

## Empirical Assessment of Factors Influencing Intention to use Forensic Accounting Services in Nigeria

Sunday Oseiweh Ogbeide<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Foluso Olugbenga Aribaba<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Florence Modupe Fapohunda<sup>1</sup>, Lucky Charity Omoregie<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Accounting and Finance, Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Elizade University, Ilara- Mokin, Ondo State, Nigeria.

<sup>2</sup>Ph.D Student, Department of Banking and Finance, Faculty of Management Sciences, University of Benin, Edo State, Nigeria

**\*Corresponding Author:** Sunday Oseiweh Ogbeide' Department of Accounting and Finance, Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Elizade University, Ilara- Mokin, Ondo State, Nigeria.

Received Date: 27-07-2017

Accepted Date: 01-09-2017

Published Date: 20-09-2017

### ABSTRACT

The broad objective of this study examined factors influencing organizations' intentions to use forensic accounting services in fraud detection and prevention in Nigeria. Two hundred (200) respondents from some selected quoted financial and non- financial companies were randomly selected. Structured four - scale Likert-type questionnaire was used as the research instrument to elicit responses from the respondents who were mainly internal auditors, chief accountants, executive directors and managers. The data were analyzed using ordinary least squares multiple regression method. Findings made indicate that the perceived benefits and perceived risks of using forensic accounting services were largely significant at influencing organizations' intention to use forensic accounting in fraud detection and prevention in the Nigeria context. Awareness, attitude and stakeholders' pressures do not significantly influence organizations' intention to use forensic accounting in fraud detection and prevention in the Nigeria context. It is therefore recommended that government and regulatory authorities need to ensure the provision of standards and guidelines to regulate forensic activities and above all, Nigerians should embrace integrity, objectivity, fairness and accountability in their day-to-day activities particularly in the public sector.

**Keywords:** Perceived Benefits, Perceived Risks, Awareness, Attitude, Stakeholders' Pressure

### INTRODUCTION

The survival of every company in the corporate world and establishments in the public sector depends largely on myriad factors; and the ability to reduce fraud to the barest minimum and constantly prevent it, is one of the factors. The incessant reports of the collapse of quoted companies and systemic corruption in Nigeria has not really indicated the sincere practices of corporate governance code of best practices. The perpetration of frauds and corruption whether in the public or private sector is usually occasioned by the weakness of the corporate governance code of best practices upon which every other areas hinged on including the intention to use forensic accounting services. Though forensic accounting is claimed to be used for fraud investigation, its efficacy cannot be felt or really noticed in Nigeria, perhaps because it is still evolving or due to inadequate trained personnel who can use sophisticated

tools and knowledge to unravel the depth and level of frauds and corruption committed in both public and private sectors of the economy. Ogbeide and Akenbor (2017) posit that there is dearth of specialized skills, knowledge, and scientific approach, efficient and effective institutional framework which come readily from the application of forensic accounting to radically tackle the ugly monster, - frauds and fraudulent practices in Nigeria.

The continuous occurrence of frauds and fraudulent related activities in private establishments in Nigeria no doubt is a signal that the efficiency of auditing and efficacy is questionable. There have been series of reported cases of frauds perpetrated in companies despite the external auditors' report. Yet the annual reports were certified by the external auditors to reflect a true and fair view of the financial state of the companies. An example is the case of Enron World and even in Nigeria where some

commercial banks in 2009 were found to be in a state of insolvency after the audited report. This no doubt this portrays that there are lapses common with the conventional auditing. This weakness replete with the traditional auditing is beginning to shift the attention of persons to the use of forensic accounting services to detect and prevent frauds in many establishments. Though the use of forensic accounting services has not gained wide acceptance, it is seen to be more potent at investigating, detecting and preventing frauds. The use of forensic accounting services as a method to detect fraud should have certain factors that engender intention to use it by establishments in Nigeria. Muruthsamy et al. (2010) initially examined the intention to use forensic accounting services; the study did not empirically evaluate factors precipitating the intention to use forensic accounting services in fraud detection and prevention in organizations. Hence this study is a departure from the study to examine how some variables could engender the intentions to use forensic accounting services in fraud detection and prevention in the Nigerian context. Intention are assumed to capture the motivational factors influencing a behaviour; they serve as indications of how hard persons are willing to try, how much of an effort they are planning to exert in order to perform the behaviour (Ajzan, 1991). From the stands of the theory of reasoned action; all behaviours are predicated on intentions and only immediate cause for any action is an individual's intention to engage in or refrain from that behaviour (Hedeker, Flay & Petraits, 1996).

Basically, the use of forensic accounting services is a function of the awareness people have about its efficiency against the normal audit. Theoretically, it suggests awareness as a factor could determines the use of forensic accounting services. The stance of this study is that a firm's intention to employ the services of forensic accounting in detecting and preventing fraud is hinged on how much awareness they have about the efficiency of forensic accounting services, the perceived benefits, perceived risks, attitudes and stakeholders' pressure. Some prior researchers such like Ogbeide and Akenbor (2017); Modugu and Anyaduba (2013); Okoye and Gbegi (2013); Enofe, Okpako and Atube (2013); Onurah and Ebimobowei (2012); Muthusamy, Quaddus and Evans (2010) examined the implication of forensic accounting services in organizations theoretically and to a large extent using some preliminary statistical tool, resulting to varying mixed and

inconclusive findings. A lot of the prior studies particularly in the developing countries such as Nigeria have not empirically assessed factors that could influence the intention to use forensic accounting services in fraud detection and prevention by companies and public establishments in Nigeria, thus creating gap(s) in literature. Apart from the introductory section above, the rest part of the paper is structured into section two, review of related literature, section three, methodology; section four; data analysis; section five, conclusion and recommendation.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

An empirical investigation conducted by Akhidime and Ekatah (2014) on the growing relevance of forensic accounting as a tool for combating fraud and corruption reveals that forensic accounting is still at its infancy stage in Nigeria and that most Nigerians seem to assume there is no clear difference between forensic accounting and auditing services. A study conducted by Effiong (2012) on the level of awareness of forensic accounting education in Nigeria revealed that there is low level of awareness on forensic accounting among persons especially undergraduate students. Emeh and Obi (2013) opined that the practice and development of forensic accounting are relatively very much lower in developing countries like Nigeria. Okoye and Gbedi (2013) examined forensic accounting as a tool for fraud detection and prevention in Kogi State, Nigeria. The findings revealed that the top management and senior staff are aware of forensic accounting while very few of the lower cadre has knowledge of forensic accounting. Ezeagba (2014) asserts that though the study of forensic accounting is fairly new and has not gained statutory recognition in Nigeria, forensic accounting has the potential or what it takes to positively impact on the quality of financial statement produced in Nigeria. This finding may mean that persons tend to use forensic accounting services if they see that the perceived risks of not using it tend to outweigh the perceived benefits though this has not been tested on an empirical ground to validate the claim. In a study conducted by Kasum (2009) on the relevance of forensic accounting to financial crimes in developing countries, the result indicate that the services of forensic accountants are more required in developing economy and more especially in the public sector than developed economy.

Empirical study by Ogbeide and Akenbor (2017) indicate that there is a significant relationship between forensic accounting and reduction of fraudulent practices in the Nigeria public sector. The study recommends that government and regulatory authorities need to ensure the provision of standards and guidelines to regulate forensic activities and above all, Nigerians should embrace integrity, objectivity, fairness and accountability in their day-to-day activities particularly in the public sector. The point of view of their findings and expression is that stakeholders' concern/ pressure should propel the agents entrusted with the management of establishment to embrace the use of forensic accounting services at unraveling the depth and level of frauds/ corruption perpetrated. Dada, Owolabi and Okwu (2013) survey research shows that forensic accounting services are positively related to the investigation and detection of fraudulent practices and it has not been applied in the investigation and detection of frauds especially by major anti-corruption agencies in Nigeria; and this could be as a result of the fact that in the past people are not fully aware of the perceived benefits and risks associated with the use of forensic accounting services to detect and prevent fraud. They may have always depended on the conventional audit. Interestingly enough the statutory auditors will always hold claim to it that their function is not to investigate the level of fraud committed in an organization but to report that the financial statement reflect a true and fair view of the affairs for and as at a period.

**Empirical Analysis**

**Diagnostic Tests**

**Table1.** Diagnostic test results

Variance inflation factors (VIFs)		
	Coefficient variance	Centered VIF
C	0.815	NA
AW	0.002	1.538
PBFAS	0.002	1.806
PRFAS	0.007	2.141
ATTFAS	0.000	1.061
SPFAS	7.100	1.036
Breusch – Godfrey – serial correlation LM test		
F-statistic = 7.340	Prob.F(2, 191)	0.0000
Obs * R-squared = 14.139	Pro. Chi-square (2)	0.0000
Heteroskedasticity test		
F-statistic 2.937	Prob. F(5, 193)	0.014
Obs * R-squared 14.071	Prob. Chi-square (5)	0.015
Ramsey Reset Test		
t-statistic = 2.736	Df = 192	0.008
F-statistic = 7.487	Prob.F(1, 192)	0.006

Source: Researchers' compilation from E-view 8.0 (2017)

**METHODOLOGY**

**Model Specification and Methods of Data Analysis**

The mathematical for of the model is stated as follows:

IFAASFDP= F( awareness, perceived benefits, perceived risks, attitude, stakeholder pressure)

This is however stated in a stochastic form as:

$$IFAASFDP = \beta_0 + \beta_1 AW + \beta_2PBFAS + \beta_3PRFAS + \beta_4ATTFAS + \beta_5SPFAS + Ut$$

Where:

IFASFDP - Intention to use Forensic Accounting Service in Fraud Detection and Prevention and is the dependent variable.

$\beta_1 - \beta_5$  represents the coefficients of the parameters being estimated

AW - Awareness of using Forensic Accounting Services

PBFAS - Perceived Benefits of using Forensic Accounting Services

PRFAS - Perceived Risks of using Forensic Accounting Services

ATTFAS - Attitude towards the use of Forensic Accounting Services

SPFAS - Stakeholders' Pressure in the use of Forensic Accounting Services

$\beta_0$  is constant, while  $Ut$  is the stochastic error term

This study employs descriptive statistics, correlation matrix, ordinary least square multiple regression method and diagnostic tests for the purpose of data analysis.

The diagnostic table above shows that the variance inflation factor statistic is less than 10 (centered vif < 10) for each of the variables. This indicates absence of multicollinearity among the explanatory variables. The ARCH: Heteroskedasticity test shows the presence of homoscedasticity (0.014 > 0.05), thus confirming

the constant variance assumption of the ordinary least square estimator. The Breusch-Godfrey serial correlation LM test result of 0.0000 > 0.05) points out the absence of higher order correlation. The Ramsey Reset Test result of (0.008 > 0.05) substantiate validity of the regression model.

**Descriptive analysis**

**Table2.** Descriptive Statistic

	IFAASFDP	AW	PBFAS	PRFAS	ATTFAS	SPFAS
Mean	10.63317	11.34673	11.55779	11.63819	12.73367	43.33668
Median	10.00000	11.00000	11.00000	12.00000	12.00000	39.00000
Maximum	33.00000	64.00000	69.00000	44.00000	99.00000	123.00000
Minimum	4.000000	6.000000	5.000000	6.000000	7.000000	4.000000
Std. Dev.	3.164051	5.135082	4.904690	3.301323	7.139619	23.95729
Skewness	1.731161	6.577662	8.072119	5.244982	9.530124	0.701033
Kurtosis	13.90308	63.61373	95.74867	50.30690	110.7318	3.078351
Jarque-Bera	1085.088	31898.76	73488.64	19468.69	99246.47	16.35058
Probability	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000282
Sum	2116.000	2258.000	2300.000	2316.000	2534.000	8624.000
Sum Sq. Dev.	1982.221	5221.075	4763.085	2157.950	10092.88	113642.4
Observations	199	199	199	199	199	199

Source: E-VIEWS 8.0 output, 2017

It can be observed that on the average about 10.6% of the respondents submitted that the organizations have the intention to use forensic accounting in fraud detection and prevention services; the maximum mean of the respondents who reported that organizations do have intention to use forensic accounting services in frauds detection and prevention in Nigeria reads about 33.0%, the standard deviation measuring the spread of the distribution stood at 3.164 meaning that the opinion of the respondents across the organizations visited vary significantly. The Jarque-Bera statistics for IFAASFDP reveals that it is statistically significant at 99% level; meaning the data is normally distributed. The mean of respondents who believed that there is awareness to use forensic accounting services was 11.3%; while the maximum percentage of the respondents is put at 64%, the standard deviation stood at 5.13. The Jarque-Bera value is 31893.76 and is observed to be statistically significant at 99% level. It is an indication that variably satisfies normally and is distributed. Perceived benefits of using forensic accounting services has a mean value of 11.6%. The maximum value is 69%; the standard deviation is 5.00 while it is positively skewed 8.07, the Kurtosis is also positive with a value of 95.7. The Jarque-Bera value of 734880.6 is significant at 99% level and reveals that the variable is normally distributed. Perceived risks associated

with the intention to use forensic accounting according to the respondents answer has mean value of 11.6% and the maximum value is 44.0%; implying that the perceived benefits outweigh the perceived risks of using forensic accounting services in fraud detection and prevention in the organizations, the standard deviation is 3.301; the skewness is 5.244 while the Kurtosis is 50.306. The Jarque-Bera value of 19468.69 is statistically significant at 99% level. In terms of the attitude to use forensic accounting services in fraud detection and prevention, the average value reads 12.7% by way of the respondents' response while the maximum value is 99%. Suggestively, it means intention to use forensic accounting in fraud detection and prevention is predicated on attitudes and organization policies put in place by the management. Where the use of the conventional audit is preferable, such attitude would sustain. The standard deviation is 7.139, the skewness value is 9.530, the Kurtosis is 110.73, the Jarque-Bera values stood at 99248.47 and is statistically significant at 99% level, implying that the variable is normally distributed. Stakeholders' intention to use forensic accounting services in fraud detection and prevention, the average value reads 43.3% by way of the respondents' response while the maximum value is 123%. Suggestively, it means intention to use forensic accounting in fraud detection and prevention is predicated on

## Empirical assessment of factors influencing intention to use forensic accounting services in Nigeria

stakeholders concern and pressure they mount on the management of an organization. The standard deviation is 23.95, the skewness value is 0.701, the Kurtosis is 3.07, the Jargue-Bera

values stood at 16.35058 and is statistically significant at 99% level, implying that the variable is normally distributed.

### PEARSON CORRELATION STATISTICS

**Table3.** Correlation matrix

	IFAASFDP	AW	PBFAS	PRFAS	ATTFAS	SPFAS
IFAASFDP	1					
AW	0.139	1				
PBFAS	0.452	0.458	1			
PRFAS	0.393	0.560	0.655	1		
ATTFAS	0.003	0.210	0.060	0.173	1	
SPFAS	-0.104	-0.0154	-0.089	-0.161	-0.040	1

Source: E-View 8.0 output, 2017

The table above depicts the matrix of the Pearson Products Moment correlation coefficient for all variables. The correlation results shows that some of the explanatory variables, like PBFAS, and AW, PRFAS, AW and PBFAS, ATTFAS, AW, PBFAS and PRFAS have positive association respectively.

While only SPFAS has negative correlation with AW, PBFAS, PRFAS and ATTFAS. The correlations coefficients do not in any way shows signs of multi-collinearity considerably. In a nutshell, it can be said that all the variables re-enforce in a mutual perspective.

### Ordinary Least Squares Regression Results

**Table4.** Ordinary Least Square

Variables	Coefficient	Prob.value
C	0.705***** (1.119) [5.991]	0.000
AW	-0.129*** (0.071) [-1.816]	0.070
PBFAS	0.275***** (0.055) [4.998]	0.000
PRFAS	0.221***** (0.087) [2.529]	0.012
ATTFAS	-0.019***** (0.027) [-0.692]	0.489
SPFAS	-0.003***** (0.008) [-0.282]	0.702
R-square =0.697		
Adjusted R-square = 0.675		
F-statistic = 13.502		
Prob.(F-statistic) = 0.000		
Durbin-Watson stat = 1.990		

\*\*\*\*\*Coefficient values, ( ) \*standard error in bracket, [ ] \* T- statistic value in parenthesis

Dependent Variable: IFAASFDP

### E-VIEWS 8.0 OUTPUT, 2017

From the table above, it can be observed that the model predicted about 67% systematic variation in the dependent variable, IFAASFDP using the

adjusted coefficient of determination, leaving about 33% unaccounted for due to stochastic error term. It suggests that the explanatory variables are largely the determinants of

organizations' intention to use forensic accounting. The F – Statistic value of 13.502 reveals that all the explanatory variables put together are statistically significant at 99% level. It indicates the goodness of fit of the model, further indicating that awareness to use forensic accounting services, perceived benefits of using forensic accounting services, perceived risks to using forensic accounting services, attitudes towards the use of forensic accounting services and stakeholders' pressure in the use of forensic accounting services are the major factors influencing of the intention to use forensic accounting services by quoted companies in frauds detection and prevention in Nigeria. The individual coefficients indicate that a unit change in awareness to use forensic accounting, attitude to use forensic accounting services and stakeholders' pressure to use forensic accounting do not influence firms' intention to use forensic accounting services in fraud detection and prevention and were not statistically significant. Perceived benefits and perceived risks of using forensic accounting services serve as factors influencing organization intention to use forensic accounting services by quoted companies in fraud detection and prevention in Nigeria and were also statistically significant. The Durbin – Watson statistic value of 1.990 shows the presence of serial Autocorrelation in the time series data; and of course this makes the result very fit for policy perspective in the long-run.

The empirical estimations as regard the factors influencing organization intentions to use forensic accounting in Nigeria are quite revealing. The empirical estimation in this study reveals that awareness of the use of forensic accounting services has not served as a factor influencing organizations intention to use forensic accounting services in fraud detection and prevention in Nigeria and it is not statistically significant. The finding intuitively affirm the theoretically assertion and empirical finding of the Nigeria Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (2010), Effiong (2012), Olugbenga (2013), Emeh and Obi (2013), OkoyeGbedi (2013), and is however contrary to the findings of Ezeagba (2014), Kasum (2009). In a nutshell, their findings point out that the use of forensic accounting is not well known in Nigeria compared to the developed countries of the world. Effiong (2012) specifically noted that there is low level of awareness of the forensic

accounting services in Nigeria. The perceived benefits of using forensic accounting services was found to serve as a factor influencing the intention to use forensic accounting in fraud detection and prevention by corporate organizations in Nigeria and it is statistically significant. This finding is in consonance with Kobbeltredt and Wolf (2009), Budden and Sagarin (2007). The perceived benefits particularly the benefits of detecting frauds that would collapse corporate organization through the use of forensic accounting services should necessary serve as the intention to use it. This is because a lot of multinational firms have witness financial setbacks due to unprecedented levels of fraud occurrence.

Perceived risks of using forensic accounting services was ascertained to influence intentions to use forensic accounting services and was statistically significant. The finding is consistent with Bratman (1984), Bhasin (2013a). Both attitudes to use forensic accounting services and stakeholders' pressure to use forensic accounting services did not influence organization's intention to use forensic accounting in Nigeria and were statistically not significant. The findings are in tandem with ZIn and Chen (2011), Vallerand, Desharries, Currier, Pelletier and Mongeaul (1992), Bryson (2004), Freeman, Wicks and Parmar (2004). The non - significance of stakeholders, pressure to use forensic accounting services in fraud detection could be because they are not so orientated about it and the attitude of the management of the organization may be fraud and corruption infested such that they feel no need to embrace the services of forensic accounting to deal with frauds.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The continuous occurrence of frauds and fraudulent related activities in both public and private establishments in Nigeria no doubt is a signal that the efficiency and efficacy of auditing and is questionable. This weakness peculiar with the conventional auditing has started to shift the attention of persons to the use of forensic accounting services to detect and prevent frauds in many establishments. Though the use of forensic accounting services has not gained wide acceptance in Nigeria, it is seen to be more useful when it comes to detecting and preventing fraud in any establishments. The use of forensic accounting services as a method to detect fraud should have certain factors that

engender and influence it in any establishments in Nigeria. Against this backdrop, this study finding indicate that the perceived benefits and perceived risks of using forensic accounting services were largely significant at influencing organizations' intention to use forensic accounting in fraud detection and prevention in the Nigeria context. Awareness, attitude and stakeholders' pressure does not serve as factors influencing organizations' intention to use forensic accounting in fraud detection and prevention in the Nigeria context. The study thus recommends that there has to be adequate policy thrust by the government making it mandatory for quoted companies in Nigeria to make public a separate section indicating the forensic accountants' report on the firm's operation for the financial year as this would help to reduce agency cost and enhance the confidence of the shareholders. The level and strength of corporate governance need to be monitored by the regulatory authorities, because the perpetration of frauds and corruption is occasioned by the weakness. There is the need for future researchers to examine the subject matter perhaps in a sector specific study with varying sample so as to come up with further variables that could serve as factors influencing organizations' intention to use forensic accounting in fraud detection and prevention from time to time. Future researchers should examine the subject matter in relation to public sector, small and medium scale industries; compare and contrast findings with regard to what obtains or serves as factors influencing organizations' intention to use forensic accounting in fraud detection and prevention from time to time. More variables perceived to serve as factors influencing organizations' intention to use forensic accounting in fraud detection and prevention from time to time should be incorporated in empirical models with a view to making inferences.

### REFERENCES

- [1] Ajzen, I. (1991). The Theory of Planned behaviour. *Organizational behaviour and human decision processes*, 50, 179-211.
- [2] Akhidime, A. E. & Ekatah, R. E. (2014). The growing relevance of forensic accounting as a / tool for combating fraud and corruption: Nigeria experience: *Research Journal of finance and accounting*, 5(2), 71-77.
- [3] Bnasin, M. (2013). An Empirical Investigation of the relevant skills of forensic accountants. Experience of a developing economy. *European Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Finance Research*. 1(2), 11-52
- [4] Bratman, M. (1994). Two faces of intention. *The Philosophical review*, 93(3), 375-405.
- [5] Bryson, J. M. (2004). What to do when stakeholder's matters: stakeholder's identification and analysis techniques. *Public management review*, 6(1) 21-53.
- [6] Budden, O & Sagarin, J. A. (2007). Implementation intensions, occupational stress and the exercise intention-behaviour relationship. *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology*, 12(4), 391-401.
- [7] Dada, S. O., Owolabi, S. A. & Okwu, A. T. (2013). Forensic accounting a panacea to alleviation of fraudulent practices in Nigeria. *International Journal of business management and economic research*, 4(5), 787 - 792.
- [8] Effiong, E. J. (2012). Forensic accountant education: An exploration of level of awareness in developing economies - Nigeria, as a case study. *International Journal of Business and Management*, 7(4), 27 - 34.
- [9] Emeh, Y. & Obi, J. O. (2013). An empirical analysis of forensic accounting and financial fraud in Nigeria. *African Journal of Social Sciences*, 3(4), 112-121.
- [10] Enofe, A. O., Okpako, P. O., & Atube, E. N. (2013). The Impact of Forensic accounting on fraud detection. *European Journal of Business and Management*, 5(26), 61 - 72.
- [11] Ezeagba, C. E. (2014). The role of forensic accounting and quality assurance in financial reporting in selected commercial banks in Nigeria. *International journal of economic development research and investment*, 5(2), 20-31.
- [12] Freeman, E. R., Wicks, A. C. & Parmar, B. (2004). Stakeholders theory and the corporate objective revisited. *Organization science*, 15(3), 364-369
- [13] Hafon, R., Mohammed, N., Jomitin, B. & Omar N. B. (2013). Forensic accounting in Malaysian public sector: Do we need one? 2nd International Conference on Management Economics and Finance (2nd ICMEF 2013) proceedings retrieved from [www.internationalconference.com.my](http://www.internationalconference.com.my).
- [14] Harris, T. (2012). Forensic Accountants are increasingly becoming part of the Legal Team. *Journal of Forensic and Investigative Accounting*, 4(1) 369 — 370.
- [15] Hedeker, D., Flay, B. R. & Petraits, J. (1996). Methodological development: Estimating individual influences of behavioural intentions: An application of random-effects modeling to the theory of reasoned action. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 64(1), 109-120.
- [16] Ikhilae, E. (2015, July 10). Ohakim gets #270mbail. *The Nation*, p.58.

- [17] Kassem, R. & Higson, A. (2012). The New Fraud triangle model. *Journal of emerging trends in economics and Management Sciences*. (JETEMS). 3(3), 191-195.
- [18] Kasum, A. S. (2009). The relevance of forensic accounting to financial crime in private and public sector of third world economies. A study from Nigeria, proceedings from the 1st international conference on governance, fraud, ethics, and social responsibility. Retrieved from SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1384242>.
- [19] Lobbeltvedt, T. & Wolff, K. (2007). The risk-as-feelings hypothesis in a theory of planned behaviour perspective. *Judgment and decision making*, 4(7), 567-580.
- [20] Koh, A. N., Arokiasamy, L. & Suat, C. L. (2009). Forensic accounting: Public acceptance towards occurrence of fraud detection. *International Journal of Business and Management*, 4(11), 145 - 149.
- [21] Lin, C.C. S. & Chen, (2011). Application of theory of planned behaviour on the study of workplace dishonesty. *IPEDR*, 2, 66-69. A paper delivered at international conference on economic, business and management in Manila, Philippines.
- [22] Modugu, K. P. & Anyaduba, J. O. (2013). Forensic accounting and financial fraud in Nigeria: An empirical approach. *International Journal of Business and Social Sciences*. 4(7), 281-289
- [23] Muthusamy, G. Quaddus, M. & Evans, R. (2010). Organizational intention to use forensic accounting services for fraud detection and prevention in large Malaysian companies. A paper presented at business and economics conference programs, UK.
- [24] Nigeria institute of Advanced Legal Studies (2010). Roundtable on the role of forensic and investigative accounting: Challenges for the banking industry. A round table discussion conducted at Unilag Campus, Lagos.
- [25] Nigeria Stock Exchange (2015). Fact book.
- [26] Ogbeide, S.O., & Akenbor, C (2017). Influence of forensic accounting on fraud and fraudulent practices in the Nigerian public sector. *Journal of Accounting and Management*, 4(2), 103-121.
- [27] Okoye, E. I. & Gbedi, D. O. (2013b). An evaluation of forensic accountants to planning management fraud risk detection procedures. *Global Journal of Management and Business Research*, 13(1), 75-90.
- [28] Olugbenga, A. F. (2013). Application of forensic accounting: A study of Companies in Nigeria: *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary studies*, 2(3) 447-454.
- [29] Omar, N. B., Mohamed, N., Jomitin, B. & Haron, R. (2013). The relevance of forensic accounting in public sector (A study of selected government agencies in Klang valley). A paper delivered at the 5th international conference on financial criminology (ICFC) 2013. Global trends in financial crimes in the new economies.
- [30] Onuorah, A. C. & Ebimobowei, A. (2011). Fraudulent activities and forensic accounting services of banks in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. *Asian Journal of Business Management*, 4(2), 124-129.
- [31] Pricewaterhousecoopers (2010). Could fraud be eroding your profit margin? Retrieved from [www.pwc.com/jm](http://www.pwc.com/jm).
- [32] Tonglet, M., Philips, P. S. & Read, A. D. (2004). Using the theory of planned behaviour to investigate the determinants of recycling behaviour: a case study from Brixworth, UK. *Resources, Conservation and Recycling*, 41, 191-214. Retrieved from [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com).
- [33] Tugas, F. C. (2012) Exploring a new element of fraud: A study on selected financial accounting fraud cases in the world. *American International Journal of Contemporary Research*. 2(6), 112-121.
- [34] Tukur, S. (2015). Arms Deal: EFCC files fraud charges against Dasuki, Yuguda, Dokpesi, Bafarawa, others. Retrieved from <http://www.premiumtimes.com> on 10 December, 2015.
- [35] Vallerand, R. J., Deshaies, P., Cuerrier, J. P. Pelletier, L. G. & Mongeau, C. (1992). Ajzen and Fishbein's Theory of Reasoned Action as applied to moral behaviour: A confirmatory analysis. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 62(1), 98 - 109.

**Citation:** Sunday, Oseiweh Ogbeide et al. "Empirical Assessment Of Factors Influencing Intention To Use Forensic Accounting Services In Nigeria." *International Journal Of Research In Business Studies And Management*, vol 4, no. 4, 2017, pp. 24-31.

**Copyright:** © 2017 Sunday Oseiweh Ogbeide et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.