# Price, Value and Audience Development 

 Nuite Kōrero 2019Aaron Curran

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## BAKERRICHARDS

## Who am I?

- Aaron Curran, 25 years in Australian and UK arts marketing and management roles e.g. Head of Marketing at Sydney Opera House; Australian Chamber Orchestra; Sydney Symphony.
- I'm an Associate of Baker Richards UK (consulting and software specialist).
- We focus on data-driven decision-making, analysing organisational data-sets to identify opportunities.
- Baker Richards has more than 400 clients worldwide, specialising in not-for-profit arts.
- See www.baker-richards.com for insights.



## Agenda

I. Introduction - what price value?
2. Key principles of price and value
3. Using price \& value data
4. Observations and tips
5. Questions and chat

You are diverse...your audiences are diverse... but what do we have in common?


Let's talk about you! What are your key pricing issues?


Credit: Anish Kapoor, Gibbs Farm Sculpture Park
I. Introduction - What Price Value?

Nick Cave on the relationship between performer and audience
"Perhaps there are some performers who see the performative process as a one-way street, where the artist is dominant and simply delivers, whilst the passive audience receives. Personally, I do not see it in this way at all.
" The performer needs 'an aggressive, critical audience, with a conscious sense of itself as an audience, $\ldots$ one whose complexity and diverse needs can push an artist beyond comfortable limits'.
"This is how I experience it. I feel, onstage, that the audience is making me, just as I am making them, in an act of shared, primordial creation."

- Nick Cave, 2019, from www.theredhandfiles.com



## Barriers to attendance in NZ - "cost, time, and lack of relevance" or conceptions of value?

## Barriers to attending centre on cost, time and lack of relevance

Around four in ten in the culture market cite cost as a reason for not doing more ( $39 \%$ ). Time is also a key barrier, given as a reason for over one-third ( $35 \%$ ).

A preference for other leisure activities is a barrier for over one-quarter ( $27 \%$ ) of the market.
Other common reasons - affecting around one-fifth of the market - include not having others to go with, parking or simply not knowing enough about what's on.

Most common reasons for not engaging more with arts and culture


Time and cost are nearly always the most common reasons for not doing more. In reality. most people have both the necessary leisure time and disposable income to attend the arts. And most of those people with leisure time and disposable income choose to spend their time and money doing things that take just as long or longer and cost just as much or more than attending the arts. A meal in a restaurant, a night in the pub, ten pin bowling, a rugby match are all preferred by many over arts and culture. It is often untrue that they lack the time or money. Instead they choose all of these other activities over the arts. The question is why do they do that? The answer is that they perceive that these things will offer them better or more guaranteed value for their time and money than the arts. They need convincing that the arts offers them better value for their time and money than what they are currently spending it on.

From Audience Atlas New Zealand, (March 2018 report, p35-36) by MHM.

# Q: How much would you pay for a concert ticket? 

## A: It depends....

'Prince and Piano' at $\$ 400$ a ticket: was it too expensive ... or too cheap?!


[^0]Yo Yo Ma's Bach Project in Christchurch - high-price, high-value product


| Browse by Price Category | Price Per Ticket/ltem $\dagger$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Best avallable (Any price category) | From $\$ 145.00$ |
| Premium | $\$ 295.00$ |
| A Reserve | $\$ 245.00$ |
| B Reserve | $\$ 195.00$ |
| C Reserve | $\$ 145.00$ |
| D Reserve | Allocation Exhausted |

- Like Prince, the fastest-selling tickets appear to be the best in the house (Premium) and the worst (D Reserve, cheapest).
"The most expensive seats are getting more expensive; the least are getting cheaper..."


## Most expensive West End ticket prices rise as cheapest fall



Top end ticket prices for West End shows have risen by $19 \%$ to an average of [117.52, with Hamilton seats the most expensive.
At the same time the average price for the cheapest tickets has fallen by $9.7 \%$ to [19.31, according to an annual survey carried out by the theatre industry newspaper the Stage.

The survey has been undertaken anrlually since 2012 and this is the first time the average top-price ticket has exceeded cioo.

Alistair Smith, the editor of the Stage, said the fincings appeared to back up claims by producers that charging more ar the top allowed them to charge less at the other end.
*The most expensive seats are getting more expensive and the least expensive seats are getting a bit cheaper," he said. "What it doesn't tell you is how many of each type there are."

- Artists have recognised that scalpers have traditionally had more to do with setting the ceiling on ticket prices than they have.
- Artists are now selling their own tickets at relatively-higher prices, as the market has set expectations for higher pricing.
- These high-price tickets can offset lower-cost tickets, enabling audience-access initiatives.

Australian Chamber Orchestra - tickets priced to attract younger audiences

ACO's Indies \& Idols concerts, June 2019
The repertoire is a contemporary mix of challenging and less-traditional
composers

- "\$30 for under 30s"
- "\$40 for under 40s"

Crucial part of their marketing strategy, integrated across the entire campaign.


The Cure in Sydney, 2016 and 2019 - same band but very different value propositions


30th Anniversary
30 May 8pm AEST

Muriel's Wedding-The Musical - audience participation as value proposition


## ON STAGE WEDDING EXPERIENCE!

Muriel's Wedding the Musical

Opera Australia's dinner offer - a value proposition that isn't 'stage-dependent' at all SHOWBİZ


## See an opera and enjoy a free dinner with a glass of wine!

This winter, see an opera at Sydney Opera House and Opera Australia will shout you dinner! With this special offer, tickets to selected midweek opera performances come with free dinner at Eastbank Dining or Searock Grill, Circular Quay.

TICKETS FROM $\$ 99 \cdot$ CHOOSE FROM OLD FAVOURITES AND RARE GEMS

## MONA's \$50,000 'Luxury Experience' - exclusivity as value proposition

MONA offers new \$50,000 private luxury experience


- Is it elitist to offer experiences that the majority of people are unable to afford?
- Or does it recognise and respond to the needs of different market segments?
- Perhaps it's just designed to generate PR?
- Or to make all the other prices look less expensive?

2. Key Principles of Sales, Price \& Value

## Value and Pricing Principles

- People exchange money and time in expectation of receiving value in return
- That value can be more perceived than real
- Perceptions of value are customer-specific but can be grouped
- Key to unlocking value is price differentiation.
- If customers have options, they will show you what they value (sales or no-sales!',
- Price differentiation allows organizations to achieve multiple objectives
- optimize volume of attendance
- promote accessibility
- maximize income
- better understand barriers to engagement
- Differential prices should be value-fenced
- Cultural organizations have an enormous range of variables (value fences) available to adjust prices in order to achieve multiple objectives.
- That flexibility is multiplied by the application of revenue management and differentiated pricing tactics e.g. dynamic pricing.


There are only five ways to increase the number of tickets you sell


## $\sqrt[5]{8+}$ <br> Party Size

Get customers to bring more people

Pricing is a fundamental aspect of all five 'sales pillars'

- Pricing refinement adds to every sales strategy. A sophisticated pricing strategy will:
- increase income
- maximise ticket sales
- AND promote accessibility
- The cultural sector offers a huge range of variables that can be adjusted to achieve those objectives
- Optimising decisions on small details can add up to significant marginal gains
- Those gains are multiplied through flexibility offered by revenue management and variable (a.k.a. differentiated) pricing
- Generates 'free' money to invest in your organisation and art form, increasing sustainability.


Pricing strategy is determined by four factors, and your objectives in relation to them.


Value, in three steps...
I. Comprehend what value people are seeking.

- Perceptions of value.
- Motivations.

2. Create relevant value to meet their needs.

- Remember this is not just what you put on stage.

3. Communicate that value effectively.

- Value not communicated is valueless!

Everything is relative when it comes to pricing, value and consumer psychology


The key to then unlocking value is Price Differentiation


Price range and relationships... and VALUE FENCES

| Price <br> break | Price <br> IDifference | $+\%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I | $£ 50$ |  |
| III | $£ 10$ | $25 \%$ |
|  | $£ 40$ |  |
| III | $£ 8$ | $25 \%$ |
| IV | $£ 25$ | $28 \%$ |
|  | $£ 10$ | $67 \%$ |
| V | $£ 15$ |  |
|  | $£ 5$ | $50 \%$ |
| VI | $£ 10$ |  |
|  | - | - |



[^1]
## 'Value Fences'

- Each difference in price (metrics) needs to be justified by a difference in value
- Value fences create the reason why people will pay more
- You can add value, and you can subtract it: lower prices, e.g. discounts, must also be justified in order to protect value perceptions


Value is an exchange of money, time and emotional commitment for utility, or satisfaction of needs, wants, desires
'Value fences' - justifying differences in price

| Inventory |
| :---: |
| (Admissions) |
| Product |
| Date/Day /Time |
| Seat Location |

## Customer Behaviour

Frequency Party size Sales Channel Time of Booking Conditional Purchase

## Added Value (Ancillary)

Priority Access
F\&B packages
Bundled merchandise

## Demographics <br> Youth/Senior/Student Unwaged <br> Disability/Carer

## 'AAA Strategy': consider all aspects of your income strategy in unison


3. Using Price \& Value data

## \# I: Price Bands measure relativity of demand

Aggregate sales by 'Price Bands' to compare price demand over time, even if events had different reserves or pricing.


## \#2: Time-of-Day/Day-of-Week

Changes in time-based demand can inform pricing tactics and operational planning.


## \#3 Speed of Sales:

Creating a heatmap of 'Speed of Sales' reveals trends in earlybird vs late booking, informing tactics to influence customer behaviour.


| Comps | 23 wks out |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 wks out | 24 wks out |
| 1 wks out | 25 wks out |
| 2 wks out | 26 wks out |
| 3 wks out | 27 wks out |
| 4 wks out | 28 wks out |
| 5 wks out | 29 wks out |
| 6 wks out | 30 wks out |
| 7 wks out | 31 wks out |
| 8 wks out | 32 wks out |
| 9 wks out | 33 wks out |
| 10 wks out | 34 wks out |
| 11 wks out | 35 wks out |
| 12 wks out | 36 wks out |
| 13 wks out | 37 wks out |
| 14 wks out | 38 wks out |
| 15 wks out | 39 wks out |
| 16 wks out | 40 wks out |
| 17 wks out | 41 wks out |
| 18 wks out | 42 wks out |
| 19 wks out | 43 wks out |
| 20 wks out | 44 wks out |
| 21 wks out | $45+$ wks out |
| 22 wks out |  |

Digging deeper, which reserves are selling early or late? Who's buying them?


The price shown in x axis is the average of the Starting Price for that Zone across the performances selected.


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\#4: "Hotseats"
Hotseat ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ analysis of demand can be compared against scaling of price reserves to inform rescaling tactics e.g. creation of 'cusp seat' sections for dynamic pricing.


BAKERRICHARDS
BAKERRICHARDS © Baker Richards 2018
\#5 Price Types by Zone:
This 'Sales by Price Type by Zone’ example shows that most inventory in the higher-prized zones is being sold as lower-priced subscriptions, potentially undermining revenue from single ticket sales. Also ... watch out for all those comps!


## \#6 Price Types \& Segmentation:

Custom Grouping of Price Types can show variability by customer type over time



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So what data elements should you use for Forecasting?

- Historical sales data is necessary for forecasting, much of which may be related to value fences.
- Ideally event sales data should be grouped or coded in a unified way, enabling the creation of accurate pastevent 'comparators' that align with future event plans.
- Explore top level factors which can be applied across events: e.g. time of day; day of week; month of year; genre or artform; venue etc.
- For some organisations, a repertoire scoring system can group events logically to create new comparators; others select key variables related to specific performances, e.g. star cast, historical period, production style etc.
- Consider elements like speed-of-sales expectations and duration-of-campaign as a complementary coding approach, as they directly align with how you will market.
- Be consistent and 'play the long game', testing different methodologies over time.
"Just add 5\% to last year's numbers and move on!"


## Example: LSO matching inventory/prices to customer segments and product offering

## Target inventory highlighted



- This grid links LSO custom segments with particular inventory.
- E.g.'Super-Frequent' segment more likely to go to the lower scoring (more challenging) repertoire than the other segments.
- 'Super Frequent' also had a higher propensity to book either top price or bottom price seats so target inventory for this group was the more obscure concerts, but not offering discounts to bookers who have shown they pay top price.
- More information at https://www.baker-richards.com/insights/selling-spare-inventory-Iso/

4. Tips and Observations

Tip\# I: Create price differentials to motivate changed behaviour (revenue management)


Tip\#2: Review your approach to Discounting


- Discounting often appeals more than a lower price because it suggests you get more value for less.
- How you describe a discount will change how it is perceived e.g. '2-for-I' vs '50\% off'.
- Indiscriminate discounting is the enemy of an effective pricing strategy as it undermines conceptions of value.
- Effective discounting
- Standby / Rush.
- Subsidised schemes.
- Subscription / Bulk Purchase
- Discounts with obvious value fences e.g. 'Standing Room', 'Partial View'.

[^2]Example: Sydney Theatre Company - 'Twenties' (\$20 tickets bought in person)

## TWENTIES

## THE VERY BEST THEATRE FOR JUST \$20. NO CATCHES

Our Twenties tickets makes a trip to the theatre more affordable for more people.
Twenties tickets are available for every Sydney Theatre Company show, even sold out ones,
Every Thursday at 9am, an allocation of $\$ 20$ tickets are released, for the following week's performances.
Twenties tickets are limited to 2 per person for each production.
HOW TO GET YOUR HANDS ON TWENTIES TICKETS


SET YOUR ALARM
Tickets are released every Thu 9am for performances on the following Mon to Sun and they always sell fast!


BOOK ONLINE OR PHONE
You can book online below OR call us on (02) 92501929


GET YOUR TICKETS
Tickets are only $\$ 20$ each and there are no hidden fees. It's that easy!

Example: Sydney Opera House '2-for-I' offer every Wednesday morning


Should you use alternative sales channels to separate discounting from your brand?


How you describe a discount changes how it is perceived

- Imagine we're selling two seats in the venue. The standard price is $\$ 20$ each ( $\$ 40$ in total) and we're going to sell them for $\$ 10$ each (or $\$ 20$ in total).

How might we describe the discount?

- Fixed lower price (\$10)
- Percentage saving (50\% off)
- Fraction saving (I/2 price)
- Fixed price saving ( $£ 10$ off)
- Multi-buy discount:
- Buy 2, save $£ 10$ per ticket
- Buy I, get I free,
- 2 for the price of $I$,
- But this decision also changes how the discount affects your income, particularly over the longer-term:
- \$10 off a $\$ 20$ ticket is $50 \%$ discount
- But $50 \%$ off a dynamically-priced $\$ 30$ ticket is $\$ 15$.
- Whereas $\$ 10$ off a $\$ 30$ ticket is still $\$ 10$ !


Tip\#3: Target offers by price behaviour and get customers up to the 'next step'


Tip\#4: Trial new value fencing - e.g. 'Secret Seat' ENO example


Secret Seat

Buy a $£ 20$ unallocated seat in advance and be guaranteed a seat worth $£ 30$ or more on the night - you could even be in the stalls or dress circle!

Tip \#5: Explore what Dynamic Pricing means for you

When can dynamic pricing help?

- When demand is difficult to forecast
- With patterns of late booking
- When positioning demands consistent pricing, but demand says otherwise...
- Creating an enhanced benefit to customer groups e.g. members or subs who access flat-rate pricing for additional tickets.

When might it not be right?

- An organisation with a high proportion of loyal, frequent customers who all book early
- Where dynamic pricing does not fit with the overall income strategy
- Waiting until you're $80 \%$ sold out and putting the prices up too late!


## More Dynamic Pricing Tips

- Be open about what you are doing with your customer messaging
- Plan ahead: spot opportunities early and act quickly
- Measure impact and (re)evaluate strategy
- Don't fall into the rut of 'same-offer-to-the-same-people'.


## Pricing Guide

## Current Price

Just like the airlines, our prices change over time - so if you fancy something don't delay. This is how much a ticket costs today.

## Premium

To guarantee the best seat in the house choose one of our Premium Tickets.
'Take a Chance'
Grab yourself a bargain with a Take a Chance ticket. You'll find out which seat you have on the day of the performance.

## TICKET PRICES

PLEASE NOTE: the earlier you book,
the better the price. Ticket prices in both
theatres are guaranteed until $\mathbf{2 2}$ March
and are then subject to change.
For the latest prices, please call 01243 781312, visit cft.org.uk/pricing or scan the QR code at the top of the page. FESTIVAL PAVILION


Example: Royal Opera House uses price ranges to communicate prices to customers
It is still possible to communicate differentiated pricing when you have many prices per performance. The Royal Opera House website does this by giving the range of prices currently available for each performance:

| Monday 16 April 2018 . 730 pm Main Stage | Last few tickets £ $82-£ 105$ | Buy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conducted by Martin Yates |  |  |
| Nuñez. Bolle Sambé Stix-Brunell. Saunders. Vassilev, Orchestra of the Royal Opera House |  |  |
| Thursday 19 April 2018. 1.30 pm Main Stage | $\begin{array}{r} 100+\text { tickets } \\ \text { E4-£80 } \end{array}$ | Buy |
| Conducted by Martin Yates | EARLY START | MATINEE |
| Hamilton. Kish, Zucchetti, Hinkis, Gartside, Vassiley, Qrchestra of the Royal Opera House |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { Thursday } 19 \text { April 2018 }}{\text { Main Stage }} \text { 730pm }$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100+\text { tickets } \\ \text { £23-£105 } \end{array}$ | Buy |
| Conducted by Martin Yates |  |  |
| Hayward. Bonelli Campbell Calvert, Saunders. Vassilev, Orchestra of the Royal Opera House |  |  |

Tip\#6: Analyse customer behaviour to challenge price and value myths and perceptions


[^3]Tip\#7: How you present your prices matters!


Consider Price Thresholds and the Psychology of Round Numbers

How you present your prices matter - Top Down, Not Bottom Up
This is the effect identified in experiments that people are more heavily influenced by the first information they receive, because later evidence is interpreted in light of the beliefs already formed by first impressions.


Sutherland, S. 'Irrationality', Pinter \& Martin, 2009, p. 18

Tip\#8: Analysing what's not selling tells you as much about value as what is sold


Total Number of Performances: 22

Tip\#9: Customer Journey - consider touchpoints in relation to price and value offers

SUMMARY OF VISITOR MOMENTS


Tip \# I 0: Ensure "innovative" pricing synchs with customers' needs and understanding


- Berlin Phil's 'Platinum Reserve' @ \$495 = success
- Good Saturday - no all-day ticket for on-sale = fail


ESTIVAL > NEWS
Inaugural Good Saturday Festival Cancelled


Tip \# II: Accessibility initiatives must ensure they are 'on-brand' and connote value

## AFFORDABLE TICKETS


#### Abstract

Tickets to the opera don't have to cost a fortune. All kinds of people from all walks of life come to the opera, and we'd love to see you there, tool We're here to show you how to get cheaper opera tickets (hint: affordable tickets don't always leave you in the cheap seats). You can also check our seating reserve maps and theatre plans.


## SYdNEY \& melbourne <br> ENTER THE BALLOT FOR $\$ 20$ <br> TICKETS

The Susan \& Isaac Wakil Foundation Access Program offers opera tickets at the greatly reduced price of $\$ 20$.

These tickets are allocated using a ballot system. Enter the ballot for your chance to access tickets $\$ 20$ tickets to the opera.

## SYDNEY \& MELBOURNE

## MAZDA UNDER 30S YOUTH

 SUBSCRIPTIONUnder 30? A youth subscription costs just \$67 per opera, in B, C or D reserve. Bargain. (Some operas and

## sydney

## STANDING ROOM TICKETS

At the Sydney Opera House, standing room tickets are available for most performances. A standing room ticket literally means you will stand for the performance in a suitable part of the theatre.

Standing room tickets cost $\$ 46$, plus an $\$ 8.50$ transaction fee.
To book, call our box office on $029318 \mathbf{8 2 0 0}$ (MondayFriday, 9am-5pm).

## SYDNEY \& MELBOURNE

## STUDENT RUSH

Are you a full-time student? Bam! With appropriate ID, you can buy a $\$ 45^{\star}$ ticket from the Arts Centre Melbourne or Sydney Opera House box office from

## SYDNEY

## PARTIAL VIEW SEATS

At the Sydney Opera House, you can buy tickets for the balcony boxes for most performances. These seats have a limited view of the stage - they're sometimes referred to as listening seats.

They cost $\$ 45$, plus an $\$ 8.50$ transaction fee.
To book, call our box office on $029318 \mathbf{8 2 0 0}$ (MondayFriday, $9 \mathrm{am}-5 \mathrm{pm})$.

## SYDNEY \& MELBOURNE

## LOGE SEATS \& CHEAPER RESERVES

Look out for cheaper seats on the 'select you own seat' map on our website. The loges (on the sides of the circle) include some seats priced at $\$ 45^{*}$ and $\$ 72^{*}$.

Tip \# I2: You must research and respond to your audiences' changing needs

## Thr Sybury łlorning Firralt

WTIONA KSW PGREOQMIME LSTS
Opera for One means no more lonely nights in front of the TV


## OPERA FOR ONE

Keen to see that opera but don't know anyone to go with? Love opera but your partner falls asleep? Opera buddy moved away?

You're not alone. In fact, it's the number one reason we hear why people don't get to see the shows they love. But that's all about to change ...

Come to the opera on your own and we'll make sure you're not alone. Book tickets for any of these dedicated performances and you'll have someone to talk to at interval.

Meet our host for complimentary drinks and nibbles an hour before the performance. A member of our creative team will give a talk to get things going, and then you'll have something to chat about with others attending by themselves. Then take your seat for the opera, together with your new companions. (Did we mention you'll save 1090 on your B Reserve ticket, too?)

We'll send you a guide before the performance with tips on what to expect, a little bit about the opera and some conversation starters.

Questions and chat

## Helping cultural organisations achieve their commercial potential



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