

Credit Bureaus

Equifax Canada Inc.

1-800-465-7166

www.equifax.ca

Trans Union Canada

1-866-525-0262

Or in Quebec: 1-877-713-3393

www.tuc.ca

PRACTICAL
MONEY GUIDES

Credit History

Your credit history and how it affects your future.



This guide is one of a series on *Practical Money Skills*.

- Budgeting Basics
- Credit History
- Credit Card Basics
- Debit Card Basics
- Identity Theft
- Prepaid Card Basics

For more information, visit
www.practicalmoneyskills.ca
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 Practical
Money Skills

 VISA

Learn what a credit history is and how to make the most of yours.

What Is a Credit History?

To predict your financial future, many businesses look at your financial past through your credit report. A credit history is a profile within a credit report that shows how you've handled money in the past.

Your credit report is kept on file by two independent credit bureaus: TransUnion Canada and Equifax Canada.

It May Include Information Like:

- How promptly you have paid off credit cards and loans.
- How reliably you have paid other bills, like rent and utilities.
- Your total outstanding debts.
- Your available credit on mortgages, bank cards, auto loans and other lines of credit.



You can download free resources and estimate your FICO® credit scores online at www.whatsmyscore.org.

Under regulations in Canada, all Canadians can request a free copy of their credit report once every 12 months. However, the free credit report, known as the credit file disclosure or the consumer disclosure, contains only the credit history data and not your credit score.

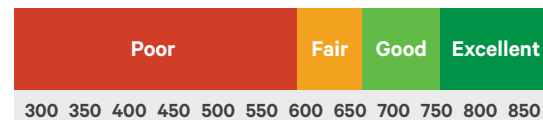
You can ask for a free copy of your credit file by mail from Equifax Canada or TransUnion Canada. You will need to verify your identity with your name, birth date, address and Social Insurance number.

Who Can See Your Credit Report?

Your credit report can and most likely will be reviewed by anyone planning to give you a loan or credit, such as:



Anyone with a legitimate business need can access your credit report, though a potential employer typically requires your written consent to do so.



Your Credit Score

When you apply for credit, lenders determine risk by checking your credit scores (also known as FICO scores). Credit scores are calculated by measuring your ability to repay credit and are recorded in your credit reports. FICO scores range from 300 to 850. The higher your score, the lower your perceived risk to a lender, and the more likely you are to receive favorable credit terms. If you have a low credit score, you may be rejected or charged a higher rate of interest.

Eight Tips to Keep Your Credit Score Strong

- ✓ Complete credit applications carefully and accurately.
- ✓ Use your credit cards responsibly: don't let them reach their limit or spend beyond your means.
- ✓ Try to pay your credit card balance in full each month, but at least make the minimum payment by the due date.
- ✓ If you have problems paying your bills, contact your creditors. They'll often work with you to figure out a payment plan.
- ✓ If you move, let your creditors know your new address as soon as possible to avoid missing bills or other important correspondence.
- ✓ If your credit card is lost or stolen, report it immediately.
- ✓ Review your credit reports periodically and report any errors immediately.
- ✓ Establish a consistent work history.



If your credit card is lost or stolen, report it to the issuer immediately to protect your credit score from being affected.

Correcting Credit Report Errors

If your credit report contains any mistakes, credit bureaus are legally bound to correct them at no charge if you inform them of the problem in writing within 30 days of receiving your report. Be sure to include documentation to support your claim. If you're not satisfied with the result of the bureau's investigation, you can send a written statement of up to 100 words to clarify your claim. In many cases, the bureau will include your statement with any future reports that contain the disputed information.

Avoid "Fast Fixes" For Accurate Credit Problems

If you've had any late payments, foreclosures, or repossessions, this information stays in your credit report for up to 7 years. If you've filed for bankruptcy, this information stays in your credit report for up to 10 years.

Late Payments, Foreclosures, Repossessions

7 Years

Bankruptcy

10 Years

Beware of companies who claim they can "fix" or "remove" these issues for a fee: it is legally impossible to alter an accurate credit history.

If you find yourself in financial trouble, consider contacting Credit Canada (www.creditcanada.com), Credit Counselling Canada (www.creditcounsellingcanada.ca) or the Credit Counselling Society of Canada (www.nomoredebts.org).