# Types of Retail Formats 

## The changing structure of retailing

- All dynamic developments in retailing (department stores, and hypermarkets) are responses to a changing environment
- Changing customer demand, new technologies, intense competition, and social change create new opportunities
- The Internet and web technologies have itself created a myriad of opportunities for web based business model of retailing
- This has created competition for the retailer in order to maintain and grow its share of market and compete within its band of retailers



## Role of Business Model



## Retailer Characteristics affecting business model

- Every retailer satisfies the needs of specific market segment (Mass/ Exclusive/ Speciality)
- Retailers offer merchandise assortment and variety
- Retailers adopt a specific pricing strategy (discount/ competitive/ premium)
- Each retailer develops its own promotional mix
- On the basis of product mix, a retailer decides channel of distribution and thus location of store
- Level of customer service (self-service/ Assorted Services $/$ Full service)


## Variety and Assortment

- Variety represents the number of merchandise categories a retailer offers (Width of product line)
- Assortment is the number of different items in a merchandise category (depth of the merchandise)
- Each different item of merchandise is called as Stock Keeping Unit (SKU) (Length )

| Men Formal <br> Shirts | Men Casual <br> Trousers | Women Ethnic <br> Wear Kurti | Women <br> Western Tops |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Arrow | Lee Cooper | Biba | AND |
| Louise Phillip | Levis | Rangmanch | Chemistry |
| John Miller | Bare | W |  |

Variety - 4 product lines
Assortment - a type of Arrow shirt - 4 colour X 4 sizes $=16$ SKU - 11 different items of merchandise

- Bigbazaar, Pantaloons, Shopper's Stop all have formal shirt section.
- Bigbazaar has many other categories (more variety)
- Under shirt section, Shopper's Stop has more number of brands, patterns, sizes etc. than Bigbazaar thus (more SKUs)
- Arrow has more assortment as compared than shopper's stop. (more depth)


## Classification of retail formats



Swapna Pradhan Page 70 onwards

## Classification on the basis of Ownership

## Classification on the basis of Ownership

- Independent Retailer
- A Chain Retailer / Corporate Chain Retailer
- Franchising
- Leased Department
- Consumer Cooperative


## Independent Retailer

- Owns and operates only one retail outlet
- Either propriety/ joint-family/ partnership
- Local baniya/ kirana stores/ apparel stores
, +ve - Good rapport with customers, flexible and thus can react quickly to market changes and customer needs
- -ve - no economies of scale and thus low bargaining power with suppliers



## A Chain Retailer/ Corporate Retail Chain

- When two or more outlets are under a common ownership, it is called a retail chain.
- These stores have similar merchandise offered to customers along with similarities in ambience, advertising and promotions
- E.g. Arrow, Global Desi, Van Heusen, departmental stores like Pantaloons, Westside, Planet M, Foodbazaar
- +ve- bargaining power, cost effectiveness in advertising and sales promotion
- -ve - no consideration to local preferences and inability to manage each store, heavy investment


## Franchising

- A franchise is a contractual agreement between the franchiser and the franchisee, allowing franchisee to conduct a business under an established name as per a particular business format in return for a fee or compensation.
- Types
- A product or trade mark franchise - e.g. Archie's
- A business format franchise - e.g. McDonald


## Best Franchises in India



## 

 robbins
(f) jiffylube

## Franchise Agreement

## Franchisee

- Get a right to use brand name
- Agrees to operate the outlet in accordance with procedures prescribed
- Pays a lump sum + royalty on all sales


## Franchiser

- Provides assistance in locating and building the store, developing the products and services sold, training managers and advertising support


## Leased Departments

- Shop-in-shops
- When a section of a department in a retail store is leased or rented to an outside party, it is termed as a leased department
- Only display a fraction of the merchandise sold
- Aim to make products available
- E.g. CCD in Shopper's Stop


## Consumer Co-operative

- Aim to provide essential commodities at reasonable prices
- E.g. Apna Bazaar etc.


# Classification on the basis of the Merchandise Offered 

\author{

1. Food Retailers <br> General Retailers
}
$+$
Target Market

## Convenience Stores

- Relatively small, located near residential areas, open for long hours, limited line of convenience products like egg, bread, groceries
- Provide limited variety and assortment of merchandise at convenient locations with speedy check-outs
- Size range from 3000-8000 sq.ft
- Targeted at customers who want to make quick purchases
- Near petrol pumps + local baniya


## Supermarkets

- Large, low cost, low margin, high-volume, selfservice operations, designed to meet needs for food, groceries and other non-food related items.
- Area -400 sqm -2500 sqm ( 4305 sqft-26910 sqft)
- Internationally - 8000-20000 sqft
- At least 70\% of the merchandise comprising of foodstuff and everyday commodities
- Carry approximately 30000 SKUs with limited assortment
- E.g. Kroger, Safeway, ALDI, Tesco in US
- E.g. Foodworld, Foodbazaar, Reliance Fresh in India


## Variations in Supermarket

- Over the years, variations in this business model have emerged
- Superstore
- A variation in supermarket
- Larger than conventional supermarket with at least 25000 items and more non-food such general merchandise, health and beauty etc.
- Combination store
- Is a superstore and full-line pharmacy with general merchandise and health \& beauty care items accounting for at least $15 \%$ of sales


## Hypermarket

- Combination of a department store + a supermarket
- Invention by Carrefour in Paris 1963
- A retail store with a sale area of over 2500 sq.m with at least $35 \%$ selling space devoted to non-grocery products
- Typical area - 80,000-220,000 sqft
- Offers variety of food and non-food products like clothes, jewelry, books CDS, electrical , computers etc
- Stock SKUs 40000-60000
- Cheapest prices, one-stop shopping, a destination offer
- E.g. Wal-Mart Supercenters, Target (SuperTarget), Tesco Extra Stores
- E.g. Bigbazaar, HyperCity etc.


## Department Stores

- Aristide Boucicaut, the son of a successful hat maker founded the first department store Bon Marche' in Saint-Germain, Paris in the year 1838.
- Large-scale retail outlet, often multi-leveled, with multiple product categories, Pleasing ambience, attentive service
- Carry broad variety and deep assortment, offer customer service and organize their store into distinct departments. Selling fashion clothing, accessories, cosmetics, household items
- Around 7000sqm internationally ( $\sim 70,000$ sqft)
- Avg. Indian store 20000-40000 sq.ft. with avg. 50,000-1,00,000 SKU's
- E.g. Marks \& Spencers, Sears, J. C. Penny
- E.g. Shopper's Stop, Lifestyle etc.


## Shoppers' Stop

- The company owns 172 stores in 25 cities with 4.81 million sq.ft space across eight store formats
- Over 3.3 million customers are a part of the First Citizen Loyalty Programme

Shoppers Stop's diversified portfolio


Source: Company Annual Report, Aranca Research
Note: CAGR - Compound Annual Growth Rate


## Speciality Stores

- A store specializing in a particular type of merchandise or a single product of durable goods like home furniture, consumer electronics, apparel, jewellery etc.
- Very specific market segment
- High level of service and product information made available to consumers
- Narrow product lines (variety), deep assortments
- Internationally area under 8000 sq.ft
- E.g. Gap, Ikea
- E.g. Fabindia, Tanishq, Croma


## Off Price retailers

- The merchandise is sold at less than retail prices
- Generally retailers buy manufacturer's unpopular or unsold inventory at a cheaper rate and sell it at deep discounts. Merchandise may being odd sizes, unpopular colours or with minor defects
- It might be manufacturer owned / speciality owned / department store
- Outlets are seen as a means of increasing business
- E.g. Levi's Factory outlet, Pantaloon's Factory Outlet



## Catalogue showrooms

- Usually specialise in hard goods such as housewares, jewellery and consumer electronics, paints
- Customer goes through catalogue and decides what does he/she wants to buy
- E.g. Argos is US



## Drug Store

- Is a speciality store that concentrate on health and personal grooming merchandise
- Pharmaceuticals often represent over 50\% of the sales



## Big Box Retailers

- Over the years, the landscapes of cities and towns across the world changed thus evolved larger formats ..that are termed as BIG BOX RETAILERS
- Big box retailers are large, industrial-style buildings or stores with 20,000-2,00,000 sq.ft.
- Sub-groups
- Discount department stores
- Category killers
- Outlet stores
- Warehouse clubs


## Discount department store

- 80000sqft to $1,30,000$ sqft
- Wide variety including automative parts, home furnishing, apparel, beauty products etc.


## Category killers

- It is a specialty retailer which offers a very large selection of product category and economical prices.
- They focus on single category and stock deep
- E.g. Toys R Us stock 10000 toy items as compared 3,000 in department store
- They buy and sell at cheap rates thus dominate the category
- Internationally 20,000-1,20,000 sq.ft.


## Outlet stores

- 20,000-80000 sqft,
- Typically discount stores of major department stores
- E.g. Nordstrom Rack or J. C. Penny outlets


## Warehouse clubs

- 104,000-1,70,000 sq.ft.
- Offers variety of goods @wholesale price
- Limited products (5,000 or less)
- E.g. Costco Wholesale, Sam's Club


## Other Formats

1. Super warehouse store - hybrid warehouse / superstore with 50000 - plus items and full range of service departments, featuring highquality perishables and reduced prices
2. Limited assortment store - low price outlet with minimal service and fewer than 2000 items. Numerous private label
3. Supercenter- large food drug combination and mass merchandiser 1,70000 sq ft ( $40 \%$ grocery items @loss leader prices)
4. Wholesale club
5. Dollar store

## Airport Retailing

- Airports in many cities of the western works serve as mini shopping plazas for travellers
- It is different from mall retailing with huge margins / sales per sq. Foot-
- much smaller than even convenience storeslogistics issue of getting goods to airport is complex
- E.g. Duty Free Shops



## Non-Store Retailing

## Direct Selling

- Involves making a personal contact with the end consumer at home or at the place of work
- Highly interactive form of retailing
- Party plan or Multi-level network
- E.g. Amway, Herbalife, Tupperware


## Direct Response marketing

- Catalogue retailing / mail order
- Appropriate for speciality products- targeted catalogues to appeal to narrow target markets
- Television retailing
- Here existing and prospective customers watch a TV programme demonstrating a product and then place an order for the same by telephone, e-mail or Internet
(For example: Asian Sky Shop, TSN, TVC, TSNM)
- E-tailing / Electronic Shopping


## Information kiosks

- Have emerged in the western markets as a new type of electronic retailing
- These kiosks, comprising of computer terminals housed inside and a touch screen on outside to provide customers with product and company information and may actually aid the customers making a purchase



## Automated Vending / Kiosks

- A form of non-store retailing where products or services are placed in a machine and are dispensed to customers when they deposit cash or use plastic money (credit or debit card)
- Most impersonal form of retailing
- Vending machines offer consumers greater convenience 24 hours a day, and have replaced many services formally requiring a human interface
Popular in soft-drinks, candies etc. along with bank ATMS



## The Cash and Carry

- Customers do their own order picking, pay in cash and carry the merchandise away.
- It's a wholesale format that aids small retailers and businessmen.
- It offers a wide assortment of goods, food and non-food items - thus provides one stop shopping and allows customers to save time
- Longer working hours and seven day working enable customers do the shopping at a convenient time
- E.g. Metro AG and Shoprite


## Services Retail

## Services Retail

- Instead of products, they sell services to the end consumers
- Airlines, Banks, Repair, Child care, Pre-school, Education, Financial Services, Fitness, Healthcare, Hotels, Quick Service Restaurants etc.



## India Specific Retail Models

## India Specific

- The Public Distribution System
- ITC e-choupal
- Hariyali Kisan Bazaar
- Godrej Adhar


## Classification of retail formats



