

Coastal Tourism Beach Resort in Sulu Province: It's Impact to Socio-economic and Environmental Aspect

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Abstract: This study is descriptive research determining the extent coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect as perceived by the employees from local government units in Sulu. Employing weighted mean, standard deviation, t-test for independent samples, one-way ANOVA, and Pearson's r test of correlation.

Keywords: Beach resort, Economic aspect, Environmental aspect, Province of Sulu, Socio-cultural aspect.

1. Introduction

Tourism plays a crucial role in the socioeconomic development of many regions worldwide, acting as a catalyst for economic growth, job creation, and income generation. Coastal tourism, in particular, has gained significance due to its natural beauty, cultural heritage, and recreational opportunities that attract both domestic and international tourists. The province of Sulu, located in the southwestern region of the Philippines, possesses abundant coastal resources that have the potential to drive tourism and contribute to its local economy. However, the development of coastal tourism in Sulu comes with certain challenges and considerations related to its impact on both socioeconomic and environmental aspects. According to Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (2018), in recent decade, the growth of tourism in coastal areas has reached its peak due to a distinctive resource combination of land and sea offering diversified cultures and activities. Its main sustainable targets according to World Tourism Organization (2019) doesn't only revolve in Economic Aspects, it's also one of the world's largest industries interconnected with all other life sectors: social, cultural, environmental, and political.

During the peak of Pandemic in the Province of Sulu, People's demand of relaxation and place to unwind ignite the sudden proliferation of Beach Resorts, however increasing coastal tourism trend involves the physical condition upon the development of tourism capacities and infrastructure (Giorgio et al., 2018) and so has brought huge changes not just in Economic Aspect but also seemingly affecting the Environmental and Socio-Cultural Aspects of the people living nearby the Beach Resorts – Community.

Sulu is composed of 21 municipalities which are; Banguingui, Hadji Panglima Tahil, Indanan, Jolo, Kalinggalan Caluang, Lugus, Luuk, Maimbung, Omar, Panamao, Pandami, Panglima Estino, Pangutaran, Parang, Pata, Patikul, Siasi, Talipao and Tapul. (Julbasari-Ali et al., 2023) of which Beaches are still play for wonder. However, that seemingly positivity, never escaped the possible impacts of the sudden proliferation of Beach Resorts to the community living nearby the Beach Resorts in the Province of Sulu. Changes in Socio-Cultural Aspects of the community was sought as affected, this is true since Tourism is recognized as an agent social and cultural change (Bryman, 2015). The socio-cultural theories of Ferdinand Tonnies (Benoist, 1994) and Zygmunt Bauman (Bauman, 1998) implicate that tourism represents modernity, making a social structure transition through personal relationships, communication habits, lifestyles, value systems, meanings, and knowledge that drive life change faster than it takes (Vogel, 2013).

Tourism creates jobs and generates revenues for local residents (Ionnides 1995; Squire 1996; Saveriades 2000; Mitchell and Reid 2001; Andriotes 2003) and so, the sudden proliferation of Beach Resorts in the Province of Sulu continuous, as many engages to utilize their coastal Places from dormant Beaches into an income generating Resorts this entail as a result, residents can often perceive tourism as a positive opportunity to strengthen their economic base (Andriotis and Vaughan 2004).

As the Province of Sulu offers diversified Beaches open for exploration, Coastal Environment and Varieties of Natural Resources offered by the coastal Areas are also seemingly affected. As number of visitors is increasing, littering, and improper disposal of waste and garbages were sought to over plunge, not to mention the exploitation of sea living resources and sand Beaches through Sand Quarrying and the like and this is true destructive as resorts also rely upon water and soil resources that are vital to the sustenance of the community (Matsuoka et al., 1988) which may entail to the destruction of the said resources. Ideas and information gathered in this study will give the researcher a better understanding of how to promote coastal Tourism of the Province without

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compromising the welfare of the people in the community and as much as possible this will pave the way to strengthen the advocacy of conserving and protecting Natural Environments without depriving the tourist especially the Tausugs to the hidden Beauty of Beaches in the Province of Sulu.

2. Methodology

This section describes the method use to gather the data related to the study, it reveals the methods of research employed by researcher conducting the study which includes the research design, research locale, respondents of the study, sampling design, data gathering procedure, research instruments, validity and reliability, and statistical treatment of data.

A. Research Design

In this study, Descriptive research design is used. Descriptive research is usually defined as a type of quantitative research. According to William Trochim (2017), descriptive design involves the gathering of information and describing the existing phenomena or conditions without manipulating or controlling them, he also expound the purpose of descriptive method is to find a detailed explanation and description about the object of research systematically.

B. Research Locale

The study will be conducted in the selected Beach Resorts in the province of Sulu.

1. Tanduh Beach – this is located at Tanduh, Sulu. This is a popular beach resort boasts pristine white sand beaches, crystal clear waters, and beautiful coral reefs. The beach offers various amenities and activities for tourists, such as water sports, beachside accommodations, and local cuisine.
2. Mang Sali Beach – it is known for its tranquil environment, lush greenery, and panoramic views of the ocean. The resort provides visitors with comfortable accommodations, beachside dining options and opportunities for snorkeling and swimming.
3. Biraddali Beach – this is a picturesque beach resort nestled in Sulu province. The resort offers a serene and secluded atmosphere, making it an ideal destination for relaxation and unwinding. Visitors can enjoy beachfront cottages, sunbathing, and beach volleyball.
4. Imbi Theya – this is a charming beach resort located in Sulu province. It is known for its pristine beaches, clear blue waters, and breathtaking sunsets. The resort also provides visitors with comfortable accommodations, beachside dining options and opportunities for waters activities like kayaking and

swimming.

C. Respondents of the Study

The selected respondents of the study are 100 individuals, such as business professional, youth, labor, and religious individuals of Sulu. The respondents of this study are emphasizing the perception of those afore-mentioned individuals in Coastal tourism (Beach Resort) in Sulu Province: Its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect.

D. Sampling Design

The study engaged a non-probability sampling through purposive sampling method. This technique is used in order to ensure the representation of data according to age, gender, years of residency and sector representation.

E. Data Gathering Procedures

In order to conduct the research properly, the researcher has considered and done the following:

1. The researcher has secured permit to administer the questionnaire from the office of the Dean of the Graduate studies.
2. The researcher sent letters and questionnaires to the respective respondents: and,
3. The research study will be conducted using a checklist questionnaire. The questionnaires will be distributed to the respondents, and the researcher will collect them after the respondents have finished answering the questions. Confidentiality is assured. The data collected will be tabulated, analyzed, and interpreted. The research will seek assistance in analyzing and interpreting the tabulated data.

F. Research Instrument

The questionnaire of this study is actually is actually adopted from the standardized instruments used in previous study by Giorgio et al, (2018).

The researcher will gather basic demographic information to understand the profile of respondent – age, gender, years of residency, and sector representation. Then will assess the overall well-being of the community, including economic, socio-cultural, and environmental aspect.

The researcher will also explore the perceptions of respondents regarding the impacts of coastal tourism on their community, and lastly evaluate the environmental impacts of coastal tourism in collaboration with environmental experts.

G. Validity and Reliability

As mentioned above, the research instrument employed in this study was patterned from the standardized instrument used in previous study by Giorgio et al, (2018). For the purpose of

Table 1
Distribution of Respondents

Coastal Tourism (Beach Resort)	Sector Representative					Total
	Prof.	Business	Youth	Labor	Religious	
Tanduh	5	5	5	5	5	25
Mang Sali	5	5	5	5	5	25
Biraddali	5	5	5	5	5	25
Imbitheya	5	5	5	5	5	25
Total						100

giving pertinence and to befit local tourism, the questionnaires used in this were subjected to the scrutiny of two experts from among the faculty members of the Graduate Studies of the Sulu State College (SSC).

Iterative revisions will be made based on expert feedback to enhance the relevance and representativeness of the items.

With that, it will ensure that the research instruments comprehensively and accurately capture the dimensions under investigation, enhancing the credibility of the study.

H. Statistical Treatment of Data

In this study both inferential and descriptive statistical tools were used in the analysis, consolidation and interpretation of data that are gathered. The statistical analysis has been done as follows:

1. For research question number 1, frequency counts and percentages was used to present the demographic profile of the respondents.
2. For research question number 2, weighted mean and standard deviation was applied to determine the extent of the impacts of coastal tourism (Beach Resorts) in the municipalities of Sulu in terms of socio-cultural aspects, economic aspects, and environmental aspects.
3. For research question number 3, t-test for independent samples and analysis of variance to determine significant differences of the impacts in examining the socioeconomic and environmental aspect of coastal tourism (Beach Resorts) in the community in the province of Sulu when classified into the demographic profile of the respondents.
4. For question number 4, Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (Pearson r) was applied to determine the significant correlation among the subcategories subsumed under the impact of coastal tourism in selected municipalities in Sulu.

Table 2

Rating scales interval on respondents' conceptions of the impact of coastal tourism (beach resorts) on the community in the province of Sulu

Point	Scale Value	Descriptors
5	4.50-5.00	Very great extent
4	3.50-4.49	Great extent
3	2.50-3.49	Moderate extent
2	1.50-2.49	Least extent
1	1.00-1.49	Not at all

3. Result and Discussion

This section covers the presentations, analyses, and interpretation of results based on the rigorous investigation for this study. Additionally, it presents the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect as perceived by individuals from different sectors in Sulu. It also presents the respondents' demographic profiles in terms of age, gender, years of residency, and sector representation; the extent of the impacts of Coastal tourism (Beach Resort) in selected municipalities of Sulu and the subsequent significant correlation and differences in these sub-categories when data are classified according to respondents' demographic profiles.

The following are the presentations, analyses, and interpretation of results based on the proper scoring and statistical treatment of data gathered for this study that which correspond to each of the research questions:

A. What is the demographic profile of the respondents if grouped as to: 1.1 Age, 1.2. Gender, 1.3. Years of Residency, and 1.4. Sector representation?

1) *In terms of Age*

Table 3

Demographic profile of clients from different sectors in Sulu in terms of age

Age	Number of respondents	Percent
20 years old and below	4	4.0%
21-30 years old	26	26.0%
31-40 years old	32	32.0%
41-59 years old	28	28.0%
60 years old and above	10	10.0%
Total	100	100%

Table 3 shows the demographic profile of individual-respondents in terms of age. It can be seen from this table that out of 100 individual-respondents from different sectors in Sulu, 4 (4.0%) are 20 years old and below, 26 (26.0%) are 21-30 years old, 32 (32.0%) are 31-40 years old, 28 (28.0%) are 40-59 years old, and 10 (10.0%) are 60 years old and above. This study reveals that one-third of the total individual-respondents involved in this study are within 31-40 years old of age brackets. This implies that there is a considerable number of individual-respondents from different sectors in Sulu belong to the middle age group as categorized in this study.

2) *In terms of Gender*

Table 4

Demographic profiles of clients from different sectors in Sulu in terms of gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Percent
Male	67	67.0%
Female	33	33.0%
Total	100	100%

Table 4 shows the demographic profile of individual-respondents in terms of gender. It can be seen from this table that out of 100 individual-respondents from different sectors in Sulu, 67 (67.0%) are male, and 33 (33.0%) are female. This study reveals that more than half of the total number of respondents are male involved in this study. This further implies that there is a predominantly significant number of male respondents compare to female.

3) *In terms of Years of Residency*

Table 5

Demographic profile of clients from different sectors in Sulu in terms of years of residency

Years of Residency	Number of respondents	Percent
9 years and below	2	2.0%
10-20 years	38	38.0%
21 years and above	60	60.0%
Total	100	100%

Table 5 shows the demographic profile of individual-respondents in terms of years of residency. It can be seen from this table that out of 100 individual-respondents from different sectors in Sulu, 2 (2.0%) have 9 years and below, 38 (38.0%)

have 10-20 years, and 60 (60.0%) have 21 years and above years of residency. This means that more than half of the total individual-respondents involved in this study have 21 years and above years of residency. It implies that majority of the individual-respondents have resided in a specific location or community in Sulu for 21 years and above as classified in this study.

4) In terms of Sector representation

Table 6

Demographic profile of clients from different sectors in Sulu in terms of sector representation

Sector representation	Number of respondents	Percent
Business	21	21.0%
Professional	19	19.0%
Religious	20	20.0%
Youth	19	19.0%
Labor	21	21.0%
Total	100	100%

Table 6 shows the demographic profile of individual-respondents in terms of sector representation. It can be seen from this table that out of 100 individual-respondents from different sectors in Sulu, 21 (21.0%) are in business, 19 (19.0%) are professionals, 20 (20.0%) are religious, 19 (19.0%) are youth, and 21 (21.0%) are Labor. This means that there is a nearly equal distribution of sector representation. This implies that a nearly holistic view of dynamic in some selected municipalities in Sulu was captured in this nearly equal distribution of sector representation among individual-respondents involved in this study.

B. What is the extent of impacts of Coastal tourism (Beach Resort) in selected municipalities of Sulu in terms of: 2.1 Socio-cultural aspects, 2.2 Economic aspect, and 2.3 Environmental aspects?

1) In the context of Socio-cultural aspects

Table 7 shows the extent of impacts of Coastal tourism (Beach Resort) in selected municipalities of Sulu in the context of Socio-cultural aspects. This category obtained a total weighted mean score of 4.47 with standard deviation of .37115 which is rated as “To a Great Extent”. This result indicates that the individuals involved in this study affirmed that they perceive the extent of impacts of Coastal tourism (Beach Resort) in selected municipalities of Sulu in the context of Socio-cultural aspects as significant. It further implies that there is high level of consensus among the individual-respondents involved in this study that the impact of Coastal tourism (Beach Resort) in selected municipalities of Sulu have substantial in terms of socio-cultural aspects.

Notably, individual-respondents rated the following items among others as “To a Great Extent”: “Proliferation of beach resort influenced me to wear swimwear dress code (Rash guard, Salbabida)”, “There are still badjao selling/entertaining (dancing) at the beach resort.”, “There are still badjao selling/entertaining (dancing) at the beach resort.”, “The influx of beach resort greatly contributes to the loss of Traditional local practices of people in the community (Alul2x, cultivating pearls, Manuh’ manikup)”, and “Local government offers effective measures to the preservation on local’s traditional cultural activities in Sulu.”

2) In the context of economic aspect

Table 8 shows the extent of impacts of Coastal tourism (Beach Resort) in selected municipalities of Sulu in the context

Table 7

Extent of impacts of Coastal tourism (Beach Resort) in selected municipalities of Sulu in terms of in the context of Socio-cultural aspects

Statements	Mean	S.D.	Rating
1 The proliferation of beach resorts brought positive changes to the preservation of Tausug culture.	4.70	.482	To a Very Great Extent
2 Proliferation of beach resorts motivates me to preserve historical places/artifacts nearby the community.	4.51	.577	To a Very Great Extent
3 The proliferation of beach resorts changes the way how I interact with fellow locals in the community.	4.52	.522	To a Very Great Extent
4 Proliferation of beach resort influenced me to wear swimwear dress code (Rash guard, Salbabida)	4.45	.657	To a Great Extent
5 People are having more fun/enjoyment with their family in the beach than in indoor activities.	4.56	.592	To a Very Great Extent
6 There are still badjao selling/entertaining (dancing) at the beach resort.	4.37	.706	To a Great Extent
7 Outdoor culture activities at the beach is highly observed (overnight stay, Jet ski, Kayak)	4.44	.701	To a Great Extent
8 Open beaches regulate do's and don'ts activities and give sanctions.	4.35	.642	To a Great Extent
9 The influx of beach resort greatly contributes to the loss of Traditional local practices of people in the community (Alul2x, cultivating pearls, Manuh’ manikup)	4.35	.716	To a Great Extent
10 Local government offers effective measures to the preservation on local’s traditional cultural activities in Sulu.	4.43	.624	To a Great Extent
Total Weighted Mean	4.47	.37115	To a Great Extent

Legend: (5) 4.50-5.00=To a very great extent; (4) 3.50-4.49=To a great extent; (3) 2.50- 3.49=To a moderate extent; (2) 1.50- 2.49=To a least extent; (1) 1.00-1.49=Not at all

Table 8

Extent of impacts of Coastal tourism (Beach Resort) in selected municipalities of Sulu in terms of in the context of Economic aspects

Statements	Mean	S.D.	Rating
1 The proliferation of beach resort has brought positive impact to the community.	4.65	.520	To a Very Great Extent
2 Beach resort open opportunities to the locals of community.	4.53	.540	To a Very Great Extent
3 Proliferation of beach resort enlightened us to establish an income-generating activities.	4.45	.575	To a Great Extent
4 Beach resorts employ locals as their workforce.	4.50	.560	To a Very Great Extent
5 Local business/establishments have increased since the opening of beach resorts.	4.47	.559	To a Great Extent
6 The community nearby the beach resort have increased their purchasing power and options of commodities/services to consume.	4.43	.573	To a Great Extent
Total Weighted Mean	4.51	.35173	To a Very Great Extent

Legend: (5) 4.50-5.00=To a very great extent; (4) 3.50-4.49=To a great extent; (3) 2.50- 3.49=To a moderate extent; (2) 1.50- 2.49=To a least extent; (1) 1.00-1.49=Not at all

of Economic aspects. This category obtained a total weighted mean score of 4.51 with standard deviation of .35173 which is rated as “To a Very Great Extent”. This result indicates that the individuals involved in this study affirmed that they perceived to a very great extent the impact of Coastal tourism (Beach Resort) in selected municipalities of Sulu in the context of Economic aspects. It further his implies that there is widespread agreement among those individual-respondents from different sectors that coastal tourism has a profound influence on the economic aspects of the selected municipalities.

Notably, students-respondents rated the following items, among others as “To a Very Great Extent”: “The proliferation of beach resort has brought positive impact to the community.”, “Beach resort open opportunities to the locals of community.”, and “Beach resorts employ locals as their workforce”.

3) *In the context of environmental aspects*

Table 9 shows the extent of impacts of Coastal tourism (Beach Resort) in selected municipalities of Sulu in the context of Environmental aspects. This category obtained a total weighted mean score of 4.38 with standard deviation of .45335 which is rated as “To a Great Extent”. This result indicates that the individuals involved in this study affirmed that they perceived to a great extent the impact of Coastal tourism (Beach Resort) in selected municipalities of Sulu in the context of Environmental aspects. It implies that coastal tourism, particularly beach resorts, has a significant and widely acknowledged environmental impact on the selected municipalities of Sulu, as evidenced by the high weighted mean score.

Notably, students-respondents rated the following items as “To a Great Extent”: “Beach resort employ preservation of ecosystem to both living and non-living creatures through regulations.”, “Beach resort offer social responsibility to the environment through cleaning drive and the like.”,

“Proliferation of beach resorts pave way to the activeness of Local”, “I already observed destruction of environment brought by the operation of the beach resort.”, and “Proliferation of beach resort motivate me to care and love the Natural resources offered by the Beach resorts.”

C. *Is there a significant difference of the impacts in examining the socioeconomic and environmental aspect of coastal tourism (Beach Resort) on the community in the province of Sulu when classified according to age, gender, years of residency, and sector representation?*

1) *According to Age*

Table 10 presents the difference in the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect when data are grouped according to their demographic profile in terms of age. As shown in this table, except for environmental aspect, all the F-values and probability values of the sub-categories subsumed under the extent of impact of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province are not significant at alpha 0.05. This means that though individual-respondents vary in their age, generally they do not differ in their perception towards the extent of impact of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province both in the context of socio-economic and economic aspect. However, they differ in their perception towards the extent of impact of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province in the context of environment aspect. This further implies that individual-respondents with the age range 60 years old and above may not make him/her better perceiver toward the extent of impact of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province compared to those within 20 years old and below of age brackets, or vice versa.

Hence, it is safe to say that variable age has no significant intervention in the ways how individuals involved in this study perceive the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu

Table 9
Extent of impacts of Coastal tourism (Beach Resort) in selected municipalities of Sulu in terms of in the context of Environmental aspects

Statements	Mean	S.D.	Rating
1 Beach resort employ preservation of ecosystem to both living and non-living creatures through regulations.	4.45	.592	To a Great Extent
2 Beach resort offer social responsibility to the environment through cleaning drive and the like.	4.44	.519	To a Great Extent
3 Proliferation of beach resorts pave way to the activeness of Local Authority/Government regarding the preservation of ecosystem.	4.32	.584	To a Great Extent
4 I already observed destruction of environment brought by the operation of the beach resort.	4.20	.791	To a Great Extent
5 Proliferation of beach resort motivate me to care and love the Natural resources offered by the Beach resorts.	4.47	.660	To a Great Extent
Total Weighted Mean	4.38	.45335	To a Great Extent

Legend: (5) 4.50-5.00=To a very great extent; (4) 3.50-4.49=To a great extent; (3) 2.50- 3.49=To a moderate extent; (2) 1.50- 2.49=To a least extent; (1) 1.00-1.49=Not at all

Table 10
Difference in the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect when data are grouped according to age

Sources of Variation	Sum of squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Description	
Socio-cultural aspects	Between Groups	.745	4	.186	1.372	.249	Not Significant
	Within Groups	12.893	95	.136			
	Total	13.638	99				
Economic aspect	Between Groups	.385	4	.096	.771	.547	Not Significant
	Within Groups	11.862	95	.125			
	Total	12.248	99				
Environmental aspects	Between Groups	2.264	4	.566	2.974	.023	Significant
	Within Groups	18.083	95	.190			
	Total	20.348	99				

* Significant at alpha 0.05

province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect. Therefore, the hypothesis which states that: “There is no significant difference in the perceived impacts of coastal tourism on the community in the province of Sulu when data are grouped according to their demographic profile in terms of age” is accepted.

2) According to Gender

Table 11 presents the difference in the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect from different sectors in Sulu when data are grouped according to their demographic profile in terms of gender. As shown in this table, all the t-values and probability values of the sub-categories subsumed under the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect are not significant at alpha 0.05. This means that, male and female individual-respondents involved in this study do not differ in their perception the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect. This further implies that being male individual-respondent may not make him better perceiver on the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province, or vice versa.

Hence, it is safe to say that variable gender has no significant intervention in the ways how individuals involved in this study

perceive the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect. Therefore, the hypothesis which states that: “There is no significant difference in the perceived impacts of coastal tourism on the community in the province of Sulu when data are grouped according to their demographic profile in terms of gender” is accepted.

3) According to years of residency

Table 12 presents the difference in the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect when data are grouped according to their demographic profile in terms of years of residency. As shown in this table, all the F-values and probability values of the sub-categories subsumed under the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect are not significant at alpha 0.05. This means that though the individuals involved in this study vary in their years of residency, generally they do not differ in their perceptions toward the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect. It implies that individuals who have 9 years and below may not be a better perceiver among those with 21 years and above of residency, and vice versa. Therefore, the hypothesis which states that: “There is no significant difference in the perceived impacts of

Table 11
Difference in the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect when data are grouped according to gender

Variables	Grouping	Mean	S.D.	Mean Difference	t	Sig.	Description
Socio-cultural aspects	Female	4.4667	.36286	-.00199	-0.25	.980	Not Significant
	Male	4.4687	.37788				
Economic aspect	Female	4.4949	.28712	-.01500	-0.200	.842	Not Significant
	Male	4.5100	.38147				
Environmental aspects	Female	4.3848	.50008	.01470	0.152	.880	Not Significant
	Male	4.3701	.43241				

* Significant at alpha 0.05

Table 12
Difference in the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect when data are grouped according to years of residency

Sources of Variation		Sum of squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Description
Socio-cultural aspects	Between Groups	.532	2	.266	1.969	.145	Not Significant
	Within Groups	13.105	97	.135			
	Total	13.638	99				
Economic aspect	Between Groups	.101	2	.051	0.404	.669	Not Significant
	Within Groups	12.146	97	.125			
	Total	12.248	99				
Environmental aspects	Between Groups	1.150	2	.575	2.905	.060	Not Significant
	Within Groups	19.198	97	.198			
	Total	20.348	99				

* Significant at alpha 0.05

Table 13
Difference in the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect when data are grouped according to sector representation

Sources of Variation		Sum of squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Description
Socio-cultural aspects	Between Groups	5.362	4	1.340	15.388	.000	Significant
	Within Groups	8.276	95	.087			
	Total	13.638	99				
Economic aspect	Between Groups	.489	4	.122	.987	.419	Not Significant
	Within Groups	11.759	95	.124			
	Total	12.248	99				
Environmental aspects	Between Groups	5.984	4	1.496	9.894	.000	Significant
	Within Groups	14.364	95	.151			
	Total	20.348	99				

* Significant at alpha 0.05

coastal tourism on the community in the province of Sulu when data are grouped according to their demographic profile in terms of years of residency” is accepted.

4) *According to sector representation*

Table 13 presents the difference in the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect when data are grouped according to their demographic profile in terms of sector representation. As shown in this table, except for economic aspect, all the F-values and probability values of the sub-categories subsumed under the extent of impact of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province are significant at alpha 0.05. This means that though the employees involved in this study vary in their sector representations, generally they do differ in their perceptions toward the extent of impact of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province. It implies that employees with from business may be a better perceiver compared to those from religious sectors, and vice versa.

Therefore, the hypothesis which states that: “There is no significant difference in the perceived impacts of coastal tourism on the community in the province of Sulu when data are grouped according to their demographic profile in terms of sector representation” is rejected.

A Post Hoc Analysis using Tukey test was conducted to identify which among groups classified according to sector representation have different levels of mean in the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect when data are grouped according to their demographic profile in terms of sector representation when data are grouped according to respondents’ demographic profile in terms of sector representation.

On Socio-cultural aspects: It shows that individual-respondents who are from professional sectors obtained the mean difference of -.51228*, -.69395*, -.56316*, and -.44561* with Standard Error of .09345, .09455, .09576, and .09345 and p-value of .000 which is significant at alpha 0.05 over

individual-respondents who are from business, religious, youth, and labor sectors respectively. This indicates that individual-respondents from business, religious, youth, and labor sectors are better perceiver on the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect compared to those respondents involved in this study from professional sectors.

On Environmental aspects: It shows that individual-respondents who are from professional sectors obtained the mean difference of -.60827*, -.72105*, and -.37970* with Standard Error of .12312, .12616, .09576, .12312 and p-value of .000, .000 and .022 which is significant at alpha 0.05 over individual-respondents who are from business, youth, and labor sectors respectively. This indicates that individual-respondents business, youth, religious and labor sectors are better perceiver in the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect compared to those respondents involved in this study from professional sectors.

D. *Is there a significant correlation among the subcategories subsumed under the impact of coastal tourism in selected municipalities in Sulu?*

Table 15 shows the correlation among the subcategories subsumed under the extent of extent of impact of real property tax tools of Sulu Provincial Assessor’s office as perceived by the employees. As shown in the table, the computed Pearson correlation Coefficients (Pearson r) between these variables are all significant at alpha 0.05.

Furthermore, the correlational degree among the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect is as follows:

1. Nearly Zero degree of correlation among the extent of impact of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province between Socio-cultural aspects and Economic aspect.
2. High positive correlation among the extent of impact of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province

Table 14

Post Hoc Analysis: Differences in the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect when data are grouped according to sector representation

Dependent Variable	(I) Grouping by Year Level	(J) Grouping Year Level	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
Socio-cultural aspects	Professional	Business	-.51228*	.09345	.000
		Religious	-.69395*	.09455	.000
		Youth	-.56316*	.09576	.000
		Labor	-.44561*	.09345	.000
		Business	-.60827*	.12312	.000
Environmental aspects	Professional	Religious	-.33684	.12457	.061
		Youth	-.72105*	.12616	.000
		Labor	-.37970*	.12312	.022

* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level

Table 15

Correlation among the subcategories subsumed under the extent of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province: its impact to socioeconomic and environmental aspect

Variables		Pearson r	Sig.	N	Description
Dependent	Independent				
Socio-cultural aspects	Economic aspect	.028	.780	100	Nearly Zero
	Environmental aspects	.517**	.000	100	High
Economic aspect	Environmental aspects	.318**	.001	100	Low

*Correlation coefficient is significant at alpha .05

Correlation Coefficient Scales Adopted from Hopkins, Will (2002):

0.0-0.1 = Nearly Zero; 0.1-0.3 = Low; 0.3-0.5 = Moderate; 0.5-0.7 = High; 0.7-0.9 = Very High; 0.9-1 = Nearly Perfect

between Socio-cultural aspects and Environmental aspects.

- Low positive degree of correlation among the extent of impact of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province between Economic aspect and Environmental aspects.

Nearly Zero degree of correlation among the extent of impact of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province between Socio-cultural aspects and Economic aspect indicates that there is little to no linear relationship between the subcategories on the extent of coastal tourism and its impact on socioeconomic aspects in Sulu province. Moreover, high positive correlation among the extent of impact of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province between Socio-cultural aspects and Environmental aspects indicates that the socio-cultural and environmental dimensions of coastal tourism are closely intertwined, with developments in one aspect influencing the other. Additionally, low positive degree of correlation among the extent of impact of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province between Economic aspect and Environmental aspects indicates that while some level of correlation exists, it is not strong enough to indicate a significant and consistent relationship between the two dimensions. Meanwhile, it can be stated that generally, the extent of sub-categories subsumed in the problem on reading comprehension is moderately correlated.

Therefore, the hypothesis which states that “There is no significant correlation among the subcategories subsumed under the impact of real property tax tools of Sulu Provincial Assessor’s office” is rejected.

4. Conclusion

A substantial proportion of respondents fall within the middle age group (31-40 years old), indicating a significant representation of individual within this age bracket. Additionally, more than half of the total population are male respondents. Moreover, the prevalence of respondents with 21 years and above of years in residency shows a rootedness within the community. Furthermore, the near-balanced representation across different sectors within the province implies a diverse sample, reflecting the multifaceted nature of the local population and offering valuable insights into various socio-economic dynamics. Respondents involved in this study shows a significant level of perception on the extent of impact of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province. Both sub-categories rated "To a great extent" and achieving total weighted mean scores of 4.47 and 4.38, respectively shows a strong consensus among respondents regarding the substantial influence of tourism on socio-cultural practices and environmental conditions in the province. Furthermore, the economic aspect of tourism is perceived to have an even greater impact, with the sub-category rated "to a very great extent" and achieving a total weighted mean score of 4.51 among individual-respondents from different sectors indicating the perceived importance of tourism as a driver of economic growth and development in Sulu province. Generally, except for the sector representation variable, there are no significant

differences in the respondents’ perception the extent of impact of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province when grouped according to age, gender, and years of residency indicating a shared understanding of the influence of coastal tourism among individuals from diverse backgrounds within the province. However, when considering sector representation, significant differences in perception emerge, indicating that occupational context plays a crucial role in shaping how individuals perceive the impact of coastal tourism. While respondents may vary in demographic characteristics, their perception of coastal tourism remains relatively uniform, highlighting a common understanding of its overall impact Subcategories subsumed under the extent of impact of coastal tourism (beach resort) in Sulu province as perceived by the employees suggests that changes or developments in one aspect of coastal tourism impact may reasonably affect other related aspects to a moderate degree.

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