In the middle of a championship football game, keeping score is the norm. But when it comes to life, many young adults don't realize how important it is to keep track of another score—their credit score. This lesson provides strategies for understanding credit reports and scores, enabling students to make smart money decisions. Students will explore different scenarios that challenge their assumptions about credit and “creditworthiness,” while debating the impact certain decisions can have on their credit scores.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

Students will...

- Evaluate and explain the purpose of a credit score
- Understand the elements of credit scores, and what impacts them
- Discover the best way to maintain a high credit score

STANDARDS:

Jump$tart Standards:

- Credit Standards 1, 2 and 3
- Planning Standard 3

National Economics Standards:

- Standard 10: Institutions

Common Core ELA Anchor Standards:

- Reading: Key Ideas and Details
- Reading: Integration of Knowledge and Ideas
- Speaking and Listening: Comprehension and Collaboration
- Speaking and Listening: Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas
- Language: Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

Common Core Math Standards:

- Numbers and Quantity: Quantities
Investigate: What is Credit?

[Time Required: 15 minutes]

1. Begin by asking students to think about their last purchase and how they paid for it. Did they use cash, debit, credit or did they write a check?

2. Invite volunteers to share their purchases, and engage the class in a discussion about the differences between paying with cash, debit, credit and checks. How does one get credit and who provides credit?

3. Ask students if they’ve ever loaned money, clothes or even their car to a friend, and whether or not they expected to get the item back. Explain that loaning out money, clothes and cars are all examples of lending credit.

4. Now ask students to imagine that they are going to loan their brand new car to a stranger. What factors would they consider before letting someone borrow their car? Would they consider age, gender, religion, work history, driving record, race, language, education or income? Write a list of potential factors on the board and ask students to vote on whether each factor would affect their decision. Tally votes on the board.

5. Next, explain that lenders use specific factors to determine whether or not a person is “creditworthy” and eligible for a loan. Tell students there are five key factors that are considered when determining “creditworthiness”:

   • Payment history (whether or not you pay your bills on time)
   • Amount owed to current creditors (e.g., whether you have a car payment or a balance on a store credit card)
   • Length of credit history (in general, the longer you’ve had access to credit and paid your bills on time, the better)
   • Types of credit used (e.g., car and mortgage payments are often viewed as “better” debt than consumer credit card debt)
   • Number of open accounts (lenders can be wary of borrowers with too much credit available)

These factors are compiled on a person’s credit report, with an overall credit score that lets lenders know how risky it is to lend to that borrower. Explain that some of the factors students believed should matter when it comes to getting credit actually don’t (e.g., education, race, gender, age, religion, etc.).
Student Preparation: Understanding Credit Scores

[Time Required: 15 minutes]

6. Ask students which they would rather earn on a math test: a 95 out of 100 or a 55 out of 100? Explain that just like test scores in school, the higher your credit score, the better. This is because a higher number means you are a lower risk as a borrower.

7. Distribute the Take Control of Your Credit Score brochure, and ask students to read the information.

8. Engage the class in a discussion on “creditworthiness” and discuss the components of a credit score. How is a credit score calculated? What is considered a good score? What actions impact a credit score? Why does having a good score matter? Why would a bank or cell phone company care about your credit?

Challenge: Imagine the Impact

[Time Required: 15 minutes]

9. Distribute the student activity sheet, Spot the Credit Crisis, and break students into groups of four. Working as a team, students will discuss the scenarios on the activity sheet and determine how and why each scenario would impact their credit. Students should be prepared to justify their answers to the class.

10. Ask a volunteer from each group to share one scenario with the class and explain the impact that scenario has on credit and “creditworthiness.”

Reflection

[Time Required: 10 minutes]

Ask students to reflect in their notebooks about how their credit scores might impact their short-, medium-, and long-term goals; such as finding a job, buying a house or selecting a cell phone plan.