

THE ROLE OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM FEATURES ON COMPANIES FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN JORDAN

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Abstract

The need for appropriate timely information became a must to compete in this market and setting the competitive prices for the companies' services. AIS is the most important system for the companies and it is the most different system among the sub-systems because its input is mostly monetary data and naturally its output is formed with monetary data; these outputs affect directly the internal and external users. The successful AIS would lead to the success of the company in achieving its objectives but the unsuccessful AIS could lead to the failure of the company in achieving its goals meaning thereby an inability to grow, survive and enhancing performance. The outcomes of this study have a relevant importance for management of private companies that might have a problem of the development of technical progress method, to increase their profit ability

This research aimed to study the impact of accounting information system features on companies' financial performance in Jordan. The main objective was to identify if there is any relationship between AIS features (system quality, system use, service quality, information quality and user satisfaction) and performance of Jordanian private companies. This study attempted to suggest a model that will increase the usage of accounting information system in enhancing companies' financial performance. The population of the study consisted of all private companies in Jordan that numbered of 7061 companies. In this study, questionnaire distributed to (714) respondents (300) respondents returned the questionnaire and (203)

questionnaires usable and will be adopted to aggregate the results. This study applied a quantitative research methodology, which included a numerical measurement and analysis of the factors which influence acceptance. This study found direct empirical relationship between independent variables (System use, Information quality and Service quality) and dependent variable company financial performance in Jordan. Also, the study found that there is non significant relationship between independent variables (User satisfaction and System quality). The study recommended that future studies examine companies listed in Amman Stock exchange.

Keyword: *Financial Performance, AIS, Private firms, Accounting Information system.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Companies' managers working right now in a highly dedicated and changing market conditions worldwide and along these lines require data structures that offer reactions to complex business inquiries are prompt. Accounting information systems (AIS) is an instrument that associations can use to accomplish a more rooted and increasingly adaptable entrepreneurial society face continual changes in the earth. One of the major reasons a company profits from accounting information technology is to get help for its business choices through the help of accounting capacities and exercises including auditing, financial accounting and filing, revenue management and tax information to users of financial statements to help them making decisions. (Alsharayri, 2011)

The AIS supports the business decisions by the implementations of data quality through system quality and service quality. So they can make the right decisions that will help firms achieve its goals.

The benefits of AIS can be estimated by its effect on enhancement of the Basic management process, essence of evaluation of accounting data execution, internal control, and encouraging transactions within the company. That basic leadership and nature of accounting data are very important skills able to make the difference between the success and the failure of a firm, when management settle on a right choice, an individual must gauge the positives and negatives of every choice, and consider every one of the options for viable basic leadership that enhance firm performance. (Alsharayri, 2011)

Lately, Jordanian economy had gone through many modifications due to outside adverse regional growths. Furthermore, the political surrounded environment adversely affected the economy, primarily Syria and Iraq disasters, the huge number of immigrants have powerfully impact the Jordanian economy and community fabric. The powerful rivalry in the private sector took place to separate its goods/services and squeeze its prices to make it reasonable for more possible customers to increase a greater market cut and take benefit from the rise in the populace.

So, due to the negative impact of these factors, the need for appropriate timely information became a must to compete in this market and setting the competitive prices for the companies' services. And that's why we should consider a way to improve the decision making process and one of the suggested options is the application of useful AIS to meet the consumers' needs and improve the companies' financial performance. So this study aims to discover if the AIS could contribute in performance enhancement and to clarify if system quality, system users' satisfaction, service quality (which can be measured as Efficiency, Fulfillment, System Availability, Privacy, Responsiveness, Usability, Design, Empathy, Information, Trust and Compensation) and information quality impact companies' financial performance. Because that previous studies investigated other AIS features of such as hardware, software and human properties this study will try to find other features of the AIS through questionnaire that distributed to the representative sample of private companies.

The overall goal of this study is to specify if there is any relationship between AIS features and company's financial performance of Jordanian private companies.

2. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study's principal question is whether there is any relationship between AIS features and corporate financial performance of Jordanian private companies. Especially this study intends to find the following queries:

1. Is there a relationship between system quality and corporate financial performance?
2. Is there a relationship between system use and corporate financial performance?
3. Is there a relationship between information quality and corporate financial performance?
4. Is there a relationship between user satisfaction and corporate financial performance?
5. Is there a relationship between service quality and corporate financial performance?
6. The study examines the role of AIS features on corporate financial performance of Jordanian private companies. The outcomes of this study are expected to have a relevant importance for management of private companies that might have a problem of the development of technical progress method, to increase their profit ability. The study would give a hypothetical premise about AIS effective adoption measurement to organizations because of the previous literature investigated other characteristics of AIS such as hardware, software and human properties (Abu Taber, et al., 2014). It would provide practical evidence about AIS implementation in Jordanian private companies. It would deliver experiential and practical assistance for companies stratifying AIS by examining how the AIS features affect the company performance and recommend the companies to apply and use the most useful AIS in the good way, and how system quality, system use, user satisfaction, service quality and information quality will affect performance, that can be realized through the study results.

3. THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK AND LITERATURE REVIEW

An organization financial performance does not only play the function to increase but also direct the market value of that particular organization that ends up contributing to market success specifically for property businesses and their role as an engine of financial development. Many research staff have presented affirmative relationship for financial improvement and economic development while a negative relationships among economic distress and development. Borhan, and Nafees (2018). Reported that financial segment is a necessity in nature for financial enlargement as it facilitates the recruitment of funds. A well-established and well-organized fiscal sector means resourceful allocation of growing funds financial performance, which leads to improving client processes and position. Investment banks plays a part of economic system offering sponsorship for all investment markets in the financial system throughout the sale of bonds, deposits and commercial banking. Investment banks carry-out the nation's financial system over the short and medium-term advances. The biggest part such as asset management (AM), institution size (IS) and operating efficiency (OE) will participate in the development of significant unction financial performance Dekeng and Prabowo, (2015). Financial performances Represents the company undertaking monetary steps. Generally, financial performances Indicates the measures to which economic objectives have been or have been achieved Economic activities are the course of action to measure the results of the guidelines and actions of an organization in fiscal shape. It is used to calculate the overall organization economic fitness over specified period. The financial performance of organizations can be computed by its economic outcome and size of earnings. Risk and profitability are two main features which together decide the significance of organization. Financial conclusions that widen uncertainty would lower the value of the organization while increasing productivity would increase the value of the organization. Risk and profitability are the two main elements of business organization.

Return on assets (ROA) reflects how well management deploys the company's resources to generate profit (Esmeray, 2016). Return on assets shows how profitable an enterprise is relative to its assets. It measures the management's ability to generate revenue by using company assets at their disposal. (Hla, and Teru, 2015) assert that return on assets should be positive and the

standard Numbers for ROA is between 10% - 12%. The higher the ROA the better because the business is generating more money by the capital invested. (Taiwo, 2016)

4. ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM

In a system, inputs, operational processes, outputs, and feedback, make up its core constituents. For any system, its purpose can only be accomplished if the outputs are produced and tendered to end users. Again, the goal of the information system can only be achieved if these outputs have been used by users to make a number of decisions.

Accounting information system (AIS) encompasses the information subsystem present inside the company, and AIS accrues information from the many subsystems of the company and transfers it to the information processing subsystem of the company. As described in Raed, (2017), the traditional AIS was generally concentrating on the amassing, processing, and communicating the information associated with finance to the parties inside the organization such as management. As well as, parties outside the organization such as creditors, investors, and tax agencies.

The traditional provision of AIS is that the functional domains of any organization including production, finance, marketing and human resources, maintain an isolated information system. Nonetheless, Rehab, (2018) noted that companies have realised that these isolated systems should be merged to form one seamless database as an enterprise-wide information system.

4.1. AIS Features

4.1.1. System

Fitrios, (2016).have definite the framework through the next words:

"It is a set of parts that connected with each other and with circumferential environment, which those parts working as one group, to achieve the system goals".

Al-Hanini, (2015) views system as "a combination of parts to form a complex whole".

The meaning of (AIS) has developed year after year from one focusing on organizing increasingly structured, financially quantifiable data to assist in decision-making

processes that can be grasp an a lot more extensive extent of data. The measurements used to mirror the plan of AIS incorporate center, direction, time horizon, total, reconciliation, practicality, financial, non-financial, quantitative & subjective.

4.1.2. System Quality

Service consistency is a desirable feature of an information system. For example, ease of use, system efficiency, system reliability, learning facility, insight, complexity, response time, Grande, et al. (2010).

4.1.3. System Use

System usage can be defined as "the amount of effort spent interacting with an information system or, less often, the number of reports or other information products generated by the information system per unit time" (Darmansyah and Fitrijanti, 2016).

The system assisted by the design of models increases the efficiency of advanced machinery and products Imitation techniques and also decreases tolerance levels during the production process by effectively developing input instruments to boost company performance (Samuel, 2013).

4.1.4. Information Quality

Knowledge quality is the production appearances provided by the IS, such as importance, understandability, consistency, conciseness, completeness, currency, appropriateness, usability (Patel, 2015). High data excellence (correctness, wholeness and significance to choice creation) can cause high company efficiency (high quality decision making) so it enhance the company performance (Sayed, 2019).

4.1.5. Users' Satisfaction

User satisfaction is a separate estimation of the independent, systemic and social dissimilar suggestions of IS Use (Seddon, 1997). Seddon (1997)Accords that worker satisfaction is a result of the net profits earned by the data system stakeholders (individuals, social authorities, corporate organization and society).If the operator is pleased by using a system that means that

the system works efficiently and that the output meets the needs of the customer, which lead to high quality information used in decision making and high company performance (Samuel, 2013).

4.1.6. Service quality

The quality of the project facility has been designated as the degree of discrepancy between the clienteles ' normative service prospects and their service performance insights. Susanto, (2017), AIS is seen as an important organizational method that is essential to the adequacy of associations ' management and control of choices. Susanto, (2017), characterized the organizational appropriateness as the association's recognition of its goals. The capacity then means meeting the targets at the lowest cost possible. While different researchers, as an example, Lodinya, (2017) described adequacy as a relationship between goals achieved and objectives set. This could, as it were, be determined as a proportion to imply adequacy of an item.

5. LITERATURE REVIEW

5.1. AIS and Company Performance

In the last decade many studies care about AIS its effectiveness like Kharuddin, et al (2010) study the info system and company presentation in Malaysia and found that SMEs receiving bookkeeping data framework show critical improvement in execution contrasted with non-adopters, so this study will help us to put the basis for the link between AIS and the companies performance, in our study we will examine this relationship in large institutions, so does the AIS in large institutions make performance differ from the SMEs or not. Patel, (2015) has evaluate the effectiveness of accounting information systems in decision making from various aspect such as better decision making by managers, more effective internal control systems, improvement of the quality of financial reports, enhancement of performance measures, facilitating financial transaction processes and helps in expansion of profitability of the organization. Alnajjar, (2017) examine the influence on organizational efficiency of the accounting information system in the UAE, he found that the knowledge of accounting executives and

highest organization often suggestively influences the organization's performance organization and structural competence on accounting information systems and bookkeeping data systems. By using bookkeeping data systems, decision-makers improvement valuable data and use it in choice making and emerging approaches to achieve the operative objectives and goals that should improve the performance of the business, this study will help us see how it differs in Jordan than the UAE. Also, Salehi (2010) studied the usefulness of AIS in Iran. They found that although AIS is very valuable to Iranian business, it is a hole between what AIS is and what should be. This study will help us in our study to know the benefits of AIS in general and we will specify our research in the benefit of AIS that is how its useful in improvement of the performance of private universities. Then came Abu Taber et al. (2014), in Jordan investigate the effectiveness of AIS, They found that the performance of human properties was considerably related to the competence of AIS. Corporations with well-organized software and hardware will also have AIS efficiency, and organizations with effective databases will have AIS efficiency, and in our review we will analyze whether these are efficient or not AIS boost university efficiency. HlaTeru (2015) they studied the effective of AIS on performance measures as a literature review. They observed that AIS is of great importance to both companies and administrations in which it benefits facilitate Taking decisions in board, internal controls, financial report consistency, and assists the operation of the company, and evaluate Impact of AIS on the success of a product.

Al-Dalaien and Khan (2018) Examined AIS impact on selected property companies' monetary performance in Jordan. The information was found using a well-designed survey that was distributed to selected real estate businesses working for employees. Study answers have shown the AIS affects financial performance significantly.

Qatanani and Hezabr, (2015) The objective was to examine the role and consequence of accounting data systems in enlightening the worth chain of commercial organizations. The scholars found a lack in the level of accessibility of basic book-keeping systems mechanisms and the level of constancy of accounting information needed to expand the value chain of public shareholding corporate administrations.

Al- Dalabeeh and Al- Zeaud, (2012) showed that accounting information systems has positive effect Quantifying costs in Jordanian companies with a proportion of this consequence (84.2%), which is a high percentage, signifying that the research trial is definite on the need and worth of calculating costs, taking into account the accounting data system. Also, Large manufacturing creativities in Jordan based on the use of book-keeping data systems for revenue and wage calculation, where the fraction of controller was very large (94.6%). This study help us to know the nature of the Jordanian industrial companies but it did not take into consideration the Jordanian private companies so it will be covered in this study.

Esmeray, (2016) the results indicated that the use of AIS and the informative degree of supervisors are related in a positive and statistically important way. That is explained by the fact that the use of information systems becomes more widespread when a high level of education rises. In addition, there was a positive link between the number of employees in the company and the use of AIS.

Studies in 2018 such as Trabulsi, (2018) study examines the link between AIS and organizational performance using a sample consisting of Saudi SMEs, measured by organizational performance (cost reduction, quality improvement, and effective decision-making). Data is collected using client questionnaires. Intelligent partial least squares used to evaluate information and check research hypotheses. The study results showed that the use of AIS has a substantial impact on the overall organizational performance and all its dimensions including cost reduction, quality improvement and efficient decision making. Another Lodinya study in (2017) showed that in Selected NGOs in Juba, South Sudan, the companies in southern Sudan have a significant positive correlation between program efficiency and organizational performance. The findings also showed that in selected NGOs in Juba, South Sudan, there was no positive relationship between knowledge quality and organizational efficiency. However, the results revealed that a significant positive relationship exists between device risks and organization. And the same year's research of Susanto found that organizational culture greatly affects AIS so the report suggests solving the problem of using AIS by enhancing the organizational culture. Thus Teru, et al. (2017) will see improvements in performance as controls are run

efficiently and effectively, improved reliability of accounting information for better decision making for both internal and external users.

The study would give companies a faithful acceptance dimension to a hypothetical premise about AIS. It would provide useful guidance for AIS operations in private companies and would also provide experiential and applied donations to companies in successfully smearing AIS in their operations.

The following model shows the linkage of AIS features to companies' performance that was developed depending on the research hypothesis (see Figure 1).

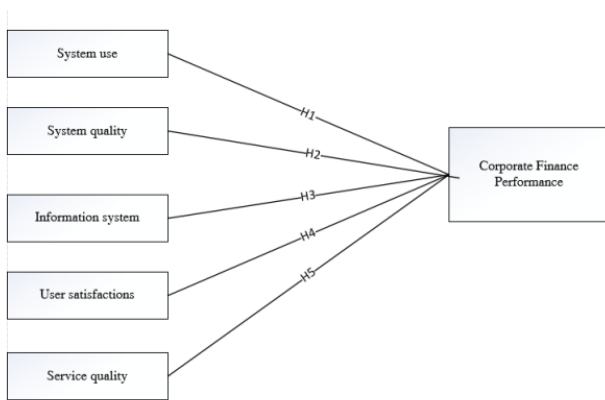


Figure (1):

The researcher measured performance in this study by profitability and the independent variables was accounting information system that measured by system quality, information quality, service quality, system use and user satisfaction.

6. RESEARCH HYPOTHESES DEVELOPMENT

H1: There is a significant relationship between system quality and corporate financial performance.

H2: There is a significant relationship between system use and corporate financial performance.

H3: There is a significant relationship between information quality and corporate financial performance.

H4: There is a significant relationship between user satisfaction and corporate financial performance.

H5: There is a significant relationship between service quality and corporate financial performance.

7. METHODOLOGY

This research design followed a field study style within a descriptive analytical approach, utilizing a survey study tool as a primary mean for data collection. This approach aims to provide a realistic description of the phenomenon, analyzing it, and then providing an explanations and connections to other phenomena. Secondary sources of data were used to support the study objectives and findings. Previous International (English) studies were utilized by the researcher to guide the research design. One of the essential steps of a successful research is developing a suitable methodology that is able to ensure the achievement of research objectives.

This study based on quantitative models in data collection and analysis. Quantitative model depends on AIS numerical measurements, company performance numbers, and statistical methods. A quantitative research model abstracts of specific instances to be found descriptions of research hypotheses, explanations and predictions of the research variables. The research uses questionnaires and field works in the data collection. It also provides a conceptual framework and action scheme from questions to sets of conclusions.

A questionnaire type of survey was used in this study. It was created to gather data from a limited number of respondents to cover all aspects of the study. The questionnaire contains close-ended types of questions. Such a formulation would enable the researcher to determine the issues and problems faced by the company.

The research model of this study is described as follows.

$$\text{COMPANY FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Service Quality} + \beta_2 \text{User Satisfaction} + \beta_3 \text{System Use} + \beta_4 \text{Information Quality} + \beta_5 \text{System Quality} + \epsilon$$

COMPANY FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE = is the dependent variable in the study.

β_0 = Constant.

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5$: Independent Variables Coefficients.

Service Quality = one of the AIS features as an independent variable.

User Satisfaction = one of the AIS features as an independent variable.

System Use = one of the AIS features as an independent variable.

Information Quality = one of the AIS features as an independent variable.

System Quality = one of the AIS features as an independent variable.

ϵ = error term.

8. TARGET POPULATION, SAMPLES AND RESPONDENTS IN THE STUDY

The population of this survey was the private companies working in Jordan. The unit of measure in this study is 'company' and each company was represented by the Top management. Only one respondent was selected from each company, and the respondent must be the

top managements or the Managing Director of the company. The selection of respondents was rationalized by the selection of companies in the study. Also, the top management is the convenient representative of the company to answer the questions on behalf of the company.

According to corporate control department, the population size were (7061) private companies worked in Jordan and use AIS in one of its versions.

The study divided the companies into two groups: Companies that applied latest AIS (last update for the system was from 3 years or less) and Companies that applied old AIS (last update for the system was before 3 years).

Table 1
Population and Sample

Population	Samples size	Respondents selection	Classification	Usable questionnaire
7061	714	300	Companies Applied old AIS	100
			Companies Applied latest AIS	103
			Total	203

Table 2
QUESTIONNAIRE

Assessing Accounting information system		
System Quality		
1	The system is reliable	Al-Dmour, 2018; Susanto, 2013; Menna et al. 2016
2	The system easy to learn and understand its features	Al-Dmour, 2018; Susanto, 2013; Mansour et al. 2017
3	The response time for the system is fast	Al-Dmour, 2018; Susanto, 2013;
4	The system is flexible	Al-Dmour, 2018; Susanto, 2013; Al-Hanini, 2015

Information Quality		
5	Management reports are reliable	Ramdany, 2015;
6	Web pages are accurate & updated	Mbodo and Ekp, 2016
7	System outputs are clear	Martinez-Ferrero, 2014
Service Quality		
8	IT team provides support for the system	Isa, 2017, Saeidi, 2014; Sasaka,2016
9	IT team has the technical competence	Saeidi, 2014.Sasaka, 2016
10	Information System department is responsive, timely & reliable	Saeidi, 2014. Isa, 2017
System Use		
11	Staff utilize the capabilities of an information system	Samuel, 2013, Sayed, 2019; Jones and Straub, 2006
12	Customers utilize the capabilities of an IS	Sayed, 2019; Jones and Straub, 2006
13	Appropriate use of the system	Samuel, 2013; Jones and Straub, 2006
14	Extensive use of the system	Jones and Straub, 2006
User Satisfaction		
15	Users are satisfied with system reports	Sayed, 2019; Kesuma, <i>et al.</i> 2017
16	Users are satisfied with the IT team support	Kesuma, <i>et al.</i> 2017, Samuel, 2013
17	Accounting information system Improves decision making	Kesuma, <i>et al.</i> 2017 Samuel, 2013
18	Accounting information system Improves companies sales, profits & market efficiency	Kesuma, <i>et al.</i> 2017 Samuel, 2013
19	Accounting information system reduces operating costs	Kesuma, <i>et al.</i> 2017 Samuel, 2013

20	Accounting information system improves consumer welfare	Samuel, 2013; Kesuma, <i>et al.</i> 2017
21	Accounting information system leads to creation of jobs, and economic development	Kesuma, <i>et al.</i> 2017
Assessing Company's Financial Performance		
22	The company has been reporting increased profits	Al-Dmour, 2018; Susanto, 2013;
23	The company has been reporting increased revenue	Al-Dmour, 2018; Susanto, 2013; Sayed, 2019
24	The company has been reporting increased market share	Martinez-Ferrero, 2014
25	Return on assets (ROA, %) in our company is well above the industry average	Martinez-Ferrero, 2014
26	Value added per employee in our company is well above the industry average.	Mwangi, 2016
27	The number of customer complaints within the last period has increased strongly	Mbodo and Ekp, 2016
28	Speed of dealing with customer complaints (comparatively to competition) is low.	Lyria, <i>et al.</i> 2017
29	Productivity of employees is much higher than industry average.	Mbodo and Ekp, 2016

9. DATA COLLECTION

The study employed secondary data (secondary data is to be collected from published materials) in order to find the effect of AIS on corporate financial performance in Jordanian private companies. The primary data will be gathered through the questionnaires, which will be designed based on the advantages of previous study, the questionnaire will be answered by top managements of the private companies, then the gathered data will be analyzed using descriptive

statistics, correlation coefficient and multiple analysis through regression to reach the study objectives.

Preliminary data are collected by using survey questionnaires, and the accounting information system will capture the closed-ended questionnaire data. The questionnaire was classified into two parts. Section A will deal with the personal information while section B will deal with the research variables.

The selected respondents include all top managements of registered companies in Jordan according to the Ministry of Industry trade and supply. All top managements were to fill the questionnaires themselves. The questionnaires were sent by hand to each of these

companies and left there for the top managements to fill. The filled questionnaires were collected after a week of days.

10. DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

Data were gathered and analyzed using several statistical techniques. This included a quantitative method, and both descriptive and graphical analysis. Frequencies and percentages were used as descriptive analysis to present quantitative data in the form of schedules and graphs. Using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 25 as well as Microsoft Excel, the data from the questionnaire were encrypted and inserted into a computer. The coded closed-ended items so as to run the simple descriptive analyses (minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation) in order to gain the reports on the status of the data. Moreover, the descriptive statistics which include the use of absolute and relative frequencies, measures of central inclination and dispersion were also analyzed. Further, regression analysis (Adjusted R², F.sig and correlations) employed to find out the relationship between AIS features and company's financial performance in Jordanian companies.

Then the variables were computed using SPSS and found the Cronbach's Alpha for each variable and the results indicate the following:

Table 3
Results of Cronbach's alpha Test

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha
System Quality	.702
Information Quality	.578
Service Quality	.619
System Use	.784
User Satisfaction	.800
Company Performance	.878

11. RELIABILITY FOR ALL VARIABLES

Cronbach's Alpha	.95
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The data was collected using questionnaire distributed for 30 private companies. The measure stability was checked using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, it is shown from table above that based on the questionnaire in the appendix.

Internal consistency measured by Alpha value connected to items of system quality equals to 0.702., to items of information quality equals to 0.578. To items of service quality equals to 0.619. To items of system use equals to 0.784, to items of user satisfaction equals to 0.800. and items of company performance equals to 0.697.

Internal consistency measured by Alpha value connected to all items equals to 0.95. All these values are greater than .50 which means that the measure is reliable and stable.

Table 4
Descriptive Statistics for the Companies Applied Old AIS

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. D	Skewness		Kurtosis	
System Quality	100	1.25	4.50	2.8150	.9126081	.491	.241	-1.027	.478
Information Quality	100	2.00	5.00	3.7362	.9204213	-.694	.241	-.574	.478
Service Quality	100	1.67	5.00	3.4831	.8245240	-.664	.241	-.655	.478

System USE	100	1.50	4.75	3.6925	.6943631	-.819	.241	.996	.478
User Satisfaction	100	2.43	4.71	3.5421	.5167699	-.019	.241	-.310	.478
Performance	100	2.38	4.25	3.3927	.4632861	.154	.241	-.731	.478
Valid N (listwise)	100								

Table5
Descriptive Statistics for the Companies Applied Latest AIS

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. D	Skewness		Kurtosis	
System Quality	103	1.25	4.50	2.7160	.86180	.688	.238	-.639	-.639
Information Quality	103	2.00	5.00	3.7341	.92941	-.699	.238	-.611	-.611
Service Quality	103	1.67	5.00	3.4593	.82789	-.610	.238	-.735	-.735
System USE	103	1.50	4.75	3.6990	.69870	-.778	.238	.873	.873
User Satisfaction	103	2.43	4.71	3.5261	.51852	-.036	.238	-.370	-.370
Performance	103	2.38	4.25	3.3799	.46690	.231	.238	-.709	-.709
Valid N (listwise)	103								

because the nature of activities in both groups did not need most updated infrastructure.

12. DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

This section presents a descriptive analysis of the data obtained through data collection instruments. The data were analyzed descriptively in terms of measures of central tendency and measures of variability. A measure of central tendency includes the mean, median and mode. A measure of variability includes standard deviation,

As we can see from the results of the descriptive analysis for both companies latest AIS and old AIS there is a slight difference between the structure of data of both groups that the answers are nearly the same that

13. GOODNESS OF MEASURES

We need to be reasonably sure that the instruments we use in our research do indeed measure the variables they are supposed to, and that they measure them accurately.

13. TEST of Multicollinearity

The test of multicollinearity helps in identifying which variables are affected by multicollinearity and the strength of the correlation, 4.9 and 4.10 Tables below represents the correlation coefficients matrix. As noted

from the correlation matrix there is moderate correlations between the independent variables that could suggest the regression models do not have multicollinearity problem.

The tables show correlation coefficients between variables. For both groups (companies applied latest AIS and companies applies old AIS) This technique is used to detect multicollinearity problems. A high correlation between any pair of independent variables may indicate the presence of multicollinearity problems. However, the

results showed that there is no relationship between different variables whereby the correlation coefficients range between .021 to .731 for companies applies old AIS and the correlation coefficients range between .020 to .735 for companies applies latest AIS. According to (Anderson et al, 1993), The table indicates that there is no high correlation coefficients between different variables So, there is no evidence of a multicollinearity problem in AIS features. So we can do regression analysis without problems.

Table 6
Correlations

	System Quality	Information Quality	Service Quality	System USE	User Satisfaction
System Quality	1	.036	-.029	-.175	-.021
Information Quality	.036	1	.686**	.623**	.500**
Service Quality	-.029	.686**	1	.688**	.459**
System USE	-.175	.623**	.688**	1	.731**
User Satisfaction	-.021	.500**	.459**	.731**	1

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). N=100

Table 7
Correlations

	System Quality	Information Quality	Service Quality	System USE	User Satisfaction
System Quality	1	-.020	-.098	-.202*	-.082
Information Quality	-.020	1	.690**	.637**	.474**
Service Quality	-.098	.690**	1	.701**	.463**
System USE	-.202*	.637**	.701**	1	.735**

User Satisfaction	-.082	.474**	.463**	.735**	1
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).					
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). N=103					

14. HYPOTHESIS TESTING

This research tested the hypotheses using regression analysis. Table 4-12 shows consequences of the examination.

Table 8
Multiple Regression Analysis

	MODEL 1			MODEL 2		
	For old AIS Co.			For latest AIS Co.		
Values	B	T	Sig.	B	T	Sig.
(Continuous)	1.491	7.550	.000	1.557	7.852	.000
System Quality	-.017	-.573	.568	-.026	-.856	.394
Information Quality	.102	2.524	.013	.097	2.470	.015
Service Quality	.167	3.461	.001	.162	3.417	.001
System USE	.172	2.482	.015	.177	2.571	.012
User Satisfaction	.089	1.204	.232	.080	1.110	.270
Adjusted R ²	66%			65.8%		
F (sig.)	36.473 (.000)			37.339 (.000)		
N	100			103		

As seen from the table above, the regression model was significant at the 1% level (F = 36.473, Sig. = 0.000) for the companies applied old AIS. In addition, the dependent variables (system quality, information quality, service quality, system use besides user satisfaction)involved in the model explains 66%

(adjusted R2=.660) of the variability in the dependent variablefinancial performance of the private Jordanian companies. While in the second model (for companies applied latest AIS)the regression model was significant at the 1% level (F = 37.339, Sig. = 0.000) for the companies applied latest AIS. In addition, the dependent

variables (system quality, information quality, service quality, system use besides user satisfaction) involved in the model explains 65.8% (adjusted R²=.658) of the

variability in the dependent variable financial performance of the private Jordanian companies.

H	Hypothesis	Type of the sample	The Beta Score Coefficient	Significant Test	Result of The Hypothesis Testing
H1	There is a significant relationship between system quality and corporate financial performance	Old AIS	-.017	.568	Rejected
		Latest AIS	-.026	.394	
H2	There is a significant relationship between system use and corporate financial performance	Old AIS	.172	.015	Accepted
		Latest AIS	.177	.012	
H3	There is a significant relationship between information quality and corporate financial performance.	Old AIS	.102	.013	Accepted
		Latest AIS	.097	.015	
H4	There is a significant relationship between user satisfaction and corporate financial performance	Old AIS	.089	.232	Rejected
		Latest AIS	.080	.270	
H5	There is a significant relationship between service quality and corporate financial performance	Old AIS	.167	.001	Accepted
		Latest AIS	.162	.001	

15. OVERVIEW OF THE FINDINGS OF THE RESEARCH

Accounting information system is a financial information system that contains accounting concepts, records

guidance manuals flow charts systems, and reports to match the business's particular requirements. This is a collection of documents, processes, and equipment that deals regularly with the events that influence the organization's financial results and role. It is founded

onInstitution database which generates information for the organization's people to achieve the organization's corporate goal. It plays a crucial role in the business organization's success.

The study tried to determine AIS's influence on the act of the company. The research evaluated the AIS's effectiveness. The analyst examined various aspects of information system characteristics. These features include system quality, system use, information quality, user satisfaction and service quality.

The study findings indicated that the companies applied latest AIS and old AIS did not show difference in their relationships between AIS features and company's financial performance that all AIS features showed the same significance and direction on the affecting of company's financial performance. There are significant effect by (information quality, service quality and system use) all with positive direction on company's financial performance. Also, there is insignificant relationship between (system quality and user satisfaction) and company's financial performance.

All research objectives achieved as this study identify the relationship between system quality, system use, information quality, user satisfaction and service quality and corporate financial performance as follow:

- There is non-significant negative relationship between system quality and corporate financial performance.
- There is significant positive relationship between system use and corporate financial performance.
- There is significant positive relationship between information quality and corporate financial performance.
- There is non-significant positive relationship between user satisfaction and corporate financial performance.
- There is significant positive relationship between service quality and corporate financial performance.

The demographic questionnaire contained 4 items including, gender, experience, department in the company, years working in the company. The dependent variable questionnaire involved 6 items designed to measure the company's financial performance, while the independent variables questionnaire involved 20 items designed to evaluate 5 factors (contains 4 questions related to system quality, 3 questions related to information quality, 3 questions related to service quality, 4 questions related to system use, 7 questions

related to user satisfaction) employing a 5-point Likert scale. After the survey replies for the study were ready and gathered, the data were first downloaded into an Excel file, SPSS, and after that imported within descriptive analysis, correlation analysis and regression analysis.

Utilizing well-designed AIS plays a significant role in rising sales and working process efficiency and reducing business services costs. companies hire AIS to enhance process efficiency such as gathering and converting massive amounts of data which are useful for managers to make tactical and strategic decisions. Users have believed from the context of private Jordanian companies that the quality system helps them achieve their desired goals and improve the quality of the task performed.

Studies were also conducted in the context of AIS adopted environments in North America, Jordan, and Malaysia, in the perspective of both developed and developing countries. These studies have reported a positive relationship between the quality of information and AIS (Al-Kwassna, 2012; Nicaoula, 2000; Shatat et al., 2013). Such results showed that the information quality is a significant determinant of AIS in various contexts. Review executed on the literature throughout the present study demonstrated the scholarly works carried out and documented by previous researchers as well as the seminal works which directed to the purposes of this learning.

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