Effect of organized crime on institutional fraud risk management in Nigeria: evidence from Edo State Polytechnic, Usen, Edo State

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https://doi.org/10.33003/fujafr-2025.v3i4.238.45-57

Abstract

Purpose: This study assesses the effect of organized crime on institutional fraud risk management in Nigeria. The study examined how organized crime prevention, detection, and protection strategies influence fraud management practices.

Methodology: A total population of 594 staff and students was identified, from which 396 respondents were sampled using a stratified sampling technique, and 342 valid responses were analyzed. Data was collected through a structured Five-Point Likert Scale questionnaire and analyzed using SPSS.

Results and Conclusion: The results showed a moderate-to-strong positive relationship ($R = 0.613$) between organized crime management strategies and fraud management, with $R^2 = 0.576$. Prevention had a positive and significant effect, detection had a negative but significant effect, while protection was positive but insignificant. The study concludes that strengthening preventive and detection measures is crucial for effective fraud control in Nigeria.

Implication of findings: The implications of this research are significant for policymakers, institutional managers, and anti-fraud practitioners in Nigeria. The study recommends, amongst others, that corporate organizations should prioritize preventive measures over reactive responses to curb fraud effectively.

Keywords: Organized crime, Fraud risk management, Prevention, Detection, Protection.

1. Introduction

Organized crime remains a critical challenge to national development, particularly in developing and transitional economies such as Nigeria. It undermines governance, erodes public trust, distorts markets, and weakens institutional capacity, thereby hindering the promotion of sustainable growth. The concept of organized crime, however, has long been debated due to the diversity of its forms and its dynamic manifestations across societies. According to UNODC (2023), organized crime refers to structured groups engaged in serious transnational or local offenses primarily for material benefit, employing violence, corruption, or infiltration of legitimate institutions. Similarly, Bonga and Mahuni (2025) argue that organized crime in Africa has evolved from traditional smuggling and racketeering into sophisticated cyber-enabled operations, illicit financial flows, and fraudulent procurement networks that exploit institutional weaknesses.

Fraud, on the other hand, constitutes deliberate deception intended for unlawful personal or organizational gain. It encompasses acts such as misrepresentation, embezzlement, and misappropriation of resources. As noted by Ibrahim and Dahida, (2025}, fraud in Nigeria increasingly involves both internal and external actors, often facilitated by digitalization and weak internal control systems. The Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE, 2024) highlights that occupational fraud and financial misconduct remain among the top threats to corporate sustainability, especially when senior executives are implicated. Indeed, as Ogunyemi et al. (2025) emphasize, fraud perpetrated by top management tends to be the most financially devastating and most challenging to detect. Osunwole, Adewumi, Adeyemi and Adekanye (2024), recommended forensic accounting as a tool in persecuting fraudulent or criminal cases in Nigeria. However, Muftah and Lawal (2024) identified attitude as factors inducing fraud and forgery in any organization. While Chukwuma, Abdulkarim and Abdullahi (2025)

where of the opinion that financial expertise have significant impact on financial statement fraud of most deposit money bank in Nigeria.

Globalization, digital transformation, and financial interconnectivity have redefined the nature of organized crime. The rapid expansion of digital platforms, online financial systems, and cross-border transactions has provided new opportunities for criminal networks to perpetrate fraud on a global scale. As Okafor and Mensah (2024) observe, the same technological innovations that enhance business efficiency also facilitate cyber-enabled organized crime through phishing, data manipulation, and illicit fund transfers. Similarly, Afolabi and Udeh (2023) note that Nigerian institutions face increasing exposure to organized economic crimes due to inadequate cyber defense frameworks, regulatory overlaps, and poor risk culture.

Consequently, there is an urgent need to examine how institutions in Nigeria can strengthen fraud management systems through prevention, detection, and protection mechanisms. This study, therefore, investigates the effect of organized crime prevention, detection, and protection strategies on institutional fraud risk management in Nigeria. In 2020/2021 academic session, a case of organized crime was uncovered by the management of Edo State Polytechnic, Usen where a non-staff was involved in school fees fraud. The person in question presented himself as Information Communication Technology (ICT) staff and he was busy collecting school fees from new students without remitting to the school account. This was discovered when students were made to do school fees clearance before the commencement of first semester examinations. The fraudster was handed over to the Nigeria Police Force and all those involved were arrested and persecuted according to the law.

This paper reassesses the relationship between organized crime and fraud risk management in Nigeria, using evidence from Edo State Polytechnic. It explores how preventive, detective, and protective measures can mitigate the influence of organized criminal activities on institutional integrity.

2.   Literature review
Overview of organized crime
Organized crime remains one of the most complex threats to economic governance and institutional integrity in Nigeria. Contemporary criminological studies focus not only on the structures of criminal groups but also on their evolving methods, motives, and interactions with legitimate institutions. According to Eboibi and Ogorugba (2023), organized crime in Nigeria has transitioned from traditional racketeering and smuggling to cyber-enabled offences such as identity theft, internet fraud, and illicit financial transfers. These criminal enterprises exploit institutional weaknesses and gaps in inter-agency coordination, particularly in public institutions where internal controls are often inadequate. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2023) defines organized crime as structured, profit-driven, and systematic criminal activity carried out by groups operating over time and across borders, often using intimidation, corruption, and infiltration of political or economic systems. Similarly, Okorie and Adeyemi (2025) observe that in Nigeria, organized criminal groups increasingly engage in "institutional exploitation," where public sector systems such as academic institutions, procurement offices, and payroll data bases become targets or enablers of fraudulent schemes. This form of organized crime is subtle but pervasive, blurring the line between legitimate institutional operations and illicit manipulation of resources.

At the global level, organized crime has also become digitally networked. The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol, 2024) reports that over 70% of transnational organized crime

groups now use online infrastructure to coordinate and conceal illegal transactions. In Nigeria's educational institutions, Igba et al. (2018) note that cyber-facilitated organized crime manifests through academic record manipulation, financial aid fraud, and procurement collusion. Such activities not only compromise financial accountability but also undermine institutional credibility and governance. The current understanding emphasizes that organized crime is no longer restricted to territorial gangs or physical violence. As Danjuma and Okonkwo (2023) explain, it operates as a process of an adaptive, networked system that exploits institutional vulnerabilities through technology, insider collaboration, and administrative gaps. This perspective is particularly relevant in the context of Edo State Polytechnic, where public sector processes, bureaucratic culture, and information systems can either mitigate or magnify exposure to organized fraud risks.

While much of the literature on organized crime and fraud focuses on the private sector and financial institutions, there remains a critical gap in understanding how these dynamics unfold within public educational institutions in Nigeria. For example, the Edo State Polytechnic provides a practical context, as it represents a public-sector institution with a complex administrative structure, internal revenue systems, and exposure to both cyber and traditional fraud risks. Comparing public institutions like Edo State Polytechnic with private organizations reveals structural differences in fraud risk exposure and management. Public institutions tend to rely on bureaucratic processes, which can obscure accountability, whereas private entities often emphasize profitability and external auditing. Therefore, studying organized crime and fraud risk management within the polytechnic offers valuable insight into how preventive, detective, and protective mechanisms can be strengthened in Nigeria's broader public sector governance landscape

Concept of fraud and its implications for risk management
Fraud, as an organizational and economic phenomenon, involves the intentional distortion, manipulation, or concealment of information for personal or institutional benefit. It undermines efficiency, transparency, and trust in public administration. The Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE, 2024) defines fraud as "the intentional use of deception to obtain an unauthorized benefit, either for oneself or for others, typically through misuse of organizational resources or authority." However, studies emphasize that fraud risk in Nigeria's public sector is strongly associated with weak internal controls, management override of procedures, and limited fraud detection technology. Abdullahi and Mansor (2018) argue that the combination of opportunity, pressure, and rationalization, commonly known as the fraud triangle, continues to explain the persistence of occupational fraud, especially where institutional oversight is minimal. In higher education institutions, Adebayo, Obisesan, and Akinola (2024) found that procurement fraud, payroll manipulation, and unauthorized cash handling are prevalent due to bureaucratic complacency and limited accountability structures.

Moreover, Odu and Alade (2025) note that digital transformation, while improving efficiency, has introduced new forms of electronic and cyber fraud in public institutions through online fee payments, admission processing, and procurement portals. This duality of efficiency and vulnerability reflects the paradox of modernization in Nigeria's institutional settings. In Edo state polytechnic and similar public institutions, fraud risks often emerge from insider collaboration, weak segregation of duties, and insufficient audit follow-up. These vulnerabilities are exploited by organized criminal networks seeking to launder funds or divert institutional resources. Comparing private and public sector experiences, Okafor and Ibrahim (2024) highlight that fraud risk management in public institutions lags behind that

of private firms due to weaker performance monitoring, less stringent penalties, and slower adoption of forensic auditing tools.

Integrated management of organized crime and fraud risk

Organized crime remains a persistent and evolving threat that undermines national security, economic stability, and institutional integrity. It is typically characterized by violence, intimidation, and corruption, often facilitated through the complicity or negligence of professionals such as lawyers, accountants, and bankers who enable illicit transactions (Hassibi, 2000). Modern organized crime groups now employ sophisticated digital tools and global networks to sustain operations, evade detection, and manipulate jurisdictional loopholes (Orlando, 2003).

However, studies reveal that organized crime has transformed from isolated criminal syndicates into structured transnational networks capable of influencing governance systems and exploiting weak institutions. Campana (2025) reconstructed over 5,000 organized criminal networks, emphasizing their cooperative nature and ability to adapt across national boundaries. Similarly, the European Council (2025) reported that organized crime increasingly infiltrates public procurement systems, weakens democratic institutions, and fuels corruption in fragile economies. These dynamics are particularly evident in developing nations where governance and oversight mechanisms remain fragile. The organized criminal enterprises continue to engage in drug trafficking, human smuggling, arms trade, cybercrime, counterfeit production (including pharmaceuticals), and high-volume financial fraud (Pablo, Daniel & Norman, 2002). Addressing these threats demands a coordinated, whole-of-government approach that integrates law enforcement, financial regulators, private sector institutions, and community organizations. Collaboration with multilateral and regional agencies is essential for intelligence sharing, cross-border enforcement, and harmonization of anti-crime frameworks (Frate, 2003).

Prevention remains the most effective long-term strategy for reducing organized criminal activity. Public enlightenment, education, and community engagement programs have proven vital in discouraging participation in organized crime by increasing awareness of its social and economic consequences (Crimestoppers, 2013). Transparency measures, such as publishing the identities and confiscated assets of convicted offenders, can also deter potential participants. Moreover, professionals in the financial and legal sectors must be sensitized to their gatekeeping role, ensuring they do not inadvertently facilitate money laundering or other illicit financial flows (Shelley, 1995).

Fraud risk management

Fraud, a critical offshoot of organized crime, poses significant threats to both public and private institutions. Okoye, Maimako, Jugu, and Jat (2017) emphasized that effective fraud management should aim to reduce motive, limit opportunity, and restrict the ability of potential offenders to rationalize fraudulent behaviour. Preventive mechanisms such as robust internal controls, clear policies, continuous staff training, and awareness campaigns help minimize the likelihood of fraudulent activities before they occur. Recent empirical evidence strengthens these assertions. Vutumu, Aregbeyen, and Akinteye (2024) found that risk assessment, communication, and monitoring mechanisms have a significant influence on fraud prevention in Nigerian federal institutions. Similarly, Ezejiofor and Okonkwo (2025) demonstrated that forensic accounting techniques, particularly digital audits and investigative analytics, substantially improve fraud detection and prevention outcomes within the Nigerian public sector.

Technological innovation has become a cornerstone of modern fraud management. Studies show that artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) are increasingly deployed in Nigeria's financial and public sectors to identify transaction anomalies and detect early signs of fraud (Adewale & Ibrahim, 2025). These tools enhance the timeliness and accuracy of fraud detection, enabling decision-makers to mitigate financial risks more effectively. Furthermore, continental analyses such as Fraud Trends in Africa (2025) indicate a growing prevalence of digital identity fraud, emphasizing the urgent need for enhanced cybersecurity and identity management systems.

While prevention and detection are distinct, they are also mutually reinforcing. Curtis and Mark (2006) noted that prevention reduces opportunity for misconduct. In contrast, detection mechanisms through data mining, trend analysis, and continuous risk assessment serve as deterrents by signaling that fraudulent acts are likely to be discovered. This dual strategy not only minimizes financial losses but also strengthens institutional credibility.

Finally, effective fraud and crime management must prioritize data protection and identity integrity. Dijk (1999) confirms that identity theft remains a key enabler of organized criminal activity. Strengthening inter-agency data sharing, deploying biometric verification, and promoting digital literacy can significantly reduce exposure to both organized crime and fraud.

The following null hypotheses are formulated for testing:
H1:   There is no significant relationship between organized crime prevention and fraud risk management in Nigeria.
H2   There is no significant relationship between detection of organized crime and fraud risk management in Nigeria.
H3:   There is no significant relationship between protection measures and fraud risk management in Nigeria.

3.   Methodology
This study adopts an exploratory research design to investigate the relationship between organized crime and fraud risk management within the context of Edo State Polytechnic. The exploratory design is appropriate because it enables an in-depth understanding of complex institutional phenomena and the identification of patterns that may not be captured through purely descriptive or causal designs. Exploratory research emphasizes flexibility, allowing the researcher to observe events in their natural context, explore causal tendencies, and generate new theoretical insights. This approach is particularly relevant when dealing with sensitive issues such as organized crime and institutional fraud, where data are often fragmented or not publicly disclosed. This design aligns with recent studies that have examined emerging forms of organized crime and institutional fraud management. For instance, Campana (2025) applied exploratory modeling to study the structure of cooperation among transnational organized crime groups, while Ezejiofor and Okonkwo (2025) utilized a similar framework to assess the effectiveness of forensic accounting in detecting fraud in Nigeria's public sector. In the same vein, Vutumu et al., (2024) employed an exploratory approach to assess the impact of internal controls on fraud prevention within federal ministries in Nigeria. Accordingly, the exploration design adopted in this study supports the integration of both quantitative and qualitative data drawn from institutional records, staff and student surveys, and secondary documents. This provides a robust platform for establishing a meaningful relationship between organized crime dynamics and the mechanisms for fraud risk management in Nigerian higher education institutions.

The population of this study comprises all staff and students of Edo State Polytechnic, Edo State, Nigeria. The staff population is classified into teaching staff (lecturers and academic instructors) and non-teaching staff (administrative and technical personnel), while the student population includes students of the Department of Accountancy at both the National Diploma (ND) and Higher National Diploma (HND) levels. As of the 2025 academic session, official institutional records indicate that Edo State Polytechnic had an estimated population of 96 teaching staff, 78 non-teaching staff, and approximately 420 students in the Department of Accountancy. This brings the total target population to 594 individuals.

Given the impracticality of observing the entire population, this study employed a case study approach, focusing on key departments directly associated with financial control and fraud risk management. These include the Bursary Department, the Internal Audit Department, and the Department of Accountancy. The stratified sampling technique was employed to ensure representativeness across the three categories of respondents. The final sample consisted of 66 teaching staff, 55 non-teaching staff, and 275 students, totaling 396 respondents. This stratification provided balanced insights from both academic and administrative perspectives within the institution.

This study utilized primary data collected through structured questionnaires administered to staff and students of Edo State Polytechnic. A total of 396 questionnaires were distributed using a stratified sampling technique as described above. The instrument gathered firsthand information on fraud risks, controls, and management practices within the institution.

Table 1: Questionnaire Retrieved

Institution	Teaching Staff	Non-Teaching Staff	Accountancy Students	Total
Edo State Polytechnic	58	49	235	342

The Spearman Rank Order Correlation Technique was adopted as the data analysis method. Correlation analysis is used to describe the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two variables.

4. Results and discussion

This section presents and interprets the results obtained from the 342 valid questionnaires retrieved from staff and students of Edo State Polytechnic. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and regression analysis to reassess the impact of organized crime prevention, detection, and protection strategies on fraud risk management in Nigeria.

Table 2: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Questions	Category	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Typeof Respondent	Staff	107	31.3	31.3	31.3
	Students	235	68.7	68.7	100.0
	Total	342	100.0	100.0	100.0
Level of Education	HND/B.Sc. in Accounting	165	48.2	48.2	48.2

Questions	Category	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	ND in Accounting	177	51.8	51.8	100.0
Years of Experience (Staff only)	Less than 5 years	45	41.9	41.9	41.9
	5–10 years	28	26.2	26.2	68.1
	Above 10 years	34	31.9	31.9	100.0

Source: Field Survey (2025)

The demographic distribution indicates that the majority of respondents were students (68.7%), while 31.3% were staff members. Among the staff respondents, most had less than five years of experience, suggesting a relatively youthful workforce within Edo State Polytechnic. The balanced mix of staff and students provides both administrative and academic perspectives on fraud risk and organized crime management.

Table 3: Frequency table for Prevention of organized crime enhances fraud management in Nigeria

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Agree (SA)	115	33.6	33.6	33.6
Agree (A)	156	45.6	45.6	79.2
Undecided (UD)	42	12.3	12.3	91.5
Disagree (D)	21	6.1	6.1	97.6
Strongly Disagree (SD)	8	2.4	2.4	100.0

Source: Field Survey (2025)

The result indicates that 79.2% of respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that the prevention of organized crime enhances fraud management in Nigeria. This supports the idea that proactive policies such as awareness campaigns, preventive training, and deterrent sanctions can significantly reduce opportunities for fraud within institutions.

Table 4: Frequency Table for Organized Crime Prevention Question

Questions		Freq	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Prevention of organized crime enhances fraud management in Nigeria.	A	130	38.0	38.0	38.0
	UD	212	62.0	62.0	100.0
	Total	342	100.0	100.0	
Create a program to prevent people from continuing to engage in organized crime in Nigeria.	SA	121	35.4	35.4	35.4
	A	134	39.2	39.2	74.6
	UD	37	10.8	10.8	85.4
	D	38	11.1	11.1	96.5
	SD	12	3.5	3.5	100.0
	Total	342	100.0	100.0	

Questions		Freq	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Organized crime and fraud can be prevented in Nigeria.	SA	118	34.5	34.5	34.5
	A	137	40.1	40.1	74.6
	UD	74	21.6	21.6	96.2
	D	13	3.8	3.8	100.0
	Total	342	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey (2025)

The result in Table 5 indicates that a majority of respondents (62%) agreed that the prevention of organized crime enhances fraud management in Nigeria. Similarly, 74.6% supported the creation of programs to prevent people from engaging in organized crime, showing strong public approval for preventive initiatives. Furthermore, 74.6% of respondents agreed that organized crime and fraud can be prevented in Nigeria, indicating optimism and a belief in the effectiveness of preventive measures. These findings collectively emphasize that preventive strategies are viewed as a vital approach to combating organized crime and fraud within Nigerian institutions.

Table 5: Frequency Table for Organized Crime Detection Question

Questions		Freq	%	Valid %	Cum. %
Organized crime detection may highlight ongoing frauds or crimes that are taking place, or offences that have already happened in Nigeria.	SA	97	28.4	28.4	28.4
	A	127	37.1	37.1	65.5
	UD	118	34.5	34.5	100.0
	Total	342	100.0	100.0	
Detection of organized crime can stop further crime or fraud from happening in Nigeria.	SA	7	2.0	2.0	2.0
	A	129	37.7	37.7	39.7
	D	206	60.3	60.3	100.0
	Total	342	100.0	100.0	
Detection of organized crime can lead to the recovery of losses in Nigeria.	A	137	40.1	40.1	40.1
	UD	205	59.9	59.9	100.0
	Total	342	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey (2025)

Findings from Table 6 reveal that 65.5% of respondents agreed that organized crime detection can help identify ongoing or past fraudulent activities in Nigeria. However, only 39.7% believed that detection can stop further crimes, while a significant 60.3% disagreed, indicating skepticism about detection as a deterrent measure. Moreover, 59.9% were uncertain about detection leading to recovery of losses, reflecting mixed perceptions about its effectiveness. Overall, the results show that while detection is recognized as helpful in identifying crimes, respondents doubt its ability to prevent recurrence or ensure complete recovery.

Table 6: Frequency Table for Organized Crime Protection Question

Questions		Freq	%	Valid %	Cum. %
Improving physical protection against organized crime can reduce its impact in Nigeria.	A	174	50.9	50.9	50.9
	UD	149	43.6	43.6	94.5
	D	19	5.6	5.6	100.0
	Total	342	100.0	100.0	
Improving the internal control system can protect against organized crime and fraud in Nigeria.	SA	148	43.3	43.3	43.3
	A	115	33.6	33.6	76.9
	UD	79	23.1	23.1	100.0
	Total	342	100.0	100.0	
Protecting identities can help reduce organized crime and fraud in Nigeria.	UD	4	1.2	1.2	1.2
	D	196	57.3	57.3	58.5
	SD	142	41.5	41.5	100.0
	Total	342	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey (2025)

Results presented in Table 7 indicate that 50.9% of respondents agreed that enhancing physical protection can mitigate the impact of organized crime in Nigeria. A higher proportion (76.9%) also agreed that strengthening internal control systems can effectively protect against organized crime and fraud. However, only 1.2% believed that identity protection plays a strong role, with a majority (98.8%) disagreeing. This suggests that while respondents acknowledge the importance of structural and system-based protections, they are less confident about individual-level identity protection as a deterrent to organized crime.

Regression analysis

To test the hypotheses and determine the combined impact of prevention, detection, and protection measures on fraud risk management, a multiple regression model was estimated.

Table 7: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of Estimate
1	0.613a	0.576	0.564	0.452

Source: SPSS Output (2025)

The R value (0.613) indicates a moderate-to-strong positive correlation between the independent variables (organized crime management strategies) and the dependent variable (fraud risk management). The R^2 value of 0.576 suggests that approximately 57.6% of the variation in fraud risk management is explained by the combined effect of prevention, detection, and protection strategies. This implies that other unexamined factors, such as governance, ethics, or technology, may account for the remaining 42.4%.

Table 8: Anova

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	27.426	3	9.142	21.524	0.000a
Residual	45.592	338	0.135		
Total	73.018	341			

Source: SPSS Output (2025)

The ANOVA result (F = 21.524, p < 0.05) confirms that the regression model is statistically significant. This means that prevention, detection, and protection strategies jointly have a meaningful impact on fraud risk management. Therefore, the null hypotheses (H_{01}, H_{02}, and H_{03}) are rejected, indicating that organized crime control measures significantly enhance the management of fraud risks in Nigeria.

Table 9: Coefficients

Model: Fraud Risk Management	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	.843	.452		1.865	.065
Prevention of organized crime enhances fraud management in Nigeria	.461	.166	.365	2.772	.007
Organized crime detection may highlight ongoing frauds or crimes that are taking place or offences that have already happened in Nigeria	-.265	.101	-.232	-2.609	.010
Improving on the internal control system can protect organized crime and fraud in Nigeria	.221	.108	.215	1.956	.052

Source: Output from SPSS (2025).

As observed in Table 10, commenting on the performance of the independent variables, we observe that organized crime prevention exhibits a positive impact (0.365) and it is statistically significant (p= 0.007) at 5% level on fraud risk management. Organized crime detection exhibits an inverse impact (-0.232) and it is statistically significant (p= 0.010) at 5% level. Finally, organized crime protection exhibits a positive impact (0.215), and it is statistically insignificant (p= 0.052) at 5% level with fraud risk management.

Hypothesis testing and discussion of findings
Organized Crime Prevention and Fraud Management
The results show that organized fraud prevention appears to have a positive impact of 0.365 and is statistically significant (p= 0.007) at 1% level. This implies that a unit rise in organized crime prevention leads to a 0.007 increase in fraud management. Based on the statistically significant criterion (0.007< 0.05), we reject the null hypothesis (Ho$_1$) that organized crime prevention has no significant impact on fraud management in Nigeria.

Organized Crime Detection and Fraud Management
The results show that organized fraud protection appears to have an inverse impact (0.232) and is statistically significant (p= 0.010) at 5% level. This implies that a unit rise in organized crime detection leads to -0.248 decline in fraud management. Based on the statistically significant criterion (0.010< 0.01), we reject the null hypothesis (Ho$_2$) that organized crime detection has no significant impact on fraud management in Nigeria.

Organized Crime Protection and Fraud Management
The results show that organized fraud protection appears to have a positive impact (0.204) and is statistically insignificant (p= 0.042) at 1% level. This implies that a unit rise in organized crime protection leads to a 0.215 increase in fraud management. Based on the statistically insignificant criterion (0.052< 0.01), we reject the null hypothesis (H$_{O3}$) that organized crime protection has no significant impact on fraud management in Nigeria.

5.   Conclusion

This study examined the relationship between organized crime and institutional fraud risk management in Edo State Nigeria. Using a survey research design, data were collected from 342 respondents and analyzed with the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The findings revealed that organized crime prevention and detection have a significant influence on fraud management, although the nature of their relationships differs. Conversely, organized crime protection showed no significant effect at the 5% level of significance. Specifically, prevention and protection measures were found to increase fraud management efforts, while detection contributed to reducing fraudulent activities. Based on these findings, the study concludes that understanding the dynamics of organized crime is essential for enhancing fraud management practices in Nigeria. It is recommended that corporate organizations prioritize preventive measures over reactive responses to curb fraud effectively. Furthermore, this research provides a valuable foundation for future studies that aim to expand knowledge on organized crime and fraud control in the Nigerian context.

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