ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM ON FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL MEASURES OF COMPANIES IN NIGERIA

IRONKWE, U. I. Ph.D & NWAIWU, J. N. Ph.D
Department of Accounting,
Faculty of Management Sciences,
University of Port Harcourt,
Rivers State, Nigeria.
E-mail: Johnsonnnwaiwu@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
The progress in any field of knowledge lies on the dynamism and diversity of opinions and ideas. The evolution of accounting is anchored on this truth through a careful radiography of the points of views of recognized extant literature and empirical evidence. The study objective is to empirically examine if accounting information system exert any significant positive effect on financial and non-financial measures of companies in Nigeria. Qualitative and Quantitative data of 16 companies were obtained from researchers – designed questionnaire validated by an experts and shown reliability Cronbach Alpha of .97 and Nigerian Stock Exchange" extracted for the period 2011-2014. Data collected were analyzed using multiple linear regression techniques with the aid of statistical package for social science (SPSS). With r of .396; .132; r^2 of .156; .252; f-ratio of 3.484; 2.984; Durbin – Watson of 2.035; 2.047 the empirical investigation found that accounting information system exert significant positive effect on financial and non-financial measures indicators of companies in Nigeria. We therefore, conclude the existence of significant positive effect of accounting information system on financial and non-financial performance of companies in Nigeria. Based on the above, we recommends that the need to develop accounting information systems to produce information in the company where the criteria are based International Accounting Standards (lAS) and International Financial Reporting (IFRS), which earns accounting information systems output in the company more credibility and justice not only in the local level but globally; consider the process of development of accounting information systems is an ongoing processing corporate firms; and continuous training and retraining of human resources in the company, particularly in the areas of information technology.

Keywords: Accounting Information System, Financial Measures, Non Financial Measures, Financial Accounting, Product Quality.

INTRODUCTION

Every economic agent needs reliable information for its success, survival and to relevant in this complex and ever dynamic business world (Amold & Lange, 2003; Benston, 2007; Barrlow, Goldery & Kim, 2003; Agha, 2014). Information is an ingredient that guides managers to action of the organization and this information is provided by accounting information system (AIS) via, the knowledgeable workers. Indeed, Accounting Information System (AIS) is seen as the live wire and blood line of any economic agent as it synergizes the performance of an organization in a view to maximize the wealth of the stakeholders. Romney et al., (1997) asserted that AIS "is in fact a system that is designed to make the accomplishment of accounting function viable via procedures of records and transactions using appropriate gear to provide users with the statistics they want to devise, control, and operate their organizations". It complements the satisfactory of accounting records and promotes transferring performance among businesses' departments and among organizations' branches and their unique customers or stakeholder organizations. Battacharga, Desai Venkataraman (2009) asserted that AIS "is an information system that is designed to make the accomplishment of accounting function possible through processes of data and transactions using appropriate tools to provide users with the statistics they need to plan, control, and perform their organizations".

It complements the exceptional of accounting information and promotes shifting efficiency among organizations' departments and among firms' branches and their unique users or stakeholder companies (Benston, 2007; Belkani, 2002; Chung, Chen, Su. & Chang, 2007; Beistend, 2009; Beyer, Cohen, Iys, & Walther, 2010).

Accounting information system is an essential mechanism of a business enterprise that is essential for effective management choice-making and in controlling of company (Zimmerman, 1995). AIS of the past targeted at the recording, summarizing and validating of statistics approximately commercial enterprise economic transactions. These features have been performed for the diverse companies in the employer that have been concerned about the respective selections related to financial accounting, managerial accounting, and tax compliance issues (Campbell, Sanderan & Viceira, 2009).

The need to integrate those often diverse systems caused the accountant's appreciation of shared databases that provide a cohesive picture of the organization's data, getting rid of duplications and reducing information conflicts (Bagranoffa 2007). Accounting systems that had been formerly executed manually can now be carried out with the assist of computer systems (Borthide & Clark, 1990; Bonwens & Abernethy, 2000; Dechow & Dilher, 2002; Dung, 2010).

The increase of in the Fifties had initiated growing improvement in data storing and processing (Rashid, Hossain, & Patrick, 200 1).computer technology growth the usage of records because of its competencies of analyzing huge quantity of data and in generating accurate and well timed reviews. These unique capabilities of computer abilities have brought about the creation of numerous data systems such accounting data system (AIS), production aid planning machine (MRP) and human aid system (HRM). Accounting data device has grown to be an important aspect of successful commercial enterprise and businesses (Boulianne, 2007; Core, Geoary & Verdi, 2013).

Borthick & Clara, (1990) assisting the above, said that accounting facts device is critical to all businesses either profit or non-profit oriented. They in addition opined that there's need for each business enterprise to maintain accounting information system. Inside the opinion of Wathana, (2004), accounting statistics device produces extra statistics to ease operations which includes planning and control statistics and overall performance evaluation. Although, most studies on accounting information system and performance measures in Nigeria has been focused on advanced countries of the world (Armstrong & Baron, 1998; Barthick & Clark, 1999 Bouwew & Abeneth, 2000; Chong, 2001; Chenhall, 2003; Flamhottz, Kanman & Bullen 2004). Suffice it to say that perceived accounting information and performance research literature in corporate reporting is scanty, thus (Defound & Zhang, 2011).

It has not been comprehensively researched primarily because of problems with data availability. In Nigeria, fairly related literature is an accounting system (Chenhall, 2003; Flanhottz, Kanman & Bullen, 2004). The aforementioned studies, provides no significant validity of existing empirical evidence of AIS in emerging economics like Nigeria. The investigators are not aware of any elaborate and expansive study on the influence of AIS on financial and non-financial measures. For the identified extant research works conducted in this area, none to the best of our knowledge has deemed it fit to account for the empirical evidence of the accounting information system on performance measures of companies in Nigeria. Consequently, the study attempts to fill the gap in literature by investigating the effect of accounting information system in determining performance measures in Nigeria and thus contribute to the already existing literature in corporate reporting research and by extension support the anticipated development and growth of the Nigerian economy (Choe, 1996; Bolon, 1998; Core & George & Verdi, 2007).

The rest of the paper is organized as follows: To strengthen the consequent of contingency theory, conceptual framework, empirical studies in section 2. Section 3 describes the methodology including details on the data gathered. Section 4 presents the empirical results and discussion. Section 5 wraps up the study with conclusion and recommends.

Review of Related Literature and Hypotheses

This section of the study examined the review of relevant related literatures on accounting information system (AIS) and corporate performance of listed firms in Nigeria. Theoretical Framework For the purpose of this study, the following theories in relation to accounting information system (AIS) on financial and non-financial measures
(a) Contingency theory (b) Agency theory and (c) Behavioural theory. Our current study will anchor on contingency theory championed by Gardon & Miller (1976).

Contingency idea shows that an accounting information system needs to be designed in a bendy way with the intention to recall the environment and organizational structure confronting an organization. Accounting information systems additionally need to be adapting to the particular choices being taken into consideration.

In different phrases, accounting information system needs to be designed inside an adaptive framework. The first paper to mainly awareness on the contingency view of accounting information systems within the accounting literature changed into "A Contingency Frame work for the design of Accounting information system," (Gordon & Miller, 1976; Flawthehz; Kannan & Bullen, 2004).

This paper laid out the fundamental framework for thinking about accounting information systems from a contingency angle. Gordon & Narayanan (1984) concluded that environmental uncertainty is a essential driving force for designing management accounting systems amongst a success groups. A key finding in this study became that, as decision makers understand greater environmental uncertainty, they tend to are trying to find greater external, non-financial and ex ante statistics in addition to inner, economic and ex post facts.

Concept of Accounting Information System
The study of accounting information system (AIS) is in large part, the observe of the application of Information Technology (IT) to accounting systems. An accounting information system is a collection of data and processing methods that creates wanted information for its users. Accounting information systems is an important mechanism of any company that is crucial for effective control decision-making and in controlling of employer (Zimmerman, 1995; Steim &, Demuth, 2005; Obaidat, 2007).

Commonly, AIS is classified in two classes: (a) effective choice-making for records that is essentially for control of corporation and (b) to facilitate facts that is in particular used for coordination of organization in choice-making are used (Bellkani, 2002). Effectiveness of AIS to boom system integration is to improve inner communications during the organization (Campbell; Sanderan; & Viceira, 2009; Dainelli; Bini & Giuntha, 2013).

Accounting Information Systems
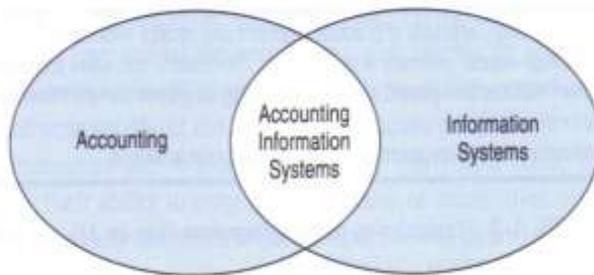
Top management team with diverse planning and management information system affects on strategic performance (Huber, 1990). Accounting information system allows us to observe personally every of the term in the time period. Accounting is stated to be the language of enterprise, It miles a systematic recording, reporting, and analysis of economic transactions of an enterprise (Porter, 1980; Rommey & Steinbart, 2000; Dung, 2010).

The person in charge of accounting is known as an accountant, and this man or woman is generally required to comply with a set of regulations and rules. Accounting consists of three simple activities; it identifies information and communicates the financial occasions of an organization to the involved users. Records are facts that have been organized and processed to offer which means to consumer(s). Commonly, more data and higher records translate into higher choices.

Benefits of the information: Reduction of doubt, improved decisions, improved ability to plan and schedule activities.

Qualities that make information useful: Relevance, Reliability, Completeness, Timeliness, Understandability, Verifiability and Accessibility. Information is provided for both External users and Internal users.

First-External users

Mandatory Information-
Needed/demanded by a governmental thing/business.

Essential Information
Needed/demanded to conduct business with external parties, such as purchase orders.

Second-Internal users
Internal users mostly use optional information: The first (or most important) focus in producing this information is making sure of that benefits go beyond costs, (in other words), the information has positive value (Romney, 2008).

System: A system is a set of connected parts that interact to (accomplish or gain with effort) the goal (Romney, 2008).

Technology of the Accounting Information System: The AIS technology is broken into 3 separate categories;
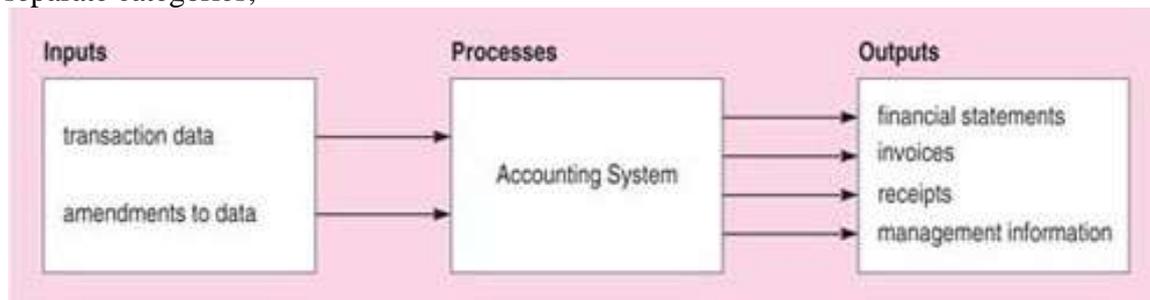
Input - These are the devices that input the data into the accounting system. Typically, these include standard personal computers or workstations that are running applications. Information can also be input from scanning devices, electronic conversation devices for digital information interchange (EDT) and etrade. More lately, many financial structures come "internet-enabled" to permit system to hook up with the internet (Tan, 1996; Kaplan & Norton, 1993; Francis, Loford, Olsun & Schipper, 2005).

Process - This includes the basic processing of the data and its miles performed through computer structures ranging from individual personal computer systems to huge-scale employer servers. The number one processing version remains the double-entry accounting system that became first of all used in the fifteenth century (Choe; 1996; Hoffman; Ross; Westerfield; & Jaffe & Jordan, 2014).

Output - usual output devices consist of computer presentations or video display units, impact and nonimpact printers, and digital communiqué devices for EDI and e-commerce.

The output content may additionally embody all types of economic reviews that variety from budgets and tax reports to worldwide financial statements.

Inside the past, most accounting systems consisted of notebooks and ledgers. With the appearance of the computer, those accounting books have been replaced with accounting software programs. The AIS has significantly modified the manner accountants perform their jobs and has improved accounting effectiveness and efficiency.

An accounting information system must with the aid of definition have a goal device. The target system should be related to operations of the enterprise. Other non-accounting aspects of commercial enterprise operations are blanketed through statistics systems including Human sources information system, management records device, manufacturing planning/Scheduling system, Strategic making plans system, and so on.
The goal device for an accounting device has to do with the elements of business operations that need to do with duty for the belongings/liabilities of the organization, the determination of the consequences of operations that in the long run results in the computation of complete profits, and the financial reporting elements of enterprise operation (Kankainen, 2014).

Accounting information systems cover all of the enterprise operations from accounting transaction to state-of-the-art monetary control making plans and processing structures. Financial reporting begins at the operational tiers of the corporation, where the transaction processing systems capture essential commercial enterprise events such as normal production, buying, and selling sports. Those activities (transactions) are labeled and summarized for internal choice making and for outside economic reporting.

Financial Accounting
The major goal of monetary accounting information systems is to provide relevant statistics to people and agencies out of doors and company's boundaries e.g., buyers, federal and state tax organizations, and creditors. Accountants attain those informational objectives by means of getting ready such financial statements as profits statements, statement of financial position, and statement of cash flows etc. Of course, many managers within a company can also use financial reports for planning, decision-making, and control activities (Maines & Whalar, 2006).

Corporate Performance Measurement
Overall performance size is the "heart and soul" of the performance-based total control technique. Performance measurement systems are considered statistics structures that are used to evaluate both individual and organizational overall performance. Till these days, corporations focused on using financial overall performance measures as the foundation of overall performance measurement and evaluation purposes. As such, management accounting researchers (e.g. Otley, 1999; Norreklit, 2000) have criticized depending completely on economic performance measures. As a result, corporations commenced to consist of key non-financial measures within their overall performance dimension systems to provide managers with the suitable facts about their overall company situation (lttner & Larcker, 2003).

Apparently, researchers are engaged in analyzing performance measurement structures, especially overall performance measurement frameworks and strategic overall performance measurement structures. To research the case of Nigerian listed companies, the current observe proposed a theoretical version combining range of economic and non-economic

overall performance measures, personnel participation and pride of overall performance dimension system (Morris, 1987; Core, George & Berdi, 2005).

Moreover, the use of style of economic and non-monetary performance measures results in more blessings to businesses. These results however, display that linking personnel participation in decision making to a diffusion of monetary and non-financial performance measures results in a higher pride of performance measurement structures.

Moreover, personnel participation in choice making must be considered by way of organizations as an influential aspect to gain the desired effectiveness. Overall performance size systems succeed whilst the company's approach and performance measures are in alignment and while senior managers carry the employer's mission, vision, values and strategic route to employees and outside stakeholders.

The performance measures give life to the mission, vision, and strategy by providing a focus that lets each employee know how they contribute to the success of the company and its stakeholders' measurable expectations. Performance has been defined variously in the literature, and in any business, the related parties always want to see good performance in their business (Harashet al., 2014). Performance has been defined as a measure of the way nicely an employer can use its belongings from its primary mode of enterprise and generate sales (Anderson & Reeb, 2003; lttner & Larcker, 2003; Juhl, Kristensen, & Ostergaard, 2002; Petersen & Schoeman, 2008; Ozer, 2012; Sacristãn-Navarro, Gomez-Ansón, & Cabeza-GarcIa, Selvaraj Anet al., 2007; Thrikawala, 2011; Watson, 2007).

On the other hand, inside the current literature defines overall performance as the effects of the activities of a company or funding over a given length. Overall performance also can be defined because the accomplishment of distinctive enterprise goals measured in opposition to known standards, completeness and cost (Maines & Whalen, 2006; Kahlainen, 2014). The overall performance is the end result of strategies which the firm employs to achieve market-oriented and financial goals (Kanlawen, 2014).

In business studies, the concept of success is sometimes used to refer to an enterprise's overall performance (Islam et al., 2011). Typically an employer's overall performance is visible from the extent it manages to reap its purposes and desires (Hoffman; Ross; Westerfoled & Jordan, 2014). Inside the present day literature, researchers have utilized monetary and non-financial measures, because the most important within the measurement of corporate performance.

The examiner suggests that no one degree of company overall performance need to be taken in isolation and to gain a real measure of the way a organization is performing, extraordinary measures (economic and non-economic) must be used collectively on the basis of preceding research (Morris; 1987; Francis, Lafond; Olsan & Schipper, 2005; Maines & Whilen, 2006; Kanlanien, 2014; Hoffman; Ross; Westerfoled & Jafte, & Jordan, 2014) for selection of suitable performance measures, but, is probably to be stimulated by means of the several contextual elements identified in the contingency-based research (Chenhall, 2003).

In reaction to the controversy regarding the advantages and downsides of considering monetary or non-monetary performance measures and the proper choice of measures, a few empirical evidences show that monetary and non-economic measures aren't substitutes, but

that non-monetary measures are used as components to economic measures. However, effective frameworks of overall performance measures that integrate both monetary and non-monetary measures have emerged. Those frameworks are primarily based at the truth that management accounting information system cannot rely upon financial facts alone (Chang, 2001). A combination of economic and non-economic records is critical to give a greater balanced impression of the general performance of the enterprise (Chang, 2001).

Therefore, in this, corporate overall performance measurement is analyzed through financial measures (return on Capital hired (ROCE), go back on fairness (ROE), sales growth) and non- economic measures (employee delight, customer pride, Product first-rate).

Reliably knowledgeable selection and corporate overall performance: Some control philosophers consider selection making as basic and basis of responsibilities of a manager, and some recall selection making as one of the most important obligations of managers.

An accounting system is one of the simplest choice making tools of management as it affords an orderly technique of amassing and presenting facts about the diverse enterprise transactions in order that it may be used as a resource to control in running the business (Copeland and Dascher, 1978). Accounting records additionally may also assist managers recognize their duties extra genuinely and decrease uncertainty before making their choices (Chong, 1996).
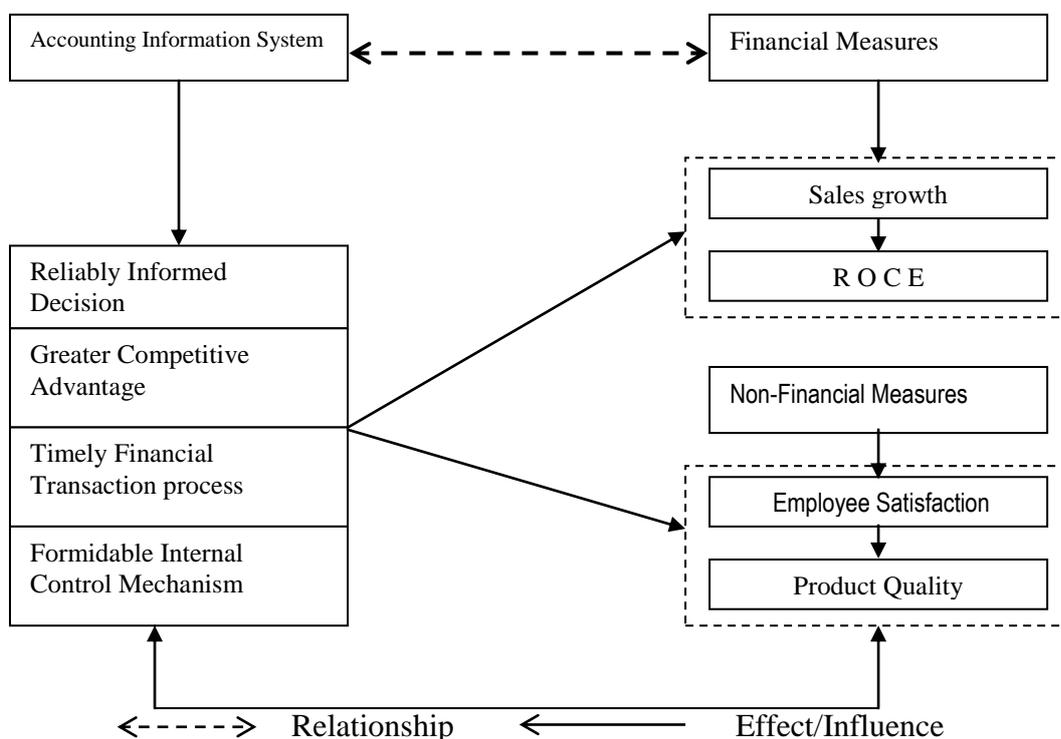

Figure 1: Operational Framework of Accounting Information System on financial and non-financial measures of companies in Nigeria.

Accounting information device affords choice support to managers in a view to make veritable decision in an effort to maximize company objectives. More aggressive advantage and corporate performance competitive gain is an ability aid for the entire company (Porter, 1986). Porter describes a fee chain model to create added value to the company. This version contains of nine price introduced activities and four secondary sports.

Consistent with Porter's cost chain activities, AIS effectiveness (support laptop-based totally device) affects cost reduction of uncooked material coping with, production manner (wastes, labour costs), development of new products, reducing time to bring a product to market, increasing product quality, and high deliverability (information sharing). The value chain activities are aligned with IT in AIS which boost corporate performance.

Research Questions and Hypotheses
This empirical investigation seeks to offer answers to questions about accounting information system and performance measures regarding the relevance, benefits, challenges and uniform financial reporting framework. Specifically, the investigation seeks to provide answers to the following research questions:

RQ_1: Can accounting information system exert any significant positive effect on financial measures of companies in Nigeria?

RQ_2: Does accounting information system exert any significant positive influence on non-financial measures of companies in Nigeria?

The above research questions lend themselves to each number of hypotheses, stated in the null form, and associated with each research questions:

H_{01}: Accounting information system cannot exert any significant positive effect on financial measures of companies in Nigeria.

H_{02}: Accounting information system does not exert any significant positive effect on non-financial measures of companies in Nigeria.

Research Methodology
The survey method was used in carrying out this study. This study adopted primary sources of data collection.

The primary sources of data were generated via the administration of questionnaires conducted to evaluate accounting information system (AIS) and corporate performance measurement in Nigeria. A sample consisting of listed firms on the NSE was considered a great representation of quoted companies in Nigeria for the reason that remaining check of a sample design is how nicely it represents the traits of the population it purports to represent (Baridam, 2008).

The questionnaire was developed by consolidating established instruments from prior related research (Venkatesh et al., 2003, Goodhue and Thompson, Teo et al., 2003) to adequately reflect the underlying theoretical factors identified. These questionnaires were administered to the directors, functional managers and supervisors of the firms under study.

A five-point Likert-type scale ranging from 1 (strong disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) was used in this study. The target population includes all the quoted firms in Nigeria. However, quoted firms in Rivers and Bayelsa states of Nigeria were judgmentally selected as the sample size for the study.

One hundred and fifty (150) questionnaires were administered to 10 firms that formed the sample size. A total of 120 correct questionnaires were collected and used for the analysis. The questionnaires were pre-tested using 20 respondents in the sampled firms for reliability

test on the data collected using Cronbach Alpha model, to explore the internal consistence of the questionnaire (Baridam, 2008; Ndiyor, 2005, and Kothari, 2004). The statistical tool used to test the hypotheses was Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient (r) with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23.

Model specification

The study specified corporate governance — auditor report credibility model as follows:

$$FM = \beta_o + \beta_1 SG + \beta_2 ROCE + \beta_3 ES + \beta_4 PQ + \varepsilon \quad - \quad - \quad (i)$$
$$NFM = \beta_o + \beta_1 SG + \beta_2 ROCE + \beta_3 ES + \beta_4 PQ + \varepsilon \quad - \quad - \quad (ii)$$
$$AIS = \beta_o + \beta_1 SG + \beta_2 ROCE + \beta_3 ES + \beta_4 PQ + \varepsilon \quad - \quad - \quad (iii)$$
$$RID = \beta_o + \beta_1 SG + \beta_2 ROCE + \beta_3 ES + \beta_4 PQ + \varepsilon \quad - \quad - \quad (iv)$$
$$CIEA = \beta_o + \beta_1 SG + \beta_2 ROCE + \beta_3 ES + \beta_4 PQ + \varepsilon \quad - \quad - \quad (v)$$

Where
$$TFTP = \beta_o + \beta_1 SG + \beta_2 ROCE + \beta_3 ES + \beta_4 PQ + \varepsilon \quad - \quad - \quad (vi)$$
$$FIM = \beta_o + \beta_1 SG + \beta_2 ROCE + \beta_3 ES + \beta_4 PQ + \varepsilon \quad - \quad - \quad (vii)$$

FM	=	Financial Measures
NFM	=	Non Financial Measures
SG	=	Sales Growth
ROCE	=	Return on Capital Employed
AIS	=	Accounting Information System
β	=	Beta
β_o	=	Constant
$\beta_1 - \beta_4$	=	Regression Analysis
ε	=	Error Margin

Reliability and Validity of Research Instruments

Constructs, multi-item scale were tested by Cronbach Alpha with the aid of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22 to measure the reliability of data. Consequently, a Cronbach Alpha of 0.97 1 and a Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items of 0.960 were obtained as shown in table 3.1 below. That means, the internal consistency of the measures used in this study can be considered good for constructs.

Factor analysis is employed to test the validity of data in the questionnaire. Items are used to measure each construct that is extracted to be one only principal component. Table 3.1 shows factor loading of each construct that presents a value higher than .5. Thus, construct validity of this study is tapped by items in the measure, as theorized. That is, factor loading of each construct should not be less than .4 (Hair et al., 2006).

Table 3.1

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.971	.972	16

Empirical Results and Discussion:

Ho$_1$:   Accounting information system indicators does not exert any significant effect on financial measures of companies in Nigeria.

Table 1: Effect of AIS indicators on financial measures of companies in Nigeria.

Model	Linear function	Semi-log function	Double log-function	Exponential function
Constant(β)	3.456*** (5.527)	3.712*** (5.206)	1.300*** (6.768)	1.237*** (7.325)
reliably informed Decision	0.222*** (2.967)	0.780 (8.283)	.229*** (3.431)	0.060* (2.975)
Greater Competitive Advantage	0.137** (-1.931)	.435** (1.876)	-.130** (-2.089)	-.041* (2.147)
Timely financial Transaction process	.187*** (2.509)	.413*** (1.810)	.099*** (1.616)	0.419** (2.42)
formidable internal control mechanism	0.081** (1.172)	409*** (1.724)	-.118 (1.832)	0.024** (1.289)

	Linear	Semi-log	Double log	Exponential
R	.385	.387	.396	0.388
R^2	.148	.149	.156	.151
Adj. R^2	.103	.104	.111	.106
F-ratio	3.283***	3.303***	3.484***	3.346***
std error of the estimate	.878	.877	.23606	.23678
Durbin-Watson	2.092	2.946	2.035	2.076

Table 1 above shows test results of effect of accounting information indicators on financial measures of companies in Nigeria in four functional dimensions. Based on the number of significant factors and the statistical values of the "coefficient of determination (r2), "coefficient of correlation" (r) and "F-ratio", the "Double log function" yields the best of line fit and will be accordingly sued as basis for our discussion. The "F-ratio" of 3.484 is found to be significant at 1% probability level and provides sufficient evidence that the model specification is appropriate. The results indicate that accounting information system indicators accounts for only 14.8% of the charges in financial measures of companies with 85.2% due to other factors of the four components of accounting information indicators reliably informed decision and timely financial transaction process is showing to exhibit significant positive effect on financial measures of companies. This indicates that improvements in companies' reliability informed decision and timely financial transaction

process are most evenly likely to translate into growth in the financial 'measures of a company.

However, greater competitive advantage and formidable internal control mechanism are both shown to be negatively correlated and having insignificant on financial measures. We therefore accept our stated null hypothesis (Hoi) and conclude that accounting information system indicators do not have any significant effect on financial measures of companies in Nigeria.

This result finding is consistent with that of Hoitcusen & Watts (2001) Chung, Chen & Chang (2007). However, the empirical results is different from some prior studies such as Beisland (2009) in Norwegi, Bayer, Cohen, Lys & Walter (2010) in Britain where accounting information system indicators exert no significant on financial measures.

Ho2: Accounting Information System Indicators does not exert any effect on Non-financial measures of companies in Nigeria.

Table 2: Effect of AIS on Non-financial measures of companies in Nigeria.

Model	linear function	semi-log function	double log function	exponential function
Constant(β)	3.396*** (5.365)	3.068*** (4.992)	1.270*** (6.538)	1.219*** (3.142)
reliably informed Decision	0.12000 (-1.709)	0.767*** (3.183)	-.021* (-.223)	0.012*** (.630)
Greater Competitive Advantage	0.214*** (2.839)	0.368*** (-.536)	.045*** (.723)	.059*** (2.869)
Timely financial Transaction process	0.069* (-1.008)	-.391*** (-1.663)	-0.117** (-1.843)	-.037*** (-1.895)
formidable internal control mechanism	-.035** (-.484)	.323*** (1.391)	0.027*** (.481)	.009*** (.450)
R	.357	.356	.369	.132
R²	.128	.128	.135	.252
Adj. R²	.083	.081	.091	.087
F-ratio	2.735***	2.750***	2.972***	2.984***
std error of the estimate	.889	.888	.23880	.23935
Durbin-Watson	2.078	2.015	2.034	2.047

At 1%. ** Significant at 5%. * Significant at 10% and above.'t' values are shown in bracket.

In terms of the number of significant variables from table 2 above and the statistical values of the correlation coefficient (r), coefficient of determination (r2) and f-ratio, the exponential function yield the line of best fit and is accordingly used in our empirical and theoretical discussion. The exponential form produced a correlation coefficient (r) of . 132, ---- adjusted r of .O7 indicating a weak and significant of accounting information system indicator on non-

financial measures. With an (r2) OF .252, the study evidenced that about 25.2% of changes in accounting information systems indicator is attributed to variations from "Reliably informed decisions, greater competitive advantage, timely financial transaction process, formidable internal control mechanism. F-ratio of 2.984 was significant at 1% level. The results revealed that reliably informed decision and formidable control mechanism was significant at 1% level. The result revealed that greater competitive advantage and timely financial transaction, process are significant at 5% significant level respectively.

We therefore reject the null hypothesis and conclude that accounting information systems indicators has significant influence on non-financial measure of companies in Nigeria. This result is consistent with Jonas & Blanehat (2000), and with international evidence on the importance of accounting information system indicators. Bradhury (2008) uses 130 companies from Singapore and 110 companies from Malaysia while Chung, Chen, Su & Chong (2007) uses a sample of "SBF" 110 index French firms and both studies find that accounting information system indicator is an effective attribute on non-financial measures of companies.

Conclusion and Recommendations

This research x-rayed the relationship linking corporate governance and auditor report credibility in the context of manufacturing firms in Nigeria. Reliable, relevance and timely information is crucial to the managers for informed decision making and controlling. AIS is used to provide information to do that. The empirical results revealed a positive and significant correlation linking AIS and corporate performance measurements. Indeed, the consequences of AIS are interesting. This means that good AIS can effectively and efficiently create great and strong competitive advantage from the provision of reliably informed decision making and controlling and this invariably improves corporate performance. Therefore, the study recommends that the need to develop accounting information systems to produce information in the company where the criteria are based International Accounting Standards (lAS) and International Financial Reporting (IFRS), which earns accounting information systems output in the company more credibility and justice not only in the local level but globally; consider the process of development of accounting information systems is an ongoing processing corporate firms; and continuous training and retraining of human resources in the company, particularly in the areas of information technology.

Limitation and suggestion for further studies

Despite this empirical study being based on a well-established theoretical perspective and the study use of a multi-source, some limitations should be noted. We are limited in our conclusions to only the developmental dimensions of the effect AIS on financial and non-financial companies in Nigeria. Further investigation should help address this limitation.

REFERENCES

Agha, H. (2014). Bi-impact of working capital management on profitability. European Scientific Journal. 10(1),1857-7881.

Amold, B. & Lange, D. (2003). Enron: an examination content of quarterly earnings in syndicated bank loan prices. Working paper.

Armstrong, M. & Baron, A. (1998). Performance management: the new realities. London: Institute of Personnel and Development

BagranoffA. N .(2007).Core concepts of accounting information systems", (11th .edn), London: Wiley

Barrlov, E., Goldberg, S. & Kim, M. (2008). Comparative value relevance among German, IFRS and International Accounting Standards: A German stock market perspective. Journal of Accounting Auditing and Finance 20(2),95-119.

Bathacharga, N., Desai, H. & Venkataraman (2009). Earnings quality and information asymmetry. Evidence from trading cost. Working Paper: South Methodist University.

Beisland, A.E. (2009). Essays on the volume of accounting information. Working paper of Norwegian School of economics and business administrations.

Belkani, A.R. (2002). Accounting Theory (4th Edition) United Kingdom: T international.

Benston, G.J. (2007) Contemporary issues in financial reporting a user-oriented approach. The International Journal of Accounting. 3(1), 23-32.

Beyer. A., Cohen, D., Lys, T. & Walther, B. (2010). The financial reporting environment: review of the recent literature. Journal of Accounting and Economics. 50(2-3),296-343.

Bolon, M. (1998). Factors influencing the alignment of accounting information systems in small and medium sized Malaysian manufacturing firms.

Borthick, A. F & Clark, R. L. (1990), Making accounting information systems work: An empirical investigation of the creative thinking paradigm. Journal of Information Systems, 4(3), 48-62.

Boulianne, E. (2007). Revisiting fit between AIS design and performance with the analyzer strategic-type, International Journal of Accounting information Systems, 8 (16),14-28

Bouwens, J. & Abernethy, M.A. (2000). The consequences of customization on management accounting systems design: Accounting, Organizations and Society, 25(3), 221-259.

Campbell, J., Sanderam, A. & Viceira, L. (2009).Inflation bets or deflation hedges? Changing risks of normal bonds. NBER. Working paper 14701.

Campbell, J.P. (1977). On the nature of organizational effectiveness. In: P.S. Goodman & J.M. Pennings (Eds.), New Perspectives on Organizational Effectiveness, 36-41. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Chang, H., Chen, Y., Su. C. & Chang, Y. (2007). The relationship between stark price and EPS: Evidence based on Taiwan data. Economics Bulletin. 3(30), 1-12.

Chang, Y. W. (2001). Contingency factors and accounting information system design in Jordanian companies. Journal of Accounting Information **System, 8(1), 1-16**.

Chenhall, R.H. (2003). Management control systems design within its organizational context: findings from contingency-based research and directions for the future", Accounting, Organizations and Society, 28(2), 127-168.

Choe, J. M. (1996). The relationships among performance of accounting information systems, influence factors, and evolution level of information systems, Journal of Management Information Systems, 12(4),215-239.

Core, J. George, W. & Verdi, R. (2008). Is accrual quality a priced risk factor? Journal of accounting and economics. 64(4), 2-22.

Dainelli, F., Zini, L. & Giunta, F. (2013). Signaling strategies in annual reports: Evidence from the disclosure of performance indicators. Advances in Accounting. 29(2), 267-277.

Dechow, P. & Dichev, O.I. (2002). The quality of accruals and earnings: The role of accrual estimation errors. The accounting review. 77(8), 35-59.

Defound, M.L. & Zhang, J. (2011). The timeliness of the bond market reaction to bad news earnings surprises "Unpublished Working Paper. University of Southern California.

Dung, N.V. (2010). Value Relevance financial statement information: A flexible application of modern theories to the Vietnamese stock market. Working paper. Foreign Trade University.

Flamholtz, E. G ,Kannan-Narasimhan, R., & Bullen, M.L.(2004). Human resource accounting today: Contributions, Controversies and conclusions. Journal of Human Resource Costing & Accounting, 8 (2), 23-37.

Francis, J., Lafond, P. Olson, C. & Schipper, K. (2005). The market pricing of accruals quality. Journal of Accounting Research. 37(8),319-324.

Gordon, L. A. & Miller, D. (1976).A contingency framework for the design of accounting information systems. Accounting, Organizations and Society.

Gupta, U.G. andCapen, M. (1996). Techniques, An empirical investigation of the contribution of IS to manufacturing productivity, Information and Management, 31(5), 227-233.

Hoffman, D., Ross, S., Westerfield, R., Joffe, J. & Jordon, B. (2014). Corporate finance. Europe: McGraw-Hill.

Kanlainen, M. (2014). Usefulness of financial accounting information in commercial lending by banks in Sweden. Karlstad Business School Sweden. Available on www.dwa-portal.org.

Kaplan, R., Norton, D., (1993). The balance scorecard - Measures that drive performance, Harvard Business Review Ofurum, C. 0. & Ogbonna, G.N.(2013). "Accounting Information Systems: A Functional Approach. Owerri: Bon Publications

Maines, L. & Whalen, J. (2006). The nature of accounting information reliability. Inferences form archival and experimental research accounting horizon. 20(4),339-425.

Morris, R. (1987) Signaling. Agency theory and accounting policy choice. Accounting and Business Research. 18(9),47-56.

Oba, dat, A. N. (2007). Activity information qualitative characteristics gap: Evidence from Jordan. International Management Review. 3(2), 26-31.

Porter, M. E. (1980). Competitive strategy: Techniques for analyzing industries and competitors. New York: The Free Press.

Romney, M. B. & Steinbart, P. J. (2000). Accounting Information systems (8th Edition), Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.

Stein, B. & Demath, P. (2003). Yes you can time the market. New York Wisey & Sons.

Tan, R.R. (1996). Information technology and perceived competitive advantage: an empirical study of engineering consulting firms in Taiwan, Construction Management Economics. 14 (2), 227-240.

Zimmerman J. L. (1995): Accounting for decision-making arid control, Chicago: Irwin.