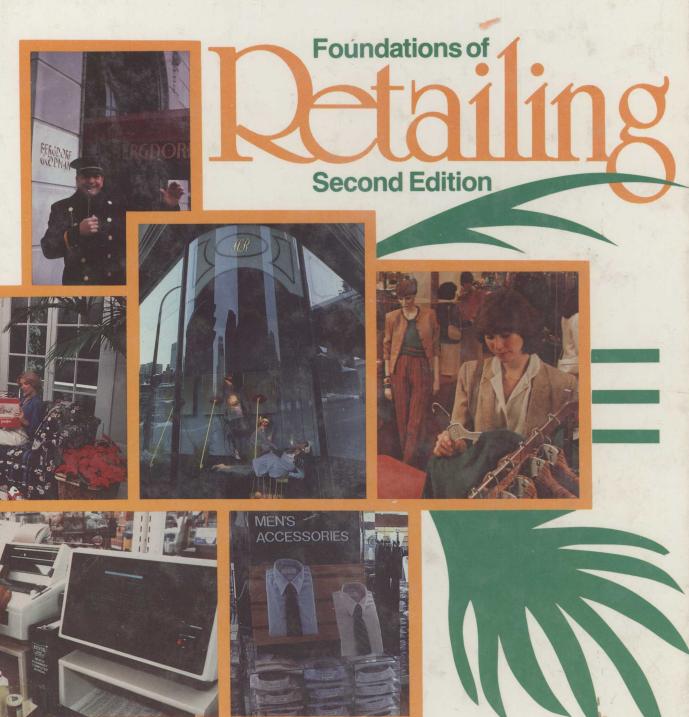
Mason · Mayer · Ezell





J. Barry Mason Morris L. Mayer Hazel F. Ezell

all of

Graduate School of Business College of Commerce and Business Administration The University of Alabama

1984 • Second Edition



BUSINESS PUBLICATIONS, INC. Plano, Texas 75075

This textbook is accompanied by a Learning Resource Guide, published by Business Publications, Inc. and available through your college bookstore. The Learning Resource Guide is designed to enhance your learning experience in this course by offering additional supplementary material and review questions for self-examination or extra credit work. If the bookstore does not have the Learning Resource Guide in stock, please ask your bookstore manager to order a copy for you.

Cover photos courtesy of: Carter Hawley Hale Stores, Inc. The May Department Stores Company Revco Sears Walgreen Company

© BUSINESS PUBLICATIONS, INC., 1981 and 1984

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

ISBN 0-256-02942-3 Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 83-72609 Printed in the United States of America

1234567890V10987654

Petailing 1

Consulting Editors in Marketing

Robert E. Witt and Mark I. Alpert Both of The University of Texas at Austin

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

PREFACE

For the career-oriented student, few topics are more exciting and dynamic than retailing. Studying the subject paves the way for the most diversified career opportunities available in the marketplace of the 1980s and beyond. Foundations of Retailing, Second Edition, has been designed to reflect the dynamics of retailing and to make the study of the field more rewarding for both students and instructors.

Approach of the text

This text uses a "how-to" approach within a management context. We address all questions likely to be asked by a person interested in a retail career as an owner, a manager of an enterprise, or an employee who is uncertain of future directions. Answers to the questions we raise are stated from a pragmatic, how-to, small-business point of view. But we have not sacrificed the conceptual and analytical foundation necessary for a complete introduction to the field. The approach we have taken assumes no prior knowledge from any courses in business; thus, material is presented in simple, straightforward language. With our assumption of "no prerequisites needed," we have defined all terms carefully. We also provide many real-life examples to illustrate the points to be clarified by such efforts.

The book presents a strong career focus which will provide you the opportunity to learn more about the world of work, regardless of whether you ever find yourself in retailing.

The framework of the book is "The Student's Guide to Retailing," appearing in the introduction to Part I. This guide is an overview which helps you see the entire course at a quick glance. You can also look at the guide as a tool which can be used to look at yourself and the real world. The guide also can help students with only a tentative interest in retailing as a career, because it can help clarify issues involved in making career decisions.

The objectives of this text are to ask and answer questions relating to:

What a person needs to know before making a decision (either careerwise or investmentwise) about retailing.

What must be considered to plan for situations over which management has no control, in other words, the external environment of retailing.

The ways a person can assure that operations will be profitable.

How to evaluate profitability to date (as determined by accounting and control systems).

Whether retailing is a viable career (or investment) in your future.

This book is written from the point of view of the student who is asking questions about retailing as a career and as a possible small-business venture. After studying the book the student will know the opportunities, problems, challenges, and success potential of operating a retail business or working for someone else who does.

This book presents the broad spectrum of opportunities that exists for the aspiring retailer. What types of stores are out there? Large ones like J. C. Penney and small ones like your local 7-Eleven. Fancy ones like Neiman-Marcus and no frills such as Marshalls and T. J. Maxx.

Where will the action in retailing be during the late 80s? The small, secondary markets look good to many strategic planners. Will the outlying regional malls in metropolitan areas still be attractive investments? What about downtown (the central business district)?

Which names are part of the big retail action? Carter Hawley Hale, Macy's, Dayton Hudson, May, and Federated in the department store field. What action can we expect from the three big national general merchandise chains—Sears, Penney's, and Wards? A good question! Will Macy's Harold Square Store continue to outdistance Bloomingdale's in New York during the last half of the 80s? Watch The Limited for smart fashion strategy, B. Dalton books, deli departments in superstores, and upscale fancy food emporiums for at-home dining; the vast proliferation of computer hard- and software in all kinds of outlets, and much more!

What does all this diversity mean to the student? Many choices for different types of careers exist—choices in types of retailing, locations, size, and degree of dynamics. Many types of skills are needed. Retail organizations need people to manage all of the functions which must exist to serve the customer. This edition incorporates all these aspects.

Organization of the text

The book flows in a logical sequence because each topic fits into a planned framework. Part I of the framework, "In the beginning . . ." discusses what

retailing is like today. The first chapter quickly initiates you into the retailing fraternity! Chapter 2 asks and answers critical questions about the consumer followed by concepts of lifestyle merchandising, location decisions, and building design and layout. After these basic issues are considered, Part II admits that ". . . one may be ready for the retail business . . . but" be aware of the environmental forces which affect managerial decisions.

The framework continues into Part III which faces the problem of ". . . planning for profit." In this pragmatic, hands-on part, the function of budgeting, pricing, receiving and marking, selling, and promoting are addressed.

"Has a good job been done? One must measure results . . . " which is addressed in Part IV's attention to control and accounting systems. Part V, finally, poses the critical questions—"Now—is retailing for you?" Specific questions about careers and the future help you answer the question. Thus, the framework has gone full circle.

Some other things about the book

We have tried to make this book interesting and reflect the excitement of retailing. You will find some entertaining cartoons. Some of the premier retail firms in our country have provided excellent photographs. "Study Aids" in many chapters give you some additional substance to enlighten the topic you're studying.

How to learn retailing with this book

Look carefully at the first page of each chapter. This information is valuable. It lists topics covered in the chapter and spells out the specific learning objectives. If you can answer the questions raised on the first page, you're making real progress. It's a good preview and review.

Each chapter includes discussion questions to make you think about what you've read and to test your memory and understanding of the chapter. Practice problems are given in some chapters so you can check your understanding of skills explained in the book. Always work the problems. Each chapter also includes discussion motivators in the form of minicases. These cases let you confront a real situation to make a decision or to judge the actions of someone. These cases are fun and good learning experiences.

This new edition offers another outstanding *plus*—a student Learning Resource Guide which can be of great value in studying retailing. Its self-examinations let you test your knowledge, additional minicases let you apply your logic, and selected readings broaden your knowledge of the subject. The Learning Resource Guide will make learning more challenging and give you confidence about your mastery of retailing topics.

In addition to the key terms highlighted in the beginning of every chapter, important definitions have been added to the end of the book.

Acknowledgments

We are pleased that colleagues who have taught the book for the past three years have given us valuable suggestions for improvements. Many persons from both the business world and the world of academics have been valuable in assisting us throughout this experience.

Our sincerest appreciation is extended to the following persons who graciously assisted in the preparation of the manuscript: Gemmy S. Allen, Mountain View College; Mark I. Alpert, University of Texas at Austin; Ronald Bernard, Diablo Valley College; Jerry A. Cooper, Southern Oregon State College; Wilma S. Greene, University of Alabama; Blaine Greenfield, Bucks County Community College; James Healey, Chabot College; Michael F. O'Neill, California State University, Chico; Elisabeth K. Ryland, Farmville, Virginia; Robert H. Solomon, Stephen F. Austin State University; Robert Stephens, University of Tennessee at Martin; and Robert E. Witt, University of Texas at Austin.

The following business firms have been generous with their time and materials. We extend our gratitude to: Aronov Realty, Macy's, National Cash Register, Parisian, The Jewel Companies, J.C. Penney Company, Inc., Carter Hawley Hale, The May Company, Revco, Walgreen, Sears, K mart, and The Doody Co.

J. Barry Mason Morris L. Mayer Hazel F. Ezell

CONTENTS

PART I

1

Chapter 1 Retailing today

In the beginning

5

The different kinds of stores. Other ways to view retailing: Kind of merchandise carried. Ownership. Size of establishment. Method of consumer contact. Type of service rendered. Legal form of organization. Retailing is different. Just what is retailing?

Chapter 2

Keys to understanding the consumer

25

Types of consumer decisions. A model of the consumer decision process: Problem recognition. Information search and evaluation. The purchasing process. Post-purchase behavior. Where do consumers shop? Shopping centers. Downtown. Outshopping. Nonstore shopping. Choosing a store. How do consumers shop? The costs of shopping. What do consumers buy? Price. Brands. Open code dating. Unit pricing. Shelf displays. Shelf location. Coupons. When do consumers buy? Segmenting consumer markets. Ways for segmenting markets: Socioeconomic differences. Responding to consumer dissatisfaction: How do consumers view business? Where do consumers go for satisfaction? What's being done about problems? Better business bureaus. A philosophy of action for management.

Chapter 3 What is lifestyle merchandising?

51

What shapes lifestyles? Where do lifestyles come from? What do we know about changing cultural patterns? Determining consumers' values. The lifestyles of the 1980s: Need-driven consumers. Belong-oriented consumers. Achievers. The inner-directed. How can management segment markets by lifestyle? Why worry

about lifestyle merchandising? More examples of lifestyle merchandising. How does lifestyle merchandising affect marketing strategies? Serving customers with unique lifestyles.

Chapter 4 Starting a business

73

The advantages of ownership. The risks of ownership. Starting a new business. Operating capital needed: Sources of funds. How will you compete? Types of marketing systems. Appendix A Checklist for going into business.

Chapter 5

Making the location, site, and building decision

101

Decisions to be made when choosing a retail location: Regional dominance. Market saturation. Smaller communities are popular. Selecting the community in which to locate. Choosing a location within a community: Shopping centers. A downtown location. A solo location. How to measure a trading area. How much business can be done in the trading area? Site evaluation: How to make a traffic count. Build, lease, or buy. Building a facility. Evaluate the factors. Appendix A Learning about a market.

Chapter 6

Store design, layout, and merchandise presentation

131

Key terms. Store design and layout: Store design. Allocating amounts of space. Locating selling departments. Locating sales-supporting activities. Essentials of display: How displays affect behavior. The principles of display. Different types of displays. Consumer information and communication: Coordinated graphics. Signs. Reformatting or remodeling. Appendix A Checklist for interior arrangement and display.

PART II

Ready for the retail business . . , but

157

Chapter 7

The legal situation

159

What is restraint of trade? What are unfair methods of competition? What are trade regulation rules? What laws affect the retailing mix? *Price. Promotion. Distribution (place). The product.* How can management monitor potential legal problems? Legal problems in starting a business: *Licenses and permits*.

Chapter 8

The economic and social environments and retail strategy

173

Strategic surprises. What are the new consumer demographics? Smaller

households. Two-income households. Growth of suburbs. Changing family relationships. Age mix changes. An older population. Sun Belt growth. Growth in smaller communities. Who is today's consumer? And what is "The age of me?" What are the major consumer segments. Changes in the economy: What are the effects of higher energy costs? The effects of economic uncertainty. What are the changes in the competitive environments? What about foreign competition? Watch out for money problems. How to increase productivity. What are competitors doing? What about the environment and social issues?

Chapter 9

How to recruit, select, train, and motivate employees

195

The job description. Job analysis. Recruiting applicants: Developing application forms. Selecting employees: Selection tests. Training employees. Developing an employee pay plan: Developing and installing the plan. Evaluating the jobs. Determining salary. Installing the plan. Updating the plan. Planning employee benefits: Selecting employee benefits. Employee performance appraisal. Problems in union/management relations: The Wagner Act and the Taft-Hartley Act. Grievance procedures. Disciplinary actions. Job enrichment. Appendix A Sample application form. Appendix B Merit rating report.

Chapter 10

The new technology of retailing

229

Understanding POS. The role of the computer and electronics in retailing. Item marking. OCR-A. What is universal vendor marking? Electronic funds transfer. Think metric. Video technology.

PART III

The things retail managers must know and do to make a profit

257

Chapter 11

Planning for profits: Merchandise and expense planning

259

Essential terms. Stock balance: Ways to look at stock balance. Merchandise turnover. Preparing the merchandise budget: Approaches to merchandise planning. Items included in the merchandise budget. Planning width and support of assortments: The width plan. The depth plan. The art of planning. Expense budgeting.

Chapter 12

Organizing for profits

277

Basic organization principles: Specialization of labor. Departmentalization. Span of control. Unity of command. How to organize for profitable operations: Key functions of a retail store. Trends in organizing. Organizing the merchandising function: The role and responsibilities of the buyer. Choosing merchandise

resources. How to make market contacts. Getting the best price from vendors. Negotiations. Appendix A Your wholesalers' services.

Chapter 13

Determining retail prices

305

Factors affecting retail pricing: Type of goods. Type of store (store image). Profit desired. Customer demand. Market structure. Supplier policies. Economic conditions. Government regulations. Store policies affecting retail pricing: Price-level policy. One-price versus variable-price policy. Private-brand policy. Psychological pricing. Trade-in allowance policy. Price-line policy. Single-price policy. Leader-pricing policy. Pricing adjustments: Additional markups. Markdowns. The arithmetic of retail pricing: Concepts of retail price. Concepts of markup. Planning required initial markup. Computations. Appendix A A pricing checklist for small retailers.

Chapter 14

How to physically handle and secure merchandise

331

The physical handling functions to be performed. Store size affects physical handling: The problems of receiving equipment and operations. Decisions in checking. Understanding marking. Controlling the receiving, checking, and marking activities. The essence of distributing. Controlling shoplifting and shortages. Who's robbing stores blind? How do they do it? How can you deter shoplifters? Apprehension, arrest, and prosecution. Appendix A Security checklist. Tactics for controlling shortage.

Chapter 15 Keys to successful selling

351

Basic decisions: Self-service or full service? What are the types of retail selling? An overview of personal selling: Prospecting. Approaching the customer. Determining customers' needs and wants. Demonstrating and handling merchandise. Answering questions and meeting objections. Closing the sale. Following up. What can be done to increase sales force productivity? Better employee selection. Sales training programs. Managing retail sales personnel. Appendix A A checklist for retail selling activities.

Chapter 16

Keys to successful advertising, promotion, and publicity

377

What makes good promotion plans? How to set an advertising budget: Methods of establishing a budget. How to allocate the budget. Cooperative advertising.

Evaluating media options: Radio. Television. Newspapers. Magazines. Direct mail. Directories. Transient advertising. Outdoor advertising. Nonmedia advertising. Evaluating the effectiveness of media. Measuring the results of advertising. Developing the copy. Should the retailer use an agency? Sales promotion. Publicity and public relations. The growing power of consumer protection.

Chapter 17 What remains? Sales-support services

417

Retail credit: Advantages and disadvantages of credit. What types of credit should be offered? What about a charge card? Why have a store card? Managing internal credit. Promoting credit. Shopping services: Telephone shopping. In-home shopping. Personal shopping services. Other salessupporting services. Handling complaints and returns. Evaluating the cost-effectiveness of services.

PART IV

Has a good job been done? Results must be measured . . .

449

Chapter 18

Developing a control system

451

Controlling the merchandise plan: Dollar control. Unit control. Expense control.

Chapter 19

Developing an accounting system

469

Key accounting statements: The balance sheet. The income statement.

Determining the cost and value of inventory: The importance of ending inventory. The difficulty of placing a valuation on inventory. Determining inventory cost. Conservative valuation of inventory. Book (perpetual) inventory valuation methods. Appendix A A checklist for profit watching.

PART V Now—Is retailing for you . . .?

491

Chapter 20

Careers in retailing

493

Characteristics of careers in retailing: Security. Job locations. Types of retail firms. Salaries in retailing. Nonmonetary rewards. Working conditions. Opportunities for women. Job skills needed. Training programs in retailing: Overview. Chain-store training programs. Is retailing the career for you? How to prepare for a career in retailing: Acquire the necessary job skills. Seek job experience. Preparing for the job interview. Suggestions for career progress and success. Appendix A Your career planning workbook.

xvi CONTENTS

Chapter 21

Index

| What about the future? | 529 |
|--|------|
| Changes in demographic characteristics: Future operating environments. are the environmental uncertainties? The new face of competition. | What |
| Glossary | 547 |

565

IN THE BEGINNING . . .

At the first class meeting of a new term, an instructor typically begins by telling students about their course. Such things as the what, why, and how are covered. So it is with this book. See Figure I-1 for the *Student's Guide to Retailing*. The starting point is Box A. "In the beginning there are things one should know . . ." as background before retailing can be understood. Not only is this true in *studying* retailing but also in *practicing* retailing. Our guide is presented from two points of view—that of a student of retail marketing and that of a student considering retailing as a career.

These perspectives demonstrate two purposes of the guide as well. The first purpose is to serve as a framework for the book. Second, readers should imagine that they are trying to decide what to do after college. We want the readers to think about retailing as a practical career possibility. This could be a way to get into a management role rather quickly. Figure I-1 can be useful as a guide in getting through the book *and* as a guide for helping make a career decision.

Part I of the book is outlined in Box A. It deals with the basic knowledge of retailing. The six chapters in Part I explain:

- 1. What retailing is like today.
- 2. How to understand the consumer.
- 3. Lifestyle merchandising.
- 4. Forms of retail business ownership.
- 5. How to make location decisions.
- 6. How to plan a store.

The next four chapters, Part II as outlined in Box B, analyze the environmental forces that affect managerial decisions. Part III, shown in Box C, provides the framework for planning for profit. Part IV, shown in Box D, explains the systems that help retailers see if a good job has been done. And, finally, Part V, depicted in Box E, addresses the questions of career and the future of retailing. After considering Boxes A through D and facing the problems honestly, a student should know if retailing is a good choice as a career.

Investigating what retailing is like, understanding the consumer and lifestyles, and learning how to go into business, how to make location decisions, and how to plan a store may appear to be one-time decisions in the life of a retail business. Do not be misled. Each of these *beginning* issues must be faced constantly. Retailing changes involve fickle consumers whose lifestyles are dynamic. Business possibilities vary over time with locations changing character. And store planning ideas reflect the times.

People go to doctors periodically to check the state of their health. Likewise, retailers must monitor their businesses every few years. (Students can check the "health" of their career paths at various stages, too. If they are in good health, they should keep on doing what they are doing.)

An investigation of retailing today can serve as a beginning point.