Merry mobile shopping: I want it, I want it now, and I’m not afraid to use this mobile device!

by Darrell Rigby, Kris Miller, Josh Chernoff and Suzanne Tager

Fifty million more mobile devices will be in the hands of shoppers this holiday season, and those tablet- and smartphone-toting customers will be browsing, comparing, sharing and buying on the go in record numbers. Retailers too will take advantage of the power of mobile to attract customers and convert sales in new and innovative ways. This issue is all about mobile: how device types and sales are increasing, how mobile is transforming shopping behaviors and how retailers are innovating to capture consumers’ attention. We also recap recent sales results, which are mixed but continue to suggest growth for this holiday season.

Retail indicators continue to suggest growth this holiday season

The most recent sales numbers are positive heading into the holiday season. The International Council of Shopping Centers estimates that October same-store sales (excluding gasoline and sales in drug stores) were up 5.9% in October versus 3.6% in September. Additionally, consumers’ wallets continue to get fatter:

- The S&P 500 Index increased 4.5% since October 1, and is up 21% since the beginning of 2013.
- US employers added 204,000 jobs in October, well above the 125,000 jobs economists expected. The Department of Labor also revised estimates of August and September hiring up by 60,000 jobs.

However, retailers have mixed expectations heading into the holiday season. While Macy’s is expecting higher fourth quarter sales, Walmart forecasts flat sales and Kohl’s is expecting lower fourth quarter sales growth. Many retailers are responding by offering reasons for consumers to open their wallets earlier this year:

- A record number of retailers are making Thanksgiving Day the new Black Friday: JCPenney, Kohl’s and Macy’s are all opening for the first time on Thanksgiving Day, at 8 PM. Walmart is opening at 6 PM, two hours earlier than last year; and Toys “R” Us is opening at 5 PM, three hours earlier than last year. Just like last year, Kmart will open at 6 AM on Thanksgiving Day; however, this year it will stay open until 11 PM on Black Friday—41 hours straight.

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1 We will keep watching same-store sales as an indicator of overall sales, but this metric may not be as relevant as it was a few years ago. The number of retailers who report same-store sales is down to 11 this year, from more than 50 in 2007. Many retailers have stopped reporting same-store sales to better focus on long-term growth and to avoid stock price fluctuations in response to monthly comparable-sales numbers. And when same-store sales are reported, in some instances they also include Web-based sales fulfilled by stores, which makes year-over-year comparisons more difficult.
• Retailers also are pushing their online promotions even earlier this year. Walmart began an online sales event on November 1, discounting 300 items online. Toys “R” Us rolled out holiday advertisements earlier this year and began offering up to $100 to loyalty members who bought specific toys by Oct. 31.

Mobile: At the top of consumers’ wish lists

Mobile devices and all things associated with them—apps, services and accessories—will be in the spotlight this holiday season. During the first six months of 2013, tablet and smartphone sales were each up 19%. Eighty-eight million consumers now own a tablet, and 140 million now own a smartphone (Figure 1). And sales continue to be hot: T-Mobile sold more tablets on November 1, the day the iPad Air launched, than it had in the previous quarter. One sign of mobile’s incredible expansion: Apple, which now derives 75% of its revenue from mobile devices and accessories, has become the world’s most valuable company. More proof: Over 250,000 smartphone cases are listed on Amazon.com, and retailers from J.Crew to Bed Bath & Beyond are stocking mobile accessories.

Mobile: The next-generation omnichannel experience

Mobile is becoming the control center for everyone’s life. Consumers are using mobile devices for everything from monitoring their health to controlling the temperature and the security of their homes. It is no surprise
that mobile devices are also transforming shopping behaviors by allowing consumers to transport themselves seamlessly between physical and digital worlds. A Parks Associates study found that 43% of smartphone owners have used their phone to buy something in the past month. However, consumers aren’t just using their phones to make purchases— they browse virtual shelves, check prices, take photographs, confer with friends, find coupons and navigate to and within stores (Figure 2). Google estimates that 79% of smartphone owners rely on their phones in one or more of these ways while they are shopping.

**Figure 2:** Percentage of customers who use mobile devices while shopping in stores, by shopping activity, 2012 and 2013

![Bar chart showing the percentage of customers who use mobile devices while shopping in stores, by shopping activity, 2012 and 2013.](chart)

Retailers have found that omnichannel customers—customers who shop on mobile devices and personal computers, and in stores—shop more frequently and spend more money than in-store-only shoppers do. Google estimates that frequent mobile shoppers spend 25% more in stores than occasional mobile shoppers. Walmart is already starting to see the impact: Customers who use its app visit the store twice as often and spend 40% more across all channels than shoppers who don’t use the Walmart app.

Mobile is impacting consumers’ shopping journey every step of the way: from awareness and inspiration to research, decision-making, and purchasing. Retailers are innovating along this shopping journey to meet and even exceed their customer’s changing expectations.

**Retailer awareness: Drawing you in, wherever you are**

Consumers are spending more of their media time on mobile devices—20% versus just 12% last year—at the expense of all other media, including television, desktop computers and print sources. Mobile devices give consumers opportunities to discover new brands, products and services while they are on the go. A consumer commuting home from work can now explore his friend’s wish list on Facebook or Pinterest, see a compelling deal and buy the item for his friend while adding it to his own wish list—all while still on the train.

Mobile also gives retailers new tools to reach consumers, from ads in search results and offers embedded in applications, to location-triggered push notifications. Mobile advertising is the fastest growing advertising
mobile medium, up 106% on average every year for the past three years, and it still has plenty of room to grow. Mobile advertising makes up just 3% of all advertising spend (Figure 3) versus 20% of all consumer media time. Google and Facebook together take in more than $10 billion of mobile advertising revenue, and Facebook alone derives nearly $2 billion, or about 50%, of its advertising revenue from mobile advertising, versus nothing three years ago. Retailers are a driving force behind the growth in mobile advertising. According to the Internet Advertising Board, they place 40% of all mobile advertisements.

This holiday season, retailers and third-parties are rolling out new ways to reach consumers:

- Shoppers who visit Simon Malls, the country’s largest mall operator, can download the Zoomingo shopping app to receive location-based deal alerts as they walk by retailers in the mall.
- Consumers can opt into PlaceAd, a new service from mobile marketer Placecast, to receive location-based offers. PlaceAd uses customers’ purchase history and interests to send personalized messages to customers as they near retailers. An example: offering a deal on a toy truck to a father who recently bought his toddler fire truck pajamas and is standing outside a toy store.
- Deal-savvy-shoppers can download Slickdeals.net’s just-released Black Friday app to view the latest deals and circulars across multiple retailers, be notified instantly when new deals are released and chat with other Black Friday shoppers about their finds.

Figure 3: Advertising spend by channel, 2008–2017F

Product browsing: Enriching your shopping interactions

Retailers are innovating in many ways to support their shoppers in discovering and locating products. For example, retailers are making it easier to find products in stores. Target and Lowe’s, among others, recently rolled out a new feature in their apps which tells shoppers the location of a product in a specific store using an interactive store map.
Retailers also are arming store associates with mobile devices to enhance their interactions with customers. Customers are significantly more likely to talk to a store associate equipped with a mobile device (Figure 4). Burberry’s associates have tablets that can access a customer’s purchase history and preferences. The tablets use predictive analytics to help associates make personalized recommendations. eBay is looking to provide this type of service to its retailer partners with its new Retail Associate Platform app. Store associates will be notified of all in-store customers who have checked in using their PayPal account, and will see a profile of information about each consumer, including past purchases, abandoned shopping carts and store associate notes. The app hasn’t reached stores yet, but eBay is in talks with Macy’s, Aéropostale, Urban Outfitters and Toys “R” Us, among others.

**Figure 4:** Percentage of shoppers more likely to interact with a store associate if that associate has a mobile device

Mobile is also helping Trunk Club and other online-only retailers better meet the needs of their customers. Trunk Club uses mobile devices to connect stylists (sales associates) with customers on the go. A Trunk Club client can speak, text, or email with his stylist over the weekend and have a personalized outfit delivered in time for an important out-of-town business meeting in the coming week.

Other new technologies allow consumers to interact directly with products in new ways. Customers who shop in stores equipped with Apple’s new location-tracking technology, called iBeacon, can receive in-the-moment messaging about the items nearby. The technology has generated buzz because it’s relatively inexpensive for retailers to install and because its range is relatively large compared to that of older technologies like near-field-communications. One early adopter of iBeacon is Major League Baseball, which will use the software and transmitters next season to deliver in-stadium, section-specific messaging. Saks is trying a different approach to product interaction. A new app from Stylewhile lets Saks’s customers visualize how different outfits would look on their body type—without stepping into a changing room or even visiting a store.
Evaluation: Helping you make better decisions

More and more, consumers are using mobile devices to help them decide what and where to buy. Shoppers are now able to ask friends for advice, read user reviews, compare product features and check prices across retailers—all without driving from store to store.

A growing number of apps are allowing consumers to compare product features, read reviews, and check pricing all in one place. One example is ShopSavvy, which has seen its users grow by more than 40% this year. ShopSavvy allows customers to scan a product in a store to see reviews, product information and prices both in nearby stores (Walmart or Target, for example) and at online-only retailers. Price comparisons are particularly important to consumers. Google research tells us that price comparison is the most common in-store behavior among mobile shoppers, with varying prevalence across product categories (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Percentage of smartphone shoppers who have used their mobile device to compare prices while in a store, by product category

Source: Google

Purchase: Ringing up the sale

Mobile payments and mobile wallets have been on the horizon for some time. Today, several models—including browser- and app-based payments, and mobile point-of-sale payments—are vying to become the technology. Retailers have been experimenting more and more with these technologies, and several of them will be on display this holiday season.

Mobile payment technologies have the potential to expedite the purchase process at consumers’ moment of truth. Customers at Walmart can use new Scan & Go functionality to scan items into their phone as they shop, which expedites the checkout process. When they’re done shopping, they simply swipe their phone at a self-checkout machine, which reads all scanned items into the machine for payment with cash or credit. Apple Store customers who have the store’s app can pay for any floor-available products without waiting in line. They simply log in to the app using their Apple account, select the items they want to purchase and pay with their linked credit card.
Perhaps even more powerful: Mobile payments let consumers seamlessly integrate loyalty programs and other deals while they’re paying. Starbucks has had significant success tying mobile payments to its loyalty program. A consumer can scan her phone at checkout, which draws from her Starbucks account balance and at the same time earns her points toward a free coffee. During the third quarter of 2013, the company’s mobile payment volume increased by 88%, and now accounts for 10% of its total business.

Other technologies allow consumers to leave both their phone and wallet at home, changing the way purchases are made altogether. PayPal Express Checkout lets customers simply enter their phone number and PayPal PIN into a participating retailer’s tablet to pay for their purchases. This season more than 18,000 stores in the United States will be equipped with this technology, including The Home Depot, Toys “R” Us, Famous Footwear and Barnes & Noble.

Consumers will also be experimenting with new ways to purchase gifts for others. Instead of buying traditional gift cards this holiday season, shoppers at The Home Depot, CVS, Staples and a wide variety of other retailers can use a new tablet-based solution to add personal videos, photographs and texts to their gift. This new service was developed by electronic gift card provider CashStar.

**Mobile: Much more than just having an app**

Mobile platforms are creating all kinds of opportunities for retailers. They’re also raising some complex issues for retailers to better understand:

- **Understanding the different roles each type of device plays:** Consumers use different devices in different ways. For example, 83% of tablet shopping happens at home, so tablets tend to be used for comprehensive research, functioning much like desktop computers. On the other hand, according to Telmetrics, 60% of smartphone shopping is done outside the home, and the information instantly available on smartphones makes them an integral part of in-store shopping. Consumers regularly hop between digital devices, and each device has a different “prime time” throughout the day. Mobile phones tie with tablets for the highest share of Internet page visits in the morning, computers have the highest share during the day and tablets have the highest share at night.

- **Optimizing across many devices:** There are several operating systems and even more types of devices a retailer needs to support. Android is the most used operating system globally (Apple iOS is the most used in the United States), but there are many different devices that run on the Android platform, each with unique screen sizes, processing power, and other attributes. OpenSignal has found nearly 12,000 unique Android devices globally this year versus just 4,000 last year.

- **Deciding how to invest in apps versus mobile sites:** Most retailers find that they need to offer both an app and a mobile site. Although mobile apps are an easier and more interactive experience, most consumers are reluctant to download and use lots of shopping apps. Only 30% of consumers download more than four shopping apps. Apps need to be highly relevant for consumers to download them. One example is eBay, which has a natural advantage given consumers’ need to keep an eye on auctions. Moreover, competition among apps is high: Shopping-related apps make up fewer than 2% of all downloaded apps, and there are thousands of offerings competing within that 2% sliver (Figure 6). Many consumers therefore rely on mobile sites, and expect a streamlined and optimized experience which requires much more than a scaled-down desktop website.

- **Creating a simple but engaging experience:** Format and ease of use are critical when optimizing for mobile devices. In fact, more than 40% of consumers have switched to a competitor’s mobile offering based on poor user experience. Many retailers are using A/B testing, a comparison that tests the effects of changing one variable, to address these issues. For example, Rue La La improved its mobile conversion by 40% using A/B testing on both site design—even within pixel placement—and language choices. An example of the latter: The company found that “buy now” works best on a phone, while “shop now” is more effective on a desktop.
Balancing personalization and privacy: As retailers gather data to curate the shopping experience for individual customers, they must also consider consumers’ comfort level with sharing personal data. A recent Pew survey found that over two-thirds of respondents reported privacy concerns sharing personal data with apps they were using. Retailers are starting to get past this hurdle by clearly communicating with their consumers up front about benefits versus costs. For example, Timberland is partnering with Swirl Networks, whose app uses a customer’s location in a store to send targeted promotions. Consumers are first educated about the benefits of downloading the app and can choose for themselves whether the value is worth sharing their location. Over 75% of Timberland customers who downloaded the app opened the app to see in-store offers, and 50% of those customers accepted an offer.

Across all of these decisions, a winning formula requires innovation and adaptation. What works for one retailer may be impractical or even off-brand for others. Retailers can start by asking these questions:

- What is our mobile strategy? How can we use that strategy to reinforce our brand and value proposition online and in stores?
- What is the role of online versus mobile? The tablet versus the smartphone?
- How heavily should we invest in mobile? How will we attribute sales and measure the return?
- What should we develop in house and when should we partner with other parties?
- How does our organization, including our store associates, need to adapt, and what tools should we be using?
Looking forward: future release dates and topics

Our next issue will recap the news from Thanksgiving weekend, and will explore recent retailer tactics in pricing.

- **Issue #3 (early December):** Post-turkey roundup, and the art and science of pricing.
- **Issue #4 (mid-December):** The prime-time battle: Amazon.com versus an outstanding omnichannel store experience (including flexible fulfillment).
- **Issue #5 (late January):** Post-holiday outlook and retailer imperatives for 2014.

Please let us know if you have any questions or would like to arrange a follow-up discussion on mobile. We look forward to continuing to share news of innovations and interesting strategies with you this holiday season.
Appendix

Exhibit 1: Definitions of retail sales measures

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Exhibit 2: Retailer mobile app capabilities

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Selected references

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