

Renting

Usually when you think of renting, you think of an apartment, a single-family unit within a larger unit. Some apartment complexes are as small as four units, while others have hundreds of individual units.

Also available for rent are rooms, duplexes, individual homes, condominiums and townhouses. Another option is house-sharing; that is, renting a unit with someone else and sharing the cost.

What to Look For

Housing should be considered within the context of one's total needs.

- What size is your family? Do you expect the size to change in the next two to three years? In 10 years?
- What are the ages of family members?
- What are their interests, goals and lifestyles?
- What does the family do for entertainment?
- Is employment stable?
- How much is the family willing to invest without fear of loss?
- If renting, what is the lease period?

Consider the family lifestyle:

- Do you have enough bedrooms?
- How far are members of the family willing to commute to school, work and other activities?
- Do you have adequate storage space?

Because every person's priorities vary, you may not be able to find one place that will satisfy all your wants. You should be prepared to make some trade-offs if necessary.

At What Price?

Another consideration when determining the type of housing you want is the monetary commitment. The amount that is spent on housing is influenced by personal considerations and the amount of income earned, present and future.

A family budget permits a family to plan for future expenses and allows the family to determine more clearly how much money can be spent on housing expenses each month. Weighing the advantages of investing savings in housing rather than in other investment choices also is important.

Rules of Thumb

A few generally recognized rules of thumb to help determine the amount of money to spend on housing are:

- Aim to spend 25-30 percent of total net monthly income for total housing expenses.
- First-time buyers should not pay more than 2.5 times their annual gross income on housing.
- Your monthly housing expense combined with other installment debts should not exceed 33 percent of take-home pay.

Advantages of Renting

- **Low initial investment** – Buyers need five to 10 times as much cash to buy versus renting.
- **Limited responsibility** – Problems and repairs are left to the landlord.
- **Less tax impact** – The renter is not influenced directly by fluctuating property values.
- **Budgeting ease** – Rent is a fixed amount that even may include utilities.
- **Greater ease of mobility** – Leases may be very short-term.
- **Lower insurance costs** – Only contents need to be insured.
- **Low moving-in costs** – Lower deposits may be required and no down payment is required.

Advantages of Buying

- **Cost savings** – In some areas and situations, the cost of ownership can be less than the cost of renting.
- **Leverage** – You control the property and realize capital gains from the very beginning.
- **Forced savings** – This is especially important if the buyer will pay down the principal balance by a considerable amount.
- **Tax advantages** – Interest and property taxes can be tax deductible when itemized.
- **Personal freedom** – Homeowners have a feeling of independence to remodel, redecorate or make improvements.
- **Few restrictions** – Home ownership means fewer restrictions on pets and noise levels.
- **Better credit rating.**
- **Pride of ownership.**

Fitting Your Preferred Housing into Your Budget

The following may help determine if you have the financial stability to afford the housing of your choice. If records are not available to determine your spending patterns, look back at the past three months' spending and divide by three to find the average spent for each basic expense. Your check register and billing/bank account statements are a good place to start.

Living Expenses

Food	\$ _____
Clothing	_____
Transportation	_____
Medical and dental	_____
Recreation/entertainment	_____
Insurance premiums	_____
Pension/retirement, etc.	_____
Education	_____
Savings	_____
Installment loans	_____
Miscellaneous	_____
Total living expenses (minus housing)	_____

Now you can take your total monthly income and subtract this figure from it. This will give you the total amount you have been spending on housing.

Housing Expenses

You can break your housing expenses down on the following form. The form also can be used when you are looking at housing options.

Fixed expenses

Rent or mortgage payment	\$ _____
Property insurance	_____
Property taxes	_____
Association fees	_____

Flexible expenses

Utilities (heat, water, electricity, etc.)	_____
Phone	_____
Internet/Television	_____
Special assessments	_____
Home and yard equipment	_____
Maintenance	_____
Other	_____

Total housing expenses	_____
-------------------------------	-------

For Additional Help

If you need additional help in determining whether your budget can handle increased housing costs, contact a mortgage lender, real estate agent or consumer credit counselor. They may have additional resources to help you make that decision.

In addition, first-time homeowners' classes may be available in your community. First-time home-buyer programs can make you eligible for special financing. Local real estate agents and lenders can provide further information.

Making the Choice

In choosing to buy or rent, first identify the needs and long-range goals of the household. Consider the financial responsibilities. Then ask, "Do I really want the responsibility of owning?" You must remember that the cost and personal factors involved in housing decisions will change over time.

The general economic climate of the country and your community greatly affects the financial decision of whether to own or buy. When rental costs are relatively low, for example, when monthly rent on a

\$100,000 property is .5 percent or \$500, the house would be a lousy buy and renting would make more sense. Renting also pays if housing prices are consistently flat; that is, if the annual gain in value is less than 2 percent or if it is consistently less than the inflation rate.

On the other hand, when rent approaches 1 percent of market price (\$1,000 on a \$100,000 house or \$300 on a \$30,000 home), being an owner generally pays off. If you think home ownership is for you, buying in these situations would be a good choice from an economic standpoint.

NDSU

EXTENSION

Acknowledgments: This publication was originally authored by Debra Pankow and updated by Carrie Johnson, North Dakota State University.

No endorsement is implied or discrimination intended for firms or references included or excluded from this list.
Printed by University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service Printing Services.

LAURA HENDRIX is associate professor – Personal Finance, Family Resource Management with the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture Cooperative Extension, Little Rock.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Arkansas. The University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture offers all its Extension and Research programs and services without regard to race, color, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, national origin, religion, age, disability, marital or veteran status, genetic information, or any other legally protected status, and is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.