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**Relationship between self-referenced, group-referenced and culture-referenced values**

Researches use self-referenced, group-referenced and culture-referenced ratings in order to make judgments about values prevailing in particular culture. Empirical evidence suggests, however, that these three types of ratings often overlap only modestly or do not overlap at all. The aim of the present study was to determine the relationship between self-referenced, group-referenced and culture-referenced values of Russians and estimate effects of socioeconomic status, religiosity, national identification and interpersonal trust. Participants (N = 297; mean age 41.1 years, SD = 12.2; 76.4% females) rated their personal values, values of typical Russian and values of ideal Russian using modified version of Schwartz Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ-21). Agreement between three types of ratings was estimated using profile correlations. According to the results, personal value profiles of participants converged weakly with typical and ideal Russian value profiles (r = .24, p < .001 and r = .13, p < .001, respectively). Further analysis showed that socioeconomic status was positively associated with similarity between self-referenced and culture-referenced value profiles (β = .19, p = .009) and religiosity was positively associated with similarity between self-referenced and group-referenced value profiles (β = .19, p = .004). Effects of national identification and interpersonal trust on the agreement between three types of ratings were insignificant. In line with the previous research, the current study demonstrated that self-referenced ratings of values only weakly overlap with group- and culture-referenced ratings, whereas high socioeconomic status and religiosity promote similarity between different types of ratings.