

# A Predictive Ordered Logistic Regression Model for Quality Review of Control Risk Assessments

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# Background

- Management and external auditors are required to report on the adequacy of internal controls (*SOX 404*)
- Internal audit quality is important to external auditors as well as management (*Gramling & Vandervelde, 2006*)
- External auditors are encouraged to take the work of internal auditors into consideration (*AS No. 5*)
- The quality of internal audit affects external auditors in 3 phases (*SAS No. 65*) (*AU Section 322*):
  - Risk assessment
  - Understanding, documenting, and testing internal controls
  - Substantive testing
- Control Risk Assessments (CRA): a popular tool that helps the auditors to get a better understanding of business processes

# Information Overload

- Big data causes a shift towards audit-by-exception
- Prior Continuous Auditing (CA) and Continuous Control Monitoring (CCM) research focused on detecting exceptions efficiently
- Analysis usually yields large amounts of exceptions, overloading auditors with information due to sub-optimal business processes or overly conservative CA/CCM system (*Alles et al 2006, 2008 ; Debreceeny et al. 2003*)
- Human users perform complex aggregation and processing tasks poorly (*Iselin, 1988; Kleinmunitz, 1990*)

# Objectives & Research Questions

- **Objectives**

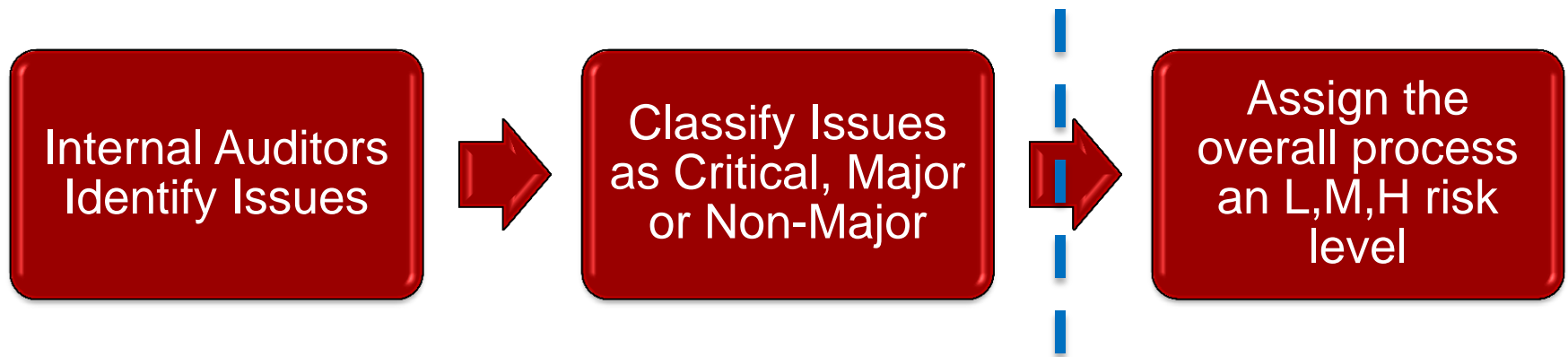
- Formulate a predictive model for preliminary control risk assessment
- Identify exceptions (quality review)
- Propose a methodology to prioritize these exceptions (*Exceptional* Exceptions)

- **Research Questions**

1. How can we verify and review the quality of internal auditors' judgment in control risk assessments?
2. How can we prioritize the exceptions that deviate from the norms?

# Data

- Source: Multinational consumer products company
- Issues identified by location and business process (e.g. Distribution, Payroll, Purchasing, A/P)



- Data breakdown:

|    | FY 08/09 | FY 09/10 | FY 10/11 | All (08-11) |
|----|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| AS | 344      | 305      | 275      | 924         |

# Ordered Logistic Regression

- Variables: ordinal and labeled (audit risk levels)
- **Ordered Logistic Regression:**

$$\textit{logit} = \ln\left(\frac{\textit{prob}(\textit{event})}{1 - \textit{prob}(\textit{event})}\right) = \beta^T x_i + \varepsilon_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 CC + \beta_2 MC + \beta_3 NMC$$

- **Predicted probability:**

$$\textit{PredProb} = \hat{P}(C_i|x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\beta^T x_i + \varepsilon_i)}}$$

- $\beta^T$  is a vector of Intercepts
- $x_i$  is the vector of coefficients
- The class with the highest calculated probability is the predicted class

# Outliers Identification and Ranking

| Record | CC | MC | NMC | Calc_H  | Calc_M  | Calc_L  | Assign. Class | Pred. Class | Ratio   | Diff.   |
|--------|----|----|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| 123456 | 0  | 2  | 3   | 0.60719 | 0.39195 | 0.00086 | M             | H           | 0.64551 | 0.21524 |

## Outliers' disagreement measure:

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Calc. prob Assigned Class}}{\text{Calc. prob Predicted Class}}$$

$$\text{Difference} = \text{Calc. prob Predicted Class} - \text{Calc. prob Assigned Class}$$

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{0.39195}{0.60719} = 0.64551$$

$$\text{Difference} = 0.60719 - 0.39195 = 0.21524$$

The lower (bigger) the ratio (difference), the more suspicious the record is

# Main Findings

- Accuracy of the fitted model is 93%, indicating that only 7% of the records deviated from the model
- Predictive power of the model is 76.36%
- Top 20 outliers using both ranking metrics were the same, and were sent to the company for further investigation
- Interesting finding: 3 records with no issues, but High risk.
- Check for robustness and consistency: sliding window technique
  - Coefficients differed slightly, but top 20 outliers were the same



# Conclusion

- **Contribution:**

- Proposed a methodology for external auditors to review the quality of auditors' judgment of CRAs
- Proposed a methodology to prioritize outliers, thus increasing audit efficiency by helping auditors focus their efforts on more suspicious records
- Developed a methodology for consistency check, which can provide non-experts with expert-like knowledge

- **Future Research:**

- Develop more sophisticated ranking techniques and compare their performance



**Thank You!**