

# **Spatial Pattern of Tourism Recreational Support Services: As a Catalyst for Government Revenue Base in Uyo, Nigeria**

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## **Abstract**

This work is anchored on spatial pattern of tourism recreational support services as a catalyst for government base in Uyo. A total of forty nine tourism recreational support services were mapped out to identify their spatial pattern. The Global Positioning System (GPS) was used to map out the spatial pattern of the tourism recreational support services. Two hundred and forty five copies were distributed to operators of the tourism recreational support services. The findings shows that the recreational support services were highly clustered along major roads with only few spatially located in the city center. It was also discovered that land acquisition, double taxation and insecurity were the major challenges associated with the spatial pattern of tourism recreational support services in the study area, hence adequate measures must be put in place to ameliorate these challenges.

**Keywords:** Revenue, Recreation Support Services, Spatial Pattern.

## **Introduction**

Uyo is the state capital of Akwa Ibom State, blessed with laudable recreational tourism potential ranging from natural and man-made. The existing tourism potentials such as the raffia craft gallery, slave route and relics, golf resort, Ikwo river bridge, Ibom hall, Ibeno beach, wonderland amusement park, Itu bridge and Ibom Plaza have great influence on visitors arrivals in Uyo. The Godswill Akpabio international stadium have aided the rapid growth of tourism recreational support services such as lodging, accommodation, confessionaries, communication and transport industry have contributed to the revenue base of the government (Eja & Violet, 2018). However, despite the tremendous impact

associated with tourism recreational support services in Uyo, a casual look at the spatial pattern of tourism recreational support services in Uyo capital city gives an impression that there are many tourism recreational support services found along major roads and streets in the city. During the reconnaissance survey, it was observed that some areas seem to be overserved with tourism recreational support services while others are underserved or not even served at all. However, this assertion is not back by any empirical evidence to support the observations.

Besides, it was also discovered that tourism recreational support services are closely knitted on an average of about 1km to 2km in selected streets in Uyo Capital city such as Ewet Housing Estate, Udo Udoma Avenue and Nsikak Eduok Avenue. However, due to the nature of tourism recreational support services as a contemporary phenomenon, there has been little or insufficient literature effort to explain the spatial pattern of this facilities in Uyo. Apart from this, there is uncertainty and inconsistencies in the revenue remittances by the various tourism recreational support services which has affected the Akwa Ibom State government. This inconsistencies in remitting revenue to the government makes the Akwa Ibom government to still rely on federal government allocation to fund existing projects and the provision of other socio-economic activities projects and amenities in the area. Moreso, some of the existing tourism recreational support services because of their location seem not to effectively remit their revenue to government even when they operate in large scale, hence affecting the revenue base of state government.

It is very challenging to note that irrespective of the growing level of literature of tourism in Nigeria and Akwa Ibom State in particular, little studies have been carried out to examine the spatial pattern of tourism recreational support services as a catalyst for government and revenue base in Uyo which is the basis of this research to map the spatial pattern of tourism recreational support services in Uyo and to find out if the tourism recreational support services contribute to government revenue base in Uyo and what are the challenges associated with the spatial pattern of tourism recreational support services and the effective remittances of revenue to the government.

## **Literature Review**

Tourism support services is the term used to describe tourism infrastructures such as 1fcod and beverages, lodging accommodation, tourism and travel, entertainment, resorts and timeframe. Tourism support services have been identified as hotels, resort and also attractions in a destination that offer service delivery to visitors (Panasiok, 2007). Most tourism support services are potential determinants of the attractiveness of any given tourism destination (Eja, Ukwetan, Abonor, 2016; Inskip, 1991). Tourism recreational support services such as resorts, hotels and super markets play a significant role in destination growth and development and at the same time encourage the inflow of tourists to a given destination (Eja, 2011). The rich cultural heritage, the topography, the agreeable climate and the establishment of the bigger Ibom festival event in Akwa Ibom State have encouraged the rapid proliferation of tourism recreational support services and inflow of tourists to Akwa Ibom State in general and Uyo in particular (Sam, Akpo, Asuquo, Etefia, 2014).

Tourism support services include among others resorts, hotels, super markets, eating and drinking outlet, with varying size and service levels and these subsectors play a significant role in destination growth and development and at the same vain encourages inflow of tourists to a given destination (Eja, Ukwetan, Abonor,2016). The emerging tourism support services in Uyo Capital city have not only increased tourist arrival in the local government area but have sustained tourism development hence enhancing the image of Uyo Capital city as tourism hotspots in Nigeria. Several studies have been conducted on the tourism infrastructures. For instance Wall, Dudycha and Hutchinson (1985) used Point pattern to determine the distribution of the food and beverages sub sector in Toronto. Their findings reveals the clustering pattern of the distribution and highlighted the change in mean centre, dispersion, and orientation but was limited to location of fast food centres in relation to accommodation and not considering other locations outside accommodation areas.

Olumide and Amobichukwu (2013) applied Geographic Information System (GIS) in the analysis of locational pattern of restaurants and confessionaries in Ibadan North, Oyo state, Nigeria. Their approach was different from that of Wall, Dudycha and Hutchinson (1985) who applied Point pattern in analyzing the spatial pattern of confessionaries. In their findings, the spatial distribution map showed a concentration of confessionaries around populated areas. This indicates element of clustering of the distribution of confessionaries within the study area, furthermore, proximity to patrons; good road network and proximity to a major facility such as educational institutions, banks and shopping mall were factors that influence the location of tourism support services. In addition, their result revealed that tourism support services (confessionaries) within high class residential areas could generate sales to sustain the business although most patrons of the business were attracted to on the basis of choice of meal available. Izirien (1974) and Edokpayi (1960) in their empirical study on the spatial distribution of hotels in Benin City. They identified the availability of market as major factors in locational decision. They concluded that lodging accommodation in Benin City is randomly distributed and not clustered and the existence of catering industries is not devoid of several problems that hinder its smooth growth and development

Accordingly to Noam, Bob, Erica and Amit (2011) in their research as regards to lodging accommodation patterns in Jerusalem discussed changes in the spatial pattern of accommodation in Jerusalem in the face of political theft for the past 150 years in Jerusalem. Fujian-xin (2009) carried out a study on the spatial distribution of recreational tourism support services Huatian groups and it was discovered that result not only puts forward the rational spatial structure of lodging accommodation groups, but also sums up three spatial distribution modes for accommodation groups. Ebru and Hale (2010) in their study on the relationship between spatial distribution of accommodation in Istanbul and business services with respect to the spatial development of Istanbul. Their interest was on the tourism interest as a means of promoting economic development of the study area, and found out that the total number of hotel accommodation in Istanbul increased in correlation with the growth of the number of visitors and international business relations of Istanbul.

The rate at which tourism recreational support services has impacted on socio-economic development on most tourism destination according to Obioma, (2013) could be seen from its significant contributions towards revenue generation employment opportunities of residents, poverty reduction, nations GDP, foreign exchange generation, infrastructural development among others. Tourism recreational support services provide an opportunity for infrastructures development and other social amenities and as leverage for social facilities improvement in most countries in the world especially countries with greater tourism potentials. WTTC (2011) proposed steady growth for world visitors' arrivals between 2009 and 2018, with average growth of 4.4percent per annum over the period, supporting 297 million jobs and 10.5percent of global GDP by 2018 as a result of the rapid proliferation of tourism support services in local economy. Tourism in recent times, and its support recreational services provides foreign exchange, increases employment, attracts foreign and domestic private capital for development and promotes economic independence (Britton, 2009). In addition, the developing and least-developed countries (LDCs) have considered tourism as an effective tool for achieving economic development.

Sutherland and Canwell (1996) argues that through its potential for job creation, linkages with the local economy, foreign exchange earnings and its multiplier effect, tourism support services can lead to economic growth and economic development. Jenkins (2010) points out a number of reasons why LDCs want to use tourism support services and the tourism industry as a development tool. According to him, these reasons are; international tourism has been continuously growing since 1960 because of the introduction of long-haul travel. Tourism in theory helps to distribute the wealth from rich tourism destinations to poor tourism destinations. In the case of tourism support services, there are no trade barriers as there is for other international and local trade and compared to other industries, tourism support services requires low capital investment. Thus, many countries regarded it as an important and integral tool of their development strategy (Jenkins, 2010).

Turner (1976) opined that in the Caribbean, tourism support services is one of the major economic sectors with about 25 million visitors contributing 49 billion US Dollar towards the country's GDP in the year 2013. In addition, the above stated figure represented 14 per cent of its total GDP. Eja et al, (2013) and Akpabio, (2007) added that one of the tourism support services subsector that is the hospitality industry is able of shouldering the problems associated with tourism support services and also boosting its image in the study area. Base on this view, hotels and tourism and tourism support services generate avenue for consumption of local products which proportionately has greater impact on the welfare of residents and, also have the capacity to equalize employment inequality and its growth and development may change the situation in a labour market.

Study carried out by Ajake, (2015), indicates that hotels are the nucleus of tourism positive impacts. Havi and Enu (2013) observed a general growth in the number of workforce in the tourism sector in Ghana. This they added might be due to the number of hotels, restaurants and other tourist infrastructure. They further assumed that the hotel operators, government and the host destination benefits both socially and economically from hotels through employment (direct, indirect and induced), income, revenue generation, community development and personnel training etc. If tourism could have a major influence on the economy of most communities, it therefore means that tourism has a strong linkages with the rest of the domestic economy activities. In their conclusion, tourism was seen as a catalyst for national and regional development, bringing rapid employment, high exchange earnings, balance of payments advantages that benefits both the locals and the visitors or their patrons (Akpan,2012; Gill and Singh, 2013).

According to Cooper (2006), observed that tourism recreational support services have impacted significantly several tourism destination such as Kenya, South Africa, even Nigeria through employment and income generation. Furthermore, he observed that the positive impacts of tourism expenditure have encouraged the development of most developing countries and regions to actively improve tourism and its support services in an attempt to stimulate foreign exchange earnings and balance of payments viability. Ajake, (2015) suggested that accommodation as an important aspect of the tourism support services subsector attracts an average of 50.0 per cent of the tourist expenditure, at any point in time which boost the economy. This shows that the accommodation sectors are an essential and integral part of tourism support services and development process. Therefore, the hotels and other tourism support services sector need to take into consideration the multiplier effect they possess. Many studies revealed an increased welfare of residents because of employment generation in lodging-accommodation, food industry, travel agency, entertainment industry and timeshare. According to WTTC (2002), when tourists visiting a region or city usually caused trickling down impact to local businesses, spending their increased on rent accommodation) to indigenous residents. This shows that the indirect or multiplier impacts are as result of circulation and recirculation of visitor's spending in the visited host destination.

In Stynes (1997) contribution, Ayodele (2002) explain that world tourism generate four trillion dollars yearly. Although a single tourist may not view themselves as part of a worldwide peace movement, but this is how the United Nations World Tourism Organization describes the tourism industry. According to Sharpley (1994), "Tourism support services and peace are inseparable forces which are so powerful that they can change apparently irreversible situations and bring about reconciliation where none was considered possible". According to Mason (2005), the income generated from tourism support services contributes substantially to the Thai economy, now accounting for 5.4 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product. According to him the rate is higher than any other ASEAN country, except Singapore where tourism revenue is 11.4 percent of its Gross Domestic Product. Etim, (2008) asserts that tourism support services contribute to quality infrastructural development and tourism growth and development. The provision of basic social amenities such as good road, electricity supply, quality water supply, good communication network, adequate security network for people is a big boost to the development of the tourism destination. Again, the emergence of food and beverages as one of the tourism support services sub-sector in the tourism industry has

witnessed tremendous growth in the world. Their development have also contributed immensely to economic growth of most nations especially countries where tourism is the mainstay of her economy growth and development (World Tourism Organization (WTO, 1998 cited in Eja, Ukwayi, Ojong, 2012 & Orams, 1998).

### Methodology

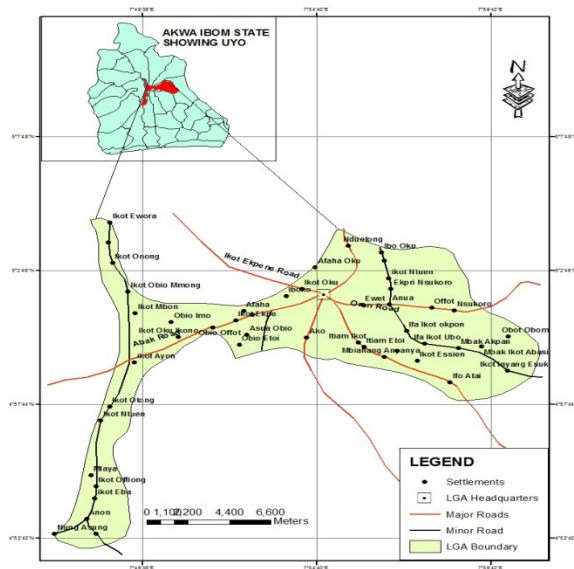
The research is anchored on the spatial pattern tourism recreational support services as a catalyst for government revenue base in capital. Forty nine (49) tourism recreational support services were identified and used for this study. In order to obtained the spatial, the global positioning system (GPS) Garmin 60 model was used in tracking the location to each of tourism support services in the study area. A checklist was also design to obtain data on the revenue remittances to the state government by the operators of tourism support services which was achieved with the aid of the field assistants. The determinant of distance of the tourism support services from the road and locations of tourism support services were carried out using Arc GIS 10.0. One hypothesis was formulated which is stated thus; two hundred and forty five copies of questionnaire were administered of which give copies were distributed to each of the identify tourism recreational support services in the area.

### Hypothesis One

Ho: The distribution of tourism support services in Uyo Capital city is not significantly different from a random distribution.

The Nearest neighbour analysis was used to test the stated hypothesis. The nearest neighbour analysis statistical technique attempts to measure the distributions of tourism support services in Uyo Capital city. In this case, the nearest neighbour analysis helps the researcher to ascertain whether they are clustered, random or regular.

Figure 1: Map of Akwa Ibom State showing Uyo capital city



Source: Geographic Information System (GIS) Laboratory, Department of Geography and Environmental Science, University of Calabar.

In order to validate the data collected on revenue remittances to the government, one hypothesis was formulated which stated thus:

Ho: There is no significant variation in revenue remitted by tourism support services to government.

Hi: There is a significant variation in revenue remitted by tourism support services to government.

This hypothesis was tested using the analysis of variance which is mathematically stated below. However, the analysis of variance (ANOVA) helped to evaluate the difference e mean between the variables under investigation.

## Discussion of Findings

### Spatial Analysis of Tourism Support Services in Uyo Capital City

The spatial analysis of tourism support services in Uyo capital city presented in table 1 reveals that for travels and tourism, the nearest neighbour ratio is 1.27. This has a z-score of 1.80 with a probability (p) value of 0.07 which is significant at the 0.10 level (>0.05 that was set for this study). At the reported level, the distribution is significantly different from what would have been expected for a normal distribution. It was also discovered that the time shares has a nearest neighbour ratio of 1.28 with an associated z-score of 2.11 which was significant at the 0.04 level (O.05). The output of the statistical result reveals a distribution pattern for entertainment outfits with nearest neighbour ratio of 1.38 and calculated z-score of 2.07. The result obtained in table 1 show that food and beverages services has a random distribution with a nearest neighbour ratio of 1.17. Accommodation and lodging facilities has a nearest neighbour ratio of 0.64 with a z-score value of 5.20. The associated probability value is <0.01. This however, described the distribution pattern as being clustered. The outcome of all the tourism support services analyzed show a nearest neighbour ratio of 0.16. The calculated z-score was 16.84 with the associated p-value of <0.01 showing that the distribution of the tourism support services in Uyo capital city were described as clustered. In view of this, the null hypothesis was rejected. Hence, the distribution of tourism support services in Uyo Capital city is significantly different from a normal distribution and did not occur by chance.

**Table 1:** Spatial analysis of tourism support services in Uyo Capital city

Latitude			Longitude			Feature
DD	MM	Ss	DD	MM	SS	
4	59	50.2	7	57	10.1	Timex Hotel
4	59	48	7	57	12.8	Lisiana Hotel
4	59	16.4	7	58	21.5	Green Park Hotels
4	59	20.6	7	58	50.7	Mac Hotel And Suite
4	59	57.5	7	57	3.5	Hotel Milan
5	0	53.3	7	57	17.3	E Suite Hotel
5	1	10.5	7	56	29	Christ Lodge
5	0	48.3	7	56	36.2	Majesty Realms Hotels
5	0	57.4	7	56	32.7	Jeiran Guest House
5	1	0.6	7	56	31.4	Datty Hotels
5	1	2.9	7	56	30.4	Good Fortune Guest House
5	1	14	7	56	32.2	Usmer Hotel
5	0	53	7	56	44.9	Jasmire Hotel
5	0	50.4	7	56	45.8	Mitchel Hotel
5	0	39.6	7	56	55.2	Ventola Hotel
5	0	44.9	7	56	54.1	Stallion Hotel
5	1	10.3	7	56	48.1	Davok Suite
5	1	1.1	7	56	59.3	Ultimate Exclusive Villa
5	0	47.2	7	57	3	Unique Garden Hotel

Latitude			Longitude			Feature
DD	MM	Ss	DD	MM	SS	
5	1	9.4	7	56	59.8	Angleys Hotel
5	1	9.3	7	56	59.9	Da.Silva Hotel
5	1	13.9	7	56	58.1	De Castle Hotel
5	2	12.5	7	54	48.9	Sweety Hotels
5	1	12.1	7	55	48.5	Silver Spring Accommodation
4	58	54.1	7	47	37.4	Mellany Suite
5	2	16.4	7	54	46.1	Boreson Hotel
5	2	16.1	7	54	52.8	Dorwill Hotel
5	1	41.8	7	52	29	Nau Guest House
5	3	53.9	7	52	19.8	Pristina Hotel
5	1	28.6	7	54	27.6	Sam Law Hotel
5	1	31.2	7	56	21	Francine's Place
5	1	24.3	7	57	18.3	Monty Suite
5	1	19.3	7	54	19	De Ambassador Hotel
4	59	34.2	7	58	32.1	Paradise Sweet Hotel
5	1	3.5	7	56	26.8	Amity Hotel
5	1	36	7	55	22.6	Clesta Hotel
5	1	0.5	7	56	46.2	Cordial Hotel
5	1	26.8	7	56	55.1	Estate Guest House
5	1	37.7	7	56	53.4	Kennys Hotel
5	1	51.6	7	56	27.6	The Ridge Hotel
5	1	53.8	7	56	26.3	Eem Jeem Hotel
5	0	50.4	7	55	5.4	Apau Hotel
5	0	54.7	7	55	1.4	Fresh Spring Hotels And Towers
5	1	41.8	7	54	50.7	Smart Guest House
5	1	35	7	55	59.4	Lutchan Guest House
5	1	43.6	7	56	44.2	Wetty Hotel
5	1	46.6	7	56	46.6	Joe Mon Garden Motel
5	1	48.1	7	56	55	Pagus Hotel
5	1	49.8	7	56	56.6	Aucson Hotel

Source: Author's Field work, 2020

**Table 2:** Result of nearest neighbour analysis showing spatial pattern of tourism support services in Uyo Capital city

Statistical measure	Travels and Tourism	Timeshares	Food and beverages	Entertainment Services	Accommodation and Lodging	All Tourism support services
Observed mean distance	966.39m	787.45	286.16	1519.01	276.06	217.64
Expected mean distance	759.69m	613.17	243.85	1098.33	433.51	1385.70
Nearest neighbour ratio	1.27	1.28	1.17	1.38	0.64	0.16
z-score	1.80	2.11	1.41	2.07	5.20	16.84
p-value	0.07	0.04	0.16	0.04	0.00	0.00
Significant level	0.10	0.05	-	0.05	0.01	0.01
Nature of distribution	Dispersed	Dispersed	Random	Dispersed	Clustered	Clustered

Source: Data analysis, 2020

### Revenue Remittances to Government by Tourism Recreational Support Services

The annual revenue remittances by the various tourism recreational support services in Uyo for 15 years are presented in table 3 indicates that tourism recreational support services such as lodging, confessionaries, time shares, entertainment industry as well as recreational resorts remitted high revenue to the government with the primary aim of boosting the socio-economic development of the Uyo the state capital of Akwa Ibom State. As observed from table 3, the highest value of 27470957 was paid by lodging accommodation followed by confessionaries with value of 26501756. It was

observed in table 3 that timeshares, entertainment industry and confessionaries agencies were also contributors to revenue payment as observed with values of 7327480, 7698945 and 9299332.

**Table 3:** Annual revenue remittances by tourism support recreational services for fifteen (15) years

	Years	Lodging Accommodation	%	Entertainment Industry	%	Recreational resorts	%	Confessionaries	%	Time share	%
1.	2005	1265341	4.6	651254	8.5	195461	2.1	120310	0.4	852250	11.6
2.	2006	1275151	4.6	652251	9.6	295560	3.1	120490	0.4	854410	11.6
3.	2007	1309120	4.8	31444ft	4.1	301216	3.2	216540	0.8	741410	10.11
4.	2008	1514210	5.5	412107	5.4	392126	4.2	372126	1.4	419219	5.7
5.	2009	1614120	5.9	559121	7.3	421496	4.5	471541	1.7	529146	7.2
6.	2010	1365457	5.0	824149	10.7	954257	10.2	941564	3.5	612900	8.3
7.	2011	1819421	6.6	584217	7.6	345900	3.7	852250	3.2	651424	8.7
8.	2012	1621921	5.9	714246	9.3	818944	8.8	1216212	4.5	812146	11.0
9.	2013	1421910	5.2	800416	10.4	828421	8.9	1164121	4.3	234905	3.2
10.	2014	1365446	5	435120	5.7	854256	9.1	1556451	5.8	356451	4.8
11.	2015	1565341	5.7	395761	5.1	855250	9.1	1582645	5.9	428120	5.8
12.	2016	1956400	7.1	145956	1.9	855250	9.1	1512326	5.7	221899	3.0
13.	2017	1956500	7.1	148966	1.9	860250	9.2	5001219	18.8	200817	2.7
14.	2018	3964465	14.4	496290	6.4	756294	8.1	5232541	19.7	156256	2.1
15.	2019	3456154	12.6	564651	7.1	564651	6.0	6141420	2.3	256127	3.4
		27470957	100	7698945	100	9299332	100	26501756	100	7327480	100

Source: Author's Fieldwork, 2020

In other to ascertain the revenue remitted to government by tourism recreational support services in the study area, the study tested hypothesis two as:

Ho: There is no significant variation in revenue remitted by tourism recreational support services to government.

Hi: There is a significant variation in revenue remitted by tourism support services to government.

Annual revenue remittances by tourism recreational support services for fifteen (15) years are found in Table 3. The descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation) are found in Table 4. The result of the one-way analysis of variance is found in Table 5. Table 5 reveals that  $F(4,170) = 7.509$ ,  $P < 0.01$  is significant. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. This means that there is a significant variation in revenue remitted by tourism recreational support services in Uyo. From Table 4, it appears that lodging and accommodation with the mean amount of N1831, 397.13 remitted more revenue to the government than other tourism recreational support services. This is also confirmed from Table 6 (Scheffe's Post hoc Multiple Comparison) as lodging and accommodation showed significant variation, with all other tourism support services, excepting confessionaries which has a mean amount of N1, 766,783.73.



**Table 4:** Descriptive statistics of revenue remitted by tourism recreational support services to government Descriptive

Revenue remittance

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean			
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Minimum	Maximum
Lodging accommodation	15	1831397.1333	801258.36335	206884.01982	1387675.0417	2275119.2250	1.27E+6	3.96E+6
Entertainment industry	15	513263.0000	207919.87451	53684.68076	398120.8114	628405.1886	145956.00	824149.00
Recreational resort	15	619955.4667	266357.10329	68773.10835	472451.8194	767459.1139	195461.00	954257.00
confessionaries	15	1766783.7333	1988973.39991	513550.72359	665326.9778	2868240.4889	120310.00	6.14E+6
Timeshare	15	488498.6667	251708.43837	64990.83933	349107.1796	627890.1537	156256.00	854410.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1043979.6000</b>	<b>1136288.49596</b>	<b>131207.29380</b>	<b>782543.3602</b>	<b>1305415.8398</b>	<b>120310.00</b>	<b>6.14E+6</b>

Statistical analysis, 2020

**Table 5:** Result of ANOVA for revenue remitted by tourism recreational support services

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.8687317441390.270	4	7.171829360347.567	7.509	.000
Within groups	6.6857896966431.740	70	9.55112813806.168		
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.5545214407822.020</b>	<b>74</b>			

Source: Statistical analysis, 2020

**Table 6:** Multiple comparisons of revenue remitted by tourism recreational support services

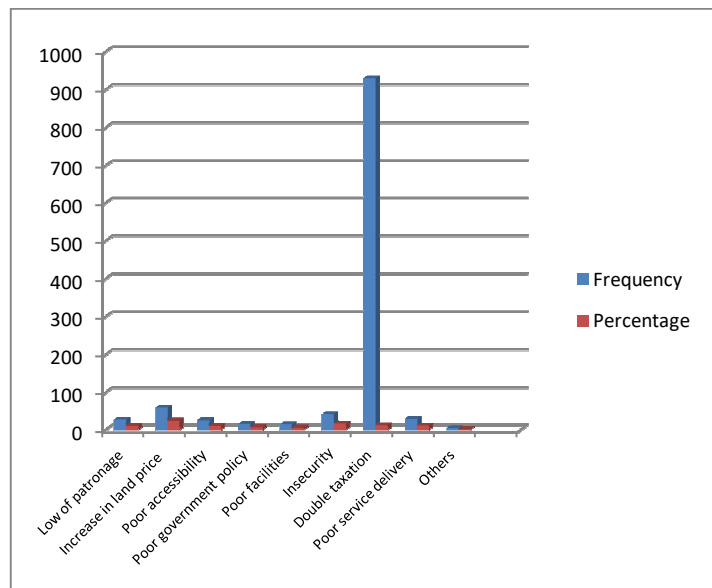
(I)TSS	(J) TSS	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Lodging accommodation	Entertainment industry	1318134.13333*	356859.04104	.013	189047.3621	2447220.9045
	Recreational resort	1211441.66667*	356859.04104	.029	82354.8955	2340528.4379
	Confessionaries	64613.40000	356859.04104	1.000	-1064473.3712	1193700.1712
	Timeshare	1342898.46667*	356859.04104	.011	213811.6955	2471985.2379
Entertainment industry	Lodging Accommodation	-1318134.13333*	356859.04104	.013	-2447220.9045	-189047.3621
	Recreational resorts	-106692.46667	356859.04104	.999	-1235779.2379	1022394.3045
	Confessionaries	-1253520.73333*	356859.04104	.021	-2382607.5045	-124433.9621
	Timeshare	24764.33333	356859.04104	1.000	-1104322.4379	1153851.1045
Recreational resorts	Lodging Accommodation	-1211441.66667*	356859.04104	.029	-2340528.4379	-82354.8955
	Entertainment industry	106692.46667	356859.04104	.999	-1022394.3045	1235779.2379
	Confessionaries	-1146828.26667*	356859.04104	.045	-2275915.0379	-17741.4955
	Timeshare	131456.80000	356859.04104	.998	-997629.9712	1260543.5712
Confessionaries	Lodging Accommodation	-64613.40000	356859.04104	1.000	-1193700.1712	1064473.3712
	Entertainment industry	1253520.73333*	356859.04104	.021	124433.9621	2382607.5045
	Recreational resorts	1146828.26667*	356859.04104	.045	17741.4955	2275915.0379
	Timeshare	1278285.06667*	356859.04104	.018	149198.2955	2407371.8379
Timeshare	Lodging Accommodation	-1342898.46667*	356859.04104	.011	-2471985.2379	-213811.6955
	Entertainment industry	-24764.33333	356859.04104	1.000	-1153851.1045	1104322.4379
	Recreational resorts	-131456.80000	356859.04104	.998	-1260543.5712	997629.9712
	Confessionaries	-1278285.06667*	356859.04104	.018	-2407371.8379	-149198.2955

Source: Statistical analysis, 2020

### Challenges of Spatial Pattern of Tourism Recreational Support Services and Remittances to Government

The challenges associated with spatial pattern of tourism recreation support service as presented in the figure indicate that increase land price, insecurity and double taxation were the major challenges in the area with values of 24.08, 16.73 and 12.24 percent respectively. It was observed that poor service delivery, low patronage and poor accessibility were also the challenges associated with the spatial pattern of recreational support services in the area with values of 11.84 percent, 11.02 percent and 10.20 percent. It was discovered that poor government policy, poor facilities were the least challenges that were associated with the spatial pattern of tourism recreational support services in the study area.

**Figure 1:** Challenges of spatial pattern of tourism recreational support services and remittances to government



Source: Author's Field work, 2020

### Conclusion

The focus of this study assesses tourism recreational support services for socio-economic development of Uyo clearly shows that: Tourism recreational support services has a lot of socio-economic implications to people as it contributes immensely in the economy of local people and host communities and also have implication in the government and the people as it improves revenue remitted to the government, employment and infrastructural development but diminishes the quality of the environment if not properly managed or planned. The study also emphasized that awareness and knowledge of the local people on the importance of tourism recreational support services is very vital to actualize the objective of establishing the tourism support services in the area. Again, a tourism destination without adequate plan for security to tackle social vices in line with the increasing number of tourism recreational support services may in the near future result in enormous crisis. Understanding the vices prevalent in the area in relation to different activities guarantees the sustainability of the tourism recreational support services.

## Recommendations

- Government should have a deliberate land-use planning as a way to manage tourism recreational support services proliferation
- There should be a deliberate government policy to encourage create more tourism support services outside the city centre in order to encourage tourist to patronize tourism recreational support services around the area. Akwa Ibom State government through the tourism bureau should organize programme of activities that will make Akwa Ibom State tourism destination all year take the round. This however, will help sustain tourism recreational support services with respect to tourist influx.
- Akwa Ibom State Government Should establish a Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Regulatory Agency for Standard tourism recreational support services in the City that will assume all related functions of the State Tourism Board. The agencies function should include facilitating policies or master plans for tourism recreational support services, grading tourism recreational support services based on standards, location planning/assessment, monitoring, evaluation, approvals for the establishment of tourism recreational support services in the Central Business District of the city. A deliberate guideline for locating tourism recreational support services should be followed to reduce clustering of tourism recreational support services along major areas and street in city.
- The state government should ensure that the tax regime imposed on the support services is affordable. This would enable the operators of the tourism recreational support services stay in operation and also provide effective services to visitors and enhance employment generation.
- Annual monitoring and evaluation should be carried out by the MDAs concern to ascertain the contributions of tourism recreational support services with both positive and negative impacts. This will set the stage for strategic planning to increase benefits.

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