

Who is most likely to commit occupational fraud?

International Fraud Awareness Week

This presentation was created by the

Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE)

for International Fraud Awareness Week.



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The Cost of Occupational Fraud

According to the ACFE's **2012 Report to the Nations on Occupational Fraud & Abuse**, organizations lose an estimated five percent of their annual revenues to fraud.

- Applied to the estimated 2011 Gross World Product, this figure translates to a potential global fraud loss of more than \$3.5 trillion.
- The median loss caused by the occupational fraud cases in our study was \$140,000.
- More than one-fifth of the frauds involved losses of at least \$1 million.
- The frauds lasted a median of 18 months before being detected.



A fraud suspect might not be easy to pick out of a crowd - or from a rap sheet. However, ACFE research helps identify certain common traits and red flags.

The Age Factor

- More than half of all cases in the study were committed by individuals between the ages of 31 and 45.
- Generally speaking, median losses tended to rise with the age of the perpetrator. This trend is also reflected in tenure at an organization.



The Perpetrator's Department

Fraud offenders were most likely to be found in one of six departments:

- Accounting (22%)
- Operations (17%)
- Sales (13%)
- Executive/upper management (12%)
- Customer service (7%)
- Purchasing (6%)





A Clean Record

- Most of the fraudsters in the study had never been previously charged or convicted for a fraud-related offense.
- Only six percent of the perpetrators had been previously convicted of a fraud offense. This finding is consistent with prior ACFE studies.

Warning Signs and Red Flags

The most common behavioral red flags displayed by perpetrators:

- Living beyond one's means (36 percent of cases)
- Experiencing financial difficulties (27 percent of cases)



More Behavioral Red Flags

- Unusually close association with vendor/customer (19%)
- Control issues; unwillingness to share duties (18%)
- "Wheeler-dealer" attitude (15%)
- Divorce/family problems (15%)
- Irritability, suspiciousness or defensiveness (13%)
- Addiction problems (8%)
- Refusal to take vacations (7%)



Tone at the Top

High-level perpetrators cause the greatest damage to their organizations.

- Frauds committed by owners/executives were more than three times as costly as frauds committed by managers, and more than nine times as costly as employee frauds.
- Executive-level frauds also took much longer to detect.

The most common crimes committed in the executive suite:

- Corruption (54%)
- Billing schemes (33%)
- Expense reimbursement fraud (21%)
- Fraudulent statements (21%)
- Non-cash (16%)
- Other schemes include skimming, cash on hand, payroll fraud, cash larceny, check tampering and register disbursements

Additional Resources

The ACFE's 2012 Report to the Nations on Occupational Fraud & Abuse is drawn from a survey of 1,388 Certified Fraud Examiners (CFEs) who investigated fraud cases between January 2010 and December 2011.

In addition to studying the traits of perpetrators, the *Report* includes data on how occupational fraud is committed and detected, as well as the characteristics of the victim organization.

The Report to the Nations is available for download online at the ACFE's web site: www.ACFE.com/RTTN. The Report is in PDF format.

Additional Resources

Find more information about preventing and detecting fraud at the following web sites:

- The Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (<u>www.ACFE.com</u>)
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation (<u>www.FBI.gov</u>)
- The National White Collar Crime Center (<u>www.nwc3.org</u>)
- U.S. Government Accountability Office (<u>www.GAO.gov</u>)
- Internal Revenue Service (<u>www.IRS.gov</u>)

About the ACFE



 The ACFE is the world's largest anti-fraud organization and premier provider of anti-fraud training and education. Together with nearly 65,000 members, the ACFE is reducing business fraud world-wide and inspiring public confidence in the integrity and objectivity within the profession. Visit ACFE.com for more information.