Through their contacts, experience, specialization, and scale of operation, <u>intermediaries</u> usually <u>offer the firm</u> more than it can <u>achieve</u> on its own

**Retailing is** the activities involved in selling goods or services directly to final consumers for their personal, non-business use

- Store Retailing:
  Amount of Service
  - a) Self-service e.g. supermarket
  - **b) Limited-service retailers e.g.** sales assistance as the result of higher prices
  - *c) Full-service retailers e.g. Specialty stores and first-class department stores*

### 2) Product Line

- *a) Specialty Store* is a narrow product line with a deep assortment within that line **e.g.** sporting goods, furniture, books, flowers, or toys stores;
- single-line store is a clothing store
- *limited-line store* is a men's clothing store
- **super-specialty store is** a men's custom shirt store
- **b) Department Store** carries a wide variety of product lines **e.g.** clothing, home furnishings, and household goods

- *c) Supermarket* is large, low-cost, low-margin, high-volume, self-service store that carry a wide variety of food, laundry, and household products
- *d) Convenience Store* is small, limited line of high-turnover convenience goods, near residential areas and remain open long hours, <u>charge high prices</u> because of <u>lower sales volume</u> **e.g. kiosks**

#### e) Superstore, Combination Store, and Hypermarket

e.g. Ramstor, Mega etc

f) Service Business hotels and motels, banks, airlines, colleges, hospitals, movie theaters, tennis clubs, bowling alleys, restaurants, repair services, hair-care shops, and dry cleaners

### 3) Relative Prices

- a) Discount Store: lower margins and selling higher
  volume offering mostly national brands, not inferior
  goods
- b) Off-Price Retailers: buy at <u>less than</u> regular wholesale prices and <u>charge</u> consumers <u>less than</u> retail
- Factory outlets
- Independent off-price retailers
- Warehouse clubs

#### c) Catalog Showroom sells:

- high-markup
- fast-moving

\_\_at reduced prices

brand-name goods

## II. Control of Outlets Corporate Chain

- two or more outlets
- owned and controlled
- employ central buying and merchandising
- sell similar lines of merchandise

## Franchise Organization

**e.g.** you produce a type of juice and ask for brand from Cola to sell under its brand, quality control and other staff rights Cola.

## **Merchandising Conglomerate**

Merchandising conglomerates are corporations that combine several different retailing forms under central ownership and share some distribution and management functions

## III. Non-store Retailing

1) Direct Marketing uses telemarketing and on-line computer shopping

#### 2) Direct Selling

- door to door
- office to office, or
- at home-sales parties

**3) Vending Machines** wide variety of convenience and impulse goods - cigarettes, beverages, candy, newspapers, foods and snacks, cosmetics, paperback books, T-shirts, insurance policies, pizza and bla-bla-bla

# MARKETING MIX - PLACE WHOLESALING

- buy mostly from producers and sell mostly to retailers
- Selling and promoting
- Buying and assortment building
- Bulk-breaking
- Warehousing
- Transportation
- Financing
- Risk bearing
- Market information
- Management services and advice

## **Types of Wholesaler:**

1) Merchant Wholesalers

#### a) Full-Service Wholesalers

- carrying stock
- offering credit
- making deliveries

#### b) Limited-Service Wholesalers

## 2) Brokers and Agents

- They <u>earn commissions</u> for the <u>aid</u> in buying and <u>selling</u> specialized by product line or customer type
- 3) Manufacturers' Sales Branches and Offices
- Sell themselves in offices rather than through independent wholesalers