



For Arch MI and Arch MI for Credit Unions

Income Fundamentals 202

Calculating Employment Income

a BACK TO BASICS course





Legal Disclaimer



Arch Mortgage Insurance Company is providing this training to you for use as a training tool only. These materials are not intended, nor should they be relied upon for any other purpose, including underwriting actual mortgage loans without independent verification and testing by your in-house quality control and/or compliance personnel or actual preparation of documents, which may be presented in the materials. All materials presented are samples for illustrative purposes only.





Objectives



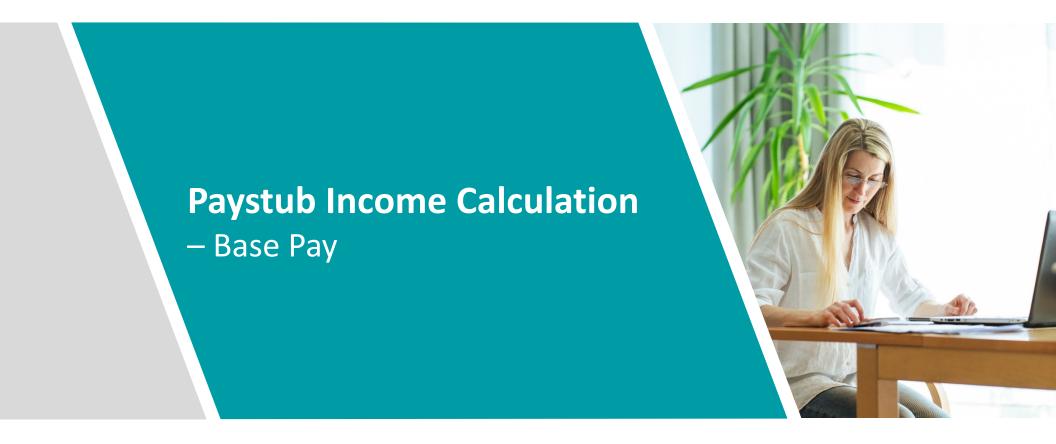
Calculating Income

- Base Pay:
 - Understanding the Steps.
 - Applying the Steps.
- Variable Pay:
 - What to Consider.
 - When to Average.











Breakdown for Calculating Income



A

Monthly Base Pay



What the borrower is SUPPOSED to make per month.

Use Pay Rate and Pay Frequency.

В

Average Monthly
Base Pay



What the borrower is ACTUALLY making per month.

Use Year-to-Date (YTD)
Earnings and Pay Stub
Decimal Calendar.

C

Base vs. Average Variance



What is the DIFFERENCE between the BASE and the AVERAGE?

Calculate the Variance between Base Pay and Average Pay.

D

Qualifying Monthly
Base Pay



What should you use to QUALIFY the borrower per month?

Obtain necessary explanations and determine Qualifying Income.



Part A — Monthly Pay Base



Step One

Determine Pay Rate and Pay Frequency.



Step Two

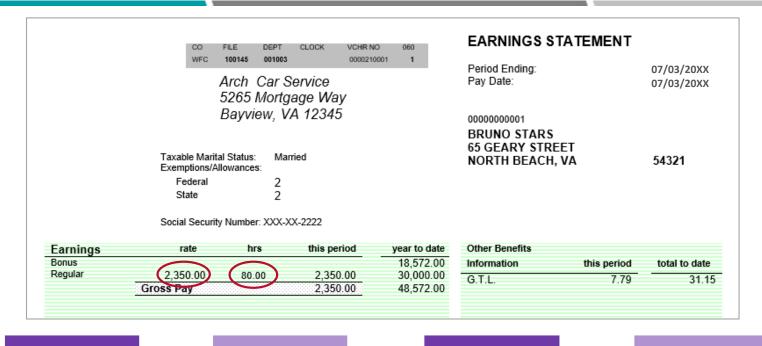
Calculate the Monthly BASE Pay. **Monthly Base Pay**

What the borrower is SUPPOSED to make per month.



Monthly Base Pay Example





\$2,350









Monthly Base Pay Example



Base Pay Rate:	\$2,350.00
	1 -/

Base Pay Frequency: Biweekly

\$2,350 x 26 = \$61,100/12

Monthly Base Pay:

\$5,091.67



Part B — Average Monthly Pay Base



Step Three

Determine YTD Base Earnings and Pay Date Decimal Factor.



Step Four

Calculate the Average Base Pay. Average
Monthly Base
Pay

What the borrower ACTUALLY makes per month.



Year-to-Date Pay







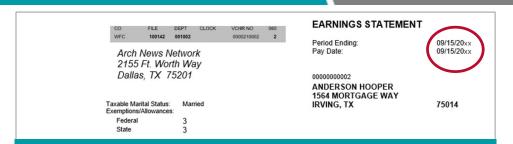
What is the Pay Date Decimal Factor and why is Year-to-Date Pay important?

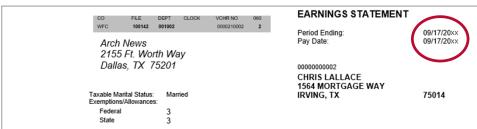
It is vital to use an accurate Qualifying Income calculation to determine that the income is "on track."



Accuracy Is Important

















The Formula: Calculating the Pay Stub Decimal Factor



1. Period Ending Date from paystub.

8/21/23.

2. How many full months have passed?

7 – this is your full number.

3. How many days are in the month?

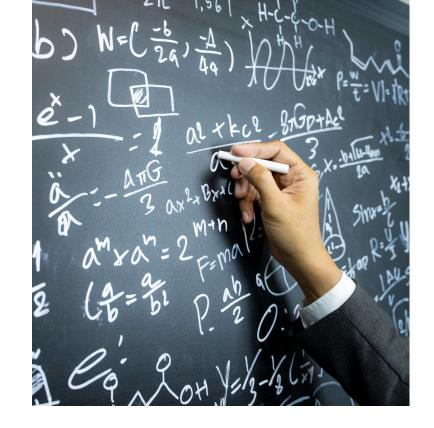
August has 31 days.

4. Divide the day by number of days.

21/31 = .68.

5. Add decimal to the full number.

7.68 is the factor.





Pay Stub Decimal Calendar





Pay Stub Decimal Calendar

Houriy,	vveekiy	, biweekiy	

,,	,,		,										
	Jan	Feb (28)	Feb (29)	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
- 1	0.03	1.04	1.03	2.03	3.03	4.03	5.03	6.03	7.03	8.03	9.03	10.03	11.03
2	0.06	1.07	1.07	2.06	3.07	4.06	5.07	6.06	7.06	8.07	9.06	10.07	11.06
3	0.10	1.11	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10
4	0.13	1.14	1.14	2.13	3.13	4.13	5.13	6.13	7.13	8.13	9.13	10.13	11.13
5	0.16	1.18	1.17	2.16	3.17	4.16	5.17	6.16	7.16	8.17	9.16	10.17	11.16
6	0.19	1.21	1.21	2.19	3.20	4.19	5.20	6.19	7.19	8.20	9.19	10.20	11.19
7	0.23	1.25	1.24	2.23	3.23	4.23	5.23	6.23	7.23	8.23	9.23	10.23	11.23
8	0.26	1.29	1.28	2.26	3.27	4.26	5.27	6.26	7.26	8.27	9.26	10.27	11.26
9	0.29	1.32	1.31	2.29	3.30	4.29	5.30	6.29	7.29	8.30	9.29	10.30	11.29
10	0.32	1.36	1.34	2.32	3.33	4.32	5.33	6.32	7.32	8.33	9.32	10.33	11.32
- 11	0.35	1.39	1.38	2.35	3.37	4.35	5.37	6.35	7.35	8.37	9.35	10.37	11.35
12	0.39	1.43	1.41	2.39	3.40	4.39	5.40	6.39	7.39	8.40	9.39	10.40	11.39
13	0.42	1.46	1.45	2.42	3.43	4.42	5.43	6.42	7.42	8.43	9.42	10.43	11.42
14	0.45	1.50	1.48	2.45	3.47	4.45	5.47	6.45	7.45	8.47	9.45	10.47	11.45
15	0.48	1.54	1.52	2.48	3.50	4.48	5.50	6.48	7.48	8.50	9.48	10.50	11.48
16	0.52	1.57	1.55	2.52	3.53	4.52	5.53	6.52	7.52	8.53	9.52	10.53	11.52
17	0.55	1.61	1.59	2.55	3.57	4.55	5.57	6.55	7.55	8.57	9.55	10.57	11.55
18	0.58	1.64	1.62	2.58	3.60	4.58	5.60	6.58	7.58	8.60	9.58	C:	N.4 4 - 1
19	0.61	1.68	1.66	2.61	3.63	4.61	5.63	6.61	7.61	8.63	9.61	Semi	-Month
20	0.45	1.71	1.00	2.45	7.47	1.05	E 47		7.45	0./7	0.45		Jan

Good News!

Arch MI has a **Pay Stub Decimal Calendar** for your reference:

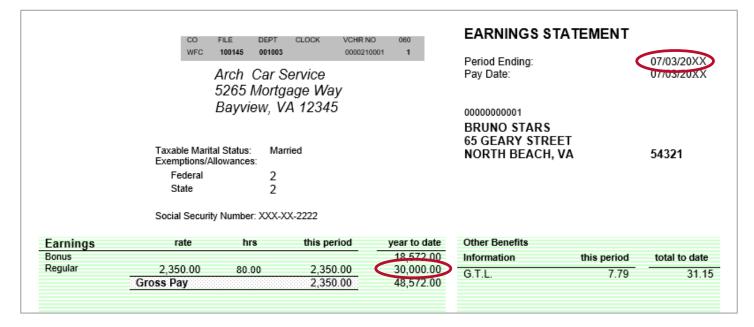
https://mortgage.archgroup.com/wpcontent/uploads/sites/4/MCUS-B1747A-Pay-Stub-Decimal-Calendar.pdf

10	0.40	1.04	1.02	2.40	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.40	7.40	0.00	7.40	10.00	11.40												
16	0.52	1.57	1.55	2.52	3.53	4.52	5.53	6.52	7.52	8.53	9.52	10.53	11.52	_											
17	0.55	1.61	1.59	2.55	3.57	4.55	5.57	6.55	7.55	8.57	9.55	10.57	11.55												
18	0.58	1.64	1.62	2.58	3.60	4.58	5.60	6.58	7.58	8.60	9.58		N.4 11-11-												
19	0.61	1.68	1.66	2.61	3.63	4.61	5.63	6.61	7.61	8.63	9.61	Semi	Monthly												
20	0.65	1.71	1.69	2.65	3.67	4.65	5.67	6.65	7.65	8.67	9.65		Jan	Feb (28)	Feb (29)	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
21	0.68	1.75	1.72	2.68	3.70	4.68	5.70	6.68	7.68	8.70	9.68	Day													
22	0.71	1.79	1.76	2.71	3.73	4.71	5.73	6.71	7.71	8.73	9.71	1–15	0.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.5	9.5	10.5	11.5
23	0.74	1.82	1.79	2.74	3.77	4.74	5.77	6.74	7.74	8.77	9.74	16-31	1.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0
24	0.77	1.86	1.83	2.77	3.80	4.77	5.80	6.77	7.77	8.80	9.77	Mont	hlv												
25	0.81	1.89	1.86	2.81	3.83	4.81	5.83	6.81	7.81	8.83	9.81	IVIOIIL		F-1- (00)	F-1- (20)	Man	1	14	lus.	1-1	tur.	Corr	0.1	Harr	Date
26	0.84	1.93	1.90	2.84	3.87	4.84	5.87	6.84	7.84	8.87	9.84	Desc	Jan	Feb (28)	Feb (29)	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	0ct	Nov	Dec
27	0.87	1.96	1.93	2.87	3.90	4.87	5.90	6.87	7.87	8.90	9.87	— Day													
28	0.90	2.0	1.97	2.90	3.93	4.90	5.93	6.90	7.90	8.93	9.90	1-31	1.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0
29	0.94		2.0	2.94	3.97	4.94	5.97	6.94	7.94	8.97	9.94	10.97	11.94												

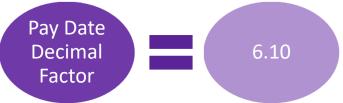
11.97

Average Monthly Base Pay Example





Year-to-Date Base Earnings \$30,000

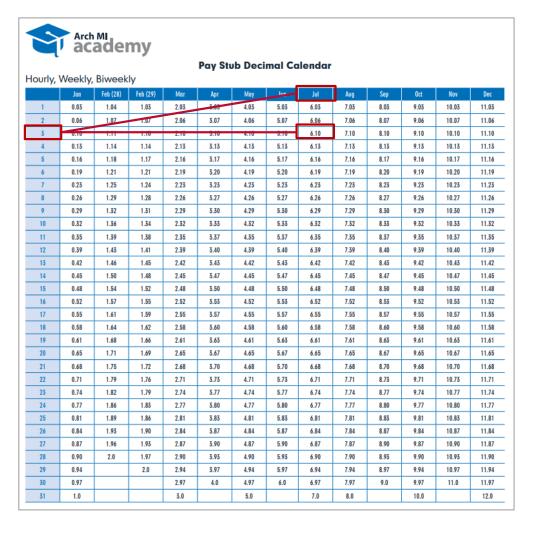




14

Average Monthly Base Pay — Pay Date Decimal

Calendar







Average Monthly Base Pay Example



\$2,350.00
Biweekly
= 61,100/12
\$5,091.67
\$30,000
6.10
0/6.10
\$4,918.03



Knowledge Check One



What is the pay stub decimal factor for the paystub below?

A. 4.68

B. 6.54

C. 5.63



Arch Personal Shopping 2155 Ft. Worth Way Dallas, TX 75201

Taxable Marital Status: Married Exemptions/Allowances:

Federal 3

State 3

Social Security Number: XXX-XX-2345

EARNINGS STATEMENT

Period Ending: 06/19/2021 Pay Date: 06/25/2021

00000000002

BRADLEY STOOPER 1564 MORTGAGE WAY

IRVING, TX 75014



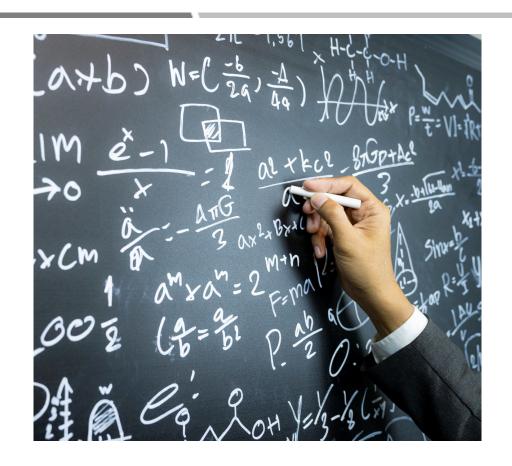


Check Your Understanding One



The correct answer is *C. 5.63*.

- 1. Using the **Period Ending Date** of 6/19.
- 2. Five (5) full months have passed.
- 3. There are 30 days in June.
- *4.* 19/30 = .63
- 5. 5.63 months have passed.





Part C — Base vs. Average Variance Steps



Step Five

Subtract
 Average
 Monthly Pay
 FROM Base
 Monthly Pay
 to determine
 the Difference.



Step Six

 Divide the Difference by the Base Monthly Pay to determine the Quotient.



Step Seven

 Multiply the Quotient by 100 to determine the Variance percentage.

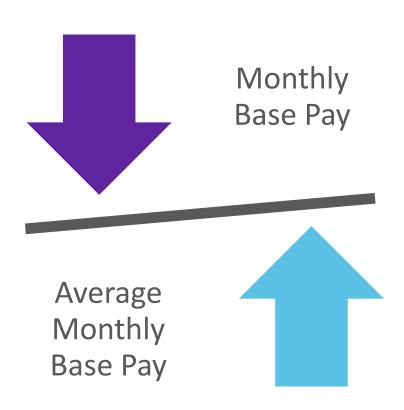
Base vs.
Average
(Variance)

DIFFERENCE between the BASE and the AVERAGE?



Part C — Base vs. Average Variance





\$5,091.67 - \$4,918.03 = \$173.64

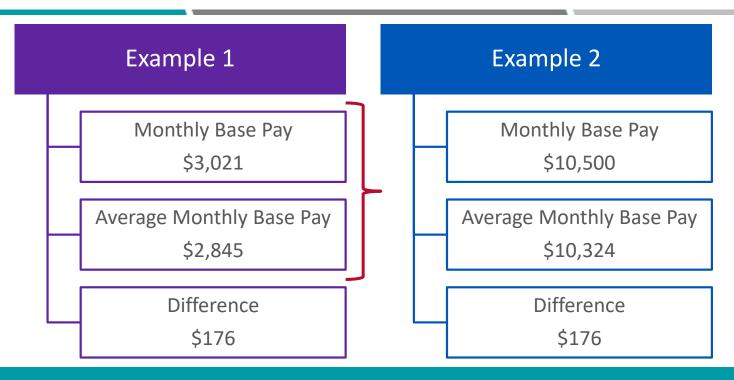
Is there a **SIGNIFICANT** difference?

SIGNIFICANT is *subjective*!



Significant Difference





\$176 per month is MORE SIGNIFICANT in Example 1 than Example 2 because it is a larger portion of the monthly income.





Variance:

The fact or quality of being different, divergent or inconsistent.

$$S^{2} = \frac{\sum X^{2} - \frac{\left(\sum X\right)^{2}}{N}}{N-1}$$



Calculating Variance



Step Six

 Divide the Difference by the Base Monthly Pay to determine the Quotient.



Monthly Base Pay \$3,021

Average Monthly Base Pay \$2,845

176 / 3,021 = 0.0568



Difference \$176



Calculating Variance

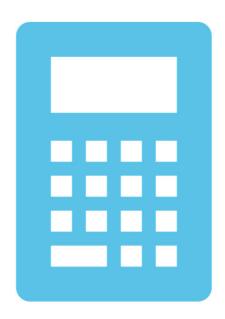


Step Seven

 Multiply the Quotient by 100 to determine the Variance percentage.









Part D — Qualifying Monthly Base Pay



Step Eight

Determine
 whether the
 variance is
 reasonable or
 requires an
 EXPLANATION.



Step Nine

 If the variance is <5%*, no explanation is generally needed. Use the Monthly Base Pay.



Step Ten

If the variance is ≥5%*, obtain explanation and support documentatio n.

Qualifying
Monthly Base
Pay

Amount used to QUALIFY the borrower.

*General guidance — your institution's tolerance may vary.



Variance Example — Side-by-Side Comparison



E	Monthly Base Pay	\$3,021.00
X	Average Monthly Pay	\$2,845.00
M 1	Difference	\$3,021.00 - \$2,845.00 = \$176.00
P	Quotient	\$176.00/\$3,021.00 = 0.0568
E	Variance Percentage	0.0568 x 100 = 5.68 %
_	Manthali Daga Daga	¢10 F00 00
E	Monthly Base Pay	\$10,500.00
X	Average Monthly Pay	\$10,324.00
M 2	Difference	\$10,500.00 - \$10,374.00 = \$176.00
P L	Quotient	\$176.00/\$10,500.00 = 0.0167
E	Variance Percentage	0.0167 x 100 = 1.67 %

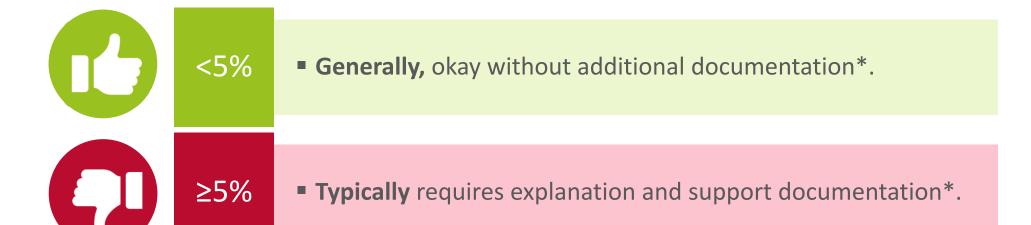


Variance Guidance



Rule of Thumb?

There is no Agency (GSE) direction, so, use your judgement. Follow your institution's guidance, if available.*



*General guidance — your institution's tolerance may vary. Check your program guidelines.



Variance Example — Using Guidance



E	Monthly Base Pay	\$3,021.00
X	Average Monthly Pay	\$2,845.00
M 1	Difference	\$3,021.00 - \$2,845.00 = \$176.00
P L	Quotient	\$176.00/\$3,021.00 = 0.0568
E	Variance Percentage	0.0568 x 100 = 5.68%

If your internal policy is a 5% tolerance, EXAMPLE 1 would require more information before proceeding.

E	Monthly Base Pay	\$10,500.00
X	Average Monthly Pay	\$10,324.00
M 2	Difference	\$10,500.00 - \$10,374.00 = \$176.00
P	Quotient	\$176.00/\$10,500.00 = 0.0167
E	Variance Percentage	0.0167 x 100 = 1.67%



Acceptable Reasons for Large Variance



- Paid significantly in arrears.
- Unpaid time off.
- Large raise or promotion.





Qualifying Base Pay



Is there is a significant variance?

NO

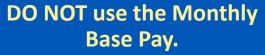
Use Monthly Base Pay.

YES

Use Monthly
Base Pay IF the
explanation and
documentation
support stable
income.

when determining analifying base pay, it is analifying base pay, it is IMPORTANT NOT to IMPORTANT nor underover-qualify or underqualify the borrower.

If you **DO NOT** have sufficient explanation or documentation to support stable income:



Recalculate income as indicated or exclude income from Qualifying.



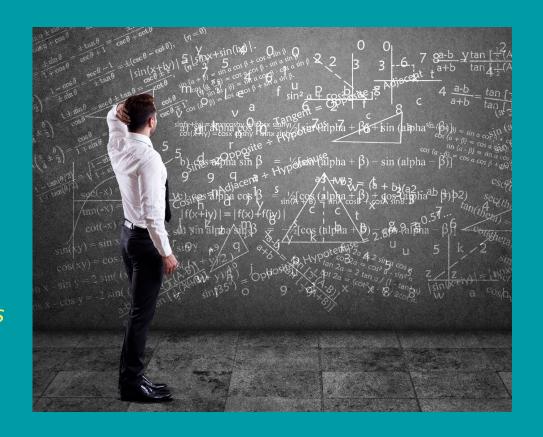
Why Not Use YTD Average?



If the Average is lower, why not just use that?

Why obtain documentation and explanations for low YTD income?

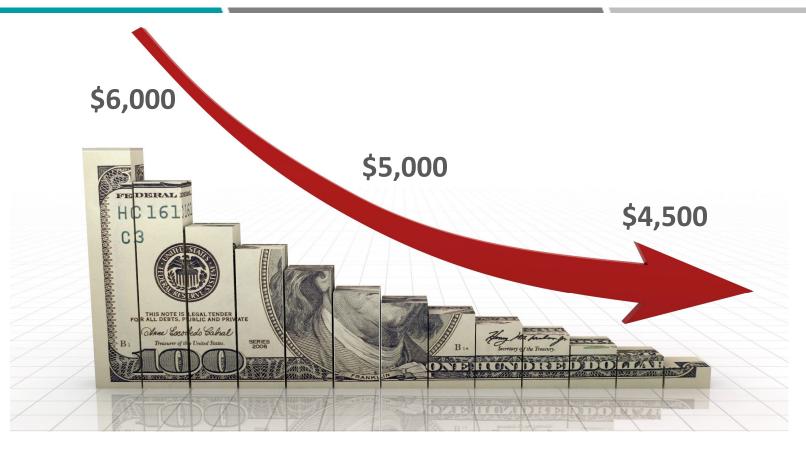
It's important to understand the entire picture and know what the normal earnings are (outside of any exceptions).





YTD Average Example







Pulling the Steps Together — Arch MI Qualifying Income Calculator (AMIQuiC)



Arch MI Quali	fying Income Calculat	or
	Totals	05.18.
Borrower Name:		Loan Number:
Bruno Stars Employer Name:		Enter the loan number. Date of Income Analysis:
Arch Car Service		7/15/202
Monthly Base Income Total	\$5,091.67	
Worthly base income rotal		
Monthly Bonus Income Total	\$0.00	
Monthly Overtime Income Total	\$0.00	
Monthly Commission Income Total	\$0.00	
AMIQuiC Qualifying IncomeTotal	\$5,091.67	
Click here to access the Base Income Calculator.		
Click here to access the Bonus Income Calculator.		
Click here to access the Overtime Income Calculat		



AMIQuiC Example

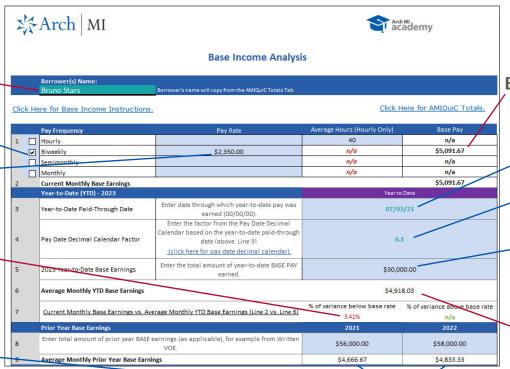


Name auto-populates from Totals (Main) tab.____

Click checkbox next to Pay Frequency and enter Pay — Rate.

Variance Percentage is auto-calculated.

If entering **Prior Year Earnings**, you can see the historical comparisons.



Base Pay is auto-calculated.

and Pay Date Decimal Factor, along with YTD

Base Earnings.

Average Monthly Base Pay is auto-calculated.



AMIQuiC Example



Choose **Qualifying Income** (Default is Current Base Pay).

An average of any combination of YTD

Average, Most Recent Year and Prior Year can also be utilized.



Monthly Qualifying Base Income is auto-calculated base on your selections.

Add Comments as needed to clarify your choice(s).



Knowledge Check Two



What is the variance percentage?

A. 1.25%

B. 1.67%

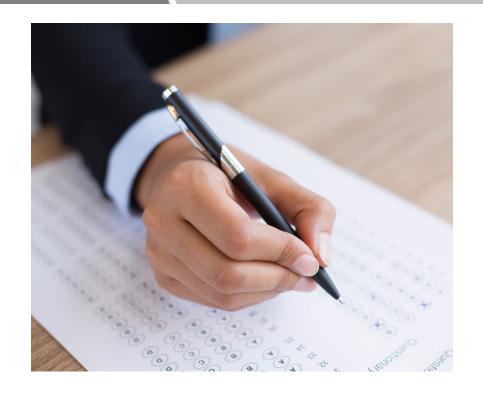
C. 2.10%

Monthly Base Pay \$10,500

Average Monthly Base Pay \$10,324

Difference

\$176



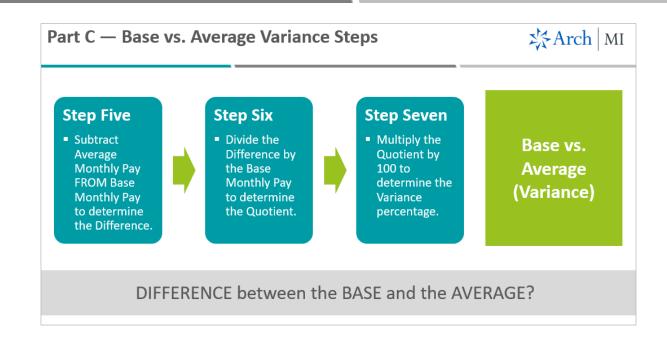


Check Your Understanding Two



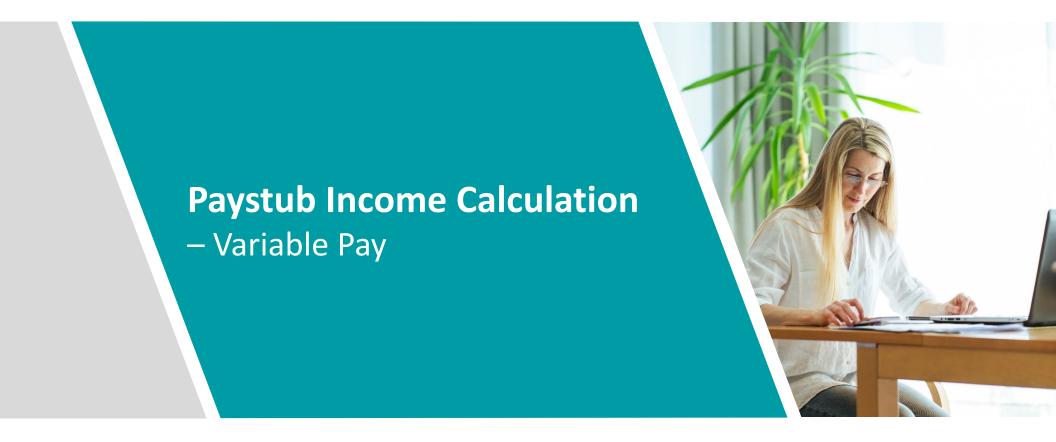
The correct answer is *B. 1.67%*.

 $0.167 \times 100 = 1.67\%$.











Variable Income



Income that typically fluctuates, such as:

- Overtime.
- Bonus.
- Commission.
- Tips.

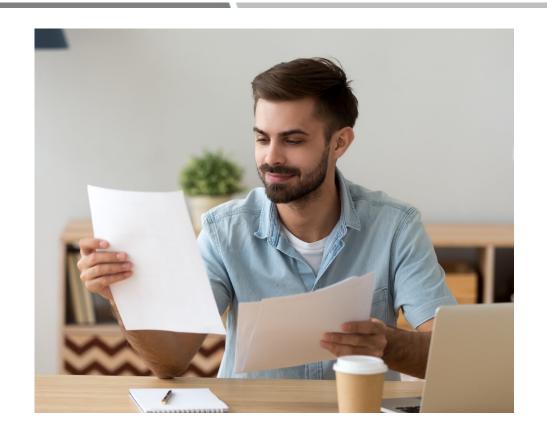




Considerations



- History of receipt.
 - Generally, the income must be received for at least two years.
- Frequency of payment.
 - The income may be received monthly, quarterly, annually or with every pay period.
- Income trending.
 - Stable or increasing.
 - Declined, but stabilized.
 - Continually declining.





Income Trending



Trend of the Income is Stable or Increasing.

- Generally, the income amount can be averaged.
- Special consideration should be taken if there is an extreme increase in year-to-date earnings.

Trend of the Income was Declining, but Since Stabilized.

Generally, the current, lower amount must be used, if there is no reason to believe the borrower will not continue to be employed at the current level.

Trend of the Income is Continually Declining.

- The income may not be stable.
- Additional analysis must be conducted to determine whether any variable income should be used. DO NOT average.



Income Trending Examples



Trend of the Income is Stable or Increasing.

2021	2022	2023 YTD
\$22,000	\$25,000	\$24,650

Trend of the Income was Declining, but Since Stabilized.

2021	2022	2023 YTD
\$20,000	\$17,500	\$17,985

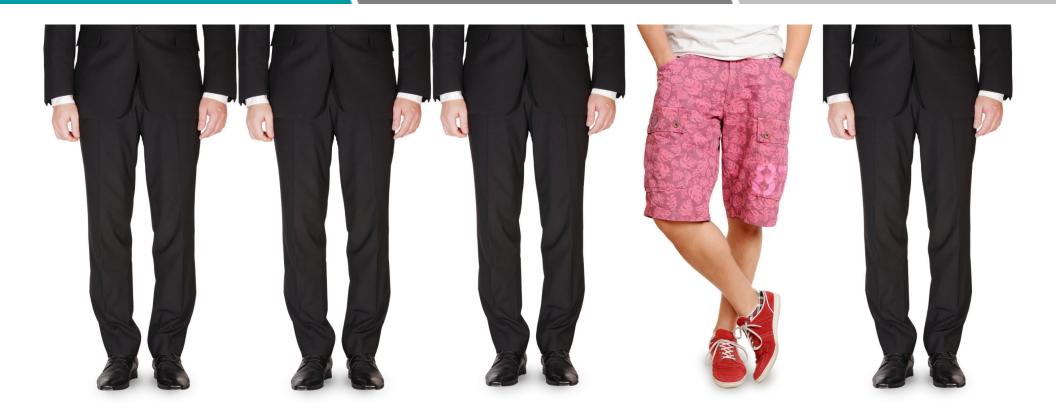
Trend of the Income is Continually Declining.

2021	2022	2023 YTD
\$25,000	\$18,000	\$13,000



Outliers







Outlier Examples



BONUS TRENDING

2020

2021

2022

\$10,000

\$12,500

\$19,000



Variable Income and Trending Example — Bonus



	Annual	Average Monthly
Pay Frequency = Biweekly		
2021 Bonus	\$10,000	\$833.33
2022 Bonus	\$12,500	\$1,041.67
2023 Bonus thru 5/20/23 Pay Date Decimal Factor = 12.0	\$19,000	\$1,583.33

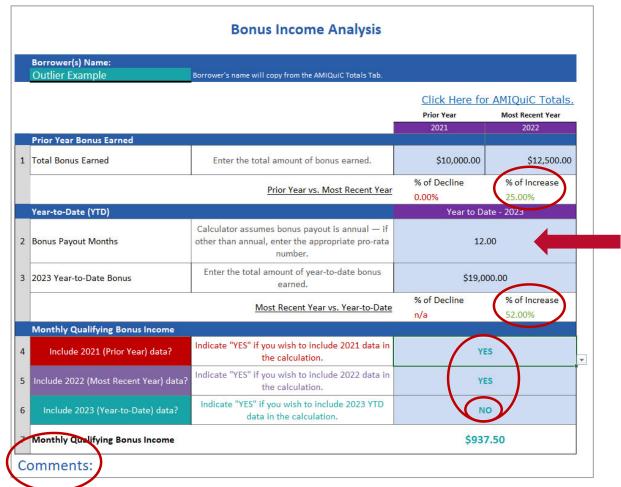
Trending of the Income = Stable or Increasing

How do you calculate this borrower's qualifying Bonus?



Bonus Example







Variable Income and Trending Example — Overtime



	Annual	Average Monthly
Pay Frequency = Biweekly		
2021 Overtime	\$14,527.86	\$1,210.65
2022 Overtime	\$15,962.32	\$1,330.19
2023 Overtime thru 5/20/23 Pay Date Decimal Factor = 4.65	\$6,489.72	\$1,395.64

Trending of the Income = Stable or Increasing

How do you calculate this borrower's qualifying Overtime?



Overtime Example



	Overtime Income Analysis				
	Borrower(s) Name: Variable Income & Trending	Borrower's name will copy from the AMIQuiC Totals Tab.			
			Click Here for Prior Year	AMIQuiC Totals Most Recent Year 2022	
	Prior Year Overtime Earned		2021	2022	
1	Total Overtime Earned	Enter the total amount of overtime earned.	\$14,527.86	\$15,962.3	
		Prior Year vs. Most Recent Year	% of Decline 0.00%	% of Increase 9.87%	
	Year-to-Date (YTD)		Year to Date		
2	Year-to-Date Paid-Through Date	Enter date through which year-to-date pay was earned (00/00/00).	05/20/23		
3	Pay Date Decimal Calendar Factor	Enter the factor from the Pay Date Decimal Calendar based on the year-to-date paid-through date (above, Line 3) (click here for the pay date decimal calendar).	4.65		
4	2022 Year-to-Date Overtime	Enter the total amount of year-to-date overtime earned.	\$6,489.72		
		Most Recent Year vs. Year-to-Date	% of Decline 0.00%	% of Increase 4.92%	
	Monthly Qualifying Overtime Income				
5	Use 2021 (Prior Year) data?	Indicate "YES" if you wish to include 2021 data in the calculation.	YE		
6	Use 2022 (Most Recent Year) data?	Indicate "YES" if you wish to include 2022 data in the calculation.	YES	5	
7	Use 2023 (Year-to-Date) data?	Indicate "YES" if you wish to include 2023 YTD data in the calculation.	YES		
8	Monthly Qualifying Overtime Income	tualifying Overtime Income \$1,290.75		0.75	



Variable Income and Trending Example — Commission



	Annual	Average Monthly
Pay Frequency = Semimonthly		
2021 Commission	\$120,000.00	\$10,000.00
2022 Commission	\$130,000.00	\$10,833.33
2023 Commission thru 9/15/23 Pay Date Decimal Factor = 8.50	\$135,575.00	\$15,950.00

Trending of the Income = Stable or Increasing

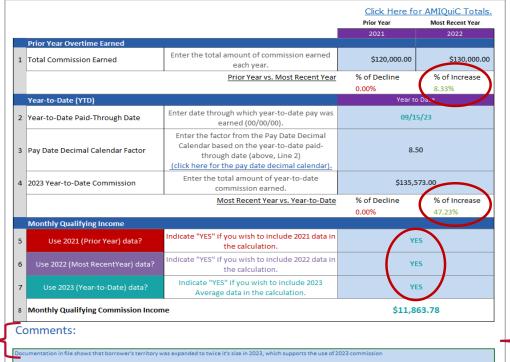
How do you calculate this borrower's Commission?



Using Outlier vs. Not Using Outlier



Should you include the outlier or not? It depends.





1. Do you need maximum income to qualify?

2. Can you get an explanation and documentation to support stability?

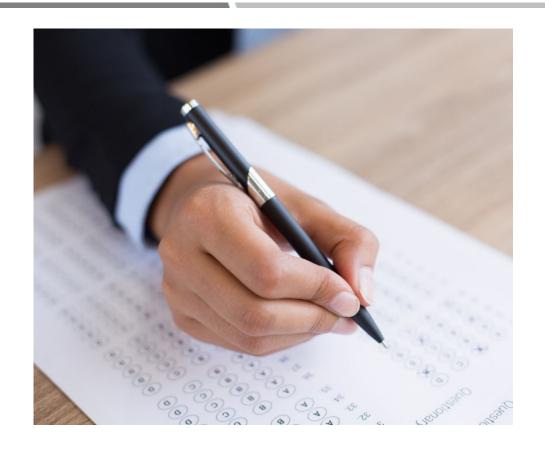


Knowledge Check Three



Is this True or False?

 Considerations when calculating variable income include history of receipt, frequency of the payment and income trending.



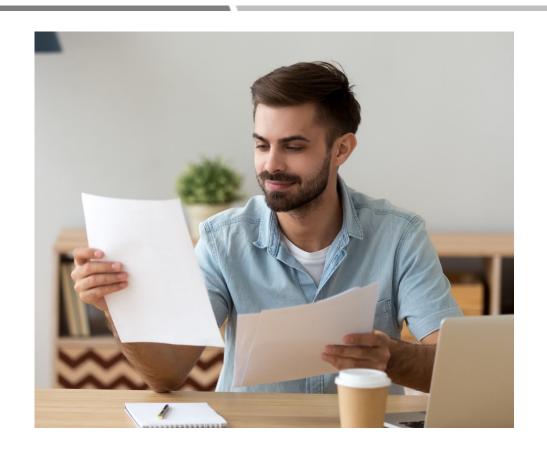


Check Your Understanding Three



The correct answer is *True*.

Considerations when calculating variable income include history of receipt, frequency of the payment and how the income has trended over the period of time you are reviewing.











archmi.com | archmicu.com



