



10 important steps in home buying

- 1. Are you ready?
- 2. How much can you afford?
- 3. Get pre-approved
- 4. Decide on the kind of home to buy
- 5. Shop for a home
- 6. Make an offer
- 7. Home Inspection
- 8. Finalize Mortgage Application
- 9. Homeowner's insurance
- 10. Close on your home

Step 1: Are You Ready?



Do you have a steady job and are you planning to stay with it for a few years?

 Do you like to switch jobs and homes often or can you see yourself staying in one location for a while?



How is your credit?

- www.annualcreditreport.com
- Be sure to take care of any problems



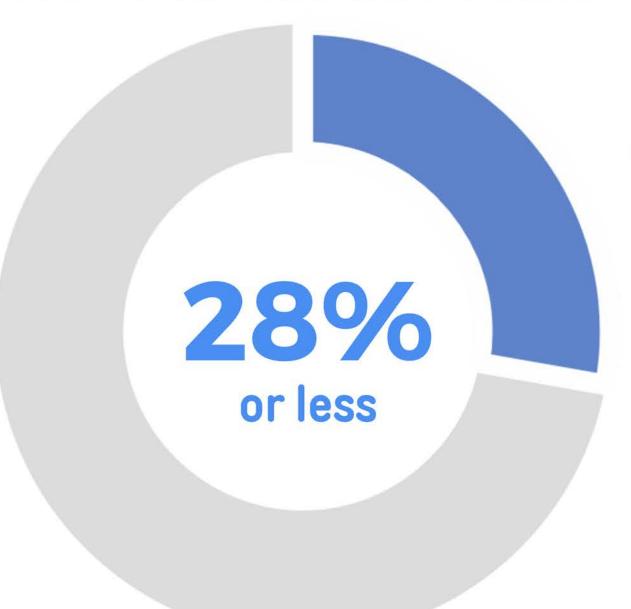
Do you have a down payment?

- · 20% is ideal
- Many programs allow you to put down as little as 3%

Step 2: How Much Can You Afford?



Housing, Front-End, or Debt-to-Income Ratio



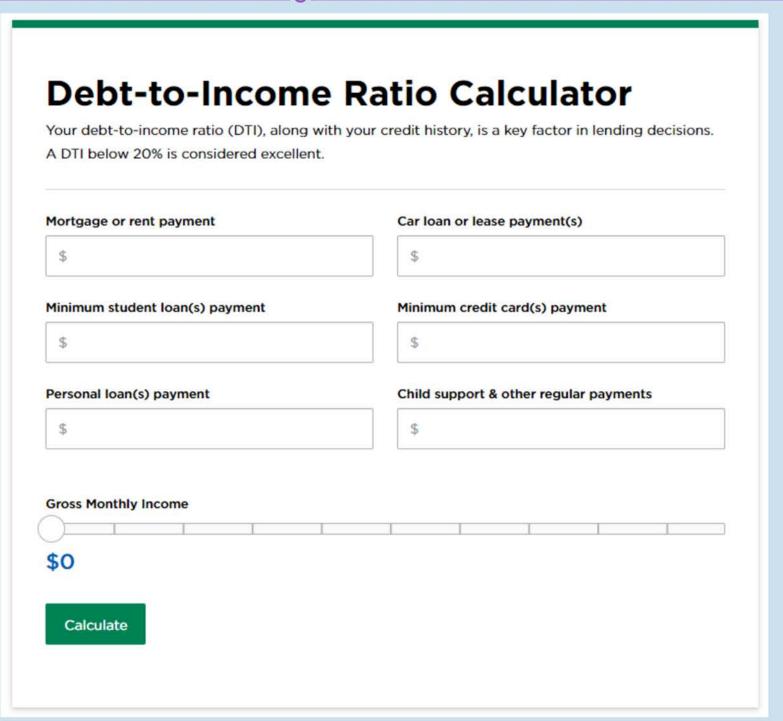
Percentage of monthly income towards housing payments

Step 2: How Much Can You Afford?

Finding Your Debt-to-Income Ratio

Use this online calculator at this link to calculate your debt-to-income ratio:

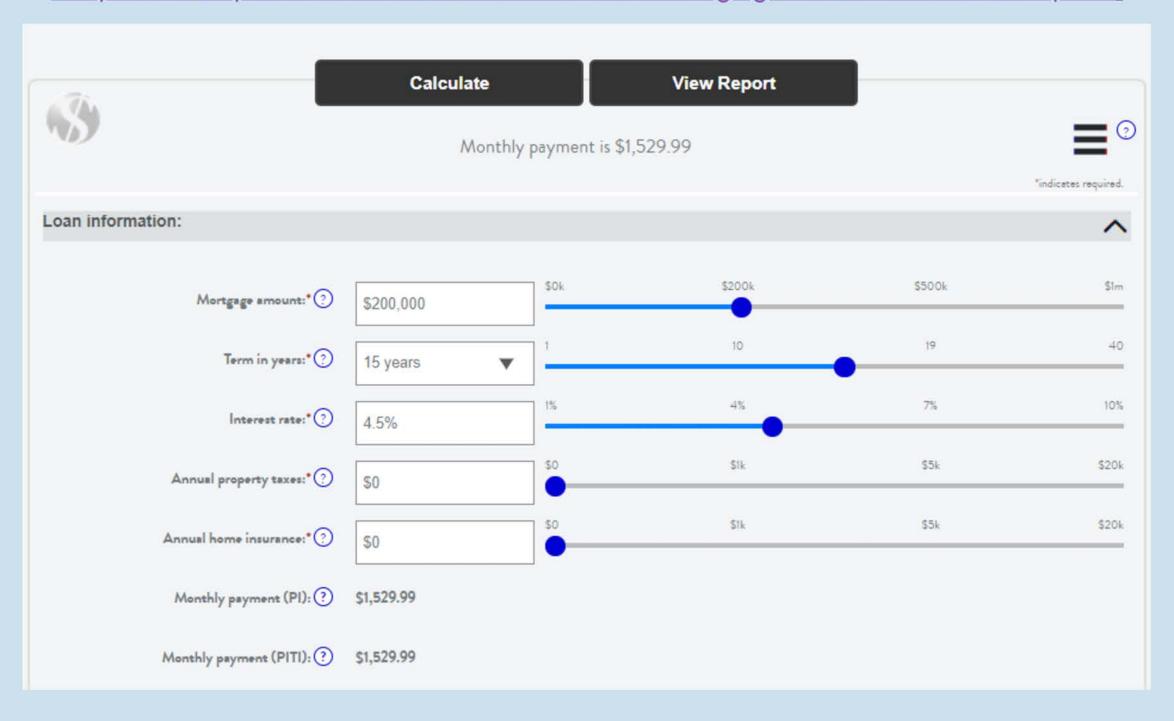
http://nerdwallet.com/blog/loans/calculate-debt-income-ratio/



Step 2: How Much Can You Afford?

Use the online calculator to help you see how much house you can afford:

https://campuscu.com/calculators-all/mortgage-loan-calculator-piti/



Step 3: Get Pre-Approved



Pre-Approved

Complete an official mortgage application

Extensive credit check

You will know how much you can borrow and the estimated interest rate

CAMPUS does not charge a fee

Step 3: Get Pre-Approved

Why Is a Credit Union the Perfect Option?

CREDIT UNION



- You can save money
- You're not just a number
- They will work with people

Step 4: Decide On the Kind of Home to Buy

Needs











Wants





Step 5: Shop For a Home

Don't pre-judge homes

Use real estate websites to research active listings

Don't forget your deal breakers

Consider all available homes in your range

Show proper etiquette when touring homes/open houses



Step 5: Shop For a Home

Important Considerations...

1. Price

 If you overspend, you may become "house poor". Set your budget and stick to it, no matter what.

2. Location

School district, flood zones, safety, public transportation, etc.

3. Age of Home

Consider the replacement costs of the roof, HVAC, appliances, etc.

4. House Size

Square footage, number of bedrooms, storage, yard space

5. Property Taxes

Understand what the neighbors are currently paying for a similar house

6. Homeowner's Association

Read the by-laws, does the fee fit your budget, etc.

Step 6: Make an Offer

Know Your Market

Buyer's Market

Many houses are on the market

Not as many buyers looking

Buyers can negotiate a better price if the homeowner is motivated



Seller's Market

Not a lot of houses for sale

Lots of people looking for houses

Seller can name their price because demand is high and supply is low

Step 6: Make an Offer

Contingencies

Appraisal Contingency

- A clause in the contract allowing the buyer to cancel if the home appraises for less than the agreed-upon price.
- Provides a safety net for buyers to avoid overpaying.

Financing Contingency

- A clause in the contract ensuring the buyer can obtain financing.
- Allows the buyer to back out if they are unable to secure a loan.

Why These Contingencies Matter

- They offer financial protection and flexibility to homebuyers.
- Essential for ensuring a fair and secure transaction.

Role of the Lender

- Ensures these contingencies are in place for the buyer's protection.
- Works with the buyer throughout the process to secure financing and meet all requirements.

Common Contingencies

- ✓ Mortgage approval
- ✓ Home inspection
- Appraisal
- The sale of your home



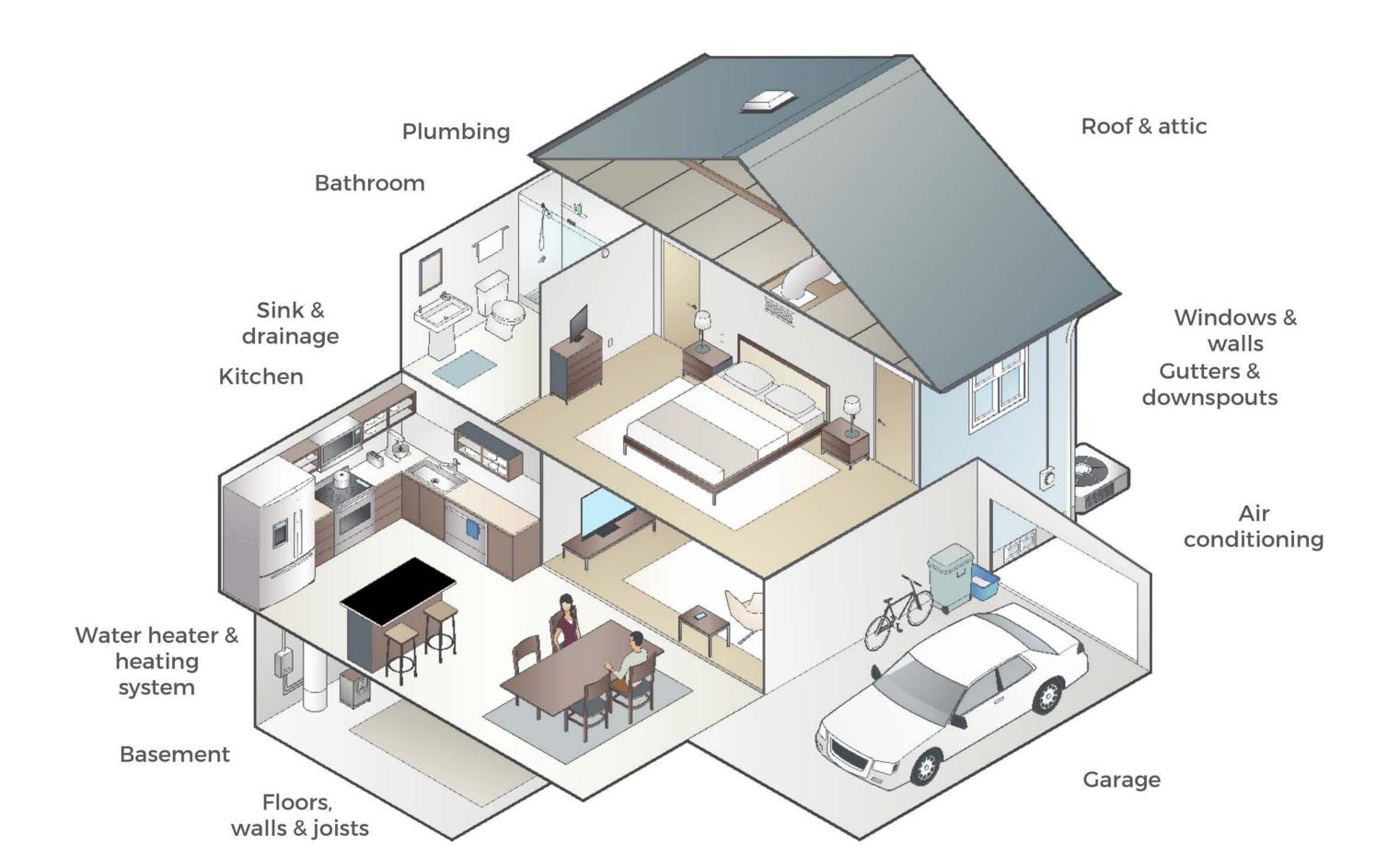


Negotiations

When you make an offer, you are signing a contract.

But, the seller could offer a counteroffer, or reject your offer completely.

Step 7: Get a Home Inspection



Step 8: Finalize Mortgage Application



Fixed Rate Mortgage

Rate stays the same for the life of the loan (10, 15 or 30 years)

About 90% of mortgages are fixed





Adjustable Rate Mortgage (ARM)

After the initial fixed period, the rate may change

Typically 30-year loans, but rates can change every 6 months

Step 8: Finalize Mortgage Application Home Appraisal

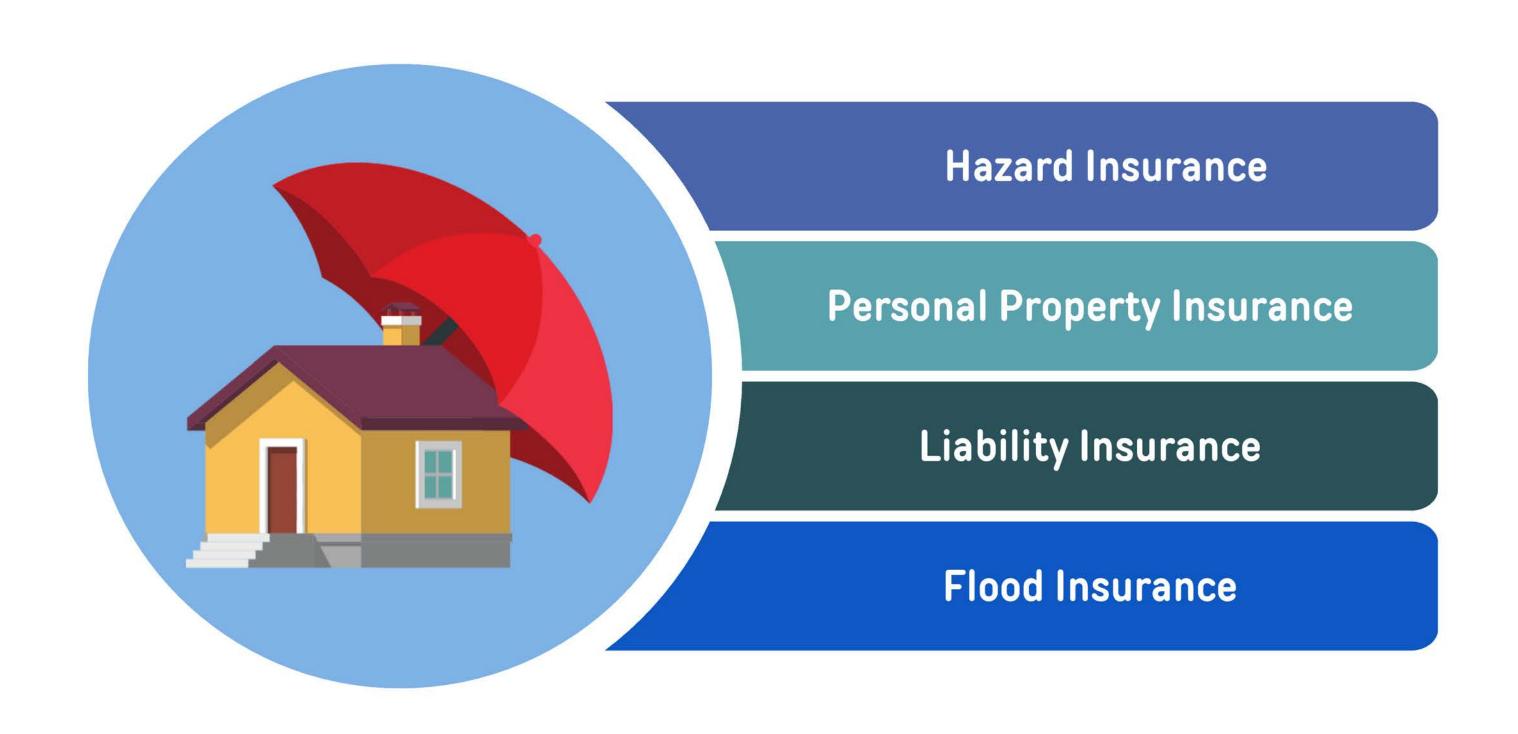
Appraisal Requirement

 An appraisal is required to ensure the home's value is sufficient for the loan amount.

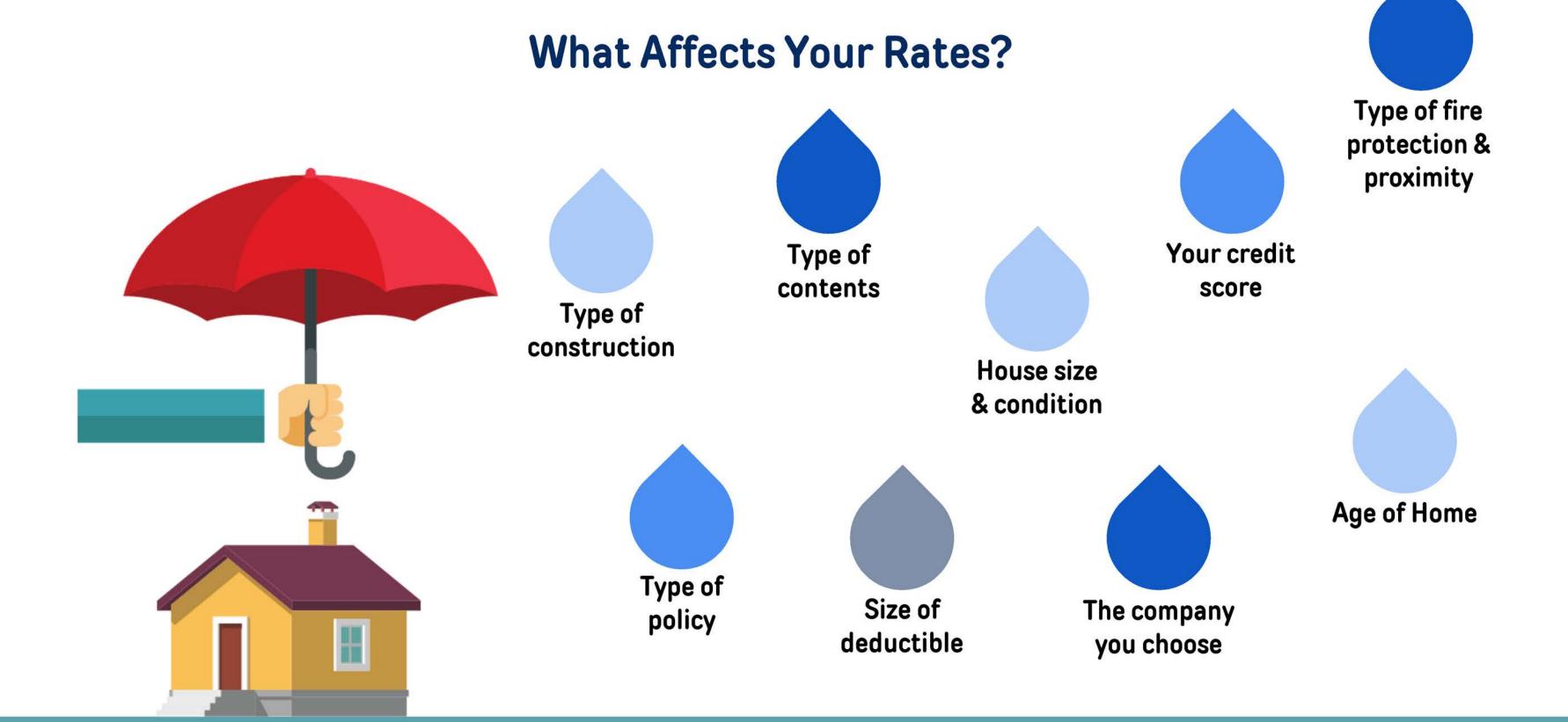
Protects the buyer from overpaying for the property.



Step 9: Homeowners Insurance



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Step 10: Close On Your Home

A few days before closing:

- Final walk-through and inspection
- Proper insurance
- Certified check for closing costs
- Call utility companies to transfer service





Step 10: Close On Your Home

Get your pen ready!



- Closing disclosure
- Mortgage note
- Mortgage
- Affidavits
- Deed
- Title insurance
- Title abstract
- Survey of property
- **Escrow analysis**



