ABSTRACT
The purpose of this study is to ascertain whether a forensic accounting investigation has an effect in detecting fraud in Nigerian Deposit Money Bank. The objectives are of the study are to ascertain the effect of forensic accounting investigation on financial fraud in Nigerian Deposit Money Bank, and to determine whether forensic accounting investigation report can enhance court adjudication on financial fraud in Nigeria. This study adopted the cross-sectional survey design. The population of the study comprised the staff and management team of selected Deposit Money Bank and Chartered Accounting firms based in Owerri, Imo State. The purposive sampling technique was adopted as only people knowledgeable and experienced in the area under the study were selected. Hence, a sample of one hundred and thirty-five (135), the staff and management team of the banks and Chartered Accountant firms were purposively selected. The review of this paper shows that forensic accounting investigation has a significant effect in detecting financial fraud in Nigerian Deposit Money Banks. Therefore, the results strongly support the use and application of forensic accounting investigation towards detecting financial fraud in Nigeria.

Keywords: fraud, forensic accounting, financial crimes
The detection and prevention of fraud may be effectively achieved with adequate application of forensic accounting. Forensic accounting have been described by Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE) as the use of professional accounting skills in matters involving potential or actual civil or criminal litigation, including, but not limited to, generally acceptable accounting and audit principles; the determination of lost profits, income, assets, or damages; evaluation of internal controls; fraud; and any other matter involving accounting expertise in the legal system. Forensic accounting also called investigative accounting involves the application of accounting concepts and auditing techniques in resolving legal matters.

Forensic accounting is focused, therefore, upon the evidence of economic transactions and reporting as contained within an accounting system within an accounting system, and the legal framework which allows such evidence to be suitable to the purpose(s) of establishing accountability and/or valuation (Okoye, 2017).

The growing demand for forensic accounting is a known characteristic of most companies in the world. Forensic accounting arises from the effect and cause of fraud and technical error made by human. Forensic accounting is quite new in Nigeria as companies have realized that the service of a forensic accountant is needed as fraud cases have substantially increased in number. Forensic accounting is the application of financial skills and investigative mentality to unsettled issues, conducted within the context of the rules of evidence (Arokiasamy and Cristal, 2009).

The mounting list of fraud in Nigeria has also stirred the attention of the government to set agencies such as the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) Act of 2004 and Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) Act of 2000 to investigate the occurrences of financial fraud. Despite the effort, the prevalence of financial fraud is yet at the increases (Popoola, Che-Ahmad, Samsudin, Salleh, & Babatunde, 2016). For example, a former Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Governor Sanusi Lamido Sanusi in 2013 pointed out that there was a fraud of USD20 billion under Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) from oil sales proceeds to the state (Premium Times May 14, 2015). For this case, the PwC Nigeria was assigned to conduct the review on behalf of the Federal Government and their report indicates that there were mismanagements of 294. 5 billion Naira (USD965 million) among the management. Various authorities have discussed the issues concerning the frequency of financial fraud and its negative consequences to the Nigeria economy. For examples, World Bank report (2011) revealed that causes of fraud has resulted to the Nigerian banking failures and cost the government to lose around 1.5 to 2 trillion Naira (USD4.9 billion to USD6.6 billion) respectively.

**Statement of the Problem**

The issue of fraud is not isolated to the Nigerian business environment based on the evidence from Ernst and Young (EY) global fraud survey (2016). It identified Nigeria as victims of fraud in corporate investments and ranked 4th most fraudulent country in business practice. However, a report from the SEC Nigeria (2017) shows alarm over fraud occurrence in the Nigerian capital market. For example, the SEC investigation into Oando Nigeria Plc fraud scandals blamed PwC the firm external auditor for failure to report false financial reports from 2013 to 2014 (Vanguard News December 4, 2017). This caused many of the shareholders of the company demand for a comprehensive investigation into the affairs of the firm financial irregularities from the SEC. At present, the matter was still under investigation by various authorities such as the EFCC, ICPC and SEC demand for full scrutiny into the matter.

Many studies in Nigeria have shown much concern about the increasingly incidence of fraudulent activities and forensic accounting service in detecting financial fraud (Enofe, Okpako, & Atube, 2013; Eliezer & Emmanuel, 2015; Efosa & Kingsley, 2016). However, forensic accounting investigation has a limited focus as a specialization in Nigeria. The gap identified by this present study is the failure of traditional accounting to combat the occurrence of fraud and other financial crimes in the Nigerian banking industry. Hence, this study examined the effect of forensic accounting investigation in detecting financial fraud in Nigerian Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) using logistic regression analysis and with particular focus on DMBs, accounting firms and the Owerri zonal branch of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) all in Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria.
Objectives of the Study
The main objective of this study is to ascertain whether a forensic accounting investigation has an effect in detecting fraud in Nigerian Deposit Money Bank. Hence, from the study’s main objective, the following specific objectives are addressed:
(i) To ascertain the effect of forensic accounting investigation on financial fraud in Nigerian Deposit Money Bank.
(ii) To determine whether forensic accounting investigation report can enhance court adjudication on financial fraud in Nigeria.

Research Questions
(i) What is the effect of forensic accounting investigation on financial fraud in Nigerian Deposit Money Bank?
(ii) What is the effect of forensic accounting investigation report can enhance court adjudication on financial fraud in Nigeria?

1.1 Research Hypotheses
In order to achieve the set objectives, the following research hypotheses were tested in the course of the study;
Ho1: Forensic accounting investigation report can enhance court adjudication on financial fraud in Nigeria.
Ho1: Forensic accounting investigation report can enhance court adjudication on financial fraud in Nigeria.

1.2 Significance of the Study
The study will be useful to the stakeholders and regulatory bodies of the Nigerian Deposit Money Banks.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
2.1 Conceptual Framework
Forensic accounting is widely regarded as a specialty practice of accounting, auditing practice where investigative skills are used to analyze information that is suitable for use in a court of law. In support of this, Popoola et al. (2016) consider forensic accounting as a process of using accounting skills and knowledge to investigate fraud or misappropriation of fund and to analyze the financial information for use in legal proceedings. Another empirical evidence documented by Singleton and Singleton (2010) who consider forensic accounting as a form of comprehensive fraud investigation and analyzing anti-fraud control through an audit of accounting records in search of evidence of fraud. The authors further emphasized that forensic accounting investigation include writing a report to management or court of law to determine certain evidence and the forensic accountant should serve as an expert in a court. In most of the corporate organizations, forensic accounting investigation is widely believed as a mechanism that provides more comprehensive details information concerning financial fraud (Eliezer & Emmanuel, 2015; Efosa & Kingsley, 2016). This indicates that forensic accounting investigation deals with the application and use of accounting knowledge and skills to determine financial facts and evidence to legal problems.
In the same way, the view of Modogu and Anyaduba (2013) consider forensic accounting as the special investigation process through the utilization of accounting skills, auditing skills, and investigative skills to determine the extent of financial fraud in legal matters. The importance of forensic accounting should also consider as details form of investigating fraud and trying to determine why fraud has occurred (Crumbley, 2009). In view of that, the process by which forensic accounting to be conducted is through a forensic accountant. Therefore, a forensic accountant should be a professional accountant with certain knowledge, skills and capability requirement in fraud investigation. Investigation categorized forensic accountants as being trained, knowledgeable and experienced in the various process of fraud investigation procedure (Singleton & Singleton, 2010). Importantly, most of the previous scholars have acknowledged relevant in accounting knowledge and skills into forensic accounting investigation. For example, the studies of Pedneault, Silverstone, Rudewicz and Sheetz (2012) and Popoola et al. (2016) have emphasized that no fraud investigation should be undertaken without certain accounting knowledge, skills, experienced and
basic accounting principle. Forensic accounting investigation reflects the shifting of the scope, characteristics, traits and the skills of the forensic accountants (Popoola et al., 2016). This indicates that a forensic accounting investigation has put the accounting profession go beyond the traditional statutory audit.

Concept of Financial Fraud

Financial fraud has been variously described in literature but no one description suffices. Wikipedia dictionary describes fraud as crimes against property, involving the unlawful conversion of property belonging to another to one’s own. Williams (2005) incorporates corruptions to his description of financial crimes. Other components of fraud cited in Williams (2005) description include bribes, cronyism, nepotism, political donation, kickbacks, artificial pricing and frauds of all kinds. The array of components of financial crimes, some of which are highlighted above, is not exhaustive. Mahdi and Zhila (2008) defined fraud as the intentional misrepresentation, concealment or omission of the truth for the purpose of deception or manipulation to the financial detriment of an individual or an organization such as a bank, which also includes embezzlement, theft or any attempt to steal or unlawfully obtain or misuse the asset of the bank. Fraud can increase the operating cost of a bank because of the added cost of installing the necessary machinery for its provision, detection and protection of assets.

It was noted by Nwaze (2008) that fraud is perpetrated in many forms and usually has insiders (staff) and outsiders conniving together to successfully implement the act. The salient issues in EFCC Act (2004) definition include “violent, criminal and illicit activities committed with the objective of earning wealth illegally in a manner that violates existing legislation and these include any form of fraud, narcotic drug, trafficking, money laundering, embezzlement, bribery, looting and any form of corrupt malpractices and child labour, illegal oil bunkering and illegal mining, tax evasion, foreign exchange malpractice including counterfeiting currency, theft of intellectual property and piracy, open market abuse, dumping of toxic waste and prohibited goods, etc. This definition is all-embracing and conceivably includes financial crimes in corporate organization and those discussed by William, 2005 and Khan, 2005.

Karwai (2002) and Ajie and Ezi (2000) are of the view that financial fraud in organizations vary widely in nature, character and method of operation in general. According to Okoye and Gbegi (2013), fraud is a global problem and no nation is immune though developing nations and their states suffer the most. Fraud refers to an intentional act by one or more individuals among management, employees or third parties which results in a misrepresentation of financial statements (Adeniji, 2012). Ojaide (2000) opines that there is an alarming increase in the number of fraud and fraudulent activities in the country thereby calling for the forensic auditing services especially in the Nigerian banks.

Karwai (2002) reported that the identification of the causes of fraud is very difficult. He stated that modern day organizations’ frauds usually involve a complex web of conspiracy and deception that often mask the actual cause. Criminologists, just like their legal counterparts, have found it constantly challenging to define in its purest form and sample the constituents of fraud (Singleton, Singleton and Balogna, 2006). From a legal point of view, fraud situates itself as a generic term which embraces all multifarious means, which human ingenuity can devise, that are resorted to by one individual to get an advantage over another by false pretenses (Nigerian Criminal Code, 1990). Levanti (2001) argues that no definite and invariable rule can be laid down as a general proposition in defining fraud. The United States Association of Fraud Examiners (1999), in a rather conservative fashion, identifies fraud as the fraudulent conversion and obtaining of money or property by false pretenses: included are larcenies by Bailee and bad cheques. Also, Masango (1998) argues that fraud is the unlawful making, with intent to defraud, a misrepresentation which causes actual prejudice or which is potentially prejudicial to another. It identified essential elements as follows: unlawfulness, misrepresentation (which could be in the form of words, conduct, or failure to disclose); prejudice (which could either be actual or potential), and intention. What may be drawn as the common denominator for fraud is that the crime becomes into fruition where there is an element of misrepresentation.
Theoretical Framework
The theories adopted for this work are white collar crime theory, fraud diamond theory, fraud triangle theory and fraud scale theory. The purpose of adopting the aforementioned theories for this study is that they all captured the essence of the work.

White collar crime theory
White collar crime can be traced back to 1939. Sutherland (1949) as cited in Michael (2004) happened to be the first to formulate the term. Sutherland originally presented his theory in an address to the American Sociological Society in an attempt to study two fields, crime and high society which had no previous empirical correlation. He defined his idea as crime committed by a person respectable and of high social status in the course of his occupation. He noted that in his time, less than two percent of the persons committed to prison in a year belong to the upper class. His goal was to prove a relation between money, social status and the likelihood of going to jail for a white-collar crime, compared to more visible, typical crimes, although, the percentage is a bit higher today. Hence, because of the status of those who engaged in these atrocities, the service of a trained and experienced investigator like the forensic auditor is required to forestall the occurrence of such fraud.

Fraud diamond theory
Wolf and Hermanson (2004) introduced the fraud diamond model where they presented another view of the factors to fraud. The model adds fourth variable “capabilities” to the three factor theory of fraud triangle. Wolf and Hermanson believed many frauds would not have occurred without the right person with right capabilities implementing the details of the fraud. They also suggested four observation traits for committing fraud:

i. Authoritative position in the organization.
ii. Capacity to understand and exploit the organization’s systems of accounting and internal control
iii. Confidence that they will not be detected, or if caught, they will get out of it easily.
iv. Capability to deal with the stress created within and otherwise good person when he or she commits bad act.

With the additional element presented in the fraud diamond theory affecting individuals’ decision to commit fraud, the organization and auditors need to better understand employees’ individual traits and abilities in order to assess the risk of fraudulent behaviors. In addition, better systems of checks and balances should be implemented and monitored to proactively minimize risks and losses as a result of fraudulent activities in the workplace. Hence, because of the capability of those who engaged in fraud and other form of atrocities, the service of a trained and experienced investigator like the forensic accountant is required to forestall the occurrence of such fraud.

Fraud triangle theory
The theory identifies the key elements that lead perpetrators to commit fraud in any organization. According to Dorminey, Fleming, Kranacher, and Riley (2010), the origin of the theory dates to the works of Sutherland, who coined the term white collar crime, and Cressey, one of Sutherland's former students. Cressey focused his research on the circumstances that lead individuals to engage in fraudulent and unethical activity; the research later became known as the fraud triangle theory. The fraud triangle theory consists of three elements that are necessary for theft or fraud to occur: (a) perceived pressure, (b) opportunity, and (c) rationalization. Albrecht, Hill, and Albrecht (2006) compared this theory to a fire, using the simple explanation that three elements are necessary for a fire to occur: (a) oxygen, (b) fuel, and (c) heat. Like fire, fraud is unlikely to exist in the absence of the three elements mentioned in the fraud triangle theory, and the severity of fraud depends on the strength of each element. In other words, for an individual to make any unethical decisions, perceived pressure, an opportunity, and a way to rationalize the behaviors must exist. Hence, to forestall the occurrence of such fraud, the service of a trained and experienced investigator like the forensic auditor is highly required.

Fraud Scale Theory
The fraud scale theory was developed by Albrecht, Howe, and Romney (1984) as an alternative to the fraud triangle model. The fraud scale is very similar to the fraud triangle; however, the fraud scale uses an element called “personal integrity” instead of rationalization. This personal integrity element is associated
with each individual’s personal code of ethical behavior. Albrecht et al. (1984) also argued that, unlike rationalization in the fraud triangle theory, personal integrity can be observed in both an individual’s decisions and the decision-making process, which can help in assessing integrity and determining the likelihood that an individual will commit fraud. Experts agree that fraud and other unethical behaviors often occur due to an individual’s lack of personal integrity or other moral reasoning (Dorminey et al., 2010; Rae & Subramaniam, 2008). Hence, to forestall the occurrence of such fraud, the service of a trained and experienced investigator like the forensic auditor is highly required.

**Empirical Review**

The word fraud referred as a deliberate act by one or more individuals among employees, management, those charged with governance or third parties connecting the use of fraudulence act to obtain an unjust or unlawful benefit (ISA 240; NSA, 2013). According to CIMA (2009), and Suleiman et al. (2018), word fraud usually consists of actions such as partaking in stealing, collusion, and money laundering, dishonesty, bribery, and extortion, abuse of office, insider trading and misappropriation of the assets. Many of the previous studies recognized that fraud can be reduced through the influence of forensic accounting investigation (Enofe, Okpako, & Atube, 2013; Eliezer & Emmanuel, 2015; Efosa & Kingsley, 2016). Furthermore, according to the American Institutes of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) (2014), forensic accounting investigations considerably provide the following objectives.

- Evaluating the risk of fraud and other illegal acts
- Assessing the adequacy of the internal control systems
- Evaluating company codes of business ethics and conduct
- Substantive testing of transactions during an attest

The need for forensic accounting investigation is important and received many scholars attention. For examples, Efosa and Kingsley (2016) examine the impact of forensic accounting and fraud management in Nigeria. The study analyzed 29 quoted companies enlisted in the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE). The finding of the study indicates that forensic accounting has a significant effect on reducing financial fraud in corporate organizations. The finding of this study has a positive relationship with the result of Enofe et al. (2013) who also found forensic accounting has the impact of detecting fraud. Another work by Alabdullah, Alfadhl, Yahya and Rabi (2013) also investigate the role of forensic accounting in reducing financial fraud in Iraq. Using correlation research design through administering questionnaires and interviews, the findings of the study revealed that the forensic accounting method is effective in the control of financial fraud cases. The study also indicates fraud is easy to be narrowed and detected using forensic accounting service. The study further shows the need for forensic accounting investigation as a result of widespread of false accounting information, Weakness in traditional accounting and auditing which limited fraud detection and lack of professional institutions to provide forensic accounting consultation.

Another empirical study by Popoola et al. (2016) examines whether forensic accountants knowledge, skills and competence are basically required for fraud prevention and detection in Nigeria. The study use survey research design and 400 questionnaires distributed among two groups of respondents comprise forensic accountants and auditors in the office of the Auditor General of Federation and Accountant General of the Federation in Nigeria respectively. The findings of the study revealed that forensic accountants have a high level of knowledge, skills, and experience in fraud prevention and detection. The findings of the study highlight the impact and influence of forensic accounting service towards fraud prevention and detection in both public and private organization. In the same context, the study of Suleiman, Othman and Ahmi (2018) analyzed the expert perception on the impact of forensic accounting investigation techniques in mitigating corruption in Nigeria. Using in-depth interviews among 24 participants from anti-corruption bodies in Nigeria such as EFCC and ICPC the study finds forensic accounting investigation as more appropriate in fraud investigation and is suitable for use for court purposes.
Furthermore, a study by Nwaiwu and Aaron (2018) have also documented empirical evidence about the impact of a forensic accounting investigation. The authors found that forensic accounting is the best mechanism for fraud detection and prevention in an organization. Also, the findings of the study show that forensic accounting service improves the company overall performance. Additionally, Akhidime (2018) has also found that forensic accounting service produces appropriate outcomes in terms of fraud prevention and detection capability. The study indicates that forensic accounting provides a more desirable process in understanding fraud has occurred. These studies highlighted the needs of forensic accounting investigation towards uncovering fraud issues. Similarly, Mukherjee found widespread banking fraud in Indian corporate banking. The study indicates that fraud is a growing concern to the business organization. Furthermore, the study shows that the application of forensic accounting is a much-needed area in reducing and detecting corporate baking fraud and other related fraudulent activities in today’s business world.

Modugu and Anyaduba (2013) worked on “Forensic accounting and financial fraud in Nigeria: An empirical approach. The objective of the study was to examine forensic accounting and financial fraud in Nigeria. Specifically, the study examined if there is significant agreement amongst stakeholders on the effectiveness of forensic accounting in financial fraud control, financial reporting and internal control quality. The survey design was used in the study with a sample size of 143 consisting of accountants, management staffs, practicing auditors and shareholders. The simple random technique was utilized in selecting the sample size, while the binomial test was employed in the data analysis. The findings of the study indicated that there is significant agreement amongst stakeholders on the effectiveness of forensic accounting in fraud control, financial reporting and internal control quality. In line with the above findings, the study recommended that the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria, Association of National Accountants of Nigeria and the National Universities Commission should encourage formalization and specialization in the field of forensic accounting.

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study adopted the cross-sectional survey design. The design is considered appropriate for this study because of the fact that it will assist in the collection of detailed information on forensic accounting investigation and financial fraud in Nigerian Deposit Money Banks.

3.2 Population of the study


3.3 Sample size and Sampling technique

Hence, in order to have a sizeable number (sample) for this study, the purposive sampling technique was adopted as only people knowledgeable and experienced in the area under the study were selected. Hence, a sample of one hundred and thirty-five (135), the staff and management team of the banks and Chartered Accountant firms were purposively selected. The data was analyzed via logistic regression with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.0.

Logistic regression model

The central mathematical concept that underlies logistic regression is the Logit - the natural logarithm of an odds ratio (Chao-ying, Kuk lida and Gary 2002). It is basically used for dichotomous outcome variable.

The use of logistic regression model is considered relevant for this study because both the study’s dependent and independent variables are all qualitative in nature and are capable of being expressed in
binary form. However, for the purpose of this study the responses from the questionnaires administered were coded in binary form thus;
1: for both Strongly Agreed and Agreed (Significant)
0: for both strongly disagreed and disagreed (Not significant)

**Operationalization of the variables**
For estimation purpose, the logistic regression model is given as;
\[ L_i = \log P_i = Y_i \]
\[ 1 - P_i \]
Where;
\[ Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i \]
The logistic regression model for each of the study’s hypotheses was presented thus:
**Hypothesis one model;**
\[ Y = f(X) \quad (1) \]
\[ Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \epsilon \quad (2) \]
Where; \( Y = \) Dependent variable (Financial fraud)
\( X_1 = \) Independent variable (Forensic Audit)
\( \beta_0 = \) Intercept of regression
\( \beta_1 = \) Slope of the regression
\( \epsilon = \) Error term
**Hypothesis two model;**
\[ Y = f(X) \quad (1) \]
\[ Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \epsilon \quad (2) \]
Where; \( Y = \) Dependent variable (Court adjudication on financial fraud)
\( X_1 = \) Independent variable (Forensic Audit report)
\( \beta_0 = \) Intercept of regression
\( \beta_1 = \) Slope of the regression
\( \epsilon = \) Error term

**For hypothesis one:**
\( \beta_0, \beta_1 > 0 \) which means that as the activities of forensic accounting investigation increase the level of financial fraud is controlled. Hence, there is a positive relationship between forensic accounting investigation and financial fraud. Accept Ho (null hypothesis) if \( P > 0.05 \), reject if otherwise.

**For hypothesis two:**
\( \beta_0, \beta_1 > 0 \) which means that the availability of forensic accounting investigation report enhances court adjudication on financial fraud. Hence, there is a positive relationship between the availability of forensic accounting investigation report and the enhancement of court adjudication on financial fraud. Accept Ho (null hypothesis) if \( P > 0.05 \), reject if otherwise.

**PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA**
This chapter deals with the presentation and analysis of data. This involves the classification and tabulation of data contained in the questionnaire. Finally, calculations were made to provide answers to the questions concerned in the research.
A total of one hundred and thirty-five (135) questionnaires were administered for the purpose of this study while only one hundred and nineteen (119) representing 88% were fully completed and returned. The results of the pilot test conducted on the questionnaire can be shown thus;
Table 3.1: Reliability Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cronbach’s Alpha</th>
<th>No of items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.715</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher’s computation using SPSS 20.0

George and Mallery (2003) provided the following rules of thumb for the Cronbach alpha: > .9 is Excellent, > .8 is good, > .7 is Acceptable, > .6 is Questionable, > .5 is Poor, and < .5 is Unacceptable”. Hence, the Cronbach alpha of 71.5% for this study is acceptable and it means that the questionnaire designed for the research work is a good instrument for the study’s objectives.

Test of hypotheses

Hypothesis one
Ho: Forensic accounting investigation has no significant effect on financial fraud control in Nigerian Deposit Money Banks.
H1: Forensic accounting investigation has significant effect on financial fraud control in Nigerian Deposit Money Banks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent Variable Encoding</th>
<th>Internal value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not significant</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable in the equation</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>S.E</th>
<th>Wald</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Exp(B)</th>
<th>95% C.I. for EXP(B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1a Q11B Constant</td>
<td>2.843</td>
<td>.693</td>
<td>7.394</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.007</td>
<td>17.167</td>
<td>2.212/133.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Variable(s) entered on step 1: Q11B.

Using logistic regression to test the null hypothesis that forensic accounting investigation has no significant effect on financial fraud control in Nigerian Deposit Money Banks, we concluded that the logistic regression model was statistically significant, X2 (1) = 5.923, P < 0.05. The model’s pseudo R2 explained between 5.2% to 16.8% of the variation in financial fraud control and correctly classified 95.5% of the cases. The predictor is more likely to be significant 17.167 times than not. Hence, forensic accounting investigation is associated with financial fraud control in Nigerian Deposit Money Banks.

The estimated model affirmed the proposition (a priori expectation) of a positive relationship between the application of forensic accounting investigation and financial fraud control. This is indicated by the positive value (0.693) of the coefficient of forensic audit. The implication is that forensic accounting investigation has positive effect on fraud control; therefore, the more forensic accounting investigation is applied in the Nigerian banks, the better its efficiency in fraud control. Finally, since the regression P value (0.007) is less than 0.05, we rejected the null hypothesis and accepted the alternative hypothesis that forensic audit has significant effect on financial fraud control in Nigerian Deposit Money Banks. Hence, the finding agreed with the findings of Onodi et al (2015); Dada et al (2013); Enofe et al (2013); Osunwole et al (2015); Chi – chi and Ebimobowei (2012) and Modugu and Anyaduba (2013) to mention just a few. They all posit that forensic accounting has significant effect on organizations’ financial fraud control.
Hypothesis two
Ho: Forensic accounting investigation report has no significant effect on the enhancement of court adjudication on financial fraud in Nigeria.
H1: Forensic accounting investigation report has no significant effect on the enhancement of court adjudication on financial fraud in Nigeria.

Dependent Variable Encoding
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Value</th>
<th>Internal value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not significant</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Variable in the equation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B</th>
<th>S.E</th>
<th>Wald</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Exp(B)</th>
<th>95% C.I. for EXP(B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1a</td>
<td>Q7B</td>
<td>2.823</td>
<td>.759</td>
<td>13.826</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>16.833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td></td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.632</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Variable(s) entered on step 1: Q7B.

Interpretation
The logistic regression is employed to test the null hypothesis that forensic accounting investigation report cannot significantly enhance court adjudication on financial fraud in Nigeria. The model was statistically significant with $X^2 (1) = 12.853, P < 0.05$. The model’s R2 explained between 10.4% to 22.4% of variation in court decision on financial fraud and correctly classified 90.6% of the cases. The predictor is more likely to be significant 16.833 times than not. The model gave enough evidence to make informed decision that forensic audit report enhances court adjudication on financial fraud in Nigeria. The estimated model affirmed the proposition (a priori expectation) of a positive relationship between forensic audit report and the enhancement of court adjudication on financial fraud in Nigeria. This is indicated by the positive value (0.000) of the coefficient of forensic audit report. Finally, since the regression P value (0.000) is less than 0.05, we rejected the null hypothesis and accepted the alternative hypothesis that forensic audit report can significantly enhance court adjudication on financial fraud in Nigeria.

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION
The prevalent increases in financial fraud have affected many corporate organizations in the world. This stirred the need for forensic accounting investigation to uncover fraud and any other corporate financial irregularities. The review of this paper shows that forensic accounting investigation has a significant effect in detecting financial fraud in Nigerian Deposit Money Banks. Therefore, the results strongly support the use and application of forensic accounting investigation towards detecting financial fraud in Nigeria. In view of this, the paper suggests that the ICAN and ANAN as the professional accounting bodies should encourage specialization on forensic accounting service among the professional accountants as provided in the U.S. by incorporating the service of CFEs members to deliver forensic accounting services. The Universities and Polytechnics in Nigeria should include a forensic accounting course in their curriculum to educate the undergraduate for the development of forensic accounting education. This could possibly help to improve their skills and learning objectives about the forensic accounting investigation process. The government should also develop an interest to encourage forensic accounting specialization and awareness on the effect of fraud as this could allow strong monitoring of any fraudulent activities in both public and private organizations.

The implication of this study might awaken the regulators and professional accounting bodies towards encouraging specialization on forensic accounting service among the professional accountants as provided in most developed countries. The study may also serve as a basis of creating awareness amongst the accounting and auditing system management in Nigeria and other similar developing countries which
has similar financial reporting guideline. The adoption of a forensic accounting service will be significant and positively ensures the successful detection of fraud.

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