

How Much Home Can You Afford?



When you are ready to begin looking at various houses to find your dream home, you need to prepare all of the necessary materials to present to the lender. Your lender will tell you exactly what you can afford so that you do not spend time looking at “too much” home. There are three key factors that you will need to consider when determining how much home you can afford. These are 1.) the down payment, 2.) your ability to qualify for a mortgage, and 3.) the closing costs associated with your transaction.

Down Payment Requirements:

Most loans today require a down payment of between 3.5% and 5.0% depending on the type and terms of the loan. If you are able to come up with 20-25% down payment, you may be eligible to take advantage of special fast-track programs and possibly eliminate mortgage insurance.

It is often thought that bigger is better when it comes to down payments. In many cases, this may be true. However, the arithmetic will differ from case to case. A bigger down payment means smaller monthly payments and lower interest expense for as long as you remain with a mortgage. This can be an important factor for many people. But if you can put your available funds to work for you so that they can earn more than the interest rate on your loan, you could be dollars ahead with a smaller down payment. Also, a smaller down payment may allow you to keep your extra cash liquid and available for an emergency.

Closing Costs:

Don't forget to think ahead carefully. In addition to the down payment on your dream home, you will be required to pay fees for loan processing and other closing costs. These fees must be paid in full in cash at the time of the final settlement, unless you are able to include these in your financing. Typically, total closing costs will range between 2-5% of your mortgage loan. A more detailed schedule is included herein in the section detailing your closing.

Qualifying for the Mortgage:

Most lenders require that your monthly payment range between 25-28% of your gross monthly income. Your mortgage payment to the lender includes four items...the PITI. These items are discussed in detail on the page entitled, “Predicting Your Monthly Payment (The PITI).” Remember, when you buy a home all interest maybe tax deductible, so you could qualify for a major tax advantage that will effectively increase your take-home pay. Your total monthly PITI and all debts (from installments to revolving charge accounts) should range between 33-38% of your gross monthly income. This is a general rule of thumb, but other key factors specifically determine your ability for a home loan. These factors are:

INCOME: History of employment, stability of income, potential for future earning, education, vocational training and background, and any secondary income such as bonuses, commissions, child support, etc.

CREDIT REPORT: History of debt repayment, total outstanding debt and total available credit. If you have concerns about your credit report, consider contacting one of the major credit bureaus for a copy of your file: TRW (1-800-422-4879), Trans Union (1-602-933-1200), and CSC Credit (1-800-759-5979).

ASSETS: Cash on hand, other liquid assets such as savings, checking, CDs, stocks, etc.

PROPERTY: The home you are buying must be appraised to determine that it has adequate value and is marketable to ensure it will secure the loan.

Predicting Your Monthly Payment (The PITI)

Your monthly payment (PITI) is the sum of four items – the principle on the loan (P), the interest on the loan (I), property taxes (T), and homeowner’s insurance (I). To predict your monthly payment for a 30-year fixed rate loan, use the following table to determine the principal and interest part of the payment. Simply divide the loan amount by 1,000 and then multiply that figure by the appropriate interest rate factor from the table below. To that sum add 1/12th of the amount of your yearly taxes and 1/12th the amount of your yearly insurance.

For example: If your mortgage loan amount is \$150,000 and the interest rate is 12%, your monthly “PI” would be:

$$\frac{\$150,000}{1,000} = 150$$

$$150 \times 10.29 = \$1,542.50$$

Then add your monthly insurance premium (approximately \$25-\$75) and your property tax to your principal and interest and this is your monthly payment.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYMENT TABLE	
If your interest is:	Your PI Factor is:
6.00%	6.00%
6.50%	6.32%
7.00%	6.65%
7.50%	6.99%
8.00%	7.34%
8.50%	7.69%
9.00%	8.05%
9.50%	8.41%
10.00%	8.78%
10.50%	9.15%
11.00%	9.52%
11.50%	9.90%
12.00%	10.29%
12.50%	10.67%
13.00%	11.06%

Hazard Insurance covering your home for its contract value is required by your mortgage lender. You are at liberty to choose any insurance company and agent you wish. Ask your agent to quote you a policy for insurance coverage.

All property owners must pay general real estate taxes. These taxes are also called “ad valorem” taxes because the amount of the taxes varies, according to the value of your property. General real estate taxes are levied for the operations of various governmental agencies and municipalities. Other taxing bodies may include school districts, drainage, water, sanitary, and recreation districts.

Each agency or municipality determines how much money is needed for the budget. They receive these funds through mills levied against properties in their counties. The state limits how much the mill levy can increase each year without voter approval. Each mill is equal to one-thousandth of one dollar (\$.001) of assessed value or \$1 for every \$1,000 of assessed value.

The actual tax is calculated by multiplying the assessed value by the current mill levy. General taxes are a lien against your home as of January 1st, the year of the tax, even though they are not due until the following year.

Properties are valued or assessed by the county assessor. The land and buildings are usually assessed separately. The assessed value is approximately 12-15% of the true value (percentage value is determined by state law). If an owner feels the assessed value of their property is incorrect, they can present their objection through the local taxing authority on an annual basis.