Pricing



PRICING ASSUMPTIONS	
COSTS: LABOR COST PER UNIT LABOR HOURS PER UNIT LABOR HOURS PER UNIT MATERIAL COST PER UNIT * PROJECTED # OF UNITS SOLD TOTAL PRODUCT COST PER UNIT * TOTAL PRODUCT COST PER UNIT * TOTAL PRODUCT COST PER UNIT * TOTAL OPERATING COST PER UNIT	BREAK-EVEN PRICE
OBJECTIVES: To break-even To reach a desired profit or return on investment level of To recover cash from product development To be a leader in product / service innovation	CICE ADJUSTMENT: UP OR DOWN
MARKETING MIX ISSUES: Product / Service Characteristics: higher price / low volumes / higher production costs lower price / higher volumes / lower production costs Promotion: higher price / higher advertising / more personal selling lower price / lower advertising / less personal selling Distribution: price at which distributors, retailers, and other middlemen expect: **PRICE PRICE Product / Service Characteristics: higher price / lower production costs PRICE Promotion: higher price / lower advertising / less personal selling Distribution: price at which distributors, retailers, and other middlemen expect: **PRICE PRICE PRICE	ICE ADJUSTMENT: UP OR DOWN
COMPETITIVE OBJECTIVE: To beat the competition's price of \$ discount pricing To match the competition's price of \$ status quo pricing To exceed the competition's price by \$ premium pricing	ICE ADJUSTMENT: UP OR DOWN
BUYER PERCEPTIONS: Product quality perceptions Perceptions relative to competing products / services Value perceptions (price / quality) Low price perceptions Prestige perceptions	ICE ADJUSTMENT: UP OR DOWN
FINAL PRICE: (check by doing a break-even) ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES \$ BREAK-EVEN UNITS \$ UNIT PRICE PRODUCT COST PER UNIT BREAK-EVEN UNITS PER YEAR Does this number of units sound reasonable?	FINAL PRICE \$