Lepshokova Z.H., Lebedeva N.M., Grigoryev D.S.

**Acculturation and Adaptation of the Soviet and Post-Soviet Generations of Ethnic Russians in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Latvia and Tajikistan**

After the collapse of the USSR the ethno-political status of ethnic Russians changed dramatically in many post-Soviet countries, including all of the above. Being the largest ethno-cultural group in the former USSR, ethnic Russians has dominated socially, politically, linguistically, and culturally and thereby has united all the Soviet peoples. However, in the new independent states they have become devalued cultural and political minority. This study examines acculturation orientations and psychological adaptation of the Soviet and post-Soviet generations of ethnic Russians in four post-Soviet countries: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Latvia and Tajikistan. In this study, we focused on the following questions: What kind of acculturation orientations prefer ethnic Russians who live in post-Soviet countries in their intercultural interaction with the titular population? In which post-Soviet countries do ethnic Russians have the highest and the lowest rates of psychological adaptation? Which generations of ethnic Russians, and in which post-Soviet countries, show the highest and the lowest rates of psychological adaptation? Do different generations of Russians, who prefer different acculturation orientations, have differences in their psychological adaptation within countries? The latent profile analysis revealed that the most Russians living in post-Soviet countries (N = 881) shares separation and a much smaller part of the Russians (N = 331) shares biculturalism. The level of self-esteem among Russians living in post-Soviet countries is the highest in Azerbaijan and the lowest in Latvia. Intracountry intergenerational analysis showed that the Soviet generation of Russians living in Azerbaijan has a higher level of life satisfaction than the post-Soviet generation of Russians living in Azerbaijan. In Tajikistan, vice versa the post-Soviet generation of Russians has a higher level of life satisfaction than the Soviet generation of Russians. Cross-country intragenerational analysis showed that the post-Soviet Russians living in Tajikistan with a focus on biculturalism demonstrate the highest level of life satisfaction, while the post-Soviet generation of Russians with a focus on biculturalism living in Georgia shows the lowest level of life satisfaction. Cross-country intergenerational analysis showed that the Soviet and post-Soviet generations of Russians living in Georgia have a significantly lower level of satisfaction with life than the Soviet and post-Soviet generations of Russians living in Azerbaijan, Latvia and Tajikistan. The results of this study allowed us to analyze the role of the sociocultural context, generation, and acculturation orientation in the psychological adaptation of Russian ethnic minorities in different post-Soviet countries.