

Presentation Slides



Lesson Four

Credit



advantages and disadvantages of using credit

advantages:

- Able to buy needed items now
- Don't have to carry cash
- Creates a record of purchases
- More convenient than writing checks
- Consolidates bills into one payment

disadvantages:

- Interest (higher cost of items)
- May require additional fees
- Financial difficulties may arise if one loses track of how much has been spent each month
- Increased impulse buying may occur



character—will you repay the debt?

From your credit history, does it look like you possess the honesty and reliability to pay credit debts?

- Have you used credit before?
- Do you pay your bills on time?
- Do you have a good credit report?
- Can you provide character references?
- How long have you lived at your present address?
- How long have you been at your present job?

capital—what if you don't repay the debt?

Do you have any valuable assets such as real estate, savings, or investments that could be used to repay credit debts if income is unavailable?

- What property do you own that can secure the loan?
- Do you have a savings account?
- Do you have investments to use as collateral?

capacity—can you repay the debt?

Have you been working regularly in an occupation that is likely to provide enough income to support your credit use?

- Do you have a steady job? What is your salary?
- How many other loan payments do you have?
- What are your current living expenses? What are your current debts?
- How many dependents do you have?

collateral—do you have assets that can be leveraged against the debt?

What assets do you have, such as a car or property?

conditions—are there conditions that may affect your ability to repay?

Have you been working regularly in an occupation that is likely to provide enough income so that you can repay?

- Are current economic conditions, like a recession, a consideration?
- What are standard interest rates in the current economy?



your responsibilities

- Borrow only what you can repay.
- Read and understand the credit contract.
- Pay debts promptly.
- Notify creditor if you cannot meet payments.
- Report lost or stolen credit cards promptly.
- Never give your card number over the phone unless you initiated the call or are certain of the caller's identity.

**truth in lending act (1968)**

Ensures consumers are fully informed about cost and conditions of borrowing.

fair credit reporting act (1970)

Protects the privacy and accuracy of information in a credit check.

equal credit opportunity act (1974)

Prohibits discrimination in giving credit on the basis of sex, race, color, religion, national origin, marital status, age, or receipt of public assistance.

fair credit billing act (1974)

Sets up a procedure for the quick correction of mistakes that appear on consumer credit accounts.

fair debt collection practices act (1977)

Prevents abuse by professional debt collectors, and applies to anyone employed to collect debts owed to others; does not apply to banks or other businesses collecting their own accounts.

electronic funds transfer act (1978)

Allows consumers to challenge errors and have them corrected, while paying limited penalties.

fair and accurate credit transactions act (2003)

An amendment to the fair credit reporting act enabling you to get one free copy of your credit report annually from each of the three major credit reporting agencies.

credit card accountability responsibility and disclosure act (2009)

Designed to protect consumers by increasing transparency around card terms, rates and fees.

state statutes of limitations

State-specific limitations on the amount of time a creditor can take to collect on a debt you owe them.



building a credit history

- Establish a steady work record.
- Pay all bills promptly.
- Open a checking account and don't bounce checks.
- Open a savings account and make regular deposits.
- Apply for a local store credit card and make regular monthly payments.
- Apply for a small loan using your savings account as collateral.
- Get a co-signer on a loan and pay back the loan as agreed.



a credit report

Your Credit Report

Please address all future correspondence to:
Credit Reporting Agency
Business Address
City, State 00000

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

Your Name
123 Current Address
City, State 00000
SSN #: 123-45-6789
Date of Birth: July 1, 1993
Telephone Number: (555) 555-5555

EMPLOYMENT DATE REPORTED

Employer Name: Employer 1
Date Reported: 06/2014
Position: Job/Occupation
Hired: 04/2014

PUBLIC RECORD INFORMATION

Lien Filed 03/13; Fulton CTY; Case or Other ID Number-32114; Amount-\$26,667
Class-State; Released 07/13; Verified 07/13
Bankruptcy Filed 12/12; Northern District Ct; Case or Other ID Number-673HC12;
Liabilities-\$15,787; Personal; Individual; Discharged; Assets-\$780
Satisfied Judgment Filed 07/14; Fulton CTY; Case or Other ID Number-898872; Defendant-
Consumer; Amount-\$8,984; Plaintiff-ABC Real Estate; Satisfied 03/15; Verified 05/15

COLLECTION AGENCY ACCOUNT INFORMATION

Pro Coll (800)XXX-XXXX
Collection Reported 05/17; Assigned 09/17 to Pro Coll (800)XXX-XXXX Client-ABC
Hospital; Amount-\$978; Unpaid; Balance \$978; Date of Last Activity 09/16; Individual
Account; Account Number 787652JC

CREDIT ACCOUNT INFORMATION

COMPANY NAME	ACCOUNT NUMBER	WHOSE ACCT.	DATE OPENED	MONTHS REVIEWED	DATE OF LAST ACTIVITY	HIGH CREDIT	TERMS	BALANCE	PAST DUE	STATUS	DATE REPORTED
Department St.	32514	J	10/12	36	9/18	\$950	X	\$0	X	R1	10/18
Bank	1004735	A	11/13	24	5/18	\$750	X	\$0	X	I1	4/18
Oil Company	541125	A	06/16	12	3/18	\$500	X	\$0	X	O1	4/18
Auto Finance	529778	I	05/15	48	12/17	\$1100	\$50	\$300	\$200	I5	4/18

Previous Payment History: 3 Times 30 days late; 4 Times 60 days late; 2 Times 90+ days late
Previous Status: 01/18 - I2; 02/18 - I3; 03/18 - 14

COMPANIES THAT REQUESTED YOUR CREDIT FILE

09/06/18 Equifax-Disclosure
07/29/18 PRM Bankcard
04/10/18 AR Department Store
08/27/18 Department Store
07/03/18 AM Bankcard
12/31/17 Equifax-Disclosure ACIS 123456789



manner of payment (MOP) codes

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status type of account code

- O** Open (entire balance due each month)
- R** Revolving (payment amount variable)
- I** Installment (fixed number of payments)

status timeliness of payment

- 0** Approved not used; too new to rate
- 1** Paid as agreed
- 2** 30+ days past due
- 3** 60+ days past due
- 4** 90+ days past due
- 5** Pays or paid 120+ days past the due date; or collection account
- 6** Making regular payments under wage earner plan or similar arrangement
- 7** Repossession
- 8** Charged off to bad debt



types and sources of credit

single-payment credit

Items and services are paid for in a single payment, within a given time period, after the purchase. Interest is usually not charged.

- Utility companies, medical services
- Some retail businesses

installment credit

Merchandise and services are paid for in two or more regularly scheduled payments of a set amount. Interest is included.

- Some retail businesses, such as car and appliance dealers

Money may also be loaned for a special purpose, with the consumer agreeing to repay the debt in two or more regularly scheduled payments.

- Commercial banks
- Consumer finance companies
- Savings and loans
- Credit unions

revolving credit

Many items can be bought using this plan as long as the total amount does not go over the credit user's assigned dollar limit. Repayment is made at regular time intervals for any amount at or above the minimum required amount. Interest is charged on the remaining balance.

- Retail stores
- Financial institutions that issue credit cards



how much can you afford? (the 20-10 rule)

never borrow more than 20% of your yearly net income

- If you earn \$400 a month after taxes, then your net income in one year is:

$$12 \times \$400 = \$4,800$$

- Calculate 20% of your annual net income to find your safe debt load.

$$\$4,800 \times 20\% = \$960$$

- So, you should never have more than \$960 of debt outstanding.
- Note: Housing debt (i.e., mortgage payments) should not be counted as part of the 20%, but other debt should be included, such as car loans, student loans and credit cards.

monthly payments shouldn't exceed 10% of your monthly net income

- If your take-home pay is \$400 a month:

$$\$400 \times 10\% = \$40$$

Your total monthly debt payments shouldn't total more than \$40 per month.

- Note: Housing payments (i.e., mortgage payments) should not be counted as part of the 10%, but other debt should be included, such as car loans, student loans and credit cards.