

INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITALS AND COMMUNITY TRANSFORMATION IN TOURISM DESTINATIONS OF SOUTHWEST NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The study analysed the influence of tourism infrastructure on community transformation in Southwest Nigeria. One most prominent tourism destination was purposively selected from each state of six; Oyo - Agodi Gardens, Ogun - Olumo Rock, Osun - Osun Osogbo Groove, Ondo - Idanre Hills, Ekiti – Ikogosi Warm Springs, and Lagos - National Theatre. Data were collected with the aid of interview guided questionnaire. Information on distribution of Infrastructure capitals and community transformation across the states in Southwest Nigeria were collected from respondents. Variables were measured with the use of 4-point scale on odd number continuum from 0 to 5 (putting the minimum at 0, maximum 5) (sustainably transforming (ST) - 5, fairly sustainably transforming (FST) - 3, minimally sustainably transforming (MST) - 1, and not (NST) sustainably transforming - 0). Systematic random sampling technique (with interval of 20) was employed to select 30 residents from each destination, giving a total of 180 respondents. The results revealed social factors had Cronbach's Alpha values of social (0.799) with variance 10.310%; political factors (0.811) with variance 9.237%; natural factors (0.781) with variance 9.103%; economic factors (.614) with variance 10.117%; physical factors (.749) with variance 10.312%; human factors (0.721) with variance 10.003%; and cultural factor (0.611) with variance explained as 9.041%. The results further revealed that social capital ($\beta = 0.164$; $p < 0.05$); physical ($\beta = 0.174$; $p < 0.05$); human ($\beta = 0.184$; $p > 0.05$); and natural capital ($\beta = 0.159$; $p < 0.05$) showed significance with community transformation. However, economic capital ($\beta = 0.113$; $p > 0.05$); political factors ($\beta = 0.181$; $p > 0.05$); and cultural factor ($\beta = 0.130$; $p > 0.05$) showed no significant prediction but all had t values greater than 1. Infrastructure capitals (social, physical, and natural) had significant relationship with community transformation. It is recommended that provision of infrastructure capital should be commensurable across board to give a worthwhile development, since all the capitals were significant to community transformation.

Keywords: Infrastructure capital, Community transformation, Tourism destination, Tourism development.

INTRODUCTION

The advent of globalisation has changed the tides of many contexts both in theory and practice. Community is not an exception of such changes. Conventionally, a community is often described on geography, such as; village, town, or city. In the current dispensation, a community might include a group of people who share a common interest or value, such as; tribe, residence, faith, job/office, and other demographics, and even with or without physical proximity. In fact, virtual communities exist on the basis of Information Communication Technology (ICT); Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, and a host of others. In tourism language, boundaries that share some form of attraction identity are called host community. One thing is common to the descriptions of community, a people sharing common value; physical or virtual setting, simply, a space. Community could then mean a space occupied by people for business, shelter, political, and social life. According to James, Nadarajah, Haive, and Stead (2012), a community is a group or network of persons who are connected (objectively) to each other by relatively durable social relations that extend beyond immediate genealogical ties, and who mutually define that relationship (subjectively) as important to their social identity and social practice.

Community in tourism context encompasses a space, interaction of people, and all there in for the benefits of individuals, government, society, and generally, mankind. At community level, tourism offers opportunities for direct, indirect, and induces employment and income, spurring regional and local economic development (Aref, Gill, and Aref, 2015). Influx of guests and tourists to a community comes with unprecedented gains; ranging from investment opportunity, product and service patronage, aesthetic value, and acculturation. Tourism policies can be used to control environmental damage or loss of public access to natural resources and to form conservation programs to encourage residents' and tourists' enjoyment and stewardship of the environment (Tang, 2015). Tourism activity also involves economic costs, including the direct costs incurred by tourism businesses, government costs for infrastructure to better serve tourists, as well as congestion and related costs borne by individuals in the community (Adebayo, Jegede, and Eniafe, 2014). Reflection of local elements in tourism offerings gives an attraction and a community a bespoke identity. Hanafiah, Hemdi, and Ahmad (2015) underline competitiveness as one of the essential elements in the tourism industry foundation, being a critical concept in assisting

tourism development, destination management and tourism strategies planning.

Osayande (2011) averred that transformation is phenomena as change, progress, growth, development, industrialization, and modernization; it is a goal that every individual, social group, community, or nation strives to achieve. It is also a process of comprehensive societal change whereby societies diversify economies and reduce reliance on agriculture; become dependent on distant places to trade and to acquire goods, services, and ideas (Idoko, 2018). Development is often accompanied with its brunt that is often undesirable. Andrés-Rosales, Sánchez-Mitre, and Cruz (2018) identified insecurity as infringing high social and economic costs and slow human capital, impoverish families, limit new opportunities for young people and worsen problems such as social exclusion and income distribution. According to Adewusi (2013), individual is an agent of social, educational, economic, industrial, technological, agricultural, political, cultural and recreational developments. Infrastructure focuses more on providing preconditions for development, while recreational facilities are seen as a way to improve everyday life (Mandić., Mrnjavac, and Kordić, 2018). In a broader sense, it includes all those facilities that tourists use when they leave their homes, reach their destination and return back home (Lohmann, and Netto, 2017), while in reality, most of the infrastructure assets are constantly used by residents (Hadzik, and Gabana, 2014).

According to Arnold and Flora (2012), community transformation viewed as development, focuses on creating a healthy ecosystem where all people can thrive and includes opportunities for all residents to participate in their activities of choice. Many researches treat social capital as a factor of production similar to human capital and physical capital (Jordan, Anil, and Munasib, 2010). The natural and human capitals exhibited a positive correlation with the farm livelihood strategy, financial and social capitals are the catalyst for driving non-farm activities (Fang, Fan, Shen, and Song, 2014). Faith organisations, pressure groups, social groups, industries, individuals, governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and others (international organisations and diaspora) can be stakeholders in transformation at any point in time. Functionaries of development come in form of policies, funds, infrastructure, and interventions among others. Among these are

NGOs which focus on local-level development projects, usually filling gaps government services have not met (Klugman, 2014). Tortajada (2016) averred that NGOs have played leading roles in delivering disaster relief, humanitarian aid, and development assistance.

Studies abound on community development and factors of development, most did not capitalise factors of development as infrastructure capitals, hence, ended up with a shoddy interpretation. The few studies that did never incorporated tourism content as transformation architecture in the community. The study therefore sought to analyse the influence of infrastructure capitals on community transformation in tourism destinations. Specifically, the study addressed some research questions by considering the following objectives:

- i. Identify the capitals of infrastructure for community transformation in tourism destinations
- ii. Investigate the agents of transformation in tourism destinations
- iii. Assess the influence of infrastructure capital on tourism community transformation.

The hypothesis of the study: There is no significant contribution of infrastructure capitals toward community transformation.

Conceptual framework: Infrastructure capitals and community transformation

From Figure 1, infrastructure varying capitals to gain access to the community via agents viz. individuals, pressure groups, governments, NGOs, social groups, It is the driver of the transformation capitals (social, financial, physical, political, human, natural, and cultural) into the community. The nexus between the community and tourism is so strong that it constitutes a means for the different livelihood capitals for the host people while the destination in turn offers all the architecture for tourism to be sustainable. The agents of the transformation capitals spread all about the community by supplying the enabling environment for the interjection which gives birth to desiring development. Tourism leverages on capital infrastructure via the various agents like individuals, industries, governments, NGOs, faith organisations, pressure groups, social groups, and others which may include Diaspora and international organisations.

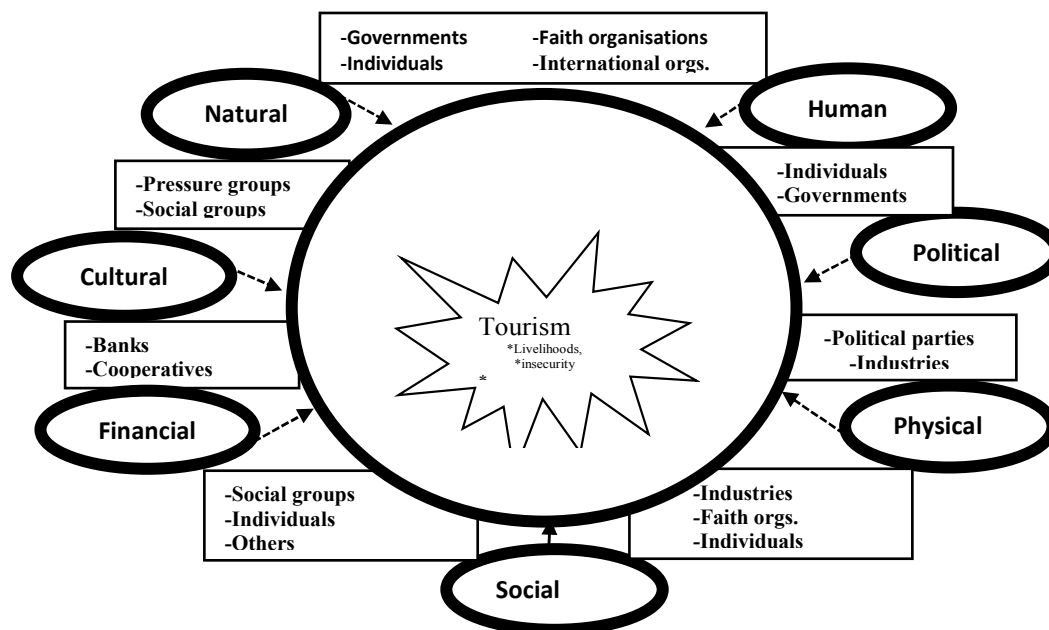


Figure 1: Conceptual framework for the study

METHODOLOGY

The Southwest Nigeria is one of the six geopolitical zones in Nigeria. It comprises six states, namely; Oyo, Osun, Ondo, Ogun, Ekiti, and Lagos States. The zone is specially blessed with arrays of idyllic touristic resources. The Southwest Nigeria as a destination is endowed with all year round clement weather, tracts of undistorted nature ranging from tropical forests, magnificent parks, rolling hills, waterfalls, diverse wildlife, beaches, and a host of others. To its credit, it is boastful of cultural and natural resources of museums, ancient slave sites, palaces, shrines, pristine culture, crafts and artistry, springs, mountains, hills, and most importantly a crop of hospitable people.

One most prominent tourism destination was purposively selected from each state; Oyo - Agodi Gardens, Ogun - Olumo Rock, Osun - Osun Osogbo Groove, Ondo - Idanre Hills, Ekiti - Ikogosi Warm Springs, and Lagos - National Theatre. Systematic random sampling technique was employed to select 30 residents (interval of 20) from each town of one per state, giving a total of 180 respondents. Residents were sourced from and within the neighbourhoods of the destinations; hence, familiarity to the community was paramount. Interview guided questionnaire was used to elicit information from the respondents. The questionnaire was sectioned into three, viz; community characteristics with checklist of infrastructure capitals, tourism resources, and agents of community transformation.

To measure capitals of infrastructure for community transformation - respondents were asked to indicate the possession of the items listed on infrastructure capitals. The level of sustainability towards infrastructure capital possession from the list of items matching six

categories of capitals provided on a 4 point scale on odd number continuum from 0 to 5 (putting the minimum at 0, maximum 5) (sustainably transforming (ST) - 5, fairly sustainably transforming (FST) - 3, minimally sustainably transforming (MST) - 1, and not sustainably transforming (NST) - 0). The grand mean was calculated for each capital and used to determine minimum and maximum sustainability. These were plotted into pentagon to reveal the collective possession of all the capitals and determine its optimal or minimal sustainability in the states. Respondents were asked to indicate their perceived agents of transformation in tourism destinations. Residents were asked to indicate Yes (1) or No (0) against 8 items. Frequency and percentage were calculated.

Community transformation was measured on community characteristics (experiences / observations) of respondents in the community, these were listed and scored as: not present = 0, present = 1. Data were analysed using regression analysis and factor analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Distribution of infrastructure capitals across the states in Southwest Nigeria

Figure 2 shows the distribution of capitals according to states. The radar is the most efficient presentation for capitals. It gives a pictorial outlook of the distribution of the capitals in comparison with others. Studying the radar in Figure 2, there is no state in Southwest Nigeria that has exhausted its optimal potential for community transformation. The use of radar reveals the size/scale of tourism infrastructure vis-à-vis community transformation. No state from the presentation had perfect radar of equal sides; and no state had optimised its points on

all sides - political, social, human, economic, cultural, and physical capitals. From the radar, it can be seen that “0” is at the centre which depicts No capital. The numbers graduate from 1 to 5 to depict level of capital sustainability. ‘5’ depicts highest sustainability any capital can have.

However, the level of sustainability is measured by evenness and skewedness of the pentagon. This is not surprising as each state was yet to exhibit all capitals at optimal levels. Lagos State (social=4, p=4.0, natural=3.1, economic=3.6, physical=3.8, cultural=3.3, human=3.7) had the radar shape that mostly depicted high level of sustainable transformation. Ondo, Osun, and Oyo States had skewed radar which depicts deficits in some infrastructure capitals. Ogun and Ondo States had more of natural capital but no commensurable levels of other capitals to give such level of

sustainable transformation. Oyo State had high level of physical capital but deficient in others to make up a commensurable sustainable transformation. Oyo and Ondo States had most skewed radars of physical and natural capitals respectively but without commensurable proportions/levels of other capitals to obtain meaningful sustainability. The implication of this is that uniform levels of infrastructure capitals give commendable level of transformation. Ogun State had slightly skewed radar towards natural capital (4.1), this level does not commensurate with the levels of other capitals, and hence, it is a waste. Osun State (social=2.1, p=1.4, natural=2.2, economic=1.8, physical=2.4, cultural=3.3, human=2.2) had the smallest and equally skewed radar that suggest low transformation.

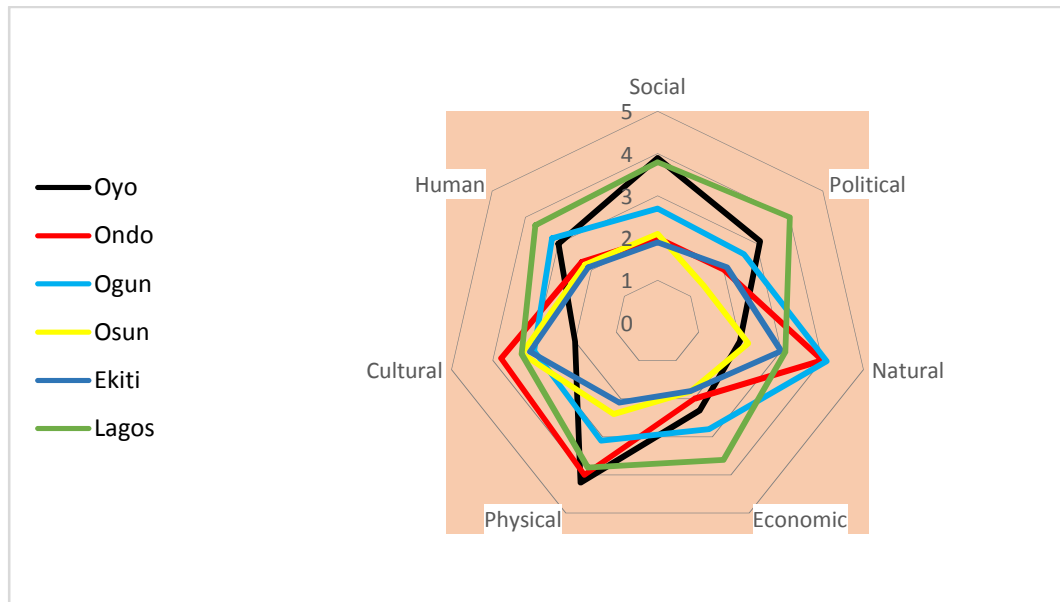


Figure 2: Distribution of infrastructure capitals in Southwest Nigeria

Agents of community transformation

Figure 3 shows the percent involvements of the different agents of community transformation. Governments (32.4%) at different levels had highest involvement in infrastructure intervention for communities. Individuals (15.1%) who were residents domestically and business wise had the second highest percentage of involvement in infrastructure for community transformation. Pressure groups (12.7%) which include political parties had the third involvements. The rest which included; industries (12.1%), NGOs (9.2%), others (7.0%) may include international organisations, social groups (6.3%), and faith organisations

(5.2%) included Christian and Islamic bodies also contributed in different percentages to infrastructure towards community transformation. The result is in line with Adebayo, Jegede, and Eniafe (2014) that government incurred cost on infrastructure towards community. The results corroborated Klugman (2014) that remarked the focus of NGOs on local-level development projects, usually filling gaps government services have not met. Adewusi (2013) also identified individuals as an agent of social change in the community. However, the level of involvement of these agents identified by this research was not revealed.

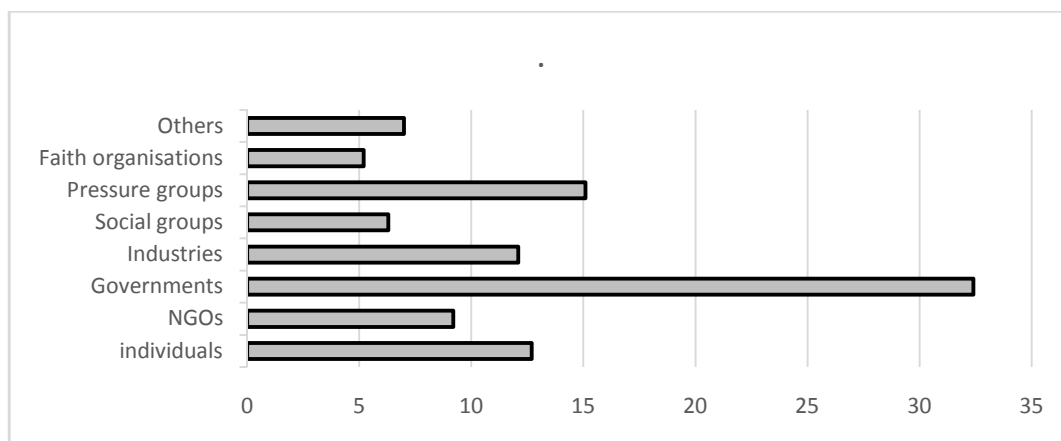


Figure 3: Distribution of agents of community transformation

Infrastructure capitals and community transformation

Table 1 shows the Eigen value of more than 0.3 for the six variables. Also, Cronbach alpha of 0.711 that is close to 1, the value for the analysis is determined as adequate considering statistical significance, hence, the scale is consistent and reliable. A satisfactory Kaiser Meyer Olkin (KMO) value of 0.787 was recorded. The Bartlett's test of sphericity was calculated as 2119.461. The finding shows that the variables were statistically significant at a level of 0.001. Based on KMO and Bartlett's tests score, factor analysis component factor analysis was run for identification of the principle components. Table 1 shows the seven capitals as well as the eigen values related to these factors, % variance explained and factor loadings (indicating which each item is associated with which factor). Total variance explained was 66.132%. Social capital ($\alpha = 0.799$) with variance explained as 10.319%; political capital ($\alpha = 0.811$), variance explained as 9.237%; natural capital ($\alpha = 0.781$), variance explained as 9.103%; economic capital ($\alpha = 0.614$) with variance explained as 10.117%; physical capital ($\alpha = 0.749$), variance explained as 10.312%; and cultural capital ($\alpha = 0.611$) with variance explained as 9.041%; and finally, human capital ($\alpha = 0.721$) with variance explained as 10.003% were significant.

The implication of the finding is that every capital item was suitable for infrastructure capital and all the capitals were significant to community transformation. The findings of Adewusi (2013) found that social, educational, economic, industrial, technological, agricultural, political, cultural and recreational developments were significant to development changes. The study also agreed with Jordan, Anil, and Munasib (2010) that social capital as social networks and cultural norms, believed to facilitate political participation and good governance. This implies that all the capitals are important for transformation as availability of some can make some others exist.

Contribution of infrastructure capitals toward community transformation

Table 2 shows social capital ($\beta = 0.164$; $p < 0.05$) was greater than 0.05 and significant at t-value 1.840; physical capital ($\beta = 0.174$; $p < 0.05$) showed significant contribution to community transformation, the Beta value greater than alpha 0.05 as well t value of 1.985; human capital ($\beta = 0.161$; $p < 0.05$) shows significant contribution to community transformation, the Beta value greater than alpha 0.05 as well t value of 1.733. Also, natural capital ($\beta = 0.159$; $p < 0.05$) shows significance with community transformation at t-value 1.613. Although natural capital seems to have a Beta-value that is neither less than 0.05 or greater than 0.05 hence, hypothesis is rejected as $p = 0.05$, even as it shows a high insignificant level of 0.506. Political capital ($\beta = 0.181$; $p > 0.05$) also showed no significant contribution to community transformation, the Beta value greater than alpha though, the t value of 0.617. Economic capitals ($\beta = 0.113$; $p > 0.05$) also shows significant prediction towards community transformation as its t value was 2.687 which very much greater than 0.05 significant level. Finally, the findings on cultural capital ($\beta = 0.130$; $p > 0.05$) shows no significant contribution to community transformation with t-value 1.329; though, the hypothesis is rejected as Beta-value was greater than 0.05. From the findings, only political capital did not show significant contribution to community transformation. The position is that without political capital in place, a community can be transformed if other capitals such as; physical, social, natural, economic, and natural are in place.

The finding of the study is in agreement with Emery and Flora (2006) that identified seven infrastructure capitals essential for transformation, viz. social, human, built, political, financial, cultural, and natural. The result also corroborated the finding that social capital was found to have highest influence on community transformation (Emery, and Flora, 2006). Social capital which included interaction / information, and ties that

people may have is very strong as it can be applied to work for other capitals. The study also agreed with Jordan, Anil, and Munasib (2010) that many researches treat social capital as a factor of production similar to human capital and physical capital (Jordan, Anil, and Munasib, 2010). The

findings was a also in agreement with Fang, Fan, Shen, and Song (2014) who found natural and human capitals exhibited a positive correlation with the farm livelihood strategy, while social and financial capitals were significant with non-farm .

Table 1: Factor analysis showing infrastructure capitals and community transformation

Factors / Variables	Factor loadings	%variation explained	Eigen value	Cron. alpha
Social		10.319	3.993	.799
Security apparatus	.744			
Road	.692			
Electricity/Water	.622			
Associations/groups	.651			
Image/reputation	.541			
Media/ICT	.612			
Political		9.237	2.994	.811
Policies	.812			
Rules and regulations	.797			
Govt. offices	.723			
International relations	.701			
Political offices	.700			
Natural		9.103	2.713	.781
Vegetation	.736			
River/springs	.713			
Weather	.819			
Wildlife	.747			
Land	.815			
Hill/Mountains	.727			
Economic		10.117	1.231	.614
Markets	.780			
SMEs	.816			
Stores	.630			
Banks	.611			
Wages	.553			
Physical		10.312	1.267	.749
Industries	.743			
Town planning	.701			
Location	.724			
Institutions	.722			
Faith buildings	.633			
Built structure	.610			
Sports	.774			
Cultural		9.041	1.131	.611
Festivals	.714			
Museum	.751			
Cuisines	.503			
Historical sites	.707			
Folklores	.613			
Dance	.536			
Music	.671			
Human		10.003	1.214	.721
Health	.743			
Individuals/people	.639			
Strength/stamina	.713			
Skill/knowledge	.717			
Total	68.132			

KMO Sampling Adequacy .787; Sphericity Test:Chi sq. 2119.461; df = 178; Sig. = 0.000; (α = 0.711)

Table 2: Regression analysis for community transformation

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	β	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.315	0.340		3.867	0.000
Social	0.150	0.082	0.164	1.840	0.068
Physical	0.148	0.074	0.174	1.985	0.059
Political	0.113	0.081	0.181	0.617	0.401
Natural	1.197	0.087	0.159	1.613	0.506
Economic	0.116	0.081	0.113	2.687	0.008
Human	0.161	0.081	0.184	1.733	0.060
Cultural	0.122	0.092	0.130	1.329	0.186

Dependent Variable: Community transformation

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Infrastructure capitals were found to have significant relationship with community transformation. It could be inferred from the capital pentagon that none of the states in Southwest Nigeria had optimised its potential in terms of capitals hence, none is optimally sustainably transforming. Lagos State was close, but not yet there as the web did not reflect a perfect/balanced pentagon. The situation in other states like Osun, Ondo, Ekiti, and Ogun is despicable as infrastructure capital assets pentagons were skewed or lop-sided giving an impression of unbalanced / unsustainable transformation. Social, physical, and natural capitals were most significant for community transformation. This is due to the fact that some capitals could come to exist and lead to acquisition of others. Social capital (group membership, networking.); physical capital (industries, built structures, etc.); and natural capital (weather, land, river, etc.) can bring about assets that will constitute economic capital (cooperatives, thrifts, markets, etc.); and human (people through migration, strength, knowledge, health, skill, etc.) among others.

It is recommended that:

- i. Since government is the principal stakeholder and the giant donor of infrastructure assets, it should put in place a system to regularly evaluate infrastructure capital of communities at different levels based on needs, to be able to attend to capital needs deficits for optimal sustainable transformation. Based on regular assessment, blue print / feedback on the state of infrastructure capital should be made available for other agents of community transformation to attend to deficit areas for optimal sustainable transformation. This will also give the mechanism for planning, managing, and maintenance of infrastructure.
- ii. Commercialisation - applying commercial operations in the public sector towards infrastructure supplies is apposite. To

achieve commensurable infrastructure for optimal sustainable transformation, there is need to conceive infrastructure capital as a 'service industry' to providing goods that meet customers' demands. This will encourage public or private sectors to run on business lines by having clear and coherent goals focused on delivering services with autonomous management.

- iii. Provision of infrastructure capital should be commensurable across board to give a worthwhile development.

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