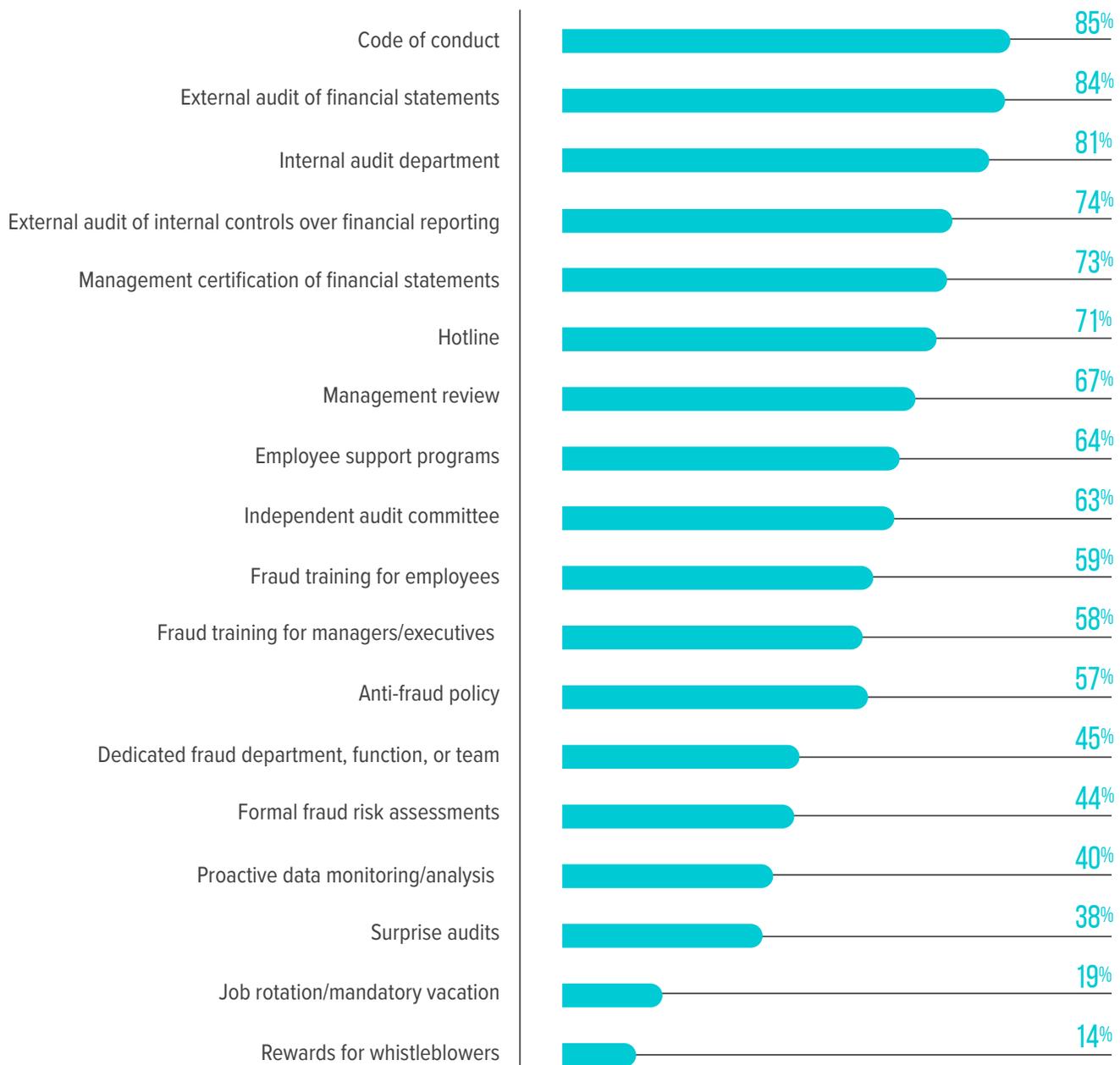


ANTI-FRAUD CONTROLS IN GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS



WHAT ANTI-FRAUD CONTROLS ARE THE MOST COMMON IN GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS?



IMPLEMENTATION RATES FOR MANY ANTI-FRAUD CONTROLS AT GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS HAVE INCREASED OVER THE LAST DECADE.

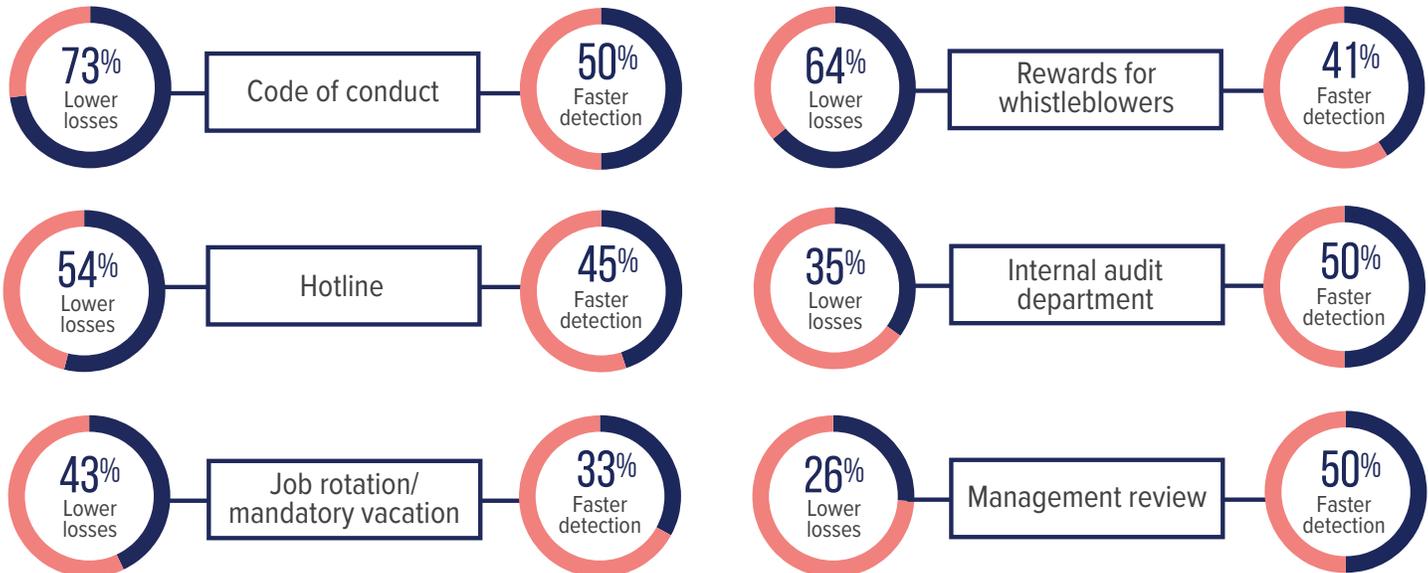


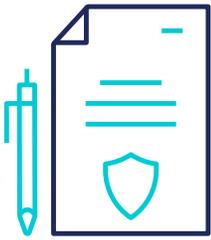
THESE SIX HAVE INCREASED THE MOST:

	2012	2022	Increase
Hotline	56%	71%	15%
Formal fraud risk assessments	29%	44%	15%
Management review	54%	67%	13%
Fraud training for employees	47%	59%	12%
Anti-fraud policy	45%	57%	12%
Independent audit committee	51%	63%	12%

THE PRESENCE OF SEVERAL ANTI-FRAUD CONTROLS WAS ASSOCIATED WITH NOTABLE REDUCTIONS IN BOTH LOSSES AND DURATION OF FRAUD.

HOW DOES THE PRESENCE OF AN ANTI-FRAUD CONTROL RELATE TO THE MEDIAN LOSS AND DURATION OF FRAUD IN GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS?



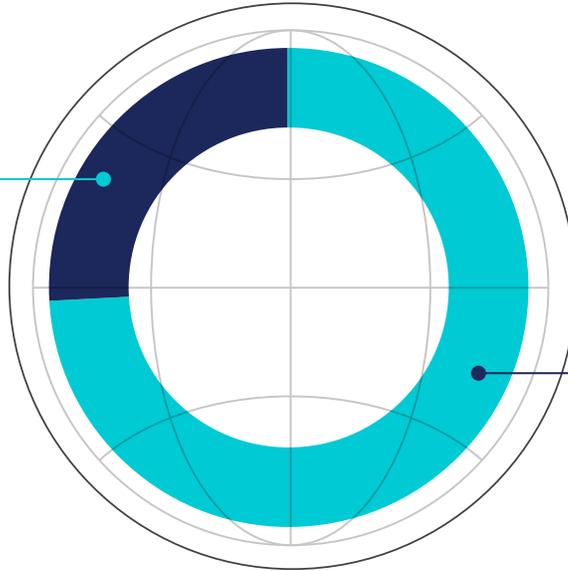


ALMOST THREE-QUARTERS OF GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS MODIFIED THEIR ANTI-FRAUD CONTROLS FOLLOWING A FRAUD.

DID THE VICTIM ORGANIZATION ALTER OR IMPLEMENT ANY INTERNAL CONTROLS IN RESPONSE TO THE FRAUD?

26%

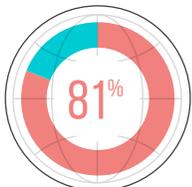
Did not modify anti-fraud controls



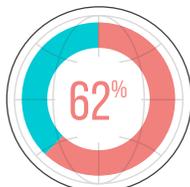
74%

Modified anti-fraud controls

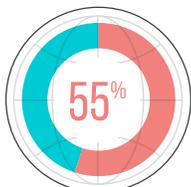
OF CHANGES MADE TO ANTI-FRAUD CONTROLS, THE MOST COMMON INVOLVED IMPLEMENTING OR MODIFYING:



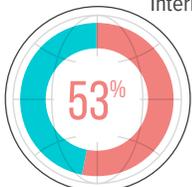
Management review



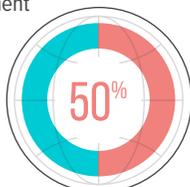
Proactive data monitoring/analysis



Internal audit department



Surprise audits



Formal fraud risk assessments

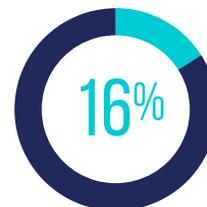
WHAT ARE THE PRIMARY INTERNAL CONTROL WEAKNESSES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO OCCUPATIONAL FRAUD IN GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS?



Override of existing controls



Lack of internal controls



Lack of management review



Poor tone at the top