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As a manuscript

Viyaleta Korsunava

**The impact of self-expression values on the relationship between social
class and cultural consumption in Europe: cross-national analysis**

Thesis Summary

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Eduard Ponarin

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Research design

The current paper studies the relationship between the level of cultural modernization and the extent of class distinction in the field of cultural consumption. Using the data from Eurobarometer and European Value study, I employ multilevel regression modelling to analyze the link between the domains of class and the frequency of cultural practices in countries with different levels of self-expression values.

Statement of research problem

Lifestyle is one of the popular topics in research of social inequalities. These studies are based on the assumption that individual preferences are determined by the social position of their holders [Bourdieu, 1984], likewise, they work as a form of symbolic boundaries between different social groups [Lamont, Molnar, 2002], which ultimately can raise social tension. At the same time, the concept of lifestyle individualization states that economic development and consistent increase in access to various practices and products reduce the influence of status and class characteristics on everyday choices [Beck, 1992; Giddens, 1991]. Concurrently, the changes in population's attitudes, the spread of support for personal freedom and the choice values also contribute to the shifts in identity shaping and lifestyles [Inglehart, Welzel, 2005; Inglehart, 2008].

The study of cultural consumption is one of the special cases of lifestyle research. Numerous papers have revealed the presence of significant differences in cultural tastes [Peterson, Kern, 1996; Lopes-Sintas, Alvarez, 2002; Atkinson, 2011] and cultural practices of various social groups [Katz-Gerro, 2002; Bukodi, 2007; Petev, 2013]. At the same time, studies show that the properties of the country can affect class distinction in the realm of cultural preferences. For instance, it was found that economic development of the country reduces the effect of social position, while economic inequality increases class differences. In addition, it was found that the level of modernization also reduces class differences

in cultural practices [Gerhards et al., 2013]. Another study found that the development of cultural industries in the country positively affects the frequency of cultural consumption [Van Hek, Kraaykamp, 2013]. However, the development of cultural sphere is mostly beneficial for the upper classes [Feder, Katz- Gerro, 2012].

Despite extensive research, the link between social class and cultural consumption has not been studied with the regard to prevailing social attitudes. The ideas of cultural sociology state that cultural context determines social relationships and connections between social phenomena [Alexander, Smith, 2010]. Based on the revised modernization theory [Inglehart, Welzel, 2005], it can be expected that certain social attitudes, such as self-expression values [Inglehart, 2008], firstly, influence the lifestyle in general and cultural preferences in particular, and, secondly, they have an effect on the class differentiation of lifestyles. Thus, this study aims to reveal how class inequality in cultural practices varies depending on the prevailing social attitudes.

Literature review

This study is based on several theoretical approaches. First, Bourdieu's theory of capitals [Bourdieu, 2011] and class [Bourdieu, 1984]. According to it, class position is determined by the level of cultural and economic capital. The existing literature offers multiple alternatives to define class [Wright, 2005; Erikson, Goldthorpe, 1992; Weeden, Grusky, 2012]; however, Bourdieu's approach was chosen because it allows a more detailed assessment of the aspects of class on the frequency of cultural consumption.

Second, according to the concept of symbolic inequality [Lamont, Molnar, 2002], preferences have a certain symbolic value and are used to form boundaries between social groups. Cultural practices and preferences compose one of the varieties of symbolic barriers. The preference of highbrow or lowbrow culture [Bourdieu, 1984] can be used to define the distinction between classes and other

social groups [Lizardo, 2006]. Furthermore, there are other types of distinction: forms of arts, such as performing arts, visual arts, and literature [Graham, 2005] and the locality of the practices, such as the opposition between private and public practices [Hennion, 2007].

Third, it should be noted that there are different approaches to the definition of cultural consumption [Bourdieu, 1984; Peterson, Kern, 1996; Holbrook et al., 2002]. In this study, cultural consumption is defined as the frequency of nine cultural practices. These practices differ in the level of symbolic value, the associated form of art, and also the place of their implementation.

Fourth, the current work is based on cultural sociology approach [Alexander, Smith, 2010] and the revised modernization theory [Inglehart, 2008]. Based on the cultural sociology approach, social processes are rooted in cultural context. At the same time, the modernization theory suggests that the cultural context is determined by the value orientations of the society. According to this approach, the prevalence of self-expression orientations over traditional, or survival, values means that the society is culturally modernized. With regards to these theories, it can be assumed that the level of cultural modernization influences the relationship between cultural practices and class.

Research Question

The main research question raised in this study is to reveal how class distinction in cultural consumption varies across countries with different levels of cultural modernization.

Aims and objectives

The aim of this study is to analyze the difference in the relationship between the domains of the social class and cultural practices, depending on the level of self-expression values in the country.

Objectives:

- To determine how the level of self-expression values in the country affects the frequency of individual cultural practices.
- To identify differences in the relationship between cultural capital and the frequency of cultural practices in countries with different levels of self-expression values.
- To identify differences in the relationship between economic capital and the frequency of cultural practices in countries with different levels of self-expression values.
- To establish differences in the relationship between distinct cultural practices and the components of the class position.

Hypotheses

According to the literature, the following hypotheses can be proposed:

First, the level of self-expression values is positively related to the frequency of cultural practices.

Second, the impact of the components of class decreases as the level of self-expression values grows.

Scope and limitation of research

The current research only tackles the concept of cultural practices. At this point, the study does not cover class differences in product preferences or the experiences of cultural consumption. These approaches to define cultural consumption belong to a promising field of research, however, the possibility to use them are limited by the cross-national research design which implies that all indicators are comparable across counties.

Methodology

Selection of empirical data

The Eurobarometer 79.2 (2012-2013) is used as the main data source as it contains information about individual participation in various cultural practices along with the indicators of class components. Furthermore, the data covers the population of 30 European countries that enables the comparison of societies with different levels of cultural modernization. The class components are defined as economic and cultural capital. Economic capital is measured through the possession of various material objects showing the level of well-being (availability, telephones, multimedia devices, electronic devices, real estate). Considering, cultural capital, in this work it is analyzed in two states: embodied (participation in cultural production: playing musical instruments, acting, dancing, composing, photo / video filming, creative programming) and institutionalized (age, in which the respondents completed their education). As far as cultural consumption practices are concerned, the database contains information about involvement in nine cultural practices such as visiting opera / ballet, drama theaters, museums, concerts, cinema, public libraries, historic sightseeing along with reading books, and watching cultural programs on TV over the past 12 months. Each variable has four categories, where "1" means that respondents has not been involved in the practice, "2" - has been 1-2 times, "3" – has been 3-5 times, and “4” – has been more than 5 times.

Data on self-expression values was taken from in the European Values Study (EVS), in particular, from waves 3 and 4. These values were calculated as country mean values of the index based on 5 variables: the index of materialism / post-materialism, the level of happiness, attitudes towards homosexuality, willingness to sign a petition, and generalized trust [Inglehart, 2006]. In addition, in this study, the indicator of the human development index adjusted for inequality is used, as this allows controlling the effect of economic development and helps to estimate the direct effect of the values.

Methods

Multilevel regression analysis was employed to test the relationships between the concepts of interest. The choice of this approach is determined by hierarchical structure of the data, as observations are nested within countries and the variable values vary considerably across countries. However, as the number of countries is relatively small (30) the results of the regression analysis were also reproduced using the Bayesian approach.

Contribution to the discussion of the problem in existing literature

1. The influence of the self-expression values on the frequency of various cultural practices was examined. The results contribute to comparative studies of cultural consumption, and can also be considered from the perspective of the modernization theory as well as cultural sociology.

2. For the first time, the relationship between cultural capital and the frequency of cultural practices in countries with different levels of cultural modernization was compared. The results of the study show that class differences in cultural consumption decline in more modernized countries due to the decrease in the effect of cultural capital.

3. The study examines the relationship between economic capital and individual cultural practices in countries with different levels of self-expression values. It was shown that no changes in the relationship between economic capital and the frequency of cultural practices occur in more modernized countries.

4. Unlike previous studies, this work examines cultural practices separately, rather than combines them into repertoires. That allows a more accurate assessment of the relationship between cultural consumption and the components of the class position. The results suggest that in addition to symbolic inequalities, other forms of distinction exist and they should be taken into account when

classifying cultural practices. Such forms include the opposition between private and public cultural practices, as well as the distinction between visual arts and performing arts.

Statements to be defended

1. Cultural modernization leads to the increase in the frequency of cultural practices that do not discern social position (mixed cultural practices), but at the same time, modernization does not increase individual chances of involvement in highbrow practices (practices that reflect social stratification). The results show increase in self-expression values raises the chances of more frequent cinema attendance and book reading. At the same time, prevailing values do not affect the frequency of traditional legitimate practices, which are seen as indicators of a high social position.

2. There is a decline of class differences in the field of cultural consumption due to the decrease in the influence of cultural capital in countries with higher level of cultural modernization. It was revealed that in countries with the higher level of self-expression values, the frequency of practices related to the consumption of visual arts (visiting museums and attractions) is less associated with embodied cultural capital. Likewise, practices related to performing arts (visiting opera and ballet, theaters, cinema, and concerts) are less associated with institutionalized cultural capital.

3. Cultural modernization does not reduce the effect of economic factors on the frequency of cultural practices. The results demonstrate that the influence of economic capital on the frequency of cultural practices is not related to the level of self-expression values.

4. Cultural modernization does not lead to a change in class distinction in private cultural practices. The connection between class and private cultural practices (reading books and watching / listening to cultural programs on TV / radio) does not depend on the level of self-expression values.

Key findings

Table 1 presents the results of regression modeling of the relationship of cultural practices and other factors. First of all, one can notice a more pronounced effect of the cultural component of the class position. In addition, the chances of opera and ballet attendance slightly increase as economic capital of the respondent grows. At the same time, the level of self-expression values does not significantly affect the frequency of opera and ballet attendance. Considering other legitimate practices, such as theater attendance, the effect of cultural capital is even more pronounced. The effect of economic resources is less visible and similar to the influence of economic capital on opera attendance. It is also worth noting that the effect of self-expression values on the frequency of theater attendance is also insignificant.

A more complex effect can be noted when analyzing the results for the frequency of cinema attendance. Firstly, the effect of embodied cultural capital here is smaller compared to other practices. Secondly, in the case of cinema, one can also note a more pronounced effect of economic capital. Thirdly, the significant influence of the level of self-expression values is present: countries with a higher level of self-expression values also have higher frequency of cinema attendance.

Regarding concerts, one can note the positive effect of cultural and economic capital, as well as the absence of the impact of self-expression values. Speaking of public libraries attendance, one can observe the positive effect of cultural capital. The relationship between economic capital and library frequency is also positive, however, it is less pronounced compared to other practices. Thus, economic capital is related to the likelihood of public libraries attendance to a lesser extent. The self-expression values do not affect the frequency of this practice.

Table 1. Class components, self-expression values and cultural practices (multilevel ordinal logistic regression)

	Opera, ballet	Theatre	Cinema	Concerts	Public libraries
Age when completed education (EDU)	0.12 ^{***} (0.01)	0.13 ^{***} (0.01)	0.11 ^{***} (0.01)	0.10 ^{***} (0.01)	0.12 ^{***} (0.01)
Embodied cultural capital (ECC)	0.41 ^{***} (0.03)	0.41 ^{***} (0.03)	0.25 ^{***} (0.02)	0.39 ^{***} (0.03)	0.32 ^{***} (0.03)
Economic capital (EC)	0.34 ^{***} (0.04)	0.34 ^{***} (0.03)	0.43 ^{***} (0.03)	0.32 ^{***} (0.03)	0.17 ^{***} (0.03)
Real estate (yes)	0.15 ^{**} (0.05)	0.32 ^{***} (0.04)	0.12 ^{**} (0.03)	0.13 ^{***} (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)
Small/Middle town (ref. – rural area)	0.24 ^{***} (0.05)	0.28 ^{***} (0.04)	0.30 ^{**} (0.03)	0.21 ^{***} (0.03)	0.20 ^{**} (0.04)
Large town (ref. – rural area)	0.56 ^{***} (0.05)	0.61 ^{***} (0.04)	0.71 ^{***} (0.04)	0.32 ^{***} (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)
Gender (f)	0.52 ^{***} (0.04)	0.44 ^{***} (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)	0.51 ^{***} (0.03)
Age (scaled)	0.15 ^{***} (0.02)	0.15 ^{***} (0.02)	-0.83 ^{**} (0.02)	-0.22 ^{***} (0.02)	-0.05 ^{**} (0.02)
Difficulties paying bills (no)	0.36 ^{***} (0.04)	0.49 ^{***} (0.04)	0.30 ^{***} (0.03)	0.38 ^{***} (0.03)	0.12 ^{***} (0.03)
Self-expression values (SEV)	0.21 (0.18)	-0.22 (0.25)	0.84 ^{***} (0.22)	-0.05 (0.25)	0.57 (0.34)
HDI	-1.28 (1.88)	0.90 (2.62)	0.06 (2.13)	0.15 (2.72)	-2.12 (3.04)
Never 1-2 times	3.86 ^{**} (1.49)	5.15 [*] (2.07)	2.94 (1.68)	3.17 (2.15)	2.01 (2.40)
1-2 times 3-5 times	5.47 ^{***} (1.49)	6.81 ^{**} (2.07)	4.28 [*] (1.68)	4.87 [*] (2.15)	2.65 (2.40)
3-5 times > 5 times	6.51 ^{***} (1.49)	8.07 ^{***} (2.07)	5.48 ^{**} (1.68)	6.11 ^{**} (2.15)	3.12 (2.40)
Log. Likelihood	-12728.81	-18302.25	-22885.90	-20874.78	-19730.49
Pseudo-R ² (McFadden)	0.21	0.20	0.26	0.21	0.21
AIC	25505.61	36652.49	45819.81	41797.56	39508.98
BIC	25700.01	36846.92	46014.24	41991.98	39703.37
Number of observations	24346	24373	24376	24362	24331
Groups (countries)	30	30	30	30	30
Variance: country: (intercept)	0.63	1.81	0.80	1.18	2.14
Variance: country: EDU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Variance: country: ECC	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
Variance: country: EC	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02

*** p < 0.001, ** p < 0.01, * p < 0.05

The results for museums attendance and sightseeing, as well as book reading and watching cultural programs on TV are presented in Table 2. It can be noted that both the practice of visiting museums and exhibitions, and the practice of sightseeing have more pronounced relationship with embodied cultural capital. Economic capital also has a positive effect on the likelihood of these practices. At the same time, self-expression values do not have a significant effect on these practices.

As for private practices, they have a weaker relationship with economic capital. In addition, it is worth noticing that the frequency of watching / listening to cultural programs on TV and radio is also less related to the institutionalized cultural capital (education). Moreover, self-expression values are not related to the frequency of this practice. At the same time, the frequency of book reading is increasing in countries with higher levels of self-expression values.

Table 2. Class components, self-expression values and cultural practices (multilevel ordinal logistic regression)

	Sightseeing	Museums	Reading	TV/Radio
Age when completed education (EDU)	0.12 ^{***} (0.01)	0.14 ^{***} (0.01)	0.14 ^{***} (0.01)	0.08 ^{***} (0.01)
Embodied cultural capital (ECC)	0.48 ^{***} (0.03)	0.48 ^{***} (0.03)	0.36 ^{***} (0.03)	0.34 ^{***} (0.02)
Economic capital (EC)	0.34 ^{***} (0.03)	0.35 ^{***} (0.03)	0.25 ^{***} (0.03)	0.21 ^{***} (0.03)
Real estate (yes)	0.23 ^{***} (0.03)	0.18 ^{***} (0.04)	0.10 [*] (0.03)	0.12 ^{***} (0.03)
Small/Middle town (ref. – rural area)	0.15 ^{***} (0.03)	0.27 ^{***} (0.03)	0.17 ^{***} (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)
Large town (ref. – rural area)	0.43 ^{***} (0.03)	0.64 ^{***} (0.04)	0.39 ^{***} (0.03)	0.15 ^{***} (0.03)
Gender (f)	0.06 [*] (0.03)	0.14 ^{***} (0.03)	0.72 ^{***} (0.03)	0.14 ^{***} (0.02)
Age (scaled)	0.01 (0.02)	0.14 ^{**} (0.02)	0.21 ^{***} (0.02)	0.38 ^{***} (0.02)
Difficulties paying bills (no)	0.36 ^{***} (0.03)	0.39 ^{***} (0.03)	0.21 ^{***} (0.03)	0.15 ^{***} (0.03)
Self-expression values (SEV)	0.34	0.45	0.34 [*]	-0.04

	(0.27)	(0.24)	(0.17)	(0.20)
HDI	0.28	-1.70	0.34	-1.14
	(2.74)	(2.41)	(1.75)	(2.35)
Never 1-2 times	2.94	2.57	2.86*	-0.21
	(2.16)	(1.90)	(1.40)	(1.86)
1-2 times 3-5 times	4.38*	4.22*	3.77**	0.59
	(2.16)	(1.90)	(1.40)	(1.86)
3-5 times > 5 times	5.45*	5.30**	4.38**	1.24
	(2.16)	(1.90)	(1.40)	(1.86)
Log. Likelihood	-25696.51	-20701.56	-28160.78	-28671.95
Pseudo-R ² (McFadden)	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.15
AIC	51441.03	41451.13	56369.57	57391.90
BIC	51635.44	41645.53	56563.98	57586.15
Number of observations	24357	24351	24357	24195
Groups (countries)	30	30	30	30
Variance: country: (intercept)	0.74	1.18	1.12	0.73
Variance: country: EDU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Variance: country: ECC	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Variance: country: EC	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
*** p < 0.001, ** p < 0.01, * p < 0.05				

Based on these results, several conclusions can be drawn. Firstly, the level of self-expression values in the country is positively related to the frequency of cinema attendance and book reading. In terms of the revised modernization theory [Inglehart, 2008], higher level of cultural modernization increases the level of involvement only in certain practices; at the same time, these cultural practices are associated with various types of cultural products: cinema and book reading can imply both highbrow and lowbrow tastes. At the same time, highbrow practices are not affected by the level of modernization. Initial theoretical premises, indicating a greater orientation towards the cultural sphere in more modernized countries [Giddens, 199; Inglehart, 2008], suggest a higher level of involvement in cultural practices. At the same time, the results of this work demonstrate a lack of support for this supposition. The link between the level of cultural modernization and the frequency of highbrow cultural practices is insignificant.

Secondly, the class position is positively associated with all cultural practices, which is consistent with the main idea of previous studies [Peterson,

Kern, 1996; Chan, Goldthorpe, 2007c ; Petev, 2013]. At the same time, the results indicate a greater importance of cultural capital, compared to the economic component of the class. This result can be considered in the framework of the neo-Weberian approach [Erikson, Goldthorpe, 1992; Chan, Goldthorpe, 2007a], which implies the importance of education and, generally, of level of cultural competence in determination of cultural preferences and lifestyle. Nevertheless, the importance of economic capital for the practices of cinema and concert attendance is worth mentioning. Similar results are at odds with a number of previous studies demonstrating the importance of economic resources for inclusion in highbrow cultural practices [Borgonovi, 2004; Willekens, Lievens, 2014].

In addition to direct effects, the cross-level interaction effects between the level of self-expression values and the components of the class position were estimated. Table 3 shows the Bayes factors which were obtained by comparing the probability of the models with interaction effects to the original model without them. The Bayes factor is the ratio of the odds of one model to another. Accordingly, the more this value differs from 1, the more probable one model is in relation to another. There are several options to determine a sufficient value of the Bayes factor; in this work, the most popular approach proposed by Kass and Raftery was employed. According to them, coefficients from 1 to 3 show a slight support for a model. Values ranging from 3 to 20 indicate a greater likelihood of the second model compared to the first one. Values above 20 indicate strong support in favor of the second model [Kass, Raftery, 1995: 777].

Considering the results, one can notice that the interactions between embodied cultural capital and self-expression values are more preferable for the practices of museums and sightseeing attendance. At the same time, the interaction between self-expression values and education is significant for opera, theatre, cinema, and concert attendance. At this point, the difference between visual arts and performing arts is present.

At the same time, the practice of public libraries attendance is different. Both

states of cultural capital have significant interaction effects with self-expression values. On the contrary, private practices like book reading and watching TV programs are related to class independently of the level of self-expression values.

Another important finding is the insignificance of the interaction between self-expression values and economic capital. This finding means that the link between economic resources and cultural practices is not affected by the prevailing values.

Table 3. Bayes factors (model with interaction effect/model without interaction effect)

	SEV:ECC	SEV:EDU	SEV:EC
Opera, ballet	2,26	13,13	1,95
Theatre	0,76	171,94	0,39
Cinema	0,32	3176,24	0,17
Concerts	0,46	8,61	0,21
Museums	4,59	0,13	0,12
Sightseeing	3,01	0,09	0,15
Public libraries	12,83	3,03	0,26
Book reading	2,28	1,54	0,17
Programs on TV/Radio	0,21	0,01	0,16

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the aforementioned interaction effects. Figure 1 illustrates the interaction effects between self-expression values and embodied cultural capital. The graph shows that the level of self-expression values decreases the effect of embodied cultural capital. It can be noted that the effect of embodied cultural capital is reduced by 1.5 times countries with high level of self-expression values.

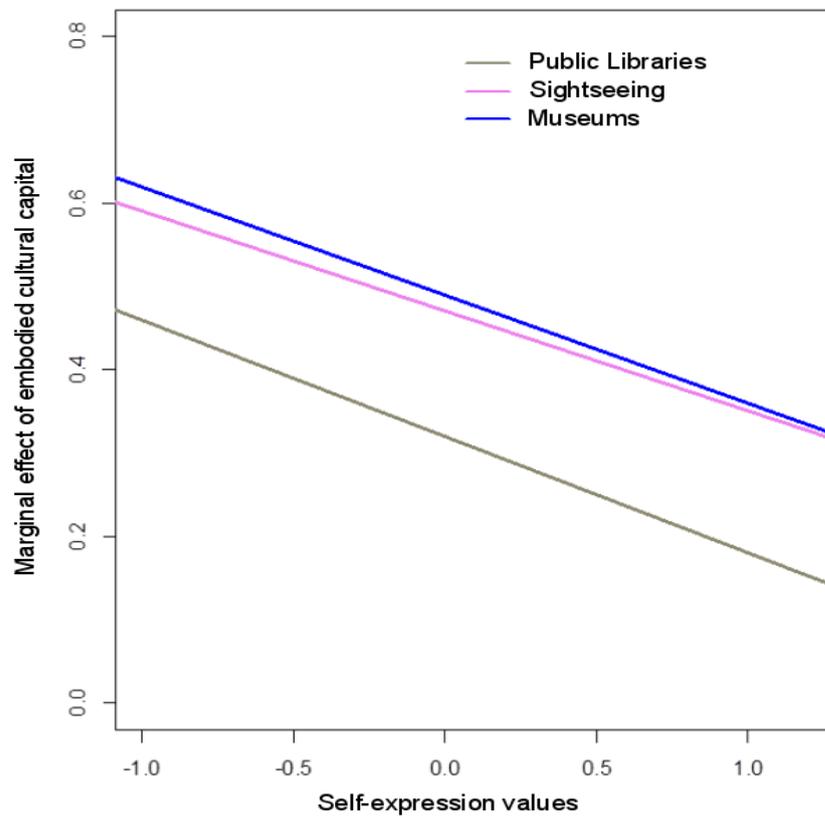


Figure 1. Marginal effect of embodied cultural capital on the frequency of cultural practices

Figure 2 presents the visualization of the institutionalized cultural capital on the frequency of cultural practices. The graph shows that the effect of education is two times smaller in countries with high level of self-expression values

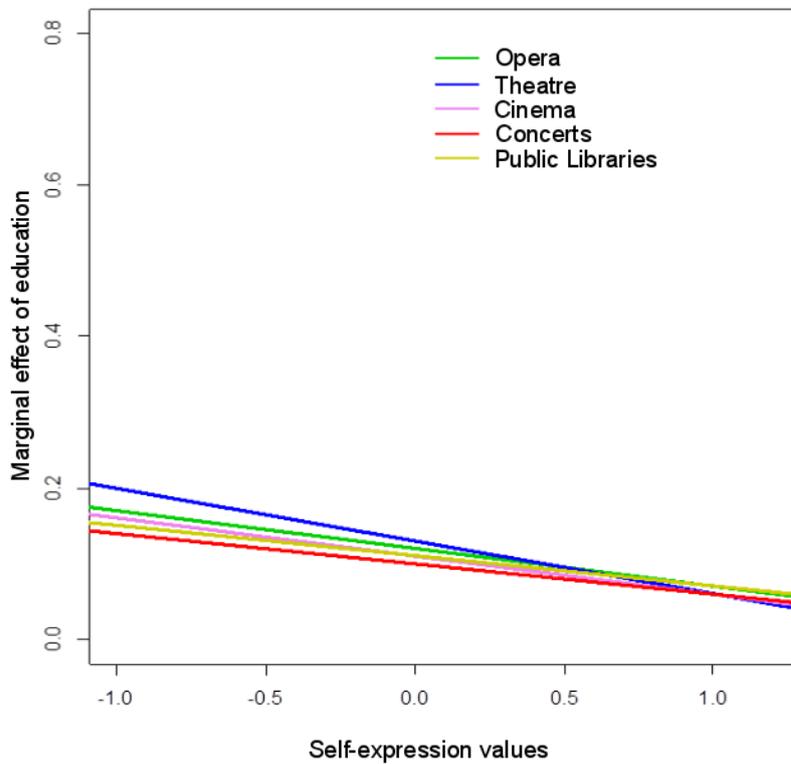


Figure 2. Marginal effect of education on the frequency of cultural practices

Regarding the existing discussion, the variation of effect of the economic capital should be mentioned. The influence of economic resources varies across the countries, however, this variation is not related to the level of self-expression values. The results of previous studies indicate a decrease in the influence of economic factors in the context of greater economic development and economic modernization [Gerhards et al., 2013; Van Hek, Kraykaamp, 2013]. This work shows that the level of cultural modernization does not affect the relationship between economic capital and the frequency cultural practices.

Further, the results indicate a decrease in the impact of cultural capital on cultural practices. This finding is consistent with previous results, indicating a decrease in the importance of cultural capital for involvement in highbrow cultural practices in countries with better economic development [Gerhards et al., 2013; Van Hek, Kraykaamp, 2013; Yuksek et al., 2019]. At the same time, the results of this work complement the discussion on the relationship between cultural practices and cultural capital in a comparative perspective. In particular, the level of self-

expression values affects the link between states of cultural capital and cultural consumption, depending on the type of cultural practice. Institutionalized cultural capital becomes a less important factor to determine consumption of performing arts in more modernized countries. Likewise, the effect embodied cultural capital is reduced in case of visual arts consumption. Public libraries attendance should be mentioned separately, as both states of cultural capital become less important for this practice.

The results indicate the need to take into account the differences between highbrow cultural practices, since their relation to certain domains of class position differ depending on the level of modernization of the society. In particular, the results show the difference between the practices of consumption of visual and performing arts. Previous studies indicate the importance of education in determining involvement in practices related to performing arts [DiMaggio, Useem, 1978; Vanherwegen, Lievens, 2014]. At the same time, interest in the visual arts is associated with embodied forms of cultural capital [Nagel et al., 2010; Vanherwegen, Lievens, 2014]. Thus, in countries with higher level of cultural modernization, the influence of the corresponding states of cultural capital is decreasing. Another branch of research highlights the changes in public libraries. In more developed countries libraries turn into the public cultural spaces which provide different types of activities like exhibitions of performances [Brown, 2014; Cooke, 2006]. Therefore, this practice can appeal to the holders of different levels and types of cultural capital which, consequently, leads to the decline of the importance of cultural capital.

In addition, the differences between public and private cultural consumption should be discussed. Firstly, models that estimate the impact of social features on private practices have less explanatory power. Secondly, the relationship of class domains and cultural practices does not depend on the level of cultural modernization. This weaker link between private practices and class position fits into the general discussion about the differences between public and private

cultural activities [Roose, Vander Stichele, 2010; Daenekindt, Roose, 2013]. At the same time, the results also demonstrate the stability of class differences in the frequency of private cultural practices in various cultural contexts.

The general conclusion from this work is that the countries with higher level of cultural modernization demonstrate the decline of effects of the most important domains of class distinction. However, robustness of the effects of economic capital, along with the stability of the relationship between private practices and class components, indicate that cultural modernization does not lead to the complete eradication of class distinction. This research raises the question to what extent can the shift in value orientation bring equality to the existing distinction of lifestyles.

Publications

The works published by the author in journals indexed in the international databases of indexing and citation, as well as on the list of high-level journals of the HSE:

Korsunova V. I., Volchenko O. V. (2019) Internet use and cultural consumption in Europe: comparative analysis. *Monitoring of Public Opinion: Economic and Social Changes*. No. 4. P. 106—129 (in Russian).

Korsunova V. (2019) Cultural Consumption in Sociological Research: A Review of Measurement Approaches. *Journal of Economic Sociology*. Vol. 20. No 1. P. 148–173 (in Russian).

Sokolov B., Korsunova V. (2018) Approximate Bayesian Approach to Measurement Invariance: An Illustration with Pro-Choice Values. *Sociology: methodology, methods, mathematical modeling*. No. 46. P. 7-43 (in Russian).

Korsunova V.I. (2017) Public Leisure Practices in Russia: Status Distinctions and Structural Features. *Monitoring of Public Opinion: Economic and Social Changes*. No. 5. P. 194—213 (in Russian).