

If you spot a scam, report it at
[ftc.gov/complaint](https://www.ftc.gov/complaint).

If you spot a scam...

Tell someone
Then tell the **FTC**

[ftc.gov/complaint](https://www.ftc.gov/complaint)

1-877-FTC-HELP

(1-877-382-4357)

Your reports help
the FTC and other
law enforcement
investigate scams
and bring crooks
to justice.

If you're looking for tech support, go to a company you know and trust, or get help from a knowledgeable friend or family member. If you search on-line for help, search on the company name plus "scam," "review," or "complaint."

If you get a phone call you didn't expect from someone who says there's a problem with your computer, hang up.

Never call a number in a pop-up that warns you of computer problems. Real security warnings will never ask you to call a phone number.

If you think there's a problem with your computer, update its security software and run a scan.

10
things you
can do to
**AVOID
FRAUD**



FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

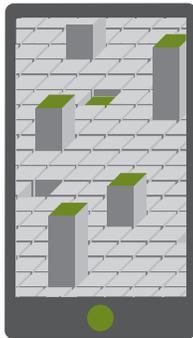
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1 Spot imposters.

Scammers often pretend to be someone you trust, like a government official, a family member, a charity, or a company you do business with. Don't send money or give out personal information in response to an unexpected request – whether it comes as a text, a phone call or an email.

2 Do online searches.

Type a company or product name into your favorite search engine with words like “review,” “complaint” or “scam.” Or search for a phrase that describes your situation, like “IRS call.” You can even search for phone numbers to see if other people have reported them as scams.



3 Don't believe your caller ID.

Technology makes it easy for scammers to fake caller ID information, so the name and number you see aren't always real. If someone calls asking for money or personal information, hang up. If you think the caller might be telling the truth, call back to a number you know is genuine.

4 Don't pay upfront for a promise.

Someone might ask you to pay in advance for things like debt relief, credit and loan offers, mortgage assistance, or a job. They might even say you've won a prize, but first you have to pay taxes or fees. If you do, they will probably take the money and disappear. Learn where to get real help with these issues at consumer.ftc.gov.



5 Consider how you pay.

Credit cards have significant fraud protection built in, but some payment methods don't. Wiring money through services like Western Union or MoneyGram is risky because it's nearly impossible to get your money back. That's also true for reloadable cards (like MoneyPak or Reloadit) and gift cards (like iTunes or Google Play). Government offices and honest companies won't require you to use these payment methods.

6 Talk to someone.

Before you give up your money or personal information, talk to someone you trust. Con artists want you to make decisions in a hurry. They might even threaten you. Slow down, check out the story, do an online search, consult an expert — or just tell a friend.

7 Hang up on robocalls.

If you answer the phone and hear a recorded sales pitch, hang up and report it to the FTC. These calls are illegal, and often the products are bogus. Don't press 1 to speak to a person or to be taken off the list. That could lead to more calls.

8 Be skeptical about free trial offers.

Some companies use free trials to sign you up for products and bill you every month until you cancel. Before you agree to a free trial, research the company and read the cancellation policy. And always review your monthly statements for charges you don't recognize.

9 Don't deposit a check and wire money back.

By law, banks must make funds from deposited checks available within days, but uncovering a fake check can take weeks. If a check you deposit turns out to be a fake, you're responsible for repaying the bank.

10 Sign up for free scam alerts from the FTC at ftc.gov/scams.

Get the latest tips and advice about scams sent right to your inbox.

