

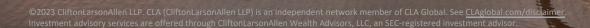
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Data Analytics: How to Get Started

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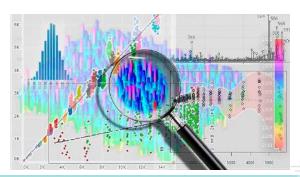


Use of Data Analytics



How Data Analytics Contributes to Objectivity and Integrity

- Approaching decisions in a more data-driven way can help reduce unintended bias
- It can also help us see patterns and trends that our naked eye may not put together, or in some cases, that we may not want to see or believe





Data Analytics Defined

 Data analytics is the process of inspecting, normalizing, and processing data in order to support decision making and draw conclusions

 When performed effectively, data analytics allows you to examine significant amounts of data in a short period of time





Data Fundamental - Relational Databases

- A relational database is when one table uses a unique identifier to look up records in another table
- Understanding what makes a record unique
- Unique identifiers: transaction ID, record number, vendor ID, employee ID, combination of fields
- Relational databases are a common and useful way for data to be stored. Most encountered database utilize relational databases





Data Analytics Tools

- Spreadsheet/Excel
- Database Software; Access, SQL, others
- Auditing/Data Interrogation Software: IDEA, ACL
- Others
- Tools and desired capabilities
 - Analyze large sets of data efficiently
 - Work with many types of data
 - Robust analytical capability built in
 - Ability to program (macro, script) repeatable processes
 - Logging all procedures and work steps
 - Read only
 - User friendly





Microsoft Tools

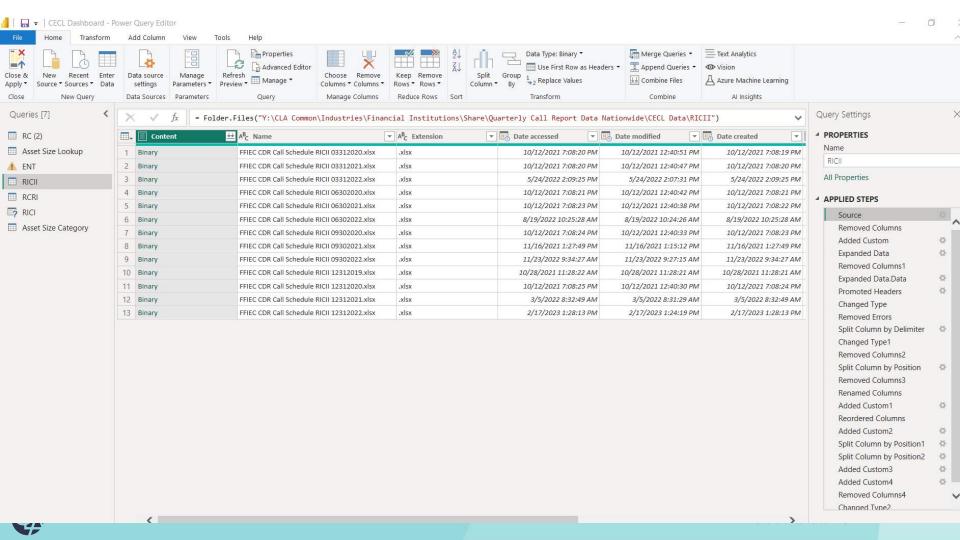
Power Query

Power Automate

Power Bi











Categories of Data Analytics

Population

People

Trending

Transaction





Data Analytics Process

- What is your goal? What do you hope to accomplish?
- Data gathering
- Ensure population completeness
- Data normalization
- Data evaluation





Examples of Data Analytics

Benford's Law

Accounts payable/employee expenditures

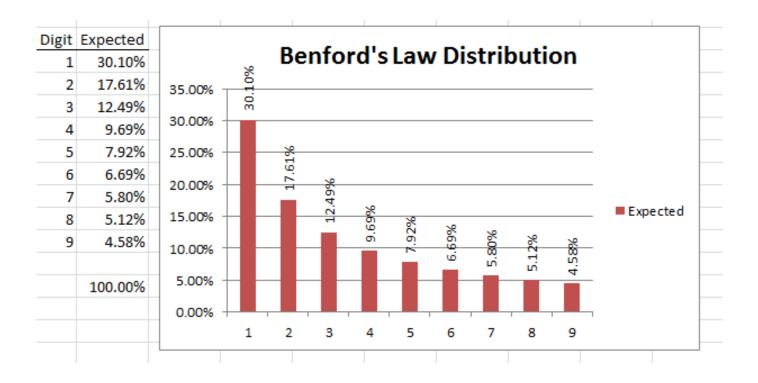




 Mathematical principle that states in any large, randomly produced set of natural numbers, the leading digit of each number will occur a certain percentage of the time











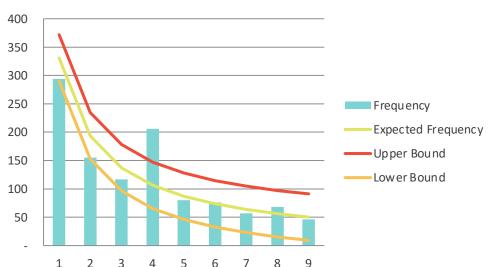
- Example: Use in Analyzing Expenditures
 - Manufacturing company which required dual signature on expenses over \$5,000
 - Expenses under \$5,000 only required an accounting employee's signature
 - Controller of company was embezzling funds by paying fictitious vendors
 - O How could Benford's Law have helped?





• The Benford's law distribution of expenditures paid for this company is as follows:

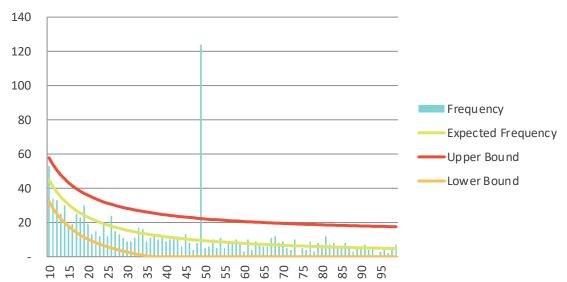
1 Digit Benford Analysis





 The 2 digit Benford's law distribution of expenditures paid for this company is as follows:







The Controller was authorizing checks for just under \$5,000,
 so the dual control procedure was not performed

 The application of Benford's Law would have identified an inconsistency in the data which would have been investigated





Accounts Payable/Employee Expenditures

- What do we want to accomplish?
 - Identify potential fictitious vendors via unusual transaction activity
 - Identify unusual employee reimbursements for expenses
- What types of data analytics would best serve our goal?
 - People Who is submitting expenses and what is their frequency and dollar volume





Accounts Payable/Employee Expenditures – People

 Review trends in expense submissions to those of other employees, as well as historical submissions

A	В	C	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J	K	E	M	N	0	P
Sum: TOTAL_AMT	YEAR_MO														
EMPLOYEE NAME	-1 2015 01 ×	2015_02 -	2015_03 ▼	2015 04 -	2015_05 ~	2015_06 -	2015 07 -	2015_08 -	2015 09 -	Total *	Average -	Difference *	STDEV -		
Employee 1	4,362.00		7,576.87	11,374.09	4,104.00	3,547.30	3,089.74	844.61	719.88	35,618.49	4,452.31	1,109.14	3,534.03	_	_ ==
Employee 2	1,009.07	593.84	3,884.45		692.26	759.90	2,395.45	1,309.89		10,644.86	1,520.69	(1,822.48)	1,209.88		
Employee 3		1,356.79								1,356.79	1,356.79	(1,986.38)	#DIV/0!	•	
Employee 4	628.44		7,406.07	7,534.46		2,950.12	317.24	2,639.24		21,475.57	3,579.26	236.09	3,191.10	- <u></u>	_ = =
Employee 5	263.00	2,368.46	1,023.82	3,055.15	1,009.68	1,335.00	750.21	1,119.21	1,164.91	12,089.44	1,343.27	(1,999.90)	851.15	~~	_=====
Employee 6	1,453.44		2,282.19	1,752.68	2,812.21	994.18	629.95		1,729.52	11,654.17	1,664.88	(1,678.29)	738.80	_	
Employee 7	947.87	1,087.00	1,012.69	1,216.08	1,123.90	2,736.03		1,315.96	1,914.19	11,353.72	1,419.22	(1,923.96)	611.31		
Employee 8	172.75	2,553.95	121.62	227.01	1,767.68		4,416.39		697.63	9,957.03	1,422.43	(1,920.74)	1,610.98	~ ·	_==
Employee 9	2,859.07		2,049.40	1,176.94		959.82	1,572.94	811.72		9,429.89	1,571.65	(1,771.53)	773.73	. ~ ~	-
Employee 10			1,573.61	4,573.53	2,257.97		456.10	19.86	263.22	9,144.29	1,524.05	(1,819.13)	1,722.39	<u> </u>	_=
Employee 11	1,698.88	387.64	458.54	329.75	621.32		2,470.69		1,801.80	7,768.62	1,109.80	(2,233.37)	863.20		
Employee 12		875.85	355.13	899.16	592.59	1,013.70		2,699.69	876.45	7,312.57	1,044.65	(2,298.52)	763.53	`	
Employee 13	89.85	1,333.58	1,709.96	818.75			2,595.31	211.19	170.68	6,929.32	989.90	(2,353.27)	942.59	~ \	
Employee 14			1,516.57	740.05	1,748.23	749.83	587.04		1,073.59	6,415.31	1,069.22	(2,273.96)	469.91	~	m_=
Employee 15	245.00	600.00	2,325.00	1,273.90	1,177.90	15.00		34.68		5,671.48	810.21	(2,532.96)	840.86	_	==
Employee 16		242.55	982.96	1,393.48	202.72		1,327.08	298.61	1,154.19	5,601.59	800.23	(2,542.95)	533.52	~ ~	
Employee 17	501.60		162.88	1,866.02		1,710.65	565.74	373.06		5,179.95	863.33	(2,479.85)	731.26	/ ~	= = -
Employee 18	294.10	657.03	392.64	1,085.58	862.39		492.82	552.23	827.45	5,164.24	645.53	(2,697.64)	265.49		
Employee 19	498.65	141.96	732.63	1,810.66		136.46	402.56	424.06	879.76	5,026.74	628.34	(2,714.83)	542.48	<u> </u>	
Employee 20	655.13	598.64	495.57	475.88	600.50	222.80	253.70	349.41	715.23	4,366.86	485.21	(2,857.97)	176.43		
Employee 21	335.76	373.71	175.02	1,141.94	494.97	272.08	587.24	437.83	442.03	4,260.58	473.40	(2,869.78)	278.63		
Employee 22	361.53	475.96	222.69	290.31	748.19	458.08	132.64	1,043.34	384.36	4,117.10	457.46	(2,885.72)	280.90	~~	
Employee 23		805.82	320.58		627.86	151.33	1,267.22	453.89	400.11	4,026.81	575.26	(2,767.92)	370.75	- ~	
Employee 24	321.98			384.98		333.57	1,804.05	1,136.52		3,981.10	796.22	(2,546.95)	659.47	_	
Employee 25		292.92	310.80	172.14	455.01		1,413.93	616.27	424.60	3,685.67	526.52	(2,816.65)	415.88	_ ~	
Employee 26			671.25	911.01	277.54	919.23	461.84	146.77	281.81	3,669.45	524.21	(2,818.97)	314.44	~~	m = _ = _
Employee 27	67.59		267.03		267.79	586.39		69.55	2,118.69	3,377.04	562.84	(2,780.33)		- /	
Employee 28	1,081.51					929.00	593.37	483.27	284.20	3,371.35	674.27	(2,668.90)	326.31		
Sheet1	250.02		F0F 00	4 570 40	04.00	14 00.00		740.05	10.40	2 200 07	175 17	(0.007.74)	F 10.70		_
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Other Considerations

 Review branches/managers for waiving of fees at higher rate than peers

Looking for loan originations right up to the officer's limit

Trend vendor payments for unusual or unexpected increases





Takeaways

Data analytics is a means to analyze large volumes of data

 When setup properly, meaningful results can be generated to focus audit procedures, and identify potential malicious activity

 You most likely can perform data analytics with tools already available to you





Thank you!!

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