
Research on the Inhibitory Mechanism of Young Women's Participation in Pro-poor Tourism to the Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty

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Abstract: Rural poverty in China is a serious problem, which needs to be coped with urgently. Since pro-poor tourism in China has only been carried out for a short period of time, it is difficult to accurately judge the impact of young women's participation in pro-poor tourism on the intergenerational transmission through direct analysis. Therefore, this paper first analyses the main factors affecting poverty intergenerational transmission, and then analyses the impact of young women's participation in pro-poor tourism on these factors, and sums up the inhibitory mechanism of the participation of young women from Yunnan tourist region in pro-poor tourism to intergenerational transmission of poverty. The findings show that the inhibiting effect of women's participation in pro-poor tourism onto inter-generational transmission of poverty is mainly reflected in the fact that young women's participation in pro-poor tourism has changed from traditional non-family women role to income-earning professionals, which can promote the upgrading of women's occupation, increase the sources of family income and family wealth, enhance support for children's education, increase the investment in family fertility and family cultivation, thus blocking the intergenerational transmission of poverty.

Keywords: Young Women, Pro-poor Tourism, Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty, Inhibition Mechanism

1. Introduction

Poverty refers to people's basic material living conditions in social life are difficult to meet, and are demonstrated based on the material and spiritual levels. Amartya Sen, a Nobel Prize winner in economics, pointed out that the essence of poverty is the relative lack of income-generating capacity and income-generating opportunities of the population concerned, which makes it difficult for the poor to enjoy a normal life. In the *World Development Report*, the World Bank believes that the root of poverty lies in the lack of normal living ability. In the research report, the research group of "*Research on Urban Residents in China*" and "*Criteria for Poverty in Rural Areas*" of the National Bureau of Statistics defines poverty in China as follows: "Poverty basically refers to the lack of living materials and the inability of individuals or families to meet the minimum living standards that can survive in society. For the most needed living materials and services, they have almost no access to them, thus living in a predicament.

In 2015, China began to launch the Precise Program of Poverty Alleviation, which proposed that precise poverty alleviation should be carried out in poverty-stricken areas, in conformity with the actual situations of corresponding targets, c At present, in poor areas, the problem of female surplus labor force is very serious. On the other hand, the feminization of tourism industry is becoming prominent. As an important part of pro-poor tourism, promoting women's active participation in tourism industry is undoubtedly an important path to poverty alleviation. As more women participate in tourism, their perceptions on the industry have changed. Tourism provides them with job opportunities and makes them realize their own value. Women account for a large proportion of the poor. The best way to achieve the inhibition of intergenerational transmission of poverty is to enable women to get rid of poverty, thus effectively inhibiting the intergenerational transmission of poverty. However, there is a lack of research on the inhibition mechanism of female participation in pro-poor tourism onto intergenerational transmission of poverty. Starting from the endogenous causes of inter-generational transmission of

poverty, this paper analyses the benefits of women's participation in precise poverty alleviation through tourism, and then analyses the inhibition mechanism of women's participation in precise poverty alleviation through tourism on inter-generational transmission of poverty.

2. Research Overview

The UK Department For International Development (DFID) has put forward that pro-poor tourism (PPT) is an important way of "tourism demand", which can better reduce the number of poverty. Foreign studies on PPT mainly focus on the impact of tourism on poor areas, the constraints and advantages of community participation in PPT, and the benefits of poor people in this process. *Lila Kumar Khatiwada* (2015) and other scholars said that with the development of tourism, the unequal employment of women in rural areas has been somewhat alleviated, but also can increase women's income to a certain extent.

It is stated clearly by the International Labor Organization (ILO) that nearly half of the female employees in tourism industry are in the service industries of accommodation and catering, and the proportion of women is as high as 90.0%. The development of tourism industry has improved the self-value of women. With the development of ethnic tourism, the status and self-value of women in ethnic minority areas have also been improved. In the process of pro-poor tourism, women have formed a force that can not be ignored. *Kwaramba* (2012) advocated that pro-poor tourism is a key component of the South African government's policies to promote local economic development, which helps the vulnerable group, women, to become self-reliant entrepreneurs through providing home accommodation for tourists. It is found through study that the vulnerable group, which is lack of emotional confidence, are actually more able to grasp the opportunities of economic development, and on the issue of home accommodation for tourists, women must be given more confidence and leadership, which promotes regional economic growth and reduces poverty. *Garcia-Ramon* (2000) studied the role of rural women in tourism in two regions of Spain. The findings showed that farm women could not only take care of their families, without interrupting their agricultural production, but also make profits in this industry. Women's mentality and understanding in this industry have been gradually changing, which shows that they are very suitable for this industry. *Duffy* (2015) studied the opportunities faced by women in the Dominican Republic in the traditional tourism industry. After conducting the research on the relationship between gender awareness of residents and female employment in tourism industry in a large number of coastal areas, it was found that women achieved their independence and value by getting jobs through tourism. As an important part of poverty alleviation work, women's poverty alleviation work enables women to get rid of poverty, and ultimately achieve poverty alleviation of the whole society. *Wang Aijun* (2013) pointed out that the rural poverty alleviation policy did not attach importance to the status of rural women as the most vulnerable group in poverty.

In order to better promote the process of poverty alleviation of rural women and rural areas as a whole, it is necessary to establish the perspective of gender mainstreaming as a measure of poverty. *Xiang Meng* (2015) put forward that the perspective of gender should be incorporated into poverty alleviation in Guangxi, initiate pilot projects of gender budget, formulate favorable policies for women to get rid of poverty, as well as the overall goal of gender-specific tourism industry, so as to establish a correct concept for poverty alleviation in future tourism of Guangxi ethnic groups, so as to better and faster implement pro-poor tourism. Through deep analysis of the two problems, a wise choice should be made in poverty pro-poor tourism.

The concept of intergenerational transmission of poverty can be traced back to the 1960s. The intergenerational transmission of poverty between poor families and society was discovered by American economists during their long-term study of poverty among the poor. They pointed out that intergenerational transmission of poverty means that in family life, parents directly transmit the causes and disadvantages of poverty to their adult children, which undoubtedly becomes a vicious circle; in a fixed living area or a certain class of groups, the causes and conditions of poverty have been extended to future generations, and the same difficult situation of life has been maintained. In 2005, the United Nations World Youth Report team defined the intergenerational transmission of poverty: poverty can be transferred from parent to offspring. Evolutionary economics also analyses poverty. If people's thoughts and habits are formed in a group, it will affect other members of the group, some members with higher status, and their influence will be higher. Women are important members of raising offspring, and they have certain particularities. From the perspective of intergenerational transmission, girls with higher education will create potential benefits for themselves and others. When they grow up, they prefer their children to be educated. Mothers play a very important role in the chain of intergenerational transmission. Poverty-stricken women usually do not have medical insurance or complete education, which results in their early low ability in education, thus failing to help their children to learn, which also greatly reduces the competitiveness of children in society, inhibits their ability to create wealth in the future, and then causes poverty to evolve by routine and accumulate in a cyclical way, forming an inter-generational transmission of poverty. So far, the intergenerational transmission of poverty and the inhibition of intergenerational transmission of poverty have become a hot topic of research.

The problem of pro-poor tourism at home and abroad has provided more theoretical basis and research methods for the study of women's poverty. To get rid of poverty, women must focus on sustainable construction, enhance their ability to solve crisis, and realize pro-poor tourism by women. At present, our country has achieved substantial results in poverty alleviation, which shows that the work of poverty alleviation has achieved some results, but there has been little research on the field of inhibition of intergenerational poverty by young and middle-aged women who play an important role in the tourism industry to participate in pro-poor tourism so far.

This paper is based on the results of pro-poor tourism participated by young women, and discusses the impact of women's participating in pro-poor tourism on intergenerational poverty and related strategies.

3. Research Ideas

First of all, a four-month field survey was carried out in four poverty-stricken tourist areas of Yunnan Province for this paper. Through field interviews and questionnaires, the role of young women in pro-poor tourism and the impact of tourism participation on their families and children have been understood. Through the survey, it is found that young and middle-aged women's participation in tourism has an important impact on intergenerational transmission of poverty. Based on the data, this paper firstly analyses the reasons and influencing factors of women's influence on intergenerational transmission of poverty, and then takes these 26 relevant indicators as index to measure the effect of women's participation in pro-poor tourism, which concludes that young women's participation in pro-poor tourism has a significant impact on intergenerational transmission of poverty, forming a new theory.

4. An Analysis of the Endogenous Causes for the Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty

4.1. Sources of Data

By investigating Tengchong, Shangri-La, Midu and Wenshan in Yunnan Province, the original destination of

pro-poor tourism, more than 700 questionnaires were distributed. Firstly, investigation and analysis were conducted based on the female residents in this area, and the "endogenous causes of poverty transmission between generations" are analyzed. Then SPSS 22.0 statistical software is adopted to analyze the survey data. Using multiple stratified sampling to conduct investigation and research, taking families whose net income per capita is less than 3000 yuan as the research objective, the remaining 689 respondents were 95% effective after eliminating the invalid answers. Considering that the net income of each generation of the subjects is less than 3000 yuan per capita, the second screening was carried out, and 671 satisfactory answers were finally obtained. The questionnaire covers a wide range, including the outside world, environmental dimension, economic dimension, human capital dimension, social network family role dimension, etc. First, with the help of factor analysis, the topic is transformed into five dimensions: external environment, economy, human capital, social network and family role. These five dimensions are taken as independent variables, while the dependent variable is whether poverty is transmitted from generation to generation.

4.2. Variable Selection and Description

The main factor affecting the inter-generational transmission of rural poverty is its important research object, so the dependent variable is the so-called inter-generational transmission of poverty. Finally, the names and mean values of independent variables are listed one by one (see table 1).

Table 1. Variable Names and Descriptive Statistics.

Dimension	Variable name	Mean Value	Standard deviation
Variable name	Whether intergenerational transmission of poverty?		
	The Attention of Government Organizations to Women's Development	1.25	0.89
External Environment	Acceptance of Female Labor Force in Related Industries	2.45	1.13
	Family Poverty Alleviation Subsidy Project	3.03	1.45
	Women's poverty alleviation loan Entrepreneurship Project	0.89	0.56
	Whether a poor household or not	3.58	1.58
	Mother's Occupation	2.73	1.10
Economy Dimension	Source of Family Income	1.47	0.49
	Family wealth	2.13	1.20
	Household expenditure	2.98	0.90
	Family living conditions and sanitation facilities	2.52	0.72
	Educational Level of Mothers	0.98	1.16
	Support for children's Education	2.08	0.93
	Mother's working hours	4.32	1.02
Human Capital	Number of household population	3.86	1.49
	Number of household labor force	2.39	1.27
	Investment level of family fertility and upbringing	3.34	0.78
	Whether a family member has major illness or disability	0.14	0.45
	Whether a single parent family	0.08	0.30
	Relationships with relatives	4.15	1.06
Social Network	Neighborhood Mutual Assistance	3.85	1.43
	The Political Status of Family Members	1.15	0.67
	Participation in Village Affairs Management	0.83	0.12
	Bad habits in family	2.43	0.85
Role of Family Members	Family Financial Control	2.36	1.01
	Relationship Status of Family Members	4.18	0.89
	Life Attitudes of Family	3.33	0.87

4.3. Variable Descriptive Statistics

In order to better understand the significance of 26 independent variables, the following statistical tables (see Table 1) will be adopted, with 671 observations as the benchmark. Based on the data, sources of household income and household wealth status whose average value is less than 2 are due to the single source of household income, which mainly depends on agricultural income. The families with standard deviation of 0.49 indicates that 671 observations have small dispersion and stable data. Except that poverty alleviation subsidy is more than 3, the attention that the local government pays to the support for women and entrepreneurship is both less than 3, which shows that the local support for women is insufficient. The average level of mother's education and support for children's education is

less than 3, and the average level of mother's education is only 0.98, which indicates that the educational level of mother's generation is low. Although the average level of children's education is higher than that of mother's generation, it is still lower than 3, which indicates that the mother's support for their children's human capital is not high.

4.4. Empirical Analysis

4.4.1. Model Setting

In the analysis of the causes of intergenerational transmission of poverty, Logit and Robit models in binary scattered variables are generally adopted. The former is generally cumulative dispersion, and its functional relation is as follows:

$$P_i = F(Z_i) = F(\alpha + \beta X_i) = 1 / (1 + e^{-z_i}) = 1 / (1 + e^{-(\alpha + \beta X_i)}) \tag{1}$$

In terms of a specific probability of a particular option (0 or 1) made by a system, there are:

$$\ln(P_i / (1 - P_i)) = Z_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \dots + \beta_{18} X_{18} + \mu \tag{2}$$

Turn the second formula above into a concrete model of research, specifically as follows:

$$\ln(P_i / (1 - P_i)) = Z_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \dots + \beta_{18} X_{18} + \mu \tag{3}$$

Probit mode usually disperses according to the standard, and its basic state is set as follows:

$$Y_i^* = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_i + \varepsilon_i \tag{4}$$

When $Y_j = 0, Y_i^* \leq 0$, when $Y_i^* > 0, Y_j = 1$; when $Y_i^* > 0$, it is the reason that affects the inter-generational transmission of poverty. The specific state of this survey is set as follows:

$$Y_i = F^{-1}(P_i) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_i + u_i \tag{5}$$

According to the aforementioned variable options and state settings, all variables are separately brought into the Logit state and Robit state to verify. Based on the statistical system to measure and analyze, the following results can be obtained. X2 in Logit and Probit states is 943.75 and 947.80, and is significant at 1.0%.

4.4.2. Empirical Analysis

Table 2. Regression results of factors affecting intergenerational transmission of poverty.

Dimension	Variable Name	Logit Model Test Results				Probit Model Test Results			
		coefficient	Standard deviation	z value	p value	coefficient	Standard deviation	z value	p value
External environment	The Attention Government Organizations pay to Women's Development	-0.6974	0.0731	-3.6834	0.000***	-0.4536	0.0683	-2.8372	0.006***
	Acceptance of Female Labor Force in Related Industries	-0.5122	0.0461	-5.6798	0.003***	-0.4171	0.0705	-5.7872	0.003***
	Family Poverty Alleviation Subsidy Project	-0.0892	0.0729	-9.1303	0.000***	-0.1094	0.0851	-8.3458	0.000***
	Women's poverty alleviation loan Entrepreneurship Project	-0.4729	0.1258	-7.6271	0.000***	-0.2968	0.1088	-7.8247	0.000***
	Whether a poor household	-0.3628	0.0578	-2.0486	0.005***	-0.2752	0.0782	-1.5368	0.007**
Economy Dimension	Mother's occupation	-0.0924	0.0338	-2.7525	0.006***	-0.0556	0.0189	-2.8519	0.004***
	Family income sources	-0.6727	0.1401	-4.7698	0.000***	-0.4273	0.0825	-5.1672	0.000***
	Family wealth	-0.6896	0.0626	-11.0003	0.000***	-0.4084	0.0358	-11.3977	0.000***
	Household expenditure	-0.1739	0.0656	-2.6234	0.008***	-0.1103	0.0388	-2.8519	0.004***
	Residential and sanitary conditions	-0.2673	0.0874	-3.0407	0.002***	-0.1292	0.0507	-2.5339	0.011**

Dimension	Variable Name	Logit Model Test Results				Probit Model Test Results			
		coefficient	Standard deviation	z value	p value	coefficient	Standard deviation	z value	p value
Human Capital	Educational Level of Mothers	-0.6777	0.0636	-10.5630	0.000***	-0.3915	0.0358	-10.9208	0.000***
	Support for children's Education	-0.7502	0.0775	-9.5594	0.000***	-0.4323	0.0437	-9.7681	0.000***
	Mother's working hours	-0.6252	0.0543	-3.4567	0.000***	-0.1782	0.0335	-5.0265	0.003***
	Number of household population	0.1014	0.0566	1.1328	0.2530	0.0676	0.0308	1.1428	0.2320
	Number of household labour force	-0.0725	0.0626	-1.1527	0.2470	-0.0517	0.0358	-1.4409	0.1460
	Investment in fertility and parenting	-0.3687	0.0845	-4.3325	0.000***	-0.2067	0.0487	-4.2530	0.000***
	Whether a family member has major illness or disability?	0.4114	0.2127	1.9278	0.053*	0.2176	0.1222	1.7588	0.076*
Social Network	Whether a single parent family	3.2236	0.3826	8.3670	0.000***	1.7797	0.1848	9.5693	0.000***
	Relationships with relatives	-0.1669	0.0706	-2.3451	0.018*	-0.1143	0.0407	-2.7525	0.006***
	Neighborhood Mutual Assistance	-0.1610	0.0815	-1.9576	0.049*	-0.0825	0.0457	-1.8085	0.069*
	The Political Status of Family Members	-0.2912	0.1093	-2.6532	0.008***	-0.1799	0.0636	-2.8221	0.004***
Role in Family	Participation in Village Affairs Management	-0.0884	0.0636	-1.3812	0.1650	-0.0467	0.0368	-1.2620	0.2040
	Bad habits in family	-0.5535	0.0755	-7.2739	0.000***	-0.3269	0.0437	-7.4627	0.000***
	Family Financial Control	-0.6740	0.0602	-9.9860	0.000***	-0.4012	0.0385	-10.8627	0.005***
	Relationship Status of Family Members	-0.2018	0.0687	-1.9876	0.022***	-0.0988	0.0467	-2.7345	0.007***
_cons	Life Attitudes of Family	0.1928	0.0735	2.5936	0.009***	0.1113	0.0427	2.5637	0.010**
	LR chi2 (18)	943.7500				947.8000			
	Prob>chi2	0.0000				0.0000			
Pseudo R2	0.3752				0.3775				

Note: ***, **, * indicates that variables can pass the test at 1.0%, 5.0% and 10.0%.

In the dimension of external environment, through the model analysis, it is concluded that the intergenerational inheritance of poverty is closely related to the external environment. The government organizations pay insufficient attention to women's development, the relevant industries have low acceptance of women's labor force, and women's poverty alleviation loans and entrepreneurship projects have more negative impact. These all show that the development of mothers besides their own conditions, outside traditional ideas and policy support also caused more limitations of women's development, which also indirectly affects the transmission of poverty between generations. Therefore, while analyzing the endogenous causes of intergenerational transmission, we should not neglect the role of external environment. Therefore, we should consider the external impact in the study of inhibition of intergenerational transmission and the inclination of local existing policies for poverty alleviation in the process of putting forward policy proposals.

In the dimension of economy and capital, through the model analysis, it can be concluded that the family income, the occupational type of the mother generation, the family living, sanitation facilities and other environment, as well as the family expenditure have a great negative impact on the intergenerational transmission of poverty, which proves that single source of family income, mothers' occupation, productive expenditure as the main part of family expenditure, poor living environment and sanitation facilities, and weak family economic foundation all affect the intergenerational transmission of poverty to a large extent. Obviously, economy capital plays a decisive role in cutting off the chain of intergenerational transmission and changing the direction of intergenerational transmission of poverty.

In the dimension of human capital, through the model analysis, it is concluded that the number of household labor force and the number of household population do not have much impact on the intergenerational transmission of poverty. This shows that the number of household labor force and the number of household population also have a certain impact on factors such as family life-support investment, household income and expenditure, and these intermediate factors affect the intergenerational transmission of poverty in different degrees and directions, so that the number of household labor force and the number of household population do not have much impact on the intergenerational transmission of poverty. It is found by the research that the educational level of the mother generation, the investment of family fertility and upbringing, as well as the support of the children's education level have a great influence on the intergenerational transmission of rural poverty, which is due to the low educational level of the mother generation, the low level of knowledge and the lack of awareness of the investment and education in the next generation. It is difficult to get the help and dependence of the parents, even more difficult to "feed back", and it is even hard for some of them to support themselves, resulting in the poverty in future generations. Therefore, we hold that human capital is the most important factor that causes poverty to pass down from generation to generation. What's more, the health status of family members has a positive impact on the intergenerational transmission of poverty. Families without disabilities and major diseases benefit their descendants, which is a very realistic situation. This is also illustrated by the fact that "being free from disasters is the happiness for the poor" in poor rural areas.

In the dimension of social network, because most of the

people surveyed are ordinary people, the proportion of village cadres is small, and ordinary people have little experience of participating in village affairs management, so they have little influence on the inter-generational transmission of poverty, which means that the level of participating in village affairs management has little influence on the inter-generational transmission of poverty. The obvious negative impact on the intergenerational transmission of poverty is the political background of family members, the relationship between neighbors and relatives. Facts have proved that to get rid of the problem of intergenerational transmission of poverty, we should not only improve family income, but also seek solutions to meet the spiritual needs of rural poor families. In addition, whether single-parent families have a positive impact on the intergenerational transmission of poverty is also very obvious. From the survey analysis in reality, incidents that cause poverty often occur in rural areas. For example, poverty and incomplete structure of families, single-parent and unmarried families, divorce and widows have an impact on children's marriage, personalities, social relations and job-hunting, which have a very severe impact on intergenerational transmission of poverty.

In the dimension of roles in family, the intergenerational transmission of poverty is positively influenced by family members' attitude towards life, which is because without high educational level, people often can not get rid of the frustration caused by poverty. For a long time, negative effects have been formed, such as inheritance of poverty from father to son, generation by generation, leading to the intergenerational transmission of poverty and poverty culture. Life attitude dominates the action of the poor subjectively and plays an important role in the intergenerational transmission of poverty. The negative influence of family members' bad life attitude on the intergenerational transmission of poverty is obvious, and it is somewhat deviated from the symbolic assumption. It may be due to the indirect or direct impact of gambling, alcoholism and other bad family life styles on family living environment, relation with relatives, neighborhood relations, family income and expenditure, and the impact is different in size and direction, reflecting from various aspects with unclear symbols of intergenerational transmission of poverty, while family status and financial control are reflected in the impact of the family, and the ideas of mothers with low power over family wealth have a negative impact on the ideas of the next generation to a certain extent.

In terms of human capital, the number of household population reflects the positive and negative of dependent variables, because the number of population is only one of the factors determining household income. In terms of economic

capital, mothers' occupation reflects the positive and negative variables, and it is known that the average annual income is affected by different occupations. In terms of social network dimension, family members' political status reflects the positive and negative of dependent variables, and their differences change social identity and roles in family.

According to what is mentioned above, the factors, such as the importance and support given to women, mother's occupation, family income, family wealth, family expenditure, mother's education level, support for children's education, family fertility and parenting input level, whether it is a single-parent family, family members' political status, family bad living habits and so on, will obviously influence the intergenerational transmission of poverty.

5. Research on the Inhibitory Mechanism of the Intergenerational Transmission of poverty

Based on the analysis of the endogenous causes of intergenerational transmission of poverty, this paper sums up four factors affecting intergenerational transmission of poverty, and takes them as indicators, designs scales, issues questionnaires, and measures the perception of young women participating in pro-poor tourism, so as to evaluate the impact of tourism intervention on young women with strong vitality, and further study the inhibitory mechanism of participation of young women in pro-poor tourism to intergenerational transmission of poverty.

5.1. Influencing Factors Model of Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty

In order to better understand and analyze the impact of various factors on inter-generational transmission of poverty, this paper constructs a multi-factor regression model of inter-generational transmission of poverty. The dependent variable is "whether it is intergenerational transmission of poverty". Among them, "yes" is marked as 1, and "no" is marked as 0. The independent variable is 26 factors affecting intergenerational transmission of poverty. Assuming that the probability of "intergenerational transmission of poverty" is $p = P(Y=1)$, the probability of "not intergenerational transmission of poverty" is $1-p = P(Y=0)$. Because the dependent variables are binary variables, the following logistic regression model is constructed:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln[p / (1 - p)] = & \beta_0 + \beta_1(\text{job}) + \beta_2(\text{incomesource}) + \beta_3(\text{income}) + \\ & \beta_4(\text{spending}) + \beta_5(\text{condition}) + \beta_6(\text{edu}) + \beta_7(\text{eduinput}) + \\ & \beta_8(\text{population}) + \beta_9(\text{adult}) + \beta_{10}(\text{familylevel}) + \beta_{11}(\text{disaster}) + \\ & \beta_{12}(\text{singleparent}) + \beta_{13}(\text{relationship}) + \beta_{14}(\text{mutualaction}) + \\ & \beta_{15}(\text{politics}) + \beta_{16}(\text{participation}) + \beta_{17}(\text{behavior}) + \beta_{18}(\text{attitude}) \end{aligned}$$

Statistical software STATA was used for regression analysis of the survey data. The specific results are shown in tables 3 and 4.

Table 3. Significance Test of Multivariate.

Influence factor	Whether it is intergenerational transmission of poverty
government	0.356 (0.005***)
industry	0.410 (0.000***)
subsidy	0.341 (0.002***)
entrepreneurship	0.267 (0.002***)
poverty	0.380 (0.000***)
job	0.135 (0.006***0)
income source	0.310 (0.000***)
income	0.350 (0.000***)
spending	0.210 (0.008***)
condition	0.240 (0.002***)
edu	0.400 (0.000***)

Influence factor	Whether it is intergenerational transmission of poverty
edu input	0.390 (0.000***)
work time	0.260 (0.029*)
population	0.101 (0.2530)
adult	0.100 (0.2470)
family level	0.387 (0.000***)
disaster	0.145 (0.053*)
single parent	0.405 (0.000***)
relationship 1	0.209 (0.018*)
mutual action	0.199 (0.049*)
politics	0.250 (0.008***)
participation	0.099 (0.1650)
behavior	0.403 (0.000***)
owner	0.187 (0.005*)
relationship 2	0.0308 (0.1570)
attitude	0.235 (0.009***)

Table 4. Significance Test of Multivariate Model.

	Constant	Model Overall X2 Test	Number of observation cases	Classification accuracy
Regression results	9.6409 (0.7234)	13.2460 (0.000)	181	81.95

Note: Numbers in brackets are standard deviation, and models are classified as probability. The degree of significance is *** P < 0.01, ** P < 0.05, * P < 0.1.

Judging from the multi-factor model, we can see that 26 factors in the five dimensions are related to the intergenerational transmission of poverty, which is in conformity with the endogenous cause analysis of the intergenerational transmission of poverty, that is, the external environment, economic status, human capital, social network relations and family roles of women in poverty-stricken areas, especially young women, have a significant impact on the intergenerational transmission of poverty. In order to further study the path of intergenerational transmission of poverty, this paper explores the inhibition mechanism of intergenerational transmission of poverty from the perspective of the effect of young women's participation in pro-poor tourism.

5.2. Perceived Evaluation of Women's Participation in Pro-poor Tourism

It is the most important thing to determine the scientificity

of the indicators in the evaluation system, in terms of analyzing the benefits of women's participation in pro-poor tourism. The scientific and accurate weights of the indicators directly affect the overall evaluation results. In order to better analyze the inhibitory mechanism of young women's participation in pro-poor tourism on intergenerational transmission of poverty, the index system of evaluating the effect of pro-poor tourism created in accordance with the endogenous causes of intergenerational transmission of poverty also includes external environment, economic benefits, human capital benefits, social network benefits and family role dimension benefit. The research on "Evaluation of the Effect of Women's Participation in Pro-poor Tourism in Poverty-stricken Areas" draws the conclusion that young and middle-aged women's participation in pro-poor tourism has a perception of the effect of pro-poor tourism as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Female Participation in Pro-poor Tourism and Perception of the Effect of Pro-poor Tourism (%).

Dimension	Variable name	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Ordinary	Agree	Totally Agree
External Environment	The Attention Government Organizations pay to Women's Development	10.36%	19.37%	27.00%	21.35%	22.04%
	Acceptance of Female Labor Force in Related Industries	5.09%	11.06%	27.30%	26.81%	29.74%
Economic Dimension	Family Poverty Alleviation Subsidy Project	7.85%	9.91%	21.00%	38.12%	23.12%
	Women's poverty alleviation loan Entrepreneurship Project	19.77%	24.56%	14.29%	26.63%	14.75%
Human Capital	Whether a poor household	15.62%	13.30%	20.62%	23.71%	13.75%
	Promote the upgrading of women's profession	0.97%	3.52%	23.45%	25.71%	46.35%
	Increased family income	0.00%	0.49%	11.34%	17.51%	70.66%
	Increased family wealth	0.00%	1.20%	3.10%	11.37%	84.33%
	Increased household expenditure	2.53%	11.02%	51.34%	17.60%	17.51%
	Upgraded family living conditions and sanitation facilities	0.00%	0.77%	33.14%	16.40%	49.69%
	Improved the education level of mothers	11.32%	11.16%	32.45%	21.41%	23.66%
Human Capital	Enhanced support for children's Education	3.21%	4.87%	35.91%	24.33%	31.68%
	Mother's working hours	2.17%	5.32%	20.21%	30.31%	42.01%
	Increased the number of family population	36.67%	55.70%	3.21%	3.21%	1.21%
	Increased the number of household workers	0.00%	1.27%	3.21%	71.70%	23.82%
Human Capital	Increased investment in family fertility and upbringing	0.91%	3.24%	36.71%	44.53%	14.61%
	Reduced the impact of illness or disability on family members	6.31%	12.68%	37.21%	34.60%	9.20%

Dimension	Variable name	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Ordinary	Agree	Totally Agree
Social Network	Changed the structure of single-parent families	5.30%	59.31%	32.00%	1.29%	2.10%
	Optimized relations with relatives	0.00%	1.06%	67.30%	26.90%	4.74%
	Increased mutual assistance among neighbors	0.97%	0.91%	37.00%	58.00%	3.12%
	Promoted the political status of family members	29.37%	44.96%	14.31%	6.61%	4.75%
	Increased participation of women in village management	13.69%	15.23%	33.67%	23.61%	13.80%
Role in Family	Reduced bad habits of family members	5.00%	13.98%	45.00%	23.67%	12.35%
	Family Finance Control	3.21%	12.45%	34.41%	25.60%	23.21%
	Relation Status of Family Members	1.21%	9.25%	6.21%	21.53%	39.63%
	Improved Life Attitudes of Family Members	2.15%	3.23%	25.81%	24.73%	44.09%

First, the evaluation results of external environmental support. The survey results show that 43.39% of respondents believe that the government attaches importance to women's development since the launch of pro-poor tourism; 56.55% of respondents believe that the relevant tourism industry is acceptable to women; 59.24% of respondents believe that the government's poverty alleviation subsidy is in place; 41.38% of respondents believe that young women's entrepreneurship projects can be subsidized by the government or financial institutions.

Second, the evaluation results of economic dimension. The economic dimension can reflect the most critical indicators for women's poverty alleviation through participation in tourism. The results showed that 72.06% of the respondents believed that young women promoted women's upgrading of profession by participating in pro-poor tourism; 88.17% believed that young women increased family income by participating in pro-poor tourism; 95.7% believed that young people increased family wealth by participating in pro-poor tourism; and 35.11% believed that young women contributed to poverty alleviation through participation in tourism, increasing household expenditure; 66.09% of respondents believed that young women's participation in pro-poor tourism improved family living conditions and sanitation facilities.

Thirdly, the evaluation results of human capital dimension. Pro-poor tourism has brought some benefits to the development of human capital in this area. The results showed that 45.07% of the respondents believed that women's participation in pro-poor tourism improved mothers' education level; 56.01% of the respondents believed that women's participation in pro-poor tourism enhanced their support for children's education; 4.42% of the respondents believed that women's participation in pro-poor tourism increased the number of family members; and 95.52% of the respondents believed that women's participation in pro-poor tourism increased the number of household labor force; 59.14% of the respondents believe that young women increase the level of family fertility and parenting investment by participating in pro-poor tourism; 43.80% of the respondents believe that young women alleviate the impact of illness or disability of family members by participating in pro-poor tourism.

Fourth, the survey results of social network dimension. Through pro-poor tourism, social development in the region has produced certain benefits. The results showed that 3.39% of the respondents believed that women had changed the structure of single-parent families by participating in pro-poor tourism; 31.64% of the respondents thought that women had

optimized their relationship with relatives by participating in pro-poor tourism; 61.12% thought that young women had increased their mutual assistance behavior among neighbors by participating in pro-poor tourism; and 11.36% thought that young women had improved the political status of family members; 37.41% of respondents believe that participation in pro-poor tourism has increased the participation of young women in management of village affairs.

Fifth, the survey results of role in family dimension. The survey results showed that 36.02% of the respondents believed that young women reduced the bad habits of family members by participating in pro-poor tourism; 68.82% of the respondents believed that young women improved family members' attitude towards life by participating in pro-poor tourism; 48.81% of the respondents believed that young women increased family financial control by participating in poverty alleviation through tourism; and 61.16% of the respondents believed that young people were involved in pro-poor tourism. Women's participation in pro-poor tourism enhances the relationship between family members.

Through the performance perception of young women's participation in pro-poor tourism, it can be seen that due to the employment advantages of women in tourism, basically the local government is willing to support excellent income-generating women and families, which is related to the poverty alleviation policy of Yunnan and the poverty alleviation performance of the local government. Poverty alleviation by women's participation in tourism has promoted women's upgrading of profession, increased sources of family income, increased family wealth, improved family living conditions and sanitation facilities, enhanced support for children's education, increased the number of family labor force, boosted family fertility and parenting investment, improved mutual assistance among neighbors, and elevated the life attitude of family members. and other factors, which all take up the major proportion of perception.

6. Conclusion

Poverty is transmitted from generation to generation under the interaction of cultural system and structural system. Its causes are constructed by the dimensions of economic capital, human capital, social network, role in family and external environment. Women, especially young women, take part in tourism under the background of poverty alleviation and give full play to their advantages, which greatly changes economic capital, human capital, social network and family roles

compared with those who are not engaged in this industry. This change begins with changing women's own perception, and gradually penetrates into the family and society, inhibiting the transmission of poverty between generations. Specific manifestations: First, the most basic element of intergenerational transmission of poverty is economic capital. Throughout the dimension of economic capital, the destiny of expenditure of poor families, the origin of family income, the type of occupation of parents, living conditions, property ownership and so on have a significant impact on children's poverty. Women's economic capital plays an important role in the cultural system and structural system of intergenerational transmission of poverty, which is a crucial factor to cut off the chain of intergenerational inheritance of poverty. By participating in pro-poor tourism, women have raised their income level, achieved poverty alleviation, and inhibited their children's poverty. Secondly, human capital reflects the characteristics of intergenerational transmission of poverty. Throughout the dimension of human capital, the number of labor force and population does not have much impact on the inter-generational transmission of poverty. However, human capital has a positive correlation with the intergenerational transmission of poverty, which is closely related to the market, such as the strength to maintain survival, (energy, time) investment, disease, education level and so on. The intervention of pro-poor tourism has promoted the education level, health level and employment of young women, and on this basis, the next generation of human capital has also been optimized. Thirdly, the key factor of intergenerational inheritance of poverty is social network. The main reason why poor families can't get rid of poverty is the social relationship between poor families and the outside world. The development of tourism promotes local women's contacts with the outside world, enhances relations with neighbors and relatives and opportunities to participate in village affairs, and greatly increases their social network relations. According to the theory of intergenerational transmission, the social network relations of the next generation will also be improved. Fourthly, the focus of intergenerational transmission of poverty is family sustenance. Throughout the dimension of family role, the attitude and habits of life in the family are part of the reason why poverty transmits from generation to generation. Family finance control and family relationships are another factor. In the process of pro-poor tourism, women's family status and family life habits have been improved. In the process of intergenerational transmission of poverty, human capital and family roles often interweave and influence each other, so that cultural system and structural system are affected together. Fifth, the concept and behavior of women are more greatly influenced by the surrounding compared with men, while the influence of the external environment of the community involves traditional concepts, policies and economic support. Before the development of the local tourism industry, the human capital of women is basically ignored by the local government. Women without corresponding industry and policy support can only play a certain role in the family, without prominent social status.

With the development of tourism industry and the opening of policy environment, women have more opportunities to make use of their talents, which also create more economic benefits for themselves, families and society, and have a more far-reaching and lasting impact.

Therefore, women's participation in pro-poor tourism, especially young and middle-aged women, can inhibit the intergenerational transmission of poverty, which mainly reflects that women's participation in pro-poor tourism promotes the upgrading of women's profession, increases sources of family income and family wealth, enhances support for children's education, facilitates family fertility and parenting investment level, and then promotes the development of children in many ways, including health, education, intelligence, ability and so on, thus interrupting the continuation of poverty.

7. Policy Proposals

First, the determination of key supporting objects in the areas of pro-poor tourism. In view of the current survey in Yunnan rural areas, poverty may occur to all kinds of people, but the core is those young people who have just started a family or have children, especially for young and middle-aged women who play an important role in tourism industry, acting as the intermediate node of intergenerational transmission of poverty. Therefore, the primary object of social support and protection is the students who have just left school and are ready to find jobs, especially the young rural women that are aged from 25 to 35.

Second, the specific content and direction of support should be clearly defined. Emphasis should be placed on the support of concepts, intelligence and skills in turn. 1, we should provide high-quality basic education for children and cultivate their awareness and ability to adapt to the modern market economy; 2, we should provide decent medical care and pension security to alleviate the financial burden of the special poor groups, such as patients and the elderly, on working women in families; 3, we should create and provide more adequate employment opportunities, which enables adults, especially young women who are suitable for tourism, to rely on working to generate income.

Third, specific policies and measures should be implemented in accordance with local conditions as well as breaking down institutional barriers. First of all, the government should proceed from the concept of fairness and equality, carry out institutional changes, so that poor women in tourism industry can get more opportunities and rights, stimulate their enthusiasm for poverty alleviation, and further interrupt the intergenerational transmission of poverty. Second, we should rely on rural revitalization to create rural tourism, increase the employment of young and middle-aged female labor force, develop local agricultural and tourism characteristics, give full play to natural advantages, and generate local income. In terms of education and skills training, we should not only ensure the construction of hardware and software such as school buildings and teachers,

coordinate education and employment, but also cooperate with enterprises from other places or local tourism industry to increase skills training for female labor force. In health care, it is necessary to provide both nutritional and health examinations for infants and mothers, as well as sustainable subsidies for those with chronic diseases.

Fourth, create an environment for the second generation of the poor to acquire social capital by themselves. Self-acquired social capital is based on utilitarianism and clear intention to establish a relationship network and form social capital. Fundamental social capital is formed by its birthplace, family and its extended network of relationships, as well as the interpersonal relationship between students, soldiers or society. It is formed out of feelings and interests. Therefore, basic social capital will play a very good role in its life. They are awakened to consciously maintain the family and its extended relations, relations among neighbors, relations with classmates, teacher-student relations and friendship, and actively accumulate basic social capital.

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