International Journal of Economics, Business and Management Research

Vol. 4, No. 08; 2020

ISSN: 2456-7760

INFLUENCE OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION AVAILABILITY TO MANAGEMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study set out to examine the of accounting information availability to management on performance of industrial companies in Nigeria from 2007-2018. In the course of the research, three research objectives were formulated, and the mythology adopted for the study is multiple regression technique. The researchers made use of both primary and secondary data. The data that were used in this study were collected through a well-structured questionnaire with a sample of 58 respondents and the secondary data were gathered through online and manual retrieval method on the annual reports of the companies. The data collected were analyzed with the aid of multiple regression technique. The findings from this study showed that there is a positive correlation and significant relationship between return on Assets, Return on Equity, EPS and managerial Information availability for the period that were reviewed. Based on this, it is concluded that Managerial Information Availability (AIA) play significant impact by aiding management to know the types of decision to make that will enable their companies to improve performance. This conclusion was drawn from regression results that obviously showed that, significant relationship exists between the independent and the dependent variables. It was therefore, recommended that management should always ensure that there is a well-structured accounting information system that should make available at the appropriate time qualitative and quantitative information to enable management makes timely decision.

Keywords: Accounting Information, Availability to Management, Performance & Industrial Companies

1. INTRODUCTION

The accounting information is like the life wire of any organization, and as such, it plays crucial roles in the integrity of the decisions and the implementation and even the evaluations of the performance which the end product that the decisions that were made Reem, Mohammed & Mohammed (2014). Such role is derived from the availability of information required for preparing, implementing and following up these plans The survival of any corporate entity is a function of the information made available to management and the appropriate application of the information on key areas. The accounting profession has emerged as one of the pillars holding all spheres of the Nigerian economy. It involves the individuals, organizations and the government. High quality accounting information is important to a large number of users, as it influences the quality of the decisions made. Accounting information is often regarded as a means to an end, where the ending is the decision made as a result of the available accounting information (Arneld & Hope, 1990). Accounting information becomes useful when the needs of the users of such information's have been met. Such information must be timely and should have the ability to contribute to a particular problem. Planning with the help of accounting information before commencement of operations is essential for management. This enables management to facilitate the decision making process. Fundamental issues affecting the survival, wellbeing and growth of an organization is achieved through the help of management due to the information available to them. Accounting information helps managers understand their tasks more clearly and reduces uncertainty before taking decisions.

The major source of accounting information is the accounting unit of the organization, which is charged with the responsibility of recording, analyzing, interpreting, summarizing accounting information. This process involves the preparation of source documents, the entry of basic data into subsidiary records to the ledger, which is the formal record of data (Glanttter&Underdown, 1981) Otley (1980) agrees that accounting information are important parts of organizational life and need to be evaluated because it is considered as the "life wire" of all organizations. Anderson and Caldwale (1981) posits that accounting is an information system for measuring, processing, and communicating information that is useful in making economic decision. Needles Jr. (1981) opined that accounting information is essential to decision making process because it provides qualitative information for three functions: Planning, control and evaluation. Drurry (1973) agreed that accounting information is based on laws and regulations governing the handling of financial information contained in the financial reports of an organization. Making the right decision depends on the possession of appropriate, accurate and up to date information provided and presented in a meaningful way.

The Accounting Information system is considered to be one of the most important systems of an organization. Its objective is to provide necessary information to the managers at different levels. This information helps them in discharging their responsibilities in an effective and efficient manner in the areas of planning, resource control, performance evaluation and decision making. Management accounting is an important part of the economic information system with a key role in the area of cost evaluation to aid management decision making process. According to Sizer (1996), Management accounting is the preparation and presentation of accounting information in such a way as to assist management in the formulation of policies and in the planning and control of operations.

Decision making process in the organization is effective with the availability of sufficient accounting information. Thus, the decision making process lies at the heart of accounting information. Accountants plays a crucial role in providing information for making economic and financial decisions. This information is also useful to investors, auditors, supplies, buyers, bankers and other financial institutions. These decisions are important elements for the organizations. Implementing the wrong ones can affect the company in a very negative way i.e. in the short-run and long-run and sometimes it can also lead to bankruptcy of the organization concern. The road of bankruptcy is paved with poor decisions. As the outcome of a decision

Vol. 4, No. 08; 2020

ISSN: 2456-7760

cannot always be predicted with certainty - management often faces the risk of choosing the wrong ones. Hence, management always needs to have some courage as well as when facing decisions. The research intends to investigate the impact of accounting information availability on the performance of industrial companies in Nigeria.

1.1 Statement of the problem

Qualitative accounting information is an area observed to be a big constraint for efficient and effective management of organizations due to the fact that less attention is given to that aspect of accounting information for timely decisions to be taken at the management level. The issue of making up-to-date accounting information available to management enhance in the process of analyzing and implementation of decisions, but poor records keeping and the mentality using figures to always evaluates projects also cause a setback in choosing and timely implementation of projects. Despite there are vast pool of financial tools which can be used to support the decision making process to circumvent financial disasters, wrong application has always been the big problem, as most of the qualitative financial indicators are given less attention. Management and investors seems to pay less attention to qualitative data for decision making. However, accounting tools applied by corporate entities vary from organization to another organization, but one tool that proved to be very effective in one organization might fail to be effective in another organization.

Therefore, there is need for organizations to focus on different accounting tools to support their decision making process. Managers who fail to realize the roles of qualitative and quantitative information for managerial effectiveness do not appreciate an accountant's analysis in respect of financial accounting information generated to help facilitate managements in their decision process. This may lead to poor decision being taken and it may affect performance indices of any organization. Other problems of this study include perceived difficulty in generating accounting information by those responsible for making accounting information on time, and also on the part of management to utilize accounting information because accounting information generated by accounts departments contributes little to decision making due to the inability of management to utilize accounting information to perform the basic functions of cost minimization and profit maximization.

The puzzle this study sought to proffer solution for is evaluate the effect managerial information availability on the performance of C industrial companies in Nigeria.

1.2 Objectives the study

The broad objectives of this work are to evaluate the influence accounting information availability to management on the performance of industrial companies in Nigeria. The study specifically seeks to:

1. To evaluate the influence of accounting information availability to management on the return on asset of industrial companies in Nigeria;
2. To evaluate the influence of accounting information availability to management on the return on equity of industrial companies in Nigeria;
3. To evaluate the influence of accounting information availability to management on the earnings per share of industrial companies in Nigeria.

1.3 Research hypothesis

In order to proffer solutions to the problems, the following research hypotheses were formulated:

1. Ho: Accounting information availability to management does not have any significant influence on the return on asset of industrial companies in Nigeria;
2. Ho: Accounting information availability to management does not have any significant influence on return on equity of industrial companies in Nigeria; and
3. Ho: Accounting information availability to management does not have any significant influence on the earnings per share of industrial companies in Nigeria.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Agency theory

The agency theory was propounded by Meckling and Jensen (1976) holds that agency relationship is one in which one or more persons (the principals) engage another person (the agent) to perform some service on their behalf which involves delegating some duties and decisions making authority to the agent to perform on their behalf. Most of the research on Agency theory has focused on solving the preceding obstacle and a plausible solution has emerged. This solution derived by Spence & Zeckhauser (1971) and Ross (1973) among others assumes that owner and management have same attitudes toward risk. Harris and Raviv (1978) stated that the fee schedule is linear, consisting of a fixed salary and a variable that designates profit sharing between the owners (Principals)r and management (agents). When only output is monitored for controlling mechanism, however the owner cannot assert the effort level of management directly via the AIS. Thus, if a poor outcome results, management can always blame it on unfavorable states of nature rather than on lower effort. In agency theory, this non consideration of labour's effort (action) and its effect on the outcome is known as the "Moral Hazard" (Holmstrom, 1979). According to (Namazi, 1985) an agency operates under the condition of risk and uncertainty. Under this circumstance, the returns produced based AI is function of the information sources. However, gradually the domain of the agency theory was extended to the management area for determining the cooperation between various people with different goals in the organization and attainment of the goal congruency (Eisenhardt, 1989).
Based on the view of Baiman, (2000) he supported the collection of additional information about the agent's efforts and skills because it will improve the fee schedule solution and will also enhance the precision of the measurement criteria of the management's control system in terms of evaluating performance.

2.2 Contingency theory

The contingency theory propounded by Fred Riedler in 1958 focused on the appropriateness of accounting information to aid management in decision making. One of the earliest works in management accounting research adopting a contingency perspective was Hofstede (1967) classic fieldwork. Contingency theory has also been applied to the sub-unit level of organizational behavior. Hayes (1977) examined the appropriateness of management accounting in order to measure the effectiveness of different departments in large organizations and found that contingency factors were the major predictors of effectiveness for production departments. Research studies in management accounting such as Chenhall & Morris (1986) investigated

Vol. 4, No. 08; 2020

ISSN: 2456-7760

managers needs for their organizations MAS information. They identified four dimensions of information- scope, timeliness, aggregation and integration. Using these four dimensions Chenhall & Morris (1986) developed and tested an instrument to measure perceived usefulness of AIS. They argued that managers would prefer strategically useful information which includes broad-scope, timely, aggregated and integrated information.

Gul (1991) studied the interacting effects of AIS and perceived environmental uncertainty on small business manager's perception of their performance. Their study found that the characteristics of information perceived to be important by decision-makers were related to perceived environmental uncertainty (PEU). This Contingency theory suggests that an accounting information system should be designed in a flexible manner so as to consider the environment and organizational structure and the peculiarities of the organization. Contingency theory was developed from the sociological functionalist theories of organization structure such as the structural approaches to organizational studies by Reid and Smith (2000), Chenhall, (2003) and Woods (2009). It is an approach to the study of organizational behavior in which explanations are given as to how contingent factors such as technology, culture and the external environment influence the design and function of organizations. It suggests that an accounting information system should be designed in a flexible manner so as to consider the environment and organizational structure confronting an organization. In other words, accounting information system need to be designed within an adaptive framework taking into consideration the environmental constraints.

2.3 Empirical Review

Curtis (1995) research on “The roles of Accounting Information in organizations” He indicated that there is a difficulty in ascertaining whether comprehensive accounting records that satisfied the laws under which it was incorporated has been kept. He mentioned further that it is so hard to determine to what extent its adherence to laid down accounting procedure is strictly maintained. His result was that AIS provides a mechanism for proper recording of transactions most especially financial transaction, storage and re-production of information relating to financial flows and positions at a given period of time.

Grande (2011) under the title “The impact of Accounting Information System on performance measures”. This study poses that AIS can be used to translate these different dimensions into a common financial dimension. He further suggested that AI should use formalized categories for collecting and reporting information that creates a common language with which members of the organization can communicate and also that formalization permits that transmission of information with fewer symbols and this facilitates the coordination between different functions that needs to provide input to the decision making process.

Onaolapo & Odetayo (2012) believe that AIS has a significant effect on organizational effectiveness with a research study carried out in selected construction companied in Ibadan Nigeria. This study examined the effect of AIS on organizational effectiveness specifically on quality of financial report and decision making. ANOVA was used in testing the hypothesis and the result showed AIS has effect on organizational effectiveness. Recommendations were subsequently made to both the managers of such organizations and government on how to use AIS because it can enhance performance in finance department.

Vol. 4, No. 08; 2020

ISSN: 2456-7760

The study of Parat (2012) under the title "The effectiveness of Accounting Information System", this study investigates the dimensions of effectiveness of AIS which consists of reliability, relevance and timeliness effect on performance. This researcher to checked whether the effectiveness of AIS upon performance is positive. In summary, this finding shows a clear effect of learning organization and organizational support on the dimensions of effectiveness of AIS. Moreover, this result can be especially important in improve learning coping with effectiveness of AIS (reliability, relevance and timeliness) and performance.

Soudani, (2012) title "The usefulness of an accounting Information system for effective organizational performance". The aim of this study is to investigate usefulness of AI for effective OP. AIS is the whole of the related components that are working together to collect, store and disseminate data for the purpose of planning, controlling, coordination, analysis and decision making. Therefore, impact on AIS on elements of OP such as; performance management and financial performance is examined. The population of this study was financial market. The results of this study show that although AIS is very useful and have effect on OP, but there is no relationship between AIS and PM. This researcher has been able to analyze the relationship between AIS and OP.

Jian, (2014) conducted a research on impact of accounting information on profitability. The population of the study was small scale business. Descriptive method was used, where qualitative data were collected. Secondary data was collected to analyze the impact of accounting information system on profitability level of small scale businesses. The major problem found was that, small scale businesses do not have AIS which always results to low performance levels. The research findings revealed that AI plays an important role in our economy and social systems especially in its management and does in facilitating management decision making process.

Srivastava&long Nathan (2016) have written on the impact of accounting information for management decision making. Their study looked at how effective and efficient the instrument of good AI is in decision making in an organization. The population of the research is the tertiary institutions. Their recommendation was the sufficient supply and proper use of AI had gone a long way in helping management in making efficient and effective decision and for this, there is a significant impact of the use of AI as an aid to management decision making in the institutions.

2.4 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS

2.4.1 Accounting Information System (AIS)

Accounting information system is a computer based system that increases the control and enhances the corporation in an organization. Contributing Needles (1981) opined that accounting information is essential to decision system because it provides qualitative information for three functions: planning, control and evaluation. Simon (1987) in his study used the first part of the statement as a measure of control for management and the second part for evaluating the effectiveness of the accounting information via continuous monitoring. To run any type of business, companies needs to store its financial information accurately and accounting information plays that role. Financial records have to be stored accurately for the benefit of the firms as well as its shareholders. Huber (1990) argues that integration of accounting information leads to coordination in organization which in turn, increases the quality of the decision. Hope

ISSN: 2456-7760

(1990) went further to point that AI is often regarded as a means to an end, with the ending being the decision that is helped by the availability of accounting information.

AIS are said to be effective when the information provided by them serves widely the requirements of the system users. Accounting information is usually categorized under two groups: Information that influences decision making and mainly for the purpose of controlling the organization; information that facilitate decision making process and mostly used for coordination within an organization (Kren 1992). Sayady (2008) argue about the benefits of AIS by studying its effect on facilitating the company's transactions, internal controls, performance evaluation quality of AI and improvement in Decision-making process. Considering these five dimensions, AIS gain importance in increasing operating performance. On the other hand, the results of a study conducted by Anderson (2008) prove that economic analysis of financial AI is an indispensable tool to support decisions. Regardless of the level at which it occurs, economic decision-making process requires a thorough analysis of production process inputs to schedule tasks in conjunction with the resources and requirements. Chang (2012) states AIS play a significant role in increasing the effectiveness of organizations in the global competitive environment. Financial statements are still important source of financial information for external stakeholders.

Some researchers' in accounting show that the effectiveness of AIS depends upon the quality of the output of the information system that can satisfy the users' needs. AI is very important ingredient for most of the managerial and financial decisions. Each year, these decisions are worth billion dollars in developed economies. Sometimes, these decisions are deficient in quality; therefore, it is needed to conduct studies which could incite managers about the importance of quality of information availability in the organization. Therefore, if research studies could influence the managers by giving them insights about the use of AIS for making their decision process better, stakeholders will be benefited. In accordance with several authors, this study found that AIS enhances performance management in an organization.

2.4.2 Characteristics of accounting information

Oprean, 2001 considers that AI must be accurate, homogenous and verifiable, useful and timely at the same time. On the other hand, (Needles, 2001), mentions that SFAC developed by the FASB, the most important qualitative characteristics of AI are clarity and usefulness and for that information to fulfill the requirement of utility, it must have two basic technical characteristics: Its relevance and reliability.

(Dumitru, 2009), quoting Drucker (2007), most decisions must be based on incomplete knowledge, either because the information is not available, either because it would need too much time and money to get. However, in order to take the right decision, managers must have at its disposal relevant information that lead to growth of knowledge, reduce uncertainty and are useful for the intended use.

With respect to the foregoing (Achim, 2009) states that clarity can be assimilated with the understanding and the qualitative characteristics (relevance and reliability) are linked together with a quality considered secondary that being comparability.

Vol. 4, No. 08; 2020

ISSN: 2456-7760

Considering the foregoing I think that it would be particularly important to present more detailed qualitative characteristics of AI provided by IASB and there is no significant difference between qualitative characteristics of AI provided by the IASB and the FASB

Relevance: The general framework for drawing up and presentation of the financial statements drawn up lays down that in order to be useful, the information provided by AIS of trade entities must be relevant to the decision making needs of users. The information is relevant when it affects the economic decision of users by helping them to evaluate past, present and future events, confirming or correcting their previous assessments. As some authors (Needles, 2001 Oprean, 2001 & Achim, 2009) relevance of AI is questionable characteristics, because what is relevant for the manufacturer themselves or to some of the users is not relevant for others, but at the same time the authors consider that certain information is relevant to a large number of users if it has retroactive value, or allow assessment of past performance, predictive value whether it permits making predictions for the future and accordingly. Timelessness alone cannot make information relevant but information that is not timely is not relevant.

Reliability: This means that a use can depend on or have confidence in information. Accounting information is considered reliable when it actually represents what it is intended to represent (a quality called representational faithfulness) is reasonably free from error or bias and can be verified.

Credibility: The general framework for drawing up and presentation of the financial statements drawn up by the IASB is that information has the quality to be credible when it does not contain errors, it is not biased and users can trust that it is accurately what information aims to represent or what is expected, reasonably, to represent. Achim (2009), quoting Colasse (2007), considers in connection with the AI, that the recipients of AI cannot confide but only in an information which is verifiable, neutral and accurate.

comparability: The general framework for drawing up and presentation of the financial statements drawn up by the IASB that users must be able to compare the financial statements of the entities to be able to identify tendencies in the financial position and performance. At the same time comparability requires consistent application of assessment methods for ground and accounting procedures that gives users the ability to identify similarities, differences and characterize the different time periods or different entities in the same industry.

UNDERSTANDABILITY: The general framework for drawing up and presentation of the financial statements, drawn up by the IASB established that the essential quality of the information provided is that they must be able to be easily understood by users. However, information on complex issues, which should be included in the financial statements due to relevance in economic decision-making should not be excluded solely on the ground that it might be too difficult to understand for certain users. I also have the same opinion as (Achim, 2009) and that this characteristic quality of the AI at trade entities, in this case, depends on the manufacturer of AI and its users since on the other hand, the manufacturer must report drafted accounting financial statements and other accounting reports in accordance with the rules and procedures established mostly through normative acts. Thus, the accounts must be prepared in such a manner that even those persons who do not possess a special knowledge in accounting can also easily understand them.

Vol. 4, No. 08; 2020

ISSN: 2456-7760

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Burns and Grove (2003) define a research design as a blueprint for conducting a study with maximum control over factors that may interfere with the validity of findings. The researchers made use of Survey and Ex-post facto research design. The survey research design enables the researcher to gather necessary information from the company personals, while the Ex-post facto design was used for the secondary data since the researchers does have any influence on the data, rather they mainly study the variables to proffer solutions to the research questions formulated. The primary data was administered to 69 personals from the five (5) companies which comprises staff from: Accounts, Internal Audit and Budget departments/units. But the respondents returned only fifty eighty (58) which were correctly filled and returned based on the instructions. The five companies were randomly selected from the thirteen (13) industrial companies that were listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. But those companies that were not listed as at 2007 were excluded from the selection since their data falls below the year.

3.1 Model specification

The model built for this study relied on the contingency theory that was propounded by Fred Riedler (1958) which focused on the appropriateness of accounting information to aid management in decision making and one of the earliest works in management accounting research adopting the contingency perspective was Hofstede (1967) classic field work. Contingency theory has also been applied to the sub-unit level of organizations because the variables emanating from accounting information such as: dividend, earnings per share, return on equity, return on asset have all been used by management to evaluate the performance of either the entire organization or sub-unit. The regression model stated below was used.

AIA = f (ROA, ROE, EPS) ………………………………………………………… (1)

Where;

AIAM = Accounting Information Availability to Management

ROA = Return on asset

ROE = Return on equity

EPS = Earnings Per Share

The ordinary least square of the equation is stated thus:

$AIAM = b_o + b_1ROA + b_2ROE + Beps_3 + e$…………………………………………… (2)

Where;

AIAM = Dependent variable

ROA, ROE and EPS = Independent variables

bo = unknown constant to be estimated

b1, b2 and b3 = unknown coefficient to be estimated

e = stochastic error term.

4. Method of Data Analysis

The data collected were coded using descriptive statistics, and the data were analyzed using multiple regression statistical technique.

ISSN: 2456-7760

4.1 Analysis result

Table 4.1 showed that the total respondents were fifty-eight (58), 40 are males representing 69 percent and the female staff are 18 female representing 31 percent. Table 4.2 indicates that in terms of the age bracket of the respondents, those within the age of 20-30 are 15 representing 26 percent, 31-40 are 20 representing 34 percent and 41 and above are 23 representing 40 percent. Table 4.3 showed the educational qualifications of the staff. Those with WACE/GCE were 4 representing 7 percent, OND were 9 representing 16 percent, BSc/HND were 23 representing 40 present, M.Sc./MBA were 20 representing 34 percent and those with Ph.D. were 2 representing 3 percent of the total sample that was utilized. Table 4.4 was used to show the number of service year of the workers and from their responds, it shows that those within 1-5 years were 21 representing 36 percent, 6-10 years were 23 representing 40 percent, and 10 years and above were 14 representing 24 percent of the total sample.

The following statistical parameters that were used to measure the effect of accounting information on management decision were taken into consideration: R^2, Adjusted R^2, t-statistics, F-statistics and Durbin-Watson statistics. The R^2 was used in the study to measure the level of correlation between the dependent variable and the independent variables or the percentage of the variation in the dependent variable that was captured by the independent variables that were used in the study. The Adjusted R^2 explained the goodness of fit of the regression model used for this study and also explained the actual variation of the dependent variable that was explained by the independent variables, and the rule is that, the R^2 must be 50% and above to pass the test of goodness of fit. The adjusted R^2 is very important in this work because it is multiple regression and that is the standard for the study of this nature. The t-statistics were used to examine the significance influence of the independent variables on the dependent variables. The F-statistics was used to test for the significant of explanatory variables as a whole on the dependent variable and the Durbin-Watson statistics was used to test for first order auto-correlation of the random variables. The empirical result of the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) is presented in table 4.2.

The result in Table 4.2 shows that the R^2 is 0.80 and adjusted R^2 is 0.76, this means that the independent variable (accounting information availability to management) explained 0.80 of the variation in the dependent variables (ROA, ROE and EPS) while the remaining 20% was captured by the stochastic error term or other variables not included in the model. The adjusted R^2 further attest that there is goodness if fit of the parameters of estimate. It obviously indicates that the actual variation that was explained by the independent variable (accounting information availability to management) is 0.76 of the variation in the dependent variables (ROA, ROE while the remaining 24% was accounted for by the stochastic error term. The constant term entered the model with a positive sign with value of 15.73716 and it is significant at 5% significance level.

Testing for the statistical significance of the econometric variables that were used in the study using the t-statistics or the individual parameters in the model, the constant term entered the model with a positive sign and the individual t-statistics as shown in this study based on the results that were generated from the software showed that, the ROA, ROE and EPS were significant at 5% significance level at 363 degree of freedom because the calculated t-statistics value if 4.655418, 10.44030 and 8.253727>1.966 the table value. Testing for the overall significance of the econometric model as per the ANOVA on the F-statistic, the result of the F-

statistic is 16.08891>2.93 the table value. This further affirmed that the model used in the study fit the data well and it is in agreement with the econometric theory.
The Durbin-Watson statistic ranges from 0 to 4 and the decision rule is that, a value near 2 indicates non-auto- correlation; a value towards 0 indicates positive auto-correlation and a value towards 4 indicate negative auto-correlation. Since K= 4 variables, n=10years at 5 percent significance level, the calculated DW=1.244811, d1=0.525 and dv-2.016. Going by the rules, the model used in this study is free from auto-correlation because the calculated value is within the accepted range.

4.2 Test of hypothesis

The hypotheses that were stated were tested with the aid of the individual t-statist value against the table value and were all tested at 5% significance level.
1. H_0: Accounting information availability to management does not significantly influence the return on Asset (ROA) of industrial companies in Nigeria.
H_1: Accounting information availability to management does significantly influence the return on Asset (ROA) of industrial companies in Nigeria.

With reference to table 4.2 using the t-statistics to test the significance of the estimated coefficient, the calculated t-statistics 4.655418 and the table value 1.966 at 95% confidence level. The calculated value is 4.655418>1.397 the table value using 363 degree of freedom at one tail and 5% level of significance. The null hypothesis of no significant relationship is rejected, while the alternative hypothesis of significant relationship was accepted. This implies that there is significant relationship between ROA and AI of industrial companies in Nigeria.

2 Ho: Accounting information availability to management does not significantly influence the return on equity (ROE) of industrial companies in Nigeria.
H1: Accounting information availability to management does significantly influence the return on Asset (ROA) of industrial companies in Nigeria.

With reference to table 4.2 using t-statistic to test for the significance of the estimated coefficient, the calculated t-statistic is 10.44030 and the table value is 1.966. the calculated value is 10.44030>1.966 the table using 363 degree of freedom at one tail, 5% level of significance, the alternative hypothesis which stated that there is a significant difference between ROE and AI is accepted, while the null hypothesis which stated that there is no significant difference between ROE and AI is rejected. This means that there is a significant difference between ROE and AI of industrial companies in Nigeria.

3 H0: Accounting information availability to management does not significantly influence the earnings per share (EPS) of industrial companies in Nigeria.
H1: Accounting information availability to management does significantly influence the earnings per share (EPS) of industrial companies in Nigeria
Also, with reference to table 4.2 using the t-statistic to the significance the estimated coefficient at 95% confidence level, the calculated value is 8.253127>1.966 the table value. The alternative hypothesis of significant relationship is accepted while the null hypothesis if no significant

difference was ejected. This implies that there is a significant difference between EPS and accounting information of industrial companies in Nigeria.

In addition to the t-statistics, the F-statistic was also utilized to test the significant of the explanatory variables on the dependent variables.

Decision rule is:

If the calculated F-value<tabulated table value Ha; and if the calculated F-value is > tabulate table value accepts H0. Since V_1=k-1 and V_2=n-k. Based on the result in table 4.2, the calculated value of the F-statistic is value=16.08891>2.93 the table value, it means that the overall variables as per the ANOVA on the F-statistic are significant. Therefore, the alternative hypothesis of significant difference was accepted and the null hypothesis was rejected.

4.3 Discussion of findings

Based on the multiple regression technique that was used in the analysis, data that were analyzed and tested using the various econometric statistical indicators showed that accounting information availability to management has significant influence on the three independent variables (ROE, ROA and EPS). The t-statistic of ROA, ROE and EPS were all tested significant using 363 degree of freedom at one tail and 5% significance level. The F-statistic further affirmed that there is a significance difference between the explanatory variables and the dependent variable. This is evidence from the probability result of; ROA, ROE and EPS of; 0.0040, 0.0020 and 0.0031 respectively which are less than 0.05%, and the 0.76 Adjusted R^2 that was obtained from the regression result shows that there is strong correction between the independent and the dependent variables.

The findings of this study are in conformity with the findings of the study that was conducted by Onaolapo and Odetyo (2012) which examined the effect of accounting information system (AIS) on organizational effectiveness of selected construction company in Ibadan, Nigeria. The study adopted multiple regression technique which revealed that there is a significant difference between accounting information system and organizational effectiveness. The study is also in line with the study that was conducted by Soudemi (2012) which examined the usefulness of AIS for effective organizational performance. The study used financial market variables and multiple regression technique was use and it was revealed that accounting information is very useful for effective organizational performance. The work of Jian (2014) which focused on the impact of accounting information on profitability reveled that AI plays an important role in our economy and social systems especially in the area of management decision making process. The population of his study was small scale businesses and descriptive research design was adopted.

The study of Parat (2012) that also investigated the effectiveness of AIS on organizational performance critically examine the dimensions of the effectiveness of AIS and found out that effective learning of organizational AIS can be very helpful in improving learning which in turn improved performance of corporate entities. Also, the study of Hunton (2002) which investigated the relationship between automated accounting information system and organizational effectiveness; showed that there is strong relationship between accounting information system and organizational effectiveness, which means access to accounting information will lead to organizational effectiveness.

5. Conclusion

In the course of this study, many woks were reviewed both local and international studies which indicated that there is a correlation between accounting information availability and organizational performance. Findings were drawn based on the results of the study which obviously showed that accounting information availability to management sufficiently influence the performance of industrial companies in Nigeria. The performance of accounting variables such as: ROA, ROE and EPS is a function of the strategic decision taken and implemented by management.

The position of this study is in conformity with many of the studies that have been conducted by scholars or researchers in Nigeria and outside the shores of this country with the aid of accounting indices depending which are also in accordance with the conclusion of the study.

In a nutshell, it is important or all organizations to have a well-structured accounting system that will ensure accounting information are well documented because any projection that will be taken for future purpose considered depends on the information available to management.

5.1 Recommendation

With reference to the finding of this study and considering that accounting information system is very crucial in any organization irrespective of the types of business, the following recommendations were made:

1. Based on the high level of correlation between the explanatory variables and the dependent variable that were used in this study, management should always ensure that there is a well-structured accounting system that will capture all transactions;
2. Equity holders should always try and re-invest their funds because that will aid the management of their companies to finance projects with ease and this will in turn increase profitability;
3. Companies should always strive to ensure there is increase in EPS because it tells a lot about the performance of the company in terms of how management is able to utilized resources both human and finances to earned profit; and
4. It is appropriate for management to always ensure that costs are kept under control because lack of control will impact on Return on asset because high percentage of revenue is used in expenses with little impact on the ROA of the company.

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Vol. 4, No. 08; 2020

ISSN: 2456-7760

APPENDESES

Dependent Variable: AIQ				
Method: Least Squares				
Date: 01/26/18 Time: 16:02				
Sample: 1 405				
Included observations: 364				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.603261	0.038334	15.73716	0.0000
ROA	0.081289	0.017461	4.655418	0.0040
ROE	0.298990	0.028638	10.44030	0.0020
DIV	0.051765	0.006272	8.253127	0.0031
R-squared	0.800732	Mean dependent var		0.619152
Adjusted R-squared	0.757595	S.D. dependent var		0.106548
S.E. of regression	0.106951	Akaike info criterion		1.621955
Sum squared resid	4.117903	Schwarz criterion		-1.579129
Log likelihood	299.1958	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-1.604933
F-statistic	16.08891	Durbin-Watson stat		1.244811
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000661			