

**THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE POPULATION AND ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT OF THE
TOURISM ACTIVITY
A Case Study in Jalapão/TO/Brazil**

*Mary Lucia Gomes Silveira Senna
Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e
Tecnologia de Tocantins, Palmas - Brasil
Afonso Rodrigues Aquino
Instituto de Pesquisas Energéticas e
Nucleares, São Paulo - Brasil*

This work aimed to investigate the possibilities for environmental sustainability in the context of tourism development in the community of Mateiros/Tocantins. Therefore, we evaluated the applicability of sustainability indicators tourist destination: Quality of Life Index (QLI) and Tourism Ecological Footprint. It was concluded that there was an increase in the Quality of Life Index of Mateiros's community of 32.82% after the establishment of tourism, especially for families who work in the production of "capim dourado" handicrafts. The changes from 0.162 to 0.215 indicates that although there was a rise in the quality of life of the families interviewed, QLI remained low, that is, with values between zero and 0,499. This shows that the families' quality of life is not satisfactory. As for the Ecological Footprint of Tourism, according to the proposed methodology, it is needed 2194.2263 hectares of land to absorb CO₂ demanded by tourism in the region. The category with the greatest impact is fossil energy land in sub ground transportation.

KEY WORDS: *Quality of life, ecological footprint, Jalapão, tourism activity.*