

(72) (105) (39) (33)
(%68)
(%54)
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(2004)

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2009/6/4 2008/9/29

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.(Kabala ,2002)

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& Berry,)

(Parasuraman, 1988
"SERVQUAL"

-

.1

Information Technology

(Tangibleity) :
(Reliability)
(Empathy) (Responsiveness)
(Philip and Hazelt. 1997) (Assurance)

(Pivotal Attributes, Core Attributes, (P-C-P)
(Peripheral Attributes

(IT) (Information technology)

.2

Institute of Internal Auditors

(IIA 2003)

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2003

(IT)

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 Jones & (2006)
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 (Pendlbary, 2002)
 (2005)
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 (Attribute standards)
 Arens, et.) (Performance standards)
 .(al., 2006, p:772
 Attribute () -1
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% 94,8

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(Al Twaijiry, 2004)
 "An Evaluation of Performance of International
 Auditing In Arabian Gulf Region"

(Responsiveness) (Credibility)
 (Security) (Communication) (Gerrit & Ignace, 2004)
 (Empathy) (Assurance) "Contemporary Internal Auditing
 (Reliability) (Competence) Practices:(New) Roles and Influencing
 (Access) Variables. Evidence from Extended Case
 Studies"

" Auditing Computerized systems
 Audit "Automation" "An Investigation (Shaio, 2003)
 of Factors That Affect Internal Auditing
 Productivity In Taiwan: Auditing Policy and
 Technology Versus External Environment"

(Philip & Hazelt,1997)
 "The Measurement of Service Quality : A New
 P-C-P Attributes"

(Service) (Quality
 (Tangible) :

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 2006 (166) :
 (90))
 (76) ()
 (2006)
 :
 %50 :
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 (38) ()
 (105)
 (55) :
 (60))
 (80)
 (72) (8) ()
 (39) (33)
 (% 68.6)
 :
 (1)
 (%11.2) (%6.9)
 (%81.9)
 (%45.3)
 (%54.7)
 10 6 (%35)
 (%94.4)
 (%69.4)
 36 :
 (%24) (CPA)
 .(CFA)

:(1)

%6.9	5			1
%11.2	8			
%81.9	59			
%45.3	33			2
%54.7	39			
%16.6	12	5		3
%35	25	10-6		
%33.3	24	15-11		
%15.1	11	16		
%94.4	68			4
%5.6	4			
%69.4	50	36		5
%20.6	15	41-37		
%7	5	46-42		
%3	2	51-47		
-	-	52		
24%	17	CPA		6
%4	3	CMA		
%3	2	CFA		

(33) : :

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(parasuraman & others,
1988 Philip & Hazelt,1997)

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(2004) :

(2)) :

(32) : ()

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(55) (3) (2004)

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		2003	2005	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

:(2)

2-1		1
5-3		2
8-6		3
12-9		4
15-13		5
18-16		6
	:	7
20-19		
23-21		
26-24		
30-27		
33-31		

:(3)

37-34		1
41-38		2
55 46-42		3
50-47		4
54-51		5

(14)

(5)

()

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() : (4)

()			
0.8896		33-1	1
0.9085		55-34	2
0.9054		55-1	2-1

(Skewness) -5 (4)

: (0.9054)
:
:

parasuraman &) . (SPSS.10)

.(Philip & Hazelt,1997 others, 1988

:(Tangibility) • Descriptive Statistic) -1
(Measures

(Abilities of Employees) •

(Multiple Regression -2
Analysis)

:(Reliability) •
()

Person) -3
(Correlations

:(Responsiveness) •

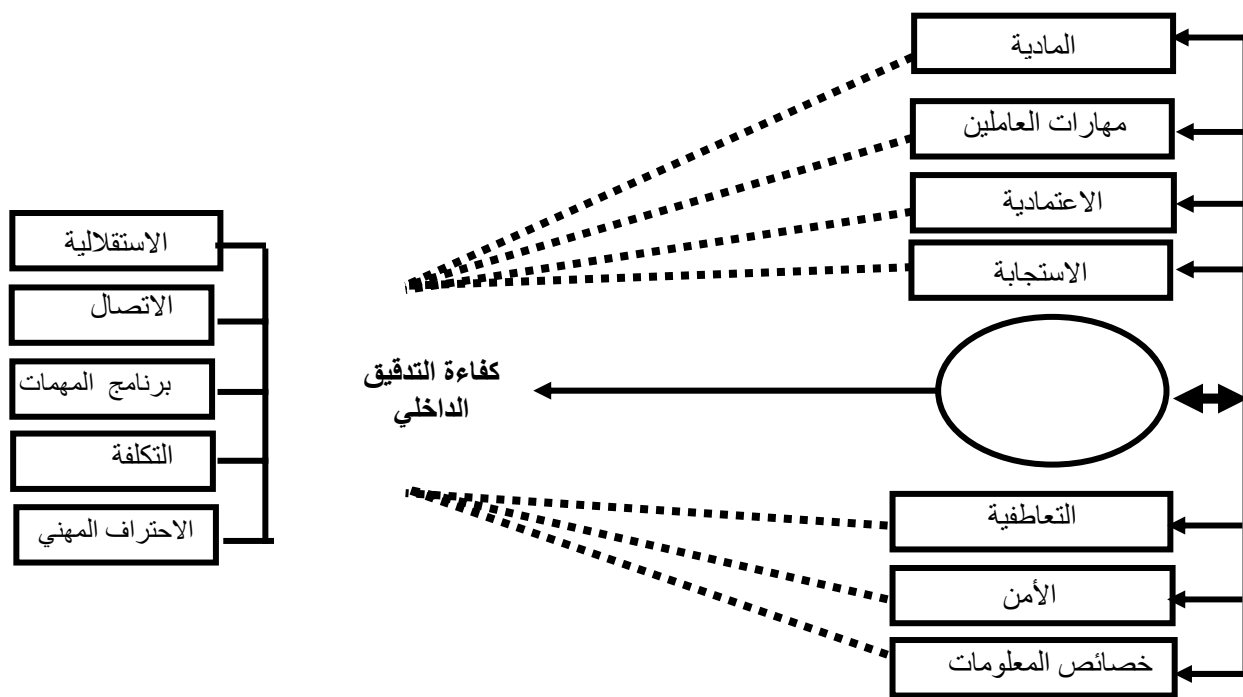
Variance) (VIF) -4
(Tolerance) (Inflation Factor

:(Empathy) •

:(Security) • .(Multicollinearity

-1
Information)
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-2
(2004)
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(1):



(3.67)

(3.85) :

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(5)

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			*		
	1	0.65	3.85		2-1
	4	0.68	3.68		5-3
	2	0.69	3.77		8-6
	5	0.64	3.67		12-9
	3	0.70	3.70		15-13
	6	0.81	3.61		18-16
	7	0.63	3.38		33-19
	-	0.59	3.67		33-1

*

2.49 2.49 3.49-2.5 3.5

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(3.76) (6)

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(3.91)

(3.57)

(6):

			*		
	3	0.68	3.72		37-34
	5	0.76	3.57		41-38
	4	0.65	3.69		55 46-42
	1	0.58	3.93		50-47
	2	0.61	3.91		54-51
	-	0.56	3.76		55-34

*

2.49

3.49-2.5

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:

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0.69

(

(7)

0.26

0.69

0.45

(0.63)

(0.05)

:(7)

*						
0.26	0.20	0.18	0.32	0.18	0.24	
0.56	0.40	0.45	0.64	0.43	0.47	
0.58	0.43	0.52	0.64	0.52	0.35	
0.69	0.48	0.51	0.71	0.65	0.57	
0.51	0.47	0.40	0.57	0.41	0.36	
0.53	0.33	0.52	0.55	0.53	0.32	
0.47	0.26	0.34	0.51	0.46	0.42	
0.63	0.45	0.51	0.70	0.55	0.48	

($\alpha=0.05$)

*

(VIF)

:

(Tolerance)

(10)

(0.05)

)

(Normal Distribution)

(

(Skewness)

.(1)

)

(VIF)

.(

(4.21 -2.42)

10

(0.71 -0.24)

(Tolerance)

(0.05)

(Multicollinearity)

:

.(1)

(Skewness)

(Multicollinearity)

(8)

(Variance Inflation Factor)(VIF)

(Tolerance)

:(8)

Skewness	Tolerance	VIF	
0.44	0.40	3.48	
0.35	0.40	2.53	
0.29	0.71	2.42	
0.44	0.37	2.67	

Skewness	Tolerance	VIF	
0.26	0.36	2.77	
0.31	0.30	3.36	
0.33	0.24	4.21	

(%53.8)
 (%60.6) () (F) (9)
 .() (α ≥ 0.01)
 () (%37.3) (64 7)
 () (%28.4)
 .() (%38.2) (%54) ()
 ()

(Analysis Of variance) : (9)

*F	F			R ²		
0.00	10.75	1.70	11.92	0.54		
		0.16	10.15			
0.00	10.64	3.11	21.80	0.54		
		0.29	18.73			
0.00	14.05	2.60	18.22	0.61		
		0.19	11.86			
0.00	5.43	1.20	8.39	0.37		
		0.22	14.14			
0.00	3.62	1.07	7.46	0.28		
		0.29	18.83			
0.00	6.15	1.76	12.30	0.38		
		0.32	20.77			

*(0.01= α)

: (10)

:(10)

0.34	0.45	0.14	0.50	0.13	0.10	0.24	Beta	
2.08	2.62	1.03	3.49	0.81	0.65	1.56	T	
0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.42	0.52	0.12	T	
0.39	0.000	0.01	0.33	0.25	0.34	0.16	Beta	
2.15	0.000	0.07	4.54	2.85	3.65	1.11	T	
0.02	1.00	0.95	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.26	T	
0.03	0.29	0.12	0.36	0.52	0.13	0.11	Beta	
0.16	3.02	0.78	3.21	4.96	0.72	0.62	T	
0.88	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.54	T	
0.00	0.08	0.29	0.48	0.14	0.06	0.01	Beta	
0.00	0.39	2.22	4.33	0.69	0.34	0.04	T	
1.00	0.70	0.03	0.00	0.49	0.74	0.97	T	
0.23	0.03	0.08	0.47	0.06	0.22	0.13	Beta	
1.07	0.18	0.50	4.78	0.31	1.24	0.72	T	
0.29	0.85	0.62	0.00	0.76	0.22	0.47	T	

(2.08 2.62 3.49)

T

Beta

(0.00)

.(0.34 0.45 0.50)

(10)

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T

(0.31 0.42 0.52 0.12)

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 (10) .(0.29 0.36
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 T (10))
 (0.16 0.78 0.72 0.62)
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 - 1 T
 () (2.15 4.54 2.85 3.65)
 Beta (0.00)
 .(0.39 0.33 0.25 0.34)
 -2 (10)
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1.24 0.72) T (2.22 4.33)

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The Quality of Information Technology and Its Impact on the efficiency of Internal Auditing of Jordanian Industrial and Service Companies

Shaher Falah Al-Oroud and Talal Hamdan Shakar

ABSTRACT

The Study aimed at analyzing the impact of the quality of information technology on the efficiency of internal auditing at Jordanian of the industrial sector and companies of the service sector. To achieve the aim of the study, a questionnaire was developed and distributed to (105) auditors in both sectors, (72) questionnaires were collected, (33) from the industrial sector and (39) questionnaires from the services sector companies, both representing (68%) of the distributed questionnaires. The study used different statistical techniques as descriptive statistical tool (means and deviations) and the multiple regression analysis techniques to answer the questions of the study and test the hypotheses. The study concluded that the perception of internal auditors of the quality of information technology and the efficiency of internal auditing process were relatively high. Moreover, there was a statistically significant effect of the Independent Variable upon the Dependent Variable, explaining around 54% of effect of the (I.V) upon the (D.V). The explanatory power of the other dimensions ranges between 28% to 61%. This study recommends improving the characteristics of information as a dimension of the quality of information technology, and improving employees skills in the information technology sector in order to enable them to use modern technology.

KEYWORDS: Quality of Information Technology, Internal Auditing, Efficiency.