

challenges faced by highly educated immigrants who encounter barriers imposed by increasingly hostile migration policies, hindering their access to employment and housing services. In conclusion, the proposed framework aims to not only identify the existing gaps in research and policy but also present advocacy to promote the health of immigrants and enhance their economic and social integration. By integrating the health equity framework into the design of social policies, this article argues that a more inclusive and supportive environment for immigrants, ultimately contributing to improved health outcomes and removing barriers that perpetuate social stratification and exclusion, could further ignite broader conversation, that encourages interdisciplinary collaboration and holistic approach to the well-being of immigrants in the United States.

237 **Key issues of labor migrants' access to healthcare services in Russia**

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The intensive labor migration in Russia began in the 1990s. Over the years, the size and structure of migration have undergone significant changes. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a substantial impact on migration flows, yet Russia continues to be one of the leading destinations for labor migrants for the citizens of CIS countries. Almost 85% of immigrants are primarily coming from Central and Central Asian post-Soviet states, namely Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan. The access to healthcare services in one of the key factors of social integration of migrants and the condition of controlling dangerous infectious diseases. The aim of this study is to investigate the issues of labor migrants' access to medical services and reduction of health risks for migrants. The research methods were the analysis of statistical data on international migration and epidemiological data concerning diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis in Russia as well as the analysis of legal documents regulating the provision of medical assistance to foreign citizens and results of previous studies on migrant health issues. Additionally, the expert interviews with NGO leaders working with migrants and healthcare professionals (N = 15) were conducted. Research results demonstrated several key issues regarding labor migrants' access to healthcare services in Russia. Firstly, there are institutional and legal barriers. Currently, upon entry into Russia, migrants undergo medical examination, including chest X-rays and HIV testing. While in Russia, migrants often avoid seeking medical care due to the risk of deportation associated with positive HIV and tuberculosis diagnoses. Medical insurance is a mandatory condition for employment, however, in most cases, migrants or their employers purchase for the cheapest insurance with limited access to medical services. Medical insurance is viewed by migrants more as a condition for obtaining a residence permit rather than a way for accessing necessary medical care. Additionally, many migrants lack sufficient knowledge about the Russian healthcare system and available medical services. Such factors as poor living conditions and non-healthy lifestyle (inadequate nutrition, non-compliance with work-rest schedules) contribute to poor health outcomes among migrants, exacerbating their need for medical assistance. Discrimination and negative attitudes of medical personnel towards migrants were also identified. The migrant community often feels vulnerable and

lacks activism, further complicating efforts to address their healthcare needs and advocate for better access to medical services. In conclusion, it should be noted that the problems of migrant access to healthcare require systemic solutions and collaboration between the receiving country (Russia) and countries of origin. Special attention should be paid to ensuring the prevention of infectious diseases, including the possibility of anonymous (or confidential) testing and treatment of infectious diseases. Additionally, issues of medical services for the partners and children of labor migrants should be solved.

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1864 **The 'many faces' of migrant sex workers as entrepreneurs - Exploring 'future building' amongst migrant escorts and indoor prostitutes in the UK**

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This paper examines an under-researched, marginalised, and invisible migrant community: migrant sex workers and their entrepreneurship. It takes a postmodern feminist approach and examines the agency of female, male, and transgender migrant sex workers through their entrepreneurial practices and business/investment plans in the UK and their home countries. The study takes a qualitative approach, exploring the lives of 12 participants who currently work as escorts and indoor prostitutes in the southeast of the UK. Aspects of the findings from the study, confirm other published research findings, including that a mixture of economic and non-economic factors lead participants to enter/re-enter the sex trade. However, in the study reported here, for nearly all participants, sex work was part of a broader, aspirational, and economic strategy. Through the data analysis, 3 different scenarios of entrepreneurship/investments are identified which range from micro-entrepreneurship in the UK sex industry, to real-estate and human capital investments in participants' home countries. The findings urge a reframing of how sex workers can be perceived, challenging the victim discourse of exploitation and a corresponding sense of individuals lacking choice and agency. In this study, sex work was used as a strategy to create alternative, entrepreneurial futures outside the sex industry.

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