

## How to optimize pricing and product availability?

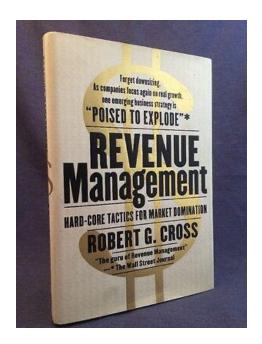
**Demand Forecasting** 

## Four Core Concepts of RM

Overselling

## The four concepts of revenue management are

- 1. Using variable pricing to shift demand
- 2. Using market-based pricing
- 3. Selling to segmented micro-markets
- 4. Saving inventory for valuable customers



# Concept #1 Using variable pricing to shift demand

Principle A higher peak price shifts some demand to off-peak periods

	Price	es bet	fore F	RM	
Off-peak					
Peak					

	Pric	es af	ter R	M	
Off-peak					
Peak					

#### Examples

- Carol's barbershop
- Electronic road pricing in Singapore

# Concept #1 Example – Carol's barbershop



Carol operated a one-chair barbershop in a rural town

Every day same price

#### Carol's problem

- Few customers on Tuesdays, yet overcrowded on Saturdays
- Carol needed to increase her revenues

## Carol's options

- 1. Open half-day on Tuesday, hire extra help on Saturday
- 2. Increase her prices across-the-board
- 3. Or...?

# Concept #1 Example – Carol's barbershop



#### Robert Cross recommended that Carol should

- Tuesday prices ↓ 20%
- Saturday prices ↑ 20%

The price change had an immediate impact!

- Retirees and mothers with school-age kids moved to Tuesdays
- Saturday customers had their wait times reduced from more than an hour to less than 30 minutes
- Carol's revenue ↑ by almost 20%

# Concept #1 Example – Carol's barbershop



	Dema	nd B	efore	RM		
Tuesday	Т	Т				
Saturday	S	S	S	S	F	F
Capacity						

	Dem	and A	After I	RM	
Tuesday	Т	Т	F	F	
Saturday	S	S	S	S	
Capacity					

Prefers Tuesday	Т
Prefers Saturday	S
Prefers Saturday but is flexible	F

## Concept #1

## Example - Electronic road pricing in Singapore



- Problem Roads are congested during peak hours
- Solution
  - Make buying a car much more expensive (§) (§)
  - Make driving on congested roads more expensive \$\overline{\sqrt{\sq}}}}}}}}}}}}}} \end{\sqrt{\sq}}}}}}}}}}} \end{\sqrt{\sq}}}}}}}} \end{\sq\ti\si\end{\sq}}}}}}} \end{\sqrt{\sq\sint{\sint{\sint{\sint{\sin

Buying a car in Singapore is a lot more expensive, due to the high price of a COE (Certificate of Entitlement)

	T OF GI		A CAR		
	COST		PREVIOUS COE (JULY 2020)	LATEST COE (AUGUST 2020)	
Certificate Of Entitlement	\$33,000	Cat A Cars up to 1,600cc	\$32,699	\$33,000	
Open Market Value	\$19,783	Cat P	_	_	
Add Registration Fee	\$19,783	Cat B Cars above 1,600cc	\$35,001	\$37,102	
Excise Duty	\$4,234	Cat C	\$23,888	\$24,100	
Registration Fee	\$220	Goods vehicles & bus	<b>\$23,000</b>	φ <b>24</b> , 100	
Vehicle Emissions Scheme	\$0	Cat D Motorcycles	\$6,510	\$7,701	
Other Charges	\$24,060		-	-	
Final Price Of Car	\$101,080	Cat E Open	\$35,001	\$36,502	

# Example – Electronic road pricing in Singapore How ERP works



# **HOW DOES ERP WORK?**

- CASHCARDS ARE INSERTED INTO IN-VEHICLE UNITS (IUs).

EACH TIME A VEHICLE PASSES THROUGH AN ERP GANTRY, ERP CHARGES ARE DEDUCTED FROM YOUR CASHCARD VIA SHORT-RANGE RADIO COMMUNICATION.



# Example – Electronic road pricing in Singapore How ERP works







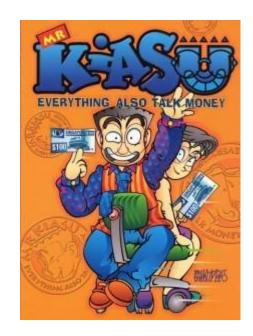
# Example – Electronic road pricing in Singapore How prices are determined

- Prices are set dynamically
  - Charges can change every 30 minutes (during peak periods)
- The LTA sets a target speed for each priced road
  - 20–30 km/h on arterial roads
  - 45–65 km/h on expressways

# Example – Electronic road pricing in Singapore Is ERP good for society



- Traffic congestion is costly to the individual and society
  - Tragedy of the commons, negative externalities
- ERP works because it hits drivers where it hurts



# Concept #2 Use market-based pricing rather than cost-based pricing

#### Cost-based pricing is cost plus markup

#### Example

- Cost of lunch/dinner is \$80
- Charge customers \$120 after adding a 50% margin

Market-based pricing is charging what customers are willing to pay

#### Example

- \$100 for lunch
- \$160 for dinner

# Concept #2 Example – simplylife bakery cafe



"Simply the best burger and fries that I have ever eaten in my life."

Zachary LeungAmateur Food Critic

## Example – simplylife bakery cafe Why is the "same" meal charged at a different price?



Weekday Lunch 11 - 3 PM

\$92



Burger + 20 fries + onions



Iced tea

+\$10



Soup

Weekday Tea 3 - 5 PM

\$58



Burger + 15 fries



Iced tea

Weekday Dinner 6 - 10 PM

\$148



Burger + 20 fries + onions



Iced tea



Soup

## Example – simplylife bakery cafe A customer has different willingness to pay at different times

Weekday Lunch 11 – 3 PM

- Lunch with colleagues
- Early lunch before CB2201

Weekday Tea 3 – 5 PM

- Not really hungry during this time
- Too late for lunch, too early for dinner

See teacher's slide

Weekday
Dinner
6 – 10 PM

- Special dinner with wife or friends
- Celebration dinner with students

# Concept #2 Example – Uber's surge pricing

## How surge pricing works

Learn how surge pricing helps quickly connect each person who needs a ride with a driver to help them get to their destinations.

How does surge pricing affect the behavior of drivers and riders?



## Concept #3 Selling to segmented micro-markets

Charge different prices to different categories of customers Principle

Example Why does MCL cinemas charge different prices?

## Current pricing

- An adult ticket costs \$95
- A student ticket costs \$55

## Versus one price

A flat price of \$70



# Concept #3 Not an example: MTR/bus concession fares

- Students, children and the elderly pay less to ride the MTR/bus
- This is not an example of revenue management
- Why?

# Concept #4 Save inventory for valuable customers

#### A simple mental model

- Two types of customers:
  - Business customers pay more but book late
  - Leisure customers pay less but book early
- You need to save seats for the business customers

## Example Yield management at American Airlines

- AA sells seats at multiple fare classes
- There may be empty seats on the plane...
- But only the more expensive fare classes are open!



## Concept #4

## Example - Different fare classes on Cathay Pacific



Total HKD0 V

#### Select your fare



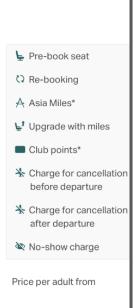
## Concept #4

## Example - Different fare classes on Cathay Pacific

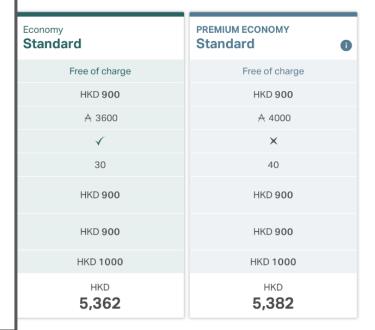
HKG >> SIN
Tue 06 Nov 2018 - Mon 12 Nov 2018

Total HKD0 V

#### Select your fare



# Fare Classes Closed Due to Low Supply



## Key takeaways

Four of the key concepts of RM are:

- 1. Using variable pricing to shift demand
- 2. Using market-based pricing
- 3. Selling to segmented micro-markets
- 4. Saving inventory for valuable customers