**How**

**Influence of Household Characteristics**

**on Poverty Alleviation Through Tourism Development in Kiluan Village?**

Neli Aida

Lecturer at Economics Department

University of Lampung, Indonesia

Abstract

Household characteristics have a large impact on the development of tourism and poverty alleviation. Gender head of household is an important aspect of developing tourism and poverty alleviation. The average assets, health, and education of household members are assets for tourism development, but household size, dependency ratio, and employment opportunities also have an important influence on development.

This study aims to determine the effect of household characteristics on tourism development and their impact on poverty alleviation in Kiluan Village with a quantitative descriptive analysis.

The results : The development of tourism was directly influenced positively and significantly by household characteristics; Poverty Alleviation Characteristics of households are directly affected positively and significantly by household Characteristics; Household characteristics directly have a positive and significant influence on poverty alleviation through tourism development. The implications of this research can be used as a basic consideration for local goverments or private sectors for tourism development and decreasing a poverty levels in the end.

Keywords: Tourism, household characteristic, poverty alleviation

1. **INTRODUCTION**

Tanggamus Regency government to focus on poverty alleviation. In line with this problem, potential Tanggamus Regency has diversity of coastal ecosystems and a rich biological is a resource that must be utilized to realize as an engine of growth. Study of the development of segmentation changes in the tourism-based economy in Kazbegi, Georgia (Guregion can be seen from the size of the household, dependency ratio, average head of household gender, assets, employment, health and education of the average household member can also influence the level of poverty "(World Bank 2009: Gushvili et al., 2017). "Indicators of household characteristics from a region can be seen from household size, dependency ratio, average household head gender, assets, employment, health and education of the average household member can also influence poverty rates” (World Bank 2009). That “…Most existing multidimensional poverty measures, such as the MPI-LA and the Global-MPI, use the household as the unit of analysis, which means that the multidimensional poverty condition of the household is equated with the multidimensional poverty condition of all its members; accordingly, these measures ignore the intra-household inequalities and are gender-insensitive” (Musavengane, R**.,** 2018).

The Australian Department of Tourism in Lee and Hsieh, (2016) which defines “tourism is nature-based tourism by including aspects of education and interpretation of the natural environment and culture of the community with ecological conservation”. According to the World Bank, (2009) in poverty resolution is ”The denial of choice and opportunities most basic for human development to lead a long healthy, creative life and enjoy a decent standard of living freedom, self esteem and the respect of other”.

**TABLE I. MAIN DETERMINANT OF POVERTY**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Variable | Indicator |
| Household characteristics | Household size |
| Dependency ratio |
| Average adult household (Head gender) |
| Assets ( land, jewelry, equipment, and other production facilities; housing;) |
| Employment and income structure (i.e., the proportion of adults employed; types of workwage employment or entrepreneurship; incoming money transfers) |
| Health and education of average household members  |

**Source: World Bank 2009.**

 Aida (2019) "explained that improving welfare, people will be free from poverty and enjoy a better life. Earnings from someone is sales results from the factors of production they have in the production sector.

 This problem is also faced by the Tanggamus Regency Government, especially in Kiluan Village as this locus of research. Community have a low educational background, and farmers as people's livelihood.The description described above, interested researchers review "Household Characteristics of Tourism Developmentand Impact on Poverty Alleviation (study in Kiluan Village, Tanggamus District, Lampung Province). " The formulation of the problem is: How influence of household characteristics on poverty alleviation through tourism development in Kiluan Village?

**II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This research was analyzed descriptively quantitative by survey method (Creswell, J. W.,et.al, 2007). Look for qualitative information on the informant using a list of questions, then using Smart PLS version 2.0 is calculated (Hair, J. F., et.al., 2017) This systematic research explain the data or characteristics of certain populations. Research locus at Kiluan Village, Kelumbayan District Tanggamus Regency, Lampung Province. The total sample of 106 households

1. Household Characteristics (X)

World Bank (2009) to calculate Household Characteristics (X), there are six (6) sub-variables, namely: 1. Size household (X1) 2. Dependency Ratio (X2) 3. Gender of the Household Head (X3) 4. Assets (X4) 5. Employment (X5) 6. Average Health and Education of Household Members (X6)

1. Tourism Development (Z)

Todaro and Smith, (2006) and sebele (2010) to calculate the Regional Characteristics (Z), there are seven (7) variables, such as: 1. Economic benefits (Z1) 2. Planning and Control (Z2) 3. Infrastructure (Z3)

1. Poverty Alleviation (Y)

Thomas (2016) and Prayitno (2019) to calculate the value of poverty alleviation in Kiluan Village, which is seen from one (1) sub-variables, namely: Income (Y1).

1. Path Chart Testing Model

 Based on the explanation in each model of measurement of construct variables (Household Characteristics, Tourism Development, and poverty alleviation that have been explained previously, it can be shown and explained the overall path diagram form model, which is as follows:



**III. HYPOTHESIS**

Hypotheses in this study are as follows: H1: There is a significant effect of Household characteristics tourism in Kiluan Village H2: There is a significant influence of Household characteristics on poverty alleviation in Kiuan Village H3: There are significant influences, namely the characteristics of Household and Tourism Development towards poverty alleviation in Kiluan Village

**IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS**

This research can be constructed path diagram using Smart PLS software version 2.0; the path diagram can be described as follows:



**Source: Research Result, 2019**

1. Result

X→Z : Household characteristics have a significant positive effect on tourism, by increasing household characteristics will improve tourism.

X→Y :The characteristics of households have a significant positive effect on poverty alleviation, by increasing household characteristics will increase poverty alleviation.

X → Z → Y: Characteristics of households have a significant positive effect on poverty alleviation through ecotourism, by increasing household characteristics will increase poverty alleviation through tourism.

Hypothesis examining

Hypothesis 1:

 Household Characteristics (X) has a significant effect on Tourism Development (Z) with a path coefficient of 0.507 and a calculated t value of 13.333 (> 1.96) significance of 0.000 (<0.05), means Household Characteristics (X ) has a direct effect on tourism development (Z).

Hypothesis 2

 Household Characteristics (X) has a significant effect on Poverty Alleviation (Y) with path coefficient values of 0.086 and t count values of 2.320 (> 1.96) significance 0.021 (<0.05), means Household Characteristics (X) direct influence on Poverty Alleviation (Y).

Hypothesis 3

 Household Characteristics (X) has a significant effect on Poverty Alleviation (Y) through Tourism Development (Z) with path coefficient value of 0.345 and t count value of 11.453 (> 1.96) significance of 0.000 (<0.05), means Characteristics Households (X) has an indirect effect on Poverty Alleviation (Y) Through Tourism Development (Z).

B. Discussions

By empowering the community, existing employment is absorbed for Luber tourism management. As in the employment field, the absorption of women to work helps their husbands make added value to household needs that will have an economic impact. For example: by renting tires and mats for visitors or selling agricultural products such as corn, durian and other fruits, it makes more value for the economy of the community. The development of tourist villages requires an active role in the community, and in her research also uses indicators of household characteristics (Scheyvens, 2008), similar with Aida's reaserch. The size of the household is not a burden, it is the obligation of parents to fulfill their family's needs as well as the dependency ratio. Gender Contributions The head of the household is seen in the involvement of women in helping meet their needs. The assets owned by the people of Kiluan community are gardens or private rice fields, which inherited from generation to generation. The average employment of the Kiluan society as farmers with earning an average of ≤ 1.5 million per month. Therefore, the Kiluan District government has conducted a women's empowerment program through bamboo woven crafts. Mostly household members aware of health and education.

Management of tourism by empowering the people of Kiluan society.It means that the role of household characteristics is very influential on poverty alleviation through tourism development. The existence of tourism can help household expenses. The economic benefits of a region, by the existence of ecotourism, it will open up business opportunities and income for the village, such as stalls, entrance tickets, tire rental, mat rentals, and selling agricultural products. Planning and control, development plans will be carried out in the tourism area to accommodate more visitors. The Kiluan community is aware of tourism assets, which are very beneficial for various groups, and this has attracted the government. Infrastructure is the main aspectsof the sustainability of tourism to support the safety and comfort of visitors. The Kiluan District Government, together with the Kiluan community built and improved various infrastructures needed by tourism. Socially, togetherness to promote tourism. Even now, there is limited infrastructure available in this area; the HP signal tower is not available yet, lodging, ATM, Puskesmas, watchtower, and bridge. Poverty, in terms of income, is still below the UMR (regional minimum wage) of Kiluan Regency. Economically, Tourism has helped an active role in alleviating the poverty of the Kiluan community sustainably.

**V. CONCLUSION**

Women in household characteristics have a strong role in increasing family income, creativity in opening food stalls, renting tires, mats, and selling forest and agricultural products. This activity was realized due to the cumulative burden of needs so that additional work was needed. It was proven from women who helped make a living to meet their daily needs. The existence of tourism has significantly opened up business opportunities, absorbed labor, building community empowerment that can help stretch the economy of the village community.

**VI. SUGGESTION**

The results of the study encourage the authors to suggest to the local government of Tanggamus Regency: 1. To improve training that discusses planning, management, evaluation, policy making, management, reporting and bookkeeping. 2. urging the government to budget infrastructure (road improvement) from the city to the destination areas, bridges, signposts, and street lighting, hoping that tourism conflicts will decrease

**VII. REFERENCES**

[1] Aida, N. (2019). Economic and Non-Economic Implications of Community Based Tourism (CBT) Supply Chain at Around Teluk Kiluan Beach Tanggamus Regency Lampung Province of Indonesia. International Journal of Supply Chain Management (IJSCM) [ISSN 2050-7399 (Online), 2051-3771 (Print)] <http://ojs.excelingtech.co.uk/index.php/IJSCM> Exceling Tech Publishers London, U.K.

# [2] Adiyia, B., et.al. (2016). The poverty alleviation potential of tourism employment as an off-farm activity on the local livelihoods surrounding Kibale National Park, western Uganda. Tourism Hospitality Reaserch, Publish march, 9

[3] Creswell, J. W., Hanson, W. E., Clark Plano, V. L., & Morales, A. (2007). Qualitative researchdesigns: Selection and implementation. The counseling psychologist. 35(2), 236-264.

[5] Gugushvili, T., Salukvadze, G., Salukvadze, J. (2017) Fragmented development: Tourism-driven economic changes in Kazbegi, Georgia. Annals of Agrarian Science 15 (1), 49-54.

[6] Hair, J. F., Hult, G. T. M., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, M. (2017). A Primer on Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) (2 ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

### [6] [Lee](https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=xjcj5pIAAAAJ&hl=id&oi=sra), TH., and Hsieh, HP. (2016) [Indicators of sustainable tourism: A case study from a Taiwan's wetland](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1470160X16301273) Ecological Indicators, Elsevier Volume 67, August 2016, Pages 779-787.

[7] Musavengane, R. (2018), RToward Pro-Poor Local Economic Development in Zimbabwe: the role of pro-poor tourism.

[8] Prayitno, G., Nindya S, and Ike K.P. (2019). Social Capital in Poverty Alleviation Through ProPoor Tourism Concept in Slum Area.

[9] Sebele, Lesego S. 2010. “Community-based tourism ventures, benefits and challenges: Khama Rhino Sanctuary Trus, Central District, Botswana” Tourism Management. Vol: 31. pp. 136-146.

[10] Thomas, F. (2014). Addressing the measurement of tourism in terms of poverty reduction: Tourism value chain analysis in Lao PDR and Mali. International Journal of Tourism Research, 16(4), 368-376.

[11] World Bank. (2009). East Asia Urban Working Paper Series, Cities in Transmission: Overview of the Urban Sector in the era of Decentralization in Indonesia.

LAMPIRAN

**TABLE II. THE GOODNESS OF FIT RESEARCH MODEL RESULTS**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | AVE | CompositeReliability | CronbacsAlpha |
| HouseholdCharacteristics (X)Ecotourism (Z)Poverty Alleviation (Y) | 0.5630,7111.000 | 0.8850.8801.000 | 0.8480.7971.000 |

Source:Reasearch Result, 2019

**TABLE III. STRUCTURAL MODEL TESTING RESULTS (INNER MODEL)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Effect | PathCoefficient | Std.Error | T Statistic |
|  X🡪 Z X 🡪 Y X 🡪 Z🡪 Y Z 🡪 Y | 0.5070.0860.3450.681 | 0.8850.0370.0300.030 | 13.332.32011.45322.436 |

Source:Reasearch Result, 2019