

# **P a r t T h r e e**

**Educational Expenditures By  
Type of Management**

## CHAPTER SIX

### EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF MANAGEMENT

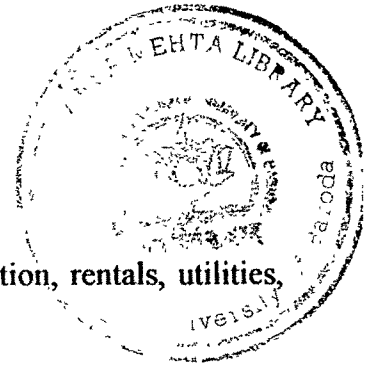
#### 6.1 Ministry Of Education (MoE)

The Ministry of Education (MoE) obtains its finance from the general state budget. The general budget sets aside a fixed proportion of money for the expenditure of the Ministry of Education which is approved annually together with the state budget in the month of January. Both the recurring and capital expenditure are included and a large portion of the capital budget for the Ministry of Education (MoE) is actually included in either the Ministry of Finance or Ministry of Planning budget. This is a relatively new phenomenon and reportedly is done in order to keep stricter controls over this money<sup>1</sup>.

In addition to the national budget allotment, the MoE receives revenues from an education property tax and fees collected from students in MoE schools. However, the fees are collected from around 85 percent of the total students of MoE schools and are primarily used at the school level, although a portion are sent to the directorate. The MoE expenditure on education is classified into recurring and capital expenditure.

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1. NCERD, Education and Training in Jordan, A Descriptive and Financial Survey, Publications Series No. 30, Dec. 1993, pp- 24.



- 1) The Recurring expenditure includes expenditure on
  - i. Personnel (Salaries, wages and allowances)
  - ii. Other expenditure such as expenditure on transportation, rentals, utilities, supplies and furniture.
  - iii. Transfer expenditure (Grants, Contributions and Scholarships)
- 2). Capital expenditure comprise of expenditure on equipment, construction of buildings and other expenditure of a non recurring nature.

Table No. 6.1 provides the information on the MoE educational expenditure by source of finance over the years 1970-92.

These figures show that the total expenditure incurred in MoE schools of JDs 7.508 million in 1970 increased to JDs 46.109 million in 1980, JDs 122.529 million in 1990 and lastly in 1992 it has reached to JDs 136.635 million giving a growth rate of little more than 17 times in terms of current prices (or 1719.8 percent) over the whole period 1970-92.

The MoE expenditure from its budget in 1971 was JDs 6.800 million it rose to JDs 43.470 million in 1980 and JDs 100.815 million in 1992 indicating a growth rate of 13.82 times (or 13.82 percent). While its proportion to the total expenditure in its schools was 90.56 percent in 1970, 96.76 percent in 1980 and 73.78 percent in 1992. The proportion of MoE expenditure provided by education tax was 4.67 percent in 1970, 2.17 percent in 1980 and 2.00 percent in 1992. In absolute amount it has risen from JDs 0.351 million in 1970 to JDs 1.000 million in 1980 and JDs 2.745 million in 1992 showing an increase of 6.82 times (or 682 percent).

The MoE schools expenditure from other ministries budget in 1988 was JDs 6.050 million (or 6.41 percent of the total expenditure) rose to JDs 30.295 million in 1992 (or 22.17 percent).

TABLE No. 6.1

## MoE Schools Expenditure by Source of Finance

(in million JDs)

Year	Grand Total	Public Expenditure on MoE Schools				Public Exp. For MoE as % of total Govt. Exp.	Private Exp.
		Total	MoE Budget	Education Tax	Other Govt. budget		
1970	7.508 (100)	7.151 (95.23)	6 800 (90.56)	0.351 (4.67)	-	8.87	0.357 (4.77)
1972	7.467 (100)	6.952 (93.09)	6.788 (90.90)	0.164 (2.19)	-	6.85	0.516 (6.91)
1974	13.755 (100)	12.955 (94.19)	12 852 (93.44)	0.103 (0.75)	-	8.83	0.800 (5.81)
1976	20.221 (100)	19.448 (96.18)	19.381 (95.84)	0.067 (0.34)	-	7.41	0.773 (3.82)
1978	29.583 (100)	28.704 (97.03)	28.594 (96.66)	0.110 (0.37)	-	7.97	0.879 (2.97)
1980	46.109 (100)	44.470 (96.44)	43.470 (96.76)	1.000 (2.17)	-	7.8	1.639 (3.55)
1982	43.498 (100)	62.444 (98.43)	61 294 (94.28)	1.150 (1.81)	-	9.00	0.994 (1.57)
1984	68.781 (100)	65.790 (97.11)	65.540 (96.62)	1.250 (1.82)	-	9.27	1.991 (2.89)
1986	79.367 (100)	77.232 (97.31)	75.732 (95.29)	1.500 (1.89)	-	9.22	2.135 (2.69)
1988	94.417 (100)	91.933 (97.37)	83 633 (88.58)	2.250 (2.38)	6.050 (6.41)	9.93	2.484 (2.63)
1989	110 863 (100)	109.589 (98.83)	90.339 (81.49)	6.587 (5.94)	12.663 (11.42)	10.97	2.274 (1.17)
1990	122.529 (100)	120.046 (97.97)	100.712 (82.19)	4.397 (3.59)	14.937 (12.19)	11.63	2.483 (2.03)
1992	136 633 (100)	133.853 (97.95)	100.815 (73.78)	2.745 (2.00)	30.295 (22.17)	11.37	2.780 (2.05)

NP : Private contribution for the years 1970-80 it included also local citizens contribution and village and ministries contributions.

## Sources :

1. MoE Educational YearBook 1970-71 to 1992-93.
2. Majed Bader and other (MoE) Financing Pre-Higher education in Jordan, Problems and Suggestions Solutions. (Arabic) 1990, Table No. 1
3. Department of Educational Research , MoE, Educational cost per-pupil 1985 (Arabic ) Table No 15, pp- 37.
4. NCERD, Education and Training in Jordan A Descriptive and Financial Survey Publications Series No. 30, Dec, 1993 Table No. 31-37, pp - 24-28.
5. Dr Ahmed AteL, General Education in Jordan Publications of Jordanian History Committee - 14, 1992 , pp - 86.

Thus, the MoE expenditure which is derived from central government (including education tax) budget has increased in absolute amount from JDs 7.15 million in 1970 to JDs 44.470 million in 1980 and JDs 133.855 million in 1992 showing a growth of 17.7 times (or 1771.8 percent) at current price. While its percentage of the total MoE expenditure (public + private) was 95.23 percent in 1971 and went upto 96.76 percent and 97.95 percent in 1980 and 1992 respectively. This means that the proportion of MoE expenditure meet out by private contribution has fallen over the period. The figures in table No.6.1 shows that in 1970 the private contribution accounted for 4.77 percent and this fell to 3.55 percent in 1980 and 2.05 percent in 1992. The total amount of private expenditure in MoE schools was JDs 0.357 million in 1970 and went upto JDs 1.639 million in 1980 and JDs 2.780 million in 1992 giving and increase of 6.78 times at current prices.

It is clear that the largest portion of MoE expenditure are derived from government sources while private contribution remains very small. However, taking the government expenditure for MoE schools as a proportion of the total public expenditure in Jordan, we find this proportion was 8.87 percent in 1970, declined to 6.85 percent in 1972 then it rose to 7.8 percent in 1980, 9.0 percent in 1982, 9.22 percent in 1986, 10.97 percent in 1988 and 11.37 percent in 1992.

It is evident from the figures given in Table No.6.1 that while there has been an increase of around 17.71 times in the MoE expenditure in terms of absolute amount, there has been a little increase in the percentage of the government expenditure allotted to the Ministry of Education and those increases which have taken place have been associated with the First and Second Five Year development plans 1976-80 and 1981-85 which were designed to implement the aims of expansion of education laid down in the Educational Act No. 16 of 1964.

However, the increase in government expenditure of MoE schools over the period indicates appropriate concern on the part of the government in providing support for educational development.

The poverty of Jordan's Treasury, the financial dependence of the state on foreign aid - which is unreliable in terms of amount and time paid, the increases in military expenditure on account of Arab-Israeli conflict and the scarcity of natural resources, all these factors were behind the fluctuation of the proportion of government expenditure allotted to the Ministry of Education.

#### **6.1.2 Trends in MoE Expenditure of Education**

From Table No.6.2 it can be seen that the total expenditure of the MoE on education (Recurring + Capital) increased from JDs 6.799 million in 1970 to JDs 43.470 million in 1980, JDs 75.731 million in 1986 and lastly in 1992 it has reached to JDs 131,109 million. This gives an increase of 18.28 times (or by 1828.3 percent) in term of current prices. Out of this, the recurring expenditure was JDs 6.396 million (or 94.07 percent) in 1970 which went up to JDs 39.941 million (or 91.8 percent) in 1980 to JDs 92.158 million in 1990 and JDs 96.275 million (or 73.43 percent) in 1992 showing a growth rate of 14.0 times (or 1405.7 percent) at current prices.

The capital expenditure of JDs 0.403 million in 1970 went up to JDs 3.529 million in 1980 and JDs 34.834 million in 1992 indicating an increase of more than 85 times (or 8543.6 percent) in terms of current prices while, its share was 5.93 percent of the total MoE educational expenditure in 1970 and 8.2 percent in 1980, 14.2 percent in 1982 and 26.57 percent in 1992.

**TABLE No.6.2**

**Ministry of Education Schools Expenditure- Recurring and Capital  
(Exclusive Education Tax)  
(At Current Prices)**

(in million JDs)			
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>Recurring Expenditure</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>
1970	6.799 (100)	6.396 (94.07)	0.403 (5.93)
1974	12.852 (100)	11.490 (89.4)	1.362 (10.6)
1978	28.594 (100)	26.379 (92.3)	2.215 (7.7)
1980	43.470 (100)	39.941 (91.8)	3.529 (8.2)
1982	61.296 (100)	52.563 (85.8)	8.733 (14.2)
1984	65.540 (100)	61.400 (93.68)	4.140 (6.32)
1986	75.731 (100)	71.108 (93.9)	4.623 (6.1)
1988*	89.683 (100)	79.341 (88.47)	10.342 (11.53)
1990*	115.649 (100)	92.158 (79.69)	23.491 (20.31)
1992*	131.109 (100)	96.275 (73.43)	34.834 (26.57)
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>			
<b>1970-92</b>	<b>1828.3%</b>	<b>1405.07%</b>	<b>8543.6%</b>

Figures in parenthesis are the percentage

\* This includes Capital Expenditure for MoE Schools from other government ministries budget

Sources :

1. MoE, The Educational Statistics Yearbook 1970/71 - 1992/-93
2. NCERD, Education and Training in Jordan, A Descriptive and Financial Survey, Publications Series No. 30, Dec, 1993, Table No 31-37, pp - 24-28.

The increases in the MoE recurring expenditure have resulted from the increase in most of its components, personnel (salary, wages and allowances) expenditure which accounted for 81.73 percent of the total MoE expenditure (recurring plus capital) in 1970 and 66.77 percent in 1992 has increased in absolute amount from JDs 5.558 million in 1970 to JDs 32.706 million in 1980 and JDs 87.547 million in 1992. This gives a growth rate of 14.75 times ( or 1475.17 percent) at current prices in 1992 from 1970 figures (see Table No.6.3 ).

Non - salary recurring expenditure (such as expenditure on transportation, supplies, stationary, rentals. power and telecommunication) formed 10.4 percent of the total expenditure in 1970, 13.3 percent in 1980 and in 1992 it has fallen to 5.52 percent. In absolute amount in 1970 it was of the order of JDs 0.731 million and rose to JDs 5.793 million in 1980 and JDs 7.233 million in 1992 giving a growth rate of 8.9 times (or by 889.53 percent) over 1970 figures.

Transfer expenditures which includes expenditure on scholarships. grants and contributions of JDs 0.107 million (or 1.58 percent of the total) in 1970 increased to JDs 1.382 million (or 3.2 percent) in 1980 and JDs 1.494 million (or 1.14 percent) in 1992. This shows that the transfer expenditure of the MoE at current prices increased approximately by 14.4 times over the period 1970-1992.

From Table No.6.4 it can be observed that the increase of the MoE capital expenditure was due mainly to the rise in land, buildings and construction expenditure which has increased by 91.65 times in terms of current prices over the period under review, as it has moved from JDs 0.289 million in 1970 to JDs 1.847 million in 1980, JDs 6.730 million and JDs in 1988 and JDs 26.809 1992 . While in proportional terms in 1970, it formed 4.25 percent of the total MoE expenditure 9.6 percent in 1981, 17.77 percent in 1990 and 20.45 percent in 1992. Overall its proportional has increased by 16.2 percentage points 1992 from 1970 figures.



**TABLE No. 6.3**

**Recurring Expenditure of the MoE Schools by item of Expenditure  
(At Current Prices)**

(in million JDs)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Personnel (Salaries )</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Transfer Expenditure</b>
1970	6 396 (94.7)	5.558 (81.73)	0.731 (10.4)	0.107 (1.58)
1974	11.490 (89.4)	9.178 (71.4)	1.919 (14.9)	0.393 (3.1)
1976	16 765 (86.5)	14.003 (72.3)	2.173 (11.20)	0.589 (3.00)
1980	39.941 (91.9)	32 766 (75.4)	5.792 (13.3)	1.382 (3.2)
1981	49.150 (87.8)	39 879 (71.3)	7.264 (12.9)	2.007 (3.6)
1984	61.400 (93.683)	50 288 (76.73)	8.372 (12.77)	2.740 (4.18)
1986	71.108 (93.9)	60.188 (79.5)	8.245 (10.9)	2.675 (3.5)
1988	79.340 (88.47)	71.462 (79.68)	6 503 (7.26)	1.375 (1.53)
1990	92 158 (79.69)	83 962 (72.6)	7.267 (6.28)	0.929 (0.81)
1992	96.274 (73.43)	87.547 (66.77)	7.233 (5.52)	1.494 (1.14)
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>				
	<b>1405.07%</b>	<b>1475.17%</b>	<b>889.53%</b>	<b>1442.27%</b>

Figures in parenthesis are the percentage.

Sources : MoE, The Educational Statistics Yearbook 1970/71 - 1992-93

MoE capital expenditure on equipment has risen from JDs 0.083 million in 1970 to JDs 2.908 million in 1992 (or by 34 times) and its share of the total MoE expenditure was 1.22 percent in 1970, 1.2 percent in 1980, and 2.22 percent in 1992. Other capital expenditures has gone up by more than 165.6 times at current prices i.e. 1970 it was JDs 0.03 million accounting for 0.46 percent of the total MoE expenditure and rose to JDs 5.117 million while, its share has gone upto 3.9 percent in 1992.

From the above observation it is clear that personnel (salary , wages and allowances )expenditures is the single important item of the recurring expenditure where its proportion to the total MoE recurring expenditure has risen from 86.9 percent in 1970 to 90.94 percent in 1992. Similarly the MoE expenditures on building and construction accounted for 71.8 percent of the total MoE capital expenditures and went upto 77 percent in 1992. It seems that these two items of expenditure are the most important in the MoE budget and their increases in absolute terms as well as in proportional terms is an indication of the importance given to them.

As it is generally taken that the increase in the recurring expenditure always leads to the improvement in the quality of education, while the increase in the capital expenditure on the educational sector takes place due to the quantitative expansion of the educational system.

**TABLE No. 6.4**

**MoE Schools Capital Expenditure and its distribution over different item  
(At Current Prices)**

(in million JDs)

Year	Total	Equipment	Building & Structures	Others	Studies and Research
1970	0.403 (5.93)	0.083 (1.22)	0.289 (4.25)	0.031 (0.46)	-
1974	1.362 (10.6)	0.126 (0.98)	1.063 (8.27)	0.173 (1.35)	-
1976	2.616 (13.6)	0.416 (1.2)	1.483 (7.71)	0.717 (3.73)	-
1980	3.529 (8.2)	0.560 (1.2)	1.847 (4.25)	1.117 (2.74)	0.005 (0.01)
1981	6.810 (12.2)	0.632 (1.1)	5.357 (9.6)	0.761 (1.4)	0.06 (0.1)
1984	4.140 (6.32)	0.523 (0.80)	2.654 (4.05)	0.713, (1.09)	0.250 (0.38)
1986	4.623 (6.1)	0.271 (0.36)	3.581 (4.72)	0.560 (0.74)	0.211 (0.28)
1988	10.342 (11.53)	0.630 (0.7)	6.730 (7.5)	2.172 (2.42)	0.810 (0.91)
1990	23.490 (20.31)	0.681 (0.59)	20.554 (17.77)	2.255 (1.95)	-
1992	34.834 (26.57)	2.908 (2.22)	26.809 (20.45)	5.117 (3.9)	-
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>					
	<b>8540.9%</b>	<b>3400.9%</b>	<b>9165.35%</b>	<b>16561.77%</b>	

Figures in parenthesis are the percentage

**NP:** For the years 1988, 1990 and 1992, we have applied the distribution of MoE Capital Expenditure over different items of Capital Expenditures for the expenditure carried out from other government ministries budget.

Sources :

1. Table No.6.3
2. MoE, Educational Statistics Yearbook 1970/71 - 1992/93.

### **6.1.3 The Allocation of MoE Expenditure according to Level of Education.**

The Ministry of Education (MoE) does not disaggregate its expenditure by level of education because many schools serve both basic and secondary students, and even teachers may cross over to teach more than one level of education. Some expenditure of course, were clearly attributed to a given level of education i.e. vocational education as a category expenditure was clearly for vocational secondary school. Similarly general education and community colleges were given separate categories of expenditure. But, there are other expenditure such as expenditures on administration, general examination textbooks, and educational and social activities which is related to the education of these levels - but it was not clearly attributed to a given level of education.

Since it is important to find out the allocation of this expenditure and estimate the relative changes in expenditure by level of education, to track trends in both per pupil and per school expenditure and to compare gross expenditure across the years of our study by level of education. An attempt will be made to desegregate the MoE expenditure by level of education i.e. general education (Basic plus Academic Secondary) vocational secondary and community colleges. This expenditure will be distributed over the different levels of education in proportion to the weight to total expenditure as each level of education presents.

The allocation of MoE expenditure according to level of education is given in table No. 6.5 which shows that the general education schools expenditure which comprises of expenditure on basic and academic secondary schools in 1970 accounted for 94.61 percent of the total MoE expenditure and it has fallen to 89.08 percent in 1974 and in 1980 ,1984 it was 89.78 percent and 89.78 percent respectively.

**TABLE No. 6.5****Allocation of MoE Expenditure  
(at Current Prices)****(in million JDs)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>General Education*</b>	<b>Vocational Education **</b>	<b>Community College</b>
1970	6.783 (100)	6 418 (94.61)	0.237 (3.50)	0.128 (1.89)
1974	12.818 (100)	11 419 (89.08)	0 958 (7.48)	0.441 (3.44)
1980	43.356 (100)	38.911 (89.75)	2 818 (6.5)	1.627 (3.75)
1984	65.330 (100)	58.656 (89.78)	3.736 (5.72)	2.938 (4.50)
1986	75.547 (100)	70.243 (92.98)	2.808 (3.72)	2.496 (3.30)
1988	89.472 (100)	86 241 (96.39)	3.231 (3.61)	-
1990	115.475 (100)	111.589 (96.63)	3.885 (3.37)	-
1992	30.934 (100)	124.967 (96.21)	4.967 (3.79)	-

Figures in parenthesis are the percentage.

NP : Expenditure on literacy programme were excluded.

\* This includes expenditures of Basic and Academic Secondary Schools.

\*\* This comprises expenditures incurred on Vocational Secondary Schools.

As a result the share of community colleges<sup>2</sup> and vocational education<sup>3</sup> of the total expenditures have gone up to i.e. the proportion of expenditure allotted to vocational education schools increased from 3.5 percent in 1970 to 7.48 percent in 1974, while in 1980 and 1984 it was 6.5 percent and 5.72 percent respectively. Similarly the share of community colleges increased from 1.89 percent in 1970 to 4.5 percent in 1984.

In 1986 the share of general education schools has leapt to 96.09 percent while that of the vocational education were 3.72 percent and 3.30 percent respectively. In 1987 the community colleges expenditures were budgeted with the Ministry of Higher Education so that proportion of expenditure which would go to community colleges were devoted to general education schools. Even the share of vocational education schools has fallen to 3.79 in 1992 as against this the general education schools expenditure as a proportion of the total has gone upto 96.21 percent in 1992.

Since the recurring expenditure of the MoE accounts for nearly 95 percent of the total expenditure carried out by the MoE, except for the years 1990 and 1992 where its proportion has fallen to 79.69 percent and 73.43 percent respectively. As it is shown in Table No.6.6 there is no significant differences in the allocation of recurring expenditure over different levels of education from what we have observed earlier in case of the allocation of total expenditure.

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2. Vocational Education comprises expenditures of vocational secondary schools.

3. These colleges provide post secondary education, and were under the administration of MoE till the establishment of Ministry of Higher Education in 1994, while their expenditure continued to be budgeted with the MoE upto 1986.

**TABLE No. 6.6****MoE Recurring Expenditure by Level of Education  
(At Current Prices)**

(in million JDs)				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>General Education</b>	<b>Vocational Education</b>	<b>Community College</b>
1970	6.396 (100)	6.086 (95.15)	0.196 (3.07)	0.114 (1.78)
1974	11.456 (100)	10.619 (92.67)	0.483 (4.23)	0.354 (3.10)
1980	39.827 (100)	36.913 (92.68)	1.585 (3.98)	1.329 (3.34)
1984	61.190 (100)	56.209 (91.86)	2.550 (3.04)	2.631 (4.30)
1986	70.694 (100)	66.333 (94.26)	1.837 (2.60)	2.221 (3.14)
1988	79.130 (100)	77.280 (97.66)	1.850 (2.34)	-
1990	91.984 (100)	89.487 (97.28)	2.497 (2.72)	-
1992	96.099 (100)	93.727 (97.53)	2.372 (2.47)	

Figures in parenthesis are the percentage.

Table No.6.7 shows the allocation of capital expenditure according to level of education where it will be observed that the share of the general education schools of this expenditure was 85.58 percent in 1970, 56.62 percent in 1980 and 92.55 percent in 1992. While the vocational education accounted for 10.65 percent of the total MoE capital expenditure in 1970, then it has reached to 34.94 percent in 1980, while in 1992 it has fallen back to 7.42 percent.

The proportion of capital expenditure allotted to community colleges formed 3.77 percent of the total MoE capital expenditure in 1970 it moved upto 5.67 percent in 1986.

It can clearly be seen that there has been a shift in expenditure from the general education to vocational education and community colleges during the period 1970-1987, while during the period of 1986-1992 the shift has taken place in favor of the general education. However, the shift in the expenditure from the general education schools to vocational education schools and community colleges has taken place due to the government policy of expansion of vocational education to meet the growing demand for skilled and semi-skilled technicians in the Jordanian labour market. While, the movement of expenditure towards the general education schools was mainly due to the implementation of the educational reformed policy of 1988 where a huge amount of money are required to implement this policy in particular at the basic education schools as the basic education has been expanded to include one more year.



**TABLE No. 6.7****MoE Capital Expenditure by Level of Education  
(At Current Prices)**

(in million JDs)				
Year	Total	General Education	Vocational Education	Community College
1970	0.387 (100)	0 331 (85 58)	0.041 (10.65)	0.015 (3.77)
1974	1.362 (100)	0.800 (58.74)	0.475 (34.91)	0.087 (6.35)
1980	3.529 (100)	1 998 (56.62)	1.233 (34.94)	0.298 (8.44)
1984	4.140 (100)	2.447 (59.10)	1 386 (33.47)	0.307 (7.43)
1986	4.852 (100)	3.606 (74.32)	0.971 (20.01)	0.276 (5.67)
1988	10.342 (100)	8.961 (86.65)	1.381 (13.35)	-
1990	23.491 (100)	22.102 (94.01)	1.388 (5.91)	-
1992	34.835 (100)	32.240 (92.55)	2.595 (7 45)	-

Figures in parenthesis are the percentage.

### **6.1.3.1 The General Education**

General education involves expenditure by basic and academic secondary schools on learning activities, textbooks, examinations, educational and social activities, administration, in service teachers training and other related expenditures.

From Table No.6.8 it can be seen that the total expenditure incurred in the general education schools of the MoE increased from JDs 6.418 million in 1970 to JDs 38.911 million in 1980 and JDs 125.967 million in 1992. This gives an increase of 18.62 times (or by 1862.7 percent) in terms of current prices. The recurring expenditure was JDs 6.087 (or 94.84 percent of the total) in 1970, it went up to JDs 36.913 million (or 94.86 percent of the total) in 1980 and JDs 93.727 million (or 74.41 percent) in 1992. This shows a growth of 14.4 times at current prices.

From the figures given in Table No. 6.8 it can be observed that the general education expenditure are closely tied to salaries and allowances. In 1970 salaries and allowances expenditure formed 84.03 percent of the total expenditure incurred and it has declined to 77.45 percent, 73.7 percent and 68.13 percent in 1974, 1990 and 1992 respectively.

In absolute amount salary and allowances expenditure at JDs was 5.392 million in 1970 went upto JDs 31.858 million in 1980, JDs 58.138 million in 1986 and lastly reached to JDs 85.828 million in 1992. This indicate a growth of around 15 times at current prices. Other recurring expenditure (non-salary recurring expenditure ) such as expenditure on textbooks exams, furniture, supplies and others increased from JDs 0.640 million in 1970 to 7.899 million in 1992 giving an increase of more than 10 times (or by 1038 percent), while its share has declined to 6.28 percent in 1992 from 10.81 percent in 1970.

**TABLE No.6.8**

**MoE Expenditure for General Education Schools  
(Basic & Academic Secondary )  
at Current Prices**

(in million JDs)

Year	MoE Expenditure on General Education Schools				
	Total	Total	Salaries	Others	Capital
	1 2+5	2 3+4	3	4	Exp. 5
1970	6.418 (100)	6.086 (94.84)	5 393 (84 03)	0.694 (10.81)	0 331 (5.16)
1974	11.418 (100)	10.618 (93)	8.844 (77.45)	1 774 (15.55)	0.800 (7.00)
1980	38 911 (100)	36.913 (94.86)	31.858 (81.87)	5.055 (12.99)	1.998 (5.14)
1984	58.656 (100)	56.509 (95.83)	47 138 (81 76)	8 252 (14.07)	2.447 (4.17)
1986	70 243 (100)	66 636 (94.86)	58.138 (82.77)	8.498 (12.09)	3.607 (5.14)
1988	86 245 (100)	77.284 (89 61)	70 543 (81.79)	6.741 (7.82)	8 961 (10.39)
1990	111 589 (100)	89.487 (80.19)	82 325 (73.70)	7.162 (6.89)	22 102 (19.81)
1992	125.967 (100)	93.727 (74.41)	85.828 (68 13)	7 898 (6.28)	32.240 (25.59)
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>					
<b>1970-92</b>	<b>1862.7 %</b>	<b>1439.88%</b>	<b>1491.5%</b>	<b>1038.4%</b>	<b>9640%</b>

Figures in parenthesis are the percentage

Sources :

1. Table No.6 5, 6 6 and 6.8.
2. MoE, Educational Statistics Yearbook , 1970/71 - 1992/93.
3. NCERD, Education and Training in Jordan, A Descriptive and Financial Survey, Publications Series No. 30, Dec, 1993, Table No. 31-37, pp - 24-28.

As result of the decline in the proportion of the recurring expenditure the share of capital expenditure of the MoE for the general education schools has risen i.e. the share of capital expenditure was 5.16 percent of the total expenditure incurred on the general education in 1970 and increased to 7 percent 1974, 10.39 percent in 1988 and 22.59 percent in 1992. While in absolute terms it has gone up from JDs 0.331 million in 1970 to JDs 1.998 million in 1980 and JDs 8.961 1988 while, 1992 it has dramatically increased to JDs 32.240 million giving an increase of 96.4 times (or 9640.0 percent) over the period under study.

From the above observation it is clear that the general education expenditure has kept on increasing during the period of our study. In terms of current prices the proportionate share of the recurring and capital expenditure has indicated changes in favour of capital expenditure.

#### **6.1.3.2 Trends in Enrollment, Per pupil and Per - school Expenditure of the General Education**

From the Table No.6.9 it can be observed that the number of students enrolled at the MoE general education schools (Basic and Academic Secondary) in 1970 was 257,768 then it rose to 531, 643 in 1980 and 860, 504 in 1992. This gives a growth rate of 233.8 percent.

The number of MoE schools providing general education increased from 1159 in 1970 to 2119 in 1980, 2556 in 1990 and 2618 in 1992 showing a growth rate of 127 percent. This shows that the growth rate of general education enrollment was higher than the rate of growth obtained by the number of the MoE general education schools by 106.7 percent. Which indicates that there were more students per schools in 1992 than in 1970.

**TABLE No. 6.9**

**Ministry of Education's General Education Schools  
Expenditures Enrollments Schools and Number of Students per School**

Year	Expenditures at Current Prices (in million JDs)			Schools	Students	No. of Students per school
	Total	Recurring	Capital			
1970	6.418	6.086	0 331	1153	257,768	223.5
1974	11.418	10 618	0 800	1710	359,948	210.5
1980	38.911	36.913	1 998	2119	531,643	250.9
1984	58.656	56.509	2 447	2302	608,744	264.4
1986	70.243	66.636	3.607	2440	645,518	264.6
1988	86.245	77.284	8 961	2556	707,599	276.8
1990	111.589	89.487	22.102	24991	776,879	311.9
1992	125.967	93.727	32.240	2618	860,504	328.4
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>						
<b>1970-92</b>	<b>1862.7%</b>	<b>1439.88%</b>	<b>9640%</b>	<b>127.06%</b>	<b>233.83%</b>	<b>47.07%</b>

**Sources**

1. Table No 6 8
- 2 MoE, Educational Statistics Yearbook 1970/71 - 1992/93

The average number of students per general education school in 1970 was 224 and went up to 251 and 329 in 1980 and 1992 respectively. This shows that the number of students per school has increased by 46.9 percent over the period 1970-92.

Comparing the growth rate of the number of students enrolled in MoE schools and the number of general education schools with the growth of the expenditure incurred on these schools over the period under review, we find that during this period the growth rate of expenditure at current prices (of 1808 percent) has exceeded the growth rate of enrollment and institutions by around 16 and 17 times respectively.

This means that the expenditure per pupil and per institution has increased over this period. As it is shown in Table No.6.10 the total expenditure per pupil of JDs 24.9 in 1970 went up to JDs 73.19 in 1980 and JDs 143.64 in 1990, while in 1992 it has reached to JDs 146.38 indicating a growth rate of 487.9 percent over 1970 figures. The recurring expenditure per pupil at the general education schools has grown by 361.3 percent (i.e. it rose from JDs 23.61 in 1970 to JDs 108.92 in 1992) salaries expenditure and non-salary recurring expenditure have risen by 376.77 percent and 241.26 percent at current prices respectively.

The capital expenditure per pupil of the general education went up from JDs 1.29 in 1970 to JDs 3.76 and 37.46 in 1980 and 1992 respectively. This gives an increase of more than 28 times (or 2803.8 percent) at current prices.

From Table No. 6.11 it can be seen that the MoE expenditure per general education school was of the order of JDs 5566.36 in 1970 rose to JDs 18363.14 in 1980 and 48115.73 in 1992. This shows a growth of 7.64 times (or by 764.4 percent) at current prices. The recurring expenditure and capital expenditure per general education school over the period 1970-92 have increased by 578.18 percent and 4184.9 percent respectively, i.e. the recurring expenditure increased from JDs 5278.96

**TABLE No.6.10**

**Per - Pupil Expenditure in the MoE General Education Schools  
(At Current Prices)**

(in JDs)

Year	MoE Expenditure on General Education Schools				
	Total	Total	Salaries	Others	Capital
	1 2+5	2 3+4	3	4	5
1970	24.9	23.61	20.92	2.69	1.29
1974	31.72	29.50	24.57	4.93	2.22
1980	73.15	69.83	59.92	9.51	3.76
1984	96.36	92.34	78.78	13.56	4.02
1986	108.81	103.22	90.06	13.16	5.59
1988	121.88	109.22	99.69	9.53	12.66
1990	143.64	115.19	105.97	9.22	28.45
1992	146.38	108.92	99.74	9.18	37.46
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>					
<b>1970-92</b>	<b>487.9%</b>	<b>361.3%</b>	<b>378.8%</b>	<b>241.3%</b>	<b>2803.8%</b>

**TABLE No.6.11****MoE Expenditures per -School in the General Education  
(At Current Prices)****(in JDs)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Recurring</b>	<b>Capital</b>
1970	5566.36	5278.96	287.4
1974	6677.63	6209.76	467.87
1980	18363.14	17420 13	943.01
1984	25480.53	24417.67	1062.86
1986	28788 32	27310 10	1478.22
1988	33742 17	30236.30	3505.87
1990	44653.46	35809.12	8844.34
1992	48115.73	35800 99	12314.74
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>			
<b>1970-92</b>	<b>764.4%</b>	<b>578.18%</b>	<b>4184.9%</b>



in 1970 to JDs 35800.99 in 1992 and the capital expenditure per general education school of JDs 287.4 in 1970 went upto JDs 12314.74 in 1992.

This goes to show that the total expenditure per pupil and per school increased far more rapidly than the increase in the number of pupil per school which indicates that a proportion of this expenditures has been devoted to the improvement of the quality of education.

#### **6.1.3.3 Vocational Education**

The MoE expenditure on this level of education comprises expenditure on industrial vocational, commercial, male training and female training centers, hotel management college and agricultural education <sup>4</sup>.

The figures given in Table No.6.12 show that the MoE expenditure on vocational education of JDs 0.237 million in 1970 increased to JDs 2.818 million in 1980, JDs 3.885 million in 1990 and lastly reached to JDs 4.967 million in 1992. This shows that the MoE expenditure on vocational schools at current prices has increased 1992 by almost 20 times (or 1995.9 percent) from 1970 figures. Of this, the recurring expenditure was JDs 0.196 million in 1970, and went upto JDs 1.585 million in 1980, JDs 2.497 million in 1990 and JDs 2.372 million in 1992, giving an increase of a little more than 11 times (or by 1108.8 percent). While in percentage terms in 1970 it formed 82.64 percent of the total, then it declined to 56.26 percent in 1980 and 47.74 percent in 1992.

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<sup>4</sup> Agricultural Education and Hotel Management college expenditure were reported separately, but here we have included them with other vocational education since it is a part of it.

**TABLE No.6.12**

**MoE Expenditures for Vocational Education  
(At Current prices)**

(in million JDs)

Year	Grand Total	Recurring Expenditure			Capital Expenditure
		Total	Salaries	Others	
1970	0 237 (100)	0.196 (82.64)	0.106 (44.49)	0.090 (38.15)	0.041 (17.36)
1974	0.958 (100)	0 483 (50.40)	0.191 (19.94)	0.292 (30.46)	0.475 (49.60)
1980	2.818 (100)	1.585 (56.26)	0 489 (17.37)	1.096 (38.89)	1.233 (43.74)
1984	3.736 (100)	2 350 (62.90)	1.119 (29.96)	1.231 (32.94)	1.386 (37.10)
1986	2 808 (100)	1.837 (65.42)	0 942 (33.56)	0.895 (31.86)	0.971 (34.58)
1988	3.235 (100)	1.854 (57.31)	1.031 (31.87)	0.823 (25.44)	1.381 (42.69)
1990	3.885 (100)	2.497 (64.27)	1 637 (42.14)	0.860 (22.13)	1.388 (35.73)
1992	4.967 (100)	2.372 (47.76)	1.552 (31.25)	0 820 (16.51)	2.595 (52.24)
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>					
<b>1970-92</b>	<b>1995.9%</b>	<b>1108.05%</b>	<b>1367.81%</b>	<b>805.06%</b>	<b>6229.3%</b>

Figures in parenthesis are the percentage

**Sources**

:

1. Table No 6 5
2. MoE, Educational Statistical Yearbook, 1970/71- 1992/93.

Salary expenditure in 1970 was around JDs 0.105 million (or 44.5 percent of the total expenditure ). It rose to JDs 0.49 million (or 17.37 percent ) in 1980 and JDs 1.551 million (or 31.25 percent ) in 1992. This gives a growth of 13.67 times (or 1367.81 percent ) at current prices in absolute amount, and its share of the total expenditures has declined by 13.24 percentage points. While other recurring expenditure has moved from JDs 0.090 million in 1970 to JDs 0.820 million in 1992 giving a growth of 8 times ( or 805 percent) in terms of current prices, while its proportion has fallen from 38.15 percent in 1970 to 16.51 percent in 1992.

The MoE capital expenditure on the vocational education at current prices has increased by 62.3 times (or 6229.3 percent) as it has gone up from JDs 0.041 million in 1970 to JDs 1.233 million, JDs 1.381 million and JDs 2.595 million in 1980, 1990 and 1992 respectively. While its proportion of the total expenditure (recurring and capital) was as high as 17.36 percent in 1970, 43.74 percent in 1980, and 52.24 percent in 1992.

From the above observation, it is clear that the MoE expenditures on vocational education schools has increased at a faster rate than the MoE expenditures in general education schools.

Furthermore, the recurring expenditure which accounted for 94.84 percent in 1970 and 74.41 percent in 1992 of the total expenditures of the general education schools were much smaller than that of the vocational education schools, where it was 82.64 percent in 1970, and 47.76 percent in 1992. Even the proportion of salary expenditure at the vocational education was fluctuating between 17.37 percent in 1980 and 42.14 percent in 1990, while the general education salary expenditure has never declined beyond 68.13 percent . This means also that the proportion of capital expenditure at the vocational level was higher than that of the general education schools.

The number of vocational education schools financed by the Ministry of Education has increased by 6 times (or by 581.8 percent ) over the period of our study, as it has moved up from 11 in 1970 to 55 in 1980 and 75 in 1992. The number of students enrolled in the MoE vocational education schools was 2503 in 1970 and it rose to 21654 in 1992 showing an increase of 7.6 times (or 765.12 percent).

Thus, in 1970 the number of students per school was 228 which increased to 289 in 1992, showing a growth rate of 26.9 percent (see Table No.6.13).

From Table No. 6.14 it can be seen that the total expenditure per pupil at the MoE vocational schools at current prices of JDs 94.91 in 1970 rose to JDs 154.79 in 1988 and JDs 229.38 in 1992, giving a growth rate of 141.68 percent . The recurring expenditure per pupil increased to JDs 109.53 in 1992 (or by 39.63 percent ) from 1970 figures of JDs 78.44 . Salary expenditure per pupil has increased from JDs 42.33 in 1970 to JDs 71.65 in 1992 giving a growth rate of 69.66 percent . While, other recurring expenditure per pupil has risen marginally by 4.61 percent over the period.

The capital expenditure per pupil in terms of current prices in 1970 was JDs 16.47, then it leapt to JDs 113.2 in 1974 , while in 1992 it has reached to JDs 119.84 .This means that the capital expenditure per pupil of the vocational education has increased by 627.63 percent over the period between 1970 and 1992.

The increase of MoE expenditure per vocational education student in terms of current prices along with the increase in the number of students per vocational education school during the period of our study have meant an increase in the MoE expenditure per school vocational education schools.

**TABLE No. 6.13**

**MoE Vocational Education Expenditures, Students, Schools and  
the number of students per school.**

Year	Expenditures (in million JDs)			Students	Schools	Students per School
	Total	Recurring	Capital			
1970	0.237	0.196	0.041	2503	11	227.54
1974	0.958	0.483	0.475	4195	27	155.37
1980	2.818	1 585	1 233	10888	55	197.96
1984	3.736	2.350	1.386	22060	79	279.24
1986	2.808	1.837	0.971	25372	84	302.05
1988	3.235	1.854	1.381	20899	85	245.87
1990	3.885	2.497	1.388	19382	70	276.89
1992	4.967	2.372	2.595	21654	75	288.72
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>						
1970-92	1995.9%	1108.05%	6229.3%	765.12%	581.82%	26.89%

**Sources .**

1. Table No. 6 12
2. MoE, Educational Statistics Yearbook, 1970/71 - 1992/93.

**TABLE No.6.14**

**MoE Expenditure per pupil at the Vocational Education Schools  
(At Current Prices)**

(in JDs)

Year	Grand Total	Recurring Expenditure			Capital Expenditure
		Total	Salaries	Others	
1970	94.91	78.44	42.23	36.21	16.47
1974	228.51	115.71	45.546	69.91	113.34
1980	258.81	145.60	44.96	100.64	113.21
1984	169.34	106.52	50.73	55.79	62.82
1986	110.68	72.40	37.14	35.26	38.28
1988	154.79	88.71	49.33	39.38	66.08
1990	200.44	128.83	84.46	44.37	71.61
1992	229.38	109.54	71.67	37.87	119.84
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>					
	<b>141.68%</b>	<b>39.63%</b>	<b>69.66%</b>	<b>4.61%</b>	<b>627.63%</b>

**TABLE No.6.15****MoE Expenditures per - Vocational Education School**

(in JDs)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Recurring</b>	<b>Capital</b>
1970	21597	17848	3749
1974	35504	17894	17610
1980	51235	28823	22412
1984	74286	29745	17541
1986	23029	21869	11560
1988	38057	21820	16247
1990	55500	35671	19829
1992	66227	31627	34600
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>			
<b>1970-92</b>	<b>206.6%</b>	<b>77.20%</b>	<b>822.9%</b>

As it is shown in Table No.6.15 the MoE expenditure per vocational education school in terms of current prices has gone up from JDs 21597 in 1970 to JDs 51235 in 1980 and JDs 66227 in 1992. This shows a growth rate of 206.64 percent in the total MoE expenditure per vocational education school in 1992 from 1970.

The recurring and capital expenditure per MoE vocational education school at current prices has grown by 77.2 percent and 822.9 percent respectively i.e. the recurring expenditure per school of JDs 17848 in 1970 went up to JDs 31627 in 1992 and the capital expenditure increased from JDs 3749 in 1970 to JDs 34600 in 1992.

Thus, for the MoE vocational education schools the increase in expenditure per pupil as well as per school in terms of current prices have exceeded the number of pupils per school over the period under review. It was observed that the MoE expenditure per vocational education school was much higher than that of general education schools, and from the proportions of capital expenditure per school to the total expenditure at both the levels it seems that the vocational schools are better equipped than the general education schools.

#### **6.1.3.4 Community Colleges**

Upto 1984 the government community colleges were under the administration of the Ministry of Education, while its expenditure continued to be budgeted with the Ministry of Education upto 1986.

During the period between 1970-86 the MoE expenditure on community colleges increased by 18.45 times at current prices i.e. it has gone up from JDs 0.128 million in 1970 to JDs 1.626 million and JDs 2.496 million in 1980 and 1986 respectively. (See Table No.6.16)



**TABLE No.6.16**

**MoE Expenditure on Community Colleges  
(At Current Prices)**

(in million JDs)

Year	Grand Total	Recurring Expenditure			Capital Expenditure
		Total	Salaries	Others	
1970	0.128 (100)	0.113 (88.62)	0.059 (46.36)	0.054 (42.26)	0.015 (11.38)
1974	0.441 (100)	0.355 (80.4)	0.142 (32.3)	0.213 (48.17)	0.086 (19.60)
1980	1.626 (100)	1.328 (81.67)	0.358 (22.04)	0.970 (59.63)	0.298 (18.33)
1984	2.938 (100)	2.631 (89.53)	1.212 (41.24)	1.419 (48.29)	0.307 (10.47)
1986	2.496 (100)	2.221 (88.99)	1.107 (44.36)	1.114 (44.63)	0.275 (11.01)
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>					
<b>1970-86</b>	<b>1845.43%</b>	<b>1853.44%</b>	<b>1954.54%</b>	<b>1761.28%</b>	<b>1783.07%</b>

**Sources:**

1. Table No.6.5
2. MoE, Educational Statistics Yearbook, 1970/71-1986/87

The recurring expenditure was JDs 0.113 million in 1970 (or 88.62 percent of the total) went upto JDs 1.328 million (or 81.67 percent) in 1980 and JDs 2.221 million (or 88.99 percent ) in 1986. This shows a growth rate of 18.53 times in terms of current prices. Salaries, wages and allowances expenditure which accounted for 46.36 percent in 1986, has increased in absolute amount from JDs 0.059 million in 1970 to JDs 1.107 million in 1986 (or by 17.7 times at current prices) while other recurring expenditure (non-salary) have increased by 19.5 times in terms of current prices.

The MoE capital expenditure incurred in community colleges of JDs 0.014 million in 1970 has risen to JDs 0.274 million in 1986 indicating an increase of 17.5 times at current prices.

From the above growth rates of recurring and capital expenditures, it is clear that there have been no changes in their proportion to the total expenditures. The corresponding proportions were 88.62 percent and 11.38 percent in 1971, while in 1986 the proportions were 88.99 percent and 11.01 percent respectively.

The proportion of salary and allowance expenditure has declined marginally by 2 percentage points i.e. from 46.36 percent in 1970 to 44.36 percent in 1986. This goes to show that the proportion of salary and allowance expenditure at the community colleges of the MoE appear to be very small compared to the proportion of salary expenditure at the general education schools over the same period.

Table No. 6.17 shows that in 1970 the number of MoE community colleges was 3 and increased to 12 in 1986, while the number of students enrolled in this community colleges increased from 730 in 1970 to 9492 in 1986. This shows that the number of colleges increased by 3 times and the number of students has gone up by 12 times .

**TABLE No.6.17**

**Expenditure , Students, Number of Colleges and  
Number of Students per- colleges**

Year	Expenditures (in million JDs)			No. of Students	No. of Colleges	N o. of Students per college
	Total	Recurring	Capital			
1970	0.128 (100)	0.113 (88.62)	0.015 (11.38)	730	3	243
1974	0.441 (100)	0.355 (80.4)	0.086 (19.60)	3040	-	-
1980	1.626 (100)	1.328 (81.67)	0.298 (18.33)	7881	-	-
1982	2.938 (100)	2.631 (89.53)	0.307 (10.47)	7976	12	665
1983	2.496 (100)	2.221 (88.99)	0.275 (11.01)	9687	12	807
1984	2.938 (100)	2.631 (89.53)	0.307 (10.47)	9122	12	760
1986	2.496 (100)	2.221 (88.99)	0.275 (11.01)	9492*	12	790
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>						
<b>1970-86</b>	<b>1845.43%</b>	<b>1853.44%</b>	<b>1783.07%</b>	<b>1200.3%</b>	<b>300%</b>	<b>225%</b>

\* Estimated figures.

Expenditure are in terms of current prices

This means that the number of students per college has increased over the period 1970-1986, as it is shown in above table the number of students per college in 1970 was 244 and went up to 791 in 1986 giving an increase of 224.2 percent.

From Table No.6.18 it will be observed that in terms of current prices expenditure per student of the MoE community colleges was of the order of JDs 175.77 in 1970 and rose to JDs 262.98 in 1986 showing a growth rate of 49.62 percent. The MoE recurring expenditure per pupil has gone by 50.23 percent at current prices i.e. from JDs 155.77 in 1970 to JDs 234.01 in 1986. While the capital expenditure of JDs 20.0 in 1970 moved to JDs 28.97 in 1986 indicating a growth of 44.85 percent.

The same table gives the information on the MoE average expenditure per community college over the period 1970-86. The figures given in the table shows that in 1970 the average MoE expenditure per community college was as high as JDs 42770 and went upto JDs 208,017 in 1986 giving a growth of 3.86 times at current prices. The recurring expenditure per college increased by 3.88 times, as it has moved from JDs 37903 in 1970 to JDs 185,105 in 1986, while the capital expenditure per college has risen from JDs 4867 in 1970 to JDs 22912 in 1986 , indicating an increased of 3.7 times.

From the above observation it is clear that for the MoE community colleges the increase in the number of pupils per college has exceeded the growth of expenditure per pupil over the period 1970-86, while the increase of the expenditure per college was much faster than that of the number of pupil per college. This observation also shows that the community colleges appear to be large in size in terms of the number of pupil per institution. It was observed also that in terms of expenditure per institution, the community colleges are very expensive. As. the MoE expenditure per community college was 6 to 7 times of the expenditure per general education school.

**TABLE No. 6.18**

**MoE Per - pupil Expenditures  
at the Community Colleges**

(in JDs)

Year	Per Pupil Expenditures			Per College Expenditures		
	Total	Recurring	Capital	Total	Recurring	Capital
1970	175.77	155.77	20.00	42770	37903	4867
1974	145 15	116.70	28 45	-	-	-
1980	206 39	168 57	37.82	-	-	-
1982	400.64	293 12	107.52	266,294	194,828	7166
1983	296.91	264.94	31 97	239,679	213,870	25809
1984	322.10	288 38	33.72	244,849	219,220	25629
1986	262.98	234.01	28.97	208,017	185,105	22912
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>						
<b>1970-86</b>	<b>49.62%</b>	<b>50.23%</b>	<b>44.85%</b>	<b>386.36%</b>	<b>388.36%</b>	<b>370.76%</b>

#### **6.1.4 MoE Schools over the Period under Review**

Table No.6.19 gives the MoE expenditure incurred on the school level of education (general education plus vocational education) the enrollment and the number of MoE schools as a proportion of the total over the period 1970-92. This table shows that the total number of institutions (i.e. Basic, Academic Secondary and Vocational schools) of all educational agencies in 1970 was 1495, then it went up to 2443 in 1980 and 3235 in 1992 showing a growth rate of 116.4 percent and the number of MoE schools increased from 1170 in 1970 to 2147 in 1980 and 2693 in 1992 giving a higher growth rate of 123.76 percent.

Similarly the total number of students for school education has gone up from 35231 in 1970 to 720,161 in 1980 and 1,156,636 in 1992 indicating a growth rate of 208.4 percent, while the number of students enrolled at the MoE schools has increased by 238.93 percent as it increased from 260,271 in 1970 to 882,158 in 1992.

The same table shows that that total expenditure incurred in school education (basic and secondary schools) by various educational agencies has increased from JDs 8.370 million in 1970 to JDs 228.800 million in 1992 showing an increase by little more than 26 times (or 2633.5 percent) in terms of current prices, while the MoE expenditure has gone by 14.12 times as it has moved up from JDs 6.655 million in 1970 to JDs 40.538 million and JDs 100.639 million in 1980 and 1992 respectively.

Thus, the increase of enrollment and institutions of the MoE were higher than the total enrollment and total number of institution over the period. But the growth rate of the total expenditure has exceeded the rate of growth obtained by the MoE expenditure over the same period. This means that the MoE schools enrollment and the number of institutions as a proportion of the total has increased, while the proportion of expenditure provided by the MoE has declined during the period of our study.

As it is shown in the same table that the MoE institutions as a proportion of the total has gone up from 78.26 percent in 1970 to 83.24 percent in 1992 and the number of students enrolled in MoE schools as a proportion of the total has moved up from 67.36 percent in 1970 to 75.33 percent in 1980 and 76.26 percent in 1992.

While the proportion of expenditure provided by the MoE has fallen from 88.17 percent in 1970 to 72.17 percent, 66.33 percent and 59.7 percent in 1980, 1990 and 1992 respectively.

From the above observation it clear that there is an increasing demand for MoE schools and it can be argued that more funds are required to be allotted to the ministry of education to meet the increasing demand , if the quality of education is to be maintained.

**TABLE No. 6.19**

MoE expenditure , number of institutions and enrollment as a proportion of the total expenditure, institutions and enrollment at school education.

Year	Expenditure (in million JDs)			Institutions ****			Enrollments***		
	Total*	MoE**	%	Total	MoE	%	Total	MoE	%
1970	8 370	7.380	88.17	1495	1170	78.26	375,231	260,271	69.36
1980	61.233	44.482	72.17	2443	2147	87.88	720,161	542,531	75.33
1982	80.722	61.182	73.7	2656	2237	84.22	768,289	586,936	76.39
1986	121.584	76 871	63 22	2935	2467	84.05	864,246	670,890	77.62
1988	134.500	94.417	70.18	3116	2595	83 28	942,252	728,721	77.31
1989	158.159	110.863	70.1	3105	2578	83.02	97455	745,721	76.51
1990	184.722	122.529	66.33	3077	2533	82 32	1,027,398	796,261	77.50
1992	228.800	136.633	59.7	3235	2693	83 24	1,156,636	882,158	76.26
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>									
1970-92	2633.5%	1751.4%	-	116.4%	123.7%	-	208.40%	238.93	-

\* This expenditure refers to the expenditure incurred at school education discussed in Chapter - Four.

\*\* The MoE expenditure comprises of expenditure on Basic and Secondary Schools.

\*\*\* This refers to the total enrollments at Basic and Secondary Schools.

\*\*\*\* This refers to Basic and Secondary institutions



## **6.2 Public Universities Expenditures**

Public universities in Jordan have a complex financing structure. Their expenditures are reported in categories of fees, self revenues, taxes, government donations, internal grants and loans, and external loans and grants.

Government donations involve yearly grants from the government budget to the universities. These vary from year to year, for example, in 1991 and 1992 the public universities received 3.00 million JDs and 5.9 million JDs respectively. Internal grants sometimes derived from special grants from the government to the universities, often these are capital expenditure and may appear in the Ministry of Planning or the Ministry of Finance budgets which amounted to 1.7 million JDs in 1992.

External loans and grants may be derived from the government either through their guarantee of the loans, or through their cooperation in attracting grants. These grants and loans formed 25.38 percent in 1991 and 22.2 percent of the total expenditure in 1992. Self-revenues are generated funds of various sorts- such as rents collected on commercial buildings or the like. The tax category refers to a special tax imposed by the government and devoted directly to the public universities which formed 27.6 percent of the total expenditure carried out by the public universities in 1991 and 22.75 percent in 1992. The fee category comprises fees paid by the students enrolled in the form of tuition fees, hostels, exams and other forms of fees.

Nearly all sources of funds (aside from fees) are connected in some way or the other to larger government but only a portion appear in the national budget, and those portions which appear in the national budget are not in special categories specific to universities or higher education.

**TABLE No. 6.20**  
**Public Universities Expenditure**  
**(At Current Prices)**

Year	Total	Recurring	Capital	Enrollment
1970-71	1.227 (100)	0.446 (36.34)	0.781 (63.66)	3030
1972-73	1.999 (100)	0.742 (37.10)	1.257 (62.9)	4343
1975	3.356 (100)	-	-	5307
1982	28.941 (100)	-	-	16165
1988	90.335 (100)	-	-	21996
1991	77.577 (100)	46.243 (59.6)	31.334 (40.4)	29887
1992	104.180 (100)	52.606 (50.5)	51.574 (49.5)	35827
1993	116.896 (100)	59.606 (51.0)	57.290 (49.0)	40800
1994	127.336 (100)	71.274 (55.97)	56.062 (44.03)	48715
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>				
<b>1970-92</b>	<b>8389.7%</b>	<b>11698.0%</b>	<b>6501.6%</b>	<b>1507.75%</b>

Figures in parenthesis are the percentage

NP: The data of 1970-71 and 1972-73 were calculated as follows -

1970-71 =  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1970 budget +  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1971 budget

1972-73 =  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1972 budget +  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1973 budget.

Sources :

1. MoE, Educational Statistical Yearbook 1970-71 and 1972-73.
2. Ministry of Planning , Social and Economic Five Year Development Plan , 1976-80, pp 502
3. NCERD , Educational and Training in Jordan, A Descriptive and Financial Survey , Publication Series No. 30, Dec, 1993
4. MoHE, Public Universities Revenues and Expenditure charts.

Thus, all revenues not derived from fees are classified as public, though the public private division in the case of public universities is rather artificial as these universities in Jordan operate semi-autonomously.

The expenditure of public universities in 1971 was of the order of JDs 1.227 million which increased to JDs 3.356 million in 1975, JDs 28.941 million in 1982 and JDs 104.179 million in 1992, this gives a growth rate of 84 times in terms of current prices. Of this the recurring expenditure was JDs 0.446 million ( or 36.34 percent of the total ) in 1971 it then rose to JDs 46.243 million in 1991 and JDs 52.605 million ( or 50.5 percent ) in 1992 showing an increase of 117 times above 1971 figures at current prices (see Table No.6.20).

The capital expenditure of the public universities has increased in terms of absolute amount while, in proportional terms it has declined over the period 1971-92 , i.e. in absolute amount at current prices has increased from JDs 0.781 million in 1971 to JDs 31.334 million and JDs 51.574 million in 1991 and 1992 respectively giving an increase of 65 times, while in proportional terms in 1971 it formed 63.66 percent and fell to 49.5 percent in 1992.

During the same period 1971-92 the total recorded educational expenditure ( of all levels of education ) has recorded an increase of 31.7 times at current prices which is much lower than the growth of public universities expenditure of 84 times by 52.3 times which goes to show that the expenditure of public universities as a proportion of the total recorded educational expenditure has increased i.e. in 1971 public universities expenditure formed 10.9 percent of the total it went upto 28.4 percent in 1992.

The complete information on private contribution to public universities expenditure for the previous years of our study could not be collected. The data for the recent years 1991, 1992, and 1993 shows that the private expenditure as a proportion of the total expenditure of public universities was 25.74 percent, 22.51 percent and

20.88 percent respectively. Thus comparing to the private contribution to Ministry of Education expenditures it seems that the private expenditures as proportion of the total public universities are very high.

Tables No.6.20 shows that in 1971 the total enrollment of public universities was 3030 and rose to 5307 in 1975, 16164 in 1980, 35827 in 1990 and 48715 in 1992. This gives a growth of 15 times (or 1507.75 percent) over 1971 figures.

This growth rate of public universities enrollment in Jordan has been much higher than the enrollment growth rate of other educational institutions or levels of education in Jordan over the period under review <sup>5</sup>.

Comparing the increase of enrollment with that of expenditure incurred in these institutions, we find that in terms of current prices the increase of expenditure ( of around 84 times ) has exceeded the increases of enrollment ( of 15 times ) by 69 times.

As it is shown in Table No.6.21 per pupil expenditure at the public universities of Jordan has increased from JDs 405.00 in 1970 to JDs 632.4 in 1975, JDs 1317.54 in 1982 and JDs 2138.56 in 1992 showing an increase of 4.28 times in terms of current prices. The recurring expenditure per pupil of the universities of JDs. 147.2 in 1971 went up to JDs 1079.87 in 1992 ( or by 6.3 times) and the capital expenditure per pupil has gone up by 3.1 times over the period 1971-92 i.e. in 1971 it was JDs 257.8 and rose to JDs 1058.69 in 1992.

It is clear that from the public universities expenditure per pupil are expensive to run, as their expenditure per pupil was as high as 20 times of MoE expenditure per general education student.

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5 This was explained in detail in Chapter five of the Expenditures on Higher Education.

**TABLE No.6.21**

**Per-Pupil Expenditure of Public Universities in Jordan**

(in JDs)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>Recurring Expenditure</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>
1970-71	405.0	147 2	257.8
1972-73	460.3	170.75	289.55
1975	632.4	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1982	1317.54	-	-
1988	3022.57	-	-
1990	-	-	-
1991	1901.4	1133.4	768 0
1992	2138.56	1079 87	1058.69
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>			
<b>1970-92</b>	<b>+428.04%</b>	<b>+633.61%</b>	<b>+310.66</b>

### **6.3 Educational Expenditure Of Other Government Authorities**

In this section we will examine the educational expenditure carried out by other government authorities (i.e. other than Ministry of Education and Public universities ) at various level of education.

#### **6.3.1 School Education (Basic and Secondary)**

The Vocational Training Corporation (VTC), Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic affairs provide some education at the school level. The Vocational Training Corporation was established in 1976 as one of the projects of the Five Year Development Plan 1976-1980. The VTC offers a wide range of training programmes and provides vocational training at the secondary level with two large full-time programmes and a small number of short term programmes .

The Ministry of Defence has an extensive educational programme from grade one through higher education, but no information could be obtained from the Ministry of Defence expenditure on tertiary level. The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs provides some education at the secondary level with a limited number of students, the total enrollment of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs schools was 427 in 1992 or 0.3 percent of the total secondary education students<sup>6</sup> .

The Complete information that we need for the this study is not available in complete form i.e. the VTC was established in 1976, but no information was published before 1980. The information on enrollment and institutions of the Ministry of Defence and other ministries are available in the MoE educational statistics yearbook, but no information with regards to expenditure has been published. Therefore, we are going to make use of the information published by the NCERD,

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6. MoE, The Educational Statistics Yearbook, 1991/92 and 1992/93

In Table No. 6.22 we give the expenditure of the Vocational Training Corporation and the Ministries of Defence and Awqaf for the years 1980-1992. This table shows that the educational expenditure carried out by the VTC in 1980 was JDs 0.575 million which increased to JDs 2.483 million in 1982 and JDs 3.480 million in 1992. This shows an increase of little more than 5 times (or 504.7 percent ) at current prices.

The expenditure of the Ministries of Defence and Awqaf and Islamic Affairs of JDs 2.439 million in 1982 has gone up to JDs 8.409 million in 1992 giving a growth rate of 244.7 percent at current prices.

The same table gives information regarding the number of students, schools and the number of students per school during the period between 1980 and 1992 which shows that the number of students enrolled in the VTC institutions was 1371 in 1980 and increased to 7331 in 1992 giving an increase of 4 times ( or 434.7 percent). While the number of institutions has moved up from 4 in 1980 to 15 in 1992, giving a growth rate of 275 percent. This means the number of students per Vocational Training Corporation school has increased - also, over the period i.e. in 1980 it was 343 and it rose to 489 in 1992 ( or by 42.56 percent).

The number of students who attended the Ministries of Defence and Awqaf schools has gone up by 103.8 percent, as it has moved up from 3530 in 1980 to 7195 in 1992. The number of schools increased from 15 in 1980 to 18 in 1992 and the number of students per school increased from 235 in 1980 to 400 in 1992 giving an increase of 70.2 percent

From Table No. 6.23 it can be seen that the expenditure per VTC student of JDs 419.69 in 1980 has gone up to JDs 883.7 in 1982, then it has declined to JDs 474.65 in 1992. This shows that the expenditure per pupil in 1992 was higher than that of 1980 by 13.1 percent in terms of current prices. The same table also shows the

**TABLE No. 6.22**

**Number of Students, Institutions and Number of Students per Institutions**

Year	Vocational Training Corporation				Ministry of Defence			
	Expenditure (in million JDs)	Students	Institutions	No. of Students /Inst.	Expenditure (in million JDs)	Students	Institutions	No. of Students /Inst.
1980	0.575	1317	4	343	NA	3530	15	235
1982	2.483	2810	6	468	2.439	3522	11	320
1984	3.125	4124	7	589	NA	4042	13	311
1986	NA	5582	11	508	NA	4212	12	324
1988	2.944	5182	11	471	5.092	5944	16	372
1989	3.158	8102	11	737	11.729	6436	17	379
1990	2.431	7256	11	660	9.756	8363	21	398
1991	3.515	6921	15	642	8.505	-	-	-
1992	3.480	7331	15	489	8.409	7195	18	400
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>								
1980-92	504.7%	434.7%	275%	42.56%	244.7%	103.8%	20.0%	70.2%

NP : NA information not available

Sources .

1. MoE, Educational Statistics Yearbook, 1980/81 - 1992/93.
2. MoE, The Directorate of Planning and Educational Development, Financing of pre-higher education in Jordan, Problems and Suggested Solutions. 1970-1989, (Arabic).
3. NCERD, Education and Training in Jordan., A Descriptive and Financial Survey, Publications Series. No.30, Dec, 93 .Table No.21,22, pp. 17.



expenditure per Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) institute at current prices has increased by 61.26 percent (from JDs 143,850 in 1980 to JDs 231,983 in 1992).

The Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs expenditure per pupil has risen from JDs 692.62 in 1982 to JDs 1168.77 in 1992 giving a growth rate of 68.7 percent at current prices, and their expenditure per school in 1982 was JDs 221, 764 and increased to JDs 467,185 in 1992 indicating a growth rate of 110.66 percent in terms of current prices.

From the above observation it is clear that the increase in expenditure per school (the VTC and the Ministry of Defence) was higher than the increase in the expenditure per pupil and the number of students per school, while the growth rate of the number of students per school has exceeded the growth rate of per pupil expenditure over the period.

The Ministry of Defence expenditure per pupil as well as per school are very high compared to that of the MoE expenditure over the period under review probably this is largely due to the fact that the ministry feeds its students (thus includes food costs) and many of the schools where boarding and food costs represented about 16 percent of total costs. An expenditure category called "expense" probably including boarding costs which is about half of the schools expenditure which appears to be very high in comparison to non -salary expenditure at the MoE schools which is about 7 percent of the total recurring expenditure<sup>7</sup>.

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7. NCERD, Educational and Training in Jordan, A Descriptive and Financial Survey , Publications, Series No. 30, Dec, 1993, pp - 42

**TABLE No. 6.23**

**Vocational Training Corporation and Ministry of Defence Expenditure Per Pupil and Per Institutions**

(in JDs)

Year	Vocational Training Corp.		Ministry of Defence	
	Per- Pupil Exp.	Per School Exp.	Per- Pupil Exp.	Per School Exp.
1980	419.69	143,850	NA	NA
1982	883.7	415,884	692.62	221,764
1984	559.80	284,074	NA	NA
1986	NA	NA	NA	NA
1988	363.40	267,672	791.23	299,551
1989	447.65	287,070	1481.06	586,477
1990	335.05	221,328	1166.58	464,579
1991	507.86	234,328	NA	NA
1992	474.65	231,983	1168.77	467,185
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>				
<b>1980-92</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>61.26%</b>	<b>68.7 %*</b>	<b>110.66%*</b>

\* This growth rate for the period 1982-92

NA - Information are not available

### **6.3.2 Community Colleges**

Many institutions exist which are overseen by various government ministries and authorities. These are in addition to those officially organised under the Ministry of Higher Education. These government ministries include the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, Ministry of Communications, Civil Aviation Authority, The Central Bank of Jordan, Ministry of Social Development, the Statistics Department, the Royal Scientific Society and the Geographic Centre.

The enrollment in these institutions (i.e. enrollments for those institutions known) has increased from 1179 in 1982 to 2515 in 1992 giving a growth rate of 113.3 percent. Out of these 544 students (or 46.14 percent of the total) were enrolled in the Ministry of Health in 1982 and 1296 (or 51.5 percent) in 1992 (see Table No. 6.24.).

Table No. 6.25 shows that the educational expenditures of these institutions at current prices increased from JDs 1,053,820 in 1982 to JDs 3,599,371 in 1992 showing a growth rate of 244.55 percent. Out of this, the Ministry of Health expenditure in 1982 was 47 percent (or JDs 495,320) it rose to 65.55 percent of the total in 1992 (or JDs 2,359,573).

The expenditure per pupil of these institutions is very high compared to expenditure per pupil of the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) institution or private colleges. As it is shown in Table No. 6.26 the average expenditure per student of these institutions was as high as JDs 725.56 in 1982 and increased to JDs 1324.35 in 1992, giving a growth rate of 82.52 percent at current prices. The figures given in Table No. 6.26 shows that the Ministry of Health was the highest as it was around JDs 910.51 in 1982 and JDs 1820.65 in 1992.

**TABLE No. 6.24**

**Non Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE)  
College Enrollments (1)**

<b>Institutions</b>	<b>1982</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>
Banking Studies	87	123	110	110	111	106
Geographic Centre	128	75	43	19	15	30
Ministry of Health	544	742	716	744	704	1296
Civil Aviation Authority	196	242	151	183	230	262
Telecom College	58	165	136	123	131	142
Min. of Awqaf	28	67	56	170	330	420
Statistical Training	38	46	34	19	24	25
Royal Sc. S*	100	110	140	165	258	134
<b>Total</b>	<b>1179</b>	<b>1570</b>	<b>1378</b>	<b>1563</b>	<b>1803</b>	<b>2515</b>

1 This figures include only full time enrollments.

\* Royal Scientific Society

Sources:

1. NCERD, Education and Training in Jordan - A Descriptive and Financial Survey, Publications Series No. 30, Dec 1993. Table No. 42, pp - 34.

**TABLE No. 6.25****Expenditure of Non- MoHE Community College**

(in JDs)

<b>Institutions</b>	<b>1982</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>
Banking Studies	88100	142,215	146,010	183,741	168,591	196,794
Geographic Centre	55808	45000	51400	31126	38850	37000
Ministry of Health	495,320	1,367,378	1,496,774	1,901,217	2,113,675	2,359,573
Civil Aviation Authority	63500	154,400	166,500	169,804	173,334	195,462
Min of Communication	26158	72105	57528	61007	78207	91306
Min of Awqaf	59050	77100	74650	92615	15100	25350
Statistical Training	15000	41500	46255	43876	45998	52125
Maf. Social Development	198,384	244,112	238,927	205,835	204,763	268,611
Royal Sc. S*	52500	94500	105,000	120,000	154,010	145,450
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,053,820</b>	<b>2,239,311</b>	<b>2,382,044</b>	<b>2,809,221</b>	<b>3,128,528</b>	<b>3,599,371</b>

Sources:

1. NCERD, Publications Series No. 30, Table No. 43, pp - 35.

**TABLE No.6.26****Per Pupil Expenditure of Non- MoHE Community College**

(in JDs)

<b>Institutions</b>	<b>1982</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>
Banking Studies	1012.6	1156.22	-	1670.37	-	1856.54
Geographic Centre	436.0	600.0	-	635.22	-	1233.39
Ministry of Health	910.51	1842.82	-	2555.4	-	1820.65
Civil Aviation Authority	323.98	638.01	-	927.89	-	746.03
Min of Communication	451.0	437.0	-	496.0	-	643.0
Min. of Awqaf	2108.93	1150.74	-	544.8	-	602.5
Statistical Training	394.74	923.93	-	2309.26	-	2085.0
Royal Sc. S*	525.0	859.09	-	727.27	-	621.58
<b>Average</b>	<b>725.56</b>	<b>1270.82</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1665.63</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1324.35</b>

## **6.4 Private Schools Expenditure**

As we have mentioned earlier that there is no information reported on private schools expenditure in Jordan. Therefore, private schools expenditures are a quite rough estimate of actual expenditures, it is likely that they are within a reasonable range of actual expenditure. The estimates are probably reasonable to give the purpose for which they serve <sup>8</sup>.

The expenditure incurred in the private schools are divided according to level of education (a) Expenditure on school education and (b) Community Colleges.

### **6.4.1 Expenditure on School Education**

Table No. 6.27 gives the total expenditure of the private schools (Basic + Secondary education) enrollments, and the number of students per school over the period under review are shown.

From the figures given in this table it can be seen that the private schools expenditure was of the order of JDs 3.536 million in 1975 then it rose to JDs 10.707 million in 1980, JDs 32.756 million in 1990 and lastly in 1992 it had reached JDs 46.457 million. This gives an increase of little more than 12 times (or by 1213.6 percent) in terms of current prices over the period 1975-1992.

The number of private financed schools (i.e. Basic and Secondary) has increased from 148 in 1971 to 153 in 1980 and 329 in 1990 and 1992 showing a growth rate of 122.3 percent and the number of students enrolled in such schools in 1971 was 29243 then it went upto 41469 in 1980 and 104,255 in 1992.

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<sup>8</sup> For more details of the process of estimating private school expenditure refer to the introduction of chapter three.

**TABLE No. 6.27**

**Private Institutions Expenditure, Enrollment, Schools the number of Students per School, per pupil and per school expenditures**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Expend- itures *</b>  (million,JDs)	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Number of Schools</b>	<b>Number of Students per School</b>	<b>Per Pupil Exp.</b>  ( in JDs)	<b>Per School Exp.</b>  (in JDs)
1971	-	29243	148	198	-	-
1975	3.536	41209	144	286	85.82	24559.76
1980	10.707	41469	153	271	258.2	69983.7
1982	9.970	42620	168	254	233.94	59348.34
1986	18.483	56305	258	218	328.26	71638.7
1988	23.571	66239	308	215	355.85	76524.13
1989	27.024	72439	321	226	396.66	84187.1
1990	32.756	82586	329	251	397.93	99561.97
1991	39.808	95046	329	289	397.93	-
1992	46.457	104255	329	317	418.83	141205.7
<b>The Growth Rates over the period</b>						
<b>1971-92</b>	-	<b>256.51%</b>	<b>122.3%</b>	<b>60.10%</b>	-	-
<b>1975-92</b>	<b>1213.6%</b>	<b>153%</b>	<b>128.5%</b>	<b>10.84%</b>	<b>425.6%</b>	<b>474.95%</b>

\* Expenditures are in terms of current prices

Sources .

1. MoE, Educational Statistics Yearbook. 1970/71 - 1992/93..
2. MoE, Financing Pre-Higher Education in Jordan, Problems and Suggested Solutions. Educational Research Committee, MoE, 1991, (Arabic ) Table No.1, pp-29.
3. NCERD, Education and Training in Jordan, Publication Series No. 30, Jordan, Dec, 1993. Table No. 17 and 22, pp- 14 and 17.

N.P. Expenditure for the years, 1970, 1975,1980, and 1986 were taken from Source No.2.



This gives a growth of 256.51 percent which is twice the growth rate obtained by the number of schools. Which means that the number of students per school has gone up over this period i.e. the number of students per private school of the general education increased from 198 in 1970 to 271 and 317 in 1980 and 1992 respectively. This gives a growth rate of 60.10 percent.

Expenditure per pupil of the private general education schools of JDs 85.82 in 1975 increased to JDs 258.2 in 1980 and JDs 445.61 in 1992 showing an increase of 4.25 times (or 425.36 percent) in terms of current prices.

The last column of Table No.6.27 shows that the average expenditure per private school has increased by around 4.75 times ( or 475.95 percent) at current prices, as it has gone up from JDs 24559.76 in 1975 to JDs 69983.7 JDs 99561.97 and JDs 141205.67 in 1980, 1990 and 1992 respectively.

Thus, for the private schools, the increase in per pupil as well as per school expenditure at current prices was much higher than the increases of the number of students per school during the period 1970-1992.

Looking at the proportion of the private schools expenditure and enrollments to the total expenditure and enrollment of the school education (Basic + Secondary) we find that the private schools expenditures as proportion of the total has increased from 7.5 percent in 1970 to 12.35 percent in 1980 and 20.30 percent in 1992. While the proportion of students enrolled in private schools was 5.78 percent in 1980 and rose to 9.34 percent in 1992 which means that in quantitative terms the expansion of private schools at this level of education was much faster than the average of the same for the whole country, which confirm our earlier findings with respect to the increasing rule of private schools at this level of education.

Moreover, the private schools expenditure per pupil was 2 to 3 times as much as the MoE expenditure per pupil of the same educational level which means that the private schools are expensive as compared to the MoE schools and it can be taken to show the gap between the quality of education provided.

However, the marked increases in private schools enrollment in absolute as well as proportion terms over the period of our study indicates a growing demand for and willingness to pay for what is largely perceived as high level of education.

#### **6.4. 2 Private Community Colleges Expenditure**

The Table No. 6.28 shows the estimated expenditure of private community colleges for the years 1980, 1982, 1988 and 1992 for which we could find out. The figures shown in 1980, the expenditure was of the order of JDs 1.746 million and rose to JDs 6.263 million in 1988 and JDs 7.294 million in 1992 indicating a growth rate of 317.55 percent in terms of current prices.

The private community colleges enrollment has shown a growth rate of 39.38percent over the period 1980-92. As it has moved up from 12463 in 1980 to 18273 in 1988 and 17371 in 1992. Thus the growth rate of expenditure was much higher than that of enrollment. As a result the per pupil expenditure of private community college has gone up from JDs 140.2 in 1980 to JDs 315.32 in 1988 and JDs 419.2 in 1992 giving a growth rate of 199.51% percent from 1980 figures. It is clear that private community colleges are much cheaper to run <sup>than</sup> public community colleges where the expenditure per pupil was 2 to 3 times higher than this <sup>9</sup>.

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9. Refer to Chapter five of Higher Education Expenditure in Jordan

**TABLE No.6.28****Private Community Colleges Expenditures Enrollment and Per Pupil Expenditure  
at Current**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditures* (in million JDs)</b>	<b>Enrollment</b>	<b>Per Pupil Expenditure (in JDs)</b>
1980	1,747	12463	140.2
1982	2,882	18053	159.65
1986	4,013	18555	216.17
1988	6,263	342.75	315.32
1989	-	25985	-
1992	7,294	17371	419.2
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>			
<b>1980-92</b>	<b>317.55%</b>	<b>39.38%</b>	<b>199.51%</b>

\* Expenditure are in terms Current Prices.

Sources :

1. Expenditure were estimated by NCERD in its publications Series No.30, of Dec, 1993.
2. Enrollments was taken from - Annual Report in Higher Education in Jordan, 1992-93, Ministry of Higher Education.

Looking at the proportion of higher education students enrolled in private community colleges we find this proportion has declined from 37.4 percent in 1982 to 25.8 percent in 1992 and the proportion of expenditure had fallen from 7.4 percent in 1982 to 5.3 percent in 1992. It is clear that unlike the private institutions at the basic and secondary education, the private community colleges are gradually losing ground as providers of higher education for the population of Jordan.

### **6.5 Expenditure of UNRWA School**

United Nations Relief and Working Agency (UNRWA) oversees the education of children living in the Palestinian camps in Jordan. As such approximately 15 percent of the total students of the basic education attend UNRWA School.

United Nations Relief and Working Agency (UNRWA) relies entirely on voluntary contributions from governments and international organizations to fund its regular budget. The educational expenditure of UNRWA was provided in US dollars, then it was converted to Jordanian Dinar using Central Bank conversion rates for the relevant year.

As a general rule the children between the age group of 5-8 years of registered Palestinian refugees are enrolled in the first grade of UNRWA schools. The UNRWA schools follow the same curricula and use the same textbooks as the government schools. Within this framework UNRWA offers 10 years of basic education in Jordan. At the higher level, UNRWA awards limited number of scholarship to academically outstanding students who excelled in their Tawjihi (General Secondary Exam) Furthermore, UNRWA runs teachers training programme and vocational training programmes at its two residential training centres namely, Wadiseer Training centre which was established in 1960 and Amman Training Centre established in 1971.

Students who complete successfully the basic education in UNRWA schools and satisfy the admission requirements as laid down by the Ministry of Education may proceed to government secondary schools or join the post basic education vocational training courses at UNRWA training centers or at Vocational Training Corporation centres.

Table No.6.29 provides comparative statistics of UNRWA school and enrollment during the period 1970 -1992. These figures show that the number of UNRWA schools in 1970 was 149 which increased to 204 in 1980 and 215 in 1983, while in 1992 it had decreased to 203. This means that the number of UNRWA educational institutions has increased by 36.24 percent over the period of 22 years.

It should be noted that all these schools are providing basic education except two of them which were community colleges. Due the agency's lack of funds for school construction, double shifting had been resorted to in Jordan where more than 90 percent of the basic schools of UNRWA were operating in double shifts, and about 25 to 30 percent of UNRWA schools were accommodated in unsatisfactory rented premises lacking proper facilities such as in-adequate space, libraries, laboratories and play grounds.

The total enrollment of UNRWA school has increased from 83001 in 1970 to 131,253 in 1980 and 134,452 in 1984 then it had fallen to 133,735 in 1988 and 133,430 in 1989, while in 1990,1991 and 1992 it rose 135,686, 104,444 and 152,271 respectively. This means that the number of students enrolled at UNRWA school has increased by 83.45 percent in 1992 from the 1970 figures. The students taking basic education at UNRWA schools accounted for 99.4 percent of the total students attending UNRWA schools.

**TABLE No.6.29**

**Number of Students & Schools of UNRWA**

Year	Grand Total		Basic Education		Community Colleges	
	Enrollment	School	Enrollment	School	Enrollment	School
1970	83001	149	82557	148	444	1
1973	103,326	182	-	180	-	2
1974	108,006	182	107,140	180	866	2
1976	119,463	192	118,580	190	883	2
1977	124,026	199	123,135	167	819	2
1978	127,921	202	127,044	200	877	2
1979	130,515	202	129,651	200	864	2
1980	131,253	204	130,300	202	953	2
1981	133,253	210	133,037	208	886	2
1982	133,592	212	132,572	210	1020	2
1983	134,460	215	133,372	213	1087	2
1984	135,452	200	344,73	198	979	2
1986	135,321	198	135,321	196	-	2
1987	-	197	-	195	-	2
1988	133,735	198	133,029	196	706	2
1989	133,430	197	132,565	195	865	2
1990	135,686	197	134,802	195	884	2
1991	140,444	-	139,527	-	917	2
1992	152,271	203	151,271	201	1000	2
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>						
<b>1970-92</b>	<b>83.45%</b>	<b>36.24%</b>	<b>83.2%</b>	<b>35.81%</b>	<b>125.2%</b>	<b>-</b>

Sources :

1. MoE, Educational Statistics Yearbook, 1970-71, 1976-77.1980-81, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1988-89, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93.
2. NCERD, Education and Training in Jordan, Financial Survey, Publications Series No. 30.

While the number of students of the UNRWA community colleges has increased by 125.2 percent as it has moved up from 444 in 1970 to 1000 in 1992. It is clear that the number of students enrolled at UNRWA schools has increased at a faster rate than the number of UNRWA's educational institutions over the period under review, which means that the number of students per school increased over this period.

Table No.6.30 shows that the number of students per basic school of UNRWA has increased from 558 in 1970 to 645 in 1980, 692 in 1990 and 753 in 1992, indicating a growth rate of 34.95 percent. At the community colleges of UNRWA the number of pupil per college was 444 in 1970 and went up to 500 in 1992 showing a growth rate of 12.61 percent.

It is clear from the above figures that the changes in the number of pupil per basic school of UNRWA has led to overcrowded conditions in UNRWA schools over the period under review comparing with the Ministry of Education schools at the basic level of education where the number of students per school was 386 in 1992.

Some parents were more concerned about these conditions- which had its impact on the quality of education provided by UNRWA schools -have transferred their children to government schools and wealthy parents transferred their children to private schools. Moreover, the movement of the Palestinians out from the refugee camps and the above mentioned conditions were behind the slow growth of enrollment at the UNRWA schools over the period between 1970-92. Where the enrollment of UNRWA schools had gone up by 83.23 percent which is much lower than the growth rate of 222.5 percent obtained by the enrollment of the MoE basic school over the same period.

**TABLE No. 6.30****Number of Students Per School of UNRWA**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Basic School</b>	<b>Community Colleges</b>
1970	558	444
1974	595	433
1976	624	442
1977	625	446
1978	635	439
1979	655	432
1980	645	477
1981	639	443
1982	631	510
1983	626	544
1984	679	490
1986	691	-
1987	684	-
1988	679	352
1989	680	433
1990	692	442
1991	-	-
1992	753	500
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>		
<b>1970-1992</b>	<b>34.95%</b>	<b>12.61%</b>



Furthermore, the proportion of basic education students served by the UNRWA schools has declined from 24 percent of the total basic education students ( of all authorities in Jordan) in 1970 to 14.05 percent in 1992. While the proportion of UNRWA basic schools in 1970 was 11.23 percent, it has fallen to 8.0 percent of the total basic school of Jordan in 1992.

These decline in the proportion of UNRWA school enrollments and in the proportions of UNRWA educational institutions of the total can be taken to show that the UNRWA school are gradually losing round as providers of basic education in Jordan.

The educational expenditure of UNRWA schools at current prices given in Table No.6.31 which shows that the total expenditure incurred on UNRWA schools in 1971 was JDs 1.985 million and rose to JDs 11.518 million in 1982 showing an increase of 48 times. The expenditure again went upto JDs 18.550 million in 1988 and JDs 25.345 million in 1992 indicating a growth rate of 120 percent over 1982 figures. Thus, overall the UNRWA schools expenditure in terms of current prices has increased by 11.7 times ( or by 1176.9 percent from 1971 to 1992. The UNRWA basic schools expenditure which accounted for about 97.42 percent of the total UNRWA educational expenditure in 1992, and has increased in absolute amount by 11.43 times at current prices i.e. it has gone up from 1.985 million in 1971 to JDs 11.230 million and JDs 24.690 million in 1982 and 1992 respectively.

The professional institutions of UNRWA (Community Colleges) expenditure of JDs 0.288 million in 1982 increased to JDs 0.641 million in 1988 and JDs 0.655 million in 1992 giving a growth rate of 127.4 percent over 1982 figures.

It is clear from the figures given in Table No.6.31 that the UNRWA educational expenditure has experienced the fastest rate of growth in 1989, 1990 and 1992 when it has grown by 22.2 percent, 21.9 percent and 11.06 percent respectively, which might be due to the extension of the basic education by one additional year. Though the enrollment of UNRWA schools has not changed much, the other factor that was behind the dramatic growth of UNRWA school expenditure in 1989-1991 is the devaluation of the Jordanian Dinar in 1989.

From the same table No.6.31 it can be seen that the expenditure per pupil of UNRWA basic school increased from JDs 24.04 in 1971 to JDs 86.06 in 1980 and continued to increase till 1991 when it has reached to JDs 175.35 showing a growth of little more than 6 times, while in 1992 the UNRWA expenditure per pupil had declined to JDs 163.21 ( or by 6.93 percent from 1991 figures). Thus per pupil expenditure at current prices has increased by 5.8 times over the period from 1971 to 1992.

The figures related to the expenditure per pupil of UNRWA community colleges during the 11 years period 1982-1992 where the related information could be obtained showing the expenditure per pupil in terms of current prices, it rose to 655.44 in 1992 from JDs 262.53 in 1982 giving a growth rate of 132.0 percent.

The expenditure per basic school of UNRWA in 1971 was JDs 13411.3 and it rose to JDs 53476.4 in 1982 and JDs 122833.64 in 1992. This shows an increase by 8.15 times (or 815.9 percent ) at current prices. In 1982 the expenditure per community colleges of UNRWA was JDs 144,093 which increased to JDs 327,719 in 1992 giving a growth rate of 127.4 percent at current prices. Thus for UNRWA school the increase in expenditure per-pupil as well as per school was higher than the increase in the number of pupil per -school at the basic and community college level over the period under review.

**TABLE No. 6.31**

**UNRWA 's Expenditure , Per pupil and Per School Expenditure  
by Level of Education.**

Year	Expenditure (in million JDs)			Per Pupil Expenditure (in JDs)		Pre School Expenditure (in JDs)	
	Total	Basic Ed.	Comm. Colleges	Basic Ed.	Comm. Colleges	Basic Ed.	Comm. College
1971	1,989 (100)	1,989 (100)	NA	24.04	-	13,411	-
1975	4,556 (100)	4,556 (100)	NA	40.42	-	24,235	-
1980	11,214 (100)	11,214 (100)	NA	86.06	-	55,513	-
1982	11,518 (100)	11,230 (97.5)	0.288 (2.5)	84.71	262.53	53,476	144,093
1986	14,060 (100)	14,060 (100)	NA	103.9	-	71,735	-
1988	18,550 (100)	14,509 (95.77)	0.641 (4.23)	109.06	908.65	74,024	320,754
1989	18,514 (100)	17,823 (96.27)	0.691 (2.73)	134.44	798.97	91,402	355,555
1990	22,568 (100)	21,940 (97.22)	0.628 (2.78)	162.76	710.4	112,515	314,000
1991	25,065 (100)	24,467 (97.41)	0.598 (2.59)	175.35	652.12	124,199	299,000
1992	25,345 (100)	24,690 (97.42)	0.655 (2.58)	163.21	655.44	122,834	327,719
<b>The Overall Growth Rate</b>							
1971-92	1176.9%	1143.9%	127.43%	578.91%	132.0%*	815.9%	127.4%*

\* This growth rates for the period 1982-1992.

NP- NA Information not available

Figures in (Brackets) are Percentage

Expenditures are in terms of Current prices.

Sources:

1. Table No. 3.2 and 5.1.

From the above observation its clear that UNRWA schools are gradually losing the ground as a provider of basic education in Jordan. While enrollment continue to increase at UNRWA schools at slower rate than the government or private schools, which resulted in a decline of the proportion of the students enrolled at UNRWA schools over the period of our study. If this trend mark that gradual integration of children into government schools in Jordan, a primary policy issue will concern how such integration will take place and from where the resources will be generated.

## **6.6 Conclusion**

From our study of the educational expenditures by type of management we have observed the following :-

1. The Ministry of Education expenditure (from government budget, education tax and private contribution) was of the order of JDs 7.608 million in 1970 and rose to JDs 136.633 million 1992. Of this the MoE expenditure derived from government sources including education tax was 95.23 percent in 1970 and 97.95 percent in 1992. While the private contribution to MoE schools was 4.77 percent in 1970 and 2.05 percent in 1992 which indicates that very little is paid by the student for the MoE schools where the largest burden rely on government budget.
2. The trends in MoE expenditure from government budget (minus education tax) was 6.799 million in 1970 and went upto JDs 131.109 million in 1992 showing a growth rate of 18.28 times. Of this the recurring expenditures was 94.07percent in 1970 and declined to 91.8 percent in 1980 and 73.43 percent in 1992. As a result the proportion of capital expenditures has gone from 5.93 percent in 1970 to 8.2 percent in 1980 and 26.57percent in 1992.
3. The allocation of MoE expenditure according to the level of education reveals that in 1970 the general education expenditures which includes expenditures on Basic and Academic Secondary schools was 94.61 percent and fell to 89.75 percent in 1980, while in 1992 it has reached to 96.21 percent . The share of the vocational of MoE expenditures was 3.5 percent, 6.5 percent and 3.79percent in 1970, 1980 and 1992 respectively. While the share of community colleges during the period 1970 - 86 has gone up from 1.8 percent in 1970 to 3.30 percent in 1986.

4. The MoE expenditure incurred on general education schools in terms of current prices has gone up from JDs 6.417 million in 1970 to JDs38.911 million in 1980 and JDs 125.967 million in 1992 giving a growth rate of 18.62 times . The share of recurring expenditures was 84.03 percent in 1970, 81.87 percent in 1980 and 68.13 percent in 1992, while in terms of absolute amount it has gone up by 14.4 times. The capital expenditures incurred in MoE general education schools has gone up both in proportional as well as absolute terms. In proportional terms it has increased from 5.16 percent in 1970 to 25.59 percent in 1992, while in absolute figure it has risen by 96.4 times. Salaries expenditures at the general education schools accounted for 84.03 percent in 1970 and 68.17 percent of the total expenditure in 1992.
5. The MoE expenditure for vocational education has increased by 19.95 times ,which has exceeded the growth rate obtained by the total expenditures at the general education schools: the proportion of recurring expenditures was lower than that of general education schools at 82.64 in 1970 and 64.27 in 1992. The proportion salaries expenditures was 44.49 percent and fallen to 31.25 percent in 1992, this means that the proportion of other recurring expenditure and capital expenditure was much higher than that of general education schools. Even the increase in the enrollment and the number of schools at the vocational education was much higher than that of general education, i.e. when the number of students and schools at the vocational education increased over the period 1970-1992 by 765 percent and 581.85 percent respectively, the general education students and schools over the same period increased by 127 percent and 233.8 percent respectively.

6. The MoE expenditure per pupil of the general education was JDs 24.9 in 1970 and rose to JDs 146.38 in 1992 giving a growth rate of 487.09 percent and the expenditure per school of this level was JDs 5566.36 in 1970 and rose to JDs 48115.73 in 1992 indicating a growth rate of 764 percent. While the MoE expenditure per pupil at the vocational education was JDs 94.91 in 1970 and went up to JDs 229.38 in 1992 showing a growth rate of 141.68 percent, similarly the expenditure per vocational schools has gone up from JDs 21597 in 1970 to JDs 66227 in 1992 giving a growth rate of 206.6 percent. The number of students per general education school was 223.5 in 1970 and rose to 328.4 in 1992 showing a growth rate of 47.07 percent, while the number of students per vocational school has increased by 26.89 percent i.e. from 227.54 in 1970 to 288.7 in 1992. This goes to show that the MoE spends more per pupil and per school at the vocational education than in the general education schools, though the size of general education schools was larger (in terms of the number of students per school). It is clear from the gap of the growth rates of enrollments at both the schools that there is an increasing demand for vocational education at MoE schools.
7. Public universities expenditure in terms of current prices has increased by 8389.7 percent. The proportion of recurring expenditure was 36.34 percent in 1970 and 55.97 percent in 1992. As against this the proportion of capital expenditure has fallen from the 63.66 percent in 1970 to 44.03 percent in 1992. This growth rate exceeded the growth rate of the total recorded educational expenditure which has caused an increase in the proportion of public universities expenditure to the total recorded expenditure in education i.e. This proportion in 1970 was 10.971 percent and it rose to 28.4 percent in 1992.

8. The total enrollment of public universities has gone up by more than 15 times which has exceeded the growth rate of enrollment obtained by enrollment of other educational agencies institutions over the period. Which can be taken to show that there has been an increasing demand for education at these institutions, though their expenditure per pupil was as high as JDs 405 in 1970 and JDs 2138.56 in 1992 which was almost 20 times of MoE expenditure per pupil at the general education schools.
9. The private schools enrollment has increased by 256.65 percent exceeding the growth rate of MoE schools enrollment and their expenditure per pupil was almost 3 times of MoE expenditures per pupil at the equivalent levels of education, while the number of student per private school was much lower than that of MoE school, but their expenditures per schools was almost 3 times of MoE expenditure per school. However, this shows that though the private schools are expensive but the demand for education at these schools has been clearly higher than that of MoE schools, which indicates a willingness to pay for what is largely perceived as a high quality of education.
10. The private community colleges expenditures and enrollment as a proportion of that of higher education has been declining over the period, even their expenditure per pupil was much lower than that of government community colleges. From the decline in these proportion it is clear that the private community colleges are losing the ground as a provider of higher education in Jordan.
11. The UNRWA schools expenditure and enrollment has grown at a slower growth rate than that of public or private schools. It was observed that there has been a shift in enrollment from UNRWA schools to private and government schools.



12. The number of students per UNRWA school was almost twice the number of students per MoE school . While their expenditure per pupil and per school has been much lower than that of MoE schools, which can be taken to show the gap in the quality of education.

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