



# Addressing the Challenges of New Product Forecasting

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# Today's Agenda

- ✓ Discuss the challenges of new product forecasting.
- ✓ Compare new product forecasting with forecasting existing products (regular sales forecasting).
- ✓ Offer prescriptions for managing the new product forecasting endeavor.

# New Product Forecasting Issues/Realities

- Limited amount of data available for analysis
- Limited amount of time for analysis
- Inability to fully capture market complexity, cannibalization, market penetration rate, etc.
- Low credibility
- Low accuracy (high forecast error)

# New Product Forecast Accuracy

| Type of New Product                             | % Accuracy Achieved* |
|---|----------------------|
| Cost Reduction                                  | 72%                  |
| Product Improvement                             | 65%                  |
| Line Extension                                  | 63%                  |
| New Use/New Market                              | 54%                  |
| New Category Entry                              | 47%                  |
| New-to the-World                                | 40%                  |
| * Self-reported accuracy one year after launch. |                      |

Source: Kenneth B. Kahn, *Journal of Product Innovation Management*, March 2002



# Solving the problems of new product forecasting



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## KEYWORDS

Business analytics;  
Forecasting;  
New product  
forecasting;  
New product launch

**Abstract** An important consideration in solving the problems of new product forecasting entails distinguishing new product forecasting from the process of forecasting existing products. Particular differences between the two can be identified across the dimensions of data, analytics, forecast, plan, and measurement. For example, new product forecasting features little to no data with which to begin the process, whereas data are available and accessible in forecasting existing products. The minimal data situation requires a qualitative approach that lays out assumptions to provide transparency; in contrast, quantitative techniques are predominantly used when forecasting existing products. Different assumptions help construct a range of new product forecast

**Forecasting Existing Products**

**versus**

**New Product Forecasting**

# Distinguishing New Product Forecasting

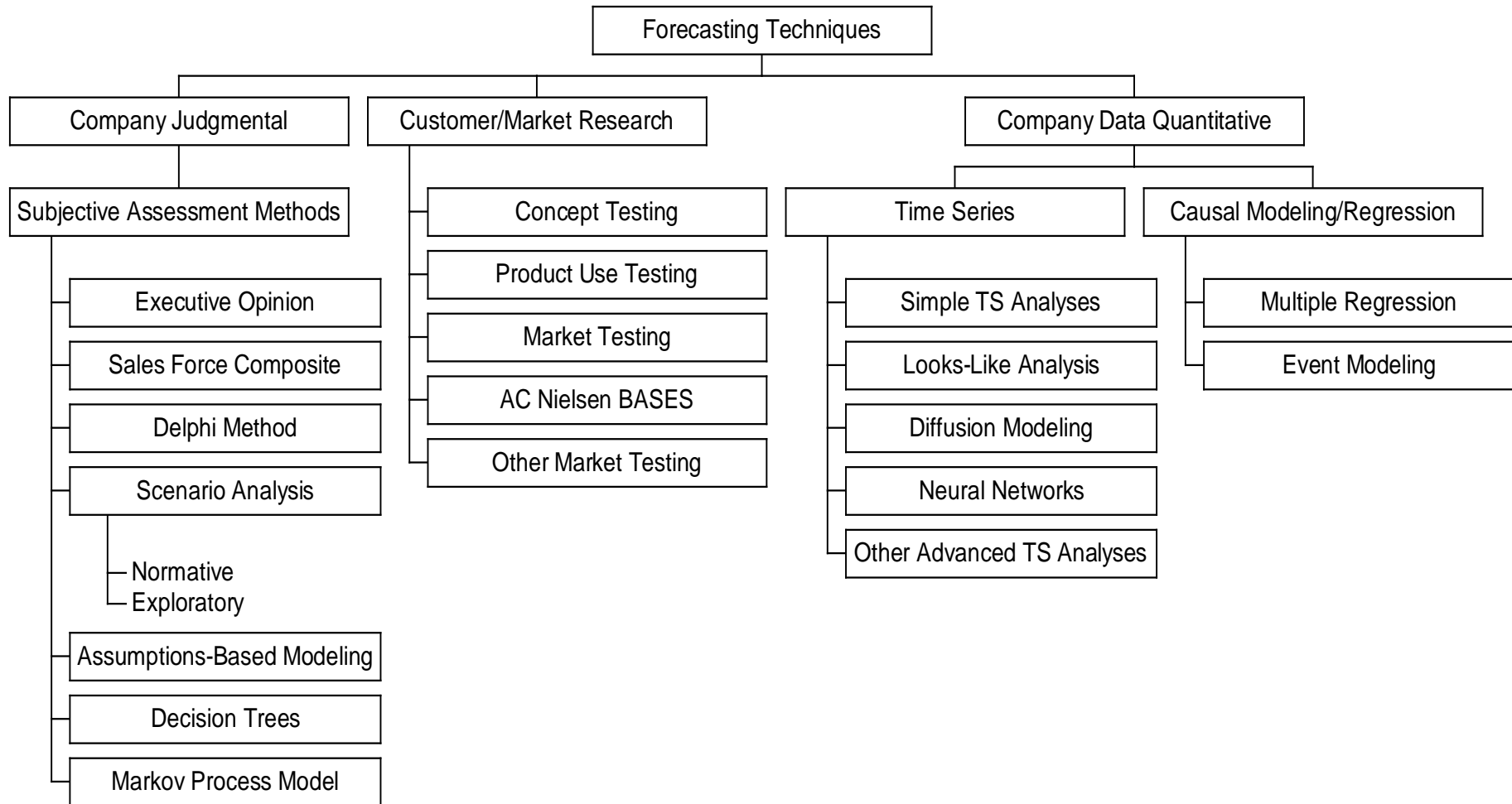
|             | Forecasting Existing Products | New Product Forecasting |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Data        | History                       | Assumptions             |
| Analytics   | Statistical                   | Judgmental              |
| Forecast    | Point                         | Range                   |
| Plan        | Certainties                   | Contingencies           |
| Measurement | Accuracy                      | Meaningfulness          |

# Data

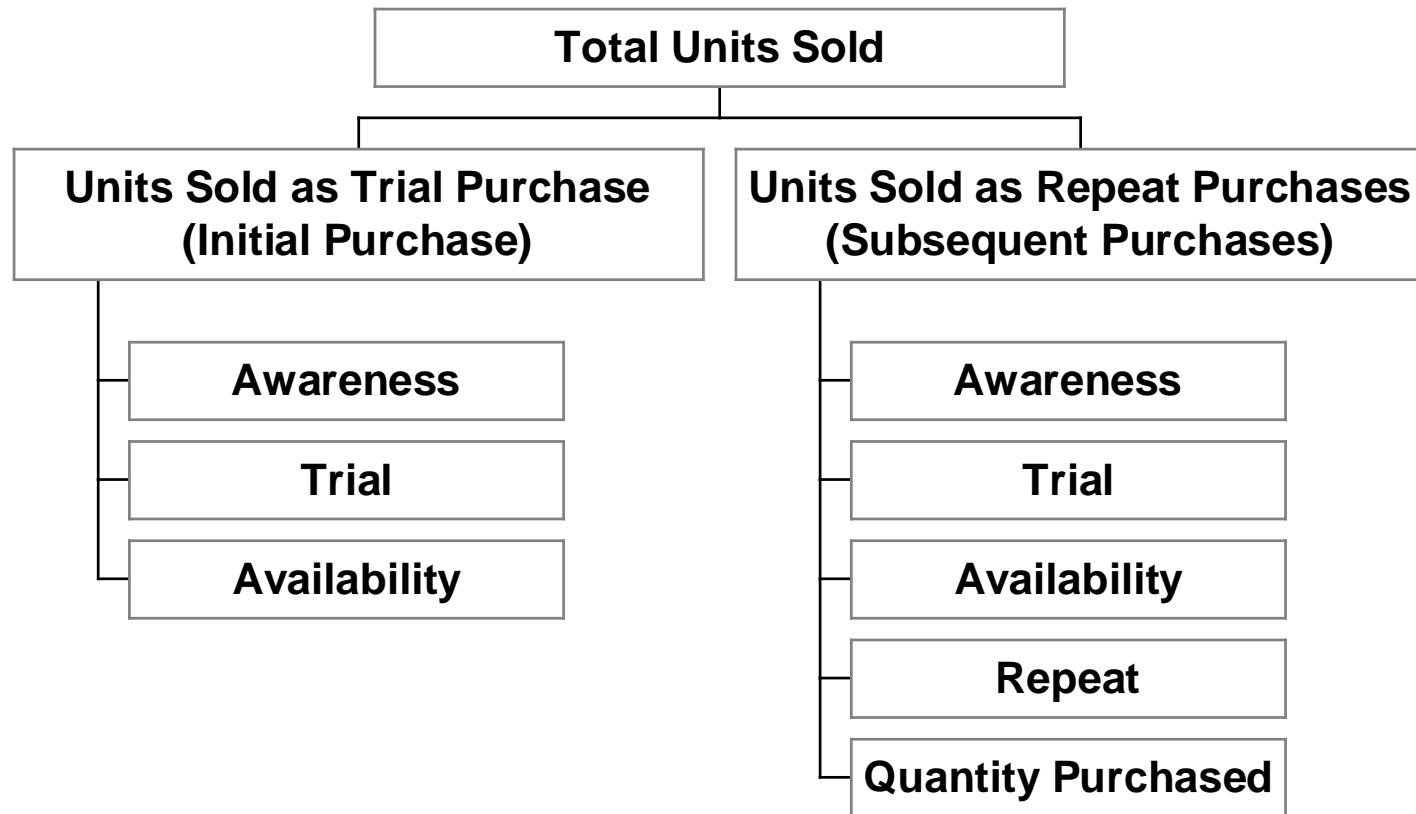
- Sales Data (Time Series)
- Other Quantitative Data
- Qualitative Data
- Assumptions

# **Analytics**

# Types of NPF Forecasting Techniques

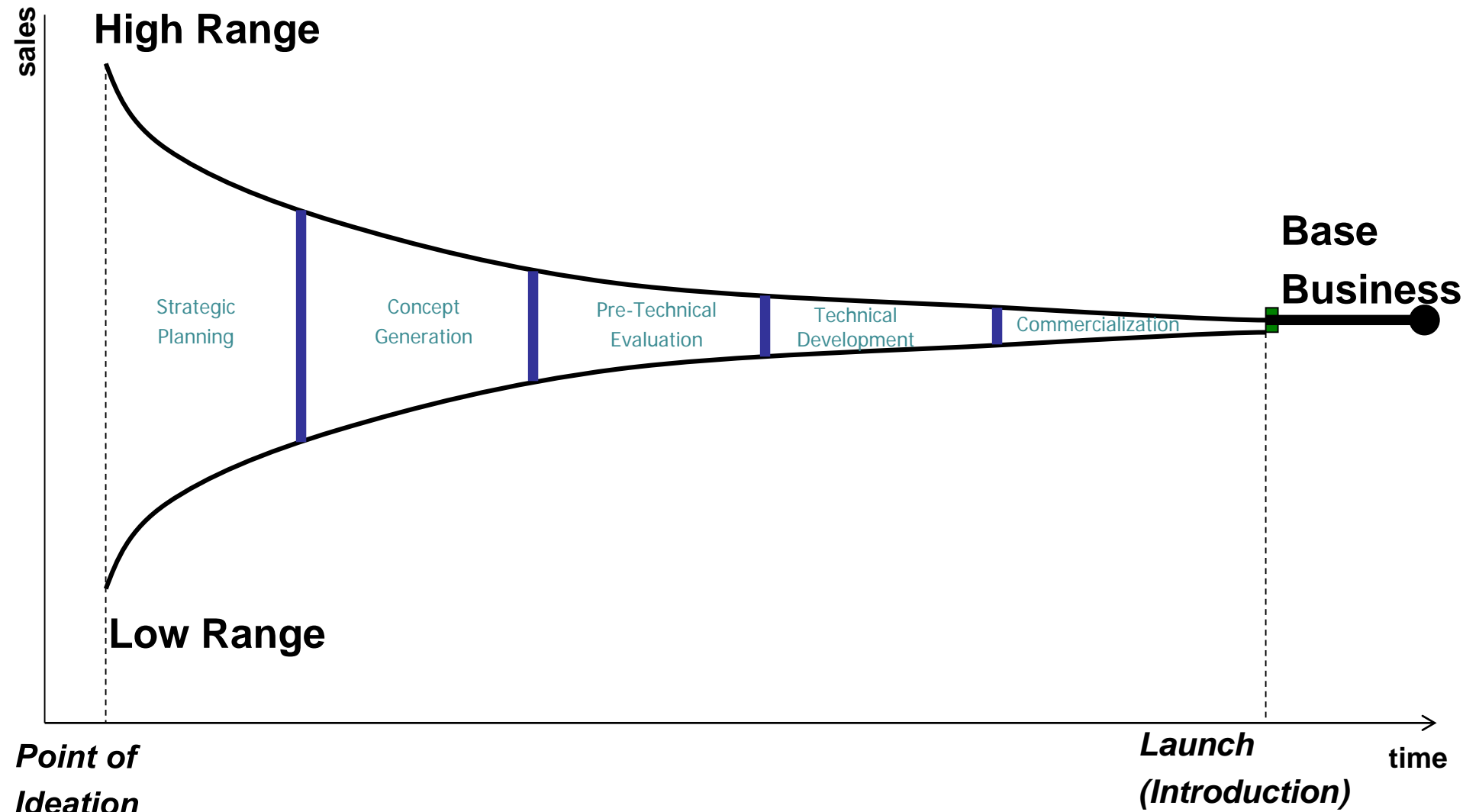


# The ATAR Model



# Forecast

# New Product Forecasting Uncertainty



# Types of NPF Forecasts

- Market Potential
- Sales Potential
- Market Forecast
- Sales Forecast

# Plan

# Which Plan?

Demand Plan

Financial Plan

Production Plan

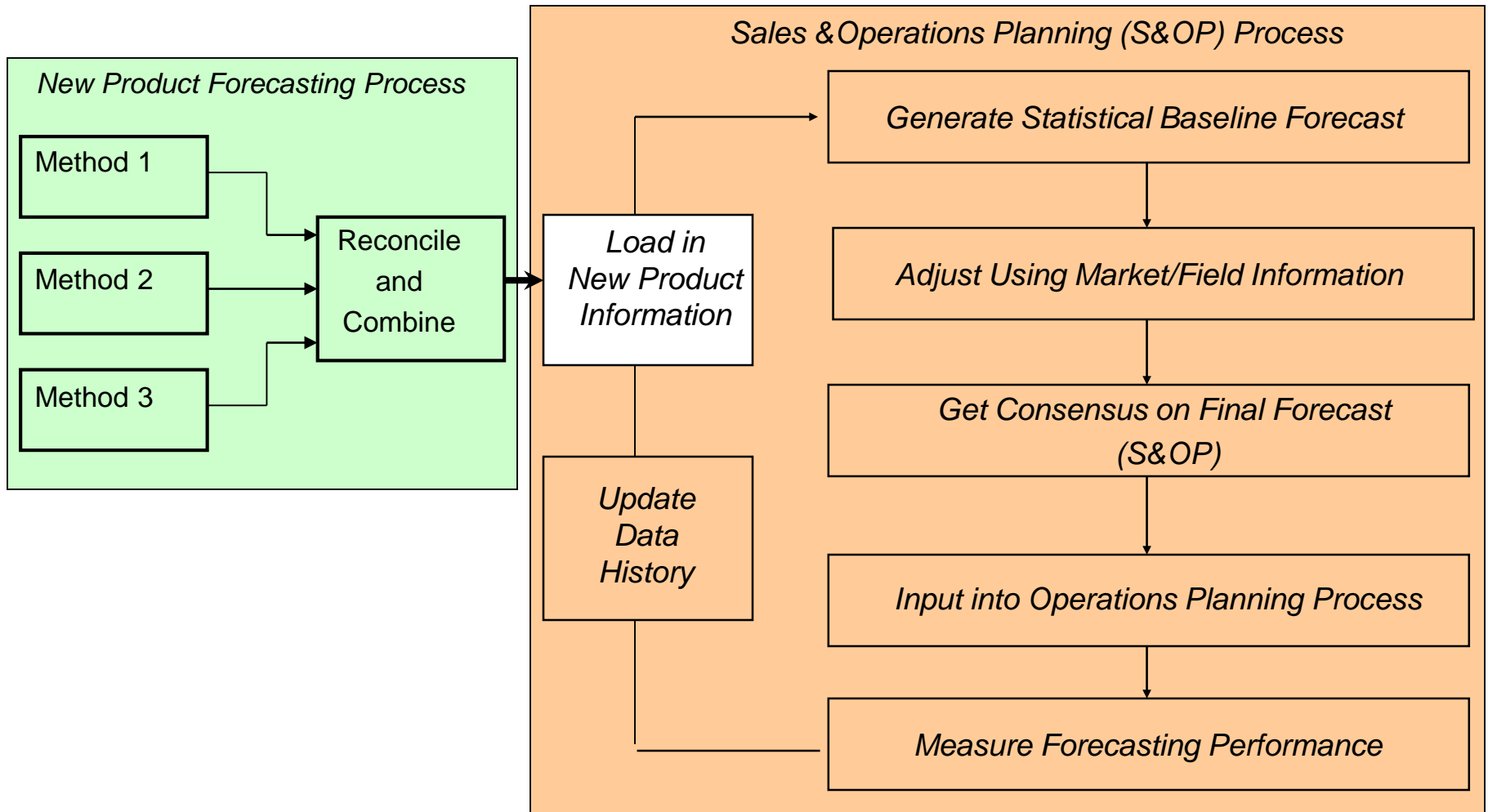
# Contingency Planning

| Potential Problem   | Tracking  | Contingency Plan  |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Customers are not making trial purchases of the new product as expected.</b> | Look at POS reports. Minimum, 100 purchases monthly per retail outlet are expected. | Install point-of-purchase displays.                                       |
| <b>Competitor may have similar new product.</b>                                 | Difficult to track, but conduct surveys with retailers and final consumers.         | Offer 2 for 1 program. Consider bundling new product with other products. |

# Measurement

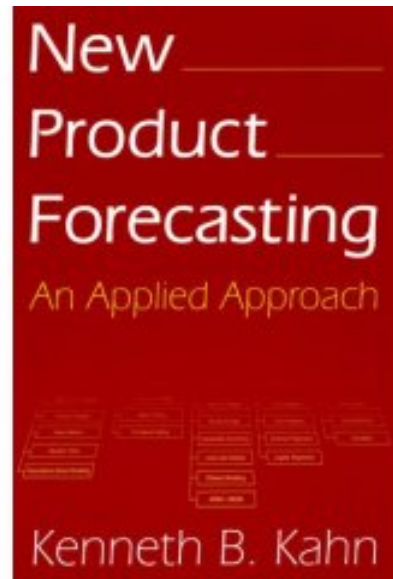
# **Managing the New Product Forecasting Endeavor**

# New Product Forecasting and the S&OP Process



# Summary Thoughts

- ☑ New product forecasting differs from forecasting existing products.
- ☑ New product forecasting is not about data, techniques, and systems, but rather quality assumptions, judgment, and process.
- ☑ New product forecasting is less about data crunching and more about providing insights that enable senior management to better evaluate risk and decide how to act.
- ☑ New product forecasting is not so much about accuracy, but about increasing the propensity for new product success.



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