

# FinxS® Team Culture Report (team members)



This report is based on the responses given in the Extended DISC® Behavioral Assessment Questionnaire. This assessment should not be the sole criterion for making decisions about this team. The purpose of this report is to provide supporting information both for the manager and the team members in team development.

A close-up photograph of a chessboard with alternating light and dark squares. Several chess pieces are visible: a white king, a black king, a white pawn, and a black pawn. The pieces are arranged in a way that suggests a game in progress. The background is slightly blurred, focusing attention on the pieces in the foreground.

**(Nazwa zespołu)**

Organization:

**(Organizacja)**

Date:

**21.04.2022**

## DEFINITION OF CULTURE

Culture is a frame of reference that members of a group have found beneficial for survival in dealing with their particular common environment and have, therefore, retained and transmitted to successive generations.

Culture is shared by all or almost all members of the society. Older members pass on to the younger members the knowledge and respect of the culture. Culture structures one's perception of the world. Culture is the framework defining how you operate.

### Culture defines:

- How you communicate
- What is appropriate and what is not
- How you relate to other people
- How you approach problems



### Culture challenge

Culture brings safety, security, structure and continuity to its members. You know how to behave, what is allowed and what is not. You know how to survive. You know that the people you interact with share the same values, logic and reasoning. Belonging to a culture makes your life easier.

Very often, culture is also restrictive, inflexible, non-tolerant and non-accepting when it is challenged. Culture defends itself. Culture wants to develop at its own speed and not be influenced by other cultures. At the same time, culture defines what is appropriate, what is not appropriate and, therefore, what is not accepted. Culture defines how you are supposed to think - what is correct reasoning logic and what is not. Culture defines our **do's** and **don'ts**.

In organizational environment, a team culture is challenged by multiple "enemies", like the organizational culture (something that defines how the whole company behaves), other team cultures the team needs to get along with, and, sometimes, the team manager. Often the team existed before the manager and the manager tries to bring in elements the team culture considers as our **don'ts**.

### Managing your team culture

Culture, by definition, is something that is born in time. It is based on the experiences, upbuilding and values of its members. Therefore, culture cannot be managed. It is not possible to decide what belongs, and what does not, to the culture.

Managing a team culture requires, among other things, understanding the team members and the story of each team member. The team's story (the culture of the team) is the sum of the stories of its members (the personal cultures of the team members).

### Developing a team culture requires:

- understanding of each team member
- identifying the strengths of the team culture in its current/future environment
- identifying the challenges of the team culture in its current/future environment
- identifying the development needs
- identifying ways how to make the team culture accept the changes

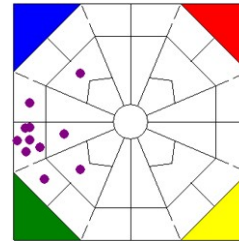
## TEAM CULTURES - TEAM TYPES

The behavioral profiles of the team members defines many aspects of team culture. It plays an important role in how the team communicates, makes decisions, handles conflicts, shares responsibilities and many other team behavioral aspects.

It is important to pay attention to the different team types before further analyzing a team's culture.

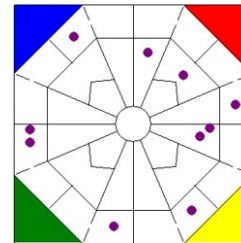
### Homogeneous teams:

- One strong culture that everyone associates with fully
- Easy communication
- Less misunderstandings
- Reduced flexibility
- Difficulty sharing responsibilities



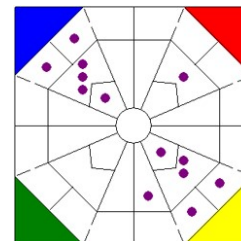
### Heterogeneous teams:

- No one strong culture that everyone associates with fully
- Flexibility
- Multiple points of view
- Misunderstandings in communication
- Differing points of view delay decision-making



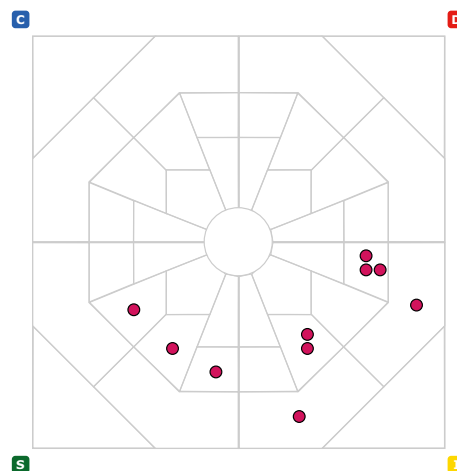
### Diverted teams:

- Divided in sub-cultures
- Delegation of responsibilities
- Multiple points of view
- Sub-teaming ("we" and "you")
- Power struggles (who's point of view wins)



### This Team?

How would you classify this team - is it more homogeneous or heterogeneous or perhaps diverted?





## YOUR TEAM DISC CULTURE

Every team is unique! Team culture is always a combination of compromises between the individual cultures of the team members. The more team members have similar behavioral traits, the more the team culture reflects the preferences of those team members.

Before focusing on your team DISC culture, pay attention to your team type. Interpretation of your team culture depends very much on the team type.

### Team DISC culture in homogeneous teams

With homogeneous teams, it is easier to define and identify the team culture. There are fewer compromises needed with similar behavioral traits reinforcing each other. You can expect the team to always behave in a predicted way, regardless of the situation or team member you communicate with.

### Team DISC culture in heterogeneous teams

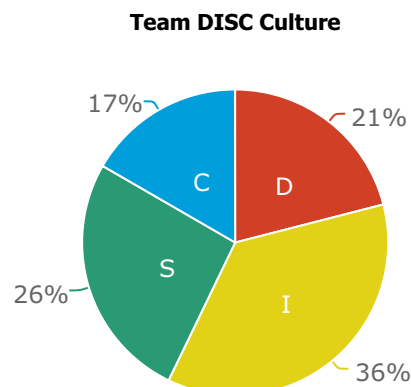
The amount of compromises made between the team members is especially high in heterogeneous teams. There are fewer team behaviors that are influenced and controlled by the team culture. The team behavior is less predictable and more dependent on which particular team member you communicate with.

### Team DISC culture in diverted teams

If the team is diverted, it is always advisable to investigate if there are two sub-cultures within the team that are stronger than the overall team culture. There are often some compromises made between the team members in a diverted team that define the overall team culture. At the same time, there are aspects that the team has (sometimes silently) accepted on which they will make no compromises, but the two sub-teams will have different cultures relating to those aspects.

## Your Team Culture

The below chart describes how the four main behavioral traits (D, I, S and C) influence your team culture. The bigger the percentage, the stronger the influence this trait has on your team culture. If any trait has a percentage higher than 50%, it means this trait very strongly influences the team culture, and there are very few compromises the team members have had to make. The traits that have a percentage above 15% (but below 50%) mean the team culture is a combination of multiple DISC traits. Traits that have a percentage below 15% have, in reality, no influence on the team culture.

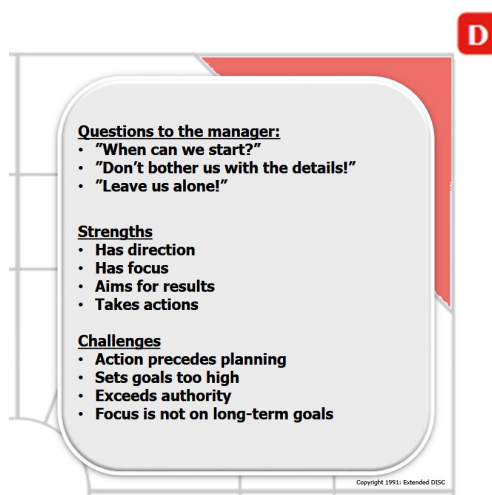


## TEAM CULTURES - D CULTURE

### Typical of a team with dominant D -culture

A dominant D -culture team prefers to focus on tasks in a faster paced environment. D -culture teams emphasize hard values, results, and change. The team tends to show clear direction, minimize chatter, and take care of their own projects. Teamwork is valued only if there is a clear purpose, and it helps the individual team members accomplish their personal goals. Its action focus keeps the team moving forward. The team is more competitive and likely to be individually focused on achieving personal goals. The team members may even believe the team exists to support them in achieving their goals. A D -culture team tends to be independent and decisive. However, an abundance of D -styles means many of the team members prefer to be in control and find it difficult to leave the power to the team. Natural preferences of team members for ordering others around and not listening well to each other can create power struggles and conflict. Others may find the D -culture to be blunt and insensitive. The team members themselves appreciate the directness and absence of useless meetings.

The image on the right describes typical aspects of a D -culture team.



The following table demonstrates how much each team member contributes to and prefers a D team culture. 100% means it is the only natural team culture, and adjusting to any other culture would require significant compromises from the person. 0%, on the other hand, means a D team culture would be the last option for this person requiring major effort and flexibility to adjust to it.

### Contribution to D culture

Person	Profile II
	<b>D</b>
Ewa Przykładna	10%
Magdalena Przykładna	10%
Dorota Przykładna	0%
Jan Przykładny	0%
Tomasz Przykładny	20%

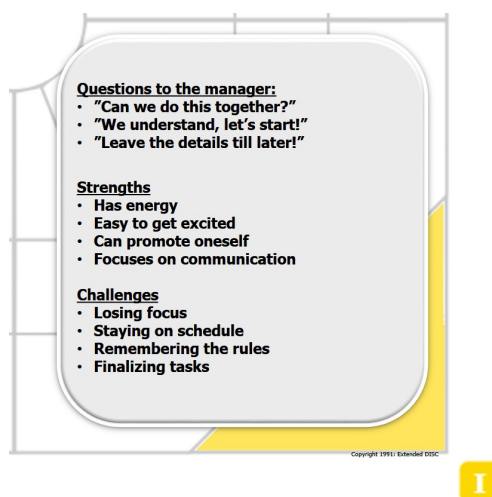
Person	Profile II
	<b>D</b>
Marcin Przykładny	0%
Dariusz Przykładny	45%
Karolina Różowa	30%
Ada Testowa	20%
Daniel Testowy	40%

## TEAM CULTURES - I CULTURE

### Typical of a team with dominant I -culture

A dominant I -culture team tends to move quickly, using its high energy and ability to foster collaborative approaches. The people-focused culture thrives on networking and interactions. Frequent casual gatherings and meetings are commonplace. The I -culture is more focused on openness and people, often creating a positive team atmosphere. Team members generate creative ideas and are able to sell their ideas well by using their positiveness, communication skills and charisma. Team members in an I -culture are more likely to be frustrated by day-to-day routine and structure. The abundance of I -styles results in a culture where team members are speaking more than listening. New and more exciting ideas are likely to take precedence over staying the course. Details and focusing on tasks may get lost, causing disorganization. The team may focus so much on the positives that it does not analyze the risks of negative outcomes.

The image on the right describes typical aspects of an I Culture team.



The following table demonstrates how much each team member contributes to and prefers an I team culture. 100% means it is the only natural team culture, and adjusting to any other culture would require significant compromises from the person. 0%, on the other hand, means an I team culture would be the last option for this person requiring major effort and flexibility to adjust to it.

### Contribution to I culture

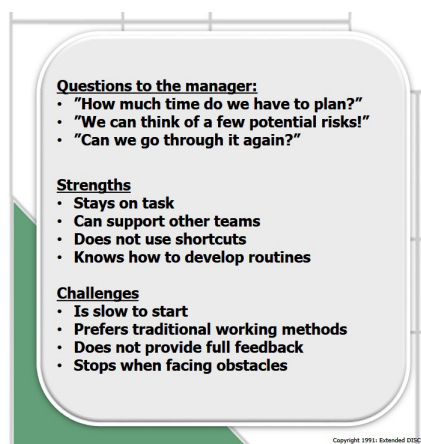
Person	Profile II
	<b>I</b>
Ewa Przykładna	65%
Magdalena Przykładna	20%
Dorota Przykładna	20%
Jan Przykładny	50%
Tomasz Przykładny	55%

Person	Profile II
	<b>I</b>
Marcin Przykładny	5%
Dariusz Przykładny	55%
Karolina Różowa	55%
Ada Testowa	65%
Daniel Testowy	55%

## TEAM CULTURES - S CULTURE

### Typical of a team with dominant S -culture

A dominant S -culture team is considerate and reliable that strongly values teamwork. An S -culture team tends to be amiable and easy-going. Team members prefer steady routines and comfortable and supportive relationships. They are seen as dependable. The team executes diligently once the team members have agreed upon tasks and are provided clear guidelines. The team tends to be slow to get started because the team members want to be sure about moving to the right direction. Once it starts, the team tends to move methodically toward its goal. The team does what it promises, and tends to do it correctly. Carefully accepting new ideas and not being able to critically assess their own team are some of the challenges to the members of a S -culture team. They naturally exhibit humility and prefer to listen to each other's viewpoints over speaking up. Each member is more often on the receiving end of information, but each tends not to provide it. The team is more likely to struggle with difficult decisions and emphasize the team's accomplishment over any individual's.



The image on the left describes typical aspects of a S -culture team.

The following table demonstrates how much each team member contributes to and prefers an S team culture. 100% means it is the only natural team culture, and adjusting to any other culture would require significant compromises from the person. 0%, on the other hand, means S team culture would be the last option for this person requiring major effort and flexibility to adjust to it.

### Contribution to S culture

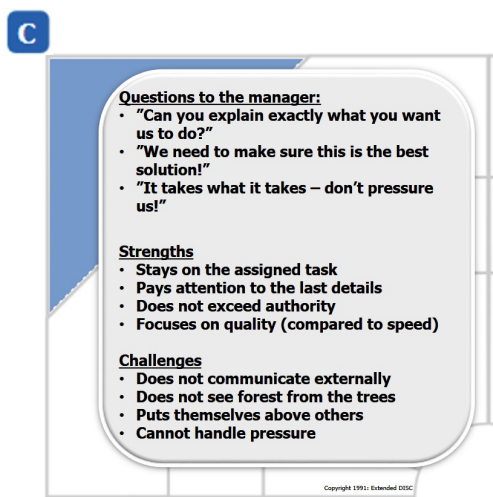
Person	Profile II
	<b>S</b>
Ewa Przykładna	25%
Magdalena Przykładna	70%
Dorota Przykładna	65%
Jan Przykładny	50%
Tomasz Przykładny	25%

Person	Profile II
	<b>S</b>
Marcin Przykładny	55%
Dariusz Przykładny	0%
Karolina Różowa	0%
Ada Testowa	0%
Daniel Testowy	0%

## TEAM CULTURES - C CULTURE

### Typical of a team with dominant C -culture

A dominant C -culture team is more likely to focus on quality and perfectionism. Due to the desire to fully understand its processes and products, others often come to this team for problem-solving and expertise. A C - culture team tends to be more diplomatic and reserved, wanting to move cautiously. The team members may not spend as much time together as a team, finding that working alone is often a more logical and effective way to get things done. The team tends to proceed carefully and slowly, wanting to analyze all data, avoid mistakes, and follow instructions. The team's strengths include developing systems, acting as an internal controller, and staying focused on issues. A C -culture team tends to be more resistant to new and unproven concepts. Its high standards may lead to a refusal to be more flexible and less rigid; mistakes and outside-the-box thinking are less acceptable. The team members may focus so much on what's in front of them that they lose sight of the big picture. In their quest for perfection, they may get stuck, even paralyzed, in the data.



The image on the left describes typical aspects of a C - culture team.

The following table demonstrates how much each team member contributes to and prefers a C team culture. 100% means it is the only natural team culture, and adjusting to any other culture would require significant compromises from the person. 0%, on the other hand, means a C team culture would be the last option for this person requiring major effort and flexibility to adjust to it.

### Contribution to C culture

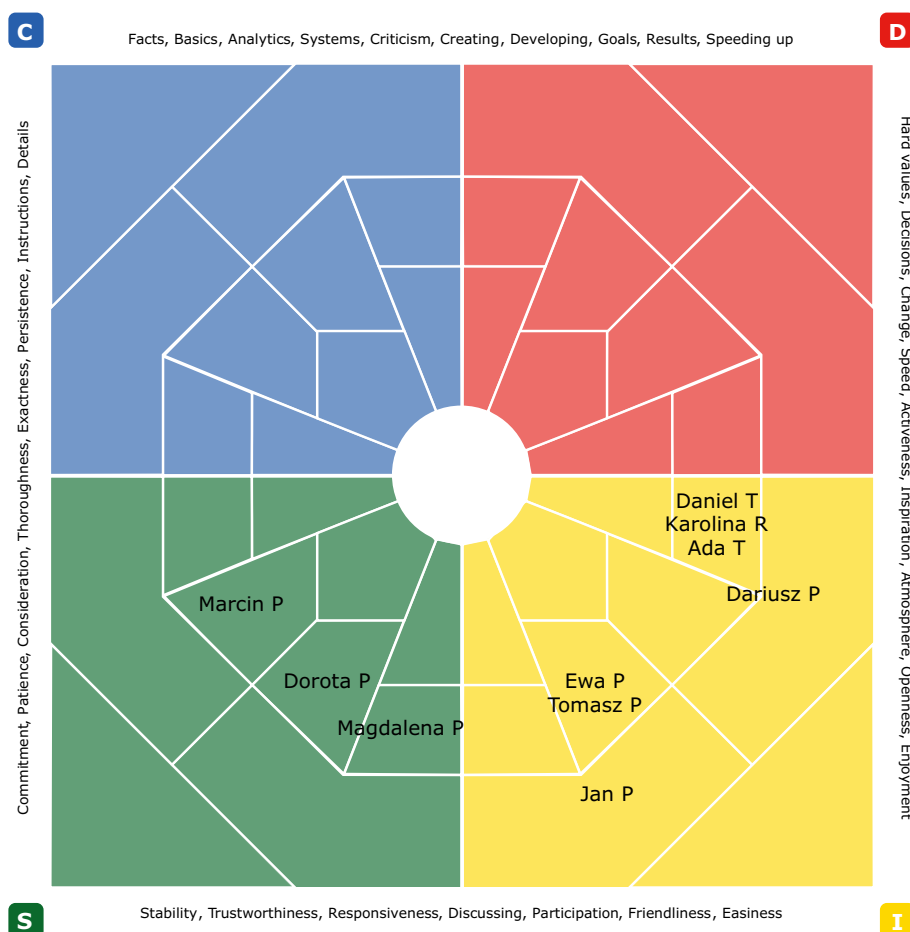
Person	Profile II
	<b>C</b>
Ewa Przykładna	0%
Magdalena Przykładna	0%
Dorota Przykładna	15%
Jan Przykładny	0%
Tomasz Przykładny	0%

Person	Profile II
	<b>C</b>
Marcin Przykładny	40%
Dariusz Przykładny	0%
Karolina Różowa	15%
Ada Testowa	15%
Daniel Testowy	5%



## NAME MAP

Name Map places each team member in the Extended DISC® Diamond. It helps to understand what role each team member will naturally take. It also helps team members with understanding how they relate to the other team members.



The following table shows the percentage and number of team members in each DISC quadrant. The bigger the percentage, the more that trait influences the team culture (the way the team behaves as a team).

D	0%	0
I	70%	7
S	30%	3
C	0%	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10</b>

## ATTRIBUTES DESCRIBING THE TEAM MEMBERS

This section describes the natural spontaneous behavioral style of the team members using attributes. The combination of the attributes provides an overall image of the person. The meaning of individual words is limited by the other words in the list.

### **Ewa Przykładna**

Extroverted, communicative, talkative, open, sociable, calm, independent, emotional, thorough, peaceful, pleasant, strong-willed, decisive, nice.

### **Magdalena Przykładna**

Peaceful, independent, strong-willed, extroverted, people-oriented, listening, explainer, ambitious, stubborn, concentrates on working through people, unshakeable principles.

### **Dorota Przykładna**

Traditional, calm, steady, good listener, identifies with the team, helpful, undemanding, passively pleasant, polite, exact, obedient, patient, concentrates on one thing.

### **Jan Przykładny**

Extroverted, sociable, open, social, peaceful, thorough, good listener, pleasant, concentrating, stubborn, dutiful, undemanding, adjustable.

### **Tomasz Przykładny**

Extroverted, sociable, pleasant, well-mannered, easy to approach, "soft supervisor," decisive, independent, calm, thorough, hardheaded, communicative, open.

### **Marcin Przykładny**

Calm, steady, patient, friendly, meticulous, thorough, modest, detail-oriented, dutiful, sincere, receptive conversationalist, careful, obedient, not irritating, teamworking.

### **Dariusz Przykładny**

Social, sociable, hardheaded, emotional, active, communicative, spontaneous, enthusiastic, inspiring, ambitious, decisive, goal-oriented, direct.

### **Karolina Różowa**

Extroverted, sociable, social, active, alert, idea generator, purposeful, ambitious, seeks new contacts, exact, follows instructions, inspiring.

### **Ada Testowa**

People-oriented, inspiring, outspoken, active, busy, conversationalist, social, positive, goal-oriented, values instructions, kind, talkative, likes change, spontaneous.

### **Daniel Testowy**

Busy, active, extroverted, people-oriented, inspiring, participating, goal-oriented, outspoken, talkative, organization-oriented, accepts authority, decisive, ambitious.

## **COMMUNICATION STYLE OF EACH OF THE TEAM MEMBERS**

This section describes the natural communication style of each team member.

### **Ewa Przykładna**

In communication she makes an effort to inspire others and create a pleasant atmosphere and team-spirit. She tries to invent ways to work together and seeks the positive aspects from work. She could be described as a calm, purposeful inspirer. Problems may develop if her conversation partners turn out to be very precise, practical people.

### **Magdalena Przykładna**

Usually she is reliable and practical - she does not get excited easily nor make promises she cannot keep. She prefers to discuss things in which she is competent. She gives straight answers to questions without a need to appeal to people. Sometimes she is frank and outspoken.

### **Dorota Przykładna**

She is a warm and peaceful communicator who perhaps would like to state things more directly (however, she does not). She listens a lot and stays in the back row if there are loud know-it-alls present. She is the kind of person others come to with their worries because she is felt to have the desire and ability to understand.

### **Jan Przykładny**

This person enjoys being around people. He likes to converse with them, but does not try to dominate the conversation. This type of person usually creates a relaxed and familiar atmosphere which is easy to enter and feel welcome. He may have difficulties dealing with negative subjects.

### **Tomasz Przykładny**

As a conversationalist he is encouraging, humane, approachable and kind, but purposeful and demanding as well. He takes people as they are - but dislikes dishonesty and insincerity. He prefers to influence people by inspiring and encouraging them, not through orders and rules. He is not very good at expressing facts and details.

### **Marcin Przykładny**

If he could only say what he thinks! Sometimes people are left with the feeling that he agrees with them only to be polite. When he listens to others, he is polite and understanding. His own presentation style is meticulous, patient and sometimes too circumstantial. He does not generally lead the conversation (more often he just follows it), thus he is not regarded as an effective communicator.

### **Dariusz Przykładny**

He can be pleasant, encouraging and humane, but at the same time purposeful and demanding. He is probably a leader of his team - people easily identify with him. Sometimes he may be impatient, not listening, too general and a problem person. In these cases people are careful with him.

### **Karolina Różowa**

She has no problem approaching people and discussing any subject. As she is a strongly emotional person, she may have difficulty hiding her bad mood even when she wants to. She is able to sell if reminded of the importance of the final results.

### **Ada Testowa**

She is very active in communication and gets along with most people. Some people have difficulty identifying with her speed, wandering ideas and optimism. She would like to listen more than she is able to - especially if the subject seems boring.

### **Daniel Testowy**

Daniel has good natural talents to sell his ideas to the opposite side. He behaves respectfully toward his partner and does not use force nor direct orders. This person seems to listen carefully, but in fact has so many things on his mind that he has no patience to listen to slower speakers.

## **ROLE EACH TEAM MEMBER NATURALLY TAKES**

The below describes the roles each of the team member naturally applies in a team environment.

### **Ewa Przykładna**

- The one who finds compromises
- A listener and a helper
- The one who participates and is present

### **Magdalena Przykładna**

- Takes responsibility for anything they do
- Holds on to joint contracts
- Stays in the background

### **Dorota Przykładna**

- Takes responsibility for anything they do
- Holds on to joint contracts
- Stays in the background

### **Jan Przykładny**

- The one who finds compromises
- A listener and a helper
- The one who participates and is present

### **Tomasz Przykładny**

- The one who finds compromises
- A listener and a helper
- The one who participates and is present

### **Marcin Przykładny**

- Often adapts to the role of a performer
- To make sure that you proceed according to the plan
- Keeps to the back

### **Dariusz Przykładny**

- The one who gives a push to a conversation
- The one who introduces new thoughts
- The one who stops hesitation

### **Karolina Różowa**

- The one who gives a push to a conversation
- The one who introduces new thoughts
- The one who stops hesitation

### **Ada Testowa**

- The one who gives a push to a conversation
- The one who introduces new thoughts
- The one who stops hesitation

### **Daniel Testowy**

- The one who gives a push to a conversation
- The one who introduces new thoughts
- The one who stops hesitation