

Assessment of Tertiary Educational Institutions Funding by Oyo State Government, Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examined funding pattern of public tertiary educational institutions in Nigeria to determine its adequacy and compliance with the United Nations Educational Scientific Committee standard on education. Secondary data was used which covers the period of 2010 to 2020. Oyo State government tertiary educational institutions were purposively selected as samples. Information for this study was collected from the approved budget of Oyo State government. Descriptive analyses were used to analyze the result. The result revealed that tertiary educational institutions in Oyo State are yet to meet the best practices as established by the international standard on funding of educational institutions by not making adequate provisions in the budget and releasing funds to the institutions concerned. It was also discovered that tertiary educational institutions were not allowed to generate enough funds on their own to support government subvention as these institutions charged lower fees because of the government's free education program. The study concluded that tertiary educational institutions did not receive adequate funding from the state government within the period of this study.

Keywords: Assessment, funding, budget, tertiary educational institutions.

1. Introduction

Generally, education is the bedrock of national development and therefore, tertiary educational institutions play pivotal role in the economic growth and national development (Amadioha 2014). The development of any nation is guaranteed with good and qualitative education (Oghiagbephan 2017). It is very important to note that education is a veritable tool for the survival of any nation. Any Country that failed to educate its citizenry will not develop. Ahmed (2013) as of the opinion that it is only when the citizens of the any nation are well equipped in terms of training and education, that the country will develop socially and economically.

Tertiary educational institutions impacted knowledge in people through research and this is one of the reasons why funding is so crucial for this sector and should be adequately catered for when preparing the annual budget of the nation. If education is well funded, there will be more structures and good infrastructural materials that aid teaching and learning. Tertiary Educational Institutions need current, functional and updated equipment that will be in line with the current trend. If Tertiary educational institutions are well funded, the lapses identified by Okebukola (2002), as late payment of salaries, inadequate facilities, obsolete equipment, under-staffing will be put to rest. Tertiary educational Institutions had witnessed incessant strikes and at the period of this research the Academic

Staff Union of Universities (ASSU) has been on strike, battling with the Federal government on poor funding of Tertiary Education in Nigeria.

It is disheartening to note that private institutions are now striving high in Nigeria using the gap created by the government on the poor funding of Tertiary Educational Institutions in Nigeria. Tertiary Educational Institutions are created for the production and distribution of knowledge to the public and therefore should be adequately funded by the government. It is not a money-making venture where profit is the main target, it is part of the social responsibilities of the government to assist and develop the national economy. Investment in human assets is a long-term investment in which the return on such investment is beneficial to both parties, that is the person that received the training and the nation that provided adequate funding (Eze and Jonny 2020).

In the year 2018, Nigeria was ranked 37th out of the 38 similar countries of the world with 5.94% as budget allocation to the funding of education which was below the 26% benchmark recommended standard by UNESCO Other Countries like Kenya ranked 8th and Ghana ranked 10th with 18.6% and 19.04% respectively also fell below the standard. It was only Solon Island with 30.1% that funded education above the UNESCO benchmark.

Today, the rate at which both private and public institutions are springing up in Nigeria is so high and this is to inform us that Tertiary Education is of paramount importance in the development of any nation. The Tertiary Educational system in Nigeria is made up of Universities, Polytechnics, and Colleges of Education. The current trend in Nigeria, there are presently 170 universities made up of 43 Federal, 48 State, and 79 private. The approved total number of Polytechnics as updated by the National Board for Technical Education early this year 2022 was 163 with 37 as Federal, 50 as state, and 76 as private. Also, the approved total number of Colleges of Education early this year 2022 was 152 which was made up of 27 Federal, 54 state, and 82 private.

The above analysis shows that in terms of establishment, private investors took 46% of university education, 47% in Polytechnic education, and 54% of colleges of education. Despite that the cost of education is expensive in private institutions, quite a number of Nigeria are patronizing these institutions because of the problems being confronted by the public tertiary educational institutions which are majorly on poor funding. (Adekola 2019) Therefore, education is now moving towards a money-making venture in Nigeria.

The system of administering these institutions in Nigeria depends on the Act establishing each institution. For the University system, the Nigerian University Commission is the regulatory authority while government appoints Governing Councils and Vice Chancellors. Also, the Polytechnics are regulated by the National Board for Technical Education and the Governing Council is appointed by the government to oversee the activities of the Management of the institution being headed by the Rector. The National Board for Colleges of Education regulates the activities of the Colleges of Education and government appoints Governing Board to oversee the activities of the management being headed by the Provost.

The major problems confronting Nigeria's tertiary educational system are the inadequate provision of funds in the budget to cater to the needs of these institutions as well as poor implementation of the budget (Adekola 2019). Provision can be made in the budget, although not adequate, but the implementation is another problem. The inadequate funding with the antecedent proliferation of tertiary private education in Nigeria also paves the way for a mass movement of students to other West African Countries and other advanced countries where the education system is stable, consistent, and qualitative. Those that can afford to go to advanced Countries despite the cost are also moving out. The World is

changing and the demand for education is high because education dovetail to development of the national economy (conscience 2019).

This study is interested in looking at the possible rationale behind the problems of funding of education in Oyo State that has continuously creating crises between the owners, the government and the staff unions of the institutions in the State. Oyo State government established One University (Ladoke Akintola University, Ogbomosho), 3 polytechnics, (The Ibadan Polytechnic, Adeseun Ogundoyin polytechnic, Eruwa, The Oke-Ogun Polytechnic, Saki, Oyo State College of Agriculture and Technology, Igboora), and 2 Colleges of Education, (Emmanuel Alayande College of Education, Oyo and Oyo State College of Education, Lanlate. In respect of Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomosho, it was established in 1991 but jointly owned by Oyo and Osun State government. But despite the funding arrangement the institution was not well funded.

There are other factors confronting education in Nigeria as well as in Oyo state out of which politics take a major role. Tertiary institutions were established based on geo-political zones not minding funding which therefore hinders the primary aim of developing the state and national economy through the provision of good and qualitative education. The establishment of these tertiary institutions in Oyo State was a result of the political interest of government instead of government to operate within her financial capacity. Funding therefore becomes a problem. Another factor is the insincerity of the government to be able to inform its citizenry what it can do and what it cannot do. In addition, there was a misplaced priority in the execution of government programs. Some government activities were given priority at the expense of tertiary education in Oyo state. The percentage of budget allocation to education in Nigeria could be measured through the agitation of various stakeholders complaining about level of infrastructure, teaching and learning materials, lack of payment of allowances to Lecturers lack of research grant and non-conducive environment among others of tertiary institutions in Nigeria. The average percentage of budget allocation within the period under review was 7.24%. (Undujihe 2018, Ameh and Aluko 2019).

This, therefore led to avoidable strikes by the staff unions and demonstration by the student unions. The situation had led to closure of institutions in Nigeria for months. The agitations from the unions were delayed in payment of salaries, annual increments, staff not being promoted as at when due to lack of teaching materials, unconducive environment, and poor remuneration. The students on their part complained about insecurity on campuses, the high cost of education, unconducive learning environment among others. These problems pointed to the fact that government did not show much concern for educational development in Nigeria as expressed by Ahmed and Adepoju, (2013). Based on the foregoing, it was observed that resources allocated to education vis-à-vis the actual release as seen in the budget, by the Oyo state government within the period of this study were not enough to cater to the needs of tertiary institutions in Oyo because the average budgeted figure within the period was low. The allocation for capital development of the institutions was not adequate to cater for the institutions within the period thereby hindering the development of infrastructural facilities of the institutions.

The state of tertiary education started declining in Nigeria in the last 2 decades most especially in Oyo State and this could be seen in the incessant strikes of both academics and non-academic staff and the antecedent result of student spending more than the normal number of years for academic programmes. An example was the problems that disrupted the academic activities of Ladoke Akintola University, Ogbomosho between 2006 and 2022. Students could not graduate at the appropriate time. Oyo State was among the six states in southwest Nigeria that believe in free and qualitative education. But, the implementation of

this concept has been a problem because of the inability of the government to fund tertiary education appropriately. In the study conducted by Famurewa (2014), inadequate funding of education had affected tertiary education in the state negatively because the institutions lack materials to carry out practical work, current books could not be found in the library for students to carry out their research work and there was no laboratory equipment as well as chemicals. In addition, lecturers cannot go to conferences both local and international for them to be able to exchange ideas with their colleagues in other places.

The structures in the tertiary institutions were not maintained because of a lack of funds. All these problems were highlighted by Akintoye (2008). The government concentrated only on the payment of salaries and no fund was released in respect of Capital grants by the Oyo State government. These had affected tertiary education in Oyo State in the area of poor infrastructure, the politicization of education, strikes on the part of staff unions, and demonstrations on the part of a student union, the effect of which normally led to the destruction of properties due to the school not meeting the demand of students as expected in respect of conducive atmosphere for learning and this at times led to the closure of schools and thereby disrupting academic calendar.

Furthermore, instead of the institutions to employ permanent staff as lecturers, employment of casuals was embarked upon because they couldn't afford payment of salary of permanent staff and by this, accreditation of courses became a problem. Moreover, there is still more, poor funding that culminated to insufficient basic needs, and segmented payments of staff salaries. If all these gaps have to be filled, the government needs to wake up to its responsibility. The main objective of this paper is the effect of funding of tertiary institutions in Oyo state while another specific objective is to identify other sources of funding for the tertiary educational institution system apart from the overdependence of tertiary educational institutions on government subventions.

2. Literature Review

The term "funding" is regarded as resources in terms of money or materials provided for an institution or government for a purpose. Funding in this regard is the amount of money provided for educational institutions to run its activities in providing the desired objectives for which it was established. Funding can therefore be regarded as the means of survival of any economy. The economy is divided into various sectors. The sectors are in need of funds to be able to survive and continue to function appropriately. Within the economy, a sector may need fund to execute its projects, fund will be moved from the surplus end to that sector. The research tailored its findings to public sector. It can be described as the procurement control and spending of money by government bodies. According to CFI (2022). Public sector funding can therefore be defined as the management of public fund by government to carry out its established functions. It embodies revenue and expenditure profile of the government as well as the policies of the public sector that influences the allocation, distribution and stabilization of economic resources in the society. It's part of economics that deals with the economic behavior of government. Therefore, Public funding discusses the financial operation of the public treasury. However, Professor Taylor (2002) says that public funding deals with the provision of finance to the public as an organized group under the situation of the government. The activities of the government include the raising and disbursement of public funds. Furthermore, Musgrave and Musgrave (2002) referred to Public Fund as the sources of revenue and expenditure of the government.

Given these definitions, public finance can be described as the sources of government revenue and its application, regulating the private sectors towards the desired direction of the economy and manages its internal, external natural and human resources

towards achieving good standard of living, redistribution of income, economic growth, public resources allocated to the education sector and equilibrium in the balance of payments. The major problem is the management of finance by the government to meet various competing factors. Figure 1 is an illustration showing instruments used in the management of public fund:

Figure 1:
Public finance



Source: Corporate Finance Institute (CFI) 2022

The government as an institution that collects revenue using strategies to support the public in terms of providing adequate infrastructures for the citizenry. The components of public finance Collection are one in which tax is usually the main revenue source for the government in developed economies of the World. But it should be noted that in Nigeria, attention is focused on the revenue from oil whose price continues to dwindle and is being determined by OPEC. The budget is another strategy used by the government to plan for a fiscal year. In the budget for a fiscal year, the government shows the expectation for its expenditure and how to meet this expenditure through income generation. The expenditure of government includes programs such as education, social services, and infrastructure. The actual expenditure may be greater than income or vice versa and this will result in deficit or surplus respectively. If the budget results in a deficit, then the government will have to borrow or issue national debt either locally or seek foreign aid from international organizations. It has been established by some researchers that education being an investment is a catalyst for the growth and development of a nation (Ekankumo & Ndioma Kemebara Dikumo 2004), (Adidas, 2006), (Borishade 2002), (Obadan and Uga 2000), and (Odebiyi and Aina 2014)

Funding tertiary education in Nigeria most especially, in Oyo State today was confronted by various challenges that delved principally into inadequate resources. There is a need for tertiary institutions to improve on their Internally generated revenue to be able to support government subvention. Akinsanya, (2007) was of the opinion that improving other sources of revenue to reduce pressure on the government in terms of funding will assist tertiary educational development. He however identified the under-listed as some of the sources through which tertiary institutions can generate funds to finance their activities are private donations, an increase in students' enrolment that will increase revenue generated from school fees, research grants, consumables, host community participation, and

investment through internally generated revenue.

3. Methodology

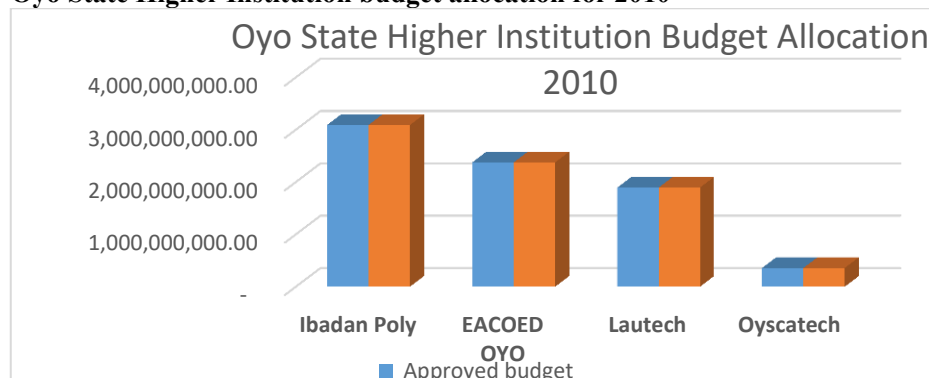
This study was based on descriptive analysis. Secondary data was used and the data were collected from the approved budget of Oyo State government. Data were also obtained on the website of KPMG, one of the Big-4 Auditors in Nigeria. All 7 tertiary institutions were selected considering the geographical location in Ibadan zone, Ibarapa zone, Oyo zone, Ogbomoso zone, and Oke-Ogun zone. Using the above criteria, seven tertiary institutions were selected to represent state-owned institutions. The 2010 to 2020 total expenditure and budgeted allocation to various institutions as presented in the 2010-2020 estimate submissions of the institution to the Ministry of Finance / Budget and Planning were used for the estimations. The data used for analysis and estimations is shown in appendix 1.

4. Data Analysis and Discussion of Findings

4.1 Descriptive Statistics

Figure 1:

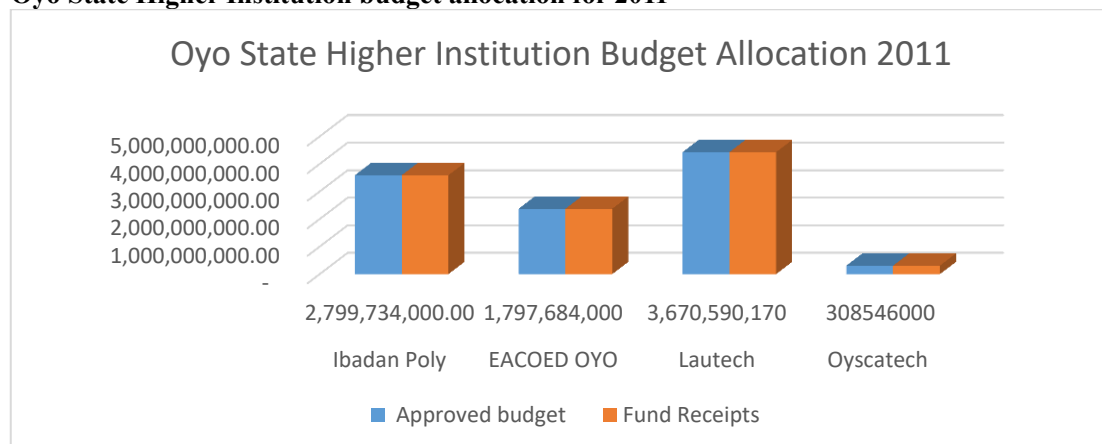
Oyo State Higher Institution budget allocation for 2010



Source: Authors' Computation (2023)

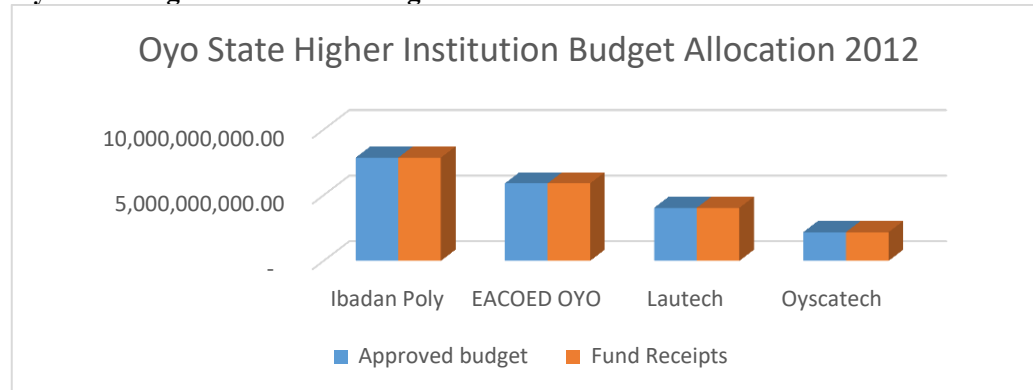
Figure 2:

Oyo State Higher Institution budget allocation for 2011



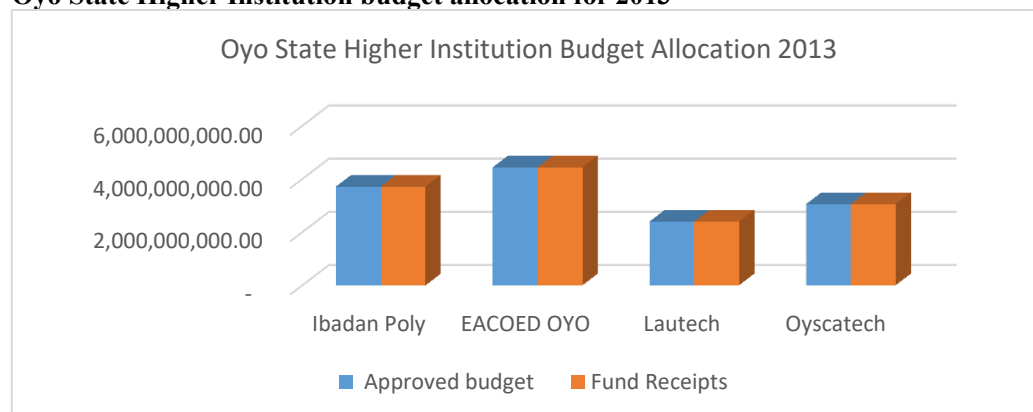
Source: Authors' Computation (2023)

Figure 3:
Oyo State Higher Institution budget allocation for 2012



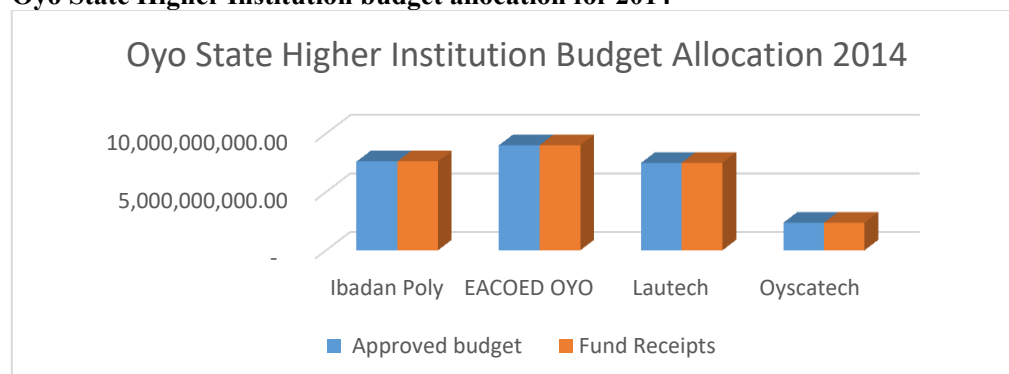
Source: Authors' Computation (2023)

Figure 4:
Oyo State Higher Institution budget allocation for 2013



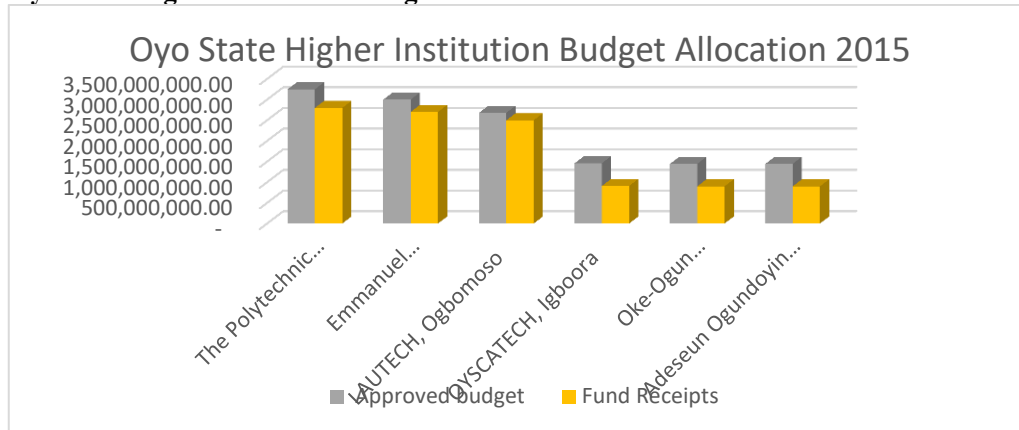
Source: Authors' Computation (2023)

Figure 5:
Oyo State Higher Institution budget allocation for 2014



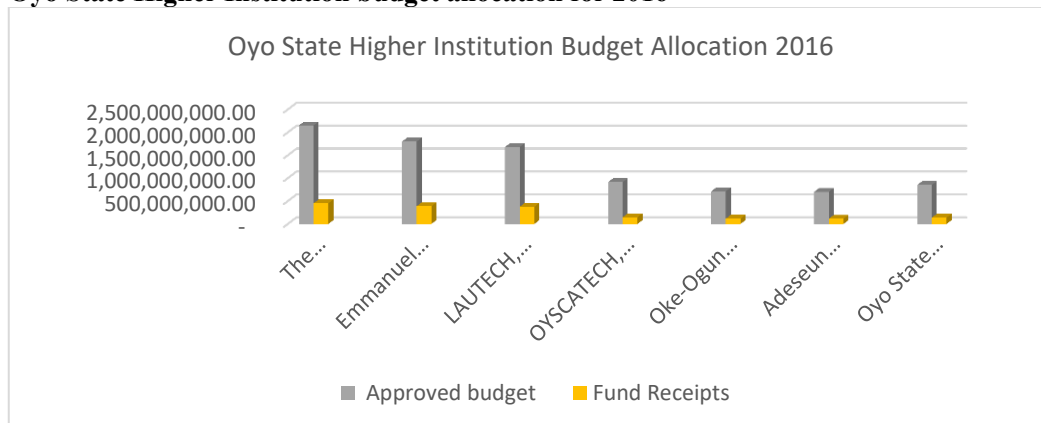
Source: Authors' Computation (2023)

Figure 6:
Oyo State Higher Institution budget allocation for 2015



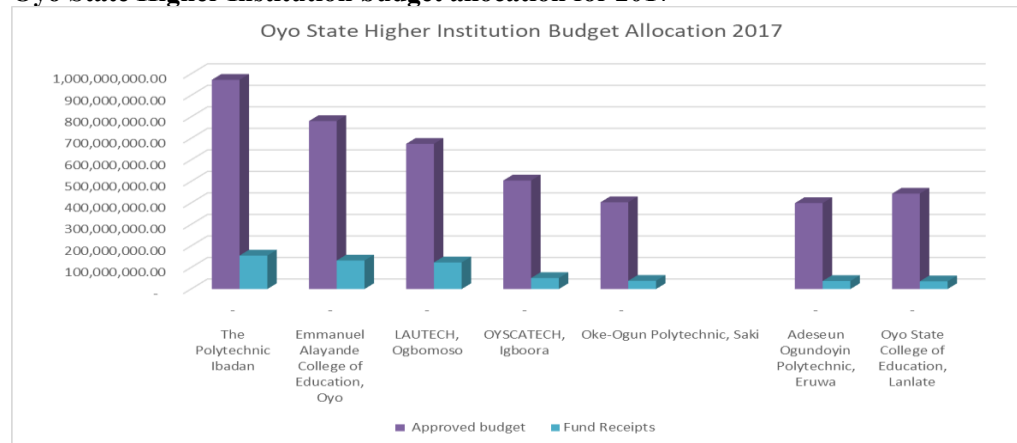
Source: Authors' Computation (2023)

Figure 7:
Oyo State Higher Institution budget allocation for 2016



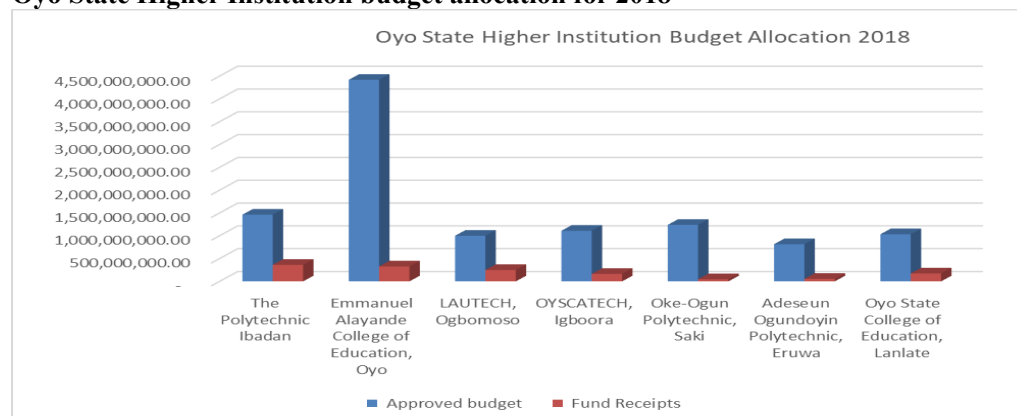
Source: Authors' Computation (2023)

Figure 8:
Oyo State Higher Institution budget allocation for 2017



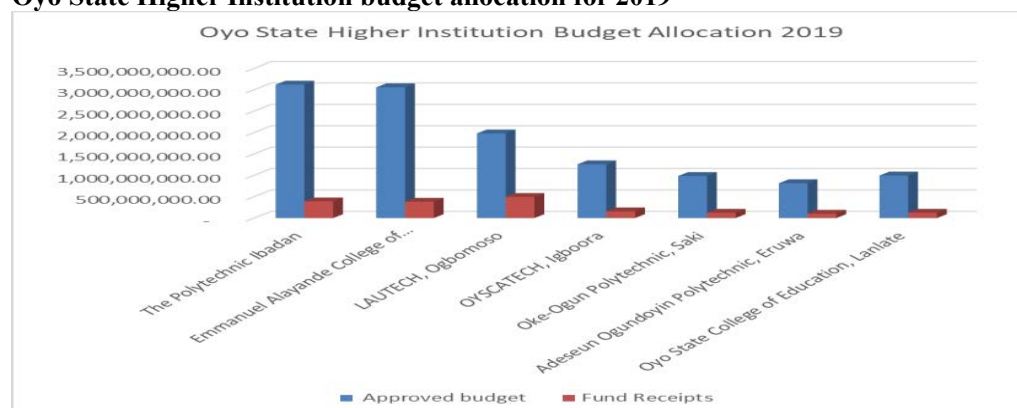
Source: Authors' Computation (2023)

Figure 9:
Oyo State Higher Institution budget allocation for 2018



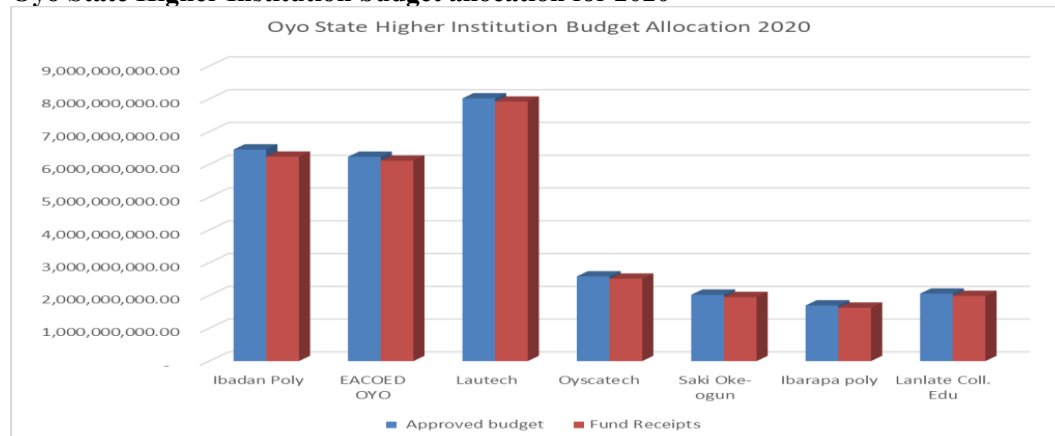
Source: Authors' Computation (2023)

Figure 10:
Oyo State Higher Institution budget allocation for 2019



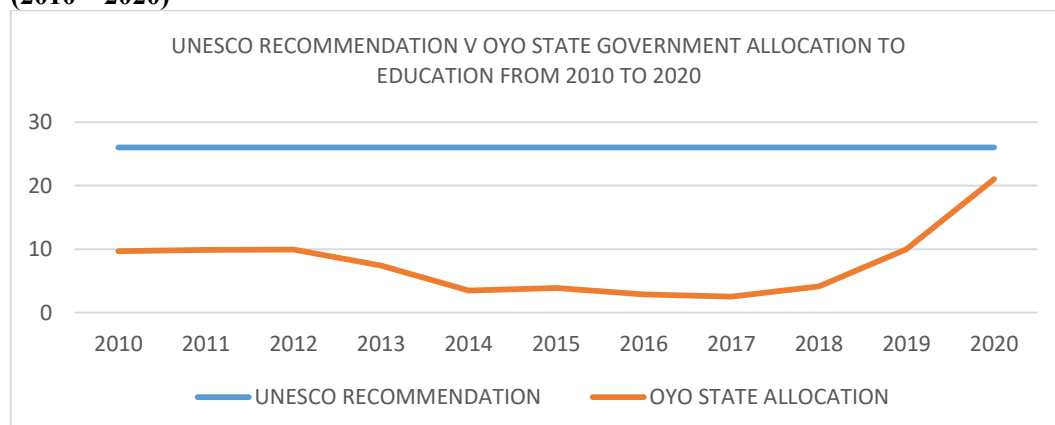
Source: Authors' Computation (2023)

Figure 11:
Oyo State Higher Institution budget allocation for 2020



Source: Authors' Computation (2023)

Figure 12:
Comparison of UNESCO benchmark and Budget Allocation of Oyo State Government (2010 – 2020)



Source: Authors' Computation (2023)

Analysis of the results revealed that Oyo state government released 100% of the approved budget figure for the periods between 2010 to 2014. The released figures included Personnel cost, recurrent expenditure and capital expenditure. This could be seen in figures 2 to 6. But in 2015, government only released 76% of the approved budget to all the institutions which was the beginning of the crises of Tertiary Institutions in Oyo State. The average fund released in 2016 was 16% on average (Figure 8). In 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, the average fund released were 13%, 12%, 14% and 97% respectively.

The period between 2015 to 2019 was a crisis period where the Institutions embarked on strikes severally while the institutions were shut down on many occasions. This affected the academic activities of all the institutions in the state because there was no peace in all of these institutions. No capital grant was released and this had affected the institution in terms of infrastructure, Research, Accreditation of academic courses, Learning aids, and Staff development. Whereas, if the budgeted figures were adhered to by the state government, the standard of education would have been improved.

The budgeted figures for education were very low and fell below the benchmark of UNESCO standards for the period under review. The allocations by Oyo State government to the education sector for the period 2010 to 2020 were 9.7%, 9.88%, 9.93%, 7.41%, 3.5%, 3.9%, 2.86%, 2.55%, 4.12%, 10% and 21% respectively. This means that the gap ranges between 5% to 23.5% as the average within the period to the UNESCO benchmark.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

Finally, the study concluded that adequate funding of tertiary educational institutions has a significant and positive influence on the activities of the institutions in terms of a conducive environment for teaching, research, and learning, maintenance of peace on campuses, provision of infrastructural amenities, accreditation of academic courses, staff development and production of World class graduates that can compete with their counterparts in any part of the world. Poor funding had accounted for the closure of schools by staff unions, riots by student unions the value of education was diminishing, infrastructural decadence, and reduction in output. This work is in agreement with the research conducted by Adewale, Ajayi, and Enikanoselu 2006.

It is therefore recommended that government should fund tertiary education in order to achieve the mission and vision for establishing these institutions. It is also recommended that Tertiary Institutions should look for alternative sources of income generation to be able to augment government funding.

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Appendix 1

Other organizations have contributed to the educational development in Nigeria as shown in Table 1.

Figure 1: Donations of various organizations to the development of education in Nigeria

Over \$659m N318m	Over \$26m	Over
was contributed by MICROSOFT in partnership With Ministries toward the construction Development of IT management the Systems and innovation hubs Nigeria, Across African countries. construction	has been donated by the MCARTHUR Foundation toward the construction of a fully equipped faculty of Agriculture, improvement Of water supply and digitalization of library services	has been donated by Dangote Foundation toward the a squash complex at University of Nsukka, of dormitories at Kano and Ahmadu Brillo Universities and other Donations in Katsina State University.
Over \$60m laboratories	362 Computers	digital centres and
Was donated by Flour Mills Polytechnic, of Nigeria in 2014 for the State Construction of a food research University Centre at the University of Ibadan	donated to the University of Ibadan in partnership with Microsoft, NNPC, and Zinox Technologies	donated to the Nekede, Lagos Polytechnic, and the of Agriculture

Source: KPMG report on Funding of Tertiary Education in Oyo State, 2019

The budgetary allocation by the Oyo State Government from 2010 to 2020 are shown from Table 2 to Table 12.

Table 2: Oyo State Higher Institution Budget Allocation 2010

INSTITUTION	Personnel cost	Overhead cost	Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Approved budget	Fund Receipts
Ibadan Poly	2,299,734,000.00	-	-	789,500,000	3,089,234,000.00	3,089,234,000.00
EACOED OYO	1,797,684,000	-	-	577,000,000	2,374,684,000.00	2,374,684,000.00
Lautech	1,138,500,000	-	-	756,000,000	1,894,500,000.00	1,894,500,000.00
Oyscotech	308,546,000	50,000,000	-	7.67,000,000	358,546,000.00	358,546,000.00

Source: Oyo State approved budget/estimate 2010

Table 3: Oyo State Higher Institution Budget Allocation 2011

INSTITUTION	Personnel cost	Overhead cost	Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Approved budget	Fund Receipts
Ibadan Poly	2,799,734,000.00	-	-	789,500,000	3,589,234,000.00	3,589,234,000.00
EACOED OYO	1,797,684,000	-	-	577,000,000	2,374,684,000.00	2,374,684,000.00
Lautech	3,670,590,170	-	-	756,000,000	4,426,590,170.00	4,426,590,170.00
Oyscotech	308546000	-	-	7.67,000,000	308,546,000.00	308,546,000.00

Source: Oyo State approved budget/estimate 2011

Table 4: Oyo State Higher Institution Budget Allocation 2012

INSTITUTION	Personnel cost	Overhead cost	Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Approved budget	Fund Receipts
Ibadan Poly	3,300,000,000	-	631,600,000	3,931,600,000	7,863,200,000.00	7,863,200,000.00
EACOED OYO	2,400,000,000	-	550,000,000	2,950,000,000	5,900,000,000.00	5,900,000,000.00
Lautech	2,527,373, 225	-	756,000,000	3,283,373,225	4,039,373,225.00	4,039,373,225.00
Oyscatech	308,546,000	36,000,000	750,000,000	1,094,600,000	2,189,146,000.00	2,189,146,000.00

Source: Oyo State approved Estimate 2012

Table 5: Oyo State Higher Institution Budget Allocation 2013

INSTITUTION	Personnel cost	Overhead cost	Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Approved budget	Fund Receipts
Ibadan Poly	3,333,000,000		382,200,000.00	3, 715,200,000	3,715,200,000.00	3,715,200,000.00
EACOED OYO	2,100,000,000		120,000,000	2,220,000,000	4,440,000,000.00	4,440,000,000.00
Lautech	2,000,000, 000		200,000,000	2,200,000,000	2,400,000,000.00	2,400,000,000.00
Oyscatech	882,115,000	50,000,000	595,000,000	1,527,115,000	3,054,230,000.00	3,054,230,000.00

Source: Oyo State approved Estimate 2013

Table 6: Oyo State Higher Institution Budget Allocation 2014

INSTITUTION	Personnel cost	Overhead cost	Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Approved budget	Fund Receipts
Ibadan Poly	3,600,000,000.00	-	3,600,000,000.00	405,000,000	7,605,000,000.00	7,605,000,000.00
EACOED OYO	3,000,000,000	-	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	9,000,000,000.00	9,000,000,000.00
Lautech	2,500,000,000	-	2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000	7,500,000,000.00	7,500,000,000.00
Oyscatech	900,000,000.00	56,700,000.00	956,700,000.00	450000000	2,363,400,000.00	2,363,400,000.00

Source: Oyo State approved Estimate 2014

Table 7: Oyo State Higher Institution Budget Allocation 2015

INSTITUTION	Personnel cost	Overhead cost	Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Approved budget	Fund Receipts	PERCENTAGE OF PERFORMANCE
The Polytechnic Ibadan	2,800,000,000	-	2,800,000,000	450,000,000	3,250,000,000.00	2,800,000,000	0.86
Emmanuel Alayande College of Education, Oyo	2,700,000,000	-	2,700,000,000	300,000,000	3,000,000,000.00	2,700,000,000	0.90
LAUTECH, Ogbomoso	2,500,000,000	-	2,500,000,000	180,000,000	2,680,000,000.00	2,500,000,000	0.93
OYSCATECH, Igboora	909,250,000	50,000,000	959,250,000	500,000,000	1,459,250,000.00	909,250,000	0.62
Oke-Ogun Polytechnic, Saki	900,000,000	-	900,000,000	545,000,000	1,445,000,000.00	900,000,000	0.62
Adeseun Ogundoyin Polytechnic, Eruwa	900,000,000	-	900,000,000	545,000,000	1,445,000,000.00	900,000,000	0.62
Source: Oyo State approved budget estimate for 2015							4.56
							0.76

Table 8: Oyo State Higher Institution Budget Allocation 2016

INSTITUTION	Personnel cost	Overhead cost	Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Approved budget	Fund Receipts	
The Polytechnic Ibadan	1,800,000,000	-	2,800,000,000	350,000,000	2,150,000,000.00	450,000,000	0.21
Emmanuel Alayande College of Education, Oyo	1,545,220,458	-	1,545,220,458	250,000,000	1,798,220,458.00	386,305,114.50	0.21
LAUTECH, Ogbomosho	1,500,000,000	-	1,500,000,000	180,000,000	1,680,000,000.00	375,000,000	0.22
OYSCATECH, Igboora	588,000,000	25,000,000	613,000,000	300,000,000	913,000,000.00	147,000,000	0.16
Oke-Ogun Polytechnic, Saki	460,000,000	-	460,000,000	250,000,000	710,000,000.00	115,000,000	0.16
Adeseun Ogundoyin Polytechnic, Eruwa	450,000,000	-	450,000,000	250,000,000	700,000,000.00	112,500,000	0.16
Oyo State College of Education, Lanlate	551,071,767	-	551,071,767	300,000,000	851,071,767.00	137,767,941.75	0.16
Source: Oyo State approved budget estimate for 2016							0.18

Table 9: Oyo State Higher Institution Budget Allocation 2017

INSTITUTION	Personnel cost	Overhead cost	Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Approved budget	Fund Receipts	
The Polytechnic Ibadan	-	622,208,652.12	622,208,652.12	350,000,000	972,208,652.12	155,552,163.05	0.16
Emmanuel Alayande College of Education, Oyo	-	530,773,590.24	530,773,590.24	250,000,000	780,773,590.24	132,693,397.56	0.17
LAUTECH, Ogbomosho	-	494,866,554.06	494,866,554.06	180,000,000	674,866,554.06	123,716,638.52	0.18
OYSCATECH, Igboora	-	204,540,834.36	204,540,834.36	300,000,000	504,540,834.36	51,135,208.59	0.10
Oke-Ogun Polytechnic, Saki	-	153,345,043.20	153,345,043.20	250,000,000	403,345,043.20	38,336,260.80	0.10
Adeseun Ogundoyin Polytechnic, Eruwa	-	149,442,908.76	149,442,908.76	250,000,000	399,442,908.76	37,360,727.19	0.09
Oyo State College of Education, Lanlate	-	143,295,726.36	143,295,726.36	300,000,000	443,295,726.36	35,823,931.59	0.08
Source: Oyo State approved budget estimate for 2017							0.13

Table 10: Oyo State Higher Institution Budget Allocation 2018

Institution	Personnel cost	Overhead cost	Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Approved budget	Fund Receipts	
The Polytechnic Ibadan	1,449,453,730.78	962,066,188.80	2,411,519,919.58	1,050,632,000	3,462,151,919.58	362,363,432.70	0.10
Emmanuel Alayande College of Education, Oyo	1,313,796,243.51	361,099,800.00	1,674,896,043.51	2,743,016,026.94	4,417,912,070.45	328,449,060.88	0.07
LAUTECH, Ogbomosho	1,000,000,000	-	1,000,000,000	-	1,000,000,000.00	250,000,000	0.25
OYSCATECH, Igboora	654,890,134.14	12,150,000.00	667,040,134.14	441,817,638.30	1,108,857,772.44	163,722,533.54	0.15
Oke-Ogun Polytechnic, Saki	186,314,227.52	671,893,862.40	858,208,089.92	380,700,000	1,238,908,089.92	46,578,556.88	0.04
Adeseun Ogundoyin Polytechnic, Eruwa	217,881,779.58	371,660,732.10	589,542,511.68	225,000,000	814,542,511.68	54,470,444.90	0.07
Oyo State College of Education, Lanlate	695,319,364.61	67,316,509.47	762,635,874.08	270,000,000	1,032,635,874.08	173,829,841.15	0.17
Source: Oyo State approved budget estimate for 2018							0.12

Table 11: Oyo State Higher Institution Budget Allocation 2019

INSTITUTION	Personnel cost	Overhead cost	Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Approved budget	Fund Receipts	PERCENTAGE AVERAGE
The Polytechnic Ibadan	-	1,539,505,543.24	1,539,505,543.24	1,539,505,543.24	3,119,011,016.48	389,876,385.81	0.13
Emmanuel Alayande College of Education, Oyo	1,528,702,715.52	-	1,528,702,715.52	-	3,057,405,430.44	382,175,678.88	0.13
LAUTECH, Ogbomosho	1,979,466,218.40	-	1,979,466,218.40	-	1,979,466,218.40	494,866,554.60	0.25
OYSCATECH, Igboora	-	628,868,961.20	628,868,961.20	628,868,961.20	1,257,737,922.90	157,217,240.30	0.12
Oke-Ogun Polytechnic, Saki	-	492,043,943.16	492,043,943.16	492,043,943.16	984,037,886.32	123,010,985.49	0.13
Adeseun Ogundoyin Polytechnic, Eruwa	-	407,453,535.54	407,453,535.54	407,453,535.54	814,907,071.08	101,863,383.84	0.12
Oyo State College of Education, Lanlate	-	497,496,013.56	497,496,013.56	497,496,013.56	994,992,027.12	124,374,003.39	0.13
Source: Oyo State approved budget estimate for 2019.							0.14

Table 12: Oyo State Higher Institution Budget Allocation 2020

INSTITUTION	Personal Cost	Overhead cost	Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Approved budget	Fund Receipts	PERCENTAGE PERFORMANCE
Ibadan Poly	3,119,011,056	-	3,119,011,056	220,000,000	6,458,022,112.00	6,238,022,112.00	0.97
EACOE OYO	3,057,429,430	-	3,057,429,430	120,000,000	6,234,858,860.00	6,114,858,860.00	0.98
Lautech	3,958,932,436	-	3,958,932,436	100,000,000	8,017,864,872.00	7,917,864,872.00	0.99
Oyscatech	1,257,737,972	-	1,257,737,972	70,000,000	2,585,475,944.00	2,515,475,944.00	0.97
Saki Oke-ogun	978,087,886	-	978,087,886	70,000,000	2,026,175,772.00	1,956,175,772.00	0.97
Ibarapa poly	814,907,071	-	814,907,071	70,000,000	1,699,814,142.00	1,629,814,142.00	0.96
Lanlate Coll. Edu	994,992,267	-	994,992,267	70,000,000	2,059,984,534.00	1,989,984,534.00	0.97
Source: Oyo State approved budget/estimate 2020							0.97

Table 13: Comparison of UNESCO benchmark and Budget Allocation of Oyo State Government (2010 – 2020)

YEAR	UNESCO RECOMMENDATION %	OYO STATE ALLOCATION %	GAP %
2010	26	9.70	(16.30)
2011	26	9.88	(16.12)
2012	26	9.93	(16.07)
2013	26	7.41	(18.59)
2014	26	3.50	(22.50)
2015	26	3.90	(22.10)
2016	26	2.86	(23.14)
2017	26	2.55	(23.45)
2018	26	4.12	(21.88)
2019	26	10.00	(16.00)
2020	26	21.00	(5.00)