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Edizione	[2nd ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (595 p.)
Disciplina	658.3/8
Soggetti	Employee crimes Investigations Employee theft - Investigation Personnel management
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	The process of investigation -- Investigation terminology -- Investigation defined -- The subject -- Interview v. interrogation -- Fact-finders v. investigators -- Decision-maker v. prosecutor -- Misconduct and malfeasance -- B. the investigative process -- The elements of a successful investigation -- The eight methods of investigation -- The seven phases of investigation -- The differences between the public and private sector -- An historical perspective -- Mission -- Advantages of the public sector -- Advantages of the private sector -- More sophisticated crimes and perpetrators -- Greater use of technology -- More litigious workforce -- Expanded rights and protections of employees -- The fundamentals of fact-finding -- The history of the modern fact-finder -- The lincoln years and origin of the secret service -- The texas rangers -- The creation of the fbi -- The birth of corporate investigations -- The role of the fact-finder -- The fact-finder defined -- Gather facts and evidence -- Document and catalog -- Report findings to a higher authority -- Provide recommendations only when asked -- The objectives of the investigation -- Determining the objectives -- Modifying the objectives -- Potential and intended outcomes -- Prosecution -- Discipline --

Restitution -- Evidence collection and preservation -- The definition of evidence -- Hearsay evidence -- Admissibility and materiality -- Spoliation of evidence -- Evidence retention -- Chain of custody -- The methods of investigation -- Physical surveillance -- Physical surveillance defined -- Stationary and moving surveillance -- Evidence collection and preservation -- Electronic surveillance -- Electronic surveillance defined -- Methods and applications -- Research and audit -- The fundamentals of research and audit -- Statutory prohibitions and restrictions -- Sources of information -- Criminal courts -- Courts and public filings -- Forensic analysis -- Chemical analysis -- Accident and incident reconstruction -- Computer forensics -- Forensic document examination -- Deception detection -- Forensic psychology -- Other forms of forensic analysis -- Undercover -- Undercover investigations defined -- When should undercover be used? -- When undercover operations are not appropriate -- Selecting a vendor -- Selecting the undercover operative -- Operative placement -- Deciding the number of operative to use -- The cover story -- Project management -- Communications -- Drug investigations -- Theft investigations -- Case closure.

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### Sommario/riassunto

The process of investigation is dynamic and fluid. The approach must be reasonable and the investigator flexible. However, in order to be successful, every investigation must have a meaningful purpose and be executed ethically and lawfully. Inevitably, employers must invest time, money, and patience to ensure they obtain demonstrable and actionable results. To achieve this and reduce the exposure to unnecessary business disruptions and litigation, every workplace investigation must be driven by process. Investigations in the Workplace, Second Edition pro

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