**УДК 323.1:316.47(571.620-25)**

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**Interethnic relations in the urban districts: conceptual approach to the policy and their sociological dimension[[1]](#footnote-2)**

*The article discusses conceptual approaches to the strengthening of inter-ethnic relations in the city of Khabarovsk, the results of their sociological factors in measuring system and the conditions of a modern Russian society with the projection in the urban community. Based on official statistics and opinion polls results show the conditionality of international relations as the new challenges and threats, and subjective attitudes to their fellow countrymen of different nationalities and religion. It was established that under normal and peaceful state of interethnic relations in the city district, revealed a significant potential conflict and tension. It actualizes the need for the development and adoption of the municipal program of strengthening and development of international relations and ethno-cultural development of the urban community.*

**Межнациональные отношения в городском округе: концептуальные подходы к политике и их социологическому измерению**

*В статье рассмотрены концептуальные подходы к укреплению межнациональных отношений в г. Хабаровске, представлены результаты их социологического измерения в системе факторов и условий современного российского общества с проекцией на городское сообщество. На основе данных официальной статистики и результатов социологических опросов показана обусловленность межнациональных отношений как новыми вызовами и угрозами, так и субъективными отношениями жителей к своим соотечественникам разных национальностей и вероисповеданий. Установлено, что при нормальном и бесконфликтном состоянии межнациональных отношений в городском округе выявлен значительный потенциал конфликтности и напряженности. Это актуализирует необходимость разработки и принятия муниципальной программы по укреплению и развитию межнациональных отношений и этнокультурного развития городского сообщества.*

***Keywords:*** *international relations, religions, concept, sociological research, education, culture, the protest potential migrants, the city of Khabarovsk.*

***Ключевые слова:*** *межнациональные отношения, конфессии, концепция, социологические исследования, образование, культура, протестный потенциал, мигранты, Хабаровск.*

The urgency of the problem of international relations for the modern Russian society can hardly be overestimated. In the past two decades, the country was faced with the new realities in interethnic relations. Among them there are the intensification of migration flows from the "near abroad" countries, the rise of terrorism and extremism, xenophobia, ethnic and religious intolerance among people. It all leads to conflict and to destruction of a single socio-cultural space of the country. These problems require constant monitoring using sociological tools.

The results of sociological studies of international relations enhance the effectiveness of preventive, educational, informational and other measures. In addition, it enhance the targeting of their impact on certain social groups. They allow you to identify potential social tensions, to predict the possible public reaction to certain events, to evaluate the possibility of manifestation of ethnic conflicts.

The basis of the Russian state policy is the consolidation of the civil unity, interethnic and interreligious harmony, preservation of ethnic and cultural diversity of peoples, the protection of minority rights, social and cultural adaptation of migrants, conflict prevention [1].

In recent years, new powers in the sphere of international relations thatenshrined in the Jurisdiction of municipalities of all levels oblige them to lead the development and implementation of measures aimed at strengthening of interethnic and interreligious harmony, support and developing of languages ​​and culture of the Russian Federation. It also oblige them to realize national minorities rights, to support social and cultural adaptation of migrants legally, prevention of inter-ethnic (ethnic) conflict [2]. These powers are included in the Khabarovsk City Articles of association as a local urban district matters (Art. 9 p. 7-2).

In addition, the legislator added the reasons to remove the retired head of the municipality "for the admission of the head of the municipality, local authorities, other bodies and officials of local government of the municipality and its subordinate organizations, mass violations of state guarantees of the man’s and citizen’s rights and freedoms equality based on race, nationality, language, religion and other circumstances, limitations of rights and discrimination based on racial, ethnic, linguistic or religious grounds, if it resulted the violation of interethnic and inter-confessional harmony or inter-ethnic and religious conflicts. " (Federal law N 131, part 2, paragraph 5 of Article 74.1).

According to the amendments made by the legislatorthe duties of municipal officials include compliance of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of man and citizen, regardless of race, nationality, language, religion and other circumstances, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of organizations. In this regard, a municipal employee is obliged to [3]:

– provide equal and impartial treatment to all natural and legal persons and organizations, not to favor any public or religious association, professional or social groups, individuals and organizations and to avoid prejudice against this kind of associations, groups, organizations and individuals;

– abide neutrality, eliminating the possibility of influence on his professional activity by decisions of political parties and other social and religious associations and other organizations;

– show respect for the moral customs and traditions of the peoples of the Russian Federation;

– consider cultural and other features of different ethnic and social groups and confessions;

– promote inter-ethnic and inter-confessional harmony.

The Russian government, represented by the diverse ethnic and religious composition of the population, provides a nationwide civil solidarity and national identity. This is achieved through optimal polity and effective governance, providing a variety of forms of internal self-determination and self-government. Success in citizenship’s strengtheningis directly related to the identification and use of the positive potential of Russian people and destabilizing ideas on overcoming national worldview level.

New challenges and threats caused by the growth of terrorism and extremism, xenophobia, ethnic and religious intolerance have a negative impact on the Russian’s society life [4, p. 100 – 197]. According to the Prosecutor General's Officedata there was a significant increase in the number of this kind of crimes over the past ten years: from 130 (2004) to 896 (2013) [5].

At the end of 2015 there were 1531 terrorist’s crimes registered. It is 35.0% more than the previous year. In addition, 1308 extremist’s crimes were registered (+27.7%). Foreign citizens and persons without citizenship in the Russian Federation committed 46.4 thousand crimes, which is 4.4% more than in 2014. Citizens of CIS member states committed 40.3 thousand crimes (+4.9%). The number of crimes against foreign citizens and stateless persons has increased by 17.5% and amounted to 16.5 thousand crimes [6].

The most common crimes of extremist nature are "inciting hatred or hostility, humiliation of human dignity" (Art. 282). The number of this kind of crimes began to rise with the use of "Internet" information and telecommunications network (hereinafter - the "Internet").

In general, the results of the opinion poll made by specialists of the Far-Eastern Academy of Public Service (Khabarovsk) in June, 2016 (under the supervision of Doctor of Sociological Sciences, Professor N. M. Baikov and the Candidate of Sociological Sciences, Associate Professor Y. V. Berezutskiy) are something positive, something contradictory, something problematic. In addition, it shows certain social tensions [7].

The key problems in the sphere of interethnic relations in the city of Khabarovsk are:

– weak public inter-ethnic identity as the basis of the population of Russian civic identity with the growing importance of its ethnic self-identity;

– the increasing number of foreign migrant workers and their low socio-cultural adaptation to new communities and integration into the regional community.

The analysis of the international relations reflects a continuation of the prerequisites in the region contributing to the formation of social tension, potential ethnic conflicts. They are caused by contradictory influence on them system-wide, regional and municipal local factors and conditions. Currently, the total number of "national diaspora" urban district is about 60 thousand people. It is one-tenth of the population of the Far Eastern capital.

According to census made in 2010in the urban community are represented, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Koreans, Tatars, Armenians, Azeris, Germans, Nanai, Evenki, Roma and other ethnic groups that form the permanent urban district of the population [8]. Their national and cultural interests are represented by two dozen organizations of different organizational and legal form, included in the Assembly of the peoples of the Khabarovsk region. [9]

There are a number of religious organizations represented in the urban district. On this territory there is a number of Orthodox Christian organizations. In addition, there about 20 religious organizations and associations representing various areas of the world religions, mainly Protestant.

A significant factor affecting the state of interethnic relations, ethnic and religious situation, is thearrival of migrants from countries near and far abroad to the territory of Khabarovsk region. Their primary goal is a search for work and employment that has a temporary nature. At the same time according to the Migration Service data, the majority of foreign nationals who come to the territory of the Khabarovsk region recorded only in 2 of the 19 municipalities of the Region (three-quarters of them are registered in Khabarovsk and tenth – in the Khabarovsk municipal district). This fact is explained by the more comfortable employment opportunities and housing solutions. Crisis rural society of the Far East is not a place of attraction of migrants and the strengthening of international relations [10, p. 90 – 140].

There is a decrease of inflow of foreign citizens in the city of Khabarovsk from the countries of Central Asia, North Korea and China in the last two years. It is explained by the unstable exchange rate of the national currency and the new rules of immigration legislation. This increases the number of visitors from Ukraine where the ethnic conflict took the form of armed civil conflict. In this regard, in Khabarovsk were organized temporary accommodation points for the citizens of Ukraine, who was forced to leave the country.

Issues of public safety, of the prevention of the possible manifestations of extremism, nationalism, racial and religious intolerance requires close cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the leaders of national diasporas represented in the city of Khabarovsk. These leaders require increased attention of law enforcement agencies due to a possible finding of criminals among them.

According to opinion polls two thirds (65,0%) of urban district residents say that they are Noticed the deterioration "of the situation with migrants from the countries of near and far abroad." The fact of replacing the tolerant youth of the end of the 1980 – 1990 by the other cohorts socialized in a different, more xenophobic socio-cultural context is not encouraging.

The results of sociological research fix the capture of a large part of the student city district youth for the perception of extremist and nationalist ideas. This finds the reflection in a tough position in relation to immigrants. The most acute problems in the sphere of inter-ethnic relations are the relations with the Central Asian nationals (40.0% between the Russian and all non-Russian (37.0%), with the natives of the North Caucasus republics (23.0%). In this case, half of the respondents (51.0%) said that they are intolerant to the increase of the number of migrant workers in the city. The tolerance towards migrants was noted only by one from four respondents, by one from seven the indifference was noted. [11]

The evidence of placement of extremist materials in social networks was widespread. Users are children and young people. According to a survey of school students (12 – 16 years) of the Khabarovsk region and the urban district three-quarters of them face in the "Internet" with the insult and humiliation by the other users (75%). Four out of ten are facing with the calling of incitement to hatred or enmity, humiliation of a person or group of persons on grounds of sex, race, nationality, language, origin, attitude to religion (40%). One out of ten faces with the terrorism, extremism (11%) and other anti-social phenomena. [12]

According to the data of law enforcement officials, users are faced with the creating of extremist groups and organizations, with the propagation of radical Islam on the territory of the country.

There is a significant risk of the latent manifestations that can be transformed into sustainable ethno-nationalist tendencies due to the prevailing role of internet communication among young people. This is a threat to inter-ethnic cooperation and civil peace in the urban community.

**Problem field of the urban district residents as a factor in the determination of inter-ethnic relations.** Rating of public consciousness’s issues of the urban community, which form all-Russian and local features (table 1)

*Table 1*

**Answers to the question: "Which problems of the surrounding life worry you the most?" (In % of respondents)** **[7]**

| **Problems** | **%** |
| --- | --- |
| Rising prices for goods and services | 55,0 |
| Rising prices for housing and communal services  | 45,5 |
| The housing problem | 42,8 |
| Low income | 39,2 |
| The high cost and poor quality of treatment, medication | 35,7 |
| Corruption, arbitrariness of officials | 30,7 |
| Alcoholism, drunkenness | 28.3 |
| Unemployment or the danger of losing the job | 27,3 |
| Drugs addiction | 27,3 |
| Crime, lack of order | 26,2 |
| Improvement of streets, yards, roads  | 20,0 |
| The arrival of migrant workers | 17,2 |
| The ecological state of the city | 13,8 |
| The outflow of population from the Far East | 12,8 |
| Interethnic and religious relations | 8,5 |
| Western sanctions against Russia | 8,5 |

Among them social and economic problems are leading. The special focus is occupied by the concerns of a rise in prices for goods and services. The citizens concerned about the problems of the material situation, low wages, high cost and low quality of treatment and medication, increase of prices for housing and communal services, housing problems (high prices to buy / rent, its dilapidation and deterioration), corruption, arbitrariness of officials.

The understanding of how the existing problems are structured in consciousness of inhabitants of Khabarovsk is a significant social aspect.

A significant social aspect is to understand how the existing problems is structured in consciousness of inhabitants of Khabarovsk. The method of principal component analysis with varimax rotation allows to allocate 4 factors explaining 42.0% of the variation of the original variables(table 2).

*Table 2*

**Factorial structure of the surrounding life’s problems [7]**

| Rotated component matrix | Component |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Western sanctions against Russia | 0,585 |  |  |  |
| Interethnic and religious relations | 0,574 |  |  |  |
| The work of public transport | 0,554 |  |  |  |
| The outflow of population from the Far East | 0,551 |  |  |  |
| The situation in the Ukraine | 0,539 |  |  |  |
| The ecological status of the territory of residence | 0,442 | 0,332 |  |  |
| Improvement of streets, yards, roads | 0,433 | 0,349 |  |  |
| Alcoholism, drunkenness |  | 0,716 |  |  |
| Drugs addiction |  | 0,709 |  |  |
| Crimes and offenses |  | 0,624 |  |  |
| The state of public culture and morality | 0,376 | 0,410 |  |  |
| Corruption, arbitrariness of officials |  | 0,390 |  |  |
| Rising prices for goods and services |  |  | 0,743 |  |
| Rising prices for housing and communal services |  |  | 0,638 |  |
| The high cost and poor quality of treatment, medication | 0,317 |  | 0,628 |  |
| I do not care about problems |  |  | -0,548 |  |
| Unemployment or the danger of losing the job |  |  |  | 0,671 |
| The housing problem |  |  |  | 0,592 |
| Traffic jams |  |  |  | 0,505 |
| Low income |  |  | 0,412 | 0,478 |
| The arrival of migrant workers |  |  |  | 0,443 |
| Unsettled children's and youth recreation | 0,308 | 0,325 |  | 0,434 |

The model reflects the fact that each factor captures the presence of certain groups of problems existing in the public consciousness. These are the four factors. The first relates to the field of the need for comfort (the external environment). People can affect to it with a very small extent. The second factor is related to the need for health and safety, the third – to the quality of life, and the fourth –to a sense of the person in society. The high degree of importance of the issues of international relations shows their impact on the inside and outside comfort zone of life of citizens.Thus, the problem of "international relations" is among the first group of factors responsible for our "external comfort" (among them there are different problems – Western sanctions, the situation in Ukraine, the outflow of population from the Far East).A problem of the "arrival of migrant workers" is included in the fourth group of factors related to "our internal comfort" (personal human feelings in society), together with the housing problem, the material situation of the family, unemployment, insecurity of children's leisure.

Dissatisfaction with living conditions forms a fairly high migration potential citizens (table 3). Overall trend demonstrates a desire to move to another place of residence of a third of the residents living here since birth and more than half of those who arrived in the city over the years.

*Table 3*

**Migration potential of the population of Khabarovsk**

**(in % of respondents)** [7]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The indigenous people of the city of Khabarovsk (live here from the birth) | Non-indigenous inhabitants of Khabarovsk(came here some years ago) |
| *We would like to move to another place of residence* |
| 35.3% | 57.2% |
| *We would like to move to another region of Russia* |
| 38.9% | 42.9% |
| *We would like to move to another location of the Far East* |
| 12.5% | 17.5% |
| *We would like to move to another country* |
| 4.9% | 5.2% |
| *We would like to move to another city/town of the Khabarovsk region* |
| 2.1% | 4.5% |

Most preferred for the relocation of indigenous Khabarovsk residents are other regions of Russia (38.9%). The respondents say that they are prefer to move to the Krasnodar region, St. Petersburg and Moscow. Among the other countries there are Australia and Europe in citizen's preference for moving.

**Interethnic relations in the views and assessments of citizens.** The problem of Interethnic and interreligious relations occupy the last place in the ranking of issues for the Khabarovsk's citizens (8.3%). At the same time the problem of "the arrival of migrants from the countries of near and far abroad" excite about twice as many respondents (17.0%).

In regards to arriving to the city for permanent residence different nationalities the half Khabarovsk's citizens noted the position of "indifference" to all groups. The negative attitude to most nationalities expresses every 4-5 first respondent. The positive attitude was expressed to Russians, Belarusians, Koreans, Tatars and Ukrainians.

The majority of respondents assessed the nature of relations between people of different nationalities and religions in the city of Khabarovsk as "neutral, conflict-free" (45.9%). But only a small fraction of citizens characterizes them as "friendly, promote social harmony" (14.5%), the critical evaluation was expressed by every fourth respondent ("tense, but conflict-free" – 18.5%, "conflict" – 5.0% "explosive that can go into the open collision" – 1.2%).

Half of the respondents admit that in our city today the emergence of conflicts on ethnic grounds is "possible" and "more likely than not" (52.1%). The opposite opinion is expressed by only one third of citizens (34.4%). One out of seven respondents found it difficult to answer (13.5%).

Three-quarters of respondents said they have no hostility towards members of any ethnic groups (76.0%), and the fourth part has expressed the opposite view (24.0%). It should be noted that the public forms its opinions on the basis of their own household perceptions of the representatives of this or that nationality.

The explanation for this may be next: the behavioral characteristics of migrants are fixed in the public consciousness of citizens. Therefore, the vast majority of respondents (73.4% of all concern about the arrival of migrants) draws the attention on the demeanor of migrants, and more than half (53.1%) - on the crimes and offenses. Citizens notice "inappropriate behavior of drivers of public transport", "manner of communication with the girls", "loud foreign speech in public places", "aggressive behavior."

There are many ways to treat these estimates (or not to accept them, to agree or not) but it should be understood that this social consciousness. If we want to harmonize inter-ethnic relations, we need to work towards the destruction of the prevailing negative perceptions.

The analysis did not reveal the features of a social portrait of citizen (by gender, age, education, ethnicity), which indicates the stability of public awareness in various social groups in relation to multi-ethnicity.

Multinational attached as an objectively existing reality, historical reality in the public mind, which is not linked in the public mind with the problems that lead to conflict. This is confirmed by the presence of communication, identified on the basis of the analysis of contingency tables and the use of χ2-Pearson criterion.

Satisfaction with the state of inter-ethnic relations and ethno-cultural development in the city of Khabarovsk ("totally" and "somewhat satisfied") was expressed by the half of citizens (54.7%). While dissatisfaction ("completely", and "somewhat dissatisfied") – was expressed by 13.2% of citizens. A third of respondents said that they are "somewhat satisfied, somewhat no" (32.2%).

The link was revealed between the point of view of the respondents in the inter-ethnic relations and satisfaction with the state of inter-ethnic relations and ethno-cultural development in the city of Khabarovsk (χ2 = 102,6, *p*<0.001, in 10.0% of cells expected frequency was less than 5) (figure 1).



*Fig. 1. Satisfaction with the state of inter-ethnic relations and ethno-cultural development in Khabarovsk (in % of respondents)*

Also, there is a connection between the assessment of relations between people of different nationalities, religions and points of view of respondents on ethnic relations (χ2 = 117,16, *p*<0.001, in 10.0% of cells expected frequency was less than 5)(figure 2).

*Fig. 2. Assessment of the relationship between people of different*

*nationalities and religions (%)*

Sociological analysis indicates a significant potential in the information work aimed at the formation of positive attitude ​​to people of different nationalities, including taking into account the influx of migrant workers. It is important to pay attention to the upbringing and education of the younger generation, on the study of culture. In recent years, in the city of Khabarovsk has become a tradition to hold major national cultural events ("Maslenitsa", "Sabantuy", "Navruz", "Hanukkah" and others). Most citizens have expressed a positive attitude towards their implementation (65.2%).

Expert assessment of the state of interethnic relations in the city of Khabarovsk confirms the relevance of this kind of relations, because the multinational is one of the fundamental factors of their harmonization. The experts pointed out as reasons for the underdeveloped ethnic relations, that "the work that is carried out today is no more than 10.0-15.0% from what you want to do." At the same time, most experts estimate the inter-ethnic relations in the city as conflict-free, neutral, "we can not say that "this is my place", which generates nationalist sentiments", "on the Far East there are less people who are intrinsically religious, I think, than in other regions, and this affects on tension today "; "People are always divided into two parts: top and bottom, the people and the representatives of the people.So at the level of representatives of the people there are no problems... ".

The initiative to create the concept of strengthening of interethnic relations in the city was supported by the expert community, and many of them give recommendations regarding its aims and content, in particular: the concept should be designed to work with the population, and not with civil society organizations. To work on this issue it is necessary to involve the media. It is needed to justify the introduction of "weekly broadcasts on the radio and TV". Concept must be worked out in socio-economic terms. We need to support migrants coming to the city. The concept should contain educational block aimed not only at workers, but also on the local population. It is necessary to describe all kinds of information support.

Sociological analysis's results allow us to make a general conclusion about the absence of a consolidated opinion about the state of inter-ethnic relations and ethno-cultural development. Authorities advisable to clearly broadcast its position about relation to the issue of migrant workers to the urban community and to take effective measures for their adaptation and integration into the new living environment particularly through the development of cultures of different ethnic groups living in the same territory.

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11. *По данным межвузовского конфликтологического центра при Хабаровском государственном университете экономики и права (г. Хабаровск). Инициативный опрос студентов четырех вузов Хабаровского края в 2013 г. (n=525, научный руководитель – д.с.н., проф. А.Ю. Завалишин).*
12. *Опрос «Права детей в оценках молодежного актива», ДВИУ – филиал РАНХиГС, декабрь 2014 г. В рамках данного исследования в качестве объекта исследования выступал молодежный актив – учащиеся школ Хабаровского края в возрасте от 12 до 16 лет, участники региональной конференции, принимающие активное участие в жизни школы и территории, на которой они проживают (анкетный опрос, n=83). Научные руководители – д.с.н., профессор Н.М. Байков и к.с.н., доцент Ю.В. Березутский.*
1. Research "Khabarovsk residents estimate interethnic relations", held by the Far Eastern Academy of Public Service, 2016 (questionnaire, n = 600; sampling error does not exceed ± 5%; three focus groups with experts – heads of national associations of the Khabarovsk Territory, in each focus group participated from 7 to 11 people). In quantitative research route methodology (every apartment) and a multi-stage random sampling was used. Field phase of the study took place in the period from May 25 to June 10, 2016. Sociological research was carried out under the supervision of Doctor of Sociological Sciences, Professor N.M. Baikov and Candidate of Sociological Sciences, Associate Professor Y.V. Berezutskiy. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)