

FinxS® Team Culture Report (Sports Team + Members)

FinxS®

This report is based on the responses given in the Extended DISC® Behavioural 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.



(Group Name)

Organisation:

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Date:

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(Organisation)**21.06.2021****DEFINITION OF CULTURE**

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.

At the same time, 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 when culture defines what is appropriate, it also defines what is not appropriate and, therefore, not accepted. Culture defines how you are supposed to think - what is correct reasoning logic and what is not. Culture defines our **we do's** and **we don't do's**.

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 your team needs to get along with, and, sometimes, the team manager. It is often the case that the team was there before the manager and the manager tries to bring in elements the team culture considers as **we don't do's**.

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 to our culture and what does not belong.

Managing a team culture requires, first of all, 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

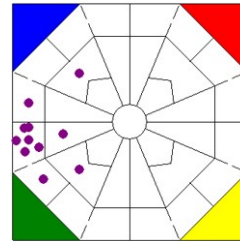
TEAM CULTURES - TEAM TYPES

The behavioural profile of the team members defines to a great extend 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 behavioural aspects.

Before more deeply analysing a team's culture, it is important to pay attention to the different team types.

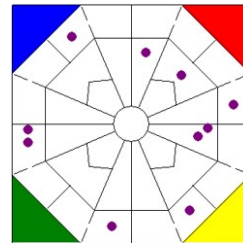
Homogeneous teams:

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



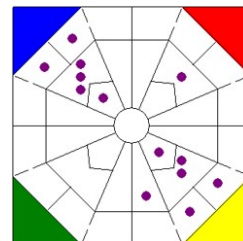
Heterogeneous teams:

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



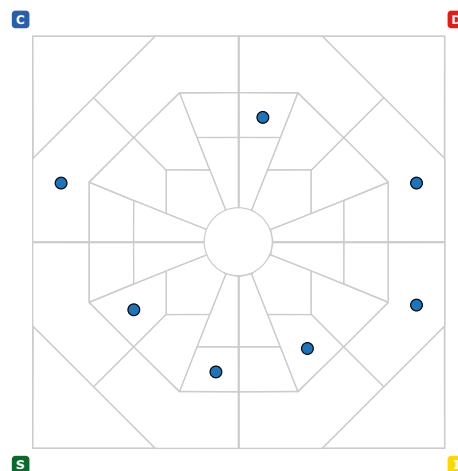
Diverted teams:

- Divided into 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 behavioural 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

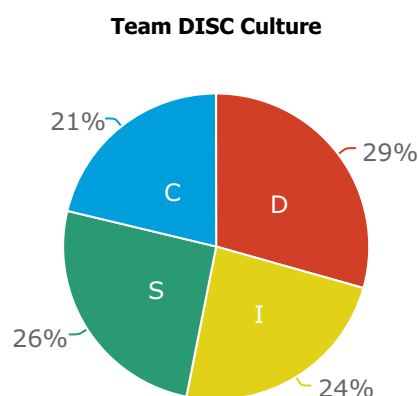
The amount of compromises made between the team members is especially high in heterogeneous teams. There are fewer team behaviours that are influenced and controlled by the team culture. The team behaviour is less predictable and more dependent on which particular team member you communicate with.

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 behavioural 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.



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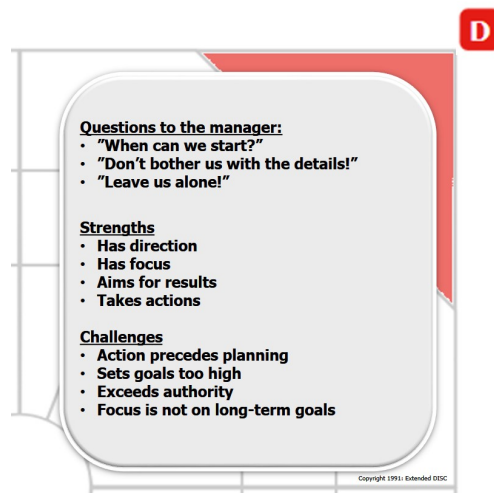
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TEAM CULTURES - D CULTURE

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 emphasise hard values, results, and change. The team tends to show clear direction, minimise 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
	D
Ellen Barnes	70%
Denise Jackson	0%
Mary Jones	20%
Steve Jones	85%

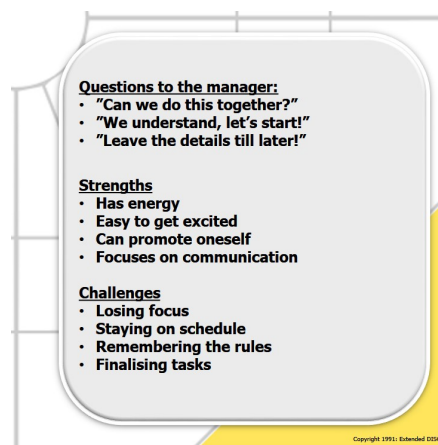
Person	Profile II
	D
Sandy Lee	0%
David Lee	10%
Monica Martin	45%

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 ends up with a culture where all are speaking more than listening. New and more exciting ideas are more likely to take precedence over staying the course. Details and focus on tasks may get lost, causing disorganisation. The team may focus so much on the positives that it does not analyse the risks of negative outcomes.

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



I

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
	I
Ellen Barnes	30%
Denise Jackson	0%
Mary Jones	55%
Steve Jones	0%

Person	Profile II
	I
Sandy Lee	5%
David Lee	20%
Monica Martin	55%

(Group Name)

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Date:

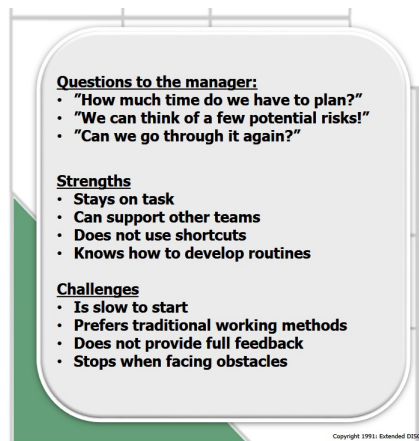
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TEAM CULTURES - S CULTURE

Typical of a team with dominant S -culture

A dominant S -culture team is considerate and reliable who strongly values teamwork. An S -culture team tends to be more amiable and easy-going. Team members prefer steady routines and comfortable and supportive relationships. They are seen as dependable; the team executes diligently once team members have agreed upon tasks and are provided clear guidelines. The team tends to be a bit slow to get started because the team members want to be sure about having the right direction. Once going, the team tends to move more methodically towards its goal. The team does what it promises it will do, and it will tend to do it correctly. Carefully accepting new ideas and not being able to critically assess their own team are some of the challenges to 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 emphasise the team's accomplishment over any individual's.



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

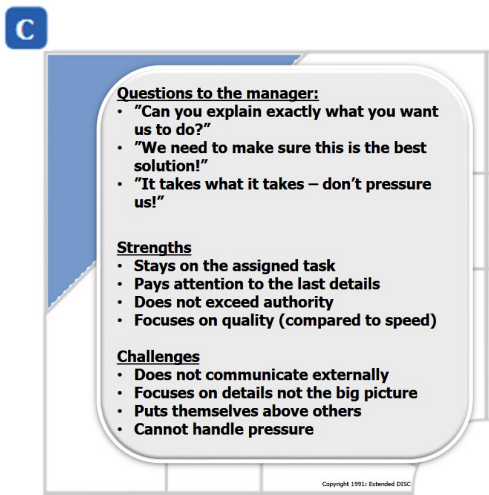
Person	Profile II
	S
Ellen Barnes	0%
Denise Jackson	15%
Mary Jones	25%
Steve Jones	5%

Person	Profile II
	S
Sandy Lee	55%
David Lee	70%
Monica Martin	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 analyse 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 paralysed, 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
	C
Ellen Barnes	0%
Denise Jackson	85%
Mary Jones	0%
Steve Jones	10%

Person	Profile II
	C
Sandy Lee	40%
David Lee	0%
Monica Martin	0%

TEAM DISC CULTURE IN SPORTS TEAMS

Sports teams have only one goal; to win (that is the ultimate goal of sports). Sometimes, this is not possible in the short term, which is why the goal is to develop the athletes and the team. Team culture defines "how we do things around here," defining important parameters to best achieve our goal. The following focuses on some of the most important aspects of different DISC sports team cultures that can make it easier or more difficult to achieve the goal; team cohesiveness, performance expectation, poor behaviour acceptance, sense of urgency, and the enjoyment factor.

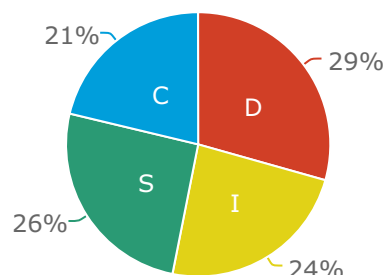
TEAM CULTURE IN A C SPORTS TEAM

- "Everyone doing their role makes us perfect"
- Performance is all in statistics and odds - the more you practice, the better you perform
- "We have rules that everyone must obey"
- "Getting the details in place takes what it takes"
- "Yes of course it is fun, but why to show it?"

TEAM CULTURE IN A D SPORTS TEAM

- Only a strong enough opponent can make the team cohesive
- Everyone is expected to give their best - strong internal competition
- Poor behaviour is not accepted but is punished
- "We want to win now!"
- "Winning is fun, you don't win by having fun"

Your Sports Team DISC Culture



TEAM CULTURE IN A S SPORTS TEAM

- "Everyone is equally important, and we succeed only as a team"
- It is enough if you give your best - bad days are expected
- Poor behaviour is easily tolerated for too long
- "This is a long process; hurrying gets us nowhere"
- "Struggling together to achieve something feels good"

TEAM CULTURE IN AN I SPORTS TEAM

- Everyone's role is to boost the others
- Everyone is to be equally excited about the upcoming event
- Athletes with the wrong behaviour are gradually excluded from the team
- The most important moment is now. And any day in the future.
- "If you don't enjoy it, it is not for you"

In your sports team, how well do you capitalise the pros and cons that come with your specific DISC team culture? Are you able to benefit from the different strengths within your team?

BEHAVIOURAL COMPETENCES ASSOCIATED WITH TEAM DISC CULTURES IN SPORTS TEAMS

A group of people building a specific type of culture within their team also exercise a particular type of behaviour in their daily work. When observing the behaviour, we can make assumptions about the team culture. This section of the report takes the different DISC project team cultures and demonstrates how they manifest in the team's behaviour. The behaviour is illustrated by selecting five behavioural competences for each of the different D, I, S and C Sports Team Cultures.

The table demonstrates how many team members receive each of the scores on the scale. "+5" indicates this is a natural behaviour to the team member, and "-5" means this is not natural, requiring a lot of energy to exercise. The average at the right end of the scale shows the team average for each competence. You can pay attention to the average (the higher it is, the stronger the team is on this competence). Also, the distribution of the team members along the scale (the wider the distribution, the more different the team members are, making it more difficult for this behaviour to become a strong element of the team culture).

Behavioural competences associated with a sports team with strong D Culture.

	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	5	
Never showing weaknesses			1	2	1	1		1		1	0.14
Being always ready to accept a challenge				3	1	1			1	1	0.43
Feeling comfortable when dominating others				3	1			1	1	1	0.71
Having no problem expressing what they need			2				1	2		2	1.71
Believing in more pain, more gain			3	1			1			2	0.14

Behavioural competences associated with a sports team with strong I Culture.

	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	5	
Having the ability to live in the moment without conscious analysing of things				3		1	1	1	1		0.57
Being able to express the positive side of disappointments			1	2			1	1		2	1.14
Not letting negativeness or aggression influence their mood			2		1	1			3		0.86
Using own positiveness to gain an advantage over competitors			2		1	1			1	2	1.14
Taking the attention away from others and to oneself		2			1		1		1	2	1.00

Behavioural competences associated with a sports team with strong S Culture.

	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	5	
Having the ability to perform at a steady pace			1	1		1	3		1		0.86
Controlling own emotions to prevent them from affecting behaviour		1	2			1	1	1		1	0.14
Having the patience to follow the plans			1	2			1	2	1		0.71
Being extra concerned that every responsibility has been taken care of				2	1		1	1	2		1.14
Believing that hard work pays off		1	2			2			1	1	0.14

Behavioural competences associated with a sports team with a strong C Culture.

	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	5	
Not letting emotions take control		1	2		1	1	1			1	-0.43
Having a natural tendency to be interested in details			2	1	1		1	1		1	0.14
Focusing one's mind on the current task			2	1		1	2			1	0.29
Developing oneself gradually with no urgency			2	1			2	1		1	0.57
Not believing in fooling around				2	2	1			1	1	0.57

What DISC sports team culture is your team strongest at? What actual behaviours stand out as the strongest behaviours for your team? On what aspects is your team heterogeneous and where are the biggest differences between team members?

(Group Name)

Organisation:

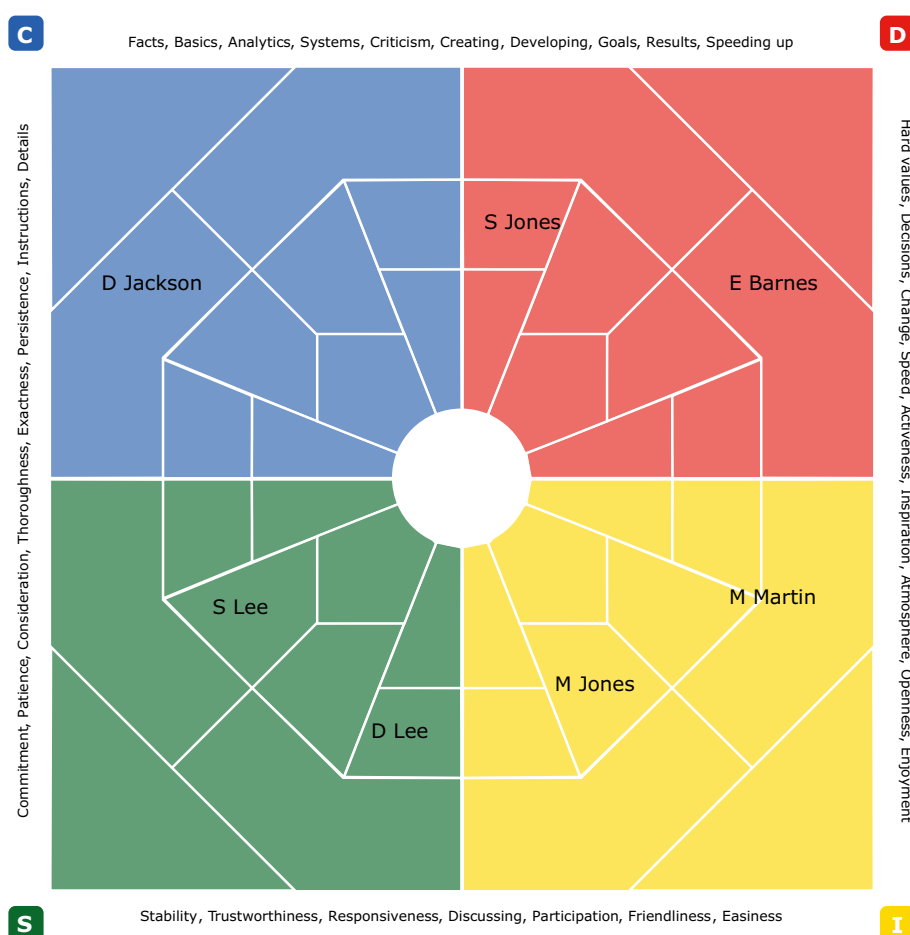
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NAME MAP

The Name Map places each team member on 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 higher the percentage, the more that trait influences the team culture (the way the team behaves as a team).

D	29%	2
I	29%	2
S	29%	2
C	14%	1
Total	100%	7

ATTRIBUTES DESCRIBING THE TEAM MEMBERS

This section describes the natural, spontaneous behavioural 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.

Ellen Barnes

Decisive, bold, direct, demanding, active, independent, restless, alert, results-oriented, communicative, outspoken, ambitious, competitive, seeks chances to win, hard-headed.

Denise Jackson

Pedantic, correct, practical, creative, logical, organised, planning, rich with ideas, thinking, patient, systematic, modest, careful, inquiring, considerate.

Mary Jones

Extroverted, sociable, pleasant, well-mannered, easy to approach, "soft manager/leader," decisive, independent, calm, thorough, hard-headed, communicative, open.

Steve Jones

Direct, determined, logical, firm, demanding, distant, decisive, goal-oriented, innovative, thorough, exact, ambitious, sensible, strong-willed.

Sandy Lee

Calm, steady, patient, friendly, profound, thorough, modest, pedantic, dutiful, sincere, receptive conversationalist, careful, obedient, not irritating, teamworking.

David Lee

Thorough, impatient, team-oriented, steady, patient, practical, pleasant, stubborn, unyielding, organised, planning, practical, considerate.

Monica Martin

Extroverted, sociable, independent, active, busy, stubborn, strong-willed, freedom-loving, demanding, direct, ambitious, competitive, inspiring.

COMMUNICATION STYLE OF EACH OF THE TEAM MEMBERS

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

Ellen Barnes

This person, who usually has above-average intelligence, can control quite a broad scale of communication. As long as she knows what is expected from her, she is ready to do anything to attain the goal. By nature she usually just informs without explaining. Usually she thinks she is right and "God help those who doubt him" without a proper explanation.

Denise Jackson

She is not very sociable, but among friends she is respected for her calmness. Outsiders may find her too reserved and difficult to approach. She likes to expose her ideas in a very organised way and avoids saying something she is not convinced with.

Mary Jones

Her style is not very aggressive nor competitive - more like teaching, helping and arousing trust. She is very pleasant, although she promotes her own will. This person has no difficulty getting along with others. She can encourage and motivate, discuss and listen.

Steve Jones

He is not extroverted and not very social (more often he is shy and reserved), but sometimes he can be quite outspoken about his ideas. Then he might be considered commanding although he does not mean to be. He stays within the topic and leaves motivation and emotions aside. He is more effective with things than with people.

Sandy Lee

She is very calm and in conversations she forwards information. She is not eager to discuss topics of secondary importance. She absorbs more information than she passes on, at least with self-initiative. She can also be critical yet is always a friendly listener.

David Lee

This person is generally calm and friendly in communication, and gives others enough time to speak as well. When he gets excited about defending something, he may be direct and frank but still out of balance. He is also a good listener who analyses all of the best-case scenarios and counters with the possible risks that may occur.

Monica Martin

She is often considered a pleasant conversationalist, although Monica may not bother to listen to the answers to her questions. She looks for ways to control people in ways they are not aware of. She is not necessarily a balanced communicator since she usually has a goal which she wants to achieve by influencing people.

ROLE EACH TEAM MEMBER NATURALLY TAKES

The below describes the roles each of the team members naturally apply in a team environment.

Ellen Barnes

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

Denise Jackson

- The one who calmly takes care of one's own business
- Gets into a conversation only at important moments
- Doesn't always manage to get enthusiastic

Mary Jones

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

Steve Jones

- Carries through one's own message
- Decides what they talk about
- Challenges to a debate

Sandy Lee

- Often adapts to the role of a performer
- To make sure that you proceed according to the plan
- Prefers to remain inconspicuous

David Lee

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

Monica Martin

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