

The Influence of Tourism Dependency on Tourism Impact and Development Support Attitude

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ABSTRACT—*The purpose of this study is to analyze the residents' dependence on the tourism industry, their perceptions of tourism impact, and the influence of tourism development supports attitude. This study takes 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 valid questionnaires were collected. The effective questionnaires were analyzed by descriptive statistics, t test and one-way ANOVA, the results as follow as: 1. The tourism impacts on the tribe, with a negative impact on the environment is the highest, but also brought a positive social and culture impact. 2. The family members of the respondents did not work in the tourism industry, they are higher in the perception of tourism impact and development support attitude. 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—Tourism impact, tribe, tourism dependency, support attitude, indigenous.

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the government of Taiwan has listed tourism development as an important policy objective, and wants to use tourism development to improve the lives of indigenous peoples and enhance the economic development of the tribes. Due to the prevalence of leisure and tourism in Taiwan, visiting aboriginal areas or tribes has become one of the most important features of the new tourism [1]. 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. But in recent years, with the deepening of the atmosphere of Taiwanese tourism, holiday visits to the indigenous tribes of Alishan domestic and foreign tourists are also growing. In addition the tribe also began operating in B & B, provides visitors experience the Tsou cultural tour, also let Alishan tribes of people because of tourism development, to find more employment opportunities. Indigenous culture in Taiwan is an important cultural asset, they live in tribes is the cultural heritage, but on the impact of modern life, not only the traditional tribal culture influenced by the more traditional, because life is not easy, employment difficulties, thus resulting in loss of tribal population [2][3]. The indigenous peoples in Taiwan have 16, the number of about 530 thousand people, but each indigenous tribe have different characteristics, also does not need to travel to upgrade their employment opportunities, and some tribes close to the city, there are economic development of the conditions are better; but some tribes economic development conditions is bad, therefore caused the population serious outflow, may be need develop tribal tourism to provide employment opportunities for indigenous peoples in the tribe. Because of the development of tourism, can bring a positive impact on the indigenous tribes, but it will also have a negative impact [1][2][3]. Especially in the indigenous tribes, most people still to engage in agriculture, and the indigenous people engaged in tourism industry are less; so in tourism development, it will cause they do not support the tourism development situation? Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyze the tourism development in the tribe, the indigenous perceptive impact and attitude to support for tourism development. And analysis of different tourism industry dependent indigenous, their perception of tourism impact and support attitude differences, hoping to provide tribal development tourism and government tourism sector reference.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Indigenous tourism

Indigenous tourism is a kind of resource based tourism types, and indigenous culture as the main tourist attraction [4], in addition to the local tourism development of the beautiful natural landscape and unique style of alien races, tourists to "see indigenous" as very important objective. Weaver [5] points out that the relationship between tourism and indigenous people is long, complex and ambiguous, and therefore there is no clear definition of indigenous tourism. Many scholars have different definitions of indigenous tourism, Hinch and Butler [4] pointed out that the indigenous tourism refers to indigenous people directly involved in the tourism industry or business is formed to attract tourists to

come as the way of tourism industry with indigenous culture. Ryan and Huyton [6] defined the "indigenous tourism" as a kind of tourism activity that people are attracted by the aboriginal culture, art performances, celebrations, attractions, historical heritage and customs, and visit the indigenous living areas. Notzke [7] think that the concept of indigenous / aboriginal tourism can simply refer to indigenous people involved in the tourism industry as tourism business owners, such as hotels, camping, golf courses and casinos, but more generally understood to mean a tourism product is focused on native culture, namely the aboriginal cultural tourism and cultural tourism. Zeppel [8] points out that aboriginal tourism refers to the indigenous who operate tourist and cultural centers, provide facilities for visitors and control the entry of visitors into cultural sites, natural resources and tribal areas. Therefore, all kinds of tourism activities with "indigenous culture" as the core resources and characteristics can be called "indigenous tourism". A comprehensive definition of scholars, the so-called indigenous tourism, should use its own indigenous culture and the natural environment, the actual operation and operation of tourism services, to meet the tourists for mixed culture tourism demand.

2.2. Tourism impact

Tourism impacts can be divided into three categories, namely, economic impact, social and cultural impact, and the impact of the environment [9] [10].

2.2.1 Economic impact

In the study of the tribal tourism impact, positive economic impact caused by tourism development, the most important is to "increase employment opportunities" [11] [12] [13], "people income increase" [13] [15], "increase tribal economic income" [12] [14], "the promotion of material welfare and raise living standards" [11], "the increase in local agricultural products sales", "to attract outside investment, improve the public facilities and services" [1]. In the aspect of negative economic impact, the most important is "the widening income gap between the rich and the poor are not equal" [15], "the residents need to borrow money to invest (liabilities)" and "traditional production use of resources with tourism development cause conflicts", "the loss of land ownership", "indigenous become working group", and "tourists without farmers are allowed to steal crops" [16].

2.2.2 Social and cultural impact

Tourism development caused by the positive social and cultural impact, the most important is "proud of self culture" [1] [12] [17] [18], "cultural recovery" [1] [11], "the continuation of culture and preservation" [2] [13] [19], "different cultural understanding" [11], "let the outsiders to understand the aboriginal culture" [2] [18] [20], "between the tribe people can work together" [1] [11], "tribal people interact more closely", and "increased leisure facilities and entertainment opportunities" and "enhance local visibility" [1] [18]. In the aspect of negative social and cultural impact, the most important is "traditional culture gradually disappear" [16] [21], "the lack of authenticity of culture" [16], "the devolution of culture" [11] [16], "the tribe people interaction reduce and cause conflict" [11], "the attitude of the people turn to the utilitarian, traditional values change" [11], "the traditional activities and ritual become to commercialism" and "life interfere by outsiders", "outsiders do not respect aboriginal cultural life" and "low quality handicrafts, appear to forgery or non local cultural products" [16] [21].

2.2.3 Environmental impact

Tourism development caused by the positive environmental impact, the most important is "the wild animal and plant habitat protected" [22] [23], "environmental awareness raising" [24], "environment and natural resources protected" [24], "tribal community beautification appearance are improved" [2] [3] [16], "external traffic are improved" [3] [24]. In the aspect of negative environmental impact, the main "noise increase" [24], "leading community became overcrowded" [24], "traffic congestion", "environmental pollution" [24], "garbage increase" [24], "the destruction of natural resources" [25], "community (tribe) improper development" [11].

2.3 Tourism dependence and development support attitude

Residents of their income sources is or not dependent on tourism industry, is an important influence variable on their tourism impact perception and attitude, and in the related tourism impact research results was found that will affect the cognition and attitude of the residents [26]. Haralambopoulos and Pizam [27] studied tourism impacts and attitudes of the residents on the Greek island of Samos, result found that the economic dependence on tourism of residents for tourism development, they not only hold a positive attitude, but also the high degree of support than non dependence. According to the Faulkner and Tideswell [28] based on social exchange theory, analysis the tourism development impact on the community, they point out that this theory is the most effective way to analyze the attitudes of residents towards tourism development, and research the theory mainly from Ap [29] of residents cognitive tourism impact studied. In essence, this framework considers the relationship between the residents and tourists, can be regarded as the costs and benefits of the transaction at the end of any one is the balance between cost and benefit of the results. In variable aspects, including the residents to participate in tourism, for individuals to participate in the tourism industry, the tourism impact will affect their judgment, and they tend to support the positive benefits of tourism development is higher than negative interest. In

the study of tourism impact, has found that depend on tourism industry residents for their lives will emphasize the positive impact of tourism development is higher than the negative impact [30] [31] [32] [33].

3. METHODOLOGY

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 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 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, including 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 four parts, first is the "tribal tourism impact cognitive scale", this part of the scale of a total of 40 questions, mainly to understand the indigenous perceived tourists brought which positive and negative impact to the tribe. In compiling the main refer to Amuquandoh [24], Chang and Huang [3], Chang and Chang Liao [2], Chang, Chang and Wu [1], Cole [12], Colton [19], Dyer, Aberdeen and Schuler [11], Hipwell [22], Huang, Liu, and, Chang [16]; Hunter [18], Ishii [15], Kunasekaran, Gill, Talib and Redzuan [17], Liou [21], McIntosh [20], Nepal [23], Rayn and Crotts's [14] tribal tourism impact research. The second part is the "tourism development attitude scale", this part of the scale of a total of 5 questions, mainly to understand the indigenous feeling current situation of tourism development for the satisfaction of the tribe, as well as support attitude for future development. This part of the scale is refer to Gursoy, Jurowski and Uysal [34], Gursoy and Rutherford [35] study, as well as Lankford and Howard [32] scale of their previous research development. The two scales were measured by the Likert scale of five points, and the scores were given respectively from the "very agree", "agree", "ordinary", "do not agree", "very disagree", respectively, the score of 1 to 5. The third part of this questionnaire is demographic variables, including gender, marital status, age, education, income, living tribes, etc. The fourth part is the tourism dependence, a total of three questions, mainly to understand indigenous their occupation and the job position, and their family members job, is or not relate with tourism industry, this part compose by Lankford and Howard's [32]tourism impact research questionnaire.

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 income, living tribe, personal job, job position, family members relationship with tourism industry. Second, to analyzes the residents' perception of tourism impact and their support attitude for tourism development in the tribe. 2. Use Cronbach' α coefficient to analysis this study scale reliability. 3. Use t-test to analysis the indigenous personal job related and unrelated tourism industry, and family members job related and unrelated tourism industry, the differences in their perceptions of tourism impact and their attitudes to tourism development support. 4. Use One-way ANOVA to analysis the indigenous individual job postion related tourism industry, the differences in their perceptions of tourism impacts and their attitudes towards development support.

3.4. Reliability analysis

Because the scale of this study is based on a number of empirical studies, it has good content validity, so this study is only to analyze the reliability of the scale. Analysis result found that the "positive economic impact scale" Cronbach 's alpha was .77, "negative economic impact scale" Cronbach 's alpha was .70, "positive ecvironmental impact scale" Cronbach 's alpha was .84, "negative ecvironmental impact scale" Cronbach 's alpha was .83, "positive social and cultural impact scale" Cronbach 's alpha was .83, "negative social and cultural impact scale" Cronbach 's alpha was .70, and "tourism development support attitude scale" Cronbach 's alpha was .85. Above result show that all sacle have good reliability.

4. RESULT

4.1. The effective 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 terms of marital status, married were 452 (58.3%), and unmarried 323 (41.7%). In terms of age, 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 terms of 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%). On the occupation, the 268 highest in the

service (34.5%). In terms of 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%). There are 243 people (31.4%), the personal's job is related to the tourism industry, including services, business, and manufacturing. In the jobs relateto tourism industry, which accounted for 191 of staff (77%) accounted for the largest number. In terms of familymembers job and tourism, 478 (57.8%) of the family members job related to tourism.

4.2 Analysis of Tourism Impact and Support Attitude

4.2.1 Tourism Impact

Tourism impact analysis shows that in the first ten of the impact items, there are six negative impact, especially in the first four are the negative environmental impact, which "caused the garbage increase" (M=4.05) is the highest, and the "increase of noise" (M=3.96), third "environmental pollution" (M=3.90), fourth is "tourists without permission harvest crops" (M=3.86). The fifth and the sixth are the positive impact, respectively "to identify their own culture and pride" (M=3.83), as well as "tribal notability are rise" (M=3.81). The other eighth and tenth are respectively the positive impact, "increase the local agricultural products sales" (M=3.75) and "increasing employment opportunities" (M=3.72). But the seventh is "tribe life interference from outside visitors", and the ninth "cause traffic jam in the tribe" (M=3.74) is still a negative impact.

4.2.1 Support Attitude

The results of the analysis show that the attitude of indigenous toward tourism development is between the general and the agreed, but see the average value, we can find that the attitude of the people is still support. In the five items, "I support the tribe tourism development was the highest" (M=3.98), has been close to "agree", followed by "I support more tourism in the tribe" (M=3.88), third "I support the indigenous tribes should encourage the development of tourism for life improvement" (M=3.86) also close to "agree". Fourth "I support the tribe can able to attract more tourists"(M=3.58), fifth is "on the whole, I am satisfied with the tourism development status of our tribe"(M=3.40).

4.3 Analysis of Tourism Dependence Influence on Tourism Impact and Tourism Development Support Attitude

4.3.1 Personal Job

From table 1 Analysis of t test results, indigenous peoples their personal job related or unrelated tourism industry in the tourism impact perception of "positive economic impact factor" (t=-.343, p>.05),"negative economic impact factor" (t=-1.01, p>.05),"the positive environmental impact factors" (t=-1.57, p>.05), "negative environmental impact factor" (t=-0.98, p>.05)," positive impact of social and cultural factor" (t=-.197, p>.05) and "negative impact of social and cultural factor" (t=-.14, p>.05) there were no significant differences. In addition, there was no significant difference in the " attitude of tourism development support" (t=.31, p.> 05).

Table1
Summary of result of T-test personal job related or unrelated tourism instry on tourism impact perception and tourism development support attitude

Factors	Variables	Mean	SD	T value	Sig
Tourism impact	Personal job				
Positive economic impact	Related	21.04	3.12	-.343	.731
	Unrelated	21.13	3.565		
Negative economic impact	Related	16.36	2.54	-1.01	.314
	Unrelated	16.59	2.99		
Positive environmental impact	Related	19.97	3.92	-1.57	.116
	Unrelated	20.50	4.49		
Negative environmental impact	Related	26.68	3.47	-.098	.922
	Unrelated	26.71	4.39		
Positive social and cultural impact	Related	25.28	3.19	.197	.844
	Unrelated	25.22	4.66		
Negative social and cultural impact	Related	17.42	2.41	-1.14	.253
	Unrelated	17.67	2.98		
Tourism development support attitude	Related	18.77	2.47	.31	.756
	Unrelated	18.69	3.15		

4.3.2 Job Position

Table 2 shows the results of the One-way ANOVA analysis, personal job related to tourism, and their different positions, in the tourism impact perception of "positive economic impact factor" ($F=.65, p>.05$), "the negative economic impact factor" ($F=2.41, p>.05$) "positive environmental impact factor" ($F=2.19, p>.05$), "negative the environmental impact factor" ($F=.18, p>.05$), "positive impact of social and cultural factor" ($F=2.20, p>.05$) and "negative impact of social and cultural factor" ($F=.88, p>.05$) there were no significant differences. In addition, there was no significant difference ($F=1.95, p>.05$).

Table2
Summary of result of One-way ANOVA job position related tourism industry on tourism impact perception and tourism development support attitude

Factors		SS	df	Ms	F	Sig
Positive economic impact	Between Groups	12.913	2	6.457	.65	.526
	Within Groups	2363.982	236	10.017		
	Total	2376.895	238			
Negative economic impact	Between Groups	30.746	2	15.373	2.41	.092
	Within Groups	1508.024	236	6.390		
	Total	1538.770	238			
Positive Environmental impact	Between Groups	68.509	2	34.254	2.19	.115
	Within Groups	3697.876	236	15.669		
	Total	3766.385	238			
Negative t Environmental impact	Between Groups	4.366	2	2.183	.18	.835
	Within Groups	2849.542	236	12.074		
	Total	2853.908	238			
Positive social and cultural impact	Between Groups	48.632	2	24.316	2.20	.114
	Within Groups	2614.054	236	11.077		
	Total	2662.686	238			
Negative social and cultural impact	Between Groups	10.178	2	5.089	.88	.418
	Within Groups	1370.567	236	5.807		
	Total	1380.745	238			
Tourism development support attitude	Between Groups	23.768	2	11.884	1.95	.144
	Within Groups	1431.056	235	6.090		
	Total	1454.824	237			

4.3.3 Family Members Job

From table 3 t-test results, shows that the indigenous their family members job related and unrelated to tourism industry in the tourism impact perception of "positive economic impact factor" ($t=-6.54, p<.05$) have significant differences, family member job unrelated($M=22.03$) percept higher than the related people ($M= 20.43$). In the "positive environmental impact factor" ($t=-8.44, p<.05$) have significant differences, the indigenous peoples their family members job unrelated($M=21.82$) percept higher than the related people($M=19.26$). In the "positive social and cultural impact factor" ($t=-3.41, p<.05$) have significant differences, the indigenous peoples their family members job unrelated($M=25.85$) percept higher than the related people($M=24.79$). In the "negative economic impact factor" ($t=-1.62, p>.05$), "negative environmental impact factor" ($t=1.88, p>.05$), and "negative social and cultural impact factor" ($t=.19, p>.05$), there was no significant difference. There are also a significant difference in the "tourism development support attitude"($t=.31, p<.05$), and it was found that the famiy members job unrelated to tourism industry($M=19.07$) were higher than related($M=18.47$).

Table3
Summary of result of T-test personal job related or unrelated tourism industry on tourism impact perception and tourism development support attitude

Factors	Variables	Mean	SD	T value	Sig
Tourism impact	Personal job				
Positive economic impact	Related	20.43	2.87	-6.54*	.000
	Unrelated	22.03	3.89		
Negative economic impact	Related	16.38	2.04	-1.62	.106
	Unrelated	16.72	3.70		
Positive environmental impact	Related	19.26	3.74	-8.44*	.000
	Unrelated	21.82	4.64		
Negative environmental impact	Related	26.96	3.17	1.88	.060
	Unrelated	26.35	5.15		
Positive social and cultural impact	Related	24.79	3.03	-3.41*	.001
	Unrelated	25.85	5.46		
Negative social and cultural impact	Related	17.61	1.94	.19	.849
	Unrelated	17.57	3.72		
Tourism development support attitude	Related	18.47	2.30	-2.76*	.006
	Unrelated	19.07	3.65		

5. DISCUSSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Discussion

5.1.1 Tourism Impact

Tourism impact analysis shows that in the first ten of the impact items, six are negative impact, especially the first three are the negative environmental impact, which caused the "garbage increase" is the highest, followed by the "noise increase", third is "caused environmental pollution", in addition to their feel "the life by outsiders interference" and "causing traffic jams", the above analysis results support the obvious tourism in the tribal development with a negative impact on the environment as the highest [11] [24] [25]. However, tourism is not always a negative impact, the analysis also found that Alishan indigenous peoples think that tourism development "makes identity their own culture and feel proud" and "increase tribe visibility", this result support relevant research was similar finding [1] [12] [17] [18]. Because tourism in the tribal development, indigenous peoples think that can "increase the local agricultural products sales" and "increasing employment opportunities", the results also confirmed that tourism can help to increase the tribal resident's income, improve the economic situation of residents, this finding similar other indigenous tourism research [3] [11] [12] [13] [15].

5.1.2 Support Attitude

The results of the analysis showed that indigenous peoples of their attitudes toward tourism development is inclined to support the attitude, from the results, because tourism development is for tribe economic development and living have help, so even if have a negative impact, they are still supported [26] [27] [28] [29]. Moreover, from the second "I support tourism in the tribal development" and third more "I support the indigenous tribes should encourage the development of tourism for life improvement", the two question score situation, indigenous people tend to develop tourism, but also hope that the future can have more development. Although the results of residents' development status of the tourism in the tribe, and the future development is held close to the "agreement", also with Lankford and Howard [26] studied result are similar, but a specific support and influence, he still need to refer to the other variable effects.

5.1.3 Analysis of Tourism Dependence Influence on Tourism Impact and Tourism Development Support Attitude

5.1.3.1 Personal Job

Analysis of results, indigenous peoples their personal job related or unrelated tourism industry in the tourism impact perception of "positive economic impact factor", "negative economic impact factor", "the positive environmental impact factor", "negative environmental impact factor", "positive impact of social and cultural factor" and "negative impact of

social and cultural factor" and "attitude of tourism development support" there were no significant differences. The compared to studies of previous tourism impact, found that "economic dependence on tourism industry" of residents, and support for the impact of attitude has effect is not the same, because most studies have found that residents depend on tourism industry is higher level, the positive impact of feelings and attitudes to support are higher [30] [31] [32] [33]. The results of the same with Ko and Stewart [31] study found, it also shows that when tourism develops to a certain stage, but the residents have to adapt to the development of tourism for tourism impact cognition are the same, and not because of the influence of engaged in tourism industry.

5.1.3.2 Job Position

The results of the analysis show that the indigenous peoples their personal job is related to the tourism industry, but the different job positions will not affect their on tourism impact and tourism support attitude. A previous studies [26] [27] [28] [29] found that residents depend on tourism, is an important influence on their cognition of tourism impact and support attitude variables, and research in the related impact and attitude are found to influence the cognition and attitude of residents [32], but this research result and the comparison is not the same. It also shows that the indigenous people that serve the tourism industry are the same in the perception of tourism impact and the attitude to development supports.

5.1.3.3 Family Members Job

The results of the analysis show that the indigenous peoples their their family members job related to tourism industry, in the tourism impact perception of "positive economic impact factor " and "positive environmental impact factor " and "positive social and cultural impact factor " and "development support attitude factor" are higher than unrelated. In the study of the impact of tourism, also found that the residents who depend on the tourism industry, they will emphasize the positive impact of tourism development will be higher than the negative impact [30] [31] [32] [33]. Researchers think it is caused by the influence of sampling time, because during the researchers in the questionnaire survey, not only is the Chinese New Years holiday, but also encounter Dabang and Tefuye tribe hold War Ceremony, and most of the young people back tribe, also participated in the questionnaire survey, so it produces the result. They think the market in the future of the tribal employment is tourism, they also see the positive impact on tourism development of the tribe, even though there are negative impact, but they are still in favor of and support the development of tourism.

5.2 Suggestion

5.2.1 For Tourism Developmnet in the Tribe

First of all from the tourism impact, of course, tourism has made positive impact, therefore not only satisfied with the indigenous tourism development present situation, more in favor of more tourism in the future, but to the tribe brings negative environmental impact. So the government departments and tribes, should be planning to travel routes, visitors can make vehicles parked in the tribe, please tourists can walk mining tourism, and setting and trash environment collocation, in order to reduce waste, traffic congestion and noise problems.

5.2.2 For Government Tourism Sector

The government sectors, should be planning to tour routes, visitors can make vehicles parked in the tribe, asking tourists can walk mining tourism, and set and trash environment collocation, in order to reduce waste, traffic congestion and noise problems. Also because of tourism development, let indigenous "proud and identity their cultural", and "increase tribe visibility", so government subsidies in tribal resources, we should strengthen the cultural construction of the tribe, such as appearance, and aboriginal culture building image, sculpture, totem; so, not only can make young people have a better understanding of tribal culture, but also can show a good self culture in front of tourists. In the survey of "quality of life", it is also found that the "tribal sense" of indigenous people is promoted, and the most satisfying, so the leaders of the tribe can be strengthened in this respect.

5.2.3 For Future Researchers

The researchers in the questionnaire survey, not only is the Chinese New Years holiday, but also encounter Dabang and Tefuye tribe hold War Ceremony, most of the young people, as well as the native people who live in the city, also came back to the tribe for the new year holiday, also participated in the questionnaire survey. Therefore, the family members are not the subjects of the tourism industry, they feel the impact on higher tourism issues. Perhaps because these subjects to believe that the prospects of the development of the tourism industry is better, so the support of tourism development, but the long-term living in the local, but the impact are higher, it is necessary to further explore the reasons. Therefore, in the future, researchers should take this into consideration in sampling, whether it can fully express the problems encountered in the development of tourism.

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