Jordanian Commercial Banks Performance Relative to Their Expenses

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Abstract
This study aimed to demonstrate the impact of the financial burden and determinants in both cases of increasing or decreasing costs which reflecting on the performance and profits of the Jordanian commercial banks, It was taking a sample of five Jordanian banks ,the researchers conducting the analysis depends on descriptive statically and financial data , calculated average and standard deviation for these data as well as the correlation coefficient, the study found that the arithmetic mean of the total rate of costs for commercial banks in case of an increase in spending , which show that there is a negative correlation with statistically significant at level of significance ($\infty = 0.05$), between the rate of administrative expenses for commercial banks, and profitability, in addition to the rate of administrative expenses for commercial banks had a predictive power about profitability of banks, also in case of an increasing in expenses the opposite occurred , furthermore there is a positive correlation with statistically significant at level of significance ($\infty = 0.05$), between the rate of administrative expenses for Jordanian commercial banks in case of low expenditure rates and banks' profitability.
Keywords: Performance, determinants, financial burden.

Introduction
Cost is one of the most important means used by private or public sector in the state in order to achieve their objectives in the economic and financial fields, where the development of the state and the diversity in the areas of intervention with a view satisfy for these needs may impose the theory of public expenditure that evolve other terms of concept, with determined types and social consequences. it was the main justification at that time for collection of public revenues for feeding the overhead needed to run the facilities, debts or commissioned charged with financial burdens safest border to finance the expenses of these facilities, this means that the traditional theory considered the expenses of the state just expenses for public consumption, which has undertaken by the State in dissuading its role in limited life for community so it was a neutral character of public spending

Problem of the study: The problem of the study is to clarify the increasing and decreasing in value of administrative expenses for commercial banks performance with their impact on the profits of these banks. the above problem can be formulated as the following, questions:
1. The impact of the increasing administrative expenses effect on commercial banks performance?
2 The impact of lower administrative expenses effect on Jordanian commercial banks on performance?

Importance of the study : The importance of the study to highlight on the means and how to deal with increasing in administrative expenses on the Jordanian commercial banks, which eventually lead to the effect of the banks' profits.

Objectives of the study .This study aimed to demonstrate the impact of the change in size of the administrative expenses for commercial banks on the profitability of banks, where objectives of the study can be summarized as follows:
1. Impact of increased administrative expenses on the commercial banks performance .
2. Impact of lower administrative expenses on the commercial banks performance

Previous studies.Study (pioneers Favors, 2007) entitled "Analysis of the role of the most important factors of the internal environment specific to the profitability of licensed commercial banks in Jordan for the period (2000-2006)." This study aimed to analyze the role of some of the factors which may have an impact on profitability at banks by Standard return on assets and profit margin as well as to identify the most powerful of these variables and the comparison between the results of the profitability of Jordanian commercial banks and foreign commercial banks in the period above, it have been examined this relationship on the basis of to the final financial statements by semi-annual Jordanian banks and some foreign banks within the study sample, which included representing 83.7 of the total assets of licensed banks in Jordan. Were analyzed financial ratios relating to dependent variable and the independent variables using quantitative descriptive approach to describe the research problem and to test hypotheses have been analyzed data using statistical system spss, which was use of multiple regression and the independent variables combined and simple regression for each independent variable on alone.

The results showed that the ratio of net interest income to assets explain 88.3% of the return on assets at the banks of Jordan oversize while the same percentage interpreted by 98.7% than for branches of foreign banks, and for banks Jordan's medium-sized and small, this percentage explain 15.1% and 0 0.01% return on assets,

respectively.

As for the standard profit margin of all the independent variables explain 92.2% of it in banks in Jordan while they explained 98.5% of it to the branches of foreign banks. The recommendations of the study was that small and medium-sized banks should enhance the net benefits to be the largest contribution in net operating income and departments of foreign banks should seek to achieve revenues of the contribution of the largest non-interest revenue. Study (Mohammed Bitar, 1990) entitled: "overheadin Jordan, raised by increased economic reasons"

The study aims to measure the most important explanatory factors for the increased overhead in terms of Jordan where this study emphasize on the impact of these expenses on the most important macroeconomic variables in the Jordanian economy, during the period 1967-1987. To achieve this goal, it was use of many of the relationships and statistical equations in this regard.The most important factors interpreted to increase public expenditure in Jordan, which was not ably: the structural transformation that has occurred on the installation of production in the national economy and the role played by the state in the events of this transformation, and the impact of the sharp increase in foreign aid to Jordan resulting from higher prices Arab oil, which led to higher levels of income and public expenditure in Jordan, and the role played by the share of imports in GDP

(High degree of openness of the Jordanian economy to the outside world) as the main source of local revenues in Jordan, and swell the number of employees in the government sector, and the high volume of tunnels defense and security, and the increasing interest payments of public debt, especially in the recent period, in addition to the role played by demographic factors, high the level of prices on the increasing public expenditure in Jordan. The study also showed low economic effects of positive and high negative effects left by the public expenditure on economic variables addressed in the study during the period 1967-1987, where he found that the impact of these expenses on the GNP has been low, as reflected by the low value of the multiplier of government spending, which was estimated (0.60) in this study. As well as the study found that the direct impact of the expenses of the ongoing public on the size of private investment has been negative, while the direct impact of the expenses of government investment on these investments are positive, as the study also showed that public expenditure in Jordan has been responsible for the increase in the trade deficit and the budget public, and the growing internal and external borrowing, and the high level of prices.

The study came out a number of recommendations was highlighted by the need to adjust spending this year and rationalized, as has been proposed a number of measures and means to reduce the budget deficit and improve the image of public spending and increase economic effectiveness.

represented all interna: **The first hypothesis:** HO1: There is no statistically significant effect of increasing the rate of administrative expenses on the commercial banks of Jordan on the profitability of banks during the period (2000-2011). Ha1: There is a statistically significant effect of increasing the rate of administrative expenses of the commercial banks of Jordan on the profitability of banks during the period (2000-2011).**The second hypothesis:** HO2: No statistically significant effect of the low rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks on the profitability of banks during the period (2000-2011).

Ha2: There is a statistically significant effect of the low rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks on the profitability of banks during the period (2000-2011).

Methodology of the study: Operational definitions of study variables:

• Administrative expenses: These expenses are based on the administrative process of HR service does not address for service activities such as sales and marketing activity or production activity .

• Banks' profits: The mean difference between the sales achieved during the period of time from the main activity of the institution and the costs of those sales, in addition to general and administrative expenses and selling and distribution expenses, not including interest paid or income and other expenses and taxes.

period of the study: The period of study during the years (2000-2011).

Sources of data collection: This study has been relying on primary sources and secondary sources of data collection and of books, periodicals, theses and websites, in addition to the monthly bulletins and annual reports of the Central Bank, and secondary sources as well.

Method of data analysis: This study use statistical analysis program E- views, data were analyzed using a variety of statistical tests, which are as follows:

1. test Augmented Dickey - Fuller (ADF), and test Phelps Perron (PP) to test the unit root (Unit Root Test), and to identify the stability of the data in time series (Stationary) on the basis of hypothesis testing nihilism $\beta = 1$ versus the alternative hypothesis $\beta = 0$.

2. test Normal Distribution, to ensure normal distribution of the variables of the study.

3 test Multi Co linearity Test, to make sure there is no duplication between the linear variables of the study.

4.Test of Homogeneity, to make sure that the homogeneity of the study data.

5. test in the method of least squares regression analysis (OLS), to test the hypotheses of the study. What distinguishes this study from other studies:

Considered studies that addressed the issue of exchange rates, limited studies, especially Arab ones, as well as

that of those studies that dealt with this subject (within the limits of science researcher), the statement did not address the effect of a change in exchange rates on foreign direct investment.

Determinants of the study: This study was limited to expenses in Jordanian banks, and the difficulty of obtaining data easily, the contrast of the most important challenges faced by the researcher scarcity of studies on the impact of expenses on the profitability of banks, as well as the theoretical framework and the scarcity of studies on the subject of expenses.

Structure of the study: The study consists of four chapters broken down as follows: The first chapter includes the general framework for the study and previous studies, where it will be presented, the problem of the study and questions, the importance of the study, the objectives of the study, the hypotheses of the study, previous studies, and the study methodology tired in the study. As we will discuss in the second chapter the theoretical framework for the study. While we will look at the third quarter, data analysis and hypothesis testing, and finally the fourth quarter, which displays the results and recommendations. The study methodology

This study use the following description of the methodology that was followed in this study in data collection and analysis to verify the hypotheses of the study, where it will be the definition of the study variables, and operational definitions of the variables, the study period, the sources of data collection, and processors statistical researcher has used in this study.variables of the study: The study included the following variables:

1 Independent variables: • the rate of increase administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks during the period (2000-2011).

• the rate of decline in administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks during the period (2000-2011).

2-Dependent variable: • Performance of commercial banks by using profitability of Jordanian commercial banks during the period (2000-2011).It was the derivation of the standard model of linear regression of independent variables on the dependent variable, as follows:

In the case of increased administrative expenses

$A.E_1 = \alpha + \beta_1 PEP + \varepsilon i$ ………………

In the case of lower administrative expenses

$A.E_2 = \alpha - \beta_1 PEP + \varepsilon i$ ………………

Where:

A.E: administrative expenses.

PEB: Jordanian banks' profitability.

εi: random error.

α: constant regression equation.

β_1: mi regression equation.

Initial tests:

In order to investigate the hypotheses of the study, has been conducting a series of tests before the initial estimate model study. Unit root test (Unit Root Test): Used studies that deal with time-series method of least squares without the usual test stillness variables used over time, and this in turn leads to misleading results due to the breach of model assumptions; which in turn leads to the emergence of a lot of well-known statistical problems in such traditional models.

Fuller test - Dickey (DICKEY-FULLER): This test is interested in testing the hypothesis of a unit root in the time series (Yt), and can be illustrated by the following equation:

The formulation of this equation can be the difference first, so that parameter value $)1-Y_t\rho($ equal to (-1) as follows:

$$U_t - + \quad Y_{t-1} \quad Y_t = {}_{1-}Y_{t-1} - Y_t$$
$$Y_t = Y_{t-1} + U_t \qquad\qquad (1)$$

It also tested the presence of the null hypothesis, which states that the presence of unit root, any lack of sleep during the time series of test (t), and can be formulated hypothesis nihilism (H0) and its replacement (H1) as follows:

H0: $\Omega = 1$

H1: $\Omega = 1$

Considered to equation (1) one of the three cases that test then stillness time series, with the following formulas three cases:

$+U_t$ …. $t + Y_{t-1} = + Y_t$

$U_t +$……………… $Y_{t-1} = +Y_t$

$U_t +$……………… $Y_{t-1} = Y_t$

Dickey Fuller test expanded to the walls of the unit (Augmented Dickey-Fuller):

If the time series of interrelated self to a high degree of slowdown schedule, it will be a violation hypothesis jamming White for errors -White noise disturbances- and therefore the test Dickey Fuller normal is no longer

feasible, and it becomes a test Dickey Fuller expanded (ADF) to solve the problem by building a model a corrective to the highest degree of correlation, assuming that the time series (Yt) are subject to the self-regression model (ARp).

$$Y_t \; + \; = Y_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \; {}_i Y_{t-i} + \; {}_t$$

Test Filips- Peron (Phillips -Perron): Cares test Filips- Peron (PP)-style test Dekke- Fuller tested the hypothesis of a unit root in the time series (Yt), and can be illustrated by the following equation:

$$U_t \; + Y_{t-1} = Y_t$$

This test does investigated the hypothesis nihilism (the existence of unit root) through the use of the test (t); However, this test does not address the problem of serial correlation of errors in the same way Dickey Fuller test any way parametric; but dealt with the way non-parametric.

In this study, was estimated to unit root tests (Dickey Fuller test and expanded Philip Byron) using the Statistical Package (E-Views-7), according to the state cutter and direction, where there is only a single independent variable. The test results are shown in Table (1), so the hypothesis is rejected nihilism if the absolute value of the calculated value is greater than the absolute critical in both tests.

$DF_{Cal} \leq DF_{Cri}$ reject$)H_0.($

$PP_{Cal} \geq PP_{Cri}$ Reject$)H_0.($

Table (1)

Dickey Fuller test extender (ADF) with the direction of the stillness and Cutter

Decision	Critical value 5% at	t-test	Independent variable
reject H_0	4.955	7.006	$A.E_1$
H_0 reject	4.176	5.927	$A.E_2$

Prepared by the researcher depending on the statistical package Eviews-7.

The test was performed Byron Phillips (Philips Perron) with direction and cutter to estimate the root of the unit, where they also are shown in Table (2).

Table (2)

Phillips Perron test (Philips Perron) with direction and Cutter

Decision	Critical value 5% at	t-test	Independent variable
reject H_0	3.851	8.116	$A.E_1$
reject H_0	3.516	6.557	$A.E_2$

Prepared by the researcher depending on the statistical package Eviews-7.

Through the results of the previous two tests, can be judged on the level of stillness time series, comparing the results of a test Dickey Fuller and Phillips Perron expanded, both tests pointed to silence the size of the interest of the city, and this indicates that it is stable at the level of moral (0.05).

Statistical treatments: The researcher used the methods and statistical treatments following:

1. averages and standard deviations.
2. frequencies and percentages.
3 Dickey Fuller test extender (ADF)
4. test Byron Phillips (Philips Perron)
5. Pearson correlation coefficients.
6. linear regression analysis.

Results

This chapter includes a presentation of the results that have been reached, after that, the researcher collected the necessary data from the annual reports of commercial banks, the study sample (Housing Bank, the Arab Bank, Jordan Kuwait Bank, Cairo Amman Bank, Bank of Jordan, during the period (2000-2011m) , which were introduced in accordance with the main premise of the study, and sub-hypotheses from which:

The main hypothesis: Null hypothesis: no statistically significant effect of the rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks on the profitability of banks during the period (2000-2011). And subdivided by the following sub-hypotheses:

1. no statistically significant effect of increasing the rate of administrative expenses of the commercial banks of Jordan on the profitability of banks during the period (2000-2011).
2. no statistically significant effect of the low rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks

on the profitability of banks during the period (2000-2011).

The first sub-hypothesis: "There is no statistically significant effect of increasing the rate of administrative expenses of the commercial banks of Jordan on the profitability of banks during the period (2000-2011)."

To verify this hypothesis, was calculated averages and standard deviations for the rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks, and the banks' profitability during the period (2000-2011) in the case of increasing rates of expenditure, where they also are shown in the table (3).

Table (3).Averages and standard deviations in the case of increasing expenditure rates

Profitability		Expenditures Average		Case numbers in increasing expenditures	Name
ST. deviation	Mean	ST. deviation	Mean		
38898021.97	67167702.00	45035781.65	88785441.449		Housing Bank
87033321.07	201950454.55	99661489.79	334694545.4511		Arab Bank
16268101.75	33076866.50	17157348.12	32559965.888		Kuwait Jordan Bank
12167663.85	23388968.75	11277251.07	46117824.758		Cairo Amman Bank
10627722.06	22723881.89	11379886.69	42267491.449		Jordan Bank
86495843.48	77382354.16	134364729.38	122011971.5845		Total

The table shows (3) that the arithmetic average of the rate of the overall administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks in case of increasing rates of expenditure was (122,011,971.58) and standard deviation (134,364,729.38), and the arithmetic average of the profitability of banks was (77,382,354.16) and standard deviation (86,495,843.48).

The coefficients were calculated Pearson correlation between the rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks in the event of an increase in expenses, and profitability of banks during the period (2000-2011), where she is also shown in the table (4).

Table (4) Pearson correlation coefficients between expenditure rates and banks' profitability during the period (2000-2011)

Total Assets	Statistical analysis
.835-	correlation coefficients
.002*	Statistically significant

* Statistically significant at the level of statistical significance $\propto \leq 0.05$)

Table (4) that there is a negative correlation statistically significant at the level of significance (∞ = 0.05), between the rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks in case of increasing expenditure rates, and banks' profitability during the period (2000-2011).

Was calculated Person correlation coefficient between the macro variables, and the square of the correlation coefficient, and the average correlation coefficient, and the standard error of the estimate, where they also are shown in the table (5).

Table (5) Person correlation coefficient total

Coefficient-Durbin Watson	standard error of estimate	average value of the correlation coefficient	square of the correlation coefficient	correlation coefficient
0.259	74690504.86	0.691	0.698	0.835-*

* Statistically significant at the level of statistical significance $\propto \leq 0.05)$

Table (5) that there is a positive correlation statistically significant at the level of significance (∞ = 0.05), between the rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks in case of increasing expenditure rates, and banks' profitability during the period (2000-2011), as the value of the correlation coefficient total (-0.835), and the value of square of the correlation coefficient (0.698), while the average value of the correlation coefficient (0.691), and the value of the standard error of estimate (74,690,504.86), while the value of the coefficient Durbin - Watson (0.259). To find out the size of the effect of the independent variable (the rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks) on the profitability of banks during the period (2000-2011), in the case of increasing rates of expenditure, was performed linear regression analysis, where the results are as shown in Table (6).

Table (6) The results of the regression analysis of the predictive ability

sig	t-test	standard error	β	Independent variable
.158	1.437	15014938.823	21581295.746	**constant**
.000*	9.970	.130	1.298-	**Profitability**

The table shows (6) that the rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks predictive power on the profitability of banks, in the case of increasing rates of expenditure, the ability counterproductive.

Sub-second hypothesis: "There is no statistically significant effect of the low rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks on the profitability of banks during the period (2000-2011)."

To verify this hypothesis, was calculated averages and standard deviations for the rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks, and the banks' profitability during the period (2000-2011) in the case of low expenditure rates, where they also are shown in Table No. (7).

Table (7)   Averages and standard deviations in the case of low expenditure rates

Profitability		Expenditures Average		name
ST. deviation	Mean	ST. deviation	Mean	
36117979.86	47031712.33	55698651.69	82691363.003	**Housing Bank**
...	263001000.00	...	458119000.001	**Arab Bank**
20602418.78	22467741.75	13414123.25	18675119.754	**Kuwait Jordan Bank**
5735096.92	4829002.00	3344478.36	30178919.004	**Cairo Amman Bank**
10481693.71	14065250.33	5407248.78	28245831.333	**Jordan Bank**
66623564.58	37031924.20	113325089.42	65756449.2015	**Total**

The table shows (7) that the arithmetic average of the overall rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks in case of low expenditure rates was (65,756,449.20) and standard deviation (113,325,089.42), and the arithmetic average of the profitability of banks was (37,031,924.20) and standard deviation (66,623,564.58). The coefficients were calculated Pearson correlation between the rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks in case of low expenditure rates, and banks' profitability during the period (2000-2011), where she is also shown in the table (8).

Table (8) Pearson correlation coefficients in the case of low expenditure rates and banks' profitability

Total Assets	
.984	correlation coefficients
.001*	Statistically significant

* Statistically significant at the level of statistical significance ∝ ≤ 0.05)

The table shows (8) that there is a direct correlation statistically significant at the level of significance (∞ = 0.05), between the rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks in case of low expenditure rates, and banks' profitability during the period (2000-2011). Was calculated Pearson correlation coefficient between the macro variables, and the square of the correlation coefficient, and the average correlation coefficient, and the standard error of the estimate, where they also are shown in the table (9).

Table (9) Pearson correlation coefficient in the case of low total expenditure rates and banks' profitability

Durbin - Watson	standard error	value of square of the correlation coefficient	square of the correlation coefficient	correlation coefficient
0.207	21194997.31	0.965	0.968	0.984*

* Statistically significant at the level of statistical significance ∝ ≤ 0.05)

The table shows (9) that there is a direct correlation statistically significant at the level of significance (∞ = 0.05), between the rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks in case of low expenditure rates, and banks' profitability during the period (2000-2011), as the value of the correlation coefficient total (0.984), and the value of square of the correlation coefficient (0.968), while the average value of the correlation coefficient (0.965), and the value of the standard error of estimate (21,194,997.31), while the value of the coefficient Durbin - Watson (0.207). To find out the size of the effect of the independent variable (the rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks) on the profitability of banks during the period (2000-2011) in the case of low expenditure rates, was performed linear regression analysis, where the results are as shown in the table (10).

Table (10) The results of the regression analysis of the predictive ability in the case of low expenditure rates

sig	t-test	standard error	β	Independent variable
.558	.601	6313653.593	3797473.901	**Constant**
.000*	19.678	.085	1.673	**Profitability**

* Statistically significant at the level of statistical significance ∝ ≤ 0.05)

The table shows (11) that the rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks predictive power on the profitability of banks, in the case of low expenditure rates, the ability of a direct correlation.

Conclusions and recommendations
the study sample (Housing Bank, the Arab Bank, Jordan Kuwait Bank, Cairo Amman Bank, Bank of Jordan, during the period (2000-2011m), were analyzed and displayed.
First. conclusions:
The study reached the following conclusions:
1. that the arithmetic average of the total rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks in case of increasing rates of expenditure was (122,011,971.58) and standard deviation (134,364,729.38).
2 that the arithmetic average of the profitability of banks was (77,382,354.16) and standard deviation (86,495,843.48).
3 that there is a negative correlation statistically significant at the level of significance ($\infty = 0.05$), between the rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks in the event of an increase in expenses, and profitability of banks during the period (2000-2011).
4 that the rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks predictive power on the profitability of banks, in the case of increasing rates of expenditure, the ability counterproductive.
5. that the arithmetic average of the rate of the overall administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks in case of low expenditure rates was (65,756,449.20) and standard deviation (113,325,089.42).
6. that the arithmetic average of the profitability of banks was (37,031,924.20) and standard deviation (66,623,564.58).
7 that there is a direct correlation statistically significant at the level of significance ($\infty = 0.05$), between the rate of administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks in case of low expenditure rates, and banks' profitability during the period (2000-2011).
8 that the rate for administrative expenses of the Jordanian commercial banks predictive power on the profitability of banks, in the case of low expenditure rates, the ability of a direct correlation.
Second: Recommendations:
1 to work on reducing the size of the administrative expenses in the Jordanian commercial banks.
2 further study dealing with the effect of reducing the size of the administrative expenses on variables other financial and administrative.
3 female students need to work to assist in reducing operational and administrative expenses, and all expenses that reduce earnings do not benefit from them.
4-control expenses and tuned Bno.ha real bank accounts by the auditors.
5. work bulletins to educate bank employees, to guide them minimize administrative expenses.

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