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**The role of acculturation strategies and identities in psychological well-being of Crimean Tatars**

Recent geopolitical transformations in Crimea have been challenging for both majority and minority groups. The present study aims to examine the role of acculturation strategies and identities in psychological well-being of Crimean Tatar minority. The sample includes 269 Crimean Tatars (75% female), ranging in age from 17 to 66 years old. Measures used: Satisfaction with Life Scale by Dinner, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, MIRIPS questionnaire for acculturation strategies and identities (ethnic, national, place). Two generations have been considered with a split line of 35 years old. Results showed that integration promotes life-satisfaction and self-esteem for adult group. Separation predicts life-satisfaction for young group. Ethnic identity predicts self-esteem for both groups, and life satisfaction for young group only. The findings are discussed taking into account historical, political and social context of Crimea.