

When buying a home, do you finance with a Fixed-Rate or an Adjustable-Rate Mortgage?

Do you pick fixed or adjustable for a mortgage interest rate?

IRVINE, CA, UNITED STATES, December 18, 2020 /EINPresswire.com/ -- As a consumer looking to refinance or purchase a home, we know there are a lot of mortgage options available. One of the more common decisions is deciding whether to go with a fixed rate or an adjustable rate, or a combination of the two.

Adjustable-rate mortgages (ARMs) are mortgages that are amortized over 30



years and carry lower initial interest rates for a set period of time before they begin to adjust. ARMs are offered with temporary fixed terms for five years (5/1 ARM), seven years (7/1 ARM), or ten years (10/1 ARM). After the temporary "fixed" term, the loan converts to a yearly adjustable

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The loan officer's job is to help the consumer pick the right loan, for the right person, for the right situation." Paul E Scheper, CRMP, MBA,

raui e scheper, CRMP, MBA, CSA, SRES rate (or it can adjust every 6 months thereafter).

For example, a 5/1 ARM has a fixed-rate mortgage amortized with a 30-year payment for the first five years. Once the initial term is up, the rate will soon begin to adjust based on current market rates and the caps that were set at mortgage inception. ARMs can be refinanced just like any mortgage and qualifications are based on the same mortgage processes.

An ARM could be a good choice for borrowers who are:

- 1) Looking to sell their home after a short period of time.
- 2) Planning to pay down the mortgage faster with a lower rate.
- 3) Opting for the lower ARM rate when fixed rates are higher.

Fixed-rate mortgages have rates that do not change and remain unchanged throughout the

entire loan term. Because there is no adjustment risk, interest rates on these mortgages are traditionally higher than ARMs.

These mortgages may make sense for borrowers who are:

1) Looking to stay in their home for a long period of time.

2) Prefer not to think about a potential rate increase.

3) Opting for no pressure to refinance if the adjusted rate no longer fits into the budget.

Regardless of what you decide, talking with your loan officer about how ARM and fixed-rate mortgages work, the differences between the two, and the benefits of each is a great place to start. A lot depends upon what type of loan you are getting -- a home equity line of credit, or a reverse mortgage, or a traditional mortgage. Choosing the right loan program needs to be right, feel right and look right, based on the needs of the homeowner. It's not hard to compare loans "apple to apple" to see what is best for the situation.

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