# Pricing

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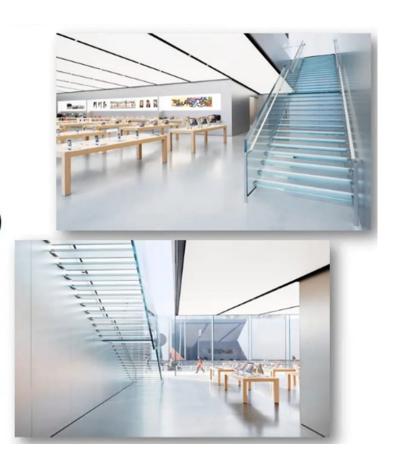
## Introduction

- Sum of values consumers exchange for benefits of having or using product
- Amount of money charged for product
- Importance:
  - Most tactical of 4P's
  - Only P producing revenue
  - Inflation/Recession
  - Dynamic

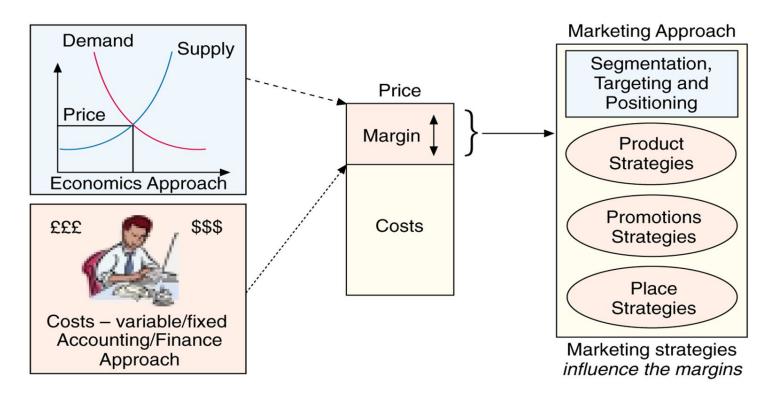
## All Other Ps Incur Costs



- Product: In 2019, incurred US\$16.22b on R&D (vs Fiji GDP \$5.6b)
- Place: Staircase construction (US\$1m)
- Promotion: In 2015, spent US\$1.8b on advertising



## Factors Influencing Price



# An Example

Evian Mineral Water US\$1.50

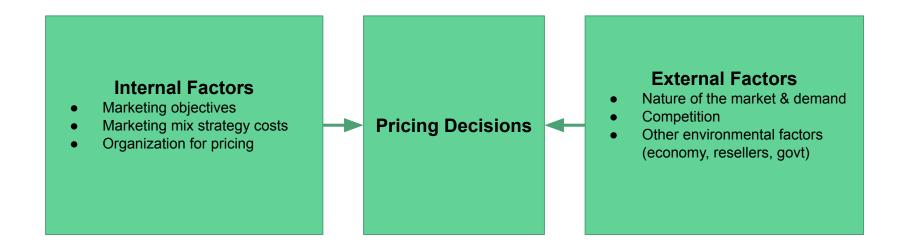




### Evian Mineral Water Spray US\$15



## Factors Affecting Pricing



## Internal Factors

### **Marketing Objectives**

- Survival
- Current profit maximization
- Market share leadership
- Product quality leadership
- Competitive entry barriers
- Reseller support
- Cost recovery (non-profit & public firms)

## Internal Factors

### **Marketing-Mix Strategy**

- Product design
- Distribution
- Promotion
- Price vs Non-price competition
- Think about Parallel Importers

## How Chanel Curbs Parallel Imports



Cut prices in Singapore by \$1000 Increase prices in Europe by 20%

- 1. Goyard Jeanne \$4040 vs \$2808 (in Europe)
- 2. Bottega Veneta \$4220 vs \$3278 (in Europe)
- 3. Louis Vuitton \$2590 vs \$1996 (in Europe)
- 4. Loewe \$3990 vs \$2830 (in Europe)
- 5. Christian Dior \$5500 vs \$4319 (in Europe)
- 6. Celine \$4200 vs \$3127 (in Europe)

## **Internal Factors**

### **Costs**

- Costs → Floor Price
- Demand → Ceiling Price
- Types of Costs:
  - Fixed
  - Variable
  - Total
  - Average
  - Marginal

## Major Considerations in Setting Price

Product costs

Price floor
No profits below
this price

Competitors' prices and other internal and external factors

Consumer perceptions of value

Price ceiling
No demand above
this price

## Nano → World's Cheapest Car



## Other Price Differentials

### McChicken

- \$2 at Junction 8, Toa Payoh
- \$3.95 at Lucky Plaza, Shaw Theatres Lido

### Double Cheeseburger

- \$3.90 at Bugis Junction
- \$4.90 at Lucky Plaza, Shaw Theatres Lido

### Thai Milk Tea Ice Cream

- \$1 at V Hotel
- \$1.60 at Lucky Plaza, Shaw Theatres Lido



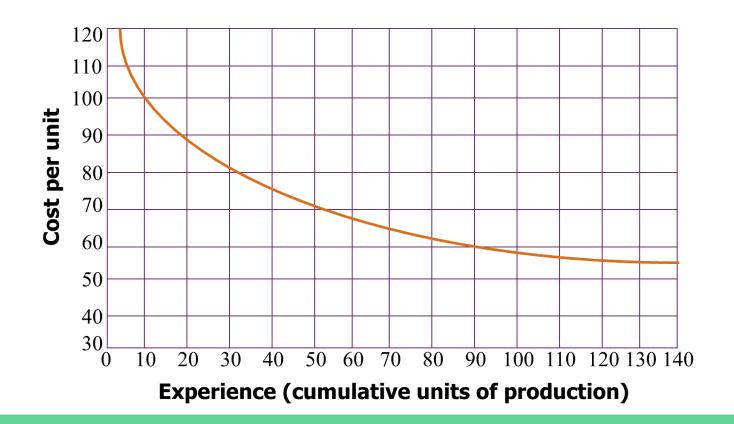
# How Much Do iPhone 7, 8, X & 11 Cost?

	iPhone 7 (32 GB)	iPhone 8 (64 GB)	iPhone X (64 GB)	iPhone 11 Pro Max (64 GB)
Retail Price	\$649	\$699	\$999	\$1099
Cost	\$225 - \$219 for parts - Display \$43 - Baseband system \$33.90 - A10 processor \$26.90 - \$5 for mftg/labor	\$286.60 - Aluminum casing \$21.50	\$357.50 Samsung \$8=\$308 Samsung \$9+= \$379.50 - Stainless steel casing \$36	\$490.50 Screen: \$66.50 Battery: \$10.50 Triple Camera: \$73.50 Processor, Modem, & Memory: \$159 Sensors, Holding Material, Assembly & Others: \$181
Markup (\$)	\$424	\$412.40	\$641.50	\$608.50
Markup (%)	288%	244%	279%	224%

## Experience and Experience Curves

- **Experience:** Combined effects of learning, volume, investment, & specialization
- Experience Curve illustrates relationship between cumulative production & per unit costs

## **Experience Curve Pricing**



16

## Example

# Experience Curve drives price down

#### **BILLY Bookcase**

- Started in 1978
- Priced at S\$228
- Sold over 60 million
- 1 for every 100 people
- Now, costs much less than in 1978
- Factory makes 37 times more bookcases, but number of employees only doubled





Still sells for \$79

## **Internal Factors**

## Organization

• Who sets?

## **External Factors**

### **Market and Demand**

- Form of Competition
  - o Pure
  - Monopolistic
  - Oligopolistic
  - Monopoly
- Price Elasticity of Demand
  - Elastic vs. Inelastic Demand
  - Cross-Elasticity (Substitute & Complementary Products) Think about Apple's ecosystem

## **External Factors**

## **Consumer Perceptions**

- Price-Quality Relationship
- Price used in absence of other cues

## Example

# Price-Quality Relationship





## **External Factors**

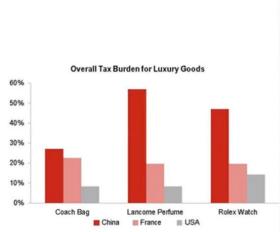
### **Competitors**

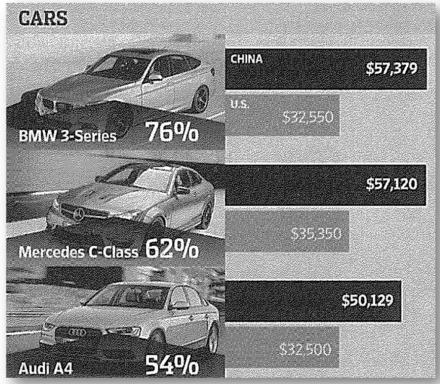
- Reference Point
- Responsiveness
- Product homogeneity
  - More price sensitive

### Other

- Economic Conditions
- Distributor Reactions
- Government

# Example: Taxes





# Methods and Strategies: New-Product Pricing

- Price Skimming
- Price Penetration

## Price Skimming

- Set a high price for a new product to "skim" revenues layer by layer from the market
- Company makes fewer, but more profitable sales
- When to use:
  - Segmentation on price elasticity
  - Image supportive
  - Safety/Hedge
  - Costs of smaller volume cannot be so high to cancel advantage of charging more
  - No immediate competition

### Price Penetration

- Set a low initial price to "penetrate" the market quickly and deeply
- Can attract a large number of buyers quickly and win a large market share
- When to use:
  - Consumers price sensitive
  - Experience curve effects operative
  - Potential competition

## Example: Breaking Perception of Expensive Skincare Products



## Methods and Strategies: Cost-Oriented Strategies

Most common approach

## Methods and Strategies: Cost-Oriented Strategies

### **Markup Pricing based on Cost**

- Predetermined percentage added to product cost
- EG: 25% markup on product costing \$1.00
- Sales Price = \$(1 x 1.25) = \$1.25
- Simple & easy to use
- Equitable for buyer & seller
- Focuses on cost to neglect of demand

Variation – Markup based on Sales

## Methods and Strategies: Cost-Oriented Strategies

### **Target Return or Target Profit Pricing**

- Predetermined return on capital used to produce & market product
- Target return based on Standard Volume

$$P = DVC + \frac{FC}{X} + \frac{rK}{X}$$

```
where
```

P = Price

DVC = Direct Variable Cost

FC = Fixed Cost

X = Standard Volume

r = Desired Rate of Return

K = Capital used

## Example

Requires good demand estimates

# Methods and Strategies: Demand-Oriented Pricing

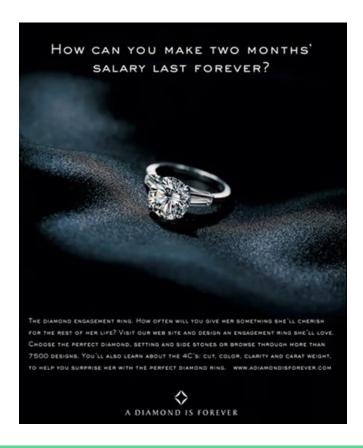
Methods based on & used to affect consumer perceptions & behavior

# Methods and Strategies: Perceived-Value Pricing

- Price based on buyer's perception of value
- Soundest approach
  - Consistent with marketing concept



## Perceived Value



## Methods and Strategies: Odd or Psychological Pricing

- Set prices below even-dollar amounts (e.g., \$9.99)
- Used to connote lower price level through rounding down

## Methods and Strategies: Loss-Leader Pricing

 Set prices on selected products at low levels to increase sales of others, store traffic, & overall profits



Why does IKEA charge so low a price on a rainy day?

## Methods and Strategies: Optional-Product Pricing

- Sell accessory products with main product
- To include as option or not?

### **Tune Hotels**





- Part of AirAsia Group
- When booking online, "Please select your add-on purchase"
  - Air-conditioning
  - Towel & toiletries kit
  - Television access
- No swimming pool, business centers

## Methods and Strategies: Captive-Product Pricing

- Products that must be used with main product
- Captive products expensive; main product cheap.





## Methods and Strategies: Bundled Pricing

- Several products combined and sold as bundle at reduced price
- Promote sales of products that customers may not usually buy







## Methods and Strategies: Price Discrimination

- Time
  - Peak vs Off-peak
- Place
  - ERP: Downtown or outskirts
- Customer
  - Adults vs Child vs Senior citizens

# Example



## Universal Studios Singapore One-Day Ticket

Each regular-priced ticket is valid for one visit, within 30 days from the selected visit date.

- Adult (Age 13-59) SGD79
- Child (Age 4-12) SGD59
- · Senior (Age 60 and above) SGD41

### References

Much of this presentation is derived from the course textbook: Principles of Marketing, An Asian Perspective by Philip Kotler, Gary Armstrong, Ang Swee-Hoon, Leong Siew-Meng, Tan Chin-Tiong and Oliver Hong-Ming Yau, 4th edition, Pearson.