Spatial Distribution, Facilities Provisions Of Hospitality Industry In Okitipupa Local Government Areas Of Ondo State,Nigeria.

Akinyombo, Durojaye Segun.Ph.D
Adeyemi College of Education,Ondo
Department of Geography
School of Arts and Social Sciences
Corresponding Author: Akinyombo

Abstract: The study focused on the Patterns of Hospitality and Tourism industries in Okitipupa Local Government Area of Ondo State Nigeria. This was as a bid to examine the spatial distribution of hospitality and tourism industries. Data were collected from the various hotels in the Local Government Area. Only one hypothesis was generated in line with the objectives of the study. The objective was tested for the Patterns of the Hospitality and Tourism industiesy in the study area. The Global positioning system (GPS) receiver handily was used to capture the geographic co-ordination of the hotel in the Local Government Area. The hotels were classified, based on the United Kingdom classifications scheme. 21 (twenty-one) hotels were selected randomly in Okitipupa Local Government Areas, the analysis of the data collected was done using descriptive Statistics, simple Percentage and inferential Statistics (nearest neighbour Analysis/Z test) were used to test the hypothesis generated for the study.Which shows that the nearest neighbour analysis value of 0.8<1 and the Z-test value of 8.2>1.96 @ o.o5 level of significance .The findings of the study revealed that the spatial distribution of the hospitality industry were clustered in nature and the facilities in the hotel attract visitors to the Local Government Area.Recommendations were therefore made that, government should ensure hotels in the local government area most be adequately registered with the ministry of Culture and Tourism in Ondo State and preparation of archival records of different hotels in the study area for easy access by the people who need further investigation or research on the hospitality and tourism industry.
Keywords: Patterns, Hospitality, Tourism; Facility

I. INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Hospitality industry is a large and fast growing service sector in the world, the world hospitality is derived from the world "hospice" a medieval world for house of rest for travellers Hat (1985) Gee (1997) Kattara (2005), described hospitality as friendly and generally behaviour towards visitors and guest intended to make themselves feel welcome. Roundel, Skate and Raja (2007) Explained that Hospitality industry is one of the most successful and thriving sector supported by a female centric work force. Let us see some of the history associated with the establishment of Hospitality industry.Jones (2002) classified hospitality industry into four types: foods and beverages, lodging and accommodation, travel and tour, recreation. The foods and beverages operation hotel motorway and roadside dining, license trade food services, fast food, transport food, service, employer feeding and institution food services. The food and beverages industry, known as the food services industry consists of business that prepare food for customers, it is the largest form of hospitality industry in the United State. It is estimated that, the food services industry provides about 50% of all means eaten in the United States of America today.

The first restaurant was used in Paris in 1794 referring to as dining room and in the United state Delmonico's opened in 1828, the first hotel opened in 1942 offering meal with modern amenities resembling todays facilities believed to be of precedents like lobby, private guest rooms with looking doors and complementary bath soap Mill (1990). Hospitality in Nigeria evolved phases. Documentary evidence of the growth of the Hospitality Industry is scarcity because of the poor management records as in many other early industries in Nigeria.

The establishment of catering guest houses by the federal Government in 1920 (Nigeria Railway caterers Ltd) and other catering guest houses across the country in the 1950s marked the beginning of what turned out in the later years to form the nucleus of formal hospitality business in Nigeria. (National Association of Nigeria Travels Agencies 2001). The earliest hospitalities established in Nigeria were built, ran by

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Government and located at sea ports, railway terminus or important places in towns and state capitals. In 1925 to 1931, the European Rest Houses at Port Harcourt and Lagos were established (Federal Government of Nigeria report on National Hotels classification and grading Exercises 1989:67). Clark (1997). Classified hospitality industry based on the function they are performing as airport, convention, commercial and suite.

A business in this industry ranges from casual to fancy, large to small and experience to inexperience. The numbers of people employed in the food and services industry are expected by 2020 to be approximately 44 million. (Reynoids 2003). There are three types of food services: commercial, institutional and food services within a consumer business. The world Tourism Organisation (2011) noted that hotel occupancy and average room daily rates in Africa are not as strong as they used to be the largest downward spiral is found in North Africa. In Nigeria the rate of which hostel are being patronize is based on the availability of infrastructural facilities and the services rendered. Everyday hotels are built in the country, which make the old ones to be rejected. The infrastructural facilities is one of the key factors for the sustainace and patronage of hospitality industries. This is because every persons lodging need a better place like his or her home. The good the hotel, the good the patronage (Bello and Bello 2002).

STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

Location is one of most vital determinant factor for the establishment of hospitalities industries. Among the five factors that determine the establishment and surviving of hotel industry, location, advertisement, services, facilities and price, location, services and facilities are the primary while the others are secondary, the coming to gather of an hotel results to the agglomerations which are guided with both advantages and disadvantages in the geographical areas that the firms are being located. Facilities provision in the industry determine the longevity of the industry in the market. The provision of facilities in the provision of facilities in the industry bring about good profits and productivity in the industry. Many of the industries have gone extinct or become old for moving lodgers in the hotel because of the type of facilities present in the hotel.

A hotel that has a good location has a distinct competitive advantage than others (Jamb and Shary, 1990). Based on Explanation, efficiency and spatial economics model generally predict disproving, rather than dispersion of hospitality industries with similar market domains. Geographic clustering of hotels won first modelling by Hoteling (1929). Premised on the picture painted adore on patterns or distribution and facilities in the hospitality industries necessitated carrying out this research in the study area.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What are the patterns exhibited by the hospitality industry in the study area
What are the facilities in the hospitality industries in the study area

II.   AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The study was aimed at examining the patterns of hospitality industries in Okitipupa Local Government Area of Ondo State, Nigeria while the specific objectives of the study are:-
1.   Identify the spatial distribution of the hospitalities industries in the study area
2.   Tabulate the facilities in the hospitality industries in the study area

HYPOTHESIS GENERATED FOR THE STUDY

H_O:- There is no significant variation in the spatial distribution of hospitality industries in the study area.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study covered Okitipupa Local Government Area in Ondo State of Nigeria, it covered the 21 registered hospitality industry in the study area, it is important to note that there are many hospitality industries in the Local Government Area, but the registered one as at the time of this work were considered, Twenty-one hotels were studied in the Local Government Area.

THE STUDY AREA

Okitipupa is local government area in Ondo State. Its headquarter is in Okitipupa town. Okitipupa local government area.It lies between the latitudes $6^0 23^1$ and $6^0 45^1$North of the Equator and longitude $4^0 34^1$ and $4^0 53'$ East of the Greenwich Meridian (see fig. 1.0). The name Okitipupa originated from the name "Red Hill" from the colour of the soil and the Geographical elevation of the town. Okitipupa local government areahas many hotels and guest Houses, good for tourism purposes, because of the location in the humid tropical climate. Theheadquarter is surrounded by many towns and villages.Ilutitun is the political home of the local government harbouring three hotels and many guest houses, follow by Igbotako in the western part of the local government headquater,Aye town,igbodigo and Ayeka they are in the same political constituency with the local government headquater,lie in the eastern part of the map.Igbodigo and Ayeka have many hotels which are booming due to

the fact that they are the gate town to almost two local government areas,Ilaje and Irele local government areas. This work considered 21 registered hostels. All the 21 hotels were located on major roads and around the (Local Government Secretariat (see figure 1.2). The original natives of the town were the people from Ode-Idepe, Okitipupa harbours, Ilaje Ijaws, Apoi and others
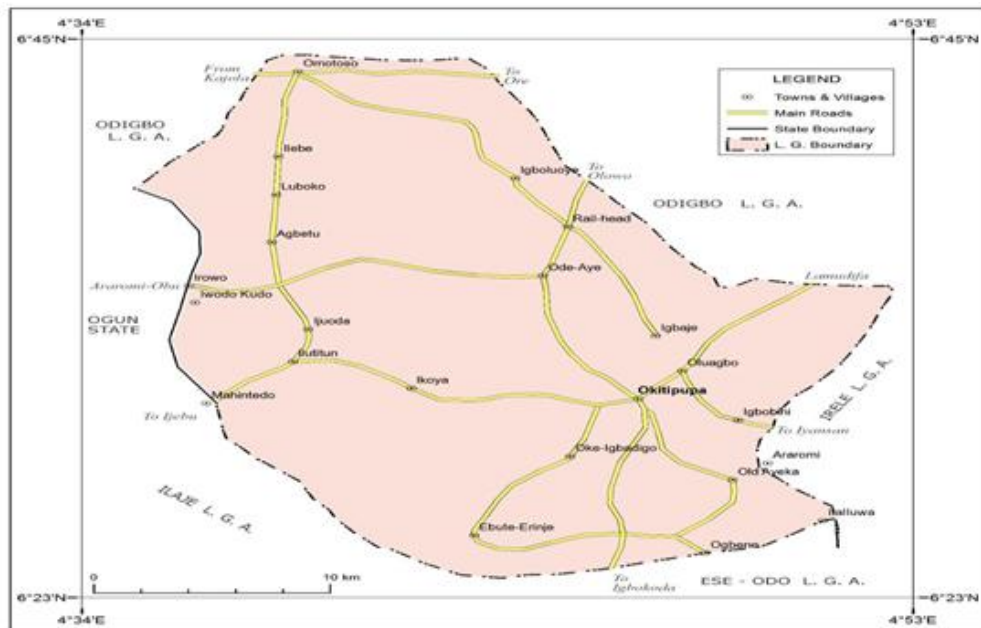

Figure 1.0: The Geographical Division of Okitipupa Local Government Area
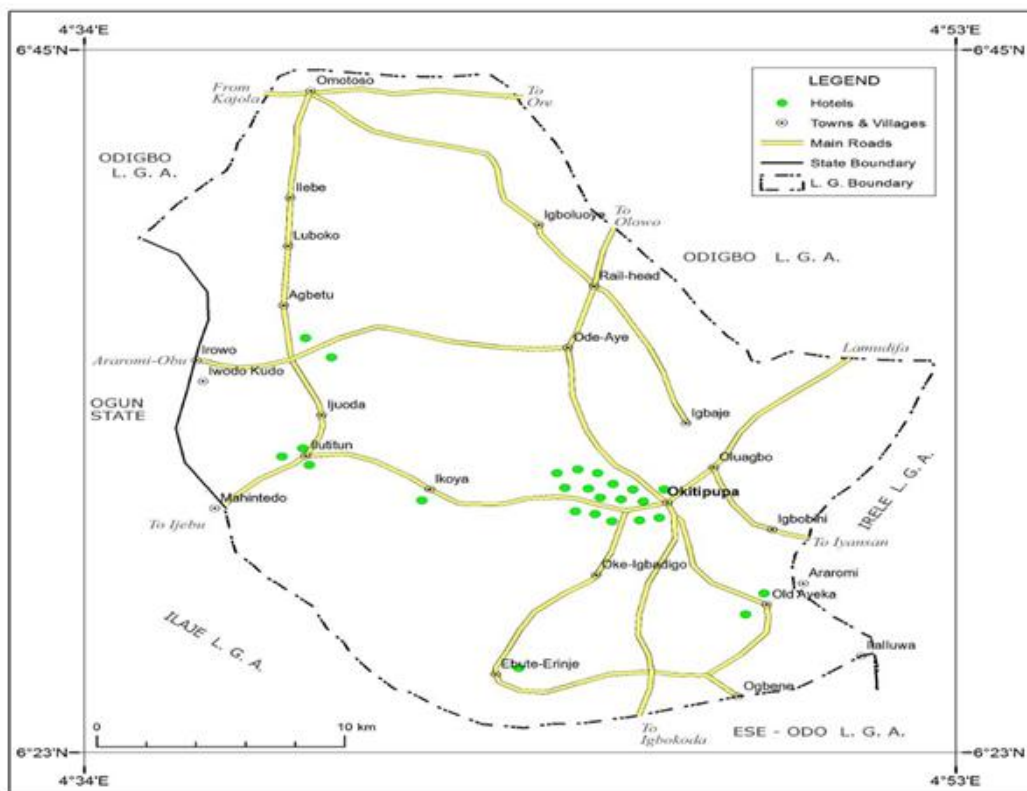**Source: Field work (2019)**

Figure1.1: Spatial Distribution of Hotels in Okitipupa Local Government Area
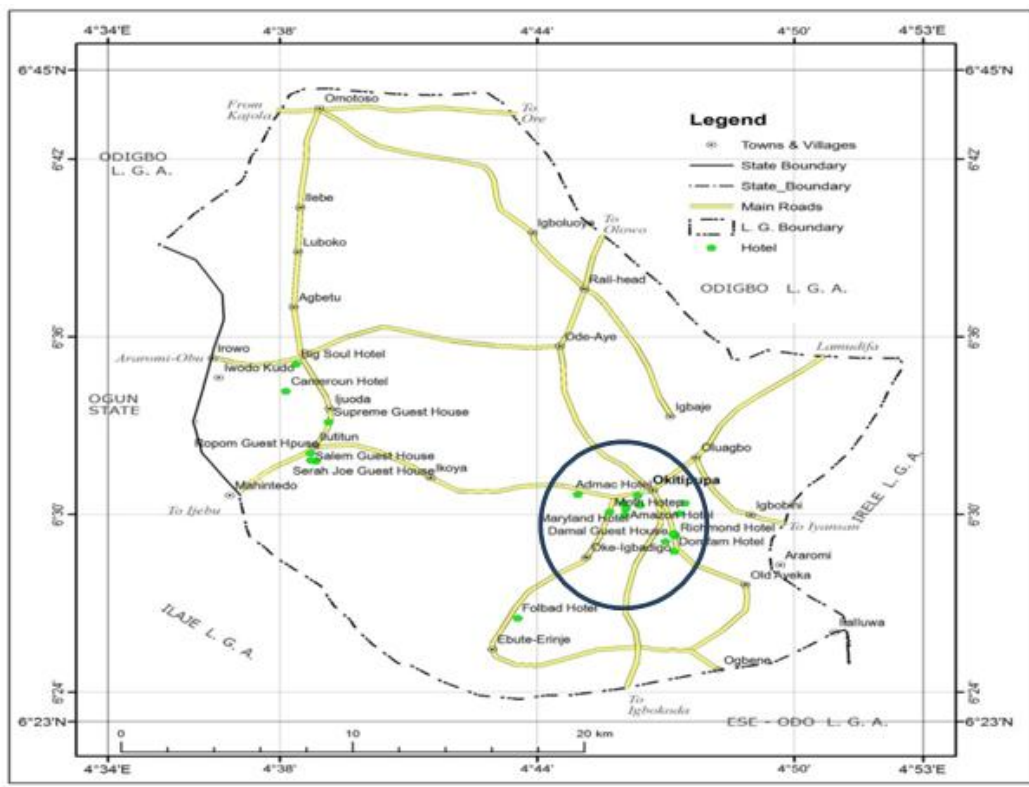**Source: Field Work**

Figure 1.2: Clustering of Hotel in Okitipupa Local Government Area
Source: Field work(2019)

III.   RESEARCH METHOD

There are four major topics on this.

Sources of Data: There are two major sources of data here, the primary data and the secondary data. The primary data comprises the GPS used for the location of the hotel, theobservations, the questionnaire and the interview. While the secondary data comprises the map of the study areas and the file list of registered hotels in the local government area obtained from the Ministry of culture and tourism in Ondo state,Nigeria.

Data collection: the data was collected through the primary sources, by using Gps through to get the coordinates (latitude and longitude) observation, questionnaire and interviews were used in collecting the data that was used.

Data Processing: The map of the area was scanned and geo-referenced. It was projected and digitalized. The co-ordinates were them reproduced on excel sheet before being available for the transferred to the GIS environment Arc GIS 10.3.

Data Analysis: Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for the analysis,the descriptive comprises (frequency count; percentage rating) while the inferential statistics comprises nearest neighbour analysis which was done on 0.05 level of significance in other to obtain the spatial distribution of the Hotels, the results were tested by using z test analysis which was chosen because of the compatibility with the point data. Nearest neighbour analysis formula

$$R_n = {D_o}/{D_e} = \frac{\text{Mean Distance}}{\text{expected Distance}} \text{——(1)}$$

$$D_e = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{P}} = R_n = 2Do\sqrt{{n}/{A}}$$

2 test formula can be put into this format

$$Z_{Test} = \frac{D_0 - D_e}{D_o} \text{——(2)}$$

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In examine the patterns and facilities provision in the hospitality and tourism industries in Okitipupa local government area, the hotels are not evenly distributed, as shown in figure 1.0. Most of hotels in the Local government area are located along the major roads and local government secretarial. Such hotels are Admac hotel, may laid Hotel, Big sow Hotel, Cameroun Hotels, cocktail Hotel, Amazon and Hilton Hotel are all located around the Local Government Secretariat see (fig 1.1).The result of the nearest neighbour analysis shows a clustering of Hotels around the major roads shown by the ringed areas in the fig 1.2.

The analysis of the hotels in Okitipupa showed the cluster areas exhibiting five (5) major clusters in the zone, Maryland cluster had the largest accounting for 42.86% of the total cluster of hotels in Okitipupa local government area. This is due to the fact that the area in a residential areas that linked the riverine area.
The core Okitipupa cluster area was another important area, it is a business area, where many hotels are located. The area has 9.52% respectively. The last cluster area in Ayeka (Igbodigo area this is business and residential area, that linked to other Local government, i.e Ese Odo and Ilaje local government areas. This areas has 23.81% of the Hotel cluster see table 1.0 and figure 1.2

Table 1.0: Patterns of Hotels in Okitipupa Local government Area

CLUSTER AREAS	NO OF HOTEL	PARE
Maryland Area	9	42.8
Core Okitipupa	02	9.52
Area		
Ilutitun area	03	14.29
Ayeka/Igbodigo Area	05	23.81
Igbotako Area	02	9.52
Total	**21**	**100**

Source: Field Work 2019

Testing of the research hypothesis using nearest neighbour analysis
Question 1: What are the patterns exhibited by hospitality industry in Okitipupa Local Government Area
Hypothesis 1
H_O: There is no significant difference in the regularity pattern of hospitality industry in Okitipupa Local Government Area of Ondo State.

$$D_e = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{P}} =$$
$$R_n = 2Do\sqrt{n/A}$$
$$D_o = \frac{5}{803} = 0.0006$$

$803km^2$ = Area of the study Area
Total distance of the Hotel to the nearest neighbour = $173.6km^2$
$$D = \frac{91.2}{2} = 18.24$$
$$R_n(2Do) \times \sqrt{P} = 2 \times 18.24\sqrt{0.0006}$$
$$\sqrt{0.0006} = 0.02445$$
$$2 \times 18.24 \times 0.02445$$
$$= 0.87$$
$$R_n = 0.9$$

The nearest neighbour index is equal to 0.9 which shows that the distribution of the hotel is clustered around some major roads in the study area.
Testing of the significance of the index by using

$$Z_{Test} = \frac{D_0 - D_e}{D_o}$$
$$D_e = \frac{0.26136}{\sqrt{n^2/A}}$$
$$D_e = \frac{0.26136}{\sqrt{0.0311}} = \frac{0.26136}{0.17635}$$
$$8.40$$

Since 8.40> 1.96 @ 0.05 significant level. The null hypothesis is rejected, there is significant differences in the clustering pattern than Random.This can be supported by the work of Urtsum and Guitierez (2006) conducted a research on hotel location in tourism cities using Madrid as a case study which is applicable to the state. Their findings were summarized in the following points.First, Northern and Southern zones show the lowest average category affiliation in all Madrid. Second zones of the historic city present different profiles. The heterogeneity of the historic city is even more accentuate considering that most expensive hotels in the city are located there. Third, the CBD is the zone with the highest average category. Arbel and Pizam (1977) carried out a research on hotel patterns in Tel Aviv and the results showed a negative relationship between distance to the CBD and hotel prices. Eja, Ukwwanyi and Ojong (2012) carried out a study on the categorization and spatial distribution of hotels in Calabar the result shows that majority of the hotels were sub-standard and the distribution was highly clustered.

LOCATIONS AND FACILITIES of HOTELS IN OKITIPUPA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

	female workers							
Damal	Well trained workers	23	15%	N6.489079	E4.786165	Okitipupa Road,Ilutitun	Okitipupa	Bar, Restaurant
Domfam Hotel	Well trained workers	45	25%	N6.479310	E4.786716	10,DomfamND DC Okitipupa	Okitipupa	Bar, Restaurant, Hall
Betty	Workers not trained	18	9%	N6.489172	E4.786165	No7,Ogidigbo Str	Okitipupa	Bar, Restaurant, Hall
Folbad Hotel	The owner as the manager	16	16%	N6.44174	E4.725865	Igomola Erinje	Okitipupa	Generator Restaurant
Paragon	Educated female manager	32	15%	N6.506632	E4.767100	Maryland Street,	Okitipupa	Restaurant
Cameroun Hotel	Female workers	38	12%	N6.569458	E4.635875	Igbotako	Okitipupa	Bar, Restaurant
La cusine	Male manager and many female workers	41	10%	N6.500680	E4.788537	Market Road,	Okitipupa	Bar, Restaurant

V. CONCLUSION

Hospitality industry is a broad based industry, that all travellers and visitors that want to be away from home and want to live comfortably in their various destination need. The facilities in a hotel, is the broad attraction of people towards it. The number of facilities that the hotels in the study areas make the place to be a centre of tourism people come from all walks of life to enjoy themselves. The patterns of the hotel also attract government awareness government of Ondo State has started the registration of hotels in the study area which will give the study area tourism boost.

VI. RECOMMENDATION

- Government should encourage investors to invest in the hospitality industry in the study area owing to the fact that government do not have single hotel in the time of this work.
- Many of the hotels have not registered with the state government and those that have registered some of them are no longer in existence, but they are in the list of the books that contains hotels in the recording book of the ministry of tourism and culture of Ondo State Government. Government should lay more emphasis on this area

- Regular monitoring of hospitality industry should be embarked upon by the ministry of culture and tourism in order to bring about effective and efficient operation of the activities in the industry
- Some Hotels in the state should be upgraded to march the NIHOTOUR (National Institute of Hotel and Town Standard of Hospitality Industry)