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About your presenter

Cofounder of seven companies (Boston, Tokyo, Vancouver)

- Most recently the cloud value management platform LeveragePoint
- and the skill management and team building platform TeamFit.co
- plus a private professional services firm

Active angel investor (direct and through angel funds)

Participate on due diligence teams

Consultant on innovation, pricing and design

 Advising several early-stage projects at small and large companies

Passionate about how to make innovation successful& self sustaining





The innovation cycle





What is pricing?



Pricing is about more than picking a number

It begins with understanding value to the customer (relative to their alternatives)

Price is how you frame the value you provide

Pricing is a core part of your offer

Pricing is a place to innovate

When to worry about pricing?



Theory 1 – Later, it comes down the road After product-market fit

Theory 2 – At the beginning, it is core to your business model Pricing is based on value Pricing architecture is core to product Pricing can be the source of innovation

Worry about pricing metric and architecture from day 1 Worry about pricing levels & tactics once you have product market fit

Order of operations





Compelling



Moore's technology adoption cycle





Disruptive Innovations

Impact on pricing





From Features to Value





Quantified Value Drivers have the biggest impact on price.

What is value?



Value is

For the **customer**

(has nothing to do with cost of your inputs or how cool you are)

Relative to an **alternative**

(there is always an alternative – even if it is 'doing nothing')

Economic (quantifiable in dollars) and **Emotional** (in some cases there are other important ways to quantify value, like Quality Adjusted Life Years in healthcare)

Value modeling



Higher Revenue + Value Driver	Shortcomings - Value Driver	
Lower Operating Cost + Value Driver	Unique Costs - Value Driver]
Lower Working Capital + Value Driver	Differentiation	Economic Value
Lower Capital Investment + Value Driver	Value You normally price somewhere in this range	
Price of Next Best Competitive Alternative		

Types of value drivers



Revenue	 Allow your customer to access a new market Give a customer a way to increase prices Improve pipeline metrics for your customer 		
OpEx	 Make a process more efficient Reduce use of an expensive input Substitute a cheaper input 		
CapEx	 Make a process more efficient so a new plant investment can be deferred 		
Working Capital	 Reduce inventory Accelerate inventory turns Reduce accounts receivable 		

Any positive value driver can also be a negative value driver! Two other classes of value driver are 'risk reduction' and 'providing an option.'

Pricing power





Pricing strategies





What strategy?





Emotions matter





The value metric



The unit of use by which a customer gets value from your offer

Liters or square meters?





Value metric innovation



The ability to instrument cloud software to measure use and to integrate with other systems opens many new possible pricing metrics

The Internet of things makes it possible to extend this to the physical world

We are in the golden age of pricing metric innovation

Choosing a pricing metric



Fracks Value Across Segments

Measurable & Enforceable

Fits Buying Process

Aligns With Channel Favorable Positioning

Pricing Metric

Pricing and Go-to-Market







Customers get value in the same way

- Can market using the same value propositions
- Can use the same pricing metrics

Customers have the same buying process

- Easier to test the segment
- Easier to design and optimize your sales process

Customers reference each other

Messages get amplified



	Buy Online		Buy from Person	
	Free Trial	Demo	On Phone	Face 2 Face
More Leads	XXX	XX	Х	Х
More Demos		XXX	XX	
More Conversions	XXX			
Fewer Meetings			XX	XXX



	Buy Online		Buy from Person	
	Free Trial	Demo	On Phone	Face 2 Face
More Leads	XXX	XX	Х	Х
More Demos		XXX	XX	
More Conversions	XXX			
Fewer Meetings			XX	XXX

Your buyers talk to each other: get word of mouth working





Eliminating the obvious





Costs sneak back in



Profit = Price X Volume - Cost to Serve



What is your pricing strategy?



Profit = Price X Volume - Cost to Serve



Back to basics



- 1. Understand how you create value
- 2. Define segment = Value x Buying Process x Reference
- 3. Test your customer acquisition costs and cost to serve (This is where costs come in, when you select segments)
- 4. Choose your beachhead (market entry) segment

Pricing checklist



- Disruptive or sustaining? Why?
- □ What part of the adoption cycle are you trying to sell to?
- Do you understand how different types of customer get value?
- □ Have you used that understanding to segment the market?
- □ Have you crafted an offer for a specific segment?
- Do you know your value metric for that segment?
- Have you found a pricing metric that tracks the value metric? (and makes it hard for incumbents to attack you)
- Do you know what pricing factors effect you?
 (and do you have a plan to enhance the positive, eliminate the negative)
- □ What is your whole product solution? What will you bundle?
- Have you decided on a pricing strategy? Why? (skim, penetrate, market following)
- Does your pricing strategy align with your go-to-market strategy? How?
- □ For software, how will you leverage a 'free' offer?





Professional Pricing Society on LinkedIn

The SaaS Pricing Page Blueprint by Patrick Campbell

LeveragePoint Blog a good source of current information on value modeling

Steven Forth posts on OpenView Labs





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