The Causal Factors Model of Accounting Technology Affecting Performance of Educational Institution under Office of the Vocational Education Commission in Thailand

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Abstract

The purpose of this research was to study the causal factor model of accounting technology affecting performance by using a questionnaire as a tool to collect data from 300 accounting officers of educational institutes under the Office of the Vocational Education Commission in Thailand. The questionnaire had a reliability coefficient between 0.936 - 0.957, and the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) analysis technique was used in the analysis of research data. The results showed that accounting technology was the causal factor that had the most direct influence on the financial reporting quality. Secondly, it was found that accounting technology had a direct influence on performance and results of data analysis. It was also found that the analytical model was consistent with the empirical data (χ^2= 76.020, p-value = 0.109, df = 62 (χ^2/df =1.226), RMSEA = 0.027, GFI = 0.962, AGFI = 0.954, NFI = 0.973, NNFI = 0.992, IFI = 0.994, CFI = 0.994). This indicates that the model is well suited to the empirical data.

Keywords: 1) Accounting Technology 2) Financial Reporting Quality 3) Performance

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Introduction

The COVID-19 situation forces organizations under the Office of the Commission, Vocational education, to use accounting information for analysis and planning in operations to support decision-making in strategic planning and the design of budgetary policy in each activity and segment. Although it ought to be in line with the constrained budget and financial circumstances, management's needs are not entirely met by the current application of accounting information in decision-making. Despite its intention to urge organizations under the agency to modify the way they work by utilizing technology in accounting more, the Office of the Commission, Vocational Education It is a tool that assists accounting operations in being practical, quick, and accurate with regard to financial reporting and budget allocation for each activity. For some occupations or activities, each section is insufficient. The budget was expanded above what was required. The lack of completeness and timeliness of the information technology created from accounting information that is useful for decision-making has delayed the agency's activities' execution. This is due to the inability of workers to use the functions of technology to their full potential (Office of the Vocational Education Commission, 2021, pp. 1-9). Every stage of accounting processes can be made more flexible and productive by utilizing technology. It provides quicker and more accurate reporting of accounting data. At the same time, the use of technology to operate efficiently. Operators must acquire the necessary skills, knowledge, and understanding to operate complex technological systems. The agency should encourage the development of skills, knowledge, and the capacity to apply technology in the work and establish an ongoing understanding of the worker because technology may be used effectively in accounting. Operators must adjust to using technology in their jobs in order to keep up with the constant developments (Meesomsarn, Narintarangkul Na Ayudhaya and Xupravati, 2019, pp. 309-321)

Additionally, failure on the part of any firm to help its employees understand how to use technology could result in employees underestimating the value of doing so. It continues to operate in the same manner because it considers technology to be bulky and difficult to utilize. The company will be less effective and operational goals will be accomplished more slowly if operators are unable to employ technology in their work (Thottoli, 2021, pp. 2-14). Operators and agencies, on the other hand, are unaware of the value of technology and the range of technologies that are appropriate for their respective environments. Additionally, it will prevent the ability to identify the skills required to improve the technical competency of operators and will result in the incorrect development of accounting technology skills and competence. Although an agency frequently has expertise in the use of accounting technology, this does not always translate into effective operations since it pushes operators to complete more training or internships than is necessary. Because it is unrelated to how the practice is implemented, the operator is encouraged to learn and resist using accounting technology on the job. The

agency will incur large people development costs as a result, yet accounting technology skills won't be properly developed. It may result in poor financial reporting quality as well as inefficiency in accounting procedures. (Wiralestari, Friyani and Hernando, 2020, pp. 214-220)

The role of accounting technology has been used as a tool to assist in accounting operations in order to obtain useful accounting information for both internal and external users. For example, information users who are agency administrators, other relevant government agencies, creditors or stakeholders with the agency provide quick access to financial reports and get accurate, complete, timely information in can be used in decision-making. Accounting technology is changing rapidly today. Users need to adapt to the ever-changing technology in order to be able to choose the technology to help work at its full potential and appropriate to the context or environment of the organization to produce quality official reports. and good performance for the agency (Dashtbayaz, Hedayatipour and Molavi, 2018, pp. 13-30). The agency will be able to get high-quality, accurate, full, and trustworthy accounting information with the use of appropriate accounting technology and adequate technical human resources. Management can assess and better plan operations to accomplish goals, which will reflect greater performance, using the accounting information they have obtained (Hayat, et al., 2020, pp. 158-172)

As a result of the above problems, if an agency can apply accounting technology to its operations properly and encourage workers to use technology effectively, it will provide useful information in the field of accounting. even larger accounts It will increase the quality of financial reporting and the management can use quality accounting information to analyze and plan the operation more efficiently. In order for an agency to have better financial reporting quality and performance, it is necessary to be aware of the factors in using technology to be appropriate and sufficient to produce quality accounting information and related to timely decision-making for the organization to have better performance (Rathnayake, Rajapakse and Lasantha, 2021, pp. 53-67). The information above demonstrates that the organizations under the Office of Vocational Education Commission will produce accurate financial reports. Selecting the appropriate accounting technology for the agency is necessary for improved performance. It covers the creation and promotion of operators to keep them current with the appropriate technology. If the agency is unable to determine the technical accounting aspects that are crucial and required for the growth of operators' knowledge and skill. It will make accounting management less effective and result in the agency's completion date being delayed. The researcher is interested in researching the causal factor model of accounting technology affecting the performance of educational institutions under the Office of the Commission, Vocational Education in Thailand in order to provide agencies with the necessary factors in the use of accounting technology that can improve the quality of financial reports and increase operating results.

Objectives

To study the causal factor model of accounting technology affecting the performance of educational institutions under the Office of the Commission, Vocational Education in Thailand.

Literature Review

Research on the causal factor model of accounting technology affecting the performance of educational institutions under the Office of the Board Vocational Education in Thailand. The researcher reviews the literature and related theories by applying the representative theory of Jensen and Meckling (1976, pp. 305-360) to explain the causal linkage of accounting technology. It included the quality of financial reports and results of operations to develop this research conceptual framework. Agent theory describes the relationship between two parties, namely the executive of an agency called the principal. The other party who performs duties assigned to various functions by the agency's management is the operator, known as the representative, who is responsible for the performance reports. It includes a performance report for management to use in decision-making. In this research, agent theory describes the behavior of the executives of the departments tasked with accounting practitioners with the policy to apply technology to work in order to achieve the quality of financial reports. It obtains accounting information that can be used in planning operations to achieve good operating results for the organization. Assigning tasks to duties leads to distrust of the agent's performance as to whether or not their potential is being used to their fullest potential. The agency has promoted the use of accounting technology in the work to help the operators have the tools to perform the work to be more convenient, faster, and more accurate in the work. Management expects workers to work to their fullest potential. It provides high quality financial reporting and results in better performance. At the same time, management has applied accounting technology to its work as a tool to control representative operations to their full potential, to work hard and to motivate operators. It has developed more knowledge and competence in the work so that the main stakeholders of the agency have more trust in doing the job. If the practitioner performs to their full potential, the agency will have quality financial reporting and better performance. Besides, the researcher has developed a research conceptual framework from representative theory. In this study, the researchers reviewed the literature related to accounting technology, financial reporting quality and performance. The details are as follows.

Accounting Technology

Accounting technology refers to the ability to develop skills, abilities and plan for the best use of accounting technology in the performance of work. Accounting technology is a combination of computer software and hardware that incorporates accounting transactions, accounting processes, processing and corporate financial reporting (Olufemi, Festus and Adekunle, 2021, pp. 101-110), the accounting technology workflow contains computer software components that are essential in gen-

erating high-quality accounting data. It can be reported to the data user to make an immediate decision from the processing of accounting data whenever the data is needed. The use of accounting technology in the work must consider the selection of software suitable for the environment and the size of the organization. If the selection is inconsistent with the context of the agency, the use of accounting technology will be ineffective. Although the process of accounting technology is developed based on generally accepted accounting principles. It has an automated processing system and accounting information is reported according to the same principles, but the complexity of work and the difficulty of using accounting technology will vary according to the level of complexity of the correct accounting software. developed If it is very complex, the software is suitable for a large organization, and if it is less complex it is suitable for use in a smaller organization (Thottoli, 2021, pp. 2-14). Such accounting technologies, such as sophisticated software, process information at high speed and accuracy. In addition, accounting technology is also important in the representation of factual information from the system of safety and internal control system structure in the process of technology work. The automatic data processing of accounting technologies and the presence of a system of verification and approval at each stage will increase the efficiency and reliability of the information obtained from the system (Intuit, 2020, pp. 1-26).

The use of accounting technology in the work can improve the quality of financial reporting and results of operations. Practitioners need to be encouraged to understand and recognize the importance of using technology to assist in accounting and how it is useful to make practitioners aware of digital technology. It has adapted to keep up with technology, has perceived ease of use, Understanding the techniques of using technology to help report data via electronic and planning work with technology to complete all systems. The agency promotes the use of accounting technology and has established guidelines on accounting technology in a step-by-step manner. It will provide quality accounting information that is useful to users of financial information to make decisions by using accounting technology as a decision-making aid (Oladejo, Yinus and Aina-David, 2020, pp. 13-21)

In addition, agencies that have developed accounting technology systems in their work will increase the quality of financial reports. But if an agency does not use technology systems to operate and continues to use the system, manual work will result in lower quality of financial reporting. various departments Therefore, technology is used to improve the quality of financial reports by using information technology as part of the digital transformation of the way we operate. For example, using paperless or digital documents to record accounting reports and reporting accounting information through the entire Internet to improve financial reporting and performance (Wiralestari, Friyani and Hernando, 2020, pp. 214-220). The use of accounting technology to assist in the collection of accounting information, processing, storing and transmitting information can increase the quality of finan-

cial reporting. (Abdelraheem, et al., 2021, pp. 191-196)

In addition, having digital accounting capabilities can enable an agency to increase its performance and gain the trust of its stakeholders and its reliability. Information obtained from the use of accounting technology that has a working system that complies with the rules, regulations, standards involved in the operation and that the agency can create new results more quickly. It will be able to present information as soon as the user needs it. (Phornlaphatrachakorn and Na Kalasindhu, 2021, pp. 409-419) Entities that promote efficiency and efficiency improvement through innovation in both accounting and management technology will improve operational efficiency and effectiveness (Rajiani and Norain, 2019, pp. 309-321). Planning in accounting management with accounting technology will result in the quality of financial reports. The increase in performance reflects the cost-effective use of resources in the department and the maximum benefit in terms of budget utilization. Appropriate allocation of human resources and other resources sufficient to carry out activities or projects (Hayat, et al., 2020, pp. 158-172).

Financial Reporting Quality

Financial reporting quality refers to the qualitative characteristics that provide information that is understandable, reliable, complete, relevant to decision-making, and timely for the decision-making use of users of financial reports. Financial reporting quality is the ability to provide accurate and objective accounting information that reflects the operating efficiency and financial position of an entity that can meet the needs of stakeholders in making decisions (Seiyaibo and Okoye, 2020, pp. 59-72). In determining the quality of financial reports, the first part considers the provision of information that is in line with the needs of the users of the information that will be used in decision-making. The second part is based on the information in the financial report that the content the credibility of the information can give stakeholders or outsiders trust and confidence in the information received. That information can reflect the actual results of that agency. It demonstrates a good management system where resources are utilized for effective management and financial reporting in order to achieve better corporate performance (Farouk, Magaji and Egga, 2019, pp. 42-57). Elements of financial reporting quality include decision-making relevance, fair representation, and understanding. It can use the data to make comparisons. and is timely for use. The financial report quality component is a factor that contributes to the good performance of the organization and contributes to the organization's growth (Seiyaibo and Okoye, 2020, pp. 59-72).

Nowadays, the implementation of accounting technology in accounting has played an important role in making the presentation of information timelier through the processing of automation. Users of accounting information can be used to make decisions, forecast, plan operations more efficiently. It is considered as a factor used to improve the quality of financial reports so that it can present high quality and useful information to users and be able to express liquidity and operational risks

through the information presented. Acquisition of accounting information from accounting technology is mainly information obtained by automated processing, which allows for faster information for analysis and reduces errors in the use of information in decision-making. Accounting information reported digitally or on the Internet will benefit more information users who can retrieve it anytime, anywhere. Having enough information for decision-making will enable agencies to use that information for better planning, implementation, strategy or policies, and better performance. (Sohail and Aziz, 2019, pp. 468-480)

Performance

Performance refers to operational efficiency that reflects effective management and financial management. It can control the management and work to achieve the objectives within the set deadlines until the satisfaction of all stakeholders. The performance is a reflection of the agency's ability to report accounting information that is useful to users of accounting information both within and outside the unit due to efficient financial management and management. It can control the management and operations to achieve the objectives within the set deadlines until the satisfaction of all stakeholders. The use of accounting technology to create accounting information that is fast, accurate, complete, reliable, and timely according to the needs of users, the information that will be used for analysis, planning, and decision-making in activities. or make effective decisions on projects (Eugster and Wagner, 2020, pp. 1-66). Selecting the right technology that works with the operating environment of each department will maximize the use of technology to help the job and enable operators to accept change and adapt to keep up. technology is always For an organization to have a good performance today, it is necessary to rely on accounting technology to help obtain information that can be used for data analysis to plan the operation accurately and completely meet the desired goals. It can clearly set out guidelines for operators to use that can reflect the good governance of the agency. It utilizes various resources for efficient management and quality financial reporting that makes planning efficient. It will achieve the objectives set by the agency more quickly (Dashtbayaz, Hedayatipour and Molavi, 2018, pp. 13-30). It will produce good financial reporting quality and also enable the agency to satisfy all departments in the agency's management. It reflects the performance that is responsible to society, the environment and all stakeholders. It reflects the good governance of the agency (Hayat, et al., 2020, pp. 158-172).

In addition, the results reflect the transparency of the agency's operations. It implies that the operators in each activity have the ability to perform their duties in accordance with the relevant regulations and standards so that stakeholders can trust the information obtained. It will build trust in the operation of the agency for higher performance. It is an opportunity for the agency to expand and develop its work processes. and improve the quality of life of the workers in the agency better. Good performance indicates increased asset availability, better operating liquidity and improved debt service capacity (Nguyen, et al.,

2021, pp. 303-314) Its performance reflects the availability of financial reports that can build an agency's credibility and reputation for transparency in providing information to external parties and stakeholders. Having a long-term agency strategy that allows the agency to be entrusted with reliable financial information. It can also give the organization a good image in the administration. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with relevant standards also gives the ability to manage operations with transparency and honesty. It has high-quality financial statements that can be used as a tool to provide information about the operations of the agency under strict technological oversight. It also helps reduce employee turnover. It will create profitability and quality output. It has new innovations in its work. and enable the organization to survive continually in ever-changing situations (Siepel and Dejardin, 2020, pp. 5-6).

From the literature review related to the causal factor model of accounting technology affecting the performance of educational institutions under the Office of the Commission, Vocational Education in Thailand, it is a model that illustrates the causal factors between the use of accounting technology (ATC) and financial reporting quality (FRQ) and performance (PER). Therefore, the researcher has created a conceptual framework for the research details as shown in Figure 1.

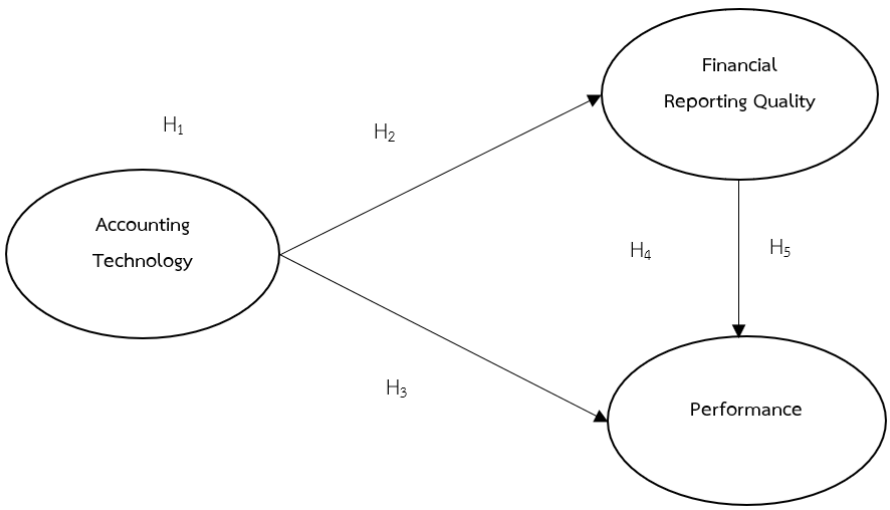

Figure 1 Research Framework

Research Hypothesis

Reviewing the past literature and the causal factor model framework of accounting technology affecting the quality of financial reports, the researcher made the following hypotheses:

H1: The causal factor model of accounting technology affecting the performance of educational institutions under the Office of Vocational Education Commission in Thailand is consistent with the empirical data.

H2: Accounting technology has a direct influence on the quality of financial reports.

H3: Accounting technology has a direct influence on performance.

H4: The quality of financial reports has a direct influence on performance.

H5: Accounting technology has an indirect influence on performance through the quality of financial reports.

Methods

Population and sample

The population was 429 accounting personnel of educational institutions under the Office of Vocational Education Commission in Thailand, and the whole population was used as a sample group in this research (Office of the Vocational Education Commission, 2021, pp. 3-9). Educational institutions under the Office of Vocational Education Commission in Thailand are agencies that have the policy to measure performance in administration and financial management to control the administration. It works towards achieving objectives and assessing the agency's stakeholder satisfaction to create transparency. In this research, the researcher has determined the sufficiency of the sample be suitable for use in the structural equation model analysis according to the criteria 20 times of the 13 observation variables. A sufficient number of samples for data analysis must be at least 260 people. The population and sample in this study of 429 were sufficient to be used in structural equation analysis (Hair, et al., 2010, pp. 776-779). The researcher collected the data by submitting a questionnaire to the sample via Google Form for 60 days. The respondents received a total of 300 responses. It was an all-complete questionnaire or a response rate of 69.93 percent. Over 20 hundred is considered an acceptable response rate (Aaker, Kumar and Day, 2001, pp. 745-751).

Research instrument

The researcher used questionnaires to collect data to analyze the data in the structural equation. The questionnaire consisted of 4 parts as follows:

Part 1: General information of the respondents. The questionnaire is a checklist. It consists of 4 questions covering information about gender, current position, length of service and educational background. Part 2: Accounting Technology (ATC) opinions are measured on the ability to develop skills, abilities, and plan for the best use of accounting technology in your practice. It is an external variable with three questions: Accounting Program Skills (X1), Ability to Present Financial Statements Electronically (X2), and Accounting Technology Resource Planning (X3). Part 3: Financial Reporting Quality (FRQ) opinions. It measures qualitative characteristics that provide understandable, trustworthy, complete decision-making and timely information to be used in decision-making. of the user's financial reports. It is an intrinsic variable with 5 questions based on comprehension (Y1), reliability (Y2), completeness (Y3), relevance to decision making (Y4) and timeliness (Y5). Part 4: Performance Opinion Performance (PER) is a measure of operational efficiency that reflects efficient management and financial management. It can control the management and work to achieve the objectives within the time set until the satisfaction of all stakeholders, which is an internal variable. There were five questions to measure financial performance (Y6), management efficiency (Y7), ability to control management (Y8), ability to achieve objectives (Y9), and employee satisfaction. Have interest (Y10) The questionnaire in Part 2-4 was a 5-level Likert Ratio Scale.

Research instrument's creation

The researcher brought the questionnaire to 5 experts to check the content validity

by IOC technique with a value between 0.80-1.0. Then the confidence and validity test was done by finding the power of discriminating each item. (Discrimination Power) with Item-total Correlation Technique. Accounting technology, financial reporting quality and operating results have a power rating (r) between 0.826-0.920. The obtained values were greater than 0.40 (Nunnally, 1978) and the instrument's reliability was determined using the Alpha Coefficient according to Cronbach's method The alpha coefficient is between 0.951-0.975, which is greater than 0.70 (Nunnally and Bernstein, 1994, pp. 284-292). The researcher examined the consistency by using factor analysis from Factor Loading values in Table 1 and Table 2.

The sufficiency level analysis of the structural validity of the three variables ranged from 0.628-0.905. The t-value of the Factor Loading was statistically significant at the 0.05 level. It is considered structurally straight (Chow and Chan, 2008, pp. 458-465) and has an index used to measure the reliability of the Composite Reliability (CR) scale. The Average Variance Extracted (AVE) index measures how far external latent variables describe or reflect their image to their blog metrics (Hair, et al., 2010, pp. 766-779). From the first table, the factor loading is greater than 0.40, indicating which category of gauge is consistent, then calculate the CR value, which is between 0.936-0.957, which exceeds 0.70. It represents the adequacy of the accuracy, consistency and reliability of the measuring instruments. (Fornell and Larcker, 1981, pp. 39-50; Hair, et al., 2010, pp. 776-779)

The researcher then determined from the cross correlation between the structures in Table 2, it can be seen that the diagonal component, which is the square root of the AVE value for each structure, was higher than the cross correlation between that structure and the other. other It has been shown to have sufficient discriminative validity (Fornell and Larcker, 1981, pp. 39-50). The AVE value was calculated to compare the variance frame with the measurement uncertainty between 0.841-0.862, which is greater than 0.5. It shows that the measure has a sufficient degree of conformity, shows that there is sufficient discriminative validity. It reflects the subject's discriminant accuracy, that is, the metrics of each constructor are good at measuring its own category of stories well and not crossing over other categories as well. (Barclay, Higgins and Thompson, 1995, pp. 285-309)

Table 1 Summary of Structural Model

Variables	Items	Standardized Estimates	T-Value	Loading	CR	AVE
Accounting Technology (ATC)	X1	0.770	15.090	0.770	0.943	0.849
	X2	0.905	18.877	0.905	-	-
	X3	0.840	16.971	0.840	-	-
Financial Reporting Quality (FRQ)	Y1	0.640	N/A	0.640	0.936	0.841
	Y2	0.703	9.958	0.703	-	-
	Y3	0.791	10.828	0.791	-	-

Variables	Items	Standardized Estimates	T-Value	Loading	CR	AVE
Financial Reporting Quality (FRQ)	Y4	0.730	10.244	0.730	-	-
	Y5	0.766	10.601	0.766	-	-
Performance (PER)	Y6	0.628	N/A	0.628	0.957	0.862
	Y7	0.869	11.725	0.869	-	-
	Y8	0.804	11.167	0.804	-	-
	Y9	0.751	10.637	0.751	-	-
	Y10	0.790	11.030	0.790	-	-

Table 2 Mean, Standard Deviation, and discriminant validity of Variables Test

Variables	PER	FRQ	ATC	VIF
PER	0.921	-	-	
FRQ	0.290*	0.917	-	1.042
ATC	0.372*	0.233*	0.928	1.028
Mean	4.088	4.105	4.181	
S.D.	0.733	0.750	0.856	

Note: * It was statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Results

The results of data analysis of respondents of account administrators of educational institutes under the Office of Vocational Education Commission in Thailand found that most of them were 42.00 percent female, account executive 35.90% more than 5 years of work experience 62.50% and a bachelor's degree in accounting 41.72%

Measuring the overall suitability of structural equations

The researchers analyzed the coherence of the model with the empirical data. The results showed that χ^2= 76.020, p-value = 0.109, df = 62 (χ^2/df =1.226), RMSEA = 0.027, GFI = 0.962, AGFI = 0.954, NFI = 0.973, NNFI = 0.992, IFI = 0.994, CFI = 0.994, RFI = 0.966, SRMR = 0.037, CN =337.896 Considering the results of the coherence analysis of the model, it was found that the qui square was not statistically significant. χ^2/df is less than 2 values RMSEA is less than 0.05 value. GFI,AGFI, NFI, NNFI, IFI and CFI are above 0.95 A CN value greater than 200 concluded that the hypothetical model was consistent with the empirical data. When the RFI was greater than 0.95 and the SRMR was less than 0.05, the theoretical model was consistent with the empirical data (Schumacker and Lomax, 2010, pp. 1-20). The results of the analysis indicated that all models were consistent with the empirical data. When looking at the R^2 values for financial reporting quality and performance, they are 0.772 and 0.833. It reflects the structural equation, the variance of the intrinsic variables is described with variances of the independent variables of 77.2% and 83.3 percent, respectively. It was concluded that the causal factor model of

accounting technology affecting the performance of educational institutions under the Office of Vocational Education Commission in Thailand is consistent with the empirical data. It accepts hypothesis 1 and the details as shown in Table 3.

Causal factor test

From testing the causal factor model of accounting technology affecting the performance of educational institutions under the Office of the Vocational Education Commission in Thailand, the results showed that accounting technology (ATC) has a direct influence on financial reporting quality (FRQ) (ß = 0.372, t-value = 5.364, $p < 0.05$) Therefore, the assumption 2 is accepted that accounting technology (ATC) has a direct influence on the operating results. (PER) (ß = 0.145, t-value = 2.099, $p < 0.05$) Therefore, the assumption 3 is accepted as the financial reporting quality (FRQ) has a direct influence on the operating results. (PER) (ß = 0.236, t-value = 3.198, $p < 0.05$) Therefore, the assumption 4 is accepted that accounting technology (ATC) has an indirect influence on performance (PER) through financial reporting quality (FRQ) (ß = 0.088, t-value = 2.878, $p < 0.05$) Therefore, hypothesis 5 is accepted. From the test, all the assumptions can be accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that the model-based hypothesis test can accept all hypotheses. The details are shown in Figure 2 and Table 4.

Table 3 Analytical values of model coherence with empirical data

Index	Criteria	Value	Consideration
χ^2	-	76.020	-
Df	-	62	-
χ^2/df	χ^2/df<2	1.226	Passed
P	p≥0.05	0.108	Passed
RMSEA	RMSEA<0.05	0.027	Passed
GFI	GFI≥0.95	0.962	Passed
AGFI	AGFI≥0.95	0.954	Passed
NFI	NFI>0.95	0.973	Passed
NNFI	NNFI>0.95	0.992	Passed
IFI	IFI>0.95	0.994	Passed
CFI	CFI≥0.95	0.994	Passed
RFI	RFI>0.95	0.966	Passed
SRMR	SRMR<0.05	0.037	Passed
CN	CN>200	337.896	Passed

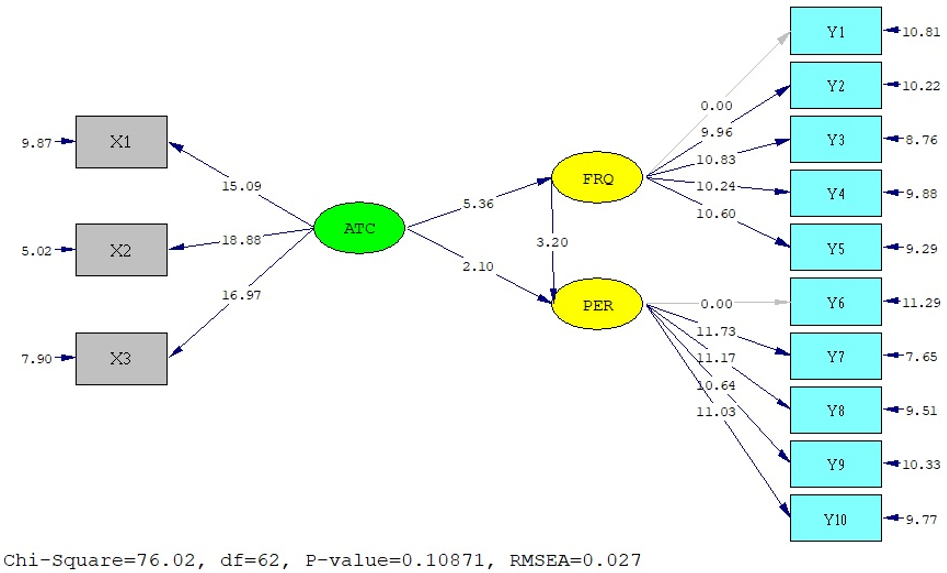

Figure 2 T-values from path analysis results

Table 4 Analysis of the influence of the causal factor model of accounting technology affecting the performance of educational institutions under the Office of the Commission, Vocational Education in Thailand

Output variable	FRQ			PER		
Independent variable	TE	IE	DE	TE	IE	DE
FRQ	-	-	-	0.236*	-	0.236*
				(0.074)		(0.074)
ATC	0.372*	-	0.372*	0.233*	0.088*	0.145*
	(0.069)	-	(0.069)	(0.066)	(0.031)	(0.069)

Note: * It was statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Conclusion and Discussion

The results were consistent with the empirical data based on the assumptions set from the analysis considering the coherence of the model with the empirical data. It has the following conformance values: (χ^2= 76.020, p-value = 0.109, df = 62 (χ^2/df =1.226), RMSEA = 0.027, GFI = 0.962, AGFI = 0.954, NFI = 0.973, NNFI = 0.992, IFI = 0.994, CFI = 0.994, RFI = 0.966, SRMR = 0.037, CN =337.896) The intrinsic variables were described with variances of the independent variables of 77.2% and 83.3%. The results indicated that the causal factor model of accounting technology affecting the performance of educational institutions under the Office of Vocational Education Commission in Thailand was consistent with the empirical data. It is consistent with the representative theory of Jensen and Meckling (1976, pp. 305-360), which describes events in which management has applied accounting technology factors to the quality of financial reports and results of operations. Accounting technology is a tool to motivate practitioners to focus and develop skills, knowledge, and operational abilities.

The results also showed that accounting technology had a direct influence on the quality of financial reports. Nowadays, digital literacy is an important factor in choosing accounting technology that is appropriate for the context of the organization. It will provide the accounting practice of any agency with the tools to help ensure the quality of financial reports. Information users can use and make effective decisions. It is consistent with the research of Olufemi, Festus and Adekunle (2021, pp. 101-110) finding that accounting technology is a tool that can enable the collection of accounting transactions, accounting processes, processing and financial reporting of The agency is more efficient. It can make the quality of financial reports that are useful to the stakeholders of the agency more meet the needs. The results also showed that accounting technology had a direct influence on performance. Use of accounting technology with automatic processing of accounting information. It can help make it easier for agencies to present their financial statements electronically as well as the information they get processed quickly. Organizations can use information to manage and plan the use of resources as well. Consistent with research by Wiralestari, Friyani and Hernando (2020, pp. 214-220), the use of technology in accounting reporting All accounting information is reported via the Internet as a factor to improve financial reporting and performance. It is consistent with the research of Phornlaphatrachakorn and Na Kalasindhu (2021, pp. 409-419) found that accounting technology can be a tool that can help create new work faster and present information as soon as the information user needs it.

The findings also suggest that the quality of financial reports has a direct influence on performance. Reporting of accounting information that is accurate, reliable, comparable, understandable and can be used in decision-making reflects good management in the unit. Operations can be carried out in accordance with relevant regulations or standards in every process. It is consistent with research by Seiyaibo and Okoye (2020, pp. 59-72), finding that the quality of financial reports that are relevant to decision-making, fair representation, comprehension, can be compared with data. compatible and timely for implementation The quality component of financial reports is a factor that contributes to the good performance of an organization. causing the growth of the agency to increase

The findings suggest that accounting technology has an indirect influence on performance through the quality of financial reports. The use of highly secure accounting technology and good internal control systems in accounting practice is a factor that reflects the quality of financial reporting and transparent management to the unit. work It can give the agency's stakeholders more confidence and trust in the agency's operations. It is consistent with the research by Thottoli (2021, pp. 2-14) on the use of accounting technology in an organization appropriate to the context. The existing agency environment will make the accounting management more efficient. It will result in better financial reporting quality and better performance. This is consistent with research

by Eugster and Wagner (2020, pp. 1-66), which found that performance is a reflection of the ability to use accounting technology to assist in accounting processes as a key factor today. It can make accounting information accurate and timely for use. It is the result of having the ability to report accounting information that is useful to users of accounting information both within and outside the organization accurately and in a timely manner according to the needs of information users. It is to be used for effective analysis, planning and decision-making.

Conclusion

The results of the study can be summarized as follows. Most of the respondents were female, the current position is an account executive with more than 5 years of work experience and a bachelor's degree in accounting. From the model consistency analysis, it was concluded that the model was consistent with the empirical data based on the hypothesis. The latent variables within the financial reporting quality were explained by variances of accounting technology independent variables of 77.20% and 83.30, respectively. In conclusion, the research results show that accounting technology is a factor that positively influences the quality of financial reports and results, both directly and indirectly.

Suggestion

Suggestions for applying the research results

1. The results of the research found that the model's coherence analysis with the empirical data was harmonious. It represents a review of the literature and the concepts involved in this context can be referred to other populations and samples.

2. The results of the research found that accounting technology is a causal factor that directly influences the quality of financial reports and results of operations. Therefore, agencies should pay more attention to promoting knowledge, skills and competence in accounting technology to relevant practitioners. It is for the operators to understand and adapt to the effective use of technology to assist in their work.

Suggestions for future research

1. The results of the research found that this research studied sample groups from educational institutions under the Office of the Vocational Education Commission in Thailand. Although the model analysis was consistent with the empirical data, to obtain data from other samples in order to verify the conformity of the model that if the sample group was changed, the model was consistent with the empirical data. Therefore, future research studies should change the sample group to be used to compare the coherence with this research to be consistent.

2. The results of the research found that endogenous latent variables are highly accountable for intrinsic variables, but there are still other factors that have not been studied in this research. Therefore, future research studies should explore other causal factors affecting the quality of financial reports and operating results.

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