Introduction

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structure,

• An organizational design that groups people and resources in two ways simultaneously: by function and by product.

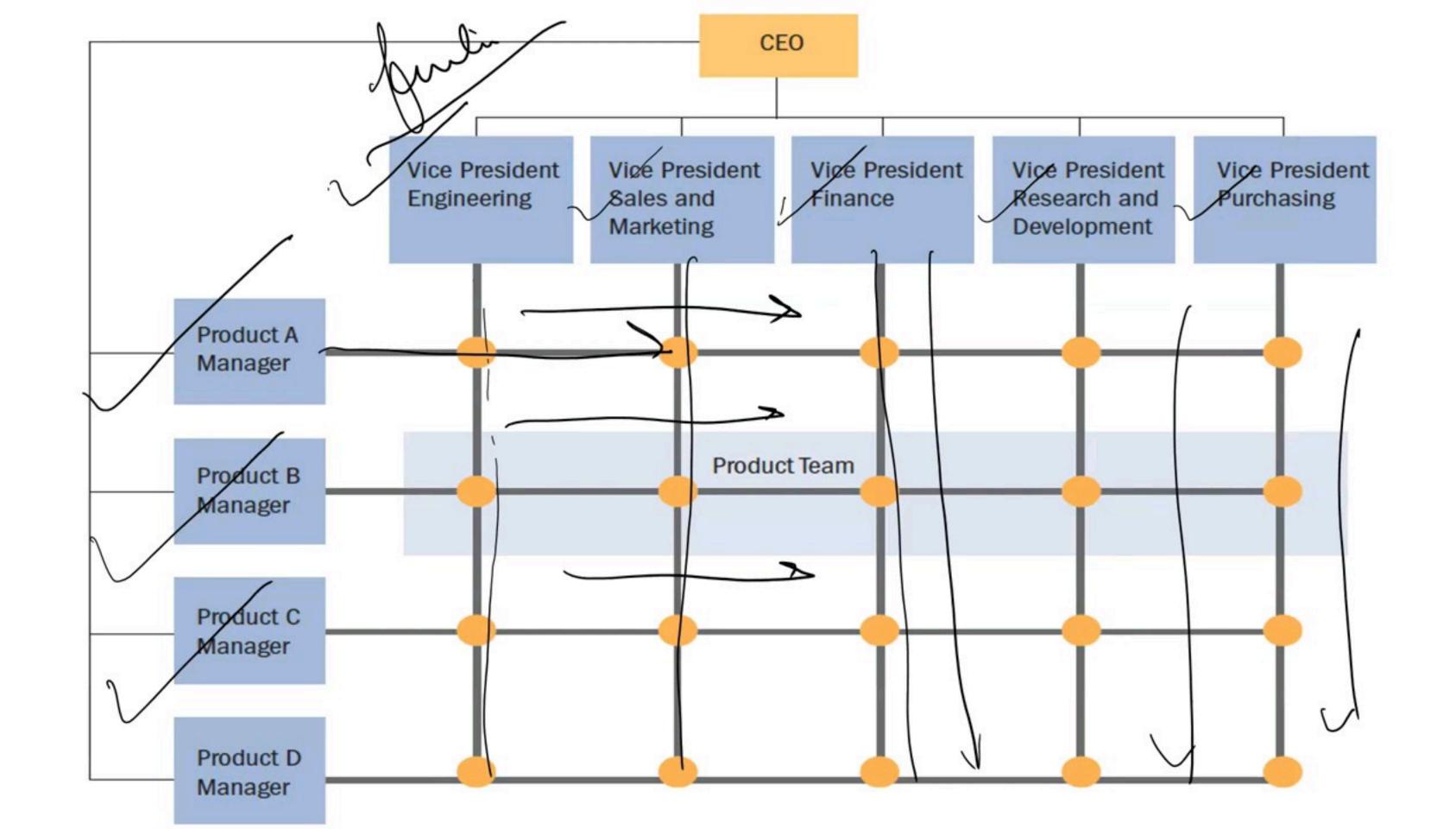
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structure,

- An organizational design that groups people and resources in two ways simultaneously: by function and by product,
- In the context of organizational design, a matrix is a rectangular grid that shows-
- A vertical flow of functional responsibility and a horizontal flow of product responsibility.



Characteristics

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• The organization itself is very flat, having minimal hierarchical levels within each function and decentralized authority.

- Functional employees report to the heads of their respective functions (usually, functional vice presidents) but do not work under their direct supervision.
- o Instead, the work of functional personnel is determined primarily by membership in one of several cross-functional product teams under the leadership of a product manager.
- The members of the team are called two-boss employees because they report to two superiors; the product team manager and the functional manager.

Characteristics

• Role and authority relationships are deliberately left vague because

Role and authority relationships are deliberately left vague because the underlying assumption of matrix structure is that when team members are given more responsibility than they have formal authority, they are forced to cooperate to get the job done.

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Advantages

• Increased communication efficiency

• A matrix organizational structure allows multiple departments to easily communicate and collaborate on a project. Because employees answer to multiple managers as opposed to just the functional manager, issues are resolved more quickly, and company-wide interaction is increased.

Improved employee motivation

o In a matrix organizational structure, employees have much more autonomy and input in projects.

Advantages

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Increased teamwork

o In a matrix organization, employees work across multiple projects and with various departments within the company. This increases employee interaction and promotes a better sense of teamwork.

Maximizes resource usage

 This type of structure allows resources to be maximized because of how equipment and employees are shared across projects.

Increased employee professional development

 A matrix structure allows employees to work across a wide variety of projects and often requires them to utilize and/or learn different skills. Disadvantages Marketing

01

Potential conflict between project head and functional head

02

Confusion
among
employees
whom and when
to report

03

Multiple work at one time effects employees efficiency