

Master's Thesis

**The Socioeconomic Impacts of Tourism on Community Residents'
Quality of Life and Their Support for Development of Tourism: A Case
Study of Three Tourist Attractions in the South-West Region of Nigeria**

By

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CERTIFICATION

I, Agboola Moyosola Timothy (Student ID: 51220634), validated that this master research is an individual research and that all publications, projects, and conference papers utilised in the course of this study have been correctly referenced and cited. The study work has never been making used in a research paper, presented to this school or any other school in pursuit of a certificate or degree. Furthermore, this is to certify that the thesis was written by Agboola Moyosola Timothy in the Division of Tourism and Hospitalito the fulfil of the criteria for the Master of Science in International Cooperation Policy degree.

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1993/10/27

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SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The value of tourism had been recognized widely based on the understanding of its economic significance in reviving stagnant economies and its potential to improve living standards in communities, the value of tourism has been recognized. Tourism is widely considered a significant community growth strategy. In Nigeria, communities continue to receive an increasing influx of tourists to their tourist sites. The revenue generated and the rate of tourist activities in the community have not contributed to the development of the community, which must have influenced the citizens' improved living standards and satisfaction. Because the locality residents are not getting the necessary benefit they are supposed to enjoy from tourism because tourism does not contribute to the community's development, there are chances that community residents might not support tourism growth and development in the community. Due to this, it is necessary to investigate residents' opinion or view toward tourism, their support for it, and how tourism has improved their life quality based on concepts of living standards, health, living environment, and safety. The study used case study research design methods, which included both mixed-method research techniques (quantitative and qualitative). To determine sample size, systematic and random sampling were used; collected data was then analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics, while factor analysis and HRM were performed on the model and variables. The outcomes of the study show that the community does have the capacity to become a tourist attraction and that locals have a strong positive impression of tourism's economic, sociocultural, and environmental impacts. Residents' strong feelings about the effects of tourism were reflected in their enthusiastic support for tourism growth in the region, most of the inhabitant supported the development of tourism in the community through their level of engagement in activities, planning, and promotion. Furthermore, tourism had only a minor positive influence on the locals' living standards. Tourism had a greater impact on the community's resident leisure indicators, community indicators, and health and safety indicators, but had the least impact on the community's resident economic indicators of their living standards, resulting in lower resident satisfaction with the economic life and community conditions and services. Lack of investment and management issues were seen as the major issues affecting the growth of tourism in the locality. In conclusion, the study validated the bottom line theory model, as there was a strong correlation between the living standards of residents and their satisfaction with objective life quality indicators, which were influenced by tourism.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 BACKGROUND STATEMENT

The tourism industry is recognized as a powerful tool of socio-economic development, owing to its ties to numerous aspects of economic development (Kim, 2002). This enables it to promote employment, income generation, and the living standards of the community (Harrill, 2004). Nigeria is banking on tourism as viable means of income generation, and it is seen as a viable option. It is asserted by Eromosele (2014) that Nigeria's tourism industry can provide job opportunities in addition to agribusiness if it is properly managed. On this subject, tourism can contribute to the creation of infrastructure for rural tourist destinations, thereby improving the community inhabitants' quality of life and well-being (Hawkins and Mann, 2007). A new focus on the socio-cultural and ecological effects of tourism on life quality for local residents has emerged in tourism research (Jenkins, Hall, and Troughton, 1998).

Quality of life (QOL) is a term that refers to the level of living standards experienced by an entire demographic of individuals or groups (Delibasic *et al.*, 2008). The QOL is classified into two categories in tourism research. The first set of studies examines the correlation between tourist activities and tourists' personal characteristics. The study assumes that visitors and travellers engage in tourism activities as well as take trips to tourist attractions to improve their physical and psychological well-being (Griffin and Stacey, 2011). Another study looks at the effects of tourism on the quality of life for inhabitants who live in major attractions (Kim, 2002). The tourism impact and activities on a community are frequently classified into three categories. To begin, the economic category encompasses elements such as increased tax, income, employment, tax obligations, rising prices, and regional government budget deficits. Second, sociocultural elements include the revival of traditional handicrafts and events; an increase in cultural exchange; communication and cooperation; increased

criminal activity; and shifting patterns in ancient cultural norms. Also included in ecological sustainability (Andereck and Nyaupane, 2011) are protecting parks and animals, overcrowding, and air, water, and noise pollution.

Residents' attitudes and perceptions of tourism's effects are important variables in determining whether or not they support tourism growth in their town. According to Gursoy *et al.* (2017), in their study explaining Social Exchange Theory, locals who think the advantages of tourism outweigh the disadvantages are more supportive of tourism growth and participate in strong interactions with tourists in order to acquire something valuable. According to studies conducted by Gursoy *et al.* (2010) and Gursoy and Rutherford (2004), residents of communities that experience significant economic benefits from tourism on themselves and their citizens will support development of tourism and another form of tourism growth. Residents, on the other hand, were more supportive of alternative tourism growth. Alternative tourism development was supported by many who saw tourism as having greater cultural benefits, whereas mass tourism development was neither favoured nor disapproved in their community. Furthermore, people's opinions of positive social benefits were unrelated to either mass tourism or alternative tourism. Respondents who had a poor perception of tourism's socioeconomic effects strongly opposed the growth of mass tourism but neither supported nor disagreed with different forms of tourism. Residents with pessimistic social effect perceptions, on the other hand, were found to be highly opposed to optional forms of tourism growth, of which they were neutral against mass tourism growth. As a result, residents have differing viewpoints on many aspects and types of tourism.

In some ways, tourism has an influence on the living standards of a society's inhabitants. Perdue, Long, and Kang (1999) investigated how local people's opinions of local area safety and their living standards were influenced by employment prospects, the social environment,

and traffic problems. According to their findings, the primary factors affecting residents' quality of life were community safety, social setting, and community participation. Quality of life, according to Kim, Uysal, and Sirgy (2013), has four aspects: emotional, material, community well-being, and health and security. According to the findings of the research, material and emotional well-being has strong impacts on life quality. In contrast, a study conducted in Saudi Arabia by Khizindar (2012) stated that there is a negligible effect of tourism on the living conditions, QOL, and satisfaction of inhabitants in the local communities. Some research has investigated local inhabitants' attitudes and behaviours toward tourism and also how the residents' life satisfaction has been affected by tourism. (Stylidis *et al.*, 2014; Kim *et al.*, 2013; Gursoy *et al.*, 2017; Nunkoo & Gursoy, 2017; and Kim, 2002). Because of this, this study will look at how tourism affects the residents' standard of living and living conditions, as well as how much they support and want tourism to grow in the area.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

As evidenced by its contribution to the economy, tourism was recognized as an essential key for empowerment and community development, as well as its potential to enhance community inhabitants' quality of life (Fennell, 2003). The development of tourism in Nigeria was historically aimed at generating revenue for national development. Indeed, the majority of community tourist attractions are managed by foreign tour operators, with a large portion of their revenue returned to their countries of origin (Eromosele, 2014). Therefore, the development of host communities, the standard of living of local citizens, and their level of satisfaction with tourism were not given top-priority attention and consideration. Numerous indigenous peoples have been taken advantage of for their ostensibly "national resources." As a result, local residents are becoming more outspoken in their objection to tourism activities and support, especially because they've not reaped the benefits. Jegede (2014) notes that in the South-west of Nigeria, although the community continues to receive an increasing influx of

tourists to its tourist sites, revenue generated and the rate of tourist activities in the community have not contributed to the development of the community, which must have affected the betterment of the living conditions and inhabitants' satisfaction. The fact that community residents are not getting the necessary benefit they are supposed to enjoy from tourism and owing to the lack of effect of the activities and initiatives of tourism on the growth of the community, there are chances that community residents might not support tourism development in the community. The dearth of infrastructural facilities such as roads, electricity, water supply, accommodation for residents and tourists, and so on, which are not only inadequate but inefficient. Due to the above issue, there is a need to examine the opinions and views of local inhabitants of tourist destinations regarding tourism and their support for it, and how tourism has enhanced their standard of living, community services, social life, health and safety, etc.

Additionally, past research from around the world has demonstrated the relationship between tourism's impact, community growth, resident satisfaction, and perceptions of tourism's impact. These relationships have not been studied as a matter of tourism literature in Nigeria. As a result, the research will determine the socioeconomic impacts of tourism on inhabitants' living standards, living environment, and conditions and their willingness to support tourism growth in southwest Nigeria.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTION

1. What do local residents perceive about tourism's impact, and how does that affect their support for development of tourism in the community?
2. How does tourism's economic, environmental, and social impact affect the community's residents' standard of living?

3. How satisfied are the community residents with their standard of living as related to impact of tourism?
4. What are the obstacles to the growth of tourism in local communities and its beneficial effects?

1.4 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The study will examine the impact of tourism on inhabitants' quality of life, satisfaction with their living standards, and support for tourism growth. It will be accomplished by pursuing the respective clear objectives:

1. Identify the tourism potential of the communities in term of tourist influx and infrastructure availabilities
2. Examine the perceptions of community resident regarding effect of tourism development and its influence on their support for tourism development
3. Determine the socio-economic influence of tourism on the standard of living and living environment of the local residents of the tourism destinations.
4. Investigate the extent of local residents' satisfaction with their well-being condition
5. Determine the factors affecting tourism development in local community.

1.5 HYPOTHESIS

H₀₁: Residents' perceptions of tourism impacts have no significant association with their support for tourism growth

H_{01a}: Perception of resident about economic impact of tourism have no significant relationship with their support for tourism growth

H_{01b}: Perception of resident about socio-cultural impact of tourism have no significant relationship with their support for tourism growth

H_{01c}: Perception of resident about environmental impact of tourism have no significant relationship with their support for tourism growth.

H₀₂: There is no significant correlation among the influence of tourism on the standard of living indicator of community inhabitant and their support for development of tourism.

H_{02a}: There is no significant relationship between impact of tourism on economic indicator of quality of life of resident and their support for development of tourism

H_{02b}: There is no significant relationship between impact of tourism on community and leisure indicator of quality of life of resident and their support for development of tourism

H_{02c}: There is no significant relationship between impact of tourism on health and safety indicator of quality of life of resident and their support for development of tourism.

H₀₃: There is no significant relationship between the influence of tourism on community residents' standard of living and their level of satisfaction with their life quality.

1.6 SIGNIFICANT OF STUDY

The research examined the influence of the engagement of critical elements (income level, social life, safety and security, and infrastructure availability) on individuals' opinions of the impacts of tourism on their standard of living. Additionally, the interactive nature of the study contributes to a better awareness of the elements that determine and influence community inhabitants' quality of life as well as tourism growth in the local area, as well as their perspectives on tourism development with respect to their standard of living. Additionally, it provides sufficient insight into how tourism activities in local areas influence the community's safety, security, and living conditions. Additionally, it explains how tourism benefits influence or contribute to residents' involvement in tourism improvement and growth. Finally, the study will benefit future academics by providing a foundation for their upcoming research in similar fields. Additionally, the study makes recommendations for future research, which will aid future researchers in subject selection and research methodology. The findings also help to fill theoretical shortcomings in the subject of tourism impact and local community inhabitants' quality of life.

1.7 RESEARCH FOCUS

The study focuses on how the socio-economic effects of tourism in certain communities in southwest Nigeria have contributed to or influenced the objective quality of life of the local

area's inhabitants based on their income generation, accessibility to facilities and amenities, lifestyles, environmental conditions, health, security and safety, and more. The study also focused on examining how tourism's impact influenced or contributed to the local inhabitants' level of support and enhancement towards tourism growth in the community.

1.8 AREA OF STUDY

The Southwest region of Nigeria was the location of the study. The region consists of Ekiti, Ondo, Osun, Ogun, Oyo, and Lagos. The region has a landmass of 77,818 km² and is situated along longitudes 2^o.31 and 6^o.001E and latitudes 6^o.21 and 8^o.371N. Southwest Nigeria had 27,511,892 residents in 2007, according to the NPC (National Population Commission). The weather in the region is between 21 to 28^oC with a 77% humidity level. As a result, the area's farming and farm animal products yield runs smoothly. Agriculture is the people's primary occupation, while other professions include trading, driving, carpentry, and so on. Although English is the official language, the region's most commonly used informal language is Yoruba, which has a lot of dialects. The research took place in three major communities across three southwest states which are Ikogosi in Ekiti State, Ado-Awaye in Oyo State and Erin-Ijesha in Osun State. Each community has a population of 9,000 to 14,000 people.

1.8.1 Ikogosi (Ikogosi Warm Spring) in Ekiti State

The resort is a tourist destination where cold and warm springs meet at a point and flow side by side on the same piece of land, each maintaining its own thermal identity. The spring is located about 2 kilometres west of the Ikogosi community in Ekiti State, Nigeria, in the Ekiti West municipality (Abel, 2013; Abraham, 2014). Ikogosi Warm Spring is around 30 kilometres from Ado-Ekiti, the capital of Ekiti State. In terms of population and size, Ikogosi is a small

community. Based on 2006 census, Ikogosi has a population estimated to be 7,863 (NPC, 2007). In 2014, the estimated population was 13,386 people.

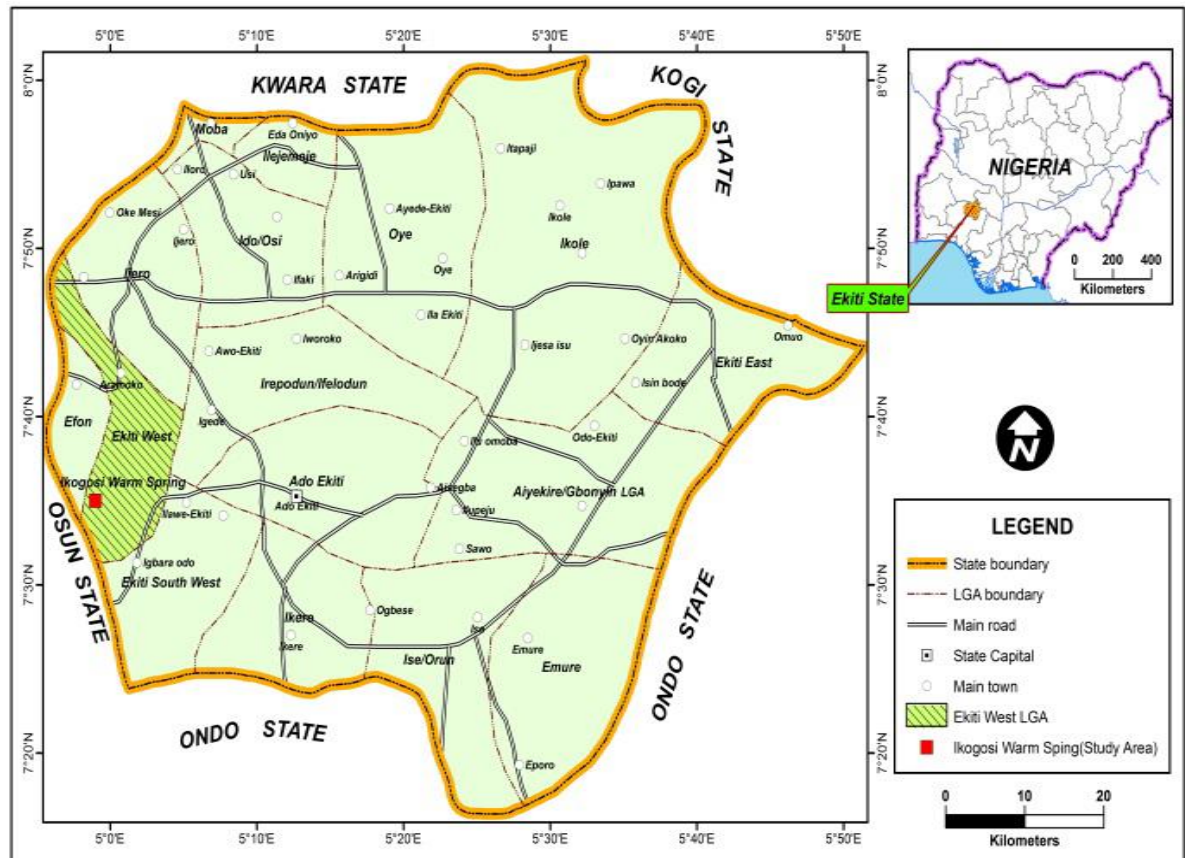


Figure 1. 1: Ikogosi warm spring area, Ekiti State
Source: Ayodele *et al.* (2018)

1.8.2 Erin Ijesha (Olumirin/Erin Ijesha Waterfall) in Osun State

The waterfall is in Erin-ijesa town, Osun state. The population of the community was 8,111, according to the 2006 census (NPC, 2007). The town is located at latitude 07.56785°N and longitude 04.76345°E, making it part of the West African sub-tropical region's rainforest belt. At the hillsides of the beautiful green Efon hill in Erin Ijesa village, the 60m high waterfall, made up of seven main cascades, is located. The first cascades down a 10m steeply folded rock face, through a small passage in a lush tree trunk, draped in deep green leafage. The showers cascade down like a million limpid pins, engulfing a massive big rock strewn across its plunge pool below. The collection and the swiftly flowing stream channel have been

littered with fallen logs. The air was thick with plucked droplets of water and moist. In the following cascade, the tallest of all, water flows down a 40-metre cliff. When the flow channel is flooded, a spectacular plunge occurs during the rainfall that create a swimming pool for visitors. Since there are no clear pathways or consistent slopes, climbing the waterfall is difficult and risky. Rather, pits and woods on the surface, alerts and divisions, forest climbers' shrubs, and roots and trees facilitate mobility and serve as hands and strongholds when climbing. Notwithstanding, being an ascending mountain is incredibly satisfying because one is compensated with breath-taking and panoramic landscape views that depict Nigeria's truly magnificent scenery. 2011 (Naijatreks).

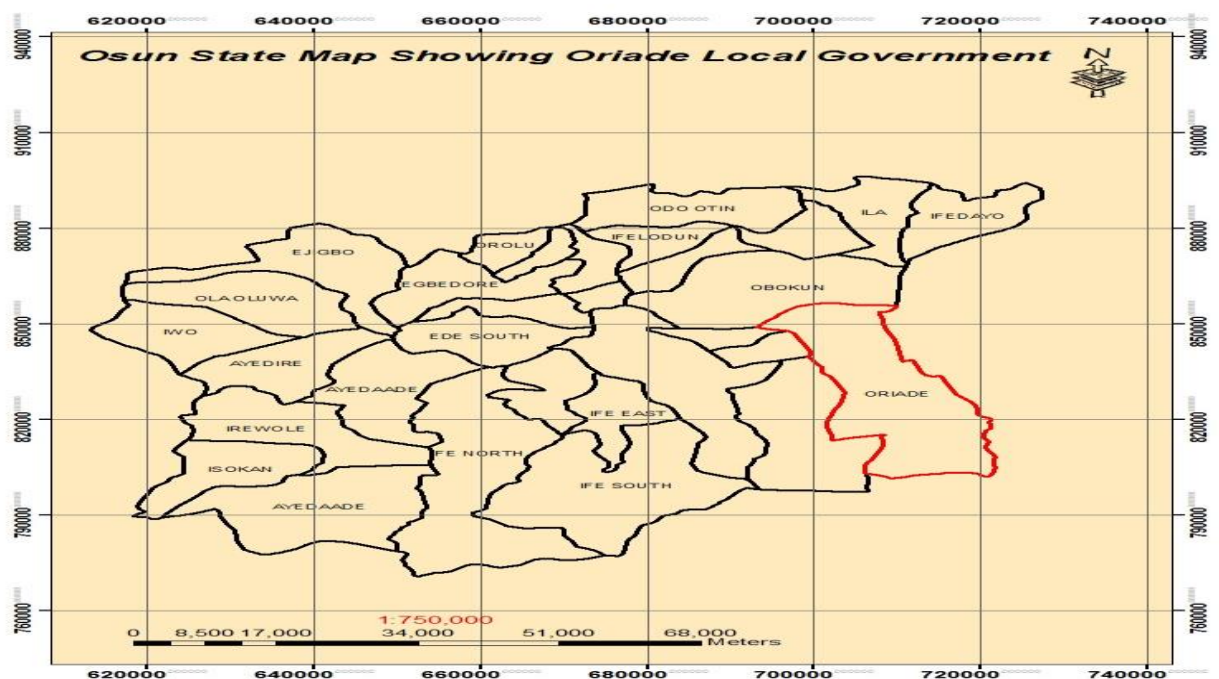


Figure 1. 2: Osun state map depicting the Erin Ijesha waterfall in the Oriade local government area.
Source: Osun State Ministry of Land, Physical Planning, and Urban Development (2012)

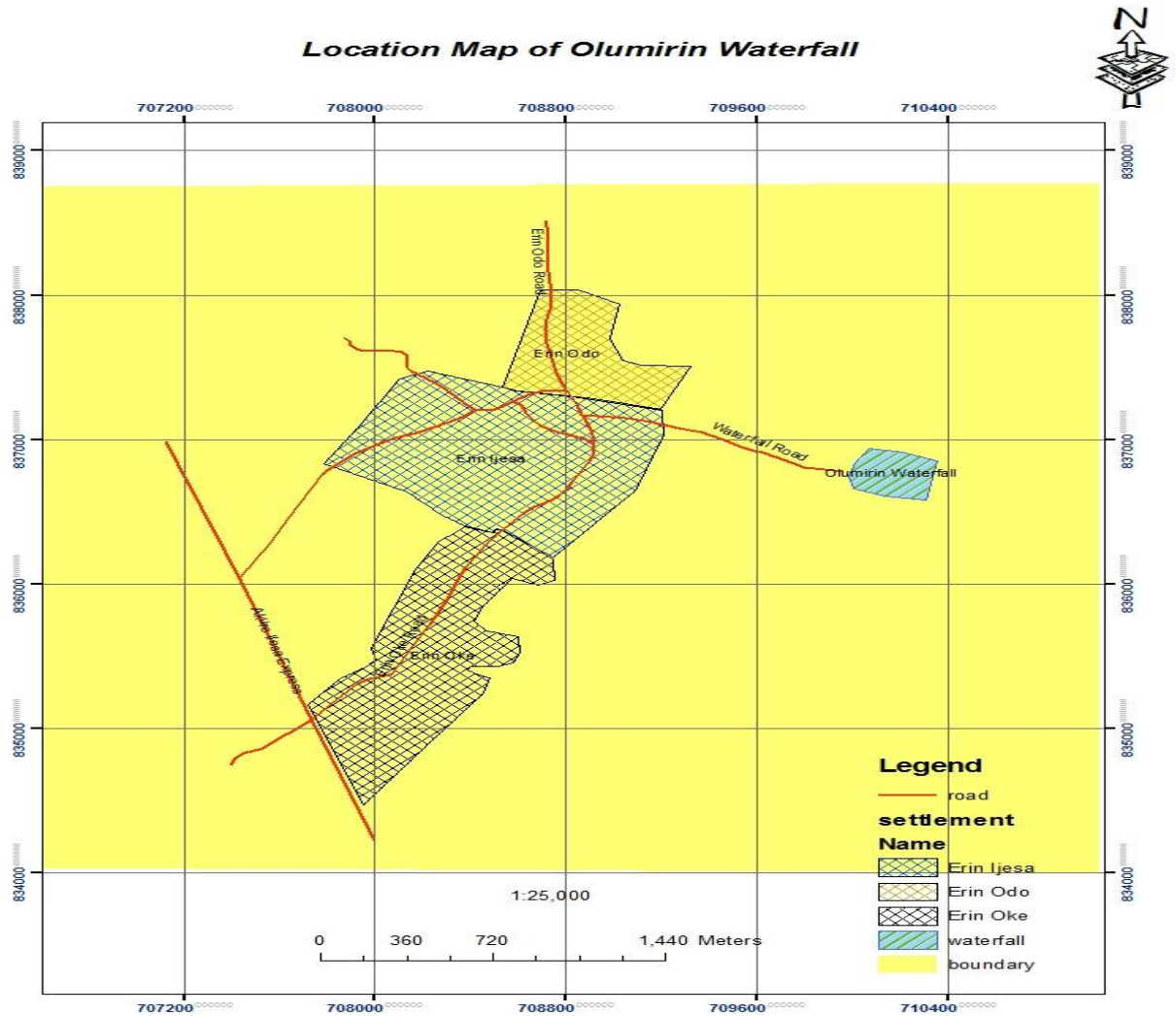


Figure 1. 3: Olumirin Waterfall and its Surrounding Communities
 Source: Ifabiyi, Adesiji, Komolafe, & Ajibola (2014)

1.8.3 Ado Awaye in Oyo State (Ado Awaye Suspended Lake)

The Ado-Awaye Suspended Lake is about 20 kilometres west of Iseyin, in the state of Oyo's Iseyin Local Government Area. The lake is situated on the Iyake hill, which encircles the sleepy town and is 190.62 hectares in size. It is located between the latitudes $7^{\circ}48'00''N$ and $07^{\circ}54'00''N$ and the longitudes $03^{\circ}18'00''E$ and $03^{\circ}30'00''E$ (Ibrahim, 2015). As a tourist attraction, the region primarily consists of boulders with vibrant formations and flawless appearances, like the Ishage cliff. Within the catchment, there is no major river. A 369-step staircase leads to the plains on the mountain peak through lush vegetation with scattered shrubs,

savannah, and open forestland. The maximum annual precipitation at the lake is between 1790 and 1850 millimetres. It has an equatorial climate with a dry and wet season, a mean daily temperature of $27.50\text{C} \pm 7.50\text{C}$ and high humidity.

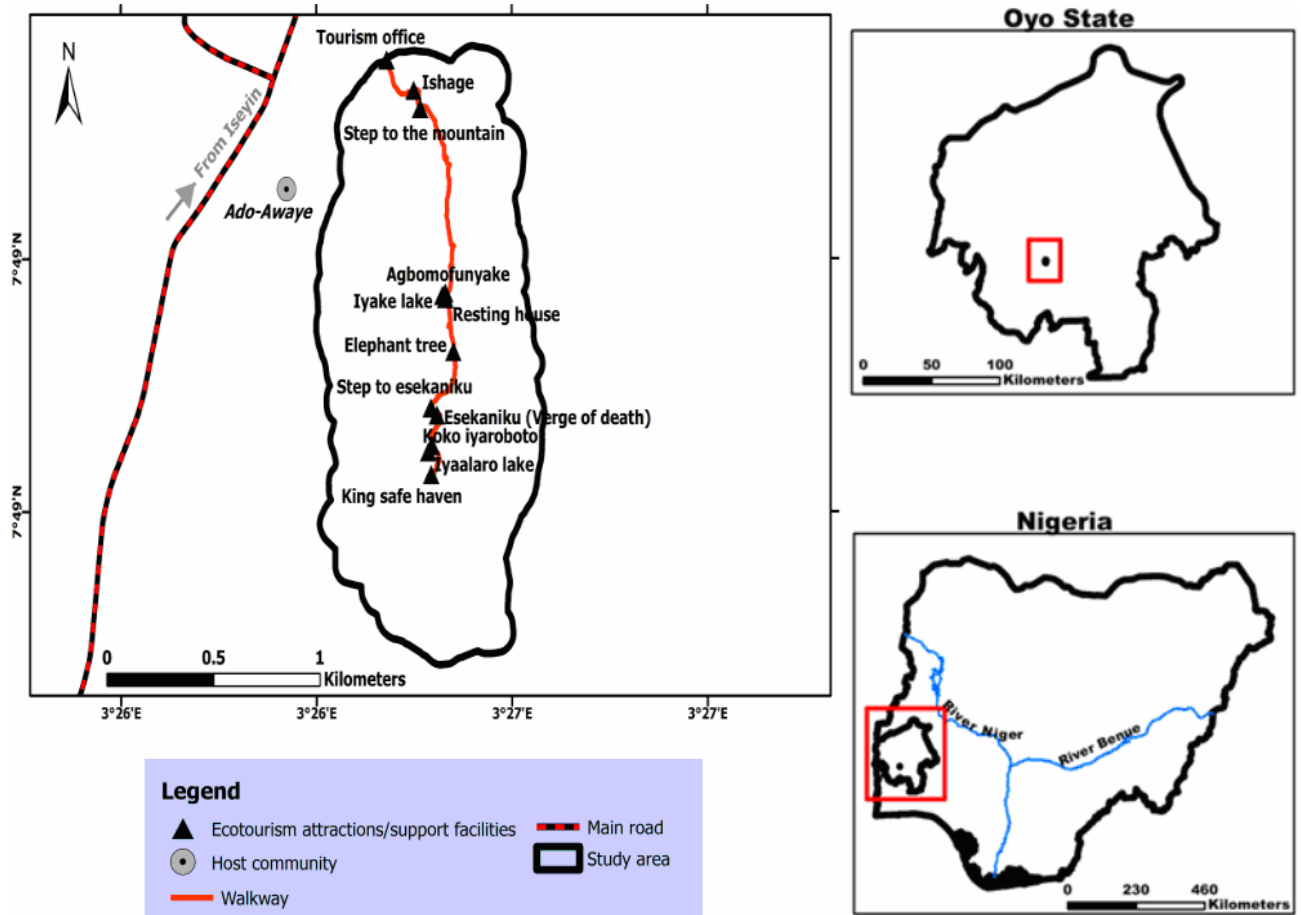


Figure 1. 4: Suspended Lake Ado-Away, Oyo State, Nigeria.
Source: Olaniyi and Bada (2020)

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

As indicated by Yusuff and Akinde (2015), Nigeria has a huge potential in terms of nature, culture, and heritage to develop into a significant tourist destination on earth. The nation has more than 7000 tourist centers; among them are the 5 UNESCO heritage urban communities and 7000 tourist sites. There are over 200 dialects and 371 clans with a rich cultural heritage that, when appropriately used and managed, could enhance economic development and improve the Nigerian economy. Endeavours to interpret the colossal tourist potential of Nigeria to realistic fortunes go back to 1962 when a private body established Nigeria's Tourism Association, which was consequently admitted into the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1964 (Aaron, 2017). These underlying endeavours failed to support tourism as a vibrant economy until 1976, when a decree was proclaimed to set up the Nigeria Tourism Board and States Tourism Committees as the government agencies that were saddled with responsibilities relating to tourism growth and development. Despite the Decree, the ideal growth and development in tourism matters were not accomplished, and the Decree was overhauled in 1992 to create the Nigeria Tourism Development Commission (NTDC) as the most elevated body burdened with the obligation of advancing, advertising, and organising tourism activities (Aaron, 2017).

In 2005, the government of Nigeria, in partnership with the UNWTO, established Nigeria's master plan for the growth of tourism. The goal of the plan is to create a sustainable tourism industry by exploiting the heritage variety to advance domestic and international tourism. Despite the development and strategy, Nigeria's tourism has not significantly affected

the nation's economy (Aaron, 2017). Moreover, the World Travel and Tourism Council (2014) indicates that the tourism industry contributed 3.2% to GDP and provided 2.7% of total employment in 2013, which increased by 4.1% in 2014. WTTC (2014) shows that the tourism and travel industry generated a capital investment of N889.3billion for the Nigerian economy in 2014. This data by WTTC explains that the tourism sector in Nigeria is growing below aspirations despite the substantial potential of the industry (Aaron, 2017). Nigeria was ranked 116th by the UNWTO in 2013 with a bank statement of just \$601,000,000, while some other African nations, such as Ghana, Cameroon, Angola, Kenya, Ethiopia, and South Africa, have all been ranked higher. Furthermore, despite its boundless tourism potential, Nigeria has fallen in the global tourism rankings, allowing more modest Sub-Saharan African countries to steal the show in 2017 (Aaron, 2017).

Tunde's (2012) study stated that tourism was understood to be a program activity that adds to national economic development. In the case of Nigeria, for example, high demand for the hospitality and tourism industries generates revenue from registration and various charges, which increased from \$3950 in 2004 to \$262,450 in 2009; this accounted for a 1,000 per cent increase; and in 2009, \$821,091 in revenue was earned from tax on organisations and companies working directly and indirectly in the tourism and hospitality sectors (National Bureau Statistic, 2015). Also, in 2011, as indicated by the National Bureau of Statistics (2012), the Nigerian tourism and travel industry contributed almost N12.32 billion to the GDP. The amount was estimated to increase by 6.5% in the next ten years, reaching 483 billion naira in 2022. WTTC (2014) forecasted that Nigeria's tourism industry would produce 897,500 jobs, which is 2.85% of the nation's entire labour force in the year 2017. Consequently, the best means to encourage tourism growth is for the Nigerian government to support the revival and development of the tourist sites that have been abandoned and become obsolete. This is forecasted to contribute to the increase in the country's GDP and employment opportunities

and enhance the socio-economic development of Nigeria and Africa (Tunde, 2012). The enormous impact of tourism from a social and economic perspective has lately been experienced and enjoyed by the government of Nigeria and some states. Because of this, the government of Nigeria needs to work harder to grow the economy of the country by taking advantage of the potential and slow growth of tourism, which is an undiscovered non-crude oil industry (Ghose, 2000; Akpan & Obang, 2012).

According to Matthew *et al.* (2018), tourism contributes to Nigeria's long-term economic growth through foreign exchange gains. According to the WTTC (2014) report, it was indicated that tourism contributes to employment, Gross Domestic Product, and visitor exports. The table reveals that the contribution of tourism is rare, which reveals neither an expanding nor diminishing pattern for the considered period. More so, the portion that the tourism industry adds to GDP goes from 5.6% in 2005 to 5.6% the following year and then decreases to 3.7% in 2016. Also, Matthew *et al.* (2018) found out that there is an exceptionally low significance of the tourism sector to this employment age; the portion of the tourism industry that adds to employment goes to 4% in 2014, which varies in the continuous year, and later falls to 2.83% in 2016.

Table 2. 1 The percentage impact of tourism to the economy of Nigeria from 2000 to 2016.

Year	Tourism as a percentage of GDP (%)	Exports of total visitors	Exports of total visitors percentage	Total employment percentage share
2000	4.5	18.90	0.7	3.8
2001	4.4	18.69	0.8	3.9
2002	5	30.87	1.2	4.3
2003	4.3	7.5	0.2	3.7
2004	5.5	6.51	0.1	4.8
2005	5.6	18.25	0.3	4.9
2006	2.6	26.89	0.3	2.3
2007	4.1	42.4	0.6	3.6
2008	5.4	159	1.1	4.4
2009	4.4	172.2	1.5	3.8
2010	2.9	149.8	0.8	2.4
2011	2.8	129.8	0.6	2.5
2012	2.9	109	0.6	2.5
2013	3.1	107.1	0.7	2.7
2014	3.1	106.2	0.7	2.7
2015	30.5	107.52	0.8	2.81
2016	30.7	108.98	0.84	2.83

Source: Yusuf and Akinde (2015), WTTC (2016).

2.2 TOURISM POTENTIAL IN SOUTHWEST, NIGERIA

Africa's sustainable economic development has benefited greatly from tourism. For example, between 1995 and 1998, tourism contributed \$30 billion to Africa's GDP. It created 2,000,000 new jobs in 2016 and is forecasted to rise to 29,000,000 by 2026 (Eneji, Odey & Bullus, 2016a). Over 300,000 tourists visit the Olumo Rock in Ogun State, Idanre Hill in Idanre town, Ondo State, Osun-Osogbo festival and Erin-Ijesa waterfalls in Osun State, Oyo National Park in Oyo State; and the Ikogosi Warm Spring in Ekiti State every year, all of which contribute significantly to the country's national economic growth. In 2017, tourism generated NGN1,861.4bn (1.7% of GDP) and 1,818,500 jobs, with the latter forecasted to rise to

2,598,000 by 2027 at a compound annual growth rate of 3.6% (Mejabi and Abutu, 2015). Though the country (Nigeria) is blessed with diverse tourist attractions, crumbling infrastructure and insecurity have hampered its efforts to become Africa's leading tourist destination. International travellers cannot feel at ease because there is no infrastructure like good roads, reliable electricity, or basic social amenities. Foreign tourists have been warned not to visit the country because of the activities of herders, kidnappers, religious extremists, and thugs. This issue has been a stumbling block to the growth of tourism activities and the rate of influx of tourists to the country.

2.3 IMPACT OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Several studies have conducted research about tourism impacts (Zaei & Zaei, 2013; Tichaawa & Mhlanga, 2015; Wasudawan, & Ab-Rahim, 2017; Moyo & Tichaawa, 2017; Zhuang, Yao, & Li, 2019; Tichaawa, & Moyo, 2019). Tourism consequences are readily evident in the tourist attraction region, as visitors engage with the community's ecosystem, financial system, and culture (Mason, 2015). Tourism is among the most significant contributors to global economy improvement. When addressing the impact of tourism, two categories are usually mentioned: advantage and consequences (Hanafiah & Hemdi, 2014). The tourism industry greatly merits nations, particularly regarding socio-economic growth. On the other hand, tourism benefits are rarely obtained for free (Garau-Vadell, Gutierrez-Tao, & DiazArmas, 2018). Marzuki (2012), tourism growth has not only contributed to positive results but also affect the local area adversely in some ways.

Garau-Vadell *et al.* (2018) study stated that tourism has a wide range of excellent and negative consequences, summarised and divided into four main categories: cultural, social, economic, and environmental. They can be managed until the effects have been recognized, analysed, and evaluated. According to Mason (2015), tourism impacts are critical for tourism

planning and management at a single destination. Tourist arrivals are challenging people's everyday routines and affecting their life quality (standard of living) in most tourist areas (Kim *et al.*, 2013). According to Meimand *et al.* (2017), residents who have been in the town for a decade have the most negative reaction to the influence of tourism development.

2.3.1 Social-Cultural Impact

Tourism can affect a region's cultural structures, depending on local customs and values (Zaei and Zaei, 2013). It is claimed that tourism has a significant impact on sociocultural features such as beliefs and values, as well as habits and rituals (Garca, Vázquez, and Macas, 2015). The relationship between visitors and hosts is one aspect that might affect communities, as tourists could be unfamiliar with local customs, cultures, and norms (Zaei and Zaei, 2013). Tourism exposes locals to Western culture, which may be counter-historical and social norms (Abdul Ghani *et al.*, 2013). According to Karim (2017), inadequate growth, strategic planning, and administration would cause the loss of local identities and traditions. Drugs, alcohol, a rise in criminal activity, and prostitution are some of the other social effects of tourist development on the local population (Suntikul *et al.*, 2016). Yu *et al.* (2017) indicate that overcrowding and transportation congestion are caused by increased tourism development. According to Zaei and Zaei (2013), indigenous residents can mingle with individuals from diverse origins and with different way of life which can improved tourism practices and behaviour. Additionally, the industry's growth aids the improvement of the residents' well-being and standard of living. Kala (2008) indicates that tourism enhances preservation and protection of ancient, historical, and traditional art and crafts.

Adam *et al.* (2019) stated residents viewed tourism growth as advantageous for satisfying the needs of international tourists. It leads to cultural exchanges between residents and visitors that both parties value. Furthermore, the locals might obtain vital knowledge, such

as foreign language acquisition, through interacting with tourists. Moreover, tourism allows residents to form new connections, learn about other people's lifestyles, and get fresh perspectives. The local community accepts differences as a result of knowing more about others. According to Andereck et al. (2005), frequent community inhabitants who interact with foreign and domestic visitors are more optimistic about tourism growth and its social implications.

2.3.2 Economic Impact

Previous research has demonstrated that fostering tourism entrepreneurship can help local communities increase their incomes and quality of life (Rylance & Spenceley, 2016; Wasudawan & Ab-Rahim, 2017). The economic well-being of locals may improve or suffer based on the effect of tourism growth and activities in the region. A benefit of the development of tourism has been its capacity to contribute to the national and regional economy (Rogerson, 2014). The tourism industry is the fastest-growing source of foreign currency, which helps a nation's economy grow (Kala, 2008). According to Adam *et al.* (2019), tourism gives local communities gainful employment and employment creation in the services business. The industry has provided opportunities for community participation in non-agricultural enterprises. (Marzuki, 2012). Specific community members participate in the tourism industry as entrepreneurs in guest houses and holiday homes, as well as boatmen and store owners. Rural residents may become shareholders or producers and sell their products and services to domestic and international visitors because the tourism sector requires little cash (Wasudawan & Ab-Rahim, 2017). Residents' engagement in tourism activities can enhance their quality of living and family income (Moyo & Tichaawa, 2017).

Moreover, tourism development negatively impacts the economy, such as higher living expenses and rising property values (Wasudawan & Ab-Rahim, 2017). It also has negative

consequences, such as higher food commodity prices and service provision (Adam et al., 2019). It also involves financial and economic costs such as investment, work opportunities, income, currency trading, and price increases due to the continuous development and utilisation of tourism destinations' services and resources (Suntikel *et al.*, 2016). Raising home and land costs is the financial burden of tourism growth, according to Abdul Ghani et al. (2013).

2.3.3 Environmental Impacts

According to Karim (2017), when the potential benefits of the industry to economic activity are readily apparent, so too are the adverse effects on the environment. Nevertheless, the tourism industry faces inevitable environmental risks, especially in areas where the advancement of tourism is sacrificed for other aspects of society, including physical resources (Mohamad *et al.*, 2016). Environmental concerns, like natural assets, are essential to creating a unique tourism product (Scholars, Nair & Songan, 2016). Sunlu (2003) suggests that tourism activities and industry growth could have a significant effect. This could cause depletion of ecology and increased pollution levels.

According to a previous study by Jackson (2008), noise pollution and crowding are two environmental consequences of tourist destinations. According to Hanafiah and Hemdi (2014), tourism unites with the destination ecosystem (land, air, and water). Additionally, it has been argued that tourism growth can lead to environmental damage, like depleted natural resources in a particular tourist destination (Suntikul *et al.* 2016). Also, the greater the influx of tourists to a location, the greater the damage to the ecological system and resources (Marzuki, 2012).

2.4 PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY RESIDENTS ABOUT IMPACT OF TOURISM

The influence of the tourism industry on a community can be seen in the opinions of its inhabitants. The growth and viability of the tourism sector are typically determined solely by resident behaviour and attitude. According to studies, inhabitants visualize the growth of tourism positively as related to economic benefit but complain about its adverse effects (Andereck *et al.*, 2005). Improper tourism development result in "tourism-phobia" and "overtourism" among inhabitants and visitors. It hurts local towns and city management, residents' perceptions of life quality, and travellers' experiences (S raphin et al., 2019). Inhabitants can have bad perspective toward tourism as they are aware of its adverse effects, such as the way of life modifications (Sheldon & Var, 1984) and depletion of the environment (Haley, Snaith, & Miller, 2005). Gursoy, Jurowski, and Uysal (2002) divide tourism's perceived impacts into four categories: cultural effects, social advantages, social consequences, and economic advantages. They looked at these four factors and the state of domestic economic growth as facilitators of residents' support or the overall dependent concept. They found that residents' opinions of impacts and support for tourism were influenced by community problems, sense of community, eco-centric behaviours, the use of natural attractions, and the level of the economy of the locality.

2.5 SUPPORT FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Researchers have examined the inhabitants' attitudes and support for existing sustainable tourism and its development, tourism effects, and support for tourism growth. (Garca *et al.*, 2015; Gursoy *et al.*, 2017a; 2017b; Kang & Lee, 2018; Nunkoo & Gursoy, 2017; Rasoolimanesh *et al.*, 2017; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2017). Inhabitants' behaviours and opinions of tourism's impacts are crucial for tourism's performance, as these individuals are immediately

influenced or affected by tourism's results (Rasoolimanesh *et al.*, 2017). Residents and their viewpoints are vital in appraising tourism's actual effects and support for future tourism growth (Gursoy *et al.*, 2017a; Rasoolimanesh *et al.*, 2015), which is implicit in this work. Preceding research has demonstrated that locals will support sustainable tourism if they experience positive implications of tourist destinations (Garca *et al.*, 2015; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2017). Inhabitants who believe there are more consequences than advantages are likely to oppose sustainable tourism development (Kang & Lee, 2018). Inhabitants are crucial stakeholders in developing practical sustainable tourism within locales. They need to consider their perspectives and conditions (i.e., engagement in tourism development planning) to gain resident support for tourism initiatives. It also reduces the possibility of long-term perceptions of negative consequences.

2.6 QUALITY OF LIFE

QOL is a complex term. Since the 1960s, it has been questioned by numerous disciplines within the medical sciences and the socio-economic sciences (Theofilou, 2013). Cummins (2005) defined QOL as a concept that "is multidimensional and influenced by personal and environmental factors and their interactions; has the same components for all people; has both objective and subjective components; and is enhanced by self-determination, resources, purpose in life, and a sense of belonging". More so, Felce & Perry (1995) explain QOL as "a mix of both living conditions and pleasure" while considering "personal values." Since the 2000s, there has been a lot of focus on the local region's standard of living. This has been linked to the explicit or implicit satisfaction of residents (Andereck and Nyaupane, 2011), who were affected by the pros and cons of tourism activities (Woo, Kim, and Uysal, 2015), and whose living quality can be measured (Woo, Uysal, and Sirgy, 2018; Uysal, Sirgy, and Woo, 2016;

Objective well-being is made up of irrelevant and quantitative indicators, which are socio-cultural, economic, environmental, health and safety indicators for example GDP, the percentage of GDP attributable to the tourism industry, degree of lack of job, poverty, educational status, mortality rates, household income, and several hospital beds and others, all which measure objective well-being (Urtasun & Gutierrez, 2006; Uysal, Sirgy & Woo, 2016). Also, subjective well-being relates to personal sentiments and life experiences that serve as integral and qualitative indexes. The elements were linked to advantage and disadvantage attachment and life satisfaction (Kim *et al.*, 2015). Satisfaction with life refers to the cognitive part (beliefs, evaluations) of a person's life (Theofilou, 2013), while affection refers to the affective part (emotions, feelings) of a person.

Most of the destination life quality studies focused on assessing the subjective well-being of residents (Woo *et al.*, 2018; Meng, Li & Uysal, 2010; Andereck and Nyaupane, 2011; Uysal *et al.*, 2016) or visitors (Woo *et al.*, 2018). (Kim *et al.*, 2015; Carneiro & Eusebio, 2019). According to the Bottom-up Spillover Theory (Woo *et al.*, 2018; Yu, Cole, and Chancellor, 2018; Tokarchuk *et al.*, 2017; Suess, Balogu, & Busser, 2018), in another way, the quality of life in a community is determined by how satisfied people are with various aspects of their lives, for example, work, family, community safety, public services, health, social networks, and cultural and recreational activities (Kim *et al.*, 2013). Kim (2002) classified quality of life into four or five categories, including community, material, health and safety, and emotional well-being.

2.7 CONCEPTUAL/THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

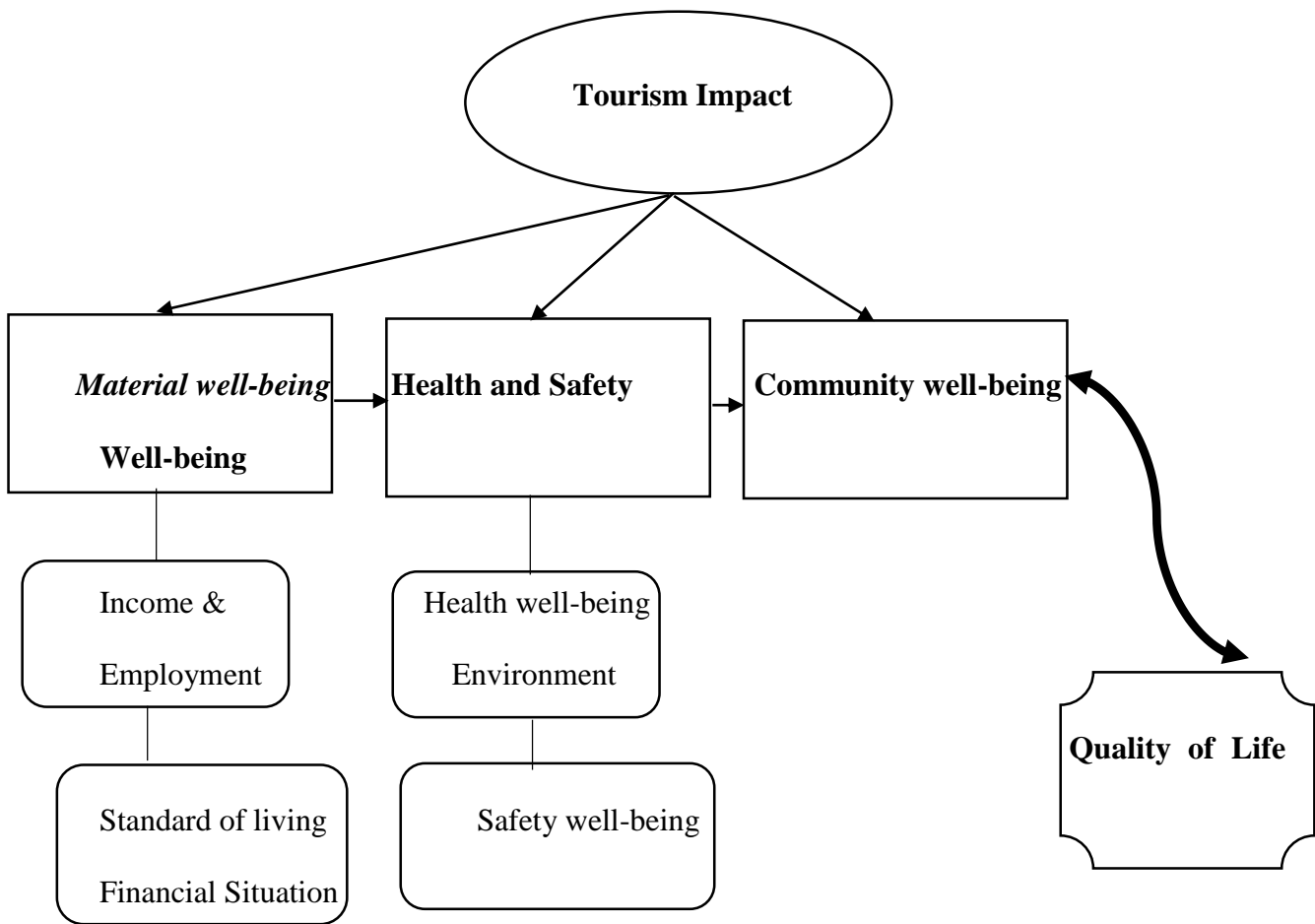


Figure 2. 1: Effect of Tourism on Quality of Life
Source: Adapted from Aref (2011).

2.7.1 Material well-being

It may be explained in the form of high quality of life, a low living cost, and income and employment. Components in the material well-being domain include income and job opportunities from economic well-being and a living standard for residents. (Kim, 2002). The individual elements are discussed in detail below.

2.7.1.1 Standard of Living

Satisfaction with one's living conditions influences one's standard of living and living conditions. On the other hand, satisfaction with life quality is primarily determined by

comparing one's current standard of living to a predetermined objective (Kim, 2002). Satisfaction with one's standard of living is a consequence of good individual evaluations in the material life domain. The research of Var and Kim (1990) shows that tourism activities improve the quality of life of most people. Cummins (1996) noted that the quality of life is affected by degree of satisfaction of the host or community member with their standard of living.

2.7.1.2 Income and Employment

Tourism as a source of revenue is hard to ascertain, to say the least (Mansour, 2013). However, determining the "multiplier effect" at a destination is the most popular approach for estimating the income generated through tourism as it passes through numerous economic sectors and the money generated by tourist spending increases. A tourist's initial contribution to society is repaid by travel agencies, retailers, hoteliers, transport operators, and some other local businesses. As a result, visitor spending produces many times the amount invested. The "multiplier effect" is a term that describes this phenomenon.

As an all-embracing labour service industry, tourism is a significant employer of labour. It employs multiple times as many people as conventional manufacturing industries. Tourism benefits businesses such as accommodation facilities, restaurants, transport companies, travel agencies, tourist shops, taxi and cab drivers, and so on (Mansour, 2013). It creates jobs for people and offers a variety of job opportunities, from low-wage to high-wage.

According to Kim (2002), when a community's people make more income through tourism, their life quality in terms of material well-being improves. Tosun (2002) shows that local inhabitants in Urgup, Turkey, Nadi, Fiji, and Central Florida recognised tourism positively as a source of employment and income.

2.7.2 Community Well-Being

Cummins (1997) discovered that community inhabitants are satisfied with their educational level, environment, service quality and amenities, social activities, and interpersonal interactions when they are satisfied with the domain of community well-being. Wug and Chan (2016) discovered that the tourism industry gives Hue inhabitants a feeling of belonging and pride in the community. According to Norman, Harwell, and Allen (1997), the quality of an individual's life is greatly influenced by their satisfaction level with their community. Sirgy & Cornwell (2001) expanded and refined the work of Sirgy *et al.* (2000). According to the modified study, contentment with services provided by government parastatals, company services, charitable services, and satisfaction with additional aspects of community amenities and services are the most critical factors in determining satisfaction with the community as a whole (e.g., environmental quality, the rate of change in the surrounding ecosystem, etc.). According to Kim (2002), the perception of the quality of public services determines an individual's total life satisfaction in tourism communities. Likewise, the existence and utilisation of retailing businesses may affect life happiness via community-based effects.

2.7.3 Emotional Well-Being

Cummins (1997), after a review of 32 studies on wellbeing, classified emotional well-being into seven proposed domains with 173 different items. Most of the emotional well-being domains were derived from recreational activities, religion, relaxation and leisure, hobbies, etc. It was discovered that 85% of the research addressed emotional well-being in certain leisure activities, spiritual well-being, or morality. Kim (2002) identified spiritual and recreational activities as elements of personal wellness. The study concluded that the leisure and spiritual activities that people engage in contributing to their emotional wellbeing.

2.8 EFFECT OF TOURISM ON LIFE QUALITY

The travel and tourism industries have both beneficial and adverse effects on the host communities. Additionally, tourism-driven regional integration is now the greatest apparent manifestation of national policy outcomes (Kişi, 2019). The impact of the industry's operations has been analysed using various empirical and statistical approaches and from multiple viewpoints (local inhabitants, entrepreneurs, managers, government officials, and other stakeholders). Others argue that inappropriate tourism planning and management causes issues such as traffic jams, ecological harm, the depletion of community cultural beliefs and values, and even a downturn in inhabitants' standard of living. However, some academics believe that tourism can positively affect regional power, create new jobs, and efficiently improve living conditions (Dwyer & Edwards, 2010; Singh, 2016). There are three areas of tourism's influence: economic (Timur & Getz, 2009); environmental (Tsaur & Wang, 2007); and sociocultural (Iloranta, 2019; Jing, Shixian, and Katsunori, 2020). Numerous studies have been undertaken regarding these consequences. Regarding the economic influence, significant tourism items will develop a destination image (Pike & Bianchi, 2013), increasing tourists' propensity to return, stimulating more considerable expenditure, and boosting inhabitants' income (Timur & Getz, 2009). However, that might result in higher local commodities and real estate costs. Based on previous studies, tourism development in local villages, communities, and regions has several adverse environmental effects (Tsaur & Wang, 2007). It increases the use of fossil fuels (Kocak *et al.*, 2020; Sharma & Ghoshal, 2015); the release of CO₂ (Lee & Brahmašreene, 2013); the depletion of natural reserves (Bilgili *et al.*, 2017); and the production of garbage, to name a few effects (Michailidou *et al.*, 2016). Also, it enhances environmental preservation by increasing ecological knowledge and understanding (Paramati *et al.*, 2017), enhancing ecological conditions (Ahmad *et al.*, 2019), and preserving species diversity (Cao *et al.*, 2016). According to Sanchez del Rio-Vazquez *et al.* (2019), it also assists communities

in achieving similar stated objectives, enhancing their quality of life, and maintaining their cultural heritage. Tourism is viewed as a sociological and cultural engagement, including visitors and locals, and visitors' comfort should be emphasised (Brunt & Courtney, 1999). Furthermore, the rise in desire of locals to engage in the tourism industry (Tosun, 2002), the development of sustainable culture (Everett & Aitchison, 2008), and an expansion of the region's influence has some positive socio-cultural effects (Torres-Ruiz *et al.*, 2018).

2.9 THE STUDY'S THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.9.1 Social Exchange Theory

Though previous research of citizens' opinions was challenged for their quantitative and theoretic study methods, numerous theoretical perspectives analysing how locals create their attitudes about tourism have been proposed in response to Ap's (1992) argument. Social representation theory (Moscardo, 2009), contact theory (Tomljenovic, 2010), and growth machine theory are some of these paradigms (Harrill, Uysal, Cardon, Vong, & Dioko, 2011). The most prominent theory is the social exchange theory (SET) and It was initially applied to tourism research by Ap (1992), who considered social interaction a collection of relationships between groups and individuals that function as a whole entity. Each participant in the transaction provides things the other appreciates and wants to obtain in response. Ap (1992) used SET in tourism research to describe how local populations build perspectives about tourism based on assessment and exchange costs (exchanging assets and culture with tourists and enduring the disadvantages brought on by tourist activities and operations). SET has established a solid theoretical structure for explaining why those who see significant economic advantages in tourism have favourable perspective about tourism than those who do not (e.g. Choi & Murray, 2010; Gursoy *et al.*, 2010). Dyer, Gursoy, Sharma, and Carter's (2007) study shows that people's support for tourism is largely inspired primarily by the potential advantages

of social and economic well-being. Age, gender, education, and ethnicity have all been recognised as socio-demographic factors influencing inhabitants' opinions toward local tourism resources (Andereck & Vogt, 2000; Buzinde, Santos & Smith, 2006).

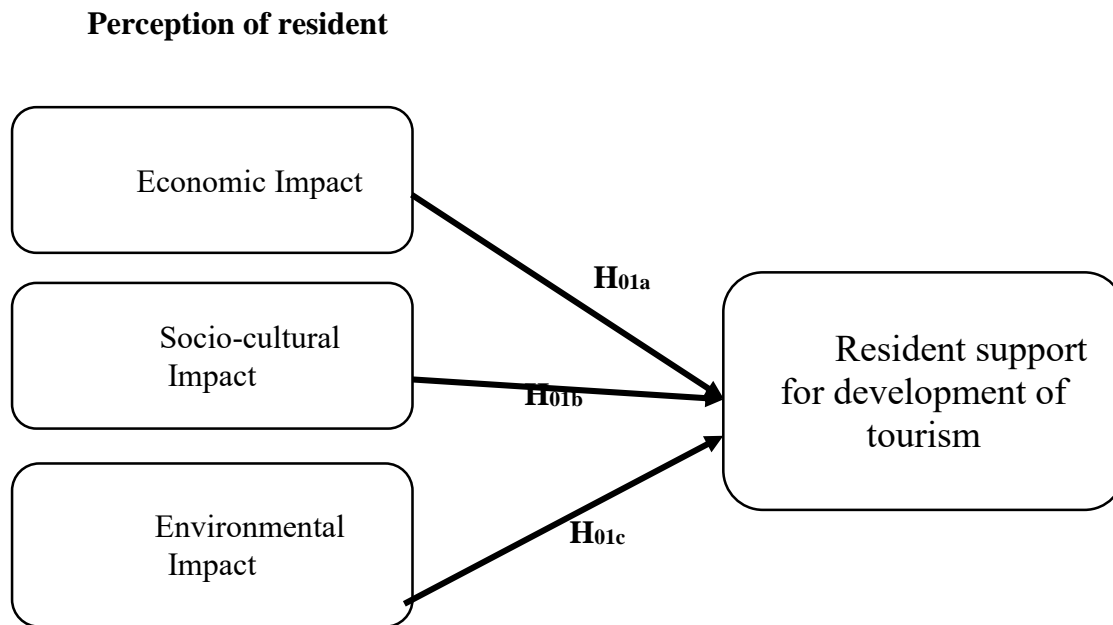


Figure 2. 2: Model of Social Exchange theory about perception and tourism growth support
Source: Adopted from Yu, Cole and Chancellor (2016)

Hypothesis developed from the conceptual framework are:

H₀₁: Residents' perceptions of tourism impacts have no significant relationship with their support for tourism growth

H_{01a}: Perception of resident about economic impact of tourism have no significant relationship with their support for tourism growth

H_{01b}: Perception of resident about socio-cultural impact of tourism have no significant relationship with their support for tourism growth

H_{01c}: Perception of resident about environmental impact of tourism have no significant relationship with their support for tourism growth

Influence of tourism on Standard of living indicator and Support for tourism growth

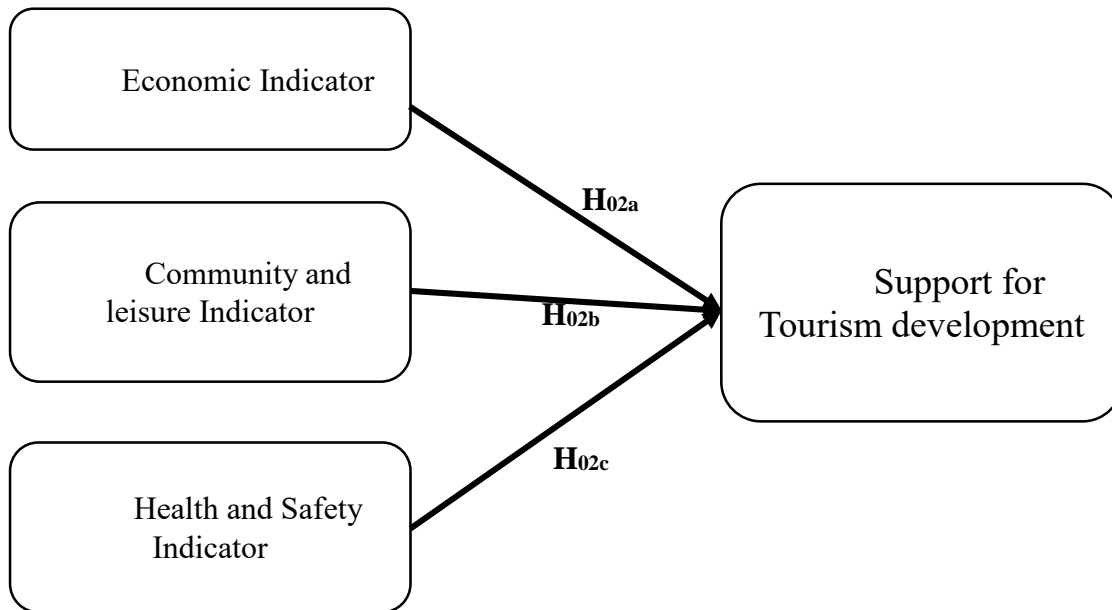


Figure 2. 3: Model of Social Exchange theory about effect of tourism on resident life quality and tourism growth support
Source: Adopted from Yu, Cole and Chancellor (2016)

H₀₂: There is no significant correlation among the influence of tourism on the standard of living indicator of community residents and their support for tourism development.

H_{02a}: There is no significant relationship between impact of tourism on economic indicator of quality of life of resident and their support for tourism development

H_{02b}: There is no significant relationship between impact of tourism on community and leisure indicator of quality of life of resident and their support for tourism development

H_{02c}: There is no significant relationship between impact of tourism on health and safety indicator of quality of life of resident and their support for tourism development.

2.9.2 Bottom-up Spillover theory

The most widely utilised theory in psychology, the Bottom-up Spillover theory, argues that numerous domains (indicators) of life satisfaction influence overall life satisfaction (Sirgy, 2002; Sirgy & Lee, 2006). Employees' total contentment with their living conditions is influenced by recreation, job, wellness, the economy, and family ties. In contrast, labour contentment is affected by indicators such as working hours, job connections, and public service availability. Kara, Uysal, Sirgy, & Lee (2013) discovered that an employer's style of

managing and leading influences job satisfaction and overall happiness. Thus, the theory suggests that sub-factors of life domains affect overall life contentment.

As the impact of tourism services and the tourism industry on life quality becomes more widely recognised (Uysal et al., 2013), based on the bottom-up spillover principle, numerous variables are utilised in tourism research to quantify the QOL of tourists and locals. According to an overview of previous research, a broad range of life domains that affect overall life quality is selected based on the study's objectives, methodologies, or respondents. Rahman, Mittelhammer, and Wandscheider (2005) categorised life domain areas to measure visitors' total life satisfaction into eight categories: health, work, financial capability, neighbour interactions, personal safety, ecology, psychological well-being, and family ties. Based on earlier research, Kim, Uysal, and Sirgy (2013) used four life dimensions to assess inhabitants' QOL in tourism destinations: economic, community, emotional well-being, and safety and health. Woo, Kim and Uysal (2016) evaluated the quality of life of tourist industry interest groups based on financial and non-financial categories, including societal, emotional, and health and safety.

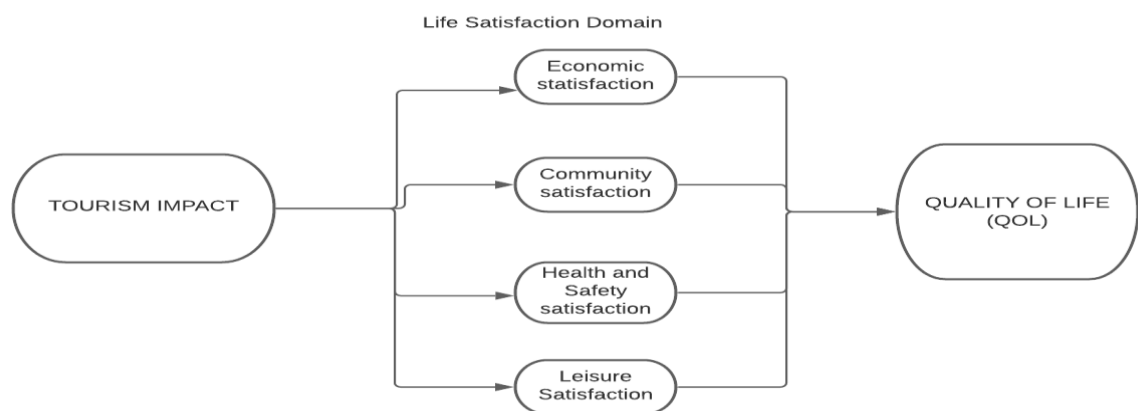


Figure 2. 4: Bottom Up Spillover Theory Framework
Source: Adopted from (Kim *et al.*, 2020)

The hypothesis developed from the model is

H₀₃: There is no significant relationship between the influence of tourism on community residents' standard of living and their level of satisfaction with their life quality.

2.10 EMPIRICAL STUDIES

Since it is widely acknowledged that tourism has beneficial consequences for locals, the benefits and negative effects of tourism are unknown to a large extent (Weiermair & Peters, 2012). The essential study issue is "How do tourist activities affect locals' quality of life?" Residents of tourist-heavy communities see tourism as both beneficial and detrimental to their quality of life and environment (Andereck & Nyaupane, 2011; Buzinde et al., 2014; Garca, Vázquez, & Macas, 2015). When a society becomes "tourism-active," tourism affects the inhabitants' daily lives (Gursoy *et al.*, 2002). An investigation of the tourism-dependent community of Las Salinas, Nicaragua, shows that tourism had a significant effect on the residents' living standards and well-being, including gainful employment, the preservation of monuments, an improvement in life quality, and the preservation of community history and cultural prestige (Usher & Kerstetter, 2014). Residents bemoaned various bad conditions, including unemployment, substance misuse, health issues, and ecological destruction, notwithstanding the favourable findings.

The study by Andereck and Nyaupane (2011) evaluate tourism's influence on residents' living standards. It examines Arizona residents' opinions about the influence of tourism on their quality of life and the elements that may affect these beliefs. The study analysed eight dimensions of inhabitants' QOL: community well-being, urban concerns, lifestyle, sense of community and recognition, environmental and historical conservation, economic stability, recreation facilities, and crime and substance misuse. Moreover, residents' perspectives of the effects of tourism on their QOL were not the only focus of Andereck and Nyaupane's (2011);

the importance of these QOL dimensions to residents was also examined. The outcome of the research indicates that tourism has a greater effect on some aspects of quality of life (QOL) related to access to services, facilities, and tourist attractions (e.g., retail shops, food places, and cultural events) resulting from an increase in visitors to the area, a strong and diverse economy, and an awareness of the significance of natural and cultural heritage. According to Buzinde *et al.* (2014), tourism had both favourable and adverse effects on the well-being of Tanzania's Masai tribes. Tourism residents see tourism as their living standard, particularly regarding the accessibility of leisure facilities and sentiments of community pride. In addition, they believe tourism positively impacts the economy, helps the conservation of natural and cultural heritage, improves community wellness, and positively impacts their way of life.

Andereck *et al.* (2007) presented a study titled "a cross-cultural investigation of tourism and quality of life perceptions", in which Hispanic and Anglo inhabitants' perceptions of tourism and QOL differed. Only a few QOL domains exhibited statistically significant differences in this investigation (e.g., environmental and socio-cultural variables). Woo (2013) examines the impact of tourism on stakeholder quality of life. The research shows that participants' views on how tourism affects the material life domain influenced their level of satisfaction with the material life domain. According to the results of this survey, overall life quality was strongly influenced by respondents' satisfaction with both material and non-material aspects of their lives. Pavlic, Portolan, and Puh's (2015) research examine tourist destinations' socio-economic effect on the local community. Their study noted that incentives could influence tourism's positive social benefits and support tourism's growth from tourism and community engagement. Tourism's good and adverse effects significantly influence life quality, but positive social impacts outweigh negative social impacts by a wide margin.

The study by Xue, Siu-Ian, and Desmond (2016) explores the residents' perspectives on the function of recreational satisfaction and life quality within the context of tourism

development. The result shows that residents' conceptions of life quality and the potential benefits of tourism were positively correlated with their satisfaction with leisure activities and their conceptions of their standard of living. The research findings noted that locals will support the development of tourism activities. The results noted that it is advantageous for policymakers to invest in local citizens' leisure contentment and living standards, as this will ultimately boost tourism development.

Aref (2011) examined the influence of tourism on the standard of living. According to the findings, tourism has a favourable effect on the standard of living for residents. According to the report, the most significant tourist impacts are associated with psychological health, community health, employment, and income. Regarding the impact of tourism on quality of life, health and security well-being are shown to have the least positive impact. Nopiyani and Wirawan (2021) studied residents in tourist destination areas to see how tourism affects their quality of life. The outcome of their study shows that tourism impacts the well-being of the communities in which it occurs. There is a positive effect on economic development, job opportunities, community identity, cultural exchanges, and the provision of facilities. In most cases, health, security, quality of the physical habitat, living costs, proximity to existing infrastructure, and social relations are negatively impacted. In addition, there is discontent with the available jobs and the lack of participation by locals in tourist destination development.

The research conducted by Nkemngu (2015) presents a conceptual approach for maximizing support from the community and engaging it actively in tourism development. Reviewing the literature on the Social Exchange Theory (SET) and the Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) to see what factors villagers are inclined to consider when deciding whether or not to support tourism. The study noted that to maximise the benefits of tourism, careful consideration of citizens' views on the effects of tourism and the consequences it has on local

standard of living and community is necessary. Nordin, Ismail, and Jamal (2020) examine the influence of tourism on living quality: an empirical study of Perhentian Island, Malaysia. They stated that good effects of tourism growth outweigh the negative effects. Based on residents' opinions, growth has improved their quality of life. This study found a strong correlation between economic benefit, social-cultural benefit, environmental benefit, and life quality, and environmental costs negatively affect life quality.

Al-Saad, Al-Orainat, Al-Badarneh, and Al-Makhadmeh (2018) examine the quality of life in the city of Aqaba as it relates to the effects of tourism on the local economy, society, and ecology. More Aqaba's residents have a more positive view of tourism's economic and social benefits. Tourism creates jobs, boosts the local economy, enhances cultural exchange, and increases industry knowledge. More so, tourism drives up housing prices and living costs for residing residents, lowering their living standards and contributing to traffic congestion and overpopulation issues. It was discovered that relationship status, education, and occupation were the most influential demographic variables on inhabitants' views of tourism impacts. Residents of Hue, Vietnam, was investigated by Suntikul et al. (2016) to learn more about their quality of life (QOL) and their views on the development of tourism in terms of jobs in the industry and awareness, more so the personal benefits they get from the personal the industry. It reveals that Hue inhabitant feel a sense of belonging to the community and good well-being because of tourism. Despite the well-being that tourism is a source of employment, residents are unsatisfied with the quality of the jobs they can choose from. They have little say in making policy or engaging with their municipal authorities.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Agbonifoh and Yomere (1999) state that methodology in research typifies a process comprising the techniques, processes, or mechanisms through which a researcher anticipates achieving the study's goals. The chapter explained the research methods, such as the research design, sample selection, sampling techniques, data collection methods, reliability and validity of data collection tools, and data analysis techniques.

Indicator that was used for each life satisfaction domain

Table 3. 1 Indicator for Quality of life

Economic indicators	Leisure indicators	Community life indicators	Health/ safety life indicators
Real property taxes	Leisure time and activities	Situations of the surrounding community	Medical facilities
Living cost	Vacation and recreational life	Residents within your community	Quality of health care
Cost of essentials	Community cultural preservation methods.	Community-provided services and amenities	Water standard
Income level		Society existence Public	Environmental air quality
Financial stability of your job		transport	Security and safety
Family earnings			Rate of accidents or criminality
Fringe benefits			

Source: Woo (2013), Kim (2002) and Kim *et al* (2013)

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHOD

Because the societal aspect of the research problem entails articulating a person's perceived impact of tourism on their life quality, contentment with tourism activities, and comprehension of the surrounding environment, the study employed descriptive research techniques using a case-study approach. The study employed quantitative and qualitative

research methods. A field survey was carried out in three different communities in three other states in southwest Nigeria, where a structured questionnaire was administered, and an interview was done to collect information on the challenges affecting the development of tourism in the locality, as well as the tourist site potential in the state and communities.

3.3 POPULATION OF STUDY AND SAMPLE SIZE

This study's primary focus population consists of residents of the community of the three tourist destinations in three communities in the southwest part of Nigeria that were selected. The chosen destination was the primary tourist site within a small community in the southwest. Most other tourist destinations are located within big cities of more than 50,000 people. The three communities selected have a population of less than 14,000 each. Therefore, the total population of the three selected communities ranges between 28,000 and 30,000 in estimation. Specifically, a 95% confidence level sample of the total population was examined, with a margin of error of (0.07). The sample size was calculated by utilising Taro Yamane's formula.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N (e)^2}$$

n = Sample size

N = Study Location population

e = Margin of error

Using the formula based on confidence level of 95% and margin of error within $\pm 7\%$,

The appropriate sample size for this research project was

Table 3. 2: Destination Population and Sample size figure

Destination	Estimated Population	Sample size	Interview Respondent	Kind of Stakeholder Interview
Ikogosi Ekiti	13536	194	4	Tour Guide/operator, Local authority personnel and Dignitary personality in the community
Erin Ijesha	8211	192	3	
Ado-Awaye Community	10120	193	3	
Total	31867	579	10	

Source: National Population Commission, (2007)

In this case 600 sample size of the population is required to collect accurate and enough data. Therefore, 200 each was administered in each destination of study.

3.4 SAMPLING METHOD

To obtain the required percentage of confidence level for the study, the study employed stratified and simple random sampling techniques to select the respondents. The population of each destination was first subdivided into groups based on the street, while the respondents in each subdivided group were chosen randomly. Furthermore, a purposive method of sampling was used to pick the required respondent from the population of the stakeholder that will be interviewed because it is a critical informant interview that was conducted among the stakeholders to get factual information in terms of tourism's potential in the communities and the factors affecting tourism development in the communities while also getting information on ways the issue can be addressed. The selection of study participants was based on various factors, such as whether or not they were professionals in the field or otherwise capable of participating in the study (Krathwohl, 2006).

3.5 DATA COLLECTION

Primary and secondary sources were used for data collection. The primary data was collected via organised fieldwork involving visual observation, questionnaire administration, and interviews of crucial community tourism development personnel (stakeholders). The secondary data was obtained from the Ministry of tourism or tourism department in the state or community concerning the tourism potential of the community. To write a literature review, data was also taken from journals, articles, the Internet, and other sources that were relevant to this research project about how tourism affects locals' lives.

3.6 DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

The questionnaire and interviews were the primary means of collecting data. To obtain accurate data, the interview questions were structured to fit within the scope of research objectives 1 and 5, and they were simple enough for the respondent (interviewee) to understand.

The questionnaire was structured to include both closed-ended questions and straightforward explanatory questions. In the open-ended questions, respondents filled in the required information. However, the close-ended questions contained "LIKERT SCALE" questions. The questionnaire consists of two sections (A and B). The Socio-demographic characteristics information of respondent was collected through Section A. In Section B, on the other hand, information was gathered about some of the research project's goals (Objectives 2–4). Because the respondents and the research instrument did not speak the same language, the respondents had to help translate.

3.7 DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected via questionnaire was subjected to statistical analysis, while hypotheses was tested using inferential statistics. Data from the field was presented using frequency distribution tables, charts, and statistical representations. This study employed two distinct methods to analyze the conceptual model: exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and hierarchical multiple regression (HMR). EFA was used to evaluate the theoretical design without the mediating factor (perspectives of various stakeholders). For validity and reliability, factor analysis was conducted, followed by testing the structural model. The moderating effect was evaluated using HRM. Also, every dependent component was regressed on an independent and moderating variable.

3.7.1 Hierarchical Multiple Regression (HMR)

HMR is used in statistics to determine moderating effects (Kim, 2002). HMR examined the moderating effects of dichotomous and continuous scale moderator variables (Woo, 2013). Therefore, the HMR technique was used to investigate the moderating effects of residents' perceptions.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 GENERAL STATEMENT

This chapter discusses the analysis of the study's results and field data for each of the study's themes. Using descriptions and explanations, analytical procedures include both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The collected and analysed data was represented as tables and graphs.

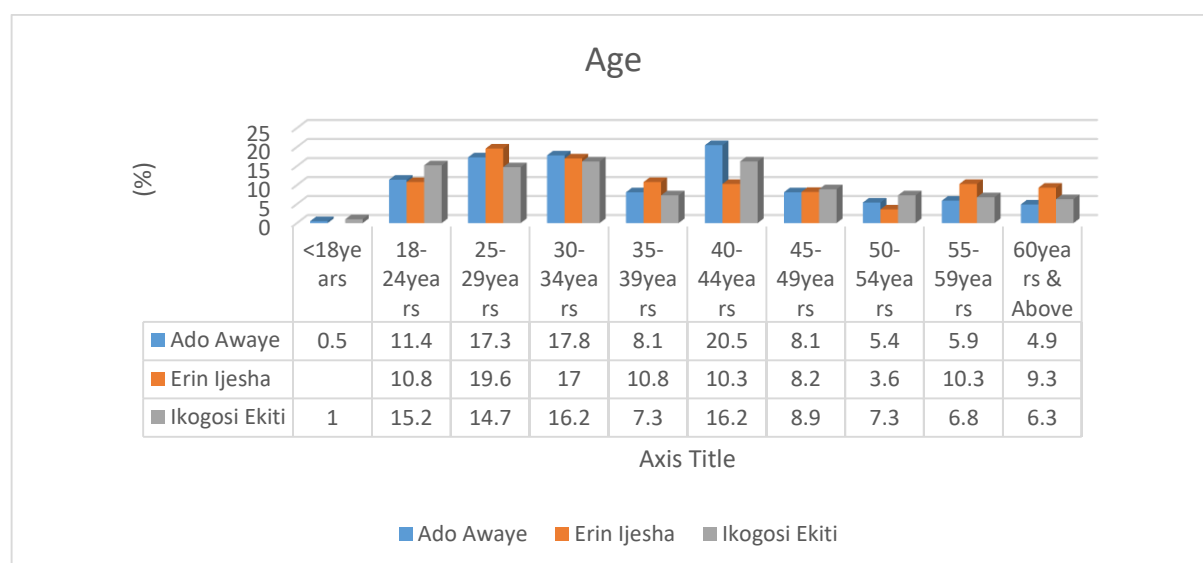
Table 4. 1: Percentage of Respondents Who Respond

Study Area	The number of questionnaires distributed	Number of questionnaires returned	Response rate
Erin Ijesha Community	200	194	97.0%
Ado-Awaye	195	185	94.8%
Ikogosi Community	200	191	95.5%
Total	595	570	95.7%

Source: 2021 Field Survey

Table 4.1 reveal the rate of response of local inhabitant. Out of the 595 questionnaire that was administered 570 copies of the questionnaire were retrieved. Therefore, the respondent rate 95.7% was considered useful for analysis.

4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENT



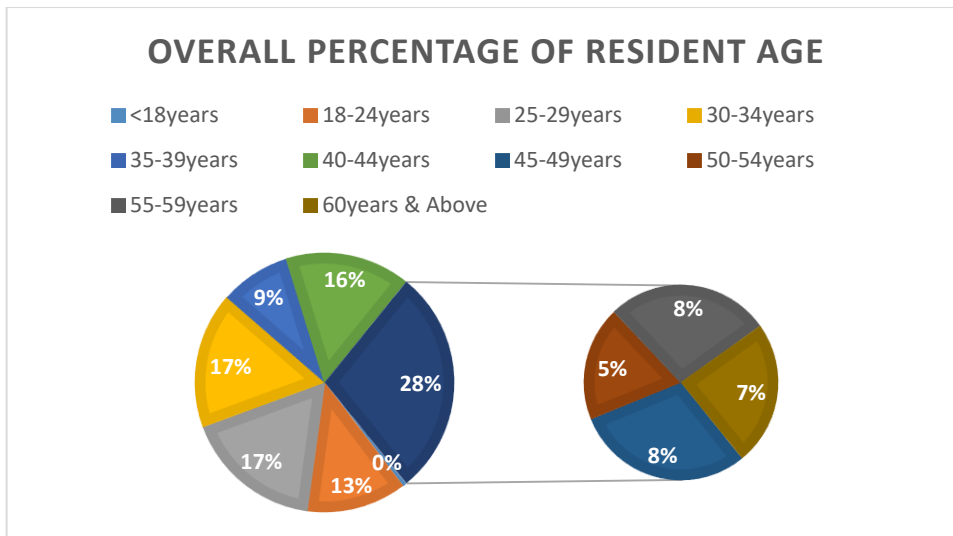
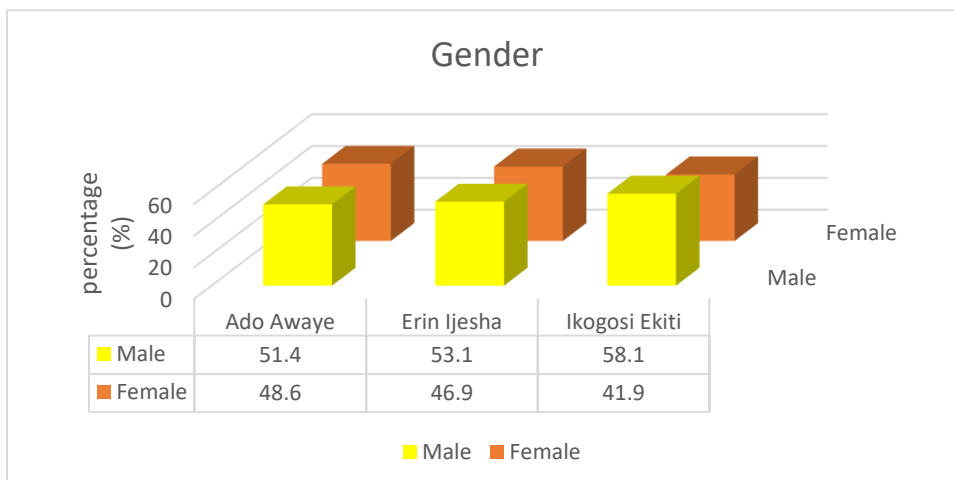


Figure 4. 1: The Respondent's Age
Source: 2021 Field Survey

The figure shows the age range of the respondents for each of the destinations and overall. The result indicates that the highest percentage of respondents in Ado-Awaye (20.5%) is 25–44 years old. 19.6% of respondents are within the age range of 25–29 years in Erin Ijesha, while 16.2% are within the age range of 30-34 years and 40–44 years, respectively, in Ikogosi Ekiti. Even though the majority of the population in all destinations is under the age of 18, Overall, the most of the respondents (28%) indicate that their age is between 45 and 49 years of age, which shows that most of the residents in the community are in their middle age in their 40's.



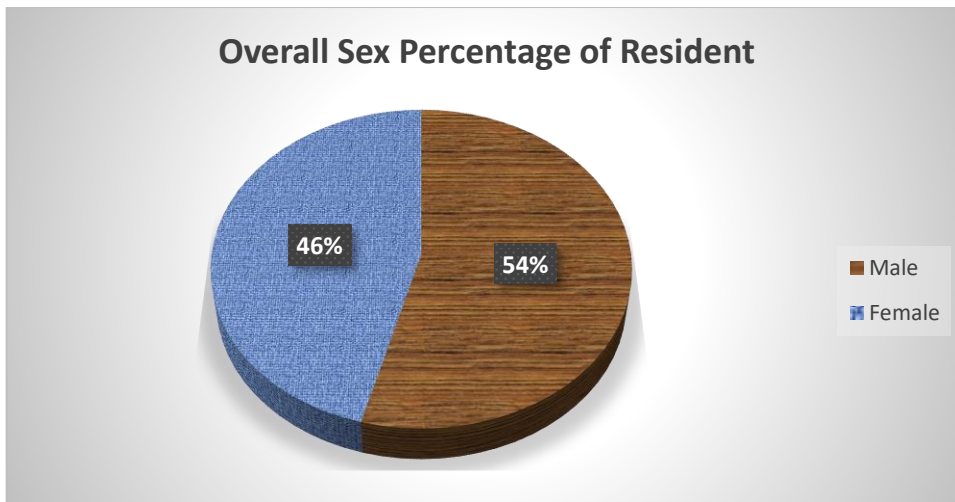
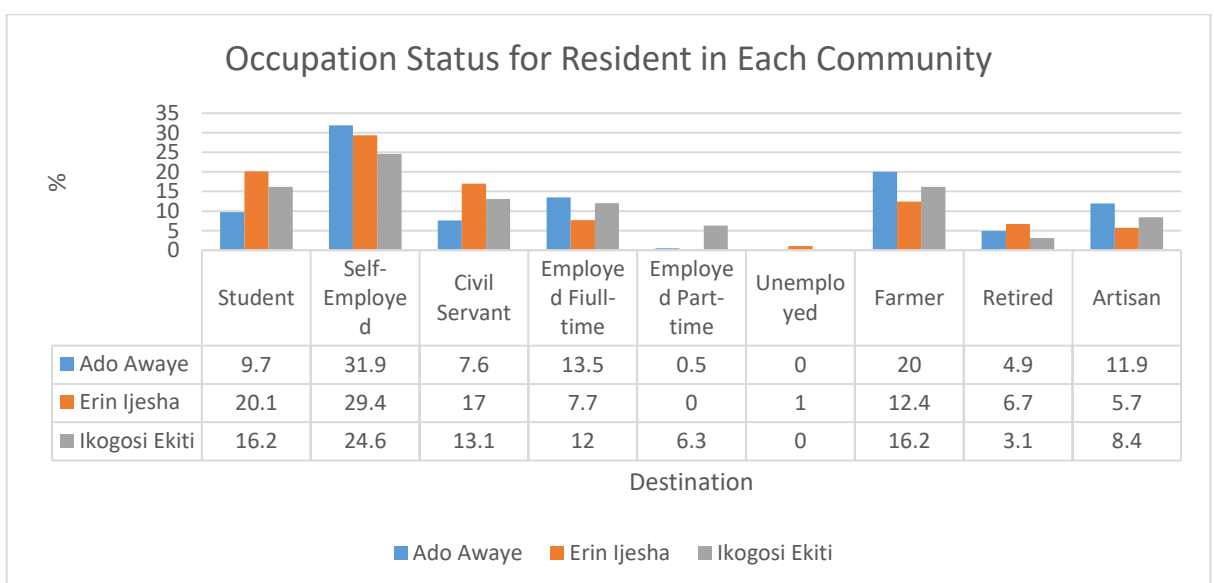


Figure 4. 2: The respondent sex
Source: 2021 Field Survey

The figure reveals the gender status of the respondent. The findings show that each community (Ado-Awaye, Erin Ijesha and Ikogosi Ekiti) has more male respondents (51.4%, 53.1% and 58.1%, respectively) than female respondents (48.6%, 46.9% and 41.9%, respectively). Overall, the highest percentage of the respondents are male (54%), while the remaining are female (46%). The fact that there are more male residents than female in the community and southwest communities may be attributed to the high availability of male residents for research and their level of participation in tourism-related events.



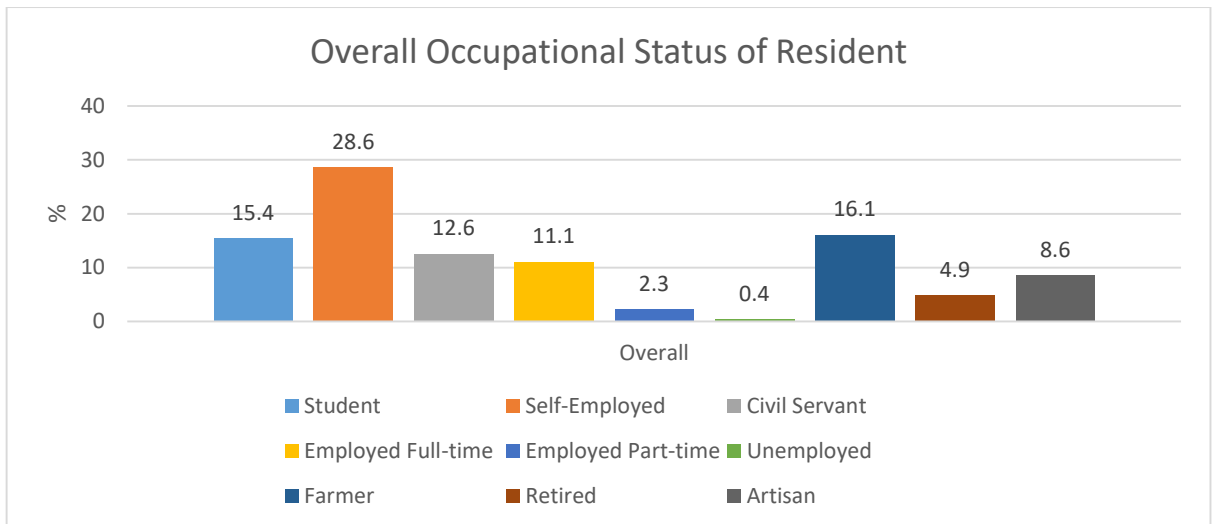


Figure 4. 3: Occupational Status of respondent
Source: 2021 Field Survey

The figure reveals the occupational status of the respondents. The results show that most respondents (31.9%, 29.45%, and 24.6%, respectively) in each destination (Ado-Awaye, Erin Ijesha, and Ikogosi) are self-employed. However, a significant percentage (20%, 12.4%, and 16.2%, respectively) indicate that they are farmers. Overall, 28.6% of the respondents in the destination are self-employed, 16.1% are farmers, 15.54% are students, and 12.6% are civil servants, while the least number of respondents (0.4%) are unemployed.

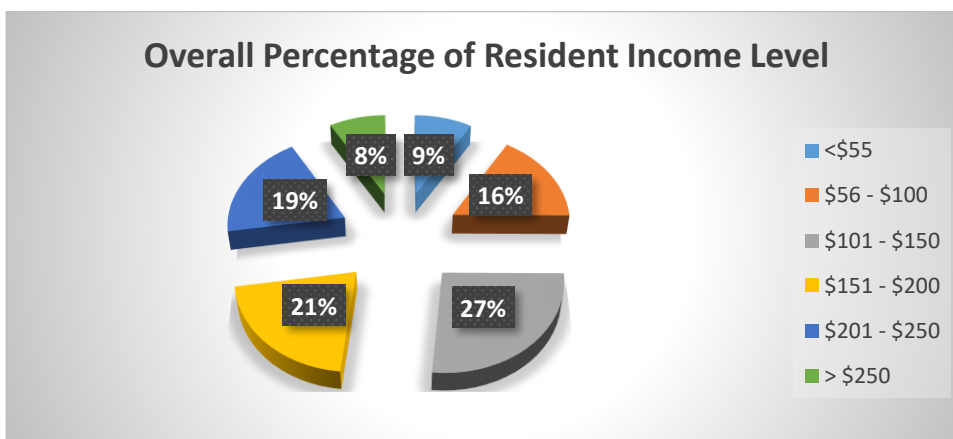


Figure 4. 4: The income level of respondent
Source: 2021 Field Survey

The figure shows the overall income level of the respondents. Most of the respondents (27%) in all destinations earn between \$100 and \$150 per month, 21% earn between \$151 and \$200, and 19% make between \$201 and \$250, with only 8% earning more than \$250.

Table 4. 2: Respondent marital status and indigene level

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Marital Status of Respondent		
Single	141	24.7
Married	378	66.3
Divorced	20	3.5
Widow/Widower	31	5.5
Total	570	100.0
Indigene of community of resident		
Yes	483	84.7
No	87	15.3
Total		
Year of living in the community for Non-resident		
<5years	15	2.6
5-10years	28	4.9
11-15years	31	5.4
16-20years	7	1.2
>20years	6	1.1
Total	87	15.3

Source: 2021 Field Survey

From the table above, the result indicates that 66.3% of the residents are married; 24.7% are single, and the least number of respondents (3.5%) are divorced. More so, 84.7% of the respondents indicate that they are indigenous to the communities of study, while 15.3% of the respondents are not. Furthermore, out of the 15.3% of the respondents who are non-indigenes, 5.4% have spent between 11 and 15 years within the community, 4.9% have lived between 5 and 10 years, and the minority of 1.1% of non-indigenes respondents have lived more than 20 years in the community.

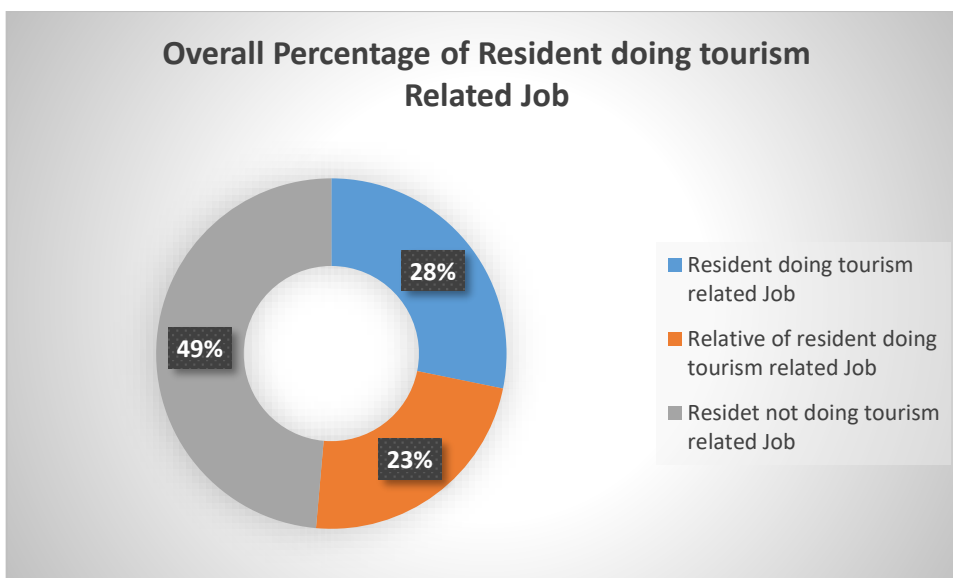
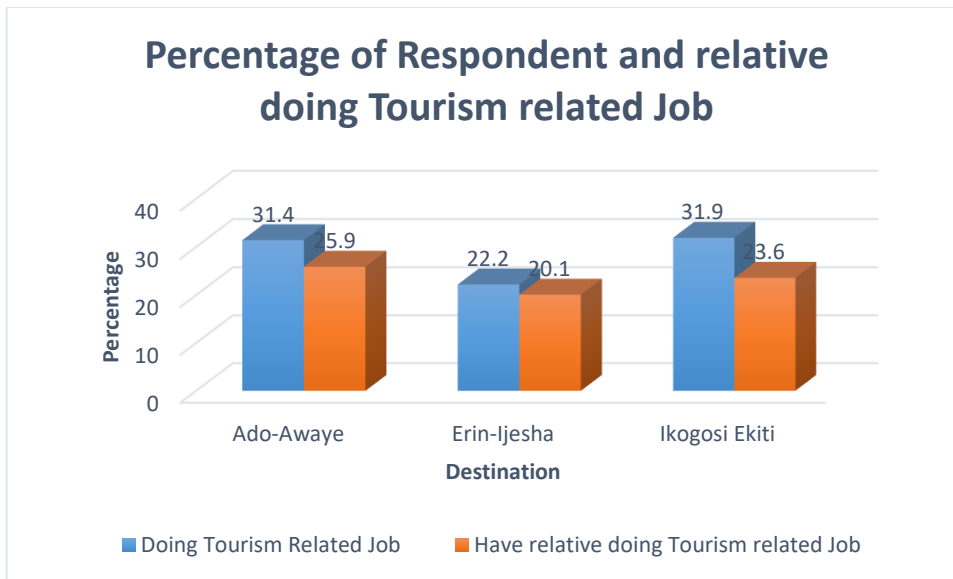


Figure 4. 5: Rate of Resident and their relative doing tourism related job
 Source: 2021 Field Survey

The figure shows residents' involvement in tourism-related jobs in each community. The result shows that a small percentage of residents (31.4%, 22.2% & 31.9%) in each district (Ado-Awaye, Erin-Ijesha & Ikogosi, respectively) are doing tourism-related jobs, while 25.9%, 20.1% and 23.6%, respectively, of the respondents in Ado-Awaye, Erin-Ijesha and Ikogosi communities are doing tourism-related jobs. Overall, the study shows that residents (28.2%) and their relatives (23.2%) are less involved in tourism-related jobs.

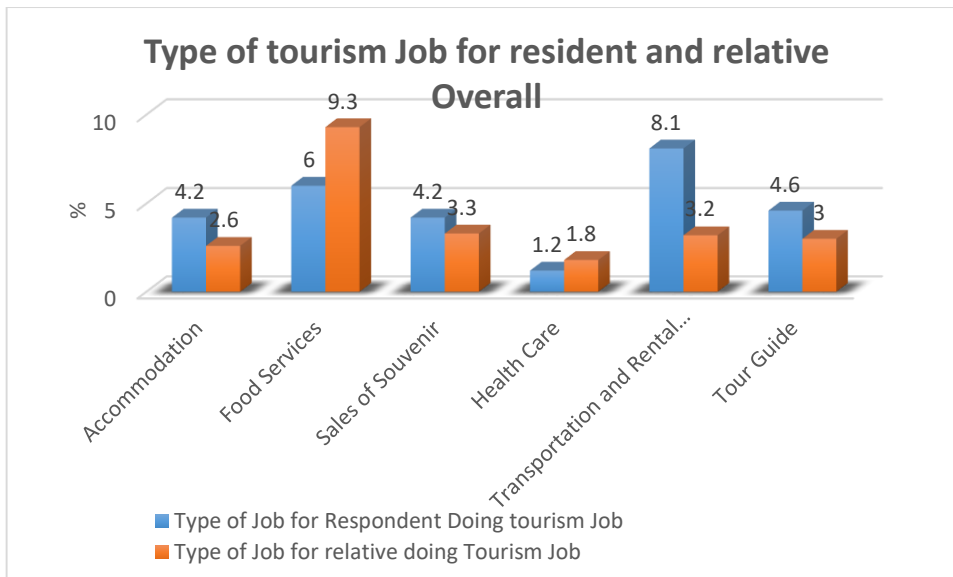


Figure 4. 6: The type of tourism related job respondent are doing
Source: 2021 Field Survey

From the figure above, the study reveals that out of the small percentage of residents doing tourism-related activities, the majority of the respondents (8.1%) are engaged in transportation and rental services, 6% are in food services, 4.6% are tour guides, and the remaining percentage of respondents (1.2%) is providing health care services. Also, the study found that most of the respondents' relatives (9.3%) work in food services, 3.3% sell souvenirs, and 1.8% provide health care services.

4.2 TOURISM POTENTIAL OF THE COMMUNITIES

Popular tourist destinations in southwest Nigeria, according to Bukola and Olaitan (2018), encompass Erin-Ijesa and Osun Osogbo sacred grooves in Osun State; Ikogosi warm spring in Ekiti State; Birikisu Sungbo Shrine and Olumo Rock in Ogun State; Adire cloth creating a site and Idanre hills in Ondo State; The National Theatre and the National Museum in Lagos State; University of Ibadan's zoological garden; Agodi Zoological Garden; the Trans Amusement Park in Ibadan; and all in Oyo State. Visitors come from the United States, Brazil,

Cuba, Trinidad, Grenada, and other countries to the southwest to explore cultural heritage sites and natural attractions in the region with a significant Yoruba cultural legacy.

This section discusses the findings from the interview with stakeholders and critical community personalities and includes a group discussion among some indigenes of the community. Through the information gotten from stakeholders and tourism personalities in the site and communities, the research findings reveal that the Ado-Awaye communities have the potential to become a tourist destination as they experience more than 5000 tourists per year, have two accommodation facilities, three standard restaurants and bars, and have a sound security system, road system, and electricity. Furthermore, it was revealed that the Erin Ijesha communities have good potential to become well-known tourist destinations as the tourist site receives a minimum of 12,000 tourists annually. Though it has few facilities compared to other study communities, the community has only one accommodation facility, one health centre, two standard restaurants and bars, good security and electricity, and a fair road system. Finally, Ikogosi is among the most tourist attraction in the southwest that has high tourism potential compared to other destinations. The community and its sites receive at least 20,000 tourists per year. It has three accommodation facilities, four standard restaurants and bars, one health centre, two relaxation and recreation centres, a good security and road system, and better infrastructural facilities.

Table 4. 3: Tourism potential features of the destination

Destination	Tourist Influx estimation Yearly	Community facilities available
Ado-Awaye	5000 tourist per Year	Accommodation Facilities: 2 Health Center: 1 Standard Restaurant and Bar: 3 Relaxation Center: nil Police station: 1 Electricity: Good Road: Good Road system
Erin-Ijesha	12000 Tourist per year	Accommodation Facilities: 1 Health Center: 1 Standard Restaurant and Bar: 2 Relaxation Center: nil Police station: nil Electricity: Good Road: Fair Road system
Ikogosi Ekiti	20000 Tourist per year	Accommodation Facilities: 3 Health Center: 1 Standard Restaurant and Bar: 4 Relaxation/recreation Center: 2 Police station: 1 Electricity: Good Road: Good Road system

Source: 2021 Field Survey

4.3 FACTOR ANALYSIS TO TEST THE RELIABILITY OF VARIABLES OF LIFE SATISFACTION, PERCEIVED TOURISM IMPACT AND IMPACT OF TOURISM ON QUALITY OF LIFE.

An Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) paired with a principal component method was used to determine the scale dimensionality of each construct. Bartlett's test of sphericity and the Kaise-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy were used to measure the appropriateness of factor analysis. A significant ($P \leq 0.05$) result from Barlett's test of sphericity is required for the factor analysis to be suitable. The KMO index should be between 0 and 1,

with 0.6 being the suggested most negligible value for excellent factor analysis (Tabachnick, Fidell, & Osterlind, 2001). It was decided to exclude from the calculation any attributes with factor loadings of less than 0.40 or loading scores equal to or less than 0.40 on multiple factors. This was done to ensure that each EFA factor only has one component and each component only loads on a single factor (Hair Jr, Black, Babin, Anderson, & Tatham, 2010).

The perceptions of tourism's impact, the satisfaction of life indicator, and the standard of living standards of residents were investigated using factor analysis. Six sub-dimensions were investigated (perception of economic, socio-cultural, and environmental impact; community; financial, health/safety and leisure life satisfaction domain; economic, community, and leisure; and health and safety quality indicators).

4.3.1 Perceived economic impact

From the literature, ten items were proposed to examine residents' perceptions of tourism's economic impact. The variables were split into positive (PECI) and negative adverse economic effects (NECI). According to the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin assessment of the sampling adequacy test (0.766) and Bartlett's test of sphericity (P is 0.000), the data were suitable for factor analysis for the perception of a positive economic impact as a result of the study. One factor accounted for 57.37% of the scale's explained variance. All factor loadings were over 0.6, which is sufficient. The reliability for five items was 0.81. Furthermore, regarding the perception of negative impact, the KMO value is 0.771, Bartlett's test is 0.000, and the explained variance scale is 58.96%. Also, the factor loading of the variables is more significant than 0.6, which indicates that variable data were appropriate for the study and that the variables are reliable since the Cronbach's value is 0.825.

Table 4. 4: Factor analysis of residents' perceptions of tourism's economic effects

ECONOMIC IMPACT	Factor Loading	KMO	Bartlett	Cronbrach 's	Variance Explained
POSITIVE ECONOMIC IMPACR (PECI)		0.766	0.000	0.801	57.37%
Tourism increases Job opportunities	0.879				
Income and standard of living are bolstered by tourism.	0.885				
Tourism cause rise opportunities for shopping	0.810				
Tourism enhances the economy's spending on investment, development, and infrastructure.	0.615				
Tourism helps to improve the infrastructure of public utilities	0.627				
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT (NECI)		0.771	0.000	0.825	58.96%
Increase cost of living	0.847				
Land and housing prices rise as a result of tourism	0.775				
Tourism exacerbates price rises and product shortages.	0.774				
It cause temporary employment based on season	0.632				
Replaces traditional labour patterns	0.795				

Source: 2021 Field Survey

4.3.2 Perception about Socio-Cultural Impact.

The perception of the socio-cultural impact of tourism was examined using thirteen indicators. The variables were split into two sections, which are the positive (PSCI) (7 items) and negative socio-cultural impact (NSCI) (6 items). Sample adequacy test results (0.804) and Bartlett's sphericity test ($P = 0.000$) for PSCI showed that all seven indicators were found to be loaded on at least one of the seven factors, indicating the suitability of the variable for factor analysis. They explained 50.4% of the variance in total. The coefficient of reliability was 0.829. It shows the variables are all reliable. In addition, the result shows that the NSCI variables were acceptable for factor analysis and are reliable since the KMO value was 0.796, the Bartlett's test was 0.00, the explained variance scale was 73%, the variable factor loading was larger than 0.5, and the reliability of the 6 elements was 0.825.

Table 4. 5: Factor analysis of residents' perceptions on tourism's socio-cultural impacts

SOCIO- CULTURAL IMPACT	Factor Loading	KMO	Bartlett significant	Crochran	Variance Explained
Positive Socio-Cultural Impact (PSCI)		0.804	0.000	0.829	50.4%
Tourism aids in the preservation of historic structures and monuments.	0.797				
Tourism led to a rise in historical and cultural displays	0.811				
Tourism encourages cultural exchange among visitors and indigene	0.775				
Provides opportunities for education through meeting of tourist	0.692				
Recreational facilities and opportunities have become more widely available as a result of tourism.	0.631				
Tourism enhances understanding of various communities' images and culture	0.516				
Tourism boost quality of community services (banks, police etc) availability.	0.704				
Negative Socio-Cultural Impact (NSCI)		0.796	0.000	0.825	73.07%
Tourism increases noise pollution and litter	0.544				
Tourism has increased crime and atrocities such as drug trafficking, theft, prostitution.	0.684				
Tourism results in over-crowding, congestion, traffic jams	0.834				
Encourage the destruction of crafts through leaving of mark on it	0.813				
Tourism leads to the formation of false cultures and traditions	0.806				
Tourism increased tensions between residents and visitors.	0.722				

Source: 2021 Field Survey

4.3.3 Factor Analysis for perception about environmental impact

The perception of inhabitants about the environmental impact of tourism was examined using five indicators. The variables were split into two sections, which are the positive (PENI) (3 items) and the negative environmental impact (NENI) (2 items). When used in a principal component factor analysis for the perception of positive ecological impact, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin assessment of sampling adequacy (0.713) and Bartlett's test of sphericity ($P = 0000$) shows the suitability of item for factor analysis. One factor accounted for 77.05% of the scale's explained variance. All factor loadings exceeded 0.8, which is considered acceptable. The reliability for the three items was 0.85. However, regarding the perception of negative impact, the KMO value is 0.5, Bartlett's test is 0.00, and the explained variance scale is 91.17%. Also, the factor loading of the variables is more significant than 0.9, which shows that the variables are suitable for factor analysis and that the variables are reliable, as indicated by the Cronbach's value of 0.902.

Table 4. 6: Factor Analysis of the perception of resident about environmental impact of tourism

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	Factor Loading	KMO	Bartlett significant	Cronbach's	Variance Explained
Positive Environmental Impact (PENI)		0.713	0.000	0.851	77.05%
Encourages public awareness of the importance of natural-based tourism	0.850				
Tourism enhance protection and improvement of environment	0.908				
Tourism Promote sustainability of environment	0.875				
Negative Environmental Impact (NENI)		0.500	0.00	0.902	91.17%
Encourages pollution of water, air, and solid waste	0.955				
Enhance destruction of nature	0.955				

Source: 2021 Field Survey

4.3.4 Explanatory Factor Analysis for Quality of life Indicator

The effects of tourism on life quality indicators were divided into three categories: the economy, community service and leisure, and health and safety (environmental). The pre-test of the economic indicator for the quality of life included six variables. The scale items were identified with varimax rotation and principal component factor analysis. It was determined whether factor analysis was appropriate using the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) sampling adequacy and Bartlett's test of sphericity. The KMO test was used to determine how acceptable an item is. The value was 0.607, which shows a good variable. Bartlett's sphericity test was also significant at a level of 0.00. According to the factor analysis, a single factor accounted for 70% of the scale's variance. At least 0.52 was found in each of the factor loadings. The reliability coefficient was 0.814, higher than the suggested reliability score of 0.70.

Furthermore, eight items were used to measure the community and leisure indicators of quality of life. Based on the principal component factor analysis, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin sampling adequacy test (0.755), and Bartlett's sphericity test ($P = 0.001$), this means factor analysis could be performed on the data. All factor loadings are above 0.45. The reliability of the three living standard items was 0.834, and the variance explained was 77.08%.

Additionally, four critical variables were used to examine the health and safety indicators of the quality of life. Based on principal component factor analysis, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin estimate of sampling adequacy test (0.773), and the Bartlett's test of sphericity ($P = 0.001$), the variables were deemed appropriate for factor analysis. Using a principal component factor analysis and Varimax rotation, all four items had a factor loading above 0.45. This factor explained 70.97% of the variance. Health and safety indicators have a Cronbach's alpha reliability estimate of 0.818, indicating that the variables are accurate.

Table 4. 7: Factor Analysis of the influence of tourism on the standard of living and living condition of resident (Objective quality of life indicator)

IMPACT OF TOURISM ON QOL INDICATOR	Factor Loading	KMO	Bartlett significant	Cronbachs	Variance Explained
ECONOMIC IMPACT INDICATOR		0.607	0.000	0.814	70.74%
Family and individual income generation of resident	0.803				
Job opportunities for resident	0.842				
Residents' living expenses in the community	0.567				
The price of necessities such as clothing, food and shelter	0.675				
Economic security of resident Job	0.528				
The pay and benefits you receive	0.746				
COMMUNITY AND LEISURE INDICATOR		0.755	0.000	0.834	77.08%
Leisure activity of resident in your community	0.770				
The service and facilities (Road, electricity and others) you get in your community	0.715				
Public transportation services	0.677				
Health facilities and service in your community	0.469				
Police protection services	0.605				
Education services and institute in the community	0.744				
Restaurant and shopping facilities and services	0.833				
Price of land and housing	0.728				
HEALTH AND SAFETY INDICATOR		0.773	0.00	0.818	70.97%
Water and air quality in your community	0.950				
Environmental cleanness in the locality	0.930				
Security and safety in your village	0.908				
Accident frequency or criminality in your community	0.495				

Source: 2021 Field Survey

4.3.5 Explanatory Factor Analysis for Life satisfaction

Residents' life satisfaction on their quality of life indicator was measured using four dimensions adopted from literature: economic, community, leisure, and health and safety satisfaction. The sub-dimension of the economic dignity of residents was measured using four variables. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin test of sampling adequacy (0.817) and Bartlett's test of

sphericity ($P = 0.000$) shows that the data were acceptable for factor analysis and the study. Based on the principal component factor analysis, one factor explained 80.53% of the variance explained by the scale. All factor loadings were more than 0.70, which is acceptable. Furthermore, the variables are reliable because Cronbach's alpha is 0.915, above the suggested value of 0.7.

Moreover, health and safety life satisfaction was examined using three crucial variables. Based on the principal component factor analysis, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy (0.750), and Bartlett's test of sphericity ($P = 0.000$), the data were acceptable for factor analysis and the study outcome measurement. According to the principal component factor analysis with Varimax rotation, all four items loaded on one factor greater than 0.90. The variable was responsible for 84.80% of the variance explained. Cronbach's alpha reliability is 0.910, indicating that the variables are reliable for assessing health and safety life satisfaction. The KMO value is 0.654, Bartlett's test is 0.00, and the explained variance scale is 75.12%. At the same time, the variable factor loading is greater than 0.8, meaning that the variable data were acceptable for factor analysis and that the variables are reliable because the Cronbach's value is 0.833.

Lastly, four components were used to assess the dimension of leisure life satisfaction. Based on the principal component factor analysis, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin assessment of sampling adequacy test (0.772), and Bartlett's test of sphericity, the data were appropriate for the study ($P = 0.001$). All of the loadings were greater than 0.8. The reliability of the three living cost items was 0.882, indicating that the elements are reliable, and the explained variance was 74.27%.

Table 4. 8: Factor Analysis of the life satisfaction of the resident with their life domain

LIFE SATISFACTION INDICATORS	Factor Loading	KMO	Bartlett significant	Cronbach's	Total % of Variance Explained
Economic Satisfaction Indicator		0.817	0.000	0.915	80.53%
Your job	0.960				
The level of earnings at your current job (s)	0.949				
Your job security	0.952				
The price of necessities such as clothing, food and shelter.	0.702				
Health and Safety satisfaction Indicator		0.750	0.000	0.910	84.81%
Security and safety in your area	0.921				
The accident and crime rates in your village.	0.935				
The environmental condition (air, water) in your community	0.907				
Community Satisfaction Indicator		0.654	0.000	0.833	75.12%
The environmental condition (air, water) in your community	0.787				
The amenities and facilities available in the community	0.924				
The services you receive, such as transportation, health care, and education.	0.883				
Leisure Satisfaction indicator		0.772	0.000	0.882	74.27%
Social lifestyle	0.846				
Your spare time	0.912				
Leisure activities in your community	0.878				
Cultural activities and benefits you got and participate in.	0.807				

4.4 RESIDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE EFFECTS OF TOURISM AND SUPPORT FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

The opinion of resident towards socio-economic and environmental impacts are examined in this section. Respondents were required to show the degree of agreement with various claims on a four-point Likert scale. It starts with strongly disagreeing to agreeing; extremely satisfied to dissatisfied; extremely satisfied to dissatisfied; positively to negatively

impacting; and many other things. Reliability analysis was conducted on the collected data to ensure its accuracy.

4.4.1 Perception of resident about Economic impact of tourism

According to the table below, the economic effect indicator includes ten elements. A mean value between 1 and 2.4 indicated a negative perception, 2.5 indicated neutrality, and 2.6 and higher indicated a favourable opinion. The highest mean of the economic benefits is that respondents have a strong positive attitude and view towards the contribution of tourism to income generation and standard of living (3.23), followed by the impact of increasing shopping opportunities (3.18), job opportunities (3.16), improved investment and infrastructure spending, while the least mean score (2.69) for positive perception of inhabitants about the economic impact of tourism was recorded in tourism, resulting in seasonal employment in the community. More so, the lowest mean value (2.05) of the economic impact of tourism, which indicates that the inhabitants have adverse perception of tourism, was recorded in the rise in prices and shortage of goods and services. Then, in ascending order, there was an increase in living costs (2.07), the price of land and housing, and a slightly negative perception of tourism, causing a displacement of traditional labor patterns (2.48). In addition, data normality was assessed using skewness and kurtosis. Chou and Bentler's (1995) recommended a cut-off value of 3 or less. The importance of the elements is well below threshold-/+1, indicating appropriate normalcy of the data distribution, which is skewed to the left or right.

Table 4. 9: Residents' perception of the economic impact of tourism

ECONOMIC IMPACT	Mean	STD	Skewness	kurtosis
Tourism increases Job opportunities	3.16	0.555	-0.012	0.265
Income and standard of living are bolstered by tourism.	3.23	0.556	0.026	-0.315
Tourism cause rise opportunities for shopping	3.18	0.663	-0.287	-0.459
Tourism enhances the economy's spending on investment, development, and infrastructure.	3.17	0.581	-0.033	-0.245
Tourism helps to improve the infrastructure of public utilities	3.09	0.597	-0.130	0.163
Increase cost of living	2.07	0.680	0.454	0.541
Land and housing prices rise as a result of tourism	2.44	0.729	-0.531	-0.473
Tourism exacerbates price rises and product shortages.	2.05	0.657	0.507	0.863
It cause temporary employment based on season	2.69	0.661	-0.579	0.412
Replaces traditional labour patterns	2.48	0.820	-0.341	-0.551

Source: 2021 Field Survey

4.4.2 Perception of resident about Socio-cultural effects of tourism

According to the details in the below table, the socio-cultural effect variable contained 13 components. Respondents have the strongest perception about increase in consumption of historic and cultural exhibition, which is the highest mean social-cultural benefit (3.30). The second variable that received the highest mean (3.26) and a strong positive perception was that tourism promotes cultural exchange with tourists. followed by tourism by providing opportunities for education (3.22), improving understanding of the image of communities (3.18), availability of community services (3.17), and increased availability of recreation facilities (3.14). In addition, the study indicates that respondents have a strongly negative perception of tourism due to increased crime and atrocities (1.65), followed by overcrowding, congestion and traffic jams (1.77), heightened tensions between residents and tourists (2.38), the establishment of false traditions and cultures (2.21), and, finally, encouraging the destruction of crafts (2.07). Furthermore, skewness and kurtosis were used to assess data normality since zero implies perfect normality in the data distribution (rarely found), 2.58 means rejecting the normality assumption at the 0.01 probability level, and 1.96 indicates an

error level of 0.05. (Hair and colleagues, 1998). No variables in the table exceeded 1.7 for skewness and kurtosis, indicating that the data distribution is skewed to the left or right.

Table 4. 10: Perception of resident about Socio-cultural effect of tourism

SOCIO- CULTURAL IMPACT	Mean	STD	Skewness	kurtosis
Tourism aids in the preservation of historic structures and monuments.	3.26	0.628	-0.481	0.397
Tourism led to a rise in historical and cultural displays	3.30	0.606	-0.346	-0.114
Tourism encourages cultural exchange among visitors and indigene	3.26	0.613	-0.355	0.100
Provides opportunities for education through meeting of tourist	3.22	0.586	-0.246	0.372
Recreational facilities and opportunities have become more widely available as a result of tourism.	3.14	0.624	-0.197	-0.140
Tourism enhances understanding of various communities' images and culture	3.18	0.600	-0.340	0.717
Tourism boost quality of community services (banks, police etc) availability.	3.17	0.632	-0.358	0.314
Tourism increases noise pollution and litter	1.96	0.532	0.242	1.673
Tourism has increased crime and atrocities such as drug trafficking, theft, prostitution.	1.65	0.551	0.251	0.405
Tourism results in over-crowding, congestion, traffic jams	1.77	0.570	0.261	0.819
Encourage the destruction of crafts through leaving of mark on it	2.07	0.688	0.140	-0.308
Tourism leads to the formation of false cultures and traditions	2.21	0.704	-0.136	-0.657
Tourism increased tensions between residents and visitors.	2.38	0.726	-0.299	-0.513

Source: 2021 Field Survey

4.4.3 Perception of resident about environmental impact of tourism

As shown in Table below, the perception of inhabitants about the ecological benefit of tourism was examined using five variables. A measure indicated a negative perception with a mean value ranging from 1 to 2.4, 2.5 indicated neutrality, and 2.6 and higher indicated a positive opinion. The study findings show that the respondents have a strong positive

perception of the variable that tourism encourages education and natural-based tourism (3.21). The second variable with the highest mean, which indicates a strong positive opinion of inhabitants, is the ability of the tourism industry to enhance the protection and improvement of the environment (3.25), followed in line by tourism's help promote sustainability of the domain (3.21). Moreover, the variable with the lowest mean (1.65) indicates that the respondent has a negative perception about the enhancement of the destruction of nature by tourism, and tourism fostering water and air pollution and solid waste (1.9).

The normality of the data distribution was assessed by examining the skewness and kurtosis of each parameter, adopting Chou and Bentler's (1995) recommended cut-off value of 3 or less. No variables exceeded the skewness criterion of 1.5 when comparing the skewness values for each factor in the table indicating appropriate normalcy of the data distribution, which is skewed to the left or right.

Table 4. 11: Perception of resident about Environmental impact of tourism

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	Mean	STD	Skewness	kurtosis
Encourages public awareness of the importance of natural-based tourism	3.21	0.592	-0.348	0.819
Tourism enhance protection and improvement of environment	3.25	0.540	-0.102	0.765
Tourism promote sustainability of environment	3.21	0.555	-0.145	0.734
Encourage water pollution, air pollution and solid waste	1.90	0.597	0.287	0.759
Enhance destruction of nature	1.65	0.683	0.804	0.404

Source: 2021 Field Survey

4.4.4 Comparison of community residents' perceptions of the influence of tourism and the overall perception.

The table below displays the results of inhabitants' perceptions of the triple-bottom-line impact of tourism on each community member. A measure indicated a negative perception with a mean value ranging from 1 to 2.4. 2.5 indicated a neutral assessment, 2.6 to 2.7 indicated a slight positive perspective, and 2.71 and higher indicated a strong positive attitude. According to the research findings, people of the Ado-Away village have a strong positive impression of the economic influence of tourism (2.72), followed by the residents of the Erin-Ijesha community, with a slightly positive impact (2.67) and the Ikogosi community residents (2.61). Regarding the socio-cultural effects of tourism perception, the Ado-Away community (2.88) and Ikogosi community (2.72) residents have a strong positive perception, respectively. In contrast, the residents of the Erin Ijesha community (2.61) have a slight positive perception of the socio-cultural impact of tourism. Furthermore, residents of the Ado-Away community (2.74) have a significant positive impression of the environmental effects of tourism, whilst residents of the Erin-Ijesha region (2.62) and Ikogosi community (2.62) have a slight positive perspective. Overall, inhabitants of the southwest community have a favourable impression of tourism's triple-bottom-line impact, including the environmental, socio-cultural, and economic effects.

Table 4. 12: Residents' perceptions of the influence of tourism in each of the research destinations.

	Ado-Away	Erin Ijesha	Ikogosi Community	Overall	Rank
Economic Impact	2.72	2.672	2.61	2.67	2
Socio-Cultural Impact	2.88	2.606	2.721	2.74	1
Environmental Impact	2.74	2.619	2.619	2.66	3

Source: 2021 Field Survey

4.5 SUPPORT OF RESIDENT FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Seven criteria were used to assess inhabitants' support for tourism development. Residents of the villages support tourism growth in a small way because they perceive the advantage of tourism operations in the community, according to the study's conclusions. A majority of the respondents (71.4%) indicate that they participate in cultural exchange activities, while 83.3% agree that tourism should be actively encouraged in the communities. More so, some percentages of the respondents (56.3%, 54.6%, and 50.4%, respectively) indicate that they provide community services (transport and others) for tourists, promote and participate in tourism development initiatives, and engage in promotion and education of environmental improvement and conservation, while the minor percentage of the respondents (48.9% and 41.1%, respectively) show that they do assist tourists during their visit and engage in tourism planning and development in the community. Overall, research outcome shows that inhabitants of the study communities support tourism growth and development in their area in one way or the other, either by promoting, assisting tourists, or engaging in cultural displace for tourists and planning for tourism expansion in the community. Furthermore, the normality test was conducted, and, as stated by Eslami *et al.* (2019), a cut-off value of 3 and below is considered a normal distribution. The research findings indicate that the skewness and kurtosis threshold values are less than ± 1 , meaning good normality of data distribution skewed to the left or right.

Table 4. 13: Residents' support for the community's tourism development

	Yes (%)	No (%)	Mean	STD	Ranking By mean	Skewness	Kurtosis
Participate in cultural exchange activities between local residents and tourist	407 (71.4%)	163 (28.6%)	1.29	0.452	2nd	0.950	-1.102
Engage in promotion and education of environmental improvement and conservation	287 (50.4%)	283 (49.6%)	1.50	0.500	5th	0.014	-2.008
Participate in community tourism planning and growth.	236 (41.4%)	334 (58.6%)	1.59	0.493	7th	-0.350	-1.884
Assisting tourist during their visit	279 (48.9%)	291 (51.1%)	1.51	0.500	6th	-0.042	-2.005
Provision of community services such as security, transport services and others for tourist	321 (56.3%)	249 (43.7%)	1.44	0.496	3rd	0.255	-1.942
Promoting and participating in tourism development initiatives in the community	311 (54.6%)	259 (45.4%)	1.45	0.498	4th	0.184	-1.973
In my community, I feel tourism should indeed be actively promoted.	475 (83.3%)	95 (16.7%)	1.17	0.373	1 st	1.794	1.221

Source: 2021 Field Survey

4.6 THE EFFECT OF TOURISM ON RESIDENTS' LIFE QUALITY

The economic indicator, the community and leisure indicator, and the health and safety indicator were all used to evaluate the effect of tourism on the community's residents' quality of life. Each indicator was examined using different variables.

The economic indicator of resident quality of life was measured using six reliable variables. The study's findings indicate that tourism positively impacts inhabitant families and individual income (82.6%, M = 1.28). Though the majority of residents indicate that tourism has no effect or has a negative impact on their living costs (40.5% & 33.2% respectively, M = 2.14) and the cost of necessities in the community (52.2% & 31.8% respectively, M = 2.36), it still has a minimal positive impact.

Furthermore, the community and leisure indicator dimension used to examine residents' quality of life was measured using eight variables. The result reveals that the highest percentage of the respondents indicate that tourism has a positive influence on the services, amenities, and facilities available in the communities (81.3%, $M = 1.32$), the leisure activities in the community (79.6%, $M = 1.37$), and the public transportation services (72.3%, $M = 1.50$). Also, a small percentage of the respondents stated that tourism has a positive influence on the health facilities and services provided in the community (67.4%, $M = 1.60$), restaurant and shopping facilities availability in the community (59.5%, $M = 1.76$) and educational services and institutes (54.2%, $M = 1.83$). However, even though the highest percentage of the respondents reveal that tourism has a negative influence or has no effect on the police protection services in the community (30.5% and 27.2% respectively, $M = 1.85$) and the price of land and housing (47.7% and 29.1% respectively, $M = 2.06$), a minimal percentage of the respondents still agree and perceive that it does have a positive impact on them (42.3% and 23.2% respectively).

Additionally, the health and safety indicator dimension for residents' quality of life was examined using four critical variables, which were reliable to measure according to factor analysis and Cronbach's alpha result. The result of the study reveals that the majority of residents agree that tourism has a positive effect on the water and air quality in the community (83%, $M = 1.29$), second in line with its positive influence on the environmental cleanliness in the community (80.7%, $M = 1.35$) and followed by its positive impact on the safety and security in the community (71.8%, $M = 1.49$). Though the majority of the respondents indicate that tourism has no effect or influence on the accident or crime rate in the community (58.9%, $M=2.33$), the least percentage of the respondents (26.2%) show that it has a positive impact on it.

Furthermore, the normality test was conducted, and, as stated by Eslami *et al.* (2019), a cut-off value of 3 and below is considered a normal distribution. The research findings indicate that the skewness and kurtosis threshold values are less than $-/+1$, meaning good normality of data distribution skewed to the left or right.

Table 4. 14: Tourism's impacts on residents' quality of life (living standards and living environment)

	Impacted Positively	Impacted Negatively	Not Impacted at all	Mean	Skewness	Kurtosis
Economic Indicator						
Family and individual income generation of resident	471 (82.6%)	39 (6.9%)	60 (10.5)	1.28	2.066	2.622
Job opportunities for resident	474 (83.2%)	27 (4.7%)	69 (12.1%)	1.29	2.017	2.288
Cost of living of residents in the community	150 (26.3%)	189 (33.2%)	231 (40.5%)	2.14	-.263	-1.414
The price of essential necessities such as food, shelter, and clothes	91 (16.0%)	181 (31.8%)	298 (52.2%)	2.36	-.698	-.877
Economic security of resident Job	228 (40%)	56 (9.8%)	286 (50.2%)	2.10	-.204	-1.853
The pay and fringe benefits you get	339 (59.5%)	54 (9.6%)	176 (30.9%)	1.71	.597	-1.523
Community and Leisure Indicator						
Leisure activity of resident in your community	454 (79.6%)	23 (4.1%)	93 (16.3%)	1.37	1.638	.807
The service and facilities (Road, electricity and others) you get in your community	463 (81.3%)	31 (5.4%)	76 (13.3%)	1.32	1.846	1.621
Public transportation services	412 (72.3%)	30 (5.3%)	128 (22.4%)	1.50	1.150	-.579
Health facilities and service in your community	384 (67.4%)	29 (5.1%)	157 (27.5%)	1.60	.869	-1.172
Police protection services	241 (42.3%)	174 (30.5%)	155 (27.2%)	1.85	.285	-1.459
Education services and institute in the community	309 (54.2%)	50 (8.8%)	211 (37%)	1.83	.349	-1.782

Restaurant and shopping facilities and services	339 (59.5%)	29 (5.1%)	202 (35.4%)	1.76	.496	-1.699
Price of land and housing	132 (23.2%)	272 (47.7%)	166 (29.1%)	2.06	-.090	-1.071
Health and Safety Indicator						
Water and air quality in your community	477 (83.7%)	20 (3.5%)	73 (12.8%)	1.29	2.011	2.203
Environmental cleanness in your community	460 (80.7%)	20 (3.5%)	90 (15.8%)	1.35	1.709	1.035
Safety and security in your community	409 (71.8%)	44 (7.7%)	116 (20.5%)	1.49	1.205	-.354
Accident frequency or criminality in your community	149 (26.2%)	85 (14.9%)	336 (58.9%)	2.33	-.687	-1.308

Source: 2021 Field Survey

4.6.1 Comparison of the effects of tourism on the life quality in the studied communities

Tourism's impact on residents' quality of life and the environment is shown in the table below for the three study destinations. In contrast, the comparison of the destination was made based on the four-dimension indicator. The mean value of the variable between 1 and 1.49 and >60% revealed a strong positive impact, and the mean value of 1.5 and percentage between 50% and 40% indicate a positive effect or influence. A value of 1.6 to 2 mean and between 20 to 39% indicate a weak positive impact. In comparison, the mean value of 2.1 and higher and percentage <20% show tourism has adverse effect on the overall standard of living of residents.

The result of the research findings indicates that the residents of the Ado-Awaye community indicate that tourism has a weak positive influence on the economic indicator of their quality of life (34.2%, M=1.72), followed by the community of Ikogosi residents (30.4%, M=1.83) and the Erin Ijesha community resident noted a weaker positive impact of tourism on

the economic indicator of their standard of living (23.8%, M=1.90). However, the outcome result is different for the community indicator; residents of the Ado-Awaye village show that tourism has a significant positive influence on the community and leisure as an indicator of their desired standard of living(64.3%, M=1.48), the Erin-Ijesha community resident shows that it has a positive impact on their community indicator (39.7%, M=1.68), while the resident of the Ikogosi indicates that it has a weak positive effect on the community indicator of their living condition and standard of living(33.5%, M=1.80). In addition, regarding the health and safety indicator of the resident quality of life, the Ado-Awaye resident indicates tourism has a strong positive effect on it (83.8%, M=1.46), and the Erin-Ijesha community resident also shows that it has a substantial positive impact towards it (78.4%, M=1.56), while the Ikogosi community resident shows that tourism has a positive effect towards their health and safety indicator (40.3%, M=1.82).

Overall, residents of the southwest community report that tourism has a strong positive influence on the health and safety dimension (67.4 %, M=1.61), which is used to measure the effect on the residents' standard of living and living environment, while residents report a weak positive impact on the economic indicator (29.3 %, M=1.81) and a positive impact on the community and leisure indicator (45.6 %, M=1.81).

Table 4. 15: Comparative Analysis of the Effects of Tourism on Residents' Quality of Life (Standard of Living and Living Environment) in the Study Communities

	Ado-Awaye			Erin-Ijesha			Ikogosi Community		
	%	Mean	Pearson R value	%	Mean	Pearson R value	%	Mean	Pearson R value
Economic QOL indicator	34.1	1.72	0.613	23.8	1.90	0.485	30.4	1.83	0.732
Community and leisure QOL Indicator	64.3	1.48	0.571	39.7	1.68	0.385	33.5	1.80	0.850
Health & Safety QOL Indicator	83.8	1.46	0.430	78.4	1.56	0.250	40.3	1.82	0.730
	Economic QOL indicator		Community and Leisure QOL indicator			Health & Safety QOL indicator			
	%	Mean	%	Mean		%	Mean		
Overall	29.3	1.81	45.6	1.66		67.4	1.61		

Source: 2021 Field Survey

4.7 INDICATOR OF THE SATISFACTION OF RESIDENTS WITH THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE

This section focuses on how satisfied residents were with their quality of life. Four-dimensional indicators were used to determine the level of residents' life satisfaction, with each indicator being quantified by a specific variable. According to a four-point Likert scale, respondents were required to show acceptance with various statements. Extreme dissatisfaction was on one end of the scale, while complete satisfaction was on the other. The reliability of the data was evaluated by conducting a reliability analysis. The mean value between 1 and 2.4 indicated resident dissatisfaction, 2.5 indicated resident neutrality and a value of 2.6 or higher indicated resident strong satisfaction.

The satisfaction of the residents towards the economic indicator of quality of life was measured with four variables which are reliable and accepted to examined it. The highest mean value of the economic indicator variable is that respondents are satisfied with their job (2.76), followed by their satisfaction with their job security (2.72), next in line is their satisfaction with

the level of income at their current job (2.70), and the least mean shows a neutral satisfaction (neither satisfied nor unsatisfied) towards the cost of basic necessities (2.54).

Furthermore, the satisfaction of residents with the health and safety indicators of their well-being was examined using three variables. The residents are very satisfied with the environmental conditions (air, water) in their community ($M = 3.16$, $SD = 0.490$), followed by their satisfaction with the safety and security of their community ($M = 2.99$, $SD = 0.610$), and the least satisfied with the accident and criminality rates in the community ($M = 2.90$, $SD = 0.764$). However, the satisfaction of residents for the community indicator of their quality of life was measured using three variables. The residents show high level of satisfaction to the services and facilities such as transportation, electricity, health, and education that they got in the community ($M = 2.84$, $SD = 0.728$). The least mean value also indicates that residents are content with the community's available amenities and services ($M = 2.80$, $SD = 0.726$).

Moreover, the satisfaction of the residents with the leisure indicator of their quality of life was examined using four items. The highest mean of the leisure indicator is that respondents have very strong satisfaction towards their social lifestyle ($M = 3.05$, $SD = 0.544$), followed by their satisfaction with their spare time ($M = 3.03$, $SD = 0.551$), leisure activities in the community ($M = 2.76$, $SD = 0.772$), and lastly with the cultural activities and benefits they engage in and get in the community ($M = 2.70$, $SD = 0.781$). However, the analysis of data normality was performed using skewness and kurtosis, utilizing Chou and Bentler's (1995) proposed cut-off value of -3 or less. The item values were below the $-/+2$ normalcy threshold, indicating that the data distribution was neither left nor right-skewed.

Table 4. 16: Life satisfaction of resident about their quality of life domain.

	Mean	STD	Skewness	kurtosis
Economic Life Satisfaction Indicator				
Your job	2.76	0.772	-0.295	-0.201
Your pay level at your current employment (s)	2.70	0.781	-0.023	-0.514
Your job security	2.72	0.719	0.008	-0.392
The price of essentials goods such as food, clothing, and other necessities.	2.54	0.745	-0.100	-0.294
Health and Safety Life Satisfaction Indicator				
Safety and security in your community	2.99	0.610	-0.552	1.489
Your village's accident and criminality rates.	2.90	0.764	-0.525	0.200
The state of the environment (air and water) in your community	3.16	0.490	0.080	1.997
Community Life Satisfaction Indicator				
The air and water condition in your community and cleanness of the environment.	3.16	0.490	0.080	1.997
The community's available facilities and amenities.	2.80	0.726	-0.281	-0.049
The services you receive, such as transportation, health care, and education, among others..	2.84	0.728	-0.396	0.139
Leisure Life Satisfaction Indicator				
Social lifestyle	3.05	0.544	-0.292	1.704
Your spare time	3.03	0.551	-0.491	2.272
Leisure activities in your community	2.76	0.772	-0.295	-0.201
Cultural activities and benefits that you receive and participate in	2.70	0.781	-0.023	-0.514

Source: 2021 Field Survey

4.7.1 Comparison of resident satisfaction with their life quality in the study communities

The table below compares resident satisfaction with their objective quality of life (living standards and conditions) for the three study destinations, with destination comparisons based on the four-dimension indicator. A mean value of above 2.8 and 65% shows high satisfaction, 2.79 and a percentage between 65% and 40% indicated a medium level of satisfaction; a mean value of 1.5 to 2 and a percentage between 20% and 40% indicated weak dissatisfaction; and a mean value of less than 1.5 and a rate of 20% showed strong dissatisfaction.

The research findings indicate that residents of the Ado-Awaye community indicate weak satisfaction with the economic indicator of their standard of living (60.5%, $M = 2.79$), followed by residents of the Erin-Ijesh community (58.8%, $M = 2.71$) and residents of the Ikogosi community (50.3%, $M = 2.55$). However, the outcome result for the community indicator shows that residents of the Ado-Awaye community report that they are highly satisfied with the community indicator of their objective quality of life (88.1%, $M = 3.10$), followed in line by the Erin-ijesha community (82%, $M = 2.81$). In comparison, residents of Ikogosi are also highly satisfied with the community indicator of their quality of life (77%, $M = 2.89$).

Additionally, residents of the Ado-Awaye community have extreme satisfaction with the leisure indicator of their quality of life (97.3%, $M = 3.21$), followed by the Erin-Ijesha community (91.2, $M = 3.0$), and the Ikogosi community (83.8%, $M = 3.01$). Additionally, when it comes to the health and safety indicator of resident quality of life, Ado-Awaye residents indicate a high level of satisfaction with it (99.5%, $M = 1.60$), and the Erin-Ijesha community residents indicate a high level of satisfaction with it as well (82.5%, $M = 2.86$), while the Ikogosi community residents indicate that they are very satisfied with the health and safety condition of the community (81.7%, $M = 2.95$).

Overall, the residents of the southwest community indicate that they are highly satisfied with the leisure (90.7%, $M = 3.08$), health and safety (87.7%, $M = 3.02$) and community indicators (82.3%, $M = 2.93$) of their living standards and environment (QOL), while the study reveals weak satisfaction with the economic indicator (56.5%, $M = 2.68$) of their QOL.

Table 4. 17: Comparative analysis of resident's life satisfaction on their life quality domain across the studied communities.

	Ado-Away			Erin-Ijesha			Ikogosi Community		
	%	Mean	Pearson R value	%	Mean	Pearson R value	%	Mean	Pearson R value
Economic life Satisfaction	60.5	2.79	-0.854	58.8	2.71	-0.482	50.3	2.55	-0.709
Community life Satisfaction	88.1	3.10	-0.768	82.0	2.81	-0.433	77.0	2.89	-0.772
Leisure Life Satisfaction	97.3	3.21	-0.826	91.2	3.00	-0.456	83.8	3.01	-0.803
Health & Safety Life satisfaction	99.5	3.25	-0.786	82.5	2.86	-0.434	81.7	2.95	-0.780
	Economic life Satisfaction		Community Life Satisfaction		Leisure Life Satisfaction		Health and Safety Life Satisfaction		
	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	%	Mean	
Overall Satisfaction	56.5	2.68	82.3	2.93	90.7	3.08	87.7	3.02	

Source: 2021 Field Survey

4.9 FACTORS AFFECTING THE COMMUNITY'S TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

This section discusses the findings from the interview with stakeholders and key personalities of the community and a group discussion among some community indigenes regarding the factors hindering tourism development in the community. The research findings from the interview reveal that tourism development in the community of studies is mainly hindered and affected by management issues. The interviewee indicates that most of the tourist sites in the southwest, underdeveloped and poor parts of Nigeria are poorly managed and maintained. The tourist site is underdeveloped and poorly managed because most of the tourist attractions are controlled by state governments, which are not ready to pump revenue into it to enhance proper site management. One of the interviewees says that the management of one of the sites (Ikogosi warm springs), was recently commissioned by a private organization called Flyboku to oversee the management of the site for the proper development of tourism and its activities in the community.

Furthermore, the interviewee mentioned that lack of investment and funds is another major problem affecting tourism development in the study communities. Most communities face minimal investment level due to the economic benefit investors might realise from the investment. Also, there is a lack of funds from the state and federal governments to support tourist site development and communities. The interviewee reveals that most of the revenue generated from the tourist sites, which is going to the government account, is not coming back to the community for the development and renovation of the site and community to enhance tourism development in the communities.

Finally, the interviewees reveal that other factors affecting tourism development in the communities are low levels of community involvement, ownership conflicts, and insecurity. It was discovered that because residents are not receiving the desired economic benefits from tourism, most do not participate in activities that could contribute to tourism growth in their communities. The issue of insecurity which is related to kidnapping, terrorism, theft, riot and others in the country and neighbouring regions around the southwest region of Nigeria has been affecting the inflow of both international and domestic tourists into the tourist attractions in the southwest region, that is serving as great obstacle to tourism development in the area.

4.8 HYPOTHESIS ANALYSIS RESULT

The hypothesis for the study was examined and tested using Hierarchical/multiple regression Analysis, ANOVA and chi-square. The result was represented with, R^2 , the standard coefficient beta Value, the F-test Value and T-test value, the Pearson correlation value of variable and the significant level. If the estimated t-value exceeds a specific critical threshold ($P < 0.05$, $t\text{-value} = 1.96$), the null hypothesis was rejected and if the Pearson Value is less than ± 0.4 it shows a weak positive or negative correlation between variable but if it greater than

+/-0.4 it is a strong positive or negative correlation. Therefore, majority of the hypothesis was rejected and the alternative were accepted.

H₀₁: Residents' perceptions of tourism impacts have no significant relationship with their support for tourism growth

H_{01a}: Perception of resident about economic impact of tourism have no significant relationship with their support for tourism growth

H_{01b}: Perception of resident about socio-cultural impact of tourism have no significant relationship with their support for tourism growth

H_{01c}: Perception of resident about environmental impact of tourism have no significant relationship with their support for tourism growth

The hypothesis test result for the relationship between residents' perceptions of tourism's triple-bottom-line impact and their support for tourism development is shown in the table below. The H_{01a} is rejected because the R² is 0.009, the F-value is 5.293, and the significant level is 0.022, which is less than the recommended (P≤0.05). As a result, residents' perceptions of tourism's economic impact have a slightly negative impact on their support for the community tourism development. Furthermore, because the P-value (0.002) is less than the standard (P≤0.05), the F-value is 9.411, and the r² is 0.016, the residents' opinion of tourism's socio-cultural impact has an influence and a weak significant negative correlation with their support for tourism development. H_{01b} is rejected. Moreover, the null hypothesis for H_{01c} was accepted because the F-value is 0.866 and the P-value is 0.353, both of which are higher than the standard (P≤0.05). As a result, residents' perceptions of tourism's environmental impact do not influence their support for tourism development, implying that neither the positive nor negative effects of tourism affect their support for the development of tourism.

Table 4. 18: Multiple regression result for the hypothesis 1 co-factor

	R2	Standardized Coefficients Beta	F-Value	Pearson Correlation value	Significant Level
Support for tourism development ** Perception about economic impact of tourism	0.009	-0.096	5.293	-0.096*	0.022
Support for tourism development ** Perception about Socio-Cultural impact of tourism	0.016	-0.128	9.411	-0.128**	0.002
Support for tourism development ** Perception about environmental impact of tourism	0.002	-0.039	0.865	-0.039	0.353

Source: 2021 Field Survey

The outcomes of Hypothesis 1 are shown in the table below. According to this hypothesis, residents' general perception of the impact of tourism has no significant correlation with their support for tourism growth. The F-test value is 7.209, and the significance level is 0.007, which is less than the standard (P-Value 0.05), indicating that the null hypothesis is rejected, and residents' perceptions of the impact of tourism have a significant effect on their support for tourism development in their community.

Table 4. 19: The relationship between perceptions of tourism's impact and support for tourism development

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	0.259	1	0.259	7.209	0.007 ^b
	Residual	20.429	568	0.036		
	Total	20.688	569			

a. Dependent Variable: Support for Tourism Development

b. Predictors: (Constant), Perception Tourism Impact

Source: 2021 Field Survey

H₀₂: There is no significant correlation among the influence of tourism on the standard of living indicator of community residents and their support for tourism development.

H_{02a}: There is no significant relationship between impact of tourism on economic indicator of quality of life of resident and their support for tourism development

H_{02b}: There is no significant relationship between impact of tourism on community and leisure indicator of quality of life of resident and their support for tourism development

H_{02c}: There is no significant relationship between impact of tourism on health and safety indicator of quality of life of resident and their support for tourism development.

According to the result, the significance level of the variables of the influence of tourism on the socio-economic, community and leisure indicator of the residents and their support for tourism development is less than $\alpha = 0.05$ (sig <0.05 and $\alpha = 0.05$). As a result, variables of tourism impact on socioeconomic and community and leisure indicator of quality of life of residents were entered into the regression model and have a significant relationship and effect on resident support for tourism activities and community development. Therefore, **H_{02a}** and **H_{02b}** are rejected, and the alternative is accepted. However, because the significant level of the variable of tourism's influence on the health and safety indicator of quality of life is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$ (sig <0.05 and $\alpha = 0.05$), then **H_{02c}** is accepted, indicating that the effects of tourism on the health and safety quality indicators of residents has no effect or a significant association with their support for tourism growth in the locality.

According to the amount of standardized BETA coefficient, the socio-economic indicator parameter with the standard BETA coefficient (0.160) and T-test value (3.835) has the greatest impact on resident support for tourism growth, while the community and leisure quality of life indicator variable with the standard BETA coefficient (0.141) and T-test value (3.338) has the second greatest impact on resident support for tourism growth.

Table 4. 20: Multiple regression result for the hypothesis 2 co-factor Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Pearson Correlation	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	1.169	0.047			24.695	0.000
	Socio-economic life indicator	0.072	0.019	0.160	0.187**	3.835	0.000
	Health & safety Life indicator	0.008	0.016	0.022	0.049	0.525	0.600
	Community and Leisure Indicator	0.064	0.019	0.141	0.177*	3.338	0.001

a. Dependent Variable: Support for Tourism Development
Source: 2021 Field Survey

The results of the hypothesis for the overall effect or influence of tourism on the objective quality of life indicator of inhabitants and their support for tourism development are shown in the tables below. The null hypothesis H_{02} is rejected because the significant level of the association between the dependent and independent variables is less than 0.05, the F-value is 24.646, and the T-test value is 25.395. As a result, the variables have a significant relationship, indicating that the greater the positive effects of tourism on inhabitants' quality of life, the greater their support for the growth of tourism and activities in the community.

Table 4. 21: Relationship between the influence of tourism on resident life quality and support for tourism development.

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.190	0.047		25.395	0.000
	Impact of tourism overall	0.135	0.027	.204	4.964	0.000

a. Dependent Variable: Support for Tourism Development

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	0.861	1	0.861	24.646	0.000 ^b
	Residual	19.809	567	.035		
	Total	20.670	568			

a. Dependent Variable: Support for Tourism Development

b. Predictors: (Constant), Impact of tourism on quality of life overall.

Source: 2021 Field Survey

H₀₃: There is no significant relationship between the influence of tourism on community residents' standard of living and their level of satisfaction with their life quality.

The Pearson chi-square was primarily used to test hypotheses. The significant level is 0.00, and the chi-square value for the significant correlation is 999.980* with a degree of freedom of 672. Because the significance level is less than 0.05 (P 0.05), it is assumed that there is a significant correlation between the impact of tourism on residents' living standards (Objective Quality of Life) and their level of life satisfaction. As a result, the null hypothesis (H₀₂), "There is no significant correlation between the impact of tourism on community residents' standard of living and their satisfaction with their life quality," is rejected.

Table 4. 22: The impact of tourism on residents' quality of life and their satisfaction with their life domain. Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	999.980 ^a	672	.000
Likelihood Ratio	630.891	672	.870
Linear-by-Linear Association	17.516	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	569		

a. 711 cells (98.1%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .00.

4.9 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

According to the socio-demographic information of the respondents, the majority of residents in the southwest are young residents between 24 and 50 years, of whom the majority are indigenes of the community, and the highest percentage of the residents are either married or single. Also, the study reveals that there are more male (54%) residents in the southwest communities than female (46%) and that the majority of the residents are self-employed, farmers, students, civil servants, or employed full-time in some organizations and government parastatals, where their major earning per month is between \$100-\$200. Furthermore, the study noted that less than 32% of the residents in the communities and their relatives are doing tourism-related jobs, while the majority of the residents and their relatives are either in food services, transportation and rental services, or tourist guide services.

The study reveals that communities under study in the southwest have the potential to be tourist destinations. Most of the destinations experience more than a 5000 influx of tourists per year, and while there are availabilities of accommodation, restaurants and bars, good security systems, road systems, electricity and relaxation centers in most of the destinations of study, this is in accordance with the Bukola & Olaitan (2018) study, which indicates that the southwest part of Nigeria is blessed with natural attractions, for example, the Ikogosi Warm Spring, Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove, Erin-Ijesha Waterfall, Old Oyo National Park, and some cultural heritage and UNESCO sites that serve as potential tourist destinations and which can be harnessed and sustained for the benefit of the state and community.

Furthermore, the study reveals and answers research questions regarding the perspective of local inhabitants about the effects of tourism on their lives. The study reveals that inhabitants of the community had a strong positive perception of tourism's positive economic impact and a negative perception of its negative economic impact. More so, residents

show a strong positive impression of the positive socio-cultural effect of tourism and a negative conception of the adverse impact of the socio-cultural aspect of tourism. Additionally, residents have a strong good impression about the environmental impact of tourism, except that they show a strong negative perception about some adverse effects of tourism on the environment, for example, fostering air and water pollution and enhancing the depletion of nature. The outcomes of this research are coherent with that of Al-Saad *et al.* (2018). They discovered that Aqaba inhabitants have a favourable view or opinion of tourism's economic and sociocultural impacts, with the majority agreeing that tourism creates jobs, strengthens economic growth, enhances exchange of culture, and raises tourism recognition. The outcome of Brankov *et al.* (2019) and Gursoy *et al.* (2018) studies noted that residents of a community have a good perception of tourism's positive economic, environmental, and social benefits but a wrong perception of tourism adverse effect, which supports the findings of this study. According to Alrwajfah, Almeida-Garcia, and Cortes-Macias (2019), the sense of community of inhabitants has a favourable effect on their perceived environmental, economic, and sociocultural effects of tourism, and also a negative perspective on the negative effects of tourism. More so, because no variable skewness value is greater than the Chou and Bentler (1995) recommended cut-off value of 3 and below, the normality test results indicate that all elements of the research are free of skewness, indicating adequate normality of data distribution, which is either skewed to the left or right. Residents of the community also support tourism development in one way or another, according to the study, by assisting tourists during their visit, participating in cultural exchange activities, providing services such as transportation and others, and believing that tourism should be actively engaged by community members. The outcomes of the research are coherent with Eslami *et al.*'s (2019) study, who discovered that when residents perceive a positive impact from tourism, their support for sustainable tourism development increases.

Moreover, concerning research question three, which is about the influence of tourism on the QOL (living standards and conditions) of inhabitants, the residents' objective quality of life was examined using three indicators. The research findings show that tourism has a minimal positive effect (29.3%) on the economic quality of life indicator of the residents. The majority of its influence was recorded on the generation of family and individual income, job opportunities, and the pay and fringe benefits received by the residents. The results contradict those of Andereck & Nyaupane (2011), who found that the economic aspects of QOL are mediated positively by the perceived individual benefit derived from tourism. Furthermore, residents of the community noted a stronger positive influence of tourism on the community and leisure indicators of their QOL, as the most positive impacts were noted in the leisure activities, the services and facilities in the community, restaurant, shopping, health and public transport facilities and services provision in the community. The most significant positive influence of tourism on residents' living standards and conditions was noted in the health and safety indicators of residents. Based on the local residents, tourism has a positive impact on their community's safety and security. However, they claim it doesn't affect the community's accident and crime rates. This finding supports Nkemgu's (2015) and Aref's (2011) findings that tourism improves community residents' quality of life by contributing to environmental conservation and protection, boosting security and safety, and providing an opportunity for local inhabitants to socialize with visitors, all of which affect their social lifestyles and cause lifestyle changes. The findings support Khizindar (2012), who claims that social, cultural, and ecological factors have a favourable impact on residents' QOL. Also, in line with Aref (2011) and Kim *et al.* (2013), their study finds that tourism improves inhabitants' quality of life, though it differs from Yu, Chancellor, and Cole (2011), who conclude that the social cost dimension has no significant impact on the quality of life of residents. Inhabitant living standards and conditions are influenced by both ecological sustainability and perceived economic advantages.

For the indicators of QOL, the normality test was used, and a cut-off value of 3 or less was considered a normal distribution by Eslami *et al.* (2019). According to the study outcome, the skewness and kurtosis threshold values are less than ± 1 , indicating that the data distribution is sufficiently normal despite being skewed to the left or right.

Additionally, the satisfaction of residents with their well-being domain was examined, and four well-being indicators were observed. The research findings reveal that residents of the community were highly satisfied with their leisure life domain as they indicated strong satisfaction with their social lifestyle, spare time, leisure activities in the community, and the cultural activities and benefits they received. The inhabitants of the community show very strong satisfaction with the health and safety indicators of their well-being and the highest levels of satisfaction were noted in the areas of safety and security, environmental conditions, and accident and crime rates in the community. More so, the community residents indicate that they are highly satisfied with the community life indicator of their well-being and express their satisfaction with the facilities, amenities, and services such as transportation, electricity, and health care that they get in the community. The research findings are in accordance with Suntikul *et al.* (2016), which indicate that residents of the Hue community in Vietnam have a high level of satisfaction with health, leisure, and safety in the community but contradict the study findings in the aspect of community services, as the residents are dissatisfied with the level of infrastructure and amenities in the community. It also fits with the bottom-up spillover theory, which states that one's overall quality of life is determined by one's satisfaction with various aspects of one's life. It is predicted that an effect in one domain of life will develop and vertically spill over into the other domain (Uysal *et al.*, 2012; Woo *et al.*, 2015). Residents, on the other hand, are only moderately satisfied with economic indicators of their well-being. They were dissatisfied with their job, income, job security, and the cost of living. Suntikul *et al.* (2016) back this up by stating that while tourism creates jobs, residents are dissatisfied with

the efficiency of those jobs, a dearth of empowerment in policy-making and involvement in community administration. Furthermore, the study found that mismanagement and maintenance issues, a lack of investment and investors, and ownership conflicts all have a noticeable influence on the development of tourism in the explored communities.

Using hierarchical regression coefficient, chi-squared, and analysis of variance, the hypothesis created for the study through the model developed for the investigation in accordance with the theoretical framework utilized in the study was investigated. In H01, the association between locals' perceptions of tourism's impact and their support for tourism growth was investigated. A strong association exists between the two views of impact (economic and socio-cultural) and the locals' support for tourism, but there is no significant correlation between perceptions of impact on the environment and the inhabitants' support for tourism. The rejection of the hypothesis implies the extent of support for tourist development in a community is proportional to the citizens' perceptions of tourism. The finding is supported by Liao *et al.* (2015), who noted that local support for the development of tourism in Macao is highly correlated with their perceptions of the tourism advantages they received and its influence on their standard of living. In addition, the study's findings are consistent with those of Yu *et al.* (2018), who applied tourism-related community quality of life (TCQOL) by incorporating satisfaction with community services, conditions, and liveability as domains. According to the study's findings, residents' assessments of their QOL due to tourism growth can serve as a key determinant of their support for tourism. The current study's findings are also consistent with the SET, which states that inhabitants are likely to support the development of tourism in their society if they perceive that tourism benefits. In addition, the association between the effects of tourism on people's quality of life indicators and their support for tourism was investigated. The study outcome shows a strong significant association between the dependent and independent variables; however, there is no strong association between the

influence of tourism on the health and safety indicators of inhabitants' quality of life and their support for the development of tourism. This shows that the most beneficial influence of tourism on the inhabitants' standard of living and living environment, the greater their support for the development of tourism in the community. According to Woo *et al.* (2015), the overall quality of life is a good determinant of community support for more tourism growth. This outcome is partially supported by the current study findings. Finally, the strong association between the influence of tourism on residents' quality of life and their level of life domain satisfaction was investigated. Based on the outcome, a strong relationship exists between the two variables, implying that the level of satisfaction of residents with their quality of life domain is impacted by the extent of tourism's positive influence on their standard of living and living conditions. The result is consistent with Woo's (2013) findings, which stated that material and non-material life satisfaction favourably affect an individual's overall quality of life.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 CONCLUSION

The communities with tourist attractions in the southwest are vital sources of revenue for the federal government. However, the influence of tourism is not felt in most areas. As a result, it is necessary to investigate the effect of tourism on inhabitants' quality of life and their support for tourism. The study expands our understanding of tourism impact studies and SET implementation. To begin, this research examined the diverse nature of locals' perceptions of tourism impacts and how they determine inhabitants' support for tourism sector growth. An analytical model based on SET theory was constructed based on an exhaustive study of existing research to investigate the effect of resident perception on their support for tourism growth. Inhabitants have a highly positive opinion of projected positive benefits and adverse perception of the negative effects of tourism, according to the research findings. Furthermore, the various characteristics of perceived tourist impacts have variable implications for tourism support. Perceived benefits, in particular, have a considerable impact on consent, which may outweigh the slight perception of tourism's negative impact.

The findings of this study also provided additional context for the tourism impacts on inhabitants' living standards and living conditions. The research indicates that while tourism has a lower percentage of positive effects on the economic aspect of a resident's quality of life, it does contribute positively and significantly to the resident's other quality of life indicators. As most residents have a high degree of satisfaction with their non-material life domains (community, leisure, and health and safety) but a low extent of satisfaction with their economic life domain, this affects and contributes to inhabitant support for tourism growth in their society.

Finally, the association and correlation between the impact of tourism on residents of a tourist destination community and their support for the development and activities of tourism

were examined. The research shows that the more benefits or positive influence tourism has on the community's residents, the greater their extent of support for developing tourism in the community. This validates the SET theory, indicating that residents only support tourism when they get one or more benefits. Furthermore, the study validated the bottom spill-over theory by demonstrating that the effects of tourism on the quality of life domain (indicator), which is either a material domain (economic and community indicators) or a non-material domain (leisure and health and safety domain), has a significant influence on the overall life satisfaction of inhabitants with their quality of life.

5.2 RECOMMENDATION

The findings of the study are crucial for governmental bodies, local authorities, tourism stakeholders, and private organizations to provide viable alternatives to the local community and improve their quality of life over time by ensuring that the economic benefit of tourism in terms of income and revenue generated in the community is returned to them as fringe benefits and dividends. More so, they should ensure adequate provision of facilities and amenities that can enhance the living conditions of the residents positively to enhance the support of community residents towards tourism development in the community.

Government organisations and tourism developers must incorporate local community attitudes into future tourism development projects and decision-making processes by monitoring community perceptions.

Additionally, tourism stakeholders, the government, and community agencies should ensure adequate management of tourist attractions in the local area as well as strategize investment opportunities in those attractions to catalyse tourism development in the local area, which will benefit residents' quality of life and community development in the future.

5.3 THEORETICAL IMPLICATION OF THE STUDY

The role of tourism should be to make life better for locals, provide unforgettable experiences for tourists, generate revenue for relevant parties, and contribute to community development. Furthermore, only a few academics have looked into the impact of tourism on the quality of life of various communities and individuals. Not all residents have the same perspective on tourism. Individuals who benefit from and work in the tourism industry will support the growth and development of the sector and report a higher degree of satisfaction with their standard of living than those who don't effectively benefit from tourist activities. This study adds to previous tourism research by developing a theory to evaluate the association between inhabitants' perceptions of tourism's effect, satisfaction with various aspects of life. The research verified the hypothesis that local inhabitants' quality of life depends on tourism's three bottom-line effects (economic, socio-cultural, and environmental). This research contributes to tourism theory by demonstrating the value of Bottom-up Spillover and social exchange theories in understanding why residents benefit from tourism and support its growth. Previous research used social exchange theory to evaluate community resident perceptions and support for tourism development. However, the bottom-up approach was not applied. This theory's premise is that satisfaction with all life domains and subdomains influences overall life satisfaction. The findings show that local perceptions of tourism's effects on society and its contributions to residents' living standards influence their involvement in tourist activities and their support for the community's tourism development and growth. As a result of the findings, the validity of combining bottom-up spill-over theory with SET was confirmed, and a conceptual framework for studying tourism development support was developed. Residents' satisfaction with their overall life quality was influenced by tourism impacts, resulting in their support for tourism development.

5.4 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The current research has some certain limitations, but these limitations create future research possibilities. To begin with, the research findings may not apply to residents' perceptions of certain other destination attractions because those locations could have distinctive features, such as different types of tourism, varying degrees of resident reliance on tourism development's economic role, distinct cultural setups, distinct geological attributes, and differing degrees of tourism.

This study was also limited to residents of three southwest communities. It is feasible that the significance of the association between tourism's effect on life quality and overall life satisfaction, as well as the correlation between resident opinions of tourism's impact and their support for tourism development, would have been different if the research had been carried out on inhabitants of other communities in different states and regions. As a result of the model's evaluation in one area and some particular locations that were selected based on the limited population size, this study suggests that additional justification should be conducted in other locations in different states and regions, especially in the southwest and southeast parts of Nigeria. Additionally, if the study was expanded to include entrepreneurs, tourism policymakers, and different types of tourism stakeholders, there may be varying degrees of influence from tourism on overall life satisfaction. Incorporating a diverse range of residents from other sectors may aid in understanding the correlation between tourism effects and life satisfaction and their role in promoting tourism development.

Finally, despite the fact that the researcher makes a provision for an interpreter, some of the respondents still don't understand the language (Yoruba) that the researcher used to explain the questions because of their adaptation to their own regional language. This resulted in a delay in the data collection as further assistance from indigene help was sought for more

understanding of the respondent. The outcome of the study depends on and was influenced by the type of site or tourist attraction selected and the type of tourism engaged in the community.

5.5 SUGGESTION FOR FUTURE STUDY

Future research might incorporate and investigate the relevance of additional predictive components such as community tourism heavy dependency, economic impact, and community engagement in decision-making and management, all of which can affect citizens' support for tourism growth. Studies show that people who rely on tourism are more aware of the advantages and disadvantages of tourism (McGehee & Andereck, 2004, Eslami *et al.*, 2019). Similarly, citizens who engage in tourism activities tend to view the positive effects of tourism development in their community more favourably than those not involved in such activities (Lee, 2013). The impact of tourism on people's quality of life in various villages with natural tourist attractions needs to be studied further. Additionally, future studies should investigate the effects of patronage on local economic development and cultural development. More research is needed on the impact of various theoretical models in evaluating the significant relationship between quality of life and contentment in their life domains, as well as their support for community-based sustainable tourism initiatives.

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APPENDICES

RITSUMEIKAN ASIAN PACIFIC UNIVERSITY

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TOURISM ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY RESIDENT AND THEIR SUPPORT FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF THREE TOURIST ATTRACTION IN SOUTH-WEST NIGERIA

Dear Sir/ma

I am a student of the above named institution conducting a research on “Evaluation of the Socio-economic Impact of Tourism on the Quality of Life of the community resident and their support for tourism. Your participation in this survey is very important to the success of the thesis and for its publication. Your help will be greatly appreciated. Therefore, you are hereby required to kindly provide answers to all the questions posed below sincerely. Thanks

SECTION A: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1. Age

Under 18yrs 18 – 24yrs 25 – 29yrs 30 – 34yrs
35 – 39yrs 40 – 44yrs 45 – 49yrs 50 – 54yrs
55 – 59yrs 60yrs Above

2. Sex

Male Female

3. Marital Status

Single Married Divorced Widow

4. Current status of Occupation

Student Self-employed Civil servant Employed full-time
Employed part-time Unemployed Farmer Retired Artisan

5. Income level

< ₦ 20,000 ₦ 21,000 – ₦ 40,000 ₦ 41,000 – ₦ 60,000
₦ 61,000 – ₦ 80,000 ₦ 81,000 – ₦ 100,000 > ₦ 100,000

6. Academic level attained

Primary School Certificate SSCE NCE ND HND
BSc Master PHD Professional degree

7. Are you indigene of the community

Yes No

If no, how long have you been staying here?

< 5years 5-10years 10-15years 15-20years >20years

8. Are you doing tourism related job?

Yes No

if yes, What type tourism service are you providing-

Accommodation Food services Sales of Souvenir Health Care
 Transportation and Rental services Travel Guide Others

If Others, please state-----

The level of income generated per day -----

9. Do you have any relative doing tourism related job?

Yes No

If yes, what type of tourism service are they providing

Accommodation Food services Sales of Souvenir Health Care
 Transportation and Rental services Travel Guide Others

If Others, please state-----

SECTION B

Perception of resident about impact of Tourism development

Impact of Tourism				
ECONOMIC IMPACT	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Tourism increases Job opportunities				
Income and standard of living are bolstered by tourism				
Tourism cause rise opportunities for shopping				
Tourism enhances the economy's spending on investment, development, and infrastructure				
Tourism helps to improve the infrastructure of public utilities				
Increase cost of living				
Land and housing prices rise as a result of tourism				
Tourism exacerbates price rises and product shortages.				
It cause temporary employment based on season				
Replaces traditional labour patterns				
SOCIO- CULTURAL IMPACT	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Tourism aids in the preservation of historic structures and monuments.				

Tourism led to a rise in historical and cultural displays				
Tourism encourages cultural exchange among visitors and indigene				
Provides opportunities for education through meeting of tourist				
Recreational facilities and opportunities have become more widely available as a result of tourism.				
Tourism enhances understanding of various communities' images and culture				
Tourism boost quality of community services (banks, police etc) availability.				
Tourism increases noise pollution and litter				
Tourism has increased crime and atrocities such as drug trafficking, theft, prostitution.				
Tourism results in over-crowding, congestion, traffic jams				
Encourage the destruction of crafts through leaving of mark on it				
Tourism leads to the formation of false cultures and traditions				
Tourism increased tensions between residents and visitors.				
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Encourages public awareness of the importance of natural-based tourism				
Tourism enhance protection and improvement of environment				
Tourism Promote sustainability of environment				
Encourages pollution of water, air, and solid waste				
Enhance destruction of nature				

Support of Resident for Tourism Development

The following are ways in which community resident support tourism. Kindly indicate which of the ways listed below you support tourism in the community

	Yes	No
--	-----	----

Participate in cultural exchange activities between local residents and tourist		
Engage in promotion and education of environmental improvement and conservation		
Participate in community tourism planning and growth		
Assisting tourist during their visit		
Provision of community services such as security, transport services and others for tourist		
Promoting and participating in tourism development initiatives in the community		
In my community, I feel tourism should indeed be actively promoted		

Socio-economic Influence of Tourism on the standard of living and environmental conditions of resident and community

The following statement are about the influence of socio-economic impact of tourism on the quality of life indicators of the community residents

Tourism Influence	Positively affected	Negatively affected	Not affected at all
Family and individual income generation of resident			
Job opportunities for resident			
Residents' living expenses in the community			
The price of necessities such as clothing, food and shelter			
Economic security of resident Job			
The pay and benefits you receive			
Leisure activity of resident in your community			
The service and facilities (Road, electricity and others) you get in your community			
Public transportation services			
Health facilities and service in your community			
Police protection services			
Education services and institute in the community			
Restaurant and shopping facilities and services			

Price of land and housing			
Water and air quality in your community			
Environmental cleanness in your locality			
Safety and security in your village			
Accident frequency or criminality in your community			

SATISFACTION OF RESIDENT WITH THEIR WELL-BEING CONDITION

The following statements are about your satisfaction in various well-being conditions. Please tell us how satisfied you are with each condition.

	Very Unsatisfied	Unsatisfied	Satisfied	Very Satisfied
Your job				
The level of earnings at your current job (s)				
Your job security				
The price of necessities such as clothing, food and shelter..				
Social lifestyle				
Safety and security in your area				
The accident and crime rates in your village.				
The environmental condition (air, water) in your community				
The facilities and amenities you get in the community				
The services you get such as transportation, health, education etc.				
Your spare time				
Leisure activities in your community				
Cultural activities and benefit you get and engaged in.				

APPENDICES 2

THE INTERVIEW QUESTION (to Address Objective 1 and 5)

1. What is the inflow of tourist into the community yearly?
2. What are the potential of the community as a tourist destination (facilities and amenities available)?
3. Can you itemize the benefit and impact of the attraction on the community and the resident?
4. What do you think are the factors affecting or hindering tourism development in the community.?

Picture evidence of collected data















