The Web, the Spider and the Fly: A Cautionary Tale for SMEs going online

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ABSTRACT

Electronic commerce is often considered too expensive, technologically complicated and unsuitable for the small business environment and is not seen as a core activity for most small enterprises. In spite of these inhibitors, there are a growing number of small organizations developing websites to market their products and an increasing number of enterprises conducting online transactions and selling their products directly to customers via the Internet. In Australia there are more than 1000 website design consultants having a strong impact on the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) sector, particularly in their efforts to enter the world of online commerce. The majority of SMEs have neither the internal expertise nor financial resources to enable in-house development of electronic commerce and therefore turn to the services of website design consultants to assist them. As this appears to be a necessary strategy, given the operational and financial limitations of SMEs, the efficacy of this option is investigated in this paper. The aims of this paper are firstly, to identify the extent to which SMEs feel their individual business needs are understood by website design consultants. Secondly, to investigate whether SMEs have clear goals and strategies before engaging in electronic commerce. The paper incorporates a case study of two Western Australian online SMEs who contracted website design consultants to produce their sites. The SMEs chosen were established retail businesses and both used the services of different website design consultants. The results of the study indicated that the case SMEs did not have an understanding of the need for business planning or developing an Internet strategy. Instead, both SMEs had entered the world of online retailing in a relatively ad hoc manner. It was found that neither SME felt their individual business needs were understood or met by the website design consultant. In fact, the case SMEs themselves appeared unable to articulate their own business needs in order to ensure a successful relationship with the consultants.

INTRODUCTION

Electronic Commerce is not seen as a core activity for most small enterprises in Australia and it is quite often considered too expensive, technologically complicated and unsuitable for the small business environment (DIST, 1998, ISBR, 1998; Small Business Index, 1998). It appears that Australian Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) are hesitant in their approach to electronic commerce (Centre for Electronic Commerce, 1996; DIST, 1998), unlike the United States where electronic commerce is growing at an exponential rate (Shern, 1998, USIC, 1999).

In spite of the reluctance of Australian SMEs to enter the online world, there are a growing number of small organisations developing websites to market their products and an increasing number of enterprises conducting online transactions and selling their products directly to customers via the Internet. Therefore, SMEs appear to be slowly overcoming their reluctance to enter the online world. Whilst this is considered a positive step in increasing the presence of SMEs in the online environment, most SMEs lack IS expertise (Kole, 1983, Yap et al., 1992), and turn to the services of website design consultants to assist them in developing an online presence.

In Australia there are more than 1000 website design consultants (DIST, 1998) having a strong impact on the Small and Medium Enterprise sector, particularly in their efforts to enter the world of online commerce. The question asked by this paper is as follows: To what extent do SMEs feel their individual business needs are understood by website design consultants in order to ensure a successful venture into the world of online electronic commerce?

In an attempt to answer this question, this paper incorporates a case study of two Western Australian online SMEs who contracted website design consultants to produce their sites. The SMEs chosen were established retail businesses rather than start-ups as it was felt that established businesses would already have a general business plan or strategy. Different website design consultants were used in each case.

A review of the literature shows that an important factor in the success of online enterprises is their ability to align business processes with website strategy (Poon and Swatman, 1995 Cragg, 1998, Lawrence and Chau, 1998, Bergeron et al., 1998). Further, several important issues have been identified in the literature regarding SME use of external consultants in the management of Information Systems. These include a clear understanding of the client/consultant role and the importance of SME involvement in the consultation process (Gable, 1989, Gable, 1991 Kole, 1983, Krentzman and Samaras, 1984, Yap et al., 1992)

SMEs and the Internet

Research shows (ISBR, 1998, Small Business Index, 1998, DIST, 1998, Poon and Swatman, 1997) that most SMEs accessing the Internet tend to use it primarily for communication and information gathering with a small percentage actually using the Internet to conduct electronic transactions. The findings of the Institute of Small Business Research (ISBR) 1998 Small Business Opinion Survey of Western Australian SMEs indicated that the majority of SMEs surveyed used the Internet for communication purposes and that electronic transactions only formed a small proportion of Internet usage (see figure 1):

The Institute of Small Business Research estimates that 18% of Western Australian online SMEs surveyed conduct electronic transactions and only 9% are capable of receiving orders via their websites. If higher proportions of SMEs are to venture into the online world, the infrastructures of existent online retailers need to be examined in order to identify successful strategies for electronic commerce. Factors examined in this paper are the decision by a SME to contract a website design consultant, and the influence of the design consultant on the SMEs Internet strategy.

Website Design Consultants and SMEs

The majority of SMEs do not have either the internal expertise or financial resources to enable the in-house development of IS (Gable, 1989, Gable, 1991, Kole, 1983, Yap et al., 1992). Therefore, given the opera-
Before contracting a website design consultant, SMEs need to consider their business goals, strategies, budget considerations and requirements. Gable, (1989) identified a number of issues that SMEs need to consider when engaging the services of a consultant. These included the amount of time and effort the SME contributes to the project and the maintenance of a clear understanding of the role of the SME and the role of the consultant.

Gable, (1989) developed a twelve phase model of the role of a SME in selecting a consultant (see Figure 2). For the purpose of this paper, it was decided to utilize Gable’s 12-phase model of consultant engagement as a framework for analysing SME involvement in selecting a website design consultant.

Internet Strategy and SMEs

Cragg, (1998) identifies several levels of Internet strategy that are useful for SMEs. This paper incorporates two of Cragg’s strategies: the goals strategy, which identifies the main goals of the SME and the content strategy, which identifies the main uses of the website.

The above models (Gable, 1989, Cragg, 1998) were applied to the two case studies to evaluate the level of SME involvement in the selection of a website design consultant, development of an Internet Strategy and how these elements may have impacted on the success of the SME venture into Internet commerce.

RESEARCH DESIGN

As Internet commerce, particularly in Western Australia, is still in an emergent phase it was felt that case studies involving in-depth interviews would be most appropriate. A review of the literature into research methodol- ogy highlighted the usefulness of the case methodology in new and relatively new fields (Benbasat et al., 1987, Eisenhardt, 1989, Yin, 1994).

Sample

The case studies were chosen via a deliberate theoretical sampling plan. Initially the researcher scanned the client pages of five Western Australian website design consultants. From this, several online SMEs were identified and their websites assessed based on the following model of website activities. The model was synthesised from Internet usage surveys and interviews conducted by several researchers.
Pricing and Service

In the analysis of the data, pricing and service were recurrent themes for both case SMEs and the importance of clarifying the role of consultant and client was very clearly highlighted. In both cases, it appeared that the SMEs passively trusted the consultant to produce results at minimal cost. Gable stated that the “misconceived view of the client role” (1991) is one of the prime reasons for the breakdown of the client/consultant relationship.

Both SMEs felt that they had been overcharged and that they did not receive value for money from their website design consultants. SME #1 had discussed a budget with the consultant and was unaware that changes to the site would incur additional charges “…but that’s when the money came into it and it ended up costing for every little tiny change and that’s until we got the bill and said ‘hey this is much more than what you said’, I told him we had a really strict budget and it was just blown right out…”

SME #2 linked pricing and service provision several times throughout the interview “…if I’ve got to constantly be telling them what to do I think paying $90 an hour is a bit ludicrous” and “I don’t think I got value for money…basically I think they charged me an hourly rate for the work that they did, the fact that they had no ideas of their own should have been taken into account when billing me”.

Interestingly, neither SME voiced their concerns with the consultants and, as can be seen from the comment of SME #2 above, assumptions regarding billing were made but not explicitly drawn to the consultant’s attention to enable any potential rectification.

This lack of feedback from the client to the design consultant confirms Gable’s (1991) statement. This is further highlighted in comments made by both SMEs concerning a perceived lack of follow-up service provision. SME #1 “It was me contacting him rather than him coming out at the end and going through it and saying right this is it it’s final and saying are you happy? It didn’t close up at all.” SME #2 “I haven’t heard from them since May and it’s now July..if it was me, you know, a week or two later I would have phoned and said ‘how’s it all going’.”

Consultant Experience

One of the client concerns identified by Gable in his analysis of consultant engagement is that consultants often appear to have minimal relevant experience. He stated that this could be overcome if selection of a consultant were guided by his 12-phase model. The two cases in this study lend support to this statement as they did not adhere strongly to the guidelines of Gable’s model and very clearly felt that their consultants lacked essential experience.

For example, SME #2 believed their consultant was technically competent, but lacking in original ideas. “I don’t think they have any ideas of their own. I think they are very good technically, but I don’t think either artistically or marketing wise that they are particularly well clued up”, SME #1 stated “We gave them our catalogue, we thought they’d come up with something wizzbang but they copied exactly what we had done. We could have done that ourselves…they gave us the basis but that was all, there wasn’t any extras…we fed them the ideas.”

The development and evaluation of a Request for Proposal (RFP), steps 4 and 6 in Gable’s model, may have clarified for the SMEs exactly what they were seeking from a website design consultant. In conjunction with the RFP, the preparation of a firm contract (step 8) may have assisted in circumventing these problems.

Cragg’s Internet Strategy

Table 5 indicates how both SMEs fit within the Internet strategy model adapted from Cragg (1998).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>SME #1</th>
<th>SME #2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>primary</td>
<td>To reach an International market</td>
<td>To establish mail order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secondary</td>
<td>To increase profits</td>
<td>To market site to potential customers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
<td>SME #1</td>
<td>SME #2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>started with</td>
<td>email, catalogue, order form, promotion</td>
<td>email, catalogue, order form, promotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>major use</td>
<td>promotion</td>
<td>marketing/promotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WWW site for</td>
<td>product distribution</td>
<td>increase customer base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future plans</td>
<td>electronic shopping cart</td>
<td>To control site internally, to initiate ideas that will increase the profitability of the site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SME #2 on the other hand felt strongly that they had not achieved their primary goal of establishing mail order, “sales off that have been minimal”. Yet their secondary goal of reaching a wider audience was seen as quite successful “we’ve had about 200 requests for catalogues off the site in two months which is pretty good, people are walking around with the site in two months which is pretty good, people are walking around with
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CONCLUSION
There are many factors affecting the success of SMEs entering the world of online commerce and this paper focused on two possible factors. Firstly, consultant engagement for web design was investigated using Gable’s 12 phase model for consultant engagement, and secondly Internet strategies were explored, specifically the goals strategy, which identifies the main goals of the SME, and the content strategy, which identifies the main uses of the website adapted from Cragg’s Internet strategy models.

Prior to consultant engagement, a SME needs to have a clear idea of their Internet goals and the strategies required for achieving those goals as suggested by Cragg (1998). However, neither of the case SMEs appeared aware of this concept. Although both cases SMEs could identify their primary, secondary and content goals verbally, both relied on ideas, memory and hopes for the future success of their online venture. Neither SME had allocated an ongoing budget for future maintenance and development of the sites nor had they clearly articulated or formalized future aims, identified time-frames or developed clear strategies for achieving any of these objectives.

The analysis of the interview data showed that Gable’s 12 phase model for consultant engagement is a worthwhile tool for evaluating SME involvement in engaging external consultants to design their website. One aspect of this model that is particularly useful is its potential for clarifying the mutual roles and obligations of the client/consultant relationship. The model could be used in order to guide negotiations and relations between the client and the website design consultant to achieve a more successful outcome.

The question asked by this paper was: To what extent do SMEs feel their individual business needs are understood by website design consultants in order to ensure a successful venture into the world of online commerce?

The data from the two case studies indicates that neither case SME felt that their individual business needs were understood or met by the website design consultants. In fact, the case SMEs themselves appeared unable to articulate their own business needs. Therefore, further research in this area would be valuable in order to clarify the issue, namely are SMEs able to define and articulate their business needs to achieve a successful relationship with website design consultants. Ongoing research for this project will include an Australia-wide cross-case analysis of SMEs and website design consultants with the following anticipated outcomes:

1. Guidelines will be developed to enhance negotiations between website design consultants and Australian SMEs to achieve a more effective outcome;
2. A set of critical development factors will be designed, in relation to Internet strategy and consultant engagement, that may be used by Australian SMEs and consultants to facilitate the implementation of the online organization

ENDNOTES
1 The definitions of electronic commerce range from the very simple and straightforward concept found in the Yellow Pages Small Business Index as “the use of the Internet to buy and sell products” (1998, p.1). To the far more complex definition offered by the Monash Centre for Electronic Commerce: “as the process of conducting all forms of business activity between entities using appropriate electronic methodologies and procedures in order to achieve the organisation’s objectives” (1996, p.1).
2 There is no “SME #2 also stated that they had achieved the content strategy of marketing/promotion of the website. This was seen by SME #2 as an intangible measure of success and that economic success would follow once the website had been reassessed and redesigned internally.
3 “Case research is best utilized when the goals of the researcher and the nature of the research topic influence the selection of a strategy. Case research is particularly appropriate for certain types of problems: those in which research and theory are at their early, formative stages”. (Benbasat et al., 1987 p360)

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