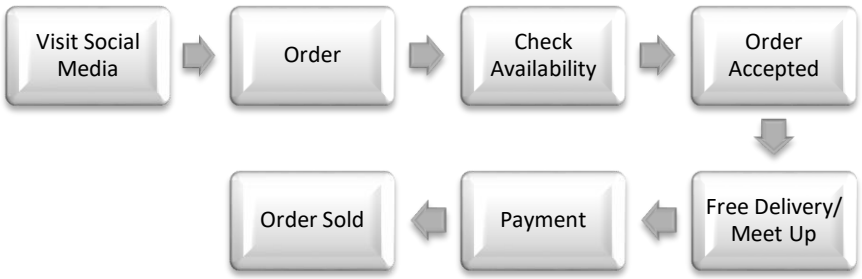

Figure 5 displays the process of service flow for online customer.

Figure 5. Service Flow for Online Customer

a. The product will be posted thru social media account where the customers can accessibly look for the posted offers.
b. Once the customers decide to order, they can freely choose their preferences.
c. After the selection, checking the availability of the order will be followed. Once the order is available, the proponent will discuss the important details like price, payment terms and number of kilos desired to order.
d. After the customer agreed on payment terms and price, the order will be accepted.
e. Next for acceptance, the product will be delivered free for nearby customer and meet-up for distant customer.

f. Following the delivery will be payment of the products amount upon personal meet-up to the customer.
g. Afterwards, order will be mark as sold and notifies the bookkeeper for recording purposes.

Figures 6 exhibits the services flow for food service establishments as main target market.

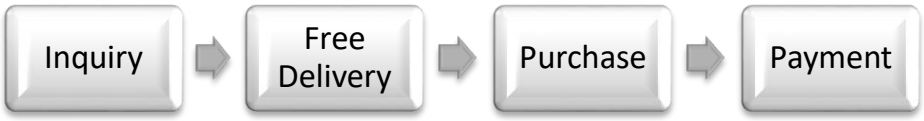

Figure 6. Service Flow for Food Service Establishment

a. The first step of the process will be inquiry, the proponent will inquire to food service establishment for orders at the same time discuss the availability of the product.
b. After agreed to order, free delivery of the product followed.
c. Upon arrival to food service establishment, the customer will purchase the product after weighing.
d. Following the purchase will be payment of the sold product and will be forwarded to bookkeeper for recording.

Business Schedule

The business will operate every day from 8:00-12:00 in the morning and will be back at 1:00-5:00 in the afternoon. There will be a noon break provided for the employee.

Location

The proposed business will be located in Tamboan, Carmen Bohol. The chosen location is a suitable place for the establishment of the said business since it has a wide area and ideal site for native chicken to be raised well.

The location Map and Vicinity Map of the business site is shown in figure 7 and 8. It sketches the proposed site or the specific landmark.

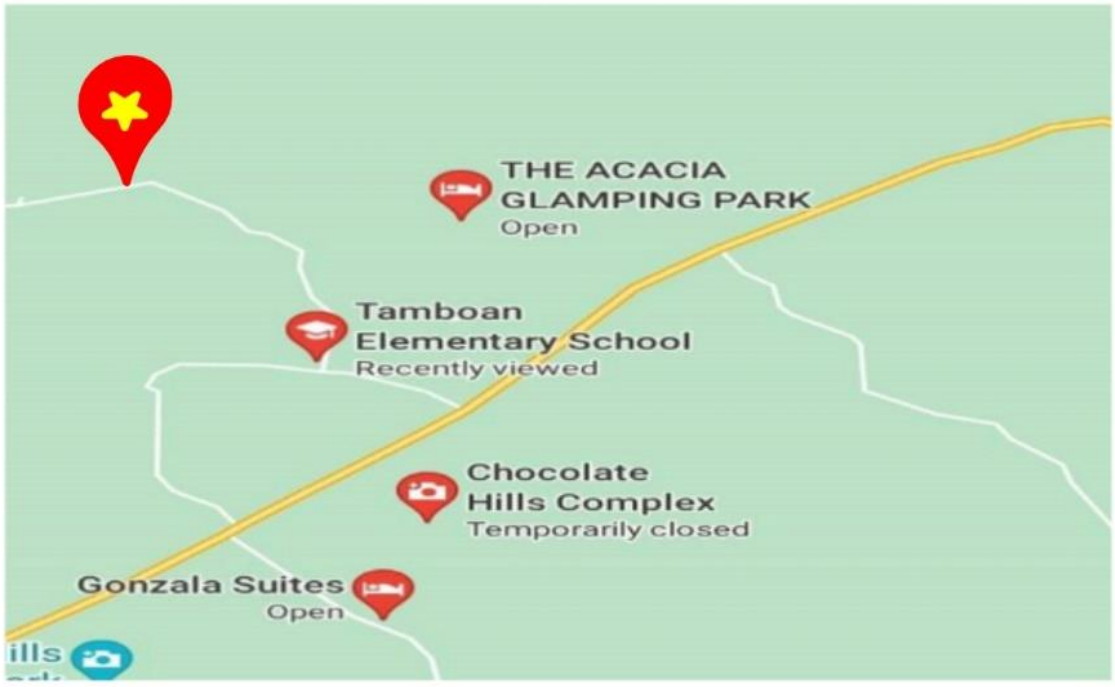

Figure 7. Map of Tamboan, Carmen, Bohol

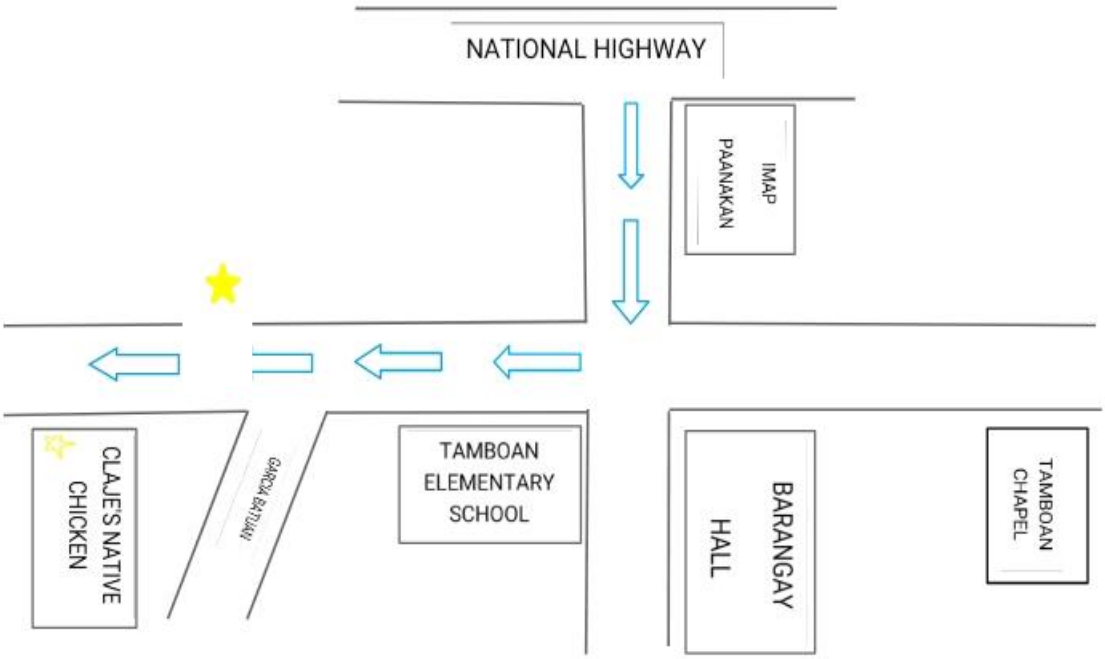

Figure 8. Vicinity Map

Land

The property on which the poultry farm will be built is owned by Mrs. Neria Amasora. It is a titled lot with a total size of approximately 150 square meters. This land was agreed to be rented by the owner for the amount of 1,500 pesos per month.

Building

The proposed poultry farm will be surrounded with poultry net that fills the over One Hundred Fifty square meters. Inside it, will be three specific coops adjoining, each coop has enough size to shelter the chicken and one separate

coop made for sick poultry. The building used wood as foundation and net for covering the coops.

For rental of the poultry farm, the lessor and lessee enter into a contractual agreement stated that the amount for rent will remain constant within 5 years and will increase for another 5 years in the operation.

Presented in Table 22 is the rental fee imposed monthly and annually.

Table 22

Annual Rental Expense

Description	Monthly	Annual Cost
Rent	1,500	18,000
Total Cost		**18,000**

The total cost of the materials needed for the construction of the coops amounted to 13,635 including the labor cost.

Table 23 shows the total cost of building the chicken coops.

Table 23

Building Construction Cost

Description	Total Cost
Building	13,635

Table 24 displays the annual depreciation cost for building used in building coops. It was computed using the formula:

$$Annual\ Deprecition = \frac{Acquisition\ Cost - Scrap\ Value}{Estimated\ Useful\ Life}$$

Table 24

Building Annual Depreciation Expense

Description	Total Cost	Scrap Value	Life Span	Depreciation
Building	13,635	6,818	5	1,364

Lay out

The proposed business measured approximately 150 square meters for the entire farm. Inside the farm area was specific coops found. The coops overall measured 27.9 cm in length and 7.3 cm in width. This will be divided into three for ready to lay, portion for ready to market and housing section for the free-range chickens. There will be also a separate coop built in the opposite side for the unhealthy chickens that need to be taken care of. Generally, there shall be four coops inside the poultry farm made for different purposes.

The overall design plan of the poultry farm can be seen in figure 9.

Figure 9. Farm Perspective

Equipment

Table 25 presents the needed equipment to be use before the operation of the proposed business.

Table 25

Total Annual Cost of Equipment

Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Weighting Scale	1	Pc	550	550
Water Feeder	10	Pc	75	750
Net	150	M	3,700	3,700
Total Cost				**5,000**

Table 26 shows the annual depreciation expense for the needed equipment. It was computed using the formula:

$$Annual\ Deprecition = \frac{Acquisition\ Cost}{Estimated\ Useful\ Life}$$

Table 26

Depreciation Cost of Equipment

Description	Total Cost	Life Span	Depreciation
Weighting Scale	550	2	275
Water Feeder	750	2	375
Net	3,700	2	1,850
Total Cost			**2,500**

** The proponent purchased equipment after every 2 years due to wear and tear. Computation for the increase in depreciation for equipment can be found in schedule 7.*

Supplies

The supplies needed before the operation should be recognized. The supplies mentioned in table 27, 28 and 29 are the supplies required prior to the operation. These supplies namely maintenance supplies, office supplies and poultry feed supplies.

Table 27

Total Annual Cost of Maintenance Supplies

Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Dust Pan	1	Pc	50	50
Broom	5	Pcs	25	125
Total Cost				**175**

Table 28

Total Annual Cost of Office Supplies

Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Ballpen	1	Box	120	120
Record book	2	Pcs	60	120
Journal	2	Pcs	34	68
Ledger	2	Pc	34	68
Columnar	2	Pcs	34	68
Correction Tape	3	Pcs	26	78
Stapler	1	Pc	100	100
Staple Wire	12	Box	15	180
Calculator	1	Pc	160	160
Total Cost				**962**

Table 29

Total Annual Cost of Poultry Feed Supplies

Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Pollard	72	Sack	130	9,360
Integra 3	6	Sack	1,485	8,910
Binlod	3	Sack	1,575	4,725
Total Cost				**22,995**

Utilities

The proposed business will connect to the house nearby the farm for the source of water and electricity. The proponent and the house owner agreed to pay the estimated amount of 100 pesos monthly for water and 150 pesos for

electricity with a total of 250 pesos monthly. Overall, the estimated annual expense for utilities will be 3,000 pesos. Shown in table 30 is the annual and monthly cost of utilities used in the operation of business.

Table 30

Annual Utilities Expense

Description	Monthly Consumption	Annual Consumption
Electricity	150	1,800
Water	100	1,200
Total Cost	**250**	**3,000**

Transportation

Transportation expense for one-year operation is accumulated to 6,000.00 as presented in table 31.

Table 31

Annual Transportation Expense

Description	Monthly	Annual Cost
Transportation	500	6,000
Total Cost		**6,000**

Miscellaneous

Presented in table 32 is the miscellaneous expense for One-year operation which accumulated to 960.00.

Table 32

Annual Miscellaneous Expense

Description	Annual Cost
Miscellaneous	960
Total Cost	**960**

Government and Legal Requirements

Prior to the operation of the proposed business, it has to comply first with the necessary permits and licenses before the operation.

Table 33 and 34 shows the list of government and legal requirements needed to start operating.

Table 33

Taxes and Permits

Description	Amount (in Php)
Barangay Certification	200
Admin Fee	25
Barangay Cedula	60
Business Tax	30
Police Clearance	75
Medical Certificate	100
Mayor's Permit	300
Sanitary Fee	150
Garbage Fee	100
Building Inspection Fee	100
Electrical Inspection Fee	175
Certificate of Zoning Fee	50
Plumbing Inspection Fee	55
Fire	500
Health Certificate	250
Total Cost	**2,170**

Table 34

Cost of DTI Registration

Description	Amount (in Php)
DTI	230
Total Cost	**230**

Waste Disposal

The poultry is expected to generate solid and liquid waste such as poultry manure, hatchery waste, processing plant waste and dead bird. Waste should be disposed properly. Bins shall be provided for each type of solid wastes such like biodegradable, non-biodegradable and Recycle wastes. Waste such as poultry manure and hatchery waste will be used as plant fertilizer.

Chapter 4

MANAGEMENT ASPECT

This chapter covers the form of ownership, organizational chart and responsibility matrix which outlined the proposed business duties and responsibilities.

Legal Form of Business Organization

The proposed business will operate under a sole proprietorship form of business organization which will be owned and controlled by one person. This is the simplest and most popular business structure because of its simplicity, easier creation of business and low cost. It also has a tax advantage since the owner and the business is considered as one. Furthermore, the income will not be shared by the owner to anyone.

Organizational Chart

Figure 10 displays the organizational chart of the proposed business.

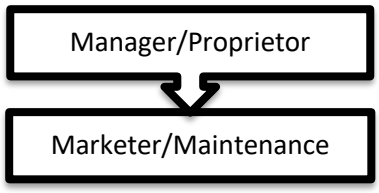

Figure 10. Organizational Chart

Responsibility Matrix

Table 35 shows the responsibility matrix which comprises the position, qualification and responsibility of the business personnel.

Table 35

Responsibility Matrix

Position	Qualification	Responsibilities
Manager/Owner	-Has required funding to begin the business. -Has interest and knowledge in the proposed venture. -Flexible and with sense of responsibility -Must have organizational skills, problem solving skills and leadership skills	-In charge of all the business operation -Check the financial statements -Responsible to resolve customer's concern -Supervised all the business concerns
Marketer/Maintenance	-Male -18 to 50 years old -Excellent in Verbal Communication -Ability to approach and interact others -Must have a knowledge, skills and experience of feeding poultry	-Responsible in providing excellent customer service -Feed water and cares for poultry -Clean poultry houses

Labor Requirements

Table 36 presents the labor requirements of the proposed business with corresponding annual cost. The business will hire only one employee who will act as marketer and maintenance consequently. Furthermore, the employee will be engaged on a regular basis. The employee being hired will be rated on daily basis with the amount of 366 pesos based on recent minimum wage imposed in the province of Bohol with a total annual salary of 131,730.00. However, since the employee were in regular basis there are benefits provided such as SSS, PhilHealth and Pag-Ibig. In this case the employee's monthly salary will be deducted as to amount of the benefits found in table 37 and will supposedly receive 10,135 pesos monthly and 121,620 pesos annually.

Table 36

Labor Requirements

Position	Number of Employees	Daily Rate	Monthly Rate	Annual Rate with Benefits
Marketer/Maintenance	1	366	10,135	121,620
Total Cost			**10,135**	**121,620**

Source: Department of Labor and Employment in the Province of Bohol

Employee Benefits and Management Policies

Employee will be provided mandatory benefits just like SSS, PhilHealth and Pag-Ibig. Furthermore, the owner will follow minimum wage law imposed in the province of Bohol in accordance with the Department of Labor and Employment, underlying the sector of service.

Table 37 shows the annual ER (employer) and EE (employee) share as to the benefits mentioned below.

Table 37

Monthly Contribution

Employee Benefits	Employer Contribution	Employee Contribution
SSS	945	495
PhilHealth	150	150
Pag-Ibig	200	200
Total Monthly	**1,295**	**845**
Total Annually	**15,540**	**10,140**

To ensure that the employees work in an accurate way, the business owner set rules and regulations for employees to follow.

Hiring of Employees

The proprietor will be responsible for hiring and selecting of personnel as the owner of the proposed business.

Training of Employees

There is no need for extensive learning since the proposed business is less complicated to handle. Instead, the business owner will orient and explain the new hired employee on the responsibilities to be done.

Termination of Employees

An employee's employment will be terminated for the following reasons:

- Unsatisfactory job performance

- Failure to follow management policy
- Unacceptable personal conduct
- Negligence of duty
- Too much absence with no valid reason

Project Time Table

Table 38 displays the project time table of the proposed business.

Table 38

Project Time Table

	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
1. Feasibility Study													
2. Acquiring of Funds													
3. Securing the necessary permits and licenses													
4.Constructing the chicken coops and placing chickens													
5. Start of Operations													

Chapter 5

FINANCIAL ASPECT

The financial aspect of the study is represented in this chapter. It displays the project's various estimations, assumptions and evaluations in order to establish the project's viability.

Major Assumptions

Revenue Assumptions

- The source of revenue comes mainly from live native chicken.
- The sales expected to increase by 4.5% annually due to price inflation.
- All revenues were on cash basis.

Expense Assumptions

- All expenses increase by 4.5% annually except for rent expense, operating expense, equipment and building.

Asset

- Buildings have estimated useful life of five years.
- Depreciation Expense were on straight line method.

Liabilities

- The proposed business has no liabilities incurred.

Equity

- The capital of the business financed by the proprietor.

Others

- All computations were rounded off to the nearest peso.

Note: 4.5% increase annually was based on the inflation rate imposed.

Total Project Cost

Table 39 shows the needed capital to start-up the business.

Table 39

Total Project Cost

Expenses		Costs
A. Pre- Operating Expenses		
Government and Legal Req.	(Table 33 and Table 34)	2,400
Promotional Cost		210
Feasibility Study		1,000
Total Pre-Operating Costs		**3,610**
B. Fixed Investment		
Building Construction Cost	(Table 23)	13,635
Equipment	(Table 25)	5,000
Total Fixed Investment		**18,635**
C. Working Capital Requirements		
Purchases		41,276
Poultry Feed Supplies		1,916
Office Supplies		80
Electricity Expense		250
Transportation		500
Miscellaneous		80
Salaries		10,135
Maintenance		175
Rental Fee		1,500
Total Working Capital Requirements		55,912
Total Project Cost		**78,157**

Sources of Financing

The overall cost of the proposed venture was 78,157.00. This was the sum required by the owner to get the business off the ground. The only source of financing is from the owner's investment.

Projected Financial Statements

Projected Financial Statements incorporate current trends and expectations to arrive at a financial picture that management believes it can attain as of a future data. At a minimum projected financial statement will show a summary level income statement and balance sheet. This information is typically derived from a revenue trend line, as well as expense percentages that are based on the current proportions of expenses to revenues.

Projected Financial Statements are detailed description of a business operations and prospects for the upcoming year. Projected financial statements include projected income statement, projected cash flow statement and projected balanced sheet. Computation of the financial statements found in the next page.

CLAJE'S NATIVE CHICKEN

Statement of Income

For the Five Years Ended December 31

	Schedule	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Sales	1	712,800	784,377	860,953	942,831	1,030,336
Less: Cost of Goods Sold						
Beginning Inventory			4,904	5,397	5,923	6,487
Purchases	3	495,310	545,048	598,259	655,155	715,960
Total Goods Available for Sale		495,310	549,952	603,655	661,078	722,447
Less: Ending Inventory	4	4,904	5,397	5,923	6,487	7,089
Total Cost of Goods Sold		490,406	544,555	597,732	654,591	715,358
Gross Profit		222,394	239,822	263,221	288,240	314,978
Less: Expenses						
Maintenance Supplies	12	175	183	191	200	209
Office Supplies	13	962	1,005	1,051	1,098	1,147
Poultry Feed Supplies	14	22,995	24,030	25,111	26,241	27,422
Utilities Expense	16	3,000	3,135	3,276	3,424	3,578
Transportation Expense	17	6,000	6,270	6,552	6,847	7,155
Miscellaneous Expense	18	960	1,003	1,048	1,096	1,145
Salaries Expense	20	121,620	127,093	132,812	138,789	145,034
Government Standard Salary Payable	22	15,540	15,540	15,540	15,540	15,540
Rental Fee	11	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Depreciation Expense	10	3,864	3,864	4,089	4,089	4,334
Pre-Operating Expense	23	3,610				
Government and Legal Requirements	19		2,508	2,621	2,739	2,862
Total Expense		196,726	202,631	210,291	218,061	226,425
Net Profit		**25,688**	**37,191**	**52,930**	**70,180**	**88,553**

CLAJE'S NATIVE CHICKEN

Statement of Cash Flow

For the Five Years Ended December 31

	Schedule	Pre-Op	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Cash Flow from Operating							
CASH INFLOWS							
Cash Sales	1		712,800	784,377	860,953	942,831	1,030,336
Total Cash Inflows			712,800	784,377	860,953	942,831	1,030,336
CASH OUTFLOWS							
Purchases	3		495,310	545,048	598,259	655,155	715,960
Add: *Selling and Administrative			189,252	198,767	206,202	213,972	222,092
Total Cash Outflow			684,562	743,815	804,461	869,127	938,051
Net Cash Flow from Operating			**28,238**	**40,562**	**56,492**	**73,705**	**92,285**
Net Cash Flow from Financing Act							
Owner's Equity		78,157					
Cash Flow from Investing							
Less: Fixed Investment	7&8	18,635					
Pre-Operating	23	3,610					
Net Cash Flow from Financing Act		55,912					
Add: Beginning Balance			55,912	84,150	124,712	181,203	254,908
Cash Balance End		**55,912**	**84,150**	**124,712**	**181,203**	**254,908**	**347,193**

**Expenses found in selling and administrative can be seen in schedule 10, 11, 12,13,15,16,17,18,19 and 21 in the appendices*.

CLAJE'S NATIVE CHICKEN

Statement of Financial Position

For the Five Years Ended

	Schedule	Pre-Op	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
ASSETS							
Current Assets							
Cash		55,912	84,150	124,712	181,203	254,908	347,193
Inventory	4	0	4,904	5,397	5,923	6,487	7,089
Total Current Asset		55,912	89,054	130,108	187,127	261,395	354,281
Non- Current Assets							
Fixed Investment		18,635	18,635	14,771	10,908	6,820	2,731
Less: Depreciation	10	0	3,864	3,864	4,089	4,089	4,334
Net Fixed Investment		18,635	14,771	10,908	6,819	2,731	1,603
Pre-Operating	23	3,610					
Total Non- Current Assets		22,245	14,771	10,908	6,811	2,715	1,632
Total Assets		**78,157**	**103,825**	**141,016**	**309,237**	**380,898**	**470,989**
LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY							
Owner's Equity		78,157	78,157	103,825	141,016	193,946	264,126
Profit/ Loss			25,688	37,191	52,930	70,180	88,553
Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity		**78,157**	**103,825**	**141,016**	**193,946**	**264,126**	**352,679**

Financial Analysis

Return on Investment (ROI)

The ratio used as a basis for the efficiency of the operation. It shows how the business management manipulates the cost of investment in order to generate income.

Based on the result, the business shows an increasing percentage from first-year up to fifth year of operation with an average ROI of 70%, thus, the proposed business implies a positive result which is good for the venture

$$Return\ on\ Invesment\ (ROI) = \frac{Net\ Profit}{Cost\ of\ Investment} x100$$

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Net Income	25,668	37,191	52,930	70,180	88,553
Investment	78,157	78,157	78,157	78,157	78,157
ROI	**35%**	**49%**	**70%**	**92%**	**115%**

Payback Period

The payback period is the amount of the time it takes to recoup the initial investment cost.

The analysis below implies that the proposed business may take an average of 6 months to recover the initial investment.

$$Payback\ Period = \frac{Initial\ Investment}{Cash\ flow\ per\ year}$$

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Initial Investment	78,157	78,157	78,157	78,157	78,157
Cash flow per year	84,150	124,712	181,203	254,908	347,193
Payback period	0.93 11 months	0.63 8 months	0.43 5 months	0.31 4 months	0.23 3 months

Break-even Analysis

The Break-event point shows the number of peso sales in peso and units produced in the proposed business should be able to meet so that it would operate neither loss nor gain.

The proposed business must take an average of 2,441 units to be sold in order not to obtain neither loss nor gain.

$$Break-even\ Point(Units) = \frac{Fixed\ Costs}{Sales\ price\ per\ unit - Variable\ Cost\ per\ unit}$$

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
*Fixed Cost	166,771	171,328	177,579	183,877	190,703
**Sales Price per Unit	250	261	273	285	298
Less:					
***Variable Cost per Unit	183	192	200	208	217
BEP in Units	**2,536**	**2,473**	**2,435**	**2,397**	**2,365**

*Schedule 25
**Schedule 26
***Schedule 28

For the proposed business not to incur neither profit nor loss for sales it must take an average of 666,739 sales in peso.

$$Break-even\ Point(Sales\ in\ Peso) = \frac{Fixed\ Costs}{Contribution\ Margin}$$

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Fixed Cost	166,771	171,328	177,579	183,877	190,703
CMR	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
BEP In Peso	**617,724**	**644,477**	**663,259**	**682,388**	**703,614**

The contribution margin reflects the total amount of revenue available after variable costs to cover fixed expenses and generate profit for the business.

$$Contribution\ Margin = \frac{Sales\ Price\ per\ Unit - Variable\ Cost\ per\ Unit}{Sales\ Price\ per\ Unit}$$

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Sales Price per Unit	250	261	273	285	298
Less:					
Variable Cost per Unit	183	192	200	208	217
Sales Price per Unit	250	261	273	285	298
Total	67	69	73	77	81
Contribution Margin	**0.27**	**0.27**	**0.27**	**0.27**	**0.27**

Chapter 6

SOCIO- ECONOMIC ASPECT

The proposed business offers social, environmental and economic benefits. The government, the environment and the proponents of the social business gain from the development of the said firm.

Business improves the quality of life as it provides high-quality goods and service to the people required for their enjoyment, comfort, and health. A business offers employment opportunities to the people by which they can generate income and improve the quality of life.

Entrepreneurship takes the economy and the society to the state of progress and prosperity. It may contribute to a decrease in poverty. New business can create new jobs and therefore will increase the employment rate of the nation. Entrepreneurs portrays a significant role in economic development not just on the national level but within the global economy, as one of its most important aspects to create opportunities for employment affecting local societies in a most positive way. Entrepreneurship is a way of motivating creative people to take risk in order to seek opportunities. Entrepreneurs may contribute in keeping the economy and society running smoothly.

The proposed business offers social, environmental and economic benefits. The government, the environment and society gain from the development of the said firm. The establishment of native chicken will not benefit the target market but also benefit the general public through the following:

a. The proposed business will benefit the society by increasing food security to customers.
b. Native chicken business can meet the needs of the local by providing them a safe and good source of high-quality protein meat vital for consumption.
c. The waste that comes from native chickens can be used as organic fertilizer since it entails more protein than any other animals which is productive and efficient to be used for plants growth.
d. Provide additional income to the government through permits and licenses.
e. Provide opportunities for unemployed citizen that contributes significantly towards poverty alleviation.
f. Boost economic growth since it adds on to the new established venture which is one way of increasing the progress in the country.

Chapter 7

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations drawn from the findings.

Summary of Findings

After the thorough analysis of the study, the researchers came up with the following findings:

As to Target Market, the study shows that majority of the respondents belong to the age range 34-41 years old and mostly were female with 47.37%.

As to Market Aspect, the study reveals that 94.74% of the target markets are willing to avail on the proposed native chicken. Moreover, based on the survey, there is a growing demand of native chicken in the research locale as the number of food service establishments grows each year. Upon looking at the projected demand and supply, it was determined that there is a desirable increase in sales, indicating that the proposed business is viable. The average for demand supply gap is 7,008.00 and the proponents catered only 45% of the gap with an average proponent capacity of 3,154.00.

As to Technical Aspect, the said business is situated in Tamboan, Carmen, Bohol. The proponent found advantageous in establishing native farm business as it has a wide and safe open space which is essential in raising native

chicken. For the accessibility of the target market, the business will offer free delivery of native chicken to certain food establishments in the said town. Materials and equipment needed in the operation is being distinguish and all are locally available.

As to Management Aspect, the proposed business will operate under sole proprietorship form of business organization which owned and controlled by one person. It is essential for the owner to enhanced entrepreneurial abilities and good negotiable skills towards customer and worker. Furthermore, the income earned in the business will not be shared by the owner to anyone. The benefits gained from the operation will be acquired by the owner alone. Thus, the proposed business would be very beneficial to the owner.

As to Financial Aspect, the business got an average annually net profit 54,904.00. The business has initial fund of 78,157.00 which will be recovered within 11 months of operation. The business requires a significant amount of pre-operational capital. However, it will be able to penetrate the market and establish a strong market position which will increase revenues.

As to Socio-economic Aspect, the proposed business will benefit the society by increasing food security to consumers and benefited the economy through permits and licenses as well as provide employment for people that lessen poverty issues.

Conclusions

The proposed business will offer well raised and good quality native chicken to consumer. In terms of marketability, the proposed business is profitable due to the projected high demand in the market. Technically, the location for the proposed business is generally good in raising poultry. In proper management, the owner and the worker will be working hand in hand in building entrepreneurial strategies for the smooth progress of the business. As to socio-economic aspect, the study benefits not only the owner but also the environment and the general public. As to financial aspect, the total amount of investment is 78,157.00 will be recovered within 11 months of operation. As a result, the business is **feasible**.

Recommendations

Based on the summary of findings and conclusion drawn from the study, the researcher's forwarded the following recommendation:

- The place for establishment must be situated near highways for accessibility of the customers.
- Native chicken raisers must use organic feeds as alternative for inorganic feeds.
- The owner may attend agricultural business seminar & trainings for more ideas about raising poultry.
- Owner of native chicken business venture must build rapport within the client to maintain good customer relationship.

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REFERENCES

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Letters

Republic of the Philippines
Bohol Island State University- Bilar Campus
Zamora, Bilar, Bohol

MANUEL L. VALENTOS
Barangay Captain
Tamboan, Carmen Bohol

Dear Hon. Valentos:

Good Day!

We, the BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP 3RD YEAR STUDENTS will be conducting a Market Survey for Feasibility Study entitled "CLAJE'S NATIVE CHICKEN" in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of BS Entrepreneurship at Bohol Island State University-Bilar Campus.

In this connection, we would like to request from your good office to allow us to conduct the said survey to 57 respondents in Carmen, Bohol. We will make sure to observe health and safety protocols. Your approval is a great contribution for the success of this activity to a better development of our study.

We are hoping for your favorable response on this matter.

Thank you and more power.

Respectfully yours,

CHRISLYN ANN AMASORA ANGEL MAE L. LAMOSTE JEZIEL A. VITOR
JORGELYN S. MESIONA LARRY A. BACULAO CRIS JOY H. SITCHON
ELLEN D. FEDIL

Noted by:

(Sgd) CARLSON S. SANIEL
Adviser, Feasibility Study

Approved:

(Sgd) MANUEL L. VALENTOS

Barangay Captain

Republic of the Philippines
Bohol Island State University- Bilar Campus
Zamora, Bilar, Bohol

DR. MARIETTA C. MACALOLOT
Campus Director
BISU-Bilar

Dear Dr. Macalolot:

Good day!

We, the BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP 3RD YEAR STUDENTS will be conducting a Market Survey for Feasibility Study entitled "CLAJE'S NATIVE CHICKEN" in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of BS Entrepreneurship at Bohol Island State University-Bilar Campus.

In this connection, we would like to request from your good office to allow us to conduct the said survey to 57 respondents in Carmen, Bohol. We will make sure to request also the approval of the Municipal Mayor and Barangay Captain and observe health and safety protocols. Your approval is a great contribution for the success of this activity to a better development of our study.

We are hoping for your favorable response on this matter.

Thank you and more power.

Respectfully yours,

CHRISLYN ANN AMASORA ANGEL MAE L. LAMOSTE JEZIEL A. VITOR
LARRY A. BACULAO JORGELYN S. MESIONA
ELLEN D. FEDIL CRIS JOY H. SITCHON

Noted by:

(Sgd) CARLSON S. SANIEL
Adviser, Feasibility Study
Recommending Approval:

(Sgd) MAE S. DAGUPAN, MBA
Chairperson, DBOA

(Sgd) ARLEN B. GUDMALIN, PhD
Dean, CTAS
Approved:

(Sgd) MARIETTA C. MACALOLOT, PhD

Campus Director

Republic of the Philippines
Bohol Island State University- Bilar Campus
Zamora, Bilar, Bohol

HON. RICARDO FRANCISCO A. TORIBIO
Municipal Mayor
Carmen, Bohol

Dear Mayor Toribio:

Good day!

We, the BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP 3RD YEAR STUDENTS will be conducting a Market Survey for Feasibility Study entitled "CLAJE'S NATIVE CHICKEN" in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of BS Entrepreneurship at Bohol Island State University-Bilar Campus.

In this connection, we would like to request from your good office to allow us to conduct the said survey to 57 respondents in Carmen, Bohol. We will make sure to request also the approval of the Barangay Captain and observe health and safety protocols. Your approval is a great contribution for the success of this activity to a better development of our study.

We are hoping for your favorable response on this matter.

Thank you and more power.

Respectfully yours,

CHRISLYN ANN AMASORA	ANGEL MAE L. LAMOSTE	JEZIEL A. VITOR
LARRY A. BACULAO	JORGELYN S. MESIONA	
ELLEN D. FEDIL	CRIS JOY H. SITCHON	

Noted by:

(Sgd) CARLSON S. SANIEL
Adviser, Feasibility Study

Approved:

(Sgd) HON. RICARDO FRANCISCO A. TORIBIO
Municipal Mayor

APPENDIX B

Instruments

FEASIBILITY STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE

Name: _____ Age: _____
Address: _____ Sex: _____

Instructions: This survey will be used to evaluate the feasibility of raising native chicken business. This questionnaire will take only 3-5 minutes and all the responses will be kept confidential. If some questions remain unclear feel-free to ask the researcher for some clarifications. Your answers will be highly appreciated. Thank you for your time!

Directions: Please put a check (√) mark inside the box that best describe to your choice/choices.

1. Do you usually use native chicken as one of your ingredients?
   ▢ Yes ▢ No
2. What size of native chicken do you usually purchase?
   ▢ Small ▢ Medium ▢ Large ▢ Extra large
3. How often do you purchase native chicken?
   ▢ Daily ▢ Weekly ▢ Monthly ▢ Quarterly ▢ It depends
4. How many kilograms of chicken do you purchase each time?
   ▢ 1-5 kg ▢ 5-10 kg ▢ 10-15 kg ▢ 15 above kg
5. How much do you spend in purchasing native chicken?
   ▢ Less than 1000 ▢ 1000-5000 ▢ 5000 and more
6. How long have you been choosing to purchase native chicken?
   ▢ Less than a year ▢ 1-5 years ▢ 5 years and more
7. Where do you usually purchase native chicken?
   ▢ Market ▢ Poultry Farm Other supplier, specify _____
8. What factors do you consider before purchasing native chicken? Choose your top 3.
   ▢ Price ▢ Attitude
   ▢ Size ▢ Variety
   Others, please specify _____
9. What problems/ difficulties do you encounter with your present supplier?
   ▢ Poor Quality ▢ Expensive
   ▢ Unpleasant Attitude ▢ Lack of Quality
   Others, please specify _____
10. Are you willing to purchase native chicken from a new supplier?
    ▢ Very willing ▢ Willing ▢ Not Willing ▢ Never

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMPETITORS

This survey will be used to evaluate the viability of native chicken. If some questions remain unclear feel-free to ask the researcher for some clarifications. Your answer will be highly appreciated.
Direction:

Please put a check (✓) mark inside the box that best describe to your choice/choices.

Name of the Business:

Number of years in a business:

1. What business ownership do you have?

▢ Sole Proprietorship ▢ Partnership ▢ Corporation

2. How much is your start-up Capital? _____

3. What type of chicken, do you produce?

▢ Native ▢ Broiler ▢ Both

Others, please specify_____

4. What is the selling price for each chicken? _____

5. How many chickens do you produce/harvest?

_____day _____week _____month

6. How many chickens do you sold?

_____day _____week _____month

7. Have you gain much profit out from this business?

▢Yes ▢No

8. Do you experience any difficulties in managing this business?

▢Yes ▢No

9. How much is your possible monthly income?

▢ Less than 2000 ▢ 2000-5000 ▢ 5000-8000 ▢ 8000 and more

10. Which do you think is the most in demand?

▢ Broiler Chicken ▢ Native Chicken ▢Both

11. Which do you think is the most profitable?

▢ Broiler Chicken ▢ Native Chicken ▢ Both

12. Why do you choose to establish this business instead of choosing other business?

▢ because in demand in any season

▢ because it does not require huge amount of capital

▢ because it is easy to manage

▢ because it is easy to earn money and it has a huge income

▢All of the above

Others, please specify_____

13. Do you consider this pandemic a threat to your business?

▢ Yes ▢ No

14. Do you think this kind of business will last for more and more years?

▢Yes ▢No

15. How often you earned out from your business?

▢ Daily ▢ Weekly ▢ Monthly

others, please specify_____

16. Who are your potential buyers?

▢ Neighbors ▢ Market ▢ Hotels and resorts

▢ Passer-by ▢ Malls ▢ Restaurant

Others, please specify_____

17. What are the possible difficulties you've encounter from this business?

▢ Bird Flu ▢ Weather Condition ▢ Location

Others, please specify _____

18. Where do you sell your chicken?

▢ Market ▢ Neighbors ▢ Passer by ▢ Malls ▢ Hotels and Resorts

Others, please specify_____

19. How do you maintain good relationship with your customers/clients? Choose your top 3 choices.

▢ Reasonable Price for Each chicken ▢ Giving Discounts

▢ Good Communication ▢ Providing Good Quality of chicken

Others, please specify_____

APPENDIX C

Schedules

Schedule 1- Sales Revenue

Year	No. of kilos	Selling Price with 4.5% Inflation	Sales Revenue
2021	2,851	250	712,800
2022	3,002	261	784,377
2023	3,154	273	860,953
2024	3,305	285	942,831
2025	3,456	298	1,030,336

Schedule 2- Projected Purchase in kilo

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Total Sales in kilo	2,851	3,002	3,154	3,305	3,456
Add: Inventory End (1%)	29	30	32	33	35
Total Purchases	**2,880**	**3,032**	**3,185**	**3,338**	**3,491**

Schedule 3-Purchases

Year	No. of kilos	Purchase Price with 4.5% Inflation	Purchase Annually
2021	2,880	172	495,310
2022	3,032	180	545,048
2023	3,185	188	598,259
2024	3,338	196	655,155
2025	3,491	205	715,960

Schedule 4-Inventory

Year	Inventory End	Purchase Price with 4.5% Inflation	Sales Revenue
2021	29	172	4,904
2022	30	180	5,397
2023	32	188	5,923
2024	33	196	6,487

2025	35	205	7,089

Schedule 5- Cost of Goods Sold

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Inventory Beginning		4,904	5,397	5,923	6,487
Add: Purchases	495,310	545,048	598,259	655,155	715,960
Total Goods Available for Sale	495,310	549,952	603,655	661,078	722,447
Less: Inventory End	4,904	5,397	5,923	6,487	7,089
Cost of Goods Sold	490,406	544,555	597,731	654,591	715,358

Schedule 6-Equipment

Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Weighting Scale	1	Pc	550	550
Water Feeder	10	Pc	75	750
Net	150	mtrs	3,700	3,700
Total Cost				**5,000**

Schedule 7-Depreciation for Equipment

Description	Total Cost	Lifespan	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Weighting Scale	550	2	275	275	300	300	327
Water Feeder	750	2	375	375	409	409	446
Net	3,700	2	1,850	1,850	2,017	2,017	2,198
Total Cost	**5,000**		**2,500**	**2,500**	**2,725**	**2,725**	**2,970**

Schedule 8-Building

Description	Total Cost	Scrap Value	Lifespan	Depreciation
Building	13,635	6,818	5	1,364

Schedule 9- Building (Specific Cost)

Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Total
Nail #1	2	kl	65	130
Nail #2	3	kl	60	180
Umbrella Nail	4	kl	80	320
Galvanized Iron	15	sheet	175	2,625
Wood 2x2x8	15	pcs	230	3,450
Wood 2x3x6	10	pcs	200	2,000
Labor	6	days	600	3,600
Plug	2	pcs	25	50
Extension Wire	40	m	20	800
Outlet	1	pc	70	70
Electric Tape	2	pcs	25	50
Socket	2	pcs	30	60
Bulb	5	pcs	30	150
Bolt	1	pc	150	150
Total				**13,635**

Schedule 10- Depreciation Expense

Fixed Asset	Amount	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Equipment	5,000	2,500	2,500	2,725	2,725	2,970
Building	13,635	1,364	1,364	1,364	1,364	1,364
Total	**18,635**	**3,864**	**3,864**	**4,089**	**4,089**	**4,334**

Schedule 11- Rental Fee

Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Rental Fee	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000

Schedule 12- Maintenance Supplies

Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Maintenance	175	183	191	200	209

Schedule 13- Office Supply

Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Office Supplies	962	1,005	1,051	1,098	1,147

Schedule 14- Poultry Feed Supplies

Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Poultry Feed Supplies	22,995	24,029	25,111	26,241	27,422

Schedule 15-Computation for Poultry Feed Supplies

Description	Number of chicken	Consume per chicken	Consume per day	Consume per month	Consume per year	Consume in kilo	Consume by sack	Allowance by sack
1 month	20	6.00g	12.00g	7,200g	86,400g	86.40	1.73	3
2 months old	35	12.25g	24.50g	25,725g	308,700g	308.70	6.17	8
3 months old	40	22.20g	44.40g	53,280g	639,360g	639.36	12.79	15
4 months old	30	28.25g	57.10g	51,390g	616,680g	616.68	12.33	15
5 months old	70	35.33g	71.10g	149,310g	1,791,720g	1,791.7	35.83	40
Total							**68.86**	**81**

Schedule 16- Utilities Cost

Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Electricity	1,800	1,881	1,966	2,054	2,146
Water	1,200	1,254	1,310	1,370	1,432
Total	3,000	3,135	3,276	3,424	3,578

Schedule 17- Transportation

Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Transportation	6,000	6,270	6,552	6,847	7,155

Schedule 18- Miscellaneous

Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Miscellaneous	960	1,003	1,048	1,095	1,144

Schedule 19-Government and Legal Requirement

Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Government and Legal Requirement	2,400	2,508	2,621	2,739	2,862

Schedule 20- Salaries Expense with Benefits

Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Salaries Expense	121,620	127,092	132,812	138,789	145,034

Schedule 21-ER and EE Share

Description	ER	EE	Total
SSS	935	495	1,430
Philhealth	150	150	300
Pag-Ibig	200	200	400
Total Monthly	**1,285**	**845**	**2,130**
Total Annually	**15,420**	**10,140**	**25,560**

Schedule 22-Government Standard Salary Payable

Government Standard Salary Payable	ER	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
SSS	935	11,220	11,220	11,220	11,220	11,220
Philhealth	150	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Pag-Ibig	200	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Total	**1,285**	**15,420**	**15,420**	**15,420**	**15,420**	**15,420**

Schedule 23- Pre-Operating Expense

Description	Amount
Advertising	210
Government and Legal requirements	2,400
Feasibility Study	1,000
Total Cost	**3,610**

Schedule 24- Variable Cost

Variable Cost	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Poultry Feed Supplies	22,995	24,030	25,111	26,241	27,422
Transportation	6,000	6,270	6,552	6,847	7,155
Miscellaneous	960	1,003	1,048	1,096	1,145
Total	**29,955**	**31,303**	**32,712**	**34,184**	**35,722**

Schedule 25- Fixed Cost

Fixed Cost	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Pre-Operating Cost	3,610				
Rent	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Maintenance	175	183	191	200	209
Government Standard Salary Payable	15,540	15,540	15,540	15,540	15,540
Office Supplies	962	1,005	1,051	1,098	1,147
Salaries	121,620	127,093	132,812	138,789	145,034
Utilities Supplies	3,000	3,135	3,276	3,424	3,578
Government and Legal Req.		2,508	2,621	2,739	2,862
Depreciation	3,864	3,864	4,089	4,089	4,334
Total	**166,771**	**171,328**	**177,579**	**183,877**	**190,703**

Schedule 26- Total Revenue

$$Total\ Revenue = Selling\ Price\ x\ Unit$$

	Selling Price	Unit		Total Revenue
Year 1	250	2,851	=	712,800
Year 2	261	3,002	=	784,377
Year 3	273	3,154	=	860,953
Year 4	285	3,305	=	942,831
Year 5	298	3,456	=	1,030,336

Schedule 27- Total Variable Cost

$$Total\ Variable\ Cost = Cost\ of\ Goods\ Sold + Variable\ Cost$$

	Cogs	Variable Cost		Total Variable Cost
Year 1	490,406	29,555	=	520,361
Year 2	544,555	31,303	=	575,858
Year 3	597,732	32,712	=	630,443
Year 4	654,591	34,184	=	688,775
Year 5	715,358	35,722	=	751,080

Schedule 28- Unit

	Cogs/Unit	Variable Cost/Unit		Variable Unit
Year 1	172	11	=	183
Year 2	181	10	=	192
Year 3	190	10	=	200
Year 4	198	10	=	208
Year 5	207	10	=	217

Schedule 29- Contribution Margin Unit

$$Contribution\ Margin\ Unit = Selling\ Price - Variable\ Unit$$

	Selling Price	Variable Unit		CM_{unit}
Year 1	250	183	=	67
Year 2	261	192	=	69
Year 3	273	200	=	73
Year 4	285	208	=	77
Year 5	298	217	=	81

Schedule 30- Break-Even Point in Unit

$$Break - Even\ Point\ in\ Unit = \frac{Fixed\ Cost}{CM_{unit}}$$

	Fixed Cost	CM_{unit}		Break-Even point in Unit
Year 1	166,771	67	=	2,471
Year 2	171,328	69	=	2,467
Year 3	177,579	73	=	2,429
Year 4	183,877	77	=	2,392
Year 5	190,703	81	=	2,360

Schedule 31- Contribution Margin Ratio

$$Contribution\ Margin\ Ratio = \frac{CM_{unit}}{Selling\ Price}$$

	CM_{unit}	Selling Price		Contribution Margin Ratio
Year 1	67	250	=	0.27
Year 2	69	261	=	0.27
Year 3	73	273	=	0.27
Year 4	77	285	=	0.27
Year 5	81	298	=	0.27

Schedule 32- Break-Even Point in Peso

$$Break - Even\ Point\ in\ Peso = \frac{Fixed\ Cost}{CM_{ratio}}$$

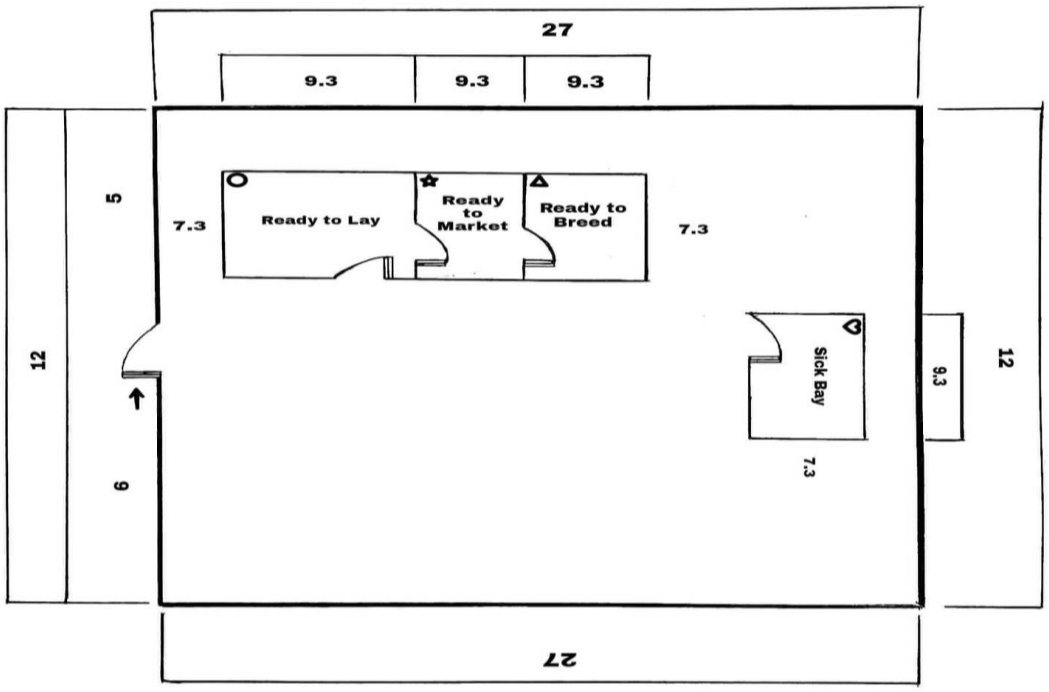
	Fixed Cost	CM_{ratio}		Break-Even Point in Sales
Year 1	166,771	0.27	=	617,724
Year 2	171,328	0.27	=	644,477
Year 3	177,579	0.27	=	663,259
Year 4	183,877	0.27	=	682,388
Year 5	190,703	0.27	=	703,614

Schedule 33- Break-Even

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
CM_{unit}	67	69	73	77	81
Fixed Cost	166,771	171,328	177,579	183,877	190,703
BEP in Unit	2,471	2,467	2,429	2,392	2,360
BEP In Peso	617,724	644,477	663,259	682,388	703,614

APPENDIX D

Floor Plan



Poultry Farm Legend:

Symbol	Specification
○	Ready to Lay
☆	Ready to Market
△	Ready to Breed
♡	Sickbay
→	Entrance/ Exit

RESEARCHERS' BIODATA

Personal Information

Name	:	JEZIEL A. VITOR
Address	:	Guadalupe, Carmen, Bohol
Date of Birth	:	October 24, 2000
Place of Birth	:	Guadalupe, Carmen, Bohol
Civil Status	:	Single
Religion	:	Roman Catholic
Father's Name	:	Victor Vitor
Mother's Name	:	Flordeliza Vitor

Educational Background

Elementary	:	Guadalupe, Elementary, School Guadalupe, Carmen, Bohol 2006-2012
Secondary	:	Katipunan National High School Katipunan, Carmen, Bohol 2012-2018
College	:	Bohol Island State University Bilar-Campus Zamora, Bilar, Bohol Bachelor of Science in Entrepreneurship 2018-2022
Motto	:	"Risk more than others think is safe. Dream more than others think is more practical"

Personal Information

Name	:	CHRISLYN ANN AMASORA
Address	:	Tambo-an, Carmen, Bohol
Date of Birth	:	April 20, 1999
Place of Birth	:	Cebu City
Civil Status	:	Single
Religion	:	Roman Catholic
Father's Name	:	Rolando Ocampo
Mother's Name	:	Irenia Ocampo

Educational Background

Elementary	:	Tambo-an Elementary School Tambo-an, Carmen, Bohol 2006-2012
Secondary	:	Katipunan National High School Katipunan, Carmen, Bohol 2012-2018
College	:	Bohol Island State University Bilar-Campus Zamora, Bilar, Bohol Bachelor of Science in Entrepreneurship 2018-2022
Motto	:	"To be successful, you have your heart in your Business, and your business in your heart"

Personal Information

Name	:	LARRY A. BACULAO
Address	:	Cansumbol Bilar Bohol
Date of Birth	:	December 20,1996
Place of Birth	:	Biabas, Ubay, Bohol
Civil Status	:	Single
Religion	:	Roman Catholic
Father's Name	:	Aurelio V. Baculao
Mother's Name	:	Florencia B. Baculao

Educational Background

Elementary	:	Biabas Central Elementary School Baibas, Ubay, Bohol 2005-2011
Secondary	:	Alternative Learning System
College	:	Bohol Island State University Bilar-Campus Zamora, Bilar, Bohol Bachelor of Science in Entrepreneurship 2018-2022
Motto	:	"Try and try until you succeed"

Personal Information

Name	:	ELLEN D. FEDIL
Address	:	Poblacion Sierra Bullones, Bohol
Date of Birth	:	August 18,1997
Place of Birth	:	Poblacion Sierra Bullones, Bohol
Civil Status	:	Single
Religion	:	Roman Catholic
Father's Name	:	Lucino R. Fedil
Mother's Name	:	Teofila D. Fedil

Educational Background

Elementary	:	Sierra Bullones, Central Elementary School Sierra Bullones, Bohol 2005-2011
Secondary	:	Katipunan National High School Katipunan, Carmen, Bohol 2011-2015
College	:	Bohol Island State University Bilar-Campus Zamora, Bilar, Bohol Bachelor of Science in Entrepreneurship 2018-2022
Motto	:	"Don't wait for tomorrow, what you can do for today"

Personal Information

Name	:	ANGEL MAE L. LAMOSTE
Address	:	Libertad Norte, Sagbayan, Bohol
Date of Birth	:	May 15, 2000
Place of Birth	:	Catigbian, Bohol
Civil Status	:	Single
Religion	:	One Way Outreach
Father's Name	:	Serviliano M. Lamoste
Mother's Name	:	Debbie L. Lamoste

Educational Background

Elementary	:	Canmano Elementary School Canmano, Sagbayan, Bohol 2006-2012
Secondary	:	Eugenio V. Amores Memorial High School Canmano, Sagbayan, Bohol 2012-2018
College	:	Bohol Island State University Bilar-Campus Zamora, Bilar, Bohol Bachelor of Science in Entrepreneurship 2018-2022
Motto	:	"Pray before you pay, investigate before you invest"

Personal Information

Name	:	JORGELYN S. MESIONA
Address	:	San Isidro, Pilar, Bohol
Date of Birth	:	May 13, 2000
Place of Birth	:	San Isidro, Pilar, Bohol
Civil Status	:	Single
Religion	:	Roman Catholic
Father's Name	:	Javier S. Mesiona
Mother's Name	:	Jessica S. Mesiona

Educational Background

Elementary	:	San Isidro Elementary School San Isidro, Pilar, Bohol 2006-2012
Secondary	:	San Isidro Technical Vocational High School San Isidro, Pilar, Bohol 2012-2018
College	:	Bohol Island State University Bilar-Campus Zamora, Bilar, Bohol Bachelor of Science in Entrepreneurship 2018-2022
Motto	:	"Opportunities don't happen. You create them"

Personal Information

Name	:	CRIS JOY S. SITCHON
Address	:	Zamora, Carmen, Bohol
Date of Birth	:	July 17,1997
Place of Birth	:	Dipolog City
Civil Status	:	Single
Religion	:	Roman Catholic
Father's Name	:	Crisanto Satillana
Mother's Name	:	Jocelyn Satillana

Educational Background

Elementary	:	Zamora Elementary School Zamora, Bilar, Bohol 2005-2011
Secondary	:	Hegina Enliven Academy for Development Zamora, Bilar, Bohol 2011-2015
College	:	Bohol Island State University Bilar-Campus Zamora, Bilar, Bohol Bachelor of Science in Entrepreneurship 2018-2022
Motto	:	"There is no success without sacrifices"