

E-commerce 2014

business. technology. society.

tenth edition

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Chapter 9

Online
Retail and
Services

e Commerce Course:

Parts of Chapters 1.1 & 1.2, 5.1 8.1, 8.2 & 8.3 10.1

Complete Chapters 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9



What's New in Online Retail, 2013–2014

- Mobile commerce nearly doubles
- Rapid growth in social commerce
- Online retail still the fastest growing retail channel
- Buying online a normal, mainstream experience
- Selection of goods increases, includes luxury goods
- Informational shopping for big-ticket items expands
- Specialty retail sites show rapid growth
- Integration of multiple retailing channels



The Online Retail Sector

- Most important theme in online retailing is effort to integrate online and offline operations
- \$16 trillion U.S. economy
- U.S. retail market
 - * \$11.4 trillion
 - * 71% of total gross domestic product (GDP)



- 7 segments (clothing, durable goods, etc.)
 - For each, uses of Internet may differ
 - Information vs. direct purchasing
- General merchandisers vs. specialty retailers
- Mail order/telephone order (MOTO) sector most similar to online retail sector
 - Sophisticated order entry, delivery, inventory control systems



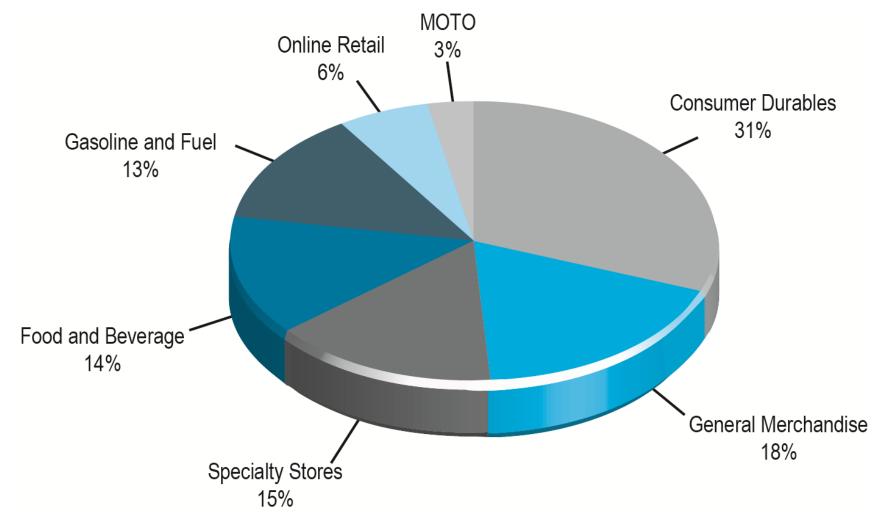


Figure 9.1, Page 566

SOURCE: Based on data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2012.



- Reduced search and transaction costs; customers able to find lowest prices
- Lowered market entry costs, lower operating costs, higher efficiency
- Traditional physical store merchants forced out of business
- Some industries would be disintermediated
- Few of these assumptions were correct—structure of retail marketplace has not been revolutionized
- Internet has created new venues for multi-channel firms and supported a few pure-play merchants



- Smallest segment of retail industry (5–6%)
- Growing at faster rate than offline segments
- Revenues have resumed growth
- Around 73% of Internet users bought online in 2013
- Primary beneficiaries:
 - Established offline retailers with online presence (e.g., Staples)
 - First mover dot-com companies (e.g., Amazon)

The Growth of Online Retail in the United States

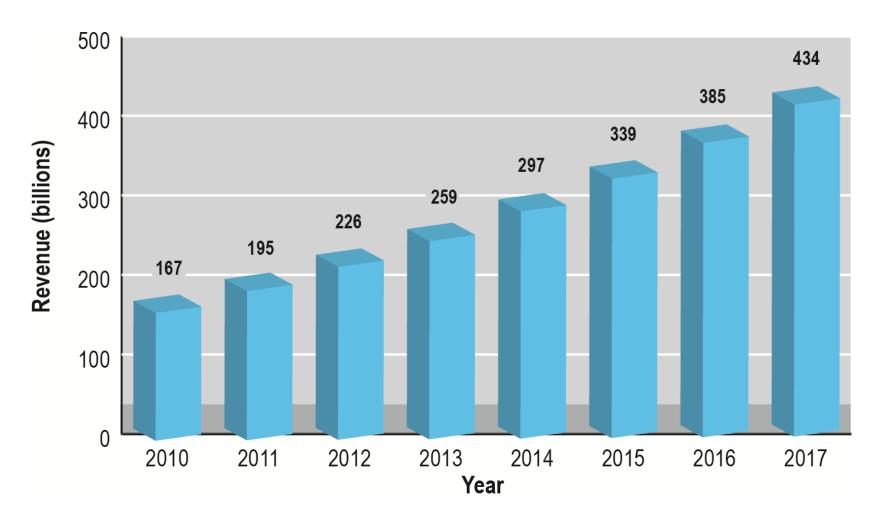


Figure 9.2, p. 569

SOURCES: Based on data from eMarketer, Inc.,.



- Integrating Web operations with traditional physical store operations
 - Provide integrated shopping experience
 - Leverage value of physical store
- Types of integration
 - Online order, in-store pickup
 - Web promotions to drive customers to stores
 - Gift cards usable in any channel
- Increasing importance of mobile devices, social commerce, and tablets

TABLE 11.4

RETAIL E-COMMERCE: OMNI-CHANNEL INTEGRATION METHODS

INTEGRATION TYPE

DESCRIPTION

Online order, in-store pickup

Online order, store directory, and inventory

In-store kiosk online order, home delivery

In-store retail clerk online order, home delivery

Order online, in-store returns, and adjustments

Online catalog

Manufacturers use online promotions to drive customers to their distributors' retail stores Probably one of the first types of integration.

When items are out of stock online, customer is directed to physical store network inventory and store location.

When retail store is out of stock, customer orders in store and receives at home.

Similar to above, but the retail clerk searches online inventory if local store is out of stock as a normal part of the in-store checkout process.

Defective or rejected products ordered online can be returned to any store location.

Online catalog supplements offline physical catalog and often the online catalog has substantially more product on display.

Consumer product manufacturers such as Colgate-Palmolive and Procter & Gamble use online channels to design new products and promote existing product retail sales.



RETAIL E-COMMERCE: OMNI-CHANNEL INTEGRATION METHODS

INTEGRATION TYPE

DESCRIPTION

Gift card, loyalty program points can be used in any channel

Mobile order, website and physical store sales

Geo-fencing mobile notification, in-store sales Recipient of gift card, loyalty program points can use them to purchase in-store, online, or via catalog, if offered by merchant.

Apps take users directly to specially formatted website for ordering, or to in-store bargains.

Use of smartphone geo-location technology to target ads for nearby stores and restaurants.



Analyzing the Viability of Online Firms

Economic viability:

❖ Ability of firms to survive as profitable business firms during specified period (i.e., 1−3 years)

Two business analysis approaches:

- Strategic analysis
 - Focuses on both industry as a whole and firm itself
- Financial analysis
 - How firm is performing



Strategic Analysis Factors

Key industry strategic factors

- Barriers to entry
- Power of suppliers
- Power of customers
- Existence of substitute products
- Industry value chain
- Nature of intra-industry competition

Firm-specific factors

- Firm value chain
- Core competencies
- Synergies
- Technology
- Social and legal challenges



Financial Analysis Factors

Statements of Operations

- Revenues
- Cost of sales
- Gross margin
- Operating expenses
- Operating margin
- Net margin Earnings before income taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA)

Balance sheet

- Assets, current assets
- Liabilities, current liabilities, long-term debt
- Working capital



E-tailing Business Models

- Virtual merchant
 - Amazon
- Bricks-and-clicks
 - Walmart, JCPenney, Sears
- Catalog merchant
 - Lands' End, L.L. Bean, Victoria's Secret
- Manufacturer-direct
 - Apple, Dell, Sony



- Online retail fastest growing channel on revenue basis
- Profits for startup ventures have been difficult to achieve
- Disintermediation has not occurred
- Established merchants need to create integrated shopping experience to succeed online
- Growth of online specialty merchants (e.g., Blue Nile)
- Extraordinary growth of social, local, and mobile e-commerce