Continuous Auditing with Data Analytics

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Overview

- Understand embedding data analytics in the audit process
- Migrate to continuous fraud auditing
- Recognize fraud data analytics in payables, claim payments, journal entries, procurement cards, and T&E cards
- Implement a red flag approach to reduce false positives in continuous fraud auditing



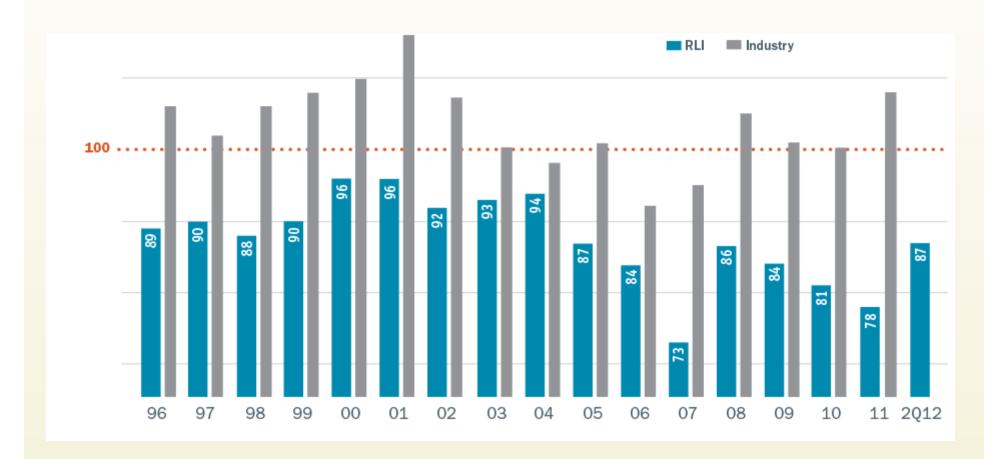
RLI Profile

- Specialty Property/Casualty Insurance company serving "niche" or underserved
- Traded on NYSE (RLI) Sox compliant
- Operates primarily in the United States with over 35 locations and more than 800 employees
- 2011 Financial Status
 - Revenues of \$702M
 - Assets of \$2.7B
 - Outperforms industry profitability over last 10 yrs



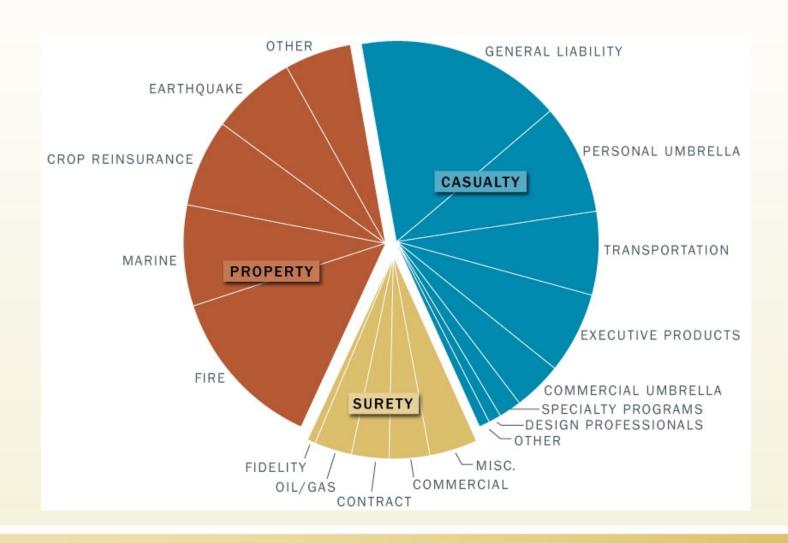
Underwriting Profit

RLI has achieved 15 straight years of a combined ratio below 100, and has beaten the industry ratio by an average of 15 points





Products We Offer





RLI Internal Audit

- Established in 2003
- Used Data Analytics since late 2004
- Adhere to IIA Standards and completed QAR in early 2008
- 2010 ACL Impact Award winner for the North American Region





2010 ACL Impact Award

- RLI Internal Audit Services was selected as the 2010 ACL Impact Award winner for the North American Region
- We were one of four award winners chosen for demonstrating how ACL technology is leveraged to achieve quantifiable business results.



Data Analytics



Data Analytics

- Definition: processes and activities designed to obtain and evaluate data to extract useful information
 - Data analytics help:
 - Identify areas of risk, fraud, errors, and/or misuse
 - Improve efficiency and verify effectiveness of business processes
 - Provide information for business decisions

Source: Data Analytics – A Practical Approach, ISACA White Paper, August 2011



Data Analytics

- CAATs: Computer Assisted Audit Techniques
 - Broad Definition: Tools that automate or simplify the audit process
- In practice: Incorporate data analytics into the audit process
- Example tools: ACL, IDEA, SAS, Excel, Access, Crystal Reports, Business Objects
- Key definitions:
 - Extract: Using a scenario to pull data from the population
 - Script: A way to save all commands relating to importing data, scrubbing data, extracting data, and exporting data



Data Analytics - Why use?

- Data allows us to do it more is captured electronically
- Increase scope/decrease sampling risk
- Increase productivity/efficiency
- Increase understanding of data and processes



Embedding Data Analytics in the Audit Process

- Management buy-in
- Select a tool
- Training
- Import data
- Data scrubbing
- Manipulate/extract data
- Export data
- Validate/review output



Management Buy-In

- Audit management and auditee management needs to support the approach of using CAAT tools on audits
- Some expense for the tool, although minor
- May require initial training on using the CAAT tool
- Initial time investment



Select a CAAT Tool

- We chose to use ACL because
 - Good Support Offers a help line with Premium
 Support package
 - We had some familiarity in previous companies
 - Ease of importing
 - Ease of use
 - Ease of exporting



Training

- Self-taught
- ACL Helpdesk and web-based training
- Created hands-on training manual for new employees
- All employees from intern to CAE trained in ACL
- Incorporate creation of new extracts into performance goals



Import the Data

- Often the most challenging step
- Involves coordination with IT
- Obtain data in its rawest form
 - ODBC
- Validate with source system or management reports



Data Scrubbing

- Necessary to perform data manipulation
- ACL Help Desk was invaluable
- Example uses:
 - Adjusting field lengths to do comparisons
 - Changing date fields from "Print" to "Date"
 - Removing unwanted characters such as hyphens
 - Pulling out numeric only characters to compare addresses
- Take good notes as data scrubbing steps are not recorded in the log!



Data Scrubbing

Example of "Numeric Address" –

	Address1	Address2	City	State	Zip
Record 1	125 Western		Peoria	IL	61615
	Attn Bob	125			
Record 2	Jones	Western	Peoria	IL	61615

Results: Record1 = 12561615

Record2 = 12561615



Data Scrubbing

Example functions:

- Find Searches for a string inside a field or record
- Soundslike Indicates whether two strings sound phonetically alike
- Alltrim Removes leading and trailing blanks from character string
- Recoffset Returns the value of a field at a specified number of records from the current record



Manipulate/Extract Data

- Commands/Functions
 - Summarize
 - Join
 - Merge
 - Extract
 - Count/Total
 - Sort
- Make sure you have descriptive naming conventions (not extract1, extract2, etc.)



Export Data

- Excel
- Access
- Word
- Text



Validate/Review Output

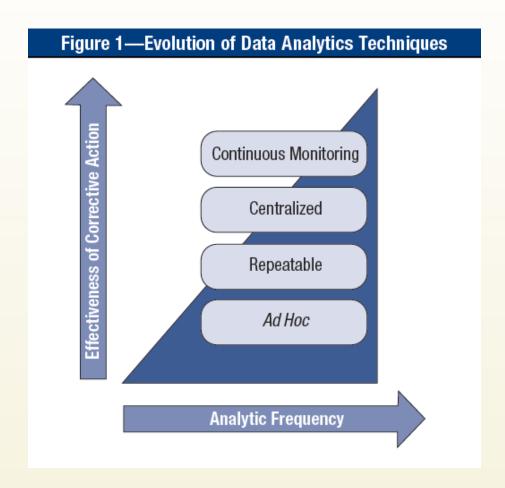
- Validate results with source systems or SME's
 - Revise extracts as needed
- Review/work output
 - Eliminate false positives
 - Follow-up on remaining items



CAATs to Continuous



Evolution of Data Analytics



Source: Data Analytics – A Practical Approach, ISACA White Paper, August 2011



Continuous Monitoring vs. Auditing

- Management is responsible for operations including monitoring and assessing risks and controls to adequately mitigate financial, compliance, and operational risks.
- Internal Audit also monitors and assesses risks and controls but they do it to provide an independent attestation of the environment.



Factors to Consider

- Ability to obtain data
 - Access to raw data
 - Form of data/level of detail
 - Amount of data
 - Quality of data
- Ease of validating results
 - Access to support (electronic vs. paper)
- Time to review



RLI's Story

 Initially wanted to run each extract developed during audits on a monthly basis as data was available

 Initial challenge was the ability to easily create the outputs for review as we were creating the extracts each time



RLI's Story

- Attended first ACL training which was an Advanced ACL class and became aware of scripting which solved problem of time needed to create extracts
- Still faced with challenge of reviewing the output and completing other audit work
- Decided to focus efforts on fraud and revenue leakage both are still the primary responsibility of management but felt risk/reward of us auditing continuously meant effort was worth it



RLI's Story

- Continuous audit extracts continue to evolve from:
 - Performance of audits
 - Fraud Risk Assessment
- Currently running over 100 continuous audit extracts focusing on fraud/revenue leakage in:
 - Claims
 - Payables
 - Procurement card
 - Journal entries
 - T&E card



Claims and Payables Extracts

- Identifies possible internal and external fraud and revenue leakage
- Examples:
 - Employee match on name, address, phone, or TIN
 - Same vendor different phone, address or TIN
 - Payments made to credit cards
 - Duplicate payments
 - Missed subrogation
 - Reasonableness



Procurement Card Extracts

- Identifies possible fraud and revenue leakage with procurement cards
- Examples:
 - Cardholder and approver is same
 - Inappropriate procurement (MCC codes)
 - Transaction Splitting
 - One Employee
 - Two or more employees
 - Reasonableness review



Journal Entry Extracts

- Focuses on financial reporting fraud
- Examples include:
 - JE's by/per Executives
 - JE's for Premium
 - "Write-off" JE's



T&E Script

- Focuses on reviewing employee travel and expenses
- Examples Include:
 - Weekend Purchases
 - Mileage and Gas on the same expense report
 - Flight with no hotel or hotel with no flight
 - Same Meal expensed multiple times
 - By same employee
 - By different employee



Challenges

- Time to review output
- How to focus our efforts
- Completing continuous auditing in addition to overall audit plan



"Red Flag Theory"

- Allows you to focus on transactions or vendors that have multiple "red flags."
- Allows you to include a weighting system to the results
- Reduce sampling risk
- Improve efficiency while staying riskfocused



Red Flag Concept

Vendor Name	Red Flag Weightin g Total	Blank Tax ID (weight = 3)	PO Box (weight = 1)	Same Address Different Payee (weight = 2)	Weekend Invoice (weight = 1)
Vendor1	7	3	1	2	1
Vendor2	2	0	0	2	0
Vendor3	4	3	0	0	1
Vendor4	1	0	1	0	0



Q-Grams

- Looks at a sequence of characters rather than individual letters. It requires three pieces of information:
 - How many characters are in common
 - How close these characters are to one another
 - Threshold for percentage match
- Can increase accuracy
 - May miss items if doing exact match (duplicate on payee)



Q-Gram Example

If comparing 125 Western with 126 Western

12	25	5W	WE	ES	ST	TE	ER	RN
12	26	6W	WE	ES	ST	TE	ER	RN
Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

There were 7 segments that matched out of a possible 9 segments = 78% match



Scripting



Converting extracts to scripts is done in three easy steps:

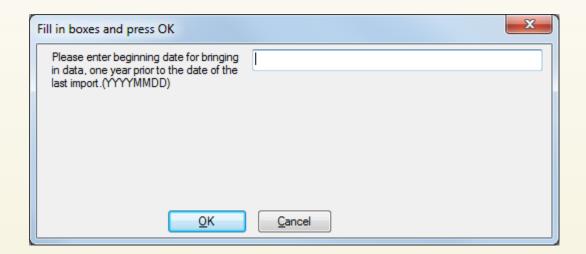
- 1. Create dialog box with variable commands
- 2. Create define commands for data scrubbing
- 3. Copy and paste extract commands from log



```
1 SET SAFETY OFF
 3 comment **This is the most current script - any changes should be approved by Patrick Ferrell prior to
 4 comment **Before running script, you must first run DWXF014 table in ONEDAYTEMP folder. To do this, go
 6 SET SAFETY OFF
 8 ACCEPT "Please enter beginning date for bringing in data, one year prior to the date of the last import
 9 comment pause "%V Date%"
10
11 com --- changes 03/17/10
13 SET DATE "YYYYMMDD"
15 com Beginning date for duplicate testing and claimant master. Five years is recommended.
16 v mydate=V Date
17 v numdays=1460
18 DO SCRIPT SubtractDays
19 v date2=v mydate
21 com Beginning date for the testing period. One month is recommended.
22 v mydate=V Date
23 v numdays=-365
24 DO SCRIPT SubtractDays
25 v date3=v mydate
26
27 com --- end changes 03/17/10
29 ACCEPT "Please enter the name of the month used for testing." to V monthname
30 comment pause "%V monthname%"
32 ACCEPT "Enter User ID:" to V UserID
33 PASSWORD 1 "Please enter your WINS password"
34 comment pause "%V UserID%"
36 COMMENT REFRESH WINS PASSWORD 1
```



Example dialog box, or prompt, in the script to prompt for a login and a date range





```
1 IMPORT ODBC SOURCE "root" TABLE "DBAPVEN" OWNER "LAWAPP9PDB" UserID "%V UserID%" Password 1 TO "DBAPVEN.FI
 2 OPEN DBAPVEN
 4 IMPORT ODBC SOURCE "root" TABLE "DBAPVDR" OWNER "LAWAPP9PDB" UserID "%V UserID%" Password 1 TO "DBAPVDR.FI
 5 OPEN DBAPVDR
 7 IMPORT ODBC SOURCE "root" TABLE "APINVOICE" OWNER "LAWAPP9PDB" UserID "%V UserID%" Password 1 WHERE "INVOI
 8 OPEN APINVOICE
 9
10 IMPORT ODBC SOURCE "root" TABLE "APPAYMENT" OWNER "LAWAPP9PDB" UserID "%V UserID%" Password 1 WHERE "CHECK
11 OPEN APPAYMENT
12
13 IMPORT ODBC SOURCE "Excel Files" TABLE "ProcessInstruction$" QUALIFIER "X:\Continuous Audit\Employee Data\
14 IMPORT ODBC SOURCE "Excel Files" TABLE "ProcessInstruction$" QUALIFIER "X:\Continuous Audit\Employee Data\
15 IMPORT ODBC SOURCE "Excel Files" TABLE "Sheet1$" QUALIFIER "X:\Continuous Audit\Credit Card Zips .xls" Use
17
18 OPEN APINVOICE
19 DELETE APINVOICE COMPANY1 OK
20 DEFINE FIELD APINVOICE COMPANY1 COMPUTED STRING ( COMPANY , 6 )
21 DELETE NEW INVOICE OK
22 DEFINE FIELD NEW INVOICE COMPUTED SUBSTR( ALLTRIM( INCLUDE( INVOICE, '0123456789')), 1, 20)
23 DELETE NUMERIC INVOICE OK
24 DEFINE FIELD NUMERIC INVOICE COMPUTED VALUE ( NEW INVOICE, 0)
25 DELETE DAY OF WEEK OK
26 DEFINE FIELD DAY OF_WEEK COMPUTED CDOW(INVOICE_DTE, 3)
28 OPEN APPAYMENT
29 DELETE APPAYMENT COMPANY1 OK
30 DEFINE FIELD APPAYMENT COMPANY1 COMPUTED STRING ( COMPANY , 6 )
32 OPEN APVENADDR
33 DELETE ADDRESS NUMBERS OK
34 DEFINE FIELD ADDRESS_NUMBERS COMPUTED SUBSTR( ALLTRIM( INCLUDE( ADDR1, '0123456789')) + ALLTRIM( INCLUDE(
```



Script Tips

- Ensure record layout has not changed
- Think through logic of extracts
 - Example: When running duplicate payments, you will want to compare payments to more than just those in the month
- Embed comments within the script to document changes or other important information
- Import all fields and do not eliminate any until the export step
- Hands-on training/experience for new employees



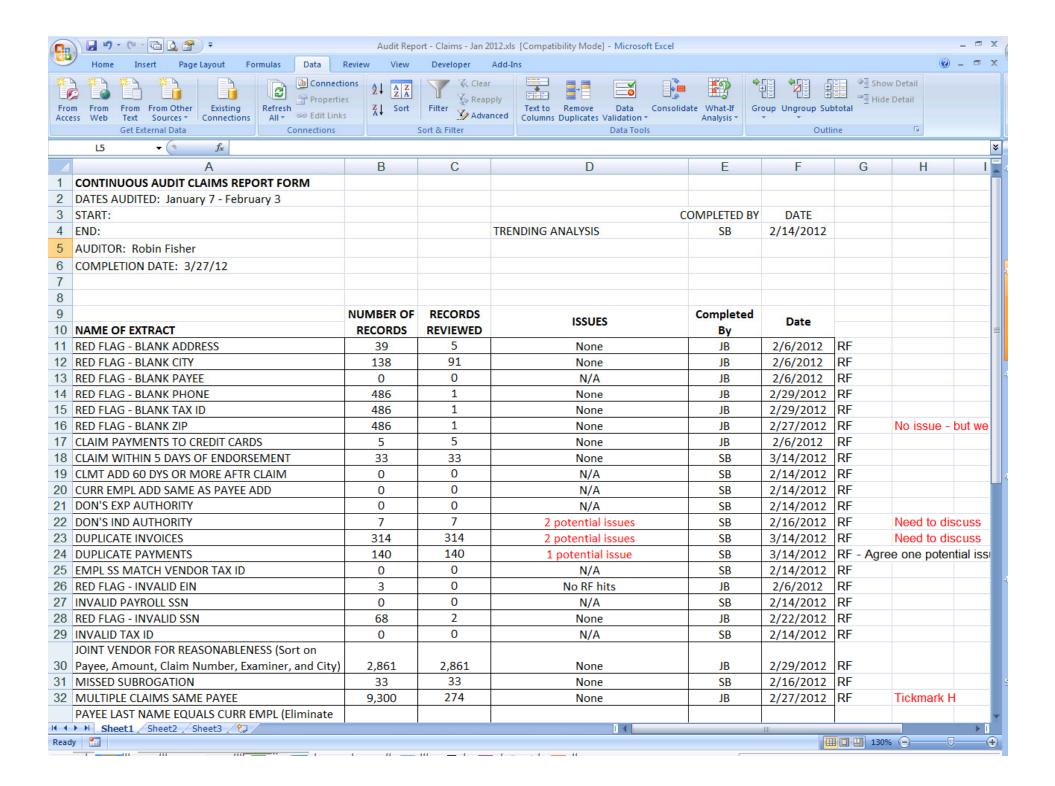
Review, Reporting, and Maintenance

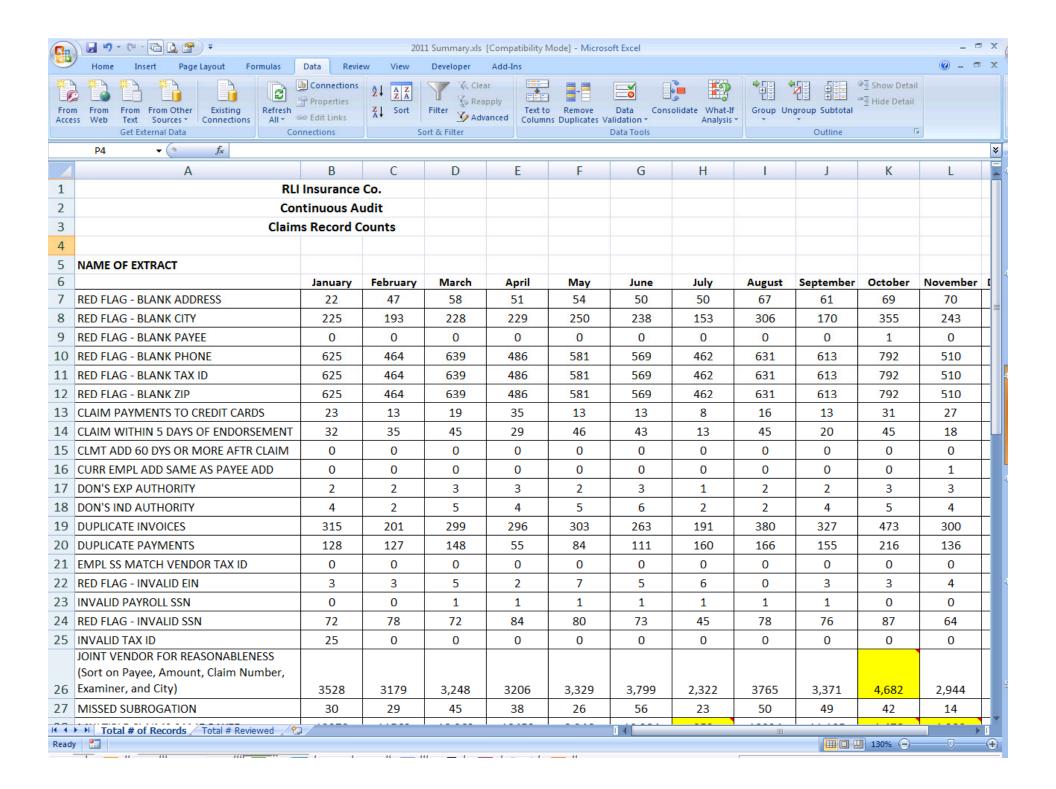


Monthly Review

- Output worked by interns
- Detailed review by assigned auditor
- High-level review by Audit Director
- Monthly audit report for each area with sign-offs and potential issues noted
- Monthly trending of total number of hits and total number reviewed







Reporting

- Revenue leakage brought to attention of management with response/resolution requested
- Fraud generates investigation in cooperation with General Counsel
- Monthly summary report of findings goes to Audit Committee Chair, CEO, and General Counsel



Maintenance

- Log of issues, questions, and enhancements to scripts as they arise
- Script change control
 - Create test script
 - Approved by script owner
 - Embed into full script
 - Tested
- Quarterly meetings to review script changes and discuss enhancements
- Scripts backed up and Word document comparison performed to ensure changes are appropriate



Other Uses of Data Analytics



Trending Analysis

- Macro risk assessment
 - Areas of the Company to be audited
- Micro risk assessment
 - Areas of a specific audit to focus on
- Obtain an understanding of auditee and their processes



Trending Analysis

Establish an expectation

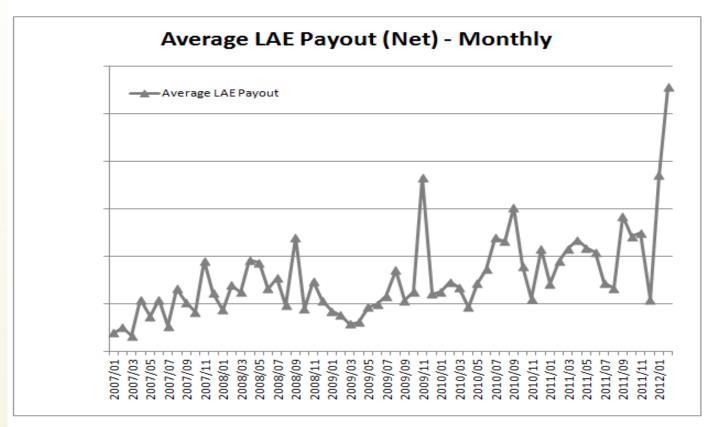
Run trending analysis and export results

Review for anomalies



Trending Analysis

Expectations: For XXXX's (specific product's) claims, IAS would expect net LAE to be fairly consistent over time with minor differences.



Evaluate Results: IAS evaluated the spike for 2009/11 and determined that during this month there were X claims out of the XX claims that closed in 2009/11, which closed with an expense total of nearly \$XXXXX. After reviewing the monthly data, the total of these X claims resulted in higher monthly total than most months. Therefore, it appears that 2009/11 is an outlier based on these X large claims closing in the same month, which drove up the average for 2009/11. For 2012/02, there were claims that closed with higher expense payments. Also, the data only goes through the middle of February 2012, which causes the average to be higher as well, as the claim count is lower.



Other Uses

- Reperformance of queries
- Perform calculations over large amounts of data
- Interface testing
- Sampling



Successes



ROI

- Cost for ACL Network version for 5 licenses:
 - -< \$5K/year</pre>
- Time spent:
 - < 800 hours/year mostly by interns @ \$14/hour</p>
- Identify ~ \$100K/year in revenue leakage
- ROI: ~ 400%



Findings

Exceeding authorities

Data Integrity

• Time-service concerns

Validating queries – Identified \$4 million error



Findings

Conflicts of interest resulting in an enhanced disclosure process

- Annual revenue leakage identified: ~\$100k
 - Duplicate payments/invoices
 - Missed subrogation



Assurance

• Even if no findings, still provides continuous assurance that controls are operating effectively



Keys to Success

- Management support
- Idea sharing
- Networking
 - Conferences/Seminars: IIA, CACS
 - Industry-specific: IIAG
- Training
- "Use it or lose it"
- Make mistakes
- Continuously enhance and maintain scripts



Questions?

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