Marketing Essentials

Glencoe



Chapter 11

management skills

Section 11.1 Management Structures

Section 11.2 Management Functions



Before You Read

CONNECT When do you have to manage your time or resources?



OBJECTIVES

- Explain how horizontally organized companies differ from vertically organized companies.
- Name the three levels of management in a vertically organized company.
- Explain how a self-managed team functions.



THE MAIN IDEA

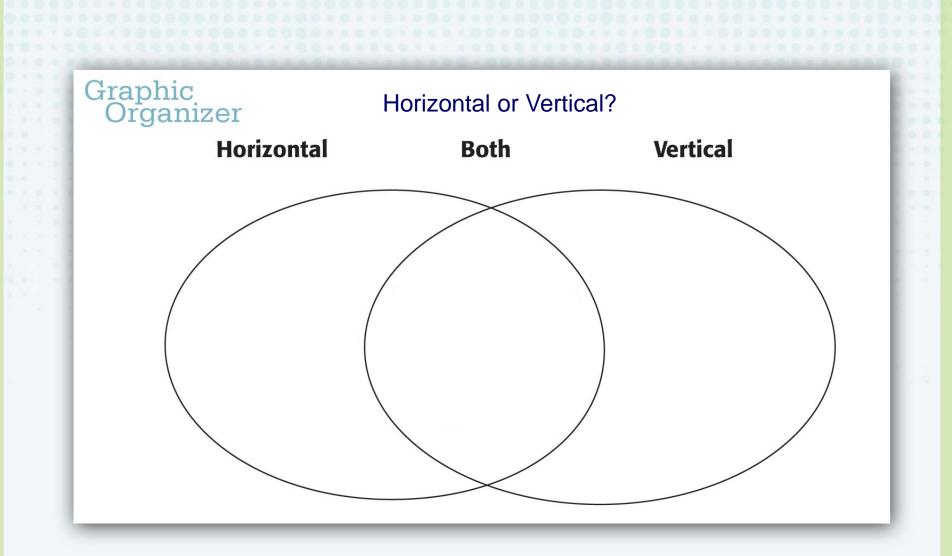
Two types of management structures are vertical and horizontal or a combination of both.



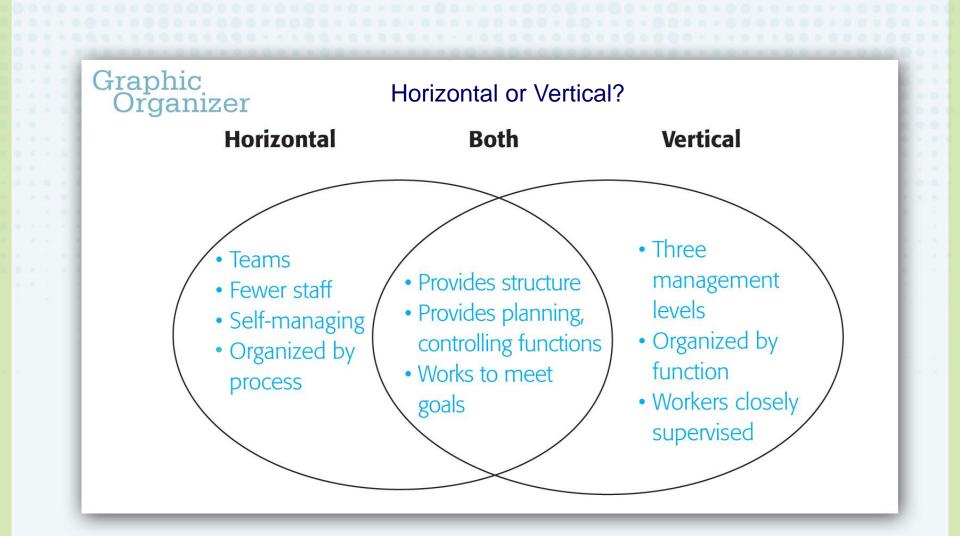
VOCABULARY

- management
- vertical organization
- top management
- middle management
- supervisory-level management
- horizontal organization
- empowerment











Leadership in the 21st Century

What is management?



management

The process of achieving company goals by effective use of resources through planning, organizing, and controlling.



Leadership in the 21st Century

Vertical Organization

vertical organization

A hierarchical, up-and-down structure in which the tasks and responsibilities of each level are clearly defined.



Leadership in the 21st Century

Vertical Organization

Top Management

top management

Those who make decisions that affect the whole company.



Leadership in the 21st Century

Vertical Organization

Top Management

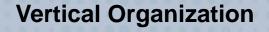
Middle Management

middle management

The type of management that implements the decisions of top management and plans how the departments under them can work to reach top management's goals.



Leadership in the 21st Century



Top Management

Middle Management

Supervisory-Level Management

supervisory-level management

Type of management in which managers supervise the employees who carry out the tasks determined by middle and top management.



Leadership in the 21st Century

Characteristics of a Horizontal Organization

Self-Managing Teams (<u>Empowerment</u>)

Organization by Process

Customer Orientation

horizontal organization

A type of management style in which top management shares decision making with self-managing teams of workers who set their own goals and make their own decisions.



empowerment

Encouraging team members to contribute to and take responsibility for the management process.



After You Read <mark>Sec</mark>

Section 11.1

Explain the difference between a vertical and a horizontal company.

A vertical organization is a chain-of-command, hierarchical structure where the tasks and responsibilities of each level of the organization are clearly defined. In a horizontal organization, top management shares decision making with self-managing teams of workers who set their own goals and make their own decisions.



After You Read Section 11.1

2. List two advantages of horizontal organization.

Personnel costs are reduced in a horizontal organization because fewer managers are required. Members of self-managed teams are empowered as they are given authority to make their own decisions, complete their tasks, and coordinate their activities with other groups within the company.



After You Read Section 11.1

3. Identify three levels of management in a vertical organization.

The three levels are top management, middle management, and supervisory-level management.



Before You Read

CONNECT Why do you think it might be important for managers to have good interpersonal skills?



OBJECTIVES

- Name three functions of management.
- Describe the management techniques used by effective managers.
- Explain how to manage employees properly.



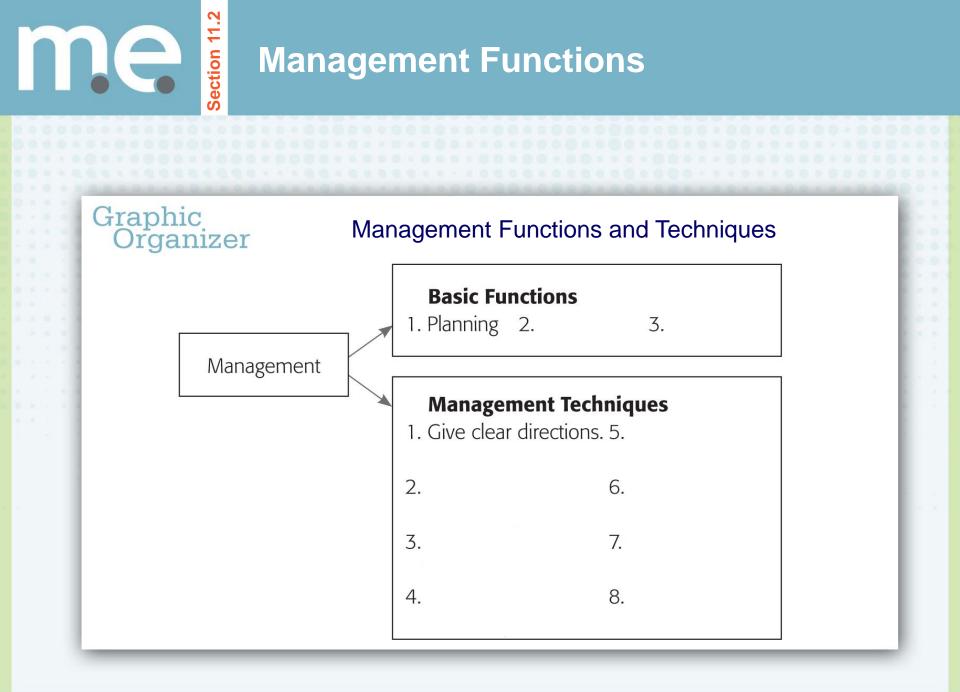
THE MAIN IDEA

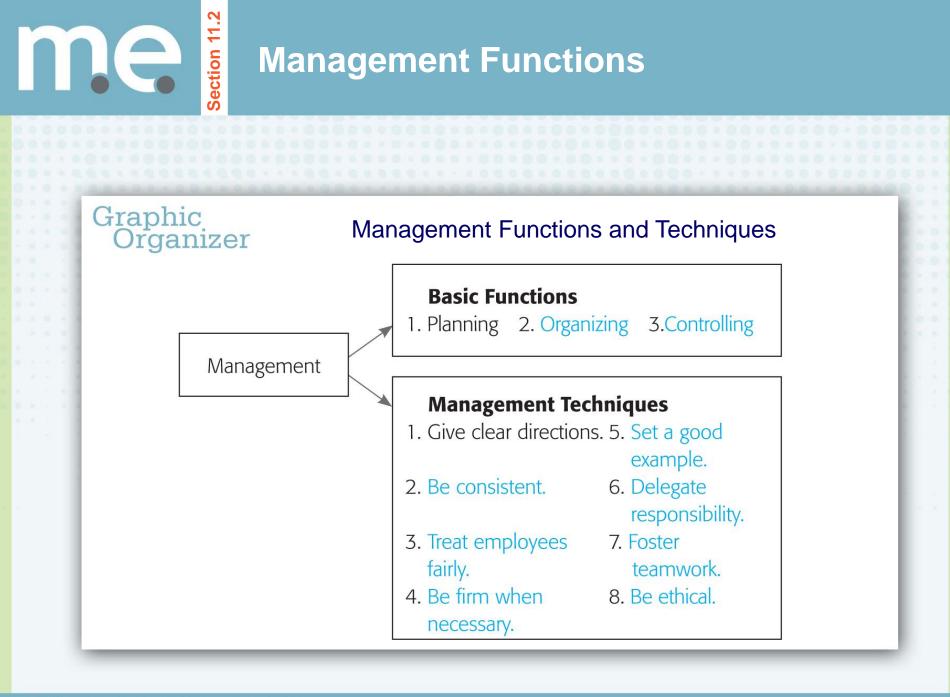
Understanding basic management functions is essential to success in the field of marketing.



VOCABULARY

- planning
- organizing
- controlling
- mission statement
- remedial action
- exit interview







What Managers Do

Three Basic Functions

Organizing

]] planning

Setting goals and determining how to reach them.



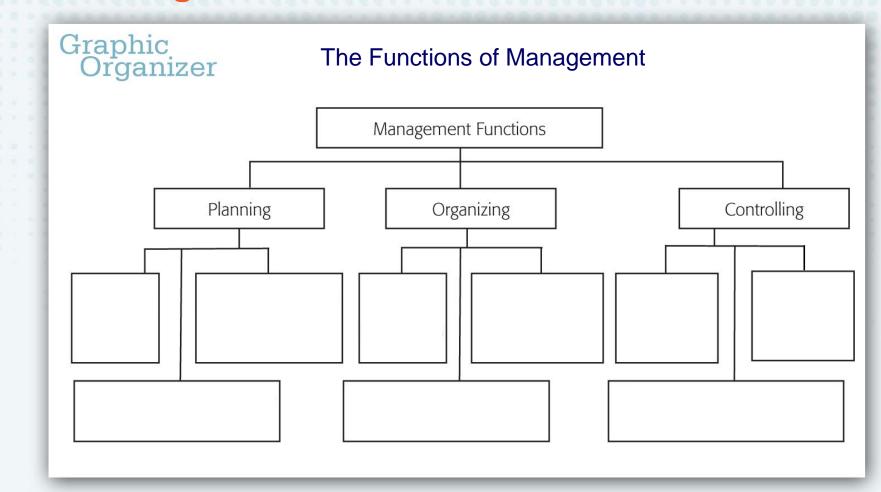
Establishing a time frame in which to achieve a goal, assigning employees to the project, and determining a method for approaching the work.



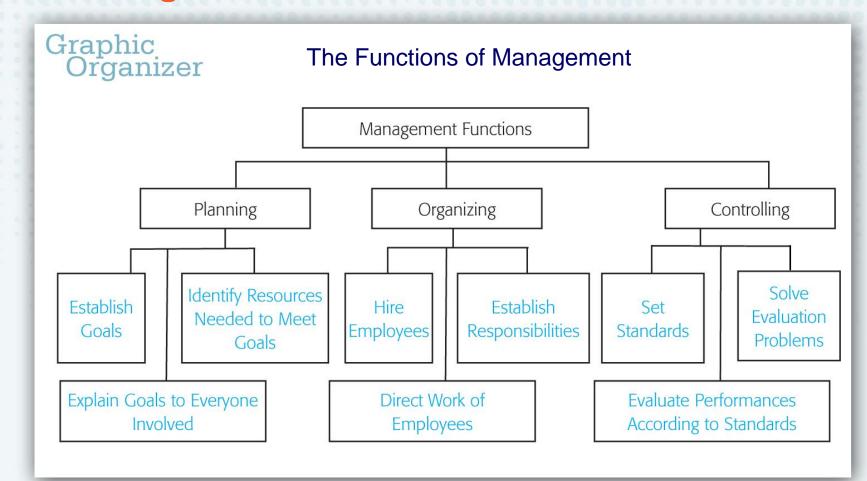
The process of setting standards and evaluating performance.

Controlling



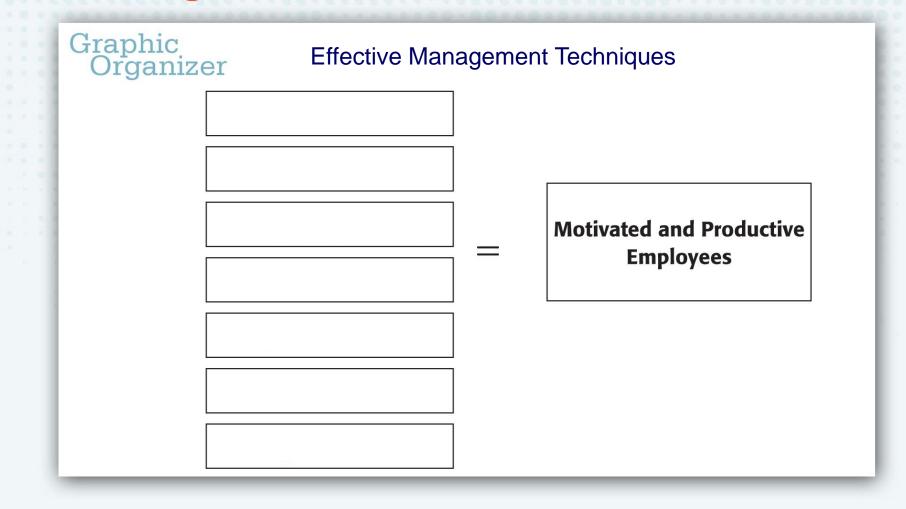












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What Managers Do

Graphic Organizer

Effective Management Techniques

Giving Clear Directions

Being Consistent

Treating Employees Fairly

Being Firm When Necessary

Setting a Good Example

Being Ethical

Fostering Teamwork

Motivated and Productive Employees

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Human Resources



Current Employees

Walk-Ins

Media Advertising

State Employment Services

Schools

Discrimination and the Law

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Human Resources

Tips for Hiring New Employees

Follow all laws that govern the hiring process.

Conduct at least two interviews.

Have at least two people interview final applicants.

Ask only questions that are job related.

Do some pre-employment testing.



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Human Resources Responsibilities



remedial action

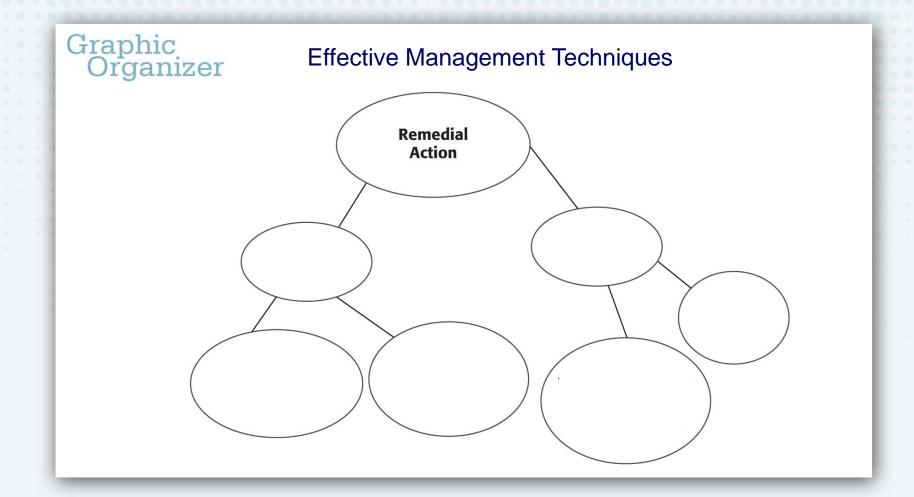
A means of encouraging appropriate workplace behavior in order to improve employee performance.

exit interview

An opportunity for an employee and a manager to obtain valuable feedback when an employee leaves the company.

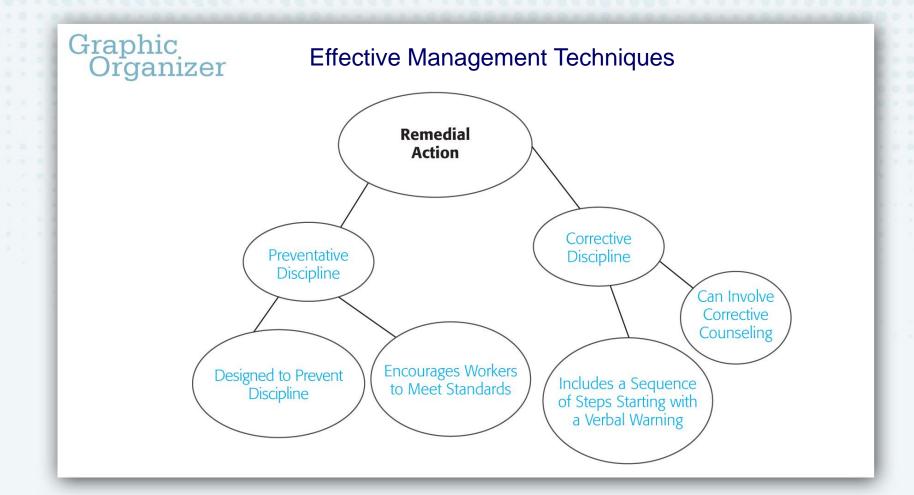


Human Resources





Human Resources





After You Read Section 11.2

List the three functions of management.

The three functions of management are planning, organizing, and controlling.



After You Read Section 11.2

2. Explain the meaning of delegating responsibility.

Delegating means giving jobs or duties to other people to do, rather than trying to do everything yourself.



After You Read Section 11.2

3. Discuss the purpose of assessing employee performance.

The purpose of assessing employee performance is to develop better workers and a more effective and profitable company. Marketing Essentials

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End of Chapter 11

management skills

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Section 11.2 Management Functions