

# Computer Workshop Series

# Identity Theft Prevention Tips

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This presentation is available at [http://www.demartek.com/Demartek\\_Identity\\_Theft\\_Prevention\\_Tips\\_Speaking\\_Event.html](http://www.demartek.com/Demartek_Identity_Theft_Prevention_Tips_Speaking_Event.html)

# Agenda

- ◆ Identity Theft – What is it?
- ◆ Paper Document Handling
- ◆ Telephone Privacy
- ◆ Computer Security
- ◆ Laws, Regulations and Insurance
- ◆ Sources of Additional Information

# Identity Theft – What is it?

- ◆ Identity theft is also known as:

- ID theft
- Identity fraud



- ◆ Identity theft is the act of stealing your personal information and using it without your permission

- Usually with intent to commit financial fraud



# Who is Affected?

- ◆ Victims include all categories of people
  - Age, economic background, race, gender
- ◆ In some cases, it can be weeks or months before the victims realize it happened



# Who Commits it?

## ◆ Petty Thieves

- Looking to steal your information in order to apply for credit in your name or purchase merchandise or services in your name

## ◆ Organized Crime

- Sophisticated fraud operations
- Can be international in scope

# Security vs. Convenience

- ◆ Security and Convenience are inversely related
  - Higher security results in less convenience
  - Higher convenience results in less security



# Security and Risk Management

- ◆ What are the threats?
- ◆ Which threats are the most likely to occur?
- ◆ What can be done to mitigate these threats?
- ◆ How much time, money and effort are you willing to devote to mitigating specific threats?

# Disclaimer

- ◆ The steps discussed in this presentation cannot guarantee that you won't have your identity stolen, but will reduce the risk of this occurring
- ◆ I personally practice these steps



# Your Trash, Privacy and ID Theft

- ◆ U.S. Supreme Court Case: ***California vs. Greenwood***, 486 U.S. 35 (1988)
  - The Fourth Amendment does not prohibit the warrantless search and seizure of garbage left for collection outside the curtilage of a home
  - There is no reasonable expectation of privacy for anything you put in your garbage
  - This garbage is readily accessible to members of the public
- ◆ “Dumpster Diving” is one ID theft technique

# Paper Document Handling

- ◆ Get a good shredder
  - **Strip-cut** (not very good, in my opinion)
  - **Cross-cut** (better), small pieces
  - **Micro-cut** (best), tiny pieces, most expensive
  - Many also handle staples, credit cards, CDs/DVDs
  - Most have a limit to continuous run time



# Shredding Guidelines

- ◆ There should be no trash or recycled paper leaving your residence that includes your name, address or other personal information that is legible
  - Shred these documents before discarding
  - Also shred the envelopes from statements, etc.

# Outgoing Mail

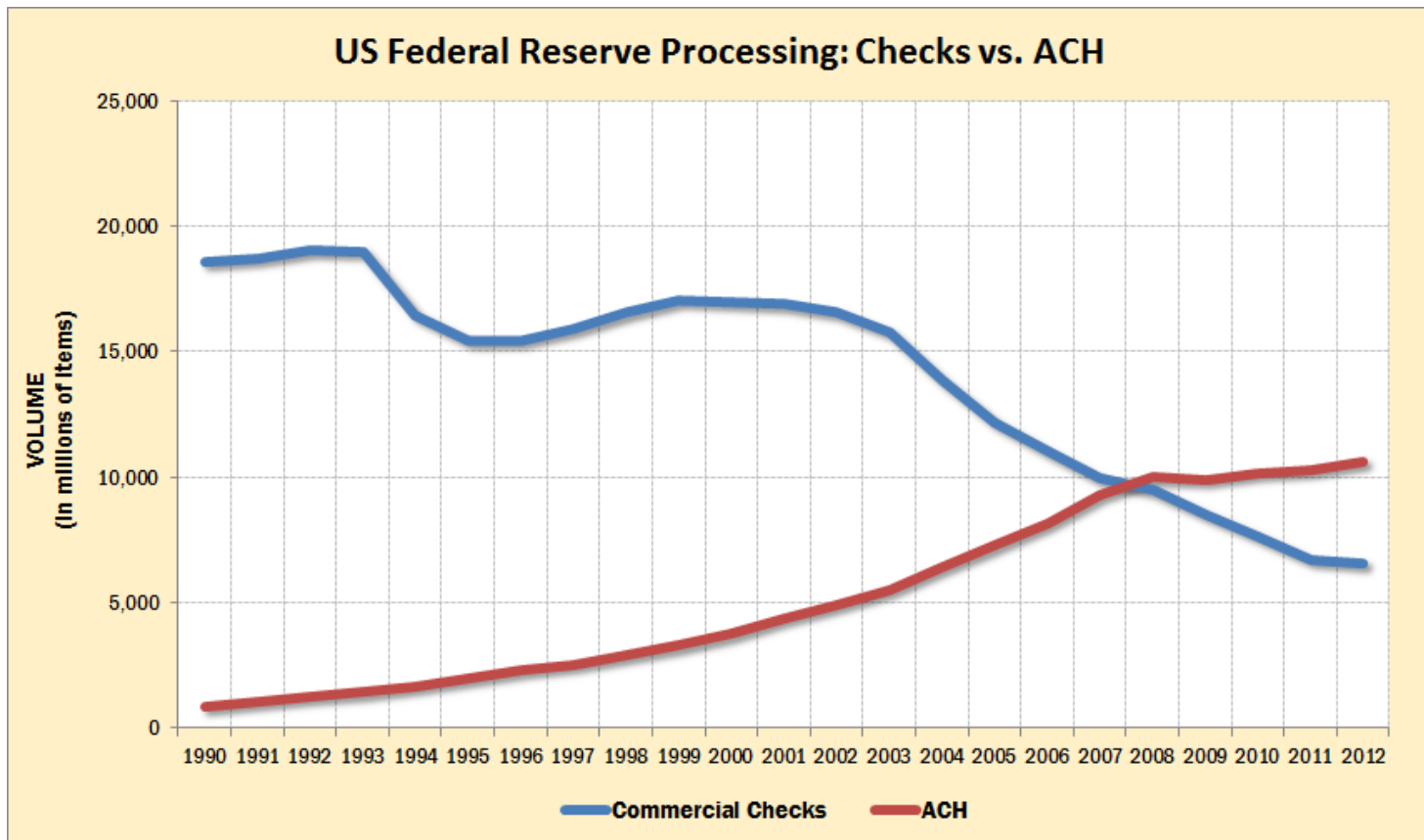
- ◆ Take all out-going mail to the post office or package delivery office to avoid mail-tampering
  - Identity thieves look through mailboxes, looking for anything with financial or personal information

# DO NOT MAIL

- ◆ Get removed (“opt-out”) from mailing lists
  - US Direct Marketing Association (DMA)  
<http://www.DMAchoice.org>
  - Credit Card offers  
<https://www.optoutprescreen.com>
  - Credit offers – reply with “*permanently remove me from your mailing list*”



# Banking – Checks vs. ACH



Source: U.S. Federal Reserve – <http://www.federalreserve.gov/paymentsystems/default.htm>

# Secure Check Handling

- ◆ Keep checks in a secure location
- ◆ Use “high-security” check features
- ◆ Do NOT have your social security, driver’s license or other government ID printed
- ◆ Some people only have first and middle initials printed on checks
- ◆ Write with indelible ink – avoid check washing
- ◆ When sending checks in the mail, use security envelopes or wrap with extra sheet of paper
- ◆ Banks can have new checks delivered to branch if your home mailbox is not secure



# Credit & Debit Cards

- ◆ **Sign with permanent ink**
  - Unsigned cards are not valid
- ◆ **Do not lend cards to friends or relatives**
  - Banks will either consider that these charges are yours, or some banks will close the account
- ◆ **Keep in secure location**
  - Frequent thefts: glove box of car and unattended at work
- ◆ **Check your bank statements regularly**
  - Online is usually up to date, often same-day
- ◆ **Give your travel plans to your bank**





# Credit Freeze and Fraud Alerts

- ◆ If you suspect that somebody might be trying to establish credit in your name, request a “credit freeze” or “fraud alert” with credit card reporting companies
- ◆ “Credit Freeze” prevents credit reporting company from releasing your credit report without your consent
  - Enforced by various state laws
  - Even you will have to take extra steps to obtain credit
  - You must file this separately for each credit reporting company
  - You must file to release it (“thaw”)
- ◆ “Fraud Alert” is a temporary, cautionary flag on your credit file that encourages lenders to take extra precautions

# Social Security Numbers

- ◆ Do NOT carry your social security card
  - Needed only for employment verification
  - Keep in a secure location
- ◆ SSN is **CONFIDENTIAL!**
  - Should NOT be printed on documents, IDs, etc.
  - Do not advertise or give out your SSN (few exceptions)
  - US Military DD 214 may have SSN publicly available – there are procedures to redact
- ◆ Social Security Administration sends a yearly statement – check the amounts
  - <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/myaccount/>



# Telephone Privacy

- ◆ Telephone directories and your information
  - Main listing – everything public and sold
  - Non-listed (“unlisted”) – not in printed directory but available through directory assistance (411)
  - Non-published (“unpublished”) – not in printed directory, not in 411, and not sold
- ◆ DO NOT CALL
  - National: <https://www.donotcall.gov/>
  - Colorado: <https://www.coloradonocall.com/>
  - Most US States have a “do not call” website

# Children

- ◆ In addition to protecting your own identity, parents and guardians should take steps to protect the identity of their children
  - In some divorce cases, a parent who has bad credit may use the child's identity to obtain credit or services such as utilities, etc.
  - Secure your child's social security number and other important documents
  - Teach your children the importance of keeping certain information private



# Break Time



# Upcoming Workshops

- ◆ **June 2 – How to Build a Computer**
  - We will explain the major components of a computer and build a computer during the workshop. No experience is necessary.

# Computer Passwords – Bad

## ◆ Bad passwords

- Blank – no password is inviting theft
- Simple – little thought to create or guess
  - Ex.: secret, password, admin, god, 123456, abc123
  - There are lists of common (“stupid”) passwords
  - Automated attack tools try these common passwords
- Default – any vendor-supplied, easy to discover
- Personal information – anything based on:
  - Names of family members, pets, birthdays, favorite sports team, musician, special license plates



# Passwords – Best Practices

- ◆ **Good password: letters & numbers & symbols**
  - 8 or more characters
- ◆ **Separate and unique passwords for each:**
  - Financial (bank, investments, etc.)
  - Social media (Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, etc.)
  - Email accounts (gmail, yahoo, hotmail, etc.)
  - Retail (Amazon, airlines, etc.)
- ◆ **Identity thieves will hack one account in order to try to hack others**



# Computer Protection

## ◆ Must-haves

- Anti-virus software
- Anti-spyware software
- Firewalls (hardware and software)

## ◆ Best practices

- Keep current with security patches
- Delete web browser “cookies” periodically
  - Some browsers have “privacy” mode, blocks cookies
  - Browsers can block cookies from specific sites

# Data Protection

- ◆ **Make backup copies of your data!**
  - Your data is worth far more than your computer
  - I keep data on a separate drive from the O.S.
- ◆ **If you are selling or donating computer equipment, be sure to fully delete your data before that equipment leaves your control**
  - Previous workshop on May 5, presentation:  
[http://www.demartek.com/Demartek\\_Presents\\_Data\\_Destruction\\_Methods.html](http://www.demartek.com/Demartek_Presents_Data_Destruction_Methods.html)

# Phishing

- ◆ **Criminals attempting to convince you to give your data using deceptive emails & websites**
  - “Please confirm your account”
  - “Somebody has a crush on you”
  - “Advance Fee” scams (Nigerian 419 and Lottery)
  - Work from Home scams (“Money Mule”)
  - Child pornography scams
  - Jury duty scams

# Spear-Phishing

- ◆ Targeted emails that appear to have been sent by somebody you know (boss, family member, supplier, etc.)
  - Criminals do some research on you specifically to use subject lines that you might be more likely to open

# Smishing & Vishing

- ◆ **Smishing: Phishing via SMS (text messaging)**
- ◆ **Vishing: Phishing via voice mail**
- ◆ **“Your ATM card has been suspended”, call this number to resolve or confirm information**
- ◆ **Mobile users are more likely to submit information to a bad site (my opinion: “gullible”)**
- ◆ **If you get one of these, call your bank’s real telephone number, not the one in the message you received**

# Websites

- ◆ Always use secure http (“https://”) for websites where you have accounts
  - Banks, Financial institutions
  - Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, Pinterest
  - Email: gmail, yahoo, hotmail
  - Retail: Amazon, airlines, etc.
- ◆ HTTPS pages will have the padlock symbol in the browser address bar



# Data Breach Laws & Regulations

- ◆ **These laws and regulations require direct or public disclosure of data breaches**
  - **California Security Breach Information Act, SB 1386, effective July 1, 2003**
    - **Most other US States have passed similar laws**
  - **US Federal Reserve Board ruling, effective March 23, 2005**
  - **US Federal Trade Commission “Red Flag Rules”, effective July 8, 2008**

# Identity Theft Insurance

- ◆ Insurance policies offered by
  - Insurance companies as an endorsement to a homeowner or renter policy, or as stand-alone policy
  - Some banks and employers
- ◆ Provide coverage to reimburse expenses to recover from identity theft
  - Does not cover monetary losses from ID theft
  - Some expenses may require prior consent



# More Resources

- ◆ **Federal Trade Commission**

<http://www.consumer.ftc.gov/features/feature-0014-identity-theft>

- ◆ **FBI**

[http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/cyber/identity\\_theft](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/cyber/identity_theft)

- ◆ **Privacy Rights Clearinghouse**

<https://www.privacyrights.org/Identity-Theft-Data-Breaches>

- ◆ **Most US State websites for Department of Consumer Affairs or Attorney General**

# Demartek Resources



- ◆ **Demartek Identity Theft Prevention Tips and Commentary Report**
  - Available in English and Spanish
  - [http://www.demartek.com/Demartek\\_Identity\\_Theft\\_Prevention\\_Tips\\_and\\_Commentary.html](http://www.demartek.com/Demartek_Identity_Theft_Prevention_Tips_and_Commentary.html)
- ◆ **Current version published in 2009, updated version planned for 2013**

# Thank You!

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\*also on the back of Dennis' business card

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