

2014

A Descriptive Comparison Of Two Sources Of Occupational Fraud Data

George L. Hunt
Stephen F Austin State University

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.sfasu.edu/accounting_facultypubs



Part of the [Accounting Commons](#)

[Tell us](#) how this article helped you.

Repository Citation

Hunt, George L., "A Descriptive Comparison Of Two Sources Of Occupational Fraud Data" (2014). *Faculty Publications*. 22.

https://scholarworks.sfasu.edu/accounting_facultypubs/22

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Gerald W. Schlief School of Accountancy at SFA ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Faculty Publications by an authorized administrator of SFA ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact cdsscholarworks@sfasu.edu.

A Descriptive Comparison Of Two Sources Of Occupational Fraud Data

George L. Hunt, Stephen F. Austin State University, USA

ABSTRACT

The propose of this study was to determine if the data contained in the Internal Auditor “Roundtable” and “Fraud Finding” columns are consistent with data reported in the ACFE’s Report to the Nation. Cases of fraud reported in the Internal Auditor columns were analyzed, summarized, and compared to the data contained in the Report to the Nation. The results show significant similarities between the two data sources.

Keywords: Fraud; Fraud Data; Occurrence of Fraud; Data Mining; Internal Auditing; Fraud Examiner

INTRODUCTION

The Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE) first began surveying members about their fraud investigations in 1996. The survey results were published in the inaugural *Report to the Nation on Occupational Fraud and Abuse*. Since 2002, the ACFE has reported results of a bi-annual survey; the results of which are useful in understanding what frauds are occurring and how to stop them. Another source of data that may also be useful, but has not previously been analyzed, is the *Internal Auditor* magazine where fraud cases have been reported.

This study attempts to determine if the submissions to the *Internal Auditor* columns are consistent with the results of the ACFE’s *Report to the Nation*. Cases of fraud reported in the *Internal Auditor* columns were analyzed, summarized, and compared to the data contained in the *Report to the Nation*. If the *Internal Auditor* data is consistent with the ACFE data, the columns can provide a valid historical perspective in the fight against fraud. The balance of this paper discusses characteristics of the two data sources, the method of capturing and analyzing the data, and the results of the comparison.

The Two Sources of Data on Occupational Fraud

Some of the most comprehensive and ongoing research into occupational fraud is conducted by the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners. Another potential source of information is the *Internal Auditor*’s “Roundtable” and “Fraud Findings” columns. Characteristics of each source of information are discussed below.

The Report to the Nation on Occupational Fraud and Abuse

The Association of Certified Fraud Examiners periodically surveys its 50,000+ members about the most significant fraud investigation in which they have participated during the preceding two-year period. The surveys are extensive, typically contain 70 questions or more, and often require respondent-prepared narratives (for example, see ACFE, 2006).

The results are published in a series of monographs titled *Report to the Nation on Occupational Fraud and Abuse* (hereafter referred to as the *Report or Reports*). The initial *Report* was published in 1996 and since 2002, the ACFE has published a bi-annual report on the results of these surveys.

Over the years, the information collected by the ACFE has evolved as enhancements were made to the survey instrument, but certain key information has remained consistent since the 2002 *Report*. The type of fraud

committed, dollar losses incurred by victim organizations, certain characteristics of the perpetrators and victim organizations, resolution of cases, and demographic information are some of the items consistently reported.

Because of this consistency in reporting of certain key elements, results from the 2002 through 2012 *Reports* were used for comparison purposes. There were a total of 6,495 cases reported in that time period, providing a sizable data set to use as a benchmark for comparison.

One item to note is the level of detail provided by the ACFE research, which allowed identification and reporting of multiple types of fraud occurring simultaneously (e.g. skimming both cash and receivables). There were 380 cases (33.5%) of multiple frauds contained in the *Reports*. By contrast, only eight cases (2.0%) could be identified as having multiple types of fraud occurring simultaneously from the vignettes provided in the *Internal Auditor*. “Double counting” these multiple simultaneous frauds in the *Reports* results in the frequencies reported adding to more than 100%.

A second consideration is the change in the 2010 and 2012 *Reports* from a U.S.-based survey only to one that includes all nations. This study used the raw data from both *Reports* because the *Internal Auditor* column also included some foreign submissions.

The ‘Internal Auditor’ Columns

This study is not the first to use of the vignettes in the *Internal Auditor* columns for research. For example, in 1989 Theresa Park presented a summary of information gathered from 51 fraud cases recounted in the “Roundtable” column. Three years later (June 1992), Raymond Jeffords and others presented an analysis of the usefulness of the Treadway Commission’s risk factors based on 910 cases reported in the columns.

In this study, twenty-five years of the *Internal Auditor* “Roundtable” and “Fraud Findings” columns were reviewed to identify cases of fraud. During the period January 1980 through December 2005, there were 1,712 narratives reported in the “Roundtable” column and 142 cases of fraud reported in the “Fraud Findings” column (which was first published in March 1990).

The *Internal Auditor*’s “Roundtable” vignettes are generally brief, with an average word count of approximately 150 words (287 of the 403 usable vignettes came from the “Roundtable” column). The “Fraud Findings” column provided a bit more detail about the frauds, averaging about 1,600 words per vignette (116 of the useable vignettes were from the “Fraud Findings” columns). The lack of detail in the *Internal Auditor* vignettes limited the number of comparisons with the ACFE data.

A total of 403 vignettes involved fraud and provided enough detail to classify the fraud under the Uniform Occupational Fraud Classifications System (also known as the “fraud tree”). They were further analyzed to determine:

- The relative frequency of cash and non-cash cases within the asset misappropriations category
- How frequently frauds were perpetrated by (1) employees, (2) managers, and (3) owners/executives
- How often collusion occurred
- The frequency that males committed fraud versus females
- The dollar losses incurred
- How the fraud was detected

DATA COLLECTION

The *Reports* are based on detailed information about the fraud cases included in the ACFE research. The statistics published in the *Reports* are used as originally reported, with one exception. The statistics rendered in the reports were weighted and averaged over the periods examined, resulting in a point estimate for the combined six bi-annual *Reports*. To provide a measure of the variability of the *Report* values over the years, the ranges of values from the 2002 through 2012 *Reports* are also presented.

The vignettes were examined by graduate and undergraduate accounting students from an accredited state university. Students were randomly assigned a group of vignettes and asked to classify the fraud according to the ACFE fraud tree to the most detailed level possible. They were also given a template with which to collect other items of interest. Each vignette was examined by multiple examiners, with the minimum review by three students and the lead researcher. The agreement rate for the examiners was 97.4%. The values gathered by the analyses were averaged over all usable cases, except dollar losses. Losses are reported at median values (rather than averages) to remain consistent with the *Reports*.

As discussed above, the bi-annual *Reports* are based on detailed information about the frauds while submissions to the *Internal Auditor* were often brief and lacked sufficient detail to capture all the characteristics presented in the *Reports*. Nevertheless, where possible, each item contained in the *Reports* was collected from the *Internal Auditor* cases.

RESULTS

Notwithstanding the differences in the two data sources, the comparison of the sources proves interesting and informative. The following section outlines the comparison by frequency of occurrence, dollar loss ratios, and the effects of gender and number of perpetrators on the frequency of occurrence. Methods of detection are also compared.

Frequency by Fraud Method

When the cases are classified under the Uniform Occupational Fraud Classifications System (fraud tree), it is clear how similar the two sources are in terms of frequencies in each category. As Table 1 shows, asset misappropriation accounted for 88.1% of the frauds included in the *Reports* compared to 87.3% of the *Internal Auditor* cases. Asset misappropriation is the most common method of fraud in each source by a large margin with corruption and fraudulent statements distant second and third in terms of frequency of occurrence.

Table 1: Frequency by Fraud Method

	<i>Internal Auditor</i>	<i>ACFE Reports</i>	ACFE Range
Asset Misappropriation	87.3%	88.1%	85.7% – 92.7%
Corruption	12.2%	29.5%	12.8% – 33.4%
Fraudulent Statements	7.7%	7.5%	5.1% – 10.6%

When asset misappropriation cases are further broken down into cash (e.g., currency, checks, receivables) and non-cash (e.g., inventories, equipment) categories as shown in Table 2, the relative frequencies again are very similar. Table 2 shows that 91.7% of the *Internal Auditor* cases were cash misappropriation and 93.7% of the *Reports* were cash misappropriation. Also shown in Tables 1 and 2 (and all subsequent tables) is the range of values reported by the ACFE research for the periods 2002 through 2012.

Table 2: Asset Misappropriations - Cash vs. Non-Cash

	<i>Internal Auditor</i>	<i>ACFE Reports</i>	ACFE Range
Cash	91.7%	93.7%	87.7% - 100.0%
Non-cash	8.3%	17.6%	10.6% - 23.4%

Dollar Losses by Fraud Method

The *Reports* present median dollar losses to organizations based on various criteria, such as by size and type of organization and type of fraud. Also reported are median dollar losses by gender, position, number of perpetrators, and several other categories. Because the *Internal Auditor* narratives were generally brief, only certain categories of losses could be determined. These include median dollar losses by fraud method, perpetrator's position in the organization, and gender of the perpetrator.

Table 3 reports the relative median dollar losses by fraud method. For both sources, the median losses for asset misappropriations are less than the median losses for corruption and fraudulent statements. However, comparisons should be viewed with skepticism because there were very few cases of corruption (20) and fraudulent statements (17) reported in the *Internal Auditor*.

Table 3: Median Loss by Fraud Method

	<i>Internal Auditor</i>	<i>ACFE Reports</i>	ACFE Range
Asset Misappropriation	\$46,000	\$121,333	\$80,000 - \$150,000
Corruption	\$625,000	\$365,500	\$250,000 - \$538,000
Fraudulent Statements	\$440,000	\$2,391,667	\$1M - \$4.25M

Table 4 displays median dollar losses for cash asset misappropriations and non-cash asset misappropriations. The amount of losses suffered again are similar, with cash asset misappropriations being less than non-cash asset misappropriations in both sources. Again, there were few cases of non-cash asset misappropriations (11) reported in the *Internal Auditor*, so comparison with the *Reports* may be unreliable. However, the ranking of dollar losses is consistent between the two sources.

Table 4: Median Losses - Cash vs. Non-Cash

	<i>Internal Auditor</i>	<i>ACFE Reports</i>	ACFE Range
Cash	\$46,000	\$92,794	\$76,000 - \$150,000
Non-Cash	\$221,000	\$124,667	\$58,000 - \$200,000

In summary, both sources tell the same story: asset misappropriations (and cash misappropriations within the category) are the most frequent frauds committed, but were the least costly to the victim organizations.

Frequency and Dollar Losses by Perpetrator Characteristics

Although the *Reports* contain many analyses by characteristics of the perpetrator (e.g. frequency and dollar losses of fraud by sex, age, tenure), the brevity of the *Internal Auditor* data limited comparison to only a few of the analyses contained in the *Reports* - the effect of gender and position on frequency of fraud and dollar losses, and whether the fraud was committed by a single perpetrator or in concert with others.

Table 5 summarizes the effect of gender on frequencies of fraud. Males perpetrated 61.8% of the frauds contained in the *Reports* while 74.3% of the fraudsters reported in the *Internal Auditor* were male (gender could be determined in 175 of the 403 *Internal Auditor* cases).

Table 5: Frequency by Gender

	<i>Internal Auditor</i>	<i>ACFE Reports</i>	ACFE Range
Male	74.3%	61.8%	52.9% - 66.7%
Female	25.7%	38.2%	33.3% - 47.1%

Table 6 shows the effect of gender on median dollar losses. In both data sources, frauds committed by males were over two and a half times as costly as those committed by females.

Table 6: Median Loss by Gender

	<i>Internal Auditor</i>	<i>ACFE Reports</i>	ACFE Range
Male	\$100,000	\$215,333	\$160,000 - \$250,000
Female	\$32,500	\$87,167	\$60,000 - \$110,000

Results from the *Reports* clearly show that a perpetrator's position with the organization affects both the frequencies and dollar impact of frauds. Most of the *Internal Auditor* cases (373 of 403 cases) indicated the perpetrator's position. Both data sources are consistent, indicating employees are more likely to commit fraud than are managers or owner/executives, and managers are more likely than owner/executives to commit fraud. Table 7 summarizes the frequency of fraud by employment position.

Table 7: Frequency by Position

	<i>Internal Auditor</i>	<i>ACFE Reports</i>	ACFE Range
Employee	62.2%	45.7%	39.5% - 67.8%
Manager	32.4%	39.0%	34.0% - 41.9%
Owner	5.4%	18.2%	12.4% - 23.3%

Table 8 reports the median losses by perpetrator's position with the organization. In both data sources, dollar losses increase as the perpetrator's level of authority increases. The median dollar losses for managers are approximately three to four times the amount of losses suffered at the hands of employees and median dollar losses for owners/executives are four to five times as great as frauds committed by managers.

Table 8: Median Loss by Position

	<i>Internal Auditor</i>	<i>ACFE Reports</i>	ACFE Range
Employee	\$27,000	\$70,000	\$60,000 - \$80,000
Manager	\$100,000	\$190,000	\$140,000 - \$250,000
Owner	\$450,000	\$806,000	\$573,000 - \$1M

The frequency of frauds committed by a single perpetrator and those involving more than one perpetrator are reported in Table 9. The *Reports* found 39.5% of their cases involved collusion, while 24.2% of the cases of fraud reported in the *Internal Auditor* involved collusion (397 of the 403 cases provided enough information to determine whether collusion occurred). In both sources, the majority of the cases were committed by a single individual.

Table 9: Frequency by Number of Perpetrators

	<i>Internal Auditor</i>	<i>ACFE Report</i>	ACFE Range
Solo	75.8%	60.5%	57.0% - 67.6%
Collusion	24.2%	39.5%	32.4% - 43.0%

The relative dollar losses associated with the number of perpetrators are consistent between the two data sources. As shown in Table 10, in both the *Internal Auditor* and the *Reports* collusion resulted in losses of almost five times those committed by a single perpetrator.

Table 10: Dollar Losses by Number of Perpetrators

	<i>Internal Auditor</i>	<i>ACFE Reports</i>	ACFE Range
Solo	\$40,000	\$90,083	\$58,500 - \$115,000
Collusion	\$190,000	\$375,167	\$200,000 - \$500,000

Method of Detection

Ninety percent of the cases reported in the *Internal Auditor* indicated how the fraud was initially detected. The *Reports* found that internal audits were responsible for discovering 17.2% of fraud cases, while 63.8% of the *Internal Auditor* fraud cases were detected through internal audit activities. Internal controls were responsible for detecting 5.2% of frauds reported in the *Internal Auditor* with 24.0% being detected by internal controls in the *Reports* data.

The most frequent method of initial discovery of fraud in the *Reports* data was from tips (e.g., employees, customers, vendors, anonymous sources). In the *Internal Auditor*, only 18.9% of the frauds were discovered by tips, while tips accounted for 40.7% in the *Reports*. Third in both sources was discovery by accident (11.2% in the *Internal Auditor* and 14.8% in the *Reports*). Table 11 summarizes fraud discovery by source.

Table 11: Frequency of Detection by Source

	<i>Internal Auditor</i>	<i>ACFE Report</i>	<i>ACFE Range</i>
Internal Audit	63.8%	17.2%	13.9% – 23.8%
Tip	18.9%	40.7%	34.2% - 46.2%
By Accident	11.2%	14.8%	7.0% - 25.4%
Internal Controls	5.2%	24.0%	15.4% - 30.1%
External Audit	0.8%	7.5%	3.3% - 12.0%
Notified by Law Enforcement	1.4%	2.5%	0.9% - 3.8%

CONCLUSION

This paper compared a compilation of fraud cases reported in the “Roundtable” and “Fraud Findings” columns in *Internal Auditor* with a summary of the *Report to the Nation on Fraud and Abuse* published by the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners over the period 2002 - 2012.

The comparison provides evidence that the “Roundtable” and “Fraud Findings” columns in *Internal Auditor* have been a valuable resource for its readers. Frequencies of occurrence and median dollar losses by fraud method are generally consistent in both the *Internal Auditor* and the *Reports*. Frequencies of occurrence and median dollar losses categorized by perpetrator characteristic (e.g., job position, gender, number of perpetrators) are also consistent between sources.

Although the data analyzed in this study were collected from fundamentally different sources and covered different time periods, the comparison highlights the consistency of the data between the two data sources. While additional empirical analyses could support more robust conclusions, this initial study provides some assurance that the use of the *Internal Auditor* columns may be useful in the detection of fraud.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

George L. Hunt, CPA, CIA, CFE, is an associate professor of accounting with the Gerald W. Schlieff School of Accountancy at Stephen F. Austin State University. He is a member of the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners and the Institute of Internal Auditors. He has written articles for the *Internal Auditor*, *Journal of Business and Economics*, and *Today's CPA*. E-mail: huntgl@sfasu.edu

REFERENCES

1. Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (2002 – 2012). *Report to the Nation on Occupational Fraud and Abuse*. ACFE, 2002 – 2012.
2. Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (2006). *National Fraud Survey*. ACFE, Jan. 31, 2006.
3. Jeffords, Jr., R., Merchant, M. L., & Bridendall, P. H. (1989). How Useful are the treadway risk factors? *Internal Auditor*, June 1992, 60-61.
4. Park, T. (1989). Business fraud as reported by internal auditors in the *Internal Auditor*. *Internal Auditor*, June 1989, 67-69.