

Victim Travel–To-Crime Areas: The Experience from Nigerian International Tourist Attraction Site

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Abstract

The study examined the socio-economic characteristics and types of criminal activities experienced by tourists during festive and non-festive period at Ikogusi Warm and Cold Spring, Nigeria. Data for the study were collected through administration of questionnaire. Systematic sampling method was adopted in selecting respondents for this study. It was revealed that 24% of the tourists were female and 59.3% were between 19-36 years. Furthermore, approximately 89% of the tourists were from places within Nigeria while the remaining 12% came from places outside Nigeria. Rate of criminal activities was measured through an index of 5 and tagged “Crime Occurrence Index” revealed pick pocketing as crime type with highest magnitude of threat (COI= 4.86 and 4.35) during festive and non-festive period respectively. Origin of tourist ($\beta=0.781$) was found to have highest correlation value with prevailing crime. Next to this was gender of the tourists ($\beta=0.781$). This further revealed that the odd of a woman being a victim of prevalent crime was approximately 4(3.61) times higher than that of a man while the odds of non-Nigerian being a victim of the prevalent crime was approximately 5(5.41) times higher than those who were Nigerians. Similarly, that of Nigerian who came from outside the locality was approximately 2(2.35) times that of those who resides within this locality. The study concluded therefore that rate of victimization differ significantly as reflected by the socio-economic characteristics of the tourists and that the approach to make tourists feel more secured should be guided by those variation.

1.0 Introduction

Locations of criminal events are best understood as a function of people's daily, routine and normal actions (Brantingham and Brantingham 1991; Ackerman and Murray 2004; Sarah and Nick, 2007 and Badiora 2012). These actions according to these authors include where they live, work as well as where they play, relax and recreate and the routes between these places and actions. This was found to be consistent with routine activities theory which argues that direct contact predatory crime occurs during the everyday activities of the victim and offender and that it is only possible at the intersection in time and

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space of victims and offender, in the absence of agents of control (Felson 1987; Siegle 2005; Jayamala 2008 and Badiora 2012).

For a crime to take place therefore, the offender and victim have to come together in a specific place at a specific time (Badiora and Afon 2013). Establishing the spatial patterns of victimization is therefore of considerable significance both in understanding and in preventing crime (Wiles and Costello 2000; Brantingham and Brantingham 2003; Fajemirokun et al 2006 and Sarah and Nick 2007; Jayamala 2008). This has made the issues of security a long history of interest to trap down crime using various means ranging from theoretical perspectives to technological advances as well as spatial dynamics such as victims and offenders travel-to-crime area patterns. However, research findings about victim travel-to-crime areas are scanty when compare to those relating to offenders in all countries of the World particularly Nigeria. In addition to the small volume of general work on victim travel-to-crime patterns, there are suggestive findings from other literature on specific victim groups. The most significant of this deals with crimes against tourists. The criminogenic nature of tourist locations according to Brantingham and Brantingham (1995) could be attributed to the fact that they attract large numbers of people including offenders and criminals.

In this respect, spatial planners and environmental criminologists stress the importance of incorporating an understanding of the targets and locations of crime and the selection of these by offenders (Brantingham and Brantingham 2003; Jayamala 2008 and Shu 2009; Badiora 2012). It is justified that by looking at residents and/or tourists experiences as well as offenders customary movements, insights can be revealed into the range of possible crime locations in order to create awareness for precautionary behaviours or coping mechanism (Sarah and Nick 2007). It is on this background that this study examines socio-economic characteristics of tourists and types of criminal activities experience at Ikogusi Warm and Cold Spring; an International tourist attraction site located in Ekiti State, Nigeria.

2.0 Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

It has been suggested that there is a heightened risk of victimization risk for those away from home (Brantingham and Brantingham 1991; 2003). According to Ryan (1993), there are five possible types of relationship in explaining this. These were; that the victim being a tourist is incidental; that the offender chooses a tourist site but not necessarily a tourist as the victim; that the offender chooses tourists because they are easy victims; that crime arises in tourist areas to fulfill a demand of the tourist (for instance prostitution and drug markets); and some crimes are organized specific attacks on tourists to make a political statement (for instance terrorism). Ryan (1993) concludes that tourism is often the 'provider of victims'. Tourists comprise suitable victims to be targeted. Incidental victimization of tourists occurs only when a tourist site is newly established. As it matures, criminal activity in this area, and the targeting of victims, becomes more purposeful, and tourists come to be selected as targets because of their specific suitability.

This is consistent with a study by Florida Corrections Division (1974) cited in Sarah and Nick (2007) which found that the tourist is typically the prey of offenders. The offender tends to be a resident and the tourist a victim. Inciardi (1976) showed that pickpockets choose their victim very carefully and are able easily to tell from their behaviour, attitude and dress whether the potential victim is a tourist. Special events that attract large groups of people from a distance to the local area have also been found to lead to a noted rise in crime (Barker *et al.*, 2002; Burns and Mules, 1989; Hall *et al.*, 1995).

Some literature has explored the reasons for the relatively high crime amongst tourists and within tourist areas. Brantingham and Brantingham (1995) discuss the nature of tourist locations in that they attract large numbers of people including offenders and victims as one of the major reason for victimization. Aside these, they also tend to encourage activities associated with certain crimes such as heavy drinking and associated anti-social behaviour and violence. Other researchers have discussed various elements of tourist culture and how this relates to higher risks of victimization. For example

Mathieson and Wall (1982), Pearce (1982) and Ryan (1991; 1993) argued that the supply of large numbers of visitors for short durations, transient populations of tourists and workers, high levels of anonymity, high spending, and the open accessibility of the area as tourism culture that heighten risk of victimization.

Tourists are easily recognizable as outsiders from obvious signs of wealth and tourism (Sarah and Nick 2007). For example they do not speak the native language; they are seen with large amounts of cash; they have cameras hanging around their necks; they use maps or ask directions; and they appear less confident in their surroundings (Ryan 1993). When unfamiliar with an environment a person's fear is increased and they feel less secure and emotionally stable, which could well be evident in their non-verbal behaviour (Lynch 1960). To the offender an outsider may therefore be very conspicuous and recognized as 'out-of-place', especially if the offender is within his awareness space. Some tourist locations are more susceptible to crime than others (Barker and Page 2002). For example those with high tourist influx and density (Pearce 1982 and George 2003) and those where the gap between the wealthy and the poor is very great (Olsen and Pizam 1999 and George 2003). There is therefore, ample evidence that tourists are more vulnerable to being the victims of crime. Moreover, this heightened vulnerability varies by the type of crime and the nature of the geographical location itself. All the situations illustrated above could be explained by the Routine Activity Approach and Crime Pattern Theory by Felson and Clark (1998).

The routine activity approach assumed that for crimes to occur there must be a convergence in time and space of at least three elements: a likely offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian against crime (Felson and Clark, 1998). The approach took the likely offender as given and focused on the other elements. The guardian here was not usually a police officer or security agent but rather anybody whose presence or proximity would either prevent or discourage a crime from happening. Guardianship is often unintentional and may not be prepared for, yet still has a powerful impact against crime. Therefore, most importantly, it is when there is no form of guardians that a target is especially subject to the risk of criminal attack. In the routine activity approach, the term target is preferred over victim, who might be completely absent from the scene of the crime. Thus the owner of a car is normally away when a burglar takes it. The car is the target and it is the absence of the owner and other guardians that makes the theft easier. Targets of crime can be a person or an object, whose position in space or time puts it at more or less risk of criminal attack.

A likely offender must find a suitable target in the absence of a capable guardian for the usual predatory crime to occur. This means that crime can increase without more offenders if there are more targets, or if offenders can get to targets with no guardians present. This also means that community life can change to produce more crime opportunities without any increase in criminal motivation. Felson and Clark using this thinking and a variety of data concluded that the routine activity approach still offers the best explanation for the rise criminal activities. The risk of personal and property victimization rises as people spend more time among strangers and away from their own homes.

Crime pattern theory considers how people involved in crime move about in space and time (Felson and Clark, 1998). This theory is a central component of environmental criminology and has three major concepts which are: nodes, paths, and edges. "Nodes", which is a term from transportation, refers to where people travel to and from and such places has the tendency to generate crime within and also from the nearby. Thus the word "node" conveys a sense of movement and hence carries extra meaning about crime opportunities. In this case, each offender searches for crime targets around personal activity nodes (such as home, school and entertainment area) and the paths among them. In addition, the paths that people take in their everyday activities are closely related to where they fall victim to crime. This is why crime pattern theory pays so much attention to the geographical distribution of crime and the daily rhythm of activity.

The third concept of crime pattern theory, edges, refers to the boundaries of areas where people live, work, shop or seek entertainment. Some crimes are more likely to occur at the edges such as robberies, or shoplifting because people from different neighbourhoods who do not know each other come together at edges. The distinction between insiders and outsiders helps underscore the importance of edges, since insiders usually commit crimes closer to their own neighbourhoods, while outsiders find it

safer to offend at the edges, then to retreat to their own areas. Most importantly, crime pattern theorists and other environmental criminologists have shown that the design and management of town, city, and business areas can produce major shifts in crime rates. For example, it is possible to reduce crime by calming traffic so people can better supervise their own streets. Environmental criminology assumes that some people are criminally motivated and focuses on the criminal event rather than offender motivation. The objective of environmental criminology is to sort out patterns in where, when and how crimes occur and to use the geographic imagination to describe, understand and control criminal events (Brantingham and Brantingham 1981).

3.0 The Study Area

Nigeria is located in the Western of Africa precisely on Latitudes 4° to 14° North and between Longitudes 2°2' and 14° 30' East. It has a total area of 923,768 km² making it the world's 32nd-largest country in the World. To the north, the country is bounded by the Niger Republic and Chad; in the West by the Benin Republic, in the East by the Cameroon Republic and to the South by the Atlantic Ocean. Tourism is relatively a budding enterprise in Nigeria owing to Nigeria's potentials. These potentials have undergone a gradual and progressive evolution in the past three decades.

Nigeria is a country greatly endowed. It is blessed with warm, sundry climate, over 800 kilometers of fascinating beaches and evergreen vegetation in the South, while in the North, alluring landforms overshadows savannah grasslands. Added to these are the interesting natural features in form of waterfalls, springs, hills, some mountainous areas with temperate like climate and a range of special and common species of tropical wildlife. These, coupled with wide market opportunities, diverse socio-cultural heritage that gives the nation its uniqueness and the hospitality of the 140 million people earn Nigeria the sobriquet, Giant of Africa. It is almost impossible to deny Nigeria its pride of place amongst the richly endowed potential tourist destinations in the world. These tourist destinations spread across states in the country and one of these internationally recognized tourist attraction sites can be found in Ekiti State of Nigeria.

Ekiti State is situated within the tropics of the south western part of Nigeria. It is located between longitudes 4°45' to 5°45' East of Geenwich Meridian and Latitudes 7°15' to 8°15' North of the equator. The topography of Ekiti state is a hilly one with metamorphic and igneous rock. The soil is loamy in nature because of the dense vegetation and the area has undulating hills. Ikogosi-Ekiti is located in Ekiti-West local government in Ekiti state, Nigeria. Ikogosi Warm Spring is located in Ikogosi in Ekiti West L.G.A. which is about 34km from Ado Ekiti the state capital. Ikogosi is mainly an upland zone that rises over 250m above the sea level. Temperature ranges between 21° C to 28° C with high humidity. Two distinct seasons are witnessed in the Ikogosi, which are raining season, between April and October and the dry season, between November and March.

4.0 Methodology

Data for this research were derived from primary and secondary sources. The primary data was gathered through direct administration of questionnaire. This was administered during a festive periods and non-festive period. That of non-festive period was carried out in a period of seven days (covering days in a week) while Christmas period was purposively selected for that of the festive period and was carried out for a period of three days; 24th, 25th and 26th December. Systematic sampling method was adopted in selecting respondents for the study such that the first tourists was selected randomly while the subsequent unit of investigation was every tenth tourist representing 10%. A total of 96 and 112 questionnaires were administered and 87 and 107 were retrieved and analyzed respectively for festive period and non-festive period. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for the analysis of data collected.

5.0 Research Findings

The research findings are discoursed under the various headings below. Unless otherwise stated, the tables through which information are summarized are the products of the survey carried out by the authors in year 2012.

a. Socio-Economic Characteristics of Tourists at Ikogusi Warm and Cold Spring

The socio-economic profiles of the tourists were considered important for this study as similar works on crime studies such as Eke (2004); Alemika and Chuckwuma (2004) and Jayamala (2008) argued that crime occurrence within a given geographical area can be explained on the bases of the socio-economic characteristics of the studied population. The frequency distribution of these variables for those conducted during festive and non-festive periods is summarized in Table 1.

It is evident from the summary presented in Table 1 that gender of the tourist was first considered. Gender may play a role in determining people's victimization, fear as well as perception of crime level in a tourists' site. It was thus revealed that more than three quarter of the tourists (76%) were male while the remaining 24% were female. An indication that majority of the people who patronizes the tourist centre are male. The mean age of tourist was put at 27 years. This gave an indication that there was more of active age group at the tourist centre. The minimum age was 18 years while the maximum age was 83 years. From the summary presented in Table 1, it was established that the age majority of the tourists were between 19-36 years having accounted for 59.3% of the total respondents while about 18.7% were between 36-54 years. The proportion of those were 18 years and below and 55 years and above were 12.7% and 9.2% respectively.

Table 1 Socio-Economic Characteristics of Tourists at Ikogusi Warm and Cold Spring

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	158	75.7
Female	50	24.3
Total	208	100.0
Age Group		
≤18	27	12.8
19-36	123	59.3
36-54	39	18.7
55 and above	19	9.2
Total	208	100.0
Origin of the Tourist		
Within Nigeria	185	88.9
Outside Nigeria	23	12.1
Total	208	100.0
Origin Within Nigeria		
Within Ekiti	115	62.6
Outside Ekiti	70	37.4
Total	185	100.0
Ethnicity of Origin Within Nigeria		
Yoruba	134	72.6
Hausa	10	5.6
Igbo	32	16.8
Others	9	5.0
Total	185	100.0

From the summary of origin of the Tourists presented in Table 1, it was revealed that approximately 89% of the tourists came to the site within Nigeria while the remaining 12% came from outside Nigeria. Study further revealed that of those who visited the site within Nigeria, approximately 63% were the site environs (Ekiti) while the remaining 37% came from outside Ekiti. Similarly, it was evident that approximate 73% of the tourists within Nigeria were Yoruba while Hausa and Igbo accounted for 6% and 17% of the tourists respectively. The proportion of the tourists who were not from these major ethnic groups in Nigeria was 5%.

b. Types and Frequency of Occurrence of Crime in Ikogosi Warm Spring

To determine this, tourists were provided with a list of some crime types which had been established in literature to be common features of public and places of attraction. They were further instructed to indicate the rate of occurrence of each of the identified crime type. Tourist were to express their opinion using one of the five Likert scale of ‘very frequent’ (VF), ‘frequent’ (F), ‘just frequent’ (JF), ‘not frequent’ (NF) and ‘not frequent at all’ (NAF).

The rating as indicated by the tourists was used in identifying the most occurrences and invariably used to determine the Crime Occurrence Index (COI). To do this, weight value of 5,4,3,2,and 1were respectively attached to ‘very frequent’(VF), ‘frequent’ (F), ‘just frequent’ (JF), ‘not frequent’ (NF), and ‘not frequent at all’ (NAF). The total weight value (TWV) for each criminal act was obtained through the summation of the product of the number of responses for each rating to a factor (criminal act) and the respective weight value. The TWV for each type was obtained through the addition of the product of the number of responses to each type and the respective weight value attached to each rating.

The index for each type of crime was arrived by dividing the Summation of Weight Value (TWV) by the total number of responses. The TWV for each type was obtained through the addition of the product of the number of responses to each type and the respective weight value attached to each rating.

This is mathematically express as
$$SWV = \sum_{i=1}^5 x_i y_i \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Where:

- SWV= Summation of Weight value;
- x_i = number of respondents to rating i ;
- y_i =the weight assigned to a value ($i=1, 2, 3, 4, 5$).

$$CROI = \frac{SWV}{\sum_1^5 x_i} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

The index for each identified crime type thus takes a value of between 5 and 1. The nearer the value to 5, the higher is the occurrence that residents attached to such crime type under consideration. The mean indexes during the festive and non-festive period were computed. This was obtained by summing the indices of all crime types and dividing by the number of the identified crime types ($n=16$). The mean indexes for festive and non-festive periods were denoted respectively by COI_a and COI_b . Findings are as presented in the Table 1.

From the summary presented in Table 2, it was evident that the average crime occurrence index during festive period (COI_A) was 2.79 while in non-festive period; the average occurrence index (COI_B) was put at 2.67. It was therefore evident that the rate of occurrence of criminal activities during festive period was higher than that of the non-festive period. Furthermore, crime rate of occurrence indices in the study area showed that two groups of crime could be identified. These were group with positive deviation and group with negative deviation from average occurrence indices COI_a , and COI_b . Positive deviation showed that those crimes have higher magnitude of treat in the area while negative deviation shows that those crimes have lesser magnitude of treat in the area.

A cursory look into different types of crime occurring in the area therefore revealed pick pocketing as crime type with highest magnitude of threat. The occurring index for this type of crime was 4.86 during festive period and 4.35 in a non-festive period. Similarly, tourists during festive period and non-festive period ranked stealing as next in occurrence after pick pocketing. During the festive period, the occurrence index of stealing was 4.61 while it was 4.33 during non-festive period. The study revealed further that Property theft was ranked 3rd by the tourists (see Table 2). While the COI of this crime type

was 4.33 during festive period, it was 4.20 during non-festive period. Other important crime types in this area were drug offences, attempted rape, sexual harassment and false pretence. The occurrence rates for these crime types were 3.88, 3.71, 3.56 and 2.79 respectively during festive period and 3.14, 2.56, 2.49 and 2.12 respectively during non-festive period. All these were found to have higher magnitude of treat in Ikogusi Warm and Cold Spring, Nigeria

Table 2a Types and Frequency of Occurrence of Crime in Ikogosi Warm Spring

FESTIVE PERIOD				NON-FESTIVE PERIOD			
Crime related activities	COI	Mean Dev.	Rank	Crime related activities	COI	Mean Dev	Rank
Pick pocketing	4.86	2.07	1 st	Pick pocketing	4.35	1.68	1 st
Stealing	4.61	1.82	2 nd	Stealing	4.33	1.66	2 nd
Property Theft	4.33	1.54	3 rd	Property Theft	4.20	1.53	3 rd
Drug offence	3.88	1.09	4 th	Sexual harassment	3.14	1.02	4 th
Attempted Rape	3.71	0.92	5 th	Attempted Rape	2.56	0.97	5 th
Sexual harassment	3.56	0.77	6 th	Drug offence	2.49	0.47	6 th
False Pretence	2.79	0.00	7 th	False Pretence	2.12	0.07	7 th
Pubic Fight	2.61	-0.18	8 th	Assault	3.69	-0.11	8 th
Assault	2.57	-0.22	9 th	Public Fight	2.74	-0.18	9 th
Robbery	2.15	-0.64	10 th	Robbery	3.64	-0.55	10 th
Rape	1.87	-0.92	11 th	Rape	1.36	-0.83	11 th
Mugging	1.78	-1.01	12 th	Mugging	1.57	-0.94	12 th
Fraud	1.61	-1.18	13 th	Extortion	1.59	-1.08	13 th
Extortion	1.55	-1.24	14 th	Fraud	1.48	-1.10	14 th
Murder	1.37	-1.42	15 th	Murder	1.84	-1.19	15 th
Manslaughter	1.22	-1.57	16 th	Manslaughter	1.73	-1.31	16 th

$$COI_A = \sum COI = 44.47, COI_a = \frac{\sum COI}{(N = 16)} = \frac{44.47}{16} = 2.79$$

$$CROI_B = \sum COI = 42.83, COI_b = \frac{\sum COI}{(N = 16)} = \frac{42.83}{16} = 2.67$$

Crime types such as public fight, assault and robbery are rape had their occurrence rate less than the average crime occurrence indices in the study area either during festive period or non-festive period. Therefore, these crime types did not constitute much threat in the study area. Other crime types in this category were mugging, fraud, extortion, murder and manslaughter. The occurrence index of public fight were 2.61 (-0.81) and 2.74 (-0.18) during festive and non-festive period respectively. While the occurrence indices respectively for assault, robbery and rape was 2.57 (-0.22), 2.15 (-0.64) and 1.87 (-

0.92) during the festive period, it was 3.69 (-0.11), 3.64 (-0.55) and 1.36 (-0.83) during non-festive period. It was revealed that the least two occurring crime in the study area were murder and manslaughter.

Table 2b: Chi-Square Test of Significant Difference in Crime type Occurrences during Festive and Non-Festive Period

Measurement	Value	df	Asymp. Sig (2-Sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	34.112**	196	0.061**
Likelihood Ratio	87.347	196	0.118
Liner by Linear Association	23.025	2	0.026
No. of Valid Cases	208	Note: **Not Significant at $p < 0.05$	

The statistical validation of the differences in the crime occurrences during the festive and non-festive periods were examined using chi-square statistics. Although, it was evidently seen in descriptive summary presented in Table 2a that the rate of occurrence of crime types during festive and non-festive differs, interestingly, it was evident that there was no significant difference in types of criminal activities occurrences during the festive period or non-festive period. The value of $X^2 = 34.112$ at $p = 0.061$ (where $p > 0.05$) confirmed this.

It is therefore concluded that tourists at Ikogusi Warm and cold spring are likely to experience the same criminal threat during the festive period or non-festive period. However, there is likely to be heightening victimization during the festive period and this may be attributed to the fact that festive period usually attract large numbers of tourists and supply of large numbers of visitors for short durations including offenders and victims, high levels of anonymity, high spending and they also tend to encourage activities associated with certain crimes such as heavy drinking as well as open accessibility of the area

b) Multivariate Analysis of Factors Influencing Criminal Activities in the area

This section examines the importance of some range of factors in explaining criminal activities in the study area. The techniques used were stepwise regression analysis which explains the effects of each factor on the dependent variable and also provides the net effect of variation of the independent variables on the dependent variable. The other was logistic regression that statistically revealed the unique contribution a variable toward understanding a factor or phenomena. This is presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Multivariate Analysis of Factors Influencing Fear and Feeling of Insecurity

S/N	Variables	Beta	Cumm (R ²)	F-Ratio	Logistic Regression Summary		Sig
1	Gender	0.644	0.522	11.42*	Odd of Women compare to Men	3.61*	0.01
2	Origin of the Tourist	0.781	0.601	19.31*	Odd of Non-Nigerian to Nigerian	5.41*	0.01
3	Origin Within Nigera	0.612	0.726	12.14*	Odd of Outside Ekiti to With Ekiti	2.35*	0.01

N=208 ; Constant= 2.414

*Statistically significant at $p < 0.01$

Significant variable were selected base on the F-ratio value for stepwise regression. It should be noted that F-ratio value of 4.0 or higher indicates a significant relationship in the multivariate context. Therefore, from the summary of F-ratio presented in Table 3, all the independent variables observed were found to have significant association with criminal activities in the study area. Origin of tourist was found to have the highest beta value when compared with other variables observed ($\beta = 0.781$). Next to this was gender of the tourists ($\beta = 0.781$). Origin of tourist within Nigeria had a beta value of 0.612. The cumulative R^2 for these entire variables was put at 0.726. Thus, these variables together explain 72.6% of the total variance in criminal activities in the study area while the remaining 27.4% error term indicated that there were other important explanatory variables pertaining to criminal activities occurrences in the study area which could be explored in future analysis.

From the summary of the odd values derived from the logistic regression, it was revealed that the odd of woman being victim of prevalent crime in the study area was approximately 4 (3.61) times higher than that of a man. Similarly, while the odds of non-Nigerian being a victim of the prevalent crime was approximately 5 (5.41) times higher than those who are Nigerians, that of Nigerians who came from outside the area was approximately 2(2.35) times that of those who resides within this area. It is therefore evident that a criminal upon deciding to victimize will opt first, *ceteris paribus*, for woman/female, outsiders or non-residents. Only if there is nothing of value from these victims, will he/she consider insiders/residents as potential targets.

Conclusion and Recommendations

From the findings summarized above, it is evident that criminal activities are increasingly a problem in Nigerian tourist attraction sites. Notable among these were pick pocketing, theft, stealing and sexual violence. All these were perceived to be widespread and constituted major concern to the tourists. It was also established that the pattern of the crime remained remarkably consistent during festive and non-festive period. This creates anxiety and this do not only influences the willingness to visit, but also harms the development of tourist attraction which have negative effects on the willingness to visit. Tourists might have bad impressions to a tourism destination or its near areas where there are reports by media or tourism alert by government about local tourism crimes.

Therefore, strategies to reduce crime in this area must be anchored on a policy framework that is tailored to address the physical planning of the site. Well-connected streets are important in helping to protect victims and ensure natural surveillance. Natural surveillance occurs by designing the placement of physical features, activities and people in such a way as to maximize visibility and foster positive social interaction among users of private and public space. Designs that minimize visual obstacles and eliminate places of concealment for potential criminals offer the most protection against crime. Therefore, management of tourist sites should ensure that features of the landscape, such as, trees, shrubs, flower beds do not block their vision of the immediate environment, and do not create areas of concealment where intruders could hide to perform nefarious activities.

In addition to natural surveillance, artificial surveillance can also be included in addressing the physical planning of tourist attraction site. This refers to the uses of various security devices/personnel to ensure visual control over space. The strategies in this category include the use of fixed guard or human guard posts during the day and in the night, organized security patrols and the use of trained animals such as guard dogs or security dogs. It can also involve the use of electronic monitoring devices. This is the use of electronic gadgets like cameras which are positioned in a concealed environment outside the building to record all activities that take place within viewing range and send signals into a terminal located within the building. There is also need for Nigerian Community policing to establish more police posts and patrol teams in carefully selected areas around tourist attraction sites. The inclusion of patrol team in this area will help in fishing out drug joints and other illegal activities as well as hide out of gangsters. In addition, the government needs to institutionalize victim and crime surveys to complement deficiencies in the official crime statistics as input into decision making and practices in the area of planning for security and safety of the tourists. It is important to conduct a careful analysis of places to locate features that have a large influence on crime. This is at the heart of situational crime prevention.

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