## PRICING

**BY: MARTINA** 





#### HOW TO SET A PRICE FOR YOUR PRODUCT?















# WHAT IS PRICE?

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## 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 4PS





## 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



#### Internal

- Marketing objectives
- Marketing mix strategies
- Costs (fixed, variable and total costs)
- Organization (who makes decisions on prices?)

#### External

- Demand and supply
- Competition
- Other elements (economic environment, government, dealers...)





#### 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

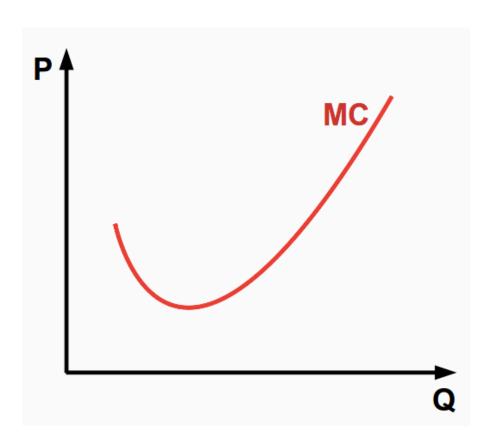
• Variable costs are costs that change in proportion to the good or service that a business produces.





## 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 level of production.

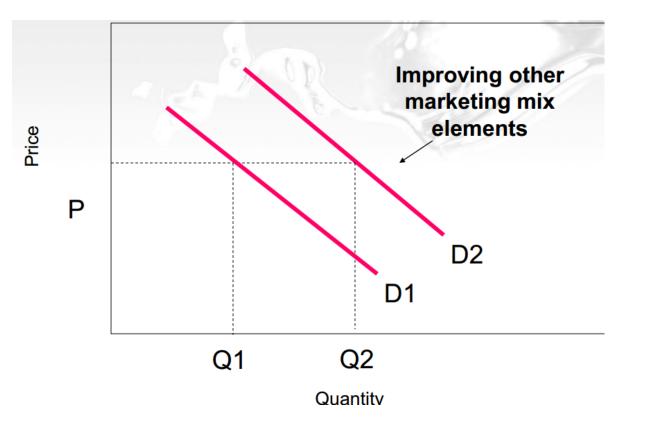
Total Cost = Cost of Production + Selling and Distribution Overheads



# DEMAND?



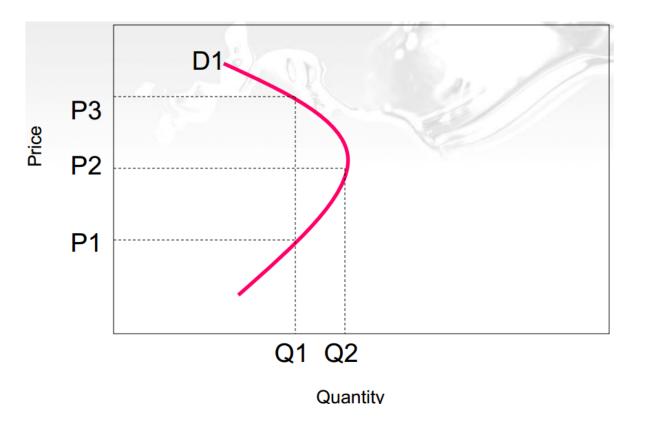
#### **CLASSIC DEMAND CURVE**



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**



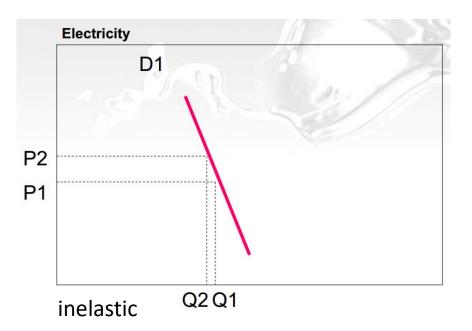
In the case of prestige goods, the demand curve sometimes slopes upward. Consumers think that higher prices mean more quality.





## PRICE ELASTICITY

Price elasticity of demand =  $\frac{\%$  change in quantity demanded % change in price

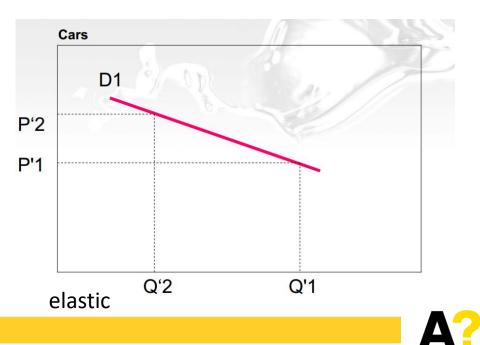


#### Inelastic demand

- 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 P

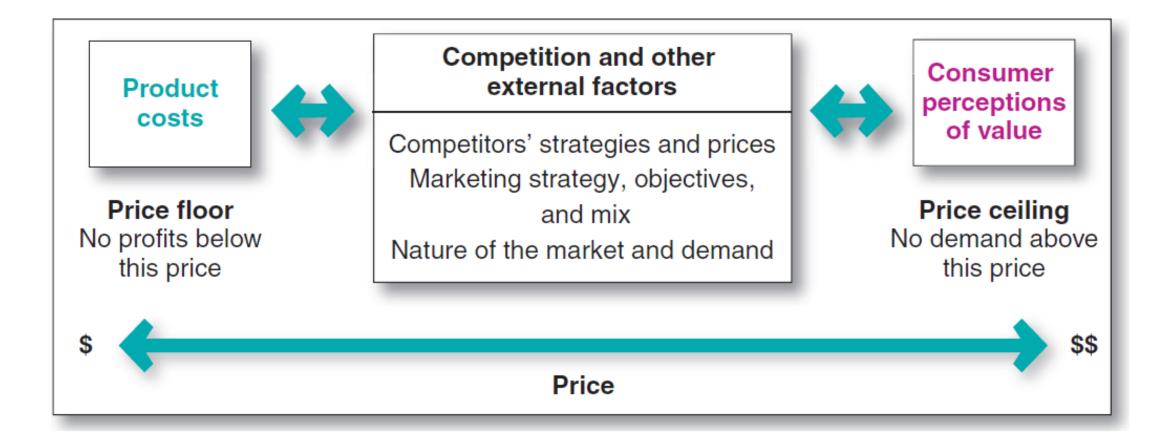


Aalto University

## GENERAL PRICING

METHODS

#### SETTING PRICES - WHAT DO WE LOOK AT?





#### 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:

Variable cost	€10
Fixed cost	€300,000
Expected unit sales	50,000

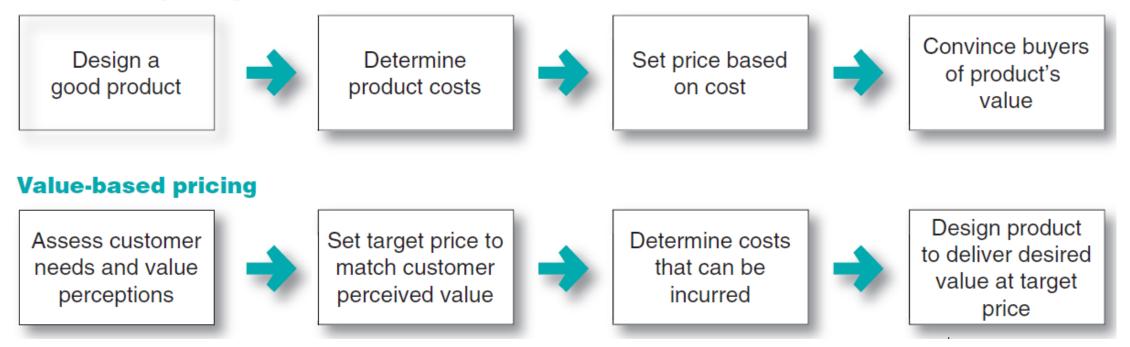
 Now suppose the manufacturer wants to earn a 20 percent mark-up on sales. The manufacturer's mark-up price is given by:

• Method ignoring competitor prices and customer perceptions



#### VALUE-BASED APPROACH

#### **Cost-based pricing**



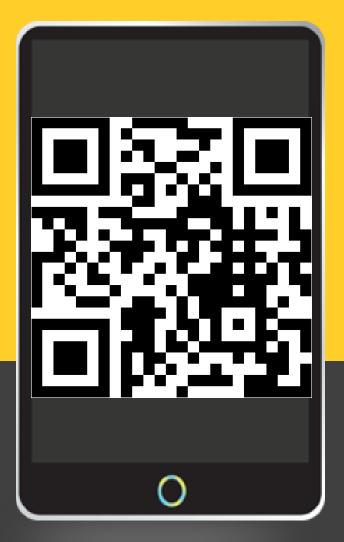


# VALUE?



## WHAT IS VALUE?

Go to menti.com and insert this code 94 40 07 3



Go to www.menti.com and use the code 94 40 07 3

#### What is value?

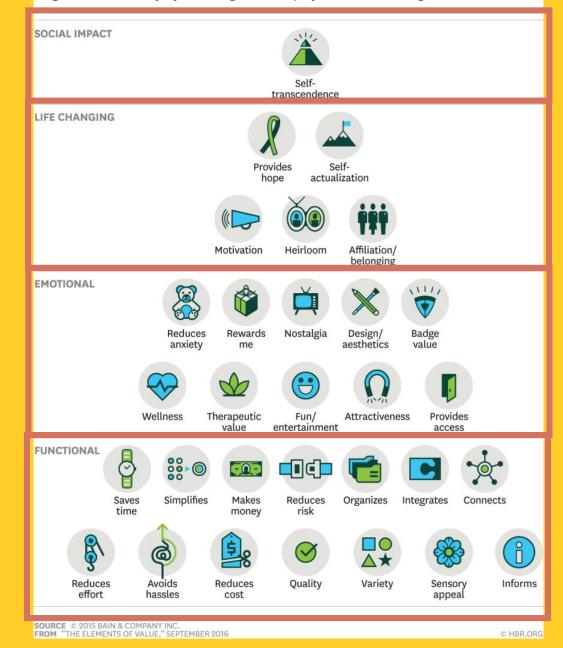


Mentimeter

#### WHAT IS VALUE?

#### The Elements of Value Pyramid

Products and services deliver fundamental elements of value that address four kinds of needs: 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



Note: Adapted from Schwartz (2012)





Selftranscendence LIFE CHANGING Provides Selfhope actualization Affiliation/ belonging Heirloom Motivation EMOTIONAL 1111 Nostalgia Reduces Rewards Design/ Badge aesthetics anxiety value me -. Wellness Therapeutic Fun/ Attractiveness Provides value entertainment access FUNCTIONAL Ø Simplifies Organizes Integrates Saves Makes Reduces Connects time risk money 8 ů  $(\checkmark$ 0 6 Reduces Reduces Quality Variety Informs Avoids Sensory effort hassles cost appeal

Heroes Never Stop.

GoPro





LIFE CHANGING

time risk money Reduces Reduces Quality Variety Avoids effort hassles cost

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Informs

value

Provides

access

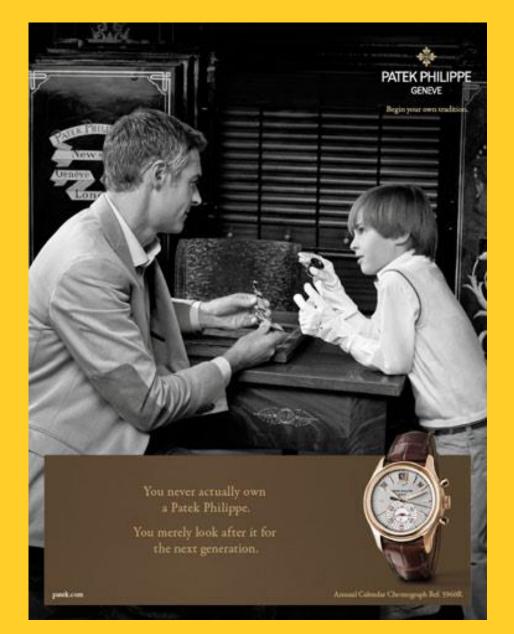
Sensory

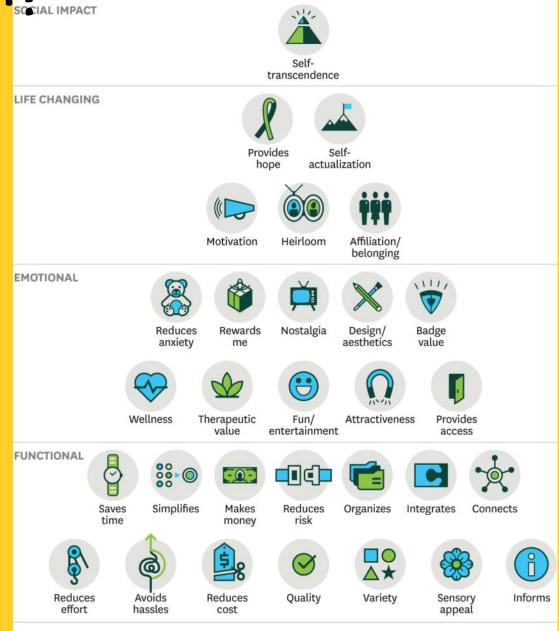
appeal

Connects



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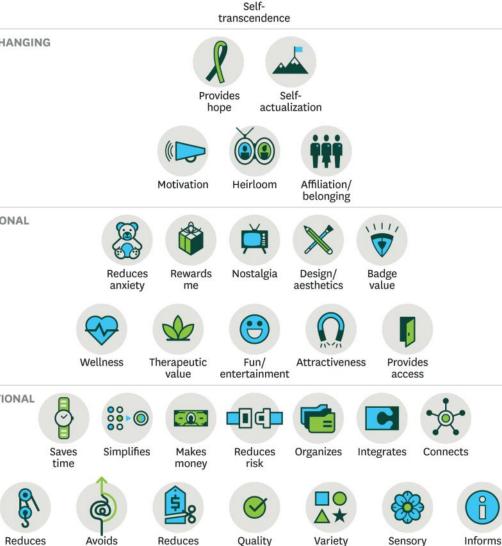






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hassles

cost

effort

appeal

#### **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 Setting price steps between product line items iPad Touch 4th Gen New iPad Touch iPad2 New iPad \$199 \$299 \$399 \$499





Product line	Optional-product
pricing	pricing
Setting price steps	Pricing optional or
between product	accessory products
line items	sold with the main
	product

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



You might also be interested in...







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







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







Discount and allowance pricing

Reducing prices to reward customer responses such as paying early or promoting the product





Discount and allowance pricing

Reducing prices to reward customer responses such as paying early or promoting the product Segmented pricing Adjusting prices to allow for differences in customers, products and locations

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Discount and allowance pricing

Reducing prices to reward customer responses such as paying early or promoting the product Adjusting prices to allow for differences in customers, products and locations

#### Psychological pricing

Adjusting prices for psychological effect





Discount and allowance pricing

Reducing prices to reward customer responses such as paying early or promoting the product Adjusting prices to allow for differences in customers, products and locations

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





Discount and allowance pricing

Reducing prices to reward customer responses such as paying early or promoting the product Adjusting prices to allow for differences in customers, products and locations Psychological pricing Adjusting prices for psychological effect Value pricingAdjustingprices to offerthe rightcombinationof quality andservice at afair price

Promotional prices
Temporarily reducing prices to increase short-run sales



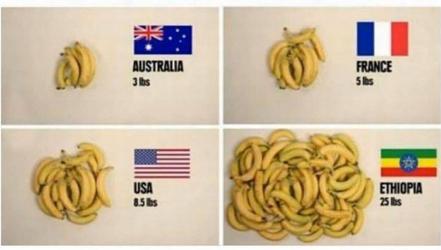


Discount and allowance pricing

Reducing prices to reward customer responses such as paying early or promoting the product Adjusting prices to allow for differences in customers, products and locations Psychological pricing Adjusting prices for psychological effect Value pricing Adjusting prices to offer the right combination of quality and service at a fair price

Geographical **Promotional** pricing Temporarily Adjusting reducing prices to prices to account for increase the short-run geographical location of sales customers

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





<b>Discount and</b>
allowance
pricing

**Reducing prices** to reward customer responses such as paying early or promoting the product

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

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Adjusting prices for psychological effect

Value pricing	Promotion
Adjusting	prices
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¥ 81.800\* CHF 1.049

€ 740

€ 700

nal	Geographical pricing	International pricing
ily	Adjusting prices to account for the geographical location of customers	Adjusting prices in international markets



#### https://kahoot.it/



## Let's calculate a price for your product!

- 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.







