FORENSIC ACCOUNTING

AND PREVENTION OF FINANCIAL CRIMES

BANGLADESH PERSPECTIVE

FORENSIC ACCOUNTING AND PREVENTION OF FINANCIAL CRIMES – BANGLADESH PERSPECTIVE

Graduation Project (AIS 4441)

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Submitted to

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

May 3, 2019

Dr. James Bakul Sarkar

School of Business and Economics

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Subject: Submission of Project report on **"**forensic accounting and prevention of financial crimes – Bangladesh perspective**"**

Sir,

It is my pleasure to present my research on "forensic accounting and prevention of financial crimes – Bangladesh perspective"**,** which I was assigned by your good self.

I have tried my best to prepare the report with the necessary information and suggested proposals. I did all the activities in a concise and comprehensive manner. I hope that this report will fulfil your expectations.

Sincerely yours,

Salah Uddin Talukder

114151003

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ABSTRACT

This study is about whether forensic accounting can be useful to prevent financial mistreatments, frauds and criminal acts before they occur. Aim of the study is to find a way to prevent financial crimes to help the booming economy of Bangladesh reach even higher ground. Since, most of the time, the lost financial assets never recover. As a result, businesses suffer then consequently the economy as a whole suffers. Opinions were taken from professional accountants, auditors, top-level corporates and scholars of relevant field to test hypothesis and variables. Only primary data was used in this study. End of the study, the finding is that forensic accounting can be helpful to prevent financial mishaps to a significant level. However, it does not guarantee prevention a hundred per cent of the time. Therefore, the recommendation is the creation of new regulations to make forensic accountant mandatory in large corporations as well as financing institutions. Because as of the current scenario, these large corporations and financing institutions are most vulnerable.

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CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction:

Financial scandals are as old as human civilization. Happening in every country in the world in large to tiny scales. Many rules, regulations, law, methods and ideas were implemented to prevent and detect such events. Some failed catastrophically, some gave tremendous improvements over past situations. However, nothing could completely prevent or protect our precious assets. Humans are excellent creatures. The can always do whatever they put their mind into. The evil masterminds always found a loophole o commit their darkest desires. But that did not stop another end of the spectrum. There are always some people who want to improve the current system to such an extent that those evil people can never succeed. And that is the spectrum we are at.

In recent days, our beloved country Bangladesh has encountered some financial scandals which have shaken the people of the entire country. Our economic activities are largely interrupted by these events. I believe now this is a time to review our rules, regulation for loopholes and patch them up. So that we don't face such a difficult time ever again.

Forensic accounting is a mixture of psychology, sociology, criminology and backward accounting. It focuses on financial inspection and generation of prosecutorial evidence. Therefore, this can be speculated that forensic accountant can understand when someone is going to commit ford by their behaviour, phycology and some more factors. Forensic Accountants are trained for such things.

Furthermore, Presence of internal and external auditor improves accounting accuracy and detection of fraudulent activity. However, when audited the financial asset is already misplaced and most of the time irrecoverable. Also, they barely can produce prosecutorial evidence for the culprits. Their work generally involves the integrity of financial statements and organization as a whole.

In this paper. I would like to prove the following hypothesis. Based on my finding I drew a conclusion about the mission statement. There is a recommendation based on the conclusion.

"To prevent contamination of accounts and preserve accounts integrity a presence of forensic accountant is useful"

1.2. List of Acronyms:

- IA: Internal Auditor
- EA: External Auditor
- FA: Forensic Accountant
- AIS: Accounting Information System
- ICS: Internal Controlling System.
- MIS: Management Information System

- DSE: Dhaka Stock Exchange
- CPD: Centre for Policy Dialogue
- BB: Bangladesh Bank
- EPS: Earnings Per Share
- WACC: Weighted Average of Cost Capital
- ACC: Anti-Corruption Commission

CHAPTER - 2

BACKGROUND & INDUSTRY PERSPECTIVE

2. BACKGROUND AND INDUSTRY PERSPECTIVE

2.1. Background:

Bangladesh has an emerging economy. However, with great opportunities come great threats. Large financial scandals have an impact so huge that could lead to modification of our national fiscal budget. And small-scale frauds can lead to dissolving a very prospectus business. Each of this business is very impotent for growth and employment. Here I have discussed a few large scandals that caught the attention of millions of people.

2.1.1. Bangladesh Bank Theft:

On February 5, 2016, 101 Million USD was stolen from Bangladesh Bank's account. The banking system used by Bangladesh bank to communicate with other banks is SWIFT. Some hackers used a loophole in SWIFT's software and execute 50 commands to transfer 951 Million USD from Bangladesh Bank reserve account in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. 20 of those commands were successful and rest 30 was blocked. But in the meantime, 101 Million USD was stolen already. 20 Million USD was recovered from Sri Lanka and 18 Million USD was recovered from the Philippines. Rest 63 Million USD is yet to recover. Some speculate we will never get the money back. Currently, Bangladesh Bank has a running lawsuit against Bank of Philippines to collect the money.

2.1.2. The Hallmark Scam:

In a routine inspection of Bangladesh Bank (BB) in May 2012 found that Sonali Bank is going to write off some large loans of its clients as uncollectible. The rite off was so huge, it forced the largest commercial bank of Bangladesh under the minimum capital requirement. The embezzlement was about 340 Million USD. Sonali Bank was unable to sell mortgages to collect a debt but nobody bought Hallmarks Assets. since it was a state-owned bank, later Bangladesh Bank provided capital to Sonali Bank.

2.1.3. Bismillah Group Rip-off:

In 2011 MD of Bismillah group embezzled a total of 11 Billion Taka from five commercial banks. 5.3 billion Taka from Janata Bank, 3.3 billion Taka from Prime Bank Limited, 1.5 billion Taka from Jamuna Bank, 1 billion Taka from Shahjalal Islami Bank Limited and 625.3 million takas from Premier Bank. In this Scam included involvement of bank employees. Only 1 Billion takas was recovered by selling the assets of Bismillah group.

2.1.4. The stock market crash of Bangladesh in 2010-11:

In December 2010 Security and Exchange Commissions (SEC) and Bangladesh Bank (BB) investigated that Merchant Bank and Commercial Banks are invested money in share market illegally. Then Security and Exchange Commissions (SEC) and Bangladesh Bank (BB) gave a 15 days dateline for Merchant Bank and the one-month deadline for Commercial Banks to withdraw

their investment. At the same time, industrial investors were selling their shares in large chunks too. In order to show a higher EPS end of the year and reduce there WACC. Thus, share prices dropped dramatically. The index went to its historical lowest place.

2.1.5. Basic Bank Scams:

Board of directors of BASIC Bank issued a total loan of 45 Billion BDT to many parties. That lead to irrecoverable debt. Currently, the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) running its investigation. Up till now, 56 organizations have been found involved in the BASIC Bank's loan scam.

2.2. Industry Perspective:

The industry is full of financial misshapes those leads to even greater problems. In December 2018 Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) published an article. In which they showed that major scams cost banks 225 Billion of BDT in the past decade.

2.2.1. Capital Market:

Expense manipulation is the most common type of fraud. This leads to less rate of return for investors (EPS) and dividend receivable. This low rate of return discourages the investors not to invest. Consequently, crippling the stock market.

An improper financial statement is another type of fraud. This creates bubbles in the market. When the bubble crashes It on only takes the company committed such things but also takes a particular industry with it. Because shareholders lost their faith and become fearful.

2.2.2. Banking sector:

Commercial and Merchant Banks both are the second bloodline in the economy. Corrupted employees sectioning lone without an adequate mortgage. Sometime bossiness or individuals show fake documents and takes the loan amount and vanishes.

On the other hand, sometimes, the bank does not help promising startups for the sake of sufficient mortgage. Corrupted bank employees do not section loan if they are not “feed”.

2.2.3. Insurance sectors:

Absence of business ethics is a huge problem in this sector. Charging high premium and not paying on time is always been a problem. For this risk, distribution is at risk now. People losing their faith in insurance. This unwillingness for insurance hurts a business when accidents happen. However, in some instance's measures taken by government mitigates this phenomenon have been mitigated to some extent. Some actions were taken by the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) were helpful to some extent.

2.2.4. Microcredit sector:

Multiple borrowing or overlapping misuse of credit by borrowers should be detected by field employees. However, these field workers are from the same villages. Therefore "favoritisms" comes to play. This makes the microcredit system inefficient.

2.2.5. Business and commerce sector:

Manipulation in financial information such as inflated cost, high bonuses etc. makes the MIS (Management Information System) and AIS (Accounting Information System) ineffective and inefficient. Thus, any decision made on the basis of these data leads to catastrophic failure. Sometimes closure.

Furthermore, not getting loan and stock capital (as explained in 2.2.2 and 2.2.1). is a huge deal for the corporations.

CHAPTER - 3

PURPOSE OF STUDY

3. PURPOSE OF STUDY

3.1. Primary Objective:

The ***School of Business and Economics*** of **United International University** requires its BBA in AIS students submit one research paper at the end of all their course work. In order to achieve the BBA degree, this is a partial requirement. Fulfil that requirement is the exclusive reason for this study.

3.2. Secondary Objectives:

Secondary objectives can be described in two ways. One is overall what I want to achieve from this study as a whole. Second what is specifically desired.

3.2.1. Broad Objective:

Financial mishaps are currently at an all-time high in Bangladesh. Current regulations are very strict but unable to prevent such events. Because the Presence of internal and external auditor improves accounting accuracy and detection of fraudulent activity. However, when audited the financial asset is already misplaced and mostly irrecoverable. I would want to find a way to effectively prevent such misshapes.

3.2.2. Specific objectives:

- To test if a forensic accountant can prevent financial mishaps.
- To test the prospects of a forensic accountant in Bangladesh.
- To test if a forensic accountant can be an improved addition to organizations
- To test if forensic accounting can be helpful for organizations.
- If forensic accounting can be helpful for organizations then to test up to what extent it is helpful.

CHAPTER - 4

METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

4. METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

4.1. Data Type:

4.1.1. primary data:

In this study, only primary data were collected and analyzed.

4.1.2. Secondary data:

No secondary data were used to conduct the study.

4.2. Data collection:

In this study survey, questioner method was used.

- To prove the hypothesis fourteen variables are declared.
- For each of those variables, one question is developed.
- Online survey questioner form for convenience.
- Traditional printed survey questioner for live responses.
- Five-point Likert scale is used to collect response.
- Five randomly selected Chartered Accountant Firm is contacted and their respaces is collected.

- Response collected from high ranking corporate officials.
- The response is also taken from Processors and Associate Professors of United International University.
- Similarly, the response of top-ranking graduate students is collected.

4.3. Sampling:

4.3.1. Sample size:

In this study, a total of 112 complete valid responses have been used.

- 18 Chartered Accountants.
- 8 Cost and management accountants.
- 41 audit students.
- 14 corporates from large corporations.
- 8 faculty members of United International University.
- 23 top-ranking graduate students of relevant fields.

4.3.2. Sampling technique and procedure:

- Both, online (via the internet) and offline (via printed questionnaire sheet) method were to collect responses.
- **judgmental and convenience** used to collect bias-free and a representative sample from the population.

4.4. Data Analysis tools:

- "**IBM SPSS Statistics**" used for various statistical computations.
- "**Google forms**" used for online survey.
- "**Microsoft Office Excel**" used for few calculations and graphing.
- "**Microsoft Office Word**" used for the preparation of survey questioner and report paper.

4.5. Scope of the study:

In my study, I was able to cover a lot of things adequately. However, I was not able to cover a few things sufficiently because of limitations stated.

4.5.1. coverings:

- A brief review of recent financial misshapes in Bangladesh.
- A literature review.
- Couplet data analysis.
- Recommendations based on findings.
- All related SPSS and Excel files are available online (for a limited amount of time).
- All survey questioners are attached to the main paper.
- Bibliography of all website, books and article used.

4.5.2. Limitations:

- For the scope of the study provided time was a bit short.
- Because of being a student there could be lack of knowledge in some areas.
- Financial misshapes before 2010 are not covered.
- Studies and articles before 2000 have not given priority.
- Sample cover less than 10% of the population.

CHAPTER - 5

HYPOTHESIS & VARIABLES

5. HYPOTHESIS AND VARIABLES

5.1. Hypothesis:

As described in the introduction hypothesis of this study is,

"To prevent contamination of accounts and preserve accounts integrity a presence of forensic accountant is useful"

5.2. Variables:

In this study, one dependent variable and fourteen independent variables are used.

5.3. Dependent variable:

The dependent variable is the answers to our mission statement. This is a yes-no question will be calculated by preparing an ANOVA table from independent variables.

5.4. Independent variables:

In this study, there are fourteen independent variables. These independent variables will give us the answer to our dependent variable.

5.4.1. Role of the internal auditor:

Rationale: If the internal auditor is adequate, we do not need a forensic accountant. If not sufficient, we can use another specialized post to prevent mishaps. Meaning hypothesis passes.

Question: Is internal auditor merely enough to detect and prevent fraudulent activity?

Name of the variable for SPSS: "**IA**".

Scale: Interval scale, five-point Likert scale.

Acceptance:

- If the mean value is **below 2.5** this variable will be **accepted.**
- If the mean value is **equal to 2.5** this variable will become **inconclusive.**
- If the mean value is **above 2.5** this variable will be **rejected.**

5.4.2. Amount of Forensic accountant:

Rationale: If there are already forensic accountant already present and financial misshapes are already taking place then the hypothesis cannot pass.

Question: How frequently you encounter a forensic accountant in an organization?

Name of the variable for SPSS: "**FA**".

Scale: Interval scale, five-point Likert scale.

Acceptance:

- If the mean value is **below 2.5** this variable will be **accepted.**
- If the mean value is **equal to 2.5** this variable will become **inconclusive.**
- If the mean value is **above 2.5** this variable will be **rejected.**

5.4.3. The social background of wrongdoer:

Rationale: Forensic accountant is a sociology expert. If there is any link between social background and fraud, forensic accounting can help.

Question: Do the people commit fraud that has a similar social background? (such as criminal record, social class etc.)

Name of the variable for SPSS: "**SocialBackground**".

Scale: Interval scale, five-point Likert scale.

Acceptance:

- If the mean value is **below 2.5** this variable will be **rejected.**
- If the mean value is **equal to 2.5** this variable will become **inconclusive.**
- If the mean value is **above 2.5** this variable will be **accepted.**

5.4.4. Common social issues faced by wrongdoer:

Rationale: The same reason above. If there is any link between Common social issues faced wrongdoer and commencement of fraud, forensic accounting can be helpful.

Question: Do people commit fraud who faces similar social issues? (such as Peer pressure, family need etc.)

Name of the variable for SPSS: "**SocialIssue**".

Scale: Interval scale, five-point Likert scale.

Acceptance:

- If the mean value is **below 2.5** this variable will be **rejected.**
- If the mean value is **equal to 2.5** this variable will become **inconclusive.**
- If the mean value is **above 2.5** this variable will be **accepted.**

5.4.5. The shared mindset of culprits:

Rationale: Forensic accountant is also phycology proficient. If there a common mindset and fraud, forensic accounting can be useful.

Question: Do the frauds have a similar mindset? (Example: Greed, power-hungry etc.)

Name of the variable for SPSS: "**Mindset**".

Scale: Interval scale, five-point Likert scale.

Acceptance:

- If the mean value is **below 2.5** this variable will be **rejected.**
- If the mean value is **equal to 2.5** this variable will become **inconclusive.**
- If the mean value is **above 2.5** this variable will be **accepted.**

5.4.6. Regulation bypassing tendency:

Rationale: When employees bypass regulations to legitimate tasks an internal auditor becomes puzzled and have a hard time to differentiate the deference of illegitimate actions. The same reason above, it is a speciality for a forensic accountant.

Question: how is the tendency of bypassing regulation to do legitimate tasks?

Name of the variable for SPSS: "**BypassTendency**".

Scale: Interval scale, five-point Likert scale.

Acceptance:

- If the mean value is **below 2.5** this variable will be **rejected.**
- If the mean value is **equal to 2.5** this variable will become **inconclusive.**
- If the mean value is **above 2.5** this variable will be **accepted.**

5.4.7. Backward calculation:

Rationale: When employees bypass regulations to legitimate tasks an internal auditor becomes puzzled and have a hard time to differentiate the deference of illegitimate actions. The same reason above, it is a specialty for a forensic accountant.

Question: how is the tendency of bypassing regulation to do legitimate tasks?

Name of the variable for SPSS: "**BypassTendency**".

Scale: Interval scale, five-point Likert scale.

Acceptance:

- If the mean value is **below 2.5** this variable will be **rejected.**
- If the mean value is **equal to 2.5** this variable will become **inconclusive.**
- If the mean value is **above 2.5** this variable will be **accepted.**

5.4.8. Other ways to discourage mishaps:

Rationale: If there is another way(s) to discourage mishaps then we can use those existing way instead of a forensic accountant.

Question: Is it possible for a business to discourage financial mishandlings? (Example: Training, compensation etc.)

Name of the variable for SPSS: "**Discourage**".

Scale: Interval scale, five-point Likert scale.

Acceptance:

- If the mean value is **below 2.5** this variable will be **accepted.**
- If the mean value is **equal to 2.5** this variable will become **inconclusive.**
- If the mean value is **above 2.5** this variable will be **rejected.**

5.4.9. Impact of Regulations:

Rationale: If imposing regulation reduces frauds then making more regulation can work instead of a forensic accountant.

Question: Does the introduction of new regulation reduce fraudulent activity?

Name of the variable for SPSS: "**Regulation**".

Scale: Interval scale, five-point Likert scale.

Acceptance:

- If the mean value is **below 2.5** this variable will be **accepted.**
- If the mean value is **equal to 2.5** this variable will become **inconclusive.**
- If the mean value is **above 2.5** this variable will be **rejected.**

5.4.10. Impact of IT-based accounting:

Rationale: If IT based AIS can replace professional accountant we will no longer need a forensic accountant.

Question: Can IT base accounting undermines the need for a professional accountant? (such as EPR, cloud accounting etc.)

Name of the variable for SPSS: "**ITAcc**".

Scale: Interval scale, five-point Likert scale.

Acceptance:

- If the mean value is **below 2.5** this variable will be **accepted.**
- If the mean value is **equal to 2.5** this variable will become **inconclusive.**
- If the mean value is **above 2.5** this variable will be **rejected.**

5.4.11. Impact of IT-based accounting:

Rationale: If IT based AIS prevents frauds then we do not need other solutions

Question: Does IT base accounting solution limit fraudulent action? (such as EPR, cloud accounting etc.)

Name of the variable for SPSS: "**ITAcc2**".

Scale: Interval scale, five-point Likert scale.

Acceptance:

- If the mean value is **below 2.5** this variable will be **accepted.**
- If the mean value is **equal to 2.5** this variable will become **inconclusive.**
- If the mean value is **above 2.5** this variable will be **rejected.**

5.4.12. Tracking Employees:

Rationale: Forensic accountant may sound great however the end of the day one or two people have some human limitation. We need to know if a few people can actually get the job done.

Question: Is it easy to track employee's whereabouts by one or two people?

Name of the variable for SPSS: "**Track**".

Scale: Interval scale, five-point Likert scale.

Acceptance:

- If the mean value is **below 2.5** this variable will be **rejected.**
- If the mean value is **equal to 2.5** this variable will become **inconclusive.**
- If the mean value is **above 2.5** this variable will be **accepted.**

5.4.13. Impact of adding forensic accountant:

Rationale: This addresses direct recommendation from response about the addition of forensic accountant.

Question: Can the addition of a forensic accountant can make a difference in prevention?

Name of the variable for SPSS: "**Addition**".

Scale: Interval scale, five-point Likert scale.

Acceptance:

- If the mean value is **below 2.5** this variable will be **rejected.**
- If the mean value is **equal to 2.5** this variable will become **inconclusive.**
- If the mean value is **above 2.5** this variable will be **accepted.**

5.4.14. Encouraging the addition of forensic accountant:

Rationale: This addresses direct opinion from the response that is responder personally add forensic accountant in their organization.

Question: Can the addition of a forensic accountant can make a difference in prevention?

Name of the variable for SPSS: "**Opinion**".

Scale: Interval scale, five-point Likert scale.

Acceptance:

- If the mean value is **below 2.5** this variable will be **rejected.**
- If the mean value is **equal to 2.5** this variable will become **inconclusive.**
- If the mean value is **above 2.5** this variable will be **accepted.**

CHAPTER - 6

LITERATURE REVIEW

6. LITERATURE REVIEW

Forensic accounting is also known as financial forensics was first formally introduced in legislation in the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, United Kingdom. It is a mixture of sociology, criminology, psychology, and backward accounting. It focuses on financial inspection and generation of persecutory evidence. Due to the recent uprise in financial crimes and mishaps financial forensics ha gain popularity among scholars, corporates and regulators.

According to the Webster's Dictionary, Forensic Accounting mean, "Belonging to, used in or suitable to court, of judicature or to public discussions, debate and ultimately dispute resolutions, it is also defined as an accounting analysis that is suitable to the court which will form the basis for discussion, debate and ultimately dispute resolution.

Forensic accounting is the practice of utilizing accounting auditing and investigative skill to assist in a legal matter and the application of a specialized body of knowledge to the evidence of economic transaction and reporting suitable is the purpose of establishing accountability or valuation of the administrative proceeding. In a wide sense, it can be said as the integrity of accounting auditing and investigative skill to abstain a particular result.

U.S. News and world report listed "Forensic accountant" as one of the 20 not job tracks" of the future and has made this branch of accounting trendy. But Kessler International experts said that the popularity of the field has attacked many inexperience accountants who lack skills to carefully and cost-effectively conduct inquiries.

However, Forensic Accounting is different from the old debit or credit accounting as it provides an accounting analysis that is suitable to the organization which will help in resolving the disputes that arise in the organization.

Forensic accountants utilize accounting, auditing and investigation skills while conducting an investigation. This accounting is trained to look into the dispute in a number of ways. They often retain to analyze, interpret summarize and present a complex manner which is understandable and probably supported.

Also, they are often involved in various activities such as investing and analyzing financial evidence developing computerized, exhibiting documents and presenting the evidence obtained. This new and ground-breaking accounting has two main areas which are:

i) Litigation support and investigation and

ii) Dispute resolution.

The former represents the factual presentation of economic issues related to existing litigation. In this capacity, the forensic accounting sustained by parties involved in the legal disputes and can assist in resolving dispute, even before they reach the contraction, if dispute researchers the courtroom, the forensic accountant may testify as an expert witness on the other hand the latter is the out of determining, whether criminal matters such as securities fraud which include financial settlement, identify theft and insurance fraud etc. in such complex cases forensic accountants make some recommendations/actions that can be taken to minimize future risk or loss.

Forensic accounting utilizes accounting, auditing and investigative skills to conduct an examination into the finances of an individual or business. Forensic accounting provides an

accounting analysis suitable to be used in legal proceedings. Forensic accountants are trained to look beyond the numbers and deal with the business reality of a situation. Forensic accounting is frequently used in fraud and embezzlement cases to explain the nature of financial crime in court. Forensic accountants analyze, interpret and summarize complex financial and business matters. They may be employed by insurance companies, banks, police forces, government agencies or public accounting firms. Forensic accountants compile financial evidence, develop computer applications to manage the information collected and communicate their findings in the form of reports or presentations.

Forensic accounting is utilized in litigation when quantification of damages is needed. Parties involved in legal disputes use the quantifications to assist in resolving disputes via settlements or court decisions. For example, this may arise due to compensation and benefit disputes. The forensic accountant may be utilized as an expert witness if the dispute escalates to a court decision. Forensic accounting is also used to discover whether a crime occurred and assess the likelihood of criminal intent. Such crimes may include employee theft, securities fraud, falsification of financial statement information, identify theft or insurance fraud. Forensic accounting is often brought to bear in complex and high-profile financial crimes. The reason we understand the nature of Bernie Madoff's Ponzi scheme today is because forensic accountants dissected the scheme and made it understandable for the court case.

KPMG's Fraud Survey (2003) reveals that more companies are: recently experiencing incidents of fraud than in prior years; taking measures to combat fraud, and launching new anti-fraud initiatives and programs in response to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (KPMG 2003).

PricewaterhouseCoopers' (PWC) 2003 Global Crime Survey indicates that 37 per cent of respondents in 50 countries reported significant economic crimes with the average loss per company of $2,199, 930 (PWC 2003). These survey results underscore the importance of forensic accounting practice and education. Prior research (Rezaee 2002; Crumbley 2001; Peterson and Reider 1999, 2001; Rezaee et al. 1996; Rezaee and Burton 1997) reviews the literature on forensic accounting practices, certifications, and education. These studies also provide evidence indicating that forensic accounting education has evolved from being limited to continuing professional education sessions for practising accountants, to a current state of being offered as a credit course by several universities. Buckhoff and Schrader's study (2000, 135) finds, "adding a forensic accounting course to the accounting curriculum can greatly benefit the three major stakeholders in accounting education—academic institutions, students, and employers of accounting graduates."

Prior related studies are classified into two groups. The first group consists of studies that examine course syllabi to determine the coverage of forensic accounting including fraud investigation education. Groomer and Heintz (1994) analyze the topics covered in internal auditing courses in the United States and Canada and find that fraud-related topics were taught in more than 31 per cent of examined internal auditing courses. Rezaee et al. (1996) examine the coverage of forensic accounting in the accounting curriculum and find that only a handful of universities offer a fraud and/or forensic accounting course, and suggest that the accounting curriculum provide a knowledge acquisition base in forensic accounting as part of curriculum changes in response to the mandated American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) 150-hour accounting program. Peterson and Reider (2001) review forensic accounting course syllabi of universities

and analyze the level of course offering, learning objectives, the content of forensic accounting courses, and course requirements.

Studies in this group provide information on a small sample of universities that are already offering forensic accounting and/or fraud investigation courses. These studies address only the "supply side" of the equation in the sense that they provide information on what is being taught or what academicians feel are important forensic accounting topics. We review a sample of 21 universities that are currently offering forensic accounting related courses and have their syllabi available online. These syllabi and other related prior studies were reviewed in designing the survey instrument. Table 1 presents a summary of forensic accounting course descriptions, objectives, and assignments and other requirements. The three most important course objectives specified in the reviewed syllabi are (1) providing education on the pervasiveness of and the cause of fraud and white-collar crime; (2) exploring methods of fraud detection, investigation and prevention; and (3) obtaining insight on fraud prevention and identifying weaknesses in internal control systems. The second group of prior research consists of survey studies of practitioners and/or academicians regarding fraud investigation and/or forensic accounting courses and topics.

Rezaee and Burton (1997) conclude that the demand for forensic accounting services and education will continue to increase and that practising Certified Fraud Examiners (CFEs) favour offering a separate forensic accounting course whereas academicians prefer integrating forensic accounting topics throughout existing accounting courses. Buckhoff and Schrader (2000) find that the majority of responding institutions indicated that offering a course in forensic accounting is only slightly important to their accounting program. Rezaee (2002) conducts a survey of a small sample of undergraduate and graduate accounting students and finds that responding students

believed forensic accounting offers rewarding career opportunities, yet forensic accounting education is not getting adequate attention in the accounting curriculum and should be further promoted in colleges and universities. Many of these studies provide information on the "demand side," the views of students and practitioners on the importance and delivery of forensic accounting. Thus, forensic accounting coverage in today's accounting curricula is not well defined. This study focuses on both the supply and demand sides of forensic accounting education and attempts to provide information that may be useful for faculty and universities considering offering a course in forensic accounting in light of most recent changes in the business environment and the accounting profession. New insights from both practitioners and academicians should be useful, as many accounting programs throughout the nation began to offer forensic accounting related courses to provide a better understanding of this emerging area of accounting practice. This study contributes to the literature on forensic accounting by shedding light on the increasing importance of forensic accounting in the business and academic communities post-Enron, Andersen, and other reported financial scandals; presenting new evidence from a sample of academicians and practicing CPAs regarding the emphasis on forensic accounting education and practice; and analyzing the opinions obtained from both academicians and practitioners pertaining to the new interest in forensic accounting and the ever-changing priorities in the key forensic accounting issues and topics, which set the future direction and role of forensic accounting education.

CHAPTER - 7

FINDINGS

7. FINDINGS

7.1. Results of the survey:

7.1.1. Responses of question 1:

Is internal auditor merely enough to detect and prevent fraudulent activity?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Absolutely No (Never)	13	11.6	11.6	11.6
	2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	58	51.8	51.8	63.4
	3. Normally yes (possible)	14	12.5	12.5	75.9
	4. Most cases Yes (probable)	24	21.4	21.4	97.3
	5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	3	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	112	100.0	100.0	

Figure 1: Frequency table of question 1.

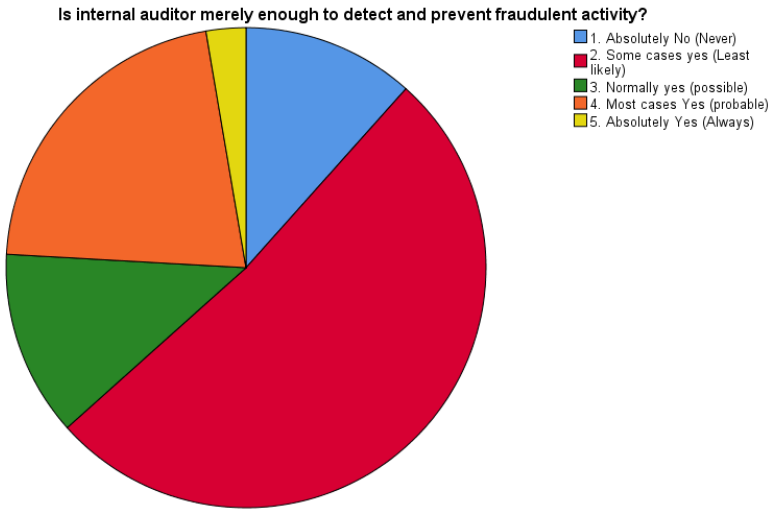


Figure 2: Pie chart of question 1 responses.

Interpretation: According to most of the people internal auditor most cases is not good enough.

7.1.2. Responses of question 2:

How frequently you encounter a forensic accountant in an organization?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Absolutely No (Never)	29	25.9	25.9	25.9
	2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	37	33.0	33.0	58.9
	3. Normally yes (possible)	31	27.7	27.7	86.6
	4. Most cases Yes (probable)	7	6.3	6.3	92.9
	5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	8	7.1	7.1	100.0
	Total	112	100.0	100.0	

Figure 3: Frequency table of question 1.

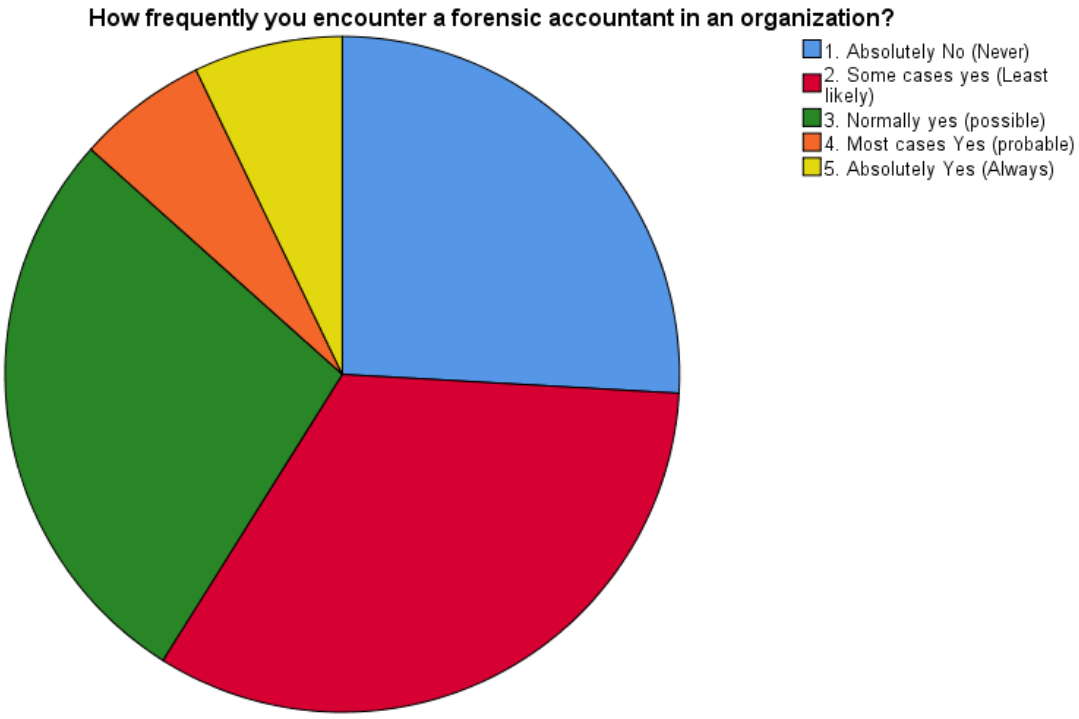


Figure 4: Pie chart of question 2 responses.

Interpretation: According to most of the people very infrequently they encounter a forensic accountant in an organization.

7.1.3. Responses of question 3:

Do the people commit fraud that has a similar social background? (such as criminal record, social class etc.)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Absolutely No (Never)	22	19.6	19.6	19.6
	2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	15	13.4	13.4	33.0
	3. Normally yes (possible)	31	27.7	27.7	60.7
	4. Most cases Yes (probable)	36	32.1	32.1	92.9
	5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	8	7.1	7.1	100.0
	Total	112	100.0	100.0	

Figure 5: Frequency table of question 3

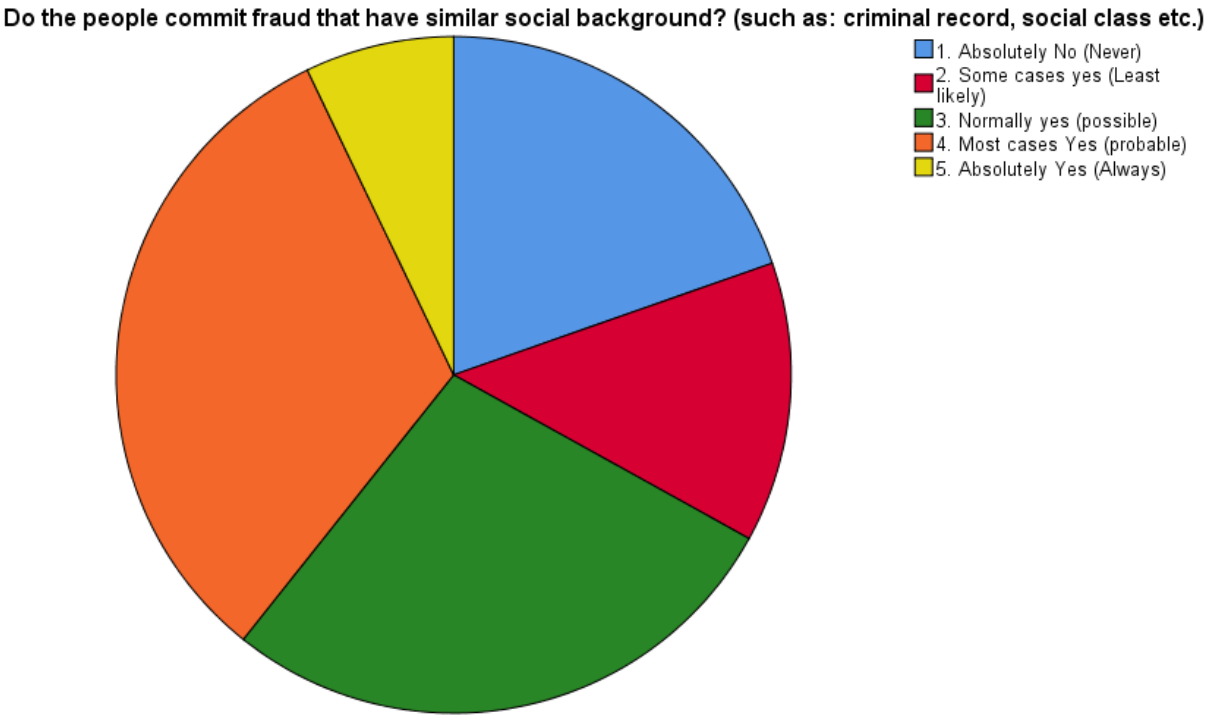


Figure 6: Pie chart of question 3 responses.

Interpretation: According to most of the people frauds have a similar background.

7.1.4. Responses of question 4:

Do people commit fraud who faces similar social issues? (such as Peer pressure, family need etc.)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Absolutely No (Never)	21	18.8	18.8	18.8
	2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	22	19.6	19.6	38.4
	3. Normally yes (possible)	28	25.0	25.0	63.4
	4. Most cases Yes (probable)	39	34.8	34.8	98.2
	5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	2	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	112	100.0	100.0	

Figure 7: Frequency table of question 4

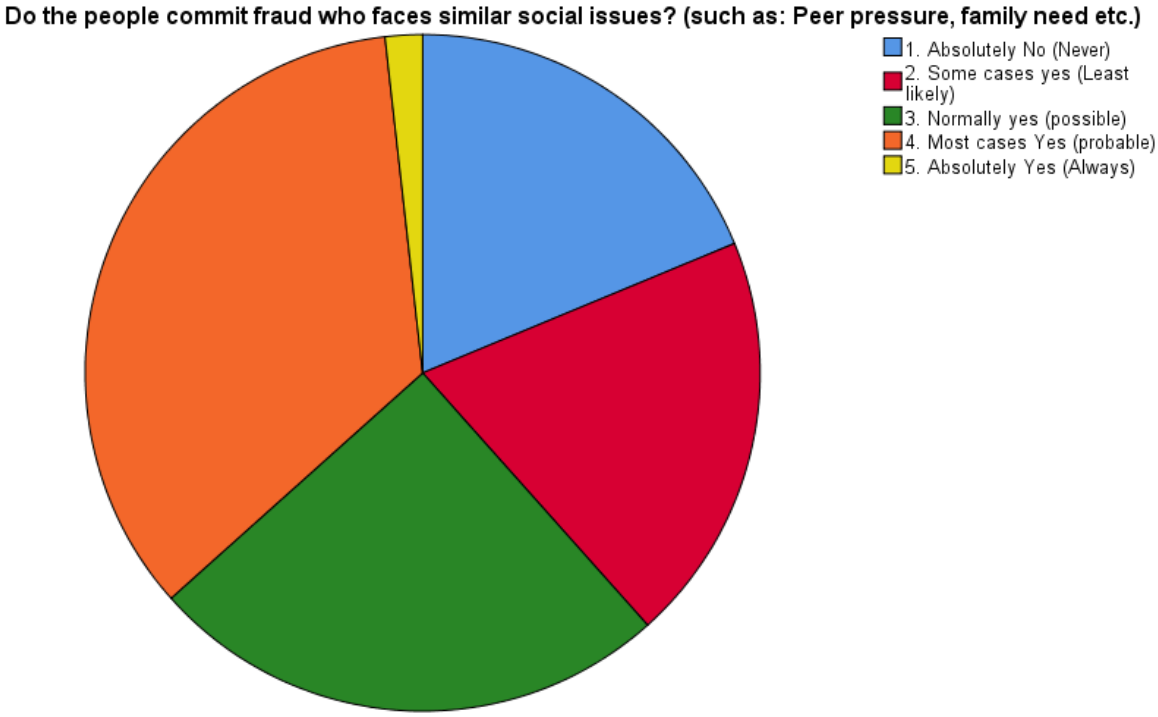


Figure 8: Pie chart of question 4 responses.

Interpretation: According to most of the people frauds face similar social issues.

7.1.5. Responses of question 5:

Do the frauds have a similar mindset? (Example: Greed, power-hungry etc.)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Absolutely No (Never)	7	6.3	6.3	6.3
	2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	22	19.6	19.6	25.9
	3. Normally yes (possible)	23	20.5	20.5	46.4
	4. Most cases Yes (probable)	43	38.4	38.4	84.8
	5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	17	15.2	15.2	100.0
	Total	112	100.0	100.0	

Figure 9: Frequency table of question 5

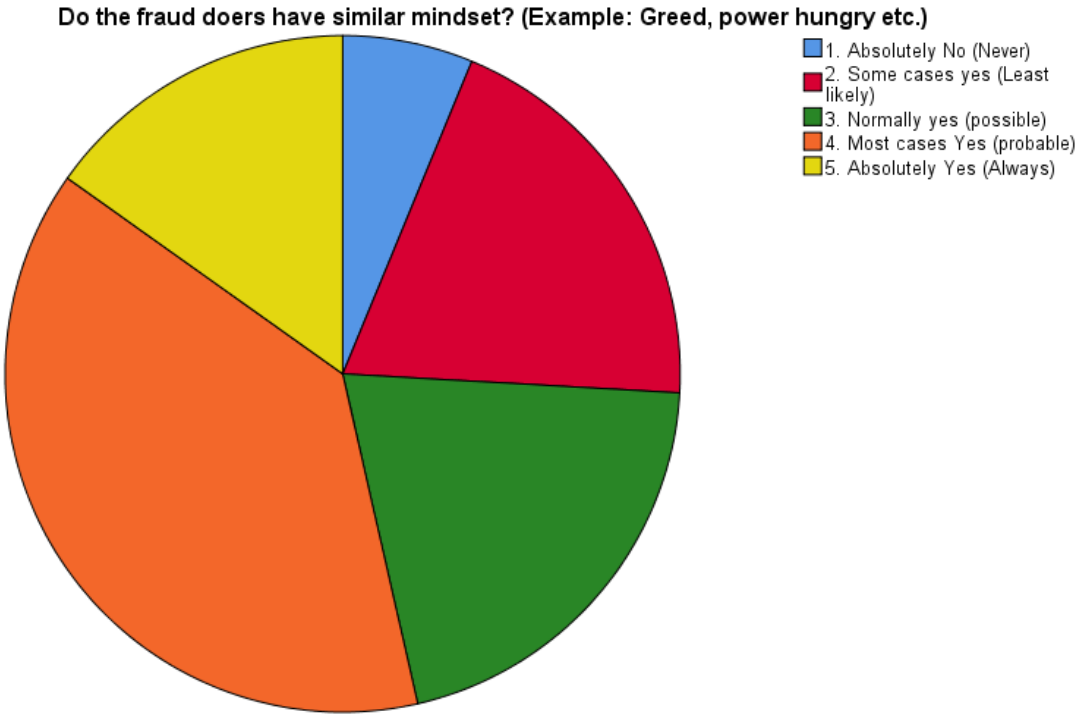


Figure 10: Pie chart of question 5 responses.

Interpretation: According to most of the people frauds shares a similar mindset.

7.1.6. Responses of question 6:

How is the tendency of bypassing regulation to do legitimate tasks?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Absolutely No (Never)	8	7.1	7.1	7.1
	2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	28	25.0	25.0	32.1
	3. Normally yes (possible)	53	47.3	47.3	79.5
	4. Most cases Yes (probable)	17	15.2	15.2	94.6
	5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	6	5.4	5.4	100.0
	Total	112	100.0	100.0	

Figure 11: Frequency table of question 6

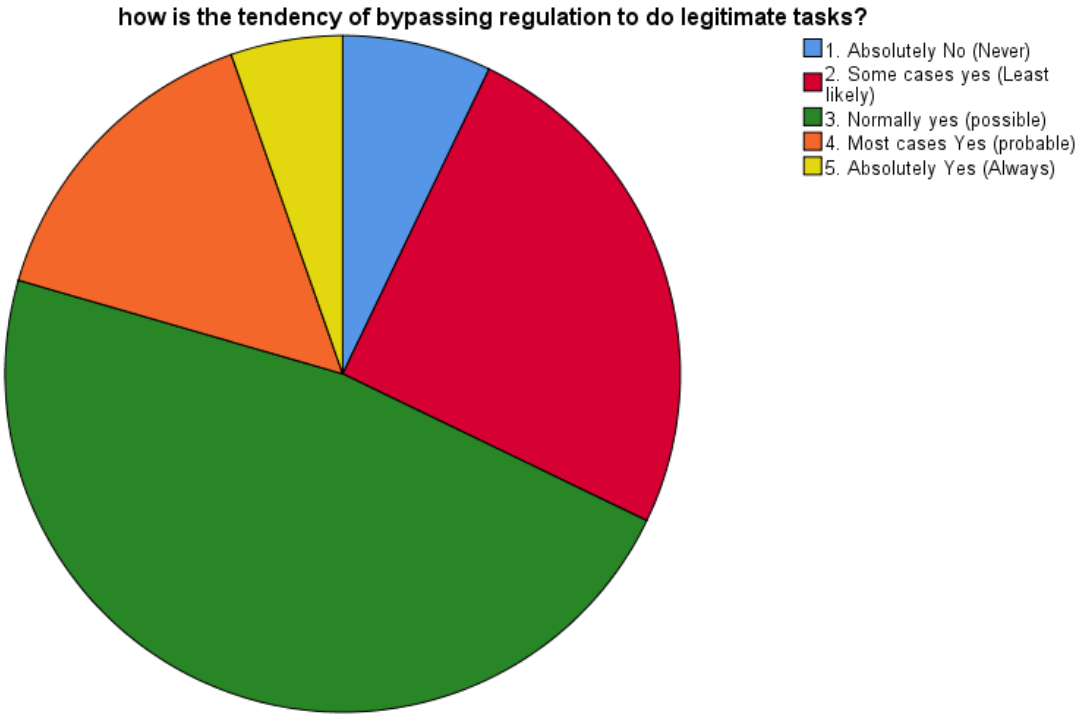


Figure 12: Pie chart of question 6 responses.

Interpretation: According to most of the people there is some tendency of bypassing regulation for legitimate tasks.

7.1.7. Responses of question 7:

Can immediate backward calculation detect criminal acts before disbursement?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Absolutely No (Never)	15	13.4	13.4	13.4
	2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	59	52.7	52.7	66.1
	3. Normally yes (possible)	14	12.5	12.5	78.6
	4. Most cases Yes (probable)	21	18.8	18.8	97.3
	5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	3	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	112	100.0	100.0	

Figure 13: Frequency table of question 7

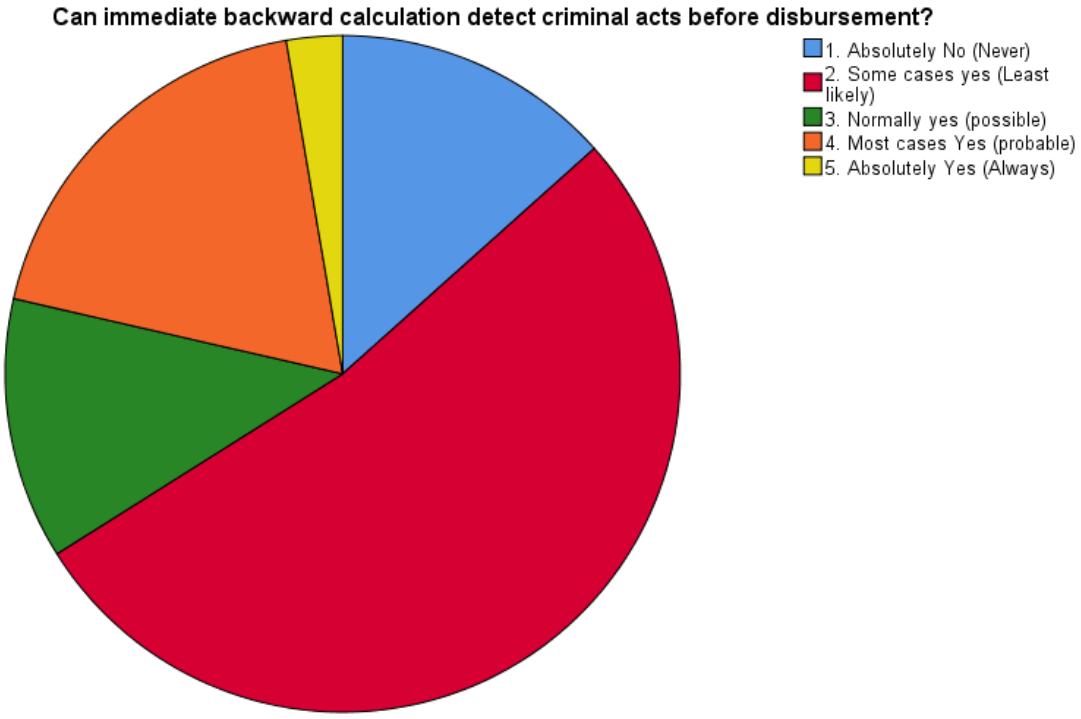


Figure 14: Pie chart of question 7 responses.

Interpretation: According to most of the people very few cases backward calculation can be helpful.

7.1.8. Responses of question 8:

Is it possible for a business to discourage financial mishandlings? (Example: Training, compensation etc.)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Absolutely No (Never)	14	12.5	12.5	12.5
	2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	30	26.8	26.8	39.3
	3. Normally yes (possible)	22	19.6	19.6	58.9
	4. Most cases Yes (probable)	30	26.8	26.8	85.7
	5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	16	14.3	14.3	100.0
	Total	112	100.0	100.0	

Figure 15: Frequency table of question 8

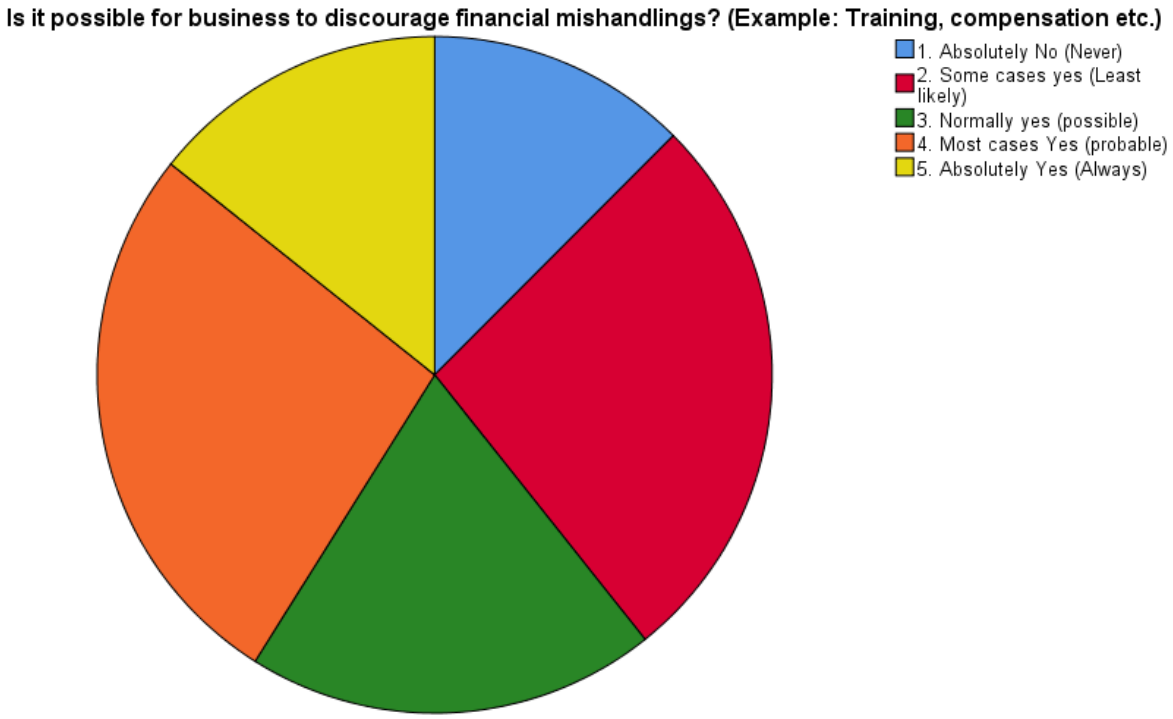


Figure 16: Pie chart of question 8 responses.

Interpretation: Response is very clumsy. people have given some divided answer.

7.1.9. Responses of question 9:

Does the introduction of new regulation reduce fraudulent activity?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	45	40.2	40.2	40.2
	3. Normally yes (possible)	30	26.8	26.8	67.0
	4. Most cases Yes (probable)	15	13.4	13.4	80.4
	5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	22	19.6	19.6	100.0
	Total	112	100.0	100.0	

Figure 17: Frequency table of question 9

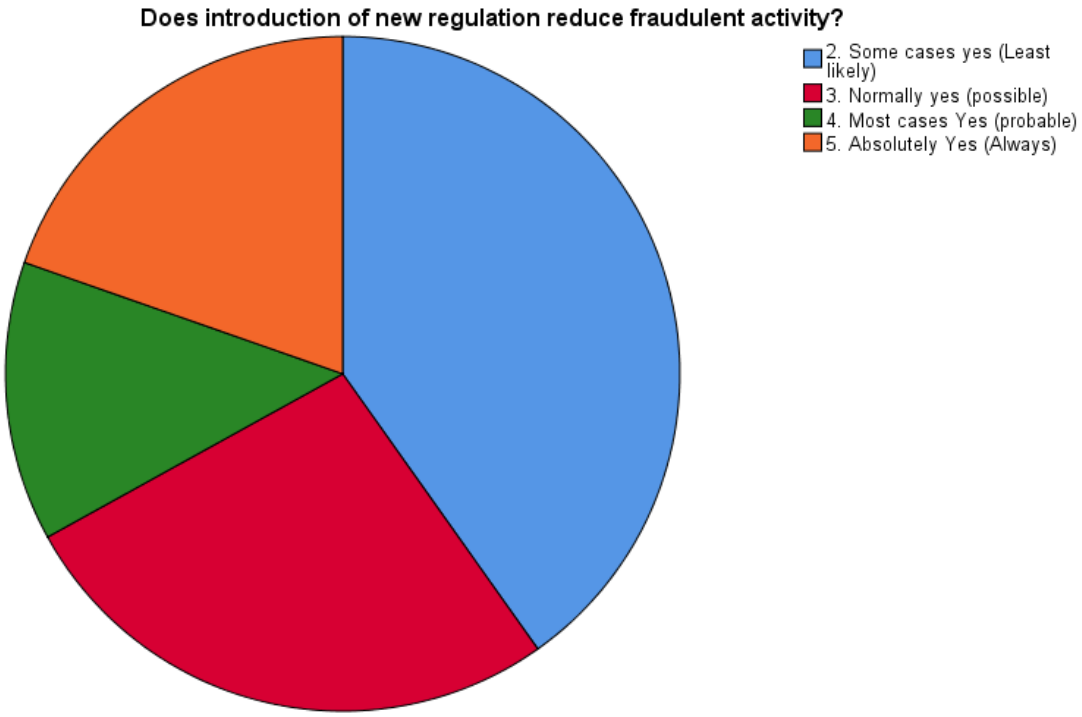


Figure 18: Pie chart of question 9 responses.

Interpretation: Nobody thinks that new regulations never reduce fraudulent activity.

7.1.10. Responses of question 10:

Can IT base accounting undermines the need for a professional accountant? (such as EPR, cloud accounting etc.)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Absolutely No (Never)	33	29.5	29.5	29.5
	2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	21	18.8	18.8	48.2
	3. Normally yes (possible)	30	26.8	26.8	75.0
	4. Most cases Yes (probable)	14	12.5	12.5	87.5
	5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	14	12.5	12.5	100.0
	Total	112	100.0	100.0	

Figure 19: Frequency table of question 10

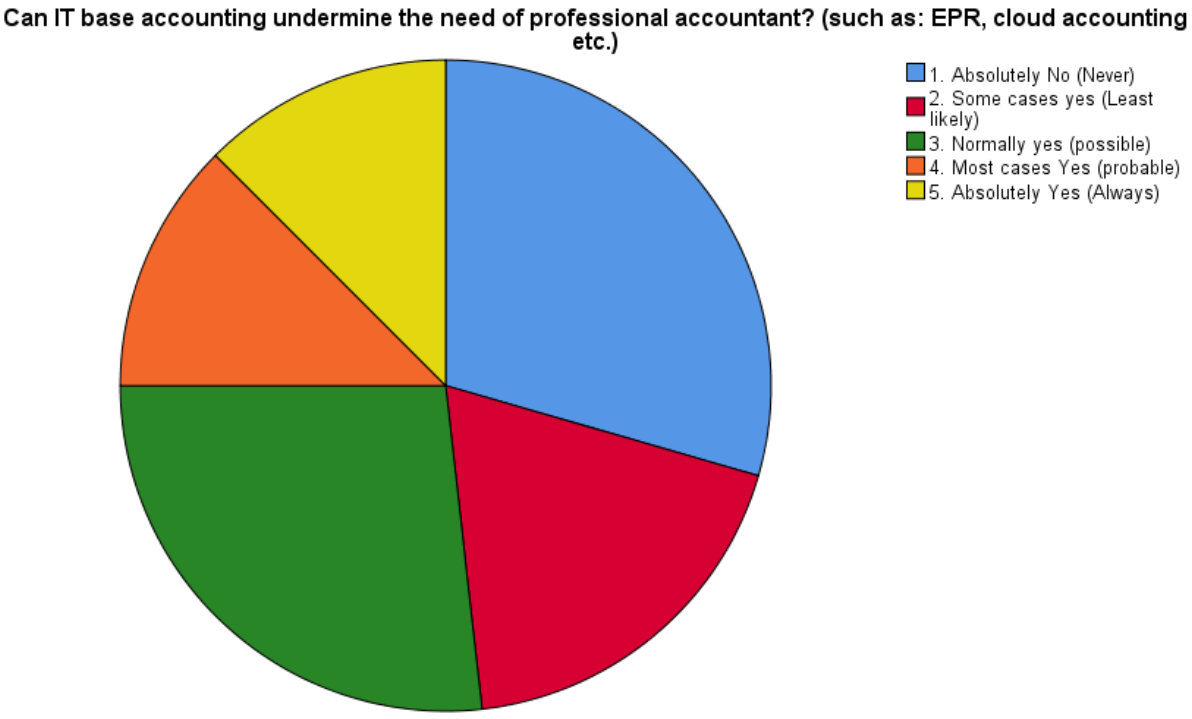


Figure 20: Pie chart of question 10 responses.

Interpretation: According to most of the people IT based accounting can be helpful but cannot replace professionals entirely.

7.1.11. Responses of question 11:

Does IT base accounting solution limit fraudulent action? (such as EPR, cloud accounting etc.)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Absolutely No (Never)	15	13.4	13.4	13.4
	2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	38	33.9	33.9	47.3
	3. Normally yes (possible)	28	25.0	25.0	72.3
	4. Most cases Yes (probable)	28	25.0	25.0	97.3
	5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	3	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	112	100.0	100.0	

Figure 21: Frequency table of question 11

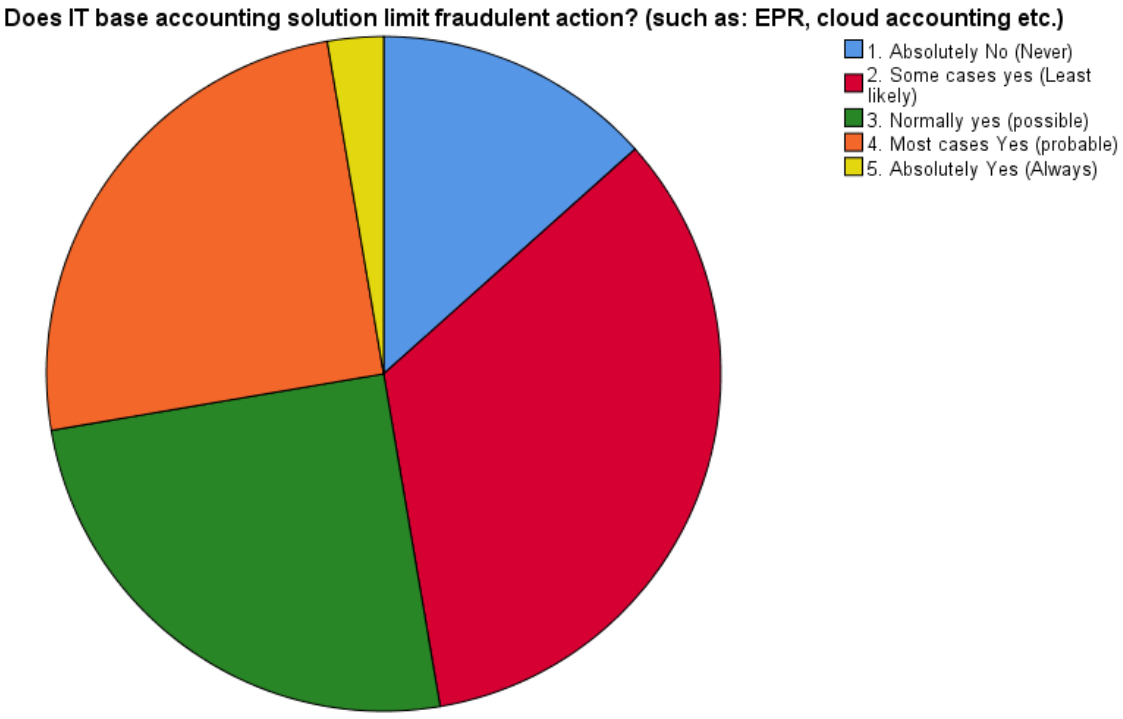


Figure 22: Pie chart of question 11 responses.

Interpretation: According to most of the people IT based accounting can sometimes prevent fraud.

7.1.12. Responses of question 12:

Is it easy to track employee's whereabouts by one or two people?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Absolutely No (Never)	38	33.9	33.9	33.9
	2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	37	33.0	33.0	67.0
	3. Normally yes (possible)	14	12.5	12.5	79.5
	4. Most cases Yes (probable)	7	6.3	6.3	85.7
	5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	16	14.3	14.3	100.0
	Total	112	100.0	100.0	

Figure 23: Frequency table of question 12

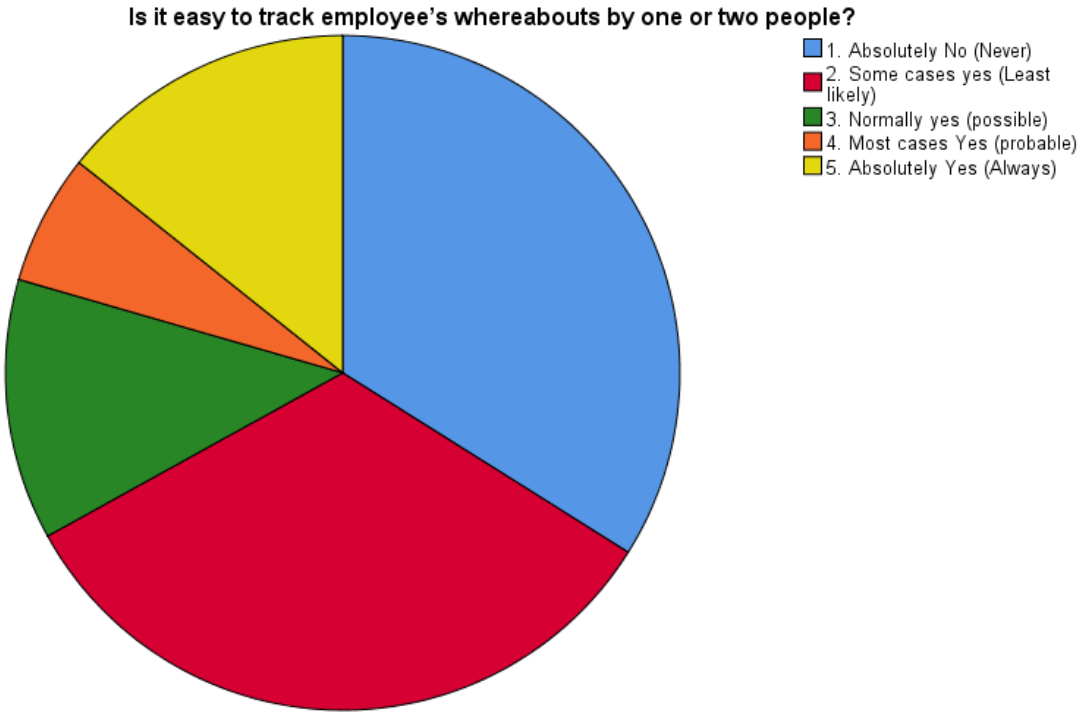


Figure 24: Pie chart of question 12 responses.

Interpretation: According to most of the people it's absolutely not possible for one or two people to keep track of all employees.

7.1.13. Responses of question 13:

Can the addition of forensic accountant make a difference in prevention?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Absolutely No (Never)	15	13.4	13.4	13.4
	2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	30	26.8	26.8	40.2
	3. Normally yes (possible)	30	26.8	26.8	67.0
	4. Most cases Yes (probable)	22	19.6	19.6	86.6
	5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	15	13.4	13.4	100.0
	Total	112	100.0	100.0	

Figure 25: Frequency table of question 13

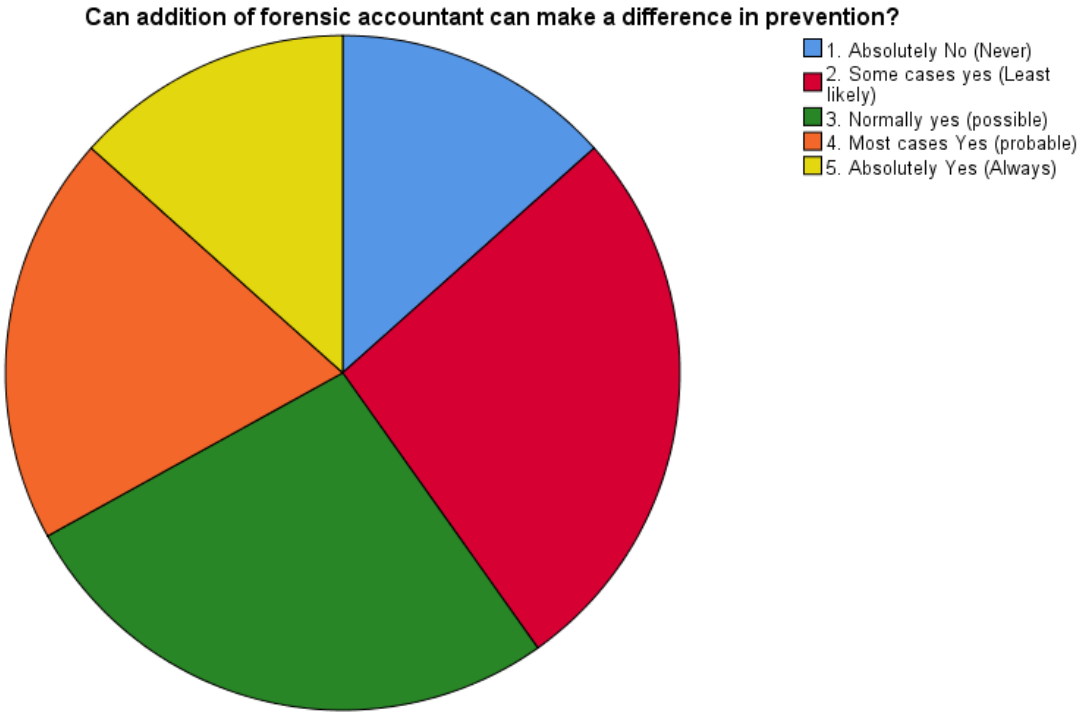


Figure 26: Pie chart of question 13 responses.

Interpretation: According to most of the people it will be possible for forensic accounting to bring some improvements.

7.1.14. Responses of question 14:

Will you encourage the addition of a forensic accountant in large corporations?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1. Absolutely No (Never)	2	1.8	1.8	1.8
	2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	16	14.3	14.3	16.1
	3. Normally yes (possible)	21	18.8	18.8	34.8
	4. Most cases Yes (probable)	38	33.9	33.9	68.8
	5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	35	31.3	31.3	100.0
	Total	112	100.0	100.0	

Figure 27: Frequency table of question 14

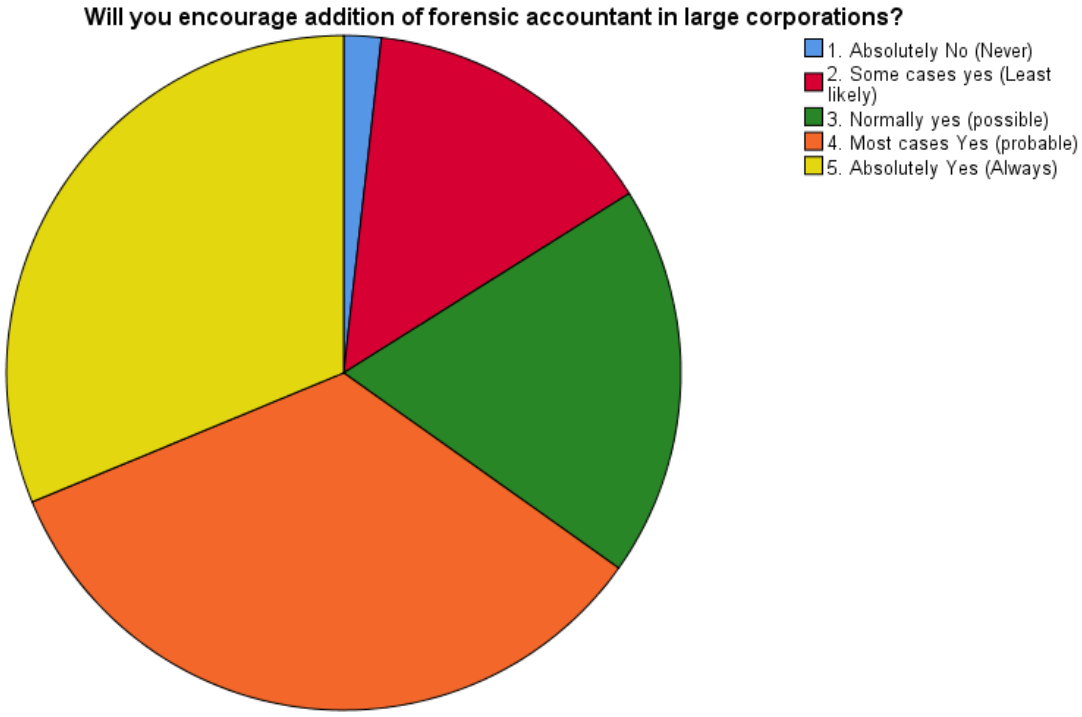


Figure 28: Pie chart of question 14 responses.

Interpretation: According to most of the people in most cases, they recommend a forensic accountant in the organization.

7.2. Testing Variables:

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Variable	Acceptance Condition	Mean	Std. Error	Std. Deviation	Variance	Acceptance
Is internal auditor merely enough to detect and prevent fraudulent activity?	112	IA	Mean **<2.5**	2.48	.098	1.040	1.081	**Accepted**
How frequently you encounter a forensic accountant in an organization?	112	FA	Mean **<2.5**	2.36	.108	1.146	1.313	**Accepted**
Do the people commit fraud that have similar social background? (such as: criminal record, social class etc.)	112	SocialBackground	Mean **> 2.5**	2.94	.117	1.240	1.537	**Accepted**
Do people commit fraud who faces similar social issues? (such as Peer pressure, family need etc.)	112	SocialIssue	Mean **> 2.5**	2.81	.109	1.159	1.343	**Accepted**
Do the fraud does have the similar mindset? (Example: Greed, power-hungry etc.)	112	Mindset	Mean **> 2.5**	3.37	.108	1.147	1.315	**Accepted**
how is the tendency of bypassing regulation to do legitimate tasks?	112	BypassTendency	Mean **> 2.5**	2.87	.089	.944	.892	**Accepted**
Can immediate backward calculation detect criminal acts before disbursement?	112	BackwardCalc	Mean **> 2.5**	2.45	.097	1.030	1.060	**Rejected**
Is it possible for business to discourage financial mishandlings? (Example: Training, compensation etc.)	112	Discourage	Mean **<2.5**	3.04	.120	1.273	1.620	**Rejected**

Does introduction of new regulation reduce fraudulent activity?	112	Regulation	Mean **<2.5**	3.13	.108	1.148	1.318	**Rejected**
Can IT base accounting undermines the need for a professional accountant? (such as EPR, cloud accounting etc.)	112	ITAcc	Mean **<2.5**	2.60	.128	1.359	1.846	**Rejected**
Does IT base accounting solution limit fraudulent action? (such as: EPR, cloud accounting etc.)	112	ITAcc2	Mean **<2.5**	2.70	.101	1.073	1.150	**Rejected**
Is it easy to track employee's whereabouts by one or two people?	112	Track	Mean **> 2.5**	2.54	.130	1.379	1.902	**Accepted**
Can addition of forensic accountant can make a difference in prevention?	112	Addition	Mean **> 2.5**	2.93	.117	1.243	1.544	**Accepted**
Will you encourage addition of forensic accountant in large corporations?	112	Opinion	Mean **> 2.5**	3.79	.103	1.094	1.197	**Accepted**
Valid N (listwise)	112							

Figure 29: Table of acceptance and rejection of variables

7.3. Testing Hypothesis:

To test our hypothesis each independent variable is factorized by dependent variable (Recommendation) for the ANOVA table.

7.3.1. Variable "IA" ANOVA Table:

Descriptives								
Recommendation								
					95% Confidence Interval for Mean			
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Minimum	Maximum
1. Absolutely No (Never)	13	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	58	1.28	0.451	0.059	1.16	1.39	1	2
3. Normally yes (possible)	14	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
4. Most cases Yes (probable)	24	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	3	1.67	0.577	0.333	0.23	3.10	1	2
Total	112	1.16	0.369	0.035	1.09	1.23	1	2

ANOVA					
Recommendation					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.854	4	0.714	6.231	0.000
Within Groups	12.253	107	0.115		
Total	15.107	111			

Table 1: Descriptives and ANOVA Table for variable 1

Interpretation and decision: Since sigma is zero. Our independent variable ***has significance*** over our dependent variable.

Therefore, the previous judgment of ***acceptance*** of the variable is ***correct.***

7.3.2. Variable "FA" ANOVA Table:

Descriptives								
Recommendation								
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1. Absolutely No (Never)	29	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	37	1.03	0.164	0.027	0.97	1.08	1	2
3. Normally yes (possible)	31	1.48	0.508	0.091	1.30	1.67	1	2
4. Most cases Yes (probable)	7	1.14	0.378	0.143	0.79	1.49	1	2
5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	8	1.13	0.354	0.125	0.83	1.42	1	2
Total	112	1.16	0.369	0.035	1.09	1.23	1	2

ANOVA					
Recommendation					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4.660	4	1.165	11.932	0.000
Within Groups	10.447	107	0.098		
Total	15.107	111			

Table 2: Descriptives and ANOVA Table for variable 2

Interpretation and decision: Since sigma is zero. Our independent variable ***has significance*** over our dependent variable.

Therefore, the previous judgment of ***acceptance*** of the variable is ***correct.***

7.3.3. Variable "SocialBackground" ANOVA Table:

Descriptives								
Recommendation								
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1. Absolutely No (Never)	22	1.27	0.456	0.097	1.07	1.47	1	2
2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	15	1.07	0.258	0.067	0.92	1.21	1	2
3. Normally yes (possible)	31	1.03	0.180	0.032	0.97	1.10	1	2
4. Most cases Yes (probable)	36	1.25	0.439	0.073	1.10	1.40	1	2
5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	8	1.13	0.354	0.125	0.83	1.42	1	2
Total	112	1.16	0.369	0.035	1.09	1.23	1	2

ANOVA					
Recommendation					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1.217	4	0.304	2.345	0.059
Within Groups	13.890	107	0.130		
Total	15.107	111			

Table 3: Descriptives and ANOVA Table for variable 3

Interpretation and decision: Since sigma is nearly zero. Our independent variable ***has significance*** over our dependent variable.

Therefore, the previous judgment of ***acceptance*** of the variable is ***correct.***

7.3.4. Variable "SocialIssue" ANOVA Table:

Descriptives								
Recommendation								
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1. Absolutely No (Never)	21	1.33	0.483	0.105	1.11	1.55	1	2
2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	22	1.36	0.492	0.105	1.15	1.58	1	2
3. Normally yes (possible)	28	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
4. Most cases Yes (probable)	39	1.05	0.223	0.036	0.98	1.12	1	2
5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	2	1.50	0.707	0.500	-4.85	7.85	1	2
Total	112	1.16	0.369	0.035	1.09	1.23	1	2

ANOVA					
Recommendation					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.952	4	0.738	6.497	0.000
Within Groups	12.155	107	0.114		
Total	15.107	111			

Table 4: Descriptives and ANOVA Table for variable 4

Interpretation and decision: Since sigma is zero. Our independent variable ***has significance*** over our dependent variable.

Therefore, the previous judgment of ***acceptance*** of the variable is ***correct.***

7.3.5. Variable "Mindset" ANOVA Table:

Descriptives								
Recommendation								
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1. Absolutely No (Never)	7	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	22	1.36	0.492	0.105	1.15	1.58	1	2
3. Normally yes (possible)	23	1.39	0.499	0.104	1.18	1.61	1	2
4. Most cases Yes (probable)	43	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	17	1.06	0.243	0.059	0.93	1.18	1	2
Total	112	1.16	0.369	0.035	1.09	1.23	1	2

ANOVA					
Recommendation					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3.597	4	0.899	8.359	0.000
Within Groups	11.510	107	0.108		
Total	15.107	111			

Table 5: Descriptives and ANOVA Table for variable 5

Interpretation and decision: Since sigma is zero. Our independent variable ***has significance*** over our dependent variable.

Therefore, the previous judgment of ***acceptance*** of the variable is ***correct.***

7.3.6. Variable "BypassTendency" ANOVA Table:

Descriptives								
Recommendation								
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1. Absolutely No (Never)	8	1.13	0.354	0.125	0.83	1.42	1	2
2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	28	1.25	0.441	0.083	1.08	1.42	1	2
3. Normally yes (possible)	53	1.17	0.379	0.052	1.07	1.27	1	2
4. Most cases Yes (probable)	17	1.06	0.243	0.059	0.93	1.18	1	2
5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	6	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
Total	112	1.16	0.369	0.035	1.09	1.23	1	2

ANOVA					
Recommendation					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	0.569	4	0.142	1.047	0.386
Within Groups	14.538	107	0.136		
Total	15.107	111			

Table 6: Descriptives and ANOVA Table for variable 6

Interpretation and decision: Since sigma is zero. Our independent variable ***does not have significance*** over our dependent variable.

Therefore, the previous judgment of ***acceptance*** of the variable ***could be wrong.***

7.3.7. Variable "BackwardCalc" ANOVA Table:

Descriptives								
Recommendation	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1. Absolutely No (Never)	15	1.53	0.516	0.133	1.25	1.82	1	2
2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	59	1.14	0.345	0.045	1.05	1.23	1	2
3. Normally yes (possible)	14	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
4. Most cases Yes (probable)	21	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	3	1.67	0.577	0.333	0.23	3.10	1	2
Total	112	1.16	0.369	0.035	1.09	1.23	1	2

ANOVA					
Recommendation					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3.792	4	0.948	8.964	0.000
Within Groups	11.315	107	0.106		
Total	15.107	111			

Table 7: Descriptives and ANOVA Table for variable 7

Interpretation and decision: Since sigma is zero. Our independent variable ***has significance*** over our dependent variable.

Therefore, the previous judgment of ***rejection*** of the variable is ***correct.***

7.3.8. Variable "Discourage" ANOVA Table:

Descriptives								
Recommendation								
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1. Absolutely No (Never)	14	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	30	1.50	0.509	0.093	1.31	1.69	1	2
3. Normally yes (possible)	22	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
4. Most cases Yes (probable)	30	1.07	0.254	0.046	0.97	1.16	1	2
5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	16	1.06	0.250	0.063	0.93	1.20	1	2
Total	112	1.16	0.369	0.035	1.09	1.23	1	2

ANOVA					
Recommendation					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4.803	4	1.201	12.469	0.000
Within Groups	10.304	107	0.096		
Total	15.107	111			

Table 8: Descriptives and ANOVA Table for variable 8

Interpretation and decision: Since sigma is zero. Our independent variable ***has significance*** over our dependent variable.

Therefore, the previous judgment of ***rejection*** of the variable is ***correct.***

7.3.9. Variable "Regulation" ANOVA Table:

Descriptives								
Recommendation								
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	45	1.36	0.484	0.072	1.21	1.50	1	2
3. Normally yes (possible)	30	1.03	0.183	0.033	0.97	1.10	1	2
4. Most cases Yes (probable)	15	1.07	0.258	0.067	0.92	1.21	1	2
5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	22	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
Total	112	1.16	0.369	0.035	1.09	1.23	1	2

ANOVA					
Recommendation					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.896	3	0.965	8.538	0.000
Within Groups	12.211	108	0.113		
Total	15.107	111			

Table 9: Descriptives and ANOVA Table for variable 9

Interpretation and decision: Since sigma is zero. Our independent variable ***has significance*** over our dependent variable.

Therefore, the previous judgment of ***rejection*** of the variable is ***correct.***

7.3.10. Variable "ITAcc" ANOVA Table:

Descriptives								
Recommendation								
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1. Absolutely No (Never)	33	1.06	0.242	0.042	0.97	1.15	1	2
2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	21	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
3. Normally yes (possible)	30	1.53	0.507	0.093	1.34	1.72	1	2
4. Most cases Yes (probable)	14	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	14	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
Total	112	1.16	0.369	0.035	1.09	1.23	1	2

ANOVA					
Recommendation					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	5.762	4	1.440	16.492	0.000
Within Groups	9.345	107	0.087		
Total	15.107	111			

Table 10: Descriptives and ANOVA Table for variable 10

Interpretation and decision: Since sigma is zero. Our independent variable ***has significance*** over our dependent variable.

Therefore, the previous judgment of ***rejection*** of the variable is ***correct.***

7.3.11. Variable "ITAcc2" ANOVA Table:

Descriptives								
Recommendation								
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1. Absolutely No (Never)	15	2.00	0.000	0.000	2.00	2.00	2	2
2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	38	1.03	0.162	0.026	0.97	1.08	1	2
3. Normally yes (possible)	28	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
4. Most cases Yes (probable)	28	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	3	1.67	0.577	0.333	0.23	3.10	1	2
Total	112	1.16	0.369	0.035	1.09	1.23	1	2

ANOVA					
Recommendation					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	13.467	4	3.367	219.610	0.000
Within Groups	1.640	107	0.015		
Total	15.107	111			

Table 11: Descriptives and ANOVA Table for variable 11

Interpretation and decision: Since sigma is zero. Our independent variable ***has significance*** over our dependent variable.

Therefore, the previous judgment of ***rejection*** of the variable is ***correct.***

7.3.12. Variable "Track" ANOVA Table:

Descriptives								
Recommendation								
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1. Absolutely No (Never)	38	1.42	0.500	0.081	1.26	1.59	1	2
2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	37	1.03	0.164	0.027	0.97	1.08	1	2
3. Normally yes (possible)	14	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
4. Most cases Yes (probable)	7	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	16	1.06	0.250	0.063	0.93	1.20	1	2
Total	112	1.16	0.369	0.035	1.09	1.23	1	2

ANOVA					
Recommendation					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3.934	4	0.983	9.417	0.000
Within Groups	11.174	107	0.104		
Total	15.107	111			

Table 12: Descriptives and ANOVA Table for variable 12

Interpretation and decision: Since sigma is zero. Our independent variable ***has significance*** over our dependent variable.

Therefore, the previous judgment of ***acceptance*** of the variable is ***correct.***

7.3.13. Variable "Addition" ANOVA Table:

Descriptives								
Recommendation								
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1. Absolutely No (Never)	15	2.00	0.000	0.000	2.00	2.00	2	2
2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	30	1.03	0.183	0.033	0.97	1.10	1	2
3. Normally yes (possible)	30	1.03	0.183	0.033	0.97	1.10	1	2
4. Most cases Yes (probable)	22	1.05	0.213	0.045	0.95	1.14	1	2
5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	15	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
Total	112	1.16	0.369	0.035	1.09	1.23	1	2

ANOVA					
Recommendation					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	12.219	4	3.055	113.185	0.000
Within Groups	2.888	107	0.027		
Total	15.107	111			

Table 13: Descriptives and ANOVA Table for variable 13

Interpretation and decision: Since sigma is zero. Our independent variable ***has significance*** over our dependent variable.

Therefore, the previous judgment of ***acceptance*** of the variable is ***correct.***

7.3.14. Variable "Opinion" ANOVA Table:

Descriptives								
Recommendation								
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
1. Absolutely No (Never)	2	2.00	0.000	0.000	2.00	2.00	2	2
2. Some cases yes (Least likely)	16	2.00	0.000	0.000	2.00	2.00	2	2
3. Normally yes (possible)	21	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
4. Most cases Yes (probable)	38	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
5. Absolutely Yes (Always)	35	1.00	0.000	0.000	1.00	1.00	1	1
Total	112	1.16	0.369	0.035	1.09	1.23	1	2

ANOVA					
Recommendation					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	15.107	4	3.777		
Within Groups	0.000	107	0.000		
Total	15.107	111			

Table 14: Descriptives and ANOVA Table for variable 14

Interpretation and decision: Since sigma is zero. Our independent variable ***has significance*** over our dependent variable.

Therefore, the previous judgment of ***acceptance*** of the variable is ***correct.***

7.4. Test results:

From the survey results, 9 out of 14 variables were accepted from mean vale test (Figure 29). And from Significance test (ANOVA tables) 1 of those 9 accepted variables had no significance over our dependent variable. However, all of the rejected variables had significance over the tested hypothesis.

Finally. Due to lack of significance, the variable "BypassTendency" removed from decision making. From the rest 13 variables, 8 variable has significance and is accepted which majority.

Therefore, we can reasonably conclude that **"To prevent contamination of accounts and preserve accounts integrity a presence of forensic accountant is useful"**

CHAPTER - 8

CONCLUSION

8. CONCLUSION

8.1. General conclusion:

In one-word, forensic accountant and forensic accounting will be helpful. This will not prevent financial mishaps completely. However, this will improve the situation a lot.

Furthermore, there are still other ways to reduce such acts. Though they are not as effective and efficient as forensic accounting. (e.g. higher compensation).

8.2. Specific conclusions:

From this study, we have found some byproduct. These are the conclusion of variables that are concludable.

- Internal auditing is no longer helpful that extent it used to be.
- There are a few numbers of forensic accountant already working in different industries.
- A fraudulent person from some specific background tends to be more foulant.
- Fraudulent persons have similar personal traits.
- There is a frequent tendency to bypass regulation even for legitimate workflows.
- The backward calculation does not help in the prevention of frauds.
- It is possible to discourage frauds by other means that auditor or forensic accountants.
- New company and government regulation can help to reduce fraud.

- Professional accountancy cannot be undermined by IT based accounting solutions.
- IT-based accounting solutions reduce financial mishaps.
- It is hard to track many employees by one or two persons even if for professionals.
- A forensic accountant can bring some improvements.
- Most persons encourage adding forensic accountant in an organization.

CHAPTER - 9

RECOMMENDATIONS

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1. General recommendation:

A forensic accountant should be mandatory for large corporate houses and fraudulent prone industries (such as financial institutions).

If possible or when the time comes forensic accountant should be mandatory in all corporations just as an internal auditor.

9.2. Specific recommendations:

These are recommendations that are drawn from specific conclusions,

- The organization should make internal auditing department more resourceful.
- People from some specific background should double checked before employing (e.g. criminal records).
- People with some specific personality should be avoided in faith dependent situations.
- The tendency to bypass regulation for legitimate work should be highly discouraged.
- The organization should not put backward calculation as a way to prevent frauds.
- Adequate compensation and training should be provided.
- Company governance and government regulation should be updated frequently on a regular basis.

- Professional accountancy should be prioritized over IT based accounting solutions.
- IT-based accounting should be used when organizations can afford and maintain.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX-A (BIBLIOGRAPHY)

Following material were used and studied to build this paper

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APPENDIX-B (STATISTICAL RESOURCES)

9.2.1. Download links to SPSS data files:

All related data used can be downloaded online by following the given links,

- SPSS data file containing all responses

  https://www.dropbox.com/s/hckyl7nsv3cu7tb/All%20Responces.sav?dl=0

- SPSS analysis files

  Frequency Tables and pie charts

  https://www.dropbox.com/s/qogn42lfn7zcb0v/Frequency%20Tables%20and%20pie%20charts.spv?dl=0

  ANOVA Tables

  https://www.dropbox.com/s/819aznm5knann47/ANOVA%20Tables.spv?dl=0

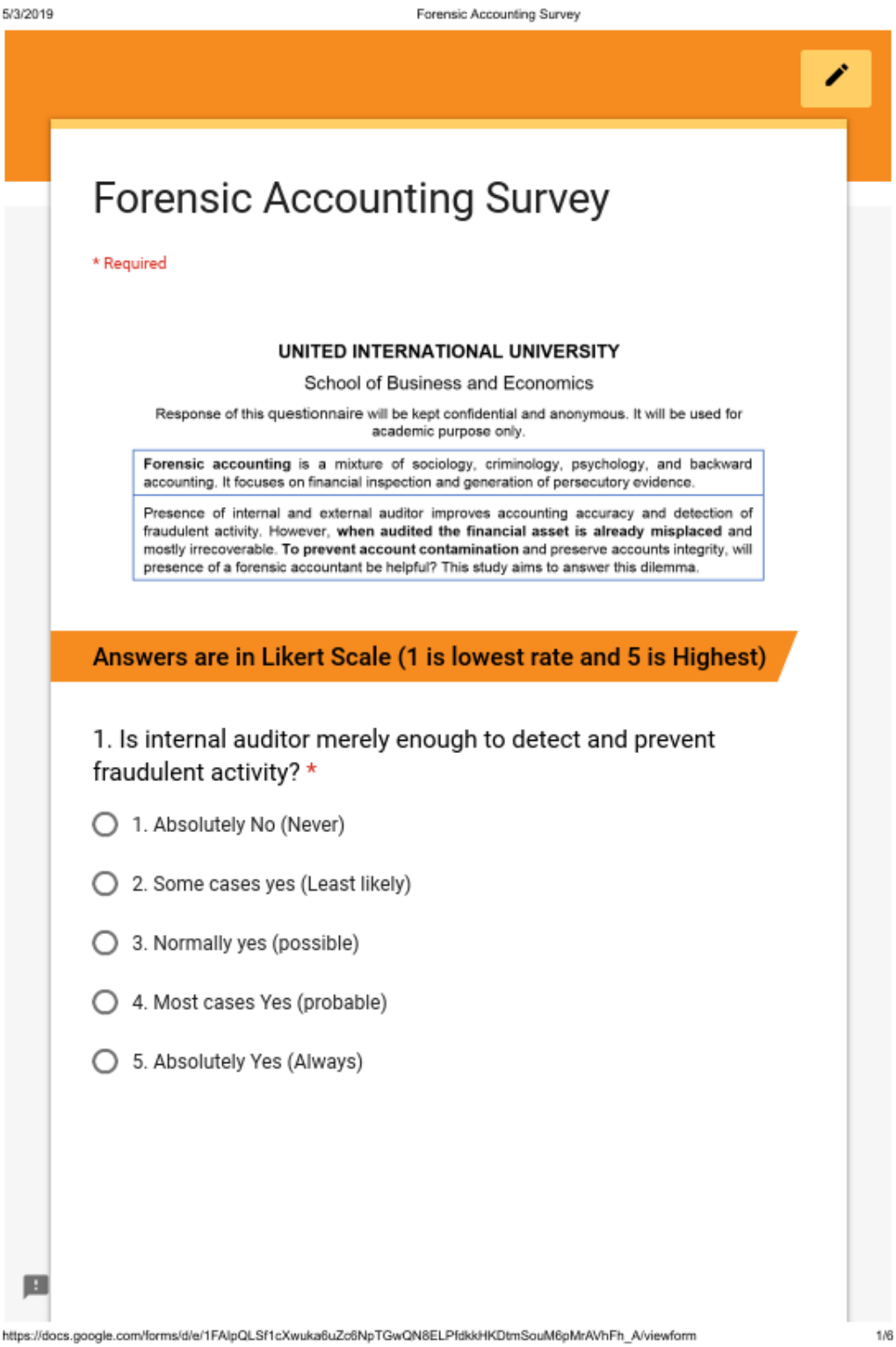
- Survey Questionnaire (print version)

  https://www.dropbox.com/s/eeg9fd70pelyh89/Survey%20Questionnaire.pdf?dl=0

- Survey Questionnaire (Online version)

  https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSf1cXwuka6uZc6NpTGwQN8ELPfdkkHKDtmSouM6pMrAVhFh_A/viewform?usp=sf_link

APPENDIX-C (ONLINE QUESTIONNAIRE SAMPLE)



Forensic Accounting Survey

* Required

UNITED INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

School of Business and Economics

Response of this questionnaire will be kept confidential and anonymous. It will be used for academic purpose only.

Forensic accounting is a mixture of sociology, criminology, psychology, and backward accounting. It focuses on financial inspection and generation of persecutory evidence.

Presence of internal and external auditor improves accounting accuracy and detection of fraudulent activity. However, **when audited the financial asset is already misplaced** and mostly irrecoverable. **To prevent account contamination** and preserve accounts integrity, will presence of a forensic accountant be helpful? This study aims to answer this dilemma.

Answers are in Likert Scale (1 is lowest rate and 5 is Highest)

1. Is internal auditor merely enough to detect and prevent fraudulent activity? *

- 1. Absolutely No (Never)
- 2. Some cases yes (Least likely)
- 3. Normally yes (possible)
- 4. Most cases Yes (probable)
- 5. Absolutely Yes (Always)

2. How frequently you encounter a forensic accountant in an organization? *

- 1. Absolutely No (Never)
- 2. Some cases yes (Least likely)
- 3. Normally yes (possible)
- 4. Most cases Yes (probable)
- 5. Absolutely Yes (Always)

3. Do the people commit fraud that have similar social background? (such as: criminal record, social class etc.) *

- 1. Absolutely No (Never)
- 2. Some cases yes (Least likely)
- 3. Normally yes (possible)
- 4. Most cases Yes (probable)
- 5. Absolutely Yes (Always)

4. Do the people commit fraud who faces similar social issues? (such as: Peer pressure, family need etc.) *

- 1. Absolutely No (Never)
- 2. Some cases yes (Least likely)
- 3. Normally yes (possible)
- 4. Most cases Yes (probable)
- 5. Absolutely Yes (Always)

5. Do the fraud doers have similar mindset? (Example: Greed, power hungry etc.) *

- 1. Absolutely No (Never)
- 2. Some cases yes (Least likely)
- 3. Normally yes (possible)
- 4. Most cases Yes (probable)
- 5. Absolutely Yes (Always)

6. How is the tendency of bypassing regulation to do legitimate tasks? *

- 1. Absolutely No (Never)
- 2. Some cases yes (Least likely)
- 3. Normally yes (possible)
- 4. Most cases Yes (probable)
- 5. Absolutely Yes (Always)

7. Can immediate backward calculation detect criminal acts before disbursement? *

- 1. Absolutely No (Never)
- 2. Some cases yes (Least likely)
- 3. Normally yes (possible)
- 4. Most cases Yes (probable)
- 5. Absolutely Yes (Always)

8. Is it possible for business to discourage financial mishandlings?(Example: Training, compensation etc.) *

- 1. Absolutely No (Never)
- 2. Some cases yes (Least likely)
- 3. Normally yes (possible)
- 4. Most cases Yes (probable)
- 5. Absolutely Yes (Always)

9. Does introduction of new regulation reduce fraudulent activity? *

- 1. Absolutely No (Never)
- 2. Some cases yes (Least likely)
- 3. Normally yes (possible)
- 4. Most cases Yes (probable)
- 5. Absolutely Yes (Always)

10. Can IT base accounting undermine the need of professional accountant? (such as: EPR, cloud accounting etc.) *

- 1. Absolutely No (Never)
- 2. Some cases yes (Least likely)
- 3. Normally yes (possible)
- 4. Most cases Yes (probable)
- 5. Absolutely Yes (Always)

11. Does IT base accounting solution limit fraudulent action? (such as: EPR, cloud accounting etc.) *

- 1. Absolutely No (Never)
- 2. Some cases yes (Least likely)
- 3. Normally yes (possible)
- 4. Most cases Yes (probable)
- 5. Absolutely Yes (Always)

12. Is it easy to track employees whereabouts by one or two people? *

- 1. Absolutely No (Never)
- 2. Some cases yes (Least likely)
- 3. Normally yes (possible)
- 4. Most cases Yes (probable)
- 5. Absolutely Yes (Always)

13. Can addition of forensic accountant can make a difference in prevention? *

- 1. Absolutely No (Never)
- 2. Some cases yes (Least likely)
- 3. Normally yes (possible)
- 4. Most cases Yes (probable)
- 5. Absolutely Yes (Always)

14. Will you encourage addition of forensic accountant in large corporations? *

- ◯ 1. Absolutely No (Never)
- ◯ 2. Some cases yes (Least likely)
- ◯ 3. Normally yes (possible)
- ◯ 4. Most cases Yes (probable)
- ◯ 5. Absolutely Yes (Always)

Your time is highly appreciated. We wish you great day.

This study is authorized and supervised by Dr. James Bakul Sarker, Associate Professor and director BBA in AIS, United International University. **Contact:** jmssarkar@bus.uiu.ac.bd

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APPENDIX-D (PRINT QUESTIONNAIRE SAMPLE)

UNITED INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

School of Business and Economics

Response of this questionnaire will be kept confidential and anonymous. It will be used for academic purpose only.

Forensic accounting is a mixture of sociology, criminology, psychology, and backward accounting. It focuses on financial inspection and generation of persecutory evidence.

Presence of internal and external auditor improves accounting accuracy and detection of fraudulent activity. However, **when audited the financial asset is already misplaced** and mostly irrecoverable. **To prevent account contamination** and preserve accounts integrity, will presence of a forensic accountant be helpful? This study aims to answer this dilemma.

Please pick the appropriate response from the left side according to **your professional experience/ opinion/ best educated guess**.

SN	Questions	Answers (1 is lowest and 5 is Highest)				
1	Is internal auditor merely enough to detect and prevent fraudulent activity?	1	2	3	4	5
2	How frequently you encounter a forensic accountant in an organization?	1	2	3	4	5
3	Do the people commit fraud that have similar social background? (such as: criminal record, social class etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
4	Do the people commit fraud who faces similar social issues? (such as: Peer pressure, family need etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
5	Do the fraud doers have similar mindset? (Example: Greed, power hungry etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
6	how is the tendency of bypassing regulation to do legitimate tasks?	1	2	3	4	5
7	Can immediate backward calculation detect criminal acts before disbursement?	1	2	3	4	5
8	Is it possible for business to discourage financial mishandlings? (Example: Training, compensation etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
9	Does introduction of new regulation reduce fraudulent activity?	1	2	3	4	5
10	Can IT base accounting undermine the need of professional accountant? (such as: EPR, cloud accounting etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
11	Does IT base accounting solution limit fraudulent action? (such as: EPR, cloud accounting etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
12	Is it easy to track employee's whereabouts by one or two people?	1	2	3	4	5
13	Can addition of forensic accountant can make a difference in prevention?	1	2	3	4	5
14	Will you encourage addition of forensic accountant in large corporations?	1	2	3	4	5

Your time is highly appreciated. We wish you great day.

This study is authorized and supervised by Dr. James Bakul Sarker, Associate Professor and director BBA in AIS, United International University. **Contact:** jmssarkar@bus.uiu.ac.bd

10. APPENDIX-E (SPREADSHEET OF ALL COLLECTED DATA)

IA	FA	Social Background	Social Issue	Mindset	Bypass Tendency	Backward Calc	Discourage	Regulation	ITAcc	ITAcc2	Track	Addition	Opinion
2	1	3	4	5	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	4
3	1	5	4	2	3	2	1	4	4	2	4	4	5
2	1	4	3	4	5	2	4	2	5	3	5	5	5
2	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
4	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	2	5
4	1	4	4	4	3	3	1	5	2	3	2	5	5
3	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	4	2	3	4
2	3	2	2	5	3	2	3	2	4	4	3	3	3
2	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
2	2	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	2	3	2	2	3
2	4	2	3	4	3	4	5	4	1	4	2	4	5
4	5	3	2	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4
2	3	4	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
1	2	3	3	4	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	4
1	2	3	3	4	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	4
1	2	3	3	4	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	4
1	2	3	3	4	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	4
2	1	3	4	5	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	4
3	1	5	4	2	3	2	1	4	4	2	4	4	5
2	1	4	3	4	5	2	4	2	5	3	5	5	5
2	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
4	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	2	5
4	1	4	4	4	3	3	1	5	2	3	2	5	5
3	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	4	2	3	4
2	3	2	2	5	3	2	3	2	4	4	3	3	3
2	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3

IA	FA	Social Background	Social Issue	Mindset	Bypass Tendency	Backward Calc	Discourage	Regulation	ITAcc	ITAcc2	Track	Addition	Opinion
2	2	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	2	3	2	2	3
2	4	2	3	4	3	4	5	4	1	4	2	4	5
4	5	3	2	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4
2	3	4	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
1	2	3	3	4	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	4
2	3	4	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
1	2	3	3	4	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	4
2	1	3	4	5	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	4
3	1	5	4	2	3	2	1	4	4	2	4	4	5
2	1	4	3	4	5	2	4	2	5	3	5	5	5
2	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
4	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	2	5
4	1	4	4	4	3	3	1	5	2	3	2	5	5
3	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	4	2	3	4
2	3	2	2	5	3	2	3	2	4	4	3	3	3
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2	2	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	2	3	2	2	3
2	4	2	3	4	3	4	5	4	1	4	2	4	5
4	5	3	2	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4
2	3	4	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
1	2	3	3	4	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	4
1	2	3	3	4	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	4
1	2	3	3	4	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	4
2	1	3	4	5	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	4
3	1	5	4	2	3	2	1	4	4	2	4	4	5
2	1	4	3	4	5	2	4	2	5	3	5	5	5
2	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
4	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	2	5
4	1	4	4	4	3	3	1	5	2	3	2	5	5
3	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	4	2	3	4

IA	FA	Social Background	Social Issue	Mindset	Bypass Tendency	Backward Calc	Discourage	Regulation	ITAcc	ITAcc2	Track	Addition	Opinion
2	3	2	2	5	3	2	3	2	4	4	3	3	3
2	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
2	2	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	2	3	2	2	3
2	4	2	3	4	3	4	5	4	1	4	2	4	5
4	5	3	2	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4
2	3	4	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
1	2	3	3	4	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	4
5	2	3	5	4	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	4
2	1	3	4	5	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	4
2	1	3	4	5	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	4
3	1	5	4	2	3	2	1	4	4	2	4	4	5
2	1	4	3	4	5	2	4	2	5	3	5	5	5
2	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
4	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	2	5
4	1	4	4	4	3	3	1	5	2	3	2	5	5
3	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	4	2	3	4
2	3	2	2	5	3	2	3	2	4	4	3	3	3
2	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
2	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	2	3	2	2	3
2	3	2	3	4	3	4	5	4	1	4	2	4	5
4	2	3	2	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4
2	4	4	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
1	5	3	3	4	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	4
5	3	3	4	5	3	5	4	3	1	2	1	2	1
4	2	5	4	5	3	5	4	3	1	5	5	5	4
4	1	4	4	5	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	4
3	1	1	4	2	3	2	1	4	4	2	4	4	5
2	1	1	3	4	5	2	4	2	5	3	5	5	5
2	3	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
4	2	4	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	2	5

IA	FA	Social Background	Social Issue	Mindset	Bypass Tendency	Backward Calc	Discourage	Regulation	ITAcc	ITAcc2	Track	Addition	Opinion
4	1	2	4	4	3	3	1	5	2	3	2	5	5
3	2	1	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	4	2	3	4
2	3	4	2	5	3	2	3	2	4	4	3	3	3
2	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
2	2	3	4	3	3	3	4	5	2	3	2	2	3
2	4	3	3	4	3	4	5	4	1	4	2	4	5
4	5	1	2	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4
2	3	4	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
1	2	3	3	4	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	4
2	1	3	4	5	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	4
3	1	5	4	2	3	2	1	4	4	2	4	4	5
2	1	4	3	4	4	2	4	2	5	3	5	5	5
2	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
4	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	2	5
4	1	4	4	4	3	3	1	5	2	3	2	5	5
3	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	4	2	3	4
2	3	2	2	5	3	2	3	2	4	4	3	3	3
2	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
2	2	4	4	3	3	3	4	5	2	3	2	2	3
2	4	2	3	4	3	4	5	4	1	4	2	4	5
4	5	3	2	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4
2	3	4	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
4	2	3	3	4	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	2	4
2	5	2	5	3	4	2	4	4	3	5	2	3	1
1	3	3	3	4	4	2	5	5	1	2	2	2	4
5	2	5	4	2	1	5	5	2	1	5	5	4	2