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CHAPTER

16

RETAILING AND WHOLESALING



THE VALUE OF RETAILING

Retailing

Consumer Utilities Offered by Retailing

Place

Form





Possession

Time

The Global Economic Impact of Retailing





CLASSIFYING RETAIL OUTLETS FORM OF OWNERSHIP

- Independent Retailer
- ➤ Corporate Chain ★MOCVS



- Contractual Systems
 - Wholesaler-Sponsored Voluntary Chains
 - **Retailer-Sponsored Cooperatives**



CLASSIFYING RETAIL OUTLETS FORM OF OWNERSHIP

Contractual Systems

- Franchising
 - Business-Format Franchises



Product-Distribution Franchises

FIGURE 16-3 The top five franchises in the United States

Franchise	Type of Business	Total Start-up Cost	Number of Franchises
Subway	Sandwich Restaurant	\$78,600–\$238,300	29,612
McDonald's	Fast-food restaurant	\$950,200-\$1,800,000	25,465
Liberty Tax Service	Tax preparation service	\$53,800–\$66,900	2,579
Sonic Drive-In Restaurants	Fast-food restaurant	\$1,200,000-\$3,200,000	2,768
InterContinental Hotels	Hotel	Variable	3,798



CLASSIFYING RETAIL OUTLETS LEVEL OF SERVICE

Self-Service



Limited Service



Full-Service





CLASSIFYING RETAIL OUTLETS TYPE OF MERCHANDISE LINE

Depth of Product Line

Specialty Outlets



Category Killers





NONSTORE RETAILING

Automatic Vending



Direct Mail and Catalogs









NONSTORE RETAILING

Television Home Shopping



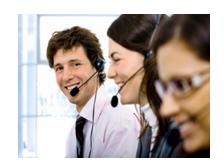
Online Retailing





NONSTORE RETAILING

Telemarketing



Do-Not-Call Registry





Direct Selling



MARY KAY



RETAILING STRATEGY RETAILING MIX

- Retailing Mix
- Retail Pricing
 - Original Markup



- Maintained Markup
- Gross Margin
- Markdown



VIDEO CASE 16

MALL OF AMERICA: SHOPPING AND A WHOLE LOT MORE







1. Why has Mall of America been such a marketing success so far?

2. What (a) retail and (b) consumer trends have occurred since Mall of America was opened in 1992 that it should consider when making future plans?

3. (a) What criteria should Mall of America use in adding new facilities to its complex?
(b) Evaluate (i) retail stores, (ii) entertainment offerings, and (iii) hotels on these criteria.

4. What specific marketing actions would you propose that Mall of America managers take to ensure its continuing success in attracting visitors (a) from the local metropolitan area and (b) from outside of it?

Retailing

Retailing consists of all activities involved in selling, renting, and providing products and services to ultimate consumers for personal, family, or household use.



Form of Ownership

Form of ownership distinguishes retail outlets based on whether independent retailers, corporate chains, or contractual systems own the outlet.



Level of Service

Level of service is the degree of service provided to the customer from three types of retailers: self-, limited-, and full-service.



Merchandise Line

A merchandise line describes how many different types of products a store carries and in what assortment.



Depth of Product Line

Depth of product line means that the store carries a large assortment of each product item.



Breadth of Product Line

Breadth of product line describes the variety of different product items a store carries.



Scrambled Merchandising

Scrambled merchandising consists of offering several unrelated product lines in a single store.



Hypermarket

A hypermarket is a form of scrambled merchandising, which consists of a large store (more than 200,000 square feet) that offers consumers everything in a single outlet, eliminating the need for consumers to shop at more than one location.



Intertype Competition

Intertype competition consists of competition between very dissimilar types of retail outlets that results from a scrambled merchandising policy.



Telemarketing

Telemarketing consists of using the telephone to interact with and sell directly to consumers.



Retail Positioning Matrix

The retail positioning matrix is a matrix that positions retail outlets on two dimensions: breadth of product line and value added, such as location, product reliability, or prestige.



Retailing Mix

The **retailing mix** consists of the activities related to managing the store and the merchandise in the store, which includes retail pricing, store location, retail communication, and merchandise.



Off-Price Retailing

Off-price retailing consists of selling brand-name merchandise at lower than regular prices.



Central Business District

A central business district is the oldest retail setting, usually located in the community's downtown area.



Regional Shopping Centers

Regional shopping centers consist of 50 to 150 stores that typically attract customers who live or work within a 5- to 10-mile range, often containing two or three anchor stores.



Community Shopping Center

A community shopping center is a retail location that typically has one primary store (usually a department store branch) and often 20 to 40 smaller outlets, serving a population of consumers who are within a 10- to 20-minute drive.



Strip Mall

A **strip mall** consists of a cluster of neighborhood stores to serve people who are within a 5- to 10-minute drive.



Power Center

A power center is a huge shopping strip with multiple anchor (or national) stores.



Shopper Marketing

Shopper marketing is the use of displays, coupons, product samples, and other brand communications to influence shopping behavior in a store.



Category Management

Category management is an approach to managing the assortment of merchandise in which a manager is assigned the responsibility for selecting all products that consumers in a market segment might view as substitutes for each other, with the objective of maximizing sales and profits in the category.



Wheel of Retailing

The wheel of retailing is a concept that describes how new forms of retail outlets enter the market.



Retail Life Cycle

The **retail life cycle** is the process of growth and decline that retail outlets, like products, experience. It consists of the early growth, accelerated development, maturity, and decline stages.



Multichannel Retailers

Multichannel retailers are retailers that utilize and integrate a combination of traditional store formats and nonstore formats such as catalogs, television home shopping, and online retailing.



Merchant Wholesalers

Merchant wholesalers are independently owned firms that take title to the merchandise they handle.



Manufacturer's Agents

Manufacturer's agents are agents who work for several producers and carry noncompetitive, complementary merchandise in an exclusive territory. Also called manufacturer's representatives.



Brokers

Brokers are independent firms or individuals whose principal function is to bring buyers and sellers together to make sales.

