Life-Cycle Strategies

Learning Goals

- 1. Know the stages of the product life cycle
- 2. Realize how marketing strategies change during the product's life cycle

- The Product Life Cycle (PLC) has Five Stages
 - Product Development, Introduction, Growth, Maturity, Decline
 - Not all products follow this cycle:
 - Fads
 - Styles
 - Fashions

- The product life cycle concept can be applied to a:
 - Product class (soft drinks)
 - Product form (diet colas)
 - Brand (Diet Dr. Pepper)
 - Using the PLC to forecast brand performance or to develop marketing strategies is problematic

- Product development
- Introduction
- Growth
- Maturity
- Decline

- Begins when the company develops a new-product idea
- Sales are zero
- Investment costs are high
- Profits are negative

- Product development
- Introduction
- Growth
- Maturity
- Decline

- Low sales
- High cost per customer acquired
- Negative profits
- Innovators are targeted
- Little competition

Marketing Strategies: Introduction Stage

- Product Offer a basic product
- Price Use cost-plus basis to set
- Distribution Build selective distribution
- Advertising Build awareness among early adopters and dealers/resellers
- Sales Promotion Heavy expenditures to create trial

- Product development
- Introduction
- Growth
- Maturity
- Decline

- Rapidly rising sales
- Average cost per customer
- Rising profits
- Early adopters are targeted
- Growing competition

Marketing Strategies: Growth Stage

- Product Offer product extensions, service, warranty
- Price Penetration pricing
- Distribution Build intensive distribution
- Advertising Build awareness and interest in the mass market
- Sales Promotion Reduce expenditures to take advantage of consumer demand

- Product development
- Introduction
- Growth
- Maturity
- Decline

- Sales peak
- Low cost per customer
- High profits
- Middle majority are targeted
- Competition begins to decline

Marketing Strategies: Maturity Stage

- Product Diversify brand and models
- Price Set to match or beat competition
- Distribution Build more intensive distribution
- Advertising Stress brand differences and benefits
- Sales Promotion Increase to encourage brand switching

- Product development
- Introduction
- Growth
- Maturity
- Decline

- Declining sales
- Low cost per customer
- Declining profits
- Laggards are targeted
- Declining competition

Marketing Strategies: Decline Stage

- Product Phase out weak items
- Price Cut price
- Distribution Use selective distribution: phase out unprofitable outlets
- Advertising Reduce to level needed to retain hard-core loyalists
- Sales Promotion Reduce to minimal level