

On the Rise of Payment Firms

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Summary

- Research focus
 - Payment Firms
 - An increasingly important type of financial intermediary
- Ambitious question that inspires future research
 - Stylized facts on the growth of payment firms
 - Explore the source underlying the pattern

Main Findings

- Payment firms
 - Exponential growth in the past decade
 - Market cap/profitability: exceed banks
- Maybe related to the fast growth of the E-Commerce sector
 - Two approaches
- First approach: stock return co-movement
- Second approach: based on micro-level transaction level data
 - A large, online furniture retailer from Germany
 - Available payment options: Buy-now-pay-later (51%), PayPal (29%), credit card (10%)
 - Use different shocks to show that payment availability is important for transaction completion

Payment Firms: Stylized Facts

- Measure: based on business description keywords and SIC codes
 - 116 payment firms

Rank	Payment Firms	Banks	Brokers, Dealers, Non-Dep. Institutions	Insurance
1	Visa (465bn)	JP Morgan (387bn)	Morgan Stanley (124bn)	United Health (332bn)
2	Mastercard (355bn)	Bank of America (262bn)	Blackrock (110bn)	Anthem (79bn)
3	PayPal (275bn)	Citigroup (128bn)	Charles Schwab (100bn)	Cigna (74bn)
4	Square (99bn)	Wells Fargo (125bn)	Goldman (95bn)	Marsh & McLennan (59bn)
5	American Express (97bn)	US Bancorp (70bn)	CME (65bn)	Progressive Corp (58bn)
6	FIS (88bn)	Truist (65bn)	ICE (65bn)	Humana (53bn)
7	Fiserv (76bn)	PNC (63bn)	Capital One (45bn)	Metlife (42bn)
8	Global Payments (64bn)	BNYM (38bn)	Blackstone (44bn)	Travelers (35bn)
9	Discover (28bn)	State Street (26bn)	MSCI (37bn)	Centene (35bn)
10	Fleetcor (23bn)	First Republic (26bn)	T. Rowe Price (35bn)	Verisk (34bn)

Several observations:

1. Measurement issue
2. Top 3 payment firms:
70% of top 10 market cap
(Top 3 banks: 65%)

Stylized Facts: Wishlist

- More dimensions of the pattern
- What is the frac. of top 10 payment firms relative to the entire sector?
 - Further validates measurement
 - More information on market structure
- More on the time series trend
 - Currently only the aggregate trend for the payment firm sector
 - Decomposition
 - Credit card firms (Visa, Mastercard, Amex, Discover)
 - Other payment solution firms (PayPal, Square, etc.)
 - Especially the top three firms on the list
 - Different business model and reliance on E-Commerce

Micro-level Evidence: Interpretation

- Evidence: Payment option availability relevant for transaction completion
 - Payment firm's bargaining power vis-a-vis E-Commerce firms
- My reading: payment service plays a significant role for E-Commerce
- Is this finding unique to E-Commerce merchants?
 - How would the evidence differ if the same analysis is performed for an offline retailer?
 - Is payment option availability not a significant factor for offline transactions?
 - if not, then why is payment firms much more correlated with E-Commerce?
- How is E-Commerce different from Brick-and-Mortar in the demand for payment services?

Micro-level Evidence: Interpretation

- Payment convenience?
 - Less demand for cash?
 - But credit cards are also used heavily in B&M retailers
 - Top 2 payment firms are traditional credit card firms
- More access to liquidity and credit?
 - Credit or liquidity facility provided by the retailer (collaborating with payment firms)?
 - Leverage big data advantage
 - BNPL in the micro-evidence is one example: current evidence suggests a stronger effect on transaction completion
 - Same caveat on the relevance since top 2 payment firms are traditional credit card firms
- Another possibility: technology development consolidates payment method

Micro-level Evidence: Empirical Analysis

- Data are at the transaction level
- Observe detailed information on transactions
- Observe customer identity?
 - Identify multiple purchases by the same consumer
 - Not obvious
- Dependent variable: transaction success dummy
- Possible that the same customer returns to purchase after experiencing the negative shocks to payment availability?
 - Use a different accepted payment method
 - Return with the required additional information to start a new purchase (e.g., credit card verification password)

Micro-level Evidence: Empirical Analysis

- Evidence on the relevance of PayPal
- Using PayPal outages to extract exogenous variation in payment availability
 - Based on tail of the distribution of the search index
- Confounding factors?
 - Correlated with other factors that may affect other payment methods?
 - If specific to PayPal, also possible to attract customers from other online retailers

Other Minor Comment

- Asset pricing evidence
- Co-movement of stock prices between payment firms and E-Commerce firms
 - E-Commerce minus Brick-and-Mortar (EMB) factor
- Proxy for brick-and-mortar stores: S&P 500 consumer subsectors
 - Include E-Commerce firms, likely larger ones
 - Implication: EMB captures the return difference between smaller E-Commerce firms and BM firms? How much of the growth in E-Commerce is driven by the larger firms?
 - Suggestion