



# Investing in Real Estate

*the single family home*

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# Investment Options

- Single Family Homes
- Multi-Family Residential
  - Residential (2-4 Units)
  - Commercial (> 5 Units)
- Commercial
  - Shopping Centers & Retail
  - Office
  - Industrial
  - Hospitality
- Land
- REIT'S



# Single Family Homes

- Benefits:
  - Plentiful
  - Easy to purchase & sell (liquidity)
  - Higher Appreciation than Multi-Residential
  - Financing (easy money)
  - Tenants prefer SFH over apartment → Higher quality tenant
- Disadvantages:
  - If homes in your portfolio are spread out, more difficult to maintain (compared to an apartment complex)
  - Can't hire on-site manager



# Rate of Return on Real Estate

- Return is more complicated to compute than it is for stocks or CDs.
  - Stocks, Bonds, CD:
    - $\text{Return} = \text{Dividends} + \text{Appreciation (Depreciation)} / \text{Investment}$
- Real Estate: Four Components of Return
  - Appreciation (Depreciation)
  - Cash Flow
  - Principal Buildup (Mortgage Paydown)
  - Tax Savings



# Real Estate Return

- Appreciation
  - Where the most amount of money can be made quickest
  - Example:
    - Own home worth \$100,000
    - 3% appreciation year 1 – gain of \$3,000 → Value \$103,000
    - 3% appreciation year 2 – gain of \$3,090 → Value \$106,090
    - Represents \$6,090.00 profit in 2 years (6.06%)
    - Assumes you paid CASH for the home.

# Real Estate Return

- Appreciation – Continued...
  - Where appreciation gets interesting: LEVERAGE
  - Compare two \$100,000 homes appreciating at 3%/YR

CASH	20% Invested
Home Value Year 1: \$103,000	Home Value Year 1: \$103,000
Return after Year 1: 3.00%	Return after Year 1: <b>15.00%</b>
Home Value Year 2: \$106,090	Home Value Year 2: \$106,090
Return after Year 2: 6.06%	Return after Year 2: <b>30.45%</b>
Home Value Year 3: \$109,273	Home Value Year 3: \$109,273
Return after Year 3: 9.23%	Return after Year 3: <b>46.37%</b>



# Real Estate Return

- Cash Flow
  - With 20% invested in a property you should be able to get positive cash flow
    - If not, re-evaluate the market in which you are investing.
  - Positive Cash flow is not 100% necessary, but is nice as it compensates you for your efforts on a monthly basis.
    - Because there are three other components of return it is possible to still have a positive return even if you have negative cash flow.
    - Negative cash flow can force you to save.



# Real Estate Return

- Principal Paydown
  - Refers to the fact that, all else being equal, you will eventually pay off your mortgage.
  - Small portion of each payment applied to principal at the beginning. Principal Paydown increases at an increasing rate the longer you have the mortgage.
  - Often called an *invisible rate of return*, but it IS real.
    - When calculating net worth: Banks will subtract current mortgage balance from home value to arrive at EQUITY.
      - *Very Important* when asking for more money from a lender.
    - Think of it this way: At end of loan term – no mortgage → no payments → large monthly cash flow!





# Real Estate Return

- Depreciation (tax savings)
  - IRS acts if residential income property is depreciating in value.
    - Of course, if you buy in a good area and maintain it will appreciate, but don't argue with the IRS!
  - Depreciation allows you to shield some of your income
  - Can only depreciate the value of the building (not the land)
  - Example \$120,000 property - 80% (\$96,000) is the value of improvements , 20% (\$24,000) is land value.
  - Can depreciate the improvements over 27.5 Years
  - $\$96,000 / 27.5 = \$3,491$  per year of depreciation
  - Decreases the basis on your property (for capital gain calculations)



# Real Estate Return – Calculation

- What you need (five numbers):
  - How much you have invested
    - Down payment
    - Closing costs
    - Capital Improvements
  - Cash Flow After Expenses
  - How much your loan balance decreased
  - How much your property appreciated
  - How much you saved on your taxes



# Real Estate Return – Calculation

- Example:

# Real Estate Return – Calculation

- Determining Amount Invested:

Purchase Price	\$124,500
New Loan	\$99,600 (80%)
Down Payment	\$24,900 (20%)
Closing Costs	\$2,155
Capital Improvements	\$0
Cash Invested	<b>\$27,055</b>

# Real Estate Return – Calculation

- Determining Cash Flow :

Income (11.5 Mo * \$1,135)	\$13,052
Expenses	
Taxes	\$983
Interest	\$6,047
Insurance	\$909
Landscaping	\$410
Maintenance	\$1,019
Advertising	\$160
Total Expenses	\$9,528
Cash Flow (Income-Exp)	\$3,524

# Real Estate Return – Calculation

- Determining Appreciation:

Purchase Price	\$124,500
Appreciation Rate	1.606%
Appreciation Amount	<b>\$2,000</b>
Home Value	\$126,500

# Real Estate Return – Calculation

- Determining Tax Savings:

Purchase Price	\$124,500
Value of the Improvements	\$99,600 (80%)
Value of the Land	\$24,900 (20%)
Depreciation Rate	27.5 Years
Depreciation per Year	\$3,621.82
Tax Rate (different for each client)	22.5%
Tax Savings	<b>\$815</b>

# Real Estate Return – Calculation

- Summary:

Total Invested	\$27,055	
Cash Flow	\$3,524	13.03%
Principal Paydown	\$2,022	7.47%
Appreciation	\$2,000	7.39%
Depreciation (Tax Savings)	\$815	3.01%
Total Return	<b>\$8,361</b>	
Total Rate of Return	<b>30.90%</b>	



# Real Estate Return

- There is a *Decreasing Rate of Return*:
  - The rate of return will decrease each year you hold your property. Why?
    - You have more money invested in the property through:
      - Principal Paydown
      - Accumulated Appreciation

Total Invested (Year 2)	\$31,077 (2,022+2,000)
Cash Flow	\$3,524 11.34%
Principal Paydown	\$2,022 6.51%
Appreciation	\$2,000 6.44%
Depreciation (Tax Savings)	\$815 2.62%
Total Return	<b>\$8,361</b>
Total Rate of Return	<b>26.90%</b>



# Real Estate Return

- Increasing Rate of Return:
  - Refinance
    - New 1<sup>st</sup> Mortgage
    - New 2<sup>nd</sup> Mortgage (HELOC)
      - Both will draw money out of your investment decreasing the amount invested, thereby increasing your leverage and ultimately your yearly Return on Investment.
  - Sell the property
    - Consider utilizing a 1031 Tax Deferred Exchange to avoid capital gains taxes
  - Both options cost money (transaction costs) so they must be evaluated prior to undertaking.



# Contact Information

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