

ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF SELECTED RESORTS IN DASMARIÑAS CITY, CAVITE: BASIS FOR A PROPOSED ECONOMIC STRATEGY

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Abstract: The City of Dasmariñas had a lot of well-known resorts in the area in which it provides relaxation and recreation which caters different guests. The study explores the economic benefits of the resorts in the City of Dasmariñas, through knowing the different factors on economic benefits such as direct impact, indirect impact and induced effect. The study had four selected subject resorts such as Tubigan Resort, Saniya Resort, Volets and Palmas Del Sol. The respondents subject to answer the survey questionnaire where the employees of each resort there are 100 respondents each has 25 employees. The result shows that were most of the workers in the resort industry in the city of Dasmariñas age 18 to 29, male with an educational attainment of college graduate and a monthly income of 10,000 to 19,999 pesos. The most economic benefit based on direct impact is Resort Industry Generates Jobs while on Indirect Impact was Resort Industry activity in the area helps creation of jobs from other industries and induced effect Resort industry increases the income of a person needed in purchasing goods and services. Overall, the respondents agree that the resort industry had an economic benefit on direct impact, indirect impact, and induced effect and there is a significant difference between the profile of the respondents such as age and gender and induced impact economic benefit.

Keywords: Direct Impact, Economic Benefits, Hotel Resort, Indirect Impact and Induced Effect.

I. INTRODUCTION

As tourism grows in an area it can provide a lot of benefits to local community. Tourism can provide direct jobs to the community, such as tour guides or hotel housekeeping. Indirect employment is generated through other industries such as agriculture, food production, and retail. Therefore, tourism is a good source of economic income to community and creates a lot of benefits that the locals will extract from it.

The tourism on the other hand; is a source of economic benefit by providing attractions, accommodation and recreation, and important accommodation and recreation tourism establishment, while hotel only most purpose is for lodging a resort combines different features that are most tourist needs such as recreational activities and entertainment. A resort usually has the features of having a food and drink establishment, activities such as swimming and sport activities, entertainment such as live bands disco, and even relaxation such as spa and shopping. A resort combines all the wants of the tourist while offering an all-around service to the guest (Nair, 2017).

With the rise in number of the resorts globally to cater to the growing demand when it comes to travel, the major global trends when it comes to the resort focuses on sustainability, there is a conception that resort as a large establishment generates a lot of consumption of different resources from energy requirement, water consumption to waste management,

there is a growing trend with the resorts to go for sustainability and tracked their carbon footprint. Economically the resorts contribute a lot to an economic activity of an area but with applying sustainability the resorts could run more efficient and reduce their operating cost in which a major trend also happens when it comes to resort establishment which is the urban resort because this resort are located strategically to urban centers that it can reduce carbon emissions by travelling to resorts that where far away from the city and enjoy the same amenities without going further away (Canter, 2020).

Economic Growth is usually connected with economic benefits. Economic rate growth has positive effects in the workforce in an area in a broader sense if there is a sustained economic growth then there is an economic benefit that will happen example if area has a lot of industries like agriculture, tourism and service then there will be lots of income that will generate on an area thus it will create more jobs; the concept of the economic growth and economic benefit has been linked together as it was in a domino effect. If we recognized other factors such as the social and the environment then the term of sustainability can be coined (Bautista and Castillo, 2014).

Different theories on economic growth has been established for a lot of years choosing a viable economic growth theory as a conceptualization means that the economic usually evolves over time, improvement on the sustainability particularly the economic theory stratified and describe the economy as we known today. The theory Unified growth defines that endogenous growth theories are consistent with the entire process of development, and in particular the transition from the epoch of Malthusian stagnation that had characterized most of the process of development to the contemporary era of sustained economic growth (Xianmeng and Feng, 2014).

Visitors spending generate income for the local community and can lead to the alleviation of poverty in countries which are heavily reliant on tourism. It can be observed that the economic benefit of tourism can be direct (jobs), indirect (connection with other industries and induced (other sources of income). (Sharma, 2015).

With the increase of the number of tourists, there is an increase demand for hospitality industry in the area which results in increased production in local industries, as the indirect effects of hospitality industry (Boita et. al, 2015). The economic impact of hospitality industry is much greater, since many inputs are needed to produce tourism and leisure services, spanning the whole range of farm, agricultural food and industrial production, including the production of capital goods as well as construction and public works (Vellas, 2014).

The economic impact of hospitality industry can be divided by the direct impact, indirect impact and induced effect. Direct Impact deals more with the direct benefit within the Hospitality Industry such as an increased in Sales and Demand for these industries. Indirect Impact deals more with the intermediate consumption for the production of goods and services in the tourism sector. These are goods and services that tourism companies purchase from their suppliers, forming the hospitality supply chain. Induced Effect concern expenditure by the employees from wages paid by companies in direct contact with tourists it also includes the consumption of companies that have benefited directly or indirectly from initial expenditure in the hospitality industry (Shaaban et. al, 2015).

When it comes to the potential economic benefits of establishing resorts the usual direct impact of establishing a resort was the job that it generates in which these jobs are connected to the induced effect in which an employee has an income in which they can use to buy goods and services, and at the same time affecting other industries indirectly example of this is the indirect effect to agriculture in which there is an increasing the demand for food supplies, service sector as more people can avail of the service in which more service can be added to expand the service sector it is certainly a domino effect when dealing with the economic impact of establishing a resort (Mitchell et. al, 2015)

Resorts are considered an important economic component to any community. In some cases, cities and municipalities will offer incentives to stimulate resort development. These incentives can be in the form of tax breaks, favorable land leases, or assistance with financing. Prior to establishing incentives for hotel development, a city or municipality should conduct study to estimate the economic benefits that results from the development. This assessment should evaluate the economic benefits of the initial investment both in the short term and over the long-term. The economic impact to local and regional economies from hotel development is typically separated into four categories: direct, fiscal, indirect, and induced (Suzuki, 2016).

However, the research gap of the study was the application on the economic benefits of different tourism establishment because on the concept the economic benefits of the tourism establishment can be divided into 4 such as the direct impact, indirect impact, induced effect and fiscal impact. However, the researchers will not use the fiscal impact because it is complicated if applied to hotels therefore the researchers opted to use the 3 economic benefit metrics such as the direct impact, indirect impact and induced effect.

The city of Dasmariñas is has borders with the City of Bacoor, Imus, General Trias and the Municipality of Silang Cavite. The area topography is classified as central hilly and had a population of approximately 700,000. The City of Dasmariñas is an urban area with lots of commercial business and industrial area which contributes to the local economy of the area. The city had also lots of resort that caters to the recreation of the locals living in the area (Cavite Demographic Profile, 2017).

The setting of the research is Saniya Resort located in the Salawag Dasmariñas Cavite, Tubigan resort which is located in Paliparan III Dasmariñas Cavite, Volet's Resort and the Palmas resort both located in the downtown of the city of Dasmariñas. And the Palmas del Sol resort and hotel located in Marilag village. The scope of the study is limited within the area of Dasmariñas City specifically in the area where the resorts are situated. The study will be participated by employees of various resorts in the City of Dasmariñas.

The proposed study generally aims to evaluate the economic benefits of resorts in the City of Dasmariñas in perception of the resort employees. Specifically, the study sought to answer the following objectives:

1. What are the profile of the respondents in terms of:
 - a. Age
 - b. Gender
 - c. Educational Attainment
 - d. Monthly Income
2. How does the respondents assess the economic benefits of the resorts in the City of Dasmariñas based on:
 - a. Direct Impact
 - b. Indirect Impact
 - c. Induced Effect
3. Is there significant difference between the profile variable of the respondents and their assessment of the economic benefits of resorts in Dasmariñas City?
4. Based on the findings to create an enhanced resort economic strategy plan can be proposed.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

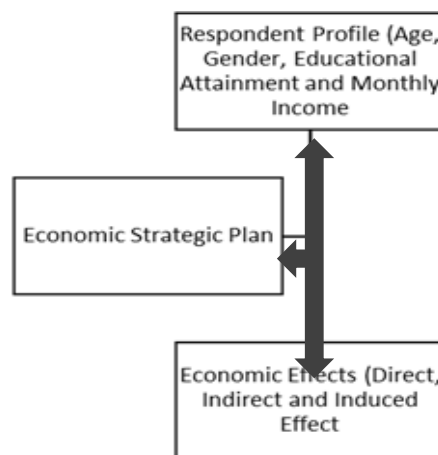


Fig. 1 conceptual framework shows the variables that will be done to get the data and be able to design the output of the study.

The figure above shows the conceptual framework of the research it shows profile variables of the respondents which includes age, gender, educational attainment, income and employment status. The study uses the concept of Suzuki (2014) on the economic benefit of hotels and resort in which includes the direct impact, indirect impact and induced effect. These variables of the study are really important as they provide the primary data needed to process the study and to create the output of the study which is the sustainable plan.

II. METHODOLOGY

The study employs a descriptive type of research. The used of the descriptive type of research in the study is necessary since there was no data to be manipulated. Aside from that the descriptive research design allows the study to describe the characteristics of the population area and the phenomenon of the study economic benefits of resort in the area in the perception of the resort employees of various resorts in the City of Dasmariñas, Cavite.

The study use a quota sampling to group the different respondents in the study, the resort employees and the locals of the town. A quota sample is a type of non-probability sample in which the researcher selects people according to some fixed numbers. Units are selected into a sample based on pre-specified characteristics, so that, the total sample has the same distribution of characteristics assumed to exist in the population being studied.

The researchers opted to use quota sampling for the respondents of resort employees. The researchers opted to use 100 participants for the resort employees. The 100 resort employees were also subjected to answer the survey questionnaire likewise the city of Dasmariñas has four well-known resort in the area: the Tubigan Garden Resort in Paliparan, Saniya Resort in Salawag, Volet's Resort, and Palmas Del Sol Resort in the City of Dasmariñas. The employees are divided into four groups with 25 employees each of the four mentioned resort that equals to 100 employees.

The instrumentation that was used in the study is a survey questionnaire using the descriptive statistics to identify the weighted mean and to give data on the assessment of the economic benefits of resorts in the City of Dasmariñas Cavite. The survey and questionnaires that were used in the study is based on the direct impact, indirect impact and induced effect based on economic impact analysis to analyze the perception of both the residents and the hotel respondents alongside the construction of the Likert scale in order to use the descriptive statistics in the study and so forth.

Before the research was conducted an informed consent, assessment form was filled up for the ethic review committee to review. A Consent to participate to research was given to the participants, so that they are aware of the study itself. A legal letter to the City of Dasmariñas was also be given to make sure that they are also aware with the study. The data that were gather was treated as confidential.

The first and second objectives the researchers distributed the survey questionnaire in a span of two weeks to the employees of each resort. One resort per week the preferable days for the visit of the site was weekdays. The survey questionnaire was then listed and was given to the statistician Lastly, for the third objectives the researchers opted avail a statistician to compute for the significant difference between the profile of the respondents and their assessment of economic benefits.

For the first objective Percentage frequency was used in analyzing the demographic profile of the respondents participated in the study this method was useful in expressing the relative frequency of survey responses and other data. For the second objective weighted mean was used in the study to interpret the data on economic benefit the respondents answer on the survey. Computing the weighted mean in the study is really important since this was compared to the standard weighted mean. The results then were looked up at the standard weighted mean to interpret it in the scales whether a category is excellent, or it needs improvement. The interpretation is as follows 1-1.49 Strongly Disagree, 1.5 to 2.49 Disagree, 2.5 – 3.49 Agree and 3.5 – 4.00 Strongly Agree.

The third objective use ANOVA analysis which was used to assess the relationship between the profile variable of the respondents and their assessment of the economic benefits. This statistical analysis is really important in testing the significance of-categorical variables.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

TABLE 1: Age of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18 to 29	57	57
30 to 39	28	28
40 to 49	10	10
50 to 59	5	5
60 and above	0	0
Total	100	100

The table above shows the result of the age of the respondents the result shows that were most of the respondents were age 18 to 29 with 57 (57%) respondents followed by respondents with an age group of 30 to 39 with 28 (28%) respondents. While the lowest number of respondents was 50 Years old and above with 5 respondents (5%). The probable reason as to why there are many young adults with the respondents could probably be attributed there are a lot of young adults working in the hospitality industry, and the hospitality industry is a famous sector among young adults. According to (PSA, 2017) the hospitality industry and tourism sector is one of the fastest growing industries today. The hospitality industry grows fast that there are more professionals in this industry needed. Therefore, it is safe to assume there are more young adults in this industry because of the need for more people since the industry is expanding.

TABLE 2: Gender of the Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	52	52
Female	48	48
Total	100	100

The table above shows the result of the gender of the respondents which shows there are more Male with 52 (52%) of respondents as compared with Female with 48 (48%) respondents. The probable reason as to why there are more males as compared to females would be probably by chance, but if we are going to look at the data there be not much difference with the number of the respondents.

According to (PSA, 2017), the number of female workers in the hospitality and tourism sector is much higher compared to males therefore the explanation could be that the number of respondent's gender have been by chance because of the sampling technique the researchers have use.

TABLE 3: Educational Attainment of the Respondents

Educational Attainment	Frequency	Percentage
Elementary	0	0
High School	3	3
Vocational	11	11
College Level	23	23
College Graduate	62	62
Post-Graduate	1	1
Total	100	100

The table above shows the result of the educational attainment of the respondents the result shows that are most of the respondents are college graduates with 62 (62%) followed by college level respondents with 23 (23%) respondents while the lowest in the result was in post graduate with 1 (1%) respondents.

The probable result was that in working in the hospitality sector usually requires to have a bachelor's degree in either hospitality management or tourism management however college level background is still accepted. This result reflects as to why there are more college graduates that other groups of the respondents.

According to (PSA, 2017) the workers in the hospitality industry is not required to have a college degree, but there are more college degree holders working in the hospitality and tourism sector. Therefore, the result reflects as to why there are more college graduates in the respondent profile.

TABLE 4: Monthly Income of the respondents

Monthly Income	Frequency	Percentage
P10,000 and below	16	16
P10,001 to P19,999	78	78
P20,000 to P29,999	6	6
Total	100	100

The table above shows the result on the monthly income of the respondents the result shows that were most of the respondents monthly income range from 10,001 to 19,999 with 78 (78%) respondents while the lowest number of the respondents can be found in respondents with a monthly income of 20,000 to 29,999 pesos with 6 (6%) respondents.

The result of the study can be explained by the monthly income of the most workers in the tourism and hospitality sector. In which the range could be from 10,001 to 19,999 pesos per month. The average worker salary in the hospitality sector in the Philippines was 16,000 pesos as according to the report from PSA (2017), therefore in observing the result it can be safe to say that the result reflects as to why there are more respondents with a salary of 10001 to 19999.

TABLE 5: Direct Impact Assessment of the Respondents

Direct Impact	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
1. Resort Industry Generates Jobs.	3.78	Strongly Agree	1
2. It helps the local government to generate income.	3.16	Agree	2
3. Resort industry improves the economy growth in an area.	3.08	Agree	4
4. Resort industry improves the infrastructures of an area.	2.90	Agree	5
5. Resort industry improves the economic status in an area	3.13	Agree	3
6. Resort Industry increases tax revenues	2.81	Agree	6
Overall	3.14	Agree	

The table above shows the result of the respondent’s assessment with direct impact the result shows that the respondents agree the most with direct impact with the benefit that the establishment of resorts generate jobs with a mean of 3.78 and interpreted as strongly agree. While the lowest mean can be found with the resort industry increases tax revenues with a mean of 2.81 and interpreted as agree the overall mean of 3.14 suggest that the respondents have agreed that the establishment of resort industry provides a direct economic impact.

The probable reason as to why the respondents felt that the direct impact of establishing resort industry in an area was that it generates jobs it is because probably this is the easiest way the respondent can feel the impact of hospitality industry is that because itself the respondents were working in this industry.

According to Suzuki (2016). An important aspect when it comes to the economic impact of the resort industry was to provide job in the area, and this is the first directly affect an area could felt is the jobs that were created with the establishment. This explains the result as to why the respondents felt that the greater direct impact of establishing hotels in the first place is to provide jobs.

In relation with the result the lowest mean can be found on the hotel and resort industry increases the tax revenue in the area the result shows that this is the least felt direct impact of establishing resort. The probable reason was that tax revenues could probably hard to understand since there are a lot of taxes revenues the City of Dasmariñas gathers from different industry.

According to Moji (2016) the resort industry certainly contributes to the economy of an area by paying taxes. However, the breakdown of taxes an area has differs from different industry that made the economy of the area and the city of Dasmariñas could probably earn from the tax of the resort and hotel but the difference here is there are other industry in Dasmariñas such as manufacturing and servicing sector that contributes much bigger tax revenues.

TABLE 6: Indirect Impact Assessment of the Respondents

Indirect Impact	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
1. Resort industry increases the economic activity other industries such as agriculture and other supplies.	3.17	Agree	3
2. Resort industry activity in an area helps creation of jobs from other industries.	3.65	Strongly Agree	1
3. Resort industry activity in an area helps in creating other business establishments.	3.22	Agree	2
4. Resort industry activity in an area becomes a source of livelihood for the local residents.	2.87	Agree	6

5. Resort industry activity improves the trade in commerce	2.98	Agree	5
6. Resort Industry improves investments	3.05	Agree	4
Overall	3.16	Agree	

The result on the respondent's assessment with indirect impact shows that the highest mean can be found in the Resort Industry activity in the area helps creation of jobs from other industries with a mean of 3.65 and interpreted as strongly agree while the lowest mean can be found in the Resort industry activity in an area becomes a source of livelihood for the residents with a mean of 2.87 and interpreted as agree. The overall score of 3.16 and interpreted as agree suggest that the indirect impact based on the assessment of the respondents shows that are most of them agree that the resort industry had indirect benefits in the area.

The result above possible reflects that was reason the respondents felt that the indirect impact economic benefit are the jobs it could create from other industry which means that the resort industry could provide an additional benefit by also creating job from other industry.

According to Sergui and Florin (2018) with the establishment of hospitality industry other sectors and industries are also affected thus creating a domino effect in which the resort will be provide accommodation, and other sectors such as agriculture and other industries are also affected by providing and supplying resources to a resort. This means that the establishment of Resort industry in the city of Dasmariñas also create jobs in other sectors by providing supplies and services during the operation of the Hotel and Resort.

In relation with the result the lowest mean can be found in the Resort industry activity in an area becomes a source of livelihood for the residents. The result although still interpreted as agree the probable reason to this was that the respondents did not come to think that the hotel and resort industry could become a source of livelihood for the residents. A probable reason to this was probably due to a lack of partnership with the local community and the hotel and resorts in the City of Dasmariñas.

A probable reason as to why this has the lowest mean could be the awareness of the respondents according to Vellas (2014). The direct impact is easier to realize that the indirect because this is the first one that will realize the indirect effect. On the other hand can be much harder to realize since there is a need to study the concept of the domino effect and in relation with the economic growth ability of an area and addition to this was the possible partnership that can form with the owners of the resort, and the local community.

TABLE 7: Induced Effect Assessment of the Respondents

Induced Effect	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
1. Resort industry increases the transactions of goods.	2.79	Agree	6
2. Resort industry increases the transactions of services.	3.17	Agree	3
3. Resort industry increases the income of a person needed in purchasing goods and services.	3.57	Strongly Agree	1
4. Resort industry improves the welfare of a person.	3.20	Agree	2
5. Resort industry increases the quality of life in the area	2.94	Agree	5
6. Resort industry improves the income and standard of living	3.09	Agree	4
Overall	3.13	Agree	

The table above shows the result on the induced effect economic benefit of hospitality industry the result shows that the highest mean can be found in the Resort industry increases the income of a person needed in purchasing goods and services with a mean of 3.57 and interpreted as strongly agree. While the lowest mean can be found in the Resort industry increases the transaction of goods with a mean of 2.79 which is also interpreted as agree the overall result of 3.13 suggest that the respondents agree that the establishment of resort industry had an induced effect in their area.

The result on the table above shows that the induced effect that the respondents felt the most was the increase of the income of a person needed in purchasing goods and services. The probable reason as to why this is the result is because of that the respondent's jobs where in this resort since the hospitality industry provides a job and this creates a livelihood to them eventually the induced effect would be and increased on the income of a person that an employee could have the ability to buy more goods and to avail of the services and the transaction because of the money they get from having a job in the company.

According to Suzuki (2016), the resort industry induced effect is the accessory and the connection with the other benefit not only economic in establishing hotels such as social benefit. The respondents have felt that the induced effect of the resort industry in the area is through the increase income to buy goods and avail services and transactions because of the eventual realization since with working in the resort comes with salary this will increase their spending capacity since they have now salary that they will access buying goods and other stuff such as services to improve their situations.

In relation with the result of the study the respondents felt that the resort industry induced effect is less of the increase of the transaction of goods a probable reason as to why is because the transaction is much harder to realize because transaction is on general a bigger concept and not an intrapersonal one.

According to Sharma (2015) the transaction of goods is an indicator of economic growth but, not in the basis of a personal experience since transaction is not directly felt because the economic situations can varies such as slow growth or fast growth then transaction in response with the assessment of the respondents cannot quantify easily therefore this explains as to why the respondents does not felt that the resort increase transactions because one must understand the concept of economic growth in order to understand that the transactions of a business is growing too.

TABLE 8: Significant Difference between the age of the respondents and their assessment of economic benefits

Age	p-value	Interpretation	Decision
Direct Impact	0.1571	Not Significant	Accept
Indirect Impact	0.0117	Significant	Reject
Induced Effect	0.3590	Not Significant	Accept

The table above shows the result on the significant difference on the age of the respondents and their assessment of economic benefits. The result shows that age is not a factor when it comes to direct impact and induced effect because all the p-value was more than the significance level of 0.05. However, there is a significant difference between the indirect impact and the age of the respondents because the p-value was below the level of significance of 0.05. The result shows that age is a factor when it comes to indirect impact economic benefit because of the respondents 50 to 59 years old have a higher assessment of indirect impact as compared with the other age group.

According to Vellas (2014) the direct impact is easier to realize that the indirect because this is the first one that will realize the indirect effect. On the other hand, can be much harder to realize therefore the older age group since they have more knowledge of the economic benefit is more aware of the indirect impact as compared with the other age groups.

TABLE 9: Significant Difference between the gender of the respondents and their assessment of economic benefits

Gender	p-value	Interpretation	Decision
Direct Impact	0.7100	Not Significant	Accept
Indirect Impact	0.400	Significant	Reject
Induced Effect	0.6500	Not Significant	Accept

The table above shows the result on the significant difference on the gender of the respondents and their assessment of economic benefits. The result shows that gender is not a factor when it comes to direct impact and induced effect because all the p-value was more than the significance level of 0.05. However, there is a significant difference between the indirect impact and the gender of the respondents because the p-value was below the level of significance of 0.05. The result shows that gender is a factor when it comes to indirect impact; economic benefit because the male respondents have a higher assessment of indirect impact as compared with the females.

The result shows that gender is a factor when it comes to economic benefit. According to McNay (2017) gender could become an attributing factor in realizing an economic potential because males tends to play the role of the worker and provider that they are much aware of the economic potential of a business idea this could be said the same when it comes to the hotel and resort industry based on the result of the study.

TABLE 10: Significant Difference between the educational attainment of the respondents and their assessment of economic benefits

Educational Attainment	p-value	Interpretation	Decision
Direct Impact	0.4755	Not Significant	Accept
Indirect Impact	0.9522	Not Significant	Accept
Induced Effect	0.3331	Not Significant	Accept

The table above shows the result on the significant difference on the educational attainment of the respondents and their assessment of economic benefits of resort; the result shows that educational attainment is not a factor when it comes to the economic benefit such as direct impact, indirect impact and induced effect because all the p-value was more than the significance level of 0.05.

The result reflects there is no significant difference with the educational attainment of the respondents and economic benefits factors such as direct impact, indirect impact and induced effect. A probable reason for the result was that educational attainment is not a factor when it comes to economic benefits. Different educational attainment groups have the same assessment of direct impact, indirect impact and induced effect.

The probable reason to this could be the awareness of the respondents when it comes to economic benefits according to Negu (2018) knowing the economic effect could be much harder than it thought since in knowing the economic benefits and effects there be a need to have good knowledge on how an economy works in relation with the respondents although most of them have an educational attainment of college graduate their knowledge about how economy works could be limited which explains as to why there is no significant difference whatsoever.

TABLE 11: Significant Difference between the monthly income of the respondents and their assessment of economic benefits

Monthly Income	p-value	Interpretation	Decision
Direct Impact	0.2391	Not Significant	Accept
Indirect Impact	0.4130	Not Significant	Accept
Induced Effect	0.2263	Not Significant	Accept

The table above shows the result on the significant difference on the monthly income of the respondents and their assessment of economic benefits of selected resort; the result shows that monthly income is not a factor when it comes to the economic benefit such as direct impact, indirect impact and induced effect because all the p-value was more than the significance level of 0.05.

The result reflects there is no significant difference with the monthly income of the respondents and economic benefits factors such as direct impact, indirect impact and induced effect. A probable reason for the result was that monthly income is not a factor when it comes to economic benefits. Different educational attainment groups have the same assessment of direct impact, indirect impact and induced effect.

According to Sergui and Florin (2018), when it comes to the relation of monthly income and economic benefits there is certainly a crucial relationship to them because a higher monthly income could also suggest a higher economic benefits, but the result of the study shows otherwise the probable reason to this was that most of the respondents had a monthly income range of 10,000 to 19,999 pesos while the maximum income range of the respondents is 20,000 to 29,999 which means that the income range of thee respondents are saturated that it could not produce a significant result.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the profile of the respondents the result shows that are most of the respondent age 18 to 29 with 57 (57%) respondents while the result on the gender of the respondents shows that most workers in hotel and resort industry in Dasmariñas are male with 58 (52%) respondents as compared with female respondents with 48 (48%) respondents. While the result of the educational attainment of the respondents shows that most of them had an educational attainment of college graduate with 62 (62%) respondents and a monthly income range of 10,000 to 19,999 with 72 (72%) respondents. The result on the economic benefits of the respondents suggest that in direct impact the highest mean can be found in the Resort Industry Generates Jobs with a mean of 3.78 and interpreted as strongly agree while the lowest mean

can be found with the resort industry increases tax revenues with a mean of 2.81 and interpreted as agree the overall mean of 3.14 suggest that the respondents have agreed on the statements in direct impact. The result on indirect impact shows that the highest mean can be found in the Resort Industry activity in the area helps creation of jobs from other industries with a mean of 3.65 and interpreted as strongly agree while the lowest mean can be found in the Resort industry activity in an area becomes a source of livelihood for the residents with a mean of 2.87 and interpreted as agree. The overall score of 3.16 and interpreted as agree means that the respondents agree on the statements of indirect impact, and lastly, the result on induced effect suggest that the highest mean can be found in the Resort industry increases the income of a person needed in purchasing goods and services with a mean of 3.57 and interpreted as strongly agree. While the lowest mean can be found in the resort industry increases the transaction of goods with a mean of 2.79 which is also interpreted as agree the overall result of 3.13 suggest that the respondents agree that the establishment of resort industry had an induced effect in their area. The result of the significant relationship and profile of the respondents shows there is significant difference between the age and gender of the respondents and induced effect. While the other factors do not have a significant difference with the profile of the respondents.

Therefore, based on the findings the researchers have concluded that most of the workers in the resort industry in the city of Dasmariñas age 18 to 29, male with an educational attainment of college graduate and a monthly income of 10,000 to 19,999 pesos. The most economic benefit based on direct impact is Resort Industry Generates Jobs while on Indirect Impact was Resort Industry activity in the area helps creation of jobs from other industries and induced effect Resort industry increases the income of a person needed in purchasing goods and services. Overall, the respondents agree that the resort industry had an economic benefit on direct impact, indirect impact and induced effect, and there is a significant difference between the profile of the respondents such as age and gender and induced impact economic benefit.

With the conclusion of the study the researchers have recommended the following to improve the economic benefit of the resort industry in the city of Dasmariñas Cavite based on the lowest mean on each of the factor such as Direct Impact, Indirect Impact and Induced Effect.

1. The local government of City of Dasmariñas should provide a copy of annual report of the tax revenue from the resort industry to the management of each resort.
2. The Resort should prioritize the local residents as an employee of the resort.
3. Seminar on the economic benefit of Resort industry and the advantage of an increase transaction.

OUTPUT

The output of the study is an economic benefit plan which will enhance the economic benefit of the said resort industry in the city of Dasmariñas based on each of the factor in economic benefit such as the direct impact, indirect impact and induced effect. The economic benefit plan had 3 objectives one for each of the said factors in economic benefit.

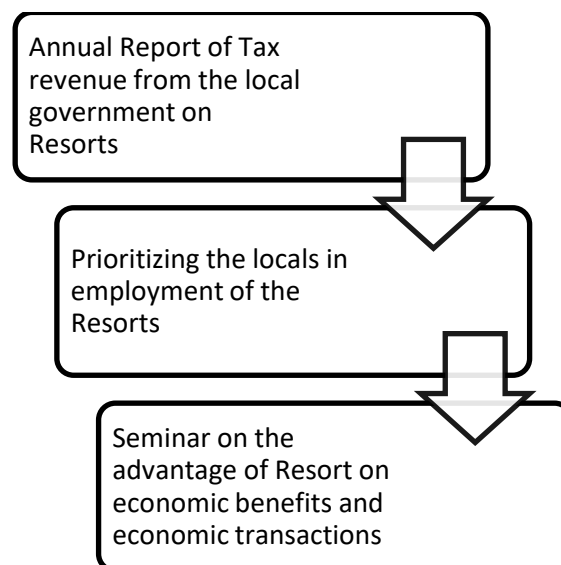


Figure N. Objectives of the Output

The first objective of the output is for the local government of the City of Dasmariñas to report the annual tax revenue from the resort industry in the area. This will be done by providing each hotel resort a copy of the tax revenue from the industry in the city of Dasmariñas to ensure transparency and to further improve the relationship between the local government and the resort owners this will be done per annual basis and the implementation does not have an additional cost. The implementing body of the said objective is the local government.

The second objective of the study is to prioritize the locals when it comes to employment of the resort. This can be done by looking at the address of the job applicants in each of the resort in this way, the locals will be employed in the resort and will treat the resort as a source of livelihood to them since they are employed by the respective resort. This objective can be done in a span of 1 day and there will be no additional cost if implemented.

While the last output of the study is to improve the induced effect in which the best plan to do that is to create a seminar to the employees of the resort to discuss the economic benefits of the resort they are employed to realize the importance of the resorts in the area in their lives. The seminar can be done by the collaboration between the local government and the resort owners and the seminar can be done in a span of 1 day with a 1-month planning on the topics to be included the estimation cost for the said seminar is 30,000 pesos which includes seminar kits, food and snacks this activity will be important to improve the induced effect and to raise awareness on the economic benefits of the resorts in the area.

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