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ASSESSMENT OF STUDENTS' SATISFACTION WITH CAMPUS SECURITY MEASURES IN SOUTHWESTERN NIGERIA FEDERAL UNIVERSITIES

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ABSTRACT

This study assessed the security measures available to students in Federal Universities in Southwestern Nigeria. It also determined the satisfaction of students with security measures in the study area. The study furthermore assessed the relationship between campus security and students' satisfaction. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The study's population was 193,526 students and 2,174 security personnel drawn from the seven federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria. The sample was 1,144 students and 57 security personnel selected from three selected universities in the region. The instruments for the study were tagged 'Campus Security Questionnaire for Students (CSQS) and Campus Security Questionnaire for Security Personnel (CSQSP). Data were analysed using percentages and Pearson' Product Moment Correlation.The results showed that various security measures available to secure students in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria were: stiff penalties for criminals (92.35%), security check at campus gate (87.65%), frequent day and night security patrol (84.9%), regular security awareness (84.7%), functional ambulances and ambulance services (82.5%) among others. Furthermore, the results indicated that students' level of satisfaction with campus security was moderate (59.6%). The results also revealed that there was significant relationship (r=0.75< 0.05) between campus security and students' satisfaction. It was concluded that security measures were adequately available in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria. The study recommended regular sensitisation and education of students on security reporting procedures as well as the need to be security conscious while on campus or outside campus.

Keywords: Campus Security, Security Management, Security Personnel, students' satisfaction

Introduction

The ranking of any university among the comity of nations is dependent on many factors among which is the safety and security of lives and property in such an institution. The level of respect, recognition, continuous existence as well as the level of achieving the purpose for the establishment of a university can be determined by the level of campus security among other factors. As a community of people, the security of staff, students, visitors and protection of tangible and intangible property of the institution and

is extremely vital. Apart from the formulation and implementation of policies on academic activities, another function that university management should take as priority is the security management of the institution as this affects the realisation of general and specific objectives of the university.

Maintaining the safety of the academic setting is crucial for learning activities. Every educational establishment has a duty of protecting itself, its students, staff, and any guests while they are on campus performing business. The National School Board Association (2013) states that "it is the duty of every school to provide adequate safety and security against accidents, emergencies and injuries". “They must make proactive strategies that consider possible hazards and calamities reduction in all its forms”. It is on this note that Okebukola (as cited in Youdeowei & Iruoma, 2015) posited that the absence of secured educational environments poses significant threat to the future of the world. In other words, teaching and learning can only take place in an environment that is free from intimidation, harassment, fear and any other situation that will affect physical and psychological state of the students negatively. Okotoni (2021); Akoiroro and Okon (2015) submitted that it is pertinent for any organisation, including the university to put in place good and effective security measures and strategies for staff, students and all lives and property that would ensure conducive atmosphere for learning and the pursuit of the university’s goals and objectives.

The importance of strategically repositioning security personnel within universities to effectively address recurring security issues and challenges is paramount and cannot be overemphasised. The increasing students and staff population, as well as the emergence of new types of crime, necessitate additional responsibilities for security personnel, thereby requiring the implementation of new strategies to effectively address these challenges. This is crucial because as stated by Gomme and Micucci (cited by Ekpoh, Edet and Ukpong, 2020), the belief that the campus is unsafe can negatively impact the academic and social experiences of students and faculty, as well as hindering schools’ capacity to attract and retain both students and staff. He added that “this has had a negative impact on staff and students' social and academic lives on campus”.

Universities are not immune to the rising trend of insecurity that is occurring globally. The global community is becoming increasingly concerned about the growing insecurity in academic environments. It was possible for good teaching and learning to occur in relatively secure and tranquil educational settings in earlier ages, but as recent events have shown, the situation is no longer the same. Adesola (2020); Mensah, Baafi, Arthur, Somuah, and Mprah (2019) submitted that because of several security issues and challenges, university campuses are no longer thought to be safe places for employees and students.

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Tertiary institutions, particularly universities in Nigeria are not spared in the occurrence of campus insecurity as well as crimes and criminalities. The security challenges being experienced in the larger society in Nigeria has crept in into the tertiary institutions in Nigeria and has resulted into loss of lives, destruction of individual and university property, as well as disruption of academic activities. This is supported by Badiora (2017) and Oakes (2009) who observed that frequent occurrence of crimes and criminalities in tertiary institutions in Nigeria have increased to an alarming rate that it has continued to be issues of national debate. Among security challenges that have been reported in tertiary institutions in Nigeria include abduction, cult-related behaviours, sexual assault, drug misuse, unlawful possession of firearms, conflicts between students and local communities, intrusion of pastoralists onto campus grounds, student unrest, rioting, and demonstrations, disputes arising from Students' Union elections, encroachment into school property, burglary, robbery, theft, sexual harassment and various other criminal activities (Dyege, Agbe & Idoko, 2021; Temitope, Owoyemi, Obi & Oluwajuyigbe, 2020).

Safe and secure campus in any educational institution can be seen as *Sine qua non* to the realisation of the goals and objectives of the institution, as well as the maximisation of the individual's potential within the educational institution. However, in recent times, there have been public outcries on the state of security in various educational institutions in Nigeria. Studies have shown that the security challenges in the larger society have crept in to educational institutions particularly the university. Specifically, there have been reports and records of attacks and security threat to the university community in various tertiary institutions in Nigeria. Cases of attempted theft, robbery, kidnapping, rape, cultist attack, fear and terror are now becoming the order of the day in public tertiary institutions across Nigeria (Adewale, Adebayo & Afolabi, 2023; Adeyemi & Olotu, 2020; Nwakpa, 2015; Okafor & Okafor, 2011; Okotoni, 2021).

These waves of insecurity have imposed untold hardship, fear and terror on staff, students and university communities. These have also led to loss of lives, property and dents on the image of public tertiary institutions in Nigeria among the comity of nations. Stakeholders in tertiary education in Nigeria have however debated on whether public universities in Nigeria are equipped with adequate security measures to secure lives and property of staff and students within the institutions and the level of students' satisfaction with these measures. It is against this background that this study is aimed at investigating security measures available to secure staff and students as well as students' satisfaction with such measures.

Literature Review

Campus security can be seen as all measures put in place by the government or an institution's management to protect staff, students as well as tangible and intangible

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properties that belong to the institution or stakeholders within and outside the institution. Campus security can also be viewed as various methods, strategies, tools or gadgets, as well as personnel that are employed by school management to prevent the occurrence of crimes and criminalities that might hamper the smooth running of educational institutions, and that could hinder the realisation of the goals and objectives of an educational institution.

The issue of campus security management in tertiary institutions is rapidly becoming a priority in all tertiary institutions across the world. This is because criminal activities have recently become complex and sophisticated in all societies. Every parent wants to send their wards to a school where their safety will be guaranteed. Every academic and non-academic staff wants to work in an environment that is free from threat or danger while government officials or university regulatory bodies want to visit only schools where their security and safety will be guaranteed and where their lives will not be threatened. It is against this background that the issue of campus security management should be taken as priority by all university management be it federal, state or private universities.

Campus security management has been described as the process of procuring, controlling and organising and maximising the use of available human and materials resources in the university in order to protect the asset of the university and the people. It can also be seen as a deliberate effort from school management to avoid or reduce risk within the university settings. Jehanzeb and Bangash (2019); Moore (2017); Smah (2001): Adejoh (2020) viewed campus security management as the process of identifying an organisation's assets, which encompass individuals, buildings, machinery, systems and information and subsequently creating, documenting, and executing policies and procedures to safeguard these assets.

Campus security management can therefore be summarised as an aspect of university management that deals with deliberate and conscious efforts of reducing or eradicating conditions of insecurity, threat and danger that might undermine corporate existence of a university or that can prevent the university from achieving its set goals and objectives.

The primary role of safety measures in higher education institutions is to foster a conducive setting for education and to contribute to a peaceful, harmonious atmosphere for work and residence. It is imperative for the university and campus security department to collaborate in establishing strategies aimed at achieving a comprehensive security strategy that upholds the fundamental principles of open discourse, free inquiry and creativity that underpin the academic milieu. Okebukola (as cited in Youdeowei & Iruoma, 2015; Akpoiroro and Okon (2015) posited that the absence of secured educational environments poses a significant threat to the

future of the world. The author provides three justifications for this claim: firstly, the inability to ensure security undermines the potential of education to address health, food, employment, enrollment, and energy goals; secondly, the lack of safe schools hinders the realisation of universal education; and finally, the pursuit of quality education by all nations is impeded without safe and secured educational environment.

University management is therefore saddled with the responsibility of ensuring the security or safety of staff and students, as well as other critical infrastructure within the university. The university environment is expected to be safe for students during the day and at night in order to go about their academic routines without any fear of intimidation, harassment and molestation. Similarly, the staff, particularly the lecturers should be free from intimidation or threat to their lives in the course of discharging their legitimate assignment.

In order to achieve safe and secure university community, the Vice Chancellor who also serves as the chief security accounting officer in the university could be constantly and regularly updated on the current security situation in various parts of the university. Regular meetings could also be organised with experts within and outside the school with the view to designing and implementing best security practices. Similarly, in order to achieve improved campus security, there could be regular feedback, comments, complaints or objections from the students as the customers. The feedback could help the university management to have information on the state of security in the institutions.

Furthermore, in order to guarantee safety and security for staff and students as well as properties in the university, the university management and security department need to map out strategies at arresting perennial security challenges in the university. There should be provision for modern security gadgets such as CCTV cameras, security locked, security doors, security cabinets, security alarms, security scanner, security spray, security handcuffs, security shock, security radio or phone, security lighting and so on. There should also be provision of patrol vehicles for security personnel, lighting of campus environment at night, erection of perimeter fencing to prevent intruders, regular patrol of campus surroundings by security personnel among others. If all these gadgets are available without trained personnel, the gadgets might be good for nothing. It is therefore imperative for university management to engage in training and retraining of security personnel in order to be able to discharge their duties effectively and efficiently (Asiyai & Oghuvbu, 2020; Mensah *et al*, 2019; Okpe & Igwebuike, 2019).

Since the issue of security is everyone's responsibility, it is therefore pertinent for all stakeholders within the educational system to collaborate and join efforts with school management at combating all forms of insecurity that might be threatening the

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cooperative existence of the institution. Students and university community member must be fully aware of the security and safety issues on and around the campus and must take prompt actions to prevent and report any illegal or inappropriate activities around the campus. This is not far from the opinion of Casell (2006) and Noor (2015) who opined that the best security practice for creating a safe, secured and successful school environment can only be achieved through effective, comprehensive and collaborative efforts of all staff, students and relevant community members. Similarly, Morrison and Mensah (2021); Oakes (2009) submitted that the prevention and avoidance of injury, trouble and loss of lives and property in the universities require the support of all individuals in the campus.

It is believed that security challenges can be reduced to the barest in various tertiary institutions if all hands can be on deck to fight this monster that is set to destroy education and make learning difficult in various educational institutions across the world.

Research Objectives

The study:

1. assessed the security measures available to students in Federal Universities in Southwestern Nigeria;
2. determined the level of students' satisfaction with security measures in the study area; and
3. examined the relationship between campus security and students' satisfaction in the study area.

Research Questions

1. What are the security measures available to students in Federal Universities in Southwestern Nigeria?
2. What is the level of students' satisfaction with security measures in the study area?

Hypothesis

One hypothesis was formulated to guide the study:

There is no significant relationship between campus security and students' satisfaction in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria.

Methodology

The study adopted descriptive survey research design. The study's population was 193,526 students and 2,174 security personnel. The population was drawn from all 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.

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Table 1: Universities Distribution by Students Enrolment and Security Personnel

UNIVERSITIES	Total Number of Security Personnel	Total Number of Students
OAU	526	35,000
UI	471	42,000
FUNAB	270	20,000
UNILAG	473	55,000
FUTA	240	15,000
FUOYE	170	26,000
FUHSI	24	526
Total	**2,174**	**193,526**

Source: Institutions' Admission Offices, 2026

The sample for the study comprised 1,144 students and 57 security personnel. Multistage sampling procedure was used to select the sample. At 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 security measures 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 selected using accidental sampling technique. Nineteen security personnel were selected from each of the three universities using purposive sampling technique. The purpose of selecting the security personnel was because they are the officers that provide security services in the different units of the universities. Out of the 1,144 questionnaires that were administered on the students, 1,108 copies were returned. All the copies of questionnaire returned were useful for analysis. All the copies of questionnaire administered on the security personnel were collected and useable for analysis. The instrument for the study were tagged 'Campus Security Questionnaire for Students (CSQS) and Campus Security Questionnaire for Security Personnel (CSQSP)'. Data were analysed using percentages, weighted averages and regression analysis.

Results

Research Question One: What are the various security measures put in place to secure students in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria?

Table 2a: Students' Responses on Campus Security Measures

	Campus Security Measures	SA	A	D	SD	WA
1	There are stiff penalties for any individual that commits crimes in my campus	120 (10.8)	893 (80.6)	75 (6.8)	20 (1.8)	4.20
2	There are functional ambulances and ambulance services in my campus	35 (3)	397 (36)	541 (49)	135 (12)	4.18
3	There is frequent day/night security patrol in this campus	359 (32.4)	604 (54.5)	104 (9.4)	41 (3.7)	4.02

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4	There is regular security awareness and sensitisation for all students	150 (13.5)	693 (62.5)	65 (5.9)	200 (18.1)	3.82
5	There are CCTV cameras and other modern security gadgets in my campus for security purpose	175 (16)	668 (60.1)	95 (8.6)	170 (15.3)	3.82
6	There are adequate security officers in this campus for students' safety and security	322 (29.1)	481 (43.4)	286 (25.8)	19 (1.8)	3.72
7	There is effective security check at this campus gate	277 (25)	632 (57)	174 (15.7)	25 (2.3)	3.70
8	There is proper and sufficient lighting everywhere in my campus	158 (14)	671 (60.7)	260 (23.5)	19 (1.8)	3.61
9	There is effective security check / patrol to prevent criminals from entering students' hostel	53 (4.8)	495 (44.7)	525 (47.4)	35 (3.1)	3.18
10	There are emergency phone numbers or emergency alert system in case of security challenges/ emergencies	157 (14.2)	589 (53.2)	150 (13.5)	212 (19.1)	3.12
11	Security personnel are usually prompt at responding to security challenges/emergencies in this campus	129 (11.7)	485 (41.1)	388 (35)	106 (12.2)	3.06
12	Campus security personnel collaborate with other security agencies to provide campus security	124 (11.2)	486 (43.8)	330 (29.8)	168 (15.2)	2.58
	Weighted Average					**3.58**

Source: Author's field work, 2026

Table 2a shows students' responses on security measures available in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria. According to the Table, 91.4% agreed that there were stiff penalties for criminals, while 8.6% disagreed, 85% agreed that there were functional ambulance and ambulance services, while 15% disagreed, 86.9% agreed that there were frequent day/night security patrol in this campus, while 13.1% disagreed, 76.1% agreed that there were CCTV cameras and other modern security gadgets while, 23.9% disagreed. Also, 76% agreed that there were regular security education, while 24% disagreed, 72.5% agreed that there were adequate security officers on the campuses for students' safety and security, while 27.5% disagreed. Similarly, 82% agreed that there were effective security check at campus gates, while coming in or going out, while 18% disagreed, 74.7% agreed that there were sufficient lighting everywhere in the campuses, while 25.3% disagreed, 51.86% agreed that there were effective security check / patrol within the campus to prevent crimes and criminalities, while 48.14% disagreed. Furthermore, 67% agreed that there were emergency phone numbers, while 33% disagreed, 52.8% agreed that there were prompt responses by security personnel during security challenges/emergencies on the campuses, while 47.2% disagreed and 55% agreed that there were collaboration between campus security personnel and other security agencies, while 45% disagreed. The weighted average of (3.58) buttressed the results.

From the data presented above, it can be observed majority of the study agreed that there are adequate security measures to

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secure students, staff and institutions' tangible and intangible assets in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria.

Table 2b: Security Personnel's Responses on Campus Security Measures

	Campus Security Measures	SA F (%)	A F (%)	D F (%)	SD F (%)	WA
1	Campus security personnel collaborate with other security agencies to provide campus security	32 (59)	15 (27.8)	2 (3.8)	5 (9.4)	4.60
2	There are emergency phone numbers or emergency alert system in case of security challenges/ emergencies	33 (61)	11 (20.4)	7 (13)	3 (5.6)	4.10
3	There is effective security check to prevent criminals from entering my hostel	35 (63.3)	15 (30)	3 (5)	1 (1.7)	3.98
4	There is effective security check at my campus gate	34 (61.6)	16 (31.7)	3 (5)	1 (1.7)	3.96
5	There are stiff penalties for any individual that commits crimes in my campus	31 (58.3)	19 (35)	3 (5)	1 (1.7)	3.93
6	There are CCTV cameras and other modern security gadgets in my campus for security purpose	15 (27.8)	27 (50.1)	7 (13)	5 (9.1)	3.75
7	Security personnel are usually prompt at responding to security challenges/emergencies in my campus	29 (51.3)	20 (35)	4 (12)	1 (1.7)	3.73
8	There are adequate security officers in my campus for students' safety and security	27 (46.7)	21 (38.3)	5 (13.3)	1 (1.7)	3.65
9	There is frequent day/night security patrol in my campus	22 (40.6)	24 (42.3)	6 (13.7)	2 (3.4)	3.54
10	There is proper and sufficient lighting everywhere in my campus	30 (53.3)	10 (20)	13 (25)	1 (1.7)	3.48
11	There are functional ambulances and ambulance services in my campus	20 (36.6)	24 (43.4)	9 (18.3)	1 (1.7)	3.45
12	There is regular security awareness and sensitisation for all students	15 (28.6)	25 (45.8)	13 (23.9)	1 (1.7)	3.24
	Weighted Average					**3.78**

Source: Author's field work, 2026

Table 2b reveals the responses of security personnel on various security measures available in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria. According to the Table 2b, 86.8% agreed that there were collaboration with other security agencies, while 13.2% disagreed, 81.4% agreed that there were emergency phone numbers, while 18.6% disagreed, 93.3% agreed that there were security check at the hostel, while 6.7% disagreed, 93.3% agreed that there were security check at the campus gate, while 6.7% disagreed. Also, 93.3% agreed that there were stiff penalties for criminals, while

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6.7% disagreed, 77.9% agreed that there were CCTV cameras and other modern security gadgets, while 22.1% disagreed, 86.3% agreed that there were prompt response to security challenges/emergencies, while 13.7%, 85% disagreed, 85% agreed that there were adequate security officers, while 15% disagreed. Furthermore, 82.9% agreed that there were frequent day/night security patrol, while 17.1% disagreed, 74.2% agreed that there were proper and sufficient lighting, while 25.8% disagreed, 80% agreed that there were functional ambulances and ambulance services, while 20% disagreed and 93.3% agreed that there were regular security awareness and sensitisation, while 1.9% disagreed. The weighted average of (3.78) equally buttressed the results.

From the summary of data analysis in Tables 2a and 2b, the results showed that security measures available in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria were: stiff penalties for criminals (92.35%), security check at campus gate (87.65%), frequent day and night security patrol (84.9%), regular security awareness (84.7%), functional ambulances and ambulance services (82.5%), deployment of CCTV cameras and other modern security gadgets (77%), sufficient lighting around campus (74.5%), emergency phone numbers or emergency alert system (74.2%), adequate security officers (70.6%), collaboration with other security agencies (70.5%), prompt response to security challenges/ emergencies (69.6%) and security check and patrol, (67.4%). The weighted average of (3.68) buttressed the results.

Based on students' and security personnel's responses on the available security measures in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria, it can be asserted that there were adequate security measures to secure students, staff and institutions' tangible and intangible assets in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria.

Research Question Two: What is the level of students' satisfaction with security measures in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria?

Table 3: Students' Responses on their Level of Satisfaction with Campus Security

	Students' level satisfaction with campus security	Strongly Agree F (%)	Agree F (%)	Disagree F (%)	Strongly Disagree F (%)
1	I am satisfied with the way security personnel treat students	221 (19.9)	717 (64.7)	165 (14.9)	5 (0.5)
2	I feel safe on campus at night and during the day	250 (22.5)	785 (70.9)	71 (6.4)	2 (0.2)
3	I am satisfied with the security measures put in place at the campus gate in my institution	200 (18.0)	773 (69.8)	130 (11.7)	5 (0.5)

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4	I am satisfied with the response of security personnel during security challenges and emergencies	195 (17.6)	758 (68.4)	150 (13.5)	5 (0.5)
5	I am satisfied with measures to prevent criminals from entering my hostel	250 (22.6)	608 (54.8)	245 (22.1)	5 (0.5)
6	I satisfied with security technological gadgets being used by security personnel in my campus	199 (18)	570 (51.4)	334 (30.1)	5 (0.5)
7	Security personnel in my campus are proactive and professional in dealing with security matters	201 (18.1)	497 (44.9)	408 (36.8)	2 (0.2)
8	I am not always afraid to resume on campus every semester because I feel my security is guaranteed.	451 (40.7)	602 (54.3)	52 (4.7)	3 (0.3)
9	I am satisfied with communication system between security personnel and students on security issues.	250 (22.6)	656 (59.2)	198 (17.8)	4 (0.4)
10	I am satisfied with security awareness and procedures for reporting crimes in my campus	271 (24.4)	641 (57.9)	191 (17.2)	5 (0.5)
	Average Mean	**18.9%**	**59.6%**	**17.5%**	**4%**

Source: Author's field work, 2026

Table 3 shows the responses of the students on their level of satisfaction with security measures in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria. According to the Table, 717 (64.7%) of the students agreed that they were satisfied with the way security personnel treated students in their institutions, 785 (70.9%) of students agreed that they feel safe on campus at night and during the day, 773 (69.8%) of students agreed that they were satisfied with the security measures at their campus gate, 758 (68.4%) of students agreed that they were satisfied with the responses of security personnel during security challenges and emergencies, 608 (54.8%) of students agreed that they were satisfied with measures to prevent criminals from entering their hostel, 570 (51.4%) of students agreed that they were satisfied with security technological gadgets being used by security personnel in their campuses, 497 (44.9%) of students agreed that security personnel in their campuses were always proactive and professional in dealing with security matters. Furthermore, 602 (54.3%) of students agreed that they were not always afraid of resuming on campus every semester because they felt their security was guaranteed, 656 (59.2%) of students agreed that they were satisfied with communication system between security personnel and students on security issues and 641 (57.9%) of students agreed that they were satisfied with security awareness and procedures for reporting crimes in their campuses.

Based on this result, it can therefore be inferred that students demonstrated moderate level of satisfaction with campus security in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria. Students were moderately satisfied with: the way security personnel treated students in their institutions, the level of safety on campus at night and during the day, the security measures at their campus gate, the response of security personnel during security challenges and emergencies,

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measures to prevent criminals from entering their hostel, security technological gadgets being used by security personnel in campuses, the level of proactiveness and professionalism of security personnel in dealing with security matters on their campuses, communication system between security personnel and students on security issues, and with security awareness and procedures for reporting crimes in their campuses. This was buttressed with percentage weighted average of 59.6%.

satisfaction in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria.

Hypothesis

Ho_1: There is no significant relationship between campus security and students'

Table 4: Relationship between Campus Security and Students' Satisfaction in Federal Universities in Southwestern Nigeria.

Variables	N	Mean	SD	sum of square	R	Remarks
campus security	1165	41.29	13.08	36689.35	.75	<0.05
students' satisfaction	1165	26.65	5.75	-576.614		

Significant at $p<0.05$

Table 4 shows the existence of relationship between campus security and students' satisfaction in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria. According the Table, there was a significant relationship ($r=0.75< 0.05$) between campus security and students' satisfaction in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria. In view of this, it can therefore be posited that students in an educational institution with adequate security.

Discussion of Findings

The results of data analysis on campus security measures in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria revealed that the universities had effective strategies at ensuring the security of lives and property. The results indicated that the security measures available in the institutions were; stiff penalties for criminals, effective security check at campus gate, frequent day and night security patrol, regular security awareness, functional ambulances and ambulance services, deployment of CCTV cameras and other modern security gadgets, sufficient lighting around campus, emergency phone numbers or emergency alert system, adequate security officers, collaboration with other security agencies, prompt response to security challenges emergencies and effective security check and patrol. This was in line with the findings of Temitope *et al*

(2020) who found that various measures available on campuses in Nigeria include enforcing the use Identify Card on all individuals that have reasons to enter the campuses, erection of perimeter fencing, training and retraining of security officers, the use of modern security equipment, public enlightenment and orientation for staff and students, development and implementation of security policies, fighting of corruption among rank and files of the university officers and recruitment of adequate security personnel.

Similarly, Okpe and Igwebuike (2019) in their studies submitted that some of the measures taken by universities in the Northern part of Nigeria to curb insecurity on campus included involving students in university governance, eliminating cultism, using a patrol van on campus, expelling students involved in anti-security activities, hiring security agents to keep an eye on students' activities on campus, firing any staff members involved in anti-security activities, locking of all campus entrances at 8:00 p.m., using metal detectors, using security cameras, random dog sniffs to check for drugs, requiring all staff and students to wear badges, and controlling access to buildings during school hours. Asiyai and Oghuvbu (2020) submitted that the strategies that are needed to secure university environments include regular monitoring of all activities on campus, erecting Closed Circuit Camera in strategic locations, the use of anti-cult group among others. Okotoni (2021) pointed out that security measures that are needed to secure university environments include technological surveillance, erection of towers, mounting of CCTV cameras, employment of more security personnel, adequate remuneration for security personnel, as well as accommodating security staff on campus.

The findings on the level of students' satisfaction with campus security in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria revealed that students' satisfaction with campus security was moderate. Students were moderately satisfied with the ways they were treated by security personnel in their institutions. Furthermore, students were moderately satisfied with security measures at the school gates as well as responses of security personnel during security challenges or emergencies. This also affected students' confidence in moving around at night on campus as well as students' confidence in resuming to campus after holidays. Students were also moderately satisfied with communication system between the students and security personnel which also affected students' satisfaction with the level of security awareness as well as understanding of procedures for reporting crimes in the institutions. Students' level of satisfaction with modern security gadgets being deployed in the universities was also moderate. This is not far from the findings of Adejoh (2020) who postulated that experience of crime victimisation, perception of orderliness, perception about the performance of security personnel affects students' perceptions of campus security measures.

Akpoiroro and Okon (2015) posited that the satisfaction of students with campus security was significantly high in federal universities in South-south geo-political Zone, Nigeria. Similarly, Smah (2001) found that students' level of satisfaction with campus security was significantly high in universities in the Middle Belt zone, Accra, Ghana. This contrasts the submission of Jehanzeb and Bangash (2019) who opined that, students were not satisfied with security situations and security measures in Bacha Khan University, Charsadda. Morrison and Mensah (2021) submitted that students in Accra Technical University, Ghana were generally dissatisfied with campus security and security measures. It can therefore be concluded that differences in the level of students' satisfaction with campus security indifferent higher educational institutions across the world could be as a result of availability and enforcement of campus security measures as well as the level of security of lives and property in the institutions.

The result of data analysis on the influence of campus security and welfare services on students' satisfaction in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria indicated that campus security had significant influence on students' satisfaction. This shows that the level of security on campus or the level of implementation of various campus security measures go a long way in determining the level of students' satisfaction. This is in line with Noor (2015) who found that campus services have relationship with students' satisfaction in University Utara Mayaysia, Kedah

Conclusion

The study concluded that there exist adequate security measures in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria. It was also concluded that campus security measures had significant influence on students' satisfaction in federal universities in Southwestern Nigeria.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made to improve security in public universities in Nigeria:

1. The federal government should recruit more security personnel in order for all zones and units in the institutions to be adequately covered and protected.
2. Regular training and retraining should be organised for all security personnel in the institutions. The training will expose them to modern security gadgets, the use and strategies for reducing crimes and criminalities to the barest minimum in the institutions.
3. Since security is everybody's business, all stakeholders within and outside the university system should collaborate with security personnel in various campuses. Students, academic staff, non- academic staff, parents and communities at large should support the security personnel by providing them with information that will enhance their intelligence gathering as well

as foiling avoidable attacks on university communities.

4. There should be regular sensitisation and education of students on security reporting procedures as well as the need to be security conscious while on campus or outside campus.

5. University management should deploy more modern security gadgets for better protection of lives and property in various universities.

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