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AN ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TOURISM IN NIGERIA: 1995-2019

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Abstract
The basis of this study is to analyse the economic impact of travel and tourism in Nigeria: 1995-2019. The analysis was based on the data garnered from the WTTC data base and include: The percentage share of GDP, total visitor exports, percentage of total exports, total contribution to employment, percentage share of total employment, capital investment, domestic tourism spending, government, individual expenditures, outbound T&T expenditures, leisure tourism spending, business tourism spending, and internal T&T consumption predict or explain total T&T contribution to GDP. The analysis was done with Mintab 17 statistical software. The results of the analysis show that total tourism exports is a strong predictor of T&T contribution to GDP. Our analysis also show that domestic tourism spending is a strong and statistically significant predictor of T&T output and GDP. The implication of the findings was discussed among others that safety and security must be improved for domestic T&T to thrive in Nigeria.

1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is an important economic activity in most developing and developed countries around the world. It is known to create jobs at different levels that are essential to the economic growth and development of national economies (Ekechukwu, 2010). It has also been recognised as the most rapidly growing industrial sector all over the world (Adebayo, et al. 2014, World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), 2019; 2021). Experts aver that the global economy, in the 21st century is largely driven by three major industries: technology, telecommunication and tourism (in Adebayo, et al. 2 TV014). According to WTTC (2021) travel and tourism (T&T) accounted for 2.8 per cent of Nigeria's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2020 down from 4.4 per cent in 2019; and accounted for 4.0 per cent of total employment in 2020 down from 4.8 per cent in 2019. These downward trends are accounted for by the COVID-19 pandemic. Though the tourism is gradually recovering from the adverse effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, the crises in different parts of the world like the military offensive of the Russian Federation is affecting recovery of

internal tourism (UNWTO, 2022). The economic impact of tourism depends on the numbers of domestic and international tourists and their expenditures (Goeldner et al. 2002). It also depends on a number of other factors like tourism export, tourism GDP, and government travel and tourism expenditures among others. The industry has significant indirect as well as induced impacts. The UN Statistics Division-approved Tourism Satellite Accounting methodology (TSA: RMF 2008) quantifies only the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. But WTTC recognises greater contribution of the sector that aims to capture its indirect and induced impacts through its annual research. The direct contribution of T&T to GDP reflects the *internal* spending on T&T (total expenditure within a particular by government on T&T services directly linked to visitors: cultural or recreational (WTTC, 2019). This paper is concerned with an analysis of the economic impact of tourism in Nigeria from 1995 to 2019. Studies on the economic impact of tourism by Adebayo (2014) based on a survey using questionnaire in Ife, southwest Nigeria; Alamai et al. (2018) study was a synthesis of tourism contribution to GDP only while Matthew, et al. 2021 study relied on interaction effect of tourism and foreign exchange earnings on economic growth in Nigeria. In June 1999, UNWTO convened World Conference on the Measurement of the Economic Impact of Tourism. The is referred to as the Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (2000) to the 2008 updated recommendations (WTO, 2008). While the TSA is recognised for use as a platform for achieving consensus among international organizations, each organisation promotes TSA in member states. This paper relies on economic impact of tourism in Nigeria using data from the UNWTO. Yusuff and Akande (2015) study on tourism development and economic growth nexus: Nigeria's experience was based on WTTC timeseries data from 2000-2014 but did not include domestic tourism spend which is vital in tourism development in any country.

2. Literature Review

Tourism is a socio-economic phenomenon that encompasses the actions and experiences of visitors and tourists outside of their home environment and serviced by the travel and tourism industries and the related activities as well as host destinations. The totality of these activities, experiences and services are referred to as a tourism products and services. The tourism system can be described in terms of supply and demand. Tourism planning should strive for a balance between demands and supply and this entails an understanding of not only the market characteristics and trends but also of the planning procedures to meet the market requirements (Chine, Nnedum & Ike, 2018; Nnedum & Ezeokana,2005; Okorie, Nwaizugbo, Okeke,& Nnedum, 2021). The supply and demand side can be seen to be linked by flows of resources such as capital, labour, goods and tourist expenditures into the destination, and flows of marketing, promotion, tourist artefacts and experiences from the destination back into the tourist generating region. For planning purposes, the major components that comprise the supply side are: various modes of transportation and other tourism-related infrastructure; tourism information, marketing and promotion; the community of communities within the

visitor's destination area; the political and institutional frameworks for enabling tourism; the tourism system is both dynamic and complex due to many factors linked to it and because of the existence of many sectors contributing to its success. These factors and sectors are linked to the provision of the tourist experience and generation of tourism revenue and markets.

The tourism industry has seen tremendous growth and development in all ramifications and indices over the past two few decades and has been described as the biggest industry in the world. Goeldner and Ritchie (2012) aver that if the data as well as facts and the forecasters and futurists are correct, tourism is the world's largest industry. Tourism has continued to witness rapid expansion and diversification over the last six decades, and has become one of the biggest and fastest-growing sectors in the global economy (Mariani et al. 2016). In its annual analysis quantifying the global economic and employment impact of Travel & Tourism in 185 countries and 25 regions, the World Travel & Tourism Council's (WTTC) (2019) report reveals that the sector accounted for 10.4% of global GDP and 319 million jobs, or 10% of total employment in 2018. The report adds that the division of overall spend is firmly weighted towards the leisure market, which represented 78.5% of the total compared with 21.5% for business spend, and the sector accounted for 6.5% of total global exports and 27.2% of total global service exports. WTTC further reports that domestic tourism, which represented 71.2% of all tourism spending in 2018 had the strongest growth in developing nations and has continued to support opportunities by spreading development and economic benefits. WTTC (2019) further reports that while global GDP grew at 3.2 percent for

2018 travel and tourism GDP grew at 3.9 per cent in the same period, out pacing many others sub-sectors of the world economy in the same period.

Furthermore, the WTTC (2020) report puts Tourism GDP at ₦6,534.4 Billion or $18,077.4, which represents 4.5% of total Nigeria GDP for year 2019 adding that while tourism GDP grew at 2.2% the overall economy grew at 2.1% for year 2019. In terms of jobs, tourism accounts for 3,354 thousand jobs which represents 4.7% of total employment while international visitor impact or foreign exchange earnings, tourism account for ₦864.9 Billion or $2.392.9 Million which is for 4.1% of total exports for Nigeria in 2019.

The UNWTO estimates that international tourists' arrivals worldwide are expected to reach nearly 1.8 billion by the year 2030 (Tourism Towards 2030), resulting from an increase of 3.3 percent a year on average from 2010 to 2030 (in Mariani, et al., 2016). This shows how crucial the potential impact of tourism on individual destinations and companies is expected to be in the forthcoming years. This rapid expansion in tourism activities is attributed to many factors such as: development of mass transportation; developments and application of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the tourism sector; world's gross domestic product (GDP) increase coupled with the growth of disposable income to be allocated to travel and tourism; improvement of security and rights for tourists; and the process of globalization (Mariani & Baggio, 2012).

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism (T&T) to GDP is calculated to be consistent with the output, as expressed in National Accounting, tourists. The direct contribution of T&T to GDP is calculated from total

internal spending by 'netting out' the purchases made by the different tourism sectors. This measure is consistent with the definition of Tourism GDP, specified in the 2008 Tourism Satellite Accounting-Recommended Methodology Framework (WTTC, 2019).

The total contribution of T&T includes its 'wider impacts' (i.e., the indirect and induced impacts) on the economy. The 'indirect' contribution includes the GDP and jobs supported by: T&T investment spending –an important aspect of both current and future activity that includes investment activity such as the purchase of new aircraft and construction of new hotels; Government 'collective' spending, which helps T&T activity in many different ways as it is made on behalf of the domestic purchases of goods and services by the sectors dealing directly with tourists –including, for example, purchases of food and cleaning services by hotels, of fuel and catering services by airlines, and IT services by travel agents. The 'induced' contribution measures the GDP and jobs supported by the spending of those who are directly or indirectly employed by the T&T industry (WTTC, 2019 p.2).

In a study on the interaction effect of tourism and foreign exchange earnings on economic growth in Nigeria, Matthew et al. (2021) relied on time series data garnered from the World Development Indicators for the period 1980–2016 and employed the fully modified ordinary least squares (FMOLS) and Johansen cointegration econometric analysis.

The results showed that revenue generated from tourism have a significant and positive effect on Nigeria's economic growth; the interaction effect of tourism and foreign exchange earnings on economic growth in Nigeria is positive which implies that an increase in the tourism and foreign exchange earnings will lead to an increase in economic growth. The implication of their study dwelt on the need to diversify the Nigerian economy and reduce over dependence on crude oil export for forex earnings and that in this diversification, tourism is very important. Adebayo, et al. (2014) studied the economic impact of tourism development in Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria. Their study was based on data collected from personal survey through random administration of questionnaires on respondents in the four Local Government Areas in Ile-Ife. Results from this study reveal that tourists very frequently, visit Ile-Ife, due to large number of tourists' attraction sites in the area. This study recommended that, there is need for improvement of tourists' attraction sites in the study area. This study has implications for practice and policy but relied on primary information from questionnaire while the present study is based on times series data from the WTTC. Yusuf and Akinde (2015) study focused on empirical investigation of the contribution of the tourism sector to economic growth in Nigeria utilising WTTC time series data for the period 1995 to 2013 which they analysed with econometric view (EViews) statistical package. The results show that a unilateral causality and positive long-run relationship between tourism development and economic growth. The study recommends adequate security, increase investment in infrastructure and tourist centres to boost tourism activities in the country. This study relates well to the

present one in that it relied on WTTC data from 2000-2014 which is 19-year period. Our study equally made use of data from same WTTC from 1995-2019 which covers 25 years. Their data did not include domestic tourism spending which we consider very paramount in any nations' tourism development.

3. Methodology
This study adopted the Ex post facto research design. Designs of this nature resemble a typical experiment as groups are compared; however, a key difference is that there is no manipulation of independent variables (Thomas, 2021). The causal event of interest has already occurred as there is no manipulation of variables by the researcher. According to Thomas (2021), ex post facto designs are important when human subjects in true situations are involved, and the researcher comes to the scene only 'after the fact'. He adds that in situations of ex post research, the researcher begins the investigation by identifying the outcome variables and then tries to identify possible reasons, i.e., independent variables responsible for the outcome. This study relies on time series data obtained from the WTTC data for Nigeria. It covers the period 1995 to 2019 which 25-year period. The variables are: total contribution to GDP used as the dependent variable (DV). The percent share

of GDP, total visitor exports, percent of total exports, total contribution to employment, percent share of total employment, capital investment, domestic tourism spending, government individual expenditures, outbound T&T expenditures, leisure tourism spending, business tourism spending, and internal T&T consumption were used as the independent variables (IVs). The data were as contained in table 1. The data were analysed using multiple ordinary least squares (OLS) regression. The analysis was conducted with the aid of Minitab version 17 software. Because of the mix of percentages and absolute values, the data were transformed using natural logarithm base 10 before the analysis.

4. Analysis
The data for this study comprise the economic contributions of tourism to Nigerian economy from 1995 to 2019 and were collected from the WTTC data base. Some the data like: total contribution to GDP, total visitor exports, total contribution to employment, capital investment, government individual expenditures, outbound T&T expenditures, leisure tourism spending, business tourism spending and internal T&T expenditures are in absolute values while share of GDP, share of total exports and share of total employment are in percentages (Table 1).

Table 1: Economic contributions of tourism to Nigeria economy: 1995-2019

Period	Total contribution to GDP (₦B)	% share of GDP	Total visitor exports	% share of total Exports	Total contribution to employment (Thou. of Jobs)	% share of total employment	Capital Investment (₦'Billion)	Domestic Tourism Spending	Govt. Individual Expenditures	Outbound T&T Expenditures	Leisure Tourism Spending	Business Tourism Spending	Internal T&T Consumption
1995	1474.50	3.3413	25.6074	0.240223	1159.84	2.68948	212.079	1118.42	0.122203	193.769	1097.13	46.8953	1144.03
1996	1761.08	3.83	26.6059	0.251307	1752.92	3.96643	253.116	1342.43	0.141533	214.966	1338.28	30.7619	1369.04
1997	1726.11	3.6468	26.7442	0.197222	1719.1	3.79285	399.703	1237.65	0.150609	293.253	1244.42	19.9787	1264.39
1998	1878.99	3.8699	38.9263	0.441864	1876.04	4.04082	424.123	1265.23	0.355063	225.888	1269.75	34.4028	1304.16
1999	1420.65	2.9090	177.722	1.70574	1421.25	2.98266	246.668	870.001	0.217643	347.385	674.707	373.016	1047.72
2000	1993.69	3.8874	137.136	0.742274	1926.94	3.97308	284.333	1438.28	0.363814	296.961	991.492	583.923	1575.41
2001	2132.26	3.9253	122.834	0.80041	1984.55	4.01978	347.064	1515.91	0.374476	414.842	1063.51	575.238	1638.75
2002	2666.85	4.2568	167.942	1.1535	2210.27	4.37011	456.456	1842.8	0.287472	393.855	1468.79	541.954	2010.74
2003	2529.93	3.7619	37.1797	0.20666	1985.79	3.87979	629.295	1736.81	0.222422	925.396	1406.85	367.134	1773.99

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2004	3593.17	4.8905	26.6662	0.179196	2643.42	5.04109	730.022	2619.11	1.22019	1420.97	2085.48	560.304	2645.78
2005	4088	5.2274	61.8046	0.375729	2923.31	5.39881	1025.58	3005.83	1.24449	1806.95	2404.8	662.834	3067.64
2006	3368.3	4.0613	73.561	0.300479	2385.49	4.29366	1771.5	1550.15	1.50652	469.557	777.465	846.249	1623.71
2007	4252.21	4.8097	108.191	0.576258	2897.7	5.05436	1742.73	2449.8	2.95107	184.703	1532.69	1025.3	2557.99
2008	5474.42	5.7998	268.407	1.10776	3589.19	6.09997	1838.11	3259.76	3.1787	868.646	2265.65	1262.61	3528.16
2009	4800.32	4.7073	276.215	1.45389	2940.04	4.93431	1416.81	2783.55	3.17611	1327.96	1691.97	1367.8	3059.76
2010	3810.95	3.4067	223.03	0.789143	2205.26	3.56537	891.862	2537.87	3.54183	1758.14	1265.04	1495.86	2760.0
2011	3514.29	2.9951	195.145	0.53085	1964.86	3.1065	1007.8	2899.87	3.64539	1944.17	1624.42	1470.6	3095.01
2012	4065.37	3.3226	169.352	0.440251	2172.1	3.46639	1061.45	3202.53	3.6934	1776.87	1754.56	1617.32	3371.89
2013	4830.04	3.7455	154.182	0.662392	2546.92	3.93789	1266.63	3504.31	3.41883	1669.51	1923.5	1735	3658.5
2014	5306.65	3.8708	145.968	0.577557	2726.85	4.09303	1332.63	3637.61	3.30534	1679.85	2056.17	1727.41	3783.58
2015	5331.69	3.7886	131.032	0.872923	2723.36	3.98744	1447.17	3621.42	3.13518	1926.15	2085.99	1666.46	3752.45
2016	6041.78	4.3637	372.542	2.91895	3138.12	4.56062	1466.22	3941.07	2.81661	1377.91	2250.53	2063.08	4313.61
2017	6352.70	4.5516	1026.66	5.58464	3299.83	4.73133	1453.89	3695.82	2.33764	2315.84	2400.08	2322.4	4722.47
2018	6291.32	4.4226	756.67	3.4324	3213.07	4.6206	1961.43	3536.31	3.05305	3417.24	2244.51	2048.47	4292.98
2019	6534.44	4.5004	864.948	4.14572	3354.42	4.71069	20141.05	3529.19	2.99038	4767.75	2399.89	1994.25	4394.14

Source: World Travel & Tourism Council, 2020
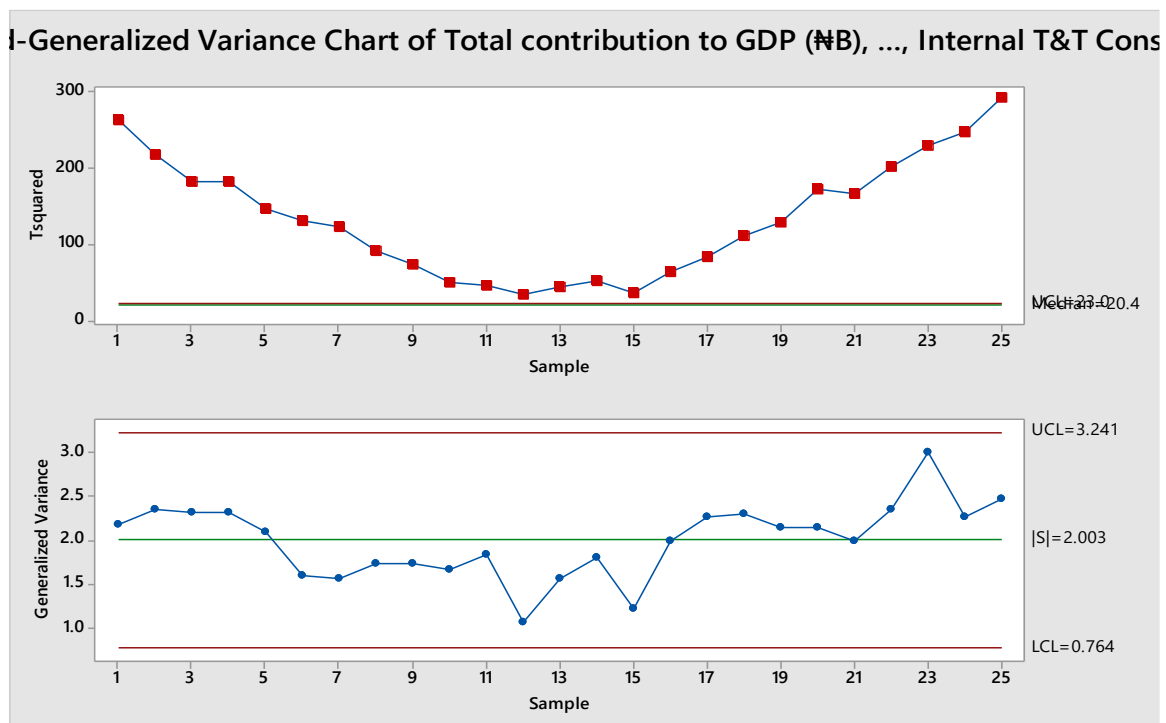
Figure 1: Graphical presentation of data

Figure shows the graphical representation of the data used in the study and specifically, the graph used is the generalized variance chart. The graph shows the data have upper confidence of 3.241 and lower confidence limit of .764 which shows there is no zero in-between the data points. From this we now proceed to the regression analysis.

The ordinary least squares (OLS) multiple regression analysis produces a number of some of which are as follows: the first is the analysis of variance (ANOVA) table, the next is the model summary, then the coefficients for the transformed response since we transformed our data with natural logarithm base 10. The next for our analysis is the multiple linear regression equation followed

lastly by the Durbin Watson Statistics. We proceed to interpret these outputs starting with the ANOVA.

```
Analysis of Variance for Transformed Response
Source                              DF   Adj SS    Adj MS   F-Value  P-Value
Regression                          12  5.84412  0.487010   156.61    0.000
  % share of GDP                     1  0.00113  0.001132     0.36    0.557
  Total visitor exports              1  0.02225  0.022246     7.15    0.020
  % share of   total Exports         1  0.01752  0.017520     5.63    0.035
  Total contribution to employment   1  0.04388  0.043877    14.11    0.003
  % share of total employment        1  0.01172  0.011717     3.77    0.076
  Capital Investment                 1  0.00023  0.000235     0.08    0.788
  Domestic Tourism Spending          1  0.02224  0.022245     7.15    0.020
  Govt. Individual Expenditures      1  0.00001  0.000010     0.00    0.955
  Outbound T&T Expenditures          1  0.00012  0.000120     0.04    0.848
  Leisure Tourism Spending           1  0.02158  0.021576     6.94    0.022
  Business Tourism Spending          1  0.02157  0.021573     6.94    0.022
  Internal T&T Consumption           1  0.00141  0.001405     0.45    0.514
Error                               12  0.03732  0.003110
Total                               24  5.88144
```

The Analysis of Variance table shows that the that the ANOVA represented by F-Value has a value of 156.61 with p-value of 0.000 which is well below the 0.05 level of significance. This shows that the regression is statistically significant $F(12, 12) = 156.61$, $p < .001$. This implies that taken together, in some optimally weighted combination (see: Keith, 2019), total contribution to GDP used as the dependent variable (DV). The percent share of GDP, total visitor exports, percent of total exports, total contribution to employment, percent share of total employment, capital investment, domestic tourism spending, government individual expenditures, outbound T&T expenditures, leisure tourism spending, business tourism spending, and internal T&T consumption predict or explain total T&T contribution to GDP to a statistically significant degree. The significant ANOVA also implies that the coefficient of multiple correlation is statistically different from zero.

Model Summary for Transformed Response

```
        S    R-sq  R-sq(adj)  R-sq(pred)
0.0557644  99.37%     98.73%       0.00%
```

The model summary has the R-square, which denotes the variance explained in the outcome variable by the predictor variables. From the output, our R-Square is 99.37 percent while the R-Square adjusted is 98.73 percent. The overly values for both the R-Square and the R-Square is normal for time series data. Next, we look at the coefficients.

```
Coefficients for Transformed Response
Term                                 Coef  SE Coef  T-Value  P-Value         VIF
Constant                            6.771    0.143    47.47    0.000
```

% share of GDP	0.061	0.101	0.60	0.557	36.89
Total visitor exports	2.306	0.862	2.67	0.020	4.06215E+08
% share of total Exports	-0.1409	0.0594	-2.37	0.035	51.91
Total contribution to employment	0.000813	0.000216	3.76	0.003	149.91
% share of total employment	-0.258	0.133	-1.94	0.076	81.36
Capital Investment	-0.000002	0.000006	-0.27	0.788	3.91
Domestic Tourism Spending	2.305	0.862	2.67	0.020	5.69032E+09
Govt. Individual Expenditures	-0.0018	0.0313	-0.06	0.955	15.21
Outbound T&T Expenditures	-0.000009	0.000043	-0.20	0.848	17.93
Leisure Tourism Spending	-2.254	0.856	-2.63	0.022	1.61943E+09
Business Tourism Spending	-2.254	0.856	-2.63	0.022	3.03325E+09
Internal T&T Consumption	-0.0511	0.0761	-0.67	0.514	60863936.90

The coefficients show the individual coefficients for the IVs, the standard error of the coefficients, the t-value, and the p-value. The % share of GDP (β = .061; t(0.60, p-value =.557)) which implies that for every one unit or one percent increase in share of GDP, T&T contribution to GDP will increase by .06% and this value is not statistically significant but the coefficient is positive which means this IV and the DV go in the same direction. Total visitor exports (β = 2.306; t-value = 2.67, p-value =.020), this implies that for every one unit increase in total visitor exports, T&T contribution to GDP will increase by 2.306 units in the same direction, and the p-value is .020 which is well below the .05 margin of error and level of significance. Share of total exports (β = -.1409; t-value = -2.37, p-value =.035). This implies that for every one percent increase in percent share of total exports, T&T share of total exports will decrease by .141 percent. The p-value is .035 which below the .05 margin of error hence this is statistically significant. Total contribution to employment (β = .000813; t-value = 3.76, p-value =.003). This implies that for every one unit increase in total contribution to employment, T&T contribution to GDP will increase by .000813 per cent and this is highly statistically significant. The % share of total employment (β = -.258; t-value = -1.94, p-value =.076). This means that for every one percent increase in the percent share of total employment, T&T contribution to GDP will decrease by .258 percent and this is not statistically significant. Capital expenditure (β = -000002; t-value = .27, p-value =.788). this result/coefficient is highly insignificant. Domestic tourism spending (β = 2.305; t-value = 2.67, p-value =.020). This means that for every one unit increase in domestic tourism spending, T&T contribution to GDP will increase by 2.305 units and this is highly statistically significant as the p-value of .02 is well below the .05 margin or error. Government individual expenditures (β = -.0018; t-value = -.06, p-value =.955). the implication of this is that for every one unit increase in government individual expenditures, T&T contribution to GDP will decrease by .0018 units. This is highly statistically insignificant. Outbound T&T expenditures (β = -.000009; t-value = -.20, p-value =.848). This coefficient is highly insignificant. Leisure tourism spending (β = -2.254; t-value = -2.63, p-value =.022). This shows that with one unit increase in leisure tourism spending, T&T contribution to GDP will decrease by 2.254 units. This is statistically significant as the p-value is below the .05 margin of error. Business tourism spending (β = -2.254; t-value = -2.63, p-value =.022). This implies that with every one unit increase in business tourism spending, T&T contribution to GDP will

decrease by 2.254 units and this is statistically significant as the p-value of .022 is below the .05 margin of error. Internal T&T consumption (β = -.0511; t-value = -.67, p-value =.514). This means that with every one unit increase in internal T&T consumption, T&T contribution to GDP will decrease by .0511 units and this is statistically insignificant.

Regression Equation

```
ln(Total contribution to GDP (₦B)) = 6.771 + 0.061 % share of GDP
+ 2.306 Total visitor exports - 0.1409 % share of total Exports
+ 0.000813 Total contribution to employment
- 0.258 % share of total employment - 0.000002 Capital Investment
+ 2.305 Domestic Tourism Spending - 0.0018 Govt. Individual Expenditure
- 0.000009 Outbound T&T Expenditures - 2.254 Leisure Tourism Spending
- 2.254 Business Tourism Spending - 0.0511 Internal T&T Consumption
```

The egression equation contains the coefficients as well as the analysis values of the coefficients. The above regression equation could be used as a formula to predict any tourism contribution to GDP over the years. The regression equation may also be used to graph the relationship between T&T contribution to GDP and the eleven IVs. This regression equation shows that T&T total contribution to GDP is a function of the eleven IVs: percent share of GDP, total visitor exports, percent of total exports, total contribution to employment, percent share of total employment, capital investment, domestic tourism spending, government individual expenditures, outbound T&T expenditures, leisure tourism spending, business tourism spending, and internal T&T consumption used in the study.

Durbin-Watson Statistic for Transformed Response

```
Durbin-Watson Statistic = 1.87494
```

The Durbin-Watson statistic is routinely produced as a part of standard regression output. A great advantage of the d statistic is its simplicity; it is based on the OLS residuals which are routinely computed by most regression packages (Gujarati & Porter, 2010). It is now common practice to report the Durbin-Watson with summary statistics. The Durbin-Watson statistics value is 1.87494 which is within the threshold and is indicative of the absence of positive or negative auto correlation.

5.   Conclusions and Implications

This research was designed to determine to analyse the economic impact of travel and tourism in Nigeria: 1995-2019. The analysis was based on the data garnered from the WTTC data base and include: The percent share of GDP, total visitor exports, percent of total exports, total contribution to employment, percent share of total employment, capital investment, domestic tourism spending, government individual expenditures, outbound T&T expenditures, leisure tourism spending, business tourism spending, and internal T&T consumption predict or explain total T&T contribution to

GDP. The analysis was done with Mintab 17 statistical software. The results of the analysis show that for every one unit or one percent increase in T&T share of GDP, T&T contribution to GDP will increase by .06% and this value is not statistically significant. The results further show that for every one unit increase in total visitor exports, T&T contribution to GDP will increase by 2.306 units, and this is statistically significant. The analysis also shows that for every one percent increase in percent share of total exports, T&T share of total exports will decrease by .141 percent and this is statistically significant. The total contribution to employment coefficient shows that with one percent increase, T&T contribution to GDP will increase by .000813 per cent and this is highly statistically significant. Also, for every one percent increase in the percent share of total employment, T&T contribution to GDP will decrease by .258 percent and this is not statistically significant. Capital expenditure coefficient as it relates to T&T contribution to GDP is highly insignificant. Our analysis shows that for every one unit increase in domestic tourism spending, T&T contribution to GDP will increase by 2.305 units and this is highly statistically significant. For every one unit increase in government individual expenditures, T&T contribution to GDP will decrease by .0018 units. This is highly statistically insignificant. Outbound T&T expenditures coefficient is highly insignificant. Leisure tourism spending shows that with one unit increase in leisure tourism spending, T&T contribution to GDP will decrease by 2.254 units. This is statistically significant. The results show with every one unit increase in business tourism spending, T&T contribution to GDP will decrease by 2.254 units and this is statistically significant. The analysis also

shows that with every one unit increase in internal T&T consumption, T&T contribution to GDP will decrease by .0511 units and this is statistically insignificant. Domestic tourism spending is highly statistically significant as a predictor of T&T contribution to GDP. The implication of this is that the government should do all it could to improve on internal security to enhance domestic T&T spending as this is a major predictor of T&T GDP as well as a major contributor to employment generation. Also, total visitor exports is a highly significant predictor of T&T GDP as well as overall contribution to the national GDP. Efforts should also be geared toward improving T&T exports to enhance revenue and diversify Nigeria's economy away from over dependence on crude oil exports. In all security is very paramount in enhancing both the domestic T&T and well as its export. The importance security in T&T development is emphasized by the World Economic Forum (WEF (2022) thus:

> Safety and security are critical factors in determining the success of a country's T&T sector. This pillar measures the extent to which a country exposes locals, tourists and businesses to security risks. In addition to creating barriers to T&T investment, countries with a high incidence of crime or violence are likely to deter visitors, making it less attractive to develop the T&T sector in those places. Here, the costliness and occurrence of common crime and violence, police reliability, and terrorism and armed conflict are considered (p. 8).

The safety and security implication of sound T&T development is further buttressed by the WEF (2019) travel and tourism competitiveness report (WEF-TTCR) show that Nigeria's ranking in safety and security index is 3.1, well below the West African average index of 4.9 and sub-Saharan African average of 5.0. Safety and security are fundamental to T&T development as this makes people to visit tourist cites freely.

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