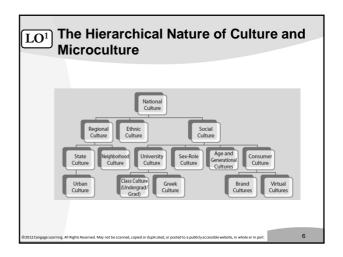
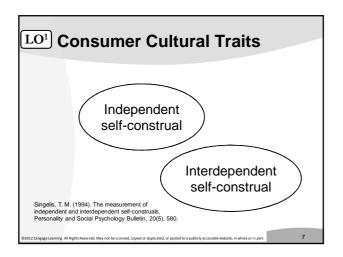
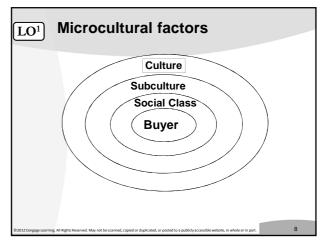


Microculture and Consumer Culture

• Culture is a universal phenomenon.
• Individuals may belong to many cultural groups at once. These groups may fluctuate.
• Culture is hierarchical. Smaller cultural groups (microcultures) link to one larger cultural group.
• Microculture – a group of people who share similar values and tastes that are subsumed within a larger culture.







Microculture Roles and Expectations

• Each microculture has certain role expectations for its members.

• Role conflict – a situation where a consumer experiences conflicting expectations based on cultural expectations.

• Divergence – a situation in which consumers choose membership in microcultures in order to stand out or define themselves.

Mr Legrand is a French engineer who works for a Japanese company in France. One day the general manager, Mr Tanaka, calls him into his office to discuss a new project in the Middle East. He tells Mr Legrand that the company is very pleased with his dedicated work and would like him to act as chief engineer for the project. It would mean two to three years away from home, but his family would be able to accompany him and there would be considerable personal financial benefits to the position – and, of course, he would be performing a valuable service to the company. Mr Legrand thanks Mr Tanaka for the confidence he has in him but says he will have to discuss it with his wife before deciding. Two days later he returns and tells Mr Tanaka that both he and his wife do not like the thought of leaving France and so he does not want to accept the position. Mr Tanaka says nothing but is somewhat dumbfounded by his decision.

Know the major U.S. microcultural groups.

Regional Consumers
 Consumer preferences vary by region.
 In 1981, Garreau identified the nine nation approach to segmentation.
 One significant area in the U.S. is the "borderland" region, or the states that share a border with Mexico.

