EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES OF POLISH MIGRANT WORKERS IN THE UK HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY

Hania Janta\textsuperscript{a}

Adele Ladkin\textsuperscript{b,*}

Lorraine Brown\textsuperscript{c}

Peter Lugosi\textsuperscript{d}

\textsuperscript{a}Bournemouth University, School of Services Management, Talbot Campus, Fern Barrow, Poole, Dorset. BH12 5BB. UK. hjanta@bournemouth.ac.uk

\textsuperscript{b}Hong Kong Polytechnic University, School of Hotel & Tourism Management, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong SAR, China. hmladkin@polyu.edu.hk

\textsuperscript{c}Bournemouth University, School of Services Management, Talbot Campus, Fern Barrow, Poole, Dorset. BH12 5BB. UK. lbrown@bournemouth.ac.uk

\textsuperscript{d}Bournemouth University, School of Services Management, Talbot Campus, Fern Barrow, Poole, Dorset. BH12 5BB. UK. plugosi@bournemouth.ac.uk

Corresponding author

* E-Mail Address: hmladkin@polyu.edu.hk

Abstract (max 150 words)

This research explores the experiences of Polish migrant workers in the UK hospitality industry. It reports quantitative and qualitative empirical data on the migrants’ reasons for entering the hospitality workforce and their subsequent experiences of working in the sector. The findings reveal that the main motive for entering the industry is for self development as migrants want to use and learn foreign languages, gain work experience and receive other benefits that the industry provides. Once in the sector, positive experiences associated with the industry are opportunities to meet people and work in a lively environment. Negative aspects relate to hospitality working conditions, low pay, physically demanding jobs, discrimination and management behaviour. The research suggests that certain current practices and conditions in the sector pose an obstacle to long term commitment of migrant workers, and suggestions for the management of migrant human resources are outlined.
Keywords (max of 8)
Hospitality employment; migrant workers; Poland

1. Background

As a result of EU enlargement in May 2004, the UK experienced a rapid influx of migrant workers, with Poland as the country of origin dominating arrivals (Janta & Ladkin, 2009). Although accurate figures are difficult to obtain, there are an estimated 610,000 Polish workers registered as employed in the UK (Home Office, 2009). It is widely recognised that these figures are under-estimated, with variations reported by different agencies (Lyon & Sulcova, 2009). Records for the Accession Monitoring Report (Home Office, 2009) show that a total of 965,000 applicants applied to register to the Workers Registration Scheme between 1st May 2004 and 31st December 2008, with the highest proportion (66%) coming from Poland. By sector, in total 171,940 registered migrants are employed in hospitality and catering and 109,205 of those are of Polish nationality. A debate on numbers notwithstanding, the UK hospitality sector has absorbed large number of Polish migrants into the workforce in recent years.

In tourism studies, Poles are recognised as the largest group of international workers (Baum, Dutton, Karimi, Kokkranikal, Devine & Hearns, 2007; Devine, Baum, Hearns, & Devine, 2007a, 2007b; Evans, Wills, Datta, Herbert, McIlwaine & May, 2007). As with any influx of migrants, changes in the host country workforce have been reported, with migrant workers having economic, social and cultural effects on the destination. For example, in the case of Polish hospitality workers in the UK, Janta and Ladkin (2009) outline the social implications in terms of workers leaving existing ties and social support structures and making new social relationships in the host destination. Culturally, the workers bring with them their own specific style of working. In other examples the influx of migrant workers has resulted in such workplace diversity that traditional imagery often used in destination marketing is not a true reflection of the situation, as in the case of Ireland (Baum, Hearns, & Devine, 2008:6). In many instances, the implications of the movement of large numbers of people with different backgrounds and motivations from one place to another have a profound influence of all social and cultural aspects of host societies (Kinnard, Kothari, & Hall, 1994).
In the UK, hospitality employers have reported positive stereotypical assumptions of Polish workers, which include having a good work ethic, commitment and acceptance of low wages (McDowell, Batnitzky, & Dyer, 2007; Mathews & Ruhs 2007a; Anderson, Rhus, Rogaly, & Spencer, 2006). Furthermore, it has been stated that businesses have come to rely on migrant workers in the hospitality sector and even prefer them to British workers (Matthews & Ruhs, 2007a, 2007b). Lyon and Sulcova (2007) indicate a general view within the hospitality industry towards the influx of migrant workers who have, due to a better work ethic that their British counterparts, a positive attitude to work and more skill and experience than UK born staff. The nature of hospitality, with its significant turnover rates and irregular working hours drives the sector towards a constant need for more workers. These needs create opportunities for migrant workers who benefit from the problems of labour shortages that the UK hospitality faces. Given the widely accepted positive effects that the Polish migrant workers have brought to the UK hospitality industry, the management of these human resources has significance for the longer term development of the sector.

Set against this background, our paper explores the reasons for Polish migrant workers coming to the UK and entering employment in hospitality. Once in the sector, their subsequent views and experiences of employment in the sector are outlined, and human resource management implications are discussed.

2. Literature Review

Migration and hospitality workers

The hospitality industry has historically relied on migrant workers (Christensen-Hughes, 1992; King, 1995; Baum, 2006; 2007). Migrants arriving in the UK find jobs in hospitality for a number of reasons, including wages being higher in this sector than in their home countries and opportunities to improve their English skills. Employers are willing to employ migrants to fill the jobs unwanted by locals (Wood 1992), therefore it is a mutually convenient relationship. King (1995) states that ‘the tourism and hospitality industry is a major source of jobs for immigrants’ (p.177), and the lack of qualifications or
skills makes it ‘open’ to many different types of immigrants, for example, economic migrants, students, and those seeking migration to urban areas. One distinct group of migrants employed in tourism are students who take overseas working holidays. According to King (1995), these migrants, usually from Eastern Europe, experience a sample of life in ‘Western Europe’ but are also able to earn some money to support their studies back in their home country. Others may belong in the category of ‘migrant tourism workers’ defined by Bianchi (2000) and Uriely (2001). These are migrants who go abroad in order to make a living but also to have entertainment and gain life experiences. Migrant tourism workers combine work with a casual lifestyle by engaging in seasonal employment in tourism. According to Bianchi (2000) they tend to be EU citizens and work in the Mediterranean in the resorts, clubs and boats. Recent research into Polish migrant workers to a large extent confirms that the EU citizens take up jobs in this sector of employment (Janta & Ladkin, 2009; Lyon & Sulcova, 2009). Monetary rewards have also been reported as a motivation for entering the tourism industry (Dermody, Young, & Taylor, 2004; Simons & Enz, 1995), and Wildes (2007) confirmed that money was the main factor to stay in the sector.

Much of the migration into hospitality jobs is recognised as temporary. It has been argued that ‘for most employees, the hospitality sector is not a career option, but rather a preparation for a career in another section of the economy’ (Riley, Ladkin, & Szivas, 2002:21) and ‘a mere stopover to something better’ (Wildes, 2007:7). Hospitality employment is considered to be mostly suitable for young people, students and migrants, since in most cases, it is a temporary solution that opens the door for different paths in the future. Due to the large number of students engaged in employment either during or after their educational programmes, recent studies on the international hospitality workforce have pointed out ‘an excellent level of educational attainment among respondents relative to the perceived demands of the job’ (Devine, Baum, Hearns & Devine, 2007a:339). This mismatch between qualifications and the jobs performed helps to account for migrants’ temporary presence in the sector and there is a view that the most talented people will leave the sector (Lucas, 2004).

In an attempt to understand why many migrants take up employment in the hospitality sector, the sociological concept of orientations to work developed by Goldthorpe, Lockwood, Bechhofer and Platt (1968) has been used in three research studies. Each study offers an insight into migration into the hospitality sector and their contexts help explain the current phase of Polish migration in to the UK hospitality workforce. Particularly the situation of the Hungarian labour market described by Szivas and
Riley (1999) at the end of the 80s could be comparable with the situation of Poles looking for work outside Poland in 2004. In both countries, individuals were separated from their education and experience due to political change and unemployment.

The first of these studies by Szivas and Riley (1999) conducted a study of mobility patterns into tourism during the 1990s in Hungary, when the country was transforming from communism to capitalism. Their research revealed that those who decide to enter tourism come from a variety of industries, confirming the assumption that many jobs in the hospitality sector do not require specific skills. Szivas and Riley (1999) claimed that tourism can be for many ‘a refuge sector’, playing the role of ‘any port in a storm’, where ‘tourism workers appear to come from a wide and unconnected set of occupations’ (p. 748). In other words, tourism was not necessarily a ‘chosen’ occupation, but rather was something that could be obtained relatively easily in times of economic transition and mass migration.

The second study was later replicated by Szivas, Riley and Airey (2003) using different settings. The data collected in urban and rural location in the UK, in Somerset and Coventry, showed that the industry as a refuge sector could account for the younger sample only. The survey showed that people who were forced to change their jobs found work in the tourism industry because they were attracted by the image of tourism. Their main motives for the mobility into tourism were dealing with people and having business skills that could be used in tourism. Szivas, Riley and Airey claim that: ‘Tourism is an accommodating industry as it offers a wide range of jobs with diverse human capital requirements’ (2003:66). This indicates that tourism does have some attractive opportunities, and is not just the occupation many will follow in the absence of anything else. In the final study on labour migration, Vaugeois and Rollins (2007) explored the concept of labour mobility in the Canadian context. The findings revealed that most workers come to the tourism sector from various industries that are not necessarily experiencing decline. In this case, tourism is attractive in its own right, and indeed satisfaction with tourism employment turned out to be high. The strongest motivational forces in this research were lifestyle and entrepreneurial opportunities. This finding in part rejects the ‘refuge option’, although it was still regarded as important within the sector.

Migration into hospitality can therefore be attributed to many different reasons, including orientations to work, economic and social factors. However, it is not always possible to isolate one specific cause as
in reality a combination of influential factors may work together. Certainly individual motivations for working in the sector will influence subsequent experiences.

*Features of Hospitality Employment*

There is little doubt that the features of hospitality employment and specific jobs will influence the migrant workers’ experience. Working conditions, hours, tasks, pay and human capital requirements have considerable bearing on individual’s life. The characteristics of hospitality employment and their possible effect on experiences are discussed below.

Jobs in the hospitality industry have been regularly condemned for their nature, status and conditions. Tourism and hospitality employment is characterised by a number of repeatedly cited features, summarised by Walmsley (2004) as: low paid, low skilled, having a negative image, part-time and seasonal, with poor management and lacking a clear career path. Baum (2006) adds to this list the fact they are often dirty jobs, involve physical work, are monotonous and boring and are characterised by long and unsociable hours. Furthermore, the working hours of hospitality labour is usually the time when others have their leisure, thus the demand cycle is anti social (Baum, Amoah & Spivack, 1997). The jobs themselves are in poor working conditions, highly pressurised and often based on split-shifts. Such jobs are considered non conducive to a healthy work life balance (Wong & Ko, 2009; Karatepe & Uludog, 2007) and make workers susceptible to stress (Faulkner & Patiar, 1997). Therefore, it is not surprising that Lucas (2004) termed hospitality employment across the globe as ‘vulnerable’. Many migrant workers may accept employment in some of the worst jobs, and are often the least protected in terms of employment rights which may leave them open to exploitation.

One of the commonly cited features of tourism and hospitality employment is that it is low paid (Walmsley, 2004; Riley, Lockwood, Powell-Perry & Baker 1998; Riley, Ladkin, & Szivas, 2002; Wood, 1992; Choy, 1995; Lucas, 2004). Remuneration is an important element of any job as it is related to worker status and it can affect motivation and commitment to work (Lucas 2004). Indeed empirical studies found that wages were the most important motivational factors among hospitality employees (Simonz &
Enz 1995; Dermody, Young, & Taylor, 2004; Wildes 2007). Furthermore, empirical studies revealed that low pay in hospitality is the most important category contributing to dissatisfaction (Lam, Zhang, & Baum, 2001) and subsequently, leads to the decision to leave the sector (Walmsley 2004; Dermody, Young, & Taylor, 2004). In the UK, the hospitality sector is considered the worst paid sector after agriculture (Baum, 2007).

In addition to the realities of the job, the sectors’ ability to attract migrant workers relies on its perceived image. Although the projected image of tourism and hospitality employment may not entirely reflect the reality, it is vital as it affects the recruitment of new and the retention of existing employees (Baum, 2006). On the one hand, associated with low status and tourism and hospitality jobs are described as occupations for *drifters or stigmatised people* (Saunders, 1981), *marginal people* (Mars, Bryant & Mitchell, 1979), or employees with alcohol problems (Wood, 1992). Other studies claimed that there is a stigma attached to service work (Wildes, 2005; 2007) which is negatively correlated with the intention to stay and to recommend a job in the restaurant industry. Rowley and Purcell (2001) argue that there are some false images of hospitality work that consequently lead to labour turnover. Researchers have also explored tourism and hospitality undergraduate students’ attitudes towards the industry. Kuslavan and Kuslavan (2000) found that students in Turkey had a negative image of the industry after they gained practical experience. In line with the study, Jenkins (2001) found in his study of Dutch and British students that as the degree progresses, students’ desire to search a job within hospitality diminishes. Finally, Richardson (2008) revealed that students in Australia do not believe that the industry offers them a career. From these examples, students do not have a favourable image of the industry and do not regard it as a serious career option.

In contrast, there are positive images of the industry related to ‘the glamorous side’ such as people orientation, the use of foreign languages, travel and variety that motivate people to take up jobs (Szivas, Riley, & Airey, 2003; Riley, Ladkin, & Szivas, 2002). Baum (2007) reports that ‘cool’ work is associated with style, fashion and consumer branding; related to work in clubs and boutique hotels, while ‘uncool’ work includes the work of drudgery in the sector; jobs in cleaning and what was ‘cool’ in the past but not anymore; working for low cost airlines. Research carried out by Choy (1995) in Hawaii showed a high level of satisfaction with jobs in air transportation, the hotel sector and eating and drinking places.
The majority of respondents were satisfied with their jobs and the quality of tourism employment was outlined. A high level of job satisfaction was also found among pub workers (Riley, Lockwood, Powell-Perry and Baker 1998). In agreement with the above findings is Riley, Ladkin and Szivas’ (2002) argument that the improving image of the industry seems to be a magnet force. A staff environment that is usually young, communicative and resourceful may suit many other people. Thus despite poor working conditions in the industry, satisfaction and attractiveness motivate people to take up jobs in the industry.

In respect of human capital requirements, there is little doubt that the hospitality workforce has been labeled by many as semi ‘skilled’ or ‘unskilled’ / ‘non-skilled’ (Wood, 1992; Shaw & Williams, 2004; Lucas, 2004; Walmsley, 2004). The notion of ‘skilled’ or ‘unskilled’ jobs have been discussed by Burns (1997) who argues that: ‘labeling the majority of the workforce as ‘semi-skilled’ or ‘unskilled’ (as in the case of hospitality) creates something of a myth that diminishes workers’ contribution to customer satisfaction and the intended corollary of business profitability’ (p.239). Soft skills such as being amicable, responsible, flexible etc. could be called ‘interpersonal skills’ and are not perceived as ‘skills’ per se. This suits employers who classify the majority of their workforce as ‘unskilled’. Furthermore, Burns (1997) argues that tourism ‘skills’ are not only rooted historically in the occupational classification as being low but are used as a justification for low wages. This issue has been raised in other studies and many report that the perceptions of ‘unskilled’ labor became a stereotypical model and such views are rather out of date and unjustifiable (Choy, 1995; Baum, 1996, 2007; Burns, 1997; Nickson, Warhurst, & Dutton, 2005; Warhurst & Nickson, 2007). Such understanding of hospitality work ‘neglects dimensions of service and communication within hospitality work, arguably today the critical component at the international level’ (Baum 1996:207). Thus soft and social attributes including the ability to understand guests’ expectations and the ability to communicate in a verbal and non verbal way have been neglected. It has been noticed (Shaw & Williams 2002) that the sector concentrates on ‘technical’ aspects of skills and disregards interpersonal skills, including the knowledge of foreign languages. Such a perception of tourism and hospitality employment is not only inaccurate but also creates a negative image of the industry. A study by Nickson, Warhurst and Dutton (2005) conducted in Glasgow in the retail and hospitality industries confirms the importance of ‘soft skills’. Nickson, Warhurst and Dutton (2005) revealed that employers look for skills which encompass the social, interpersonal and ‘aesthetic skills’ that are related to appearance. Similarly, personality, attitude and character were found important for
employers in a study on labour turnover (Rowley & Purcell, 2001). This is confirmed by Hai-yan and Baum (2006) who explored staff working in front office in four and five star hotels in the major cities in China. It was revealed that when asked about skills requirement for work in front office, oral communication skills as well as professional and ethical standards were rated as the most important skills. Other vital skills were team working, leadership qualities, customer care and interpersonal skills.

The ranking of hospitality jobs as ‘unskilled’ has important implications for migrant workers. Such perceptions of skills or semi-skills offer an easy access to hospitality jobs and as pointed out by Riley, Ladkin and Szivas (2002), the industry accommodates those with a great variety of skills, with low skills level or with non-relevant skills (p. 23). The downside of such perceptions is that it is related to the poor image of the sector and consequently to low pay and low status.

Finally, in terms of migrant workers’ experiences, seasonality is a factor to consider. Seasonality is perceived as a major challenge for the industry (Hinch & Jackson, 2000; Asworth & Thomas, 1999; Krakover, 2000a; 2000b; Lee-Ross, 1999; Duvall, 2004; Jolliffe & Farnsworth, 2003; Lundtrop, Rassing, & Wanhill, 1999). It creates a wide variety of complications such as huge turnover, ebbs and flows of labour that does not give enough time to teach and to learn skills. Further, it influences industry employment, leading to seasonal employment, underemployment and unemployment (Jolliffe & Farnsworth, 2003). Thus during the slower season, staff are unemployed or underutilised. Shaw and Williams (2002:175) state that: ‘Most localities have a single peak season, flanked by shoulder seasons. The out of season period may be one of reduced activity or total closure’. Hinch and Jackson (2000) point out that the tourism authorities spend considerable time, money and effort modifying these patterns through particular strategies like creating ‘all season’ destination or extending the ‘shoulder seasons’ to tackle seasonality. However, from the perspective of migrant workers, seasonality may be an attractive feature of the industry. Empirical studies suggest that seasonality may not be considered problematic by some businesses (Duvall, 2004) or employees who accept working just a part of the year (Lundtrop, Rassing, & Wanhill, 1999; Andriotis & Vaughan, 2004; Lee-Ross, 1999; Lundmark, 2006). Certainly it does create notions of temporariness which in turn has an impact on the migrant experience.
This research contributes to the literature on migrant employment experiences. Despite a number of new studies, little is known about migrants’ experience at work, and consequently about their views on working conditions. Previous research has focused on agency staff (Evans, Wills, Datta, Herbert, McIlwaine & May, 2007) and irregular workers (Wright & Pollert 2006; Wright 2007) as opposed to European Union migrants. Finally, this study seeks to understand migrants’ reasons for entering this sector of employment, whereas previous studies have looked at local workforce (Szivas & Riley 1999; Szivas, Riley & Airley, 2003; Vaugeois & Rollins, 2007).

The literature reviewed serves as a background to understanding why Polish migrants have been attracted to the hospitality sector. Subsequently the key features of the industry set the context for the exploration of migrants’ experiences.

3. Method

The study adopts a pragmatic theoretical perspective, defined as a viewpoint in which researchers use all approaches available to understand the research problem (Creswell, 2009). The research uses both qualitative and quantitative methods, adopting an approach developed by Miles and Huberman (1994) who argue that one way in which qualitative and quantitative methods can be linked is that exploratory fieldwork leads to the development of a quantitative instrument such as a questionnaire and then the questionnaire’s findings can be deepened (or tested) with the next round of qualitative data.

Following this argument, this research began with exploratory fieldwork, using netnography (Kozinets, 2002; Langer & Bekham, 2005), followed by a small number of interviews conducted with past and present hospitality workers in Bournemouth, an established Seaside holiday destination in the UK, leading to the development of a quantitative instrument. An online survey was designed and distributed on the migrants’ online fora across the UK and social networking sites. The questionnaire’s findings were further deepened by the next round of qualitative data obtained again through netnography. Each method was informed by the findings of the former.

*Research Stages*
In the first phase, a netnographic study was carried out in order to recognise general views on the experiences in the hospitality sector among Polish employees. This was carried out between December 2006 and April 2007 and sought to explore the general views of the experiences in the hospitality sector among Polish employees. The use of the Internet as a research tool has been well documented (Hewson, Yule, Laurent & Vogel, 2003). The principal reason for choosing netnography and a web based questionnaire is the high internet usage among Poles, both at home and abroad. Poles are the highest registered groups of Skype users after the Americans and Chinese (Bendyk, 2006), and are also the fourth greatest of all language groups involved in blogging (Trammel, Tarkowski, Hofmokl, & Sapp, 2006). In addition, the most popular social networking site in Poland (nasza-klasa.pl, [our class]) reached 11 million registered users in 2008 which again confirms the high internet usage among Poles. The traffic on Polish websites from the users in the UK since the 2004 EU Enlargement has increased twelve times (Bendyk, 2006). Technological literacy and internet usage have an important relationship with migration as the internet becomes the public sphere where new and experienced migrants exchange advice and resources about a destination, weather, dominant industries, job vacancies, skills required and housing. A detailed overview of using netnography as a method to analyse hospitality workforce experiences is discussed elsewhere (see Janta & Ladkin, 2009; Janta, Lugosi, Brown & Ladkin, forthcoming).

The emerging themes from the initial netnography were explored in six interviews, which formed the second phase of the research. These were conducted in October 2007 and took between 35-100 minutes. The interviews were conducted with a semi-structured interview guide following interview etiquette and using Berg’s (2004:110) ‘commandments of interviewing’ (Jenkins 2001; Denscombe, 2008; Berg, 2004). Thus, question order, content and style as well as the researcher’s appearance, attitude and choice of comfortable places were considered. All the interviews were recorded to improve the accuracy of the data and notes were taken to support the recordings.

The data from netnography, along with interview data served as a basis for the development of a questionnaire survey, phase three. The questionnaire was piloted in December 2007 and after revisions, the main survey was distributed online. Messages with a hyperlink to the online survey were posted on 45 regional and general fora across the UK and on two large social networking sites: Facebook.com and
Nasza-klasa.pl (Our class). The former is the largest international social site with over 67 million users (Facebook Statistics, 2008). The latter is the largest and most popular social networking platform in Poland (on social networking sites see: Boyd & Ellison, 2008; Ellison, Steinfield, & Lampe, 2008; Hargittai, 2008). New threads were started on the discussion fora containing a question in a title and a message asking for help in the research by filling the survey. The messages also contained a hyperlink to the external site. A total of 420 questionnaires were returned, of which 315 were complete. Only the completed questionnaires are used for analysis.

The final phase returned to the netnographic and interview data to assist with interpretation and analysis of the questionnaire data.

**Sampling and data collection**

Data was collected through questionnaires, netnography and in-depth interviews. The collection of data began with netnography. Sampling issues are not discussed in detail in netnography. Kozinets (2002) points out that sampling includes ‘carefully chosen message threads’ (p.12) and is similar to purposive sampling. Further, according to Kozinets, the sample does not have to be representative (p.12).

A survey instrument was used to collect the data across the country. Given that the Polish hospitality workforce represents ‘a hard to reach’ population, the purposive sampling strategy has been employed to access respondents. In the absence of reliable population frames for Polish hospitality workers, the sample used in this research is necessarily purposive. The disadvantage of using purposive sampling is that it is not reflective of the total population, nevertheless, such non-probability sampling is common for internet surveys (Schonlau, Fricke, & Elliott, 2002; Sue & Ritter, 2007). The questionnaire was distributed on the internet fora used by Polish migrants as well as social networking sites between February and April 2008. There were two reminders posted and ‘thank you’ notes to increase response rates.

**Data analysis**
For the qualitative methods, both the netnography and interview data were analysed using thematic analysis, defined as ‘a method for identifying, analysing and reporting patterns (themes) within data’ (Braun & Clarke, 2006, p. 79). It includes searching for themes across a data set to find repeated patterns of meaning and a constant moving back and forward between the entire data set. With regard to the survey findings from open-ended questions and respondents’ comments the same method was used; the data from each question were copied, theme analysed and grouped. The findings presented here are organised by these identified themes, with examples of original quotes from the respondents translated into English.

For the quantitative survey data, the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), V16. was used. The first stage of data analysis used descriptive statistics conducted on all the variables.

Profile of sample

The sample for the questionnaire consisted of 315 individuals, those were currently working within the hospitality industry (N=173) and those who had worked in the past but left the sector (N=142). The sample is consistent with past research and government figures. In this study, nearly three quarters of the respondents were female (N=225). A large proportion of women is evident in the UK hospitality sector (People 1st 2006). Regarding age, it ranged from 18 to 55 years old. The vast majority of the respondents were under 30 and the mean age is 26. The level of education was found to be exceptionally high; with nearly half of the respondents having either a Bachelor or Master’s degree (N=147) and another group studying (N=58). The educational level and the age of respondents correspond with past studies on foreign workers in the UK hospitality sector (Baum et al. 2007; Devine et al. 2007a, 2007b). Regarding location, England is a dominant location for migrants. With regard to job positions, it is evident from this research that migrants enter the hospitality sector by starting as, for example, housekeepers, kitchen porters and waitress/ waitresses.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Reasons for entering the sector
The respondents were asked to rate on a 5-point Likert scale their degree of agreement or disagreement with 11 statements, giving possible motives for taking a job in the hospitality sector in the UK. These statements were extracted from the literature on tourism mobility (Szivas & Riley, 1999; Szivas, Riley & Airey, 2003; Vaugeois & Rollins, 2007) with others added from both the netnography and interviews. The responses on a scale such as ‘strongly agree’ and ‘agree’ were collapsed into ‘agree’ responses. The initial analysis revealed that at the top of the list, 82% of respondents choose to work in hospitality because they wanted to use foreign languages. Equally important for the respondent was that they could start working as soon as possible, with 81% agreeing that this was important to them. Further, 60% wanted to gain some work experience and another 51% agreed that receiving benefits such as tips or food was an important motive.

In order to further examine the importance of every statement the possible motives were ranked by their mean scores. When interpreting the scores, lower means indicates disagreement while higher scores imply agreement (strongly agree = 5, strongly disagree = 1). The means and standard deviations for the 11 statements are shown in Table 1.

The statements, means and standard deviations are illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1. Means and Standard Deviation for the statement list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I wanted to use foreign languages</td>
<td>4.23</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I could start as soon as possible</td>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>1.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wanted to gain work experience</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>1.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I receive other benefits (food, tips etc)</td>
<td>3.18</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I heard it was easy to find a job in this sector</td>
<td>3.01</td>
<td>1.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I needed a job which did not require any particular qualification</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>1.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I needed a temporary job</td>
<td>2.81</td>
<td>1.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I could not find a job elsewhere</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I needed a summer job</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>1.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I did not know how to look for a job</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>1.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This analysis illustrates positive attitudes towards taking up jobs in the sector. The statement with the strongest agreement was: ‘I wanted to use foreign languages’. The choice of this statement suggests that the interpersonal contacts and interactions with foreign people are seen by the respondents as attractive. The second statement with the strongest support was: ‘I could start working as soon as possible’. This suggests that migrants wanted to enter the labour market at the earliest opportunity and it supports the argument that Poles may not be well prepared in job searching abroad. Although migrants have a high level of educational attainment (Anderson et al. 2006; Devine et al. 2007a, 2007b; Baum et al. 2007), they are not willing to spend time searching for jobs. Instead, they enter the labour market on the first occasion. This supports previous study conducted in Hungary (Szivas & Riley 1999) who revealed that tourism may not be the first choice of industry but it is easily obtained. The third strongest statement indicates the positive image of hospitality employment: ‘I wanted to gain some work experience’. Getting some initial experience on the British labour market is important as it may increase the chances of finding another job. This is supported by other studies. For example, Aycan and Berry (1996), in a study conducted in Canada revealed that a lack of Canadian experience among Turkish migrants was a disadvantage on the labour market on arrival. The fourth statement points to the industry’s benefits again: ‘I receive other benefits (food, tips etc)’.

The first and third statements suggest that this work environment would allow using certain skills and it further suggests the value of interpersonal contact in this working environment. The statement with the lowest agreement was: ‘I have qualifications in tourism’: this suggests many of the respondents have been trained in other areas.

The portrait that emerges from the study is that the main reasons for entering the industry is its positive image; migrants want to use foreign languages, gain work experience and receive benefits that the industry provides.
How these reasons for entering the industry relate to the migrants’ experiences is the second area for analysis.
4.2. Experiences of working in the UK hospitality sector

Migrants’ comments can be divided into two broad areas; those relating to the positive experiences of working in the sector, and those negative views concerning working conditions and their experiences. These areas are discussed in turn.

4.2.1 A good first job

Several respondents stated that jobs in the hospitality sector are a good starting point for working in the UK. Comments included:

*I think that it is a good job at the beginning of the stay in the UK, because it gives a contact with people on a daily basis which helps to improve the language skills, meeting other cultures, mentalities…*  
(Respondent 260)

*It is ‘a school of life’ for those who do their first steps in the UK. After the initial shock you get over it and you realise your own abilities and merits.*  
(Respondent 74)

*I think that working in hospitality is very good for the beginning, especially if one doesn’t speak good English. But it is worth finding a hotel, restaurant, bar or another place where one can find additional bonuses (for example accommodation, meals, tips) and where there is a nice atmosphere. Those who want to improve their English, it is important not to speak Polish at work.*  
(Respondent 203)

*An excellent experience but for short term.*  
(Respondent 82)

For many, hospitality work is their first experience of working in the UK. This type of employment gives migrants a chance to improve language skills and learn about their own merits. It is considered a training ground for those who have just arrived in the UK and have to learn quickly about the new environment as well as themselves. As employment is seen by many as a first stop, the experience is
valued as temporary only, therefore, many of the comments are not critical of actual working conditions, but rather as positive regarding the benefits that hospitality employment can bring. This initial phase helps migrants to become more independent as they settle into life in the UK. Furthermore, a time element has been highlighted by many;

Time to organise necessary documents. (Respondent 50)

Time to get to know the culture and local language. (Respondent 173)

It gave me the chance to survive the first year and to find a better job. (Respondent 10)

Therefore, as a first step to working in the UK, hospitality employment is a positive part of the migrants’ experiences.

4.2.2. People and atmosphere

The research reveals that Poles see the opportunity to meet other co-nationals, hosts, non Europeans and non-white people from all over the world it as an advantage. The following comments are representative of the issues raised by many;

I have met lots of wonderful people from Poland and other countries (also non-European).
(Respondent 255)

(It is) opportunity to meet interesting people (and) a partner. (Respondent 82)

Superb atmosphere (for the first time I have worked for an African woman and with people from other continents and countries). (Respondent 101)

Through contacts at work I met lots of people including my next employer from a marketing company.
(Respondent 173)

Both restaurants I worked for belonged to Italian owners, so they had their own specific atmosphere.
(Respondent 272)
From this it is clear that hospitality employment can provide a positive working experience with opportunities for self development and gaining life experiences that go beyond the workplace. It was reported before that hospitality employees derive most satisfaction from social relationships (Lucas, 2004; Riley et al. 1998). It is evident that migrants enjoy working in a multicultural environment, although the opposite was found in another study (see Wright & Pollert, 2006), where such interactions were a source of problems for foreign employees.

4.2.3 Flexibility in the sector

Despite the often negative reports on working hours and shift work, in this research, the sector’s flexibility was highlighted as a positive element as the flexible working hours helped the respondents to do other things simultaneously:

(It gave me) a relatively good and quick start in the UK, (and) quick money covering basic needs. Work in gastronomy is a good base for looking further job, i.e. in someone’s field (days off during the week, a chance to swap rota with other co-workers etc. It favours when going to a job agency and job interviews. (Respondent 279)

In this context, the sector’s flexibility is a merit as it gives an opportunity to look for a job outside the sector. Flexibility helps to keep a balance between work and personal life; being able to swap shifts with colleagues allowed migrants going for a job interview, studying or even going back to Poland to continue studying:

Most importantly (it gave me) flexible working hours what was salient because at the same time I was studying full-time. (Respondent 126)

Being able to fit work with studies is good. (Respondent 276)

In my case (it was) flexible working hours, also many unpaid holidays, which I have needed for studying in Poland. (Respondent 212)
It’s not easy to say that I have succeeded ;) but I am pleased at having been here for few months now. (...) I am studying full-time doing a postgraduate course related to my profession which is translations (I graduated from English studies in Poland). Apart from that, I am working in a nice restaurant as a supervisor (I started as a waitress) (...). Generally I can’t complain and trying to stay positive :) I hope that one day I will be able to work in my profession, for now, I am improving my accent and the language.

(gazeta.pl, 01.01.07)

Therefore, the message seems to be that many of the migrants make use of the flexibility of the work to their own advantage. This is partly a reflection of the age and life stage of the migrants.

4.2.4. Income

In this research, several respondents mentioned the financial benefits of working in the sector.

It helped me to pay for school and living expenses. (Respondent 244)

Sometimes good tips. (Respondent 266)

Savings that let me go back quickly to Poland. (Respondent 193)

Cash for visiting England in my spare time. (Respondent 272)

They explained that the money helped them to pay for education, buy tickets to Poland or provide extra cash for sightseeing in England. Comments also concerned extra benefits from working in the hospitality industry such as tips. This element of receiving extra benefits was seen by migrants as one of the top reasons for taking up employment. Therefore, the money was a step towards self-reliance in the UK and provided income for a range of different activities.
4.2.5. Exhaustive long hours’ culture

For many of the respondents the nature of hospitality work is seen as exhaustive. Many of the complaints listed that jobs are ‘hard’, ‘very hard’ and ‘too hard’:

*Horrible, hard work - typical work ‘for the start’. (Respondent 222)*

*Hard work mainly at weekends, changing working times. (Respondent 105)*

*Hard, very hard work, exploitive (work), which I am getting away from 😞 (Respondent 314)*

*Work is usually hard. All day long on foot + getting up early or going to bed late. (Respondent 34)*

*After work, one is all but dead on their feet and is not even able to move. (Respondent 61)*

Such features like tiredness from long hours, back pain and work overload are related to health and safety issues. Physical tiredness is revealed in the following expressions such as: ‘not being able to move’, wanting to ‘swear it all off’, ‘crying from tiredness’, ‘crying from pain’ and ‘dead on feet’. Performing this kind of physical work was also compared to a hard working character from Polish literature, a modernist period female athlete (Silaczka) written by Stefan Żeromski in 1891 (see Żeromski, 1973).

*Very hard work, particularly as the hotel is not a small one. I think of myself as a hard working person, but I now recall that sometimes I could feel that it was beyond my strengths, and (I recall) that sometimes I cried from the pain, from tiredness, but it seems like I am ‘Silaczka’ (female athlete), I like to go all out. (Respondent 255)*

Other health and safety concerns of respondents included back pain:

*Before starting working as a Kitchen Porter, I haven’t known that the back can hurt so much, I am 193 cm in height. (Respondent 153)*
Similar problems related to pain are reported elsewhere (Wright & Pollert 2006). Further, working time and its uncertainty is seen as a drawback:

Rota is written on the last days of the week – you can never plan anything because they might need you and call you (zero free weekends!!!). (Respondent 34)

Changing working times depending on the volume of customers in the hotel. (Respondent 15)

As stated by one of the respondents, the volume of customers influences employees’ working hours, and a further disadvantage is that employees are always needed at weekends. One of the respondents describes her working week as follows:

It is pleasant to work from Sunday to Thursday, but Friday and Saturday are killing me off, and I feel like swearing it off, but this is the only drawback. (Respondent 257)

Therefore, as the working week progresses it gets harder and more tiring for an employee.

The above quotes illustrate some of the difficult experiences brought on by working in the hospitality sector. The work is physically demanding and can be a stressful employment experience. This further point out to difficulty in work-life balance in the sector (Karatepe & Uludog 2007; Wong & Ko 2009).

4.2.6. Experience as a Kitchen Porter

Experiences of certain jobs in hospitality are widely discussed on the internet fora. Discussions related to jobs for Kitchen Porters are one of the popular themes. Interviewees also had strong views on certain job positions and perceptions of KP and waiters’ roles.
Working as a Kitchen Porter (KP) carries a particular meaning and social stigma (Saunders, 1981). Discussions involving Kitchen Porters or references to such work appear frequently on the internet fora. The KP post has become a symbol of the most unpleasant job, being often the first job available there. Poles have labelled this as ‘working at the sink’ (na zmywaku). One of the topics launched on gazeta.pl provoked a discussion under the title: Why are qualified Poles washing pots in the UK? (02.08.06). The user’s opinion is that highly qualified migrants coming from other countries such as Germany, France, America, Brazil and India, in contrast to Poles, take up jobs according to their qualifications.

Discussing the thread under the title: ‘are you planning to go back to Poland?’, the KP job appears as the job on the very bottom of the employment level:

‘Among my friends nobody works ‘at the sink’, each does what he/she likes’ (gazeta.pl, 14.01.2007)

When examining the situation on the labour market between those who are about to arrive and those who have been in the UK under the thread: ‘don’t come! No work here!’ the lack of jobs is discussed using a KP jobs position in the following way:

‘Only those who have worked in the UK before and those who speak English well those will find a job – even such as ‘on the sink’ – this is what it looks like now!’ (gazeta.pl, 30.01.2007)

Despite the suggestion that not all hospitality jobs have a bad image, a job that includes washing dishes in the kitchen is the one that has a stigma attached. Jobs found in hotels and other hospitality places, especially those in the kitchen are perceived as temporary and those who discuss them have other ambitions:

‘if you don’t respect yourself, don’t expect others to respect you. One can wash pots or ‘run with a mop’ but only as long as it takes finding a job that is appropriate for you’. (gazeta.pl, 19.01.07)
These experiences of working in the kitchen ‘at the sink’ are very common among Poles. Jobs for KPs are viewed as low status and they are jobs that anyone can get. This is expressed by an interviewee, Artur, in the following way:

*Somehow I survived my first day at work there and then I started thinking; damn it, what have I done? I worked in a bank a week ago and I came here, I got a KP position... But I can’t give it up because if I do, I will get into troubles.*

*Working as a KP was below my qualifications; it was a job abusing my qualifications (laugh)... but I realised that I prefer a downgrading job for decent money than a good job for downgrading money, which I had back in Poland.*

The perception of such work as downgrading and depressing was reported by Saunders (1981) and the respondents perceive it in a similar way. There is unhappiness expressed on the mismatch between qualifications and job performed but also the awareness of the reasons for taking up work in hospitality. Loss of status is not uncommon for those moving to a new country of settlement (Berry, 1997) and results in stress.

4.2.7. Low Pay

As discussed earlier, low pay is a recurrent feature of hospitality work. Therefore, it is not surprising that wages and problems with pay were criticized by employees.

*Your wages depend on the level of business, so if the business goes badly, you earn less!!* (Respondent 34)

*For such hard work, the wages were poor and our working hours were lowered.* (Respondent 232)

*Little wages, even cheating on working hours.* (Respondent 233)
Low wages in most of the departments are one of the downsides. (Respondent 208)

The problem raised by the respondents includes irregular wages that depend on how busy a workplace is. Receiving a bonus for so called ‘outstanding attitude’ was mentioned by a respondent who felt humiliated:

*Downgrading bonuses, (I got £10 bonus for outstanding attitude – hotel Hilton). I would rather not get anything.* (Respondent 129)

Problems related to wages in hospitality appear also on the internet fora in the form of a warning: *A warning against a hotel* (ang.pl, 06.06.2007). A female user offers some more details on what she has experienced in a UK hotel and warns potential Polish jobseekers against getting a job there:

*The summer is approaching and many people will surely go to England for work. I would like to warn those people against a hotel in (NAME REMOVED). The name of this hotel is (IN CAPITAL LETTERS) and it is located by the seaside next to (LOCATION REMOVED). The hotel is run by a married couple. They are both really mean and unfair. They pay per day, not per hour. It is £25 per day and you have to stay there literally all day long. (...) He is not fair. He says one thing and then doesn’t keep his word. He is not willing to employ legally. (...) My brother worked there for two days and that was enough. After the two days he gave up and had problems to get his money.*

This quote reveals the problems related to wages such as being paid for a working day (£25) instead of being paid hourly and having problems with getting wages. Remuneration is important in any job, and studies indicated that it affects motivation and overall satisfaction (Lam, Zhang, & Baum, 2001), and may lead to the decision to leave (Walmsley 2004; Dermody, Young & Taylor, 2004). Wages in hospitality are assessed as a source of dissatisfaction.
4.2.8. Discrimination

Discrimination and racism were discussed by the migrants when expressing views on working in the sector. Several respondents gave examples, often comparing themselves to local staff:

*Poles working in hotels and restaurants are required to do ‘miracles’ in a quick time so, after work, one is all but dead on their feet, and is not even able to move, while the locals work slowly and burden the foreigners with their duties.* (Respondent 61)

*Poles as well as other nationals are very often cheated and exploited by English employers; the signs of discrimination are often noticeable.* (Respondent 29)

*Poles are appreciated at work; however, they are not rewarded as much as their English (mother tongue) colleagues are.* (Respondent 244)

*First, I worked in a hotel (it was a job with ‘study and work’), then (I worked) in a bar, where I found the job by myself and in both case there was exploitation, Poles were treated worse than the English were.* (Respondent 233)

*In England, there are many ‘pseudo’ restaurants managed by foreigners, and people working there are exploited and put down.* (Respondent 234)

These examples demonstrate that Poles find themselves treated worse than their British co-workers; are reprimanded more frequently than the British or even paid less than local staff. It seems that the respondents believe that they are expected to work harder than others. Baum (2006) observes that discrimination either implicit or explicit, is unacceptable in the industry, however it does happen. Wright and Pollert (2006) reported similar issues related to discrimination, racial abuse by restaurant customers
and bullying from the staff. In this study, mistreatment from customers has not been reported, however, management was criticised for racial abuse and exploitation.

4.2.9. Management Attitude and Behaviour

Comments from the workers demonstrate that in some instances, management were criticised for abusing their positions:

*If you ever experienced being put down/lack of respect from co-workers or an employer, you don't have to be afraid but face it (from the beginning). If not, then you have to leave, because work in this sector is easy to find. This is what I did, a London hotel was a nightmare and, in Reading, I assigned my place from the start.* (Respondent 201)

*It is not worth being humiliated for the sake of a few pounds; if an employer doesn’t respect an employee, it is not worth staying in such a place.* (Respondent 203)

*Our team leader was a (REMOVED) – alcoholic, and often came drunk to work (which means he was coming sober sometimes); because of that, we did more work and, in fact, we held everything together.* (Respondent 93)

The complaints towards management including drinking at work or not showing enough respect to workers point to illegal practices at work. Disrespectful treatment of workers and problems with drinking among managerial staff were reported by Poulson (2008) in a study in New Zealand. The lack of appreciation from employers was also mentioned by a respondent:

*The employer did not appreciate our work, and this is sad because you need some motivation, even when working as a housekeeper :)* (Respondent 106)
As assessed by a respondent, working as a housekeeper also requires motivation that should be encouraged by the employer. Being appreciated, welcomed and cared for by the employers was identified by Yong and Lundberg (1996) as important to reduce staff turnover that mostly occurs within the first few months.

Finally, the qualifications of management were also a subject of disappointment:

*Generally, those working in hospitality haven’t got a clue what they do, their qualifications are embarrassingly low.* (Respondent 47)

*My position in the hotel didn’t reflect my qualifications. Those working in managerial positions had no qualifications, while very often those working as waiters/waitresses from different nations had a master’s degree.* (Respondent 170)

In contrast to immigrants themselves, those in managerial posts have low or no qualifications. As reported elsewhere (Anderson, Ruhs, Rogaly, & Spencer, 2006; Devine, Baum, Hearns, & Devine, 2007a, 2007b; Home Office, 2008), the level of schooling of immigrants themselves is very high, which may result in disappointment and disbelief that those who manage them may not have any formal qualifications. This may also impact on their well-being.

5. Conclusion

The research reveals that the main reason for entering the industry is for self development as migrants want to use and learn foreign languages, gain work experience and receive benefits that the industry provides. Furthermore, due to the sectors’ low skill requirements and subsequent accessibility, the sector facilitates migrants wanting to get into the labour market at the earliest opportunity. The research supports the concept of migrants looking for temporary work that is easily accessible and will
give them opportunities to develop many life experiences. Deciding to work in the sector is very opportunistic due to the nature of the industry, rather than to facilitate any decisive or long term career development. These motivations set the context for the migrant experiences in terms of expectations.

Once in the sector, many of the well-known features of the hospitality industry shape the migrants’ experiences. The research suggests that migrants have a number of positive experiences associated with the industry, with opportunities to meet people and work in a good working environment being central. Other features raised by the respondents include the flexibility of the sector. This was important mainly for students as it suits peoples’ lifestyles. This is confirmed by previous research (Wildes, 2007) who revealed that a fun working environment was identified as a motivating factor to retain in a job for the youngest employees of the restaurant industry, while those in their late 20s and 30s appreciated the flexibility that the sector offers.

Not surprisingly, there were a number of negative aspects related to hospitality working conditions identified by the respondents. This study reveals that the industry’s image of being low paid and physically demanding is still very strong. Baum (2006) listed the popular perceptions of work in tourism and hospitality such as long difficult hours, dirty jobs, hard work, monotonous and boring work and a lot work standing. Some of these drawbacks were mentioned by the Polish employees. The exhaustive long hours’ culture was highlighted by migrants and includes physical tiredness, pain and health and safety issues pointing to the work and life unbalance (Karatepe & Uludog 2007; Wong & Ko 2009). Moreover, numerous problems were raised regarding poor management behaviour (lack of respect and drinking), discrimination, workload and problems with pay. This supports previous studies on international workers (Evans et al. 2007; Wright & Pollert 2006; Wright 2007), and indicates that migrants from CEE countries, just like those with irregular status, experience problems. Subsequently, some of these issues contribute to the decision to leave. In many cases, hospitality jobs are seen as starter jobs and are envisaged for a limited period. The findings support the notion that a negative image of hospitality jobs is only present in certain occupations (Riley, Ladkin, & Szivas, 2002), and confirms Saunders’ (1981) study of perceptions of KP jobs in hospitality as stigmatised. Interestingly, this image has not changed over time.
The research indicates four of human resource management issues. First, the flexible nature of hospitality may suit students or those who can work and study (Lucas, 2004), therefore it is not necessarily a negative aspect. Shift work and weekend working may actually be of value for some workers, and rotas where possible could be aligned for preferences.

Second, in terms of the perception of the industry, social interaction is without doubt one of the most important features of the hospitality industry that provides the positive side of hospitality work. In line with this research, others observed that dealing with people is one of the most commonly mentioned motives among those who moved to tourism jobs (Szivas, Riley, & Airey, 2003; Vagueois & Rollins, 2007; Lucas, 2004). This is clearly an attractive aspect of the industry and those employed in customer focussed jobs have opportunities for development that could encourage them to develop careers in the sector.

Third, on the negative side, the problems with pay reported here are not isolated. McDowell, Batnitzky and Dyer (2007) reported that in a London hotel housekeepers’ payment was based on the number of rooms cleaned in a specific time period, for example 16 rooms during a shift, allowing 20-30min per room. Wright and Pollert (2006) and Wright (2007) reported some incidents of staff not being paid at all which was related to the legal/ informal status of migrant workers. Clearly all issues related to pay and discrimination indicate unacceptable working practices that tarnish the industry.

Fourth, in terms of recruitment, the image of the industry is problematic. The low status of many jobs and poor pay is widely known and efforts to recruit workers are notoriously difficult, especially for certain jobs. This combined with the Internet as a tool for dissemination of information on jobs shows that experience can be shared at a global level. Both good and bad practice becomes much more widely known. Discussion boards may be used to help in recruitment strategies, especially for SMEs with smaller recruitment budgets and geographically isolated (Janta & Ladkin, 2009). The use of the internet among Polish users may be comparable to the increasingly popular ‘blogging activity’ among tourists who exchange information about tourism products through Tripadvisor, holidaycheck.com or travelpod (see Schmallegger & Carson, 2008; Bosangit, McCabe & Hibbert, 2009). While those tourists
have an opportunity to rank a particular hotel and add a comment to advice potential consumers, previous and current hospitality employees use discussions’ websites for the same purpose – to comment and made recommendations to potential employees. In both cases, on the travellers’ websites as well as the Polish discussion boards, the content of these messages is loaded with a minimum level of moderation (Schmallegger & Carson, 2008). Subsequently, these websites carry a great impact on the internet users and influence customers’ decision making process. Although a control of such discussions may be impossible, the managers should be aware that their employees are interacting with the Web 2.0 and are making their bad and good experiences public.

Overall, the findings from this research suggest that certain current practices and conditions in the sector are a clear obstacle for long term career commitment. Ironically, the availability of migrant workers does not help to improve working conditions (Baum, 2007). Opinions on the sector’s flexibility and jobs ‘good initially’ stress the fact that the occupation is treated as short term only. In the wider arena, the notion of temporariness is dominant in a number of recent studies concerned with migration from the new member states to the UK (Eade, Drinkwater, & Garapich, 2006; Kosic, 2007; Anderson, Ruhs, Rogaly, & Spencer, 2006; Spencer, Ruhs, Anderson, & Rogaly, 2007) and is not unique to hospitality. In this context, working below qualification level is acceptable as long as it is for a short time period (Eade et al. 2006). In other words, migrants tolerate low skilled work and poor working conditions because they thereby improve English and expect to move into better jobs (Anderson et al. 2006). The findings from this research suggest that working in the hospitality sector is perceived by respondents as a temporary option before finding a job to follow as a long-term career. The implications of this for the longer term development of the UK hospitality industry are open for debate and further research.

This study contributes to the literature empirical findings on migrant work experiences. It compliments studies on work-life balance, workload and the sector’s 24/7/365 culture. It further adds to the research on problems at work that migrants face in the hospitality sector (Wright & Pollert, 2006; Evans et al. 2007), identifying issues to do with pay, management behaviour and discrimination. It also provides an understanding of employees’ reasons for entering the hospitality sector (Szivas & Riley 1999; Szivas et al.
2003; Vaugeois & Rollins, 2007) and finally, it builds on previous work on cultural diversity in the UK hospitality industry by Baum et al. (2007) and Devine et al. (2007a, 2007b).
References


(ESRC), University of Surrey.


Matthews G. and Ruhs M. (2007b) The micro-foundations of labor shortages: De-constructing employer demand for migrant workers in the UK’s hospitality sector. Available at: http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/changingstatus (last accessed 03.06.08).


Research Institute, London Metropolitan University), Funded by Acas and the European Social Fund. Available at: [http://www.acas.org.uk/media/pdf/0/b/03-06_1.pdf](http://www.acas.org.uk/media/pdf/0/b/03-06_1.pdf) (last accessed 29.06.2009).