Abstract Examples

Unequal Competition Among Chains of Supercenters: Kmart, Target, and Wal-Mart
Thomas O. Graff, University of Arkansas, *The Professional Geographer* 58(1), 2006, pp. 54-64.

ABSTRACT. The three largest discount chains, Kmart, Target, and Wal-Mart, have adopted the supercenter format for expansion. This article examines the locations of and the competition among these supercenters.Wal-Mart has the greatest number of supercenters and is driving the expansion of the supercenter format. Both Kmart and Target have clustered their supercenters in a small number of metropolitan markets. In contrast to Wal-Mart and Kmart, Target has focused on a middle-class rather than a blue-collar clientele. Now Kmart is struggling following a declaration of bankruptcy. Wal-Mart has largely defeated its supercenter competitors and now is confronting the major grocery chains for grocery sales. KeyWords: supercenter, Kmart, Target,Wal-Mart.

Entrepreneurship and start-ups in the Boston region: Factors differentiating high-growth ventures from micro-ventures John H Friar, Marc H Meyer, *Small Business Economics* 21(2), 2003, p. 145.

ABSTRACT. The use of entrepreneurship to stimulate economic growth in lagging regions of the world has grown over the last decade. The type of business needed for job creation is a new venture rather than a micro-business. The experience of a major program in the U.S., empowerment zones, has failed to produce many jobs, mostly because the program has stimulated micro-businesses rather than growth ventures. This paper analyzed the factors differentiating between the formation of high-growth ventures and micro businesses, and discussed how these factors may best influence the activities of organizations that either nurture ventures or create government policies for regional development. The data consisted of ninety business plans submitted to a business plan competition in Boston. The results showed that founders of high-growth ventures have work experience or advanced training in their technologies, and teams rather than individuals created the plans. The results suggest that a combination of exogenous and endogenous approaches may be needed to stimulate a lagging region's economic growth.

Power centres: a new retail format in the United States of America
Barbara Hahn, *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services* 7(2), 2000, pp. 223-231.

ABSTRACT. Power centres are primarily agglomerations of big box retailers. Even though the first power centre was only opened in 1986, there were 713 power centres in the United States by the end of the 1997. This paper addresses the evolution of power centres in the United States and discusses the di!erences between power centres and traditional shopping centres. Also presented are the operating results, sales figures, location, consumers, trading areas and the advantages and disadvantages of power centres for consumers, retailers and investors. Two power centres are described in detail. These observations are based upon a review of the literature and analyses of industry data. Power centres in Chicago, Washington, DC, California and Texas were also examined. Interviews with developers of power centres helped verify published data. Although power centres may develop in other countries, they are not likely to be as successful in Europe as they are in the United States.