

The Influence of Tourism Development on Life Quality in the Indigenous Tribe

***Meen-Tsai Wu, *Chiu-Hui Hung**

Department of Tourism, Leisure and Entertainment Management, Tatung Institute of Technology, 253 Mi-Tuo Road, Chiayi City, 600, Taiwan.

Department of Tourism, Leisure and Entertainment Management, Tatung Institute of Technology, 253 Mi-Tuo Road, Chiayi City, 600, Taiwan.

Abstract: *The purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of tourism development on the quality of life of indigenous tribes. This study base on the Taiwan Alishan eight tribes aged over 18 indigenous people as the research object; carries on the investigation to the tribes of the proportion of households, a total of 776 effective questionnaires were collected. The effective questionnaires were analyzed by descriptive statistics, t test and one-way ANOVA, the results as follow as: 1. The results of the analysis show that that the impact of tourism development on the quality of life in the indigenous tribe, top is "I feel proud of our tribe" was the highest, the lowest of the top items is "residents dropping litter reduce". 2. In the analysis of the differences between different demographic variables, it was found that different genders do not affect the quality of life. However, other variables have an influence on the perception, includes: marital status, age, education level, occupation, personal month income, living tribe, and living tribe time. Based on the above findings, this study not only provides some suggestions for the development of indigenous tribes, but also proposes the direction for the development of tourism planning.*

Keywords: *life quality, indigenous tourism, tribe, Alishan, Tsou people.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the prevalence of tourism and recreation trend in Taiwan, visiting aboriginal areas or tribes, has become a major feature of the emerging tourism itinerary (Chang & Huang, 2014). Alishan (Ali Mountain) is an important tourism attractions in Taiwan, not only has rich natural resources, but also have the Tsou aboriginal culture, became a famous tourist destination. However, in the study of the Alishan tribe, it was found that tourism not only brings positive economic impact, but it also caused the negative impact of economy, environment and social culture (Liou, 2013). Although the study of tourism impact has been paid attention to by researchers, not only to explore the impact on the effect, but also a concrete analysis of influence on life of residents in tourist areas, and related research has found that the tourism impact on people's quality of life will be affected (Bakri & Jaafar, 2015; Michalkó, Bakucz & Rátz, 2013).

To measure the quality of life is a timeless topic, to reflect the people's living conditions; not only can describe the social status and the well-being of the people, but also the formulation of public policy of the government, to promote social development and improve people's well-being of the basis. Andereck, Valentine, Vogt and Knopf (2007) pointed out that the tourism industries enable to promote the quality of life facilities, to help communities achieve the ideal living environment. However, tourism will not only bring negative impact, but also affect the quality of life (Andereck & Nyaupane, 2010; Andereck & Nyaupane, 2011; Perdue, Long & Kang, 1999; Yu, 2011), so the development of tourism will support residents is to highlight its importance.

Although in recent years there are many studies on the tourism impact of Alishan, most studies have focused on the impact of cognitive and attitude of support, in fact for the tourism impact of the quality of life and the impact on two sides seem similar, in fact there are different, because the researchers believe the same while ignoring the analysis on quality of life and its influence. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of tourism development on the quality of tribal life, and hoping to provide tribal development tourism and government tourism sector reference.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Quality of Life

The objective aspects of life quality include economic well-being, consumer well-being, social well-being and well-being (Sirgy, Lee, Miller, & Littlefield, 2004). These objective indicators include measures of employment and working conditions, financial status, income, per capita GDP, the average annual inflation rate, public debt, literacy, education, crime rate, divorce rate, life expectancy, access to medical care at birth, infant mortality, and pollution etc. On the other hand, the subjectivity is about the concept and standard of people rely on the feeling or opinion, subjective indicators of quality of life assessment including self

understanding, self satisfaction, happiness, record the joy of life, a sense of security and emotional well-being, and live a meaningful life (Bramston, Pretty, & Chipuer, 2002; Sirgy & Cornwell, 2001). Ritsner, Kurs, Kostizky, Ponizovsky and Modai (2002) quality of life is the definition of personal happiness, and can play a role in the ability in all areas of life, and people close to these resources and opportunities. Andereck et al. (2007) pointed out that the quality of life refers to a person's life satisfaction or experience and feelings in the world, this is how people look at, or they think what their life is. The quality of life is usually called welfare, welfare, utility, life satisfaction, prosperity, need to practice, empowerment, capacity expansion, poverty and human poverty, land, happiness, living standards and development (McGillivray, 2007; McGillivray & Clarke, 2006).

Sirgy, Rahtz, Cicic, and Underwood (2000) from the view of quality of life as the foundation, the development of community residents' satisfaction to evaluate the service based approach to consumer satisfaction theory to analyze their respective government services (such as police, fire / rescue, and library), services (e.g., bank industry / savings, insurance, and department stores), and non-profit services (such as alcohol / drug abuse, crisis intervention, to the influence of religious services). The results show that the satisfaction from the whole community is not limited to the above issues, but also with other areas of life (such as work, religion, leisure, etc.), which also affect the overall life satisfaction. Sirgy and Cornwell (2001) think in the whole community resident satisfaction model, also includes other types of community, such as environmental quality, natural landscape change ratio, ethnic relations, living expenses, crime, and human relations, friendship, and neighborhood housing supply. Sirgy and Cornwell reiterated that overall community satisfaction with other areas of overall life (work, family, leisure, etc.) will affect the overall life satisfaction. In Parkins, Stedman, and Varghese (2001) the quality of life of the community study, the index is divided into: natural comfort (to reduce water pollution, regional peace, wildlife preserve, close to nature, local wild, natural landscape is not man-made damage), service (fair and equitable property the tax rate, the community can use food, health, education, and community service), the ability to maintain a sense of community (public participation in community decision-making, is the sense of community, community feel like one family, all contributed to community activities), recreational places (maintain/promote vacationers economy and strengthen management, local recreation facilities recreation facilities use opportunities and encourage the development of Art), and community economic development (employment, income).

2.2 Relationship of Quality of Life and Tourism

Jurowski and Brown (2001) study the residents of non-involve and involve in tourism industry they toward tourism development impact on the quality of life, on the measure method, their use overall quality of life, environment, shopping opportunities, employment opportunities, recreation opportunities, education, culture development opportunity, spending on goods and services, air transport the quality, the crime rate, housing and land expenditure, public transport, and the quality of traffic flow and the traffic flow as a basis for assessment. Andereck et al (2007) used cross-cultural analysis of residents' tourism and the quality of life consciousness, is under investigation by the same questions, subjects was asked to answer the importance, effect satisfaction and tourism, equal to fill out three copies of the same questionnaire. Andereck and Nyaupane (2010) study residents percept tourism impact on the quality of life, in their study is also using the same questionnaire, and accord to the importance, and the influence of tourist satisfaction, require subjects fill in three kind questionnaires respectively. After factor analysis the quality of life will be divided into: social welfare problems, city life style, a sense of community pride and consciousness, natural/cultural heritage protection, economic strength, leisure facilities and crime and drug abuse. In Yu (2011) study of tourism impact and quality of life, is also a refer to Andereck and Nyaupane (2010) take this way require subjects to fill in questionnaires, but in the dimensions of quality of life, also includes community service and (Sirgy & Cornwell, 2001).

Andereck and Nyaupane (2011) to explore the meaning of the tourism quality of life, and to development "tourism and quality-of-life instrument", the quality of life in their list of factors was divided into: individual and community life (including community pride and community welfare), natural/cultural tax and facilities maintenance, convenient and economic strength, crime and delinquency. The study also confirms that behind every community, quality of life is not improvement or deterioration, and improvement in quality of life is related to local community ownership and development and tourism activities. Kim, Uysal, and, Sirgy (2013) study the USA of Virginia's 321 residents feel the tourism impact (economic, social, cultural, and environmental) and the residents' satisfaction with the special areas of life (the material well-being, community well-being, emotional well-being, health and safety well-being) and the relationship of overall life satisfaction. The study also takes the different stages of tourism development as a moderator variable, so as to understand the tourism of impact this variable on the residents' perception. Analysis results show that the impact on life of tourism, and life on overall satisfaction with life of existence, in addition studies have demonstrated that different tourism development stage, the residents perceptive the impact and life filed have adjustment effect exist. Bakri and Jaafar (2015) study 398 residents of the Malaysia Langkawi Island for tourism development in the local quality of life (emotional well-being, community well-being, health, safety and well-being of material well-being and

livelihood expenditure) influence, found that tourism development had a positive impact on the quality of the local life. And many will be regarded as the main purpose of tourism development. And it is important that residents interact well with tourists, local government sectors will be happy to give positive feedback on local infrastructure and facilities.

III. METHOD

3.1. Subject and Sampling

In this study, the eight tribes (main is aboriginal Tsou tribe) in the Alishan National Scenic Area (located at Chiayi County, Taiwan) within the area of the investigation, and to all the tribes over the age of 18 indigenous peoples were investigated as the object, according to the government statistics show that in 2016 the number of the tribes of a total of 1373 households, however, some households did not people living, so this study takes the ratio of the number of households in 50% to conduct a questionnaire survey. The total number of questionnaires 787 was sampled, includes: Dabang tribe 92, Tefuye tribe 87, Shanmei tribe 104, Lijia tribe 86, Chashan tribe 78, Xinmei tribe 78, Leye tribe, 196, and Laiji tribe 66, the total number of valid questionnaires collected is 776.

3.2. Questionnaire

This study questionnaire is divided into two parts, first is the "tribal life of quality scale", this part of the scale consisted of 34 items, mainly refer to the Sirgy and Cornwell (2001), Sirgy, Rahtz, Cicic and Underwood (2000), Parkins, Stedman, and, Varghese (2001), Andereck and Nyaupane (2010), Yu (2011) and Andereck and Nyaupane (2011) quality of life research and scale. But above the development of the scholars' scale is community-based, and items in the content, and life in Taiwan's tribal practice is not the same, because the researchers in the field of seven tribes volunteer to counsel work, have a deep understanding about the situation of the tribe. Therefore, this study is based on the above research, but also accord to researchers practice experience to compile questionnaire the tribe quality of life scale. The scales were measured by the Likert scale of five points, and the scores were given respectively from the "very agree", "agree", "ordinary", and "not agree, "very disagree", respectively, the give score of 1 to 5. The two part of this questionnaire is demographic variables, including gender, marital status, age, education level, month income, occupation, living tribe, and living tribe time.

3.3. Data Analysis

In this study, the collected of effective questionnaires was utilized of SPSS for Windows 21.0 version package software for statistical analysis, analysis step includes: 1. First, use descriptive statistic methods of frequency distribution and percentage, analysis respondents of gender, marital status, age, education level, occupation, personal month income, living tribe, and living tribe time. Secondly, it analyzes the influence of indigenous people's perceived tourism development on their tribal life quality. The results of the above analysis, take the frequency distribution and percentage, the above data on the collation and description. 2. Use Cronbach' α coefficient to analysis this study scale reliability. 3. In the validity analysis, exploratory factor analysis was used to construct the validity of the questionnaire. In the aspect of difference analysis, this study was conducted by t-test method of two groups, including gender and marital status. In the three groups (and more than), the use of One-way ANOVA, including: age, education, occupation, personal monthly income, living tribe, as well and time to live.

3.4. Analysis of Validity and Reliability

Through exploratory factor analysis, the research of tribal life quality scale, the total extract five factors. Each factor in accordance with the characteristics of its items, and then refer to the relevant research literature (Andereck & Nyaupane, 2010; Yu, 2011), were named: natural environment and cultural preservation, government taxes and subsidies, tribal sense, infrastructure, and tribal life. Among them, the explanation of the variance can explain that the quality of life of the tribe reaches 64%, and the Cronbach 's alpha value of the scale is.939, which shows that the scale has a high degree of reliability (94%). However, there are eight questions factor loading did not reach 5, so be deleted.

Table 1 Analysis of validity and reliability of tribal life of quality scale

Factors /Items	Factor Loading	Cumulative explained (%)	Cronbach's Alpha
Natural environment and cultural preservation			
2.Wwildlife and plant habitat and maintenance	.802	20.37819.	.917
9. Maintenance of natural virgin forest	.780		
16. The maintenance of natural / cultural heritage	.780		
28. Maintenance of natural landscape	.707		
12. Have plenty of celebration, fair, and studio	.701		
32. Tribal disorganized buildings reduce situation	.684		
5. Tribal people can operate their own restaurants, shops and B & B.	.611		
22. The maintenance of traditional culture	.590		
1. I'm proud of our tribe	.564		
Government taxes and subsidies			
11. Government subsidies for medical care	.797	37.408	.905
18. Government subsidies for education	.790		
17.Tribal education facilities	.785		
4. Government subsidies for indigenous life	.781		
3.Tribal medical facilities	.654		
30. The government gives tribal welfare	.645		
24. The government's tax on indigenous	.598		
Tribal sense			
6. Security in the tribe	.777	48.204	.818
7. Tribal water and air cleaning	.748		
8. I feel like I belong to the tribe	.696		
15.I feeling my tribe indigenous like family members	.650		
Infrastructure			
33. Tribal disaster shelter	.826	57.832	.797
34. Tribe to external traffic (bridges and roads)	.774		
29. Tribe to guard against natural disasters	.574		
Tribal life			
13. Reduction in the number of alcohol abuse among tribal residents	.695	66.635	.676
26. Reducing the number of tribal residents fighting	.686		
20. Residents dropping litter reduce the situation	.597		
All items	-	-	.939

IV. RESULT

4.1. Sample characteristics analysis

In this study, effective 776 questionnaires were collected, of which there were a total of 348 men (44.8%) and women 428 (55.2%). In the marital status, the married were 452 (58.3%), and unmarried 323 (41.7%). The age of 21-30 years old residents were the highest, 220 people (28.4%); the least is the age of 15-20 years old, with a total of 85 (11%). In the education, the numbers of high school (vocational school) is the highest, 451 people (58.1%), and a master's degree in a total of 3 (3%), doctoral degree of 2 (2%). In the occupation, the highest are service 268(34.5%). In the personal monthly income, the income of NT. 25000 or less for the most, accounting for 469 (60.4%); and income in NT. 60001-80000 has a population of 2 (2%), income of more than NT.80001 only one (1%). In the tribe's living time, the study refer to Látková and Vogt (2012) research on definition of dwelling time in 10 years, 1 units were analyzed, which live 21-30 years for the most, 170 people, accounting for 22.3%.

4.2 Analysis Influence of Tourism Development on the Tribe quality of Life

The results of the analysis show that that the impact of tourism development on the quality of life in the indigenous tribe, top five items is "I feel proud of our tribe" (M=3.80) was the highest, followed by "I feel "belongs to the tribe" (M=3.66), third as "a sense of security in the tribe" (M=3.65) fourth, "tribal people can operate their own restaurants, shops and B & B" (M=3.61), fifth " I feeling my tribe indigenous peoples like family members " (M=3.49). However, there are 16 items of quality of life, the average number is between the general and the unsatisfactory. The lowest of the top five, respectively "residents dropping litter reduce the situation" (M=2.61), "government give tribal welfare" (M=2.63), "the government subsidies on education" (M=2.65), "tribal education facilities" (M=2.70) and the "tribal to external traffic (bridges and roads). (M=2.75).

4.2 Analysis of Difference Demographic Indigenous on the Tribe quality of Life

Table 2 Summary of the results of the analysis of different demographic indigenous on the quality of life

Variables	Value	Sig
Gender	.424	.671
Marital status	-8.43*	.000
age	20.13*	.000
Education level	6.11*	.000
Occupation	8.20*	.000
Personal month income	3.18*	.024
Tribe	36.36*	.000
Living tribe time	9.26*	.000

*p< .05

The results showed that there was no significant difference in quality of life ($t=.42, p>.05$) between the different gender of indigenous. In the "marital status" ($t= -8.43, p<.05$) there are have a significant differences, unmarried persons ($M=18.90$) are higher than those of married people ($M=17.61$). There were significant differences in the "age" ($F=20.13, p<.05$), and the results of the post hoc comparison found that the age group of 15-20 years old was significantly higher than all age groups. There were significant differences in the "education level" ($F=6.11, p<.05$), and the results of the post hoc comparison were significantly higher in junior high school, junior high school (including the following) and high school level students. In the "occupation" ($F=8.20 p<.05$) there are have significant difference, post hoc comparisons of the results show that service industry and manufacturing industry of indigenous, their cognition was significantly higher than farmers, students and self-employed; industry is also significantly higher than housewives (including retirees) and farmers. There are a significant difference in the "personal month income" ($F=3.18, p<.05$), and the results of the post hoc comparison found that the income of the indigenous peoples in the NT. 25001-40000 are significantly higher than that of the non-income indigenous peoples. In the " different tribes" ($F=36.36 p<.05$) also have significant differences, post hoc comparison found that Chashan tribe, Shanmei tribe, Tefuye tribe and Laiji tribe, they were significantly higher than Xinmei tribe and Leye cognitive tribe Lijia tribe tribe; in addition to tribe, Xinmei was also Chashan tribe, Shanmei tribe, Dabang tribe, Leye tribe, Tefuye tribe and Laiji tribe. There are significant differences in "living tribe time" ($F=36.36, p<.05$), post hoc comparison found that lived in 11-20 years and 21-30 years indigenous are higher than 61-70 and 71 years, and 31-40 years is also higher than 61-70 years..

V. DISCUSSION

5.1 Analysis Influence of Tourism Development on the Tribe quality of Life

The results of the analysis show that that the impact of tourism development on the quality of life in the indigenous tribe, the top five items there are three related "tribal sense", respectively: "I feel proud of our tribe" was the highest, followed by "I feel belongs" to the tribe ". And fifth item is "I feeling my tribe indigenous like family members ", this finding same as Andereck and Nyaupane (2011) study found that the development area in the tourism community, residents have a strong sense of belonging to the place. In addition with the quality of life is directly related to the safety of the issue (Yu, 2011), the results of the analysis also found that "a sense of security native in the tribe" is bound to common and satisfied; it is also found that fourth is "tribal people can operate their own restaurants, shops and B & B", also accord with Andereck and Nyaupane (2010) and same Andereck and Nyaupane (2011) study, found the "economic power" the tourism development is helpful for community residents to operate their own restaurants, accommodation, and stores. The previous studies did not directly compare the quality of life of tribal, the results cannot be found, but obviously the tourist development, to enhance the quality of life of indigenous tribes and promote economical development. In fact, Alishan tribes, same as Bakri and Jaafar (2015) study Malaysia Langkawi (Langkawi Island), because the relationship between the development of tourism will be improved, especially the "tribal to external traffic (bridges and roads)", the government is investing a lot of money in improving, but in the face a lot of natural disasters in Taiwan (typhoon and abnormal climate), this problem can't solve by human being. As for education facilities, in the face of low birth rate problem, because the number of students of the tribe is not much, plus the population exodus of the reason, so that the government cannot put more educational resources in tribal schools, like the problem not just in the indigenous tribes, there is the same problem in the Han people live in the remote the township.

5.2 Analysis of Difference Demographic Indigenous on the Tribe quality of Life

The results of the analysis show that the different gender of the indigenous peoples will not affect the quality of life of the indigenous people's perception and attitude. In this study, but also because the unmarried that quality of life is improved obviously, so they are more support for tourism development, the research results also support Yu (2011) found that the quality of life improvement will affect the residents for tourism

development support. In terms of age, the result of the post hoc comparison found that the 15-20 age group was significantly higher than all age groups. From the above result, it can be found that the low level of indigenous peoples, their cognitive quality of life improvement is higher than other age. Although there is no research related to tribal support because of tourism development and improve the quality of life, the researchers conclude the 15-20 age level most of them belong to students or working in the city, only in the holiday to return to the tribe, and hearing the before tribal life by the elderly, and compare outside the living environment, so they that think quality of tribal life has improved a lot, this finding also confirmed the tourism development has improved the living conditions for tribe (Cole, 2007; Dyer, Aberdeen & Schuler, 2003; Rayn & Crotts, 1997). In the different level of education, but there are different result, after the comparison of results found in junior high school and senior high school (including the following) level was significantly higher than college level, so they think it is because the tourism development for the sake of improving their living environment and welfare. But the college level and there is no clear feeling, should be the degree of contact are very wide, and that the development of the tourist destination, to improve the quality of life is the necessary conditions, so feel the improvement degree is lower. The above results also confirm that the characteristics of the residents in the tourist areas will affect the quality of life (Cascante, 2008, Yu, 2011).

In the "different occupation", after comparing the result found that the service industry and manufacturing industry of indigenous people, their cognition was significantly higher than other students and farmers; and self-engaged is significantly higher than the family wives (including retirees) and farmers. In addition to the "personal monthly income", the results of the analysis also have significant differences, after the comparison of results found in income NT.25001-40000 indigenous people their cognition was significantly higher than no income people. The study found that almost all the students who have no income and family (including retirees), because students in terms of the quality of life is not very concerned about, and family wives (including retirees) every day in the tribe, so there is no profound change to feel the quality of life, it will produce the above situation. While income in NT.25001-40000 people, they think that tourism development on the "quality of life" to improve, because most of them are senior management in services, their daily working on the outside, the change of living environment is more clear, and therefore know the quality of life on the tourism development are improvement, as Usher and Kerstetter (2014) the study found that residents in tourism under the impact on their quality of life has a positive impact.

In "the different tribes", after the hoc results show that Chashan tribe, Shanmei tribe Shanmei tribe, Tefuye tribe and Laiji tribe, they were significantly higher than Shanmei tribe and Leye tribe; also Lijia tribe was significantly higher than Chashan tribe, Xinmei tribe, Shanmei tribe, Dabang tribe, Leye tribe, Tefuye tribe and Laiji tribe. And why Xinmei tribe feel the life quality is lower, because Xinmei tribe is not unique attractions, plus the tourist destination is to visit the Danayiku or Alishan, a variety of vehicles just pass the Xinmei tribe, and did not bring a positive impact on the essence of tribal, but only on the environment influence, therefore the perceived quality of life is lower. But indigenous people in the Laiji tribe feels the "quality of life" is higher than the other tribes, in one of the tribes in although planning for "Tsou cultural tribe attraction", but in fact there from the Alishan highway distance is far away, no unique tourist attraction and tourists to visit are fewer, so the impact is also lower. In the tribe living time, those who lived in 11-20 and 21-30 were higher than 61-70 and 71 years, while those in 31-40 were higher than those in 61-70 years. From the results of the above analysis, the short residence time indigenous peoples why they think the quality of life of "was to improve in the tribe" the cognition than older people, there are two main reasons, one is living a short time, they think life and urban tribes in the same way, but also the natural environment than the city; followed by the elders of their habits of life before, for the modernization of tribal life identity is not high, so also in the quality of life has improved cognition than low short residence time.

VI. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

6.1 Conclusion

1. The results of the analysis show that that the impact of tourism development on the quality of life in the indigenous tribe, top three items is "I feel proud of our tribe" was the highest, followed by "I feel "belongs to the tribe", third as "a sense of security in the tribe". The lowest of the top three items is "residents dropping litter reduce the situation", "government give tribal welfare", and "the government subsidies on education".
2. In the analysis of the differences between different demographic variables, it was found that different genders do not affect the quality of life. However, other variables have an influence on the perception of unmarried people is higher than those of married people, and low age level of indigenous peoples, their cognitive quality of life improvement is higher than other age. In terms of education, junior high school students (including the following) and high school students were significantly higher than the college level. The service industry and the indigenous peoples of the manufacturing industry, their cognition is significantly higher than famers; in addition, the students and the self-engaged people are also significantly

higher than those of the family wives (including retirees) and famers.

3. In the different tribes, Chashan tribe, Shanmei tribe, Tefuye tribe and Laiji tribe, they were significantly higher than Xinmei and tribe cognitive Leye tribe; also Lijia tribe was significantly higher than Chashan tribe, Xinmei tribe, Shanmei tribe, Dabang tribe, Leye tribe, Tefuye tribe and Laiji tribe. In addition, the number of people living in 11-20 years and 21-30 years was higher than that of 61-70 and 71 years old, while those in 31-40 were higher than those aged 61-70 years old.

6.2 Suggestion

1. In this study found that that the "tribal sense" of indigenous peoples is promoted, and the most satisfying, so the leaders of the tribe can be strengthened in this respect. Each tribe wants to develop tourism, but also re thinking and investigation of tribal tourism resources are those, how to integrate each other between the tourism resources, not only can not be repeated, but also to achieve the purpose of complementary.
2. But these problems are not entirely caused by the tourism impact, such as "tribal residents drinking decrease" or "litter is reduced", because it's some residents bad habit in their living. But in some public facilities, the government also needs to improve, such as hydroelectricity facilities, prevent disasters (earthquake, typhoon, tribe flood, debris flow, medical facilities), to external transportation, (bridges and roads) and education facilities.
3. The object of this study is "indigenous peoples", the local Han people out, but there are still local Han people live there for a long time, so future research can be considered at the time of the survey will be also included in the study of Han.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Andereck, K. L., & Nyaupane, G. P. (2010). Exploring the nature of tourism and quality of life perceptions among residents. *Journal of Travel Research*, 50(3), 248-260.
- [2]. Andereck, K. L., & Nyaupane, G. (2011). Development of a tourism and quality-of-life instrument. In M. Budruk & R. Phillips (Eds.), *Quality-of-Life Community Indicators for Parks, Recreation and Tourism Management*, 43, 95-113.
- [3]. Andereck, K. L., Valentine, K. M., Vogt, C. A., & Knopf, R. C. (2007). A cross-cultural analysis of tourism and quality of life perceptions. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 15(5), 483-502.
- [4]. Bakri, N. M., & Jaafar, M. (2015). An analysis of tourism impacts on residents quality of life. *Advances in Environmental Biology*, 9(5), 50-52.
- [5]. Bramston, P., Pretty, G., & Chipuer, H. (2002). Unraveling subjective quality of life: An investigation of individual and community determinants. *Social Indicators Research*, 59, 261-274.
- [6]. Chang, H. M., & Huang, H. C. (2014). A Study of Indigenous Tribe Tourism Planning and Developing-Case by Tamalung in Taiwan. *Journal of International Management Studies*, 9(2), 87-94.
- [7]. Cascante, D. M. (2008). *Consequences of Tourism-based growth on rural communities' quality of life: A comparative study of Liberia and La Fortuna, Costa Rica*. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA.
- [8]. Jurovski, C., & Brown, D. O. (2001). A comparison of the views of involved versus noninvolved citizens on quality of life and tourism development issues. *Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research*, 25(4), 355-370.
- [9]. Kim, K., Uysal, M., & Sirgy, M. J. (2013). How does tourism in a community impact the quality of life of community residents? *Tourism Management*, 36, 527-540.
- [10]. Liou, Gwo-Bao. (2013). *Ecotourism cultural impact analysis*. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI.
- [11]. McGillivray, M., & Clarke, M. (2006). Human well-being: Concepts and Measures (pp. 3-15). In McGillivray, M. and M. Clarke (eds.), *Understanding Human Well-Being*. New York: United Nations University Press
- [12]. McGillivray, M. (2007). *Human Well-Being, Concept and Measurement*. New York: Palgrave MacMillan.
- [13]. Michalkó, G., Bakucz, M. & Rátz, T. (2013). The relationship between tourism and residents' quality of life: A case study of Harkány, Hungary. *European Journal of Tourism Research*, 6(2), 154-169.
- [14]. Parkins, J., Stedman, R., & Varghese, J. (2001). Moving towards local-level indicators of sustainability in forest-based communities: A mixed methods approach. *Social Indicators Research*, 56, 43-72.
- [15]. Perdue, R. R., Long, P. T., & Kang, Y. S. (1999). Boomtown tourism and resident quality
- [16]. of life: The marketing of gaming to host community residents. *Journal of Business Research*, 44(3), 165-177.
- [17]. Ritsner, M., Kurs, R., Kostizky, H., Ponizovsky, A., & Modai, I. (2002). Subjective quality of life in severely mentally ill patients: A comparison of two instruments. *Quality of Life Research*, 11, 553-561.
- [18]. Sirgy, M. J., & Cornwell, T. (2001). Further validation of the Sirgy et al.'s measure of community quality of life. *Social Indicators Research*, 56(2), 125-143.
- [19]. Sirgy, M. J., Rahtz, D. R., Cicic, M., & Underwood, R. (2000). A method for assessing residents' satisfaction with community-based services: A quality-of-life perspective. *Social Indicators Research*, 49(3), 279-316.
- [20]. Sirgy, J., Lee, D., Miller, C., & Littlefield, J. (2004). The impact of globalization on a country's quality of life: Towards and integrated model. *Social Indicators Research*, 68(3), 251-298.
- [21]. Yu, Chia-Pin, (2011). *Investigating resident attitudes toward tourism development: A Community quality of life perspective*. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, Department of Recreation, Park and Tourism Studies Indiana University, Bloomington, IN.