

Typical Employee Crimes

- **Burglary**

Entering a building or vehicle without authorization and either stealing something or committing another serious offense while inside. Employees can commit the offense, or provide the information to those who will then actually physically commit the offense.

- **Embezzlement**

The misappropriation of money or property by a person who has been entrusted with its care, custody, or control.

- **Espionage**

The theft or unauthorized acquisition of secret or restricted information. The object of industrial espionage is usually to acquire valuable business or product information belonging to a commercial enterprise.

- **Fraud**

Committed whenever someone intentionally provides false or deceptive information to others to make money or gain business. The most common employee fraud is fraudulent expense account statements.

- **Kickbacks**

Payments or favors given surreptitiously to decision makers for selecting the offender's products or services, and can be money, gifts, or personal favors.

- **Larceny**

Stealing something from a place where one has the right to be present. Shoplifting and employee theft are two of the most common forms of larceny.

- **Pilferage**

Theft by an employee of relatively inexpensive materials, tools, or other items owned by the organization.

- **Robbery**

Forcibly taking something of value from another person by threatening or actually harming the victim. Employees not only rob other employees or outsiders, they may provide information to outsiders who want to rob their organization or the residence of someone associated with the organization.

- **Sabotage**

Consists of actions, such as damaging property, that are intended to hamper an organization's operations. It is generally associated with employees that are bored, feel overworked, have unresolved grievances, or are attempting for some reason to gain unfair competitive advantage

- **Theft of Services**

The unauthorized use of, or the failure to pay for, non-gratis services acquired through the organization. The services may be used entirely at the workplace such as long-distance calls or photocopying