



- Product Life Cycle shows the stages that products go through from development to withdrawal from the market
- Product Portfolio the range of products a company has in development or available for consumers at any one time
- Managing product portfolio is important for cash flow



Product Life Cycle (PLC):

- Each product may have a different life cycle
- PLC determines revenue earned
- Contributes to strategic marketing planning
- May help the firm to identify when a product needs support, redesign, reinvigorating, withdrawal, etc.
- May help in new product development planning
- May help in forecasting and managing cash flow



- The Stages of the Product Life Cycle:
 - Development
 - Introduction/Launch
 - Growth
 - Maturity
 - Saturation
 - Decline
 - Withdrawal



- The Development Stage:
- Initial Ideas possibly large number
- May come from any of the following
 - Market research identifies gaps in the market
 - Monitoring competitors
 - Planned research and development (R&D)
 - Luck or intuition stumble across ideas?
 - Creative thinking inventions, hunches?
 - Futures thinking what will people be using/wanting/needing 5,10,20 years hence?



Product Development: Stages

- New ideas/possible inventions
- Market analysis is it wanted? Can it be produced at a profit? Who is it likely to be aimed at?
- Product Development and refinement
- Test Marketing possibly local/regional
- Analysis of test marketing results and amendment of product/production process
- Preparations for launch publicity, marketing campaign



• Introduction/Launch:

- Advertising and promotion campaigns
- Target campaign at specific audience?
- Monitor initial sales
- Maximise publicity
- High cost/low sales
- Length of time type of product



• Growth:

- Increased consumer awareness
- Sales rise
- Revenues increase
- Costs fixed costs/variable costs,
 profits may be made
- Monitor market competitors reaction?



Maturity:

- Sales reach peak
- Cost of supporting the product declines
- Ratio of revenue to cost high
- Sales growth likely to be low
- Market share may be high
- Competition likely to be greater
- Price elasticity of demand?
- Monitor market –changes/amendments/new strategies?

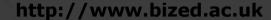


- Saturation:
- New entrants likely to mean market is 'flooded'
- Necessity to develop new strategies becomes more pressing:
 - Searching out new markets:
 - Linking to changing fashions
 - Seeking new or exploiting market segments
 - Linking to joint ventures media/music, etc.
 - Developing new uses
 - Focus on adapting the product
 - Re-packaging or format
 - Improving the standard or quality
 - Developing the product range



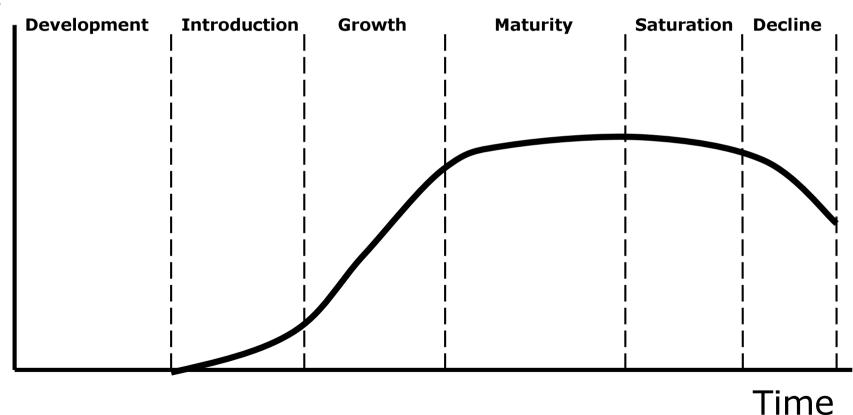
Decline and Withdrawal:

- Product outlives/outgrows its usefulness/value
- Fashions change
- Technology changes
- Sales decline
- Cost of supporting starts to rise too far
- Decision to withdraw may be dependent on availability of new products and whether fashions/trends will come around again?

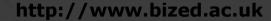




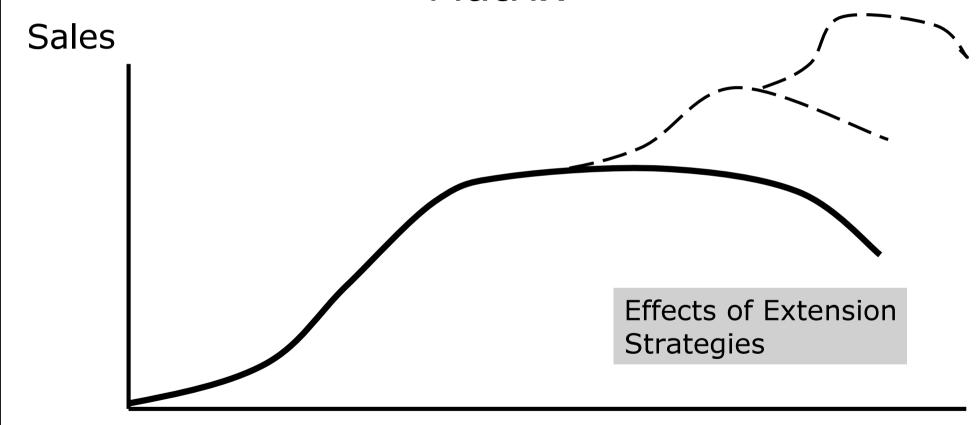
Sales



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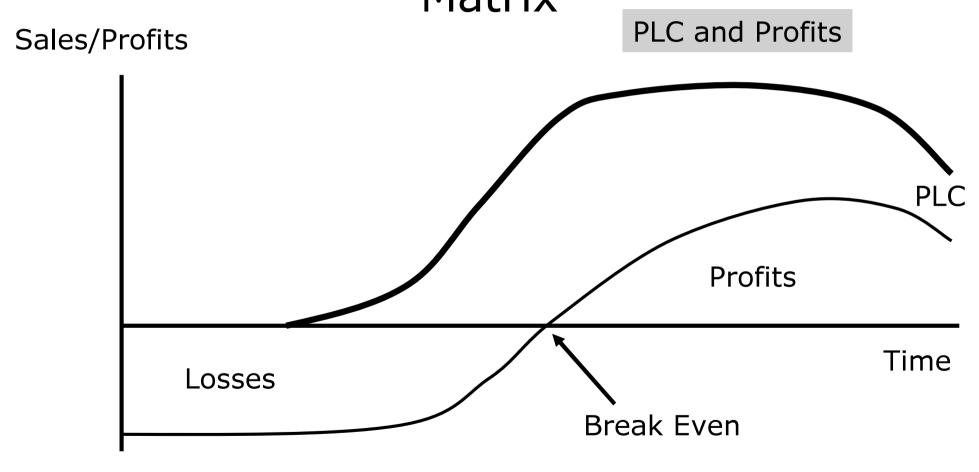






Time







- A means of analysing the product portfolio and informing decision making about possible marketing strategies
- Developed by the Boston Consulting Group
 a business strategy and marketing consultancy in 1968
- Links growth rate, market share and cash flow



- Classifies Products into four simple categories:
- Stars products in markets experiencing high growth rates with a high or increasing share of the market
- Potential for high revenue growth





Cash Cows:

- High market share
- Low growthmarkets –maturity stage of PLC
- Low cost support
- High cash revenuepositive cashflows



Dogs:

- Products in a low growth market
- Have low or declining market share (decline stage of PLC)
- Associated with negative cash flow
- May require large sums of money to support



Is your product starting to embarrass your company?



Problem Child:

- Products having a low market share in a high growth market
- Need money spent to develop them
- May produce negative cash flow
- Potential for the future?



Problem children – worth spending good money on?



Market Growth

High Problem Children

Stars



Dogs



Cash Cows



Low

Market Share High



- Implications:
- Dogs:
 - Are they worth persevering with?
 - How much are they costing?
 - Could they be revived in some way?
 - How much would it cost to continue to support such products?
 - How much would it cost to remove from the market?



- Implications:
- Problem Children:
 - What are the chances of these products securing a hold in the market?
 - How much will it cost to promote them to a stronger position?
 - Is it worth it?



- Implications:
- Stars:
 - Huge potential
 - May have been expensive to develop
 - Worth spending money to promote
 - Consider the extent of their product life cycle in decision making



- Implications:
- Cash Cows:
 - Cheap to promote
 - Generate large amounts of cash use for further R&D?
 - Costs of developing and promoting have largely gone
 - Need to monitor their performance the long term?
 - At the maturity stage of the PLC?



The Product Life Cycle and the Boston Matrix Importance of

Sales maintaining a balance of products in the portfolio at (1) (2) (3) different stages of the PLC - Boston Matrix helps with the analysis Time