

RUTGERS
THE STATE UNIVERSITY
OF NEW JERSEY

The CarLab

Continuous Audit and Reporting Laboratory
-Graduate School of Management
-Rutgers University

Visit by the Asian Development Bank
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BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY
The Ranking of Rutgers in the Accounting Areas

| Areas | Ranking 2008-2013 | Ranking 2002-2013 | Ranking 1990-2013 |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| AIS | #1 out of 179 | #1 out of 207 | #1 out of 241 |
| Audit | #6 out of 320 | #7 out of 370 | #11 out of 438 |
| Financial | #70 out of 356 | #89 out of 406 | #83 out of 470 |
| Managerial | #120 out of 286 | #80 out of 346 | #66 out of 413 |
| Tax | #53 out of 129 | #76 out of 178 | #79 out of 246 |
| Other | #35 out of 171 | #18 out of 248 | #25 out of 341 |

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CarLab Analytic Research

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Choosing apps | Predictive Analytics with Weather data | Audit data analytics and EDA | Envisaging the future of audit and Big Data | Text Mining | Monitoring Unibanco's branches |
| Visualization | Process Mining at Gamma Bank | Expert System for P-Card | Logit regression for control risk assessment | Exceptional Exceptions | Client Retention Project |
| Litigation prediction | Fraud Risk Assessment using EDA | Detecting duplicate records | Continuity equations | Predictive Audit | Credit card Default prediction |
| Insurance Analytics | Multidimensional clustering for fraud detection | Rule-based selection for transitory accounts | Continuity Equations at HCA | XBRL | Insurance Analytics |
| Cognitive Decision Aids | AI Deep Learning | Robotic Process Automation (RPA) | Intelligent Process Automation (IPA) | Blockchain and Smart contracts | Cluster Analysis of US States |

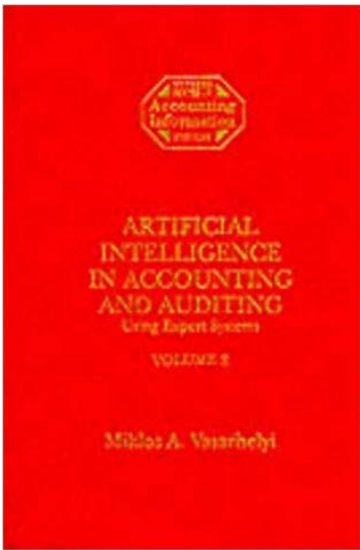
RUTGERS **Digital Library**

Content

- **Undergraduate, Graduate, PhD, & Audit Analytics Content**

| Undergraduate | Graduate | PhD | Audit Analytics Certificate |
|---|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Financial Accounting • Introduction to Managerial Accounting • Intermediate Accounting I • Intermediate Accounting II • Advanced Accounting • Auditing Principles • Management and Cost Accounting • Accounting Information Systems • Business Law I • Business Law II • Federal Taxation I • Accounting in the Digital Era • Computer Augmented Accounting • Decoding of Corporate Financial Communications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounting Principles and Practices • Information Technology • Government and Not-for-Profit Accounting • Advanced Auditing and Information Systems • Advanced Accounting • Corporate Taxation • Income Taxation • Income Tax Estate and Trust | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Topics in Accounting • Survey of Accounting Information Systems • Current Topics in Auditing • Machine Learning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Audit Analytics • Special Topics in Audit Analytics • Information Risk Management • Tutorials for Risk Management |

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING
Using Expert Systems
VOLUME 1
Miklos A. Vasarhelyi

6 volumes

1989 to 2006

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Accounting Estimates Using Machine Learning

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Baruch Lev, NYU
Xuan Peng, SWUFE
Miklos A. Vasarhelyi, Rutgers University

November 21, 2019 Toronto

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Accounting estimates

“Accounting estimates are pervasive in financial statements, often substantially affecting a company’s financial position and results of operations...” (PCAOB 2018, p.3).

Accounting estimate examples:

- fixed assets
- accounts receivable
- pension expenses and incomes

Figure 5: Increasing Frequency of Estimates-related Terms in Financial Reports
For a sample of 50 S&P 500 companies (from: *The End of Accounting*)

| Year | Mean Frequency per Report | Median Frequency per Report |
|------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1995 | ~35 | ~30 |
| 2000 | ~50 | ~45 |
| 2005 | ~110 | ~95 |
| 2011 | ~150 | ~140 |
| 2013 | ~145 | ~140 |

Self selection and potential bias

- Accounting numbers prior to the fair value had some lenience that allowed some income management
- When flexibility was exhausted they resorted to a “big bath”
- Fair value came in and gave much flexibility to estimates
- Not necessary to resort to major readjustment
- The FASB should resort to some narrow guidelines on method of estimation to limit self serving estimates

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Accounting estimates

- General Electric Example
 - 2016 net earnings is \$8.2 billions.
 - Half came from a change in managers' estimates.

“Contract assets increased \$4,006 million in 2016, which was primarily driven by a change in estimated profitability within our long-term product service agreements ...”

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Improve estimates

- Causes of estimation errors
 - environment uncertainty
 - managers' manipulation
- Machine learning
 - decreases manipulation: an independent, less-bias estimates generator
 - decreases uncertainty: take into account more factors in prediction
- Our Research
 - use machine learning algorithms to estimate losses for property & casualty insurance companies
 - compare machine learning estimates with managers' estimates

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Data: property & casualty insurance loss estimates

- Insurers receive the revenues (i.e., premiums) before or during the period of coverage, but their full costs —the insurance losses or claims by policyholders —usually remain unknown long after the coverage period ends.

| Years in Which Losses Were Incurred | INCURRED NET LOSSES AND DEFENSE AND COST CONTAINMENT EXPENSES REPORTED AT YEAR END (\$000 OMITTED) | | | | | | | | | | DEVELOPMENT | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|----------|
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | One Year | Two Year |
| 1. Prior | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. 1999 | 4,593 | 4,615 | 4,614 | 4,615 | 4,615 | 4,617 | 4,617 | 4,616 | 4,616 | 4,616 | | |
| 3. 2000 | XXX | 4,382 | 4,450 | 4,409 | 4,407 | 4,413 | 4,411 | 4,419 | 4,422 | 4,422 | | 3 |
| 4. 2001 | XXX | XXX | 4,645 | 4,893 | 5,012 | 5,016 | 4,909 | 4,904 | 4,905 | 4,904 | (1) | (574) |
| 5. 2002 | XXX | XXX | XXX | 7,463 | 7,270 | 7,064 | 7,176 | 7,169 | 7,136 | 7,147 | 11 | (22) |
| 6. 2003 | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | 16,904 | 16,091 | 16,033 | 17,710 | 17,465 | 17,479 | 14 | (231) |
| 7. 2004 | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | 18,201 | 15,408 | 15,301 | 14,754 | 14,727 | (27) | (574) |
| 8. 2005 | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | 24,097 | 20,611 | 23,627 | 24,554 | 627 | 3,943 |
| 9. 2006 | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | 23,826 | 21,900 | 21,993 | 93 | (1,835) |
| 10. 2007 | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | 24,226 | 24,334 | 106 | XXX |
| 11. 2008 | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | XXX | 36,663 | XXX | XXX |

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Research design

- Business lines (cumulative payment percentage)

| Business Line | Year 0 | Year 1 | Year 2 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Private Passenger Auto Liability | 40.64% | 72.44% | 86.76% |
| Commercial Auto Liability | 25.03% | 50.74% | 70.90% |
| Workers' Compensation | 24.99% | 56.11% | 72.90% |
| Commercial Multi-Peril | 44.52% | 69.22% | 80.03% |
| Homeowner/Farmowner | 72.62% | 93.50% | 96.83% |

- Training/Validation/Testing approach

Cross Validation: 1996-2005

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Cross-validation results

- The percent accuracy improvement of the ML loss estimates over managers' estimates in 5-fold cross validation.

| Business line | Sample | Obs | Accuracy Edge |
|----------------------------------|-----------|------|---------------|
| Private Passenger Auto Liability | 1996-2005 | 5949 | 12% |
| | 1996-2006 | 6298 | 13% |
| | 1996-2007 | 6602 | 26% |
| Commercial Auto Liability | 1996-2005 | 5383 | 42% |
| | 1996-2006 | 5661 | 36% |
| | 1996-2007 | 5957 | 37% |
| Workers' Compensation | 1996-2005 | 4183 | 35% |
| | 1996-2006 | 4398 | 43% |
| | 1996-2006 | 4398 | 48% |
| Commercial Multi-Peril | 1996-2005 | 5235 | 33% |
| | 1996-2006 | 5457 | 34% |
| | 1996-2007 | 5846 | 42% |
| Homeowner/Farmowner | 1996-2005 | 6121 | -12% |
| | 1996-2006 | 6544 | 24% |
| | 1996-2007 | 6946 | 24% |

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Holdout test results

- The percent accuracy improvement of the ML loss estimates over managers' estimates in holdout test.

| Business line | Sample | Obs | Accuracy Edge |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----|---------------|
| Private Passenger Auto Liability | 2006 | 670 | 26% |
| | 2007 | 659 | 14% |
| | 2008 | 637 | 37% |
| Commercial Auto Liability | 2006 | 620 | 20% |
| | 2007 | 609 | 20% |
| | 2008 | 592 | 49% |
| Workers' Compensation | 2006 | 499 | 54% |
| | 2007 | 498 | 55% |
| | 2008 | 473 | 19% |
| Commercial Multi-Peril | 2006 | 582 | 50% |
| | 2007 | 570 | 22% |
| | 2008 | 563 | -18% |
| Homeowner/Farmowner | 2006 | 697 | 51% |
| | 2007 | 692 | 38% |
| | 2008 | 678 | 52% |

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Conclusion

- Accuracy edge: accounting estimates generated by machine learning are potentially superior to managerial estimates.
- Benchmark: estimates generated by machine learning can be used by managers and auditors as benchmarks against which managers' estimates will be compared. Large deviations will suggest a reexamination of managers' estimates.
- Potential: machine learning could be used to generate estimates to be report in the first place.
 - enhance the reliability (no manipulation) and consistency of accounting estimates.

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The FASB could

- Create a machine learning estimate for a very narrow industry corresponding to reporting lines of business
 - Determine estimate based on an allocated percentage or an adjusted percentage of the business
- Allow businesses to do their computations and estimates with
 - A pre-set estimation methodology with machine learning or the machine learning done by the standard setter
 - The inputs to the estimation methodology (variables) be auditable values