



WHAT MAKES UP YOUR CREDIT SCORE?

Payment History: 35%

- Your patterns of making payments on debts like credit cards, loans, and mortgages. Whether or not you have on-time or late payments, bankruptcies, foreclosures, liens, and so on.
- This area is most heavily weighted on current payment history.
- To stay in good standing here, make payments on-time and in full.

Capacity: 30%

- How much debt you already have tied to your name — specifically in the form of revolving credit — and whether or not that amount of debt is reasonable for your personal credit profile.
- Try to use only 25-30% of your credit card limit.

Length of Credit History: 15%

- How long your overall credit account has been established. This is determined by finding the average age of all of your accounts.
- To keep your credit score up, avoid opening several new lines of credit at one time.

Accumulation of Debt: 10%

- How much new credit you have to your name (in the past 12-18 months).
- This is based on how many new credit accounts (or trade lines) you have, as well as how many recent “inquiries” your credit report has.
- Try not to shop around for credit unless you intend to use it.

Mix of Credit: 10%

- How many different types of credit accounts you have — installment loans (like car or student loan payments) and revolving credit (like a credit card)— and how you use them and pay them off.
- Keep in mind that a closed account will still show up on your credit report and be considered when calculating your score.

Want to learn more? Find our complete credit score guide and other financial wellness tips at 3riversfcu.org/blog