



## The Federal Reserve Board

# 5 Tips for Improving Your Credit Score

### 1. Get copies of your credit report—then make sure the information is correct.

Go to [www.annualcreditreport.com](http://www.annualcreditreport.com). This is the only authorized online source for a free credit report. Under federal law, you can get a free report from each of the three national credit reporting companies every 12 months.

You can also call 877-322-8228 or complete the Annual Credit Report Request Form at [www.ftc.gov/bcp/online/include/requestformfinal.pdf](http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/online/include/requestformfinal.pdf) and mail it to Annual Credit Report Request Service, P.O. Box 105281, Atlanta, GA 30348-5281.

### 2. Pay your bills on time.

One of the most important things you can do to improve your credit score is pay your bills by the due date. You can set up automatic payments from your bank account to help you pay on time, but be sure you have enough money in your account to avoid overdraft fees.

### 3. Understand how your credit score is determined.

Your credit score is usually based on the answers to these questions:

- **Do you pay your bills on time?** The answer to this question is very important. If you have paid bills late, have had an account referred to a collection agency, or have ever declared bankruptcy, this history will show up in your credit report.
- **What is your outstanding debt?** Many scoring models compare the amount of debt you have and your credit limits. If the amount you owe is close to your credit limit, it is likely to have a negative effect on your score.
- **How long is your credit history?** A short credit history may have a negative effect on your score, but a short history can be offset by other factors, such as timely payments and low balances.
- **Have you applied for new credit recently?** If you have applied for too many new accounts recently, that may negatively affect your score. However, if you request a copy of your own credit report, or creditors are monitoring your account or looking at credit reports to make prescreened credit offers, these inquiries about your credit history are not counted as applications for credit.

- **How many and what types of credit accounts do you have?** Many credit-scoring models consider the number and type of credit accounts you have. A mix of installment loans and credit cards may improve your score. However, too many finance company accounts or credit cards might hurt your score.

To learn more, see the Federal Trade Commission's publication on credit scoring at [www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/pubs/consumer/credit/cre24.shtm](http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/pubs/consumer/credit/cre24.shtm).

### 4. Learn the legal steps you must take to improve your credit report.

The Federal Trade Commission's "Building a Better Credit Report" ([www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/pubs/consumer/credit/cre03.shtm](http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/pubs/consumer/credit/cre03.shtm)) has information on correcting errors in your report, tips on dealing with debt and avoiding scams—and more.

### 5. Beware of credit-repair scams.

Sometimes doing it yourself is the best way to repair your credit. The Federal Trade Commission's "Credit Repair: Self-Help May Be Best" ([www.ftc.gov/bcp/online/pubs/credit/repair.shtm](http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/online/pubs/credit/repair.shtm)) explains how you can improve your credit-worthiness and lists legitimate resources for low-cost or no-cost help.

