

## Regional identity of Khabarovsk krai youth and its «social anchors»

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**Abstract.** *The article presents the main results of sociological research conducted by the authors over the past ten years, devoted to the problems of self-identification of the youth of the Khabarovsk territory and their life strategies. We have noticed that the state authorities of the country and the region are working to create favorable conditions for the life and development of young people, but this does not have a significant positive impact on changing their migration moods, which over the past three decades have been directed towards changing their place of residence to more favorable regions of Russia or more favorable countries. The conducted sociological studies revealed nine types of self-identification of the youth of the Khabarovsk territory, three of which turned out to be the most interesting from the point of view of migration strategies - this is the Far Eastern (regional) self-identification with a characteristic reduced migration potential and a predominant desire to live in the territory of the region; Russian (state) self-identification with an average migration potential and a desire to change their place of residence within the country to a more comfortable region and global (planetary) self-identification with a high migration potential and a craving for living abroad of our Homeland. Thus, we confirmed the main hypothesis of the study that the determination of the youth's migration strategy is largely determined by its identification with the territory of residence. In the course of sociological measurements, we also found five «social anchors» that have a greater impact on the regional self-determination of young people and their desire to develop here without resorting to changing their place of residence - these are social activity and participation in public activities, entrepreneurship, long-term residence by family clans on the territory of the Khabarovsk territory, the presence of a reproductive family and geographical knowledge of the region. The conclusions we have obtained in the research can be used to substantiate, make changes and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of state programs aimed at implementing youth policy in the region, the purpose of which is to preserve (increase) the number of young generation in the region, as well as to create favorable living conditions and self-realization for them.*

**Keywords:** youth, self-identification, identity, regional identity, self-assessment of personality, migration, migration sentiments, the Khabarovsk territory, the Far-East

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