**Abstract**

**RS-18**

**Title:** «Migrants in a metropolis: Opportunities for socioeconomic integration in the city. Comparative analysis. Russian and international experience»

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1. **Goal of research:** The goal of the study was to explore and describe how immigrants use the social infrastructure in the city and create their own; what practices Muslim migrants bring to Moscow’s religious environment; how does the accession of Kyrgyzstan the the EAEC impacts the Kyrgyz migrants in Russia. Additionally, the goal was to study the youth migration in Russia, to assess the scale and the direction of youth migration over the past few years, and to compare the results of our research with the practices of migrants in the EU.
2. **Methodology:** The methodology chosen for this study implied a qualitative approach. We conducted the in-depth interviews on such topics as the “health infrastructure,” and “Moscow’s Muslims” with individual guide for each theme. For our study of student migration, we used the cohort-component analysis of migration of student drawing on two sources: population census data and the records of ongoing monitoring of migration.
3. **Empirical base of research:** For our research we have identified several themes: the creation by migrants their own medical infrastructure ("Kyrgyz clinics" in Moscow); the impact of labor migrants from Central Asia to the religious practices at the mosques in Moscow; EAEC impact on the lives of migrants from Kyrgyzstan. We were held 60 in-depth interviews with migrant workers from Central Asia, 31 interviews with doctors of Kyrgyz clinics.
4. **Results of research:** Our study demonstrates that the so-called“Kyrgyz clinics” have become an important part of the migrant infrastructure in Moscow. These are the clinics where patients-migrant come with their problems to doctors-migrant. For patients, it is important that doctors are aware of not only their language and cultural traditions, but also understand the socio-economic conditions in which migrant workers live in Russia. Migrants come to get modern medical care, and treatment there does not have an “ethnic” component.

Feeling belonging to a certain community, migrants also feel involved with specific mosques, and with the Moscow’s Muslim environment in general. Migrants transfer to the Moscow’s Muslim environment religious institutions from their home countries. These practices receive additional importance in the religious context of Moscow. Through these institutions migrant enters the Moscow Muslim networks.

Migration of the youth in Russia has been explored on the basis of the most complete sets of official data currently available. Four indicators have been used to calculate the ranking of attractiveness of Russian regions for students. Regions located in the European part of Russia have better chances of attracting educational migrants.

Throughout the entire post-Soviet period, Russia and Kyrgyzstan have been building a relationship geared towards a rapprochement. However, Kyrgyz migrants in Russia are constantly confronted with a variety of problems in. These problems are related to: 1) their status as alien; 2) their ethnic origin and the negative reaction of the local population to the “ethnicity” of migrants; 3) the lack of knowledge of their rights by migrants. A major role is provoking a negative reaction to the Central Asian migration has been played by mass media projecting a negative image of labor migrants to the Russian society.

EU’s recent migrant crisis has demonstrated that a common European asylum system is still in its infancy and has many imperfections, since the right to asylum inside the European Union has been developed by each member state independently. The heterogeneity of legal mechanisms, the lack of a common policy, and the lack of a pan-European management are the reasons for the sprawling humanitarian catastrophe in the European continent

1. **Level of implementation, recommendations on implementation or outcomes of the implementation of the results**

The results of our research could serve as the foundation for developing the migration policy of Russia, as well as of individual cities within the country, and for designing the programs for economic, social and cultural integration of migrants.