

Price

Marketing course

Objectives

- 1. Compare the alternative pricing strategies and explain when each strategy is most appropriate.
- 2. Describe how prices are quoted.
- 3. Identify the various pricing policy decisions that marketers must make.
- 4. Relate price to consumer perceptions of quality.
- 5. Contrast competitive bidding and negotiated prices.
- 6. Explain the importance of transfer pricing.
- 7. Compare the three alternative global pricing strategies.
- 8. Relate the concepts of cannibalization, bundle pricing, and bots to online pricing strategies.

The scope of Price

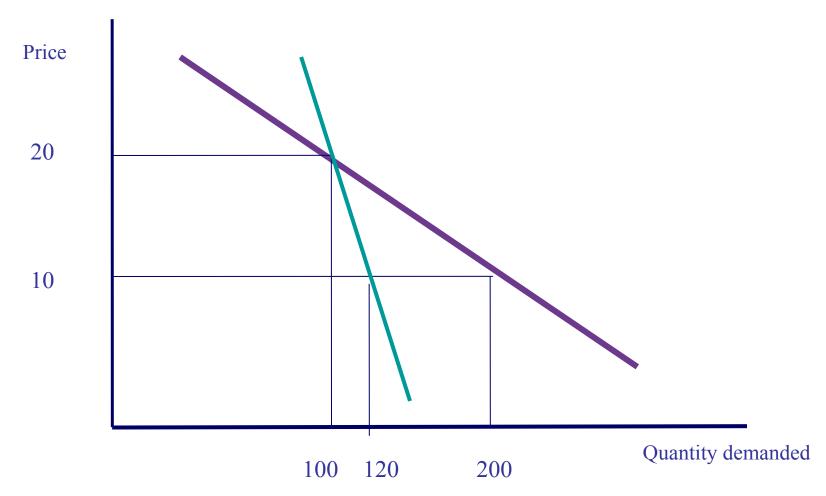
Price is money equivalent of

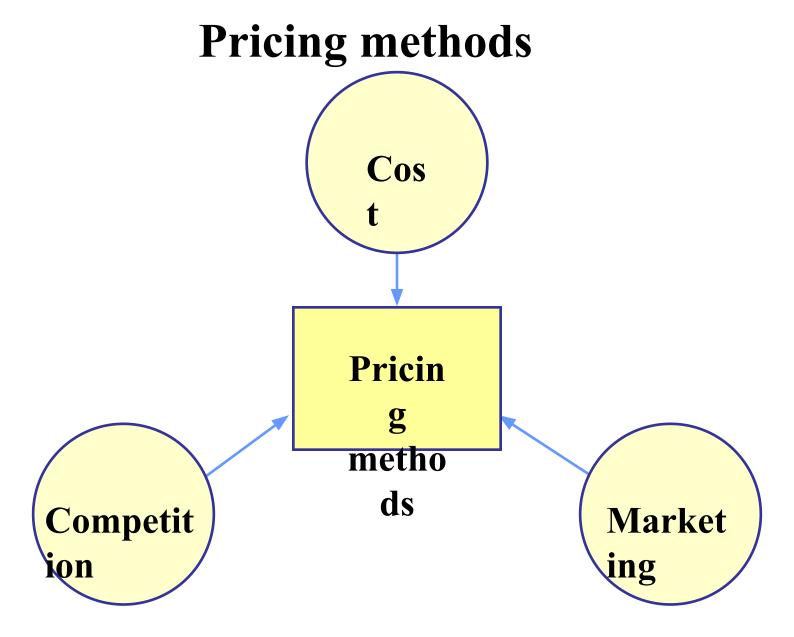
»Cost + profit

»Customer satisfaction

»value

The Economist's View





Cost-oriented Pricing

Full Cost Pricing

- Direct Costs (per unit) £2
- Fixed Costs £200,000
- Expected Sales 100,000
- Costs per Unit
- Direct Costs £2
- Fixed Costs (200K/100K) £2
- Full Costs £4
- Mark-up (10%) £0.4
- Price (costs + mark-up) £4.4

Direct (Marginal) Cost

- Pricing only when they are directly attributable to the production of a particular product. Fixed costs or overheads are not included in the *marginal cost*.
- Marginal cost for the example given:
- Fixed Costs £200,000
- Expected Sales £100,000
- Marginal Cost £2
- Mark-up (10%) £0.2
- Marginal Price £2.2

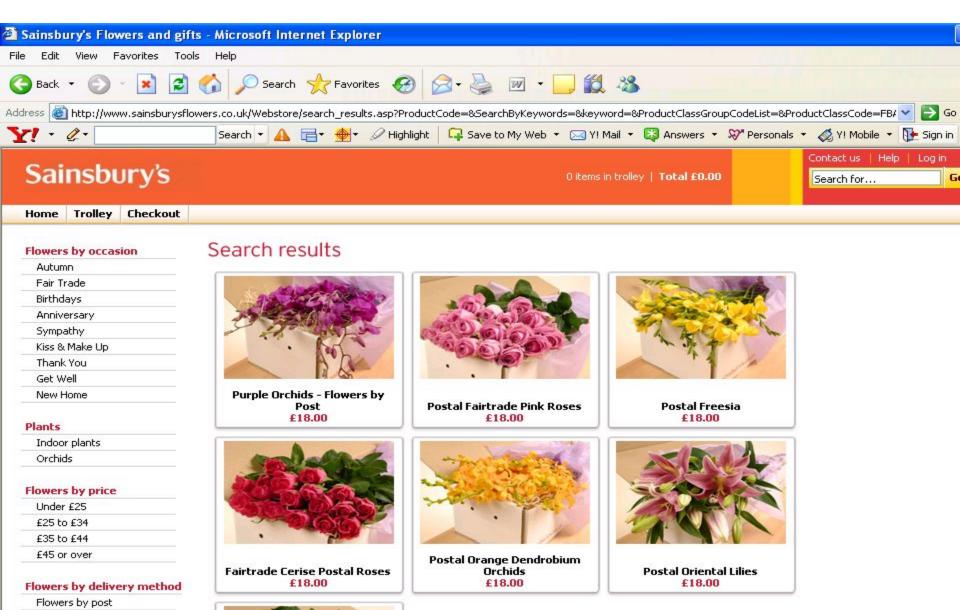
Tertiary competit Secondar competit Immedia Tech france tit milar prodiscts Different products solving the same problem in a different way of the second products solving or eliminating

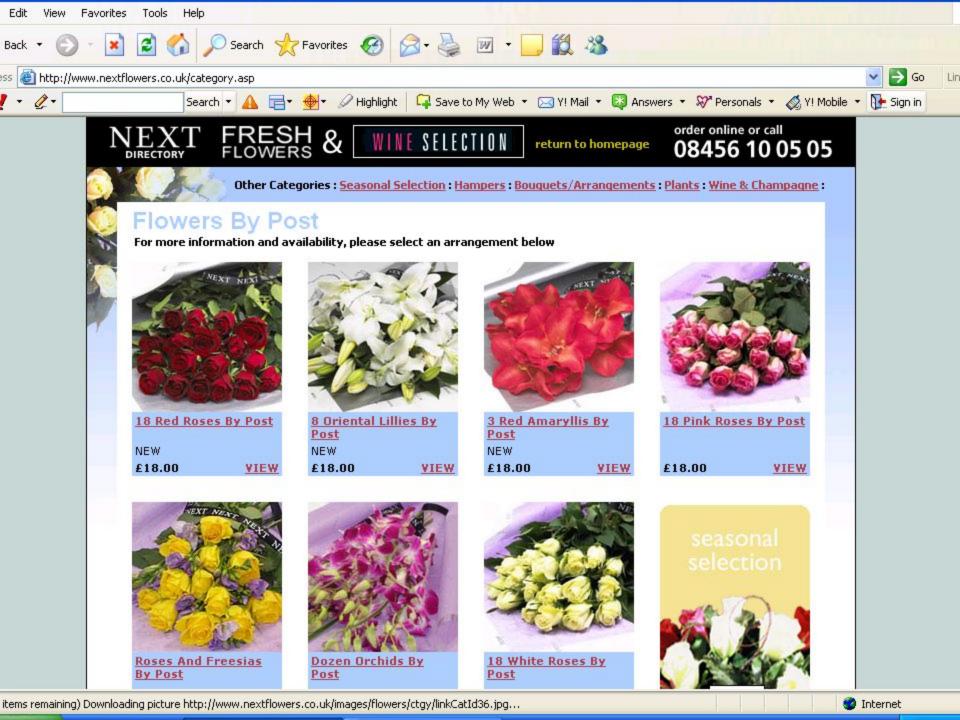
Alternative Pricing Strategies

Skimming Pricing Strategies—known as *market-plus pricing*.

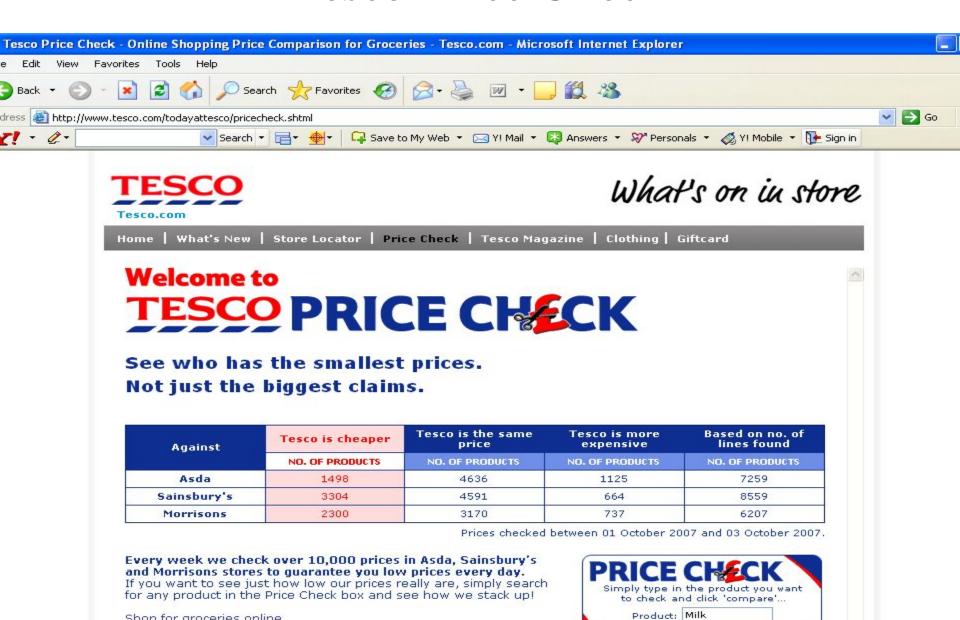
- Intentional setting of a relatively high price.
- More commonly used as a market entry price for distinctive goods or services with little or no initial competition.
- Often used by marketers of high-end goods and services.

Competitor -oriented





Tesco Price Check

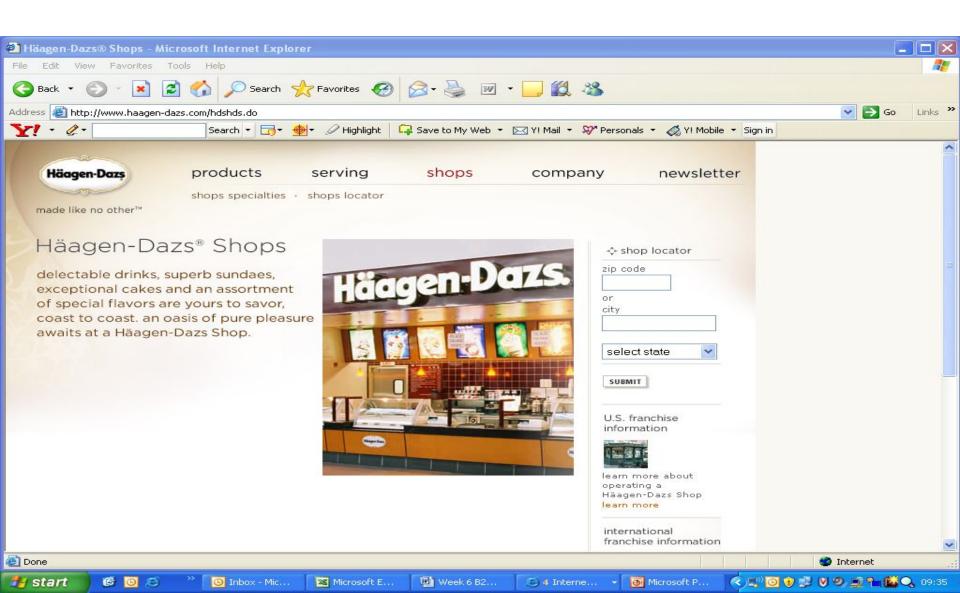


Marketing-orientated pricing Value to Marketing strategy customer Price-qualit **Explicabilit** relationsh Marketing-ori Product Competitio line pricing ented pricing Effect on Negotiatin distributors g margins **Political** retailers Costs factors Copyright © 2003 by South-Western, a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. All rights reserved. Developed by Cool Pictures and MultiMedia Presentations

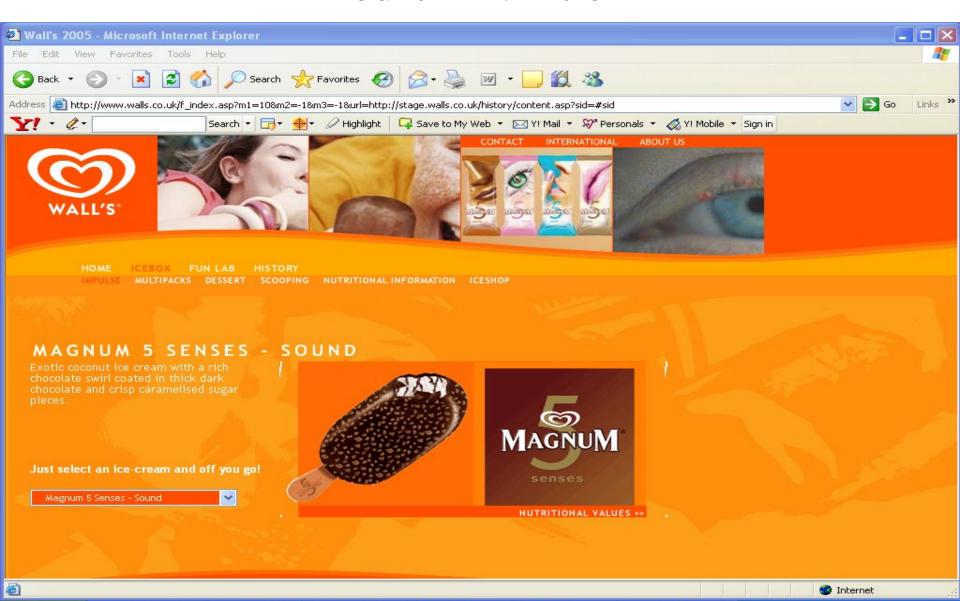
Price-Quality Strategies

		Price		
		High	Medium	Low
Product Quality	High	1. Premium strategy	2. High-value strategy	3. Super-value strategy
	Medium	4. Overcharging strategy	5. Medium-value strategy	6. Good-value strategy
	Low	7. Rip-off strategy	8. False economy strategy	9. Economy strategy

Premium Strategy



Medium Value



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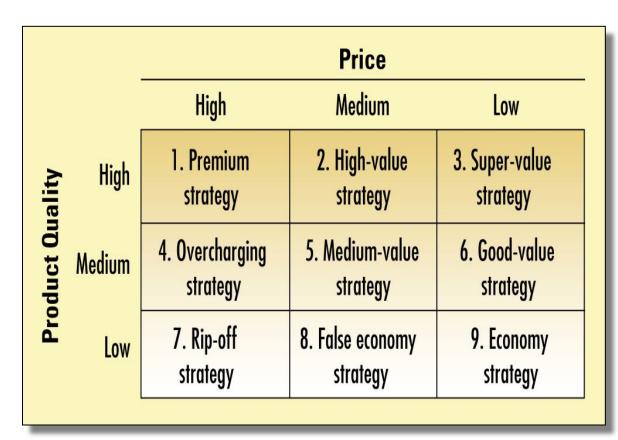
Good Value



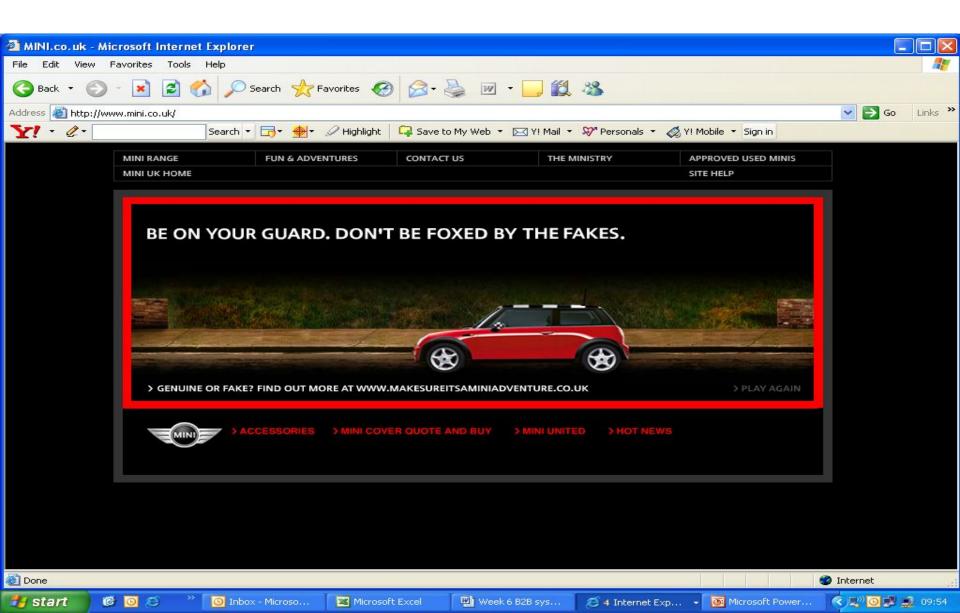
Price and Product Launch

3 pricing strategies:

- Market Skimming
- Competitive pricing
- Market Penetration



Market Skimming



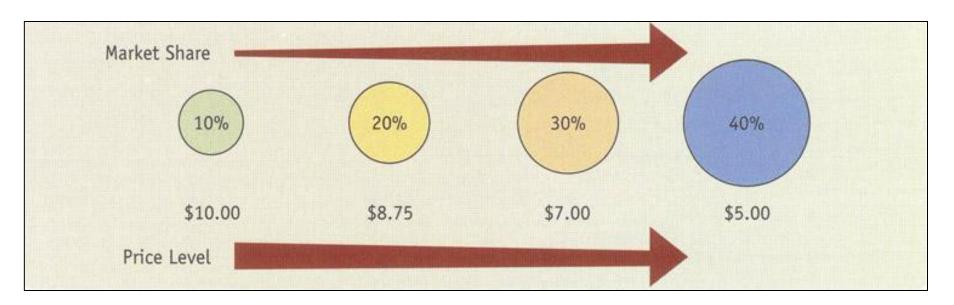
Skimming Strategy Benefits

- 1. First, it allows a manufacturer to quickly recover its research-and-development (R&D) costs.
- 2. Second, it allows a firm to maximize revenue from a new product before competitors enter the field.
- 3. It is also a useful tool for segmenting a product's overall market on price.
- 4. Permits marketers to control demand in the introductory stages of a product's life cycle.

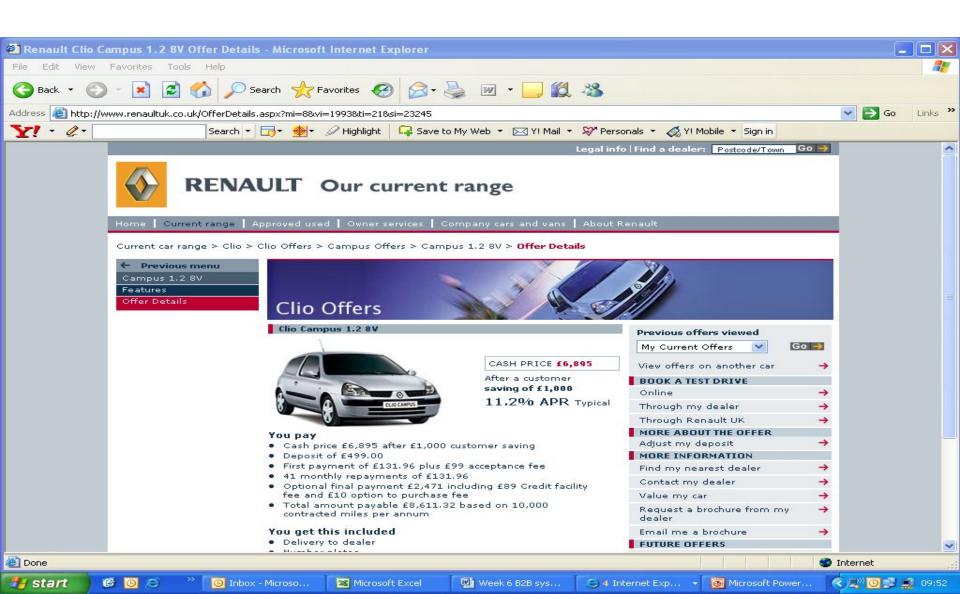
Chief disadvantage: It attracts competition.

Price Reductions

Increase Market Share



Market Penetration



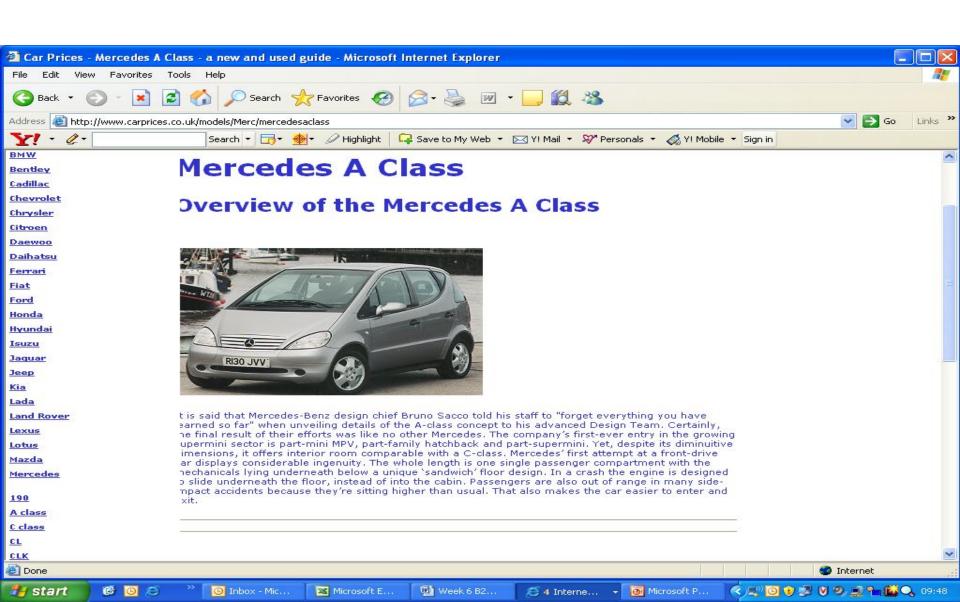
Penetration Pricing Strategy

- 1. Sets a low price as a major marketing weapon.
- 2. Retailers may use penetration pricing to lure shoppers to new store.
- 3. Works best for goods or services characterized by highly elastic demand.
- 4. May be appropriate in market situations in which introduction of a new product will likely attract strong competitors.

Everyday Low Pricing

- Closely related to penetration pricing.
- A strategy devoted to continuous low prices
- Retailers like Wal-Mart compete by consistently offering consumers low prices on a broad range of items.

Competitive Pricing



Competitive Pricing

- Reduce the emphasis on price competition by matching other firms' prices and concentrating their own marketing efforts on the product, distribution, and promotion elements of the marketing mix.
- A price reduction results in financial effects throughout an industry as other firms match the drop.
- Nearly two-thirds of all firms set prices using competitive pricing

Price Quotations

- Depends on:
 - 1. Competitive trends,
 - 2. Cost structures,
 - 3. Traditional practices,
 - 4. Policies of individual firms.
- Most price structures are built around *list* prices—the rates normally quoted to potential buyers.

Reductions

Cash Discounts

Trade Discounts

Quantity Discounts

- Reductions in price in exchange for prompt payment of bills.
- Usually specify exact time periods
- Payments to channel members for performing marketing functions
- The Robinson-Patman Act allows trade discounts as long as all buyers in the same category receive the same discount privileges.

- Price reductions granted for large-volume purchases.
- Justify these discounts on the grounds that large orders reduce selling expenses.
- May specify either cumulative or noncumulative terms:
 - *Cumulative quantity discounts* reduce prices in amounts determined by purchases over stated time periods.
 - *Noncumulative quantity discounts* provide one-time reductions in the list price
- Many businesses have come to expect quantity discounts from suppliers.
- Marketers typically favor combinations of cash, trade, and volume discounts.

Reductions

(Continued)

Allowances

- Resemble discounts by specifying deductions from list price.
- Major categories of allowances are trade-ins and promotional allowances.

Rebates

- A refund of a portion of the purchase price.
- Appear most prominently in automobile promotions

Methods of Handling Transportation Expenses

- 1. The buyer pays all transportation charges.
- 2. The seller pay all transportation charges.
- 3. The buyer and the seller share the charges.

Four Basic Types of Pricing Policies

- 1. Psychological Pricing
- 2. Price Flexibility
- 3. Product-line Pricing
- 4. Promotional Pricing

Psychological Pricing

- Belief that certain prices or price ranges make products more appealing.
- *Odd Pricing*, marketers set prices at odd numbers just under round numbers.
- *Unit pricing* states prices in terms of some recognized unit of measurement.
- 9.99 instead of 10
- 7 instead 8

Price Flexibility

- Variable pricing is more likely to be applied in marketing programs based on individual bargaining.
- May conflict with provisions of the Robinson-Patman Act.
- May also lead to retaliatory pricing by competitors.
- May stir complaints among customers.

Product-Line Pricing

- The practice of setting a limited number of prices for a selection of merchandise.
- Retailers practice extensive product-line pricing.
- A potential problems with product-line pricing is that once marketers decide on a limited number of prices to use as their price lines, they may have difficulty making price changes on individual items.

Promotional Pricing

- A lower-than-normal price is used as a temporary ingredient in a firm's selling strategy.
- Retailers rely most heavily on promotional pricing.
- Loss Leaders:
 - goods priced below cost.
 - ☐ States with unfair-trade laws prohibit the practice.
- Leader Pricing:
 - Prices slightly above cost.

Promotional Pricing Pitfalls

- Some buyers are not attracted by promotional pricing.
- By maintaining an artificially low price for a period of time, marketers may lead customers to expect it as a customary feature of the product.

Three Export Pricing Strategies

- 1. Standard Worldwide Price
- 2. Dual Pricing
- 3. Market-Differentiated Pricing

Influences on the Internet on Pricing

- Cannibalization secures additional sales through lower prices that take sales away from the marketer's other products.
- **Bots**, also known as robots or shopbots, act as comparison shopping agents.
- **Bundle pricing** is offering two or more complementary products and selling them for a single price.

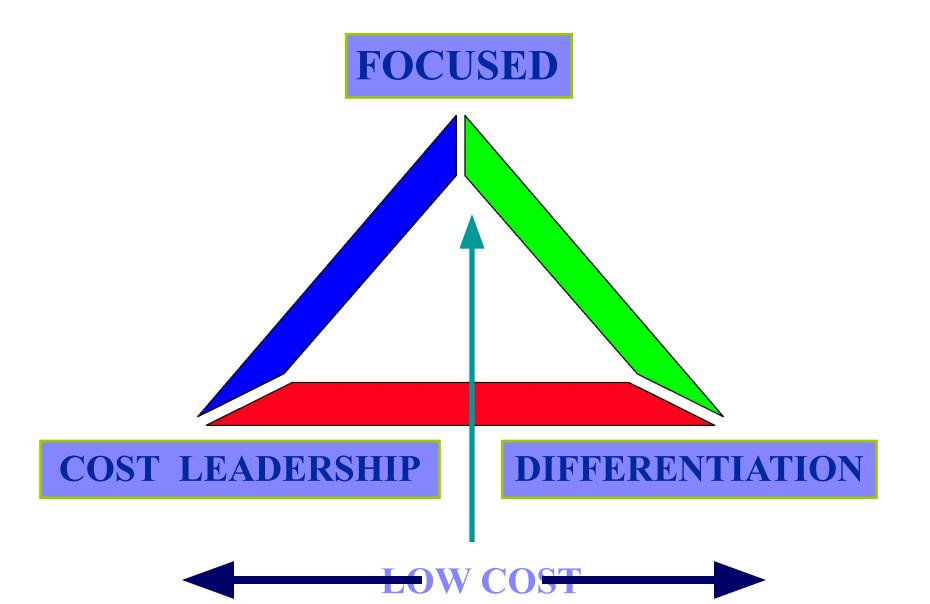
Consumer considerations

Customer psychology important:

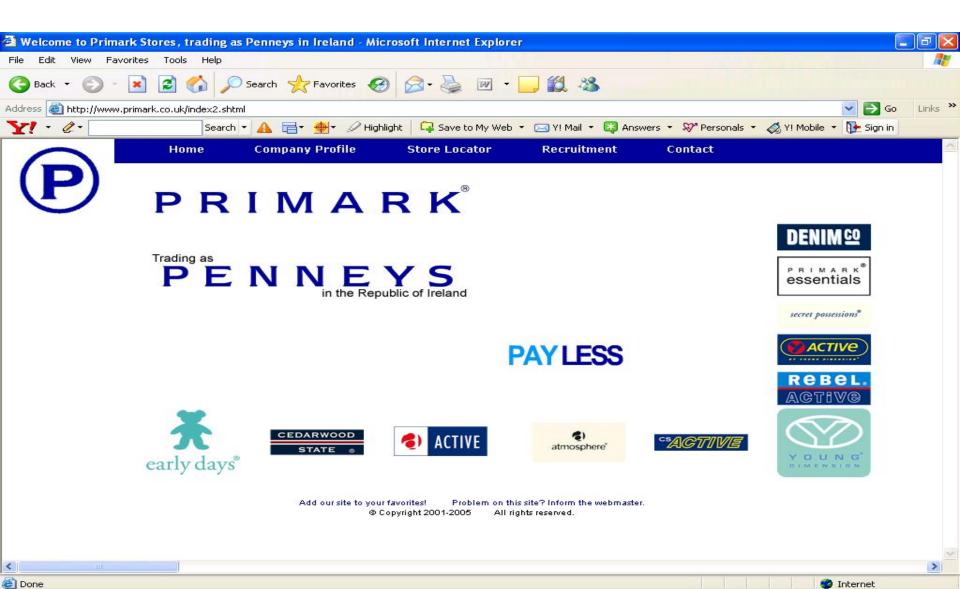
- Need to pay
- Price expectations:
- market segment: some price range in mind
- fair/just price: perceptions of cost
- past prices: as remembered
- quality perceptions
- value for money:
- (price, quality, service, image)



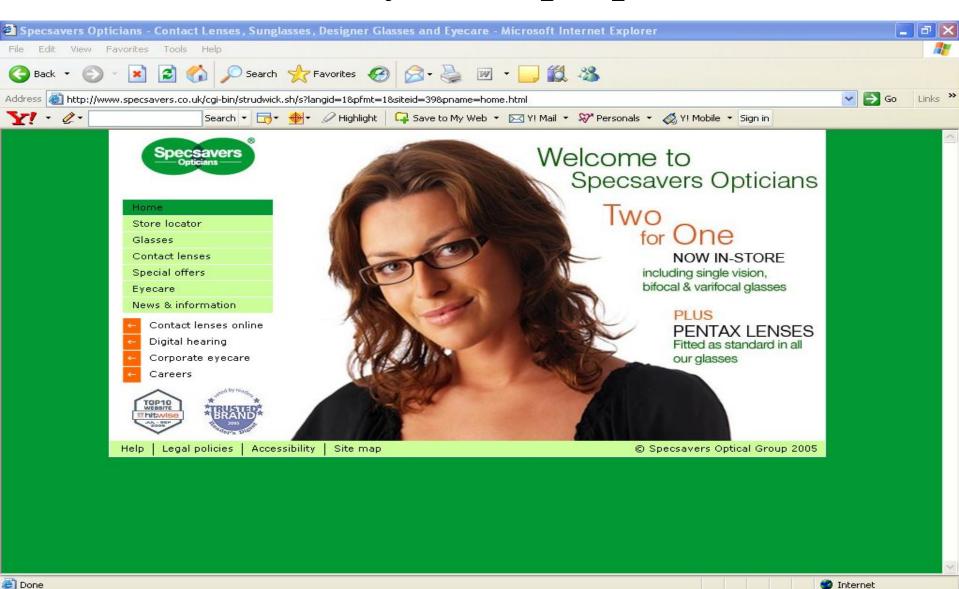
Strategic considerations



Lowest Cost Provider



VFM as a key value proposition



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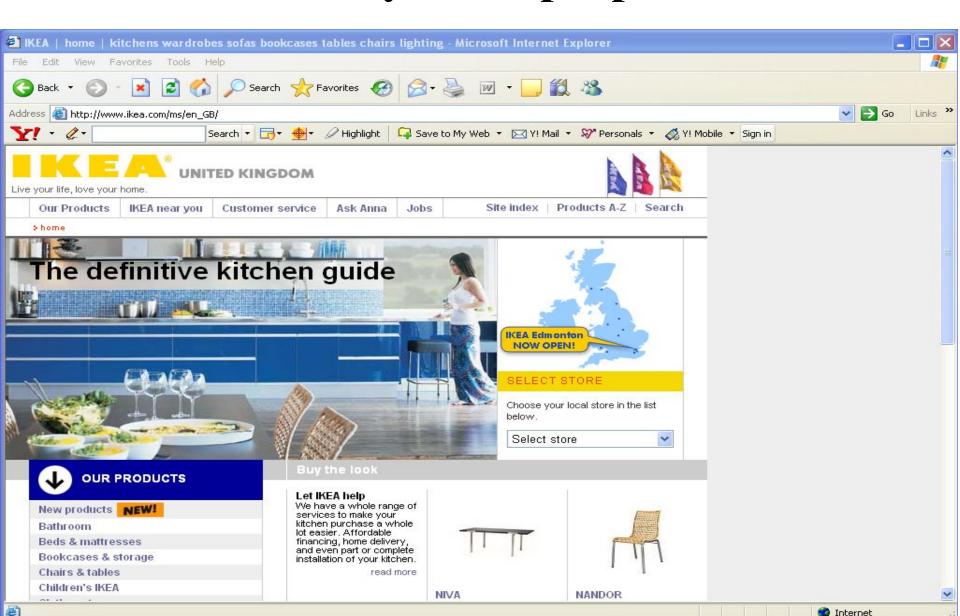
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VFM as a key value proposition

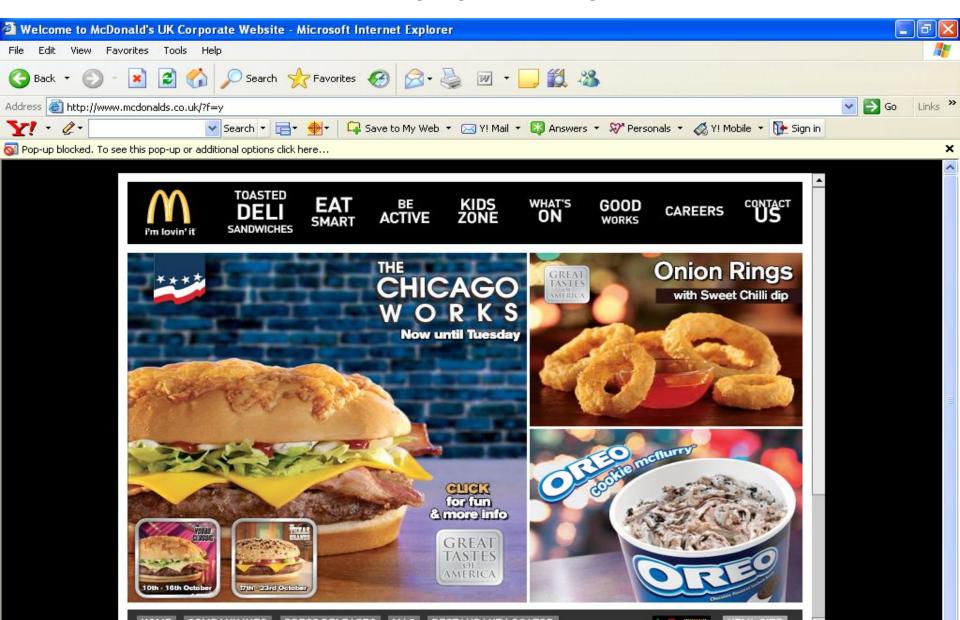


VFM as a key value proposition





Differentiation



McDonalds



Internet

Done

Niche



PLC – relationship with Price



In Summary

- 1. Compared alternative pricing strategies.
- 2. Described how prices are quoted.
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Homework

- Reading: Chapters 10&11
- Two Company cases for a group presentation
- -Sowthest Airlines: Waging War in Philly, p 302
- -ExxonMobil: Achieving Big Profits During Hard Times, p 329