A FRIENDLY, MULTICULTURAL WORKPLACE

A TOOLKIT FOR TRAINERS, MANAGERS, HR PROFESSIONALS AND TRADE UNION LEADERS





Module V INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

Culture map by Eirn Meyer





WHAT IS A CULTURE MAP?

Basic assumption

- Erin Meyer created her map based on years of experience, research and observation.
- The basis of this theory is the assumption that there are invisible cross-cultural boundaries that influence how we perceive reality, how we react to it and how we act within it.
- These differences arise from the **history**, **language**, **geographical location** and other conditions in which a culture has been shaped.

Basic assumption

- If we ignore cultural differences and focus on 'individuality', we inevitably choose to judge the world from the perspective of our own culture.
- Our behaviour is determined simultaneously by cultural and individual differences.
- The theory assumes the existence of **eight basic dimensions** that differentiate cultures and nations.
- The dimensions described can also be used to describe a unique organisational culture.

Eight basic dimensions

- 1. Communication
- 2. Trust
- 3. Leadership
- 4. Persuasion
- 5. Decision making
- 6. Dealing with differences of opinion
- 7. Feedback
- 8. Planning and timing

THE EIGHT DIMENSIONS OF THE CULTURE MAP

Communication

- Low-context cultures: simple, clear and precise messages; message expressed directly.
- High-context cultures: sophisticated, nuanced, subtle messages; message 'between the lines', 'given to understand' rather than expressed explicitly.

Communication



Low context

High context

Trust

- **Task orientation:** the basis of trust is successful business cooperation; a hands-on approach to relationships the ease of making and breaking relationships.
- Relationship orientation: the basis of trust is relationships outside of work: spending time together, talking about private matters, etc.; relationships are built over a long period of time but are also long-lasting and a source of loyalty.

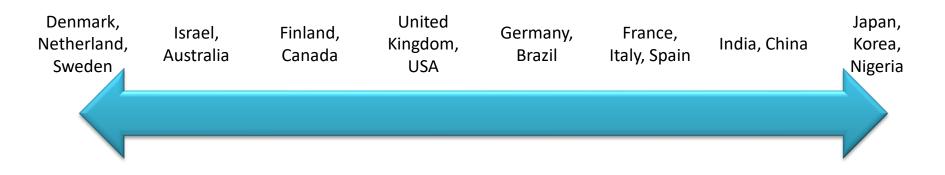
Trust



Leadership

- Egalitarian cultures: small distance between boss and subordinates; flat organisational structures; ideal boss: person who organises and supports the work of equal experts.
- Hierarchical cultures: large distance between boss and subordinates; hierarchical, vertical organisational structures; ideal boss/boss: strong, articulate, 'know-it-all' person, imposing direction on others.

Leadership



Egalitarianism Hierarchy

The art of persuasion

- Inductive cultures: theory first, then practice; research and assumptions first then conclusions and ideas.
- Deductive cultures: practice first, then theory; conclusions and recommendations first then theoretical basis and justification.

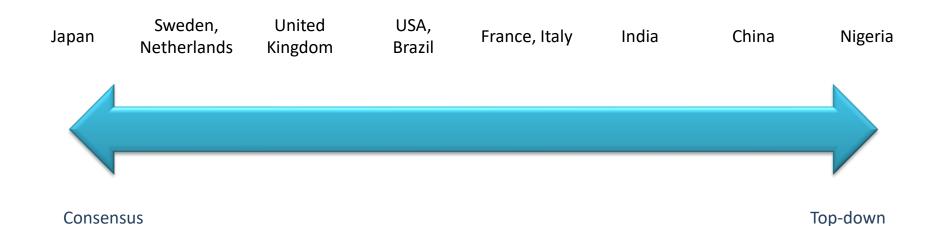
The art of persuasion



Decision-making

- Consensus cultures: decisions made collectively; seeking unanimity.
- Cultures preferring top-down decisions: decisions made by those at higher levels of the hierarchy.

Decision-making



Dealing with differences of opinion

- Confrontational cultures: differences of opinion and lively discussions are a positive thing for the team and the organisation; open confrontation is seen as a natural element of cooperation and does not negatively affect the relationship between colleagues.
- Cultures avoiding confrontation: differences of opinion and discussions are a negative element of cooperation; open confrontation is seen as something negative and disruptive to the harmony of cooperation.

Dealing with differences of opinion



Confrontation

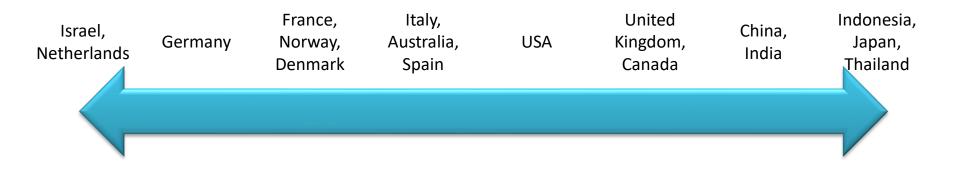
Avoiding confrontation

Feedback

- Direct cultures: feedback given directly, openly and honestly; no softening or mitigation; criticism allowed in the presence of third parties; frequent absolute terms: 'totally inappropriate', 'completely unprofessional', etc.
- Cultures preferring indirect criticism: gentle, subtle, diplomatic communication; presence of softening and mitigations (e.g. additional positive information); criticism only 'face-to-face', frequent conditional terms: 'kind of inappropriate', 'somewhat unprofessional'.

Feedback

Directness



Indirectntess

Time and planning

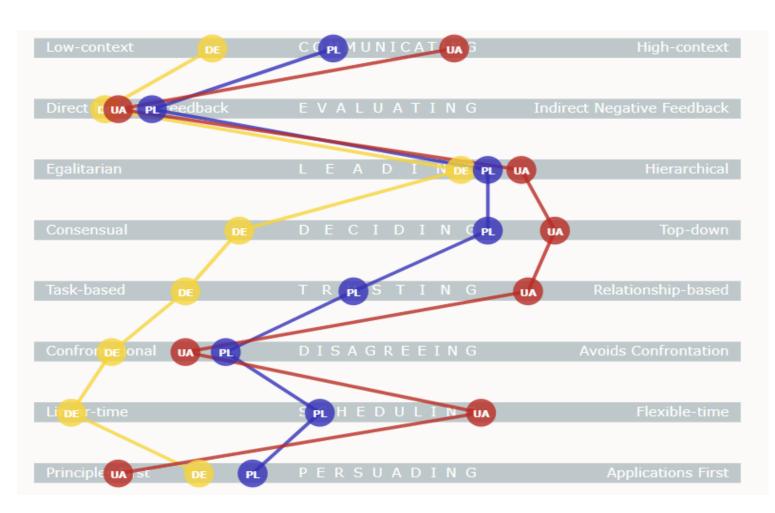
- Linear cultures: undertakings are carried out as sequences of individual steps; the previous one must be completed before the next task can be started; rather one task at a time; focus on deadlines and schedules; emphasis on punctuality and 'good' planning.
- Flexible cultures: undertakings are carried out in a fluid manner and the sequence of tasks may change when new circumstances and/or opportunities arise; multiple steps are carried out simultaneously; flexibility valued more highly than good organisation and punctuality.

Time and planning



Linear

POLAND AND ITS NEIGHBOURS



SUMMARY

Worth remembering!

- ✓ There are **invisible cross-cultural boundaries** that influence how we perceive reality, how we react to it and how we act within it.
- ✓ If we ignore cultural differences and focus on 'individuality', we inevitably choose to judge the world from the perspective of our own culture.
- ✓ More important than where our country is on the cultural map is what our position is in relation to the country we are currently working with.
- ✓ Being aware of intercultural differences and having a constructive conversation about the needs arising from them helps to avoid misunderstandings and to establish meaningful cooperation.

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