

Challenges and Opportunities for Big Data Analytics and Artificial Intelligence in the Public Sector:

The Case of National Health Service (NHS) in the UK

Dr Amir Michael, PhD

Associate Professor of Accounting
Director of the Durham MBA (FT) Program
Director of BSc Accounting – KPMG Program
Member of Durham University Council and Finance Committee





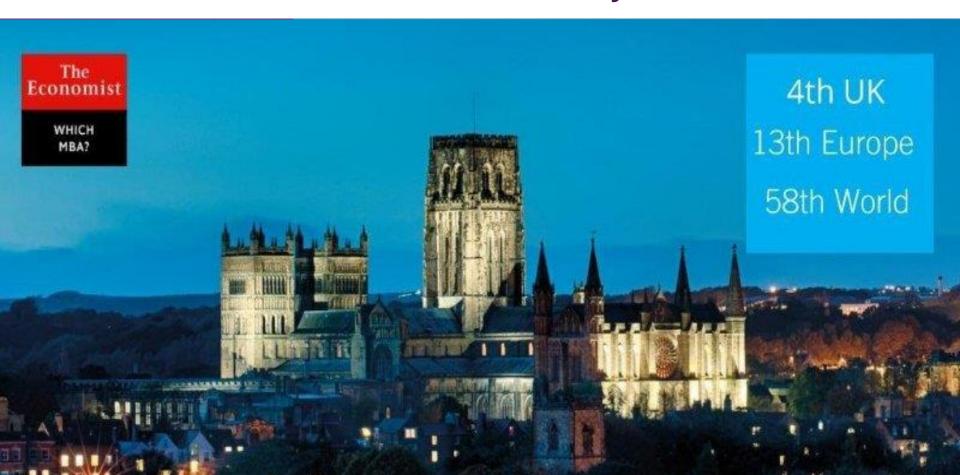


Times Higher Education Table of Tables 2020: top 30

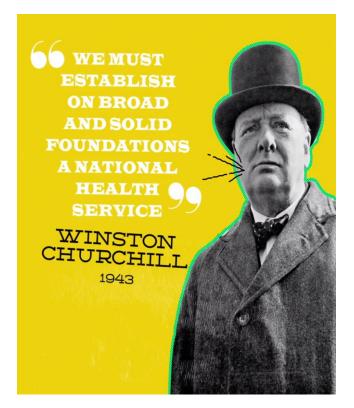
| Institution | 2020 rank | 2019 rank | Change | Total points |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| University of Cambridge | 1 | 1 | 0 | 90 |
| University of Oxford | 2 | 2 | 0 | 86 |
| University of St Andrews | 3 | 3 | 0 | 85 |
| Imperial College London | 4 | 4 | 0 | 77 |
| Loughborough University | 5 | 5 | 0 | 76 |
| Durham University | 6 | 6 | 0 | 75 |
| Lancaster University | 7 | 7 | 0 | 71 |
| University of Bath | 8 | 11 | 3 | 67 |
| London School of Economics and Political Science | 9 | 8= | -1 | 64 |
| University of Warwick | 10 | 8= | -2 | 63 |



Durham University Business School



National Health Service (NHS) History 5th July 1948















British Icons



National Health Service (NHS) & Politics













National Health Service (NHS) & Brexit



The NHS EU workforce

1.5m staff work in the NHS

1 in 20 is from the EU

9% of doctors

5% of nurses and midwives

16% of dentists

2,385 drop in EU nurses and midwives in past year

Source: Cavendish Coalition / NMC





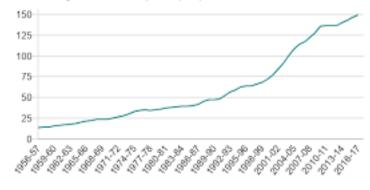




National Health Service (NHS) Performance

How the NHS budget has grown

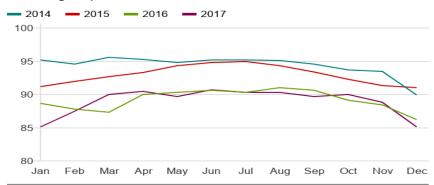
Real-terms growth, 2017-18 prices (£bn)



Source: IFS, Government.

A&E performance in England

Percentage of patients dealt with at A&E within four hours



Source: NHS England B B C









National Health Service (NHS) & Fraud

Table 1: Breakdown of losses in key areas of NHS spend, 2015-16

| Thematic area | Estimated annual direct cost (£ millions) | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|--|
| Confidence level | Almost certain | Highly likely ⁵ | Probable ⁶ | Realistic probability ⁷ | Total | |
| Help with health costs (patient fraud) | £216.7m | £60.9m | £120m | | £397.6m | |
| Payroll and identity fraud | | | £90.6m | | £90.6m | |
| Optical contractor fraud | | | £48m | | £48m | |
| Dental contractor fraud | | £73.2m | £20.6m | £26.9m | £120.7m | |
| Pharmaceutical contractor fraud | | | £100m | | £100m | |
| General practice fraud | | | | £81m | £81m | |
| Fraudulent access to NHS care in England | | | | £35m | £35m | |
| European Health Insurance Card | | | £2.6m | £16.1m | £18.7m | |
| NHS student bursary scheme | | | £12.9m | | £12.9m | |
| NHS pensions | | £1.4m | £1.1m | | £2.5m | |
| National tariff and performance data manipulation | | | | £90m | £90m | |
| Procurement and commissioning fraud | | | £165m | £87m | £252m | |
| Fraud against NHS Litigation Authority administered funds | | | | £2.55m | £2.55m | |
| Total | £216.7m | £135.5m | £560.8m | £338.5m | £1.251bn | |









National Health Service (NHS) & Fraud













The Austerity Playbook

New musical tunes audience into ground breaking research

With an aim of stimulating further debate around austerity and prosperity, and responsibilities for encouraging civic engagement, Professors Laurence Ferry (Durham University Business School) and Ileana Steccolini (Newcastle University) brought their research to life in the form of a jazz musical play,

*The Austerity Palybook, on 1 November 2017.



Professor Laurence Ferry



Professor Laurence Ferry

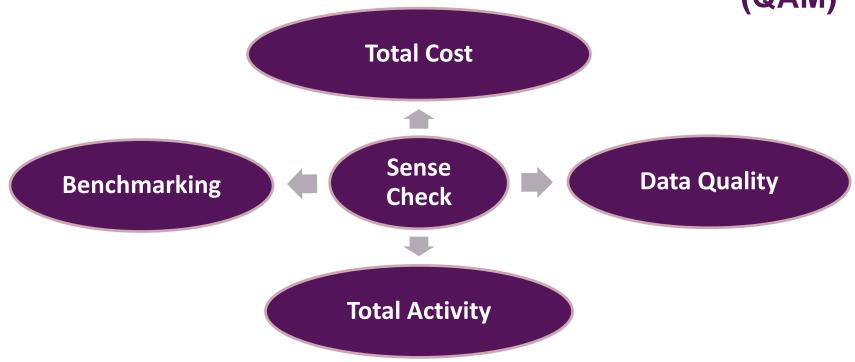
PhD (Warwick), FCPFA, BA (Hons), PCAPL, SFHEA



Head of Department of Accounting, Professor in Accounting

Prof. Laurence Ferry is a Professor in Accounting at Durham University Business School and prestigious Parliamentary Academic Fellow 2018/19 looking at public accountability. He earned his PhD from the Warwick Business School, is a qualified chartered accountant, and holds a first class accounting degree. His research, teaching and consulting covers accounting and accountability with a specific focus on the public sector where he is a recognized international expert in public financial management.

National Health Service (NHS) Quality Assurance Model (QAM)











Total Cost: Reconciliation of signed Vs draft accounts inline with guidance



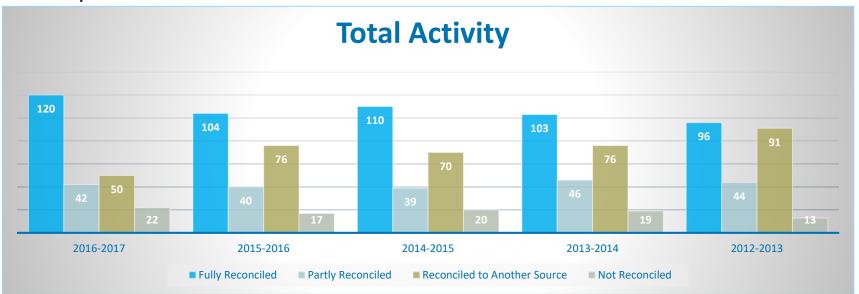








Total Activity: Patients data Reconciliated fully, partly or not reconsolidated to hospital statistics.





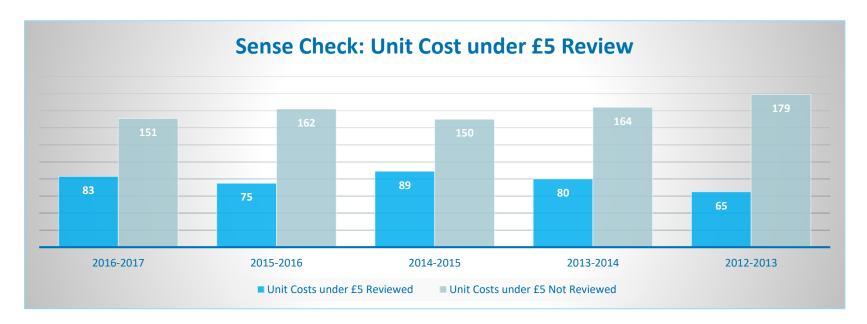






National Health Service (NHS) Quality Assurance Model (QAM): Sense Check

Sense Check: All relevant unit costs under £5 have been reviewed or not.





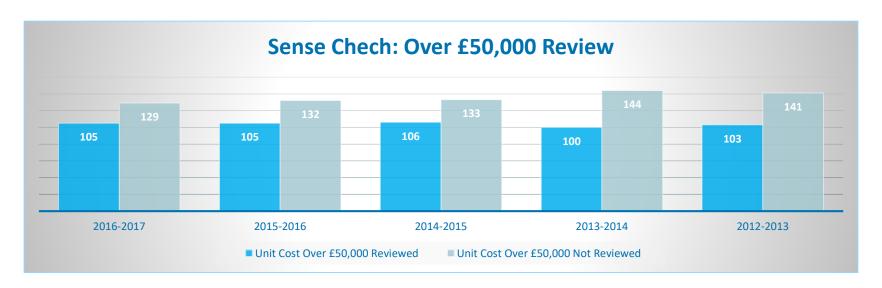






National Health Service (NHS) Quality Assurance Model (QAM): Sense Check

Sense Check: All relevant unit costs over £50,000 have been reviewed or not.





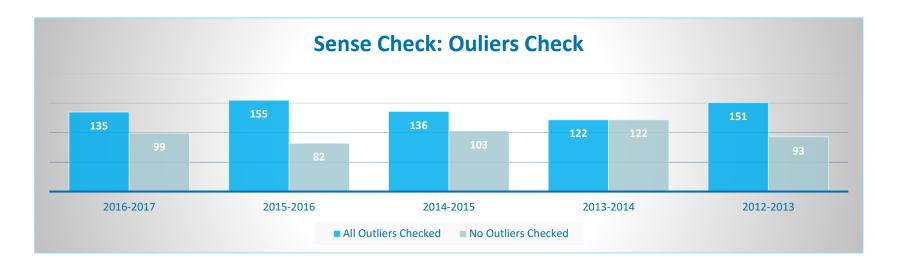






National Health Service (NHS) Quality Assurance Model (QAM): Sense Check

Sense Check: All unit cost outliers have been reviewed or not.





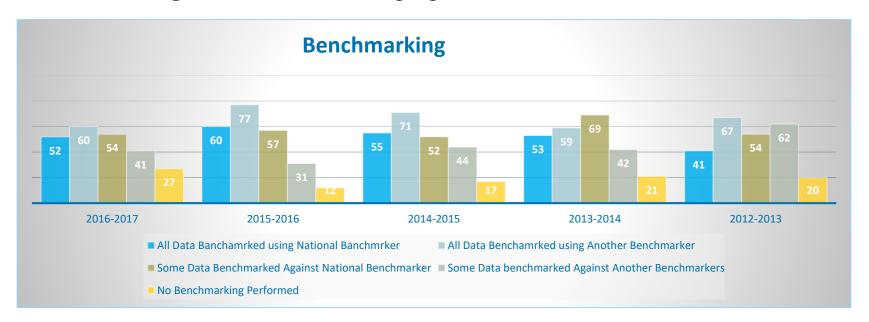






National Health Service (NHS) Quality Assurance Model (QAM): Benchmarking

Benchmarking: Data benchmarking against National data.



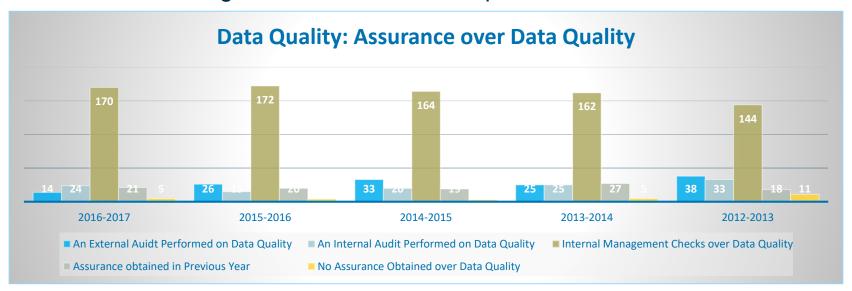








Data Quality: Assurance obtained over quality of data by external audit, internal audit, internal management or no assurance provided.



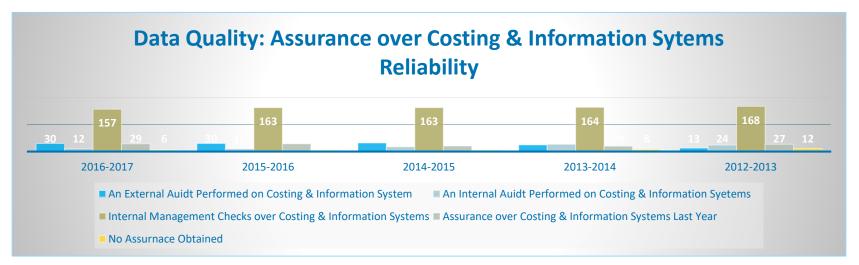








Data Quality: Assurance obtained over the reliability of costing and information system by external audit, internal audit, internal management or no assurance provided.



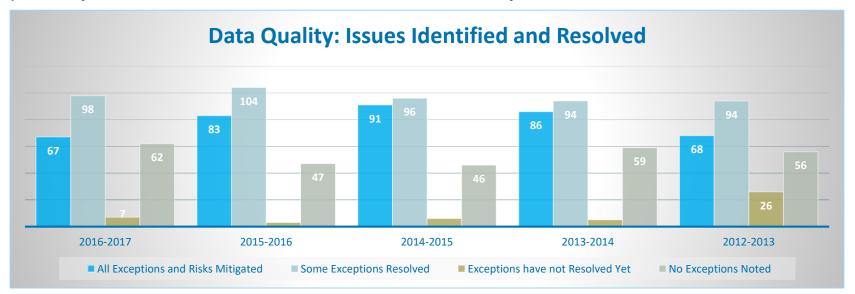








Data Quality: Issues raised in previous years, if any, have been resolved, partially resolved or not resolved in the current year.



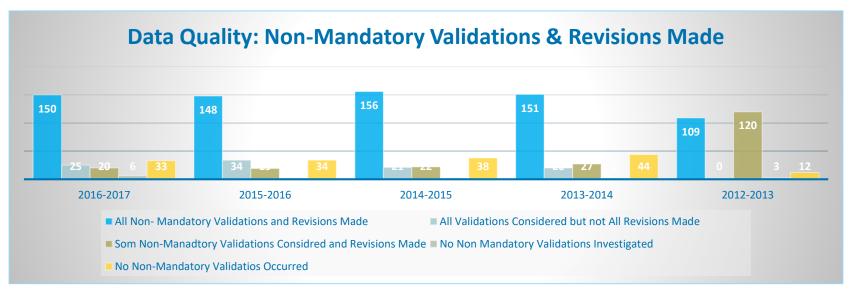








Data Quality: All non-mandatory validations according to the guidance, if any, have been considered and necessary revisions made, or partially made.



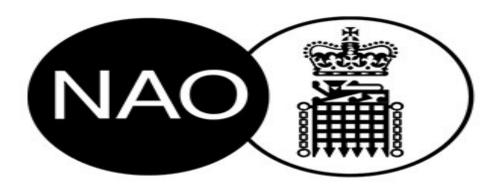








Who is the Auditor of the NHS?



National Audit Office







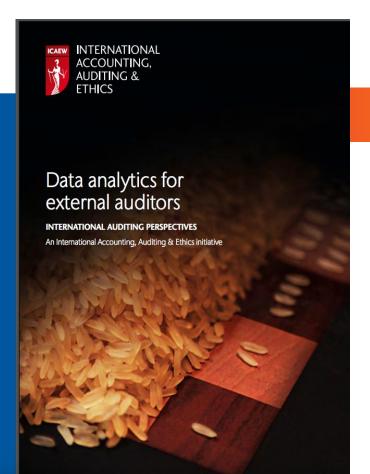


Technology in the UK



AUDIT QUALITY THEMATIC REVIEW THE USE OF DATA ANALYTICS IN THE AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JANUARY 2017



Feedback Statement
Prepared by the Staff of the IAASB
January 2018

Exploring the Growing Use of Technology in the Audit, with a Focus on Data Analytics



Industrial Strategy Building a Britain fit for the future

Technology in the UK

ICAEW to incorporate emerging technologies into the ACA qualification

Monday 2 September 2019 - ICAEW is evolving its ACA qualification as part of an initiative to incorporate emerging technologies into accountancy education. Recognising the impact of technology on future skills, ICAEW is collaborating with Inflo, a leading provider of financial data analytics software to the accounting profession, to develop the skills required by advanced technologies, through knowledge and practical learning and examinations.

The collaboration will first focus on Audit and Assurance exams. Auditors in practice are increasingly using more advanced approaches to interrogate client data, applying techniques like data analytics to perform work such as risk assessment or fraud testing. ICAEW has been exploring ways the analytical and interpretive skills such techniques require can be incorporated in ACA training and assessment.

Independent Review of the Financial Reporting Council



Kingman's Review Report 2019

Contents

Oversight by Government and Parliament

Conflicts of interest Complaints Freedom of Information

Leaks

| Summary Corporate failure Structural questions Other issues: actuarial oversight Other issues: local audit Other issues: oversight of the NAO Interim steps Chapter 1 – FRC: structure and purpose Background Statutory base A new regulator Role of the board Board appointments Sub-board structures Board involvement in enforcement decisions | 5 12 13 13 14 15 16 18 19 19 21 23 24 26 | Chapter 5 – Staffing and resources Funding Staffing Chapter 6 – Other matters Competition issues Actuarial oversight Local audit National Audit Office Chapter 7 – Interim steps | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Chapter 2 – FRC: effectiveness of core functions Audit regulation Audit quality Corporate reporting Enforcement Enforcement: directors Accountancy oversight Stewardship Chapter 3 – Corporate failure The role of the regulator New powers Other relevant issues | 28 28 31 33 39 43 44 45 47 47 48 50 | Annex 1: List of all recommendations Annex 2: Glossary of acronyms Annex 3: List of respondents to the Call for Evidence Annex 4: Review terms of reference | |
| Chapter 4 – The new regulator; oversight and accountability | 53 | | |

54

Kingman's Review Report 2019

Watchdog calls for UK's big four accountancy firms to be split up

Competition regulator says huge outfits should also have to work with smaller rivals

KPMG UK staff told to hand back work mobiles to cut costs

Accounting firm also plans to cut about 200 of its 670 administrative support staff





National Health Service (NHS) Quality Assurance Model (QAM): Conclusion

- There are some deficiencies in the QAM factors that may be causing the overspending and cost deficiencies in the NHS.
- It is impossible to fix these issue and apply a QAM using traditional control and assessment methods.
- More real time and proactive systems need to be implemented.
- The suggestion is to use the QAM factors as the basic foundation for an AI system to detect fraud and forecast overspending.
- Visualization is another challenge of the massive and complex data of the NHS in the UK.









National Health Service (NHS) Quality Assurance Model (QAM): What's Next?

- Investigating the relationships between the QAM and the different costing areas of NHS, such as: in patients services, out patient services, ambulance services, mental health, drugs, asset impairments, research and development, staff cost, non-staff cost, ...etc.
- To construct an algorithm model around the QAM to detect overspending and manage fraud risks.
- To investigate potential implementation of QAM continuous internal control system in pilot hospitals.











'There is massive data but very little analytics and this is the problem'



9. BUSINESS SCHOOLS WILL FORM CLOSER TIES WITH BUSINESSES

"Students will request greater exposure to large business, and will want to build their technological and digital skills in order to keep pace with modern industry. Furthermore, students will begin to rely more and more on technology to receive their business education, and utilize this for their assessments.

"I think there will need to be a greater focus on experiential learning and integrating academic knowledge with modern business practice in real time, rather than engaging students in

classroom-based learning and then applying their knowledge into practice.

"This will be more challenging for universities to accommodate, but one solution is to invest in workplace simulators within university premises, to improve students' practical experiences in alignment with the academic knowledge they acquire throughout their studies."

Amir Michael

Director, MBA, Durham University Business School

Durham University **Business School**









Thanks! Questions?





naturate the evaluation of data that new technologies made available to the world. The main reasons why mineues struck, and often fall is their mables to be Southle enough or have the right skills to deal with his data - featuring large volume, high velocity, hage variety and questionable vencety. Integrity was the main element. for businesses collapsing, Consequently, producing could-be big data, such as visualisation, data transferenzion, data mining data resalelling database analysis, tool selection and

Big data is characterized by its colossal volume captured from different sources, variety of nature whether structured or unstructured, velocity in terms of data dynamic and change over time. veracity regarding the quality of data and usefulness for different purposes (Hashem et al, 2015).

This what we refer to us the Big Data Five Vs. Given th manior levels of corporate investment in big data, \$34 billion in 2003 increasing to \$232 billion in 2006, the Big Four big data plans in improving the quality of assurance service bey newide to their clients (Alles and Gos; 2016). In the audit context, incorporating big data in assurance services nean moving beyond customary financial accounting alormation, represented by the moditional structured frame tatements regulated by the accorpting standards and added in compliance with the statuary audit standards and endations, keyards big partnersed por financial data and echniques need to be rapidly upgraded from using simple Excel spreadsheets to analyse samples of accounting data to more advanced analytical tools which enable produsionals to built on them (Alles and Gurs, 2016).

The Financial Reporting Council (FRC) in 2017 and the sterational Auditing and Assurance Standards Board TAASE in 20% called for a review to the use of Audi Data Analytics (ADA) by auditors to share good practice IAASE recommended that auditors need to capture bette of the entity's environment, sisk and business operation

dowed how the different tenes of data analytics: nabities can belo to min a clearer understanding of th eed to learn these took, using arregulated disclosures have better understanding of a husiness' sustainabile ad lature prospects. These tools are now based on rificial intelligence platforms, providing critical thinkin, ingrantic analysis and advanced visualizations, and

the new oil" (Al-Haybat and Alberti-Allitaybat, 2007), pecially environmental, social, and nutrianable reports ductomer are being enderstood by a coulded to me. eting operations (Donne, 2000 & Soult and Davids 2002). The release of financial disclosures via social media such as Twitter, can help to reduce the informat

ealing with artificial intelligence took requires critical nersetured unlamfing problems and searching for the righ overs to resolve the problem. The shifty to answer good ntions requires full engagement with big data, whether een in different formats. In order to gain this knowled he critical thinking process needs to include other abunced skills such as business analytics, measuremen

bosoner, dealing with his data is not an one task. her includes: data interest, data identification, data

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