

Barriers to Reentry: Initial Borrowing Frictions, Refinancing, and Wealth Redistribution

Heejin Yoon

University of Wisconsin–Madison



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Motivation

- Mortgage refinancing is critical for household wealth accumulation and monetary policy transmission
- Racial and income disparities in refinancing rates often attributed to borrower-side behavioral biases (e.g., Agarwal et al., 2016)
- But what about supply-side factors?
 - Lender advertising practices (Grundl and Kim, 2019)
 - Operational bottlenecks & labor market frictions (Frazier and Goodstein, 2023; Fuster et al., 2024)

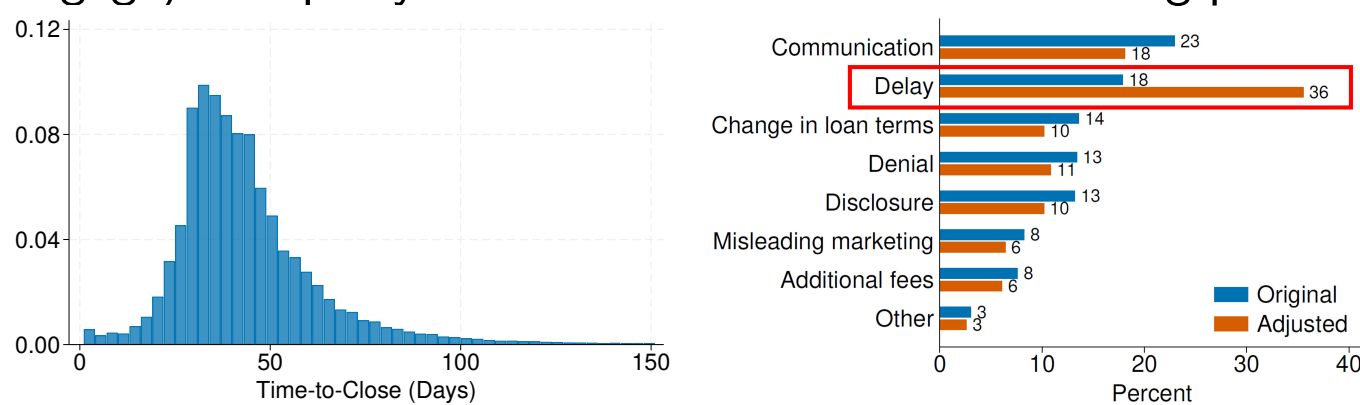
Research Question

How do frictions during initial mortgage borrowing shape future refinancing behavior?

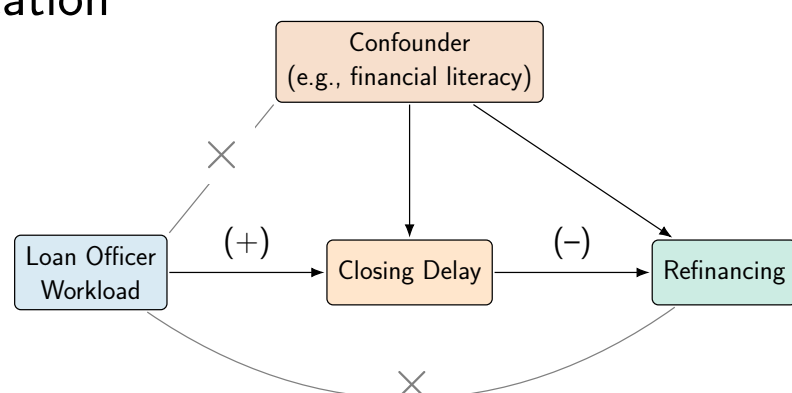
- Some borrowers complete the process smoothly; others face significant obstacles arising from lender-side issues—e.g., delays, excessive documentation requests, etc.
- Prior personal experiences shape expectations and financial choices, even among sophisticated individuals (Carvalho et al., 2023; Dittmar and Duchin, 2016; Malmendier et al., 2011)
- **Hypothesis:** Borrowers who encounter frictions during the initial loan process are less likely to refinance later

Data and Empirical Strategy

- **Data:** CoreLogic matched with MBS Loan-Level Dataset from FNMA, FHLMC, and GNMA (2014–2021)
- **Key Variable:** *Time-To-Close* (i.e., # days taken to secure a mortgage) as a proxy for frictions in the initial borrowing process



- **Endogeneity Issue:** (i) omitted variable bias: financial literacy
(ii) measurement error: non-lender-side delay
- **IV Strategy:** Instrument delays with **loan officer workload** at time of application



(First Stage)

$$I(\widehat{Time-To-Close} > 60 \text{ Days})_i = \alpha + \beta \cdot Workload_i + \delta \cdot X_{i,t} + \eta_{age \text{ group}} + \eta_{tract \times origin \text{ year}} + \eta_{year-quarter} + \eta_{loan \text{ officer}} + \epsilon_{i,t}$$

(Second Stage)

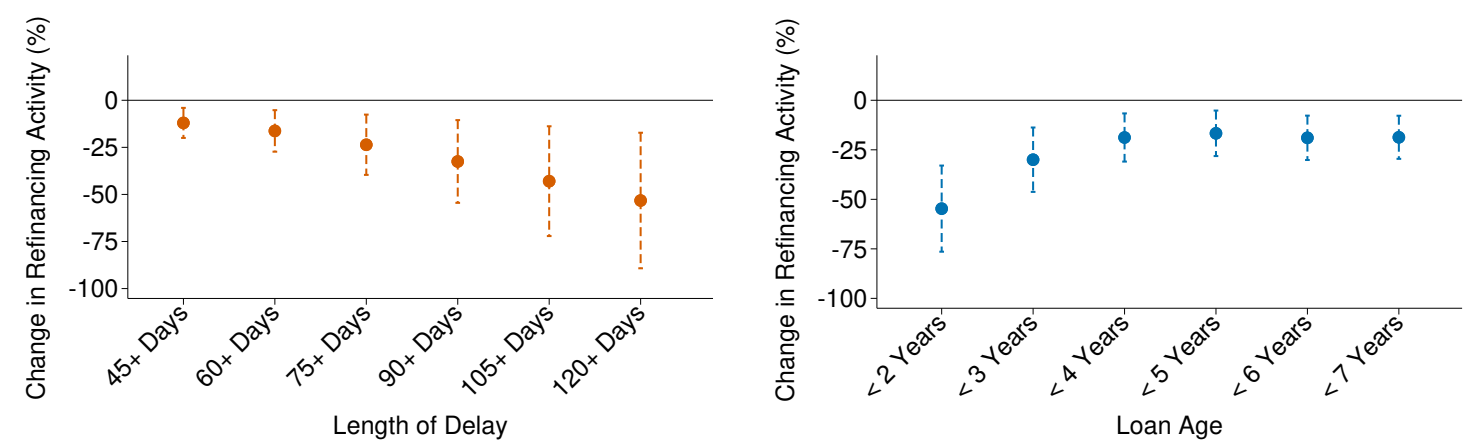
$$Refinance_{i,t} = \alpha + \beta \cdot I(\widehat{Time-To-Close} > 60 \text{ Days})_i + \delta \cdot X_{i,t} + \eta_{age \text{ group}} + \eta_{tract \times origin \text{ year}} + \eta_{year-quarter} + \eta_{loan \text{ officer}} + \epsilon_{i,t}$$

Main Findings

- 2SLS regression results using a panel of quarterly loan-level data

	Refinance		
	Full Sample	GSE Sample	FHA Sample
$I(\widehat{Time-To-Close} > 60 \text{ Days})$	-0.73*** (-3.61)	-0.98** (-2.08)	-0.83*** (-4.05)
Loan- & Borrower Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tract × Origin. Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Quarter FE, Loan Officer FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dep. Var. Mean	3.02	3.41	2.03
R-Squared	0.01	0.02	0.01
Obs.	5,883,876	2,230,044	3,653,804

⇒ $-0.73/3.02 \approx 24\%$ decline in refinancing rates



Who Is More Exposed to Initial Borrowing Frictions?

- OLS results using a cross-section of loan-level data

	$I(\widehat{Time-To-Close} > 60 \text{ Days})$		
Minority	0.02*** (10.09)	0.01*** (4.10)	0.01** (2.40)
Minority × High Race Animus		0.02*** (4.95)	
Minority × Low Competition			0.004* (1.73)
ln(Income)	-0.01*** (-2.95)	-0.01** (-2.43)	-0.01*** (-2.96)
FICO	-0.02*** (-12.08)	-0.02*** (-11.19)	-0.02*** (-12.09)
Loan- & Borrower Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tract × Origin. Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
LO FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dep. Var. Mean	0.10	0.10	0.10
R-Squared	0.284	0.284	0.284
Obs.	435,288	405,347	435,288

Financial Consequence of Delays

- Per-Borrower Annual Overpayment

$$\underbrace{87 \text{ bp}}_{\text{avg. realized savings}} \times \underbrace{\frac{0.73}{3.02}}_{\text{drop in refi rate}} \times \underbrace{\$279,288}_{\text{avg. loan size}} = \mathbf{\$586.5}$$

- Aggregate Burden

$$\underbrace{4,308,256}_{\text{purchase originations/year}} \times \underbrace{10\%}_{\text{delay prob.}} \times \underbrace{\$586.5}_{\text{per-borrower cost}} \approx \mathbf{\$250M \text{ annually.}}$$

- Distributional Impact

- Minority borrowers represent **16.7%** of originations, but bear **20.1%** of the overpayment burden arising from origination delays

Contact Information

Heejin Yoon

- Email: heejin.yoon@wisc.edu
- Homepage: <https://heejin-yoon.github.io>