Price Setting

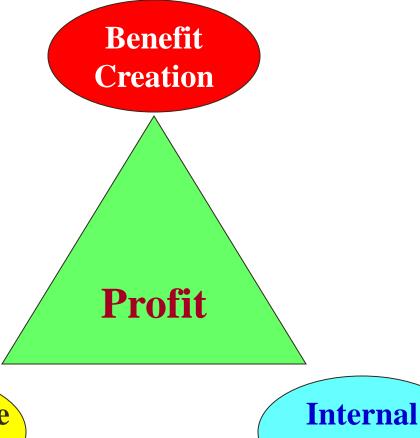
Quentin S.W. FongAlaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program
University of Alaska Fairbanks



Kodiak



The Profit Triangle

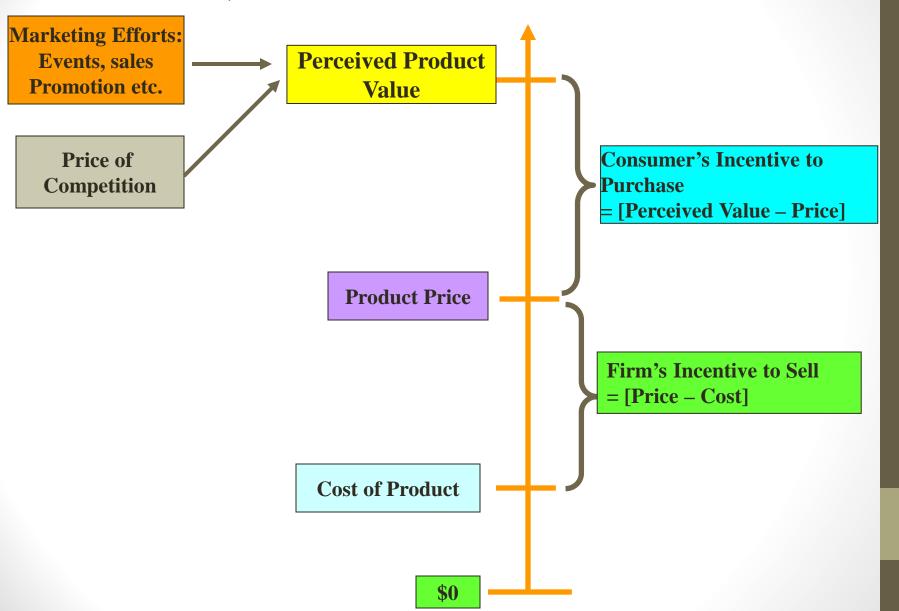


Competitive Advantage

Internal Operations

Summary on Pricing

Source: Svoboda & Haws, 2005



Marketing Mix



Product

- •Quality
- •Design

Packaging

•Size

Place

- •Channels
- •Coverage
- •Assortments
- •Locations
- •Inventory
- •Transport

Price

- •List Price
- •Discounts
- •Allowances
- •Payment Period
- •Credit Terms

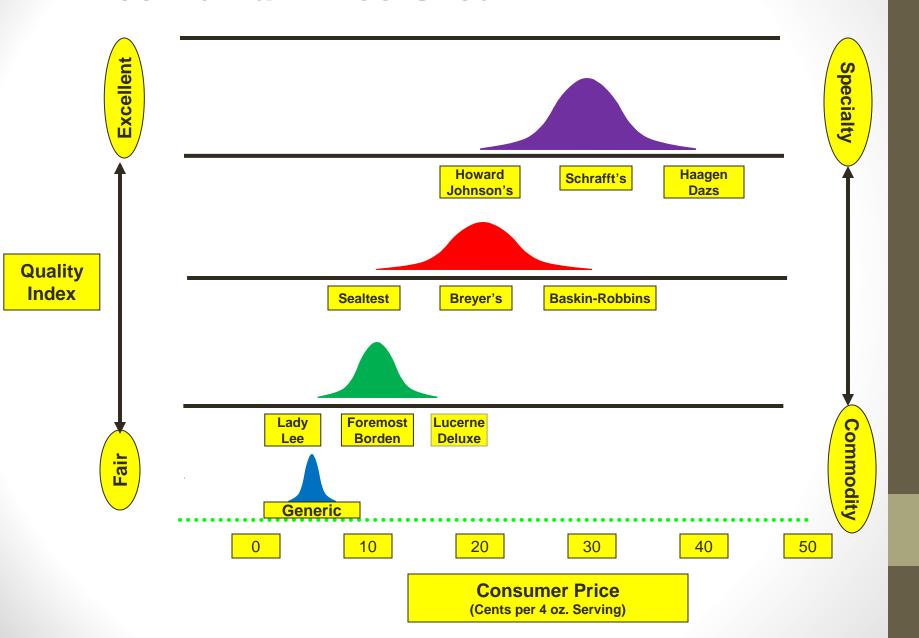
Promotion

- •Sales
 - **Promotion**
- •Advertising
- •Sales Force
- •Public

Relations



Price Band in Ice Cream



Example: Alaskan Oyster

The relative importance of eight attributes to the overall evaluation of product

<u>Attributes</u>	Avg. Score
Confidence in Vendor	9.1
Shelf-life	8.9
Supply Consistency	8.9
Price	8.1
Product Form	8.0
Oyster Size	7.4
Region of Origin	6.8
Method of Production	6.0

Setting Price

Set Pricing Objectives



Determine Demand

Analyze Competitor's Costs, prices, and offers

Select Final Price & Tactics

Estimate Own Cost Select Appropriate
Marketing Tools
To Support Price

Pricing Methods

- Markup pricing standard markup (e.g. 5 %) is added to the product's cost.
- <u>Target-return pricing</u> charging a price that will provide a target rate of return on investment for a given period.
- Value pricing a firm charges a low price for a high quality product.
- Going-rate pricing a firm prices its products based on competitors' prices. It may price a product the same, at a slight premium (discount) to its competitors, and adjust accordingly when the competitors change their prices.
- Perceived value pricing Price is set according to customer's valuation of non-price variables such as image, product attributes, and services i.e. total product offering.

Thank You!

