# PRICING 

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## HOW TO SET A PRICE FOR YOUR PRODUCT?



## WHAT IS PRICE?

RENT
FARE
TUITION

## FEE

WAGE

INTEREST
COMMISSION
HONORARIUM
TAXES

## PRICE IS....

- The amount of money charged for a product or service
- The sum of the values that consumers exchange for the benefits of having or using the product or service
- Most flexible of all marketing mix elements
- Directly affects revenue
- Easy and expensive to manipulate with


## PRICE WITHIN APS



## Frequent problems with Pricing

- Cutting prices too quickly in order to boost sales
- Pricing is too cost-oriented rather than value-oriented
- Prices are not revised often enough due to changes in micro and macro environment
- Prices that are not varied enough for different products, market segments and buying occasions


## THE CHALLENGE

Finding the price that will let the company make a fair profit by harvesting the customer value it creates.

## Factors influencing Pricing decisions



COSTS?
$\oplus$

## FIXED COSTS

- Fixed costs are expenses that do not change as a function of the activity of a business, within the relevant period.



## VARIABLE COSTS

- Variable costs are costs that change in proportion to the good or service that a business produces.



## MARGINAL COSTS

- Marginal cost is the change in the total cost that arises when the quantity produced is increased by one unit, that is, it is the cost of producing one more unit of a good. In general terms, marginal cost at each level of production includes any additional costs required to produce
 the next unit.


## TOTAL COST

- The sum of the fixed and variable costs for any given

Total Cost = Cost of Production

+ Selling and Distribution Overheads level of production.

DEMAND?

## CLaSSIC DEMAND CURVE



The demand curve shows the number of units that the market will buy in a given time period at different prices that might be charged.

## DEMAND FOR PRESTIGIOUS PRODUCTS



In the case of prestige goods, the demand curve sometimes slopes upward. Consumers think that higher prices mean more quality.


## Price llasticity



## - Inelastic demand

- Low elasticity: if product of prestige, if substitutes hard to find


## -Elastic demand

- High \% change of quantity, influenced by the \% change in price: might concider lowering $\mathbf{P}$




## GENERAL PRICING METHODS

## Setting prices - What do we look at?

| Product <br> costs | Competition and other <br> external factors |
| :---: | :---: |
| Price floor <br> No profits below <br> this price | Competitors' strategies and prices <br> Marketing strategy, objectives, <br> and mix |
| Nature of the market and demand |  |
| perceptions |  |
| of value |  |$|$

## COST-BASED APPROACH

- Simplest method, adding standard mark up to the cost of the product
- To illustrate mark-up pricing, suppose a toaster manufacturer had the following costs and expected sales:
- Now suppose the manufacturer wants to earn a 20 percent mark-up on sales. The manufacturer's mark-up price is given by:
- Method ignoring competitor prices and customer perceptions


## VALUE-BASED APPROACH

## Cost-based pricing



## Value-based pricing

Assess customer
needs and value perceptions

Determine costs that can be incurred

Design product to deliver desired value at target price

## VALUE?



## WHAT IS VALUE?

Go to menti.com and insert this code 9440073


## What is value?



The Elements of Value Pyramid
Products and services deliver fundamental elements of value that address four kinds of needs:

## What is value?

functional, emotional, life changing, and social impact. In general, the more elements provided, the greater customers' loyalty and the higher the company's sustained revenue growth.


## Personal Values



## WHICH ELEMENT MATTERS THE MOST?



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LIFE CHANGING

## WHICH ELEMENT MATTERS THE MOST?



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## COMPETITOR BASED PRICING

1. On the basis of the price of competitors (Going rate pricing: change in the price if market leader does the same)
2. Sealed bid pricing (firm bases its price on how it thinks competitor will price, rather than on its own demand and cost)

- English auction-Price is raised successively until only one bidder remains.
- Dutch auction-Prices start high and are lowered successively until someone buys.
- Collective buying-An increasing number of customers agree to buy as prices are lowered to the final bargain price.
- Reverse auction - Customers name the price that they are willing to pay for an item and seek a company willing to sell.


## NEW PRODUCT PRICING STRATEGIES

- Market skimming pricing: many companies try to "skim prices" to "skim revenues"

- Market penetration prices: low prices setting to attract more customers



## PRODuct Mix Pricing

Product line pricing<br>Setting price steps between product<br>line items

iPad Touch $4^{\text {th }}$ Gen New iPad Touch

\$199

$\$ 299$
iPad2

$\$ 399$

New iPad

$\$ 499$


## PRODUCT MIX PRICING

| Product line | Optional-product <br> pricing |
| :--- | :--- |
| pricing | Setting price steps |
| between product | Pricing optional or <br> accessory products <br> line items |
| pold with the main |  |
| product |  |


| V |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BARE FARE ${ }^{\text {m }}$ | OPTIONS | FRILL CONTROL ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ |
| Our ultra-low Bare Fares get you from $A$ to $B$ with a personal item. | Personalize your travel by adding the options that are important to you. | Control how much you save or spend by customizing your trip with extras. |

## TOSHIBA

Leading Innovation >>


Monitors


Memory


Mice, Keyboards a Pens

Security a Protection


Electronics


Carrying Cases


Multimedia

## PRODUCT MIX Pricing

| Product line <br> pricing | Optional-product <br> pricing | Captive-product <br> pricing |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Setting price steps <br> between product <br> line items | Pricing optional or <br> accessory products <br> sold with the main <br> product | Pricing products <br> that must be used <br> with the main <br> product |



## PRODUCT MIX PRICING

| Product line |
| :--- |
| pricing |$|$| Setting price steps |
| :--- |
| between product |
| line items |


| Optional-product <br> pricing | Captive-product <br> pricing | By-product pricing |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pricing optional or <br> accessory products <br> sold with the main <br> product | Pricing products <br> that must be used | Pricing low-value <br> by-products to get <br> rid of them main |



## Product Mix Pricing

| Product line | Optional-product | Captive-product | By-product pricing | Product-bundle pricing |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pricing | pricing | pricing | Pricing low-value by-products to get rid of them |  |
| Setting price steps between product line items | Pricing optional or accessory products sold with the main product | Pricing products that must be used with the main product |  | Pricing bundles of products sold together |
|  |  |  |  |  |



## PRICE-ADJUSTMENT STRATEGIES

## Discount and

 allowance pricingReducing prices to reward
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Segmented pricing

Adjusting prices to allow for differences in customers, products and locations


Prices shown are those available 'In-Cinema'.
Remote Bookings are subject to a $£ 0.70$ per ticket 'Card Handling Fee'

## EMPIRE

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Off Peak: Before 5pm Mon-Thurs. Excluding Bank Holidays. Peak: After } 5 \text { pm Mon-Thurs / All Day Fri-Sun \& Bank Holidays | Family } \\
& \text { Ticket - } 4 \text { People With Minimum Of } 2 \text { Children | Child - Persons Under } 15 \text { Years Old | Student - Must Produce Valid ID | Prices }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ticket - 4 People With Minimum of } 2 \text { Children I Child - Persons Under } 15 \text { Years Old I Student - Must Produce Valid ID I Prices } \\
& \text { above Relate To Standard Feature Films Only And Do Not Apply To 'Empire Extra' Presentations Which Will Be Priced Separately }
\end{aligned}
$$

## PRICE-ADJUSTMENT STRATEGIES

| Discount and <br> allowance <br> pricing | Segmented <br> pricing | Psychological <br> pricing |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Reducing prices <br> to reward <br> customer <br> responses such | Adjusting <br> prices to <br> allow for <br> differences in <br> or paying early <br> customers, | Adjusting <br> prices for <br> psychological <br> effect |



## PRICE-ADJUSTMENT STRATEGIES

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```

Value pricing
Adjusting prices to offer the right combination of quality and service at a fair price


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| Psychological <br> pricing | Value pricing | Promotional | Geographical |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Adjusting <br> prices for <br> psychological <br> effect | Adjusting <br> prices to offer <br> the right | Temporarily <br> combination <br> of quality and <br> service at a <br> fair price | prices to <br> increase <br> short-run <br> sales | | Adjusting |
| :--- |
| prices to |
| account for |
| the |
| geographical |

How Many Bananas Can You Buy For $\$ 5$ ?


Aalto University

## PRICE-ADJUSTMENT STRATEGIES

## Discount and allowance pricing

Reducing prices
to reward
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Adjusting
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customers,
products and
locationc


| Geographical <br> pricing | International <br> pricing |
| :--- | :--- |
| Adjusting | Adjusting <br> prices to <br> account for |
| the <br> inces in <br> international <br> geographical <br> location of <br> customers |  |

## Kahoot!

1) As a team, discuss and decide on a price tag for your product (15-20 minutes)
2) Be prepared to explain how you chose the price. What costs did you take into account? Which pricing strategies did you use? Make educated guesses and use the internet as a guide.

