**Credit Score**

1. What is a credit report and why is it important to you?

Because wan you tearing to buy something you net your credit>

 2. How is a credit score determined?

Will you use the credit and you pay them, back how much you use.

3. What are the ranges of credit scores?

Will you net to have higher credit.

4. How is the credit score broken down? Please give the percentages.

Wan you don’t pay or you do something bad it will be bad credit.

5. List the five levels of credit scores and write a sentence describing each one.

Lawn

Credit score

Using credit

Having bad credit

6. What are the three credit reporting agencies?

Pay theme back or use wisely.

 7. How often should you check your credit reports?

Like 2 mots after.

8. What are some tips that can help students establish a sound credit history?

Will start using by age 20

9. Who is allowed to see your credit reports? Why do they need to see the reports?

Bank and the house

​10. What are some procedures to get a credit score corrected? List them.

Buy building your credit.

•Name the three most popular credit agencies that you request your credit score.

In the USA, the three main credit bureaus are Experian, TransUnion, and Equifax. In the UK, the three main credit reference agencies are Experian, Equifax, and Callcredit.

•What is a credit score?

is a three digit number calculated from your data-rich **credit** report and is one factor used by lenders to determine your creditworthiness for a mortgage, loan or **credit** card. Your **score** can affect whether or not you are approved as well as what interest rate you are charged.

•What is the range for a credit score?

Credit scores range from **300 to 850**, with higher scores being better. Here's a rough guide to what various score ranges mean: 300-550: Poor credit. It is generally accepted that credit scores below 550 are going to result in a rejection of credit every time

•What determines your credit score?

Many factors influence your score, with the two most important being how you pay your debts and how much debt you owe. For example, late payments on loans, a past bankruptcy, debt collections or a court judgment ordering you to pay money as a result of a lawsuit will negatively affect your credit score.

•How to improve your credit score.

1.Pay your bills on time. Delinquent payments and collections can have a major negative impact on a credit score.

2.Keep balances low on credit cards and other "revolving credit." ...

3.Apply for and open new credit accounts only as needed. ...

4.Pay off debt rather than moving it around.