# Assessment of Students' Satisfaction with Accommodation Facilities in Federal Universities in Southwestern Nigeria

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***ABSTRACT*** *This study examined the level of adequacy of accommodation facilities in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria. It also determined how satisfied students were with accommodation facilities in the study area. The study equally examined the influence of hostel accommodation on students' satisfaction in the study area. Descriptive survey research design using quantitative approach was employed in this study. The population for the study comprised 193, 526 students from the seven federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria. The study's sample was 1,144 students from three selected universities in the region. The study's instrument was tagged 'Students' Satisfaction with Hostel Facilities Questionnaire(SSHFQ)'. The analysis of data were done using simple percentages and weighted average. The results revealed that accommodation facilities in the study area were moderately available (2.5). The results further indicated that students were not satisfied with hostel facilities in the area of the study (42.25%). The results also indicated that hostel accommodation/ facilities ($\beta=1.45$; $p<0.05$) in terms of adequacy had significant influence on students' satisfaction in the area of the stud. It was concluded that hostel facilities were not adequately available in the area of the study and the level of adequacy was responsible for the how satisfied students were with hostel facilities. The study recommended that University management should build more hostel accommodation as well as regular maintenance of existing hostel facilities so as to have better and adequate hostel facilities.*

*Keywords: Hostel Facilities, Hostel Accommodation, Students' Satisfaction, On-Campus Accommodation, Off-Campus Accommodation*

## INTRODUCTION

The availability of housing for students is crucial for tertiary institutions to provide high-quality instruction. Shelter as identified by Abraham Maslow is one of the physiological needs of individuals without which life may not be worth living. Jiboye (2010) defined housing as any sort of long-term shelter for a man that offers him a sense of identity. He added that housing, in all of its forms is not just a place we live . Housing encompasses all of the social and welfare services and facilities that go into making it a livable community or neighbourhood. A healthy lifestyle and increased productivity therefore are direct products of adequate housing and its facilities.

The availability of dorms or other housing options, especially those run by the school administration, is among the key features that generally influences the decision of students and parents about which institution to attend. Parents prefer their children or wards to be in a school that has provision for hostel accommodation for the students, as they perceive that students are safer on campus than off- campus. Students and parents are favourably disposed to any university with standard students' accommodation and sufficient hostel facilities such as toilets and bathrooms, potable water, electricity supply, waste disposal, recreational facilities, security, internet facility, kitchenette, room size, laundry, fire extinguishing devices, foam/ mattresses, drainage system among other facilities that can enhance students' comfort. The availability, adequacy, accessibility and functionality of these facilities could go a long way in determining the preference, utilisation and the satisfaction of students with the accommodation or housing and its amenities. The amount and caliber of infrastructure that is accessible, according to Subair, Okotoni, and Adebakin (2012), determines how eager students are to study. They emphasised that having enough and readily available physical infrastructure is not only vital to meeting basic standards but also a crucial component of creating a positive learning atmosphere.

### Statement of Problem
Recently, there have been public outcries on the state of hostel or housing facilities in Southwestern Nigeria' federal universities. It has been observed that the carrying capacity of the accommodation are being over stretched as a result of upsurge in the population of students, coupled with poor maintenance culture. This has resulted in overcrowding of the hostel. The overcrowded state of the hostels could have also impacted negatively on the hostel facilities with its attendant consequences on students' psychological,

emotional health condition and ultimately satisfaction with the existing facilities.  It is in the light of this that this study is aimed at investigating the state of and  the level  of satisfaction of students with hostel  or  accommodation  amenities  in  Southwestern Nigeria' federal universities.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Students' accommodation or students' hostel can be seen as shelter provided for students either by school owners or private individuals during students' stay in the college or university. In most cases, students' accommodation serves different purposes. It serves as living room where students sleep and rest during the day and at night. It could also serve as reading room for students particularly in the absence of school library or due to distance to school library.

Providing accommodation to students is a crucial welfare service for students in tertiary institutions. Quality living arrangements can improve students' emotional and psychological health, leading to positive impacts on their academic performance and interpersonal relationships. According to Ghani and Suleiman (2016), housing is a fundamental human right and basic need essential for a happy, fulfilling, and productive standard of living. They also emphasised the significant impact of students' accommodation on development, academic success, and communal existence.

Price, Matzdorf, Smith, and Agahi (2003) opined that students' housing or accommodation is one of the amenities that students take into account when choosing the school they want to attend.  As a result of this, it is crucial that housing and accommodation for students be given top priority by educational institutions, especially universities, when creating institutions' master plans and organising and implementing students' welfare programmes.

In order to further improve the study-learning experience, the university housing for students may include amenities like bedrooms which in most cases can also be used for sleeping and studying, restrooms, kitchens, laundry rooms, common areas, and internet access. Abramson (2009) submitted that other facilities and amenities that can make life more comfortable and worth living include dinning rooms or facilities, parking space, bookshop, Automated Teller Machines, mini markets among others. School residential apartments are accommodation facilities offered by  educational institutions like the university that students may occupy for a predetermined amount of time. These halls of residence could be catered or self-catering, mixed sex, or single sex. The cost of securing hall of residence is usually lower than private hostel built by capitalists whose primary aim is making profit. Different universities have policies and procedures for securing school built accommodation as well as rules that guide the usage. Among the rules and regulations that guide the operation of most school hostel facilities include visiting hour regulation, quietness hours, consumption of substances regulation and opening and closing hours. These accommodations are typically in short supply and offer low-income students an additional benefit due to their affordable price, proximity to lecture halls, and availability of social amenities.

The condition of various components that make up students' accommodation could go a long way in determining students' level of satisfaction with accommodation provided, which could also affect their general well -being as well as their academic performance. Studies have shown that the factors that determine students' satisfaction with hall of residence can either be physical  variable, social variable  or management variable. Physical variables are those relating to the physical attributes of a building and its surroundings. This also relates to the condition of various facilities that make up students' accommodation. According to studies, a number of factors affect students' satisfaction with school accommodation. These factors include security measures, privacy and dwelling design, room size and the duration to occupy such room, value of the accommodation, property  adequacy and availability of hostel, adaptation and flexibility of spaces, and housing adequacy (Day, 2000; Fang, 2006; Berkoz, Turk & Kellekci, 2009; Mohit, Ibrahim & Rashid 2010; Patricia &Yusof, 2013). All these factors among others directly emphasise the relevance of physical attributes of hostel accommodation and its surroundings on residents' satisfaction.

The social aspects that determine the level of students' satisfaction with their school residential apartments relate to the individual qualities or traits of the people living in the hostel as well as their emotions and opinions of the surrounding area. Research has found certain social aspects that influence students' contentment with their housing, including the personality traits of the residents, their perception of the quality and physical comfort of the residence, their relationship with management staff, whether they own their home, total income, opportunity to be part of hall's decision making process, cleanliness, safety, residence programming, positive roommate bonds, allowing students the freedom to select their own roommate, the social density, the kitchen, tailed bathroom and storage facilities or amenities (Elsinga & Hoekstra, 2005; Frank & Enkawa, 2008; Amole, 2009; Khozaei, Ayub & Hassan, 2010).

The management factors affecting students' housing satisfaction are various rules, regulations and policies that guide access to school accommodation as well as rules guiding the usage. In most federal universities in Nigeria for example, access to accommodation for first year students is on the basis of first come first serve. In other words, students that register early have higher chance of securing accommodation than those that register late. The priority of school accommodation is also for final year students. This practice is usually because of inadequacy of building that can accommodate all students in the university. It can therefore be posited that among the major challenges facing students' access to school based accommodation in universities is inadequate hall of residence that can

accommodate admitted students. Alani, Okunola and Subair (2010) submitted that the low level of students' satisfaction and negative attitude towards education are attributed to inadequate amenities in universities. The issue of maintenance of existing hall of residence is another management factor affecting students' housing satisfaction in universities in Nigeria. Subair, Okotoni and Adebakin (2012) found that poor maintenance culture is responsible for poor state of infrastructure in both federal and state universities in Nigeria.

Most hall of residence and their facilities in most federal and state universities in Nigeria are in deplorable conditions. Most of the halls of residence have no potable water, good and functional toilets, good sanitary conditions and other facilities that could make students' life comfortable. Inadequacy of hall of residence has also resulted into overcrowding which has resulted into outbreak of diseases and rising cases of insecurity among students in the hostels (Ayuba, Abdul & Abdulrahman, 2018; Nwanekezie & Mendie, 2019; Subair, 2020; Olanrewaju, Garba & Onigbogi, 2022). Babatope (2011) opined that the inadequacy of necessary components of hostel facilities could have negative consequences on students' behaviour, such as disruptive behaviour, stress, overcrowding, lack of concentration and gradual deterioration of influential factors that shape the behaviour of students.

The current state of students' housing in Nigeria also showed that neither the government nor the management of various institutions have given students' housing or accommodation the attention it deserve. Ubong (2007) noted that though housing for students is a crucial part of student personnel management, it has not been given deserved attention by concerned authorities. He also emphasised that poor maintenance of the facilities and services of housing for students is a common occurrence in both federal and state universities in Nigeria. He stressed that various sicknesses have been reported among students in school hostels due to unhygienic conditions and insufficient waste management system.

Some students in universities in Nigeria had missed some examinations leading to extra year of study because examination time table was changed and the students were not aware owing to being off -campus. Accommodation for students is therefore important for students' socialisation and full concentration on academic pursuits which in turn will improve academic performance. For any student to perform well academically, there is the need for such student to be physically, emotionally and psychologically fit. Students' accommodation therefore contributes greatly to the general well- being of students.

Owing to the numerous individual and institutional benefits associated with accommodation, university management in various higher educational institutions should carry out regular inspection of various facilities in students' hostel accommodation with the view to ascertaining the functionality of the facilities and prompt maintenance where and when necessary. Government, university management and relevant stakeholders should be ready to fund and invest in accommodation for students in various higher educational institutions. This is imperative because the physical, emotional and psychological wellbeing of the students can be affected by availability, adequacy and functionality of existing accommodation which in turn can affect their academic performance.

### Research Objectives
The general objective of the study was to examine the influence of hostel accommodation on students' satisfaction in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria.
Specifically, the study assessed the level of hostel facilities in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria. It determined the satisfaction of the students with hostel facilities, and furthermore, examined the influence of hostel accommodation on students' satisfaction in the study area.

### Research Questions
Two research questions were generated from the objectives of the study:
1. What is the level of adequacy of hostel facilities in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria?
2. How satisfied were students with hostel facilities in the study area?

### Hypothesis
An hypothesis was also formulated in line with the objective of the study:
There is no significant influence of hostel accommodation on students' satisfaction in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS
This study employed descriptive survey research design using quantitative approach. The study population comprised 193,526 students of the seven federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria. These universities are; Obafemi Awolowo University(OAU) Ile Ife, Osun State, University of Ibadan (UI), Ibadan, Oyo State, University of Lagos (UNILAG), Akoka, Lagos State, Federal University of Agriculture (FUNAB), Abeokuta, Ogun State, Federal University of Technology, Akure (FUTA), Ondo State, Federal University Oye-Ekiti (FUOYE), Ekiti State and Federal University of Health Sciences (FUHSI), Ila- Orangun, Osun State.

*Table 1: Universities Distribution by Students Enrolment*

| UNIVERSITIES | Total Number of Students |
|---|---|
| OAU | 35,000 |
| UI | 42,000 |
| FUNAB | 20,000 |
| UNILAG | 55,000 |
| FUTA | 15,000 |
| FUOYE | 26,000 |
| FUHSI | 526 |
| **Total** | **193,526** |

*Source: Institutions' Admission Offices, 2024*

### Sample and Technique

The sample for the study comprised 1,144 students. Multistage sampling procedure was used in the selection of the samples. In the first stage, OAU, Ile-Ife, UI, Ibadan and UNILAG, Lagos were purposively selected. The justification for the selection of the three universities was that they may require more welfare services in terms of hostel accommodation because of the students' population in the institutions. In addition, 381, 381 and 382 students were proportionately selected from OAU, UI and UNILAG respectively through the use of Research Advisors (2006) at 0.05 level of significance. The students were eventually selected using accidental sampling technique.

### Instrument and procedure

One adapted instrument was used for the study, namely; 'Students' Satisfaction with Hostel Facilities Questionnaire (SSHFQ)'. In order to determine the validity of the instrument, the instrument was given to experts in the field of Educational Management and Test and Measurement. Necessary corrections were made by the experts to ensure the appropriateness of the instrument. To determine the reliability of the instrument, the validated version of the questionnaire was trial tested using 50 students of Federal University of Technology, Akure, Ondo State. The institution was outside of the study sample but within the population of the study. The trial test was done within an interval of two weeks. Their responses were collected and analysed through the use of Pearson-Product Moment Correlation statistics. The results on the scale of reliability indicated that SSHFQ has co-efficient of 0.79 . This was considered high enough for reliability.

### Data Collection and Analysis

Data was gathered through the validated questionnaire and were analysed using percentages, weighted averages and Regression Analysis.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Research Question 1**: What is the level of adequacy of hostel facilities in federal universities in Southwestern?

*Table 2: Students' Responses on the Level of Adequacy of Hostel Facilities in Federal Universities in Southwestern Nigeria*

| | ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES | SA (%) | A (%) | D (%) | SD (%) | WA | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tables and chairs | 33 (3) | 75 (6.8) | 409 (37) | 589 (53.2) | 1.67 | Inadequate |
| 2 | Firefighting equipment | 76 (6.9) | 127 (11.5) | 447 (40.3) | 457 (41.3) | 2.02 | Inadequate |
| 3 | Common rooms | 229 (20.7) | 681 (61.5) | 129 (11.6) | 69 (6.2) | 3.8 | Adequate |
| 4 | Kitchenette | 73 (6.6) | 165 (14.9) | 621 (56.1) | 248 (22.4) | 2.27 | Inadequate |
| 5 | Reading rooms | 410 (37) | 565 (51) | 31 (2.8) | 102 (9.2) | 3.35 | Adequate |
| 6 | Bed and beddings | 36 (3.3) | 86 (7.8) | 407 (36.7) | 578 (52.2) | 2.80 | Adequate |

| 7 | Toilet and bathroom | 164 (14.8) | 161 (14.5) | 413 (37.3) | 370 (33.4) | 2.4 | Inadequate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Potable water for cooking and laundry | 73 (6.6) | 165 (14.9) | 621 (56.1) | 248 (22.4) | 2.27 | Inadequate |
| 10 | Waste management / waste disposal | 229 (20.7) | 681 (61.5) | 129 (11.6) | 69 (6.2) | 3.8 | Adequate |
| 11 | Parking space | 112 (10.1) | 444 (40.1) | 510 (46) | 42 (3.8) | 3.07 | Adequate |
| 12 | Internet facilities | 46 (4.2) | 226 (20.4) | 700 (63.2) | 135 (12.2) | 2.41 | Inadequate |
| 13 | Electricity supply/ standby generator/ solar | 233 (21) | 280 (25.3) | 363 (32.8) | 232 (20.9) | 2.45 | Inadequate |
| 14 | Electrical fittings (bulbs, sockets) | 164 (14.8) | 507 (45.8) | 314 (28.3) | 123 (11.1) | 2.96 | Adequate |
| 15 | Security | 229 (20.7) | 493 (44.5) | 317 (28.6) | 69 (6.2) | 3.45 | Adequate |
| 16 | CCTV cameras | 32 (2.9) | 75 (6.8) | 410 (37) | 657 (53.3) | 2.0 | Inadequate |
| 17 | Automated Teller Machine | 99 (8.9) | 100 (9.1) | 69 (6.2) | 840 (75.8) | 1.91 | Inadequate |
| 18 | Book Shelf | 164 (14.8) | 507 (45.8) | 314 (28.3) | 123 (11.1) | 2.4 | Inadequate |
| | Weighted Average | | | | | 2.5 | Moderately Available |

**Fieldwork, 2024**

Table 1 depicts the level of adequacy of hostel facilities in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria. According to the Table , the hostel facilities that were reported to be adequate were common rooms(3.8), reading rooms (3.35), bed and beddings (2.6), waste management/ waste disposal (3.8), Parking space ( 3.07), electricity supply/ standby generator/ solar (3.7), Electrical fittings (bulbs, sockets) (2.84) and security (3. 45). On the other hands, the facilities that were reported not to be adequate were: tables and chair (1.67), firefighting equipment (2.02), kitchenette (2.27), internet facilities (2.41), CCTV cameras (2.0), Automated Teller Machines (1.91), Potable water for cooking and laundry (2.27), toilet and bathroom (2.4) and book shelf (2.4). From the result above, it can be established that the level of adequacy of hostel facilities in the study area was moderate with a weighted average of 2.5

**Research Question 2:** How satisfied were students with hostel facilities in the study area?

*Table 2: Responses on Students' Satisfaction were with Hostel Facilities*

| | ACCOMMODATION Please indicate how satisfied you are with the following: | Highly Satisfied (%) | Fairly Satisfied (%) | Not Satisfied (%) | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tables and chairs | 110 (9.9) | 409 (37) | 589 (53.1) | Not satisfied |
| 2 | Firefighting equipment | 300 (27) | 321 (29) | 487 (44) | Not satisfied |
| 3 | Common rooms | 229 (20.7) | 681 (61.5) | 198 (17.8) | Fairly satisfied |
| 4 | Kitchenette | 73 (6.6) | 165 (14.9) | 621 (56.1) | Not satisfied |
| 5 | Reading rooms | 565 (51) | 410 (37) | 133 (12) | Highly satisfied |
| 6 | Bed and beddings | 123 (11.1) | 578 (52.2) | 407 (36.7) | Fairly satisfied |
| 7 | Toilet and bathroom | 164 (14.8) | 384 (34.7) | 560 (50.5) | Not satisfied |
| 9 | Potable water for cooking and laundry | 239 | 621 | 248 | Fairly satisfied |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (21.5) | (56.1) | (22.4) | |
| 10 | Waste management / waste disposal | 198 | 681 | 229 | Fairly satisfied |
| | | (17.9) | (61.4) | (20.7) | |
| 11 | Parking space | 622 | 444 | 42 | Highly satisfied |
| | | (56.1) | (40.1) | (3.8) | |
| 12 | Internet facilities | 182 | 226 | 700 | Not satisfied |
| | | (16.4) | (20.4) | (63.2) | |
| 13 | Electricity supply/ standby generator/ solar | 260 | 233 | 615 | Not satisfied |
| | | (23.5) | (21) | (55.5) | |
| 14 | Electrical fittings (bulbs, sockets) | 314 | 570 | 224 | Fairly satisfied |
| | | (28.3) | (51.4) | (20.3) | |
| 15 | Security | 317 | 722 | 69 | Fairly satisfied |
| | | (28.6) | (65.2) | (6.2) | |
| 16 | CCTV Cameras | 78 | 341 | 689 | Not satisfied |
| | | (7) | (30.8) | (62.2) | |
| 17 | Automated Teller Machine | 99 | 169 | 840 | Not satisfied |
| | | (8.9) | (15.3) | (75.8) | |
| 18 | Book Shelf | 224 | 571 | 313 | Fairly satisfied |
| | | (20.3) | (51.5) | (28.2) | |
| | | **20.5** | **37.8** | **42.25** | **Not satisfied** |

*Source: Fieldwork, 2024*

Table 2 shows how satisfied students were with housing facilities in Southwestern Nigeria' federal universities. The Table showed that students were highly satisfied with reading rooms and parking space. Students were fairly or averagely satisfied with bookshelf, electrical fittings, security, potable water for drinking and washing, waste disposal/ waste management, beds and beddings and common rooms. It was also discovered from the Table that students lacked satisfaction with power supply/ standby generator/ solar, Automated Teller Machine, internet facilities, toilet and bathroom, kitchenette, firefighting equipment, tables and chairs and CCTV camera. It can therefore be established from the results that students' satisfaction with housing facilities was directly proportionate to the level of adequacy of the facilities. It was discovered that students were highly or moderately satisfied with facilities that were rated to be adequate while students were dissatisfied with facilities that were rated to be inadequate. It can therefore be stressed that the provision of adequate hostel facilities would increase and improve students' satisfaction with hostel facilities in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria.

**Hypothesis**

$H_{01}$: There is no significant influence of hostel accommodation on students' satisfaction in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria.

**Table 4  Model Summary**

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | .922[a] | 0.86 | 0.76 | 12.09268 |

The R-squared value ($R^2$) is 0.860, which means that approximately 86% of the variation in students' satisfaction can be explained by the predictor variable accommodation in the model

**Table 5          Summary of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)**

| Model | Sum of Squares | Df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regression | 30051.09 | 7 | 4293.013 | 29.357 | .000[b] |
| 1 | Residual | 146817.909 | 1004 | 146.233 | | |
| | Total | 176868.999 | 1011 | | | |

The ANOVA Table shows that the regression model is statistically significant. The F-statistic of 29.357 with a p-value of .000 suggests that the predictor variable has a significant effect on students' satisfaction.

**Table 6  The Results of Regression Analysis: Model Summary**

| Model | Variable | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | T | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 20.894 | 3.095 | | 15.054 | 0.000 |
| | Accommodation | 1.407 | 0.355 | 1.452 | 1.146 | 0.000 |

**Constant (Intercept)**: The constant term is 20.894. This represents the predicted students' satisfaction when the predictor variable is set to zero. However, since it is unlikely that the predictor variable can be zero in this context; this value might not have a practical interpretation.
**Accommodation**: The coefficient is 1.407 with a p-value of .000. A one-unit increase in accommodation is associated with an increase of 1.407 units in students' satisfaction. The Beta value (1.452) indicates a positive influence

**Discussion of Findings**
The results of data analysis on the level of adequacy of accommodation facilities in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria revealed that hostel facilities were moderately or fairly adequate. The findings indicated that some hostel facilities such as common rooms, reading rooms, bed and beddings, waste management/ waste disposal, parking space, electrical fittings (bulbs, sockets) and security were reported to be adequately available. However, electricity supply/ standby generator/ solar, tables and chair, firefighting equipment, kitchenette, internet facilities, CCTV cameras, Automated Teller Machines, toilet and bathroom, potable water for drinking and laundering and book shelf, were reported to be inadequate. This was in tandem with the findings of Alani, Okunola and Subair (2010) who found that hostel accommodation and amenities were not adequately available in universities in South-Western Nigeria. The findings of this study is also in tandem with the findings of Nwanekezie and Mendie (2019) who found that waste disposal, security were in good condition while internet, toilet and bathrooms and laundry were reported to be in bad condition in University of Uyo, AkwaIbom State, Nigeria. This is not far from the findings of Subair (2020) who found that hostel accommodation in Nigerian universities were fairly functional, fairly utilised and fairly maintained. Similarly, Subair and Adeniyi (2021) found that hostel facilities in Nigerian universities were averagely available, fairly accessible and fairly adequate.

The results of analysis on how satisfied students were with hostel facilities revealed that students were not satisfied with hostel facilities in the study area. Students were highly satisfied with some hostel facilities, students were fairly or averagely satisfied with some facilities while students were dissatisfied with some facilities. Students were highly satisfied with reading rooms and parking space. Students were fairly or averagely satisfied with bookshelf, electrical fittings, security, potable water for drinking and washing, waste disposal/ waste management, beds and beddings and common rooms. Students were dissatisfied with electricity supply/ solar/ standby generator, Automated Teller Machine, internet facilities, toilet and bathroom, kitchenette, firefighting equipment, tables and chairs and CCTV camera.  This is in line with the findings of Ajayi, Nwosu and Ajani who found that students in Federal University of Technology, Akure, Nigeria were dissatisfied with toilet, laundry and firefighting equipment. Nwanekezie and Mendie (2019), Adilieme (2019), Odefadehan, Ugwumba, Oyebola and Babamboni (2022) and Eteng, Mfon and John (2022) found that students in public universities in Nigeria were averagely satisfied with the hostel facilities in their institutions.

It can therefore be established from the foregoing that the quality, condition availability and adequacy of hostel facilities in tertiary institution are key predictors of students' satisfaction with hostel facilities. Students will be happy with their hostel accommodation when the amenities are adequate and well-maintained; when the facilities are insufficient and badly-maintained, students will naturally become dissatisfied. This supports the findings of Alani, Okunola, and Subair (2010), who noted that insufficient welfare

services, such as dorm accommodation, were provided at institutions in South-Western Nigeria and appeared to be the cause of students' low desire to learn and low level of satisfaction.

The results on the influence of hostel accommodation on students' satisfaction revealed that hostel accommodation had positive significant influence on students' satisfaction in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria. This finding is in support of Gabbianelli and Pencarelli (2021) who found that general amenities and room amenities such as interactions, cleanliness, internet connection, laundry service, common study rooms, perceived security,room temperature, courtesy, value for money and availability and adequacy of the staff among others had significant positive impact on students' satisfaction in universities. According to Azeez, Taiwo, Mogadishu, Allison, and Bello (2016), a number of housing standards, including the state of the bathrooms and toilets, the size and number of occupants in the room, the drainage system, the hostel's waste disposal policy, its security, the availability of water, the hostel's cleanliness and healthfulness, its proximity to lecture halls, the privacy of individual rooms, and hostel maintenance, have a substantial impact on how satisfied students are with their hostel accommodation. In the study of Nhlabathi (2021) carried out in South Africa, the study found that washroom facilities, support services, leisure room and building quality all had influence on students' loyalty to their residences.

## CONCLUSION

The study concluded that accommodation amenities were averagely available in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria. It also concluded that students were highly satisfied with some hostel facilities, fairly or averagely satisfied with some, while they were not satisfied with some facilities in the study area. Overall hostel accommodation was found to have significant influence on students' satisfaction.

## RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings of this study, the study recommended the following in order to keep students satisfied with hostels and accommodation facilities in Southwestern Nigeria's federal universities:

1. Federal government is encouraged to increase budgetary allocation to education in line with the 26 percent of annual budget to a nations' education as recommended by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). This would enable university to carry out regular maintenance of existing facilities and even build/ buy new facilities when necessary.
2. University management should ensure that hostel facilities are regularly maintained in order to keep them in good condition.
3. Alumni and corporate organisations should support the university by building new hostel and equipping them with modern facilities.
4. Students using existing hostels should desist from destructive behaviour and should see all hostel facilities as property that need to be taken care of by them.

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