Organizational Structure and Design (C6)

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Designing Organizational Structure

- Organizational chart the visual representation of an organization's structure
- Organizational Design A process involving decisions about six key elements:
 - 1. Work specialization (generalist to specialist)
 - 2. Departmentalization (function, product/customer, area, process)
 - Chain of command (who reports to who)
 Authority (position power, line vs staff); Responsibility; Unity of Command
 - 4. Span of control (no. of staff under 1 supervisor; organization slimming?)
 - 5. Centralization and decentralization
 - 6. Formalization (less/more rules)



Traditional Organizational Designs

- Simple structure an organizational design with low departmentalization, wide spans of control, centralized authority, and little formalization
- Functional structure an organizational design that groups together similar or related occupational specialties
- Divisional structure an organizational structure made up of separate, semiautonomous units or divisions



Mechanistic vs Organic Organizations

Mechanistic

- High specialization
- Rigid departmentalization
- Clear chain of command
- Narrow spans of control
- Centralization
- High formalization



- Cross-functional teams
- Cross-hierarchical team:
- Free flow of information
- Wide spans of control
- Decentralization
- Low formalization
- Mechanistic organization an organizational design that's rigid and tightly controlled
- Organic organization an organizational design that's highly adaptive and flexible

Contingency factors affecting structural choice

- Structural decisions are influenced by:
 - Overall strategy of the organization (innovation vs cost saving)
 - Size of the organization (grow from organic to mechanistic)
 - Technology use employed by the organization (routine or not)
 - Degree of environmental uncertainty (stable/simple vs dynamic/complex)

