\$uccessful Start and the Office of Student Services Present:

IMPROVING YOUR CREDIT SCORE

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Defining credit
- Determining credit worthiness
- Finding ways to build credit
- Defining credit reports & scores
- Reviewing credit
- Repairing credit

WHAT IS CREDIT?

- Credit is defined as the "confidence in a borrower's ability and intention to repay."
- Businesses, institutions, banks grant you credited funds if they determine you are responsible enough to have them.
- All credited funds are borrowed. They are leant to you.
 They must be paid back.
- Your actions define your credit worthiness. Then, your credit worthiness helps determine how expensive future loans or credit lines will be for you.

MANAGEMENT OF CONSUMER CREDIT

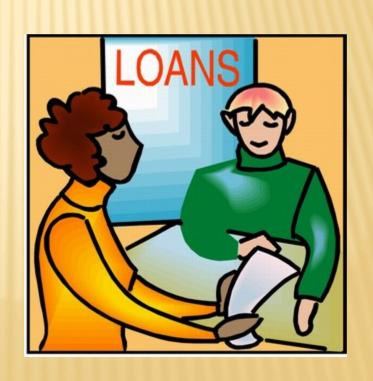
- The Five "C's"
 - + Character will you repay?
 - Do you have discipline and responsibility?
 - + Capacity can you repay?
 - × Do you have the income to use credit?
 - + Capital what are your assets?
 - What do you own in your name?
 - + Collateral what if you don't repay?
 - What do you have that can secure a loan?
 - + Conditions what economic conditions affect you?
 - × How secure are you and your job?

WHAT INFLUENCES CREDIT WORTHINESS?

- × Income
- Length of credit history
- Timeliness of payment
 - + Habits and financial discipline
- Types of credit in your name
- Accuracy of your credit report

HOW CAN YOU BUILD YOUR CREDIT SAFELY?

- It takes credit to get credit
- Start early & responsibly
- Know the types of credit
 - + Revolving credit
 - × Credit cards
 - + Service credit
 - × Utilities, cell phone
 - + Installment credit
 - × Car loans, private loans
 - × Student loans



WHAT CREDIT CAN BE USED FOR

- * Good
 - + Routine purchases
 - × IF IMMEDIATELY PAID OFF
 - + Education
 - + Car purchase
 - + Home purchase
 - + Major purchases

- × Bad
 - Monthly expenses
 - × Rent
 - × Gas
 - × Groceries
 - Luxuries that don't fit in your budget
 - + Payments to other credit accounts

CREDIT CARDS: ESSENTIAL TOOLS

- **Set them early...** when you can use them responsibly
- Prove you can handle credit
- Use them to establish/maintain good credit
- Pay off your balances quickly (immediately)
- × Know the different types
- × Know your APR
 - + Annual Percentage Rate
- × Benefits vs. Risks



WHAT ARE CREDIT REPORTS?

- Official documents that include personal identifying information
- Contain records of your credit payment history
 - + Public record information
 - + Collection agency information
- Show the amount you have borrowed in credit cards and loans
- Reveal who's requested your credit file
- Used to determine creditworthiness
 - + Presented as a 'credit score'

CREDIT REPORTS

- × Know your rights
- You can access your credit reports for free+ Up to 3 a year
- Stagger your report requests throughout the year
- Immediately correct any discrepancies you find



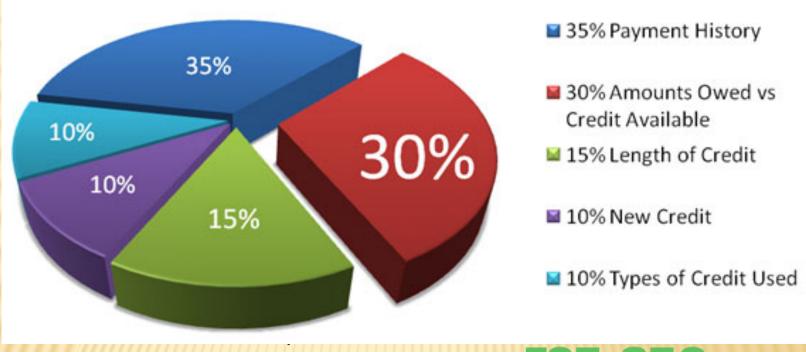
WHO REPORTS TO CREDIT AGENCIES?

- Store accounts
- Mortgage and other loan lenders
- Credit card companies
- Some utility accounts (especially if past due)
- Financial institutions
- Cell phone companies (especially if past due)

CREDIT SCORE

- Quantified measure of your credit worthiness
- Reflection of the information on your credit report
- The lower the score, the greater the risk it is to lend you money
- Most popular formula developed by Fair Isaac Corporation (FICO)
- Scores range from 300-850
- × Average score is 692 (713 in Massachusetts)

CREDIT SCORE COMPONENTS



725-850 **EXCELLENT**

700-725

GOOD CREDIT

Under 670 CREDITORS INVESTIGATE

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PERFECT SCORE

Having paid all bills on time during the past seven years

Having a minimum of 30 years of credit use

Having between four and six revolving credit accounts

CREDIT INQUIRIES

- Hard vs. Soft
 - + Hard
 - × When applying for lines of credit (loans, credit cards, mortgages).
 - × Typically require your authorization.

+ Soft

- × When checking your credit report, employer checks, 'pre-approved' offers.
- × Can happen without your permission.
- × Can be recorded on your report but do NOT have negative impacts.
- Multiple inquiries for the same type of credit done within 14 days of each other are considered one inquiry (mortgage, student loan, auto loan).
 - + This does not apply to inquiries for credit cards.
- A hard inquiry generally stays on your report for up to 2 years.
- * Hard inquiries have negligible negative effects on your score, can compound, but wane over time.

WHY IS YOUR CREDIT SCORE IMPORTANT?

- × You want to buy your first house...
 - Type of Loan:
 - 30-Year Fixed
 - State:
 - Massachusetts
 - Principal Amount:
 - \$200,000

FICO SCORE	APR	MONTHLY PAYMENT	TOTAL INTEREST PAID
720-850	5.993%	\$1,198	\$231,352
700-719	6.118%	\$1,214	\$237,154
675-699	6.656%	\$1,285	\$262,501
620-674	7.805%	\$1,440	\$318,556
560-619	8.715%	\$1,568	\$364,625
500-559	9.332%	\$1,657	\$396,610

IMPROVING YOUR CREDIT SCORE

- ALWAYS pay on time!
 - + Miss a payment? Get current. Stay current.
- Credit card(s): get one if you don't have one.
- Pay off your credit cards.
- * Pay before report date, NOT the due date.
 - + Call your lender and find out the former.
- × Keep your older cards, and use them.
- × Raise your limits.
- Don't use your full credit line.
 - + Goal: 30% 10% of your credit lines.

IMPROVING YOUR CREDIT SCORE

- Know the difference between revolving and installment credit.
 - + Prove you can use both.
- Strategize and time your (hard) credit inquiries.
- Protect your cards and accounts.
- Review your credit reports regularly.
- × Snuff out credit errors.

IMPROVING YOUR CREDIT SCORE

- No one can have accurate information removed from their credit report.
- Closing credit card accounts will not necessarily improve your credit score.
- Amount Owed Tips
 - Pay off debt rather than moving it around
 - Don't close unused credit cards as a short-term strategy to raise your score
 - Don't open a number of new credit cards that you don't need, just to increase your available credit

REPAIRING BAD CREDIT

- Deal honestly and quickly with your debts
- Modify spending habits
- Get current on your payments
 - + Stay current
- Pay down your balances
- Add good accounts to your credit report
- Review your credit report
- * Talk with the lenders
 - + Ask for good faith adjustments
- × TIME!!



LINKS & RESOURCES

- × \$ALT:
 - + www.bc.edu/salt
 - + www.saltmoney.org
- Financial Security Project @ BC:
 - + fsp.bc.edu
- Squared Away Blog:
 - + fsp.bc.edu/squared-away-blog
- × www.mint.com

QUESTIONS?

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