

# MARKETING AN INTRODUCTION Armstrong/Kotler

## Developing New Products

and Managing the Product Life-Cycle

## **Chapter Outline**

- New-Product Development Strategy
- The New-Product Development Process
- Managing New-Product Development
- Product Life-Cycle Strategies
- Product Decisions and Social Responsibility
- International Product and Services Marketing

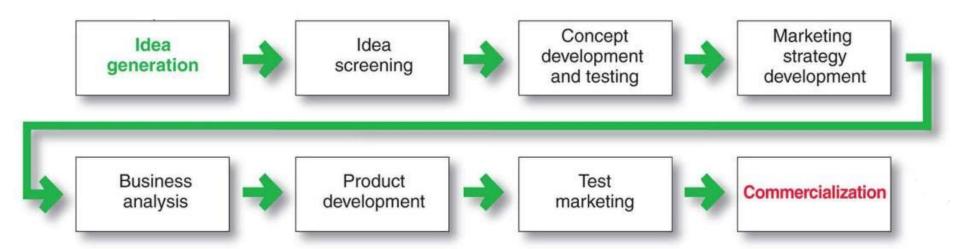
## **New-product Development Strategy**

**New-product development** is the development of original products, product



improvements, product modifications, and new brands through the firm's own productdevelopment efforts.

## The New-product Development Process



### **Idea Generation**



Internal Idea
Sources



External Idea Sources

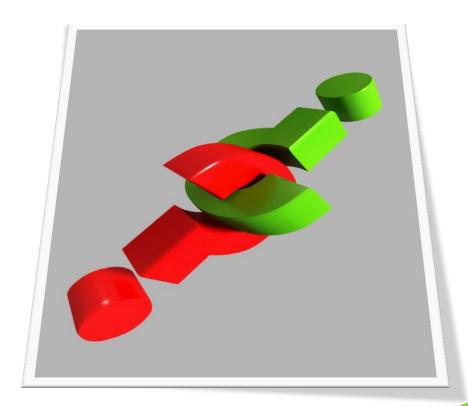
## Idea screening

Screening newproduct ideas in order to spot good ideas and drop poor ones as soon as possible.



## **Discussion Question**

**Proctor and Gamble** (P&G) markets many shampoo products including Head and Shoulders, Pantene, and Wella. What criteria might P&G use when screening ideas?



## Concept Development and Testing

**Product concept** is a detailed version of the new-product idea stated in meaningful consumer terms.



## Concept Development and Testing

**Concept testing** is testing new-product concepts with a group of target consumers to find out if the concepts have strong consumer appeal.

## Concept Testing Questions Battery-Powered Electric Car

#### ■ **Table 8.1** Questions for Battery-Powered Electric Car Concept Test

- 1. Do you understand the concept of a battery-powered electric car?
- 2. Do you believe the claims about the car's performance?
- 3. What are the major benefits of the battery-powered electric car compared with a conventional car?
- 4. What are its advantages compared with a gas-electric hybrid car?
- 5. What improvements in the car's features would you suggest?
- 6. For what uses would you prefer a battery-powered electric car to a conventional car?
- 7. What would be a reasonable price to charge for the car?
- 8. Who would be involved in your decision to buy such a car? Who would drive it?
- 9. Would you buy such a car (definitely, probably, probably not, definitely not)?

Copyright © 2011 Pearson Education, Inc. publishing as Prentice Hall

## Marketing Strategy Development

## Marketing Strategy Statement

#### Step 1

- Target market
- Planned value proposition
- Sales
- Market share
- Profit goals

#### Step 2

- Price
- Distribution
- Marketing budget

#### Step 3

- Long-run sales
- Profit goals
- Marketing mix strategy

## **Business Analysis**

**Business analysis** is a review of the sales, costs, and profit projections for a new

product to find out whether these factors satisfy the company's objectives.



## Product development

Product development is developing the product concept into a physical product in order to



ensure

be turned into a

## Test marketing

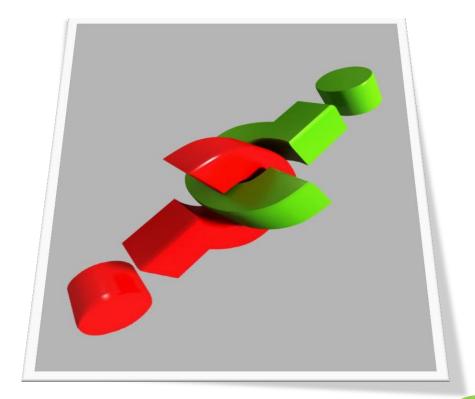
**Test marketing** is the stage of new-product

development in which the product and marketing program are tested in realistic market settings.



## **Discussion Question**

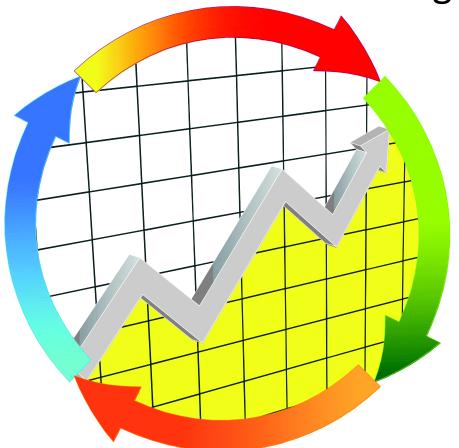
Why might some companies decide NOT to test market their products?



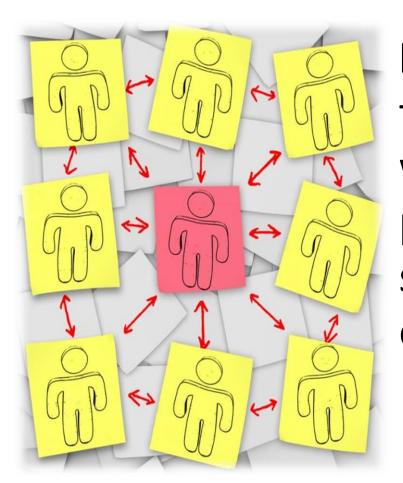
### Commercialization

Commercialization involves introducing a new

product into the market.



#### **Customer-Centered New-Product Development**



New-product development that focuses on finding new ways to solve customer problems and create more satisfying customer experiences.

### Team-Based New-Product Development

An approach to developing new products in which various company departments

work closely together, overlapping the steps in the product development process to save



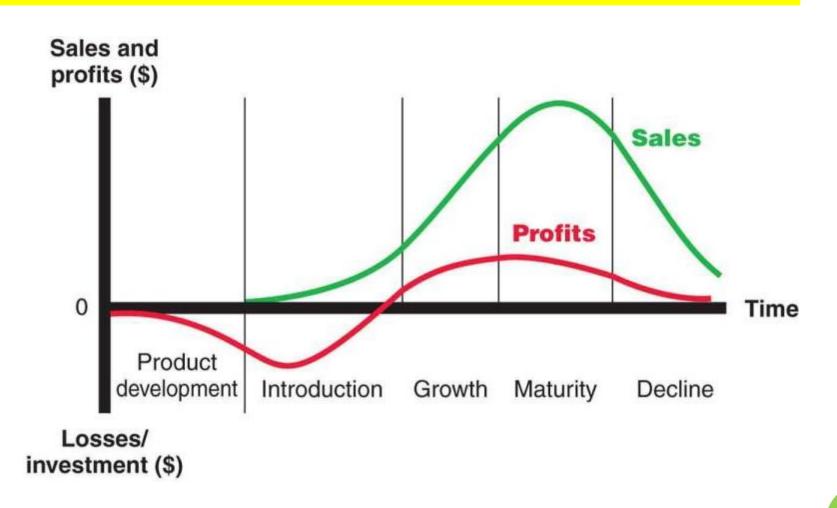
time and increase effectiveness.

## Systematic New-Product Development

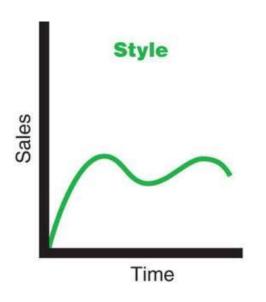
The new-product development process should be holistic and systematic rather than compartmentalized and haphazard.

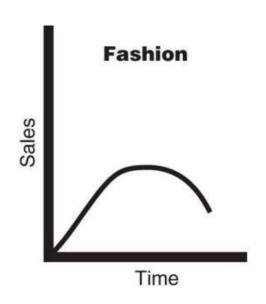


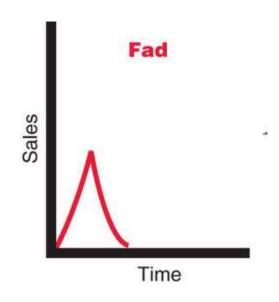
## **Product Life-cycle Strategies**



## Style, Fashion, and Fads







## Summary of Product Life-Cycle Characteristics, Objectives, and Strategies

Characteristics	Introduction	Growth	Maturity	Decline
Sales	Low sales	Rapidly rising sales	Peak sales	Declining sales
Costs	High cost per customer	Average cost per customer	Low cost per customer	Low cost per customer
Profits	Negative	Rising profits	High profits	Declining profits
Customers	Innovators	Early adopters	Middle majority	Laggards
Competitors	Few	Growing number	Stable number beginning to decline	Declining number

## Summary of Product Life-Cycle Characteristics, Objectives, and Strategies

Characteristics	Introduction	Growth	Maturity	Decline			
Marketing Objectives							
g -2,	Create product awareness and trial	Maximize market share	Maximize profit while defending market share	Reduce expenditure and milk the brand			
Strategies							
Product	Offer a basic product	Offer product extensions, service, warranty	Diversify brand and models	Phase out weak items			
Price	Use cost-plus	Price to penetrate market	Price to match or beat competitors	Cut price			
Distribution	Build selective distribution	Build intensive distribution	Build more intensive distribution	Go selective: phase out unprofitable outlets			
Advertising	Build product awareness among early adopters and dealers	Build awareness and interest in the mass market	Stress brand differences and benefits	Reduce to level needed to retain hard-core loyals			
Sales Promotion	Use heavy sales promotion to entice trial	Reduce to take advantage of heavy consumer demand	Increase to encourage brand switching	Reduce to minimal level			

## **Discussion Question**

How might a pharmaceutical company who has had the FDA recall one of their drugs, best respond to their image of NOT acting socially responsible?

