LAYERS OF DEFENSE – HOW TO COMBAT THE TIDAL WAVE OF FRAUD IN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

NAFSA 2013

The Illuminate Consulting Group

30 May 2013

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AGENDA

Housekeeping

A Conceptual Framework of Fraud in Education

The Logic of Fraud in International Education: Economic Imperatives

Examples of Test, Document, and Identity Fraud

Layers of Defense Against International Education Fraud

Discussion

- The presentation is geared for about 45 minutes.
- About 30 minutes are allocated for questions and discussion.
- The presentation will be posted on the ICG website (<u>www.icg.ac</u>).

A QUICK POLL OF ATTENDEES Your Views

- Do you believe fraud in international education is a small issue, or do you belief fraud is a significant issue?
- Do you think your country is becoming more of a target of international education fraud?
- If so, in which way?
- Do you think your institution has proper quality assurance / anti-fraud mechanisms and policies in place?
- Have you personally observed fraudulent behavior / documents?
- What do you estimate is the dollar figure attached to fraudulent activities globally?

A QUICK POLL OF ATTENDEES Perspectives

- Fraud has become a notable and sustained problem, stretching around the world and affecting all aspects of international education, ranging from admissions to immigration rules violations.
- It is safe to say that most but all of us have been exposed to fraudulent behavior / documents even though one might think otherwise. The very nature of "high quality" fraud is that it remains undetected.
- ICG is estimating the amount of money spend on fraudulent activities at USD 2.0 to 2.5 billion annually. It is impossible to generate a concise estimate.

By definition, "high quality" fraud tends to stay undetected

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FRAUD: A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK Purposes of Fraud

Purposes	Description
Immigration and Employment	The pursuit of entrance to a country, either through study permits or falsified qualifications to obtain a work or residence visa, or to work in a country based on a (violated) study permit.
Admission to a (Preferred) Institution	The pursuit of admission to an education in general, or to a western/selective institution in specific.
Improved Academic Credentials	The attainment of (basic/advanced/elite) academic credentials (real/fake), in order to meet admission requirements to further degree programs or to increase employability prospects.

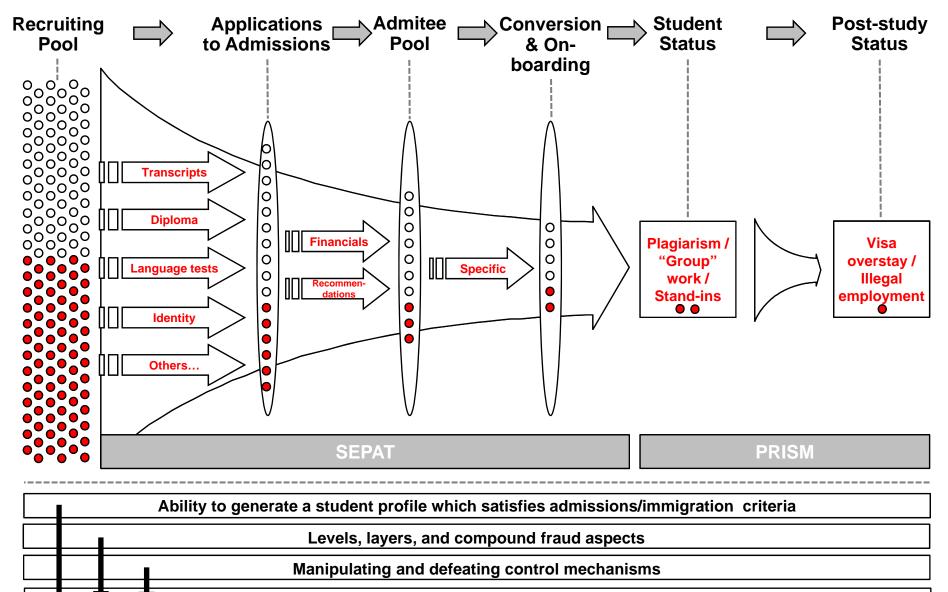
Fraudulent behavior can be singular or multi-tiered

Source: ICG. ICG © 2013

FRAUD: A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK Modes of Fraud

Mode	Description					
Transcripts / Degrees	Students, alone or through third parties, submit and/or are awarded fake degrees or academic transcripts. The main purpose is securing admission to a given institution.					
Standardized Tests	Students, alone or through third parties, cheat on standardized tests (attitudinal and language ability) and/or produce false scores to secure admission at a given institution or to receive a student visa.					
Immigration Documents	Students, alone or through third parties, submit untruthful documentation immigration authorities. The main purpose is securing entrance to a destination country.					
Immigration Rule Violations	Students, alone or with the assistance of third parties, either violate visa rules or overstay their visas.					
Plagiarism	Students, alone or through third parties, resort to cheating or contravene academic ethics standards to improve their chances of admission to a given institution, or their academic performance if already enrolled.					
Corruption	Students, alone or through third parties, offer financial compensation to a third party to secure the receipt of a given document (e.g. test score) or the successful conclusion of a process (e.g. visa granting process). This cross-sectional category is geared towards those cases in which official government or corporate representatives are engaged in the fraud.					

FRAUD: MEASURING THE FLOW AND VOLUME OF FRAUD ALONG THE ACADEMIC STUDENT LIFE CYCLE



Expected Return on Fraud

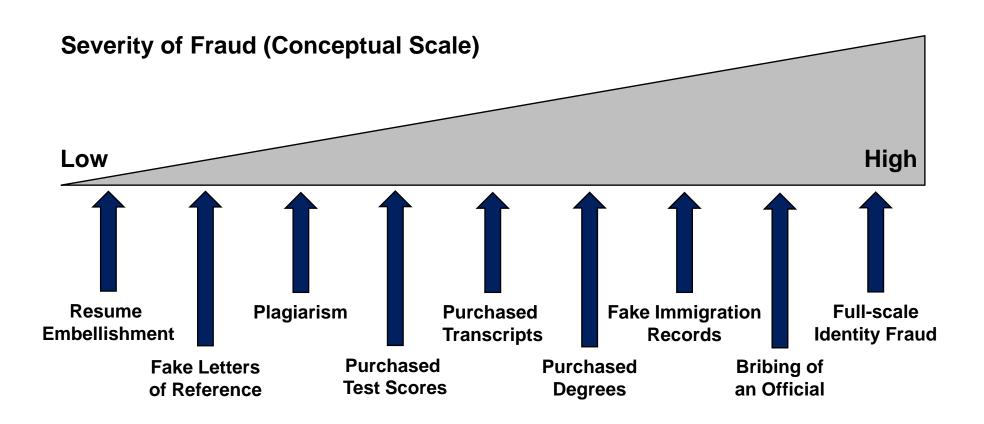
FRAUD: FRAUD TYPES BY STAGE IN THE OVERALL STUDENT LIFECYCLE

		Overall International Student Lifecycle (Stages)				
		Application to Education Institution	Visa Granting Process	Border Entry	Studies	Further Studies / Labor Market
les	Transcripts / Degrees	\checkmark	\checkmark			\checkmark
Fraud and Deception Modes	Standardized Tests	\checkmark	✓		\checkmark	✓
Decept	Visa Documents/ Compliance		✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓
ud and	Plagiarism	\checkmark			\checkmark	
Fra	Corruption	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓

Economic incentives make fraud a persistent, multi-faceted issue

Source: ICG. Notes: Standardized Tests refer to both language and attitudinal tests. ICG © 2013 ICG Session on International Education Fraud at NAFSA 2013 – 30 May 2013

THE SCALE OF FRAUD Concept, Examples, and Manifestation



Manifestation

• Fraud can occur as a small, stand-alone issue or be part of a multiinstance, concerted, multi-entity effort.

FRAUD: ON MEASUREMENTS Using Proxies to Gauge the Reach of Fraud

- An indirect measurement of fraud activities can be undertaken through proxies (volumes, trends):
 - Study permit refusal rates relative to total visa applications (good).
 - The surge in language tests relative to reported problems (circumstantial).
 - Admissions fraud discoveries (circumstantial).
 - Student attrition and failure rates (circumstantial).
 - Student visas abuse and overstay rates (moderate).
 - Unethical agents count (approximations might be possible).
 - Footprint and revenues of the plagiarism-enabling industry (circumstantial to approximation).
 - Student misconduct proceedings (approximation).
 - Known instances of diploma mills (approximation).

Combining proxy measures will yield an incomplete but telling picture

- The direct measurement of fraudulent activities is effectively impossible:
 - Many instances will never be known or measurable.
 - Some instances will not be detected and thus misclassified.
 - Some instances will never be captured in a reportable format.
 - Many instances are detected and terminated but not properly classified.
 - Commercial providers hold fraud data they refuse to share on account of commercial confidence.
 - Most governmental agencies hold fraud data they refuse to publicly share on account of public diplomacy, national security, or fraud counter-measures.
 - Most but all educational institutions refuse to publish fraud data.
- The economic and policy incentives for stakeholders are powerfully aligned against a public discussion (investigation) of fraud.

To date, the only way to quantify fraud is through proxy measures



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THE DRIVER FOR FRAUD: ECONOMIC BENEFIT

- Fraud is invariably underpinned by certain key rationales. These may
 overtly be connected to education, but essentially all rationales share
 one key driver the economic benefit (perceived/expected/attained).
- In many early-stage situations, nearly all stakeholders benefit directly or indirectly (and willingly or unwittingly) from fraud:
 - Students (and their families)
 - The student eco-system (high school principals, etc.)
 - Providers of "fraud services"
 - Test providers
 - Educational institutions
 - Governments
- Eventually, fraud will manifest itself and/or will be found out. At that time, the "benefit equation" starts to change.
- Some of the above will stop benefitting and some stakeholders will pay a steep penalty (brand/reputation).

FRAUD AND DECEPTION: A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK Economic Rationale and Incentives to Commit Fraud: Students

International Student Lifecycle



Economic Incentives and Rationale to Commit Fraud: Students

- Access to "Western" credential (per se).
- Securing "Western" credential to obtain access to advanced degrees (Master's or PhD) in home or third country.
- Illegal direct access to "Western" labor market through study permit ("underground economy").
- Legal access to "Western" labor market upon completion of studies.
- High(er) earnings prospects upon return to country of origin with "Western" credential.
- Prospect of permanent residence in destination country.
- Prospect of citizenship in destination country.

Fraudulent students have multiple powerful economic incentives to cheat

Source: ICG. ICG © 2013

International Student Lifecycle



Economic Incentives and Rationale to Commit/Support Fraud: Agents

- High profit margins and volume-driven business model.
- High (and rising) demand from education institutions.
- High (and rising) demand from prospective students.
- Lack of institutional oversight by the education institution of destination.
- Regulatory gaps. At the international level, agents largely act in a regulatory vacuum and quality assurance (and enforcement) measures generally stop at the national border.
- Purely fraudulent agents.

Volume-driven model and regulatory gaps provide a fertile ground

Source: ICG. ICG © 2013

International Student Lifecycle



Economic Incentives and Rationale to Deal with Fraud: Testing Agencies

- Language proficiency (in particular) is a key bottleneck for any student planning to study abroad.
- Standardized tests are "a necessary evil", and alternatives emerge only at a slow pace (e.g. today's language testing market is effectively a duopoly).
- Volume-driven business model.
- To date, despite fraud instances having been widely reported, no regulatory backlash by a popular destination country (Canada, USA, UK, Australia, etc.) has occurred. A credible threat to lose a large destination market has yet to emerge.
- Law enforcement and quality assurance measures in key sending countries may be patchy, or effectively absent.

Testing agencies are aware of their key gatekeeper function

Source: ICG.

International Student Lifecycle



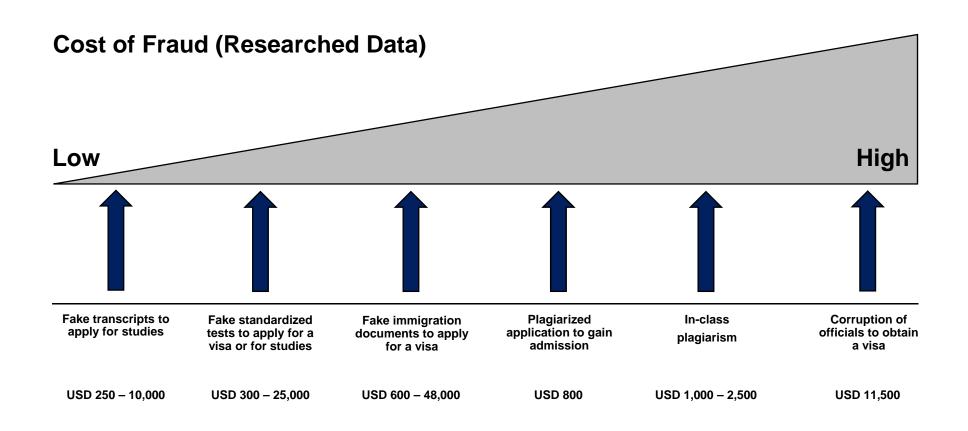
Economic Incentives and Rationale to Tolerate Fraud: Education Institutions

- Tuition fees and associated revenues are an important revenue stream.
- Enrollment targets drive decision-making.
- Costs of fraud prevention at the institutional level is increasing (e.g. screening of thousands of applications for fraud).
- Per student recruitment costs have substantially increased.
- Detection and fraud prevention is not high on administrators' agenda (e.g. as opposed to ensure the overall functioning of the educational institution).
- Marketing potential of a highly internationalized student body.

The prospect of increased revenues can overrule quality considerations

Source: ICG. ICG © 2013

THE ECONOMICS OF FRAUD AND DECEPTION Fraud Types by Transaction Costs (USD estimates)



Given their bottleneck function, language testing & visa fraud runs at a "premium"

Notes: Standardized Tests refer to both language and attitudinal tests. Source: ICG. ICG © 2013 ICG Session on International Education Fra



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A Conceptual Framework of Fraud in Education

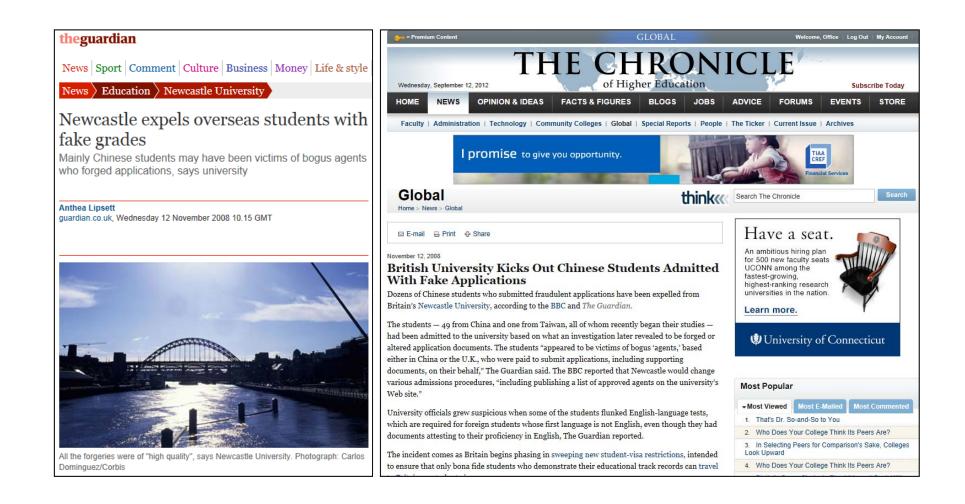
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SAMPLE CASES OF FRAUD: APPLICATIONS Fake Applications to Newcastle University



Some kind of application fraud is typical for certain countries

Sources: The Guardian, the Chronicle of Higher Education. ICG © 2013 ICG Session on International Education Fraud at NAFSA 2013 – 30 May 2013

Cheating Method	Percentage of Undergraduate Applicants Who Use This Method				
Recommendation letters written by someone rather than the teacher, and simply signed and posted by the teacher	~ 90%				
Essays written by someone other than the applicant	~ 70 %				
High school transcripts (grades and ranking) that are falsified	~ 50 %				
Financial aid applications that contain information	~ 30 %				
Awards and achievements that are fake	~ 10 %				

Notes: Results from interviews with around 250 high school leavers in China (2010).

Source: Zinch.

SAMPLE CASES OF FRAUD: TEST TAKING The Flourishing Impersonation Industry

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Home City India World Business Tech Sports En	ntertainment Life & Style Women Hot on the Web	Spirituality NRI IPL 2012 Phot	os Times Now Videos LIVE TV
Mumbai Delhi Bangalore Hyderabad Chennai Ahmedab	ad Allahabad Bhubaneswar Bhopal Chandigarh	Coimbatore Goa Gurgaon Guwa	hati Hubli Indore Jaipur
Kanpur Kolkata Kochi Kozhikode Lucknow Ludhiana M	Madurai Mangalore Mysore Nagpur Nashik Noida	Patna Pune Rajkot Ranchi T	hane Surat Thiruvananthapuram
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PHILOSOPHY INTRODUCTORY COURSE NATIONWIDE	Tags: canada NEW DELHI: A 30-year-old man, who use Testing System) tests, required for immign money, was arrested here on Thursday. Clearing the test is necessary for higher ed immigration.	ration, by impersonating car	ndidates in return of

More than half of test scores from certain countries are not reliable

SAMPLE CASES OF FRAUD: TEST TAKING Another Variation: Defrauding Fraudulent Students



Test taking involves a range of fraud – USD 6,500 paid for nothing

SAMPLE CASES OF FRAUD: PLAGIARISM The Harvard Cheating Scandal (I)

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Typo at Root of Cheating Scandal, Letter Reveals 16 \bigcirc By MERCER R. COOK and REBECCA D.		P flyby blog Quincy Swing Housing 3 hours ago	
ROBBINS 10 hours ago Professor of Government 1310 noted Associations similarities between example in his Continual letter to the Additional		Scaffolding Near the Kennedy School, Kind Of Yesterday Holy Smokes! 2 days ago	
Students React to Kyle Casey's Withdrawal 4 By PETER G. CORNICK 8 hours ago Students react with surprise and disappointment as Kyle D. Casey '13 withdraws from the College in light of	All acos	Sundays by the River 2 days ago	
the Government 1310 cheating scandal. Science center Plaza Common	Men's Basketball Co-Captain Ky Casey To Withdraw, Miss 2012-1 Season; Curry Also Implicated 3	-13	
Space Construction Underway 2 S By AKUA F. ABU 8 hours ago Construction is underway to transform the Science Center Plaza into a dynamic social gathering site that why accommodate more seating, events, and local engagement for the Harvard community.	By ROBERT S SAMUELS and SCOTT A. SHERMAN Yesterday Men's basketball co-captain Kyle D. Casey '13 has chosen withdraw from Harvard because of potential disciplinary relating to the investigation of the Government 1310 chea scandal, Sports Illustrated reported early Tuesday mornin Boston Herald later reported that fellow co-captain Brand Curry '13 is also implicated in the scandal and likely to ta or theorem as well.	en to y action eating ning. The ndyn T.	

Source: Harvard Crimson. ICG © 2013

SAMPLE CASES OF FRAUD: PLAGIARISM The Harvard Cheating Scandal (II)

- In August 2012, Harvard announced publicly that about 125 students from Harvard College would be investigated for cheating:
 - While grading an exam for the Government 1310 "Introduction to Congress" course, Professor Matthew B. Platt noticed similarities among 13 exams.
 - The Ad Board, which reviewed all exams, announced that 45% of the 279 submitted exams would be reviewed for plagiarism.
- Platt's suspicion was based on, among others:
 - On a bonus question, "all the answers use the same (incorrect) reading of the course material in arguments that are identically structured."
 - On two exams, "22, 500" was written with an unnecessary space.
- In February 2013, Harvard announced the following outcome:
 - Approximately 70 students were asked to temporarily withdraw.
 - An additional quarter of investigated students were put on probation.

Fraud is universal – elite status does not isolate any institution

SAMPLE CASES OF FRAUD: PLAGIARISM Paper Mills

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	for College Students	US S	UPPORT: 1-302-752-4636		T S Call me o	
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Over 885,000 results on Google for "essay writing service"

Source: www.college-paper.org/order.

SAMPLE CASES OF FRAUD: DOCUMENT FALSIFICATION Diploma Mills

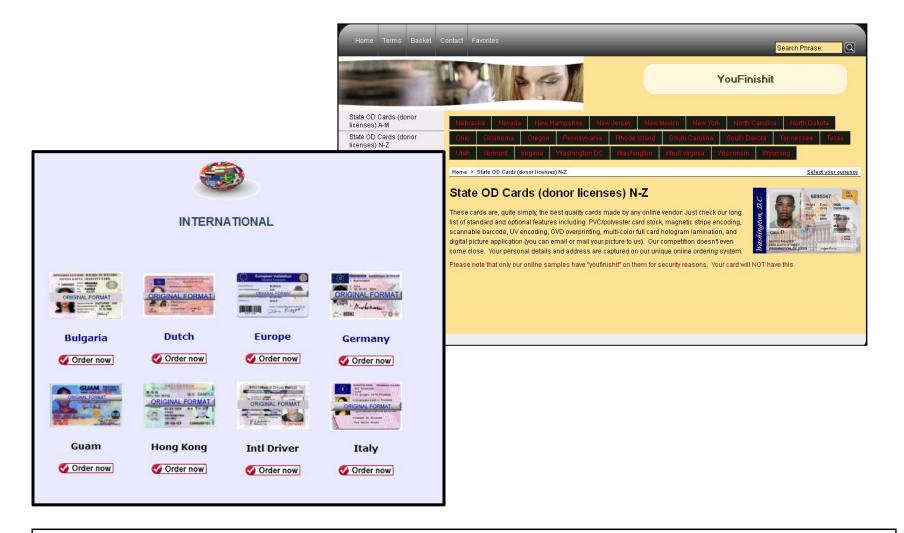


From Photoshop to Diploma Mills: And diploma or transcript can be falsified

Source: www.college-paper.org/order.

ICG © 2013

SAMPLE CASES OF FRAUD: DOCUMENT FALSIFICATION Identity Fraud



Fake identity documents can be bought for less than USD 100

Source: www.youfinishit.com/shopfactory, others..

SAMPLE CASES OF FRAUD: IMMIGRATION Toronto Online Immigration Scam



Source: CBCnews. ICG © 2013

SAMPLE CASES OF FRAUD: EMPLOYMENT Visa / internship fraud

Visa fraud

- The applicant untruthfully claimed to hold a work authorization for the US.
- The applicant proclaimed to have Optional Practical Training (OPT) status with another company. Research strongly suggests that the claimed OPT internship might be a sham.
- Hiring this candidate would have exposed an employer to the (rapid) need to adverse employment action.

Resume screenshot

Laboratories	
Marketing Intern	03/2012 – present
 Identifying fiber optics lasers market strengths and opportunities through data and analysis 	
 Collecting information on competitors and its products, application trends and forecasts 	
Physics of Semiconductors Group,	
Research Assistant	09/2007 – 05/2010
 Market research of sensitive terahertz detectors and systems 	00/2001 00/2010
 Analysis and acquisition of patent information 	
 Researched temperature dependent conductivity of novel semiconductor materials 	
Division of Polymers and Crystal Physics,	
Research Assistant	10/2006 – 05/2007
 Investigated mechanical properties, synthesis and manufacturing methods of high- 	10/2000 - 03/2007
temperature membranes for fuel cells	

Notes: Details sanitized to maintain privacy. Source: ICG. ICG © 2013 ICG Session

ICG Session on International Education Fraud at NAFSA 2013 – 30 May 2013

SAMPLE CASES OF FRAUD: TEST TO PLAGIARISM TO EMPLOYMENT Cultural and Language Non-Capability

The Illuminating Consulting Group Mobile No. : Dear Sir/Madam. I am writing to apply to the Policy Analyst Position with Illuminating Consulting Group. I am confident the skills that I have developed at Yale and the London School of Economics in addition to my working experiences would prove valuable to any of your areas of project. Five-year solid academic training in UK enabled me built strong networks with more 800 alumni and 55 professors. To prepare me well for functional analysis, I elected "Econometrics" and "International Economics" at Yale. I leaned through these courses tools of policy evaluation, statistical analysis as well as the international strategy, predictive forecasting and trend modeling. I also strengthened the qualitative benchmarking and equity valuation skills through twelve business case studies in emerging markets finance. In addition, my written and literature surveys skills are improved after completing master's thesis "the impact of financial development on economic growth". I look forward to bringing these evaluative and quantitative skills in addition to my deep understanding of British education system and institutional roles to Illuminating Consulting Group. Financial work experience at Lehman Brothers and Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC) honed my problem-solving and structuring skills. As an analyst intern at ICBC, I conducted research into the real estate industry and prepared investment strategy presentation slides for potential investors. I also raised \$15 million in capital with five team members. Moreover, through working at Lehman Brothers on the US\$ 250 million Alliance & Leicester bond issue project, I significantly boosted my proficiency in conducting financial models and providing financial strategic advice. Meanwhile, my entrepreneurial experience starting MMY International Social House has honed my abilities in creative business strategy planning and detail-oriented marketing.

Four years of elite education (LSE, Yale) – a cover letter with dozens of mistakes, multiple untruth, and supporting materials which evidence a fundamental lack of English capability



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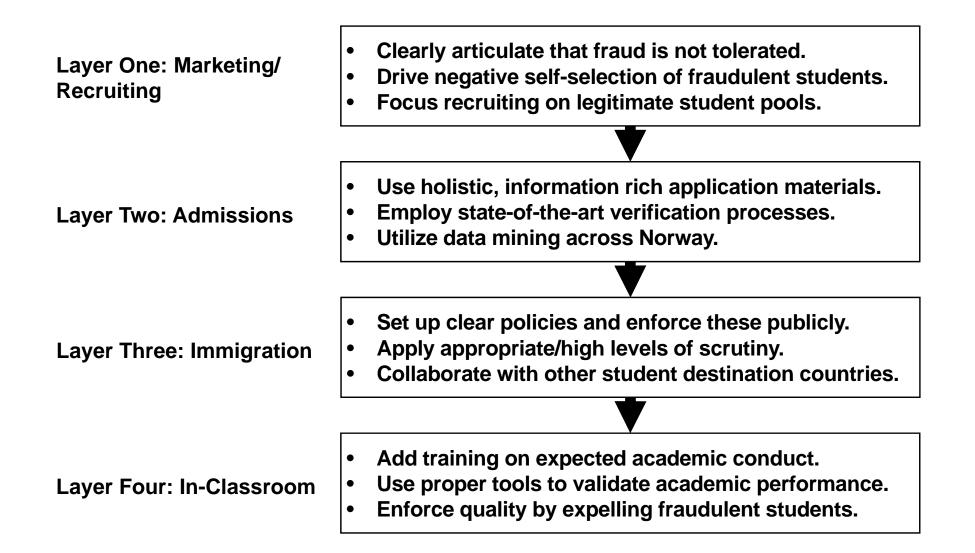
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COMBATING FRAUD EFFECTIVELY IS BASED ON MULTIPLE, INTER-CONNECTED, FLEXIBLE LAYERS OF DEFENSE

- Much of current anti-fraud measures are belated and reactive.
- The later fraud is discovered, the more an institution will have suffered negative impact across multiple functions (eventually without recourse).
- Moving fraud detection up early into the application-admissions-onboarding process chain is essential – this is what the layers of defense model is about.
- Layers of defense entail multiple approaches from established credential verification to advanced statistical modeling of the probability for fraud.
- Layers need to be connected to be effective (a key deficiency typically is the disjointed anti-fraud measures)
- Flexibility is key fraudulent activities can be innovative, ingenious, and relentless. Static measures will thus fail over time.

COMBATING FRAUD EFFECTIVELY IS BASED ON MULTIPLE, INTER-CONNECTED, FLEXIBLE LAYERS OF DEFENSE



- Convene all stakeholders and assess state of awareness as well as educate on actual state of fraud (potentially/actually) impacting the institution (EDUCATE).
- Assess institutional processes, procedures, and protocols to detect and respond to fraud relative to best practices (GAP ANALYSIS).
- Run post-fact analysis and gather deep contextual information across the organization (EVIDENCE COLLECTION).
- Draw up improved processes, procedures, and protocols which are embedded in a QA-driven organizational design (CHANGE MANAGEMENT).
- Repeat...

- Develop comprehensive information and evidence collection mechanisms, ideally in a scalable, codified, digital, and database-centric manner (GATHER).
- Assess (supra-) national processes, procedures, and protocols to detect and respond to fraud relative to best practices (ASSESS).
- Change cooperation, sharing, policy-making/shaping, and enforcement models (CHANGE MANAGEMENT).
- Devise dedicated and specific layered communication policies and share intelligence and implications (COMMUNICATE).
- Repeat...

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