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Tourists Facilities and Revisit Intentions in Selected Tourist Centres in Lagos State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

In the context of tourists' revisit intentions, tourism decision-making is predominantly influenced by the individual preferences of visitors, which has resulted in a significant amount of research disregarding the significance of other subjective factors and objective facilities factors. Regardless of whatever form these might take, some amenities are required for a successful visit. Hence, this research investigated the influence of essential tourist facilities and the effect of specialised tourist facilities on tourist revisit intentions in Lagos State, Nigeria. The research adopted a survey design. A total of four hundred and fifty (450) tourists were sampled in Eleko Beach and Lekki Conservation Centre in Lagos state. The hypotheses formulated were analysed using the t-test and F-test instruments. The study's findings indicated a positive correlation between the availability and functionality of basic and specialised facilities as a condition for tourist visits and revisit intentions to the destinations studied. The research concluded that destination administrators should prioritise creating and maintaining these amenities to improve the tourist experience and attract more tourists. Some of the study's suggestions include upgrading the infrastructure and seeking tourists' opinions on improving them.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism has become a critical part of our existence. According to Yusuf *et al.* (2021), tourism is booming as more individuals consider it an essential part of their lives. New tourist attractions have been built, and some areas are well-positioned to make tourism more lucrative and fulfilling (Ariesta *et al.*, 2020). Simanihuruk, (2019) argues that this helps visitors feel more at ease and increases their interest in visiting. With these facility upgrades, guests can expect a more pleasant vacation as a result of enhanced accessibility, more comfortable accommodations, and superior service (Pratiwi *et al.*, 2018). Sugiyama *et al.* (2024) opined that there are two main categories of tourist amenities: basic facilities and specialized facilities. The primary facilities are the fundamental components of every tourist attraction, referred to as basic amenities. Arevin, (2024) suggests that basic facilities should include the things that bring in most visitors, such as museums, landmarks, and amusement parks.

On the other hand, specialised facilities include a wide range of amenities that work in tandem with main facilities to cater to visitors' supplementary requirements (Soihini *et al.*, 2023). This includes accommodations, dining establishments, information centres, parking lots, and transportation services, all examples of ancillary amenities that contribute to the comfort and happiness of visitors. To make a tourist site more appealing, it is crucial to have both primary and supporting amenities that work together to provide a positive experience. The importance of having sufficient and high-quality amenities in attracting and retaining tourists is highlighted by Wang *et al.*, 2020.

Furthermore, Yusuf *et al.* (2021) established that for a place to attract visitors and increase their intention to visit, tourist facilities must be suitable for the area's growth. Hence, Pumama *et al.* (2023) assert that tourist facilities and artefacts in these areas must be unique compared to those in other parts of the world, and they must also have unique cultural and historical sites that may serve as "entertainment" for visitors are essential. Lestari *et al.* (2022) emphasized that if there are facilities that can meet all of the demands of visitors while they enjoy the tourist attractions, then tourists will return. Tourists are anticipated to feel more at ease, extend their stay, and form a favourable opinion of the tourist destination they visit due to the presence of these amenities (Satya *et al.*, 2019). However, while studies have established the interactions between tourist facilities and visit intentions, there has been a dearth of literature in the Nigerian context. Worimegbe *et al.* (2020) contend that Nigeria needs tourist facilities so that the country's economy can flourish, jobs can be created, cultural heritage can be preserved, and national unity can be strengthened via tourism, which is considered a significant engine of social and economic development. Boluwaji *et al.* (2023) affirmed that tourism as an activity requires movement from the usual place or residence to a site called the destination. This activity will undoubtedly demand necessities such as food, drinks, accommodation, and recreational facilities.

In 2017, the World Economic Forum's T&T competitiveness study ranked 136 African nations; South Africa and Ghana ranked 53rd and 120th, respectively, while Nigeria ranked a dismal 129th. This low rating is

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due to several factors, including the government's lack of investment in the tourist sector, inadequate infrastructure, and security concerns. These factors have contributed to a lack of enthusiasm for tourism inside the country, leading to an upsurge in trips outside to places like South Africa and Ghana, draining the coffers (Arowosafe *et al.*, 2022). Tourist destinations exhibit various features due to their geographical locations, distinct site attributes, and opportunities for various visitor activities. These attractions and facilities serve as the fundamental components of tourism (Boluwaji *et al.*, 2023). In the Nigerian context, the tourist facility has the potential to boost the economy, create jobs, and encourage the construction of new infrastructure. Also, local and foreign visitors alike are captivated by Nigeria's rich cultural history, beautiful scenery, and abundant wildlife (Worimegbe *et al.*, 2020). Hence, a thriving tourism business has a domino effect beyond only creating jobs and investments; it also boosts the economy by increasing demand for restaurants, hotels, transportation (air and road), attractions, and retail sales. The tourist business is driven by a value chain that comprises hotels, transportation, technical support, community engagement, and tour guide operators. This network creates a remarkable synergy. Hence, to address this gap in the extant literature, this study aims to investigate the effect of tourist facilities on tourists' intention to visit selected tourist centres in Lagos State, Nigeria. The specific objectives are;

- i. investigate the influence of basic tourist facilities on tourists' revisit intentions in Lagos State, Nigeria.
- ii. ascertain the effect of specialised tourist facilities on tourists' intention to revisit Lagos State, Nigeria.

In line with the research objectives, the following research questions were raised;

- i. How do basic tourist facilities influence tourist revisit intentions in Lagos State, Nigeria?
- ii. What is the effect of specialised tourist facilities on tourists' revisit intentions in Lagos State, Nigeria?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tourism Infrastructures

In the early 20th century, the military mostly used the term "infrastructure" to refer to constructing and maintaining military facilities, such as base camps and ports, which together produced an advanced combat system (Perry, 2004). Infrastructure currently refers to the support systems (whether public or private) that enable and assist daily life in society. According to Perry (2004), this includes telecommunications, media, educational, health, and sanitary systems (water, sewage, energy), and fibre-optic networks that enable information superhighways. This is not limited to roads. The tourist infrastructure comprises the amenities guests use to leave their homes, travel to their destinations, and return. To simplify research and analysis, infrastructure has been divided into basic infrastructure and infrastructure designed for tourists. The basic infrastructure consists of all the facilities that meet the needs of both residents and tourists, whether the public

sector, the private sector, or both constructed them. Basic infrastructure includes things like public transportation, roads, bridges, viaducts, overpasses, road signs, railroads, bus stops, airports, and ports, as well as fixed and mobile phones, cable TV, the internet, treated and running water, electricity and lighting in public places, and more. Basic infrastructure, also known as economic and social capital, is one factor or mechanism that influences a country's social and economic position (Worimegbe *et al.*, 2020). Despite being regarded as a fundamental infrastructure, tourism will likely expand with it. Not only may their absence fail to entice tourists, but it may also lead to their departing, which is troublesome for the local or seasonal population. This incident demonstrates that "a city is only good for tourists when it is good for those who live there." Basic infrastructure is crucial to the development and investment in a destination's tourism sectors because it may influence tourists' levels of satisfaction and because it is a requirement for both. The efficiency of a tourist destination depends on primary infrastructure care; hence, maintenance measures should be prioritised in public tourism policies and programmes.

This infrastructure's facilities were created with visitors in mind or used mainly by tourists. According to Embratur (1984), "the set of infrastructure projects and installations that create the conditions for developing a tourist unit" is another name for tourist support infrastructure. These projects and installations include transportation systems, communication networks, and urban utilities (water, electricity, sewage, and street cleaning). Locals still use some infrastructure, even though it was created mainly for tourism. Examples of tourism infrastructure are the Gondola in Santiago, Chile, the Japan Railways Group (JR Group), a railway used by tourists and residents and tourist signs in cities. This category also includes ports in areas with high tourist traffic, public parks and plazas, museums, access routes to tourist sites, and hotel facilities. Governments frequently finance infrastructure projects and are in charge of maintaining it. Therefore, they significantly affect the expansion of the travel and tourism sector (Gartner, 2000).

Only a few specific responsibilities that tourism services and facilities do to meet visitor expectations include theme parks, lodging, food and beverage service, transportation, travel agencies, and tourist information services (Smith, 1994). Operating a tourism service frequently requires the presence of a tourist facility. Rodrigues (2017) states that tourist services include visitor and regional information centres, exhibitions, conventions, amusement complexes, heritage, tourism, cultural centres, animal parks, and aquariums.

According to Jensen and Zhang (2013), locations with more modern amenities and services have a comparative and competitive advantage in the tourism sector. It is essential to remember that tourism services are free and intangible. This means a hotel or restaurant's tourist service cannot be "stored or taken home." The trip and the visitor's experiences, composed of a challenging arrangement of interdependent goods and services,

are also more exhaustive goods encompassing lodging and dining services. A section of the tourism business known as the “experience economy” offers services and experiences rather than tangible goods. The tourist client wants to buy a unique experience. In response to these requirements, tourist services and facilities should offer the best possible experience for the consumer (Song *et al.*, 2014). As internet usage has increased, websites for accommodations and services linked to tourism have grown and now provide responsive, simple navigation. An effective tourist website offers a plethora of information and permits personalisation, which can increase the website’s ability to entice visitors (Ku & Chen, 2015).

Tourist Revisit Intentions

In the tourism literature, revisit intention has been recognised as an important research area (Li *et al.*, 2018). According to numerous studies, returning guests require significantly less marketing expenditures than first-time ones and have been shown to stay longer, engage in more intensive consumption activities, be happier, and spread good word of mouth (Lehto *et al.*, 2004; Zhang *et al.*, 2014, 2018). A tourist repeating an activity or returning to a place is known as the intention to revisit (Baker & Crompton, 2000). This behaviour can be classified as a form of post-consumption behaviour (Cole & Scott, 2004). It also pertains to the visitor’s assessment of the likelihood of returning to the exact location, their plans to do so (Khasawneh & Alfandi, 2019; Stylos *et al.*, 2016), and their propensity to refer others to the location (Chen & Tsai, 2007; Khasawneh & Alfandi, 2019). It is well acknowledged that achieving customer pleasure is important for fostering loyalty in physical goods and tourism (Som & Badarneh, 2011). Um *et al.* (2006) state that revisiting intention is a continuation of gratification. When visitors experience positive emotions in a tourist destination, they are likely to be satisfied and have more desire to return. Numerous studies have been conducted in the literature that support the positive relationship between visitor satisfaction and the intention to return (Assaker & Hallak, 2013; Chen & Chen, 2010; Khasawneh & Alfandi, 2019). Due to the rising competitiveness in the tourism industry, destination marketers have been compelled to concentrate more on creating tourists’ revisit intentions to tourism or rural tourism areas (Tubey & Tubey, 2014; Choo *et al.*, 2016). Past research has indicated that the significant roles of revisit intention to the place include its aim to generate more dynamic and distinctive travel experiences for visitors (Choo & Petrick, 2014; Ranjbarian & Pool, 2015). Several research has also propounded a strong association between the contentment of consumers and return intentions (Hutchinson *et al.*, 2009; Orel & Kara, 2014).

Theoretical Review

Many consumer studies have been conducted, notably on leisure travellers. Mayo and Jarvis (1981) noted that social and psychological factors are taken into account

when deciding whether to travel and emphasised the significance of family, groups of friends, and travellers in the decision-making process. The importance of the psychological variables was emphasised by Mathieson and Wall (1982), who also considered economic and sociological variables. They noted the importance of the destination’s attributes in both the formation of the perception of the destination as a tourist destination and the decision-making process that follows. Broad concepts of tourism-related consumption have been created through these two studies. Four motivational elements, including interpersonal characteristics, were developed by McIntosh *et al.* (1995) in order to better understand tourist clients and their motives. Mazursky (1989) underlined the importance of the tourist’s experience. For a more in-depth analysis of the leading consumer choice models in tourism, the work of Sirakaya and Woodside (2005), is especially significant. One of the early models that did this was Schmöll’s (1977), which was published. It provided four sides to characterise the motivations, objectives, needs, and expectations of the social and private elements that affect travel decision-making behaviour, including the destinations visited and the lodgings chosen. The consumer’s travel motivations, including their needs, wants, and expectations, personal and social determinants, external factors (confidence in the service being provided, perceptions of the destination, knowledge that has been acquired, time and financial constraints, and the characteristics of the destinations), and are some examples of these elements. Travel preferences, information search, evaluation and comparison of travel options and choices make up the four steps in Schmöll’s (1977) generally acknowledged model of the decision-making process. The theory of consumer choice is crucial in economics as it examines the decision-making process behind consumers’ spending patterns. Its overarching goal is to understand the factors that impact consumer choices and how individuals make do with limited resources like time and money to fulfil their needs and want. Mathieson and Wall (1982), Moutinho (1987) and Schmöll (1977) are among the research that have characterised the beginning of decision-making as a reaction to “travel needs/desires,” and these studies assume that decision-making terminates spontaneously. However, we think of starting to choose a reaction to things happening either within or outside of ourselves.

Empirical Studies of Related Literature

Many scholars have researched the importance of tourism infrastructures in destinations as a way of enhancing tourism activities. In their study, Apriyanti *et al.* (2024) looked at the role of tourism infrastructure in attracting domestic and international tourists to Indonesia. They found that in addition to a good strategy, the tourism sector needs to have good infrastructure at all its tourist attractions to be competitive and attractive. This is because infrastructure is the backbone of the tourism industry, allowing visitors to reach their desired destinations easily

and providing comfort and security. As a result, the tourism industry can keep striving to contribute optimally to economic growth by utilising natural resource wealth. Mustafa (2019) studied how Sri Lankan infrastructure affected tourists and found that it had a favourable effect on the industry immediately and in the long term. The study found that infrastructure and the tourism industry are causally related in both directions, and it suggests that the government should do everything it can to improve infrastructure to attract more tourists to Sri Lanka.

Rahmiati *et al.* (2020) found that the availability of tourism products substantially impacts tourist satisfaction, affecting foreign tourists' loyalty to Indonesian tourist sites. The accessibility of tourism goods is crucial to the industry as a whole, as it increases visitors' happiness with their time in Indonesia, encouraging them to return and tell their friends and family about their amazing time here. After surveying locals and visitors worldwide, Solihin *et al.* (2023) set out to enhance Gunung Pancar Sentul, Indonesia's tourist infrastructure and services, hoping that more people would want to return. The research confirmed that tourists will have a positive impression of a place after a pleasant experience, leading to an intention to return and, eventually, a repeat visit. The research also addressed additional questions on the intentions of visitors who have visited Gunung Pancar to return, suggest, or promote the site. According to the study's conclusions, there is still a need to improve the facilities, infrastructure, and human resources for the tourist items surrounding Gunung Pancar. Additionally, among Croatian board managers, Mandic *et al.* (2018) studied the connection between tourist infrastructures, leisure amenities, and tourist development. According to their findings, certain facilities are crucial for the growth of the tourist industry.

Considering the local authentic experience, Provotorina *et al.* (2020) examined rural accommodation facilities and compiled a list of basic and extra services offered by rural hospitality firms. These services include housing, food, excursions, and leisure activities for visitors. The research provided a clear understanding of rural tourism, its idea and core, and the need to develop lodging facilities as part of the infrastructure for rural tourism in the Rostov area of Russia. In their study, Arabov *et al.* (2023) compiled a list of metrics that can be used to track progress in tourist infrastructure development, evaluate the potential of recreation and tourist resources, understand the economic and organisational mechanism of Uzbekistan's regional recreation and tourism system, and calculate the cost of various resources. The findings showed that under specific social, economic, and ecological circumstances, almost any region possesses resources that might be utilised for recreational and tourism reasons.

Similarly, Sugiyama *et al.* (2023) investigated how satisfied tourists were with various aspects of the tourist infrastructure. Improving the quality of accommodations, accessibility, and amenities can lead to higher levels of tourist satisfaction, according to the findings. Studying

how Ohrid's tourist infrastructure affects visitors' happiness, Aniramu *et al.* (2025) recommended that the government and the city work together to improve the infrastructure. They also found that the quality of the destination's tourism infrastructure significantly affects how satisfied tourists are with their stay.

In line with these assertions, the following hypotheses were formulated;

Ho1: Basic tourist facilities do not have significant effects on tourists' revisit intentions in Lagos State, Nigeria

Ho2: Specialised tourist facilities do not have significant effects on tourists' revisit intentions in Lagos State, Nigeria

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Survey research design was adopted for this study. The survey research design assumes that the sample surveyed represents the larger population, ensuring the generalizability of the findings (Creswell and Creswell, 2018). It also assumes that respondents are honest and accurate in their answers, providing reliable data for analysis (Hazari, 2024). The structured and efficient nature of surveys are well suited to the study's objectives, contributing to the robustness and practicality of the research, as underscored by Zhou *et al.* (2024). The population for this research comprised two tourist centres in Lagos State, Nigeria namely Lekki Conservation Centre and Eleko Beach. Hence, tourists at these centres were surveyed. Furthermore, Lagos State, Nigeria's advanced infrastructure, and higher economic activities provide a conducive environment for SME growth and innovation.

Measurement of Variables

A Binary scale of yes or no was used to survey the respondents on the availability and functionality of the hospitality facilities at the destinations. On the revisit intentions based on the perceived quality of both the basic and specialised facilities, the variables were tested on a five-point Likert scale. Three hundred and eighty-nine (389) questionnaires were retrieved from the tourists (86.4%) response rate out of the four hundred and fifty copies of the questionnaire administered. This was considered sufficient to make inferences based on the assertions of Worimegbe *et al.* (2020) that a sample size ≥ 300 is sufficient for generalisation. Additionally, the region's strategic location and access to major ports enhance trade opportunities, making it an ideal focus for this study. The study adopted the primary data collection methods, a decision underpinned by the merits of timeliness, originality, and the capacity to capture respondents' unbiased opinions and perceptions.

This approach enhances the generalizability of the findings by providing a representative sample that accurately reflects the diverse characteristics of the tourist centres in the region. Additionally, simple random sampling simplifies the data collection process and facilitates statistical analysis, making it easier to draw

valid and reliable conclusions from the study. Inferential statistics is used to make inferences or conclusions about the population based on the sample data. Hypothesis testing, confidence intervals, and regression analysis were used to examine the effect, test hypotheses, and estimate population parameters. The t-test was used to check the significance of regression coefficients in the linear regression models. F-test was also used in the context of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) to test the significance of the model.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Availability of Infrastructural Facilities in the Destinations

Assessing the availability of infrastructural facilities in

Eleko Beach, responses on catering facilities such as restaurants had 59.5% yes and 40.5% no, wide selection of accommodation facilities as 45.2% yes and 54.8% no, accommodation in this destination offers good physical environment as 47.6% yes and 52.4% no, good roads to the hospitality facilities as 57.1% yes and 42.9% no. On the other hand, the assessment of Lekki Conservation Centre had 48.6% yes and 51.4% no responses on availability of catering facilities such as restaurants, this destination has a wide selection of accommodation had 8.1% yes and 91.9% no responses, accommodation in this destination offers good physical environment had 18.9% yes and 81.1% no, there are good roads to the hospitality facilities in this destination had 59.5% yes and 40.5% no. These results are contained in Table 1.

Table 1: Availability of basic facilities

Variables	Eleko Beach		Lekki Conservation Centre	
	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %
Catering facilities such as restaurants are available in this destination	59.5	40.5	48.6	51.4
This destination has a wide selection of accommodation	42.5	54.8	8.1	91.9
Accommodation in this destination offers good physical environment	47.6	52.4	18.9	81.1
There are good roads to the hospitality facilities in this destination.	57.1	42.9	59.5	40.5

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

Availability of Specialised Facilities in the Destinations

Table 2 contains the results on the availability of specialised facilities at the studied destinations. The availability of facilities for special needs revealed 56.1% and 60.8% yes, 43.9% and 39.2% no responses at Eleko

Beach and Lekki Conservation Centre respectively. Communication facilities such as Wi-Fi had 16.7% yes and 83.3% no at Eleko Beach while Lekki Conservation Centre had 5.4% yes and 94.6% no responses.

Table 2: Availability of specialised facilities

Variables	Eleko Beach		Lekki Conservation Centre	
	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %
There are facilities for children, elderly and physically challenged people	56.1	43.9	60.8	39.2
Communication facilities such as Wi-Fi are adequately provided	16.7	83.3	5.4	94.6

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Functionality of the Basic Infrastructural Facilities in the Destinations

Table 3 shows the result of functionality of hospitality infrastructures. In Eleko beach, catering facilities such as restaurants were considered functioning with 64.3% yes responses and 35.7% no, on accommodation facilities befitting recent standards, the tourists responded with 42.9% yes and 57.1% no and the functionality of access roads to the hospitality facilities had 64.3% yes and 35.7% no responses.

In Lekki conservation centre, the functionality of the hospitality infrastructures was rated by the tourists. The responses on the functionality of catering facilities such as restaurants had 63.5% yes and 36.5% no responses,

accommodation selection befits recent standards had 14.9% yes and 85.1% no responses, good access roads to the facilities had 77.0% yes and 23.0% no responses.

Functionality of the Specialised Infrastructural Facilities in the Destinations

Assessing the functionality of the specialised facilities, facilities for special needs had 53.4% yes responses and 47.6% no responses and communication facilities had 24.2% yes responses and 75.8% no responses in Eleko beach. Facilities for special needs had 67.6% yes and 32.4% no and communication facilities had 8.1% yes responses and 91.9% no in Lekki conservation centre as presented in table 4.

Table 3: Functionality of basic facilities

Variables	Eleko Beach		Lekki Conservation Centre	
	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %
The catering facilities available are functioning	64.3	35.7	63.5	36.5
The accommodation selection befits recent standards	42.9	57.1	14.9	85.1
The access roads to the hospitality facilities are good	64.3	35.7	77.0	23.0

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

Table 4: Functionality of specialised facilities

Variables	Eleko Beach		Lekki Conservation Centre	
	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %
Facilities for special needs are functioning and attractive	52.4	47.6	67.6	32.4
Communication facilities (internet facilities) are functioning properly	24.2	75.8	8.1	91.9

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

Revisit Intentions Based on the Perceived Quality of the Infrastructural Facilities in the Destinations
Revisit Intentions Based on the Perceived Quality of the Basic Facilities in the Destinations

The results on revisit intentions based on the perceived quality of the hospitality infrastructural facilities in all

the destinations are presented in Table 5. In Eleko beach, the perceived quality of the facilities showed as follows: catering facilities ($\bar{x} = 2.69$), accommodation facilities ($\bar{x} = 2.71$) and accessibility ($\bar{x} = 3.24$), Lekki conservation centre range from 1.64 to 3.27 with accessibility ($\bar{x} = 3.27$), catering facilities ($\bar{x} = 2.65$) and accessibility ($\bar{x} = 1.64$).

Table 5: Basic facilities

Variables	Eleko Beach		Lekki Conservation Centre	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
Catering facilities	2.69	1.42	2.65	1.01
Accommodation facilities	2.71	1.35	1.64	1.11
Accessibility	3.24	1.23	3.27	0.93
Average Mean Value	2.88		2.52	

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

Revisit Intentions Based on the Perceived Quality of the Specialised Facilities in the Destinations

In Eleko beach, the perceived quality of the hospitality infrastructures had mean values of 1.43 and 2.11. special needs facilities had mean value ($\bar{x} = 2.11$) and

communication facilities had ($\bar{x} = 1.43$). Lekki conservation centre had an average mean value of 2.03 with facilities for special needs ($\bar{x} = 2.59$) and communication facilities such as Wi-Fi ($\bar{x} = 1.47$) as presented in table 6.

Table 6: Specialised facilities

Variables	Eleko Beach		Lekki Conservation Centre	
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
Facilities for special needs	2.11	1.29	2.59	1.11
Communication facilities	1.43	1.04	1.47	1.06
Average Mean Value	1.77		2.03	

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

Analysis of Hypotheses

Table 7 shows the linear analysis results for the components of basic tourism facilities and tourist revisit intentions. The results showed that basic tourism facilities ($\beta = .110$, $t = 2.224$, $p < 0.49$) positively and significantly affect tourists' revisit intentions of selected tourist centres in Lagos State, Nigeria. This implies that basic tourism facilities are pivotal in increasing tourist revisit intentions. The R-value of .206 supports this result,

indicating that basic tourism facilities strongly correlate with tourists' revisit intentions in selected tourist centres. The coefficient of multiple determination $Adj R^2 = 0.034$ indicates that about 3.4% of the variation in tourist revisit intentions of selected tourist centres can be accounted for by basic tourism facilities. In comparison, the remaining 96.6% of changes are accounted for by other variables not captured in the model. The predictive and prescriptive linear regression models are thus expressed:

Table 7: Ho1 Basic tourism facilities have no significant effect on Tourists' revisit intentions.

N	Model	B	Sig.	T	ANOVA (Sig.)	R	Adjusted R	F (1, 198)
389	(Constant)	17.230	.001		.000 ^b	.206 ^a	.034	4.946
	Basic tourism facilities	.110	.049	2.224				
a. Dependent Variable: Tourists revisit intentions								
b. Predictors: (Constant), Celebrity Credibility								

Tourists revisit intentions = 17.230 + .110BTF + U_i---
Eqn(i) (Predictive Model)

Tourists revisit intentions = 17.230 + .110CC + U_i---
Eqn(i) (Prescriptive Model)

Where:

BTF: Basic Tourist Facilities

The regression model shows that holding basic tourism facilities to a constant zero, tourists' revisit intentions would be 17.230, which is positive. The predictive model shows that basic tourism facilities and tourist revisit intentions are positive and significant; hence, the management of destinations should not downplay basic tourism facilities, which is why they are all included in the prescriptive model. The results of the linear regression analysis, as seen in the prescriptive model, indicate that

when basic tourism facilities are improved by one-unit tourist revisit intentions would also increase .110. This implies that increased basic tourism facilities would increase tourist revisits to selected tourist centres. Also, the F-statistics (df = 1.198) = 4.496 at p = 0.000 (p < 0.05) indicates that the overall model is significant in predicting the effect of basic tourism facilities on tourists' revisit intentions, which implies that tourist revisit intentions credibility is an important determinant of tourists visit intentions in selected tourist centres. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H01) states that basic tourism facilities have no significant effect on tourists' revisit intention was rejected.

Hypothesis 2

Table 8: Summary of Table Showing the effect of Specialised tourism facilities on tourists visit intention

Model	B	Sig.	T	ANOVA (Sig.)	R	Adjusted R	F
(Constant)	9.858	.000	10.587	.000 ^b	.488 ^a	.235	95.246
Specialised tourism facilities	.465	.000	9.759				
a. Dependent Variable: Tourists visit intention							
b. Predictors: (Constant), Specialised tourism facilities							

The influence of specialised tourist amenities on tourists' intention to revisit chosen tourist centres in Lagos State, Nigeria, is shown in Table 8 of the results of the linear regression analysis. The results showed that specialised tourist facilities in Lagos State, Nigeria, had a favourable and substantial impact on visitors' propensity to visit certain tourist centres (β = .465, t = 9.759, p < 0.05). Specialised tourist amenities substantially influence visitors' intentions to visit specific tourist locations in Lagos State, Nigeria.

A high positive correlation between specialised tourism facilities and visitors' intention to visit (R = .488) confirms the significance of these amenities in shaping tourists' travel plans. Specialised tourist facilities explain about 23.5 percent of the variance in visitors' intention to visit, according to the coefficient of linear determination (Adj. R² = .235). The remaining 76.5 percent is explained by factors not included in the model. The following equation estimates the predictive regression model using the regression analysis's output:

RG = 9.858 + .488ECA + U_i-----Eqn I (Predictive Model)

Where:

RG = Tourists visit intention

ECA: Specialised tourism facilities

Both the predictive and prescriptive models are identical

in the hypothesis. Tourists' intentions to revisit a particular tourist centre in Lagos State, Nigeria, were substantially impacted by the presence of specialised tourism amenities. With everything else being equal, the predictive regression model for Lagos State, Nigeria, reveals that 9.858 visitors would visit certain tourist locations if the specialist tourism amenities were not changed. Furthermore, the data demonstrate that all else being equal, a .488-unit increase in specialised tourism facilities would enhance visitors' propensity to visit by one unit. This suggests that as the number of speciality tourism facilities increases, so does the intention of visitors to come. In addition, the result of the F-statistics (1,306) = 95.246 at p = 0.000 (p < 0.05) shows that the overall model well predicts the impact of specialised tourist facilities on the intention of visitors to visit. The fact that the dependent and independent variables are somehow related suggests a regression connection. The findings imply that these insurance providers should prioritise the establishment of specific tourist amenities in order to enhance the likelihood that visitors would come. This means that visitors' intentions to visit a specific tourist destination in Lagos State, Nigeria, were affected by specialist tourism amenities, contrary to the null hypothesis (H01).

Discussion of Findings

As examined in this research, results on the influence of basic tourist facilities and the effect of specialised tourist facilities on tourists' intentions in Lagos State, Nigeria indicated a positive correlation. The availability and functionality of basic tourism facilities at these destinations will affect tourists' decisions to visit the destinations. Furthermore, the provision and accessibility of specialised tourist facilities in destinations will increase tourists' visits. These facilities are germane to successful tourism destination management. These results are in tandem with the findings of Khadaroo *et al.* (2023) that a sustainable tourism industry requires strong infrastructures. Wong *et al.* (2023) affirmed that a tourism destination's competitiveness is significantly influenced by the availability and quality of its infrastructure. The authors contend that tourist areas with high-quality infrastructure are more likely to draw visitors and bring in money. More so, Solihin *et al.* (2023) affirmed that revisit intention can occur in a destination if the tourist obtains satisfaction after evaluating the results of the previous visit, and the facilities at the destination will play a key role in the assessment.

Tourist amenities directly affect visit intentions via their maintenance and perceived value. When facilities are well-maintained and handy, visitors are more likely to be satisfied and return. Research by Worimegbe *et al.* (2020) that looked at how service quality affected the propensity to return finds results similar to these. The study's findings demonstrated a strong correlation between Parangtritis Beach visitors' satisfaction with the service they received and their likelihood of returning. This suggests that the likelihood of a tourist's return is directly proportional to how happy they are with their stay. Supporting the significance of enhancing the quality of facilities as a strategy in the tourism business, this research highlights the relevance of suitable tourist amenities in encouraging visitors' willingness to return.

On the other hand, when it comes to environmental image perception, these findings differ from previous research (Yusuf *et al.*, 2021). Traditional villages are more affected by the impact, which means that the influence of the local culture and environment on visitors' perceptions and actions is more significant than thought (Zhang *et al.*, 2022). Environmental signals may have an even more significant effect on visitors' perceptions of traditional villages due to their unique attractiveness stemming from their cultural history and authenticity. Visitors may develop stronger emotional attachments and improved health due to traditional village tourism's emphasis on hands-on experiences, which include engaging with local culture and people.

CONCLUSION

A tourist facility is usually needed to run a tourism service. The tourist industry is very competitive, and places with better-established tourist services and amenities have a distinct edge. Attractions in the tourism industry

cannot draw in visitors unless they are well-equipped. A destination's success is defined by the number of tourists it receives, including first-time visitors and those planning to return. In order to entice visitors, it is crucial to have both basic and specialist infrastructure that is both available and functional. Tourists' mental pictures of these places influence their desire to visit and their propensity to say positive things about them to others.

The study highlights the importance of investing in and keeping up-to-date with high-quality fundamental tourist facilities. These amenities are not extras; they are the main reasons tourists want to come. In order to improve the entire tourist experience and draw in more tourists, destination administrators should prioritise creating and maintaining these amenities. Furthermore, the research emphasises that trustworthiness is important to tourists' future inclinations. Also, investing in best-in-class branding for tourist locations, modernising hospitality provisions, enhancing connection to tourist sites, and offering accessible information about attractions are vital initiatives. These renovations enhance the visitor experience and provide a more friendly atmosphere for local and foreign guests.

To harness the transformational potential of the hospitality sector, authorities might reassess current master plans and tourist development projects to examine what has been done and what is lacking. In order to establish a sustainable tourism strategy with attainable goals, it is necessary to evaluate the current state of affairs. Policymakers may optimise the sector and the system by making the most of existing resources and paying close attention to the points where tourism intersects.

Additional research could investigate a variety of avenues to enhance comprehension of tourist behaviour and the factors that influence their decisions in Lagos State. Future research could investigate the precise characteristics of tourist facilities that are most influential in determining tourist satisfaction and pinpoint areas that require enhancement. Furthermore, a more comprehensive comprehension of the factors that motivate visitors to revisit tourist centres in Lagos State may be achieved by examining variables beyond facilities, such as destination image, cultural experiences, or environmental sustainability. It would also be beneficial to evaluate how various demographic groups perceive the role of satisfaction in mediating the relationship between tourist facilities and revisit intention. Finally, longitudinal studies may provide valuable insights into the long-term effects of improved satisfaction on the development of tourist loyalty.

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