Organizational Design

Written specifically for executives and MBA students, the third edition of this successful textbook provides a step-by-step guide to designing an organization, from diagnosis, to design and implementation. It provides comprehensive coverage of the key aspects of organizational design, including goals, strategy, process, people, coordination, control, and incentives. Following a new diamond model, fully tested in practice, the book guides readers through an integrated methodology for organizational assessment and planning. It includes a new chapter on project managing organizational change on a practical level, new case studies, extended discussions of new organizational forms, architecture design and knowledge systems, and new practical steps for implementation and change. Visit www.cambridge.org/burton3 for free access to a selection of organizational diagnosis, design and implementation models in Excel, as well as additional case studies, figures and tables from the book.

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Organizational Design

A STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH

Third Edition

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List of figures	page x
List of tables	xii
Preface to first edition	xiii
Preface to second edition	XV
Preface to third edition	xvii
An outline of the step-by-step approach	xix

Step 1

GETTING STARTED	1
1 Assessing the scope and goals of the organization	3
Introduction: the challenge of designing the organization	3
The multi-contingency organizational design	8
The information-processing view	11
Select an organization for analysis	14
Assess the scope of the organization	14
Assess the organization's goals	16
Diagnostic questions	20
Misfits and balancing competing design dimensions	23
Summary	25
Glossary	25
Where are you in the step-by-step approach?	26

Step 2

ASSESS	ING THE STRATEGY	29
2	Strategy	31
	Introduction	31
	Reactor	34
	Defender	35
	Prospector	36
	Analyzer without innovation	38
	Analyzer with innovation	39
	Diagnostic questions	41
	Fit and misfits	43

vi

Contents

	Summary	45
	Glossary	45
3	Environment	47
	Introduction	47
	Calm environment	56
	Varied environment	57
	Locally stormy environment	57
	Turbulent environment	58
	Diagnostic questions	59
	Fit and misfits	62
	Summary	64
	Glossary	64
	Where are you in the step-by-step approach?	65

Step 3

ANALYZING THE STRUCTURE		
4 The configuration of the firm	69	
Introduction	69	
Configuration	70	
Simple configuration	72	
Functional configuration	74	
Divisional configuration	79	
Matrix configuration	83	
Diagnostic questions	87	
Fit and misfits	89	
Summary	94	
Glossary	94	
5 New organizational forms	96	
Introduction	96	
Configurations for spanning geogra	aphy 99	
Global	101	
International	102	
Multi-domestic	103	
Transnational	105	
External agreements in organizatio	nal designs 106	
Self-contained	112	
Outsourcer	113	
Collaborative community	115	

	Contents
Confederation	117
Diagnostic questions	119
Fit and misfits	123
Summary	125
Glossary	125
Where are you in the step-by-step approach?	127
Step 4	
ASSESSING PROCESS AND PEOPLE	129
6 Task design	131
Introduction	131
Orderly	135
Complicated	136
Fragmented	137
Knotty	138
Diagnostic questions	139
Fit and misfits	141
Summary	144
Glossary	145
7 People	146
Introduction	146
Shop	150
Factory	151
Laboratory	151
Office	152
Diagnostic questions	153
Fit and misfits	155
Summary	158
Glossary	159
8 Leadership and organizational climate	160
Introduction	160
Leadership style	161
Maestro	163
Manager	163
Leader	164
Producer	165
Organizational climate	166

viii

Contents

Internal process	
Developmental	171
Rational goal	172
Diagnostic questions	173
Fit and misfits	178
Summary	180
Glossary	181
Where are you in the step-by-step approach?	182

Step 5

ANALYZ	ING COORDINATION, CONTROL, AND INCENTIVES	185
9	Coordination, control, and information and	
	knowledge systems	187
	Introduction	187
	Coordination and control systems	189
	Family	192
	Machine	193
	Market	194
	Clan or mosaic	195
	Information and knowledge systems	197
	Event-driven	199
	Data-driven	201
	People-driven	202
	Relationship-driven	204
	Diagnostic questions	205
	Fit and misfits	210
	Summary	214
	Glossary	215
10	Incentives	217
	Introduction	217
	Personal pay	223
	Skill pay	223
	Bonus-based	224
	Profit-sharing/gain-sharing	226
	Diagnostic questions	228
	Fit and misfits	230
	Summary	234
	Glossary	234
	Where are you in the step-by-step approach?	235

Step	6	
	ING THE ARCHITECTURE	237
11	Designing the architecture and the sequence of change	239
	Introduction	239
	Setting the stage for what to do	242
	The sequence of changes	243
	Assessing the content costs	246
	Assessing the process costs	247
	What are the difficulties of change?	248
	Determining the sequence of change	250
	Managing misfits over time	254
	Adapting for better performance in the short term	259
	Anticipating the future	261
	Dynamic fit and time	261
	The organizational life cycle	266
	Summary	267
	Glossary	268
	Where are you in the step-by-step approach?	268

Step 7

IMPLEMENTING THE ARCHITECTURE	271
12 Implementing the change: who should do what when?	273
Introduction	273
Specifying and implementing the change project	275
What: define the tasks as projects and sub-projects	276
Who: assign responsibilities	279
When: decide on milestones and deadlines	282
Follow up on deadlines	284
Communication	285
Summary	286
Glossary	286
Where are you in the step-by-step approach?	287
References	289
Index	297

Contents

Figures

1.1	The organizational design diamond model	page 9
1.2	Levels in the organizational design process	15
1.3	The goal space	18
1.4	Locate your organization on the goal space	21
1.5	Making changes in the efficiency/effectiveness space	24
2.1	The strategy space	33
2.2	Locate your organization in the strategy space by rating the	
	levels of exploration and exploitation	43
3.1	The environment space	55
3.2	Locate your organization in the environment space by rating	
	the levels of complexity and unpredictability	62
4.1	The alternative organizational configurations of the firm	71
4.2	A simple configuration	73
4.3	A functional configuration	75
4.4	LEGO Group functional chart 2014	77
4.5	The divisional configuration with product and information flows	80
4.6	A matrix configuration	84
4.7	Locate your firm in the configuration space	87
5.1	The organizational design space of structures for spanning	
	geography	101
5.2	The design space for external agreements of the organization	111
5.3	Locate your organization in the geographic space by rating its	
	degree of local responsiveness and optimal sourcing	121
5.4	Locate your organization in the external agreements space	122
6.1	Task design space	134
6.2	Locate your firm in the task design space	141
7.1	The people space	149
7.2	Locate your organization in the people space	154
8.1	The leadership style space	162
8.2	Categorization of organizational climate	168
8.3	Locate your organization's leadership style	173
8.4	Locate your firm in the organizational climate space	176
9.1	Coordination and control space	192

		Figures	xi
9.2	Information and knowledge systems space	199	
9.3	Locate your organization in the coordination and control space	206	
9.4	Locate your chosen organization in the information and knowled	lge	
	systems space	208	
10.1	The incentive system design space	222	
10.2	Locate your organization in the incentive scheme design space	228	
11.1	The organizational design diamond drill-down model	240	
11.2	The complete diamond set of component types within the 2×2		
	organizational architectural space	241	
11.3	The misfit possibilities curve	245	
11.4	The difficulty of change	249	
11.5	Determining the sequence of changes	253	



2.1	Fit between organizational goals and strategy	page 44
3.1	Complexity scores	61
3.2	Fit among organizational environment, strategy, and	
	organizational goals	63
4.1	Fit among configuration, environment, strategy, and goals	90
5.1	Fit and misfit table for geographic distribution and external	
	agreements	124
6.1	Fit and misfit for task design	142
7.1	Fit and misfit for people design	156
8.1	Fit and misfit to include leadership style and organizational	
	climate	179
9.1	Fit and misfit to include coordination, control, and information	
	and knowledge systems	211
10.1	Fit and misfit table for incentive alignments	231
11.1	My organization's difficulty of change	250
11.2	Examples of internal, external, and combined sources of	
	organizational design misfits	256
12.1	Drill down 1: leadership style	278
12.2	Drill down 2: preference for delegation	278
12.3	Drill down 3: job descriptions	279
12.4	Allocation of project responsibility	280
12.5	Spreadsheet to keep track of planned versus actual progress	283
12.6	Risk overview – drill-down 2 activities	284

Preface to first edition

In writing this book, we had specific readers in mind. We dedicate this book to our executive students at The Fuqua School of Business and at the Aarhus School of Business, Denmark. Executive students are very special professionals who come from around the world and bring their varied experience. They have a goal to acquire new knowledge to act and take decisions that will make a difference in their world. In particular, they want to improve the performance of their firm, unit, or organization. From our first detailed outline to the final editing from Cary, Durham, and Aarhus – whether in person, video conference, or elaborate email – they were ever with us.

Experience and science are two great teachers. Most of us spend most of our time in organizations at work, home, worship, and leisure. Over time, we amass a wealth of experience through observation and action to apply in the design of organizations; simply, we use our experience to design. But this experience is limited and we can enhance it by blending it with the science of organization design. The science of organization design is an accumulation of knowledge by many individuals who, over many years, have conducted research on the performance of organizations under many conditions. It informs us about how to take action to design an organization. The scientific foundation of this book comes from almost a century of research we call the multi-contingency approach of organizational design.

The executive wants to understand, diagnose, and take action. Experience and science are complementary and mutually supportive. In our classes we try to build upon our executive students' varied experiences with the science of organization design to enhance their ability as executives to take informed decisions and actions. As leaders in their firms they want to know what is wrong, why it is wrong, and what can be done. In this book we approach their questions systematically. We begin with the goals of the organization; then we develop an understanding of the environment; examine the strategies; tease out the structure and the IT infrastructure; examine the leadership style; observe the climate; and scrutinize the incentives. Using our experience and the science of good design, we analyze what works well and what does not work well, or not at all. Good design fits together; poor design has misfits and the organizational performance suffers. Design is the diagnosis of misfits and the

xiv

Preface to first edition

action to fix them. What is a good way to read and use this book? The book begins with organizational goals and builds up a comprehensive integrated model for a good organizational design. Skip around, examine the figures and tables; answer the diagnostic questions to get started. For whatever approach you find comfortable, you should pick an organization such as your own firm to use for analysis of, and reflection on, the concepts. Along the way, you should diagnose the organization and think about the actions you want to take to make your organization perform better.

Many have helped in a number of ways. There are our executive students who provided the motivation. Over the last two years, Dr. Katy Plowright, our editor at Cambridge, has been the patient yet demanding task master; she has been our anchor and our guide. Further, we have had the support of a number of editors at Cambridge; they have been most helpful. Dorthe Døjbak Håkonsson of the University of Southern Denmark and Min Li of the Fuqua School read the penultimate draft and made many improvements. Karin Søby of the Aarhus School of Business read and corrected the manuscript. Finally, we want to thank our friends and families, who have been there when we needed them most – all the moments between the blank screen and a book.

RICHARD M. BURTON GERARDINE DESANCTIS BØRGE OBEL August 12, 2005

On August 16, 2005, Gerry DeSanctis passed away. Gerry was charming, patient, supportive, and kind, as well as disciplined, determined, and strong willed. She had passion for her students and was a complete teacher. We were privileged to work with her in writing this book. She made us better, both in our work and our spirit. It was a wonderful opportunity and an experience that bonded our friendship.

Gerry had deep courage. She is our incredible colleague and beloved friend. In her parting words, "I'll always be with you."

> RICHARD M. BURTON BØRGE OBEL September 10, 2005

Preface to second edition

Since the first edition in 2006, many things have changed. The world economic crisis, which is most evident in the financial sector, has changed our world from expected growth to more restrictions and more nuanced changes. Yet, the fundamentals of organizational design remain relevant – perhaps even more so. The step-by-step approach which focuses on the identification and fixing of misfits addresses today's challenges; an information-processing view of organization captures the basic processes of organization; and a design is essential to good performance for the organization. In short, the basic ideas for a good design remain, even if some of the parameter values are modified.

Yet, we have made some significant changes in this second edition. We have: added a number of examples to illustrate the fundamentals and provide a timely context for the reader; introduced emotions as an underlying frame for leadership and climate; expanded the dynamic fit ideas and included time more explicitly; and deepened the examination of joint ventures, mergers, partnerships, and strategic alliances.

Paula Parish of Cambridge University Press has been a very supportive editor. Dorthe Døjbak Håkonsson, of the Aarhus School of Business, Aarhus University has shared our joint research which is central to the changes in this edition.

And finally, thanks to the many individuals who used the first edition and inspired us to undertake this revision.

RICHARD M. BURTON BØRGE OBEL September 3, 2010

Preface to third edition

In this third edition, we are joined by our long-time friend and colleague: Associate Professor Dorthe Døjbak Håkonsson, Aarhus University, Denmark. The three of us have done joint research on organizational design for more than two decades. Our joint journal articles and Dorthe's related research bring new insights and ideas to this edition.

The book itself has a new feel, with the diamond model for thirteen contingencies of organizational design. It brings the 2×2 contingency fit models together into a holistic framework, further providing the basis for the implementation of organizational architecture.

The information-processing view of the organization and the multicontingency model remain the basis. The step-by-step approach to design is still the core – now with two more steps representing the issues of going from a diagnosis to implementation. Further, there are many new developments which bring the book up to date: new organizational forms introducing agreements as a fundamental dimension, revised ideas for information and knowledge systems, revised discussion of the sequencing of misfit realignment, and the implementation of organizational change in Chapter 12. This project view for implementation is an information-processing approach for: what is to be done, who is to take action, and when. Further, the project approach to implementation provides a "drill down" method for detailed implementation with milestones and deadlines. It brings organizational design in the front to the practice level for the firm.

So many people have made this book possible. Foremost, we thank our students. They have challenged us and made the book much better. Paula Parish of Cambridge University Press pushed and pulled with finesse. Morten Rasmussen made the new feel of the book possible with fashionable figures and tables. Tore Håkonsson, Senior Vice President at SOLAR, and Jesper Sørensen, Senior Manager at Shell, had insights on business change models that were most useful to our linking of our theory to a practical change implementation framework. We also thank members of the NOCA (Network of Corporate Academies) theme group on Organization Design and Development for the useful comments and discussion of an earlier version of this book. Karin Søby proofread the book.

xviii

Preface to third edition

Finally, we remember our friend and colleague: Professor Gerardine DeSanctis. Her scholarly work is still very visible in this edition. In the first edition, we wrote: "Gerry had deep courage. She is our incredible colleague and beloved friend. In her parting words, 'I will always be with you.'"

RICHARD M. BURTON BØRGE OBEL DORTHE DØJBAK HÅKONSSON October 1, 2014



STEP 1 GETTING STARTED

1. Assessing the scope and goals of the organization

STEP 2 ASSESSING THE STRATEGY

- 2. Strategy
- 3. Environment

STEP 3 ANALYZING THE STRUCTURE

- 4. The configuration of the firm
- 5. New organizational forms

STEP 4 ASSESSING PROCESS AND PEOPLE

- 6. Task design
- 7. People
- 8. Leadership and organizational climate

STEP 5 ANALYZING COORDINATION, CONTROL, AND INCENTIVES

- 9. Coordination, control, and information and knowledge systems
- 10. Incentives

STEP 6 DESIGNING THE ARCHITECTURE

11. Designing the architecture and the sequence of change

STEP 7 IMPLEMENTING THE ARCHITECTURE

12. Implementing the change: who should do what when?