LESSON SEVEN:
CREDIT

## ADVANTAGES OF CREDIT

- 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 OF CREDIT

- 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


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

## THE FIVE C'S

 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?

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?
THE FIVE C'S
-Have you been working regularly in an occupation that is likely to provide enough income so that you can repay?

## Responsibilities

READ AND UNDERSTAND THE CREDIT CONTRACT.

BORROW ONLY WHAT YOU CAN REPAY.

PAY DEBTS PROMPTLY.

NOTIFY
CREDITOR IF YOU CANNOT MEET
PAYMENTS.

REPORT LOST OR STOLEN CREDIT CARDS PROMPTLY.

NEVER GIVE YOUR CARD NUMBER

## LAWS THAT PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TRUTH IN | FAIR CREDIT | EQUAL | FAIR CREDIT |
| LENDING ACT | REPORTING | CREDIT | BILLINGACT (1974) |
| (1968) | ACT (1970) | OPPORTUNIT <br> Y ACT (1974) |  |
| Ensures consumers are | Protects the privacy |  | Sets up a procedure for <br> the quick correction of |
| fully informed about |  |  |  |
| cost and conditions of |  |  |  |
| borrowing. |  |  |  | | and accuracy of |
| :--- | :--- |
| information in a |
| credit check. |$\quad$| Prohibits | discrimination in |
| :--- | :--- |$\quad$| mistakes that appear on |
| :--- |
| consumer credit |
| accounts. |

## Building Credit



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.

## Building Credit



APPLY FOR A LOCAL STORE
CREDIT CARD AND
MAKE REGULAR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

6
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.


## MANNER OF PAVMENT (MOP) CODES

## CREDIT ACCOUNT INFORMATION

| COMPANY NAME | ACCOUNT NUMBER | WHOSE ACCT. | DATE OPENED | MONTHS REVIEWED | DATE OF LAST ACTIVITY | $\begin{gathered} \text { HGH } \\ \text { CREDIT } \end{gathered}$ | TERMS | BALANCE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PAST } \\ & \text { DUE } \end{aligned}$ | Status | DATE REPORTED |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Department St. | 32514 | $\checkmark$ | 10/12 | 36 | 9/18 | \$950 | X | \$0 | X | R1 | 10/18 |
| Bank | 1004735 | A | 11/13 | 24 | 5/18 | \$750 | X | \$0 | X | 11 | 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 | 15 | 4/18 |

Previous Payment History: 3 Times 30 days late; 4 Times 60 days late; 2 Times 90+ days late Previous Status: 01/18-12;02/18-13;03/18-14

## STATUS TYPE OF ACCOUNT CODE

OPEN (ENTIRE BALANCE DUE EACH MONTH)

## status timeliness of payment

0 Approved not used; too new to rate
1 Paid as agreed
2 30+ days past due
$360+$ 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

REVOLVING (PAYMENT AMOUNT VARIABLE)
INSTALLMENT (FIXED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS)


## SINGLE-PAYMENT CREDIT

ITEMS AND SERVICES ARE PAID FOR IN A SINGLE PAYMENT, WITHIN A GIVEN TIME PERIOD. INTEREST IS USUALLY NOT CHARGED.

## 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


## 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.

## HOW MUCH CAN I AFFORD? THE 20-10 RULE

## Never borrow more than $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ 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.
$\mathbf{\$ 4 , 8 0 0 \times 2 0 \%}=\mathbf{\$ 9 6 0}$
- 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.

