

# REACHING MICHIGAN WORKSHOP: Understanding Cultural Layers

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# WHY ARE WE HERE ??

- **Proverbs 3:13**

- *Happy is a man who finds wisdom and who acquires understanding*

- **To Acquire Understanding**

- **To Seek Wisdom in Application**

- **Goal: To penetrate lostness & multiply believers, leaders, and ministries**



# WHY ARE WE HERE ??



**Reports  
are to be  
USED**

- **GOING DEEPER IN UNDERSTANDING**
  - Review what the reports are
  - How the reports relate to each other
  - How to use them in your ministry
- **GOING BROADER IN APPLICATION**
  - Create Awareness
  - Personalize Lostness
  - Facilitate Missional Strategy
  - Stimulate Action Plans

# It's Not About the Numbers



# UNDERSTANDING CULTURAL LAYERS

- 6 TYPES OF SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTS (Communities)
  - Upscale Communities (mostly suburban)
  - Mainstay Communities (established small town)
  - Working Communities (blue collar)
  - Country Communities (rural)
  - Aspiring Communities (young, postmodern)
  - Urban Communities (inner city, etc.)



# Six Social Environments (Communities)

- 6 COMMUNITY CULTURES
  - Types of community
  - Cultural practices
  - Cultural values
  - Spiritual issues





# Upscale Communities



## Affluent Upscale Families

*Affluent families living primarily in suburbia but also in posh neighborhoods in urban settings*

Upscale Communities reflect the wealthiest households in the nation. An upscale social environment is created by high household incomes, significant home values and top educational achievements. Concentrated in exclusive suburban neighborhoods, these households are predominantly white, college educated and filled with Baby Boom parents and their children living in the metropolitan sprawl. Most of the adults work as executives and white-collar professionals, and their upscale incomes provide them with large homes and comfortable lifestyles. They like to spend their leisure time getting exercise—jogging, biking and swimming are popular—or shopping for the latest in-fashion and high-tech electronics. They are active in community affairs as members of business clubs, environmental groups and arts associations.

# Upscale Communities

## *Affluent Upscale Families*



- **Types of Suburbia**

- **Boomburbs** -- *large, rapidly growing city that remains essentially suburban in character*
- **Commuter town** -- *primarily residential, from which most of the workforce commute out of the community to earn their livelihood*
- **Inner suburbs**-- *generally the most populous areas of metropolitan areas in US*
- **Technoburb** -- *exurb with decentralized, city-quality infrastructure, industries, and services; an exurb that contains a disproportionate number of technology-based businesses.*
- **Transnational suburb** -- *A suburb made up mostly of immigrants who maintain strong ties to their home countries.*
- **Bedroom suburb** -- *a suburb occupied mainly by the homes of commuters*
- **Slumburb** -- *The apathetic approach to existence favoured by suburbanites due to the insular tendencies reinforced by fences, television, big-box shopping districts, freeways*



# Upscale Communities

## *Affluent Upscale Families*



- **Cultural Practices**

- *Commuter Culture*

- Suburban housing produces suburban commuting
    - Most commuting is from suburb to suburb
    - “One of the key victims of the automobile is the experience of local neighborhood. Since people drive to and from their homes, they do not see, greet or talk with each other much anymore; since they go greater distances to shop and relax, the corner store disappears, and the neighborhood park empties, so removing the chief hubs of local neighborhood life.” (Robert Banks)
    - *Commuter culture diffuses our personal relationships and connections over a wide geographic area.*

# Upscale Communities

## *Affluent Upscale Families*



- **Cultural Practices**

- *Consumer Culture*

- “Suburban culture is a consuming culture. Fueled by the increasing commoditization of everyday life, *suburbia has become the crucible of a shopping economy*. There is an intimate and indissoluble link between suburbia and buying.” (Roger Silverstone)
    - *Consumerism becomes a false god, an alternative religion.*
    - Acquisition of goods has been changed into financial transactions rather than exchanges of mutual relationships.
    - “Consumer culture makes us constantly aware of what we do not have.” (Aaron Freeman)
    - *Consuming & branding shape our identity*
  - Hsu, Albert Y. *The Suburban Christian: Finding Spirituality in the Land of Plenty*. IVP, 2006.

# Upscale Communities

## *Affluent Upscale Families*



- **Cultural Values**

- Control: “I am in control of my life”
- Consumption: “I am what I do and what I own”
- Covetousness: “I want my neighbor’s life”
- Entitlement: “My life should be easier than it is”
- Significance: “I need to make difference with my life”
- Disillusionment: “My church is the problem”
- Narcissism: “What will the relationship do for me?”
- Efficiency: “I need to get more done in less time”
  
- Goetz, David. *Death By Suburb: How to Keep the Suburbs from Killing Your Soul*. HarperSanFrancisco, 2006.

# Upscale Communities

## *Affluent Upscale Families*



- **Spiritual Issues**

- Absence of Scarcity
  - Abundant availability subtly influence our perspective on life
- Absence of Hardship
  - Spiritual awareness is often blunted by our general sense of safety and comfort.
- Irrelevance of Faith
  - When God seems irrelevant to daily life, we lose sight of God.

- Hsu, Albert Y. *The Suburban Christian: Finding Spirituality in the Land of Plenty*. IVP, 2006.

# Mainstay Communities



## Established Diverse Neighborhoods

*A diverse group of ethnically-mixed singles, couples & families in small towns and second cities*

Mainstay Communities represent the established, median income households of small, low-density urban and second-city areas. Mainstay Communities consist of ethnically homogeneous enclaves of predominantly white, married and family-oriented, homeowner households and diverse enclaves of mixed marital status, ethnicity and age ranges. Commuting to careers in management, manufacturing, retail, sales and health care services provides them the means for a moderate to ample lifestyle. Those households who enjoy dual-median incomes are able to support the creature comforts they have come to expect and have worked hard to achieve.



# Mainstay Communities

Established Diverse Neighborhoods



- **Types of Small Towns**

- **Agravilles**

- Function as service centers for a local economy, perhaps based in agriculture, mining, forestry

- **Mighthavebeenvilles**

- Towns that lost much of their independence and self-sufficiency due to the Agravilles

- **Ribbonvilles**

- Rural communities on the metropolitan fringe where the town which once had a separate identity is swallowed by urban sprawl

- **Fairviews**

- Communities that reshaped their identity as recreational centers, retirement communities, or artist colonies.

# Mainstay Communities

Established Diverse Neighborhoods



- **Cultural Practices**

- “Small town culture is like a map deeply embedded in the cognitive structure of those who have lived it.” (Martinez-Brawley)
- Strong relational ties
  - Which are often threatened by economic change
  - Which provide a mix of formal and informal positions of influence making political life more complex
- Strong social groups
  - Formal and informal groups sustain community
  - Everyone needs to play a constructive part in the functioning of groups like lodges, clubs, sports associations, retiree groups, Chamber of Commerce, etc.

# Mainstay Communities

Established Diverse Neighborhoods



- **Cultural Practices**

- Informal group communication
  - Coffee klatches at the local café create a “Café Society” that often endures through many years and keeps the fabric of the small town intact
- Strong schools
  - Significant centers of social life, not only for the children and youth who are involved but for the parents.
- Annual Cycle of Events
  - Time in small towns is given rhythm by the yearly cycle of events. These events not only affect the scheduling of church activities; they are occasions that deepen and convey community identity.

# Mainstay Communities

Established Diverse Neighborhoods



- **Cultural Values**

- Sense of place
  - Live in dynamic relation to the landscape and sensory images of place
  - “The small town image consists of sounds, smells, conversations, vistas, and emotions.”(Barber)
- Sense of community
  - “The feeling of being known, of having a role, of making contributions to public life that are noticed and valued, of participating in something worthwhile that is larger than the self, of being able to act compassionately on a personal level, of having journeyed through time with a group that generally accepts each member, warts and all – these feelings are strong and nourishing to small-town residents.” (Farris)

# Mainstay Communities

Established Diverse Neighborhoods



- **Cultural Values**

- Sense of longevity

- “The longer one has lived in the town, the greater the likelihood that one has understood and accepted the town’s norms and traditions.”

- Sense of forbearance

- “In living with a high degree of closeness, even intimacy, small town people seem to know innately that they need to bear with one another. Realizing the damage that conflict can quickly do in close quarters, people tend to put up with one another and accept one another’s foibles.”

- Ferris, Lawrence W. *Dynamics of Small-Town Ministry*. Alban Institute, 2000.



# Mainstay Communities

Established Diverse Neighborhoods



- **Spiritual Issues**

- Need for Outsider Confidant
  - “Because secrets are hard to keep and memories are long in small towns, the community needs an outsider who takes confidentiality seriously.”
- Need for Bridge Building
  - Build bridges between groups in town
  - Build bridges between community and larger world
  - Build bridges to the poor
- Need for Healing Division in Community
  - Creation of “community” in the small town is needed

# Working Communities



## Blue Collar Working Families

*Racially mixed, lower-middle class, blue-collar households living in older towns*

Working Communities represent predominantly blue-collar workers in a mix of manufacturing, construction, health services, retail, wholesale trades, and food service occupations. Mostly high-school educated with some college experience, these homeowner households appear in diverse neighborhoods in densely populated regions and small-town suburbs – often living on the edge of metropolitan areas. Ethnically diverse, less than half are currently married. Enjoying lower middle incomes, their incomes provide a stable foundation for their personal and family pursuits in conventional type lifestyles.

# Working Communities

## Blue Collar Working Families



- **Types of Working Communities**
  - **Mill town** -- *typically a settlement that developed around one or more mills or factories*
  - **Working class towns** – *small towns built around manufacturing and service industries*
  - **Working class suburbs** – *suburbs on the outskirts of major cities that focus on blue collar industries; also called “Industrial suburbs”*

# Working Communities

## Blue Collar Working Families



- **Cultural Practices**

- Rituals of Inequality & Social Class
  - Giving orders vs. Taking orders
  - Showing respect vs. Receiving respect
  - Deferring to others
  - Demeanor of ineptitude
- Politics of Distinction
  - Use of language – use of binary opposites
  - Conspiracy of taste – country music dismissed by progressives & others
  - Imposition of practices
    - Linguistic practices – use proverbs, stories & think in terms of people not specialized vocabulary
    - Introspective practices – not into pop psychology & “navel gazing”
    - Organizational practices – not nearly so goal-oriented as “gather-oriented” – relational, non-hierarchical

# Working Communities

## Blue Collar Working Families



- **Cultural Practices**

- Everyday Resistance
  - **Refusing dominant language**
    - Refuse to use proper English
  - **Refusal of propriety**
    - Refusal to follow the dominant class's etiquette
  - **Set up spaces in places of powerful**
    - Powerless set up “spaces” in the midst of places of power in order to live and resist
  - **Populist anarchism**
    - “Such people know how to sap the strength of external forces through foot dragging, sabotage, false compliance, noncompliance, feigned ignorance, slander, and gossip.”
    - This is response to the constraints of the realities of class --- from the desire to be “free from the institutional entrapments of the modern world”



# Working Communities

## Blue Collar Working Families



- **Cultural Values**

- Principle of Reciprocity

- Working class people depend on the giving and receiving of favors
    - For professionals, “the necessities of life are met by career promotions with salary increases and good benefits.”
    - “The organic character of a close-knit community based on face-to-face relationships is sustained by biblical teachings as absolutes.”
    - -- “Institutional Church” as “Village in the City”

- Sample, Tex. *Blue Collar Resistance & the Politics of Jesus: Doing Ministry with Working Class Whites*. Abingdon Press, 2006.

# Working Communities

## Blue Collar Working Families



- **Cultural Values**

- Oral culture, not literate
  - Oral culture makes use of proverbs to:
    - Explain human behavior
    - Serve as a guide for moral conduct
    - Explain social behavior
    - Serve to censure or criticize conduct
    - Give shrewd advice on how to deal with situations
    - Express egalitarian views
    - Express finer human qualities or emotions such as generosity
  - Oral culture lives by storytelling
  - Oral people think in relationships – relational thinking rather than abstract thinking

# Working Communities

## Blue Collar Working Families



- **Cultural Values**

- Oral culture, not literate
  - Learn by memorization
  - Learn by apprenticeship
  - Learn by concrete life-based vs. introspection
  - Use operational and situational thinking instead of categorical thinking

- Sample, Tex. *Ministry in an Oral Culture: Living with Will Rogers, Uncle Remus & Minnie Pearl*. W/JKP, 1994.

# Working Communities

## Blue Collar Working Families

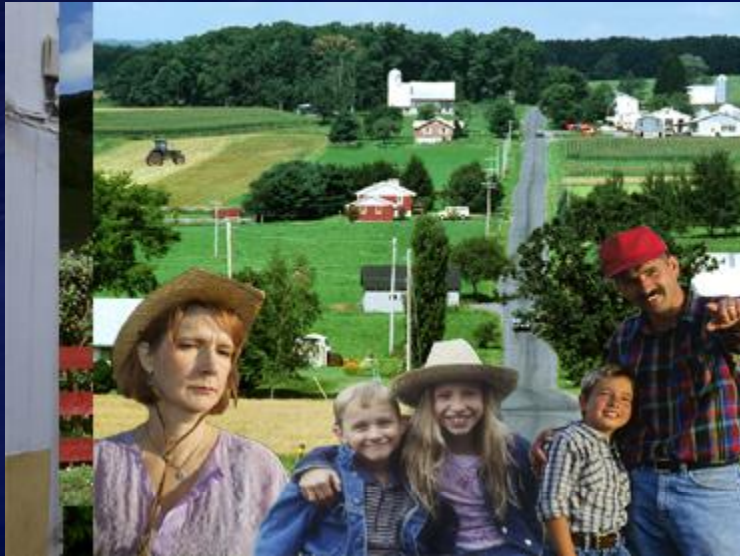


- **Spiritual Issues**

- Relational thought and Conceptual thought
  - “Conceptual thought is talking about Jesus, it is not listening to Jesus.”
  - Working people will talk about the faith in terms of relationships
  - They make a sharp distinction between theories about God and “actually knowing the Lord.”
- Tacit Understanding
  - Working, oral people “know things they cannot say, feel things they cannot express in words (at least the words of discourse) and believe things they cannot explain.”
- Survival and Coping
  - They “approach faith in terms of survival and coping far more than they do in terms of systematic understanding and coherence.”

- Sample, Tex. *Ministry in an Oral Culture: Living with Will Rogers, Uncle Remus & Minnie Pearl*. W/JKP, 1994.

# Country Communities



## Rural Mindset Country Living

*Rural families with outdoor-oriented lifestyles working in agricultural & mining communities*

Representing agricultural and mining areas, Country Communities represent middle-aged, mostly white family households living in single-family homes and mobile homes or trailers on country tracts and in rural neighborhoods. They work hard to provide the tranquil life to which their family has become accustomed through farming, agriculture, education, mining and other service industries. Education levels are low and, consequently, income levels are moderately low, falling in the lower middle income range. Driving domestic pick-up trucks, traditional family sedans or compact cars, more than two-thirds of these households do not have children living at home.

# Country Communities

## Rural Mindset Country Living



- **Types of Country Communities**

- **Hamlet** -- *a small settlement, too small to be considered a village.*
- **Village** -- *clustered human settlement or community, larger than a hamlet, but smaller than a town or city*
- **Ecovillages** -- *socially, economically and ecologically sustainable intentional communities.*
- **Family Farming** -- *a farm owned and operated by a family, and passed down from generation to generation.*
- **Tenant Farming** -- *one who resides on and farms land owned by a landlord.*
- **Corporate Farming** -- *megacorporations involved in food production on a very large scale.*



# Country Communities

## Rural Mindset Country Living



- **Types of Country Communities**

- **Gentleman Farming** -- *man who owns a farm but employs a manager and staff to work it*
- **Retirement Farming** -- *Small farms whose operators report they are retired*
- **Residential/lifestyle farms** - *Small farms whose operators report a major occupation other than farming*
- **Mining Camps** – tenement housing for mining workers maintained by mining company

# Country Communities

## Rural Mindset Country Living



- **Cultural Practices**

- Seasons of the Rural Year
  - Based on the rhythm of nature's seasons
- Stewardship of Creation
  - Connection to land creates concern for stewardship of natural resources
- Gift & Responsibility
  - Sense of vocation (God's call) to family, land, & community
- Relationships & Community
  - Rely on daily and lifelong commitments of family, neighbors, and community

# Country Communities

## Rural Mindset Country Living



- **Cultural Values**

- The Land is Everything
  - It is beauty, challenge, satisfaction & identity
- Communal Family Living
  - Farm families develop closeness that many city families do not have
- Family Farming a Way of Life
  - Family farm system of agriculture that provides active community relationships and strong local economies
- Relationships & Interdependence
  - Interdependence, co-responsibility, and celebration are lived out – intimately and demandingly – on a day to day basis and for the long haul

# Country Communities

## Rural Mindset Country Living



- **Spiritual Issues**
  - Need for Reliance on God
  - Sense of Living in Covenant with Creator
  - Trusting that God will Provide

# Aspiring Communities



## Striving Eclectic Communities

*Young, mostly single, ethnically diverse households living in new homes, apartments or group quarters*

This resoundingly diverse ethnic group represents the up-and-coming of American society. Living within easy reach of or within major metropolitan areas, this group enjoys careers in information, sales, administration, education, health and other service professions. As many as 60% of Aspiring Contemporaries are renting singles, many are career builders enjoying a middle income lifestyle in midtier management positions. Many others live the unique lifestyles offered by military and university dorm life. However, this group is also four times more likely to be unemployed. Ethnicity is extremely diverse, and a majority fall within the ages of 18 to 34 years.

# Aspiring Communities

## Striving Eclectic Communities



- **Types of Aspiring Communities**
  - **Gated Communities** -- *characterized by a closed perimeter of walls and fences, but always containing controlled entrances for pedestrians, bicycles, and automobiles.*
  - **Multi-Housing** – *multi-family dwellings such as apartments, condos, duplexes, high-rises, etc.*
  - **Student Ghettos** -- *residential neighborhood, usually in proximity to a college or university, that houses mostly students*
  - **Virtual Communities** -- *a group of people that primarily interact via communication media rather than face to face.*



# Aspiring Communities

## Striving Eclectic Communities



- **Cultural Practices**

- Participatory Styles of Learning

- Both communicator and listeners both contribute, it is rooted in the situation

- Leaders are Facilitators

- Using flexible, participatory, team structures

- Authority is Distributed Among the Group

- Authority is exercised in participatory manner

- Interconnectedness, Holistic Living

- Everything is interrelated

- See also Kitchens, Jim. *The Postmodern Parish: New Ministry for a New Era*. Alban Institute, 2003.

# Aspiring Communities

## Striving Eclectic Communities



- **Cultural Values**

- Truth is Personal & Active – “True for Me”
  - The true is the workable or satisfactory solution of a problematic situation.
- Truth is Experienced
  - It is not facts to be learned, doctrine to be obeyed, not universal for all
- Knowledge is Gained through Social Interaction
  - Knowing how and knowing if; not knowing what and knowing that
- Community Relations are “NeoTribal”
  - Proliferation of specialized segmented groups

# Aspiring Communities

## Striving Eclectic Communities



- **Spiritual Issues**

- Postmodern Spirituality (monism-reduced to one)
  - Spirituality is Monistic, Neo-pagan & Polytheistic
    - Influenced by pantheism (divine is all-inclusive), panentheism (God interpenetrates everything); animism (souls are attached to all things); spiritism (communicability with ancestral and other spirits); pagan (nature is alive and imbued with spiritual energy); Wiccan (occultic & animistic); polytheistic / eastern religions (many gods)
  - Monistic Technospirituality
    - Eastern religion combined with technoculture
  - Resacralization – resurrection of religious thought

# Urban Communities



## Struggling Diverse Neighborhoods

*Ethnically-diverse singles & single parent renters living in inner-city areas.*

The Urban Community features a diverse range of residents who reside within major metropolitan cities and towns, often in what is sometimes called “inner city.” Predominantly African-American and Hispanic, many are single, younger adults (including some single parents). With below-average incomes and above-average household size, this group supports their lifestyles at employment within food and health services, education, retail, and arts and entertainment industries. At the same time, in many places, the Urban Community has double the national average for unemployment. Many single-parent households must balance priorities and budgets. The majority of this segment enjoys apartment living, and those who own vehicles opt for a diverse selection of economy, import, and domestic cars and light trucks.

# Urban Communities

## Struggling Diverse Neighborhoods



- **Types of Urban Communities**

- **Inner city** -- *central area of a major city.*
- **Ethnic enclaves** -- *neighborhood, district, or suburb which retains some cultural distinction from a larger, surrounding area.*
- **New Urbanism** -- *New urbanist neighborhoods are designed to contain a diverse range of housing and jobs, and to be walkable.*
- **Gentrification** -- *low-cost, physically deteriorated neighborhoods undergo physical renovation and an increase in property values, along with an influx of wealthier residents who may displace the prior residents*

# Urban Communities

## Struggling Diverse Neighborhoods



- **Types of Urban Communities**

- **Ghetto** -- *section of a city occupied by a minority group who live there especially because of social, economic, or legal pressure*
- **Barrio** -- *refers to lower-class neighborhoods with largely Spanish-speaking residents, basically the Latino equivalent of a "ghetto".*
- **Red-light Districts** -- *a neighborhood where prostitution and other businesses in the sex industry flourish.*
- **Gay villages** -- *urban geographic location with generally recognized boundaries where a large number of gay and lesbian people, as well as bisexual, transgender, and queer-identified people might live*



# Urban Communities

## Struggling Diverse Neighborhoods



- **Cultural Practices**

- Culture of Poverty

- culture of poverty theory suggests the poor remain in poverty because of their adaptations to the burdens of poverty

- Insecurity as a Way of Life

- grows out of a life experience characterized by a lack of what is called “fate control”

- Institutional Racism

- prejudice and discrimination practiced in the day-to-day workings of large institutions

- Victim Blaming

- middle-class blaming the victim for their poverty, and social problems

# Urban Communities

## Struggling Diverse Neighborhoods



- **Cultural Values**
  - Less family and community orientation
  - High context communication
  - More concern for self or group
  - Fluid friendships with social ties

# Urban Communities

## Struggling Diverse Neighborhoods



- Spiritual Issues
  - Love
    - Demonstrating love for urban people
  - Justice
    - Equity and fairness in regard to urban people
  - Community
    - Community of Shalom – shared common life
  - Creativity
    - Challenging the negative with the power of the gospel
  - Reconciliation
    - Spiritual, social, personal, family
  - Hope
    - Capacity to envision a better future
- Peters, Ronald E. *Urban Ministry: an Introduction*. Abingdon, 2007.

Diverse Social Economics

<b>A. Affluent Suburbs</b>	<b>C. Small Town Success</b>	<b>D. Blue Collar Backbone</b>	<b>I. Rural Villages &amp; Farms</b>	<b>H. Aspiring Contemporaries</b>	<b>J. Struggling Societies</b>
Upper Income Middle-Aged Professionals & Executives	Dual Income Anglo Family Homeowners	Successful Ethnically Diverse Blue-Collar Workers	Rural Lower-Middle Anglo Ag & Mining Homeowners	Mid-scale Multi-ethnic Metro Up & Comers	Downscale Ethnically Diverse Singles & Single Parents
A01 America's Wealthiest	C01 2nd City Homebodies	D01 Nuevo Hispanic Families	I01 Industrious Country Living	H01 Young Cosmopolitans	J01 Rugged Southern Style
A02 Dream Weavers	C02 Prime Middle America	D02 Working Rural Suburbia	I02 America's Farmlands	H02 Minority Metro Communities	J02 Latino Nuevo
A03 White Collar Suburbia	C03 Urban Optimists	D03 Lower Income Essentials	I03 Comfy Country Living	H03 Stable Careers	J03 Struggling City Centers
A04 Upscale Suburbanites	C04 Family Convenience	D04 Small Town Endeavors	I04 Small Town Connections	H04 Aspiring Hispania	J04 College Town Communities
A05 Enterprising Couples	C05 Mid-Market Enterprise		I05 Hinterland Families		J05 New Beginnings
A06 Small Town Success					
A07 New Suburbia Families					
<b>B. Upscale America</b>	<b>E. American Diversity</b>	<b>F. Metro Fringe</b>	<b>G. Remote America</b>	<b>L. Varying Lifestyles</b>	<b>K. Urban Essence</b>
Upper Income Diverse Singles, Couples & Families	Low-density Urban Diverse Lower-Middle Singles/Couples	Traditional Metro Single & Couple Homeowners	Downscale Middle-Aged Rural Couples & Families	Military, Student & Institutional Living	Ethnically Diverse Singles & Single Parent Apt. Dwellers
B01 Status Conscious Consumers	E01 Ethnic Urban Mix	F01 Steadfast Conservatives	G01 Hardy Rural Families	L01 Military Family Life	K01 Unattached Multicultures
B02 Affluent Urban Professionals	E02 Urban Blues	F02 Moderate Conventionalists	G02 Rural Southern Living	L02 Major University Towns	K02 Academic Necessities
B03 Urban Commuter Families	E03 Professional Urbanites	F03 Southern Blues	G03 Coal & Crops	L03 Gray Perspectives	K03 African American Neighborhoods
B04 Solid Suburban Life	E04 Urban Advancement	F04 Urban Grit	G04 Native Americana		K04 Urban Diversity
B05 2nd Generation Success	E05 American Great Outdoors	F05 Grass-Roots Living			K05 New Generation Activists
B06 Successful Urban Sprawl	E06 Mature America				K06 Getting By
<b>UPSCALE COMMUNITIES</b>	<b>MAINSTAY COMMUNITIES</b>	<b>WORKING COMMUNITIES</b>	<b>COUNTRY COMMUNITIES</b>	<b>ASPIRING COMMUNITIES</b>	<b>URBAN COMMUNITIES</b>
<i>Affluent Upscale Families</i>	<i>Established Diverse Neighborhoods</i>	<i>Blue Collar Working Families</i>	<i>Rural Mindset Country Living</i>	<i>Striving Eclectic Communities</i>	<i>Struggling Diverse Neighborhoods</i>

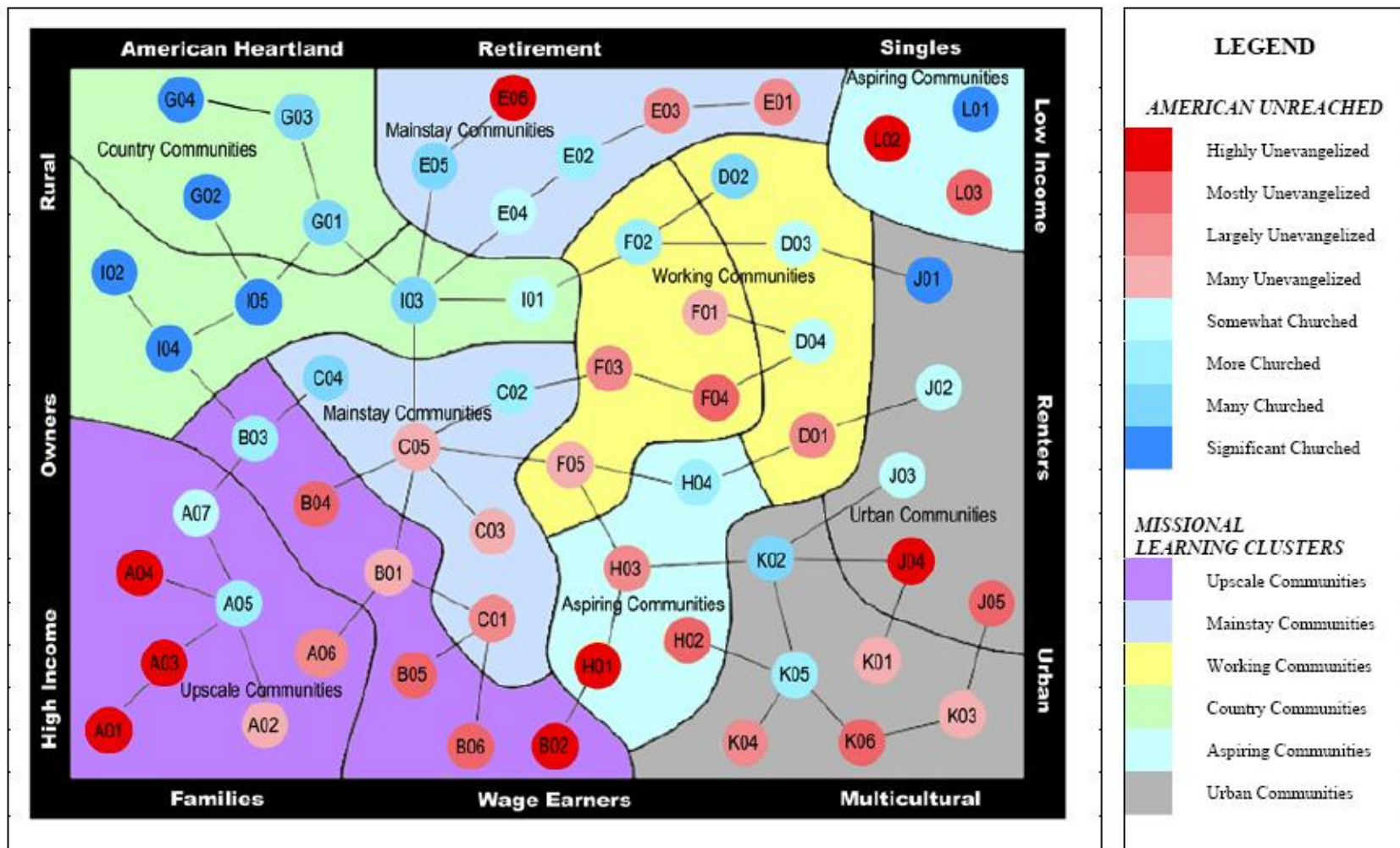
Diverse Social Environments

## MISSIONAL CHURCH LEARNING CLUSTERS™

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**EVANGELSCOPE™ FAMILY TREE**  
**The Unreached Topography of the Missional Culturescape™**

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