

i t's good and good for you

Chapter Nine

New-Product Development and Product Life-Cycle Strategies

New-Product Development and Product Life-Cycle Strategies

Topic Outline

- New-Product Development Strategy
- New-Product Development Process
- Managing New-Product Development
- Product Life-Cycle Strategies
 - Additional Product and Service Considerations





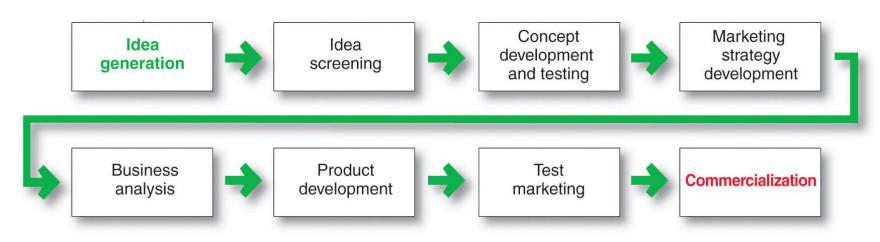
New-Product Development Strategy

Two ways to obtain new products

Acquisition refers to the buying of a whole company, a patent, or a license to produce someone else's product

New product development refers to original products, product improvements, product modifications, and new brands developed from the firm's own research and development

Major Stages in New-Product Development





Idea Generation

Idea generation is the systematic search for new-product ideas

Sources of new-product ideas

- Internal
- External





Idea Generation

Internal sources refer to the company's own formal research and development, management and staff, and intrapreneurial programs

External sources refer to sources outside the company such as customers, competitors, distributors, suppliers, and outside design firms





Crowdsourcing

Inviting broad communities of people—customers, employees, independent scientists and researchers, and even the public at large—into the new-product innovation process.

Idea Screening

- Identify good ideas and drop poor ideas
- R-W-W Screening Framework:
 - Is it **real**?
 - Can we win?
 - Is it worth doing?

Concept Development and Testing

Product idea is an idea for a possible product that the company can see itself offering to the market

Product concept is a detailed version of the idea stated in meaningful consumer terms

Product image is the way consumers perceive an actual or potential product

Concept Development and Testing

Concept testing refers to testing new-product concepts with groups of target consumers







Marketing Strategy Development

- Marketing strategy development refers to the initial marketing strategy for introducing the product to the market
- Marketing strategy statement includes:
 - Description of the target market
 - Value proposition
 - Sales and profit goals



Marketing Strategy Development

Business analysis involves a review of the sales, costs, and profit projections to find out whether they satisfy the company's objectives



Marketing Strategy Development Product development

- Involves the creation and testing of one or more physical versions by the R&D or engineering departments
- Requires an increase in investment
- Shows whether the product idea can be turned into a workable product.





Marketing Strategy Development

Test marketing is the stage at which the product and marketing program are introduced into more realistic marketing settings

ARE YOU UNTHINKING WHAT I'M UNTHINKING?



Provides the marketer
with experience in
testing the product
and entire marketing
program before full
introduction



Types of Test Markets

Standard test markets

Controlled test markets

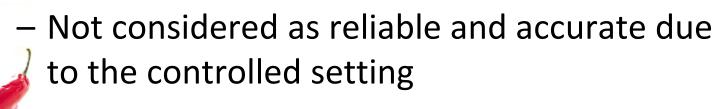
Simulated test markets





Marketing Strategy Development

- Advantages of simulated test markets
 - Less expensive than other test methods
 - Faster
 - Restricts access by competitors
- Disadvantages



Marketing Strategy Development

When firms test market

- New product with large investment
- Uncertainty about product or marketing program

When firms may not test market

- Simple line extension
- Copy of competitor product
- Low costs
- Management confidence





Marketing Strategy Development

Commercialization is the introduction

of the new product

- When to launch
- Where to launch
- Planned market rollout





Successful new-product development should be:

- Customer centered
- Team-based
- Systematic



New-Product Development Strategies

Customer-centered new product development new ways to solve customer problems and create more customer satisfying experiences





New-Product Development Strategies

Sequential new-product development company departments work closely together individually to complete each stage of the process before passing it along to the next department or stage



Increased control in risky or complex projects but may be slow

New-Product Development Strategies

Team-based new-product development

Company departments work closely together in cross-functional teams, overlapping in the product-development process to save time and increase effectiveness



New-Product Development Strategies

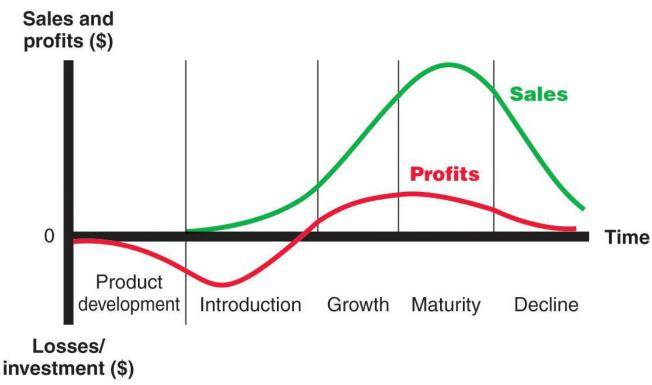
Systematic new-product development

innovative development approach that collects, reviews, evaluates, and manages new-product ideas

- Creates an innovation-oriented culture
- Yields a large number of new-product ideas



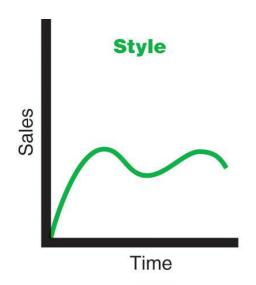
Product Life Cycle

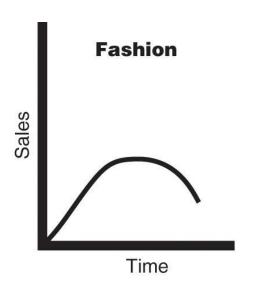


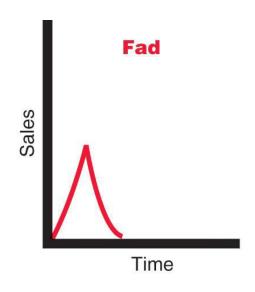


- Product development
 - Sales are zero and investment costs mount
- Introduction
 - Slow sales growth and profits are nonexistent
- Growth
 - Rapid market acceptance and increasing profits.
- Maturity
 - Slowdown in sales growth and profits level off or decline
- Decline
 - Sales fall off and profits drop











Fads are temporary periods of unusually high sales driven by consumer enthusiasm and immediate product or brand popularity





Introduction Stage

- Slow sales growth
- Little or no profit
- High distribution and promotion expense



Growth Stage

- Sales increase
- New competitors enter the market
- Price stability or decline to increase volume
- Consumer education
- Profits increase
- Promotion and manufacturing costs gain economies of scale

Maturity Stage

- Slowdown in sales
- Many suppliers
- Substitute products
- Overcapacity leads to competition
- Increased promotion and R&D to support sales and profits



Maturity Stage Modifying Strategies

- Market modifying
- Product modifying
- Marketing mix modifying







Decline Stage

- Maintain the product
- Harvest the product
- Drop the product



Additional Product and Service Considerations

Product Decisions and Social Responsibility

Public policy and regulations regarding developing and dropping products, patents, quality, and safety



Additional Product and Service Considerations

International Product and Service Marketing—Challenges

 Determining what products and services to introduce in which countries

 Standardization versus customization

Packaging and labeling Customs, values, laws



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