**Data analysis**

**Representation and Hofstede’s dimensions**

Based on the given results, we can see that there are no significant or marginally significant correlations between Representation and all of Hofstede's cultural dimensions where the correlations are all weak and not significant, with P-values greater than 0.05.

**Reconciliation and** **Hofstede’s dimensions**

Based on several correlations and linear regressions conducted to analyze the relationship between the Reconciliation dimension of LBDQ and Hofstede's cultural dimensions, the only marginally significant correlation was between Reconciliation and UAI and Reconciliation and MON, with a Pearson correlation of 0.58 and a P-value of 0.23 and 0.62, a P-value of 0.19 accordingly. There were no significant correlations found with PDI, IDV, MAS, LTO, IVR, and MON. The linear regression analysis did not yield significant results either.

**Tolerance of Uncertainty and Hofstede’s dimensions**

There is a marginally significant negative correlation between Tolerance of Uncertainty and MAS with both Pearson and Spearman correlation coefficients are quite large (-0.82 and -0.71, respectively), indicating a strong negative correlation. This is also supported by the linear regression analysis, where the p-value (0.044) is less than 0.05. All other correlations are not significant, including those with PDI, IDV, UAI, LTO, IVR, and MON.

**Persuasiveness and Hofstede’s dimensions**

Based on the given results, the significant correlations observed are between Persuasiveness and MON, where both Pearson and Spearman correlations are relatively high, 0.76 and 0.89 respectively, with the linear regression analysis indicates a marginally significant p-value of 0.079, and between Persuasiveness and PDI, with a Pearson correlation coefficient of -0.81 and a p-value of 0.05. This means that as Persuasiveness increases, PDI tends to decrease. The linear regression model also shows a negative slope of -29.397, suggesting that for each unit increase in Persuasiveness, PDI decreases by 29.397, holding all other variables constant. For the other cultural dimensions, there is no significant correlation between Persuasiveness and PDI, IDV, MAS, UAI, LTO, and IVR, as the p-values for Pearson and Spearman correlations, as well as linear regression analyses are above the common threshold of 0.05.

**Initiation of Structure and Hofstede’s dimensions:**

Starting with the non-significant results, the correlation coefficients between Initiation of Structure and PDI, IDV, MAS, UAI, LTO, and IVR are not significant at the 0.05 level. The p-values for these correlations are greater than 0.05, indicating that there is insufficient evidence to conclude that these correlations are statistically significant. However, there is a positive correlation between Initiation of Structure and MON, as shown by both the Pearson (0.82) and Spearman (0.89) correlation coefficients. The linear regression analysis also supports this finding, with a positive slope (144.118) and a positive correlation coefficient (0.819). The p-value for the correlation coefficient is below the 0.05 level, indicating that the relationship is statistically significant.

**Tolerance of Freedom and Hofstede’s dimensions**

Based on the provided results, it appears that there are no significant or marginally significant results in the correlations and linear regression analyses between Tolerance and Freedom and any of Hofstede's cultural dimensions. While the lack of significant results may be disappointing, it is important to report both significant and non-significant results to provide a complete and accurate picture of the data analysis. The Pearson correlation coefficients for Tolerance and Freedom and PDI, MAS, UAI, LTO, IVR, and MON are 0.11, 0.07, -0.26, 0.23, -0.38, and 0.33, respectively.

**Role assumption and Hofstede’s dimensions**

The results of the Pearson and Spearman correlation tests, as well as the linear regression analysis, indicate that there are no statistically significant relationships between the Role Assumption dimension of LBDQ and Hofstede's cultural dimensions, except for a marginally significant negative correlation with PDI (Pearson: -0.57, P-val: 0.24; Spearman: -0.37, P-val: 0.47) and a marginally significant positive correlation with MON (Pearson: 0.57, P-val: 0.24; Spearman: 0.77, P-val: 0.07).

**Consideration and Hofstede’s dimensions**

There is a positive correlation between Consideration and UAI, with a Pearson correlation of 0.75 and a Spearman correlation of 0.83 with p-values of 0.09 and 0.04 accrodingly. The linear regression slope is positive (47.133), indicating that as UAI increases, so does Consideration. The p-value for the linear regression is 0.086, which is marginally significant. This suggests that there may be some relationship between a leader's Consideration and a culture's level of uncertainty avoidance, although further investigation is needed to determine the nature of this relationship. However, the analysis shows that there is no significant correlation or regression between Consideration and PDI, IDV, MAS, LTO, IVR, and MON dimensions.

**Production Emphasis and Hofstede’s dimensions**

Production Emphasis and LTO have a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.83 with a p-value of 0.04, indicating a strong positive correlation between the two variables. The Spearman correlation coefficient is also positive at 0.71, although the p-value is not significant at 0.11. The linear regression model has a slope of 142.819 and an intercept of -516.951. The r value of 0.834 indicates a strong positive correlation, and the p-value of 0.039 is significant. There were no significant relationships found between Production Emphasis and PDI, IDV, MAS, UAI, IVR, and MON.

**Prediction Accuracy and Hofstede’s dimensions**

Based on the given results, we can see that the correlations between predictive accuracy and most of Hofstede's cultural dimensions are not statistically significant, with p-values greater than 0.05. However, there is a significant correlation between predictive accuracy and MAS with a Pearson correlation of -0.90 and a p-value of 0.01, as well as a Spearman correlation of -0.83 and a p-value of 0.04. The linear regression model also shows a significant negative relationship between these two variables, with a slope of -30.331 and an intercept of 118.795.

**Integration and Hofstede’s dimensions**

The correlation analysis shows that there is a significant negative correlation between Integration and MAS (Pearson r = -0.90, p = 0.01; Spearman rho = -0.83, p = 0.04). This indicates that as the Integration of a leader increases, the Masculinity of the culture decreases, i.e., the culture becomes more feminine. The linear regression model also confirms this relationship as the regression slope is negative and statistically significant (slope = -30.331, p = 0.014). However, the relationship between Integration and IDV, UAI, IVR, PDI, LTO and MON are not significant.

Superior Orientation and Hofstede’s dimensions

Based on the provided results, it seems that there are no statistically significant relationships between Superior Orientation and Hofstede's cultural dimensions, as all p-values are greater than the commonly accepted significance level of 0.05.