



The Data-Analytics Imperative

Strategically Managing Program-Integrity Risks in Public Sector Enterprises

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Data Analytics Conference

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Presentation Outline

- The Imperative to Act
- FAIS Business Model
- Applied Experience
- Concluding Thoughts
- Audience Engagement

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Fiscal Implications

What's at Risk and Why

US federal spending

Fiscal-year 2021 budget: **\$4.8 trillion** (total)

- Defense: **\$753 billion** (of which acquisitions **~\$360 billion**)
- Mandatory: **\$3 trillion** (pensions, income-support, & health care)
- Discretionary: **\$733 billion** (*everything* else)

US federal revenue, payment-integrity, and fraud risks

- 3-year estimated tax gap (gross loss of revenue): **\$441 billion**
- Estimated improper payments: **\$151 billion**
- Fraud: extent ***unknown***

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Fiscal Implications

What's at Risk and Why

Spending drivers: long-term demographic shifts, evolving economic pressures, national security concerns

Risk drivers: tepid executive priority & action, restrictive/permissive program design/execution/oversight, gaps in internal/integrity controls

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Policy and Strategic Choices

Why this is important to get right—safeguard substantial investments and public trust in major government programs from insidious risks, such as fraud

Asking the right questions, sustaining the conversation, and crafting meaningful answers

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Policy and Strategic Choices

Using data analytics as a *strategic* tool to manage range of integrity risks and inform decision-making is one of the *principal* answers

But, it's not an *isolated* answer—must be *integrated* with other approaches to maximize value & impact

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Policy and Strategic Choices

Essential that decision-makers *act* resolutely on the results of data analytics to maximize value—deferring/ignoring action *compounds* risk

- **Make safeguarding program integrity a policy *priority***
- **Instill an enabling *culture* and *structure* and demand accountability**

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Auditing for Program and Integrity Risks

Centered on *program integrity* as organizing principle

- Reasonable assurance that programs are structurally and organizationally sound with the capacity to achieve their missions without compromise
- Program-integrity risk a function of fraud, waste, abuse, & mismanagement (individually or collectively)

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Auditing for Program and Integrity Risks

Structured as “Triangle”

Value-added, impactful configuration & deployment of *integrated* capabilities

- Performance audit & benchmarking
- Data analytics
- Investigative techniques

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Auditing for Program and Integrity Risks

Audit & Benchmarking

- Policies/processes/procedures/practices (P4)
- Fraud-risk management & internal-control leading practices + standards

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Auditing for Program and Integrity Risks

Data Analytics

- Quantitative matching/mining flag "indicators"— patterns, trends, outliers
- Qualitative case-study analysis & synthesis of adjudicated fraud schemes
- Visualization (GIS mapping) + onsite (physical) verification
- Government & proprietary data sets—income, address, licensure, identity

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Auditing for Program and Integrity Risks

Investigative Techniques

- Covert stress-testing/probing eligibility & other key program rules + controls (e.g., income & other qualifying thresholds)
- Corroborating/questioning what we find through P4 and data analyses; augmented with investigative research of material leads (*FraudNet*)

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Data Analytics in Action

- Capacity Building & Collaboration
- Value-added Innovation
- Acquisition Fraud & Corporate Due Diligence
- Compromised & Synthetic Identities

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Data Analytics in Action

Capacity Building & Collaboration

Analytical tools & techniques and data sources

- SAS, "R," Python principal programming languages for matching, mining, and web scraping
- Extensive assessment of *data reliability* (unreliable data increasingly framed as audit finding)
- Evolving into surveying members of public, web scraping, email address verification
- Buildout of unconventional data sets, including lists of deceased individuals, professional licensure, commercial real-estate ownership, vendor billing invoices, corporate financial & other reporting

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Data Analytics in Action

Collaboration & Knowledge Sharing

- **Data-centric and bilateral & multilateral in scope**
 - Conferences & bespoke events
 - International Fellows Program
 - Center for Audit Excellence
- **Science, Technology, & Advanced Analytics team (new)**
 - Innovation Lab—exploring AI, distributed ledgers, predictive analytics
- **Applied Research & Methods team**
 - Large-scale analytics, complex methodologies, surveys

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Value-Added Innovation

Illustrations of applying FAIS "triangle" model to big-ticket program reviews, with real-time innovation

- **Medicare PECOS (healthcare provider registry)**
 - P4, data matching, GIS-type verification
- **USF/Lifeline (phone service for low-income/indigent)**
 - P4, data matching, dual covert testing
- **IDR (income-based student-loan repayment)**
 - P4, data matching & mining
- **Head Start (early-childhood education)**
 - P4, data analytics, case-file review, covert testing

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Acquisition Fraud & Corporate Due Diligence

- *\$600bn* annual total federal acquisition spending—*\$360bn* for defense
- Fraud risk in federal acquisition fast-emerging issue
- Scarcity of available and reliable data for comprehensive analytics
- Piecemeal approach to solutions, including expanded corporate disclosure
- Reviews of DOD defense contractor-ownership transparency (complete) & DOD contracting-fraud risk management (ongoing)

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Compromised and Synthetic Identities

FAIS reviews illustrating impact of compromised or synthetic identities on program integrity

- **Public comments in regulatory rulemaking (ongoing)**
 - Unstructured text analytics used to isolate any available identity information submitted with public comments.
 - Wide-scale email survey of the public to verify the source of comments.
- **Affordable Care Act**
 - Covert stress tested eligibility & subsidy controls
 - Used system's own rules to defeat its controls
- **National Institute for Standards & Technology operational campuses**
 - False identities, covert testing/breach security

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Three Principal Takeaways

- 1 Multifaceted approach needed for program-integrity risk management, with data-analytics playing an anchoring role
- 2 Decision-makers need to prioritize, enable, and institutionalize a risk-management culture and *act* decisively on results
- 3 Without decisive action, even the most sophisticated approaches will have their value and impact diluted and program integrity will be further eroded



Questions & Comments

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