

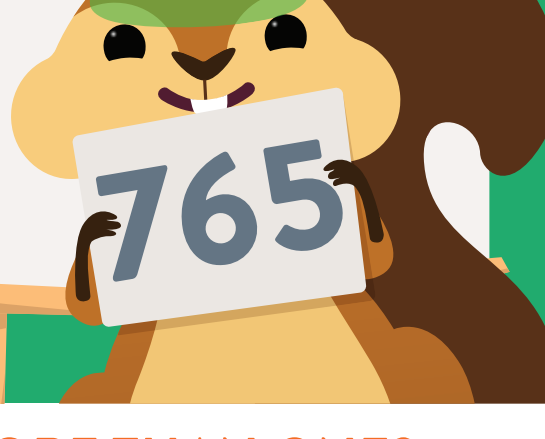
Before the invention of CREDIT SCORES

The world was a very different place. Shoulder pads were considered fashionable, and it was entirely up to individual lenders to make judgment calls on whether or not to approve loans.

That was kind of unfair, so a standardized scoring system was introduced to help lenders determine your creditworthiness.

WHAT IS A CREDIT SCORE?

A credit score is a number used by financial institutions and credit card companies to determine risk level when issuing you a loan or a credit card.



WHY DO I HAVE MORE THAN ONE?

EQUIFAX[®]

TRANSUNION[®]

The FICO[®] model is used to generate your credit score, based on information from your credit report.



Since each credit bureau uses its own formula, your FICO score can vary, depending on which bureau supplies the info.

765

720

DID YOU KNOW?

The FICO score is the most widely used credit score model in North America. It was first introduced in 1989 by Fair, Isaac and Company, now Fair Isaac Corporation (FICO). It's also known as the Beacon score in Canada.

Fair Isaac Corporation

FICO

WHAT DOES MY SCORE MEAN?

Most credit scores are between 300 and 850.

<550

A low score means you could be denied a loan or credit card.

550-720

You may not get turned down for a loan in this range, but you will likely be charged a higher interest rate.

720+

You're in good shape. This is where you want your credit score to be.

LOW

(the middle)

PRIME

300

850

WHY DOES IT MATTER?

Today, credit scores can affect a lot more than just loans:



Renting an Apartment



Student Loans



Car Payments



Job Applications

HOW IS IT CALCULATED?

10%

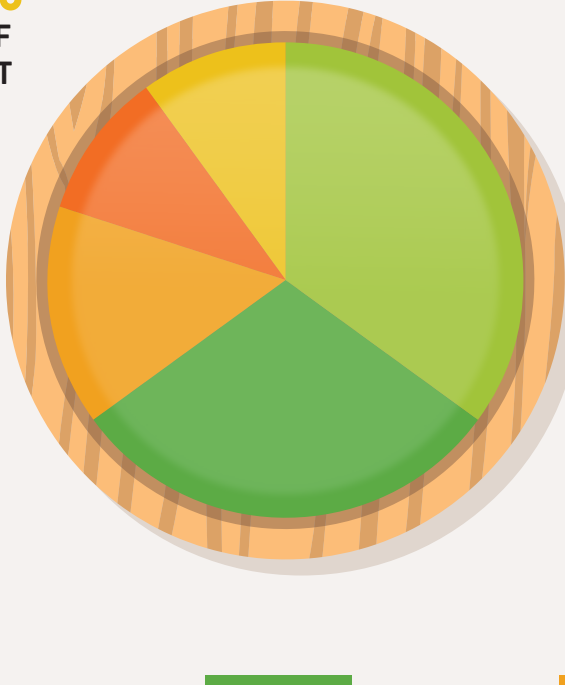
MIX OF CREDIT

10%

NEW CREDIT

15%

LENGTH OF CREDIT



35%

PAYMENT HISTORY

30%

CAPACITY



Payment History (35%)

Making payments on time boosts your score.



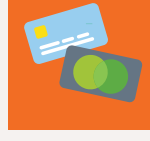
Capacity (30%)

The less you use of your total available credit each month, the better.



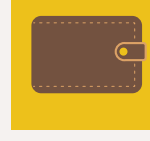
Length of Credit (15%)

A longer history of good credit habits raises your score.



New Credit (10%)

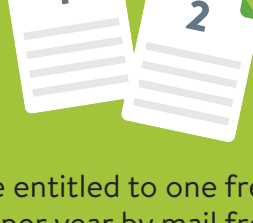
Opening new credit cards (even retail credit cards) has a short-term negative effect on your score.



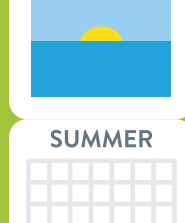
Mix of Credit (10%)

A mix of revolving credit (credit cards) and instalment loans (mortgages, car loans) boosts your score.

HOW DO I KEEP TRACK OF IT?



You are entitled to one free credit report per year by mail from Equifax and TransUnion. If you can't wait for a free report by mail, you can always get an instant credit report online from Equifax or TransUnion for approximately \$15.



SUMMER



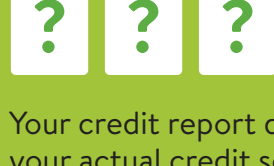
WINTER

Space out your credit report requests so you can check on your credit throughout the year.

Use your report to check on your:

- Account openings
- Account closings
- Repayment history
- Mix of credit

And other information that could be influencing your score.



Your credit report does not list your actual credit score, but it is still helpful—especially if you understand how a credit score is calculated.

Still curious about your score? You can access your FICO score from either Equifax or TransUnion for an additional fee (\$20 to \$25).



BROUGHT TO YOU BY



Sources: FICO, Forbes, Financial Consumer Agency of Canada, CBC News