

## Business Studies Chapter 11: Understanding Operational Objectives

### An operations management hierarchy

corporate aims  
corporate objectives  
operational aims  
operational objectives  
operational strategies  
operational tactics

### Types of operational objectives

#### Quality targets

- **Customer satisfaction ratings:** a survey of customers can reveal customer opinions on a numerical scale or using qualitative measures.
- **Customer complaints:** measures the number of customers who complain/calculates them as a percentage of the total number of customers.
- **Scrap rate (%):** calculates the number of items rejected during production process as a percentage.
- **Punctuality:** calculates degree to which a business delivers its products on time.

CALCULATION:  $\text{deliveries on time} / \text{total deliveries} \times 100$

#### Cost targets

- **Reducing unit costs:** likely to be the primary aim of a business.
- **Reducing fixed costs:** allows a more specific focus and is often a more manageable target than reducing unit costs.
- **Reducing variable costs per unit:** can be achieved by cutting labour and raw materials costs or improving labour productivity.

#### Volume targets

- Number of items to be produced
- Targets in individual markets
- % growth targets
- Volume in comparison to other branches/ organisations

#### Innovation

- Spending a certain amount on research and development.
- Targeting research and development expenditure as a % of sales.
- Achieving a certain number of patents
- Developing a particular innovation
- Innovation to extend product ranges

#### Efficiency

- Labour productivity:  $\text{output} / \text{number of workers employed}$
- Output per (hour/day/month etc.)
- Reducing stockholding
- Just In Time delivery (JIT)
- Speed of response and action objectives

#### Environmental targets

- Reducing water pollution by a certain level or percentage
- Reducing business' carbon footprint or reducing carbon dioxide emissions