SCALING THE ORGANIZATION

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The surprising truth about growth

You don't have to grow.

Most companies don't, and most small business owners don't want to.

But growing firms survive longer.

Not all growth is the same

If you are going to grow, grow organically

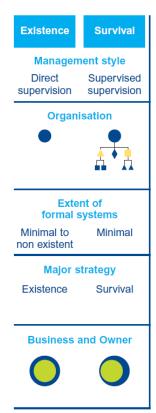
Young firms grow organically

• 58%-96% of growth organic, compared with 16% for older firms

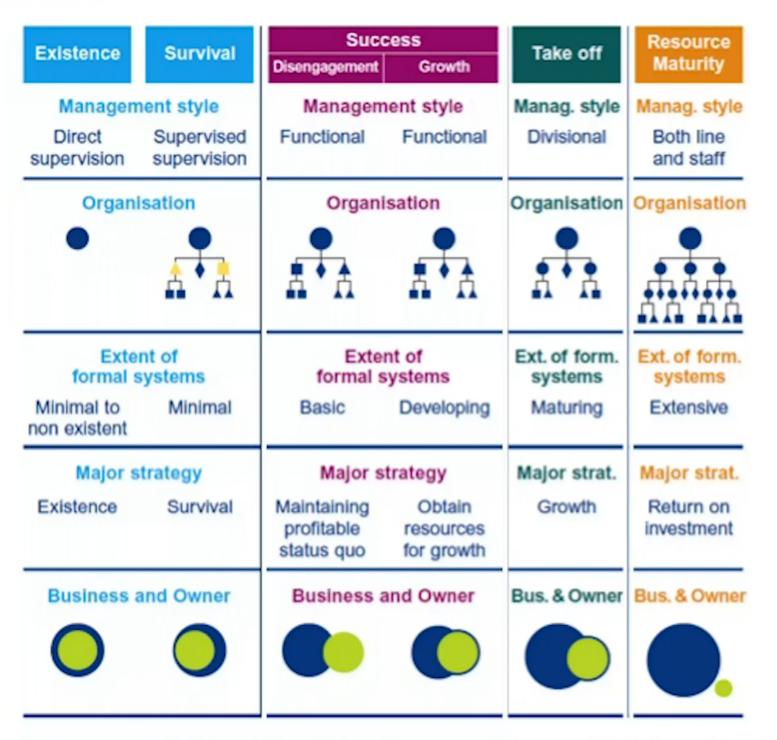
Small firms grow organically

• 93% of small firms grow organically

Growth creates issues



Growth creates issues

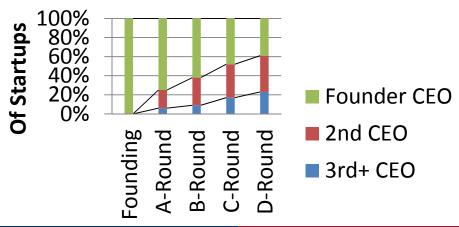


^{*}Take this multiple-stage model from Churchill and Lewis with a grain of salt, lots of people like it, but it is rarely completely true, growth is rarely linear, and most companies skip steps

Crisis leads to change

- In VC-backed firms, most CEOs are replaced within 3-4 years
- 27% initiated by founder, the rest by the board
- "Paradox of Success" among founders

Startup Leadership by Round



Round of Fundingntrepreneurship

Organizing out of crisis

- Challenge 1: Division of Labor
 - Who does what?
 - How do you spread work around?
- Solutions:
 - No one person can do everything
 - Horizontal and vertical specialization
 - Number of different activities
 - Depth of the job (e.g., conception, execution, administration)
 - Grouping of activities
 - By inputs or outputs

Organizing out of crisis

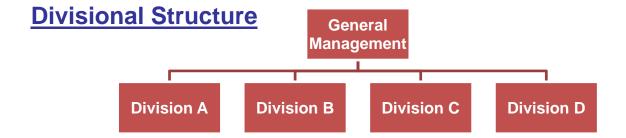
- Challenge 2: Coordination
 - How do you coordinate among employees?
 - How do you share knowledge?
- Solutions:
 - Employment models (Star, commitment, etc.)
 - Coherent approach to supervision, formal rules and procedures, plans and budgets, liaison roles
 - Understand the boundaries of the organization

Organizing out of crisis

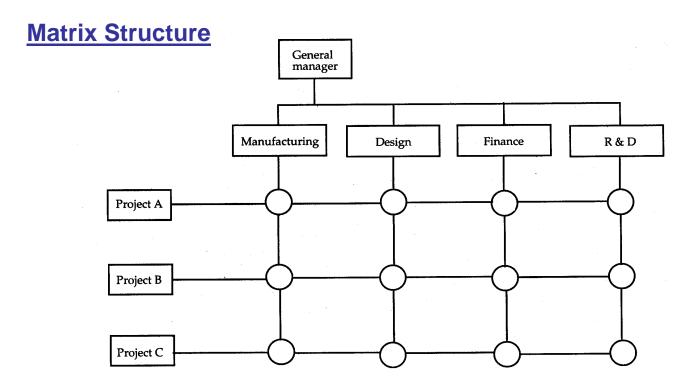
- Challenge 3: Decision Rights
 - Who gets to decide what happens?
- Solutions:
 - Clear decision rights
 - Along vertical dimension: centralization vs. decentralization
 - Along horizontal dimension: across organizational units (e.g., who 'specs' new products, marketing or engineering?)
 - Avoid allocating decision right to myopic, self-interested parties

Organizational Forms





Organizational Forms



Entrepreneurship

Organizational Form: Summary

	Functional	Divisional	Matrix
Division of Labor	By inputs	By outputs	By inputs & outputs
Coordination Mechanisms	Hierarchical supervision	Divisional managers & corporate staff	Dual reporting relationships
Decisions Rights	Highly centralized	Separation of strategy & execution	Shared
Boundaries	Core / periphery	Internal / external markets	Multiple interfaces

Entrepreneurship

Organizational Form: Summary [2]

	Functional	Divisional	Matrix
Resource efficiency	Excellent	Poor	Moderate
Time efficiency	Poor	Good	Moderate
Responsive- ness	Poor	Moderate	Good
Adaptability	Poor	Good	Moderate
Account- ability	Poor	Excellent	Poor
Politics	Inter-functional	Corp. ↔ division & Inter-divisional	Along matrix dimensions

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