



## Direct to Consumer Credit Report Legend

1 E C O A	2 W H O S E	3 C R E D I T O R	4 D A T E R E P O R T E D	5 D A T E O P E N E D		6 C R E D I T		7 B A L A N C E	8 P A S T D U E	9 M O - R E V	10			11 S T A T U S
				DLA	ACCT TYPE	TERMS	30				60	90+	SOURCE	
B	B	WASHINGTON MUTUAL FA ACCT000014 History: 02/12; 211-0 Late Dates: 2/12-60, 1/12-30, 12/11-30 CONVENTIONAL REAL ESTATE LOAN, INCLUDING PURCHASE MONEY FIRST	02/12	08/11 01/12	\$204000 MTG	\$203524 360 \$1549	\$3097	6	2	1	0	DELINQ 60 XP/TJ/EE		
B	B	WASHINGTON MUTUAL FA ACCT000015 History: 02/12; 110-0 Late Dates: 2/12-30, 1/12-30 SECOND MORTGAGE	02/12	08/11 02/12	\$51000 MTG	\$50924 360 \$482	\$481	6	2	0	0	DELINQ 30 XP/TJ/EE		
B	B	CHRYSLER FINANCIAL ACCT000012 History: 02/12; 0001110000 Late Dates: 11/11-30, 10/11-30, 9/11-30	02/12	05/11 02/12	\$25445 AUTO	\$23220 072 \$483	\$0	10	3	0	0	CUR WAS 30 XP/TJ/EE		

### 1. ECOA Codes

<p><b>A: Authorized user</b> - A joint account where the borrower is an authorized user but has no contractual responsibility.</p> <p><b>I: Individual account</b> - An account solely for this borrower.</p> <p><b>B: Borrower's account</b> - An account solely for the borrower.</p> <p><b>C: Co-borrower's account</b> - An account solely for the co-borrower.</p> <p><b>J: Joint account</b> - An account for which both spouses are contractually liable.</p> <p><b>M: Maker</b> - An account where the borrower is primarily responsible, having a cosigner (co-maker) with no spousal relationship to assume liability if the borrower defaults.</p>	<p><b>S: Co-maker</b> - An account for which the borrower is the co-signer, with no spousal relationship, who becomes liable if the primary signer [or Maker] defaults.</p> <p><b>P: Participating account</b> - A joint account for which contractual liability cannot be determined.</p> <p><b>T: Terminated</b> - A joint or co-signed account where the borrower is no longer associated with the account.</p> <p><b>X: Deceased</b> - The borrower has been reported deceased.</p> <p><b>U: Undesignated account</b> - An account that has not yet been designated.</p>
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### 2. Whose

- B:** Account returns from repositories under borrower's name
- C:** Account returns from repositories under co-applicant's name
- J:** Account returns from the repositories under both applicant and co-applicant names.

### 3. Creditor

This shows the name of the creditor that the borrower has an account with, as well as the **Account Number** beneath it. Beneath the account number is the **History** field which details the **Late Days** field which tells you the dates of late payments and the number of days they were past due.

### 4. Reported

This is the date of the last report the creditor gave to the credit bureau.

## 5. Date Opened and DLA

**Date Opened:** The date that the account was originally opened.

**DLA:** This is the date of the last recorded activity on the account.

## 6. High Credit or Limit and Account Types

**High Credit:** This is the highest amount borrowed on this account. This shows only if it is a charge account.

The **Account Type** is indicated by one of the following codes:

<b>MTG:</b> Mortgage	<b>REV:</b> Revolving account
<b>INST:</b> Installation account	<b>OPEN:</b> Open account
<b>AUTO:</b> Auto loan	<b>EDU:</b> Education account
<b>COLL:</b> Account in collections	<b>COSI:</b> Co-signer account
	<b>LEAS:</b> Leasing account

## 7. Balance and Terms

**Balance:** The amount of money owed on the account as of the last date reported.

**Terms:** The first number indicates # of months, and the second figure indicates the amount.

## 8. Past Due

This is the amount that is past due on the account.

## 9. Mo Rev

This field indicates the number of months this account has been reviewed by the bureau.

## 10. Past 30 60 90 Days

These fields indicate how many times the account has been 30, 60, or 90 days past due.

## 11. Source and Status

The **Account Source** describes which of the three bureaus the tradeline data is from. The **Account Status** is indicated by one of the codes below:

<b>AS AGREED -</b> current/as agreed	<b>CUR WAS REPO -</b> current was repossessions	<b>PAID COLL -</b> Paid was collection
<b>BANKRUPTCY -</b> bankruptcy	<b>CURRENT -</b> current	<b>PAID FORE -</b> paid was foreclosure
<b>CHARGE OFF -</b> charge off	<b>DEFRD PAY -</b> payment deferred	<b>PAID REPO -</b> paid was repossession
<b>CLOS NP AA -</b> closed/Not paid as agreed	<b>DELETED -</b> deleted	<b>PAY PLAN -</b> paying under payment plan
<b>CLOSED -</b> closed account	<b>DELINQ 120+ -</b> 120+ days	<b>PD WAS 120+ -</b> paid was 120+
<b>CO NOW PAY -</b> now paying/was charge off	<b>DELINQ 30 -</b> 30 days	<b>PD WAS 30 -</b> paid was 30
<b>COLLECTION -</b> placed for collection	<b>DELINQ 60 -</b> 60 days	<b>PD WAS 60 -</b> paid was 60
<b>CRCDLOST -</b> credit card lost	<b>DELINQ 90 -</b> 90 days	<b>PD WAS 90 -</b> paid was 90
<b>CUR WAS 120+ -</b> current was 120+	<b>FORECLOS -</b> foreclosure	<b>REPOSESS -</b> repossession
<b>CUR WAS 30 -</b> current was 30	<b>GOV CLAIM -</b> claim filed with government for insured portion of balance on loan	<b>SCNL -</b> Cannot locate consumer
<b>CUR WAS 60 -</b> current was 60	<b>INACTIVE -</b> inactive	<b>SETTLED -</b> settled
<b>CUR WAS 90 -</b> current was 90	<b>NO STATUS -</b> no status	<b>TOO NEW RT -</b> too new to report
<b>CUR WAS BK -</b> current was bankruptcy	<b>PAID -</b> paid account	<b>TRANSFERRED -</b> transferred account
<b>CUR WAS COLL -</b> current was collection	<b>PAID CHGOFF -</b> paid was charge off	<b>VOL SUR -</b> voluntary surrender
<b>CUR WAS FORE -</b> current was foreclosure		

## **What is a credit score?**

A credit score is a prediction of your credit behavior, such as how likely you are to pay a loan back on time, based on information from your credit reports.

Companies use credit scores to make decisions on whether to offer you a mortgage, credit card, auto loan, and other credit products, as well as for tenant screening and insurance. They are also used to determine the interest rate and credit limit you receive.

Companies use a mathematical formula—called a scoring model—to create your credit score from the information in your credit report.

## **What factors impact my credit score?**

Factors that are typically considered by credit scoring models include:

- Your bill-paying history
- Your current unpaid debt
- The number and type of loan accounts you have
- How long you have had your loan accounts open
- How much of your available credit you're using
- New applications for credit
- Whether you have had a debt sent to collection, a foreclosure, or a bankruptcy, and how long ago

You do not have just “one” credit score. Each credit score depends on the data used to calculate it, and it may differ depending on the scoring model (which itself may depend on the type of loan product the score will be used for), the source of the data used, and even the day when it was calculated.

Usually, a higher score makes it easier to qualify for a loan and may result in a better interest rate or loan terms. Most credit scores range from 300-850.

# You have many different credit scores

It's normal to see slightly different numbers

EXAMPLE:



You saw your credit score online, provided by your credit card company

EXAMPLE:



You signed up for a separate, free credit monitoring service, and checked your score there

EXAMPLE:



Your auto lender showed you the credit score it used to evaluate your loan application

TIP: At a given point in time, lenders are probably looking at slightly different scores than the ones you see.

Scores are calculated at different times, in different ways



### Credit report data

A score uses data from a credit reporting company, and each may have slightly different data:

- Equifax
- TransUnion
- Experian
- Others



### Timing

Your scores are not calculated on a fixed schedule, so they depend on:

- When data is updated at a reporting company
- When your score is actually calculated



### Scoring models

Companies have created multiple versions of their scoring models and update them frequently:

- FICO
- VantageScore
- Other custom models

TIP: Parts of the credit score business are beyond your control. What you can do is make it a habit to check your credit reports each year through [annualcreditreport.com](http://annualcreditreport.com) and fix any errors.

Your credit history and behavior form the basis of your credit scores



### Payment history



### Current unpaid debt



### Length of credit history



### % of available credit used



### Type of debt and when it started



### New applications for credit

TIP: The way you use and repay debt affects your credit score, so your score can be helpful in tracking and improving your credit use and behavior. Paying loans on time and staying well below your credit limit helps you get and keep good credit scores.

## Legal disclaimer

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