Cultural Frameworks Cheat Sheet

Hofstede's Cultural Dimensions

Dimension	Description	High Score	Low Score
Power Distance	Acceptance of unequal power distribution.	Hierarchical structures; authority respected.	Egalitarian structures; authority questioned.
Individualism vs. Collectivism	Degree of integration into groups.	Individual autonomy; personal achievements.	Group loyalty; collective responsibility.
Masculinity vs. Femininity	Distribution of emotional roles between genders.	Competitive, achievement-oriented.	Cooperative, quality of life-focused.
Uncertainty Avoidance	I lolerance for ambiguity and uncertainty.	Preference for rules, structure, and certainty.	Flexibility, open to change and innovation.
Long-Term vs. Short-Term Orientation	Focus on future rewards or present and past.	Planning, perseverance, thrift.	Respect for traditions, quick results.
Indulgence vs. Restraint	Gratification of desires and control over impulses.	Freedom, leisure, enjoyment.	Restrained behavior, strict social norms.

Edward Hall's High Context vs. Low Context Communication

Context Type	Description	High Context	Low Context
High Context	Communication relies on implicit messages and context.	Non-verbal cues, indirect communication.	Explicit, direct communication.

Context Type	Description	High Context	Low Context
Low Context			Context is unimportant, words convey the message.

Trompenaars' Cultural Dimensions

Dimension	Description	High Score/Focus	Low Score/Focus
Universalism vs. Particularism	The application of rules and standards universally or situationally.	Universalism: Rules apply to everyone equally.	Particularism: Rules are applied based on relationships and context.
Individualism vs. Communitarianism	The focus on individual rights versus group welfare.	Individualism: Focus on personal achievements and autonomy.	Communitarianism: Focus on group consensus and collective responsibility.
Neutral vs. Emotional	The degree to which emotions are openly expressed.	Neutral: Emotions are controlled and restrained.	Emotional: Emotions are openly and naturally expressed.
Specific vs. Diffuse	The separation between personal and professional life.	Specific: Clear separation; work and personal life are distinct.	Diffuse: Overlapping relationships; work and personal life are interconnected.
Achievement vs. Ascription	How status is accorded—based on accomplishments or inherent characteristics like age, gender, or family.	Achievement: Status is earned through performance and accomplishments.	Ascription: Status is given by birth, age, gender, or social connections.
Sequential vs. Synchronic Time	The perception of time—whether it is linear and sequential or overlapping and flexible.	Sequential: Time is linear; punctuality and schedules are important.	Synchronic: Time is flexible; multitasking and adaptability are common.
Internal vs. External Control	The belief in controlling one's environment versus being controlled by external forces.	Internal Control: Belief in personal control over outcomes.	External Control: Belief in adapting to external circumstances and events.

4. Adler/Gunderson Cultural Bridging Model

Approach	Description	Application
Ignorance	Ignoring cultural differences and proceeding as if none exist.	Acts as if all parties share the same cultural norms.
Dominance	Imposing one's own cultural approach, expecting others to adapt.	Enforces own cultural values and practices.
Compromise	Each party gives up something to find a middle ground.	Finds a mutual but possibly suboptimal agreement.
Adaptation	Adjusting one's behavior to accommodate cultural differences.	Adapts to the other culture's norms and practices.
Synergy	Creating a new, integrated approach that respects and incorporates elements of all cultures involved.	Develops innovative solutions that honor all cultural perspectives.