
A Study of Tourism Development Influence on QOL of Alishan Indigenous Tribes in Taiwan

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyze the influence of indigenous people's perceived the quality of life (QOL) on the tribe in the process of tourism development. In the survey, 8 tribes in Alishan were selected as the research objects, and a total of 776 valid questionnaires were collected through non-random sampling based on the proportion of each tribe's households. After statistical analysis, the findings of this study are as follows: 1. In terms of the influence on QOL, indigenous people's perceived higher are "I am proud of our tribe". 2. Different demographic variables have an influence on the perceived QOL of indigenous peoples. 3. Those whose family work has nothing to do with the tourism industry have a higher perception of the influence on the QOL. Based on the above findings, this study not only gives suggestions to indigenous tribes and tourism sectors of the government, but also puts forward specific research reference directions for future tribal tourism researchers.

Keywords: *Quality of life (QOL), tourism development, indigenous tourism, tribe, Alishan*

1. INTRODUCTION

Alishan is one of the important places for Taiwan Tourism Bureau to promote the in-depth tourism of indigenous tribes. This area is not only rich in natural and ecological resources, but also the Tsou indigenous people who live in Alishan. Natural resources and indigenous culture are the main reasons for attracting international and domestic tourists to visit the tribes. Alishan township is located in the eastern part of Chiayi County, Taiwan, from 360 meters to 3952 meters above sea level. There are eight Tsou tribes: Dabang, Tefuye, Leye, Laiji, Lijia, Shanmei, Xinmei and Chashan. In recent years, with the development of in-depth tourism, the number of domestic and foreign tourists who visit the indigenous tribes in Alishan during the holiday period is also increasing. The tribes manage accommodation and provide tourists with a journey to experience the Tsou culture, which also enables the indigenous tribes in Alishan to find more employment opportunities because of the tourism development. In addition, since 2014, in the tribal tourism project of "Tribal Heart Tour" promoted by Taiwan Council of Indigenous Peoples, Alishan Laiji, Shanmei, Jiayama (Chashan Village), and Tefuye tribe have been listed as important indigenous in-depth tourism tribes.

The measurement of QOL is an ever-changing topic, which aims to reflect people's living conditions. It can not only describe social status and people's well-being, but also serve as the basis for the government to formulate public policies to promote social development and

people's well-being [1]. Andereck, Valentine, Vogt and Knopf [2] pointed out that tourism can not only promote the improvement of QOL facilities, but also help the community to achieve an ideal living environment, and also affect the local QOL [3,4,5]. However, most of the researches on the impact of tourism development on the community are less about the influence on the QOL [5], especially on the QOL of indigenous tribe, and few of them are in-depth analysis. Therefore, what are the most satisfactory aspects of the improvement of the QOL of the indigenous tribe since the comprehensive development of tourism in Alishan? However, what is the perception of the improve QOL among different tribes and indigenous peoples of different background? Therefore, based on the above background and problem, the purpose of this study is as follows:

- (1) To analyze the improvement of indigenous people perceive tourism development on the QOL of the tribe.
- (2) To analyze the improvement of indigenous people perceive tourism development on the QOL in different background variables.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Andereck et al. [2] defined QOL as a person's life satisfaction, satisfaction or realization and experience in the world. It's how people see it, or how they feel about their lives. Generally, the content of QOL includes: well-being, welfare, utility, life satisfaction, prosperity, need for practice, ability improvement, destitution, empowerment, human poverty, land, happiness,

living standard and development [6]. In terms of interpretation, QOL can be explained from both objective and subjective aspects, includes: economic well-being, consumer well-being, social well-being and health well-being [7]. These objective indicators include the measures for employment and working conditions, income, financial situation, GDP per capita, average annual inflation rate, public external debt, literacy, education, crime rate, divorce rate, life expectancy access to health care at birth, infant mortality and pollution. Subjective indicators of QOL include self-assessment understanding, self-record satisfaction, happiness, feeling safe, life fun, emotional happiness, and living a meaningful life [8]. Sirgy, Rahtz, Cicic, and Underwood [9] developed a method to evaluate residents' satisfaction with community-based services. Based on the theory of consumer satisfaction, they analyzed individual government services (such as police, fire fighting / rescue, and Library), business services (such as banking / savings, insurance, and department stores), and non-profit services (such as alcohol / drug abuse, crisis intervention, and religious services). The results show that the overall satisfaction of the community is not only limited to the above matters, but also related to other areas of life (such as work, religion, leisure), which will also affect the overall life satisfaction. According to the model developed by Sirgy et al [9], Sirgy and Cornwell [8] further research points out that in the model of overall community residents' satisfaction, there are other types of community, such as the quality of environment, the proportion of natural landscape change, ethnic relationship, living expenses, crime, relationship with people, friendship of neighbors, and housing supply. Sirgy and Cornwell [8] reiterated once again that overall community satisfaction and other overall life areas (work, family, leisure) will affect overall life satisfaction.

In the study of community QOL by Parkins, Stedman, and Varghese [10], the indicators are divided into: natural comfort (reducing water pollution, regional peace, proximity to nature, maintenance of wild animals and plants, local wild land, natural landscape not damaged by human), service (fair and just property tax rate, food available in the community, health, education and maintenance) Community service ability), community sense (people's participation in community decision-making, feeling like a family, belong to the community, promote all activities of the community), recreation place (maintaining/promote the vacationer's economy, enhancing the management of recreation facilities, using opportunities of local recreation facilities,

encouraging the artistic development of the community), and economic development (employment, income). Andereck and Nyaupane [3] divided the QOL into social well-being, urban problem, lifestyle, community pride and awareness, natural/cultural heritage protection, economic strength, leisure facilities and crime and drug abuse. In the tourism and QOL instrument developed by Andereck and nyaupane [4], the factors of QOL are divided into: personal and community life (which is also divided into community pride and community welfare), natural/cultural maintenance, tax and facility convenience, economic intensity, crime and deviant behavior.

Different demographic variables will affect the perception QOL, Cascante [11] found that under different biophysics, social culture, socio-demographic variables and socio-economic conditions, the results of influence on QOL in each community were different. In the empirical study of tourism impact, it is found that the variables will influence cognition of tourism impact, such as gender, marital status, age, education level, occupation, living area (distance from the center of tourist destination) and living time of residents confirm the existence of impact [12,13]. In addition, whether residents rely on tourism or not is an important variable that affects residents' cognition and attitude towards tourism impact. In the study of related tourism impact and attitude, it is found that it will affect residents' cognition and attitude [12]. For example, travel agencies, tour guides, tour leaders, souvenir sales, restaurants, hotels, accommodation, scenic spot services, generally refer to the reception of tourists. Haralambopoulos and Pizam [14] studied the impact of tourism and residents' attitudes on Samos island in Greece. The result show that the residents whose economy depended on tourism not only had a positive attitude towards the development of tourism, but also had a higher attitude than the non-dependents. Andereck and Nyaupan [3] found that the perception of community residents' percept tourism impact will have an impact on the QOL. Usher and Kerstetter [15] also found that residents think that under the impact of tourism, it has a positive impact on their QOL.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Subjects and Sampling

This study adopted a questionnaire survey and treated indigenous peoples living in the eight tribes of Alishan Township as subjects. Based on households, it conducted a general survey and investigated one indigenous person aged at least 20 in every household of each tribe. During weekdays there were usually only elderly residents and children in the tribe because the young people mostly worked or studied in the cities, therefore this study conducted the surveys on holidays. The investigation lasted from February 11 to May 25, 2018. Questionnaires were distributed to 50% of the population aged 20 years old or above in the Dabang, Tefuye, Leye, Laiji, Lijia, Shanmei, Xinmei and Chashan tribes. A total of 850 questionnaires were distributed and 759 valid questionnaires were collected, including 78 questionnaires from Dabang, 86 from Tefuye, 103 from Shanmei, 80 from Liaji, 77 from Chashan, 75 from Xinmei, 195 from Leye, and 65 from Laiji were retrieved. The valid return rate was 89.29%.

3.2. Research Questionnaire

The research questionnaire included three parts. First is the QOL of indigenous tribes, include 34 items and seven factors: sense of tribe, maintenance of nature and culture, public facilities, taxation and subsidy, economic power, public security, and tribal life. The scale was designed according to the QOL studies by Sirgy and Cornwell [8], Parkins, Stedman, and Varghese [10], Andereck and Nyaupane [3], and Andereck and Nyaupane [4]. The scales developed by previous scholars mostly focus on communities and the items do not match the lives of indigenous tribes in Taiwan. The researcher used the experience of training volunteer guides in the eight tribes to understand the tribal situations. Thus, in addition to the previous studies, the researcher designed the scale of the QOL according to practical experience. Scores for the three scales ranged from 1 to 5, with answers ranging from "strongly agree" (5 point) to "strongly disagree" (1 point). The second part is the demographic variables of indigenous peoples, includes: gender, marital status, age, education level, monthly income, and living tribe. The third part is about the degree of tourism dependence. There are two questions. I want to know whether the indigenous

peoples themselves are related to tourism, and whether their families and jobs are related to tourism. This study is mainly based on the work of Lankford and Howard [13].

3.3. Data Analysis

As to the valid questionnaires retrieved, the steps of the statistical analysis were as follows. (1) SPSS for Windows 22.0 was used to analyze the distribution of the indigenous people's demographic variables through frequency distribution and percentages of the descriptive statistics. (2) In terms of reliability test, the QOL research and scale constructed by Andereck and Nyaupane [4] has good validity. Therefore, Cronbach's α coefficient is used as the basis of reliability measurement in this study. (3) Use the One-way ANOVA statistical method, to analyzes the perceptive differences of the influence of QOL of indigenous peoples with different demographic variables and tourism dependence.

3.4. Reliability and Validity Analysis of the Questionnaire

In terms of validity construction, first of all, three scholars and experts in this field are invited to examine whether the translation scale of this study is the same as the original meaning. Then five indigenous peoples were asked to check whether the questions listed in the scale could reflect the actual situation. According to Andereck and Nyaupane [4] developed QOL research and factor classification, respectively: tribal sense (item: 1,8,15,12) (Cronbach's α =0.74), nature and culture maintenance (2,9,16,22,28) (Cronbach's α =0.89), public facilities (3,10,17,23,29,33,37) (Cronbach's α =0.81), public facilities (3,10,17,23,29,33,37) (Cronbach's α =0.81), taxation and Subsidies (4, 11, 18, 24, 30 questions) (Cronbach's α =0.89), economic power (5, 15, 25, 31 questions) (Cronbach's α =0.63), public security (6, 13, 19, 26 questions) (Cronbach's α =0.64), and tribal life (7, 14, 10, 27, 32 questions) (Cronbach's α =0.81). There are 34 questions in the total table, Cronbach's α =0.95. From the results of the above analysis, the reliability of the scale is good, and further analysis can be carried out.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Characteristic Analysis of the Valid Samples

Among the 759 valid questionnaires retrieved, 337 were males (44.4%) and 422 were females (55.6%). As to marital status, 445 were married (58.6%) and 314 were unmarried (41.4%). As to age, most of the respondents were aged 21 – 30 (215 subjects; 28.6%). As to education level, most of them had graduated from senior high schools and vocational schools (444 subjects; 58.5%). As to occupation, most of the respondents worked in the service industry (267 subjects; 35.2%). As to monthly income, most of the respondents (462 subjects; 60.9%) earned below NTD 25,000 (USD 833). In terms of tribal living time, this study refers to the study of residents' cognition of tourism development in Látková and Vogt [16], in which the definition of living time is analyzed in 10 years

as a unit, with 170 people (22.4%) in 21-30 years as the highest. In addition, in terms of tourism dependence, 236 subjects answered that their work was related to tourism, accounting for 31.1%, and 523 (68.9%) were unrelated. In terms of family work and tourism, there are 441 people whose family work is related to tourism, accounting for 58.1%.

4.2. Analysis on the influence of perceived QOL of the indigenous peoples in Alishan

According to the analysis results in Table 1, the top five items of the influence of tourism on the QOL of the indigenous peoples in Alishan are: "I am proud of our tribe" (M=3.80), "I feel that I belong to the tribe" (M=3.65), "Sense of security in the tribe." (M=3.64), "the tribe residents can operate restaurants, B&B and shops by themselves"

Table 1: Analysis on the influence of perceived QOF of the indigenous peoples in Alishan

Items	Mean	SD	Order
1. I am proud of our tribe.	3.80	0.879	1
8. I feel myself belong to tribe.	3.65	0.828	2
6. Sense of security in the tribe.	3.64	0.743	3
5. The tribe residents can operate restaurants, B&B and shops by themselves	3.60	0.756	4
15. The tribe resembles the whole family.	3.48	0.831	5
7. Clean water and air in the tribe.	3.42	0.902	6
12. Abundant festivals, markets, and workshops.	3.40	0.832	7
2. Conservation of habitats and numbers of wild animals and plants.	3.33	0.972	8
22. Preservation of traditional culture.	3.31	0.868	9
25. Independent economic power of the tribe is enhanced.	3.25	0.735	10
9. Conservation of primitive forest.	3.17	1.045	11
3. Medical facilities of the tribe.	3.17	0.723	12
21. Residents can participate in the decision making of tribal public affairs.	3.15	0.898	13
26. Less fighting among residents in the tribe.	3.13	0.760	14
19. Less crime of residents in the tribe.	3.12	0.630	15
27. Proper planning and use of land.	3.12	0.842	16
28. Conservation of the natural landscape.	3.08	0.963	17
16. Preservation of natural/cultural heritage.	3.06	1.015	18
13. Less alcohol abuse of residents in the tribe.	2.98	0.779	19
23. Recreational facilities of the tribe	2.97	0.955	20
31. Proper and sufficient job opportunities for tribal residents.	2.96	0.830	21
33. Refuge during tribal disasters.	2.93	0.777	22
10. Water and electricity of the tribe.	2.92	0.971	23
29. Disaster prevention of the tribe.	2.87	0.891	24
11. Governmental medical subsidies.	2.84	0.970	25
24. Governmental taxation on indigenous people.	2.81	0.836	26
32. Reduction of derelict buildings in the tribe.	2.81	0.852	27
14. Environment and tranquility of the tribe.	2.77	0.920	28
4. Governmental subsidies of life.	2.75	0.904	29
34. External access to the tribe (bridges and roads)	2.74	0.913	30

17. Educational facilities of the tribe	2.69	0.915	31
18. Governmental educational subsidies	2.64	0.934	32
30. Governmental welfare to the tribe	2.62	0.913	33
20. Less garbage everywhere	2.60	0.947	34

(M=3.60), and "I feel like a family in our tribe" (M=3.48).

4.3 An analysis of the difference of perceived QOL of the indigenous peoples in Alishan

According to the results of Table 2 T test analysis, there is no significant difference in the perception of the influence of QOL among the indigenous peoples of different genders ($t=0.23$, $p>.05$) and the indigenous peoples whose personal work is related to tourism ($t = -1.30$, $p>.05$). However, there were significant differences in marital status ($t=-8.26$, $p<.05$), unmarried (M=107.75) was higher than married (M=97.14), and family work and tourism ($t = -11.76$, $p<0.05$) were also significantly different, unrelated (M=109.94) felt higher than related (M=95.47). The results of One-way ANOVA analysis of variance in Table 3 show that there is no significant difference in the perception of QOL among indigenous peoples of different ages ($F=6.67$, $p>0.05$). However, there are significant differences in different tribes ($F= 36.29$, $p<0.05$). Chashan, Shanmei, Tefuye and Lajji are

significantly higher than Xinmei and Leye tribes, and Lijia is also significantly higher than Chashan and Lajji tribes. In terms of the living time of different tribes, the indigenous peoples who lived in 11-20 years had significantly higher influence on the QOL than those who lived in 51-60, 61-70 and over 71 years; in addition, the indigenous peoples who lived in 21-30 years were also significantly higher than those who lived in 61-70 and over 71 years; in addition, the indigenous peoples who lived in 31-40 years were also significantly higher than those who lived in 61-70 years. There is a significant difference in education level ($F=5.43$, $p<0.05$). The indigenous peoples in senior high school and junior college were significantly higher than those in colleges and university. There is a significant difference in different income ($F=8.31$, $p<0.05$). The income of NT. 25001-40000 (about US\$.830-1330) is significantly higher than that of the people without income. In different occupations, service industry, manufacturing industry and students are significantly higher than materfamilias with retirees and engaged in agriculture workers.

Table 2: T-test Summary of t-test analysis results

Variables		Mean	SD	T value	Sig
Gender	Male	101.70	18.25	0.23	0.82
	Female	101.40	18.15		
Marital status	married	97.14	17.22	-8.26*	.000
	unmarried	107.75	17.70		
Self depends on tourism	depend	100.25	15.32	-1.30	0.193
	not depend	102.11	19.32		
Household depends on tourism	depend	95.47	13.89	-11.76*	.000
	not depend	109.94	20		

* $p<.05$

Table 3: One-way ANOVA Summary of t-test analysis results

Variables		SS	df	MS	F value	Sig	Post-Hoc
Tribe	Within group	63318.27	7	9045.47	36.29*	.000	1,3,7,8>2,6, 4>1-8,
	Within group	187172.62	751	249.23			
	Sum	250490.89	758				

Age	Within group	21845.51	4	5461.38	6.67	18.01	
	Within group	228645.39	754	303.24			
	Sum	250490.89	758				
Time of living in a tribe.	Within group	20862.62	7	2980.37	9.75*	.000	2>6,7,8;3>7,8;4>7;
	Within group	229628.27	751	305.76			
	Sum	250490.89	758				
Educational level	Within group	5286.58	3	1762.19	5.43*	0.001	2,3>4
	Within group	245204.31	755	324.77			
	Sum	250490.89	758				
Month income	Within group	255.162	4	63.791	8.31*	.000	3>7
	Within group	5817.438	758	7.675			
	Sum	6072.600	762				
Occupation	Within group	17580.99	7	2511.57	8.10*	.000	2>9; 3,6,7>5,9
	Within group	232909.89	751	310.13			
	Sum	250490.89	758				

*p< .05

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

According to the results of the analysis, the indigenous peoples of Alishan believe that tourism development has the highest influence on the QOL in tribes. According to the results of the analysis, the top five items that affect the QOL of the tribe are: "I'm proud of our tribe", "I feel that I belong to the tribe", "Sense of security in the tribe", "the tribe residents can operate restaurants, B&B and shops by themselves" and "The tribe resembles the whole family". However, the indigenous peoples also tend to have a low degree of improvement in "external transportation (bridges, roads)", "educational facilities of the tribe", "government subsidies for education", "welfare granted by the government to the tribe" and "reduction in the situation of littering at will".

In terms of the influence of different demographic variables, first of all, this study found that indigenous peoples of different genders and ages

had no significant difference in their perception of the influence of tourism development on the QOL. Secondly, due to the fact that unmarried people are young, most of them have not yet been employed, and they have not lived in the tribe for a long time studying or working in other places, so they have a higher perception of the QOL than married people (most of them live in the tribe and work in the local area, or are elderly retired and farmers). The main reason is that compared with the living conditions in other places, they think that the living environment of the tribe has improved significantly due to the development of tourism, so they think that the QOL has improved.

Third, the results of the analysis confirm that the tribes and the time of living of the indigenous peoples will affect their perception of the improvement of the QOL in the development of tourism. The study found that the less the number of tourists visiting the tribes, the higher the improvement QOL. The main reason is to develop the relationship between tourism, which comes from the government's construction and welfare subsidies, plus the less negative impact of tourists. In addition, in terms of living time, the indigenous peoples who lived in a short time think that the

cognition of the improvement of the QOL of the tribe is better than that of the elders. There are two main reasons. One is that the indigenous peoples who lived in a short time think that the way of life of the tribe is the same as that of the city, and the natural environment is better than that of the metropolis. The two is that the elders are used to the way of life before, which is better for the life of the tribe as a result, the cognition of improving the QOL is also lower than that of those who live for a short time.

Fourth, indigenous peoples with income of NT. 25001-40000 think that the reason for the improvement of QOL is that the development of tourism. Most of them are middle-level and high-level people in the service industry. They work outside every day, and they are more aware of the changes in their living environment. Therefore, they know that the QOL has improved because of the development of tourism. There are significant differences in education level. Those with junior high school (or below) and senior high school education level are significantly higher than those with university education level, so they think that their living environment and welfare have been improved because of the development of tourism. However, those with university education level do not have a clear feeling. They should have a wide range of contacts, and think that the development and improvement of tourism destinations have been improved QOL is a necessary condition, so the feeling is lower.

Fifth, in different occupations, service industry, manufacturing industry and students are significantly higher than family management with retirees and those engaged in agriculture. Because housewives and retirees are in the tribe every day, they don't feel the change of QOL deeply, so the above situation comes into being. Finally, in terms of the degree of tourism dependence, first of all, this study found that there was no significant difference in the influence of personal work and tourism on the QOL of the indigenous peoples. In addition, indigenous people whose families work with unrelated people feel that the impact of QOL is higher than that of related people. The main reason is that in the questionnaire survey conducted by the researchers, not only during the Chinese New Year holiday, but also during the war sacrifice between Dabang and Tefuye. Most of the young

people returned to the tribe and also participated in the questionnaire survey, so the above results came into being. Because these young indigenous people who come back to the tribe generally think that their QOL has improved significantly after comparing their previous living conditions.

5.2. Suggestion

5.2.1 Management and practical implications

Because of the relationship between tourism development and indigenous people's "I'm proud of our tribe" and "increased popularity of the tribe", the tribe should further strengthen the cultural construction of the tribe, such as the architectural appearance, image, sculpture, totem, with the aid of government resources. In this way, not only can the young people understand the culture of the tribe better, but also be able to show the beautiful side of self-culture in front of tourists. In terms of QOL, indigenous people are places where the government can further strengthen and improve public facilities, such as tribal hydropower facilities, disaster prevention (earthquake, typhoon, flood, earth rock flow) facilities, medical subsidies, external transportation (bridges, roads) and education measures and subsidies.

5.2.2 Research limitations and suggest for future research

The main object of this study is indigenous peoples, excluding the local Han people, but there are still Han people living there for a long time, so follow-up researchers can consider including the Han people in the study. In the design of the questionnaire, because most of the indigenous peoples in the tribe are farmers, there are difficulties in filling in the "monthly income", so the follow-up researchers can change the design of the questionnaire to "annual income" or "monthly total income of the family", which is also easy for the subjects to fill in the questionnaire. In addition, this study found that there is no difference in the QOL between the indigenous peoples who depend on tourism or not, which is different from the previous study. Researchers suggest that future researchers should continue to explore the reasons in this direction, and adopt qualitative research methods to analyze the views of local tourists on tourism development, so as to better understand their problems and opinions.

REFERENCES

- [1] Tang-Sijia, The construction of quality of life indicators and the measurement of comprehensive quality of life index. Ph.D. Thesis, Mingchuan University, 2014.
- [2] Andereck, K., Valentine, L. K. M., and Vogt, C. A., Knopf, R. C. A cross-cultural analysis of tourism and QOL perceptions, *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 2007; 15(5): 483-502.
- [3] Andereck, K. L., and Nyaupane, G. P. Exploring the nature of tourism and QOL perceptions among residents. *Journal of Travel Research*, 2010; 50(3): 248-260.
- [4] Andereck, K. L., and Nyaupane, G. P. 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*, 2011; 43: 95-113.
- [5] Uysal, M., Sirgy, M., J. Woo, E., Kim, H. Quality of life (QOL) and well-being research in tourism. *Tourism Management*, 2016; 53: 244-261.
- [6] McGillivray, M. *Human Well-Being, Concept and Measurement*. New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2007.
- [7] Sirgy, M. J., Lee, D., Miller, C., and Littlefield, J. The impact of globalization on a country's QOL: Towards an integrated model. *Social Indicators Research*, 2004; 68(3): 251-298.
- [8] Sirgy, M. J., Cornwell, T. Further validation of the Sirgy et al.'s measure of community QOL. *Social Indicators Research*, (2001)56(2) 125-143. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1012254826324>
- [9] Sirgy, M. J. Rahtz, D. Cicic, R. M., and Underwood, R. A method for assessing residents' satisfaction with community-based services: A quality-of-life, perspective. *Social Indicators Research*, 2000; 49(3): 279-316.
- [10] Parkins, J. Stedman, R. and Varghese. J. Moving towards local-level indicators of sustainability in forest-based communities: A mixed methods approach. *Social Indicators Research*, 2001; 56: 43-72.
- [11] Cascante, D. M. Consequences of tourism-based growth on rural communities' QOL: A comparative study of Liberia and La Fortuna, Costa Rica. Ph.D. Thesis, Pennsylvania State University, 2008.
- [12] Andereck, K. L. and Vogt, C. A. The relationship between residents' attitudes toward tourism and tourism development options, *Journal of Travel Research*, 2000; 39(1): 27-36.
- [13] Lankford, S. V., and Howard, D. R. Developing a tourism impact attitude scale. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 1994; 21(1) 121-139.
- [14] Haralambopoulos, N. and Pizam, A. Perceived impacts of tourism-The case of Samos. *Annals of Tourism*, 1996; 23(3): 503-526.
- [15] Usher, L., and Kerstetter, E. D. Residents' perceptions of QOL in a surf tourism destination: A case study of Las Salinas, Nicaragua. *Progress in Development Studies*, 2014; 14(4): 321-333.
- [16] Látková, P., and Vogt, C. A. Residents' attitudes toward existing and future tourism development in rural communities. *Journal of Travel Research*, 2012; 51(1): 50-67.