

***Pricing Products:***  
***Pricing Considerations***  
***and Approaches***

**Chapter 10**

# Learning Goals

- 1. Identify and define the internal factors affecting a firm's pricing decisions**
- 2. Identify and define the external factors affecting pricing decisions, including the impact of consumer perceptions of price and value**
- 3. Contrast the three general approaches to setting prices**

# Case Study

## Priceline.com

- **“Buyer-driven commerce” concept offers lower prices to consumers and the ability to sell excess inventory to sellers**
  - **13.5 million user customer base**
  - **Tremendous growth**
- **Most deals relate to travel or time sensitive / perishable services**
  - **Not all ventures have been profitable**
  - **Some customers find it difficult to commit to purchase prior to learning details**

# Definition

- **Price**
  - **The amount of money charged for a product or service, or the sum of the values that consumers exchange for the benefits of having or using the product or service.**

# What is Price?

## Price Has Many Names

- **Rent**
- **Fee**
- **Rate**
- **Commission**
- **Assessment**
- **Tuition**
- **Fare**
- **Toll**
- **Premium**
- **Retainer**
- **Bribe**
- **Salary**
- **Wage**
- **Interest**
- **Tax**

# What is Price?

- **Dynamic Pricing on the Web allows SELLERS to:**
  - **Monitor customer behavior and tailor offers.**
  - **Change prices on the fly to adjust for changes in demand or costs.**
  - **Aid consumers with price comparisons.**
  - **Negotiate prices in online auctions and exchanges.**

# What is Price?

- **Price and the Marketing Mix:**
  - Only element to produce revenues
  - Most flexible element
  - Can be changed quickly
- **Common Pricing Mistakes**
  - Reducing prices too quickly to get sales
  - Pricing based on costs, not customer value

# Factors to Consider When Setting Price

## Internal Factors

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- *Marketing objectives*
  - *Marketing mix strategies*
  - *Costs*
  - *Organizational considerations*
- **Market positioning influences pricing strategy**
  - **Other pricing objectives:**
    - **Survival**
    - **Current profit maximization**
    - **Market share leadership**
    - **Product quality leadership**



# Factors to Consider When Setting Price

## Internal Factors

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- *Marketing objectives*
  - *Marketing mix strategies*
  - *Costs*
  - *Organizational considerations*
- **Pricing must be carefully coordinated with the other marketing mix elements**
  - **Target costing is often used to support product positioning strategies based on price**
  - **Nonprice positioning can also be used**

# Factors to Consider When Setting Price

## Internal Factors

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- *Marketing objectives*
  - *Marketing mix strategies*
  - **Costs**
  - *Organizational considerations*
- **Types of costs:**
    - Variable
    - Fixed
    - Total costs
  - **How costs vary at different production levels will influence price setting**
  - **Experience (learning) curve affects price**

# Factors to Consider When Setting Price

## Internal Factors

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- *Marketing objectives*
  - *Marketing mix strategies*
  - *Costs*
  - *Organizational considerations*
- **Who sets the price?**
    - **Small companies: CEO or top management**
    - **Large companies: Divisional or product line managers**
  - **Price negotiation is common in industrial settings where pricing departments may be created**

# Factors to Consider When Setting Price

## External Factors

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- *Nature of market and demand*
  - *Competitors' costs, prices, and offers*
  - *Other environmental elements*
- **Types of markets**
    - Pure competition
    - Monopolistic competition
    - Oligopolistic competition
    - Pure monopoly
  - **Consumer perceptions of price and value**
  - **Price-demand relationship**
    - Demand curve
    - Price elasticity of demand

# Factors to Consider When Setting Price

## External Factors

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- *Nature of market and demand*
  - *Competitors' costs, prices, and offers*
  - *Other environmental elements*
- **Consider competitors' costs, prices, and possible reactions**
  - **Pricing strategy influences the nature of competition**
    - **Low-price low-margin strategies inhibit competition**
    - **High-price high-margin strategies attract competition**
  - **Benchmarking costs against the competition is recommended**

# Factors to Consider When Setting Price

## External Factors

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- *Nature of market and demand*
  - *Competitors' costs, prices, and offers*
  - *Other environmental elements*
- **Economic conditions**
    - **Affect production costs**
    - **Affect buyer perceptions of price and value**
  - **Reseller reactions to prices must be considered**
  - **Government may restrict or limit pricing options**
  - **Social considerations may be taken into account**

# General Pricing Approaches

- **Cost-Based Pricing: Cost-Plus Pricing**
  - **Adding a standard markup to cost**
  - **Ignores demand and competition**
  - **Popular pricing technique because:**
    - **It simplifies the pricing process**
    - **Price competition may be minimized**
    - **It is perceived as more fair to both buyers and sellers**

# General Pricing Approaches

## Cost-Based Pricing Example

- Variable costs: \$20
- Fixed costs: \$ 500,000
- Expected sales: 100,000 units
- Desired Sales Markup: 20%

**Variable Cost + Fixed Costs/Unit Sales = Unit Cost**

$$*\$20 + \$500,000/100,000 = \$25 \text{ per unit}*$$

**Unit Cost/(1 – Desired Return on Sales) = Markup Price**

$$*\$25 / (1 - .20) = \$31.25*$$



# General Pricing Approaches

- **Cost-Based Pricing: Break-Even Analysis and Target Profit Pricing**
  - **Break-even charts show total cost and total revenues at different levels of unit volume.**
  - **The intersection of the total revenue and total cost curves is the break-even point.**
  - **Companies wishing to make a profit must exceed the break-even unit volume.**

# General Pricing Approaches

- **Value-Based Pricing:**
  - **Uses buyers' perceptions of value rather than seller's costs to set price.**
  - **Measuring perceived value can be difficult.**
  - **Consumer attitudes toward price and quality have shifted during the last decade.**
  - **Value pricing at the retail level**
    - **Everyday low pricing (EDLP) vs. high-low pricing**

# General Pricing Approaches

- **Competition-Based Pricing:**
  - Also called going-rate pricing
  - May price at the same level, above, or below the competition
  - Bidding for jobs is another variation of competition-based pricing
    - Sealed bid pricing