Course of «Operations and audit quality»

Master degree in «Fashion, art and food management»

Parthenope University of Naples

PART ONE: directing the operation

Managing product and service innovation

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A general model of operations management

PART ONE: directing the operation

PART TWO: designing the operation

PART THREE: deliver

PART FOUR: development

PART ONE: Directing the operation

- 1. Operations management
- 2. Operations performance
- 3. Operations strategy
- 4. Managing product and service innovation
- 5. The structure and the scope of operations

Managing product and service innovation- Key questions (Agenda)

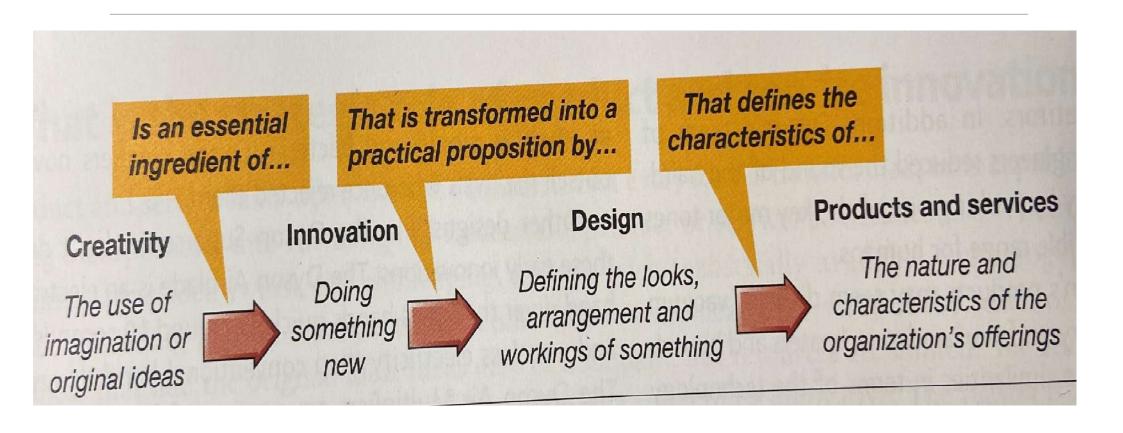
- What is product and service innovation?
- What is the strategic role of product and service innovation?
- What are the stages of product and service innovation?

What is product and service innovation? CREATIVITY, INNOVATION and DESIGN

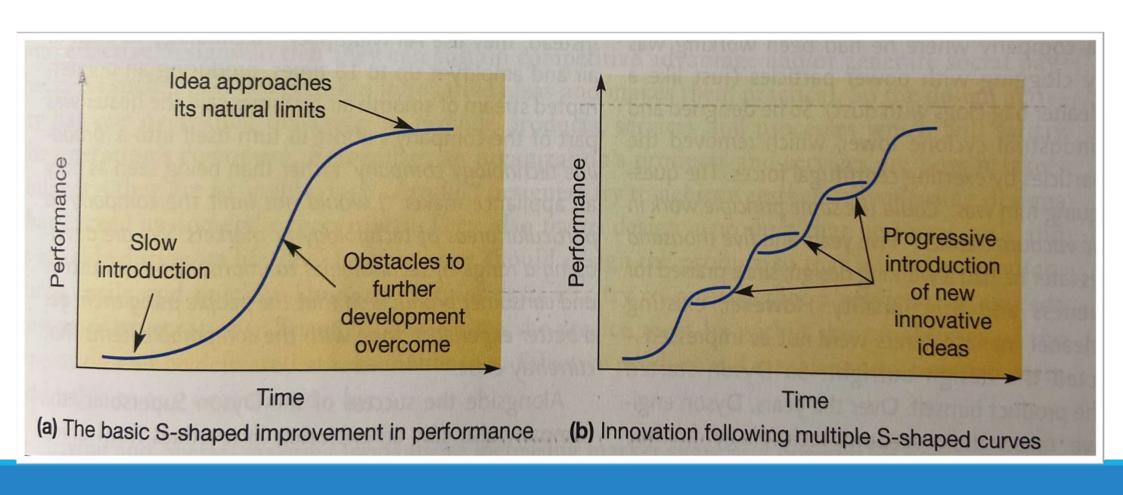
Operations principle: the product and service innovation process must consider three related issues of creativity, innovation and design

- 1. CREATIVITY is the ability to move beyond the conventional ideas, rules or assumptions, in order to generate significant new ideas. It is a vital ingredient in innovation
- 2. The term «INNOVATION» is ambiguous and lacks either a single definition or measure. It is... «a new method, idea, product» (Oxford english dictionary) «change that creates a new dimension of performance» (Peter Drucker, a well-known management writer) «the act of introducing something new» (the American Heritage Dictionary)
- 3. DESIGN is the process that transform innovatiove ideas into something more concrete. Innovation crreates the novel idea; design make it work in practice

The relationship between creativity, innovation and design



The S-shaped curve of innovation



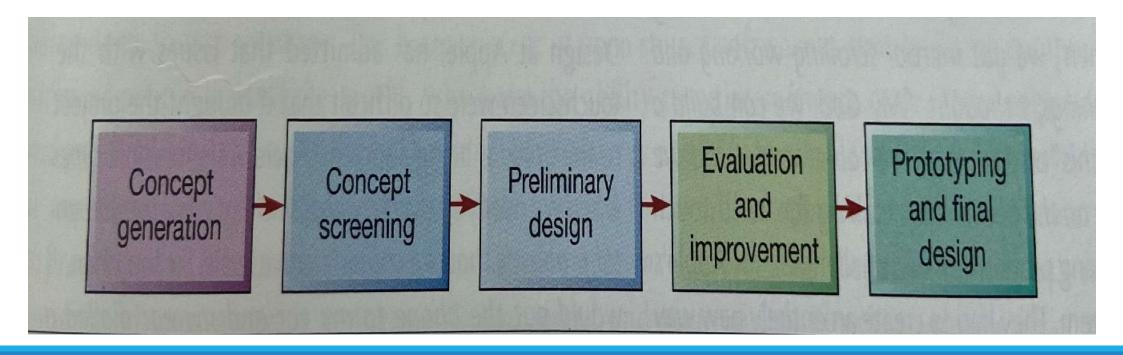
What is the strategic role of product and service innovation?

- Product and service innovation is a risk business! Not every idea is transformed, or is capable of being incorporated, into the design of a successful product or service
- Yet... despite the obstacles to successful innovation, almost all firms strive to be innovative. THE REASON IS THAT THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT INNOVATION CAN GENERATE SIGNIFICANT PAYBACK FOR THE ORGANIZATIONS THAT MANAGE THE INCORPORATION OF INNOVATIVE IDEAS IN THE DESIGN THEIR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES
- Effective product and service innovation processes add value to any organization by:
 - ✓ driving and operationalizing innovation, increasing market share and operning up new market;
 - ✓ making products and services more attractive to customers;
 - ✓ reducing the overall costs associated with innovation, through more efficient use of resources, reduced project failure rate and faster time to market

What are the stages of product and service innovation?

Operations principle: design processes involve a number of stages that move an innovation from a concept to a fully specified state

To create a fully specified service or product offering, potential designs tend to pass through a sequence of stages in the innovation process



1- Concept generation

Concept generations is where the innovative ideas become the inspiration for new service or product concepts; and innovation can come from many different sources, both from within the organization and from outside

- 1. Ideas from research and development- many organizations have a formal research and development (R&D) function. Research develops new knowledge and ideas in order to solve a particular problem or to grasp an opportunity
- 2. Ideas from staff- staff may have good ides about what customers like and do not like. They may have gathered suggestions from customers or have ideas of their own.
- 3. Ideas from competitor activity- most organizations follow activities of their competitors
- 4. Ideas from customers- marketing may use market reaserch tools for gathering data from customers in a structured way to test out ideas or check services or products against predetermined criteria

2. Concept screening

Operations principle: the screening of designs should include feasibility, acceptability and vulnerability

- Concept screening is the first stage of implementation where potential innovations are considered for further development
- •It is not possible to translate all concepts into viable product or services packages. Organizations need to be selective!
- The purpose of concept screening is to take initial concepts and evaluate them for their:
- 1. Feasibility (Can we do it?)
- Acceptability (Do we want to do it?)
- 3. Vulnerability (What are the risks of doing it?)

Some typical evaluation questions for marketing, operations and finance

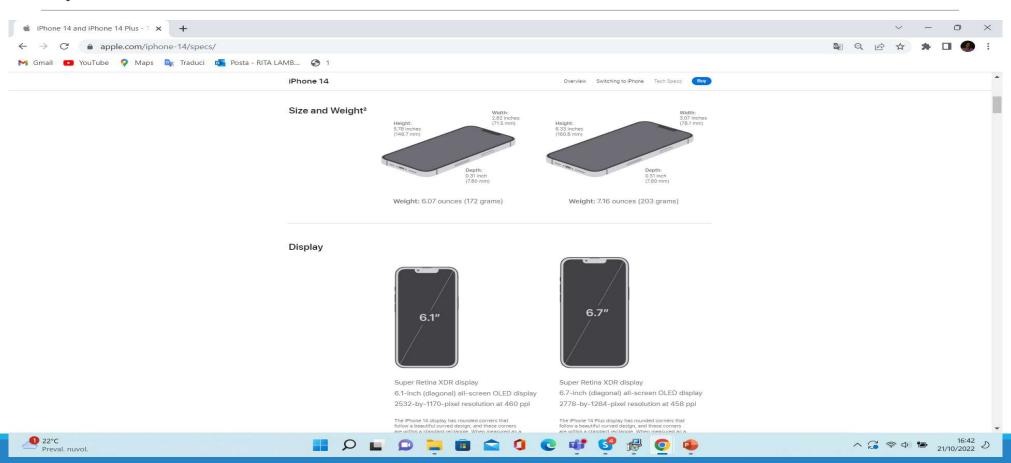
Table gives typical feasibility, acceptability and vulnerability questions for marketing, operations and finance functions

Evaluation criteria	Marketing	Operations	Finance
Feasibility	Is the market likely to be big enough?	Do we have the capabilities to deliver it?	Do we have access to finance to develop and launch it?
Acceptability	How much market share could it again?	How much will we have to reorganize our activities to deliver it?	How much financial return will there be on our investment?
Vulnerability	What is the risk of it failing in the marketplace?	What is the risk of our being unable to deliver it acceptably?	How much money could we lose if things do not go to plan?

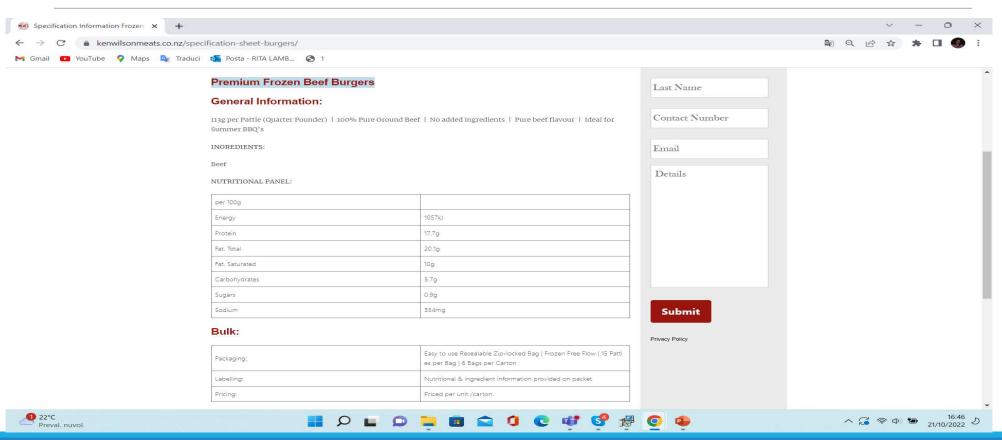
3- Preliminary design (1)

- The fist task in this stage of design is to define exactly what will go in the product or service
- For <u>service- dominant offerings</u> this may involve DOCUMENTATION in the form of job instructions o
- For <u>product- dominant offerings</u>, preliminary design involves defining products specifications and the bill of materials, which details all the components needed for a single product.
- This stage offers significant opportunities to to reduce cost through design semplification. The most elegant product and service innovation are often the simplest

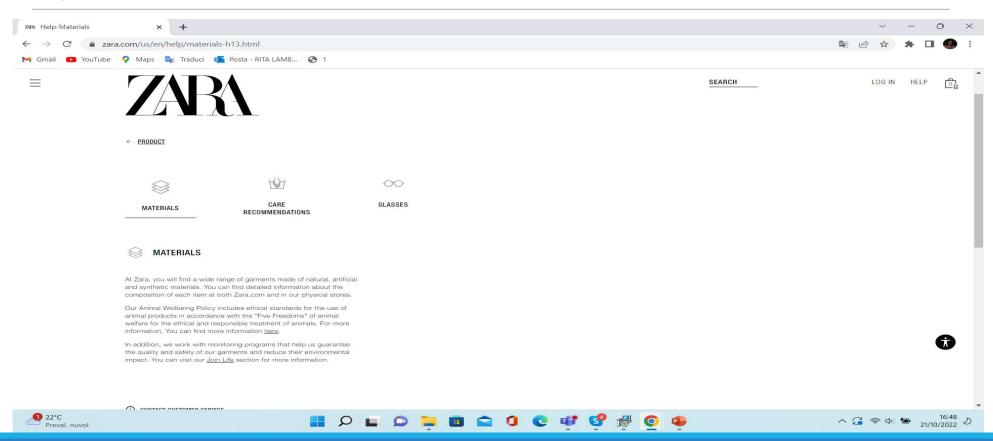
Iphone 14 and Iphone 14 plus specifications



Premium frozen beef burgersspecifications



Specifications in ZARA clothes



3- Preliminary design (2)

Operations principle: a key objective in preliminary design should be simplification through standardization, commonality, modularization and mass customization

Designers adopt a number of approaches to reduce design complexity. These include:

- 1. Standardization- is the process of creating protocols to guide the creation of a good or service based on the consensus of all the relevant parties in the industry
- Commonality- commonality means to using common elements within a services or products. The more different services and products can be based on common components, the less complex it is to produce them
- 3. Modularization- is the process of separating the functionality of a program into independent, interchangeable modules, such that each contains everything necessary to execute only one aspect of the desired functionality.
- 4. Mass customization- a business process of providing customized goods and services that best meet individual customer's needs

4- Evaluation and improvement

The purpose of this stage is to take the preliminary design and the subject to a series of evaluations to see if it can be improved before the service or product is tested in the market

5. Prototyping and final design

- At around this stage in the design activity is it necessary to turn the improved design into a prototype so that it can be tested
- It is usually more appropriate to create a «prototype» (in the case of a product) or «trial» (in the case of a service)
- Product prototypes include everything from clay models to computer simulations
- Service trials may include computer simulations but also the actual implementation of the service