

REINVENTING RETAIL: MALLS, DISCOUNTERS & AMAZON IN THE DIGITAL ERA

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Abstract

Retail activities occupy a prominent position in contemporary suburban areas, both in terms of their visual imprints on the landscape and economic significance. Shopping centers of varying scales and vitality seem to appear wherever two major arterials converge or are located at the foot of key freeway off-ramps. The largest of these are the regional and super-regional malls, typically covering 80 to 100 total acres, of which three-quarters of that area is devoted to parking. At the opposite end of the spectrum, however, are countless unnamed strip centers, each with fewer than a dozen tenants, scattered like a rash on the suburban skin. Today's economically powerful large shopping centers may achieve annual sales in excess of \$400 million per year. Such high performers are especially valued by municipal governments as the sales taxes which they generate frequently surpasses a city's revenue from local property taxes.

The retail environment is a highly dynamic one in which individual firms as well as entire shopping centers must compete for customers' patronage and jockey for valued positioning within their local and regional setting. At the scale of the entire retail center, responses to competition include expansion programs, renovations and rebranding, along with diversification and/or specialization efforts. The particular mix of strategies followed is, of course, dependent on the health and age of major tenant firms, maturity of the center as a whole, shifts in community demographics and customer demands, and the rise or disappearance of key competitors.

Recent months have seen a plethora of alarming headlines about the supposed "Death of the Shopping Mall" or "Imminent Demise of Legendary Retailers X and Y" ---- read Sears, JC Penney, or a storied local chain. The blame for many retail difficulties (and future fate) typically is laid at the feet of the two national/global giants, Walmart and Amazon. In light of the inherent challenges facing retailers and the current tone of such commentaries, we need to address a fundamental question that has meaning for our immediate region: "To what extent do competitive pressures and such headlines reflect conditions in our own region, specifically Orange County, California?"

More precisely, pressing related questions include the following:

"What is the form and general health of our retail landscape now at mid-decade?"

"How prominent are Walmart and other leading discounters locally and what impacts have those retailers had on traditional shopping centers?"

"What is the current status of e-commerce and of Amazon in particular at mid-decade? How is this internet/digital era reshaping legacy retailers?"

"How might existing retail centers remain vibrant when facing such challenges?"

"What does the future of retailing portend for those of us who are [aging] consumers and for the landscapes of the communities in which we, and successive generations live?"

As a [partial] response to those questions and concerns, the objective of this presentation is to examine the current status of core retailing segments in Orange County and to reveal notable trends over recent decades. I begin with a focus on three major categories of brick-and-mortar general merchandisers: legacy department store chains, the discounters, and then the price-point variety stores. That coverage follows a dozen well-known national and regional players with such local representatives as Macy*s, Nordstrom and Sears (department stores); Costco, Sam's Club, Target, and Walmart (discounters and wholesale clubs); then Dollar Tree and 99 Cents Only (price-point stores). Next, we consider how these cluster to shape the upper-levels of a shopping center hierarchy

as well as that hierarchy's dynamic character over time. Finally, I offer a somewhat detailed examination of Amazon corporation to uncover the degree of its reach into traditional retail product lines and its ever-widening diversification beyond retailing. This survey concludes with notes about how traditional brick-and-mortar firms are adapting to become "omnichannel retailers" and making operational adjustments to compete, not only with Amazon, but with each other to focus more closely on strategies that promote their viability and enhance consumer satisfaction.

Topical Outline

A. INTRODUCTION

Fortuitous Timing

Background as Urban Geographer/Planner

Requisite Disclaimer

B. FOUR OVERVIEWS: PLAYERS AND THE SHOPPERS

Prominent Centers and Firms on the OC Retail Landscape

Retail's Significance in the Urban/Suburban Realm

Gender Differences in Shopping Behaviors

Behind the Headlines: Competitive Change as the Constant

Even Among Iconic Brands

Gone But Not Forgotten: A Glance Backward 30 Yrs. Ago

Recent National-level Shifts Since 2010

C. INTERPRETING OUR RETAIL LANDSCAPE

Traditional Center Hierarchy of Scale and Market Reach

(with visual examples)

How Shopping Centers Survive and Thrive

(Case Study of Brea Mall)

O.C.'s Shopping Center Leaderboard

Cultural Messages From the Mall and Spatial Organization

within Retail Centers: Interpreting Signs and Symbols

D. RISE OF DISCOUNT RETAILING

How Discounters Arose in Climate of 1950s Competition

Simultaneous Roots in the Ground - 1962 Milestone, Market spread

(focus on Walmart, Target & Costco)

Mapping the Discounters' Presence in Today's Orange County

Power Centers / Hybrid Retail Centers

Price-Point Firms on the Ascendancy

E. FROM INTERNET SHOPPING TO E-COMMERCE

From Online Product Browsing to Digital Ticketing & Payment

Scale of E-Commerce in USA - \$451 Billion annually; 15% annual growth rate

Amazon: Pioneer and Pacesetter

Corporate pillars – Customer Focus, Long-Term Perspective,

Continuous Innovation, Frugality, Diversification Indicators

E-Bay as a Mere Footnote

F. ISSUES AND CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

Maintaining Center Health amid Market Saturation and Innovation
Striving to Improve the Customer Experiences & "Path to Purchase"
Swipe Your Credit/Debit Card or Show QR codes on your Device
Parting Shots

Suggested Readings

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Fishman, Charles 2011. *The Wal-Mart Effect: How the World's Most Powerful Company Works*. Updated Edition. New York: Penguin.

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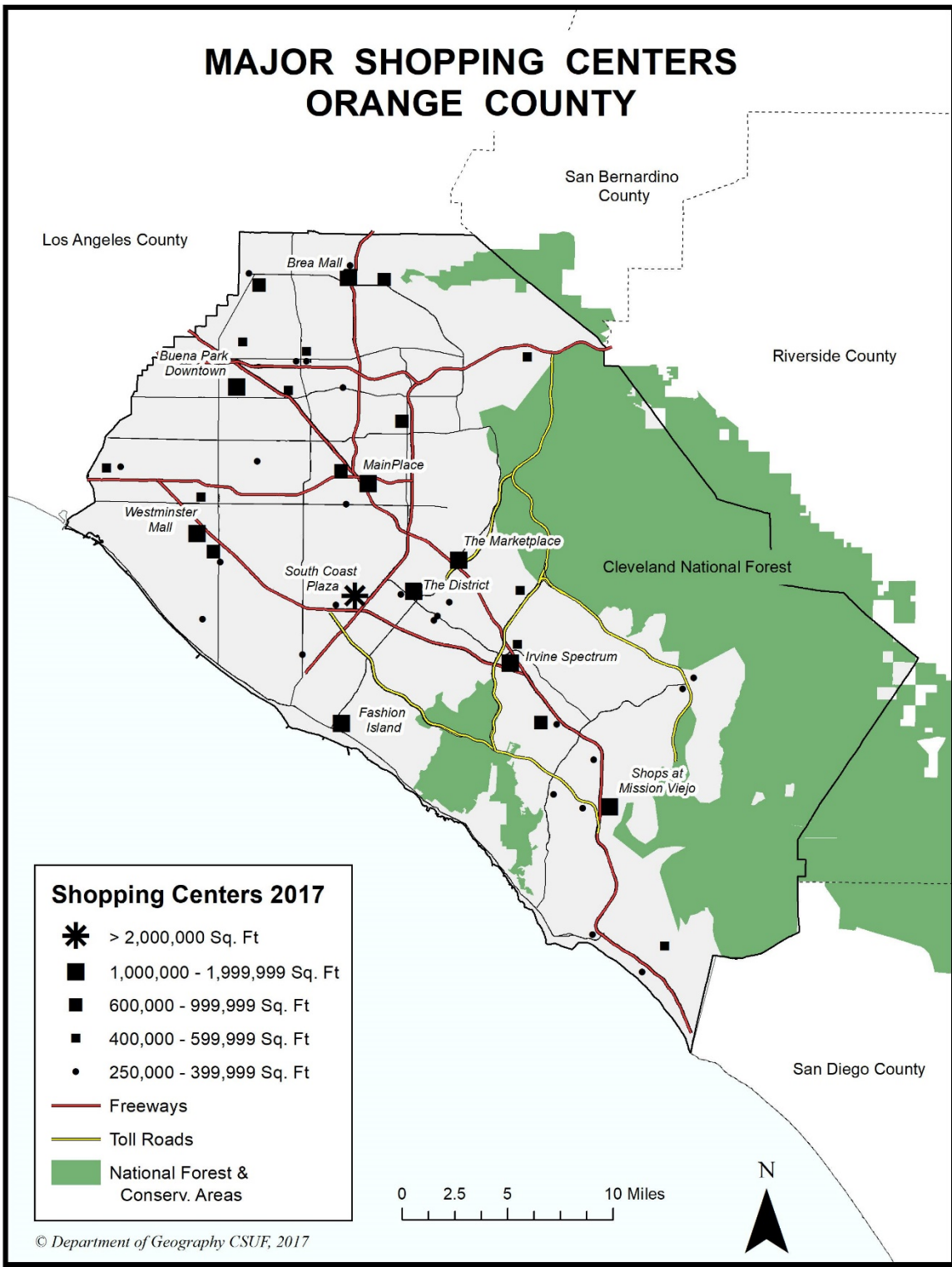
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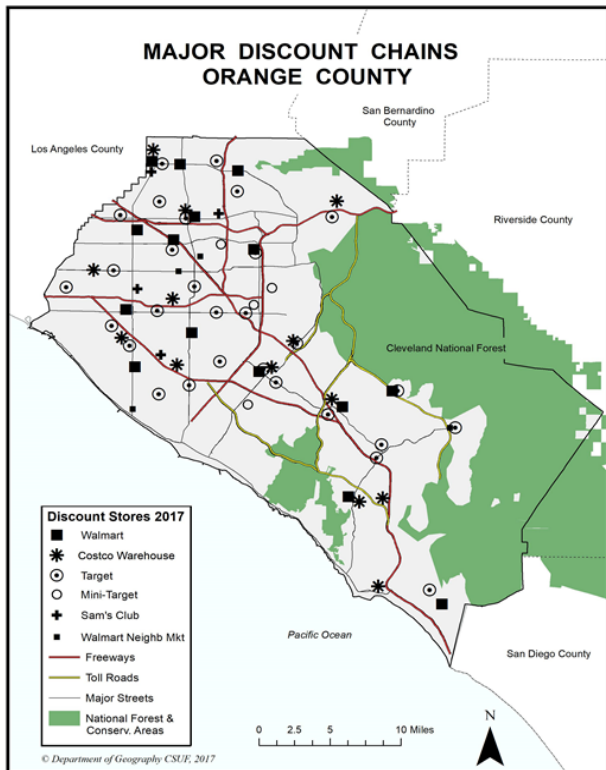
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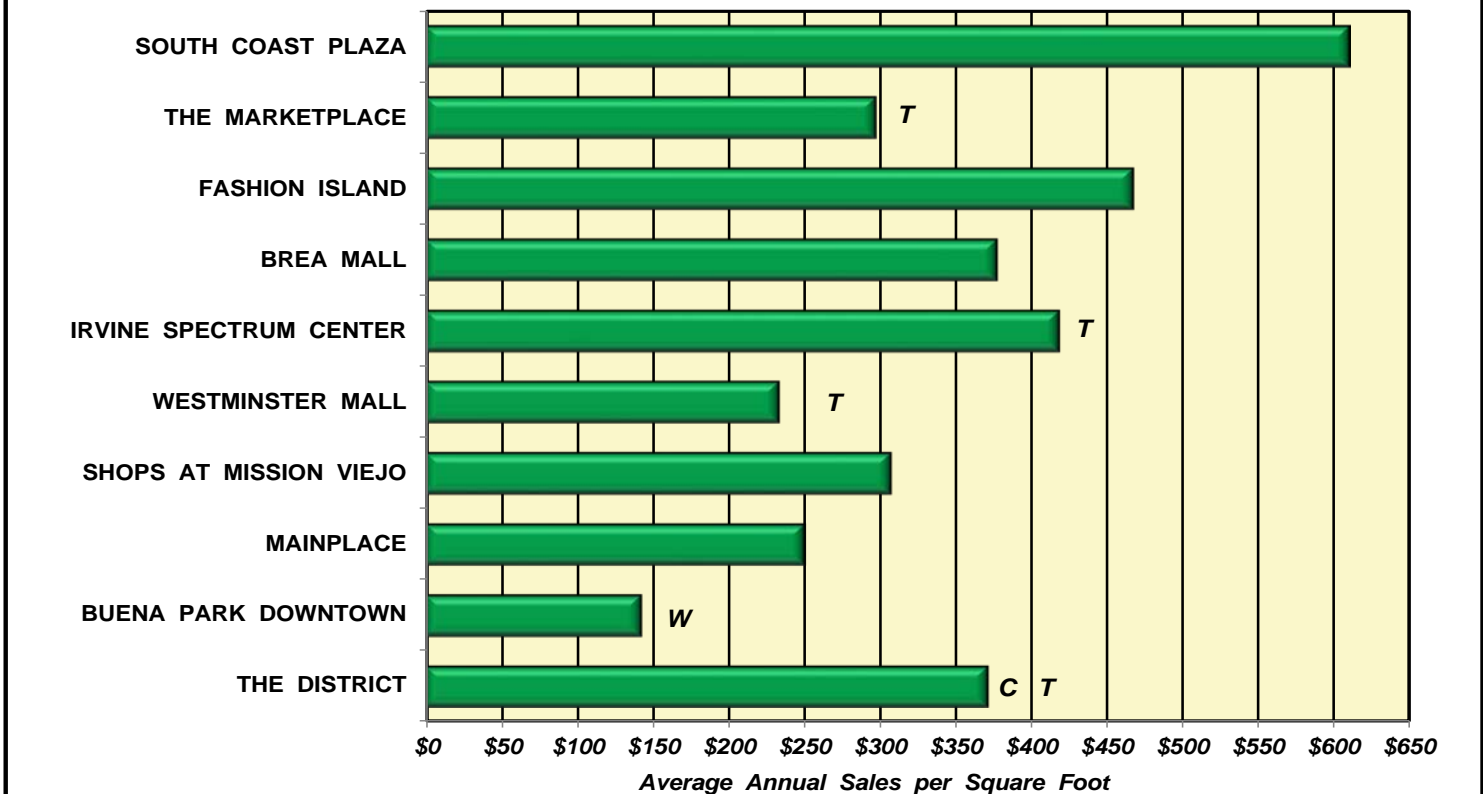
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MAJOR SHOPPING CENTERS ORANGE COUNTY

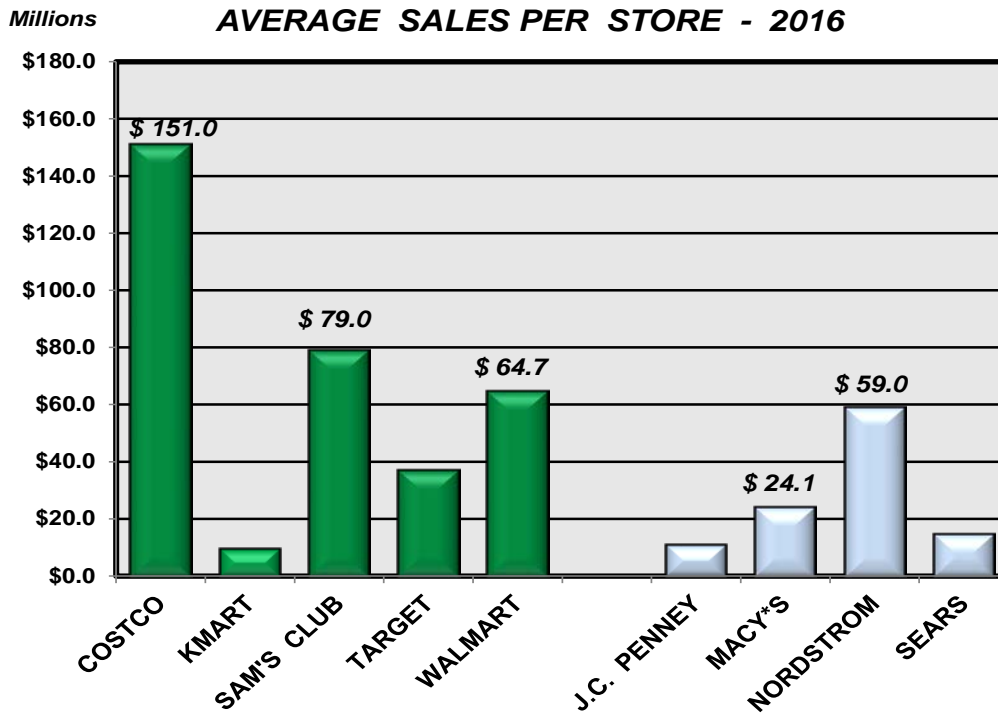




ORANGE COUNTY MAJOR SHOPPING CENTERS SALES PERFORMANCE - 2016



**DISCOUNTERS vs. LEGACY
DEPARTMENT STORES:
AVERAGE SALES PER STORE - 2016**



**INFILL LOCATIONS
REPURPOSED FOR RETAILING**

BREA-OLINDA HIGH SCHOOL
TARGET -- BREA MARKETPLACE 1992/2008

CHEVRON OIL FIELD RESEARCH CENTER, LA HABRA
WALMART & SAM'S CLUB -- WESTRIDGE SHOPPING CTR. 2004

FRIENDLY HILLS MEDICAL CENTER, LA HABRA
COSTCO -- 2005

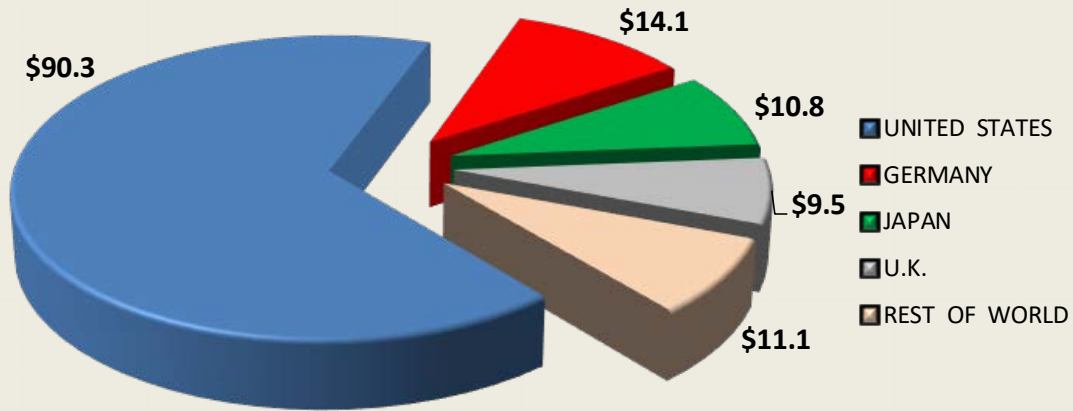
HUGHES GROUND SYSTEMS GROUP, FULLERTON
TARGET -- AMERIGE HEIGHTS TOWN CTR. 2001

LOS ALAMITOS RACE COURSE PARKING AREA, CYPRESS
COSTCO -- CYPRESS 2005

TUSTIN MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, TUSTIN
COSTCO & TARGET -- THE DISTRICT 2007

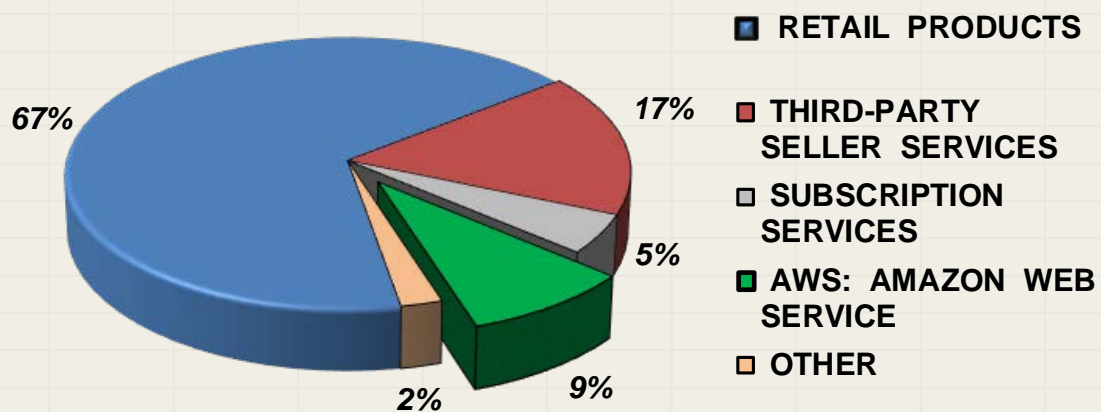
UNOCAL CHEMICAL PLANT, BREA
WALMART -- BREA UNION PLAZA 1998

AMAZON'S GLOBAL SALES - 2016



Total Revenue of \$ 139.98 Billion

REVENUE CONTRIBUTION OF PRODUCT AND SERVICES SEGMENTS



*Consolidated 2016 Net Profit of \$ 2.4 Billion
(\$3.1 Billion from AWS)*