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- I. Title page
- II. Abstract (150-250 words)
- III. Keywords (3-5)
- IV. Introduction
- V. Literature Review
- VI. Methodology
- VII. Results and Discussion
- VIII. Conclusion and Recommendations
- IX. References (APA 7th Edition)
- X. Appendices (if necessary)
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EFFECT OF FORENSIC INTERVIEWS AND FUND TRACING TECHNIQUES ON FRAUD CONTROL IN PUBLIC SECTOR PENSION ADMINISTRATION IN KEBBI STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the effect of forensic accounting techniques specifically forensic interviews and fund tracing on fraud control in public pension administration in Kebbi State, Nigeria. Using a mixed-methods research design, the study analysed both quantitative data generated through structured questionnaires and qualitative insights obtained from interviews with senior officials. Descriptive statistics revealed a consistent and substantial decline in fraud cases following the adoption of enhanced forensic accounting techniques, with annual fraud reduction rates increasing from 41.18% in 2019 to 53.33% in 2023. Pearson correlation analysis indicated strong negative relationships between the independent variables and fraud control (forensic interviews: $r = -0.61$; fund tracing: $r = -0.65$), suggesting that increased application of forensic procedures effectively reduces fraudulent activities. Multicollinearity tests confirmed the suitability of the regression model, with all VIF values below 5 and Tolerance values above 0.20. Regression analysis further demonstrated that forensic interviews ($\beta = -6.8, p = 0.002$) and fund tracing ($\beta = -8.7, p < 0.001$) significantly and negatively influence fraud occurrence, jointly explaining 56% of the variance in fraud control outcomes ($R^2 = 0.56$). The qualitative findings reinforced these quantitative results, as respondents highlighted enhanced fraud detection, improved financial oversight, increased deterrence, and strengthened accountability and transparency as major benefits of adopting forensic accounting techniques, the study concludes that forensic accounting plays a pivotal role in strengthening fraud prevention mechanisms within public pension administration. It recommends sustained investment in forensic technologies, continuous capacity building for financial oversight personnel, and institutionalisation of forensic practices to ensure long-term improvements in transparency and accountability.

Keywords: Forensic Accounting, Fraud Control, Pension Administration, Forensic Interviews, Fund Tracing, Fraud Prevention,

1.1 Introduction

Fraud control within public pension administration has become a global priority due to the increasing complexity of financial crimes and the vast sums managed by government institutions. Pension systems, being repositories of long-term savings, are attractive targets for fraudulent activities such as embezzlement, falsified claims, and identity manipulation. Across the world, forensic accounting techniques particularly forensic interviews and fund

tracing have emerged as powerful tools to detect, deter, and control such fraudulent acts (ACFE, 2022). These techniques are designed to identify inconsistencies in financial records, uncover hidden transactions, and establish accountability among financial managers. In the United States, the Social Security Administration's Office of the Inspector General (SSA-OIG) regularly employs forensic interviews and fund tracing to investigate pension and benefit frauds, thereby improving fraud detection and

recovery rates (Bologna & Lindquist, 2019).

In the United Kingdom, the National Fraud Authority has integrated forensic accountants into pension oversight committees to trace pension contributions, verify beneficiary identities, and recover misappropriated funds. Fund tracing in the UK has been particularly effective in reducing the prevalence of “ghost pensioners” and unrecorded disbursements (Jones & Smith, 2021). Similarly, Canada and Australia have adopted digital forensics and fund tracing analytics within their pension management systems, enabling real-time detection of irregularities and fraudulent disbursements (OECD, 2021). Globally, these practices demonstrate that forensic accounting tools especially forensic interviews and fund tracing significantly enhance fraud control in public pension systems by improving transparency, detection, and deterrence.

Across Africa, weak internal controls, lack of forensic oversight, and manual processing systems have contributed to rampant pension fraud. The African Union Advisory Board on Corruption (AUABC, 2020) identifies pension fraud as one of the continent's major sources of financial leakage, often linked to ghost pensioners, unauthorized withdrawals, and multiple benefit payments. Consequently, several African governments have begun adopting forensic accounting methods to enhance accountability in pension management. In South Africa, forensic interviews are used by the Public Service Commission and the Special Investigating Unit (SIU) to identify collusion between payroll officers and fake retirees, significantly reducing false claims (Van Niekerk, 2020). Similarly, in Kenya, the adoption of fund tracing and forensic audit software has led to a 46% improvement in the detection of fraudulent claims (Mutua & Kibet, 2021), while Ghana's Controller and Accountant-General's Department applied forensic fund tracing to uncover over 7,000 irregular pension payments (Boateng, 2020). These findings reinforce the effectiveness of forensic tools in strengthening fraud control mechanisms across Africa.

In Nigeria, the issue of pension fraud remains a major obstacle to financial transparency and public confidence. Historically, the public pension administration has been characterized by massive frauds, ghost pensioners, delayed payments, and falsification of records. The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC, 2022) reported that pension fraud constitutes one of the top five forms of financial crimes in the Nigerian public sector. In response, the Pension Reform Act (2014) and the creation of the Pension Transitional Arrangement Directorate (PTAD) were intended to improve recordkeeping and accountability. Despite these reforms, fraudulent practices persist, largely due to the limited adoption of forensic techniques. Studies have

shown that forensic interviews enhance the accuracy of fraud detection by improving information gathering and exposing collusive behavior among staff (Olaoye & Ogunmakin, 2021). Similarly, fund tracing techniques have been proven to help auditors and investigators recover stolen pension funds by following the financial trail through banking systems (Shehu, Jibril, & Abdullahi, 2022).

Nevertheless, Nigerian pension institutions continue to face implementation challenges such as inadequate technical expertise, poor digital infrastructure, and bureaucratic inertia (Eme & Anyadike, 2020; Okoye & Nwosu, 2021). When applied effectively, however, forensic accounting tools have been linked to measurable reductions in fraud cases and enhanced fraud control efficiency in public institutions. This indicates a significant potential for improvement if forensic methods are systematically adopted within Nigeria's pension systems.

In Kebbi State, pension administration is managed by the State Pension Board, which oversees the payment of retirement benefits to retired civil servants. Despite reforms, reports from the Kebbi State Audit Department (2023) indicate recurring issues such as multiple pension enrollments, unauthorized disbursements, and fraudulent verification exercises. Presently, fraud control mechanisms rely primarily on periodic manual audits, whistleblowing, and verification exercises—approaches that are insufficient in the face of modern digital and collusive fraud schemes. The systematic use of forensic interviews and fund tracing tools has not yet been institutionalized in Kebbi State's pension administration. However, empirical evidence from other Nigerian states like Lagos and Kano suggests that adopting these techniques can significantly enhance fraud detection and control in pension management (Oladipo & Adebayo, 2022). Therefore, this study seeks to examine the effect of forensic interviews and fund tracing techniques on fraud control in public sector pension administration in Kebbi State, Nigeria.

Public pension administration in Kebbi State faces recurring challenges of fraud, financial mismanagement, and record manipulation. Despite various verification exercises, the persistence of ghost pensioners, double enrollment, and collusion between payroll officers and non-existent retirees indicates the inefficiency of existing fraud control measures. The current manual and traditional audit methods are incapable of identifying complex fraud schemes involving digital fund diversions and falsified identities. Moreover, the absence of structured forensic interviews and fund tracing mechanisms limits the effectiveness of fraud investigations. This

gap in practice raises concerns about the adequacy of existing fraud control frameworks and the potential benefits of adopting forensic techniques to strengthen accountability. Therefore, this study investigates the effect of forensic interviews and fund tracing techniques on fraud control within the public sector pension administration in Kebbi State, Nigeria.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to examine the effect of forensic interviews and fund tracing techniques on fraud control in public sector pension administration in Kebbi State, Nigeria. The specific objectives are to:

- i. Determine the effect of forensic interviews on fraud control in public sector pension administration in Kebbi State.
- ii. Assess the effect of fund tracing techniques on fraud control in public sector pension administration in Kebbi State.
- iii. Examine the combined effect of forensic interviews and fund tracing on fraud control in public sector pension administration in Kebbi State.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. What is the effect of forensic interviews on fraud control in public sector pension administration in Kebbi State?
- ii. How do fund tracing techniques affect fraud control in public sector pension administration in Kebbi State?
- iii. What is the combined effect of forensic interviews and fund tracing on fraud control in public sector pension administration in Kebbi State?

1.5 Research Hypotheses

H₀₁: Forensic interviews have no significant effect on fraud control in public sector pension administration in Kebbi State.

H₀₂: Fund tracing techniques have no significant effect on fraud control in public sector pension administration in Kebbi State.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study focuses on the effect of forensic interviews and fund tracing techniques on fraud control in public sector pension administration in Kebbi State, Nigeria. It covers employees and management of the Kebbi State Pension Board, as well as auditors and investigators involved in pension oversight. The study is limited to two forensic accounting techniques forensic interviews and fund tracing as other forensic tools have been covered in previous related studies.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptual Review

2.1.1 Concept of Fraud Control

Fraud control refers to the deliberate and systematic efforts undertaken by organizations to prevent, detect, and respond to fraudulent activities that threaten their financial integrity. According to Albrecht, Albrecht, and Zimbelman (2020), fraud control encompasses preventive, detective, and corrective measures aimed at mitigating losses and protecting assets from misappropriation. In public pension administration, fraud control is particularly critical because pension funds are long-term obligations financed through taxpayers' resources. Effective fraud control measures help to ensure fairness, accountability, and trust in the pension system (ACFE, 2022).

In the public sector context, fraud control involves the implementation of sound internal controls, independent audits, forensic accounting practices, and strong institutional governance. According to Okoye and Nwosu (2021), the lack of effective fraud control mechanisms in public pension systems leads to persistent irregularities such as the existence of ghost pensioners, falsified records, and unauthorized withdrawals. Therefore, the integration of forensic accounting techniques has become essential in strengthening fraud control efforts within public pension institutions.

2.1.2 Concept of Forensic Accounting

Forensic accounting is a specialized field that applies accounting, auditing, and investigative skills to uncover fraud, financial misconduct, or other irregularities. Bologna and Lindquist (2019) define forensic accounting as the application of scientific accounting techniques to detect and document financial crimes suitable for presentation in legal proceedings. Forensic accountants serve as financial investigators, auditors, and expert witnesses in fraud-related cases.

In the context of public pension administration, forensic accounting helps track illegal fund movements, identify falsified records, and recover misappropriated pension payments. According to Shehu, Jibril, and Abdullahi (2022), forensic accounting has evolved from traditional auditing to include advanced methods such as digital forensics, data analytics, and behavioral interviews. These tools are especially relevant to the public sector, where fraud schemes often involve collusion, manipulation of data, and document falsification.

2.1.3 Forensic Interviews

A forensic interview is a structured conversation with a witness, suspect, or stakeholder conducted to obtain factual, verifiable, and legally admissible information

about a suspected fraud incident. As explained by Brodsky and Neal (2021), forensic interviews differ from regular interviews in that they rely on psychological principles, cognitive techniques, and evidence-based questioning to elicit truthful responses.

Forensic interviews in pension administration involve questioning employees, retirees, or contractors to verify claims, identify inconsistencies, and uncover collusion. According to Olaoye and Ogunmakin (2021), forensic interviews can significantly enhance fraud control by improving the reliability of information, strengthening internal investigations, and increasing voluntary disclosures. These interviews help auditors understand how fraud occurred, who was involved, and what internal weaknesses were exploited.

2.1.4 Fund Tracing Techniques

Fund tracing refers to the forensic process of following the movement of money through banking systems, financial records, and digital trails to identify its source, path, and destination. According to Bologna and Lindquist (2019), fund tracing techniques enable investigators to uncover the flow of misappropriated funds and establish links between fraudulent transactions and responsible individuals.

In pension systems, fund tracing is essential in detecting unauthorized withdrawals, ghost payments, and fraudulent bank transfers. As Shehu et al. (2022) emphasize, fund tracing allows forensic accountants to reconstruct transaction histories and identify patterns of embezzlement or money laundering. When applied alongside forensic interviews, fund tracing enhances fraud control by providing a complete picture of how fraudulent acts are initiated, executed, and concealed.

2.1.5 Public Sector Pension Administration

Public sector pension administration refers to the management, documentation, and disbursement of retirement benefits to eligible public servants. According to Eme and Anyadike (2020), pension administration is an integral aspect of public financial management, aimed at ensuring that retirees receive timely and accurate payments. However, pension systems are often plagued by inefficiencies, poor record management, and fraud.

In Nigeria, the Pension Reform Act (2014) restructured the pension system to introduce transparency and accountability through the Pension Transitional Arrangement Directorate (PTAD) and contributory schemes. Despite these reforms, fraudulent practices—such as multiple benefit claims and falsified records remain prevalent (EFCC, 2022). The introduction of forensic accounting techniques is, therefore, essential to enhance fraud control within public pension administrations.

2.2 Theoretical Review.

2.2.1 Fraud Triangle Theory (Cressey, 1953)

The Fraud Triangle Theory posits that fraud occurs when three factors pressure, opportunity, and rationalization coexist. Pressure may come from financial needs; opportunity arises from weak internal controls; and rationalization allows the perpetrator to justify their actions. Forensic interviews and fund tracing address the “opportunity” component by strengthening oversight and reducing the chances of concealing fraudulent acts. By employing structured interviews and tracking fund flows, investigators minimize the possibility of undetected fraud (Albrecht et al., 2020).

2.2.2 Agency Theory (Jensen & Meckling, 1976)

Agency Theory explains the relationship between principals (public pension beneficiaries and government) and agents (public servants or administrators). Agents may act in self-interest, leading to fraud or misuse of funds. Forensic interviews and fund tracing serve as monitoring mechanisms that align agents' actions with the principal's interests. Through investigative questioning and financial tracking, these forensic tools promote accountability and transparency in pension administration (Okoye & Nwosu, 2021).

2.2.3 Systems Theory (Bertalanffy, 1968)

Systems Theory views organizations as interconnected systems where weaknesses in one part can affect the entire structure. Pension administration, being a subsystem of public financial management, requires coordination between accounting, auditing, and investigation units. The adoption of forensic accounting tools like fund tracing and forensic interviews ensures systemic control, improving the resilience of the entire pension system against fraud (Shehu et al., 2022).

2.3 Empirical Review

Globally, several studies confirm the effectiveness of forensic accounting techniques in improving fraud control. Bologna and Lindquist (2019) found that fund tracing significantly enhances asset recovery in pension fraud investigations in the United States. Similarly, the OECD (2021) reported that integrating forensic accounting into public pension management in Canada and Australia led to measurable declines in benefit-related fraud. In the United Kingdom, Jones and Smith (2021) revealed that the use of forensic interviews by the National Fraud Authority improved the detection of false pension claims and reduced fraudulent disbursements by 38%. These studies demonstrate that forensic interviews and fund tracing

are indispensable tools for fraud control in pension systems.

In Africa, the adoption of forensic accounting is gaining recognition as a vital anti-fraud mechanism. Van Niekerk (2020) found that forensic interviews conducted by South Africa's Special Investigating Unit (SIU) exposed collusion between payroll officers and fraudulent pension claimants, resulting in a 40% reduction in irregular pension cases. Mutua and Kibet (2021) reported in Kenya that the introduction of forensic fund tracing software enhanced fraud detection by 46%. Likewise, Boateng (2020) observed that Ghana's use of forensic fund tracing uncovered 7,000 irregular pension payments. These findings underscore that forensic techniques contribute significantly to fraud control in African pension systems, especially when backed by institutional support and proper training.

In Nigeria, research on forensic accounting in the public pension sector is still emerging. Olaoye and Ogunmakin (2021) found that forensic interviews improved fraud detection and employee cooperation in internal investigations. Shehu, Jibril, and Abdullahi (2022) established that fund tracing enhances the recovery of misappropriated pension funds by tracking illegal money trails. Eme and Anyadike (2020) highlighted the limited adoption of forensic accounting practices in pension management due to inadequate technical capacity and bureaucratic resistance. Okoye and Nwosu (2021) further emphasized that forensic tools significantly enhance accountability and transparency in public sector pension systems when effectively institutionalized. These studies collectively reveal that Nigeria's pension administration would benefit from increased adoption of forensic accounting techniques to achieve better fraud control outcomes.

3. Methodology

The study employed a mixed-methods research design that integrated quantitative and qualitative approaches to comprehensively examine the effect of forensic interviews and fund tracing on fraud control within public pension administration in Kebbi State, Nigeria. The quantitative aspect utilized a descriptive-correlational design to measure the relationships among variables, while the qualitative component involved semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders to provide contextual depth and interpretive understanding. The target population comprised personnel engaged in pension administration, financial auditing, and verification activities across the Kebbi State Pension Board, Office of the State Auditor-General, Office of the Head of Service, Ministry of Finance, and the Kebbi State Pension Union, with a total population of 540 employees. A sample size of 230 respondents was derived using Yamane's (1967) formula at a 5% precision level, and stratified random sampling

ensured proportional institutional representation. Additionally, 15 semi-structured interviews were conducted with senior officials and auditors. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire validated through expert review and adapted from prior studies (Olaoye & Ogunmakin, 2021; Shehu et al., 2022) and an interview guide. The questionnaire's reliability was confirmed via a pilot test yielding Cronbach's Alpha coefficients of 0.86, 0.88, and 0.90 for forensic interviews, fund tracing, and fraud control respectively, exceeding the 0.70 threshold (Nunnally, 1978). The integration of both methods enhanced data triangulation, reliability, and the overall validity of findings (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2018).

3.1 Model Specification

The study specified a multiple linear regression model to examine the effect of forensic accounting techniques specifically forensic interviews and fund tracing on fraud control in public pension administration within Kebbi State, Nigeria. The model sought to determine the extent to which variations in fraud control could be explained by changes in the two forensic accounting techniques. The functional and econometric forms of the model are expressed as follows:

Transforming into a linear econometric model yields:

$$FC = \beta_0 + \beta_1 FI + \beta_2 FT + \varepsilon$$

Where:

FC = Fraud Control (Dependent Variable)

FI = Forensic Interviews (Independent Variable 1)

FT = Fund Tracing Techniques (Independent Variable 2)

β_0 = Constant term (Intercept)

β_1, β_2 = Regression coefficients measuring the effect of each independent variable on fraud control

ε = Stochastic error term accounting for unexplained variation

The model assumes a linear relationship between the dependent and independent variables, homoscedasticity of residuals, and absence of multicollinearity among predictors. The significance of each parameter (β_1, β_2) was tested at the 0.05 level of significance using the t-test, while the overall model fit was assessed through the F-statistic and coefficient of determination (R^2).

4.0 Results and Analysis

This study investigated the impact of forensic accounting techniques specifically forensic interviews and fund tracing on fraud control within public pension administration in Kebbi State, Nigeria. Both quantitative and qualitative data were analyzed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of forensic accounting in reducing fraudulent activities.



4.1 Descriptive Statistics

Table 4.1: Comparison of Annual Fraud Cases Detected Pre- and Post-Adoption of Enhanced Forensic Techniques

Year	Fraud Cases Detected (Before Adoption of Enhanced Techniques)	Fraud Cases Detected (After Adoption of Enhanced Techniques)	Annual Reduction Rate	Cumulative Reduction Rate
2019	85	50	41.18%	41.18%
2020	78	40	48.72%	52.88%
2021	72	35	51.39%	61.34%
2022	65	30	53.85%	66.86%
2023	60	28	53.33%	71.97%
Total	360	183	—	—
Average Annual Reduction	—	—	50.69%	—

SOURCE SPSS=2025

The descriptive statistics in Table 4.1 reveal a clear and consistent decline in the number of fraud cases detected following the adoption of enhanced forensic accounting techniques between 2019 and 2023. Across the five-year period, fraud cases reduced from a total of 360 cases before adoption to 183 cases after adoption, indicating a substantial improvement in fraud detection and control mechanisms. The annual reduction rates show a progressive strengthening in fraud mitigation, increasing from 41.18% in 2019 to over 53% between 2021 and 2023, reflecting the growing effectiveness and institutionalisation of forensic approaches such as fund tracing, forensic interviewing, digital verification, and internal audit analytics. The cumulative reduction rate further demonstrates a sustained downward trajectory, reaching 71.97% by 2023, which suggests that the

continued application of enhanced forensic techniques has produced long-term gains in fraud prevention. The average annual reduction rate of 50.69% reinforces the conclusion that forensic accounting interventions have played a decisive role in lowering fraud occurrence over time. Overall, the descriptive results underscore the transformative impact of enhanced forensic methodologies on improving transparency, accountability, and fraud deterrence within the system under review.

4.2 Correlation Analysis

A Pearson correlation analysis was conducted to determine the strength and direction of relationships between the independent variables (forensic interviews and fund tracing) and the dependent variable (fraud control).

Table 4.2: Pearson Correlation Coefficients

Variable	FI	FT	FC
FI	1	0.58*	-0.61*
FT	0.58*	1	-0.65*
FC	-0.61*	-0.65*	1

SOURCE SPSS=2025

Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

The correlation analysis indicates a strong and statistically meaningful inverse relationship between the forensic accounting techniques examined and the level of fraud control within the pension administration system. Specifically, forensic interviews exhibit a strong negative correlation with fraud ($r = -0.61$), suggesting that increased application of structured investigative interviews is associated with a substantial reduction in fraud cases. Similarly, fund tracing demonstrates an even stronger negative correlation with fraud ($r = -0.65$), reinforcing its effectiveness in uncovering irregular financial flows and enhancing the detection and prevention of fraudulent activities. In addition, the

moderate positive correlation observed between the two independent variables ($r = 0.58$) implies that while forensic interviews and fund tracing are related and often used complementarily in investigative processes, they do not exhibit excessive overlap. This confirms that each technique contributes uniquely to fraud detection and can be included simultaneously in the regression model without concerns of redundancy or collinearity.

4.3 Multicollinearity Testing

To ensure the regression model was valid, multicollinearity among the independent variables was tested using the **Variance Inflation Factor (VIF)** and **Tolerance**:

Table 4.3: Multicollinearity Diagnostics

Variable	VIF	Tolerance
Forensic Interviews	1.41	0.71
Fund Tracing	1.41	0.71

SOURCE SPSS=2025



The multicollinearity diagnostics presented in Table 4.3 indicate that the regression model satisfies the essential assumptions for reliable parameter estimation. Both forensic interviews and fund tracing recorded Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values of 1.41, which are well below the commonly accepted threshold of 5, suggesting that the predictors do not exhibit inflated variance due to intercorrelation. Similarly, the Tolerance values of 0.71 for each

variable exceed the minimum recommended level of 0.20, further confirming that the independent variables do not pose any threat of multicollinearity. These results collectively demonstrate that each forensic accounting technique contributes distinct explanatory power to the model, allowing for robust and unbiased estimation of their individual effects on fraud control..

4.4 Regression Analysis and Hypothesis Testing

Table 4.4: Regression Results

Variable	Coefficient ($\hat{\alpha}$)	Std. Error	t	p-Value
Intercept ($\hat{\alpha}_0$)	72.3	4.9	14.74	<0.001
Forensic Interviews ($\hat{\alpha}_1$)	-6.8	2.1	-3.24	0.002
Fund Tracing ($\hat{\alpha}_2$)	-8.7	2.3	-3.78	<0.001

SOURCE SPSS=2025

Model Fit:

- $R^2 = 0.56$ (56% of the variance in fraud control explained by forensic accounting techniques)
- $F(2, 227) = 145.3, p < 0.001$

The integrated results show that both forensic interviews and fund tracing have statistically significant negative effects on fraud occurrences in pension administration. The significance of forensic interviews ($\beta = -6.8, p = 0.002$) supports H_1 , indicating that increased use of structured interview procedures

is associated with a reduction in reported fraud cases. Likewise, fund tracing demonstrates an even stronger effect ($\beta = -8.7, p < 0.001$), supporting H_2 and highlighting its critical role in detecting illicit financial flows. The moderately high R^2 value of 0.56 indicates that more than half of the variation in fraud control can be explained by these two forensic accounting techniques. Overall, the findings reinforce the effectiveness of forensic accounting interventions in enhancing fraud prevention within pension administration.

4.5 Qualitative Analysis

Interviews with 15 senior officials revealed the following key benefits of forensic accounting techniques:

Table 4.5: Key Benefits Identified by Interviewees

Benefit	Respondents (n=15)	%
Enhanced detection of fraudulent activities	12	80%
Improved financial oversight	11	73%
Increased deterrence of potential fraudsters	10	67%
Greater accountability and transparency	13	87%

SOURCE SPSS=2025

The qualitative insights obtained from interviews with 15 senior officials provide strong evidence of the transformative impact of forensic accounting techniques on fraud management within the organisation. As shown in Table 4.5, a substantial majority of respondents identified enhanced detection of fraudulent activities (80%) and improved financial oversight (73%) as key benefits, indicating that forensic methods enable deeper scrutiny and uncover complex schemes that traditional audits often fail to detect. Furthermore, 67% of the officials noted that the adoption of forensic techniques has significantly increased deterrence by raising the perceived likelihood of detection among potential perpetrators. Notably, the highest proportion of respondents (87%) emphasised greater accountability and transparency as a major outcome, reflecting improved trust in financial governance processes and the strengthening

of internal control structures. Collectively, these responses highlight that forensic accounting not only enhances operational efficiency in fraud detection but also promotes an ethical, transparent, and accountable financial environment.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The study examined the effect of **forensic accounting techniques**, specifically **forensic interviews** and **fund tracing**, on fraud control within public pension administration in Kebbi State, Nigeria. Both quantitative and qualitative analyses provided robust evidence that the application of these techniques significantly reduces fraudulent activities.

The **descriptive analysis** showed a marked reduction in reported fraud cases in regions where forensic

accounting practices were implemented, compared to regions without such interventions. **Correlation analysis** confirmed strong negative associations between both forensic interviews and fund tracing with fraud control, while **regression analysis** indicated that these techniques collectively explained 56% of the variance in fraud control. Multicollinearity diagnostics validated the independence of the predictors, ensuring model reliability.

Qualitative findings further highlighted that forensic accounting practices enhanced fraud detection, strengthened financial oversight, increased deterrence against potential fraudsters, and promoted accountability and transparency. Overall, the study confirms that **forensic accounting is an effective mechanism for mitigating fraud** in public pension administration and contributes to improved financial governance and public sector integrity.

6.0 Recommendations

Based on the study findings, the following recommendations are proposed to enhance fraud prevention in public pension administration:

1. **Institutionalization of Forensic Accounting Practices:** Public pension agencies should formally adopt and integrate forensic interviews and fund tracing into routine financial oversight procedures to ensure systematic fraud detection and prevention.
2. **Capacity Building and Training:** Continuous training programs should be organized for finance officers, auditors, and pension administrators to develop the skills necessary for effective application of forensic accounting techniques.
3. **Strengthening Internal Control Systems:** Agencies should leverage findings from forensic investigations to improve internal control frameworks, ensuring gaps that enable fraudulent activities are minimized.
4. **Regular Audits and Monitoring:** Periodic forensic audits should be mandated to detect irregularities early and reinforce the deterrent effect against potential fraudsters.
5. **Policy and Legal Support:** Regulatory and oversight bodies should develop policies that mandate the use of forensic accounting techniques in public pension administration and provide legal backing to enforce compliance.
6. **Encouraging Transparency and Accountability:** Agencies should establish mechanisms for reporting, documenting, and publicly

disclosing instances of fraud, promoting organizational accountability and fostering trust among stakeholders.

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