

## **LifeSmarts U Personal Finance Lesson Credit Reports and Credit Scores**

### **KEY: What Do You Know? Credit Reports and Credit Scores**

#### **Directions**

Check Fact or Fake out next to each statement. Use the space under the statements to correct incorrect statements.

1. You need credit to get credit.	⊠ Fact
It is a fact that you need to "build" a credit history. Some bills you might not think of as credit could help establish a credit history. Examples include utilities, a cellphone, or a secured credit card.	□ Fake out
2. You probably already have a credit history.	□ Fact
If you have not had a loan or a credit card in your name you probably do not have a credit history. However, it is a good idea to check because identity theft often targets youth.	⊠ Fake out
3. A credit history shows how you use and manage credit.	⊠ Fact
It details how many loans and credit cards you have and if you pay your bills on time.	☐ Fake out
4. Your credit history is collected and stored by your bank.	□ Fact
Your credit history is collected by the three national credit bureaus – Equifax, Experian, and TransUnion.	⊠ Fake out
5. Credit bureaus receive information about you from your creditors.	⊠Fact
Banks, credit unions, retail credit card issuers, auto lenders, mortgage lenders, debt collectors and others voluntarily send information to credit reporting companies.	□ Fake out
6. A credit report is a summary of your credit history plus other facts about you.	⊠Fact
Creditors want to know more about you before they offer you credit.	☐ Fake out

# **LifeSmarts U Personal Finance Lesson Credit Reports and Credit Scores**

**KEY: What Do You Know? Credit Reports and Credit Scores** 

7. A credit report contains three categories of information.	□ Fact
Actually it contains five categories – your identity, public records, your history of making payments on existing credit accounts, information about collections on past due accounts, and a list of those who have recently requested a copy of your report.	⊠ Fake out
8. Even employers and landlords may request your credit report.	<b>⊠</b> Fact
The information contained in your credit report helps them decide if you are a good credit risk or not. After all, you are asking to use their money or services.	☐ Fake out
9. You may request a free copy of your credit report every 2 years.	☐ Fact
You can get a free credit report every 12 months by submitting a request to <a href="https://www.annualcreditreport.com/index.action">https://www.annualcreditreport.com/index.action</a> .	⊠ Fake out
10. Credit bureaus advise lenders on credit decisions about you.	☐ Fact
Credit bureaus do not make decisions; they only provide information to potential lenders, landlords, or employers.	⊠ Fake out
11. Negative information stays on a credit report for seven years.	⊠ Fact
Negative information, such as past due accounts, are purged after seven years. However, bankruptcies stay on a credit report for 10 years, and criminal convictions could stay on a credit report forever.	□ Fake out
12. Your Critical Report Score is created by applying an algorithm to your credit report.	□ Fact
This three-digit number is called a credit score. This number helps lenders determine how likely you are to pay your debts.	⊠ Fake out
13. FICO creates algorithms that generate credit score models for specific purposes.	⊠Fact
FICO° scores are the most frequently used models.	□ Fake out
14. You can have several different credit scores.	⊠Fact
Scores can differ depending on the credit reporting agency, the scoring model, the type of loan product, and even the day it was calculated.	□ Fake out

## **LifeSmarts U Personal Finance Lesson Credit Reports and Credit Scores**

**KEY: What Do You Know? Credit Reports and Credit Scores** 

15. A credit score is updated monthly.	□ Fact
Changes to a credit report may cause the credit score to change, so it depends on the data reported by lenders. Records are continuously being updated.	⊠ Fake out
16. A higher credit score may result in a lender offering better terms.	⊠Fact
Both interest rates and loan terms, as well as credit card terms, can be positively impacted by a good credit score. The better your score, the less risk you pose for a bank or other financial institution.	□ Fake out
17. Post-secondary education loans are exempt from your credit h <mark>isto</mark> ry.	☐ Fact
Each time you receive loan funds for school it appears on your credit report as a new account. Your payments will be recorded, too.	⊠ Fake out
18. Employers review your credit history as a gauge of your character.	⊠Fact
Employers also want to know how you manage debts and money. A high utilization of credit, or past due payments, could be red flags to an employer.	□ Fake out
19. The Fair Credit Billing Act ensures accuracy in credit reports.	☐ Fact
Almost, The Fair Credit Reporting Act is the law that regulates the way credit reporting agencies can collect, access, use and share the data they collect.	☑ Fake out
20. The Federal Trade Commission enforces the Fair Credit Reporting Act.	⊠Fact
The Federal Trade Commission, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, and state attorneys general all have roles regulating credit reporting agencies and enforcing the Fair Credit Reporting Act.	□ Fake out