Article

The Development Types of Family Migration

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Abstract: As global mobility rises, understanding family migration is increasingly important due to its significant effects on individuals, families, and host societies. Family migration involves the relocation of individuals and their family members to improve living conditions and opportunities. This study examines the theoretical foundations, key drivers, and different types of family migration, identifying a knowledge gap in how these factors interact. The research aims to explore both the positive and negative impacts of family migration, using a multidisciplinary approach to analyze its causes and effects. Results highlight the complex nature of family migration, with implications for policy development and integration strategies in host societies.

Keywords: Family migration, Types of family migration, International labor migration, Family reunification migration, Family formation, Migration with family, International adoption migration, Inter-country marriage.

1. Introduction

International labor migration, which is one of the key factors in the economic development of both labor donor and recipient countries, plays an important role in optimizing the balance of labor resources and alleviating pressure on local labor markets. According to the International Organization for Migration, in 2022, 281 million people were living outside their home countries, 169 million of whom were labor migrants. Of these, 67.9% were concentrated in high-income countries, and 18.6% in middle-income countries [1]. Among international migrants, those who have migrated with their family members, as well as those who have migrated alone, hold significant importance.

According to a report by the International Organization for Migration, in 2022, 40% of the migrants who arrived in OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) countries did so for family reasons, amounting to 2.2 million migrants [2].

Overall, tracking migration processes is a rather complex task. Globally, there are 281 million migrants, of whom 60% are labor migrants, 10% are children, 12.5% are refugees, 12.8% are student migrants, and others fall into different categories. It is important to note that distinguishing family migrants within this group is quite challenging. This is because among labor migrants, student migrants, and those who migrate for other reasons, there are many who move with their families.

To determine the proportion of family migrants within the total number of migrants, the number of international family visas issued is a key indicator. Through this metric, it is possible to estimate how many people worldwide have engaged in family migration. Before analyzing family visas, we found it necessary to examine the top 5 diasporas globally. The presence of large diasporas often indicates that family migrants are moving to recipient countries to join relatives or acquaintances from donor countries..

When studying family migration, it is important to acknowledge not only its positive aspects but also its negative ones. The most significant positive aspect of family migration is the reunification of families, while the negative aspect is that a large portion of families who engage in family migration often do not return to their home countries.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Since the late 1980s, theoretical and methodological research on family migration has become a significant subject of academic study. American scholar M. Boyd [3]. highlighted the increasing prevalence of family migrations (Boyd, 1989), while Hania Zlotnik [4] emphasized the growing role of women in family migration (Zlotnik, 1995). Researchers Stark and Bloom [5]. analyzed family and household labor migration as a new economic model (Stark & Bloom, 1985).

Researchers at Oxford University, de Haas & Fokkema [6], explored the negative aspects of family migration, particularly the low likelihood of return among migrants who have left their home countries (de Haas & Fokkema, 2010). Mincer [7]. studied the role of families in internal migration (Mincer, 1978), and Kofman [8]. argued that women and children play a significant role in family migration (Kofman, 2004).

Additionally, several scholars have examined family migration from the perspective of family reunification, including Ambrosini [9]. et al., 2014; Barbiano di Belgiojoso & Terzera [10]., 2018; Fonseca & Ormond [11], 2008; and Gonsales-Ferrer, 2011 [12]. Researcher Schiller [13]. highlighted the importance of friends and relatives in facilitating family migration (Schiller et al., 1995). In the early 2000s, researchers Bryceson and Vuorela [14]. analyzed family migration from the perspectives of both recipient and donor countries (Bryceson & Vuorela, 2002).

2. Materials and Methods

The article employs both theoretical and empirical research methods. It includes an analysis of recent research publications, compares the findings with statistical data, and provides practical recommendations based on survey results. The author's methodology incorporates a systematic approach, observation, comparison, abstraction, idealization, and classification techniques. To visualize the research results, the graphical method was used.

3. Results and Discussion

In a globalized world, the issue of labor migration and its changing trends has become a focal point for researchers, including economists, demographers, and sociologists, as well as representatives of state institutions and non-governmental organizations. While the scientific achievements of both local and foreign specialists are dedicated to studying the socio-economic issues related to employment, many scientific publications do not adequately address the opportunities created by the information society [15, 16].

According to the theoretical approaches known to us, labor migration is defined as the movement of labor resources aimed at finding employment under more favorable conditions relative to the migrant's country of origin or permanent residence. This process is determined by the ratio of supply and demand in the labor market and can be classified by region, duration, legal status, and purpose [17].

Naturally, as the processes of labor migration evolve, new types of migration emerge, creating a need to update and refine classifications accordingly. One such type is family migration.

Family migration, or "family migration," refers to the movement of individuals relocating to another country or region with their family members. This type of migration was first studied by researcher Mincer in 1978, who emphasized that migration should not only refer to individuals but also include family migration.

In foreign literature, various synonymous terms are used for family migration, such as "family reunification," "family-based immigration," "family immigration," "family sponsorship," "kinship migration," and "relational migration." All of these terms describe the concept of family migration [18].

Table 1. Research Scholars' Perspectives on Family Migration

T\r	Years	Oila migratsiyasi
1	1980-1990	Mincer examined the role of the family in internal migration, M.Boyd explored the increasing impact of family migration on national economies, Stark and Bloom viewed family and household labor migration as a new economic model
2	1990-2000	Hania Zlotnik studied the growing role of women in family migration, Schiller investigated the importance of friends and relatives in facilitating family migration.
3	2000-2010	Bryceson and Vuorela analyzed family migration from the perspectives of recipient and donor countries, Naomi Bushin focused on the role of children in family migration, Grillo emphasized the central role of family migrants in the policies of receiving countries, T.N. Yudina analyzed the link between marriage structures and family migration.
4	2010-2020	Wall and Bolzman studied the increasing influence of women in family migration, Denise L. Spitzer examined the migration of families together or to join relatives, O. D. Vorobyev, A.V. Topilin explored family reunification as a primary category of migration.
5	2020-2025	Christina Hughes, Prem Bhandari conducted an econometric analysis of family migration, Brian Joseph, Clara Mulder studied the motives behind family migration Brian Joseph and colleagues explored the motives for family migrants returning to their home countries N.Tkacheva, A.Yudashkin analyzed the statistics of CIS family migrants entering Tyumen

Family migration can be classified into several types based on various factors such as purpose, legal basis, and family dynamics. Some of the most common types of family migration include:

1. Family Reunification Migration - This occurs when family members who have previously migrated to another country seek to reunite with their relatives. This is often facilitated by family reunification policies, which allow immigrants to bring their spouses, children, or other relatives into the country.
2. Labor Migration with Family - In this type, individuals migrate for work and bring their immediate family members with them. This is common among labor migrants in sectors such as construction, agriculture, or services.
3. Refugee or Asylum-Seeking Migration - Families may migrate together when fleeing conflict, persecution, or violence. This includes entire families or family members escaping dangerous situations to seek asylum in another country.
4. Permanent Resident Migration - Families may migrate to another country for permanent residence through various visas or programs that allow family-based immigration.
5. Education Migration - Some families migrate to provide better educational opportunities for their children. This includes migration for primary, secondary, or higher education to countries with better educational systems.
6. International Adoption Migration - Families may engage in migration related to adopting children from other countries, leading to legal family arrangements that integrate children of different nationalities into new families.
7. Seasonal or Temporary Migration with Family - Some families, especially in agricultural settings, engage in seasonal migration, where they temporarily relocate for work during certain seasons and then return to their home country or region.
8. Inter-country Marriage - Families may migrate due to cross-border marriages, where one partner is from another country. This often leads to family reunification processes as the couple decides where to live [19].

According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), four main types of family migration have been analyzed:

1. Family Reunification Migration
2. Family Formation
3. Migration with Family
4. International Adoption

According to data from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in 2022, out of a total of 2.2 million people who migrated with their families, 1.58 million were categorized under the first and second types of migration. Additionally, 593,043 people migrated with the accompaniment of their families [1]. There are several factors that motivate family migration.

Table 2. The main reasons for family migration

No	Reasons	Description
1	Economic	may move in search of better job opportunities, better living conditions, or higher wages.
2	Political Some	families flee persecution, conflict or political instability in their home country and seek safety.
3	Family Reunification	Family migration often occurs when family members who have moved to another country seek to be reunited with their relatives. This may include spouses, children, or other family members.
4	Educational opportunities	Families may choose to migrate to secure better educational opportunities for their children or themselves, to access better schools and universities.
5	Environmental factors	Environmental factors such as climate change, natural disasters or unfavorable living conditions can also cause families to migrate in search of a more stable environment.

Family migration is an important aspect of global migration trends and reflects the interplay between economic, social and political factors that influence people's decision to migrate [2].

4. Conclusion

Based on our research, we are far from the idea that countries should either strictly support or prevent family migration. Family migration is a natural process, and it is important to emphasize that a thorough analysis over the years is one of the urgent issues. Family migration has many positive aspects, such as improving the economic opportunities for families, providing better work and living conditions, educational opportunities in developed countries, and contributing to the development of younger generations. It is also important to highlight the benefits such as increased access to better medical care, opportunities to learn new languages, acquire new skills and experiences, and ensure social stability. However, we must also consider the negative aspects.

The negative aspects of family migration can include challenges, problems, and adaptation processes. Moving to a new place may result in families being separated from their usual friends, relatives, and family connections. This isolation can lead to future social difficulties and depression. Adapting to the culture of the new country or region can be challenging, and cultural misunderstandings between children and adults may arise. The necessity to learn a new language can lead to many obstacles and difficulties for all family members, including language barriers, challenges in education and employment, and difficulties in finding work.

If the economic conditions of the donor country change or if skilled workers are not in demand, it can negatively impact the financial situation of the families. Additionally, a lack of information about the healthcare system and services can lead to issues in receiving necessary medical care, and the migration process itself may cause psychological stress such as fear, anxiety, insomnia, and depression among family members.

Another important social aspect is that raising children in a new environment may become more challenging. Parents might struggle with issues related to culture, language,

and new conditions, and the feeling of missing neighbors and friends left behind in their home country can negatively impact the family's emotional well-being.

Despite the many positive aspects of family migration, it is crucial to consider its negative sides. Addressing these issues, overcoming them, and adapting to new conditions require considerable patience and support for migrant families. Several recommendations can be made to successfully implement family migration processes. These recommendations aim to improve the well-being of each family member, facilitate adaptation to the new environment, and enhance the migration process:

a. Pre-plan Family Migration: Collect detailed information about the recipient country's economic conditions, education system, healthcare services, and social environment. Additionally, consult with people who have experience in family migration to gain valuable advice.

b. Financial Planning: Determine the costs of living, food, and education in the new location, and have financial reserves for emergencies.

c. Prepare Family Members: Discuss each family member's thoughts and feelings about moving, and assist children in adapting to new schools and learning new languages.

d. Establish Social Connections: Get to know local communities and groups in the new location.

e. Healthcare and Education: Obtain information about medical services, doctors, and pharmacies in the new area.

f. Cultural and Behavioral Adaptation: Learn about the new culture and social norms to help adapt more quickly to the new environment.

g. Psychological Preparation: Recognize that the migration process may lead to psychological challenges and seek psychological support if necessary.

These recommendations will help improve the family migration process and create a comfortable and successful life for family members in the new location. Each family's situation requires a tailored approach, and families can use these recommendations based on their specific needs.

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