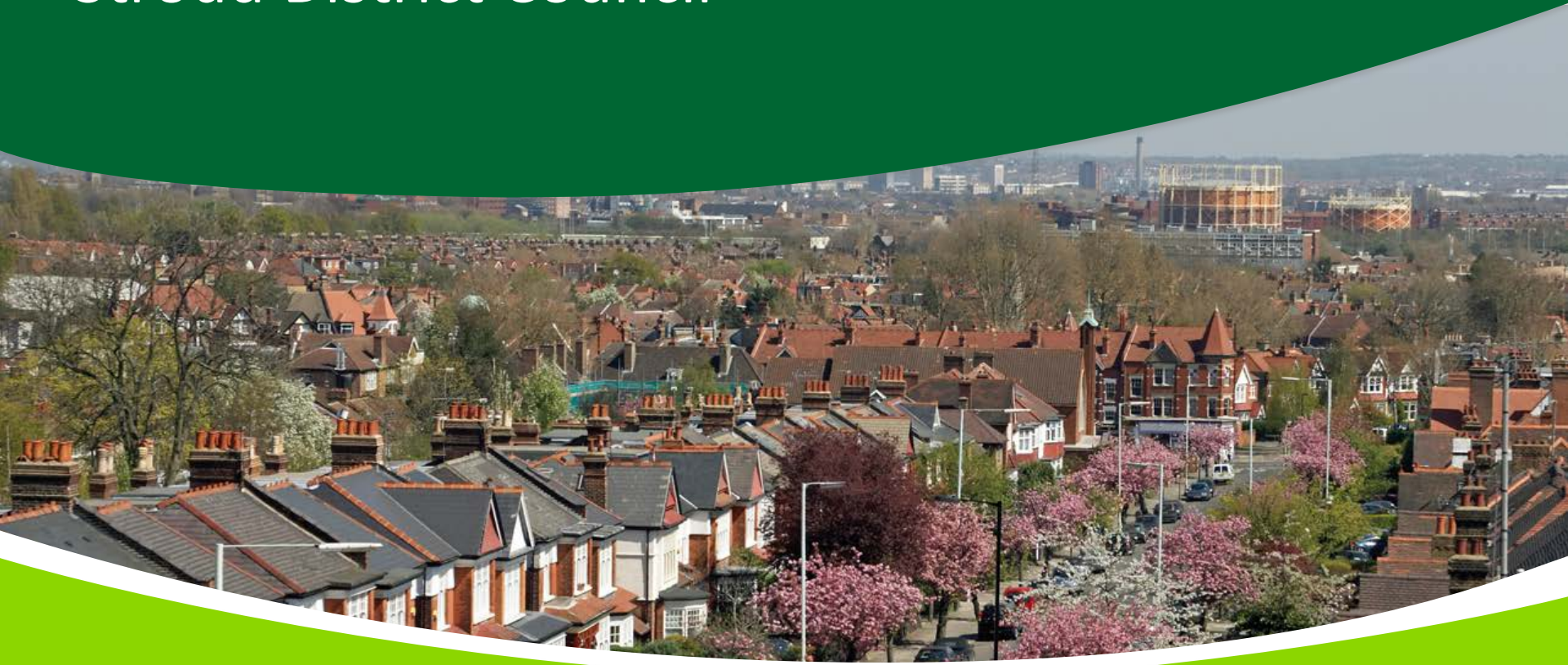


Protecting the Public Purse

Fraud Briefing 2014

Stroud District Council



Purpose of Fraud Briefing



Provide an information source to support councillors in considering their council's fraud detection activities



Extend an opportunity for councillors to consider fraud detection performance, compared to similar local authorities



Give focus to discussing local and national fraud risks, reflect on local priorities and the proportionate responses needed



Be a catalyst for reviewing the council's current strategy, resources and capability for tackling fraud

Understanding the bar charts

Outcomes for the first measure for your council are highlighted in yellow in the bar charts. The results of your comparator authorities are shown in the green bars.



Outcomes for the second measure for your council are highlighted as a green symbols above each bar. The results of your comparator authorities are shown in the white triangles.



A '*' symbol has been used on the horizontal axis to indicate your council.

All data are drawn from council submissions on the Audit Commission's annual fraud and corruption survey for the financial year 2013/14.

In some cases, council report they have detected fraud and do not report the number of cases and/or the value. For the purposes of this fraud briefing these 'Not Recorded' records are shown as Nil.

Comparator group

Ashford
Babergh
Braintree
Cheltenham
Cotswold
Forest of Dean
Gloucester
Lichfield
Maldon
Mendip
South Kesteven
South Somerset
Stroud
Taunton Deane
Test Valley
Tewkesbury
West Oxfordshire
Wychavon

Interpreting fraud detection results



Contextual and comparative information needed to interpret results



Detected fraud is indicative, not definitive, of counter fraud performance (*Prevention and deterrence should not be overlooked*)



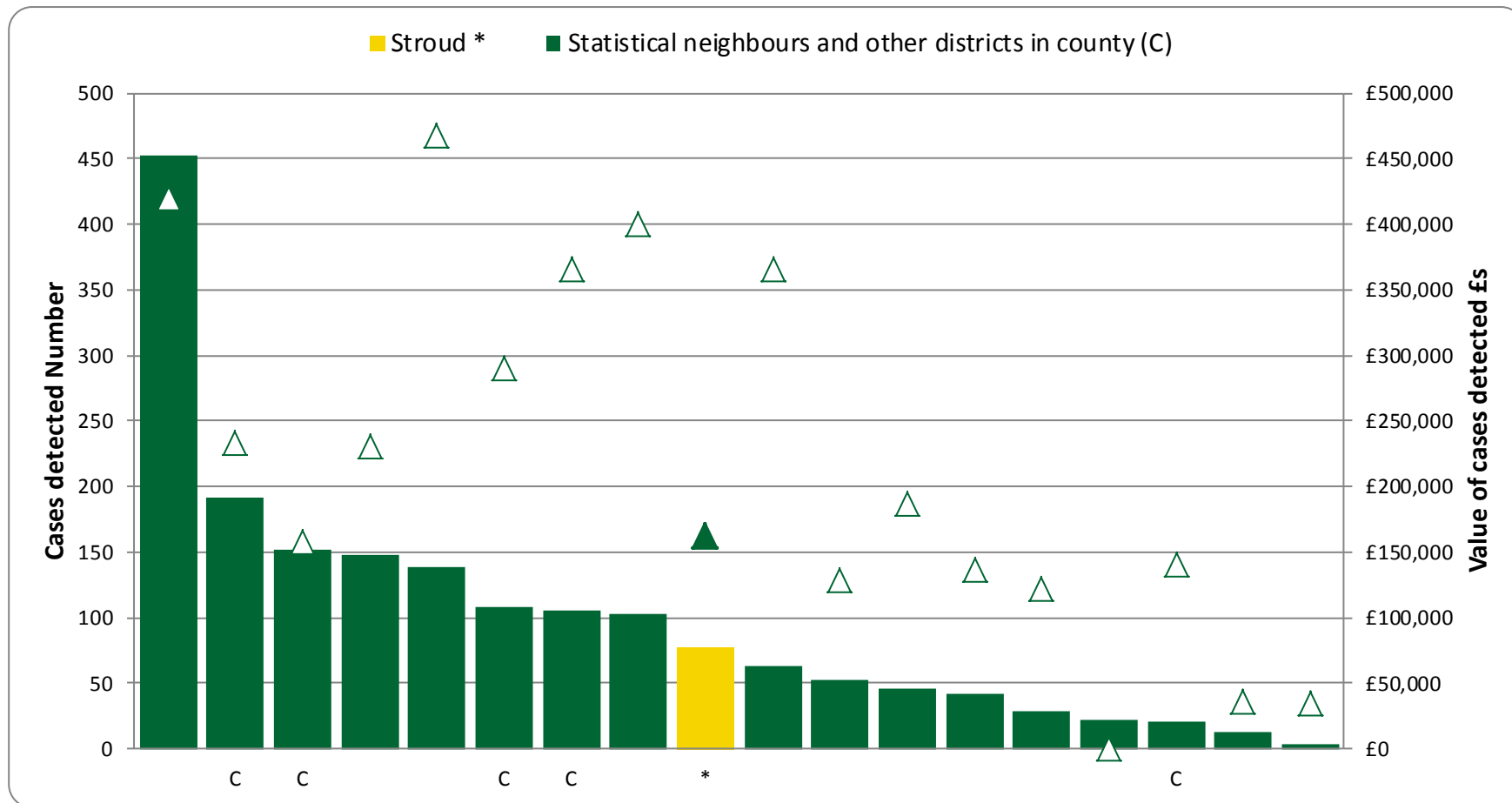
No fraud detected does not mean no fraud committed (*Fraud will always be attempted and even with the best prevention measures some will succeed*)



Councils who look for fraud, and look in the right way, will find fraud (*There is no such thing as a small fraud, just a fraud that has been detected early*)

Total detected cases and value 2013/14 (Excludes Housing tenancy fraud)

Stroud

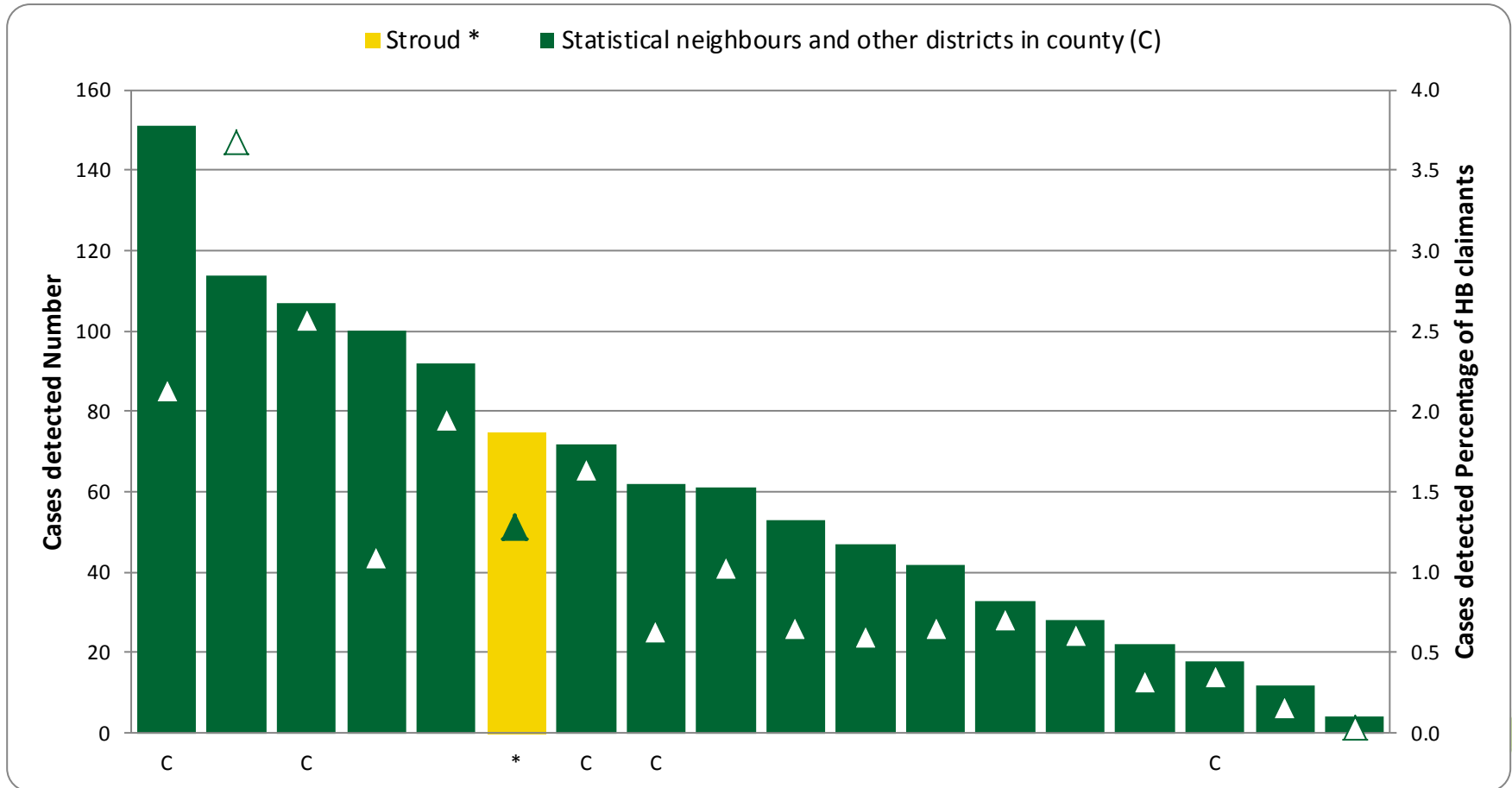


Stroud detected 77 cases of fraud. The value of detected fraud was £161,420.
Average for statistical neighbours and county: 99 cases, valued at £218,574

Housing Benefit (HB) and Council Tax Benefit (CTB) 2013/14

Total detected cases, and as a proportion of housing benefit caseload

Stroud



Stroud detected 75 cases of this type of fraud. The value of detected fraud was £160,770.

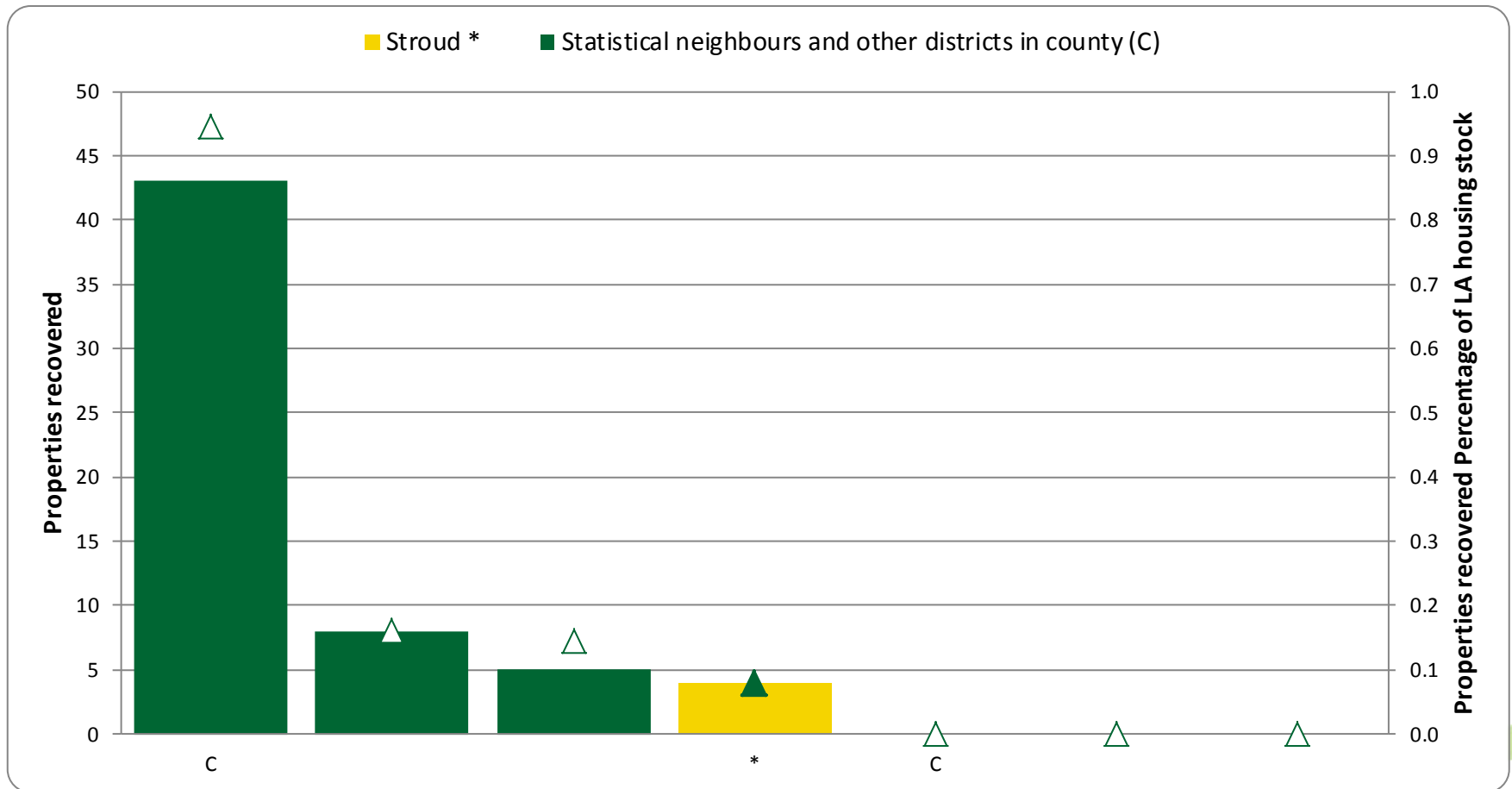
Average for statistical neighbours and county: 60 cases, valued at £212,203



Social Housing fraud (only councils with housing stock) 2013/14

Total properties recovered, and as a proportion of housing stock

Stroud



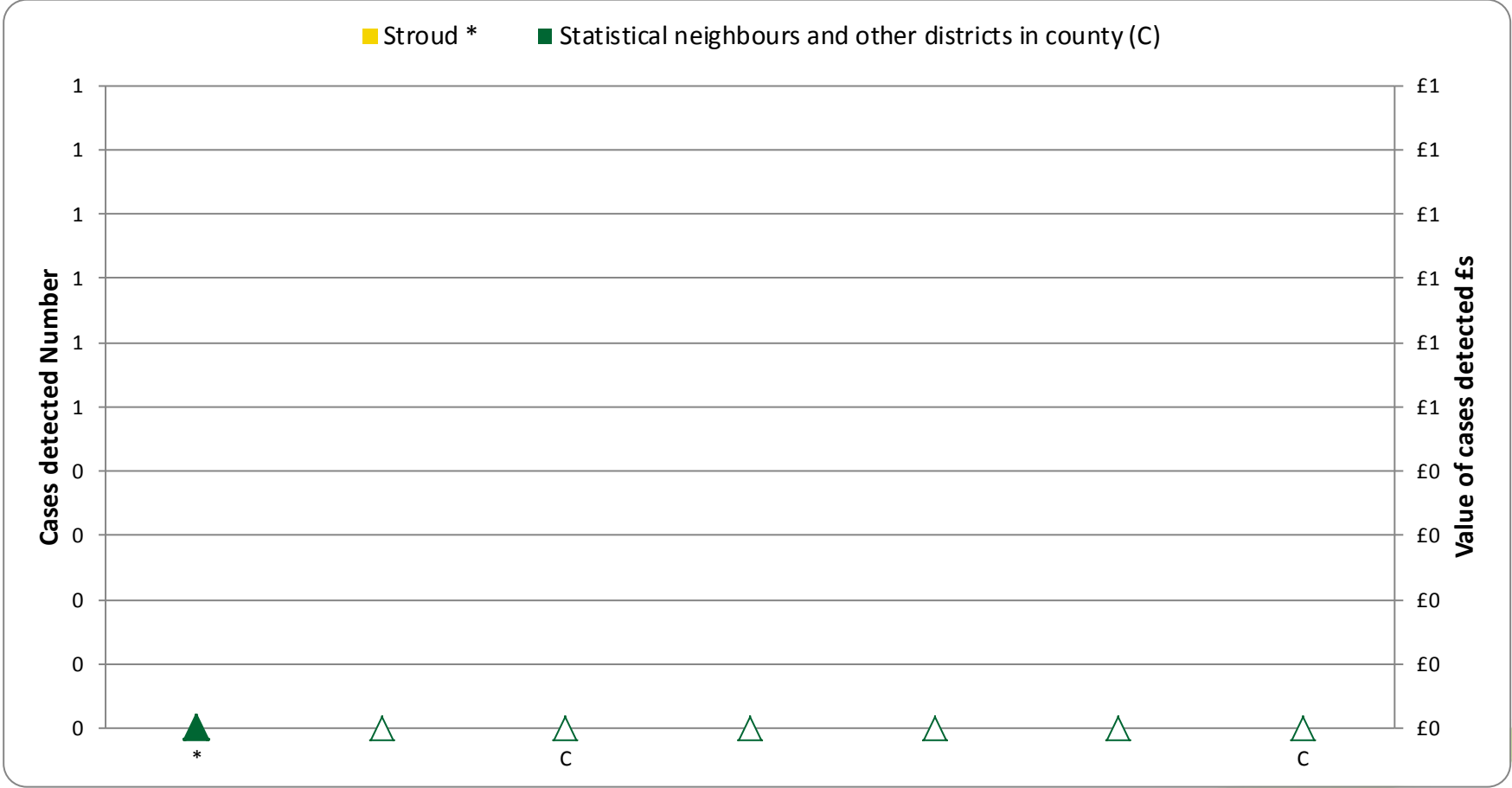
Stroud recovered 4 properties.

Average for statistical neighbours and county with housing stock: 9 cases

Right to buy fraud (only councils with housing stock) 2013/14

Right to buy cases and value

Stroud



Stroud did not detect any cases of this type of fraud.

Average for statistical neighbours and county with housing stock: 0.0 cases



Other frauds 2013/14

Stroud

Procurement: Stroud did not detect any cases of this type of fraud.
Total for statistical neighbours and county: 0 cases

Insurance: Stroud did not detect any cases of this type of fraud.
Total for statistical neighbours and county: 4 cases, valued at £99,225

Economic and third sector: Stroud did not detect any cases of this type of fraud.
Total for statistical neighbours and county: 0 cases

Internal: Stroud detected 2 cases of this type of fraud. The value of detected fraud was £650.
Total for statistical neighbours and county: 10 cases, valued at £1,386

*Correctly recording fraud levels is a central element in assessing fraud risk.
It is best practice to record the financial value of each detected case*

Questions elected members and decision makers may wish to ask

Post SFIS

Local priorities

Partnerships

Using information and data

Are our remaining counter-fraud resources and skill sets adequate after our benefit fraud investigators have left to join SFIS?

Are local priorities reflected in our approach to countering fraud?

Have we considered counter-fraud partnership working?

Are we satisfied that we will have access to comparative information and data to inform our counter-fraud decision making in the future?

Any questions?

