

A Multi Sectoral Perspective on Economic Relevance of Beach Resorts in Cebu, Philippines

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Abstract

People need a clear, compelling vision of an equitable, sustainable economy that brings a high quality of life for everyone, a dynamic economy of the people, by the people and for the people. The study determined the economic relevance of beach resorts operating in Moalboal, Cebu, Philippines based on the perception of the various sectors in the community. The results served to improve and sustain the economic growth and development of the community. It applied the quantitative method using a researcher-made questionnaire. The respondents were the resort staffs that were chosen for random purposive sampling. The results indicate that most of the beach resorts had paid substantial amount taxes towards the local government as their contribution to local economic development (LED) where its operations improved the socio-economic lives of the people in the community. It suggests that government could legislate an ordinance that prioritized the residents for job opportunities as well as strengthen their corporate social responsibility.

Keywords: Business, beach resorts, local community, quantitative method, Philippines

1. Introduction

Most societies aim to use the economic activity as a channel to improve the people's standards of living within the limits of available resources. Humanity needs a clear, compelling vision of an equitable, sustainable economy that brings a high quality of life for everyone - a dynamic economy of the people, by the people and for the people. Rejecting profit-making as the primary goal of the economy, financial vote based system remains for the strengthening of individuals to settle on financial choices that individuals shape their lives and networks through locally owned, small-scale private enterprises, worker-owned cooperatives, and publicly-managed utilities (Maheshvaranda, 2012).

The primary positive economic impacts of sustainable coastal tourism are contributions to government revenues, foreign exchange, earnings, generation of employment, and business opportunities (World Tourism Council, 2017). Government revenues from the tourism sector can be categorized as direct and indirect contributions (Seetanah, 2011; Blake et al., 2008). Income taxes generate direct contributions from tourism and employment due to tourism, tourism businesses and by direct charges from tourists such as ecotax (Mak, 2006; Mastny & Peterson, 2001). Aberrant commitments get from expenses and obligations on products and ventures provided to vacationers, for instance, imposes on tickets (or entry passes to any protected areas), souvenirs, alcohol, restaurants, hotels, service of tour operators (Van der Wagen & Goonetilleke, 2015).

Over the years, Moalboal has been the primary tourism destination for many tourists visiting the southwestern part of Cebu province, mainly due to its spectacular white sand beaches and superb diving spots. Due to the continuous influx of tourists in the town, there had been a growing emergence of tourist facilities like beach resorts, pension houses, dive shops, salons, restaurants, and cafes.

The researchers have observed rapid changes in the societal and structural dimensions of the locality during the past several years, with the increase of the establishments of beach resorts in the coastal area in Moalboal. Although there are desirable impacts of the existence of numerous beach resorts in this 4th income class municipality in the southwestern part of Cebu, there will always be another side of an economic boom. This study is undertaken to explore the role of these tourism establishments in the local community.

2. Framework

This examination is tied down on the endogenous growth theory, which can be understood as the field of economics that seeks to analyze economic growth as a social transformation. Endogenous growth theory constitutes a particular branch of this endeavor and can be defined in one of two ways (Carrillo, 2002; Metcalfe, 2002). Either it is one in which the rate of growth is determined by the (equilibrium) solution of the growth model itself, rather than being imposed upon the model from without; or it is one in which technical progress is explicitly modeled, rather than being treated as exogenously given “*mana from heaven*” (Arestis et al., 2007). This theory holds that economic growth is primarily the result of endogenous and not external forces (Penrose & Penrose, 2009; Audretsch & Thurik, 2004). Also, the investments in human capital, innovation, and knowledge are significant contributors to economic growth (Audretsch & Lehmann, 2005; Acs et al., 2004; Piazza-Georgi, 2002). The theory also focuses on the positive externalities and spillover effects of a knowledge-based economy, which will lead to economic development.

The government's role in the country's economy may also indirectly influence the location of economic activities. The political climate is a regional locational factor that is generally the same in regions throughout a nation. As the world economy becomes integrated, however, a more significant number of people are considering location sites throughout the world. One of the most critical considerations for foreign investors is whether the government is stable and whether the political climate is compatible with sound investments. Many LED officials believe that their communities must offer a variety of locational incentives merely to keep up with incentives being offered elsewhere (Bingham & Mier, 1993).

Arrangements and projects embraced to build LED by governments and by private organizations may have constructive outcomes, or they may not. Now and again, an absence of impacts may come about because of inadequate program plan or lack subsidizing. In different cases, an absence of impact may come about because of the way that the program exists to channel cash to politically compelling firms, people or gatherings, with the LED defense utilized as cover. When programs do not produce benefits regarding LED, finding this out allows scarce funds to flow into other, more beneficial activities, or back to the long-suffering taxpayer. When programs do produce benefits, finding this out can generate political support for program persistence or even expansion.

Cities, towns, countries and all local entities in a global economy have the challenge and opportunity of crafting their economic destinies. This is true for the poorest as well as the wealthiest localities. In reality, the forces of nature, demography, technology, and industry are such that no local economy can ever count on an achieved position of stability and security. This has always been true, but the contemporary context for LED planning is severely challenged by the two trends of rising inequality and global warming. It is also challenged by the increasing transitory nature of any given local economy in the face of overwhelming forces of globalization. These forces flatten the world in such a way that few if any, local economies are exempt from globalizing forces that can bring growth and development or decline and increased poverty (Leigh & Blakely, 2017).

Human resources are the key to economic development. What people consider to be the crucial goals in their lives-- how they think about work, how creative and skillful they are, how intelligent and motivated they are-- will determine whether their country will develop or not. The other economic resources like land and capital assume their importance only insofar as people make use of them. Leisure is also an essential resource. It is so vital that some noted economists postulate leisure as the source of the essential hypotheses and principles economists have developed about labor. The enduring challenge for LED planning is that the loss and gain of business establishments and jobs is never a one-for-one match, for either the community or the worker (Leigh & Blakely, 2017). Recently, many observers have suggested that quality of life directly contributes to economic development success. Amenities may boost economic development prospects in another way (Bingham & Mier, 1993).

Employment creation is the most widely recognized measuring stick of neighborhood advancement approach. Be that as it may, considers regularly utilize misty or non-standard measures of occupation creation. In other examples, work creation measures can be unacceptable for appraisals of business advancement conspire that are a staple of nearby improvement methodologies. The impacts of such venture bolster plans can be had on the scope of business hones. They may have an effect, for example, on the capacity of business visionaries to embrace propelled administration rehearses, to deal with an organization's stock and income, to raise item quality and lower process squander, to enter abroad markets, and so on. Employment creation can be an auxiliary impact of these results, yet require not rise consequently. More generally, many business development programs enhance firm-level productivity. This can create pressure for labor shedding if demand for firms' output is static (Nolan & Wong, 2004).

Development is not a natural process, but rather a lengthy process involving socio-economic changes, and requiring hard work and a sustained effort of working and solving the economic problems. The objective of any development process is aimed at the improvement of the socio-economic welfare of each. The concept of development usually involves changes, improvement, and reforms in the economy and society. Another concept that needs to be understood about development is a structural change. The structure of the economy refers to the manner in which the elements or units of the system are related to one another and the whole. For the development to take place, the structure of the economy has to change for the better.

Growth as narrowly conceived is commonly understood to involve processes of structural change and economic development (including, but by means limited to, things like changes in the sectoral composition of output and employment, and changes in household fertility preferences). This 'grand vision' of growth as a process of social transformation pre-occupied classical economists, but since the genesis of modern macroeconomics in the first half of the twentieth century, the analysis of growth has, by and large, focused more narrowly on the interaction of relatively few, purely economic, variables associated with the expansion of real output (Arestis et al., 2007).

Economic development implies that the welfare of residents is improving. Increases in per capita income are a critical indicator of welfare improvement. However, economists recognize that income alone is an incomplete indicator of how well residents of a region are doing. Equality is another indicator of economic development. Even if average incomes do not grow, a change from an unequal distribution of income to one that most people considered fairer could be considered a form of development. Similarly, improvements in the quality of life such as better transportation systems, education, and cultural facilities are also indicators of economic development. Sometimes, indicators of economic development are difficult to quantify, but they are nonetheless significant.

In recent years, it has become more apparent to government officials and people in the business that, to sustain the country's economic recovery, growth must spread to the regions. Besides, the countryside is where mass poverty, unemployment, and underemployment are rampant. The government can express its concern for improving a lot of the poorest 30 percent of the population by concentrating its pump-priming in the countryside. The lower income groups have the right to an increase in their share of wealth being generated. The link between the current regional imbalance and development strategies being pursued in the past has been well documented in various studies made both by Filipinos and foreign economists. The nation is trying to develop its economy as a whole, but succeeding in developing only a small part of it. This strategy is not necessarily to be condemned. Unbalanced growth could be the best recourse for a resource-poor economy. For such economies, their limited resources may be ineffective if spread too thinly throughout the entire economy. Thus, at times, it may be more appropriate to concentrate the limited resources on a few prime areas of development and make sure that the rest of the economy is pulled along by the development of a few of its sectors. There is also a concern that local units do not have the administrative capability or the absorptive capacity to implement meaningful decentralization. Local units may not be fully qualified, but over time, it is precisely this capability that the people try to develop and harness. Local officials need time to strengthen their expertise, and this cannot be accomplished overnight. Moreover, sooner or later it will come, and the avowed promise of greater prosperity of decentralization will follow.

Community economic development is about how economic, social, and political theories explain community change. It is about how community structure influences the choices that people make. It is about increasing community wealth, both monetary and non-monetary. It is about growth and development. It is about how movement or flow of resources across community boundaries influences choices. It is about how dynamics and resultant disequilibrium or changing circumstances create tensions within the community that require choices. It is about creating opportunities for the residents of the community (Shaffer et al., 2006).

Local governments may also provide, or subsidize, many services that provide positive spillovers to encourage more production than would be provided by the market. Today, observers view local economies as the critical building blocks or national development. Economic development officials historically paid overwhelming attention to attracting new firms or existing firms that were considered relocation. All the more as of late, numerous nearby improvement authorities reasoned that networks could produce more employment by urging neighborhood organizations to grow or if nothing else keep up their present area. The vast majority of the area factors that add to an association's choice to situate in a region additionally impact its capacity to develop in that area (Blair & Carroll, 2009).

Historically, economic development and community development have been two distinct and separate concepts. Economic development historically focused on jobs, income, and business growth, whereas community development tended to focus on equal rights, institutional organization, and political process, among others. Institutions also affect economic markets as they set the framework for the bargaining process and the resolution of inevitable conflicts. Institutions that focus on the enforcement of agreements, such as contracts, affect the functioning of markets especially over great distances without unfamiliar actors. Institutions affect income distribution directly by defining the rate of reimbursement including minimum wages, by whom and how resources are owned, and how the returns from the use of resources are distributed. The distribution of income directly affects development through its impact on incentives, willingness to save, willingness to invest, and the aggregate demand of society. Economic development practitioners often speak of a community's underlying social structure and culture as the community's business climate. In a narrower sense, the business climate is equated with the formal rules relating to taxes and regulatory burdens. Although taxation levels and the regulatory climate are necessary, they represented only a small part if the components that help define a community's business climate (Shaffer et al., 2006).

The achievement of a network today relies on its capacity to adjust to the dynamic nearby, national and worldwide market economy. Networks to reinforce the neighborhood financial limit of a region, enhance the speculation atmosphere, and increment the efficiency and aggressiveness of nearby organizations, business visionaries, and laborers progressively utilize deliberately arranged LED. The capacity of networks to enhance the personal satisfaction, make new monetary openings and battle neediness relies on them having the capacity to comprehend the procedures of LED and act deliberately in the changing and progressively competitive market economy. Every people group has an exceptional arrangement of neighborhood conditions that either upgrade or lessen the potential for nearby financial advancement, and it is these conditions that decide the relative preferred standpoint of territory in its capacity to pull in, create and hold venture. A people group's financial, social and physical properties will control the outline of, and way to deal with, the execution of a nearby monetary improvement system. To fabricate a strong neighborhood economy, great practice demonstrates that every network ought to attempt a community-oriented procedure to comprehend the nature and structure of the nearby economy and lead an investigation of the zone's qualities, shortcomings, openings, and dangers. This will serve to feature the underlying issues and openings confronting the nearby economy. Fruitful private endeavor and profitable open private associations make riches in nearby networks. Private endeavor, in any case, requires a favorable business-empowering condition to convey thriving. The civil government has an essential part in making an excellent situation for business improvement and achievement. By its inclination, neighborhood financial improvement is an organization between the business segment, network interests, and city government. A nearby government in conjunction typically deliberately designs LED with open and private area accomplices. Execution is done by general society, private and non-administrative areas as indicated by their capacities and qualities (Swinburn et al., 2006).

One of the critical wage creating parts in the Philippines, particularly those spots that are close to the shoreline, is accommodation, of which shoreline resorts assume a noteworthy part. The Philippine travel and tourism industry has contributed a sum of P1.43 trillion to the neighborhood economy in 2015, proportional to around 10.6 percent of the nation's GDP. Cash spent by outside guests, or known as guest trades, was esteemed an essential segment of the immediate commitment of movement and tourism to the neighborhood economy. In 2015, the Philippines created P294.4 billion in guest sends out, a figure anticipated that would develop by 3.6 percent this year, amid which the nation is required to pull in somewhere in the range of 5.5 million universal visitors. For 2016, that would mean \$6.1-B in guest trades. The aggregate tourism commitment will be estimated what we create from OFW settlements, or the BPO business conceded that the net edge pay from the business might be lower (Encarnacion, 2017).

Tourism is a fundamental part of the Philippine economy. In 2015, the movement and tourism industry contributed 10.6% to the nation's GDP (Villegas, 2016). The Philippines is an archipelagic nation made out of 7,641 islands with 82 areas separated into 18 districts. The nation is referred to for having its rich biodiversity as its primary vacation spot. With a beachfront biological community, extending just about 20,000 km, the Philippines is probably going to end up one of the most punctual casualties of rising sea temperatures and levels. This expanding pattern towards hotter temperatures could have enormous outcomes for the tourism business, which is intensely reliant on show climatic and natural conditions. The environments of many universal occasion goals are possibly powerless against environmental change (Agnew & Viner, 2001).

The Philippines has a highly progressive legal system for environmental and human rights protection, but, as the vulnerable and deteriorating ecosystems demonstrate, laws are just not enough. Maintaining a healthful and balanced ecology requires the active participation of stakeholders and strong institutions (Estenzo-Ramos, 2013). In the study of Calderon and Nguyen (2017) on sustainable dynamics, a framework for creative collaborations for sustainable development in Bali, Indonesia, the main lesson that emerged is that achieving social, economic and ecological balance within the community depends on the dynamics of the actors and stakeholders participating in the collaboration. Further, Smith and Henderson (2008) conducted a study on the issues of importance related to informal tourism with particular reference to the case of Lagine Phuket, an integrated beach resort in Thailand. The sector is shown to display distinctive qualities, including resilience in the face of a natural disaster, and to have the role in purpose-built as well as popular resorts. Its relationship with formal tourism industry is discussed, and this emerges as close, yet with potential for both conflict and cooperation.

The various theories and related studies provide a deeper insight into the study of the economic relevance of beach resort as part of local economic growth and development process.

3. Objectives of the Study

This study determined the economic relevance of beach resorts operating in Moalboal, Cebu, Philippines based on the perception of the different sectors in the community. Correctly, this undertaking answered the: 1) Profile of the beach resorts as to type of business ownership and profile of the owner, location of the resort, number of years of operation, facilities available and amenities available, room classification, services rendered, promotional media, and profile of the guests; and 2) Government revenue generated from the beach resorts.

4. Methodology

This investigation utilized the multi-method of research with the use of researcher-designed interview guide, survey questionnaire, and secondary data to gather information on the current status, economic relevance and challenges facing the beach resorts operating toward the attainment of their economic goals.

This study was conducted at Moalboal, Cebu, Philippines where there are beach resorts that are operating to take into account the convenience needs of both domestic and foreign visitors. Twenty respondents provided information on the status of the beach resorts. They are managers or owners of the 20 beach resorts involved in this study. Another set of informants from the various sectors of the local economy was the 15 informants from the community, local government sector, and other stakeholders of the beach resorts in the town.

The research-designed interview guide was used as a primary tool in gathering data from the key informants. There were two sets of research tools. For Set A, part 1 pertains to the current status of the beach resorts in Moalboal, Cebu regarding the type of business organization, the location of the resort, facilities available, room classification, services rendered, promotion; and profile of the guests. The respondents answered these tools from the local beach resorts operating in Moalboal, Cebu. Set B was used as a guide during the interview with the informants from the various sectors in the local economy of Moalboal, Cebu on the economic relevance of beach resorts in terms employment creation, income generation, ecological protection, tourism development, sale of local products and promotion of community-based projects, as well as the challenges facing the beach resorts in the attainment of their economic goals.

To test the reliability of the researcher-designed interview guide, an expert subjected the researcher-made interview guide to content validation. After a series of revisions, based on the comments and suggestions of the expert, the tool was finalized before administration. The proponents explained the purpose of the study to the intended informants.

Once the informants signified their cooperation and support, they signed the consent form. The gathered data were treated with the utmost confidentiality. Frequency, percentage, and rank were used to treat the quantitative data.

5. Results and Discussions

Table 1: Profile of the Beach Resorts

	Frequency	Rank
A. Type of Business		
Ownership		
Sole Proprietorship	11	1
Corporation	8	2
Partnership	1	3
B. Profile of the Owner		
Domestic	12	1
Foreign	8	2
C. Location of the Beach Resort		
Within the shoreline	10	1
40 meters from the shoreline	4	2
20 meters from the shoreline	3	3
10 meters from the shoreline	1	5
5 meters from the shoreline	2	4
D. Years of Operation		
1 - 5	3	3
6 - 10	4	2
11 - 15	4	2
16 - 20	5	1
More than 20	4	2

Eleven out of 20 beach resorts in Moalboal, Cebu were in the form of a sole proprietorship (ranked first). This means that the owners choose a sole proprietorship as their form of business organization. This organization is the simplest to establish and maintain. There are also fewer complex reportorial requirements from the regulatory government agencies. Furthermore, eight resorts were in the form of a corporation, where there were 5-15 stockholders (ranked second). This type of business form is more complicated since there are more reportorial requirements to be submitted annually. It can be noted that there was only one beach resort that exists in the form of partnership (ranked third).

The data in Table 1 show that Filipinos (ranked first) owned 12 of the 20 beach resorts, while foreigners owned eight resorts. The resorts that have foreign owners are corporations, since under Philippine law; no foreign national can own a single proprietorship business. The composition of stockholders must be both foreigners and Filipinos. The Filipinos should be the principal stockholders.

Also, in the table shows that most (10 out of 20) resorts were located within the shoreline. This means that the building structures of the resort encroached the shoreline that is owned by the state, and there should be no private individual or juridical entity that are allowed to build structures. The beach resorts that build structures within shoreline are currently paying taxes at Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority (TIEZA). The shoreline is a natural resource that is considered a non-excludable good, whereby it is difficult to keep a person who does not pay for that resource from enjoying the benefits and market allocation of it. As to the number of years of operation, there were five that had been in operation in Moalboal for 16-20 years (rank first). These resorts, which had survived the cyclical ups and downs in the business, had applied effective methodologies that empowered them to survive and thrive in the business arena. Further, three resorts had been in the business for three years only. These resorts had not yet reached the maturity period.

Table 2: Profile of the Beach Resort as to Facilities and Amenities

	Frequency	Rank
A. Facilities		
Mini Bar	20	1
Restaurant	19	2
Coffee Shops	18	3
Bar Counter	18	3
Function / Activity Area	14	4
Cafeteria	14	4
Swimming Pool	14	4
Lobby Bar	12	5
Pool Side Bar	10	6
Dive Shop	10	6
B. Others		
WiFi access	20	1
Computer	13	2
C. Room Classification		
Family Room	14	1
Standard Room	14	1
Deluxe Room	14	1
Superior Room	13	2
Suite Room	8	3
D. Services Rendered		
Island Hopping	16	1
Massage and Spa	15	2
Diving Courses	13	3
Motorcycle Rental	13	3
Van Rental	12	4
Kayaking	3	5
Bike Rental	1	6
E. Promotional Media		
Agoda	17	1
Booking.com	15	2
Trip Advisor	12	3
Airbnb	6	4
Expedia	6	4
Trivago	2	5
Hotel.com	2	5
Others	3	6

Regarding available facilities, most of the resorts operating in Moalboal had a mini bar, since many of their customers enjoy the convenience of having liquor and other beverages in their room. The second most common facility available in the beach resorts was a restaurant. Almost all customers of these beach resorts needed a place to dine during their stay. In this context, for any hospitality establishment, the availability of a restaurant or dining facility is a must. Moreover, 18 out of 20 beach resorts that were surveyed had available coffee shops for the customers to relax and to socialize with other customers. However, only half of the beach resorts had a pool-side bar. Ten resorts had dive shops that offered diving services and short diving courses for guests who wished to learn diving.

Also, all of the beach resorts provided free access to WiFi. Nowadays, it is expected that an Internet connection for global connectivity is present in any hospitality industry. The second facility that was provided by the beach resorts to their clients/customers was a desktop computer for visitors who do not possess their laptops. Out of 20 beach resorts in Moalboal that were surveyed, there were 14 that had family rooms, standard rooms and deluxe rooms (*ranked first*).

These types of room are commonly found in beach resorts in various parts of the Philippines, especially those that are located in the areas that are remote from the city. It can be noted from the data that there are only eight beach resorts that had suite rooms. Usually, only the larger beach resorts have this type of room, since most guests who visit Moalboal tend not to prefer suite rooms and opt for standard and deluxe rooms. Presumably, this is because most visitors do not spend their time inside the rooms but instead visit the local tourist spots, swim at the white sand beaches, dive in different diving spots like Pescador Island, view the sardines in Panagsama, or visit other ecotourism sites in nearby towns like Kawasan Falls in Badian, and engage in canyoneering in Alegria and Malabuyoc.

Since Moalboal is known for its white sand beaches, dive spots and other exciting tourists destinations, the topmost (ranked first) service offered by the majority of the beach resorts were island-hopping to the different islands in Moalboal and nearby municipalities. There are also a substantial number of beach resorts that offered massage and spa (ranked second). The provision of massage and spa service has been widely in demand in the various hospitality establishments in the Philippines.

Also, 13 resorts offer diving courses to the guests who wish to learn necessary and professional diving, so that they can enjoy the natural resources in the sea. Diving requires dive credentials to participate in diving activities. One has to complete diver training to obtain the C-card and logbook. But not all visitors to the resorts engage in diving, for it requires good health, good swimming skills, reasonable physical fitness, and some risks as well (Graver, 2016). Only one beach resort offers bicycle rental to their guests. This suggests most guests in the beach resorts in Moalboal are not fond of bicycle driving while on vacation, though of course guests from other resorts also rent these bicycles. As Peter Cox (2016) notes, biking is for pleasure as well as for transportation, and some tourists' bicycle to explore the mountains and back roads of Moalboal.

The top three Internet sites where the beach resorts in Moalboal are currently being promoted and advertised are Agoda (ranked first), Booking.com (ranked second) and Trip Advisor (ranked third). The online hotel booking technology has become a significant tool for selling hotel services, and analysts have given important consideration regarding creating and testing models of online lodging booking appropriations.

Table 3: Profile of the Guests concerning Nationality

Nationality	Frequency	Rank
German	18	1
Chinese	18	1
Japanese	17	2
Korean	13	3
British	12	4
American	11	5
Filipino	3	6
Swedish	2	7
French	2	7
Others	3	8

Based on the record of the beach resorts in Moalboal, most of their foreign guests are Asian and European. Individually, German and Chinese ranked; first, Japanese ranked second, and Koreans ranked third. These data suggest that these foreign nationals from neighboring Asian countries like China and Korea, as well as those from Germany, prefer to come to the Philippines instead of other Asian countries that are also tourist destinations. This preference may be due to such factors as the natural beauty of the white sand beaches, the excellence of the diving sites, the affordability of the tourism services, and the warm accommodation of the Filipino staff and personnel (Ylagan & Laguador, 2014).

Table 4: Government Revenue Generated Beach Resorts

Beach Resort	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	in Peso	%	in Peso	%	in Peso	%	in Peso	%
A	12,250.00	(23.84)	14,915.00	21.76	14,375.00	(3.62)	28,590.00	98.89
B	17,325.00	2.64	67,237.50	288.10	68,070.00	1.24	76,675.00	12.64
C	14,645.00	(0.75)	12,945.00	(11.61)	14,845.00	14.68	16,115.00	8.56
D			1,395.00		14,788.00	960.07	20,775.00	40.49
E	19,508.20	(25.38)	18,395.00	(5.71)	18,666.00	1.47	20,123.17	7.81
F	16,583.00	(0.76)	15,265.00	(7.95)	13,715.00	(10.15)	15,765.00	14.95
G	44,222.83	2.31	45,222.82	2.26	38,651.25	(14.53)	42,651.25	10.35
H	9,115.00	26.69	7,555.00	(17.11)	13,315.00	76.24	19,175.00	44.01
I	52,335.00	24.73	60,795.00	16.17	63,985.00	5.25	75,434.73	17.89
J	30,605.00	63.63	28,015.00	(8.46)	30,655.00	9.42	41,505.00	35.39
K	66,587.95	40.33	77,908.38	17.00	86,573.68	11.12	109,322.93	26.28
L	15,995.00		15,565.00	(2.69)	15,765.00	1.28	15,765.00	-
M	32,142.00	218.87	46,535.00	44.78	47,935.00	3.01	52,295.00	9.10
N	28,485.00	1.64	32,020.00	12.41	33,265.00	3.89	42,390.00	27.43
O	44,170.00	2.60	45,790.00	3.67	46,390.00	1.31	54,490.00	17.46
P	52,975.00	11.75	55,405.00	4.59	55,565.00	0.29	58,911.85	6.02
Q	122,367.93	4.63	107,008.94	(12.55)	121,858.07	13.88	135,878.59	11.51
R	27,490.00		28,380.00	3.24	30,310.00	6.80	37,620.18	24.12
S	39,995.00	0.76	44,275.00	10.70	57,760.00	30.46	49,245.00	(14.74)
T	23,360.00	(11.83)	24,025.00	2.85	25,680.00	6.89	31,450.00	22.47
Total	670,156.91	16.90	748,652.64	3.16	812,167.00	55.95	944,177.70	21.03

Taxation is the process that a law-making body uses to fund the necessary expenses of government. Imparted in another way, it is systems for distributing the cost of government among the people who in some measure are advantaged to benefit as much as possible from its points of interest, and who must, in this way, bear its weights.

Table 5 shows that among the 20 beach resorts that were included in the study, Beach Resort Q has paid the most local taxes, charges, and fees to the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Moalboal, Cebu from 2013 to 2017.

It can be noted that Beach Resort H paid the least 2013-2016, and Beach Resort L paid the smallest tax in 2017. These data mean that Beach Resort Q also had the highest revenue among the beach resorts. The table shows that one of the most common services of the beach resorts in Moalboal is diving, given that the primary reason tourists visit Moalboal is for diving. Further, the average growth rate of the revenues generated by the local government unit from the beach resorts, in the form of local business tax, direct charges, and registration was 16.90 %, for 2013-2014, 3.16 in 2014-2015, 55.95% from 2015-2016, and 21.03% from 2016-2017. It can be inferred from these data that there was a substantial increase in the revenue earned by the LGU out of the business operation of the majority of the beach resorts in Moalboal. In this respect, the beach resorts are significant contributors to the local economic growth and development.

6. Conclusions

The operation of beach resorts in the Municipality of Moalboal, Cebu is very relevant towards local economic growth and development. The relevance revolves on the socio-economic dimension of the people in the community, not only those who are employed at the beach resorts but also to the different sectors in the local economy. It has provided myriad benefits for the residents, from the provision of jobs, the source of income, environmental consciousness, boosting local tourism, promoting local treasures, to an endorsement of projects that benefit the people in the community. This favorable local economic development in the rural economy caused by the operation of beach resorts has benefited the various sectors.

7. Translational Research

The Sangguniang Bayan (Municipal Council) of Moalboal, Cebu, Philippines should legislate an ordinance that prioritized the residents for all the job opportunities in the beach resorts.

The Municipal Tourism Office shall organize an association of all the producers and sellers of native products and local delicacies so that there will be universal pasalubong (tourist's gift) center where all products produced in the locality will be displayed for the convenience of the tourists. Moreover, the Municipal Coastal Resource Management should be strengthened and reinforced so that the private interest of the beach resort owners will not exploit the natural beauty. Most importantly, the beach resorts operating in the community should strengthen their corporate social responsibility.

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