Cultural Values

CULTURAL VALUES PROFILE FEEDBACK REPORT



Contents

This Cultural Values Profile identifies your individual orientation on ten cultural value dimensions. Understanding your personal orientation on each of these dimensions is the first step toward developing cultural intelligence.

CULTURE MATTERS	3
Your Cultural Values	5
Cultural Clusters	8
Team Cultural Values	14
Action Plan	15

CULTURE MATTERS

Cultural Intelligence (CQ) is a person's capability to function effectively in a variety of cultural contexts - both internationally and domestically.

The first step toward developing your CQ is awareness of your own cultural values and the potential biases you may have toward other cultures.

WHAT IS CULTURE?

Culture is a shared pattern of beliefs, values, assumptions and behaviours that distinguishes one group from another. Or more simply put, it's the "way we do things around here".

Culture includes national and ethnic cultures but it also includes cultures organised around one's profession, age group, gender, function, etc.

WHAT IS CULTURAL IDENTITY?

Cultural identity is your sense of belonging to a specific group (nationality, ethnicity, gender, age, profession, etc.). Most people have multiple cultural identities because they belong to multiple groups. Take a minute and think about your cultural identities. Which identities are especially important to you?

REFLECTIONS ON YOUR CULTURAL IDENTITY			

CULTURAL VALUE DIFFERENCES

The sources of cultural differences (e.g., nationality, age, function, etc.) are less important than the different values and perspectives that emerge from those differences. Your cultural values influence how you interact, communicate, plan, and execute tasks. This feedback report includes information on ten cultural value dimensions.

Individualism	Emphasis on individual goals and individual rights
Collectivism	Emphasis on group goals and personal relationships
Low Power Distance	Emphasis on equality; shared decision-making
High Power Distance	Emphasis on differences in status; superiors make decisions
Low Uncertainty Avoidance	Emphasis on flexibility and adaptability
High Uncertainty Avoidance	Emphasis on planning and predictability
Cooperative	Emphasis on collaboration, nurturing, and family
Competitive	Emphasis on competition, assertiveness, and achievement
Short Term	Emphasis on immediate outcomes (success now)
Long Term	Emphasis on long term planning (success later)
Low Context / Direct	Emphasis on explicit communication (words)
High Context / Indirect	Emphasis on indirect communication (tone, context)
Being	Emphasis on quality of life
Doing	Emphasis on being busy and meeting goals
Universalism	Emphasis on rules; standards that apply to everyone
Particularism	Emphasis on specifics; unique standards based on relationships
Neutral / Non-Expressive	Emphasis on non-emotional communication; hiding feelings
Affective / Expressive	Emphasis on expressive communication; sharing feelings
Monochronic / Linear	Emphasis on one thing at a time; punctuality; work and personal life
	separate
Polychronic / Non-Linear	Emphasis on multitasking; interruptions ok; work and personal life combined

Your Cultural Values

Individuals have personal preferences or individual cultural value orientations. Sometimes individual orientations reflect one's national culture/s but not always. The charts on the next few pages show your individual cultural value orientations, followed by the orientations of the ten largest cultural clusters in the world. These summaries provide descriptions of different ways of approaching life, relationships, and work.

Cultural Intelligence (CQ) begins when you start to understand you cultural value preferences.

The following pages provide feedback on your individual cultural value orientations.

<u>Important Note</u>: Scores on cultural values have no intrinsic meaning. It is not "better" to be toward the left, right, or in the middle. Instead, these are descriptions of preferences.

The triangle (____) indicates your self-rating based upon your responses to the survey you took. Note whether your rating is in the first third (oriented toward the left side of the continuum), the middle third (preferring neither extreme), or the last third (oriented toward the right side of the continuum).

INDIVIDUALISM		COLLECTIVISM
Emphasis on individual goals and individual rigi	hts Emp	phasis on group goals and personal relationships
LOW POWER DISTANCE		HIGH POWER DISTANCE
LOW POWER DISTANCE		HIGH POWER DISTANCE
Emphasis on equality; shared decision-making	Emphasis or	n differences in status; superiors make decisions
		•
LOW UNCERTAINTY AVOIDA	NCE HIGH	H UNCERTAINTY AVOIDANCE
Emphasis on flexibility and adaptability		Emphasis on planning and predictability

COOPERATIVE COMPETITIVE Emphasis on collaboration, nurturing, and family Emphasis on competition, assertiveness, and achievement **SHORT TERM LONG TERM** Emphasis on immediate outcomes (success now) Emphasis on long term planning (success later) **LOW CONTEXT / DIRECT HIGH CONTEXT / INDIRECT** Emphasis on explicit communication (words) Emphasis on indirect communication (tone, context) **BEING DOING** Emphasis on quality of life Emphasis on being busy and meeting goals **UNIVERSALISM PARTICULARISM** Emphasis on rules; standards that apply to everyone Emphasis on specifics; unique standards based on relationships **NEUTRAL / NON-EXPRESSIVE AFFECTIVE / EXPRESSIVE** Emphasis on non-emotional communication; hiding feelings Emphasis on expressive communication; sharing feelings

MONOCHRONIC / LINEAR

POLYCHRONIC / NON-LINEAR

Emphasis on one thing at a time; punctuality; work and personal life
separate

Emphasis on multitasking; interruptions ok; work and personal life
combined

Cultural Clusters

The next section of this report includes the profiles of the ten largest cultural clusters in the world. These clusters stem from Ronen and Shenkar's research. Given the enormous diversity within these clusters, these should only be used as a starting point for comparing yourself against the dominant profiles of these clusters. For example, not all Anglos or Confucian Asians will reflect the tendencies noted. The ten clusters are listed below along with examples of where large populations of each cultural cluster can be found.

Anglo	Australia, Canada, New Zealand, U.K., U.S., etc.
Arab	Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., etc.
Confucian Asia	China, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, etc.
Eastern Europe	Albania, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Russia, etc.
Germanic Europe	Austria, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, etc.
Latin America	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, etc.
Latin Europe	France, French-speaking Canada, Italy, Portugal, Spain, etc.
Nordic Europe	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, etc.
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe, etc.
Southern Asia	India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, etc.

NOTE: The countries are NOT the clusters themselves. They are simply places where you're likely to find a significant presence of the cultural clusters.

For further reading on the ten cultural clusters, see *Expand Your Borders: Discover the World Through Ten Cultural Clusters* by David Livermore.

Visit www.culturalq.co.uk for additional resources (books, videos, assessments, training etc.) for improving your cultural intelligence.

In the following sections, notice your self-rating compared to the averages of the ten largest cultural clusters in the world.

INDIVIDUALISM

COLLECTIVISM

Emphasis on individual goals and individual rights

Emphasis on group goals and personal relationships

Anglo Germanic Europe Nordic Europe	Eastern Europe Latin Europe	Arab Confucian Asia Latin America Southern Asia* Sub-Saharan Africa

With Individualists	With Collectivists
Allow for autonomyRecognise the importance of rapid decision-making	 Allow time to consult with others and work on building consensus Recognise the importance of long-term relationships

IDEAS AND INSIGHTS

LOW POWER DISTANCE

HIGH POWER DISTANCE

Emphasis on equality; shared decision-making

Emphasis on differences in status; superiors make decisions

Anglo Germanic Europe Nordic Europe Confucian Asia Eastern Europe* Latin Europe Sub-Saharan Africa Arab Latin America Southern Asia*

With Low Power Distance	With High Power Distance
Forgo formalities	 Follow chain of command carefully
 Create ways to question or challenge 	 Do not question or challenge authority
authority	publicly

LOW UNCERTAINTY AVOIDANCE

HIGH UNCERTAINTY AVOIDANCE

Emphasis on flexibility and adaptability

Emphasis on planning and predictability

Anglo Eastern Europe Nordic Europe	Arab Confucian Asia* Germanic Europe Southern Asia* Sub-Saharan Africa	Latin Europe Latin America

With Low Uncertainty Avoidance	With High Uncertainty Avoidance
 Avoid dogmatic statements 	Give explicit instructions
Invite them to explore the unknown	Rely on formalised procedures and policies

IDEAS AND INSIGHTS

COOPERATIVE

Emphasis on collaboration, nurturing, and family

Emphasis on competition, assertiveness, and achievement

Nordic Europe
Sub-Saharan Africa

Arab
Confucian Asia
Eastern Europe
Latin America
Latin Europe
Southern Asia*

Anglo
Germanic Europe
Germanic Europe

With Cooperative	W	Vith Competitive
• Establish relationship b	efore task	Focus on task first
Communicate to build r	apport	Communicate to report information

SHORT TERM LONG TERM

Emphasis on immediate outcomes (success now)

Emphasis on long term planning (success later)

Anglo Arab Eastern Europe Nordic Europe Sub-Saharan Africa	Germanic Europe Latin America Latin Europe Southern Asia*	Confucian Asia
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With Short Term	With Long Term
 Prioritise quick-wins 	 Invest now for the future
Emphasise current implications	Emphasise long-term implications

IDEAS AND INSIGHTS

LOW CONTEXT / DIRECT

HIGH CONTEXT / INDIRECT

Emphasis on explicit communication (words)

Emphasis on indirect communication (tone, context)

Anglo Eastern Europe Arab Germanic Europe Latin America Confucian Asia Nordic Europe Latin Europe Southern Asia* Sub-Saharan Africa	
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With Low Context / Direct	With High Context / Indirect
Be direct and explicit	Recognise the importance of silence and
 Focus on getting your message across 	reflection
clearly	 Pay careful attention to what is NOT said

BEING DOING

Emphasis on quality of life

Emphasis on being busy and meeting goals

Arab Latin America Nordic Europe Sub-Saharan Africa	Confucian Asia* Eastern Europe Latin Europe Southern Asia*	Anglo Germanic Europe

With Being	With Doing
Affirm the person; not just performanceManage the relationship	Affirm accomplishments and new opportunitiesManage the process

IDEAS AND INSIGHTS

UNIVERSALISM PARTICULARISM

Emphasis on rules; standards that apply to everyone

Emphasis on specifics; unique standards based on relationships

Anglo Germanic Europe Nordic Europe	Eastern Europe Latin Europe	Arab Confucian Asia* Latin America Southern Asia Sub-Saharan Africa
	<u> </u>	

With Universalists	With Particularists
 Provide commitments in writing and make 	 Demonstrate flexibility when possible
every effort to abide by them	 Invest in relationships and show the role of
When changes are needed, provide as much	context in how you make a decision
rationale and advanced warning as possible	

NEUTRAL / NON-EXPRESSIVE

AFFECTIVE / EXPRESSIVE

Emphasis on non-emotional communication; hiding feelings

Emphasis on expressive communication; sharing feelings

Confucian Asia Eastern Europe Germanic Europe Nordic Europe Anglo* Southern Asia Arab Latin America Latin Europe Sub-Saharan Africa

With Neutral / Non-Expressive

- Manage your emotional expressiveness and body language
- Stick to the point in meetings and interactions

With Affective / Expressive

- Open up to people; demonstrate warmth and trust
- Be more expressive than you typically prefer

IDEAS AND INSIGHTS

MONOCHRONIC / LINEAR

POLYCHRONIC / NON-LINEAR

Emphasis on one thing at a time; punctuality; work and personal life

Emphasis on multitasking; interruptions ok; work and personal life

separate combined

Anglo Germanic Europe Nordic Europe Confucian Asia* Eastern Europe Southern Asia Arab Latin America Latin Europe* Sub-Saharan Africa

With Monochronic / Linear

- Provide timely follow-through when possible to build trust
- When a deadline can't be met, propose an alternative and stick to it

With Polychronic / Non-Linear

- Find ways to be flexible on deadlines that are less important
- Explain the relational impact for you if a deadline isn't met

IDEAS AND INSIGHTS

13

Team Cultural Values

Discuss the following questions and strategise how your team can use your similarities and differences in cultural values to enhance your team performance. If your team has not yet completed the CV Profile, consider the benefits of being able to compare cultural value orientations.

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES		
In what cultural value/s is your team most similar?		
In what cultural value/s is your team most different?		
Is there any cultural dimension where only one individual is different from the rest of your team? If so, discuss the implications for this individual and the team as a whole.		
STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES		
As you observe the pattern of your team's cultural values, what potential strengths do you observe?		
As you observe the pattern of your team's cultural values, what potential challenges do you anticipate?		
Work together to determine specific action steps your team can take to make sure the similarities and differences in cultural values become an asset rather than a liability.		

Action Plan

PERSONAL PREFERENCES

Which of your cultural values are especially important to you personally?
Which of your cultural values are most similar to those of other people you interact with frequently?
Which of your cultural values are most different from those of the people you interact with frequently?
POTENTIAL BIASES Which cultural value difference creates the most frustration for you? Why?
What is one strategy you can use to address this frustration?

IMPROVED EFFECTIVENESS

Your Cultural Values Profile reveals your preferences. Your capability to work effectively across these cultural differences is assessed on the CQ Assessment. But research demonstrates that the awareness gained from understanding the cultural values of yourself and others is a critical step in improving your cultural intelligence. Understanding cultural values helps you identify the role of cultural differences as you work and relate across cultures and also prepares you to develop additional skills.

Identify two cultural differences where you would like to increase your flexibility (e.g., if you prefer very direct communication, you may want to work on being better at understanding indirect communicators.)

- Individualism Collectivism
- Power Distance
- Uncertainty Avoidance
- Cooperative Competitive
- Short Term Long Term

- Direct Indirect
- Being Doing
- Universalism Particularism
- Neutral Affective
- Monochronic Polychronic

List two things you can do in the next month to improve your flexibility on these two preferences:		
List two things you can do in the next three months to improve your flexibility on these two preferences:		

NOW WHAT?

Now that you've become more aware of your own cultural values and the cultural values of others, the next step is to assess and develop your cultural intelligence (CQ). CQ predicts how you'll relate, adapt, and work in culturally diverse situations. Understanding cultural values is one part of cultural intelligence (something we refer to as CQ Knowledge), but the benefit of understanding cultural values is limited without developing all four CQ capabilities (CQ Drive, CQ Knowledge, CQ Strategy, and CQ Action).

Visit www.culturalq.co.uk for more information on how to take a CQ Assessment and receive a personalised feedback report and development plan.

MY NOTES		

MY NOTES		

MY NOTES	

