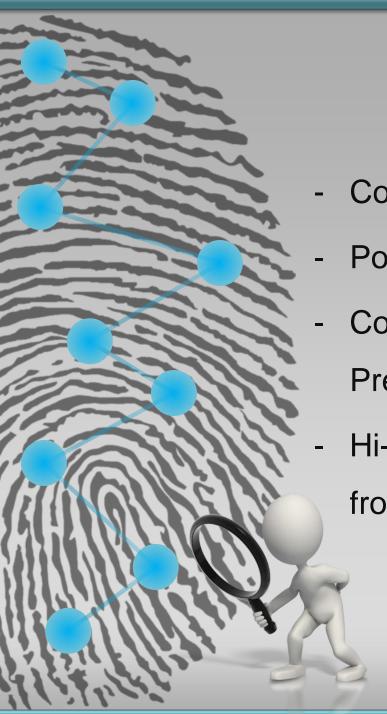
IDENTITY THEFT





Presented by Corporal Tom Perez – CSUF P.D.



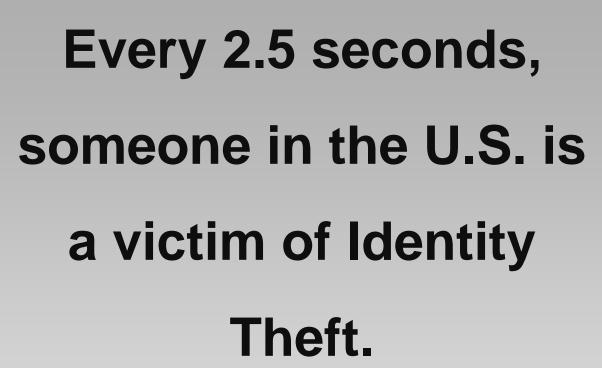


<u>ABOUT ME</u>

- Corporal with CSUF P.D.
- Police Officer 6 ½ years
- Community Services & Crime
 Prevention Unit
- Hi-tech Crime Certificatefrom CSULB





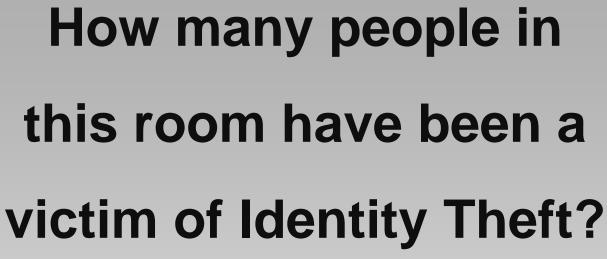




* According to California DOJ















Seniors (age 65 +) are the most targeted group for Identity Theft?







TRUE of FALSE?

Seniors are the most targeted group for Identity Theft?

- FALSE -

Students age 18-25 (31%)
(Why? Because it takes them
3 times longer to find out)





Identity Theft is easily resolved?





TRUE of FALSE?

Identity Theft is easily resolved?

- FALSE -

It takes an average of 6 months and 200+ hrs to recover from each I.T. incident







The best way to prevent

Identity Theft is NOT to shop

online?







TRUE of FALSE?

The best way to prevent
Identity Theft is NOT to shop
online?

- FALSE -

More than half of all Identity
Theft happens OFFLINE.





Women are more concerned about Identity Theft than men?







Women are more concerned about Identity Theft than men?

- TRUE -

2008 survey, showed women more concerned on every I.T. question, & 4 out of 10 were very concerned.





MY EXPERIENCE W/ I.T.

- 1. AOL
- 2. Landmark Steakhouse phone call
- 3. Recent U.S. Bank phone call
- 4. Arby's
- 5. Community Mailbox (331 Ave. 11)



MAJOR COMPANIES BREACHED SINCE 2012

Breach of Target customer data

Target says about 40 million credit and debit card accounts may be affected by a data breach. Cards that were swiped during purchases at Target stores in the U.S. between Nov. 27 and Dec. 15 may have been compromised.



Target says the breach affected store purchases and not online transactions. The stolen data includes:

Three-digit security code on back of card

The store advised customers to:

Check statements carefully

Report suspicious charges to credit card company and call Target at 866-852-8680

Report cases of identity theft to law enforcement or the Federal Trade Commission

SOURCE: The company



MAJOR COMPANIES BREACHED SINCE 2012

- 1. Target
- 2. Anthem Blue Cross
- 3. Chick-fil-A
- 4. Sony pictures (employees only)
- United States Postal Service
- 6. Staples
- 7. Kmart
- 8. Home Depot
- 9. Yahoo



OBJECTIVES

- Define Identity Theft
- 2. Discuss why you should worry about it
- 3. Examine how Identity Theft occurs
- Look at how Identity Theft has emerged
- 5. Discuss what is being done about I.T.
- 6. Look at ways to protect yourself.

WHAT IS IDENTITY THEFT?







- One person, using personal information gathered from some source, takes on the identity of another person without permission and conducts a variety of activities using that identity.
- The intent is to use that identity for personal gain, generally with the intent to defraud others.





IDENTITY THEFT IS:

California Penal Code 530.5(a) is the primary law addressing criminal Identity Theft.

"Every person who willfully obtains personal identifying information, of another person, and uses that information for any unlawful purpose, including to obtain credit, goods, services, real property, or medical information without the consent of that person..."





IDENTITY THEFT PENALTY:

California Penal Code 530.5 is a wobbler (can be charged as a misdemeanor or a felony).

Usually depends on the monetary value of damages.

WHY WORRY ABOUT I.T.?





WHY WORRY ABOUT I.T.?

- One in 33 households discovered at least one type of identity theft during the previous 12 months.
- Households with the highest incomes and those headed by persons ages 18–25 were the most likely victims.
- One in five victimized households spent about two months resolving problems resulting from identity theft.
- Identity theft is of greater concern to adults with older children at home (45%) than those with younger children at home (27%).



WHY WORRY ABOUT I.T.?

Victims of Identity Theft and those who know victims, are far more likely to be concerned about this issue than those who have not been victims.

- Concern among victims, 60%; versus among non-victims, 31%
- Concern among those who know a victim, 45%; versus concern among those who do not know a victim, 32%



WHY WORRY ABOUT I.T.?

Deterrence and apprehension are not yet effective. *PREVENTION* is the best defense.

There are jurisdictional problems concerning where the crime occurs.

It is an attractive crime to criminals because of its low risk and high return.

IS IT A PROBLEM?

2017 Identity Theft study
by Javelin Strategy &
Research, found that over
\$16 billion was stolen
from 15.4 million U.S.
consumers in 2016 alone.

In the past 6 years, identity thieves have stolen over \$107 billion.

IDENTITY THEFT



<u>IS IT A PROBLEM?</u>

- The good news is most people are taken for less than \$100 (most times they are reimbursed by banks).
- Only 14% of I.T. victims lose their money.
- Only 2% of I.T. victims lose more then \$1000.

IDENTITY THEFT







HOW VICTIM'S INFO WAS MISUSED IN 2015	PERCENT
Government documents or benefits fraud	49.2%
Credit Card Fraud	15.8%
Phone or utilities fraud	9.9%
Bank fraud	5.9%
Attempted Identity Theft	3.7%
Loan Fraud	3.5%
Employment related fraud	3.3%
Other Identity Theft	19.2%

TOP 5 STATES FOR I.T. CASES

- 1. District of Columbia
- 2. CALIFORNIA
- 3. Florida
- 4. Massachusetts
- 5. Nevada







HOW DOES I.T. HAPPEN?





HOW IDENTITY THEFT WORKS

STEP 1: Getting the Identity

- Thieves look for information in a number of ways.
 - Discarded documents in the trash.
 - Receipts from purchases.
 - Lost or stolen wallets / purses.
 - Online "phishing"
 - Stolen mail from mailboxes
 - New, inventive ways daily





HOW IDENTITY THEFT WORKS

STEP 1: Getting the Identity (cont.)

- Some thieves obtain lists of personal information through computer hacking, theft, or bribery.
- The information may be resold to other crooks or used numerous times by the original thief or thieves.
- Profits may be used to support additional criminal activities, such as drug use and terrorism.



8 NUMBERS IDENTITY THIEVES WANT TO STEAL FROM YOU:

- Phone #'s
- Dates & Zips
- PIN Codes
- Social Security#'s

- Bank Account #'s
- Driver's License #
 - & Passport #
- Health Insurance account #'s
- I.P. Addresses



WHAT OTHER INFORMATION DO IDENTITY THIEVE'S OBTAIN?

Email addresses, full name, online passwords, mother's maiden name, 4 digit code on back of you cc card, PIN's, what city you were born



HOW IDENTITY THEFT WORKS

STEP 2: Exploiting the Identity

With the information available, the thief may have false ID cards made.

- State driver's license with the thief's picture & victim's name
- State identification card
- Social Security card
- Employer identification card
- Credit cards



HOW IDENTITY THEFT WORKS

STEP 2: Exploiting the Identity

The thief may simply begin leveraging one piece of information to obtain or establish other information or assets.

These may include

- New credit card accounts
- State or local licenses
- Accounts with utility companies, apartment leases, or even home mortgages



STEP 3: Discovering the Theft

- The thief continues to build a "persona" using the victim's name, good credit, and even good character references. The thief never pays the bills, but the victim is left with a bad name and ruined credit.
- Eventually, the victim tries to get a new credit account and is turned down, or gets a bill for a credit card he or she never owned, or starts getting calls from bill collectors.



STEP 3: Discovering the Theft

 The thief might abandon the victim's identity because he or she has "spoiled" the name of the victim (e.g., with a criminal offense or bankruptcy).

 When the crime or ruined credit is discovered, the victim is left to clean up the mess.

 On average it takes 132 days before Identity Theft is discovered.



STEP 4: Reporting & Restoring

- The victim reports the theft to the local police & to nation's 3 credit bureaus.
- The victim asks the credit bureaus to note the identity theft crime on his or her credit report.
- The victim may need to consult with a local victims' assistance agency or an attorney to obtain information on the necessary, specific steps in a given state.



STEP 4: Reporting & Restoring

 The victim can also file an online report and affidavit with the Federal Trade Commission registry at www.ftc.gov. Go to the identity theft section.





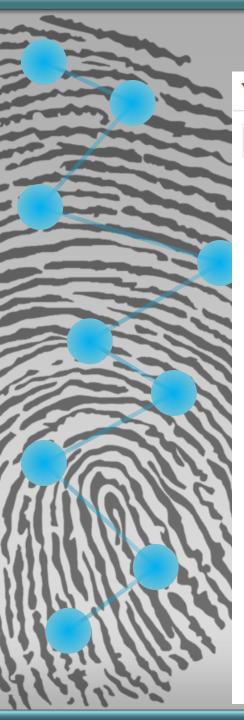
WHAT IS PHISHING?





WHAT IS PHISHING?

The fraudulent practice of sending electronic communication (emails, social media, etc) purporting to be from reputable companies in order to induce individuals to reveal personal information, such as passwords, user names, & credit card #'s.



Your Barclays Bank Account Has Been Blocked(Verification Required)







Dear Valued Customer,

For your security, Barclays Bank has safeguard your account when there is a possibility that someone other than you is attempting to Access your account from an unidentified location. You now need to verify your **Identity**.

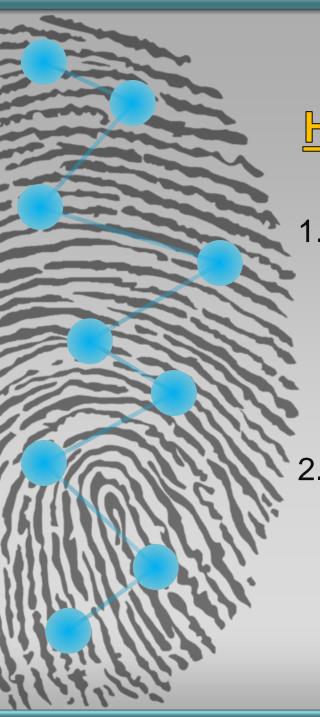
To verify your identity, kindly follow the reference below and instantly re-activate your account.

https://bank.barclays.co.uk/olb/auth/verification/

Thank you for helping us to protect you.

Security Advisor Barclays Bank PLC.

Registered in England. Registered no. 1026167. Barclays Insurance Services Company Limited. Registered in England. Registered no. 973765. Registered office for both: 1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP. 'The Woolwich' and 'Woolwich' are trademarks and trading names of Barclays Bank PLC. Barclays Business is a trading name of Barclays Bank PLC.



HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM PHISHING SCAMS?

 Be wary of emails asking for CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION, especially when it comes to finances. When in doubt, contact the merchant directly.

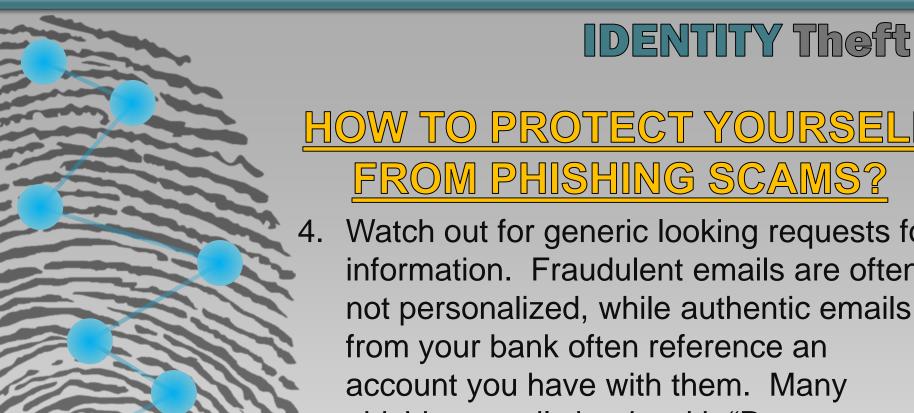
2. Don't get pressured into providing sensitive information. Phishers like to use scare tactics, and often threaten to disable an account or delay services until you update the information they are asking for.



HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM PHISHING SCAMS?

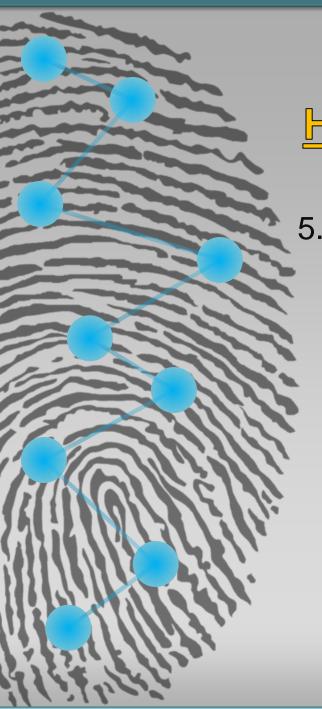
3. Make sure you familiarize yourself with a website's privacy policy. The majority of commercial websites have a privacy policy, usually accessible at the foot of the page. Look at that to see if it is the company's policy on selling their mail list.

**Most of the spam you receive on a daily basis is coming to you because a site you have signed up to has sold your email address to another company.



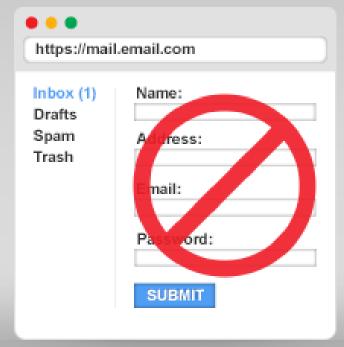
TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM PHISHING SCAMS?

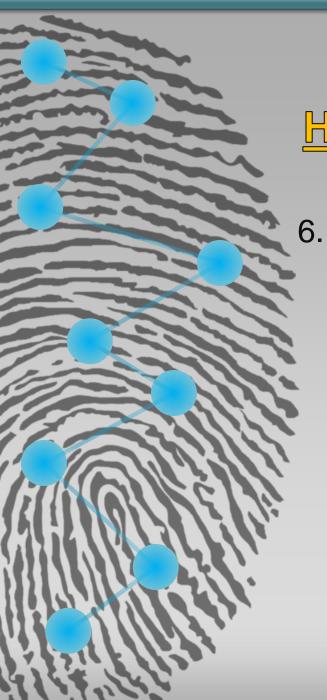
Watch out for generic looking requests for information. Fraudulent emails are often not personalized, while authentic emails from your bank often reference an account you have with them. Many phishing emails begin with "Dear Sir/Maam" and some come from a bank with which you do not have an account. Many of the emails also tend to have grammatical errors in them.



HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM PHISHING SCAMS?

5. Never submit confidential information via FORMS embedded within email messages. Senders are often able to track all information needed.





HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM PHISHING SCAMS?

6. Never use links in an email to connect to a website unless you are absolutely sure they are authentic. Instead, open a new browser window and type the URL directly into the address bar. Often a phishing website will look identical to the original (look at the address bar to make sure this is the case).



TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM PHISHING SCAMS?

Make sure you maintain effective virus software to combat Phishing.

YOUR COMPUTER HAS BEEN LOCKED!

This operating system is locked due to the violation of the federal laws of the United States of America! (Article 1, Section 8, Clause 8; Article 202; Article 210 of the Criminal Code of U.S.A. provides for a deprivation of liberty for four to twelve years.)

Following violations were detected:

Your IP address was used to visit websites containing pornography, child pornography, zoophilia and child abuse. Your computer also contains video files with pornographic content, elements of violence and child pornography! Spam-messages with terrorist motives were also sent from your computer.

This computer lock is aimed to stop your illegal activity.

To unlock the computer you are obliged to pay a fine of \$200.

You have 72 hours to pay the fine, otherwise you will be arrested.

You must pay the fine through MoneyPak:

To pay the fine, you should enter the digits resulting code, which is located on the back of your Moneypak, in the payment form and press OK (if you have several codes, enter them one after the other and press

If an error occurs, send the codes to address fine@fbi.gov.





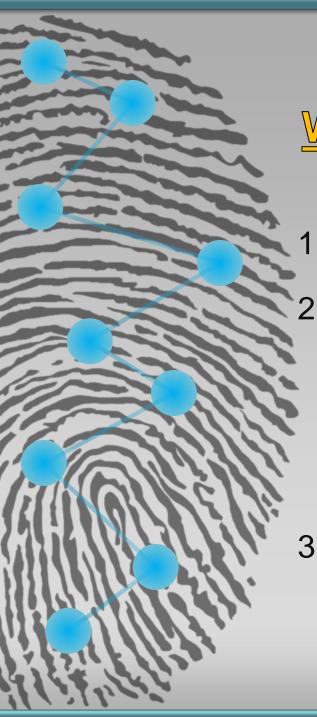












WHAT IDENTITY THEFT DO WE SEE ON CAMPUS?

- . Skimmers (in person or atm/gas station)
- Nigerian Scam (When General Motumboo Bumboo emails you because there's a trunk of money waiting from a dead relative)
- 3. Online selling of electronics to overseas buyers



SKIMMING / SKIMMERS

Identity thieves steal your credit card or debit card information by using a device that affixes to a card reader on something like an ATM machine or a gas station pump. It blends in with existing equipment well enough that unsuspecting customers never notice it.

Can occur almost anywhere.



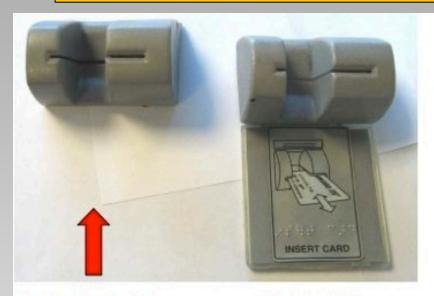
SKIMMING / SKIMMERS

- Restaurant / Retail chain are also big target.
- Waiters hired and given skimming machine.
 - Do you know where your credit card is at all times? Is it always in your sight?
 - Many restaurants have gone to table side paying machines (i.e. Chili's)





SKIMMING / SKIMMERS



The real card reader slot.

The capture device



The side cut out is not visible when on the ATM.



WAYS TO PREVENT SKIMMING

- Look at card reader (give it a tug).
- Some cards can be turned on and off via online app. (i.e. Turn off online purchases, or atm withdrawals).
- Have credit card company set limits to card (i.e. GPS limits to card when outside geographical area, or phone tracking to where purchase is being made).
- Only use cards w/ Chip in it (more secure).



FRAUD AGAINST SENIORS

Senior citizens are most likely to have a "nest egg," to own their home, and/or to have excellent credit—all of which make them attractive to con artists.

Older Americans are less likely to report a fraud because they don't know who to report it to, are too ashamed at having been scammed, or don't know they have been scammed.

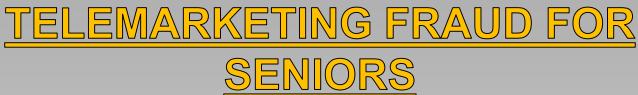




FRAUD AGAINST SENIORS

Elderly victims may not report crimes, for example, because they are concerned that relatives may think the victims no longer have the mental capacity to take care of their own financial affairs.





If you are age 60 or older—and especially if you are an older woman living alone—you may be a special target of people who sell bogus products and services by telephone. Telemarketing scams often involve offers of free prizes, low-cost vitamins and health care products, and inexpensive vacations.

If it's too good to be true, it probably is!



HOW HAS I.T. EMERGED?







WHY IS IDENTITY THEFT ON THE RISE?

- Computers have made record keeping faster. Automation also removes human analysis, making it easier for someone to steal an identity or pose as another person.
- More and more transactions are being handled electronically, a trend that is continuing to increase dramatically.
- More computer hackers now go for monetary returns, not for the thrill of conquering another computer.





WHY IS IDENTITY THEFT ON THE RISE?

- Mobility means that many of us shop in stores all over our communities, regions, or the country, so we are more anonymous than ever.
- Many find it hard to believe I.T. could happen to us, even though millions are victims each year.

WHAT IS BEING DONE





WHAT IS BEING DONE?

- Increased reporting, resulting in more criminals being caught.
 - Increased consumer education and awareness of fraud tactics.
- Creditors are using fraud prevention tools effectively.
- Constant security upgrades to web browsers / better filters / spyware

HOW TO PROTECT





KNOW THE WARNING SIGNS

Mistakes on accounts and/or your "Explanation of Medical benefits"

Calls from debt collectors for debts that

Calls or mail about accounts in your minor child's/grandchild's name

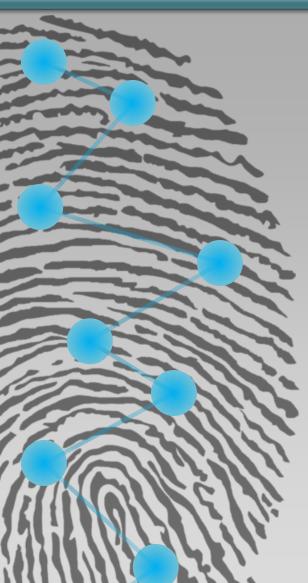


REDUCE YOUR RISK

Identity protection means treating your personal information with care.

Make it a habit.

- Like buckling your seatbelt or
- Locking the doors at night



REDUCE YOUR RISK

- Right to free credit report every 12 mo's
- To order:
 - www.annualcreditreport.com
 - 1(877) 322-8228
- Use free sites like CREDIT KARMA
- Only purchase online from TRUSTED companies websites.
- Avoid buying on overseas websites



REDUCE YOUR RISK

Be alert to online impersonators

- Do you know who is getting your personal information?
- Be alert for bills that don't arrive when you expect them.
- Follow up if you get account statements you don't expect.





Protect your computer.

- Use anti-virus software, anti-spyware software, and a firewall.
- Create strong passwords.
- Keep your computer's operating system, browser, and security up to date.

- (cont) -





REDUCE YOUR RISK

Protect your computer.

- Look your laptop
- Read privacy policies



WHAT DO YOU DO IF SOMEONE HAS STOLEN YOUR IDENTITY?

- Act fast to limit the damage.
- Take steps immediately.





IF YOUR IDENTITY IS STOLEN...

Step 1: Place an initial fraud alert on your credit report.

- Contact any one of the three nationwide credit reporting companies:
 - *Equifax* 1(800) 525-6285
 - *Experian* 1(888) 397-3742
 - *TransUnion* 1(800) 680-7289





IF YOUR IDENTITY IS STOLEN...

Step 2: Order your credit reports.

- Contact each of the three credit reporting agencies.
- ID theft victims get a copy of their reports for free.
- Read your reports carefully and correct any errors.





Step 3: Create an Identity Theft report.

- Gives you rights that help you to recover more quickly.
- File a complaint with
 - Ftc.gov/complaint or 1-877-438-4338
 - This will become your FTC affidavit
- File a police report.



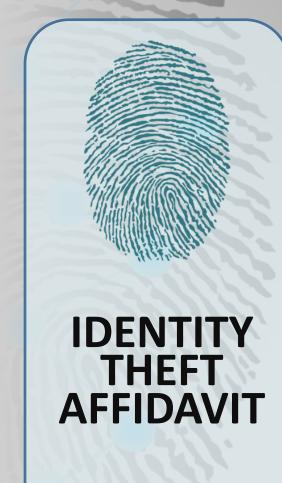




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+ POLICE REPORT



IDENTITY THEFT REPORT



Questions? More Information?

Corporal Tom Perez

Community Services /

Crime Prevention

thperez@Fullerton.edu



657-278-3423

University Police Department:

657-278-2515

Website:

http://police.fullerton.edu

